

Matching learning outcomes with VET and further training opportunities in the IT sector



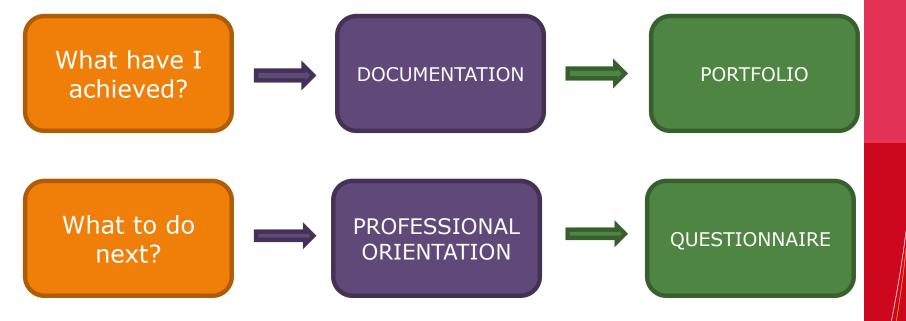
Situation in France:

- 285 VET training programs in IT
- VET referentials: 120 250 pages
- 256 university programs in IT
- Every university has autonomy in determining content of their programmes in IT

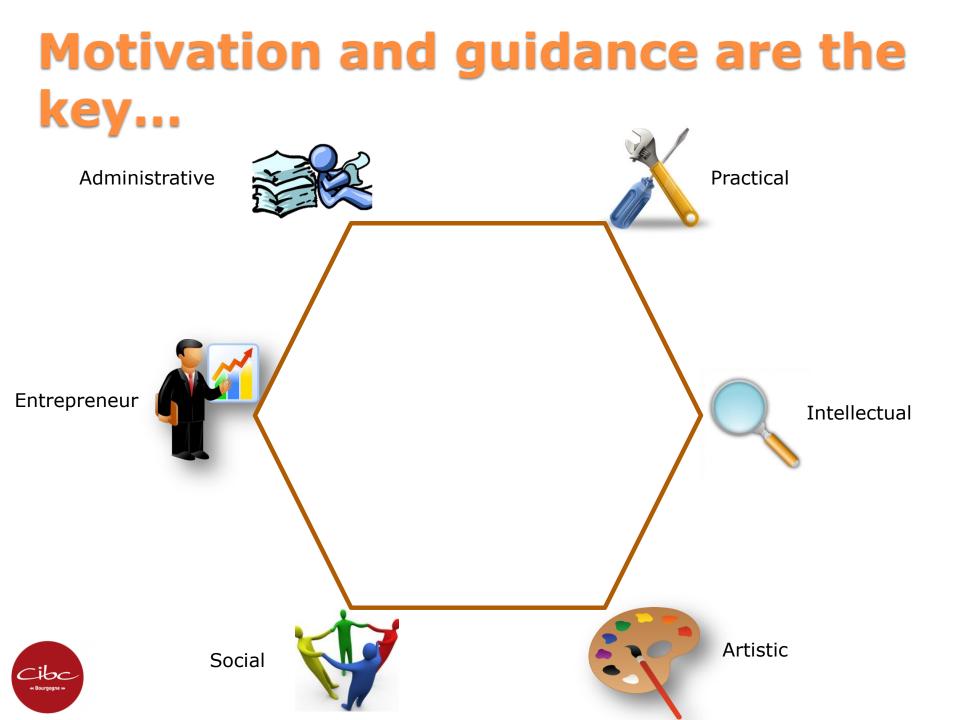
Is it possible to use a simple matching approach?



General principles







Ingredients

- University LOs
- Corresponding VET LOs
- ESCO
- Holland's RIASEC



Steps of development

Preliminary steps

- Identification of the targeted sector + universities
- Identification of occupations accessible through VET (ESCO)

Portfolio

- 1. Collection of the curricula of university programs
- 2. Elaboration of areas of competences and their documentation
- 3. (Documentation of the learning outcomes from non-formal and informal learning)

Questionnaire

- 1. Attribution of the Holland code to occupations
- 2. Classification of learning outcomes and occupations by RIASEC codes
- 3. Development of an online questionnaire

Development of the personalized suggestions

(questionnaire results)



