Peer Learning Activity on 'Graduate tracking to improve the quality of VET'

The case of Ireland

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### What do we do?



## The Data Revolution and what it means for demonstrating the effectiveness and impact of further education and training







## SOLAS has responsibility for providing strategic leadership to the further education and training sector

- Supporting the development and implementation of the further education and training strategy
- Funding of the further education and training (FET) system to maximise the impact of state investment
- Overseeing the development and implementation of the Strategic Performance Agreements between SOLAS and each Education and Training Board (ETB) which set out 3 year plans to further embed a strategic and integrated FET system
- Statutory responsibility for the apprenticeship system
- Analysing the labour market and identifying and anticipating key skills needs, and
- Promoting the standing of Further Education and Training

#### Setting the Baseline:

#### ETB Strategic Performance Agreements and Planning Framework

- It is statutory responsibility of SOLAS
  - fulfil its obligations under the Education and Training Act 2013:
  - 'to assess whether or not training bodies, and other bodies engaged in the provision of further education and training programmes, to whom moneys have been advanced under section 21, perform their functions in an economic, efficient and effective manner'.



### PLSS: The Rationale

- In this context, the FET data and statistics are needed to:
  - support decision making at all levels of FET (teacher/trainer, provider, ETB, SOLAS and DES)
  - support learners in their education and training choices
  - support policy makers (e.g. Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation (DJEI) re immigration, Department of Social Protection (DSP) re labour market activation, Department of Education and Skills (DES) re education and training provision)
  - support other interested parties (e.g. Industrial Development Authority (IDA) re promoting Ireland for foreign direct investment (FDI), Enterprise Ireland (EI), employers)
  - align FET provision with skill needs of the economy.

Developing a comprehensive FET learner database was essential to establish the data platform to understand and evaluate the system...

## Development of the FET PLSS database

- PLSS database developed incrementally from 2014-2017
- PLSS fully rolled out in 2017, allowing for data capture of FET learners on a sector wide basis.
- PLSS is now established throughout the FET sector & accepted as comprehensive record of FET learner base

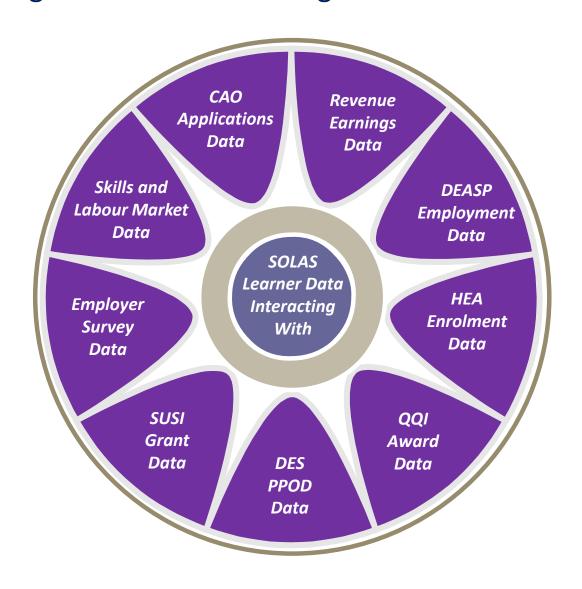
## Second phase of development

- Linking the PLSS data with national administrative data available through the Central Statistics Office
- The benefits of this are to be able to link PLSS data with data available from the Revenue Commissioners; DEASP; the HEA; and other Government sources

