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The project: from research to policy

The Future of the Validation of Transversal Skills

Final Conference - 24 May 2023

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union





LIFELONG



- Karl Andrew Muellner, Austria's Agency for Education and Internationalisation (OeAD-GmbH)
- Pauline Boivin, Lifelong Learning Platform (LLLP)
- Maurice de Greef, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)
- Julia Fellinger & Mariya Dzhengozova 3S



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TRANSVAL-EU Rationale, Phases, Outputs and Deliverables European Policy Conference



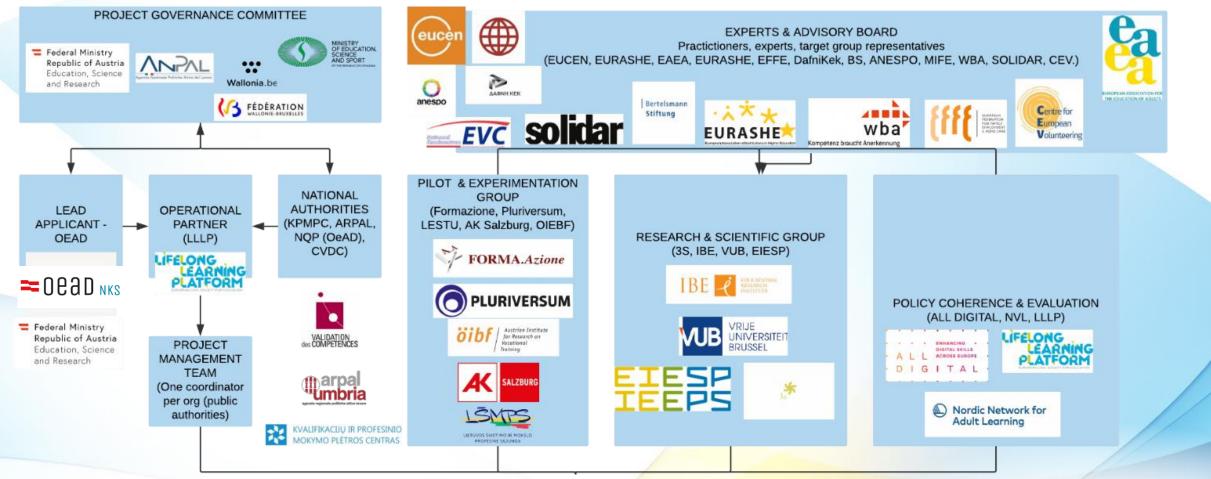
May 24th, 2023 - Stockholm, Sweden

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TRANSVAL-EU PROJECT PARTNERSHIP ORGANIGRAM





www.qualifikationsregister.at

TRANSVAL-EU Project Phases



Transval EU: The Project Phases

Phase 1: Research	 State-of-the Art Report & Country Sheets on Validation and Guidance in Europe Stakeholder Survey on the Validation of Transversal Skills Transversal Competence Framework and Practitioner Profile Developed
Phase 2: Curriculum Development	 Collection of good and innovative practices across Europe: Development of Database Curriculum Development for the Field Trials and Pilots
Phase 3: Field Trials	 European Training for Validation and Guidance Professionals National Trainings for Project Multipliers (AT, BE, IT, LT, PL) Pilots and Field Trials with End Users (AT, BE, IT, LT, PL)
Phase 4: Evaluation & Phase 5: Policy Recommendation	 Project Evaluation and Research Results Policy Recommendations and Sustainability Efforts





TRANSVAL-EU Project Goals: The Multiplier Effect – From the European Dimension, to the National Dimension





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TRANSVAL-EU Field Trial Countries





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Impact study of the field trials: the results

Julia Fellinger & Mariya Dzhengozova – 3S Maurice de Greef - Vrije Universiteit Brussel





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Fields trial concerning Validation of Non-Formal and Informal Learning (VNFIL)





The field trials:

Finding a balance between diversity & standardization for the practitioners and the candidates!

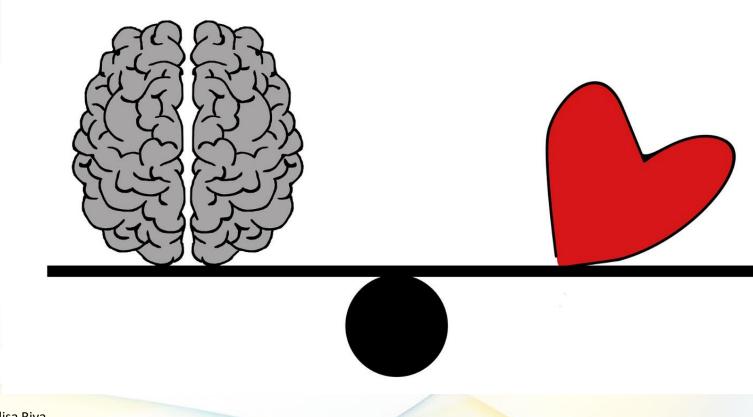








Our challenge: Finding a balance between practice and science





What did we do?

