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Soft skills in VET system: the VET_GPS approach

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Session I





Integration of Soft Skills in VET

Andreia Monteiro, Mentortec

- The partnership structured a *Guide for the integration of Soft Skills in VET offer* addressed to VET managers and other VET professionals.
- This document allows professionals to:
 - Understand the concept and relevance of soft skills at personal, social and professional levels;
 - Identify examples of soft skills, according to different approaches;
 - Know the VET_GPS approach for the integration of soft skills in VET offer;
 - Know the VET_GPS tools and materials and how they can be used by VET professionals and centers/schools.

• The document is available in English, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and German (download here).





Introduction to the guide: the concept of Soft Skills

Skills that are cross-cutting across jobs (see Job-specific skills) and sectors (see Sector-specific jobs) and relate to personal competences (confidence, discipline, self-management) and social competences (teamwork, communication, emotional intelligence)

Set of critical competences, life-oriented and in strict relation with individuals, completely different from hard skills. Include all the qualities, skills and qualifications that enable both professional and personal success in addition to hard skills.

Soft Skills

Relate to personal competences, social skills and methodological competences necessary at the workplace.

Capacity building, learning to learn, persistence, resilience, creativity, selfdiscipline, self-reflectiveness and acting autonomously are some examples...

• Introduction to the guide: the 6 soft skills approached















Problem solving & creativity

Ability to think and identify a solution to a complex situation and problem, using imagination or original ideas.

Readiness to learn & critical thinking

Readiness to learn is related to the availability of a person to seek and invest in learning and in behaviour change. Critical thinking is related to the ability of analysing situations and information and make a reasoned judgement about it.

Adaptability

bility to change and to e able to adjust to new situations, conditions, and contexts, without compromising our beliefs, ideas and personality.

Self-motivation

& positive attitude

Ability that drives a person to do things without the influence from other people, with a positive mental attitude that focuses on the bright side of life and a mindset that envisions favourable results.

Communication

Ability to interact with others in several contexts, to exchange information, ideas, knowledge, expertise, etc.

Teamwork

Cooperation between the members of a group of people to achieve a common goal.

• Introduction to the guide: integration of the Soft Skills on VET offer

Continuous identification of soft skills

. updated knowledge/information about soft skills

. using different tools and approaches

Skills matching is one of the most critical aspects when planning and

providing initial training

to young people, aiming at preparing them for life and the labour market.

Engagement of all stakeholders in the process

VET providers/professionals, business representatives & trainees

defining responsibilities aligned with their roles

. involvement in different phases of the process



Skills matching

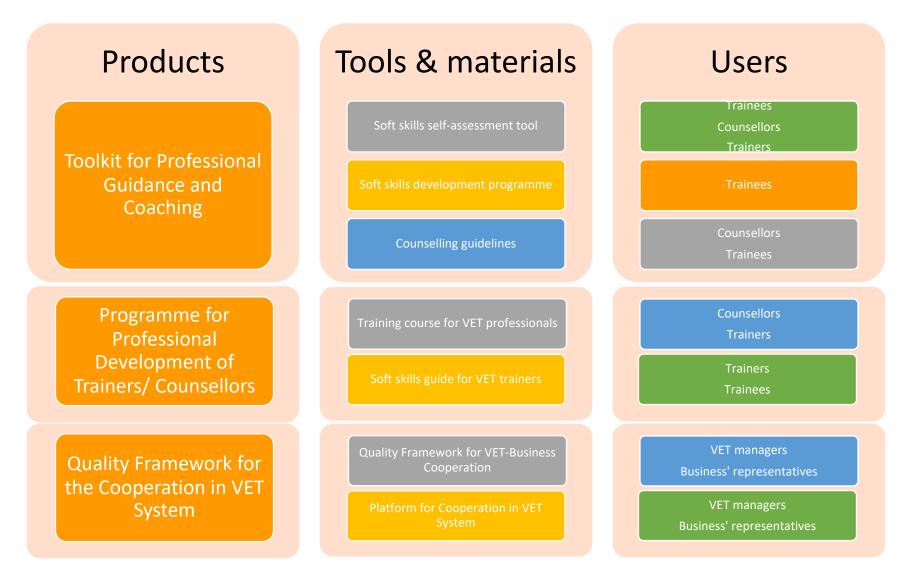
VET-Business cooperation

The question is, how can VET providers and companies overcome this gap?

- The answer is on the promotion of fruitful and relevant VET-Business cooperation based in three main principles:
 - All stakeholders need to be actively involved and contribute to the results of the cooperation and partnership;
 - The work and cooperation between all stakeholders need to be coordinated and managed effectively;
 - Clear and understandable communication between all stakeholders is crucial for the results of the network.



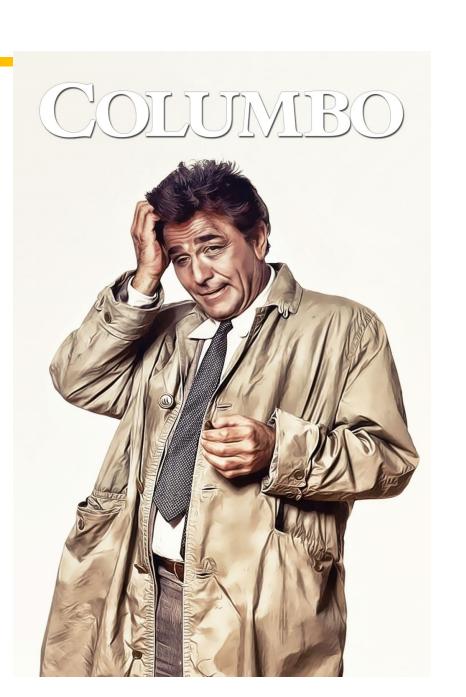
• Introduction to the guide: the VET_GPS approach