PORTFOLIO



1.Collection of the curricula of university programs

4-5 university programs from targeted sectors

	Bachelor´s study program: Informatics (ČVUT, Fakulta informačních technologií: Informatika)		
Czechia	Bachelor's study program: Informatics (VUT, Fakulta informačních technologií: Informatika)		
Cze	Bachelor´s study program: Informatics (Západočeská univerzita v Plzni: Informatika)		
	Bachelor´s study program: Software engineering (Univerzita Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně: Softwarové inženýrství)		
France	Bachelor in informatics - specialization health services (Université de Bourgogne)		
	Professional Bachelor - Logistics, speciality IT systems in logistics (Université de Bourgogne)		
	Professional Bachelor - IT systems and software, Speciality: Manager of enterprise IT systems (Université de Bourgogne) Professional bachelor - IT systems and software, speciality Intra/internet systems for entreprises (Université de Bourgogne)		
Germany	B. Sc. Computer Science (Technische Universität Berlin)		
	B. Sc. Business Informatics (Technische Universität Berlin)		
	B. Sc. Computer Science (Humboldt-Universität Berlin)		
Ğ	B. Sc. Computer Science (Freie Universität Berlin) B.Sc. Computer Science (Technische Hochschule Brandenburg)		
	Informatics, Bachelor's degree (Kielce University of Technology)		
P	Informatics, Bachelor's degree (AGH University of Science and Technology, Cracow)		
Poland	Teleinformatics-Bachelor's degree (AGH University of Science and Technology, Cracow)		
•	Informatics- Bachelor's degree (University of Warsaw)		
	Informatics- Bachelor's degree (Cracow University of Technology)		
Spain	Bachelor's Degree in Telecommunication Systems Engineering (UNIVERSITAT AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA)		
	Bachelor's Degree in Computer Engineering (UNIVERSITAT AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA)		
	Bachelor's Degree in Electronic Engineering for Telecommunication (UNIVERSITAT AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA)		
	Bachelor's degree in Informatics Engineering (Universitat Politècnica de Cataluny)		
	Bachelor's degree in Computer Engineering (Universitat de Barcelona)		

2A: Competence areas

"Clusters" of LOs, combined from different curiculla

- 1. Programming
- 2. Software engineering
- 3. Computer, machines and operating systems
- 4. Mathematics + mathematical analysis
- 5. Electronics



2A: Competence areas

Basic principles:

- Balance between self-documentation (writing) and selecting items
- Wider scope inclusion of informal learning
- Exploitable outcome, despite only personal / social recognition







1: Attribution of Holland's codes

"*Feasibility study"* with 2 possible approaches:

- 1. Intuitive
- 2. Using pre-existing occupational framework (e.g. O*NET)

ICT system analyst	I	С	R
User experience analyst	I	R	S
System configurator	I	R	С



2: Classification of VET LOs by RIASEC (defining items)

Study of corresponding VET outcomes and search for possible items for every RIASEC code in LOs / activities:

LEA	LEARNING OUTCOMES				
Rea	Realistic				
1.	configure a system according to a specific demand				
2.	connect and operate a computer periphery				
3.	install network management software				
4.	measure electronic circuits				
5.	manage and administer company's computer network				
6.	service computer hardware				
7.	use knowledge of different PC components				
8.	assemble computers from different components				
9.	install operating systems				
10.	verify the conformity of a delivery of hardware / equipment				
11.	operate and configure PCs and their peripheries				
12.	install and maintain application software (for ex. MS Office)				
13.	Install power supplies and test electrical safety measures				
14.	Install networks and wireless transmission systems				
15.	Carry out maintenance work to information technology and telecommunications equipment and systems				



4: Personalized suggestions

- General description of the type
- Activities in IT
- Possible occupations
- Training opportunities (VET and non-formal)



What process?

Step	Outcomes	Form
1. Welcoming and initial analysis	Definition of the demand	Personal meeting with a counsellor
2. Documentation of LO from formal, non-formal, informal learning	Personal portfolio	Internet-based / homework
3. Questionnaire	Positioning and identification of hypothesis of professional orientation	Internet-based / homework
4. Contact with the reality	Contacts with specific training institution and partners	Individual work accompanied by the counsellor (on-demand)

