MEETING THE NEEDS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT MARKET

A CXC APPROACH

COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE Trinidad and Tobago 24-26 May, 2011

"Investing in Youth"
Exploring strategies for sustainable employment

Take a strategic view of the challenge

 Revision education to ensure that it is shaped to the contemporary and future needs of Caribbean Society

- Improve performance in the education system
- Articulation of certification at all levels and with requirements of the world of work

 Education has provided the human resource scaffolding that facilitated the modernisation thrust at every stage of our national/regional development

INFORMATION ECONOMY

• UNIVERSAL TERTIARY EDUCATION **C21**

SERVICE ECONOMY

• UNIVERSAL SECONDARY EDUCATION C20

PRODUCTION ECONOMY

UNIVERSAL PRIMARY
 EDUCATION C 19

Take a strategic view of the challenges and accept that education needs to be redefined

Why: WE BELIEVE

- 1. tinkering with the system no longer works; we need a new vehicle of human empowerment and social transformation.
- 2. implications of the internationalisation of education in a globalised world
- 3. rapid obsolescence of knowledge in the information revolution
- 4. our education system IS no longer working
- 5. education is too rapidly becoming a panacea for all problems

RE-DEFINING SECONDARY EDUCATION CXC BELIEVES WE MUST TAKE A SYSTEMATIC AND SYSTEMIC

• 1. agree on a philosophy of education in the contemporary Caribbean.

• 2. establish a seamless education system

3. Make learning fun

 4. Attune our assessment to key competencies and global competitiveness.

Comprehensive review of all subjects with focus on

- critical thinking
- modernization of content
- stronger practical application of subjects
- international benchmarking



...what is education in C21 Caribbean for?

| Skills | Non-routine cognitive: Analytical | Non-routine cognitive: Interpersonal | Routine cognitive | Routine manual | Non-routine manual Physical |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sub-skills | Analyzing data/information Thinking creatively Interpreting information for others | Establishing and maintaining personal Relationships Guiding, directing and motivating subordinates Coaching/ developing others | Importance of repeating the same tasks Importance of being exact or accurate Structured work | Pace determined by speed of equipment Controlling machines and processes Spend time making repetitive motions | Operating vehicles, mechanized devices, or equipment Spend time using hands to handle, control or feel objects, tools or controls Manual dexterity Spatial orientation |

Source: Acemoglu and Autor (2010)

| Skills | Non-routine cognitive: Analytical | Non-routine cognitive: Interpersonal | Routine cognitive | Routine manual | Non-routine manual Physical |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Examples of occupations demanding high levels of these skills | Lawyers, College, higher education Teaching profession Public and private managers medical doctors, Training and dever managers | faculty onals, e sector | Telephone operators, Bus drivers Bookkeeping, accounting and auditing clerks, meter readers - utilities, cashiers | Cutting and SI Sett Operators a Shoe Machine Tend Food Cooking Ma ar Tend | uck operator icing Machine zers, and Tenders, Operators and ders, achine Operators ad ders, Carpenters |

Source: Acemoglu and Autor (2010

useful guidance to how content should be taught in education and training programs.

To take a simple example, non-routine skills require modeling and practice of key processes: analysis, creative thinking and interpretation of information. These can be incorporated into teaching of any formal curriculum

Non-routine interpersonal skills can also be learned across the curriculum (even in sports and physical education) if the subjects are taught in ways that require the skills to be practiced and formative feedback is provided. This suggests why the technical and vocational curricula and programs of the 1970s and 1980s are rapidly becoming less relevant. These were – and continue to be in many countries – focused on routine skills.

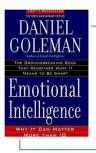
CXC PHILOSOPHICAL & THEORETICAL BASE



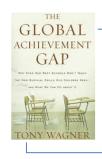
The Ideal CARICOM Person, 1989: vision and purpose of education



UNESCO Pillars of Learning C21: specifies the abilities & competencies that ought to be developed.