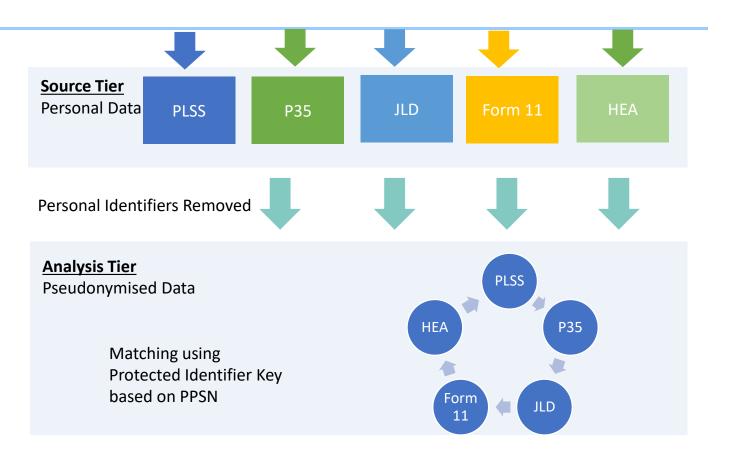
## Opportunities for outcomes analysis

- This allows for system-wide tracking of learners to establish their outcomes
- Which provides the opportunity to set baseline targets and performance indicators for the system (e.g. employment outcomes); and to inform policy decisions around the types of provision required in FET

By building data analytics capability and strategic partnerships with other key agencies we are building evidence of the value of FET...

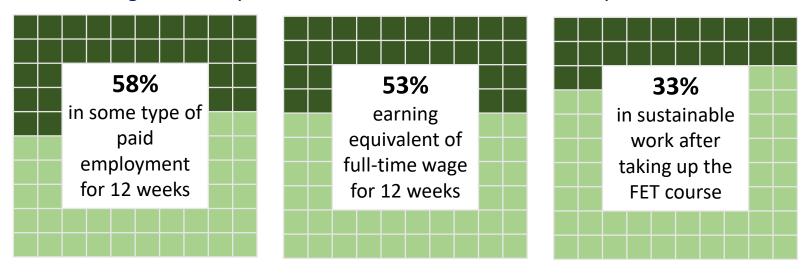


#### Construction of the new database



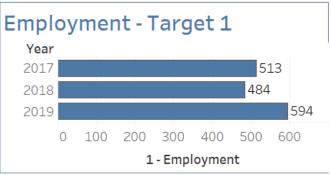
We can now track employment and earnings outcomes at system and programme level by linking PLSS to revenue databases...

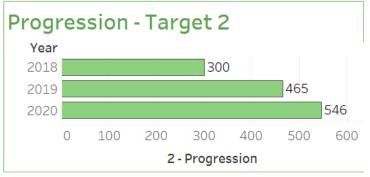
For example, the Target 1 Programmes Defined in Strategic Performance Agreements produced these outcomes from 2017 provision

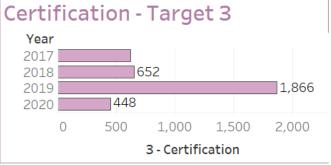


#### SPA Targets for **Donegal ETB**

Target 1 = 38% over 3 years, equating to 212 l	Year	Number	Difference	Difference
	2017	513		
	2018	484	-5.65%	
equalify to 212 i	2019	594	22.73%	15.79%
Tayant 2 = 100/	Year			
Target 2 = 10%	2018	300		
over 3 years,	2019	465	55.00%	
equating to 422 l	2020	546	17.42%	82.00%
Target 3 = 14%	Year			
over 3 years,	2017	620		
equating to 704	2018	652	5.16%	
completers	2019	1,866	186.20%	
certified in 2020	2020	448	-75.99%	-27.74%
Taxaat 4 = 1004	Year			
Target 4 = 10% over 3 years, equating to 8,174 starting LLL	2017	2,843		
	2018	4,183	47.13%	
	2019	4,660	11.40%	
relevant program	2020	3,275	-29.72%	15.20%
Target 5 = Average annual increase of 213 or a 40% increase in learne	Year			
	2017	635		
	2018	734	15.59%	
	2019	1,143	55.72%	
	2020	882	-22.83%	38.90%
	Year			
Target 6 = 800	2017	157		
over 3 years or a	2018	232	47.77%	
78% increase	2019	218	-6.03%	40.760/
	2020	93	-57.34%	-40.76%

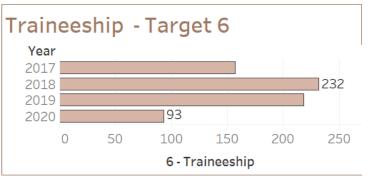












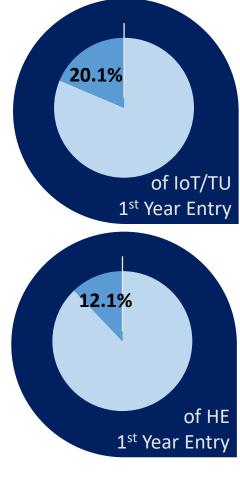
#### Pathways from FET to HE:

By linking PLSS to HEA enrolment databases we can see significant levels of FET-HE progression but inconsistency across ETBs & HEIs...

