Stakeholders' roles in VET in times of digitalisation – a German-Swiss comparison

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Research interest

Understanding the degree of dynamics and flexibility in VET systems in times of digitalisation by

- Focussing on actors
- Using a comparative approach Germany Switzerland
- Project start: 01/2019; end 12/2019



Background

Cluster 1	Consequences for the structures of the labour market and for work processes and tasks at companies and firms, differentiated in a sector-specific way
Cluster 2	Consequences for employees' competence requirements
Cluster 3	Consequences for the VET systems , e.g. change/acceleration of processes, strengthening of specific parts of the the VET sector, etc.
Focus of the project	Possible impacts on stakeholder constellation and on the role of stakeholders in VET; development of new actors



Theoretical Background

- Theory of patterns of change: Self-preserving versus transformative (e.g. Heidenheimer et al. 1990, Culpepper 2007, Thelen 2007, Thelen and Busemeyer 2008, Ebner and Nikolai 2010, Trampusch 2010)
- Role of actors: with reference to the approach of actor-centred institutionalism (Scharpf 2000)

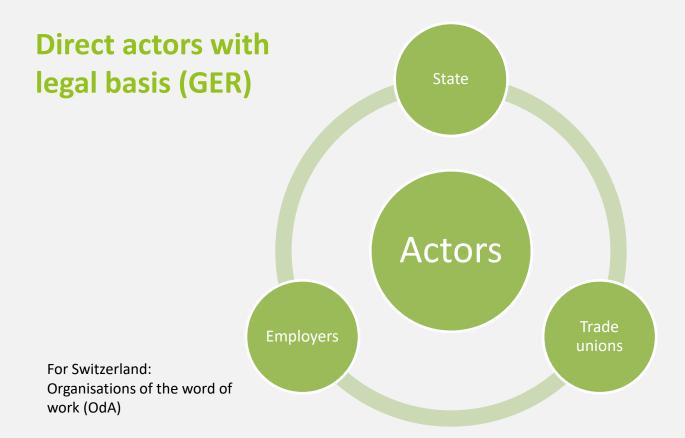


Methodological approach

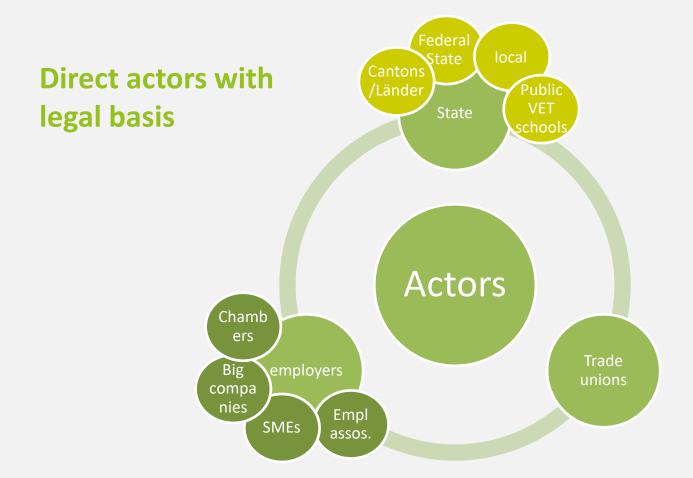
Phase 1: Literature analysis

Phase 2: Semi-standardized interviews in D and CH and ongoing literature monitoring

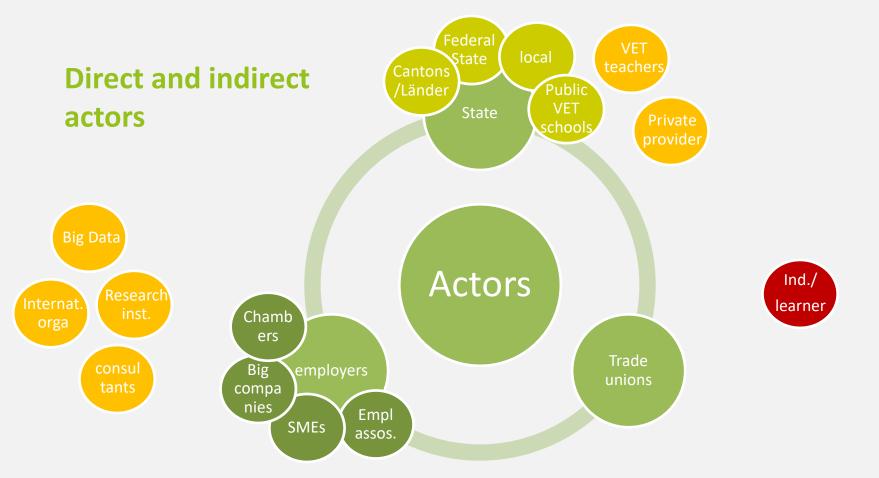














Criteria for selection of examples

- Proposals come from a direct actor + national research institutions
- Implementation have or might have an impact on role of actor/actor's group



Examples from Germany

- Federal Government/Länder governments
- Digitalisation pact "Schule" impact on relation between federal government and Länder; initiative to strengthen digitalisation (also of VET schools)

- All direct actors
- Strengthening CE impact on role on education providers/education market and the individual learner/increasing relevance of guidance



Examples from Germany (cont.)