Goleman's Emotional Intelligence



Wagner's Seven Survival Skills for the New Economy



Learning theories



European Union key skills for meeting the fundamental aspects of life

Informing Syllabus AND Examnation Development



(Goleman)

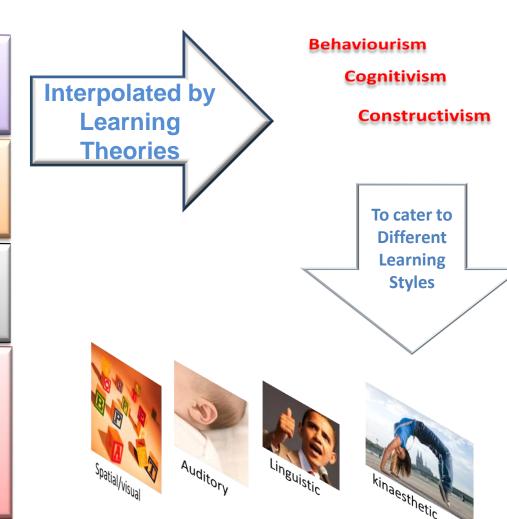
Multiple Intelligences

(Gardner)

Survival Skills

(Wagner)

CARICOM Ideal Caribbean Person UNESCO
Pillars of Learning in
C21



| 2.0% |
|--------|
| 31.5% |
| 26.0% |
| 100.0% |
| 20.0% |
| 10.1% |
| 6.1% |
| 1.2% |
| 96.8% |
| 0.8% |
| 19.3% |
| 29.6% |
| 38.7% |
| 9.3% |
| 0.9% |
| 5.6% |
| 9.3% |
| 4.6% |
| 1.8% |
| 2.4% |
| 4.0% |
| |

In 2009 Caribbean Examinations Council

The most popular technical subjects were

- Principles of Business (38.7%),
- Agricultural Sciences (31.5%) and
- Principles of Accounts (29.6%),
- Information Technology (29.4%) and
- Clothing and Textiles (26%).
- Ten percent or fewer took other technical subjects.

The domains of the popular subjects require routine cognitive skills. Pass rates were about 50 percent.

Recognizing the employment skills required by Changing technology, CXC is revising technical Examinations to measure those skills.



REFORMING TVET

POLICY 2011



TVET POLICY MANDATE

- Develop a policy framework
- Document key components and policy imperatives necessary to ensure that TVET is infused seamlessly into CXC's qualification framework
- Chart CXC's new direction in technical education. Aimed at facilitating concerted and planned TVET actions
- Anchoring existing good TVET practices
- Facilitating greater transparency and accountability of TVET operations in institutions



DEFINITION OF TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION & TRAINING

Technical Vocational Education and Training refers to those aspects of the educational process, involving in addition to general education the study of technologies and related sciences and the acquisition of practical skills, attitudes, understanding and knowledge relating to occupations in various sectors of economic and social lives

RESPONSIBILITIES

CXC in collaboration with Regional Governments and Private Sector Organizations will:



Increase access to its TVET programmes



Make its **TVET** programmes **affordable**



Make provisions for individuals with special needs and other vulnerable groups to access TVET programmes



Ensure that each TVET candidate develops the necessary competencies to perform well in TVET assessments



Ensure appropriate infrastructure is in place to support the delivery of CXC's TVET programmes

Academic Learning distribution VOCATIONAL **COGNITIVE** between two domains **ACADEMIC AFFECTIVE** Ø **TECHNICAL** Interpolate **PSYCHOMOTOR** Middleton 2011 **Technical & Vocational** © CXC 2009

POLICY FRAMEWORK

• VT07. MONITORING &

• EVALUATION; REVIEW &

SUPPORT SYSTEMS

VT06. FINANCING TVET

VT05. RELATIONSHIPS & PARTNERSHIPS



TVET
POLICY
FRAMEWORK

VT01. MANAGEMENT OF TVET PROGRAMMES

VT02. STANDARDS & CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

VT03. ASSESSMENT

VT04. CAPACITY BUILDING; PEDAGOGY; QUALIFICATIONS

POLICY VT01 – MANAGEMENT OF TVET PROGRAMMES

- A strong governance and management structure for valid and reliable assessment and certification
- Competency based education, training and assessment through curricula, standards and syllabi for specific programmes

PROPOSED STRUCTURE



develop the capacity to follow the CBETA assessment/examination guide to ensure successful implementation

Assessors, internal and external verifiers

trained and sensitized to effectively implement the programme

Government,
National Training
Agencies (NTA),
CANTA, Industry,
CARICOM,
Private sector,
parents, other
TVET providers
and post
secondary/
tertiary
institutions

develop supporting structures and systems for successful implementation; smooth assessment and certification

POLICY VT02 - STANDARDS & CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT



