

Technical Fiche

Editors: Anthony F. Camilleri, Sandra Feliciano

Authors: Alicia Leonor Sauli Mlklavčič, Anthony F. Camilleri, Armando Pires, Branko Savič, Ondřej Chrást, Dugald Craig, Danutė Rasimavičienė, Heidi Esca-Scheuringer, Marko Grdošić, Michal Karpišek, Nicole Guthan, Sandra Feliciano.

Designer: Tara Drev

Published by: Knowledge Innovation Centre (Malta) Ltd.

Publication Date: November 2017

ISBN: 978-99957-79-00-9

Copyright: The SAPS Consortium (2017)

Edition: First Edition (English)

The SAPS Partners

European Association of Institutions of Higher Education

Knowledge Innovation Centre

Association of Slovene Higher Vocational Colleges

Czech Association of Professional Higher Education

Association of Directors of University Institutes of Technology

Portuguese Polytechnics Coordinating Council

West of Scotland Colleges Partnership

Conference of Academies for Applied Studies in Serbia

Rectors' Conference of Lithuanian University Colleges

Association of Austrian Universities of Applied Sciences

Belgium

Malta

Slovenia

Czechia

France

Portugal

United Kingdon

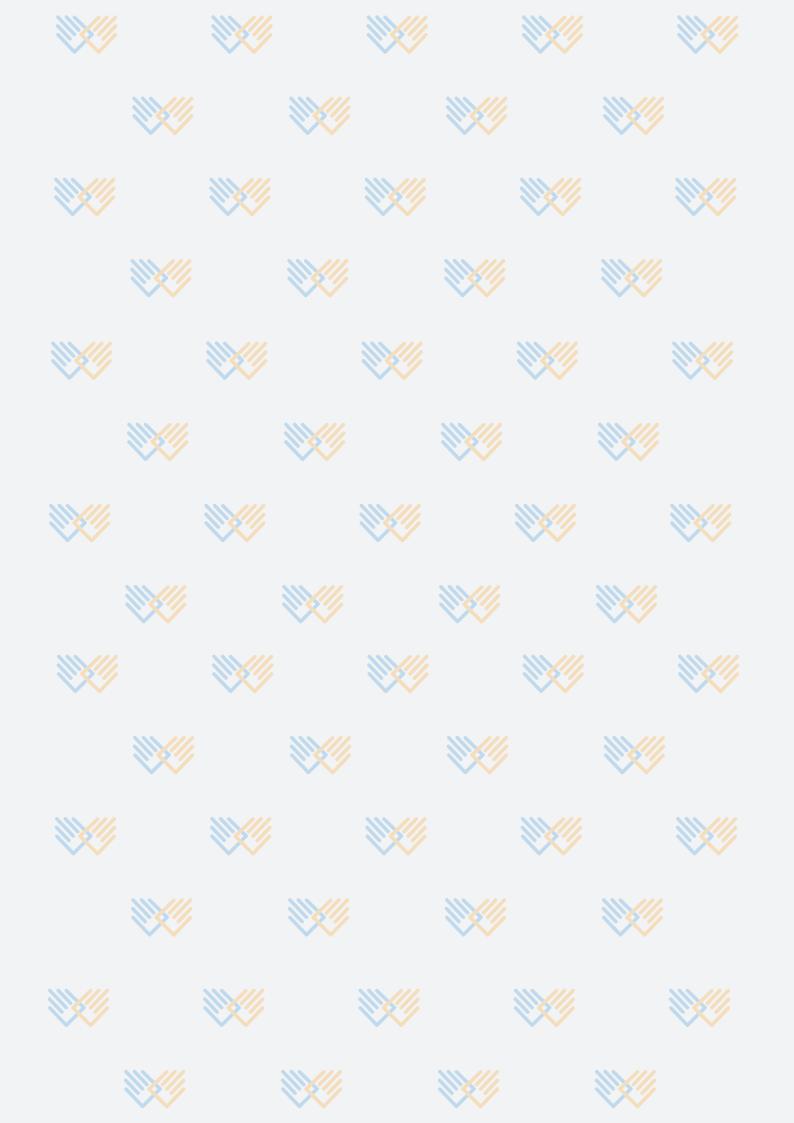
Serbia

Lithuania

This work is licenced under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International Licence. Full text of the licence is available at: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/

This publication has been produced with the support of the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union. The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.





Introduction

Global companies all around the world nowadays clearly understand the value that apprentices bring to the organization. They consider them as a prospective workforce. Constant cooperation with professional higher educational institutions (PHEIs) help to save money, resources and time and contribute to the integration of "fresh" ideas and development of innovations. Large enterprises invest in creating the internal committees or departments responsible for collaboration with educational institutions, i.e., establishing and running special students' apprenticeships programmes in their environment.

Cooperation between large international companies (in the majority of cases) and PHEIs, has proved beneficial to all – companies get the latest knowledge from academia; PHEIs get the latest experience from industry, as well as support and recognition; and students get the opportunity to put into practice their knowledge, while training and developing the skills that are required in the world of work. It's a win-win-win deal.

Could that be a case for small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) too?

Not an easy question to answer. But we believe so, if the right tools are available.

European SMEs do not usually have structures in place to take on apprentices and the value proposition is not always clear for the SMEs. On the other hand, PHEIs are not always suited to mass-market their supply of students for placements and to operate them at scale, with large numbers of SMEs.

The main goals of the project "Supporting Apprenticeships between Professional Higher Education & Small and Medium Enterprises (SAPS)", which was launched with the support of the European Commission a year ago, were to improve the perception of SMEs of an added value of engaging apprentices from PHE Institutions as well as to lower the barriers to cooperation between PHEIs and SMEs.

Experts from 9 countries: Austria, the Czech Republic, France, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia and the United Kingdom, led by the EURASHE – European Association of Institutions in Higher Education (Belgium) team, working closely with the representatives of SMEs, operating in corresponding countries and students from different educational institutions, devoted themselves to develop a tool that might help SMEs and PHEIs make the first step towards cooperation in the field of apprenticeships – and do so with a systematic, sustained approach that will assure the quality of the experience and the benefits for all parties involved.