- Social partners and research institutions
- Additional qualifications impact on actor companies: big vs. small
- Additional qualifications so far no formal stipulation in respect of the procedure and the drawing up of these qualifications exist – role of traditional actors unclear
- Training regluations: accelerating the development/updating process impact on current procedure and potential change of established roles
- Training regulation: avoiding to overstrain small companies impact on ability of small companies to offer training

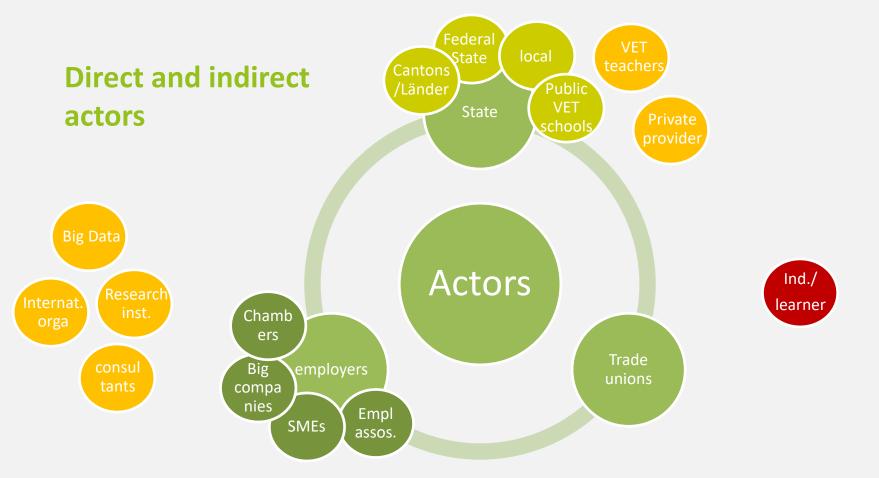
- Trade unions
- Sponsorship of private tech companies impact on public responsibility for education



Examples from Switzerland

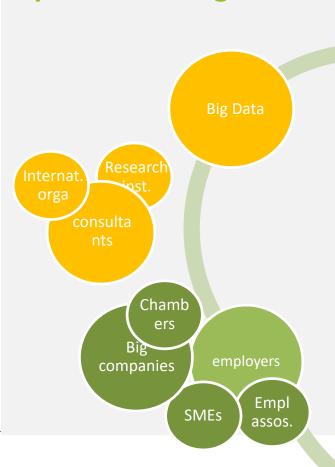
- Federal State
 - Fostering STEM in education
 - Cooperation between state and cantons on all levels of education
 - Crucial role of tertiary VET; challenge: occupational profiles vs. competences
 - Modularisation/Modulsharing of IVET and CVET
- All actors
 - Strengthening CE and "second chance" training: focussing on low qualified and older employees
- Research report (Seufert 2018)
 - Enhancing flexibility in VET; by a "change of paradigm" for VET organisation
 - Hybridqualifications
 - Examinations: involvement of external partners

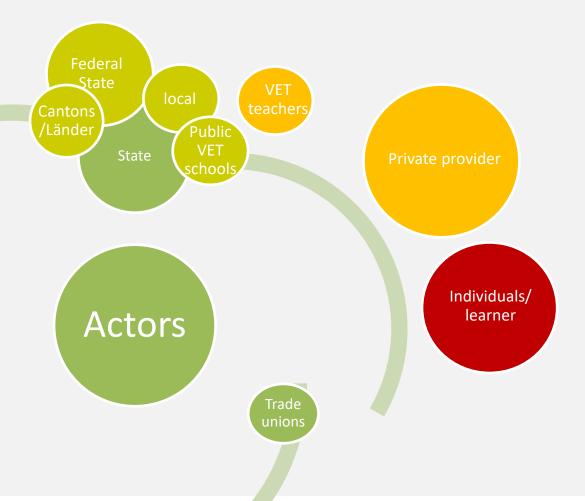






possible changes?







Summary

- So far: high flexibility within both systems
- Desicion that has direct impact on governance, D: digital pact for schools
- Number of proposals/approaches with impact on actors' roles and constellation,
 CH/D: hybrid qualifications, CH: modularisation, D: sponsorship, D/CH upspeeding the development of training regulations
- Possible shift within an actor's group, D: Additional qualifications: big vs. small companies
- Role of new/growing direct or indirect actors: big data, consultants, private providers



Thank you very much for your attention!

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