- Design and implement TVET curriculum based on prescribed standards established by examining body
- Adoption of a clearly defined QualificationsFramework

| QUALIFICATION | QUALIFICATIO LEVELS | NS FRAME CREDITS | OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Second Degree | V | 480 (=120 level 5 + 60 level 4 + 60 level 3 +120 level 2 +120 level 1) | Recognition of high professional knowledge, expert work and study competencies and the performance of these at the senior manager and professional levels | Advanced professional Chartered professional (Senior Manager) |
| First Degree | IV | 360 (= 60 level 4 + 60 level 3 +120 level 2 +120 level 1) | Recognition of high specialized and expert work and study competencies and skills and the performance of these in a wide range of contexts. This includes at managerial, master craftsman, entrepreneurs, and technologists | Manager Master Craftsman Technologist (Para Professional) |
| Associate Degree/ Diploma | | 300 (= 60 level 3 +120 level 2 +120 level 1) | Recognition of the ability to achieve detailed work and study competencies and skills and the performance of these with autonomy. Can perform supervisory work. Equivalence: CVQ 3, CAPE Units, GCE A Level, City & Guilds 3 | Technician (Supervisor) |
| Certificate | | 240 (= 120 level 2 +120 level 1) | Recognition of the ability to achieve a very good comprehension of work and study competencies and skills and the performance of these under minimal supervision or guidance. Equivalence: CVQ 2, NVQ 2, CSEC 1 - 3, GCE A - D, CCSLC 5 subjects — Competent /Mastery, City & Guilds 2 | Skilled worker (Unsupervised) |
| Certificate | | 120 | Entry level qualification that recognizes preparatory competencies and skills, and the application of these in everyday situations under direct supervision. Equivalence: CVQ 1, NVQ I, CSEC 4 – 5, CCSLC (individual subjects), City & Guilds 1 | Entry-level worker (supervised) |

GRADE DESCRIPTIONS

| Competency Status | Total of the General Assessment, Formative and Summative SBA Portfolio | Rating scale |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Mastery | 100 – 90 | 1 |
| Proficient | 89 - 70 | 2 |
| Competent | 69 - 50 | 3 |
| Developing Competency | 49 – 39 | 4 |
| Not Yet Competent | 38 – 25 | 5 |
| Not yet Competent | Below 24 | 6 |

ASSESSMENT

CXC will:

- enhance its current assessment process to improve the practical component ensuring that the evidence provided is in line with the standards prescribed.
- Modify the Schools Based Assessment and Teachers'
 Assessments (TAs) to become more evidenced based and facilitate continuous assessment.
- Reflect this modification in the offering of the CVQ as the SBA and TA component of its technical subjects.

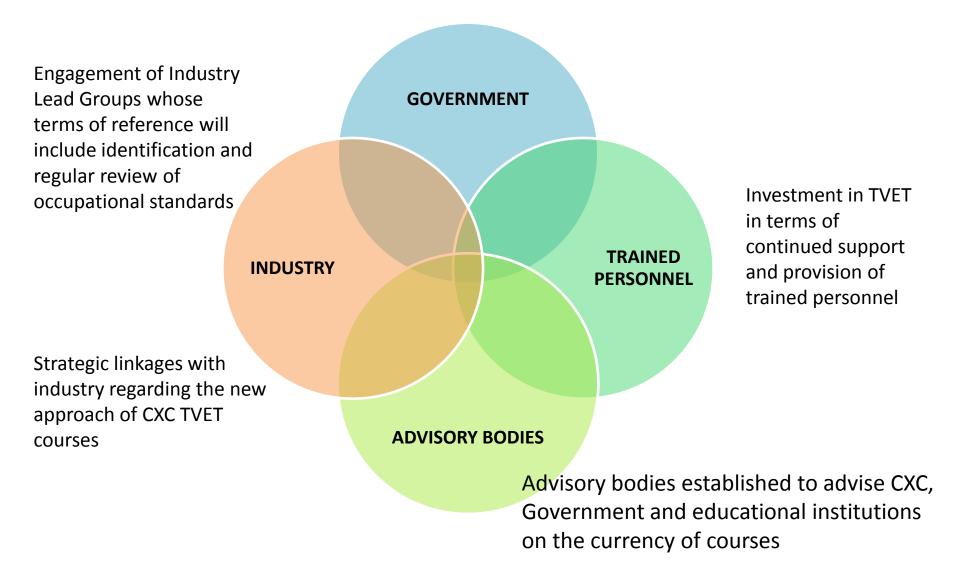
This approach will therefore provide the opportunity for candidates to be certified in CSEC and CVQ and at the higher level in CAPE and CVQ.

