

EQAVET, QQI, Self Evaluation

Too complicated for words?











Self Evaluation, QA

- QA Guidelines
 - Broad systemic focus, formal
 - Specified intervals
 - Typically informed by routine self monitoring, specific indicators, QA policies and procedures
 - Impacts for learners and other stakeholders, dialogue, and connected with external QA obligations
 - Improvement orientation
- Self Evaluation Report
- Action plan, time-lines, responsibilities
- Provider owned



EQAVET Quality cycle



EQAVET model, deepening a culture of QA

THE QUALITY CYCLE

of the European Quality Assurance Reference
Framework for Vocational Education and Training





Why self-evaluation?

- The promise:
 - Increases transparency and mobility- increases efficiency, VET is more attractive, better adapted to labour market;
 - More effective, better VET- more responsive and inclusive, more coherent provision
 - Culture of QA- evidence based- (or at least evidence informed?), outcomes focused drives continued improvement, better access and equity, labour market relevance and social inclusion
- The challenge: to balance development and control
- Self-monitoring gives you information about where you are at with regard to your aims and objectives and self evaluation gives evidence of why you are / are not where you want to be
- Note- self monitoring and self-evaluation- not the same thing

Reflective practice and the EQAVET toolkit

'The quality and effectiveness of VET at a provider's level is determined by the extent to which confidence and expertise in self monitoring permeates the organisational culture of the provider.'

- Review progress
- Adjust strategy
- Identify problems
- Act on information and insight
- Strategic improved decision making
- Organisational learning
- Sound decision making

Maria Emilia Galvao



Indicators, Descriptors



EQAVET model, deepening a culture of QA

in Vocational Education and Training

Supporting the implementation of the European Quality Assurance Reference Framework for Vocational Education and Training

Quality indicators – tool box

- 1. Relevance of quality assurance systems for VET providers
- 2. Investment in training of teachers and trainers
- 3. Participation rate in VET programmes
- 4. Completion rate in VET programmes
- 5. Placement rate in VET programmes
- 6. Utilisation of acquired skills at the workplace
- 7. Unemployment rate
- 8. Prevalence of vulnerable groups
- 9. Mechanisms to identify training needs in the labour market
- 10. Schemes used to promote better access to VET



EQAVET: A shared culture of QA

- Key question: quality of evidence?
- Core principles:
 - Provider owned
 - Goal and context specific
 - End user oriented
 - Communication plan inbuilt- how might you inform stakeholders about performance?
 - How can you foster that culture of self monitoring- what intervals are good to do this formally? Act fast, keep dynamic
 - Build a positive 'failure culture'- fail on the way to improvement
 - Action plan- tasks, responsibilities, timelines, inputs, outputs, outcomes



EQAVET work focus

- Key areas of work
 - Evidence based and outcomes focused approach to QA in VET
 - Support for continued improvement approach
 - Adhere to principles of access and equity
 - Respond to labour market need
 - Support for an evaluation and quality improvement culture, particularly early warning systems, retention, preventing drop-out- case study?



SER one step at a time

- QA- QQI and EQAVET indicators:
 - provider owned,
 - your context,
 - your goals,
 - your improvement plan
 - your evidence
 - Beginning an implementation process that is different to what we did before
 - builds on what we know and knew
 - Knits the data in
 - Knits EQAVET in
 - 2019: Strong SER, full external orientation