

# Evaluation of the implementation of the European Quality Assurance reference framework for Vocational Education and Training

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#### **Overview presentation**

- A. External evaluation of EQAVET
- **B.** Commission report on the EQVAT implementation
- C. Action plan



### A. EQAVET External evaluation Scope

- Scope: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability
- Period: 2002-2012
- 14 questions related to context governance text content of the recommendation (NRP – nat. approach…)



## **EQAVET External evaluation Methodology**

- Analytical framework based on the 14 questions
- Judgement criteria elaborated
- Indicators designed for each criterion
- Mostly qualitative indicators due to the research methodology
- Desk research
- Interviews (78 interviews)
- Country fiches (34 (2 for BE)=(27+1)+ HR + FYROM + TR+
   ICE + NO + LI) + 6 case studies (IT, FI, DE, RO, SK, EL)





#### **Main findings**

- EQAVET framework is still politically relevant and even more so since the Bruges Communiqué
- The choice of the Recommendation as legal basis was appropriate
- EQAVET is consistent and complementary to the other tools (ECVET, EQF) but does not cover certain aspects dealt with by ECVET and EQF (e.g. qualification design, certification process)



### Main findings (2)

- The work at European level as well as in Member States has speed up since the adoption of the Recommendation (agenda setting effect)...
- ... the evaluation notes a significant increase of nomination of NRPs just after the adoption of the Recommendation
- The material developed at European level is felt to be user friendly and useful but difficult to disseminate at national level because of the language issue
- NRPs key role seem to lack resources sometimes





### Main Findings (3)

- EU Governance structure is considered appropriate
- Importance of having adequate expertise
- Projects have a real impact when they are targeted at the authorities dealing with the implementation of the national approach for quality assurance in VET
- Stakeholders' involvement varies from country to country. The lowest involvement is from students and higher education sector as well as companies /industries → those who would have a major interest in the transparency aspect



## B. Commission report on the EQAVET implementation of January 2014

- Point 3 of the EQAVET Recommendation foresees an implementation report every four years
- Source of this report are
  - the external evaluation
  - EQAVET network secretariat's surveys 2011 and 2012
  - Cedefop monitoring



### Conclusions (1)

- Development of the EQAVET model with a stronger focus on quality of learning outcomes
- Strengthen the qualification design, assessment and award dimension
- Develop Work based learning Quality Assurance



### Conclusions (2)

In the light of the European Area of Skills and Qualifications (EASQ):

- Need for an enhanced cooperation with other European instruments for quality assurance and transparency
- Need for improving the coherence between quality assurance in different education sub-sectors



### C. EQAVET action plan (1)

- Meeting National reference points on 8-9 October 2014
- Dissemination seminar on the outcome of the sectoral seminars
- Working group on ECVET EQAVET
- PLA on QA of assessment procedures at VET provider level



### C. EQAVET action plan (2)

- Working group on adult learning in the context of adult learning
- Strengthening coordination between EQAVET and other EU instruments on QA in education and training in the light of the European Area of Skills and Qualifictions
- Erasmus +



#### Thank you for your attention!