POLICY VT04 – CAPACITY BUILDING; PEDAGOGY; QUALIFICATIONS

The Ministry will ensure that all teachers in TVET programmes undertake annual professional development in the relevant TVET areas to ensure that they remain current with best practices in the areas.

Staff providing TVET education must have the relevant industrial experience, in addition to their technical qualifications

POLICY VT05 – RELATIONSHIPS & PARTNERSHIPS



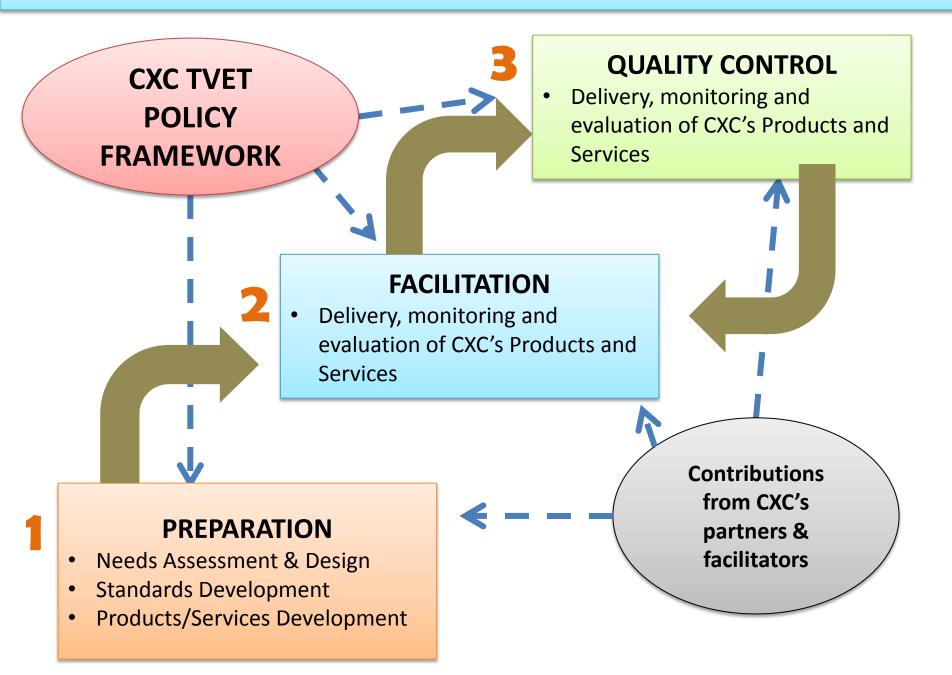
POLICY VT06 - FINANCING TVET

Improvement in the governance structure of the secondary system to include enterprises, industries and private sector increased involvement in governance and decision making of TVET in the institutions.

Allocation of a one half percent of NTAs/Local TVET Council funding and other institutions as cost recovery activities for retooling and retraining of staff.

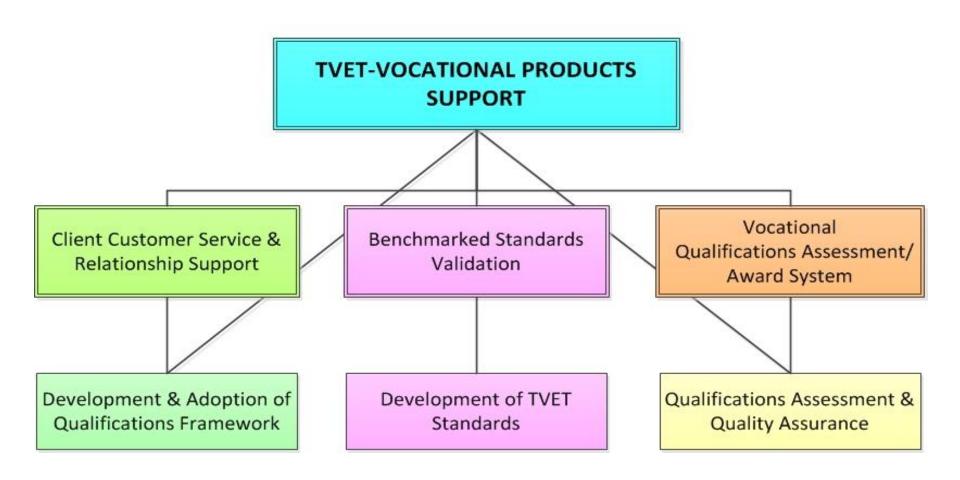
Regional Governments and Ministries of Education to seek local funding support for scholarships/ fellowships to outstanding TVET students and teachers and to provide loans to parents/students thus enabling them to contribute equally to the investments in **TVFT**

