



EAfA Meeting

The role of teachers and trainers in ensuring quality apprenticeships

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Dublin, 16 April 2018





Who teaches and trains? It is more practical to look at function rather than title.



More info at: http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/publications/9112

Guiding principles on professional development of trainers in VET(2014)

• Trainers are lifelong learners:

CEDEFO

- recognise their identity and work; support their lifelong learning.
- Companies' support is crucial for trainers' CPD:
 - raise awareness of benefits and get companies on board.
- Trainers' competence development benefits from a systematic approach:
 - define what trainers need, provide training and learning opportunities, recognise competences.
- Supporting trainers in companies is a shared responsibility:
 - ensure effective cooperation and coordination.
- Competent trainers in companies matter:
 - > make them part of a broader agenda and use all available funds and programmes.

More at: <u>http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/news-and-press/news/guiding-principles-</u> professional-development-trainers-vet

High–performance apprenticeships and work-based learning: 20 guiding principles (2015)

CEDEFOD

- Motivating and supporting companies to assign qualified trainers and tutors (Principle 10)
- Supporting the continuous professional development of in-company trainers and improving their working conditions (Principle 20)
- Systematic cooperation between VET school or training centres and companies (Principle 4)

ET2020 Group on VET(2016-18): teachers and trainers professional development

- specifying roles and responsibilities of teachers and trainers in VET
- strengthening the professional development of teachers and trainers
- equipping teachers and trainers for key challenges
- fostering collaboration to support their work

European Quality Framework for apprenticeships (2017): Criteria for learning and working conditions

Written contract

CEDEFOD

- Learning outcomes
- Pedagogical support
- Workplace component
- Pay and/or compensation
- Social protection
- Work, health and safety conditions



Teachers and trainers in WBL/apprenticeships (EC study, 2017)

Chapter on Cooperation for ensuring quality of teachers and trainers in WBL

- Cooperation on quality of teachers and trainers in WBL is better ensured in countries where the VET governance is organised as a cooperative system and where all relevant stakeholders are involved.
- Cooperation should not be seen as an end in itself but as a tool to improve the quality of VET and its responsiveness to the labour market needs.
- Cooperation on the quality of teachers and trainers works better when VET is attractive and companies are willing to take part in cooperation.
- Given that work-based learning and the learning-outcome approach are becoming more prominent in VET, cooperation arrangements and continuous dialogue between the involved learning venues are becoming an essential part of a functioning WBL.

More at: ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=17990&langId=en



Teachers and trainers in Cedefop

Teachers and trainers professional development (*policy learning forums)
Apprenticeships and WBL: thematic country reviews
Use of learning outcomes (EQF/NQFs)
Quality assurance, VET Provider network
Early leaving from VET



Policy learning forum 2016 Professional development of teachers and trainers – a guarantee of quality in VET

- The most important issue is <u>crossing the barriers</u> between the world of education (teachers) and the world of work
- Close and active collaboration of teachers and trainers as <u>agents of trust</u> (often missing) can contribute to establishing trust between the two worlds.
- Not only pedagogical competences are of importance but also <u>technical/vocational ones</u>. The lack of teachers competent in modern technological and production processes and the outdated equipment in VET schools still remains a challenge in many countries.
 - There is an obvious need for closer links of teachers to industry and technological developments: some countries look for ways <u>for teachers to go to companies</u>, to learn in <u>companies</u>.
- The <u>agreed need for regulation</u> vs the question what and how much needs to be regulated in order not to be counter-productive or dis-incentivising; <u>flexibility is a must</u>.
- The <u>role of employers</u> and <u>need for their active participation</u> is crucial.
- School leadership is of vital importance.

Next Policy learning forum - 2019

More info at: <u>http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/events-and-projects/events/policy-learning-forum-professional-development-teachers-and-trainers</u>



Are teachers and trainers important for apprenticeship?

Thematic country reviews on apprenticeship - TCRs

2014/15 - Lithuania, Malta

2015/17 - Greece, Italy, Slovenia

2017/18 - Croatia, Cyprus

2019/...