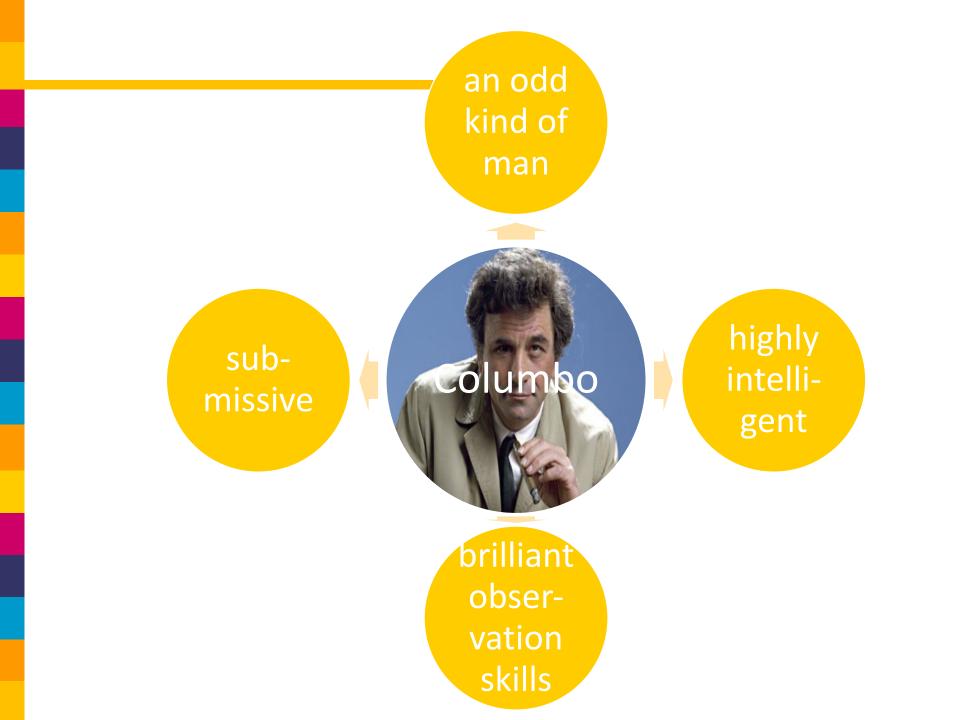


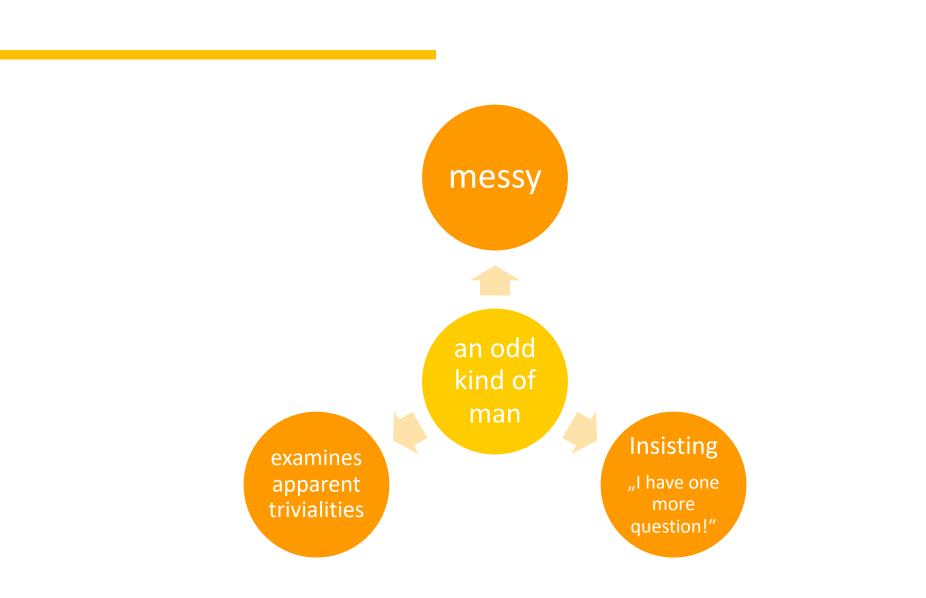


Assessment of trainees' soft skills

Klaus Linde-Leimer & Susanne Linde, Blickpunkt Identitat





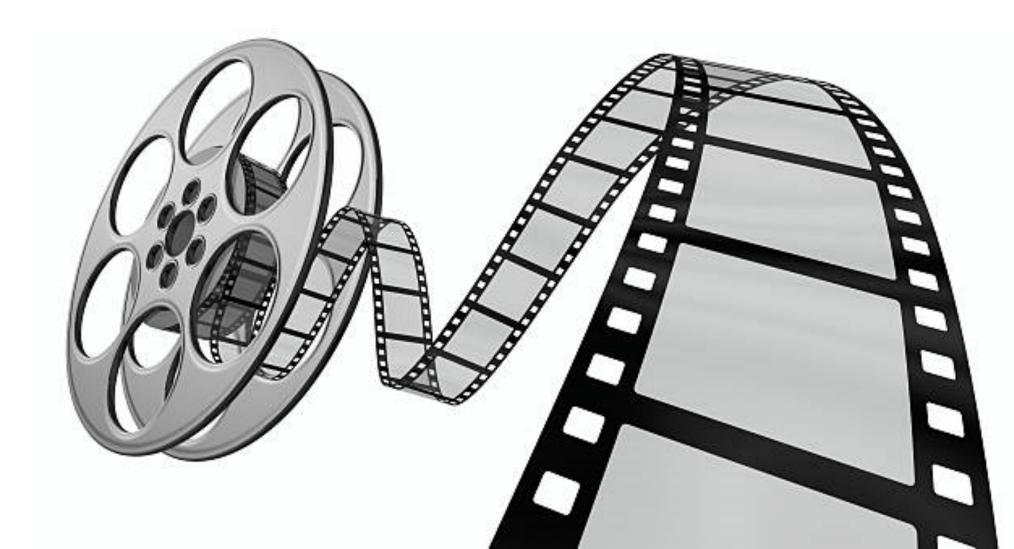




messy



Why do filmmakers make use of such association subjects?



