3RD VP BIENNALE

Berlin May 7-8 2019

Lausanne

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SWISS FEDERAL INSTITUTE FOR **VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND**

Swiss excellence in vocational education and training

Switzerland An integrated advising model for VPL

Fribourg SWITZFRIANI

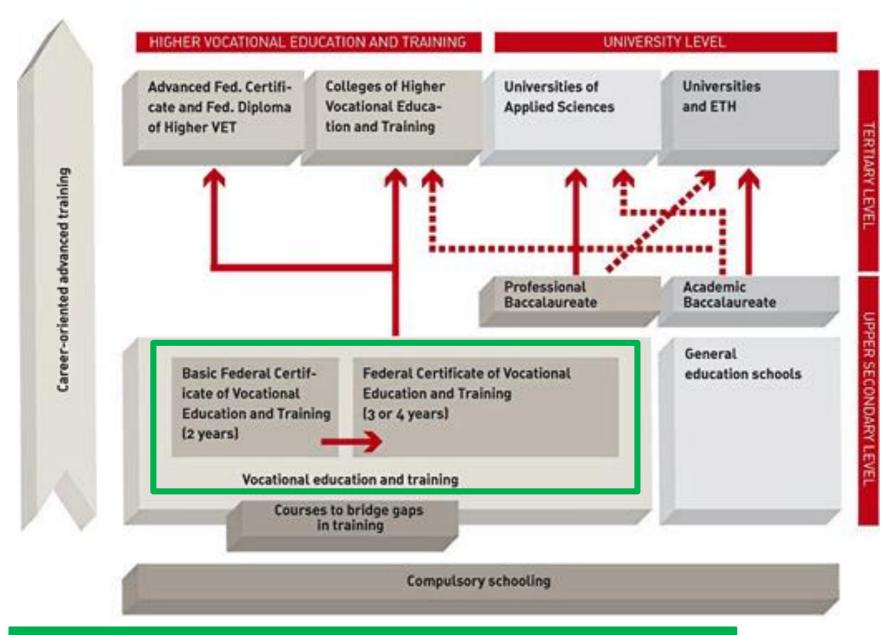
Dr. Deli Salini, Senior Researcher - SFIVET Research & Developmen **Department** 8 May 2019

Plan

- a. The Swiss educational system and the "Professional certification and change of profession for adults" federal project
- b. The different opportunities available to adults who wish to obtain an IVET qualification, of which the VPL is part
- c. The VPL Guidance Structures, professionals, methods and tools



The Swiss educational system





The federal project

"Professional certification and change of profession for adults"







Aims

- To promote access and permeability of VET as well as the professional mobility of the unskilled /low skilled professionals
- To promote all pathways and opportunities leading to recognition of formally and informally acquired learning
- To deal with the shortage of qualified professional

Statistics 2012: 13% of adults don't have a basic qualification (of which

60% women: 70% unemployed)

Cost-benefit ratio (national study 2000) Encouraging initial vocational training for adults would lead to savings of CHF 18,000 (~16.000 euros) per person / year (more risk of unemployment, disability or social assistance for people without qualifications)

Adults IVET Qualification Process

Education and training

Apprenticeship training

- Regular
- Flexible

 (shortened,
 lengthened duration
 or modular structure)

- Work experience and preparatory courses
- Work experience and individual education

Admission

By regular or accredited institutions (according to the VET Ordinance)

Qualification Procedure

- Regular QP (final examinations)
- Other QP (split examinations)

Direct admission, without official training

- Regular QP (final examinations)
- Other QP (VPL)

Organizations and institutions involved in IVET Qualification

process and VPL

Cantonal centres in charge of adults qualification procedures

Professional organizations

Cantonal or delegate centres for guidance and skills audits



The adult qualification process and VPL phases

Inventory of NF& IF Prior learning (work experiences, training courses)

2 analysis, choice of options

3 Recognition request

Recognition
NF & IF prior
learning

Guidance (information, advising, methodological ateliers for VPL portfolio)

VPL phases

Portfolio writing

VPL request

Assessment

VPL (complete or partial)

Dr. Deli Salini - 3rd VPL Biennale 2019 08.05.2019 8



Qualifications and roles of VPL practitioners in Switzerland

ASSESSMENT: VET assessors, specialized in VPL methods of evaluation (specialisation is mandatory)

PORTFOLIO PROCESS: Guidance psychologists and/or adult educators, specialized in VPL Guidance (through formal or informal training)

INFORMATION AND ADVICE: Guidance psychologists and/or adult educators, specialized in VPL Guidance (through formal or informal training)



The SFIVET training for VPL advisors: Certificate of Advanced Studies in recognition and VPL

Based on competency profile developed by SFIVET

- Interaction and collaboration
- Management of different communicative situations
- Guidance, counselling and support
- Use, development and adaptation of support documents and tools
- Assisting into matching prior learning to competency profile and the qualifications

Training structure

22 days plus individual study and professional practice.

