

EQAVET

Dutch education system

Quality assurance

Alie Kamphuis

January 21th 2019



European Quality Assurance
in Vocational Education and Training

The education system in The Netherlands

- Coordinated by the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science on national level and on regional level by municipalities.
- The Ministry of Education sets standards, these prescribe:
 - Subjects to be studied
 - Expected learning outcomes
 - Content of national examinations
 - Number of teaching days/hours per year
 - Required teacher qualifications and planning and reporting obligations
 - They also give parents and students a voice in school matters
- Education is compulsory from the ages 5 to 16.
- From the age 16 - 18 exists a 'qualification duty'.

Vocational and educational training (VET)

- **Legislative framework:** education laws provide a broad framework outlining core elements.
- **Funding:** Public VET providers are funded by the ministry of education, culture and science. Funding is provided as a lump sum.
 - Additional funds based on quality agreements between provider and ministry.
- **CVET:** vocational courses and training for adults.
 - Distinction between general adult education and vocationally oriented continuing training (for unemployed and people in the job market).
- The VET system in the Netherlands is developed without a distinct difference between IVET and CVET. Both consists of public funded and private schools. The quality assurance system in place applies to the VET sector as a whole.

Vocational and educational training (VET)

- **Crebo:** central register for VET. When an education is registered, the quality will be monitored and evaluated by the inspectorate of education.
- **Qualification files:** frame the national qualification structure;
 - The labour market and VET institutes determine together the output of the education, validated by the ministry of education.
 - All VET providers uses these qualification files to design their education and examination.
 - The VET providers determine themselves, within the legal requirements and in mutual competition, which programs they offer.
- **Educational design:** is built around the profession and the competences needed for that profession. Competences consist of knowledge, skills and attitude.