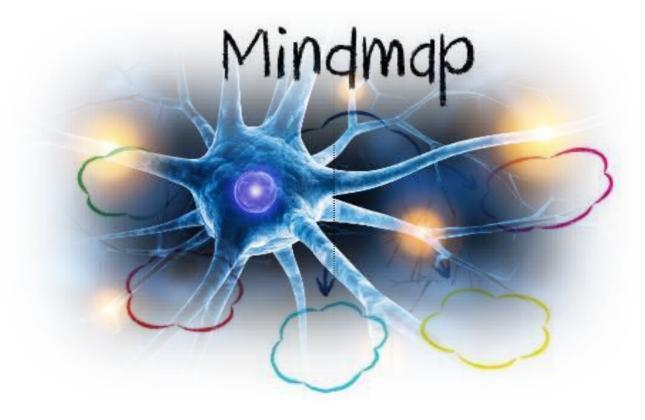
GPS



Inspector Columbo

and the Neural Network





What am I going to talk about

Self Assessment Questionnaire

- Construction of our questionnaire
- Evaluation of our questionnaire



Soft Skills Profile

- Square of Values
- Motivaional Interviewing
- Topic Clusters

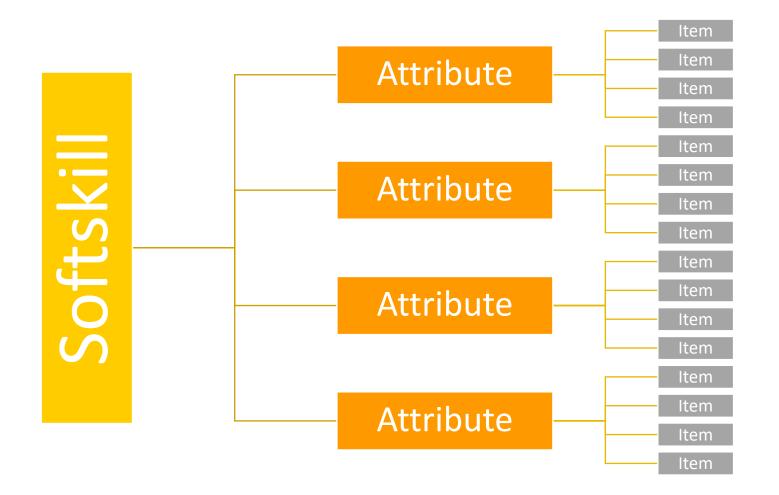




Construction of the Self Assessment Questionnaire

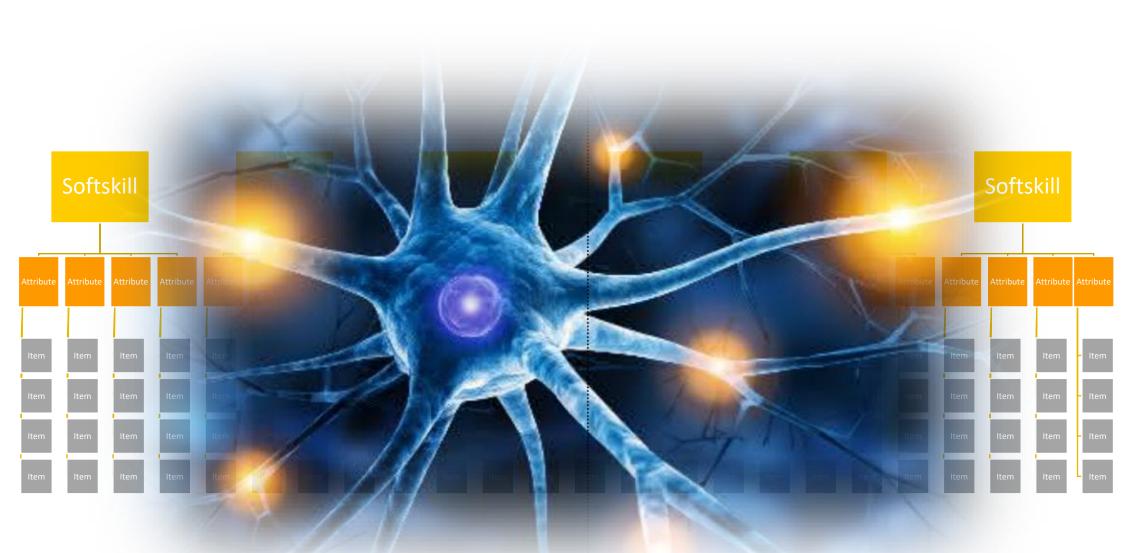


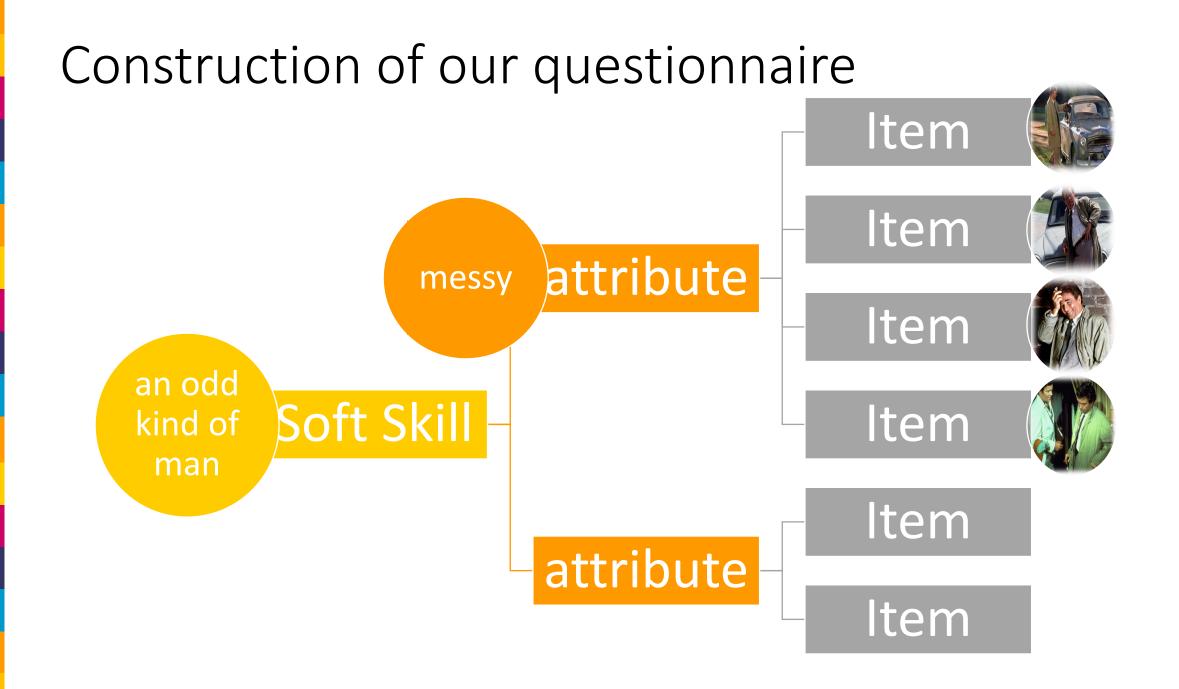
Construction of our questionnaire



Construction of our questionnaire









Problem Solving and Creativity	Readiness to learn and critical thinking	Adaptability
Self Motivation and Positive Attitude	Communication Skills	Teamwork



	Working attitude and the ability to work towards a common objective	I think that everyone involved should contribute to good cooperation and I also try to contribute fully to it. If I have agreed something, then I will stick to it, even though I would prefer to do another thing.
Teamwork	To bring in your own ideas and listen to the opinions of others	In group assignments, I also listen to what the others suggest, because I believe that they can also contribute good ideas. In group assignments, I usually manage to bring in and represent my own ideas well.
	Giving support and accepting support from others	When I realize that someone in my workgroup needs support, I offer my help as far as I can. If I can not handle a task on my own, I approach my colleagues for help.



ltem

strongly agree	mostly agree	partly agree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree



Evaluation





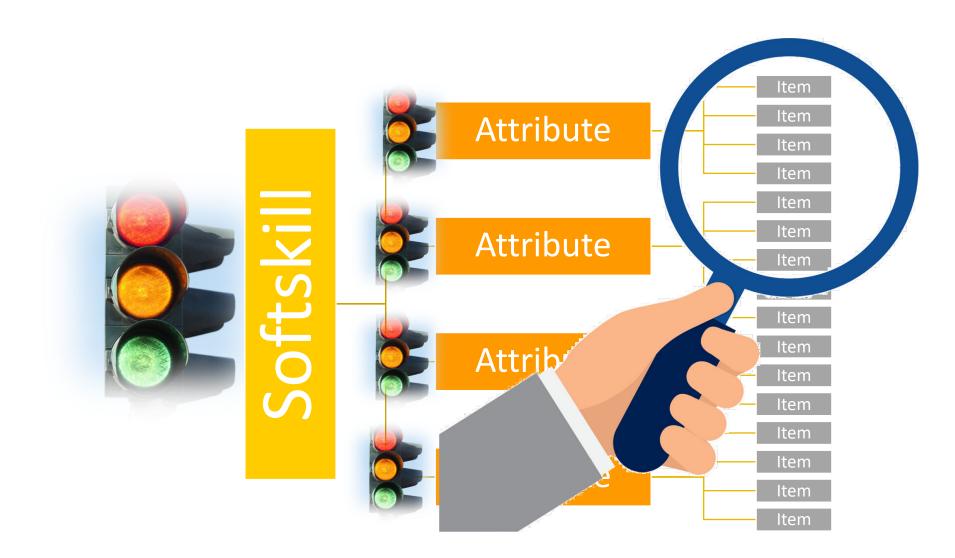
RED = Beginner

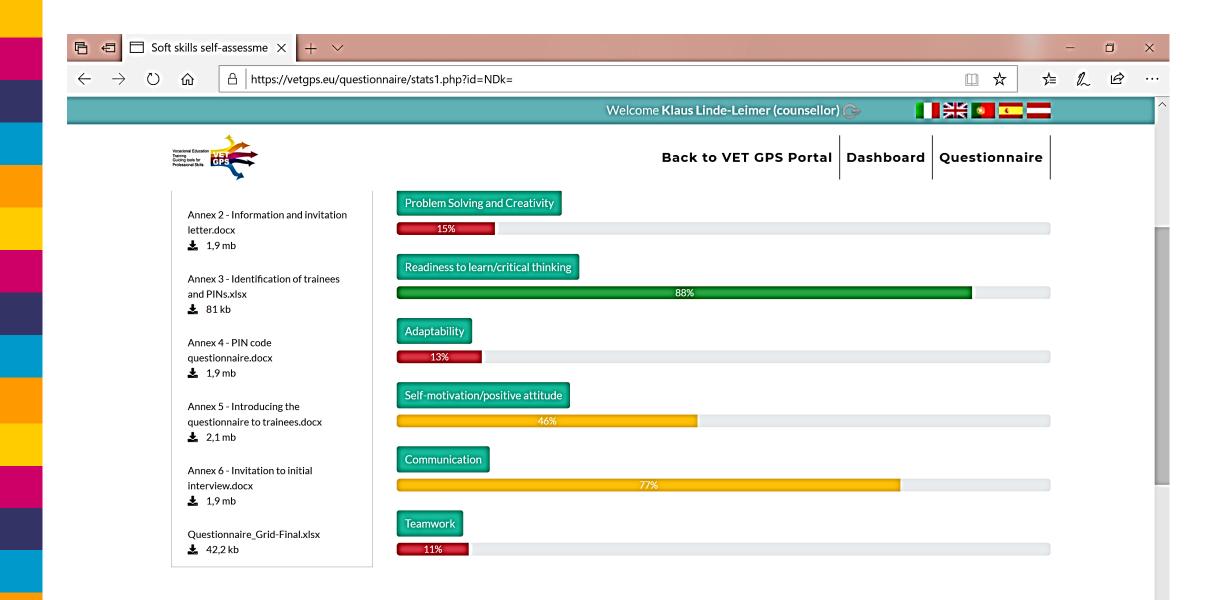
YELLOW = Advanced

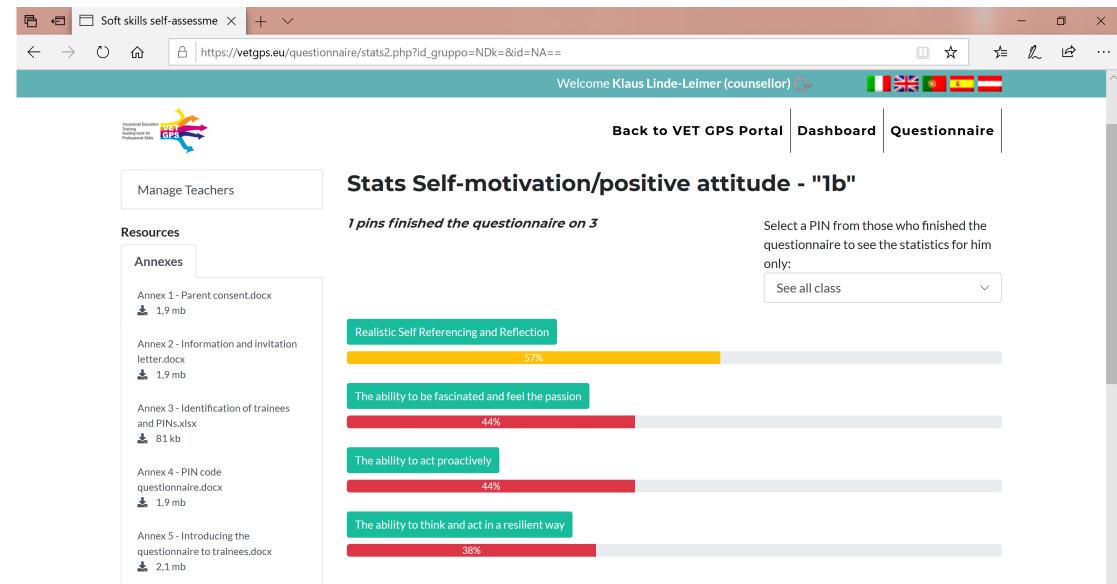
GREEN = Champion

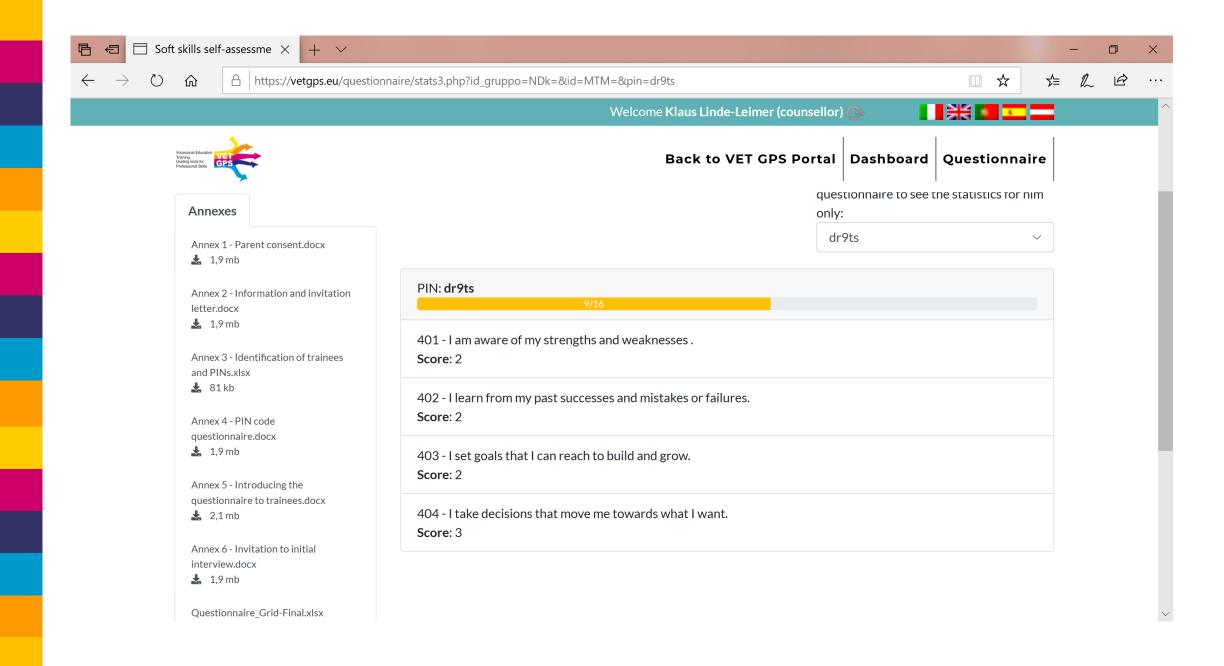
Concrete Feedback











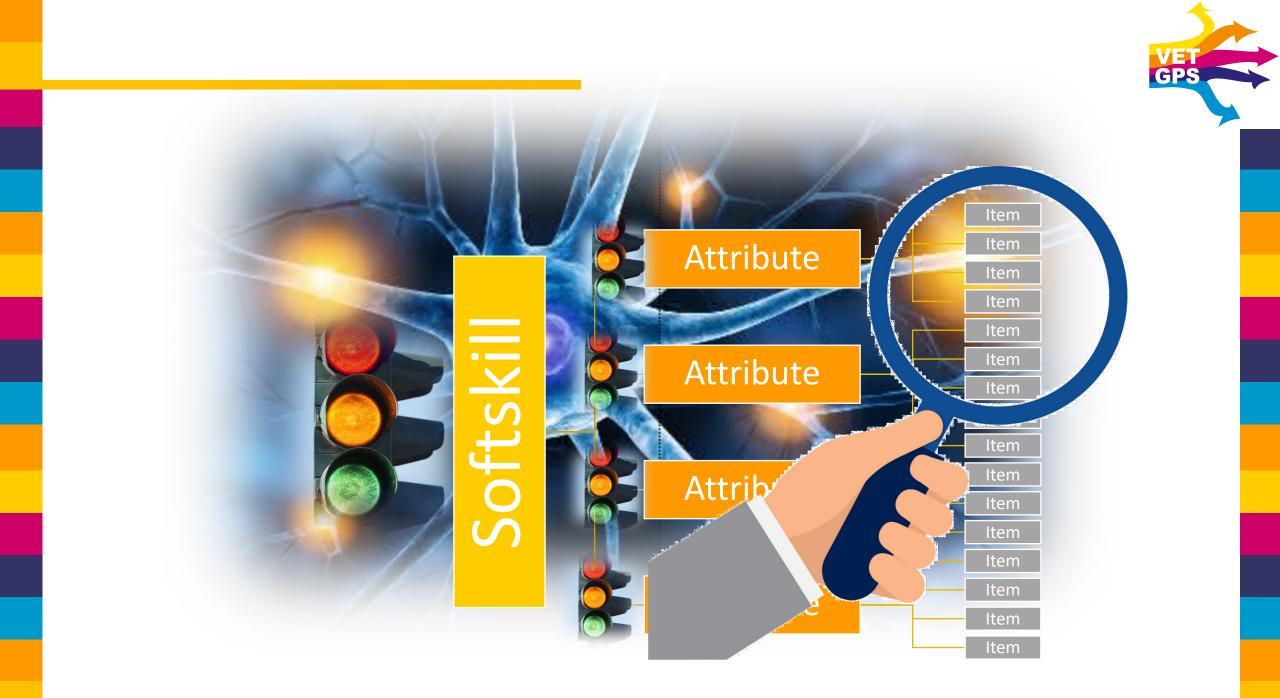
Single result - averaged result of a group of trainees