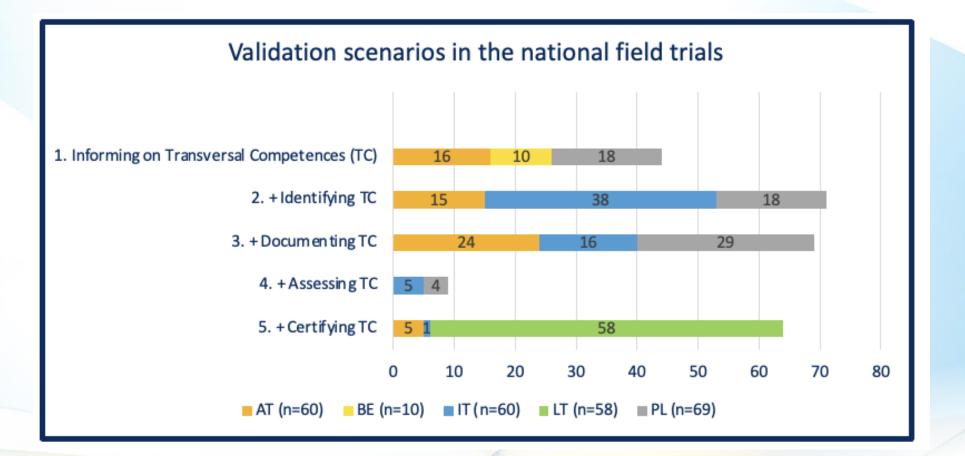
- 1. Study among validation candidates
- 1. Study among practitioners
- 1. Process monitoring
- 1. Peer learning







Overview of the (validation) stages in the field trials







Validation candidates







Validation candidates: who?

Sociodemographic characteristic	Category	Nr. of candidates (%)
Country	Austria	12.9
	Belgium	8.6
	Italy	22.3
	Lithuania	19.9
	Poland	23.0
	Portugal	13.3
Gender	Male	45.3
	Female	54.7
Nationality	Autochthone	84.8
	Foreign	14.8
Age	0 – 25 years	37.8
	26 – 45 years	44.6
	46 – 65 years	17.7
Highest form of education	Primary school	10.5
	Secondary school	24.6
	Vocational school	11.7
	High school	21.1
	University	25.8
	Other	1.0
Years in education	5 years or less	5.9
	Between 6 and 10 years	14.8
	Between 11 and 15 years	48.0
	Between 16 and 20 years	25.8
	Over 21 years	3.5
Job status	Paid work	38.3
	Self-employed	6.6
	Voluntary work (unpaid)	1.2
	Paid work and voluntary work	1.6
	Unemployed	30.1
	Looking for a job	16.8



Study among validation candidates: What?

Impact on:

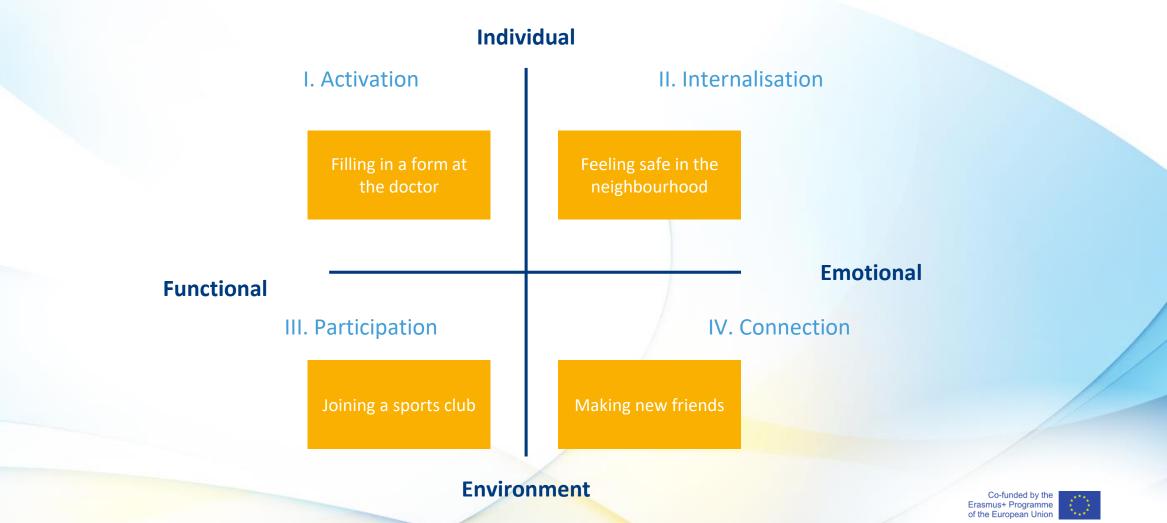
- > awareness of transversal skills?
- > employability?
- empowerment / social inclusion?
- transversal skills and competences?