Review priority areas in Lithuania

Governance structures

• Roles and responsibilities

Participation of and support to companies

- Selection
- Support needed

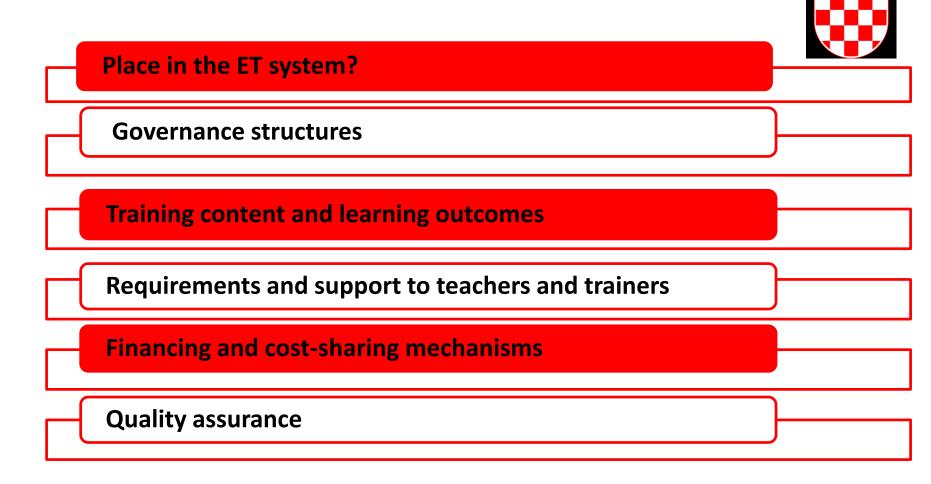
Cooperation of the learning venues

- Distribution of content
- Sectoral training centres
- Teachers and trainers

Quality assurance



Review priority areas in Croatia





Review priority areas in Greece

Governance structures

• Roles and responsibilities

Participation of and support to companies

- Promotion
- Incentives

Training content and learning outcomes & requirements and support to teachers and trainers

- Curricula update and relevant to labour market needs
- Quality of training at the workplace
- Teachers and trainers

Responsiveness to labour market



Cedefop TCR on apprenticeship

6.Requirements and support to teachers and in-company trainers	Companies must assign a qualified staff member (tutor) to accompany apprentices.
	There are stipulated requirements for qualification and competences of an apprentice tutor.
	An apprentice tutor in a company must have qualification in the vocation he/she trains for.
	An apprentice tutor in a company must have some proof of pedagogical/ didactic competence.
	There is a provision of training for in-company trainers to develop and update their pedagogical/didactic and transversal competences.
	There are mechanisms for cooperation and exchange between in- company trainers and VET teachers in schools.
	There is a clear indication who (teacher or trainer) has ultimate responsibility for apprentices' learning.

Slovenian case: practical training at the workplace

Teachers

 enabler – organiser of practical training, a teacher from school: has allocated time for visits, gained substantial experience.

Mentors in companies

- mentors should have pedagogical-andragogical competences to train students; however, there is no explicitly defined set of such competences;
- the provision of pedagogical training is fragmented. the quality assurance of pedagogical-andragogical trainings is not in place. there is lack of clarity who should coordinate the training provision and how the different initiatives are aligned;
- mentors tend to be critical about the trainings provided; often they do not recognise the benefits;

It is assumed that the school has ultimate responsibility for students' learning.

Cooperation between mentors and teachers is possible (well evaluated job rotation project), yet no systemic mechanisms at place.



Croatian case: apprenticeship programme

Teachers

- Teachers knowledge about new developments in industry is limited.
- CPD for **teachers** is mainly provided by the national agency
 - problem: most courses are targeted at general education teachers while the offer for vocational subject teachers is limited.

Mentors in companies

• to be licensed a craft have to assign a mentor, a qualified staff member to accompany apprentices;

No clear indication who (teacher or trainer) has ultimate responsibility for apprentices' learning

• though there is a sentiment among respondents that teachers and schools in general are responsible;

No formal procedures for cooperation of in-company trainers and VET teachers; main mechanism for their cooperation and exchange is teachers/head of practice visits to companies.



Trainers in companies

- perceived guarantee of quality of WBL;
- mostly train in addition to professional duties;
- requirements vary (qualification on the field + experience);
- requirements at start no CPD.

Challenge: how to ensure quality without putting barriers?

More info at: Cedefop Refernet (2016). Thematic perspectives

Who trains in SMEs? (Cedefop, 2015)

• <u>Three groups of employees</u>:

- o *in-company trainers in the narrower sense* (devote at least 30% of their working time to training);
- employees with training functions who occasionally provide training to colleagues and/or facilitate the learning of others, but not as their primary work task or major responsibility;
- o and managers with training functions.
- Main tasks and duties:
 - Induction of new employees; providing feedback and advice in the work process; one-to-one training, demonstrations.
- Motivation and requirements:
 - Willingness to share knowledge and skills with others and train prevail over expected economic benefit;
 - o Acknowledgement of training role is important;
 - Entrusted with training tasks due to substantial experience rather than training-related certificates.

More info at: http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/publications/5550





Visit Cedefop website:

http://www.cedefop.europa.eu

Apprenticeship:

http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/events-andprojects/projects/apprenticeships-work-basedlearning

Teachers and trainers professional development :

http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/events-andprojects/projects/teachers-and-trainers-professionaldevelopment