VET GPS

single result of trainee

averaged result of a school class

projects for School Development

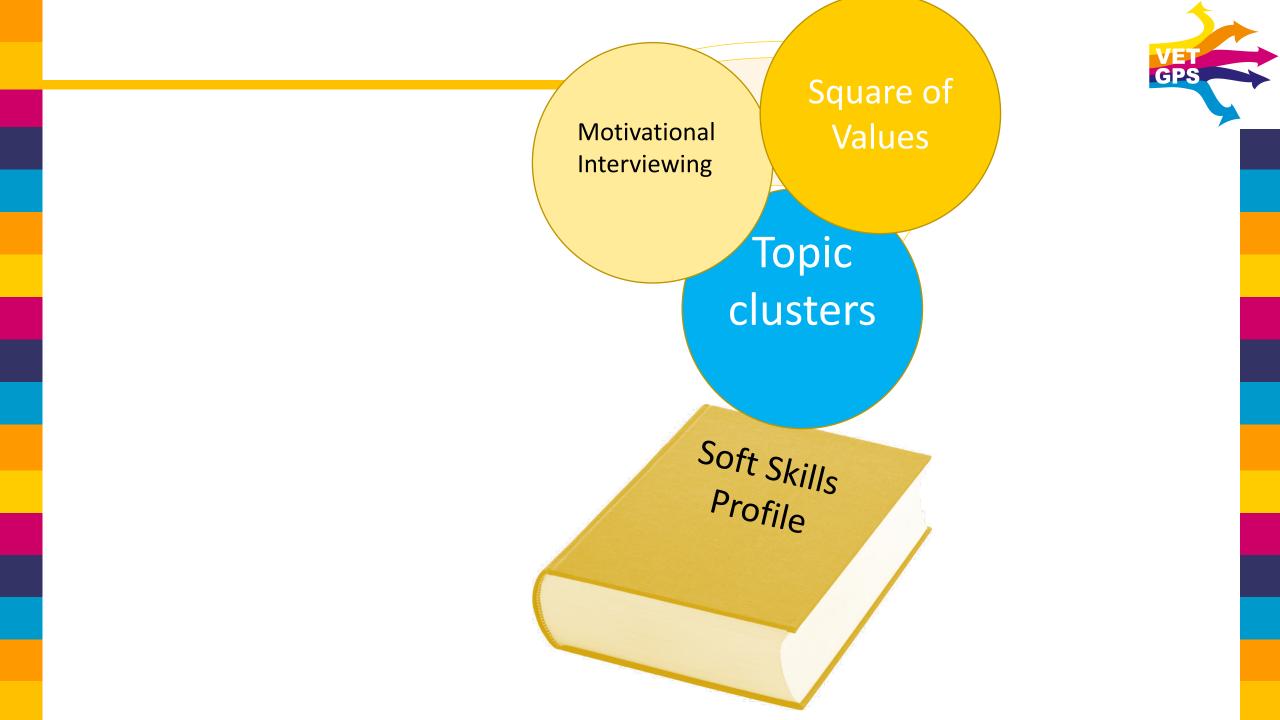




Soft Skills Profile

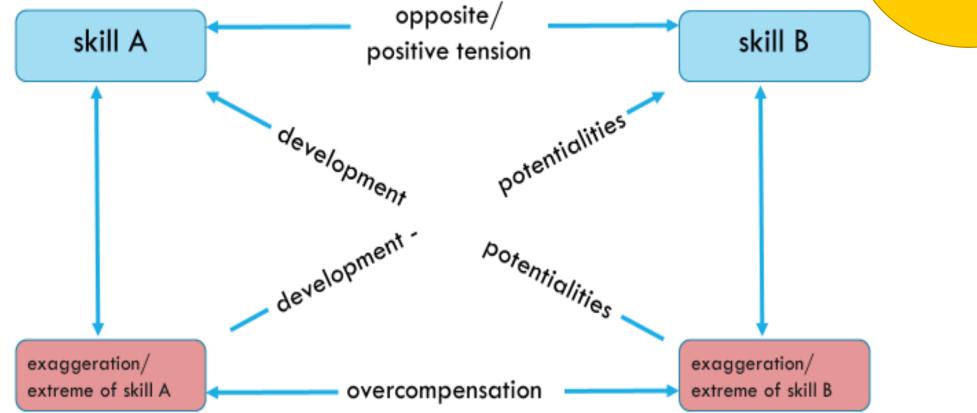




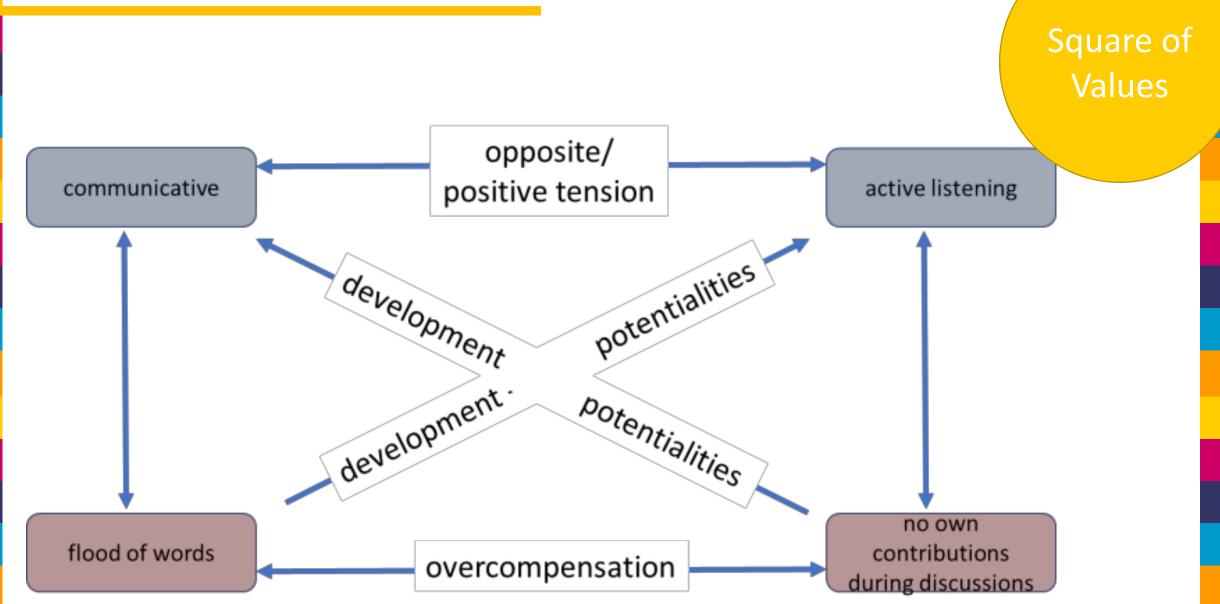


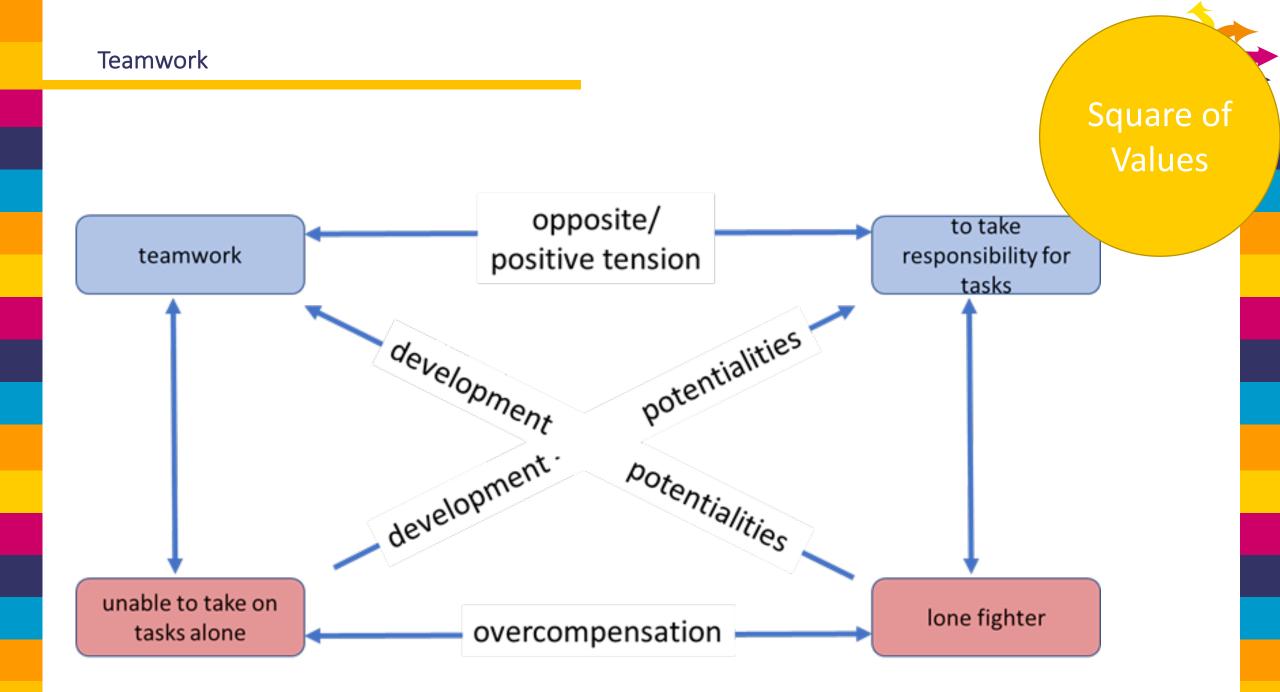
Square of SQUARE OF VALUES — FRIEDEMANN SCHULZ VON THUN