ETB	PLC to HE	Total PLC	%	Other
	HE	PLC	%	FET-HE
CMETB	283	1728	16.4%	17
CDETB	949	7325	13.0%	16
Cork ETB	696	4338	16.0%	19
Don'l ETB	51	115	44.3%	29
DDLETB	411	2453	16.8%	26
GRETB	375	1277	29.4%	16
Kerry ETB	179	701	25.5%	12
KWETB	164	1084	15.1%	10
KCETB	171	886	19.3%	12
LOETB	86	399	21.6%	10
LCETB	304	1203	25.3%	35
LWETB	55	324	17.0%	9
LMETB	510	1803	28.3%	6
MSLETB	245	1226	20.0%	22
Tipp ETB	92	708	13.0%	15
VSCSS	283	1243	22.8%	-
WWETB	278	1292	21.5%	18
TOTAL	5,132	28,105	18.3%	272

Levels way in access of access plan measurements (based purely on those entering HE with FET score)

		From	UG		Other
	HEI	PLC	Entry	%	FET
	AIT	257	1043	24.6%	19
	CIT	377	2072	18.2%	8
	DCU	244	3420	7.1%	-
	DIT	434	3557	12.2%	17
	DLIADT	194	553	35.1%	5
	DKIT	279	1194	23.4%	10
	GMIT	328	1616	20.3%	11
•	ITB	184	727	25.3%	7
	ITC	293	1181	24.8%	32
	ITS	233	1041	22.4%	7
	IT Tall	224	829	27.0%	1
	IT Tral	179	725	24.7%	13
	LYIT	106	932	11.4%	25
	LIT	369	1529	24.1%	17
	MIC	22	970	2.3%	6
	MU	275	3167	8.7%	9
	NCAD	122	267	45.7%	1
	NUIG	130	3318	3.9%	5
	STAC	24	190	12.6%	8
	TCD	75	3027	2.5%	6
	UCC	294	3573	8.2%	14
	UCD	153	4387	3.5%	6
	UL	148	2519	5.9%	24
	WIT	352	1976	17.8%	14
	Other	-	-	-	9
	TOTAL	5,296	43,813	12.1%	272



### FET Graduate Outcomes





The Employment Rate 2019

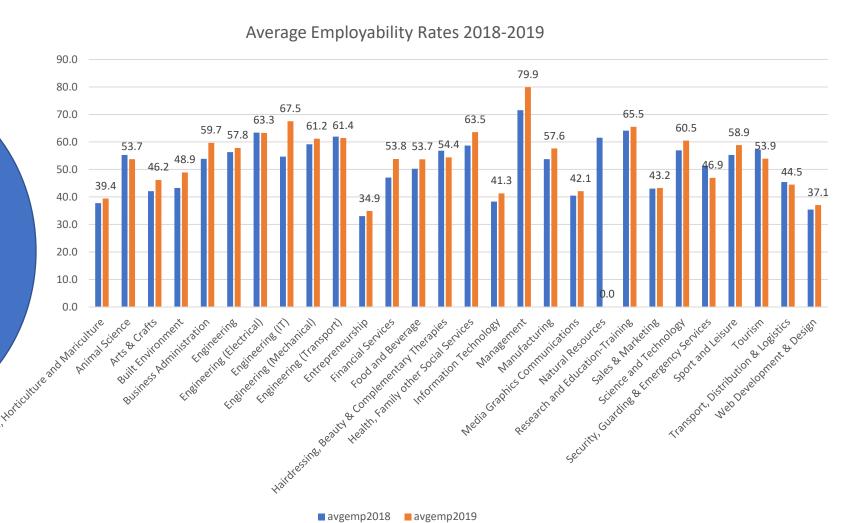
The employment rates are based on the total number of learners who were employed within the first 12 months of completing their education and training in labour-market focused programmes.

