

Metodološki izzivi raziskovanja populacij v poklicnem izobraževanju in usposabljanju ter bodoče premise




TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
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Strokovna konferenca

Razvoj kompetenc in kvalifikacij na izbranih področjih poklicnega in strokovnega izobraževanja

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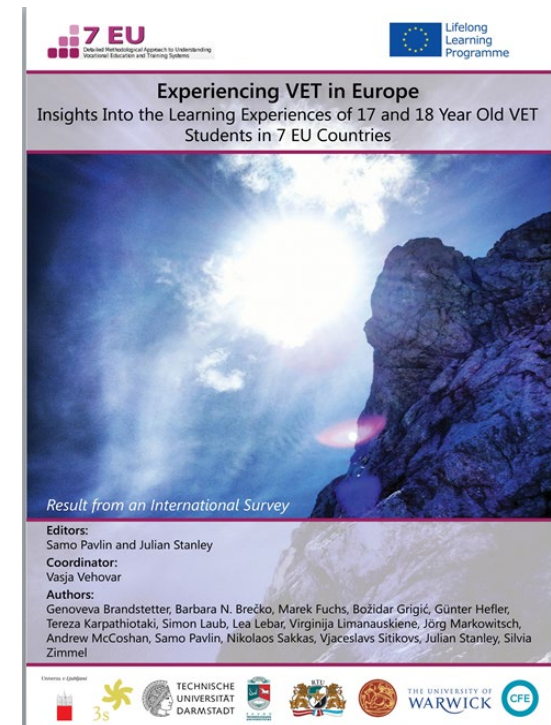
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Naložba v vašo prihodnost
OPERACIJO DELNO FINANCIRA EVROPSKA UNIJA
Evropski socialni sklad

The 7EU VET Project

- Survey of VET students in 7 EU countries
 - Cross-national survey
 - The students' views!
- Austria, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia and England
- High-quality data
 - Random samples, considerable response rates
 - N=17,600 students
- Comparability and national specific extensions
 - Theory-driven, joint core questionnaire
 - Additional national modules



Overview

- Defining the target population
- Developing the questionnaire
- Sampling students
- Conducting field work
- Cooperation
- Summary

Defining the Target Population

- International target population
 - 17-18 year old students primary and secondary VET
 - Some national extensions, in order to cover larger portion of VET system
 - Some groups excluded (e.g., prisoners, students with disabilities)

- Challenges
 - Comparing most similar groups vs. comparing heterogenic systems
 - DE: first and second year VET, some third year
 - AT: third year with apprenticeship, second year of others
 - GR: 2nd grade of EPAL/EPAS schools
 - LI: third year VET
 - LA: classes with the highest number of 17- or 18-year-olds
 - SL: third year VET
 - UK: Screening question for age (17-18 years)
 - Transition system

Designing the Questionnaire

- International master questionnaire (English)
 - Young people's perception of VET system and views on future employment, career building, and mobility
 - Translation into national languages, back-translation
 - Focus groups with VET students to test questionnaire
 - National modules with country-specific questions

- Challenges
 - Translation of questions did not necessarily convey same meaning
 - Defining a joint language ("student", "program", "practical work")
 - Some questions did not apply in all VET systems
 - Harmonization
 - Grades, educational degrees, occupation coding, wealth items

Sampling Students

■ Estimation of gross sample size

	Austria	Germany	Greece	Latvia	Lithuania	Slovenia
N(eff)	1000	1500	1000	750	750	750
Estimated response rate %	40	70	75	70	70	70
Estimated design effect	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Estimated number of pupils per school (two classes per school)	36	30	40	30	30	50
Estimated number of pupils per class	18	15	20	15	15	25
Required net sample size (N(eff)*deff)	2500	3750	2500	1875	1875	1875
Required gross sample of pupils	6250	5357	3333	2679	2679	2679
Required gross sample of classes	347	357	167	179	179	107
Required gross sample of schools	174	179	83	89	89	54

■ Challenges

- No central register of students available/accessibile (cluster sample of schools/classes)
- Balancing cost and sample size
- Design effect and response rate not known in advance
- Sample in some countries, in others almost a census was conducted

Conducting Field Work

- Mode of data collection
 - 30 minutes, in class-room
 - Web + paper & pencil

Country	Collection date
Austria	Beginning of March to end of July 2011
England	June to October 2011
Germany	Mid-March to end of July 2011
Greece	September to December 2011
Latvia	Beginning of April to end of May 2011
Lithuania	End of March to mid-May 2011
Slovenia	End of April to mid-June 2011

- Challenges
 - Longer than expected preparatory phase
 - School breaks not in parallel
 - Legal requirements, permissions from ministries
 - Parental consent required for students age 17
 - School-specific results (even benchmarking) as incentive

Country	Survey mode
Austria	Mixed-Mode
England	Web
Germany	Mixed Mode
Greece	Paper-and-Pencil
Latvia	Paper-and-Pencil
Lithuania	Web
Slovenia	Paper-and-Pencil

Cooperation

Region	School level		Class level			Pupil level			Overall
	Participants	Response rate in %	Eligible classes	Participants	Response rate in %	Eligible pupils	Participants	Response rate in %	Response rate in %
Austria	63	36.2	126	111	88.1	2880	2097	72.8	23.2
England	35	38.0	--	--	--	--	993	--	--
Germany	131	72.4	346	340	98.3	7151	5377	75.2	53.5
Greece	76	91.6	154	154	100	3094	2396	77.4	70.9
Latvia	66	83.5	175	164	93.7	3668	2926	79.8	62.5
Lithuania	43	82.7	158	154	97.5	3624	2641	72.9	58.7
Slovenia	37	68.5	74	67	90.5	1646	1197	72.7	45.1

■ Challenges

- Response rates on school level
 - Too many surveys in schools in some countries
 - Higher than expected autonomy of schools in some countries
- Higher than expected non-response on student level
- Effective sample size not achieved in some countries

Discussion

- Survey was great success
 - International comparison (joint core questionnaire)
 - Random sample (stratified cluster samples)
 - Large sample size (n=17,000)
 - High quality data

- Nevertheless, an international comparative survey is less than trivial
 - Comparing VET systems (“apples and oranges”)
 - Defining a target population
 - No central register of students for sampling available
 - Defining a joint language for key concepts
 - Legal requirements and permissions (ministries, headmasters, parents)



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Thank you.

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