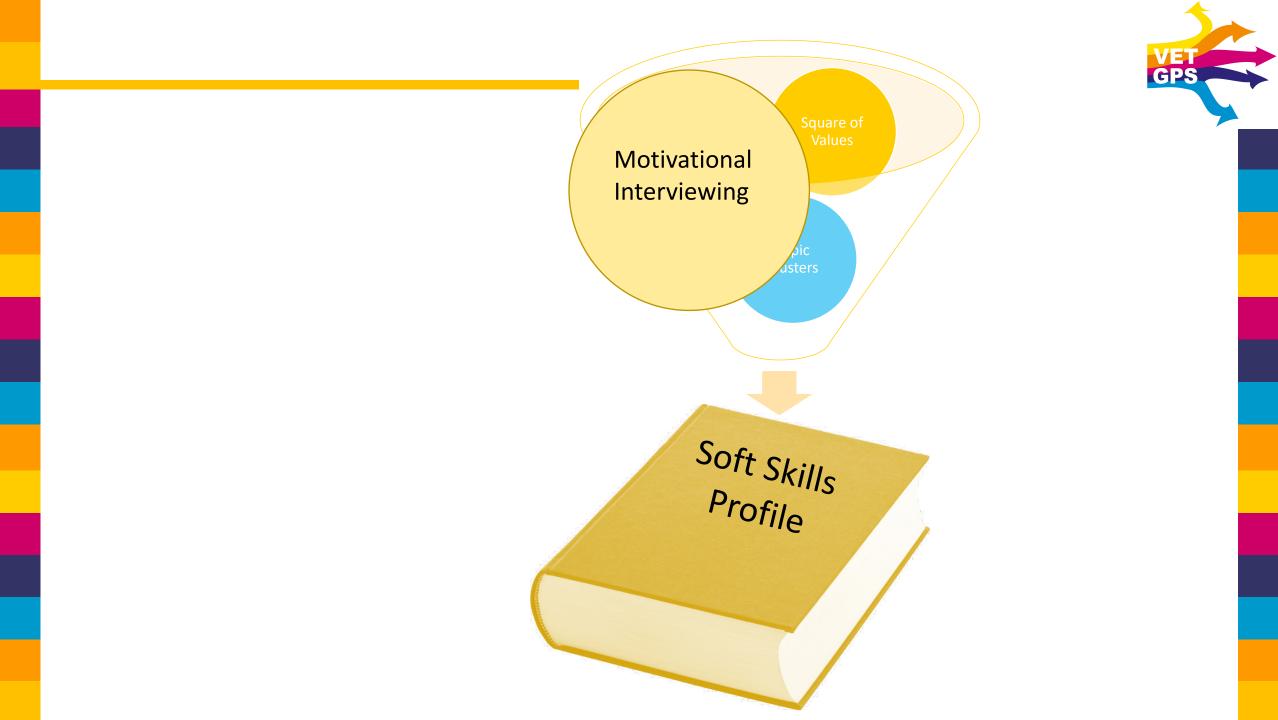
Values



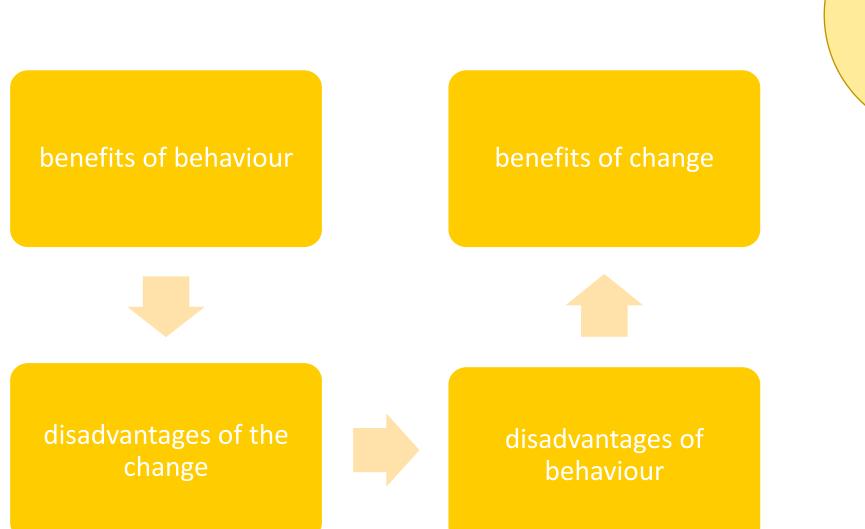
communication



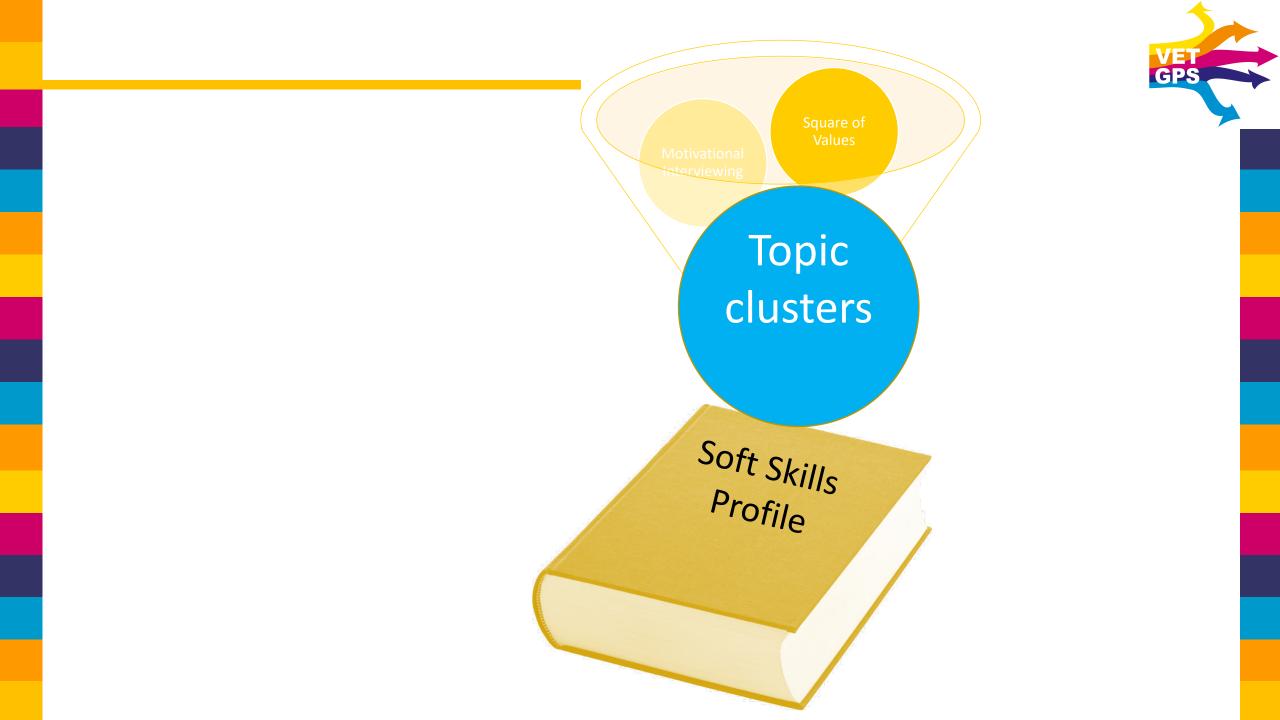


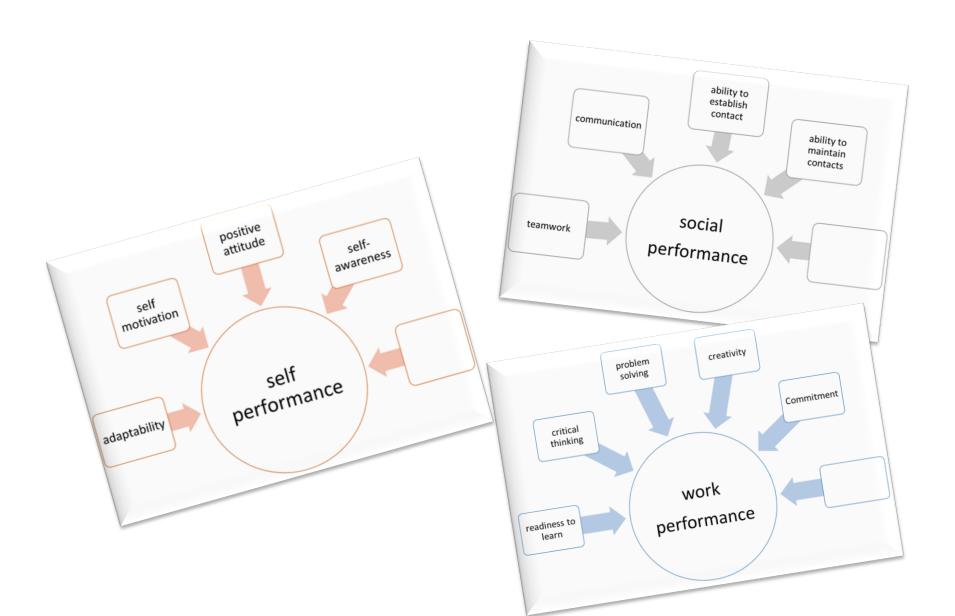


5 techniques of the MI **Motivational** Interviewing **H**Express **C** Develop e Adjust to ち Support self-ြ Avoid efficacy and empathy discrepancy client argument through between optimism and direct resistance clients' goals reflective rather than confrontation or values and listening opposing it behaviour