These outcomes evidence only learners in substantial employment, and are based on linking PLSS outcomes with Revenue data in collaboration with the CSO.



## Employment rate is based on a national average

Courses in
Management,
Engineering
(IT) and
Research
Education and
Training have
the highest
employment
rates.



#### Employability Rate 2019

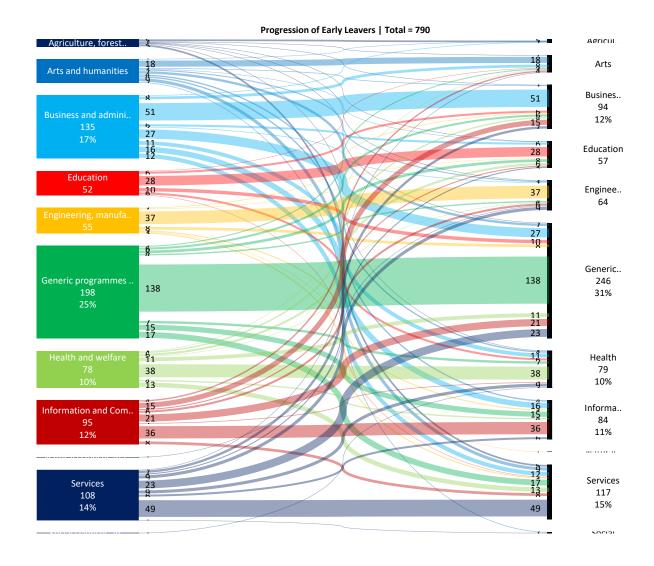
Financial Services 76.92  Research and Education-Training	Security, Guarding & Emergency Services 66.67  Food and Beverage 65.71	Health, Family other Social Services 64.13		nce and nnology 00	Sport and Leisure 55.36		Hairdressing, Beauty &	
73.33  Engineering (Mechanical)	Engineering (Electrical) 50.00			Tourism 46.43	Engineeri (Transpor 46.15		Web	
72.22	03.20	Engineering (IT) 50.00						
	Engineering			Information Technology 44.07 Arts & Crafts 32.14		Cra	afts	
Sales & Marketing 66.67	65.00	Animal Science 46.59						
				Media Grap Communica 34.09				

Cluster Description and sum of target1rate. Color shows sum of target1rate. Size shows sum of target1rate. The marks are labeled by Cluster Description and sum of target1rate. The data is filtered on Etb, which keeps Cavan and Monaghan ETB.

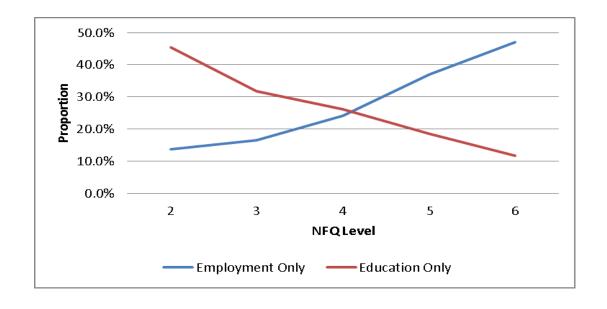
23.16 76.92

# Early Leaver Transitions Within FET

 The outcomes of 790 early leavers who left their 1<sup>st</sup> FET course but completed their 2<sup>nd</sup> FET course: Some of these learners switched to another level and/or the area of their study and training



## **Early Leaver Outcomes**



NFQ Level	Median Wage
Non-NFQ	€376
Aligned FET	
2	€266
3	€296
4	€315
5	€319
6	€353

#### **PLC Outcomes Analysis**

Year of PLC Graduation	HE Year 1	HE Year 2	HE Year 3
Class of 2017	100%	-	-
Class of 2016	100%	80.0%	-
Class of 2015	100%	81.6%	65.1%
Class of 2014	100%	84.6%	70.7%
Multi-annual Average Retention Rate	100%	83.1%	68.8%
IoTs Average Retention Rate 2013 & 2014 PLC Grads	100%	80.9%	64.3%
Universities Average Retention Rate 2013 & 2014 PLC Grads	100%	89.5%	78.5%

By using DES PPOD data and linking this to HEA databases we can track retention of FET graduates during HE degree programmes...