To this purpose, after a set of national workshops and partner meetings with technical discussions, where the input of all the stakeholders from the partner countries was considered and consensus reached, the group developed the Apprenticeship Quality Toolkit which provide a hands-on, easy-to-use management tool for PHEIs and SMEs, to ensure the quality of the apprenticeships and a beneficial cooperation for all.

Scope

Apprenticeships exist all over the world as a form of education and most countries have different types of them, the most common being:

1

Those offered through educational institutions in conjunction with studies – sometimes also known as Curricular Apprenticeships. These usually take place during the study programme and the responsibility for them is shared between the educational institution and the partner company that provides the placement; and

Those offered directly by companies, not in conjunction with educational organizations – sometimes also known as Professional Apprenticeships or Internships. These usually take place after the study programme has finished or at any moment with no relation with previous academic studies of the Apprentice. The responsibility for these apprenticeships is solely of the companies that offer them.

2

Only the first type falls under the scope of this Apprenticeship Quality Toolkit, which focus all criteria and requirement on both P1HEIs and the SMEs and the relationship of both with each other and with the Apprentices.

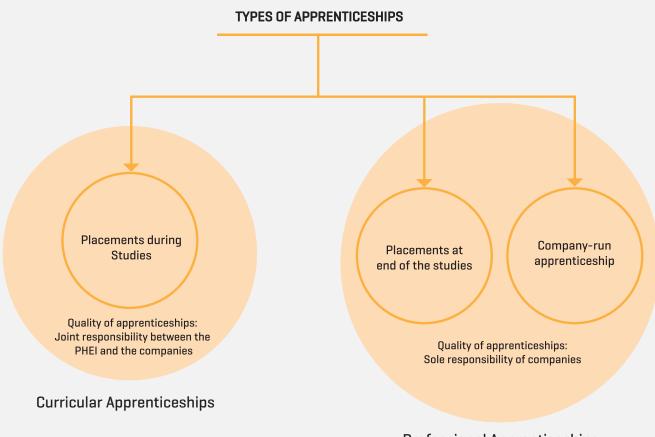


Figure 1 - Types of Apprenticeships

Professional Apprenticeships

Nature and Structure of the Apprenticeship Quality Toolkit

The Apprenticeship Quality Toolkit follows a quality management system style approach. A management system can be described as "a set of interrelated or interacting elements of an organization to establish policies and objectives, and processes to achieve those objectives" (ISO, 2015). These elements can address a single discipline - such as quality, as in this case - or multiple disciplines at once, such as quality and environment or quality, environment and social responsibility, among others, depending on what thematic areas the organization wishes to manage with a systematic approach.

Management systems can be more or less complex depending on the organization's context. For some organizations such as SMEs, it may simply mean having a strong leadership, by providing a clear definition of what is expected from each individual employee and how they contribute to the organization's overall objectives, without the need for extensive documentation. However, more complex operations, in highly regulated sectors, such as an educational context, may need extensive documentation and control, to fulfil their legal obligations and meet ttheir organizational objectives (ISO, no date).

To this end, a quality management system can be a very powerful tool to support the apprenticeships provided in cooperation between PHEIs and SMEs. And while the Apprenticeship Quality Toolkit is not a management system standard *per se,* it was developed to be used as a starting point, which can promote their future adoption by PHEIs and SMEs. It works in a bi-directional way: outside-in, by organizing and controlling the apprenticeship-related processes and communications of both organizations, which facilitate the employees' understanding of their roles, improving their performance and making daily operations more efficient; and inside-out, by providing quality

assurance to the students and other beneficiaries of the apprenticeships provided, bringing market trust and recognition for all parts.

The Apprenticeship Quality Toolkit was designed considering the need to control eight critical processes - five at the PHEIs and three at the SMEs - as listed below:

PHEI

- 1. Setting the learning objectives of the overall programme
- 2. Identifying and recruiting placements
- 3. Negotiating the agreement
- 4. Monitoring of apprenticeships
- 5. Assessment of apprenticeships

SME

- 1. Creating positions for apprentices
- 2. Negotiating the agreement
- 3. Managing the apprenticeship

The Apprenticeship Quality Toolkit is composed by:

- an introduction
- two checklists (one for PHEIs and one for SMEs)
- a glossary
- examples of tables to record evidences and suggested actions

These documents combined provide, as mentioned, a hands-on, easy-to-use management tool for PHEIs and SMEs."

Relation to the EU's Proposal for a European Framework for Quality and Effective Apprenticeships

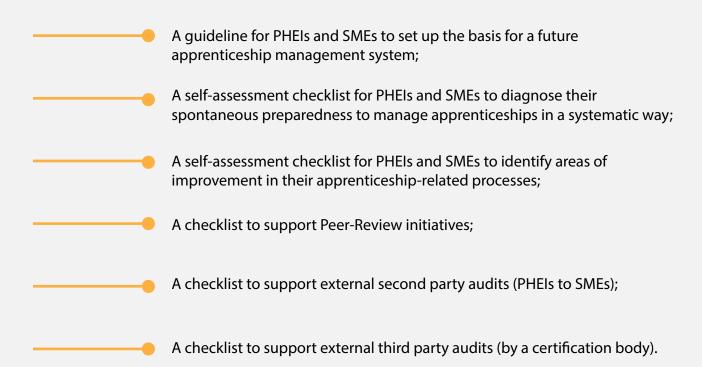
The EU's Proposal for a Framework for Effective and Quality Apprenticeships (European Commission, 2017) calls for Quality Assurance processes to be put in place for apprenticeships. It further sets out seven criteria for quality apprenticeships, namely a:



This document provides such a quality framework, whose implementation would meet and go beyond the requirements set in these seven criteria.

Purpose of the Apprenticeship Quality Toolkit

The Apprenticeship Quality Toolkit was designed as a flexible management tool, to be used in a variety of different situations with different purposes:





How to use the Apprenticeship Quality Toolkit?