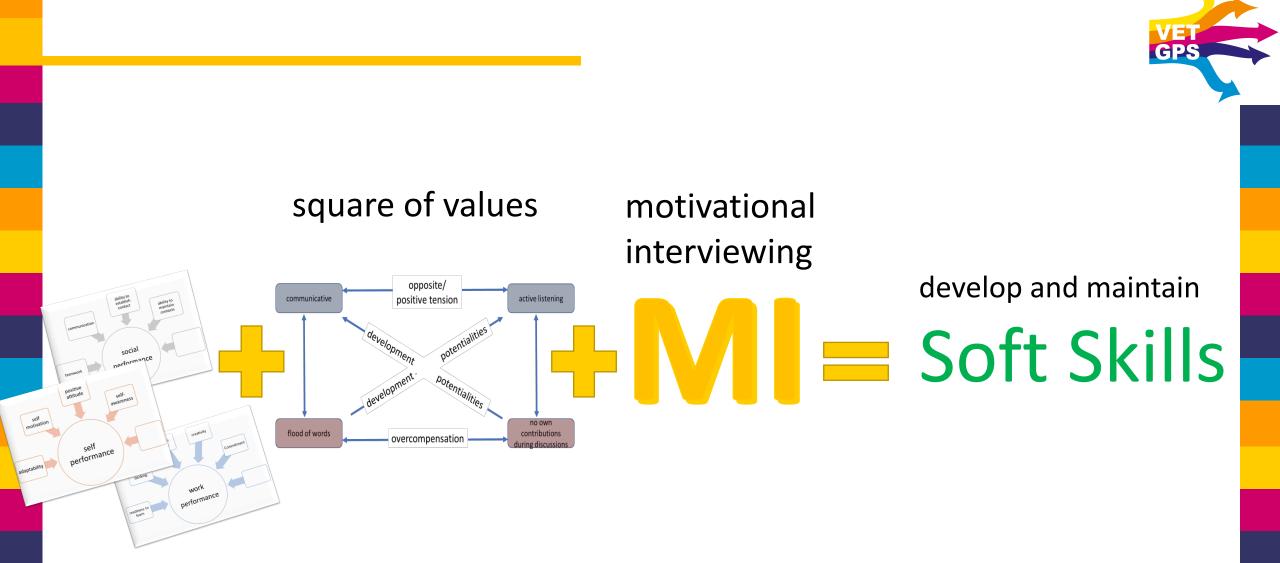


Motivational Interviewing





Topic clusters







Training of VET professionals

Andreia Monteiro, Mentortec

TRAINING OF VET PROFESSIONALS

- A training plan was structured to prepare VET professionals for the implementation of the tools and materials developed
- On completion of the training, participants will:
 - Have an overview and understanding of the VET_GPS materials and tools and how can be used;
 - Be able to use and test the VET_GPS materials and tools in their VET schools/centers;
 - Be able to define and apply a strategy and process of assessment, development and consolidation of VET trainees' soft skills.

• The training has 8h of duration and is structured in four main units.







TRAINING OF VET PROFESSIONALS

Overview of the training structure:

Unit 1 Integration of Soft Skills in VET offer

- Soft Skills The concept!
- Soft Skills Framework
- How to integrate Soft Skills on VET offer?
- The VET_GPS methodology

Unit 2 Professional Guidance and Coaching of Trainees

- Presentation and exploration Soft skills self-assessment online tool:
- Introduction to Soft Skills Profile:
- Presentation of the Success@work manual

Unit 3 Development of trainees' soft skills in classes

• Presentation of the Youth Empowerment Handbook

Unit 4 VET-Business cooperation

- VET-Business Cooperation
- How to promote VET-Business cooperation?
- Successful VET systems in Europe (OECD 2011)

TRAINING OF VET PROFESSIONALS

- Additionally, the *Youth Empowerment Manual* was structured to trainers, allowing them to select and prepare activities to be implemented in their classes, fostering the development and strengthen trainees' soft skills.
- Available in English, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and German (available <u>here</u>) the manual is organized in four sections:





VET-Business Quality Framework

Andrea Anzanello, Pixel

Quality Framework for the Cooperation in VET System

What is the objective of the document?

- *Quality Framework for the Cooperation in VET System* was structured to provide an overview related to:
 - The presence of soft skills on VET curricula
 - The relevance of VET-Business cooperation
 - The conditions, criteria and strategies to promote and strengthen VET-Business cooperation
 - Good practices, at National and European levels, of VET-Business cooperation that can inspire VET providers and SME.
- The document was designed for providers and SMEs.

1	Case studies on VET-Business cooperation The following are some further case studies ⁴⁴ of VET-Business cooperation implemented around EU countries:
VET	AQUA - Austria
GPS	 AQUA (workplace-oriented qualification for unemployed) targets unemployed persons with an above average distance to the labour market for CVET and life- long learning education. It sets up education plans that are customised to the unemployed Individual in cooperation with the participating company and VET institute. It provides dual (work-based) learning in which a third of the time is spent on theoretical training and two thirds or parcical, incompany training. A related challenge in this case study is the issue of a substantial proportion of employeen act investing sufficiently in the issue of a substantial proportion of
	Valkeakoski Campus - Finland
QUALITY FRAMEWORK FOR THE COOPERATION IN VET SYSTEM	• Real company problems and projects were brought into the curricula of the different tudy porgrammes - expecially through project based learning. The reasoning was that by giving student/frainees better possibilities to work with real company problems it would improve the innovation and entrepresensial skills among the students/frainees and give them a better understanding of labour market needs. Furthermore the reationale was that the presence of companies on the local campus could improve the possibilities for collaboration between students/frainees and companies.
	Dual Study Programmes - Germany
CO-CREATED BY MENTORTEC, ANESPO, BLICK, CECE, EFVET, PIT AND PIXEL	 The initiative is strongly geared towards work-based learning: the student / apprentice is under contract with a firm and he/ she spends part of his/her time at a university studying towards a Bachelor degree and part of the time in- company learning practical skills on the job.
	Techwise Twente – The Netherlands
	 Techwise uses so-called Field Labs at companies and education institutes, in which students/trainees can practice working with machines and new technologies in a 'real' environment, while mistakes are still allowed.
is involved in VET-Business cooperation?	Figure 1 – Brief description of case studies on VET-Business cooperation implemented in European countries.
s in VET-Business cooperation are fundamental and they do not co s in VET providers and companies. Interesting for the purpose of this of am implemented in the In-VET European project ²³ (one of the pres GPS project). The diagram shows the need of an important network of ed to cooperate and interact together. This process of an active particip in the framework of the VET-Business cooperation. <i>y</i> , we always need to think of the student/trainee at the centre of the ther actors as a "net" that provides training and contribute to the imin fyraine into the labour market and the society in general. In the society in general.	document is the <u>decessor</u> of the f actors that are aation is needed process with all tegration of the
eration the main actors that should be taken in consideration comprehe	end:
VET providers (schools, training centres)	
Companies	
Experts	
Civic society	

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Train Guiding tools

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Quality Framework for the Cooperation in VET System

The document is organised in four main sections:

Introduction

 Focus on an analysis of the integration of the soft skills in the VET curricula and the relevance of VET training to the success in the labour market



VET-Business cooperation

 Focused on the relevance of the VET-Business cooperation, on the key-actors and their roles to a successful cooperation, identifying national policies to promote it.



How to promote VET-Business cooperation?

 Brief description of the conditions, professionals and strategies for the establishment, reinforcement and strengthen VET-Business cooperation.



Which good practices exist?

 In this section are provided examples of successful VET systems in Europe and of the integration of soft skills in VET curricula, identifying relevant projects and initiatives.





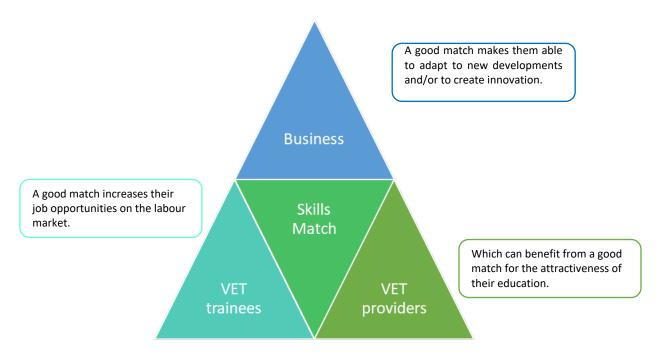
Introduction

Introduction

Why are soft skills important?

- Employers are considering soft skills as the main factor during the hiring process;
- VET providers are engaging in delivering educational programmes focused more on soft skills due to the demand of the job market;
- These new developments requires a good match between the demands of the labour market and the skills acquired and developed by young trainees and potential employees;

• A good match between supply and demand is important for all actors involved:



Introduction

Why look at Vocational Education and Training?

VET learning experience can lead to different social outcomes

Impact on Skills and Competences

- increase of learner confidence, self-esteem and desire for education;

- development of their professional identity, enabling individuals to take control of their work life and also to influence conditions in the workplace. Relationship with other individuals

Potential for success in the labour market

- "capability to help the development of network between learners and between learners and teachers, mentors, masters and employers";

- VET are based on socialisation, through the transmission of attitudes and behaviours.

