



Progress in work-based learning (WBL) in Europe

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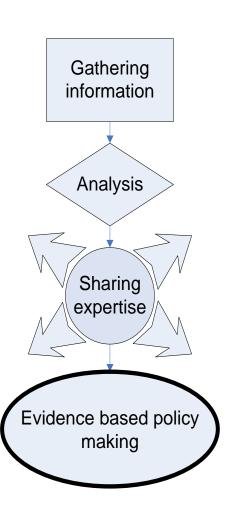






European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training

- Research on VET
- Report on VET policy developments in Europe
- Promote knowledge-sharing
- Support common European tools, EAfA etc.

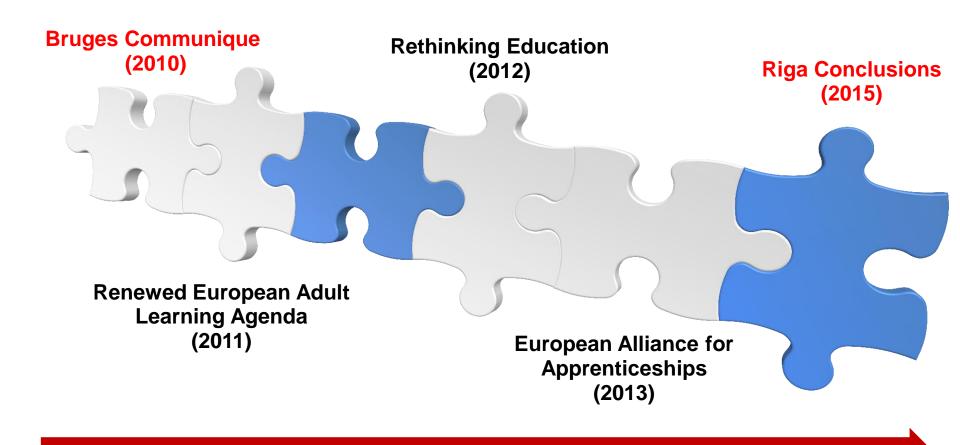








Policy background: WBL for learners of all ages





Policy background: WBL as key objective

Bruges communique, 22 short term deliverables (STDs) 2010-14

STD 5: "...make the necessary arrangements to maximise work-based learning, including apprenticeships..."

Riga conclusions, 5 medium term priorities (MTDs) 2015-20

MTD 1: "Promote work-based learning in all its forms, with special attention to apprenticeships ..."



Cedefop policy reporting

- EU Member States, Iceland, Norway, 4 candidate countries
- Focus on national policies
- Information sources: ReferNet, various studies, statistical data, ETF
- Pre-defined policy options,
 i.e. possible ways of addressing each deliverable



Monitoring 2010-2014 – results on WBL

STD 5: Maximising WBL / apprenticeships

Incentives for enterprises to provide training or employment

Apprenticeship or similar programmes

Work-based learning elements in school based IVET programmes

Guidelines providing for work based learning in VET

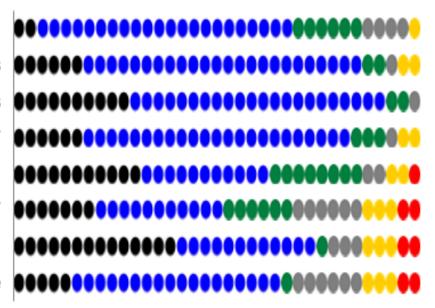
Services that assist in finding training places for VET learners in enterprises

Campaigns encouraging enterprises to provide or invest in VET

Learning methods in VET including simulated or real business experience

Strategy to foster VET-enterprise cooperation to ensure quality and relevance

- . in place by 2010 and not changed
- put in place since 2010
- preparing for im plementation



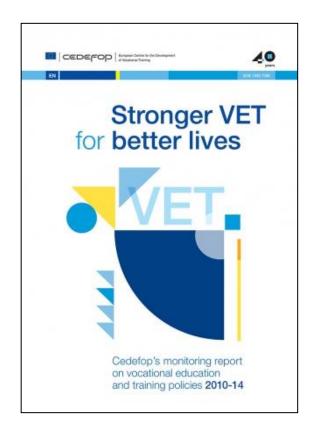
- in place by 2010 and adjusted since
- put in place since 2010 and adjusted since
- no action reported



Monitoring 2010-2014 – results on WBL

- Range of initiatives to support WBL already in place before 2010, but many countries have adjusted policies and measures since then
- WBL: strategic priority in nearly half the countries; increasing attention in candidate countries
- Trend towards apprenticeship revival





Cedefop monitoring report on vocational education and training policies 2010-14



Outlook: Future priorities



MTDs 2015-2020	High	medium	low
1. WBL	22/23	1/23	0/23
2. Quality assurance	8/23	14/23	0/23
3. Access to VET and qualifications	14/23	6/23	1/23
4. Key competences	11/23	8/23	2/23
5. Teachers and trainers	13/23	6/23	1/23

! Preliminary results !

State of play: 01.06.2016;

response by country DGVTs; 1/3 of countries still missing







Overview: Cedefop work on WBL

- 1. Reporting on VET policies and systems
- 2. WBL and apprenticeship-type schemes (ReferNet articles)
- 3. Conferences, e.g. Apprenticeships in SMEs (2015); Policy learning forum (2017)
- 4. Working groups:
 - Europe 2020 working group on VET
 - Europe 2020 working group on adult learning
 - Inter-agency group on WBL (Cedefop, ETF, ILO, OECD, UNESCO)



Overview: Cedefop work on WBL

5. Research, e.g.:

- Apprenticeships for adults (planned)
- Apprenticeships: A cross-national overview (ongoing)
- Governance and financing of apprenticeships (2016)
- European skills and jobs survey (ESJ) (2015)
- WBL in CVET (2015)
- WBL 'Return to work' programmes for adults (2013)



Research: WBL for adults

- Inequalities
- Lack of data
- Less institutionalised
- Lack of clear and coherent stategies and initiatives

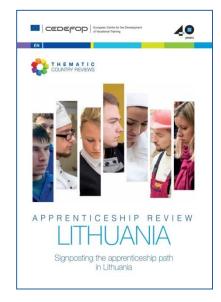
Potentials of WBL for adults not fully used!



Overview: Cedefop work on WBL

6. Thematic Country Reviews on apprenticeship-type schemes

- Lithuania and Malta (2014-15)
- Greece, Italy, Slovenia (2015-16)







Aims:

- Support national policy-makers in their development/reform of apprenticeship
- Develop, test and validate a tool to review national developments on apprenticeship at national level
- Expand knowledge on apprenticeship across Europe



3 pillars

Common analytical framework



Analytical framework

- Place in the ET system
- Governance structures
- Training content and learning outcomes
- Cooperation among learning venues
- Participation of and support to companies
- Requirements and support to teachers and in-company trainers
- Financing and cost-sharing mechanisms
- Quality assurance
- Apprentice's working and learning conditions
- Responsiveness to labour market



3 pillars

Inclusive, participatory and collaborative approach and policy learning

Common analytical framework

Evolving, iterative methodological approach



Example: TCR review priority areas in Lithuania

Governance structures

Roles and responsibilities

Participation of and support to companies

- Selection
- Support needed

Cooperation among learning venues

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

Quality assurance



Conclusions

- WBL has been developing dynamically
- WBL continues to be high priority on policy levels
- Potentials of WBL not fully used for all, e.g. adults
- Importance of informal learning and 'job quality'
- Apprenticeships might not work in all contexts / sectors, other forms of VET / WBL may be more effective and efficient



Thank you for your attention!

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