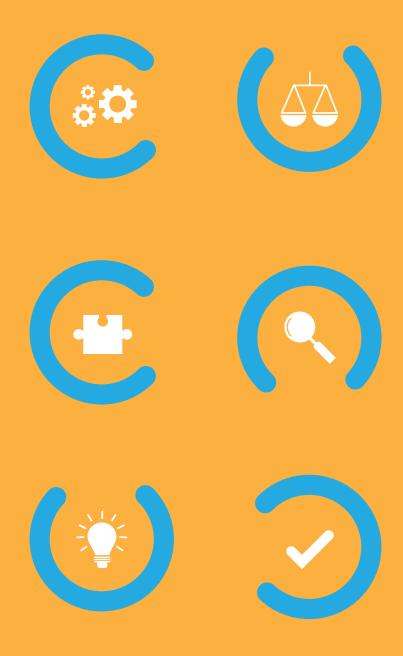
It is very simple: start by carefully reading the Apprenticeship Quality Toolkit, to assure the correct understanding of the processes, criteria and requirements. Then use the Apprenticeship Quality Checklist designed for your organization (PHEI or SME) to compare the Apprenticeship Quality requirements with your current reality and record the results using the forms provided, as explained below:

- If you conclude the requirement is fully implemented, then check the green smiley; describe and number, in the "Evidences List", the objective evidence(s) that proves the full implementation of the requirement; and cross reference the evidence number(s) at the "evidence no" column of the checklist.
- If you conclude the requirement is partially implemented, then check the yellow smiley; describe and number, in the "Evidences List", the objective evidence(s) that proves the partial implementation of the requirement; cross-reference the evidence number(s) at the "evidence no" column of the checklist; describe and number, in the "Suggested Actions List", what actions you believe should be taken to implement the requirement in full; and cross-reference the suggested action number at the "Suggested action no" column of the checklist.
- If you conclude the requirement is not implemented, then check the red smiley; describe and number, in the "Suggested Actions List", what actions you believe should be taken to implement the requirement; and cross-reference the suggested action number at the "Suggested action no" column of the checklist.

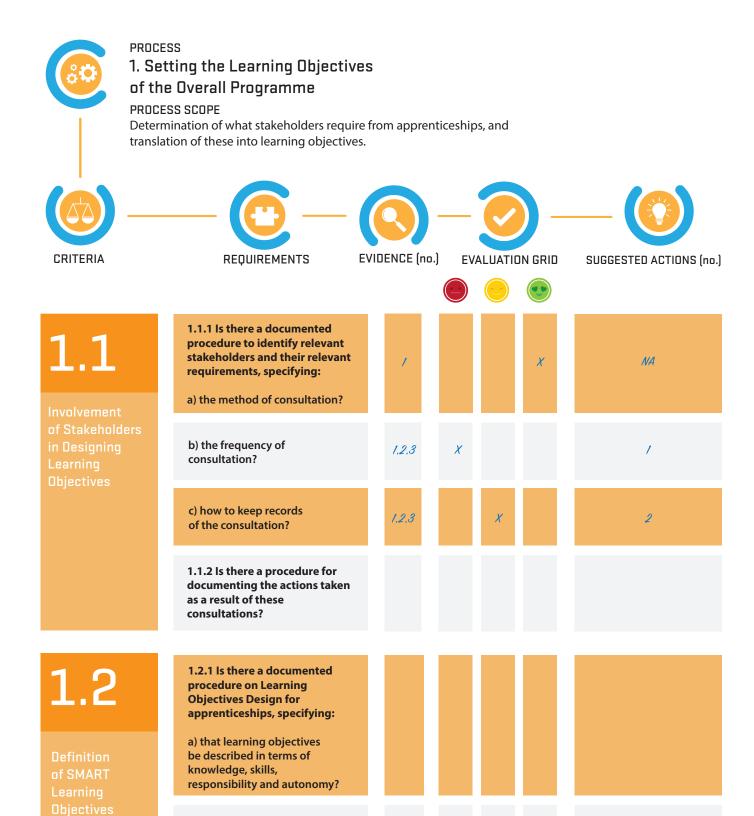
This will give you an evidence-based picture of your current situation and enable the implementation of continual improvement.

We wish you excellent Apprenticeship Quality Checks!

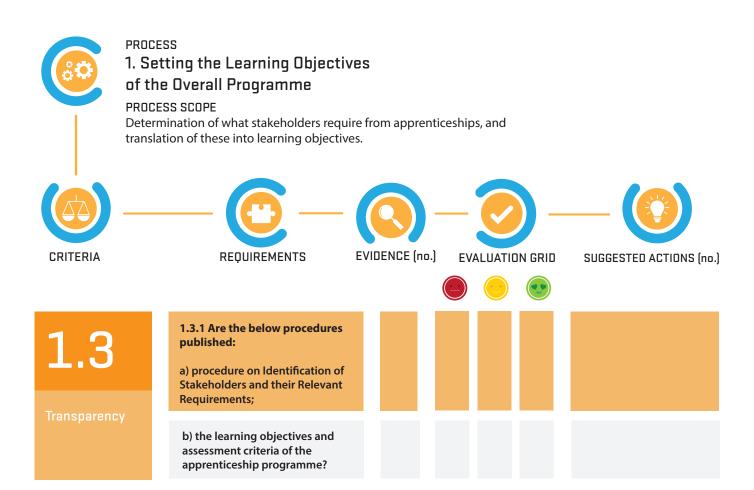
Apprenticeship Quality Checklist for PHEI



Setting the Learning Objectives of the Overall Programme



b) that the learning objectives should be specifically assessed?



Identifying and Recruiting Placements



2. Identifying and Recruiting

Placements

PROCESS SCOPE

Management of the supply of placements within a PHEI, while assuring that placement positions are selected using a systematic and transparent approach based on pre-established requirements, as well as processes to increase the supply of placements.











ERIA REQUIREMENTS

EVIDENCE (no.)

EVALUATION GRID

SUGGESTED ACTIONS (no.)

2.1

Definition of Standards for Placements

- 2.1.1 Does the institution have a set of documented criteria for apprenticeships, defining:
- a) learning objectives?
- b) conditions of employment?
- c) condition of mentoring and/or supervision?
- d) a workflow for the apprenticeships, including:
- d.1) timelines?
- d.2) responsibilities?
- d.3) reporting requirements?

22

Identification (finding) of Placement-Positions

- 2.2.1 Has an institutional coordinator for placements been nominated?
- 2.2.2 Is there a Marketing and/or Advertising Strategy for placements?







2. Identifying and Recruiting

Placements

PROCESS SCOPE

Management of the supply of placements within a PHEI, while assuring that placement positions are selected using a systematic and transparent approach based on pre-established requirements, as well as processes to increase the supply of placements.











