

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	No 1 Relevance of quality assurance systems for VET providers: (a) share of VET providers applying internal quality assurance systems defined by law/at own initiative (b) share of accredited VET providers	DGERT IGE DGDIC ANQ	Whist CQAF has been promoted in Portugal, it is not clear to what extent its implementation is monitored. At the Cross Country Analysis on the Use of Indicators for Quality in VET Peer learning visit Helsinki, 13-15 December 2006 it was stated that this indicator is being used and is required by law.
2	No 2 Investment in training of teachers and trainers: (a) share of teachers and trainers participating in further training (b) amount of funds invested	IEFP	At the Cross Country Analysis on the Use of Indicators for Quality in VET Peer learning visit Helsinki, 13-15 December 2006 it was stated that this is used for monitoring.
3	No 3 Participation rate in VET programmes: Number of participants in VET programmes, according to the type of programme and the individual criteria	IEFP GEPE	At the Cross Country Analysis on the Use of Indicators for Quality in VET Peer learning visit Helsinki, 13-15 December 2006 it was stated that this is partially used for planning and target setting. However, it is not clear to what extent its implementation is monitored.
4	No 4 Completion rate in VET programmes: Number of persons having successfully completed/abandoned VET programmes, according to the type of programme and the individual criteria	IEFP GEPE	At this stage, it was not clear whether this information is used for quality assurance
5	No 5 Placement rate in VET programmes: (a) destination of VET learners at a designated point in time after completion of training, according to the type of programme and the individual criteria (b) share of employed learners at a designated point in time after completion of training, according to the type of programme and the individual criteria		At the Cross Country Analysis on the Use of Indicators for Quality in VET Peer learning visit Helsinki, 13-15 December 2006 it was stated that this is not used.

#	Indicators	Organization(s)	Observations
6	No 6 Utilisation of acquired skills at the workplace: (a) information on occupation obtained by individuals after completion of training, according to type of training and individual criteria (b) satisfaction rate of individuals and employers with acquired skills/competences		At the Cross Country Analysis on the Use of Indicators for Quality in VET Peer learning visit Helsinki, 13-15 December 2006 it was stated that this is not used.
7	No 7 Unemployment rate according to individual criteria	GEP (IEFP + INE) OEFP	At the Cross Country Analysis on the Use of Indicators for Quality in VET Peer learning visit Helsinki, 13-15 December 2006 it was stated that this is used for planning and target setting. However, it is not clear to what extent its implementation is monitored.
8	No 8 Prevalence of vulnerable groups: (a) percentage of participants in VET classified as disadvantaged groups (in a defined region or catchment area) according to age and gender (b) success rate of disadvantaged groups according to age and gender	IEFP GEPE	At the Cross Country Analysis on the Use of Indicators for Quality in VET Peer learning visit Helsinki, 13-15 December 2006 it was stated that this is used for planning and target setting. However, it is not clear to what extent its implementation is monitored.
9	No 9 Mechanisms to identify training needs in the labour market: (a) information on mechanisms set up to identify changing demands at different levels (b) evidence of their effectiveness	ANQ IEFP	At the Cross Country Analysis on the Use of Indicators for Quality in VET Peer learning visit Helsinki, 13-15 December 2006 it was stated that this is not used.
10	No 10 Schemes used to promote better access to VET: (a) information on existing schemes at different levels (b) evidence of their effectiveness	ANQ IEFP	At the Cross Country Analysis on the Use of Indicators for Quality in VET Peer learning visit Helsinki, 13-15 December 2006 it was stated that this indicator is not used.

Note about indicator # 1 (Relevance of quality assurance systems for VET providers):

Considering the first indicator, the share of VET providers applying a quality assurance system that reflects the CQAF, is important to note that the Portuguese Training Organizations Accreditation System integrates the four core elements of the common quality assessment framework (purpose and plan, implementation, assessment and evaluation and feedback and procedures for change). The accreditation is an operation for technical validation and recognition of the capacity for intervention in the field of vocational training. The responsible organism is DGERT

that makes the validation in conformity with the System quality framework or quality standard (accreditation fundamentals).

Additionally, considering the educational system the IGE is the entity responsible for assessing the quality, and the school inspection is seined an autonomous activity. The IGE activity focuses the pre-educational school and scholar education and integrates the monitoring, evaluation and assessment of the actions of these establishments in the technical, pedagogical, administrative and financing domains.

Also taking in consideration the educational system is important to refer the DGIDC responsibilities. This entity has many activities, including the promotion of studies concerning the monitoring and evaluation of innovation and curricular development, the organization and pedagogical evaluation of the educational system and the assessment of the quality of the teaching and learning process.

In the dependence of both, MTSS and ME, the ANQ is an entity that has the responsibility for the coordination of the VET courses for double certification aimed at young people and adults and the participation in the definition of integrated evaluation and incentives to quality. This organism has also responsibilities in the development and management of the RVCC system.

Note about indicator # 2 (Investment in training of teachers and trainers):

This can be calculated in reference to the IEFP data concerning the number of certificate trainers. Trainers Certificate of Professional Aptitude¹ is a document emitted by the IEFP and attest the capacity of the trainers to participate as a qualified agent in the VET system. In this context, is important to emphasise the relevance of the National Centre for Training of Trainers², an entity that has responsibilities in contributing to the quality of the VET system through the technical and pedagogical qualification of the major agents that are involved in the training process.

Note about indicator # 7 (Unemployment rate according to individual criteria):

The levels of unemployment according to different groups in society are analyzed by the GEP that gathers the data from IEFP and from the National Institute for Statistics³. They are also analyzed by the OEFP, an entity whose responsibilities involve the identification and solution of situations regarding the unbalance between employment offer and demand, the quality of job, the evolution of professional qualifications and training needs and detection of crisis situations.

Note about indicator # 8 (Prevalence of vulnerable groups in the VET system):

The prevalence of vulnerable groups in the VET system, the participation rates in initial VET and lifelong learning and the successful completion of training are indicators explored by two entities: IEFP and GEPE that gather information about training and educational vocational system, respectively.

¹ Certificado de Aptidão Profissional

² CNQF: Centro Nacional de Qualificação de Formadores

³ INE: Instituto Nacional de Estatística (www.ine.pt)