4 modules

- DEC Methods of demonstrating prior learning / competencies
- EAP Ethics and Analysis of Professional Practices
- ACE Support, design, advice and evaluation
- PRO Professional experience



The SFIVET training for VPL assessors in IVET

Based on the Federal competency profile for assessors, this training is compulsory and addressed to people already trained as evaluators for standard qualifications.

Training structure

- A multistage format, including school training (2 days) and two separate individual learning phases, one before and one after the school training. Throughout the training, the participants develop an experiential reflective dossier on their professional practices, and take part in some peer exchanges.
- A strong interlink between theory and practice, based on the analysis and assessment of authentic VPL dossiers.

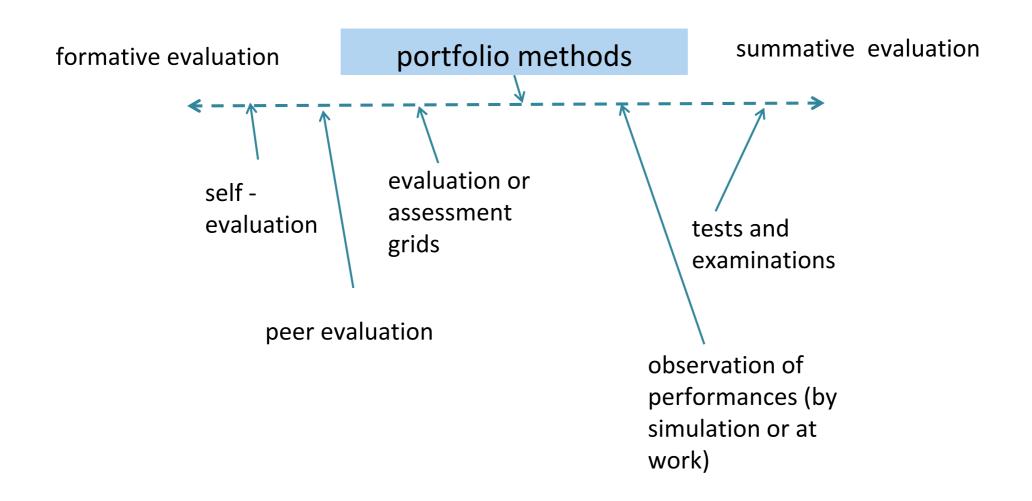


The need for reliable methodologies in VPL

- As an alternative route leading to a formal qualification, VPL should be based on a recognition and assessment strategy, using reliable methods and tools ensuring equivalent standards to those used for assessing formal learning
- The VPL practitioners play a leading role in adequately reconciling the needs of applicants (information, guidance) with the needs of education and training institutions, as well as employers (transparency and reliability)
- Professionalizing VPL practitioners should guarantee that the same methodology is developed and implemented throughout all communities of practice, and ensuring the reliability and transparency of VPL processes.



VPL between formative and summative evaluation



Adapted from: Ellerani P., Gentile M., Sacristani Mottinelli M. (2007). Valutare a scuola, formare competenze. Torino: SEI Frontiere.



A specific methodology to make learning visible and reliable

Establishing a VPL portfolio is sometimes a baffling task for an applicant, who has to switch from a declarative approach, which is typical of a classroom scenario, to a procedural approach, where it is necessary to demonstrate one's competencies and experience.

For the VPL counsellors, the challenge is

- To bring applicants to describe their experiences in order to make the learning they acquired visible, using "explicitation" techniques (e.g. triad interview atelier, see next slide)"
- To support the applicants in linking their experience to the competency profile of the required diploma.



Triad interview

Narrator

In the first person perspective, gives a short account of a personal experience which is linked to the competency profile required

Observer

Attends quietly and somewhat on the sideline, identifies and notes down the narrator's skills/ knowledge/competencies

Interviewer

Listens to the narrator and, requesting them to speak in the first person, leads them in giving an account of a past activity whit the following questions

- What did they do? (including place and time)
- How did they do the activity specifically?
- What were their feelings?
- How did they make decisions?
- What was the reasoning, reflections and knowledge that accompanied this activity?

Debriefing

At the conclusion of the interview, the participants discuss and agree the narrator skills and competencies identified by all and complete the list if necessary.

Tools

Each canton uses different tools

- Flyers and various other promoting documents
- Self evaluation grids
- Self help portfolio writing tools for applicants
- Official documents (qualification profiles, rules, etc)
- Some cantons (Zurich for ex.) offer an online self evaluation tool





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