CRITERIA

REQUIREMENTS

EVIDENCE (no.)

EVALUATION GRID

SUGGESTED ACTIONS (no.)

2.2

Does the strategy include provisions for:

a) mobilising staff?

b) mobilising students?

c) mobilising employer's representatives?

d) recruiting employers?

2.3

2.3.1 Does the PHEI publish introductory information on apprenticeships online?

2.3.2 Does the introductory information include Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) or knowledge database?

recruitment and/or information events for SMEs?

2.3.4 Does the PHEI provide educational resources for SMEs?

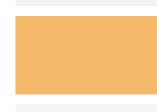






2.3.3 Does the PHEI organizes







2. Identifying and Recruiting

Placements

PROCESS SCOPE

Management of the supply of placements within a PHEI, while assuring that placement positions are selected using a systematic and transparent approach based on pre-established requirements, as well as processes to increase the supply of placements.











CRITERIA

REQUIREMENTS

EVIDENCE (no.)

EVALUATION GRID

SUGGESTED ACTIONS (no.)

2.4

System for Management of Placement Supply 2.4.1 Does the PHEI keep an internal database of placements?

2.4.2 Is there an established policy for who can access and edit which part of the database?

2.4.3 Is there a procedure for maintaining and updating the database, including:

a) relevant metadata from the learning agreement?

b) all evaluation data linked to the placement?

c) the history of apprentices assigned to the placement?





2.5

Security

2.5.1 Is there an established policy for securing and managing personal data?



3

Negotiating the Agreement



3. Negotiating the

Agreement

The documentation of agreements which establish specific apprenticeships that are of mutually beneficial agreements to all parties involved.











EVIDENCE (no.) **EVALUATION GRID**

SUGGESTED ACTIONS (no.)



3.1.1 Is there a documented procedure describing the management workflow for establishing a contract, including:

a) the timelines for signature?

b) the specific roles of signatories in the drafting process, such as students, PHEIs and SMEs?

3.1.2 Is there a model contract for apprenticeships, describing the:

a) duration?

b) programme objectives?

c) learning activities?

d) conditions of employment?

Do the conditions dsscribe the:

d.1) position to be held by the apprentices within the SME?

d.2) remuneration?



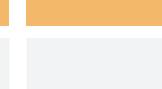














3. Negotiating the

Agreement

PROCESS SCOPE

The documentation of agreements which establish specific apprenticeships that are of mutually beneficial agreements to all parties involved.











EVIDENCE (no.) **EVALUATION GRID** SUGGESTED ACTIONS (no.)

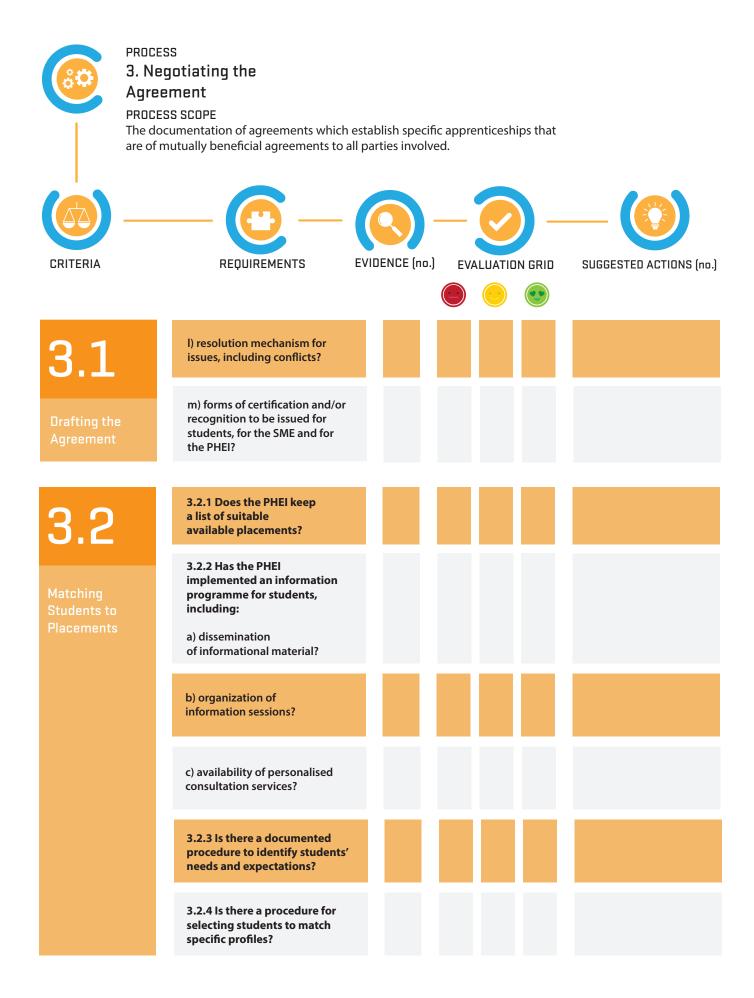








d.3) occupational health and safety provisions?			
d.4) working hours?			
d.5) social protection, including the necessary insurance in line with national legislation?			
e) identification of supervisors and/or mentors? including their roles and responsibilities?			
f) description of those roles and responsibilities?			
g) student responsibilities?			
h) requirements for student reporting?			
i) modes of communication?			
j) methods of assessment?			
k) monitoring arrangements?			



Monitoring of Apprenticeships



4. Monitoring of **Apprenticeships**

PROCESS SCOPE

Controlling the apprenticeship at different stages while providing support to all parties involved and assuring that any deviation is detected and corrected so results are achieved as planned.











EVALUATION GRID SUGGESTED ACTIONS (no.)

4.1.1 Has the PHEI appointed a named supervisor for each apprenticeship?

4.1.2 Is there a schedule for communication with SMEs? Does the schedule identify the frequency of:

a) correspondence?

b) visits?

4.1.3 Is there a documented procedure on how to conduct a visit, including requirements

a) planning (how, who and communicated to whom)?

b) evidence collection (means and tools)?

c) record and report the visit?



