Year of PLC Enrolment	Previously Enrolled in HE	% of all PLC Enrolments
2012	2078	8.1%
2013	2095	8.3%
2014	1989	8.0%
2015	2450	9.9%

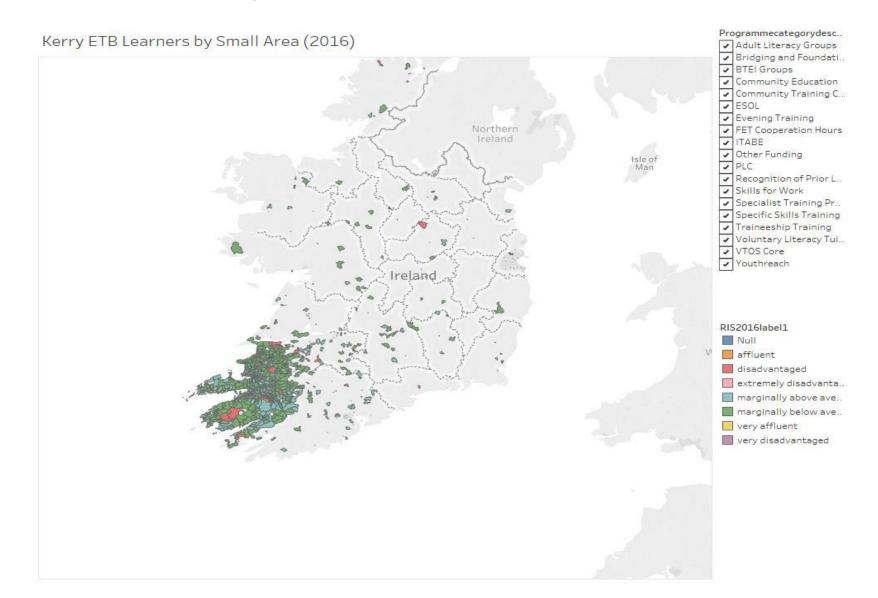
The number of PLC learners with HE qualifications is increasing....

.... showing that FET is well regarded and well positioned to meet the upskilling and lifelong learning objectives of people who are developing their careers DEASP datasets also allow us to monitor employment status at key intervals post FET course completion and monitor ESF outcomes...

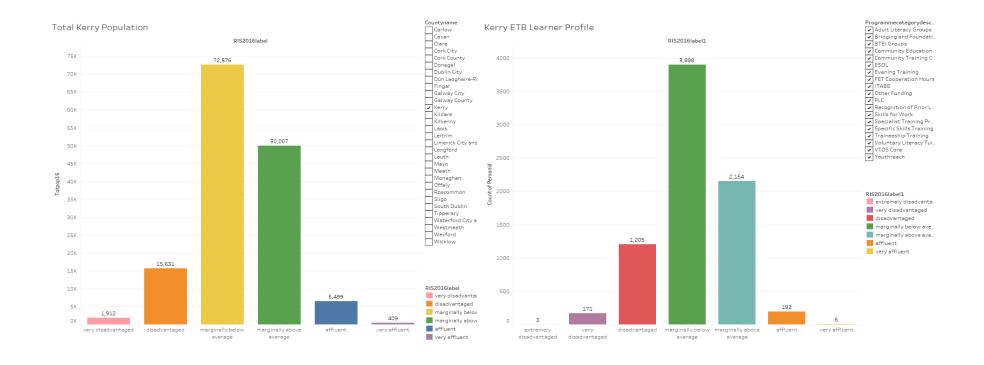
	Number of	
Labour Market Status	Learners	Percent
Activation_and_Emp_Subs	885	10.25
Credits	156	1.81
Education_and_Training	887	10.27
Employment	2,165	25.08
Income_Subsidies	45	0.52
JST	24	0.28
One_Parent_Family	123	1.42
Part-Time	707	8.19
Unemp_Benefit_Assistance	3,642	42.18
Total	8,634	100