- leading and facilitating students and trainees' possibility of success in the labour market, with access, integration, stability and mobility

* VET_GPS partnership. (2019). Quality Framework for the cooperation in VET System. Available here.

** European Union. (2018). Mapping of VET graduate tracking measures in EU Member States - Final Report. Accessed on 15th of March 2019, available here.





Why is VET-Business cooperation important?

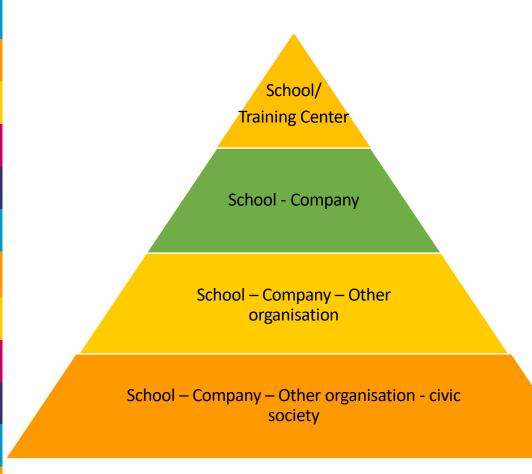
- Reduce the gap between the trainees' competences acquired in VET courses and the needs & trends of the companies;
- Endow both organisations, VET providers and companies, of responsibility to assure a high-quality initial training of young people;
- Prepare young people to be successfully integrated in the company and manage their career development.

Who is involved in VET-Business cooperation?

- VET providers (schools, training centres)
- Companies
- Experts
- Civic society
- Families
- Municipalities

VET GPS

All these actors can have a major or minor role. More precisely we can divide the VET-Cooperation in 4 main levels:



- VET schools and/or training centres represent the first actor in place since they are in direct contact with the trainee and get to know the needs of the students/trainees and their strengths and weaknesses.
- A second level of cooperation is represented by the interaction by VET schools and companies. This is the most important aspect of the VET-Business cooperation because it is where companies and VET schools work together through different programmes through which students/trainees can acquire and improve their knowledge and competences.
- The last two levels regard cooperation among VET providers and companies with the help of other organisations and the civic society that can be families, municipalities and experts in the education and job field.



How do national policies contribute to VET-Business cooperation?

- The document named "Bruges Communiqué" released by the European Ministers for Vocational Education and Training, the European Social Partners and the European Commission for the period 2011-2020 deals with the issue of policies implementation in the VET sector.
- Taking into account the priorities and overall objectives of the above-mentioned European Strategy and Framework, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, the following is adopted:

A global vision for VET in 2020

11 strategic objectives for the period 2011-2020 based on that vision

22 short-term deliverables at national level for the first 4 years (2011-2014), with indication of the support at EU level

General principles underlying the governance and ownership of the Copenhagen Process

VET_GPS partnership. (2019). Quality Framework for the cooperation in VET System. Available here.

** European Ministers for Vocational Education and Training, European Social Partners & European Commission. (2010). The Bruges Communiqué on enhanced European Cooperation in Vocational Education and Training for the period 2011-2020. Accessed on 15th of March 2019, available here.



How to promote VET-Business cooperation?

How to promote VET-Business cooperation?

Which professionals need to be involved and how?

- The main experts in the field for a qualified cooperation between VET and business are teachers (VET providers) and trainers (in company).
- The European Commission released a document presenting 12 policy pointers which aims at helping and supporting teachers and trainers, gathered in four main areas of action (which for each of them a case study is provided to have a practical example):

Specifying the roles and responsibilities of teachers and trainers in VET systems Strengthening the professional development of teachers and trainers Equipping teachers and trainers for key challenges Fostering collaboration to support their work

* VET_GPS partnership. (2019). Quality Framework for the cooperation in VET System. Available here.

** S.D. Broek, M. Cino Pagliarello, R. de Vreede-Van Noort, P. Vroonhof. (2017). Teachers and trainers in work-based learning/apprenticeships - of models and practices Final report Request for Services VT/2015/075 In the Context of EAC-47-2014-4. Accessed on the 29th August 2019, available here.

How to promote VET-Business cooperation?

VET GPS

Which strategies and initiatives need to be implemented for establishing or strengthen VET-Business cooperation?

- 1. Mutual interest in taking part in collaboration;
- 2. Both parties need to contacting different terminologies and concepts;
- 3. Clarity on settling and sharing educational/training goals;
- 4. Trainee must be involved in the definition of the educational objectives and teaching methods of the traineeship;
- 5. Define a common strategy and a structured plan, defining:

The modalities of the collaboration	The roles of the people involved	The number of trainees involved and the most useful profiles	The criteria for choosing candidates	Intermediate and final evaluation criteria
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* VET_GPS partnership. (2019). Quality Framework for the cooperation in VET System. Available here.

** S.D. Broek, M. Cino Pagliarello, R. de Vreede-Van Noort, P. Vroonhof. (2017). Teachers and trainers in work-based learning/apprenticeships - of models and practices Final report Request for Services VT/2015/075 In the Context of EAC-47-2014-4. Accessed on the 29th August 2019, available here.



Which strategies, initiatives and practices exist?

Which strategies, initiatives and practices exist?



Good practices

Austria	- The dual system has many commendable features, with well-structured apprenticeships that integrate learning in schools and
	workplace training.
	- Youth unemployment rates are low and the transition from education to first employment is smooth by international standards.
	- Social partner involvement at all levels, in VET policy design and delivery, is strong, with effective co-operation between different
	stakeholders.
	- The VET system caters for a broad range of needs, providing safety nets for those with weak school results or from disadvantaged
	backgrounds, but also offering five-year VET college programmes providing high level technical training.
	- The VET system offers different progress routes at various levels, avoiding dead-ends and linking VET to general tertiary education through the Berufsreifeprüfung (professional baccalaureate).
	- The current teacher workforce in VET schools seems to be well prepared and industry experience is mandatory; many schools have
	flexible arrangements, with teachers working part-time in industry. Recent reforms have changed the requirements on VET teachers, but
	the effects are not yet apparent.
	- Completion rates in upper secondary education are high by international standards.
Belgium	- There is a good range of vocational options at different levels. Initial secondary education offers full-time and part-time programmes,
	while continuing VET provides further learning and second chance opportunities in centres for adult education, and training centres of
	the Flemish Employment and Vocational Training Agency (VDAB) and the Flemish Agency for Entrepreneurial Training (Syntra Vlaanderen).
	- The average performance of 15-year-olds in reading, mathematics and science is very strong by international standards, as indicated by PISA assessments, in which Flanders has been consistently among the best performing countries.
	- A commitment to universal upper secondary education is embedded in compulsory education up to age 18, with the possibility of part- time education from age 16.
	- Policy development is dynamic, as illustrated by the recent green paper entitled "Quality and opportunities for every pupil", the
	"Competence Agenda" and the "Pact 2020" agreement concluded between the government and social partners. Evidence is used extensively in reforms.
	- The Flemish VET system gives commendable attention to entrepreneurial training through Syntra Vlaanderen, which offers flexible routes to acquire entrepreneurial competences.

Which strategies, initiatives and practices exist?

European Projects on Soft Skills

E-QUA project

The E-QUA project aims at mapping and analysing different models of mobility in Europe taking into consideration that students that take part in such mobility programmes should have the opportunity to experience the right mix between job oriented skills and soft skills in order to have a smooth transition from the school environment to the job market. To address these problems, the E-QUA Project proposes an 'Erasmus Quality Hosting Framework' that defines the criteria of a quality mobility programme, its fundamental principles and its minimum requirements in order to develop specific skills, such as operative skills, intellectual/ practical/relational/managerial skills, personal skills and thought skills.



The GRASS project aims at creating a mechanism to support monitor and assess the soft skills of learners of various ages and at different levels of education with the help of ICT tools. The project will develop pedagogical, technological, and administrative solutions for grading of soft skills in formal, non-formal and informal learning settings.



The NESSIE project aims at connecting the importance of the acquisition of soft skills with the labour market problems. In particular the project wants to help the learner gain an understanding of what soft skills are and how they can develop their own to enhance their career prospects and difficulties, such as high staff turnover/difficulty recruiting (particularly in the young), lack of ability to compete, inability to cope with change, reasons for staff dismissal and problems in school.



ICARO project focus on the assessment and development of soft skills by unemployed adult learners and provides four main products: Soft skills assessment toolkit, training curriculum on soft skills for unemployed adult learners, Handbook for Adult Staff and Blending learning programme – "From home to work".





Co-funded by the

Erasmus+ Programme of the European Unior

Website: https://www.vetgps.eu

Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/VETGPS.eu/