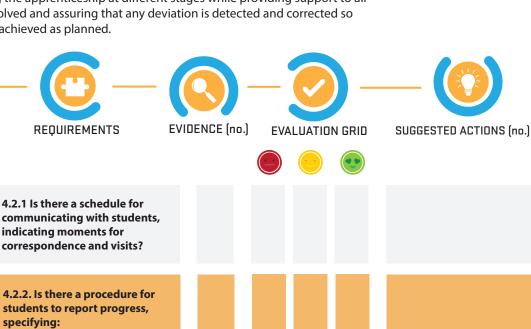




4. Monitoring of **Apprenticeships**

PROCESS SCOPE

Controlling the apprenticeship at different stages while providing support to all parties involved and assuring that any deviation is detected and corrected so results are achieved as planned.



indicating moments for correspondence and visits? 4.2.2. Is there a procedure for students to report progress, specifying: a) the information to be reported (what)? b) frequency of reporting (when)? c) report method (how)? d) report channel (to whom)?

4.3.1 Has the PHEI established a helpdesk? 4.3.2 Is there a documented procedure for contacting the PHEI's helpdesk (e.g. number to call, email, website)? 4.3.3 Does the PHEI promotes the existence of its helpdesk?



4. Monitoring of Apprenticeships

PROCESS SCOPE

Controlling the apprenticeship at different stages while providing support to all parties involved and assuring that any deviation is detected and corrected so results are achieved as planned.











CRITERIA

REQUIREMENTS

EVIDENCE (no.)

EVALUATION GRID

SUGGESTED ACTIONS (no.)

4.3

User Support and Issue Resolution 4.3.4 Is there a documented procedure for resolution of issues?

a) does the procedure include specifications to deal with urgent critical issues?

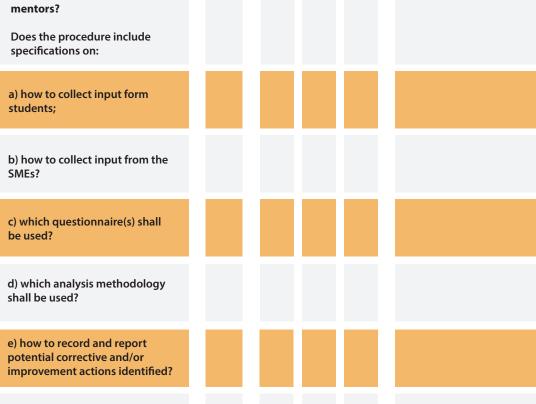


4.4

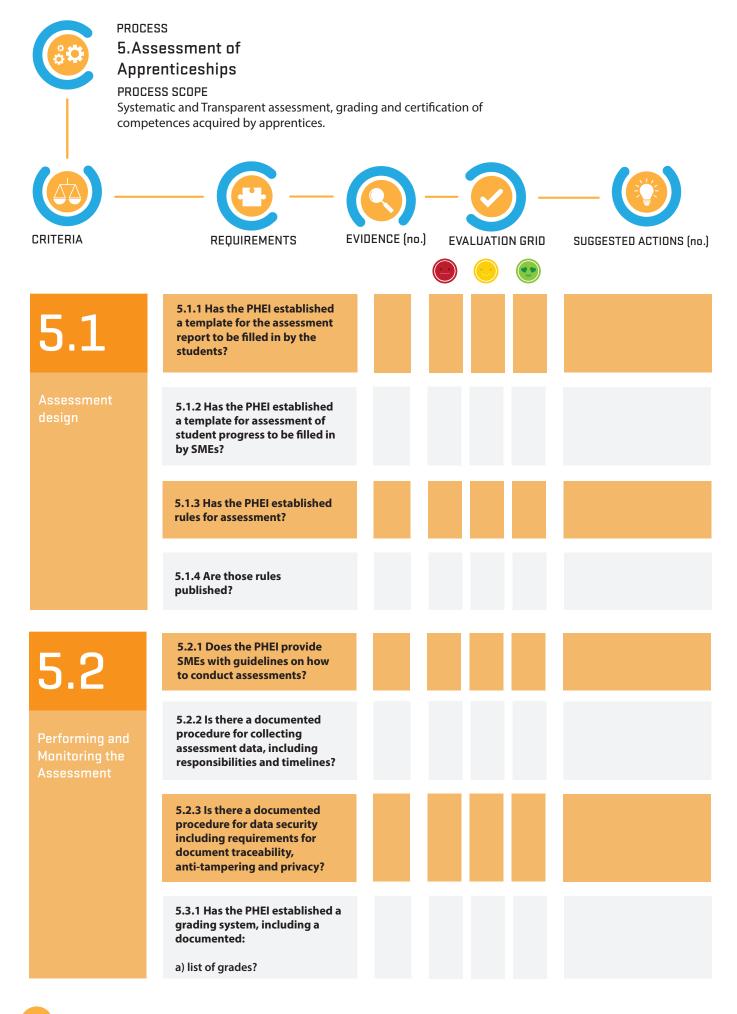
Evaluation of Apprenticeships

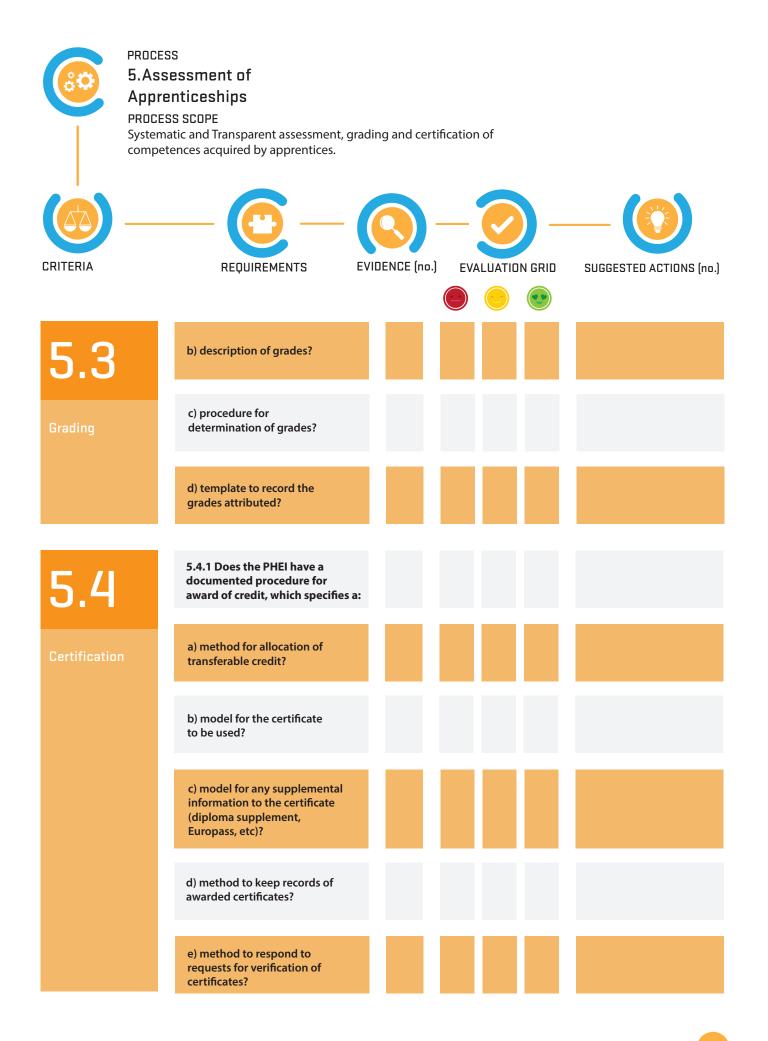
4.4.1 Is there a documented procedure for the PHEI to evaluate the SMEs and its mentors?