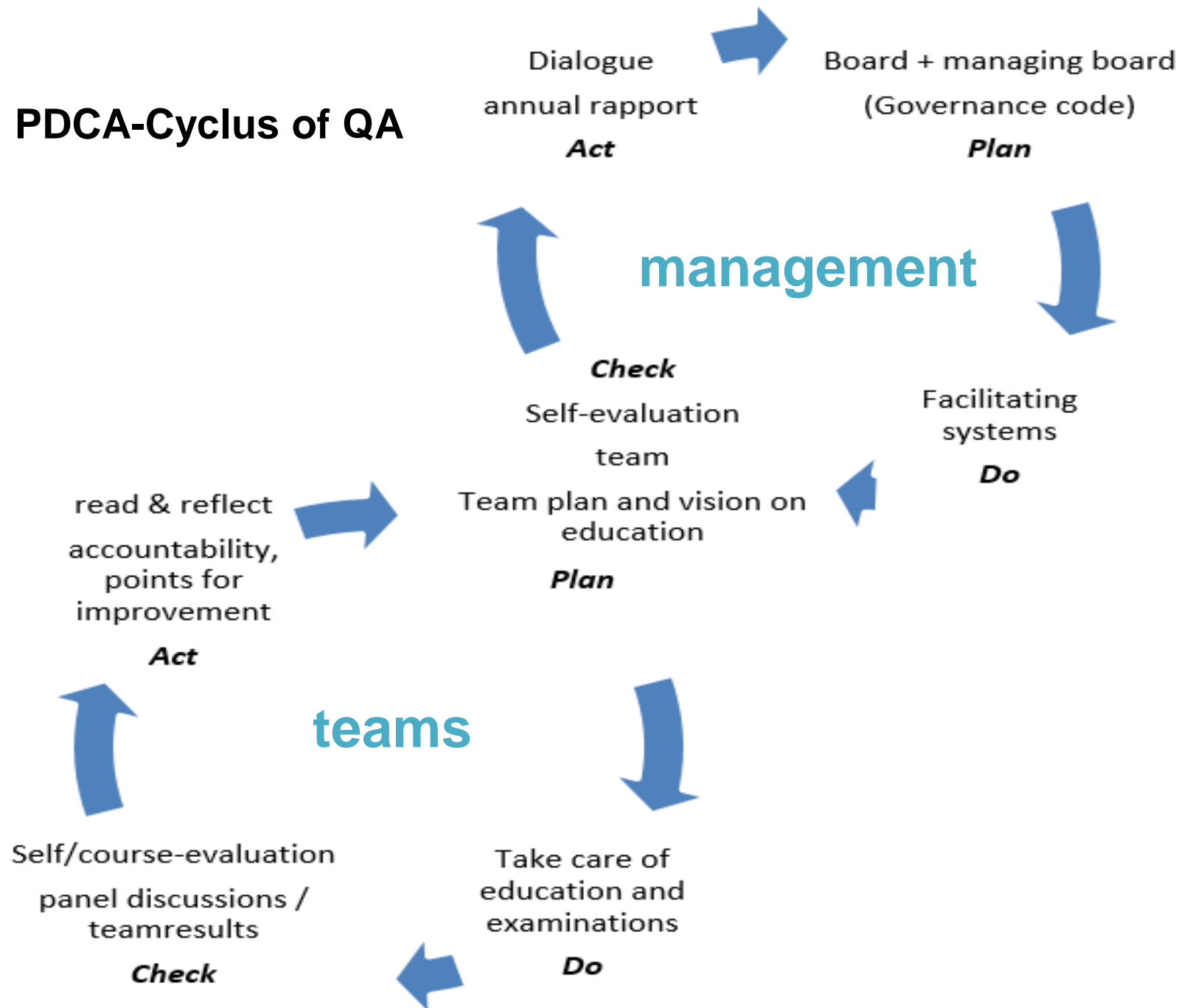
Process of quality assurance VET

- VET providers:
 - Obligated to set up a quality assurance system
 - Have to ensure that a regular assessment of education is undertaken including measures and instruments to safeguard that teaching staff maintains their competences
- VET providers work according their quality assurance system (conducting self-assessment)
- External supervision by the education inspectorate
- Supervision is proportional in nature:
 - Stricter where deficiencies are found
 - Inspectorate follows up by monitoring whether required improvements have been put in place

Quality assurance (QA)

- VET providers have a high level of independency in the design and implementation of their individual quality assurance system.
- VET providers have a high responsibility of securing their own quality of education.
- VET providers are obliged (Article 1.3.6 of the WEB) to set up a quality assurance system.

PDCA-Cyclus of QA



The Inspection Framework



Inspectie van het Onderwijs
Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en
Wetenschap

Indicators:

1. Educational processes
 2. Examination
 3. Rate of return
 4. Quality assurance
 5. Compliance with legal requirements
 6. Quality of teaching staff
 7. Financial stability
- All EQAVET indicators are used
 - The renewed Inspection Framework (2017) aims to assess the quality of VET providers and programs and supports the institutions to comply with the minimum quality standards
 - CVET: indicators 5, 6, 7 not applicable

Process of the Inspection

- Supervision starts at the board of VET provider
- The inspectorate assures the legal framework and stimulates the own ambitions of boards and schools
- All schools are visited every four years to assess the quality assurance of VET providers
- Every year they carry out inspections at providers and for every provider 1 to 5 VET programs
- The inspection assesses the opinion of stakeholders vis-à-vis the VET provider
- Follow-up supervision depending on quality assurance

What if the quality assurance is at risk?

- If their quality assurance is at risk, supplementary ad-hoc inspection visits may be undertaken.
- The Inspectorate will carry out a follow-up visit in the subsequent year and monitor if the required improvements are met.
- The provider is then expected to show remarkable improvements and have a satisfactory system in place. When the institute doesn't show enough improvement, the Ministry has the possibility to:
 - Give financial sanctions like recovery or freezing of funds;
 - Official warnings;
 - Withdraw the license to provide education or examination.

Thanks for your attention!

www.eqavet.nl

Alie Kamphuis

Project manager, CINOP, EQAVET NRP

akamphuis@cinop.nl

The NRP EQAVET is carried out in the Netherlands by **CINOP**