

EQARF Indicators

The following table summarises evidence identified that relates any indicators used at national level to the ten indicators proposed in the EQARF recommendation:

#	Indicators	Organization(s)	Observations
1	The share of VET providers applying a quality assurance system that reflects the CQAF	Ministry of Education, National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training	Whilst CQAF has been promoted in France, it is not clear at this stage until what extent its implementation is monitored.
2	The level of investment in the training of trainers	Ministry for Education, National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training	The recruitment of teachers in the civil service and public sector, depends on the needs of the various professional fields and branches, and is usually by competitive examination. However, it is not evident if this particular indicator is being used.
3	Participation rates in initial VET and lifelong learning	Ministry of Education, National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training	It is also at this stage unclear, if this indicator is being used for Quality Assurance purposes in the VET system. Nevertheless, as for previous indicators, Pole Emploi has access to data on the number and percentage rates of people in IVET and CVET, as well as the National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training, provider of training programs. Statistical data for this indicator, on the number and percentage of people concerned, are provided by the French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies.
4	Successful completion of training	Ministry of Education, National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training	The indicator on successful completion of training is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training. Both institutions have the ability to make an accurate assessment to measure this indicator through their vast contact network of institutions and organizations at all territorial levels. However, it is at this stage still unclear, how this indicator is currently being used.
5	Destination of trainees six months after completing their training	Ministry of Education, National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training	It is not clear whether this indicator is being used for quality assurance purposes in the VET system, however, Social partners and enterprises, in connection to the National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training assess the success and failures on people accessing the job market after completing training schemes.
6	The use of the acquired skills in the workplace	Ministry of Education, National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training	Acquired skills in the workplace are also a task evaluated by the National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, being the Ministry responsible for the elaboration and implementation of training schemes and structures. It is however not clear, if this indicator is being used for quality assurance in the VET system.

#	Indicators	Organization(s)	Observations
7	The levels of unemployment according to different groups in society	Ministry of Education, National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training	The level of unemployment of different groups is statistical data provided by the French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies and by EUROSTAT. How to tackle these different groups through VET and social inclusion relies on Pôle Emploi and the DSS, the French Social Security Directorate that manages all organizations, including independent professions or special regimes ¹ .
8	Prevalence of vulnerable groups in the VET system	Ministry of Education, National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training	The prevalence of vulnerable groups in the VET system is an indicator, that the Pôle Emploi assesses through the number of people in difficult situations (e.g. long term unemployment) attending their services, as well as the National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training, provider of training programs. As this is an indicator on social issues, statistical data on the number and percentage of people from different vulnerable groups are provided by the French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies. However, it is again, not clear if this indicator is being used for quality assurance in the French VET system.
9	The existence of mechanisms to relate developments in labour market to VET systems		It is not clear at this stage, whether this information is being measured for quality assurance purposes for VET.
10	The existence of schemes to promote better access to VET	Ministry of Education, National Council for Lifelong Vocational Training	According to a recent CEDEFOP study ² the following indicators are being considered: for apprenticeships weight given to apprenticeships as part of the level of education, the system or in large enterprises; dropout rate, and rate of recognised qualification. At this stage, it is not clear whether such indicators have been implemented.

Note about the indicators # 2 (The level of investment in the training of trainers): In France, public education teachers working in vocational training receive training according to the same principles as their counterparts in general education, within IUFMs. The Guidance and Planning Law for the Future of the school of 25 April 2005 sets out provisions for instructor training. This training programme will be based clearly on the principles of job study and continuity. It combines theoretical approaches, practical experience of the profession to which the interns aspire and openness to the economic and social environment.³

¹ <http://www.securite-sociale.fr/institutions/dss/dss.htm>

² Assuring the quality of VET systems by defining expected outcomes. A cross country analysis in seven Member States, CEDEFOP Panorama Series 158, 2008.

³ Policy Report on VET, France 2008, Progress in the Policy Priority Areas for VET