f) how to assure the transparency of the evaluation?



Assesment of Apprenticeships







5. Assessment of **Apprenticeships**

PROCESS SCOPE

Systematic and Transparent assessment, grading and certification of competences acquired by apprentices.











REQUIREMENTS

EVIDENCE (no.)

EVALUATION GRID

SUGGESTED ACTIONS (no.)



5.5.1 Has the PHEI established a complaints and appeals system, including:

a) documented methods of where to submit a complaint or appeal?

b) templates for submission of complaints and appeals?

c) documented procedures to: c.1) define the scope of complaints and appeals?

c.2) investigate complaints and appeals affecting the PHEI?)?

c.3) investigate complaints and appeals affecting SMEs?

c.4) decide on the complaint/appeal?

d) information on the timeline to give feedback on the complaints and appeals to their authors?







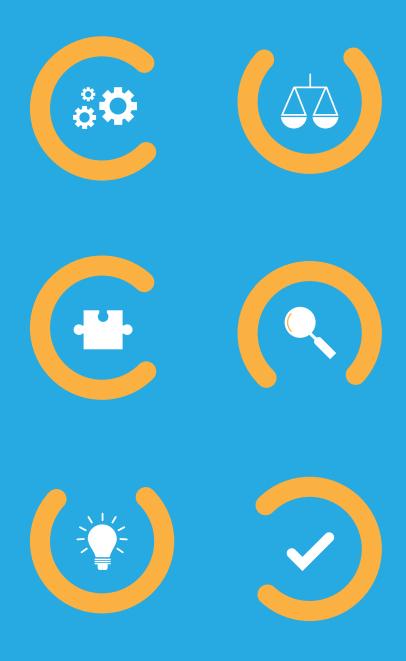




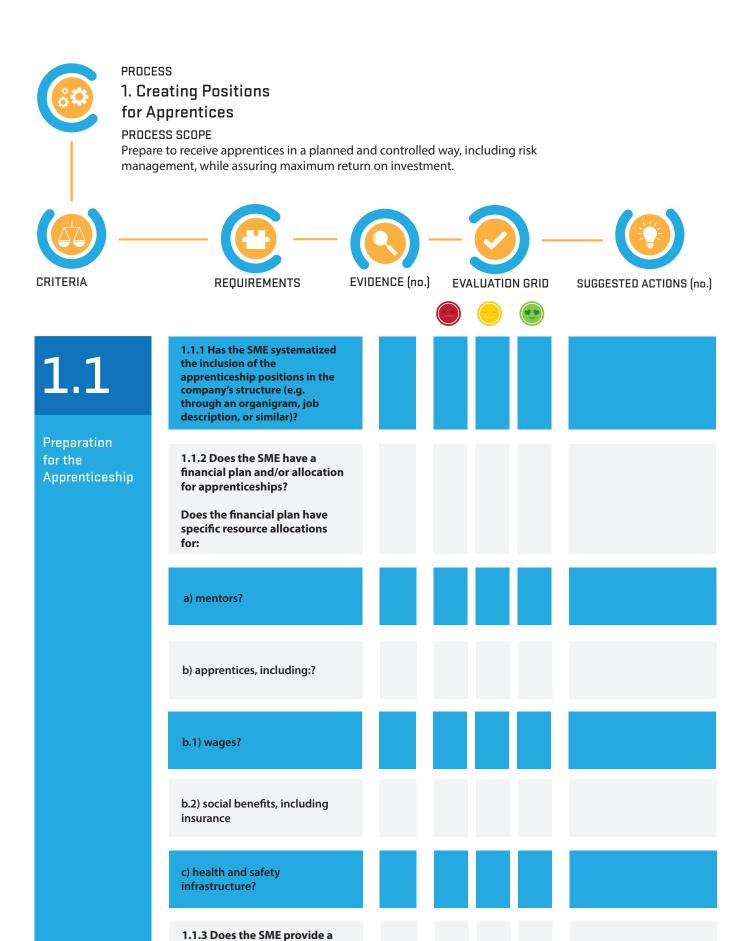




Apprenticeship Quality Checklist for SMEs

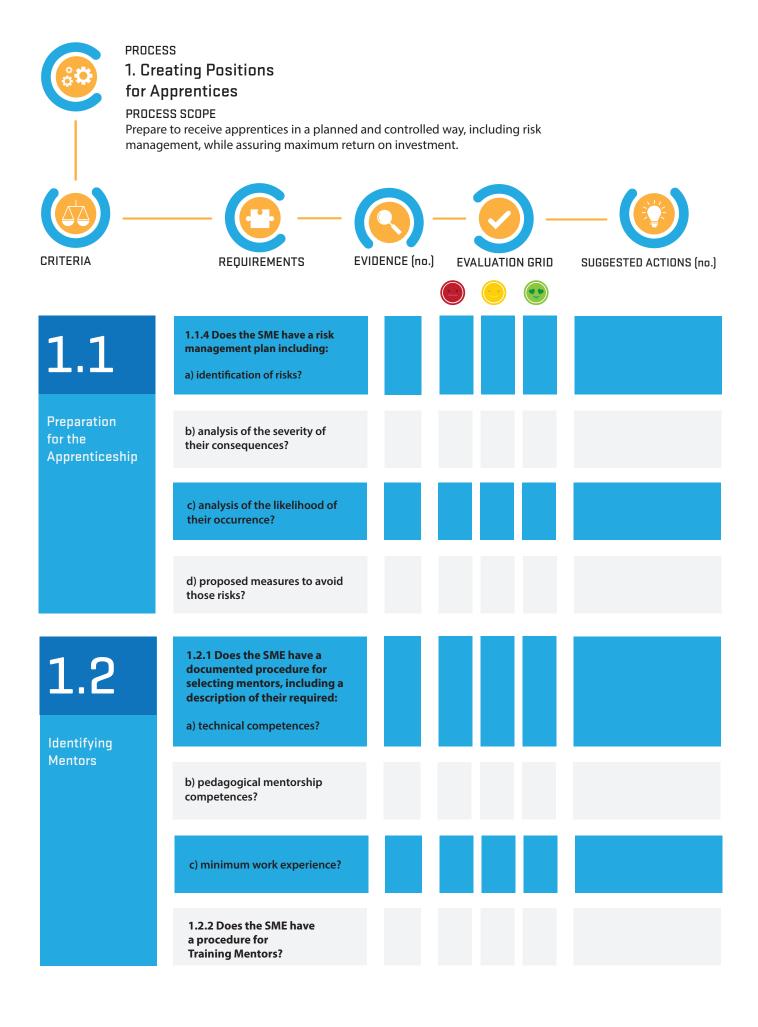


Creating Positions for Apprentices

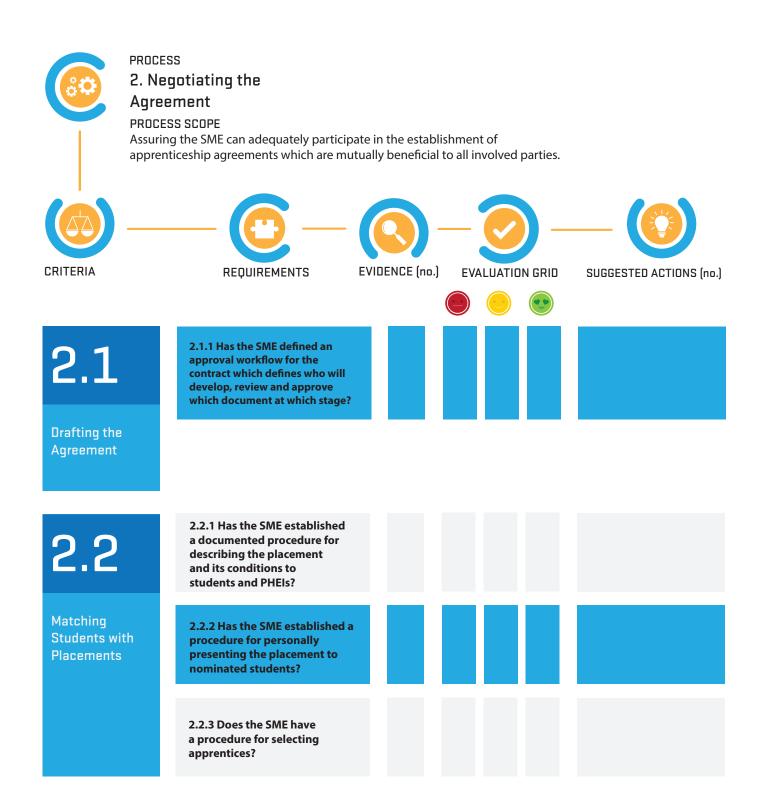


model contract defining the

work conditions?