Education ensures social inclusion





Pleasure in life: Transversal skills!





Impact on the competences – social inclusion – labour market position (1)

Competences	Used or newly constructed variable	Experienced increase among candidates (in %)	Cronbach's Alpha of Scale	Significance of T- test
Using oral communication	National language skills (SIT)	49.1	0.95	<i>t</i> (233) = -3.91, p < .05
Using written communication	National language skills (SIT)	49.1	0.95	t(233) = -3.91, p < .05
Communicating using digital technologies	Digital language skills (SIT)	24.4	0.96	t(233) = -4.28, p < .05
Solving problems and reacting to unforeseen	Assertiveness (SIT)	50.8	0.87	<i>t</i> (255) = -6.20, p < .05
Cooperating and fostering cooperation	Assertiveness (SIT)	50.8	0.87	t(255) = -6.20, p < .05
Managing and organising activities	Newly constructed	29.4	0.87	<i>t</i> (84) = -1.97, p < .05
Managing information and critical thinking	Newly constructed	31.6	0.76	<i>t</i> (78) = -1.77, p > .05
Building one's career path	Newly constructed	38.5	0.56	<i>t</i> (233) =57, p > .05
Developing one's competences and profile	Newly constructed	38.5	0.56	<i>t</i> (233) =57, p > .05



Impact on the competences – social inclusion – labour market position (2)

Competences	Used or newly constructed variable	Experienced increase among candidates (in %)	Cronbach's Alpha of Scale	Significance of T- test
Social inclusion	Meeting and attempting & Being active in nature and sports (SIT)	41.9 – 34.8	0.82 – 0.70	<i>t</i> (233) = -2.75, p < .05 / <i>t</i> (232) = -1.88, p < .05
Paid work	Not applicable	5.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
Voluntary work	Not applicable	13.5	Not applicable	Not applicable
Apprenticeship	Not applicable	8.0	Not applicable	Not applicable
Job seeking	Not applicable	16.9	Not applicable	Not applicable
Job under supervision	Not applicable	11.2	Not applicable	Not applicable
Transversal skills (incl. guidance & validation	Newly constructed	88.7	0.81	Not applicable

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Influentials?

Competences	Country	Gender	Ethnicity	Age	Educa-	Years	Job	Trans-
	country	Gender	etimetry	Age	tional level	in educa- tion	status	versal skills
Using oral								
communication								
Using written								
communication								
Communicating using								
digital technologies								
Solving problems and								
reacting to								
unforeseen								
Cooperating and								
fostering cooperation								
Managing and								
organising activities								
Managing								
information and								
critical thinking								
Building one's career								
path								
Developing one's								
competences and								
profile								
Social inclusion								
Paid work								
Voluntary work								
Apprenticeship								
Job seeking								
Job under supervision								



Source: De Greef, Fellinger & Dzhengozova (2023)





Benchmark based on Research Expertise

Lupi et al. (2011)	• Social inclusion: 30% to 45%	
Taris (2007)	• Revenue of training: 10% to 20%	





Practitioners







Practitioners: Who?



Characteristic of work setting	Category	Nr. of practitioner: (%
Country	Austria	24.4
country	Belgium	7.3
	Italy	32.1
	Lithuania	23.
	Poland	12.
Occupation	Career guidance counsellor	27.
•	Validation of non-formal and informal learning counsellor	2.
	Educator – teacher – trainer – coach	18.
	Examiner – assessor	
	Multiple occupations	18.
	Other	32.
Organisation type	Centre of education or school (excluding VET schools)	25.
	Guidance organisation	20.
	National office concerning the EQF	1.
	National office concerning validation of prior competences	2.
	Non-profit employer	3.
	Private sector company	9.
	Vocational Education and Training (VET) provider (including VET schools)	17.
	Other	17.
Years of experience	Less than 1 year	12.
	1-2 years	5.
	3-5 years	15.
	5-10 years	23.
	Over 10 years	42.