Last recorded employment status of SST 2015 completers

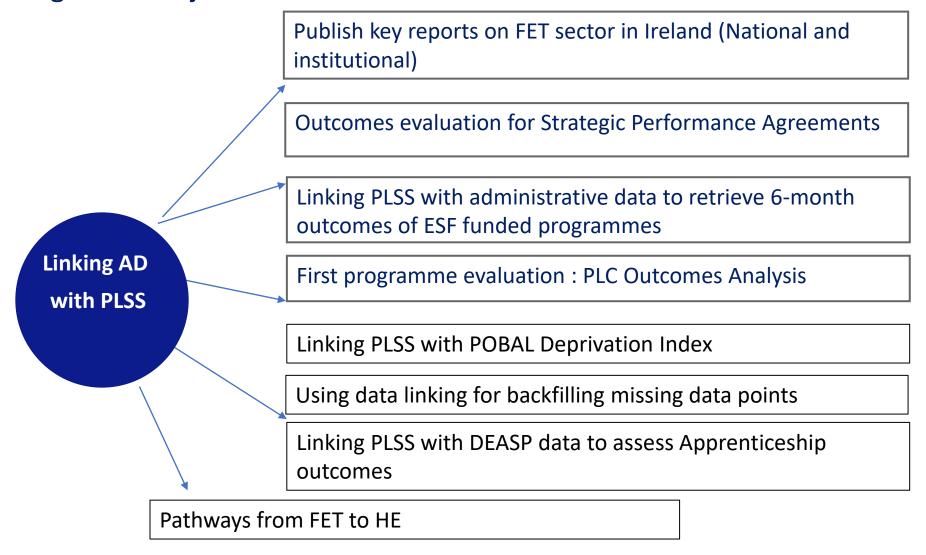
#### Linking PLSS with POBAL Deprivation Index



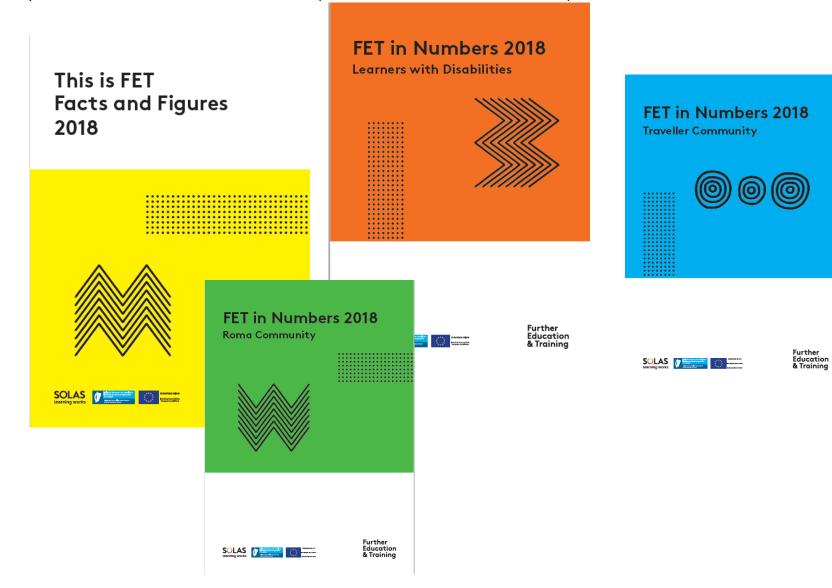
#### Linking PLSS with POBAL Deprivation Index



Plans are in place for publications and additional analysis to progress high level objectives for the sector....



Publish key reports on FET sector in Ireland (National and institutional)



#### What's Next....

additional graduate tracking to evaluate learner outcomes and publish these outcomes

Use the linked data to inform the review of strategic performance agreements and the development of the next 3 year agreements

Develop further the analytics presence in CSO to perform

Support SOLAS programme evaluation by linking PLSS with administrative datasets to carry out counterfactual impact assessment of specific provision

Next phase of analysis