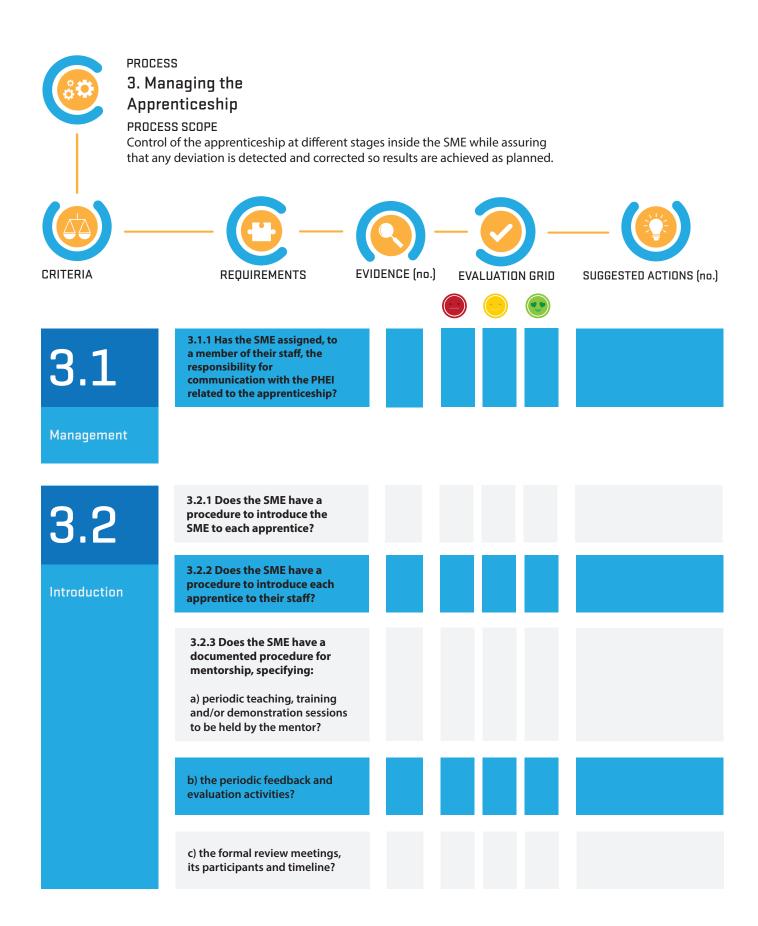


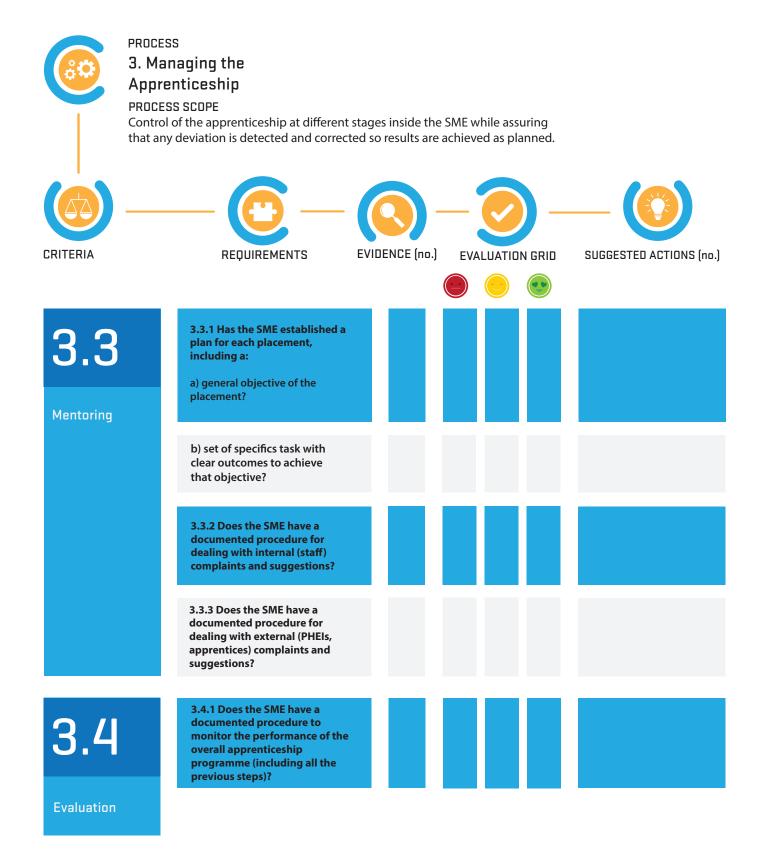
Negotiating the Agreement



3

Managing the Apprenticeship





Examples of tables to keep records

OBJECTIVE EVIDENCES LIST

NO.	Description of the evidence
/	Procedure "Identification of stakeholders", version 2 of 20171008.
2	Set of semester reports on stakeholder consultation from 2013 over form F10-A.
3	Summary of the stakeholder consultation from 2015, inserted as point 5 of the Annual management report.

SUGGESTED ACTIONS LIST

NO.	Description of the suggested actions
1	Review the Procedure "Identification of stakeholders", version 2 of 20171008 and add a predefined frequency for the consultations to be performed.
2	Review the procedure "Identification of stakeholders", version 2 of 20171008 and add a minute to standardize the format of the stakeholder consultation reports with fields to assure the minimum content elements. Also add predefinitions of to whom the reports should be sent and where they should be archived.

Note: The above tables are just examples. Full and clean "Objective Evidences" and "Suggested Actions" Lists can be downloaded from the learntowork website at http://learntowork.eu

Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
Apprenticeship	Learning that alternates between a workplace and an education or training institution; that is part of formal education and training; and that on successful completion, learners acquire a qualification and receive a officially recognized certificate. (Adapted from CEDEFOP)
Evidence	Data supporting the existence or verity of something (Adapted from ISO 9000:2015)
Helpdesk	Centralized service which helps users resolve their issues.
Issue	Situation which requires an action.
Management System	Set of interrelated or interacting elements of an organization to establish policies and objectives and processes to achieve those objectives. (Adapted from ISO 9000:2015)
Personal Data	Information relating to a person who can be identified by reference to an identification number or to one or more factors specific to his physical, physiological, mental, economic, cultural or social identity. [Adapted from Directive 95/46/EC]
Process	Set of interrelated or interacting activities that use inputs to deliver an intended result. (Adapted from ISO 9000:2015)
Professional Higher Education	Form of higher education that offers a particularly intense integration with the world of work in all its aspects (including teaching, learning, research and governance) and at all levels of the overarching Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area.
Professional Higher Education Institution	Institution which provides Professional Higher Education.
Quality	Degree to which a set of inherent characteristics (of an object) fulfils requirements. (Adapted from ISO 9000:2015)
Requirement	Need or expectation that is stated, generally implied or obligatory. (Adapted from ISO 9000:2015)
SME	Enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million (European Commission, 2003).
Stakeholder	Any group or individual who is affected by or can affect the achievement of an organization's objectives. (Freeman, 2010)
Workflow	Depiction of the actual sequence of the operations or actions taken in a process (Adapted from ISO 18308:2011).

References

Camilleri, A., Delplace, S., EURASHE, Frankowicz, M., & Hudak, R. (2013).

Profile of Professional Higher Education in Europe. EURASHE: Brussels.

Retrieved from http://www.knowledgeinnovation.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/PHE-in-Europe.pdf

CEDEFOP (2011). Glossary- Quality in Education and Training.

Publications Office of the European Union – CEDEFOP: Luxembourg.

Retrieved from: http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/EN/Files/4106_en.pdf

European Commission (2017). Proposal for a COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION on a European Framework for Quality and Effective Apprenticeships {SWD(2017) 322 final}. European Commission: Brussels. Retrieved from: http://ec.europa.eu/social BlobServlet?docId=18330&langId=en

European Commission (2003). Commission Recommendation of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. European Commission: Brussels.

Retrieved from: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2003:124:0036:0041:en:PDF

European Commission. (1995). Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. European Commission: Brussels.

Retrieved from: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:31995L0046&from=EN

Freeman, R. (2010). *Strategic management: A stakeholder approach*. Cambridge university press: Cambridge.

International Organization for Standardization (2015). ISO 9000:2015 Quality management systems – fundamentals and vocabulary. ISO: Geneva.

International Organization for Standardization (2011). ISO 18308:2011 Health informatics — Requirements for an electronic health record architecture. ISO: Geneva

International Organization for Standardization (no date). *Management system standards – What is a management system?* ISO: Geneva.

Retrieved from: https://www.iso.org/management-system-standards.html