Study among practitioners: What?

Impact on their:

- > awareness of transversal skills?
- > competences concerning the validation process?
- > active use transversal skills in their practices?
- mutual cooperation and cooperation with the different stakeholders?





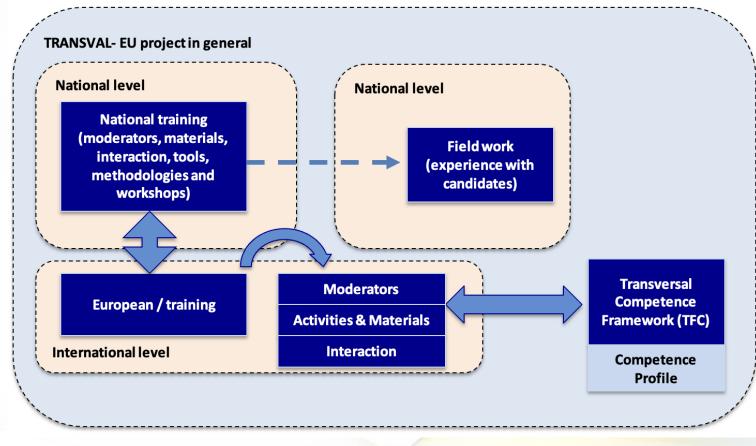


Study among practitioners: Impact?

Variable	Experienced increase among practitioners (in %)	Cronbach's Alpha of Scale	Significance of T-test
Competency level of transversal competences	75.6	0.96	<i>t</i> (77) = -6.48, p < .05
Competency level of providing guidance			
In relation to a typical validation process	67.6	0.97	<i>t</i> (73) = -4.68, p < .05
In relation to validating transversal competences	75.7	0.97	<i>t</i> (73) = -7.58, p < .05
Competency level of assessment			
In relation to a typical validation process	71.6	0.98	<i>t</i> (73) = -5.08, p < .05
In relation to validating transversal competences	74.3	0.98	<i>t</i> (73) = -6.87, p < .05



Success factors







A word form the practitioners

"Has my awareness increased? For sure. Of the existence of such competences and of a way to identify such competences. Of the need to test competences that are just being transferred from one workplace to another, or even from school to school. And, and that they are important"

"About transversal skills, people say 'I have it' or 'I don't have it', but never how much they have it. The effort to systematize them (...) is therefore an added value".

"Working with transversal competences had an incredible impact on my working style. The people I work with now discover how much they can do. They feel proud. I know this has gone further, as more people come to me and tell me they are interested in learning more about identifying their skills".





Validation of transversal skills: The effective power of a chameleon





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From policy experimentation to policy change

Pauline Boivin, Policy and Project Manager at LLLP

May 24th, 2023 - Stockholm, Sweden



Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union







EUROPEAN SKILLS AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVENESS, SOCIAL FAIRNESS AND RESILIENCE

European Commission

> Action 3 - EU support for strategic national upskilling action

Action 7 Increasing STEM graduates, fostering entrepreneurial and transversal skills





European Commission





"the Commission will support ALL Member States to prepare holistic, whole-of-government national skills strategies"





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EU Policy Recommendations

- 1. Achieve the EU Skills Agenda
 - a. Support MS to develop a NSSs using whole-of-government approaches
 - b. Design a strategic framework on transversal skills using ESCO
 - c. References to JRCs competence frameworks
- 2. EYS2023 as an opportunity to focus on ALL skills and to make them visible
- 3. Support a EU Community to exchange on policies and practices at multiple levels
- 4. Focus on most disadvantaged groups for skill development and recognition
- 5. Explore how can microcredentials develop/recognise transversal skills





National Policy Recommendations

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- 1. Holistic approach on NSSs for ALL skills across sectors
- 2. Support the exchange of good practices at national level and between regions
- 3. Setup a national coordination point involving different stakeholders and authorities from different levels
- 4. Better definition of transversal skills and awareness raising activities for stakeholders (policy-makers, practitioners, employers, citizens).
- 5. Professionalisation of practitioners





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- - **European Policy Coherence Report**
 - National Policy Coherence Reports (PL, IT, BE-FR, LT, PL)
 - National Policy Action Plans (PL, IT, BE-FR, LT, PL)

Contact us: projects@Illplatform.eu









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Thank You!

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