POLICY VT07 – M&E; REVIEW & SUPPORT SYSTEMS



SUPPORT SYSTEM

The suggested critical support systems for development, enhancement and maintenance of quality TVET product offerings are shown in the diagram below:



TVET POLICY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2011- 2014

PROJECTION OF IMPLEMENTATION & COMPLETION TABLE

| PROJECTION OF INTELLINENTATION & COMPLETION TABLE | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| OBJECTIVES | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | | |
| Provide a Policy framework for TVET activities related to curricula/syllabus development resources, assessment and certification in CXC | | | | | | |
| Provide the basis and or framework for articulation between CSEC (TVET) & CVQ offerings | | | | | | |
| Provide guidelines for the management and coordination of assessment and certification of TVET offerings in Caribbean Schools | | | | | | |

Ensure a clear articulation of TVET courses and

Address the TVET needs of the widest cross section of the

Promote strategic linkages with TVET partners in the region

Facilitate the provision of adequate teaching and learning

programmes into post-secondary schools

Assist in rebranding TVET programmes

student population

resources in schools

CCSLC STRUCTURE: A Strong Foundation

2 COMPULSORY SUBJECTS:



3 OPTIONS FROM ANY GROUP:

CCSLC English

Other CCSLC Subjects

Integrated Science French or Spanish Social Studies

CCSLC Mathematics

CSEC TVET – Bus. Studies G I-G IV

CSEC Creative Arts
G I-G IV

CCSLC offers an inclusive framework to embrace a holistic cluster of knowledge, skills and competencies

TVET from other Boards

City & Guilds Heart/NTA Royal College of Music

CVQ Level 1

One Locally certified enrichment

Citizenship Education Community Service

CCSLC KNOWLEDGE

- a foundation for further education and training;
- expanded opportunities for entry-level employment;
- ➤ opportunity to articulate with other programmes such as the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC®) programme and Technical Vocational Education & Training (TVET).

CCSLC Competencies

- Oral and Written Communication
- Mathematical Literacy
- Problem Solving
- Critical Thinking
- Informed Decision Making
- Management of Emotions
- Working in Groups
- Diversity and Change
- Handling Conflict
- Development of Positive Self Concept
- Social and Citizenship Skills

Attitudes & Values

- a positive image of self, family, community, region and the world;
- respect for others irrespective of age, class, creed, gender, ethnicity, physical abilities or nationality;
- a dislike for violence in all its forms;
- the capacity to understand that individual freedom is consonant with the acceptance of personal responsibility for one's own actions;
- commitment to ethical and moral societies

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CAPE SUBJECTS 2011-2012

- Physical Education and Sport
- Performing Arts
- Recreation and Tourism
- Agriculture
- Entrepreneurship

Syllabuses will be developed using

- the Competency-Based Training and Assessment (CBETA) Approach.
- with other courses at the CAPE level will equip persons with the knowledge, skills and competencies needed for further studies as well as to prepare them to be entrepreneurs.
- Expand the offerings in CXC Associate Degrees in technical and vocational areas

Regional Top **Awards** for Outstanding Performance in the

- Most Outstanding Candidate Overall in the Region in the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC)
- 2. Most Outstanding Candidate in Business Education
- 3. Most Outstanding Candidate in Humanities
- Most Outstanding Performance in Visual Arts, 2-Dimensional work
- 5. Most Outstanding Performance in Visual Arts, 3-Dimensional work
- 6. Most Outstanding Candidate in Technical/Vocational Education
- 7. Most Outstanding Candidate in Sciences
- 8. Best Short Story in the English A
- 9. CSEC School of the Year for producing the Most Outstanding Candidate Overall

REGIONAL Top **Awards** for Outstanding Performance in CAPE

- 1. Most Outstanding Candidate Overall in the Region
- 2. Most Outstanding Candidate in Humanities
- 3. Most Outstanding Candidate in Technical Studies
- 4. Most Outstanding Candidate in Business Studies
- 5. Most Outstanding Candidate in Natural Science
- 6. Most Outstanding Candidate in Modern Languages
- 7. Most Outstanding Candidate in Information and Communication Technology
- 8. Most Outstanding Candidate in Environmental Science
- 9. Most Outstanding Candidate in Mathematics.
- 10. CAPE School of the Year for producing the Most Outstanding Candidate Overall

CARIBBEAN PRIMARY EXIT EXAM



What is CPEE?

- An assessment of the literacies required by all pupils exiting the primary school system

WHY?

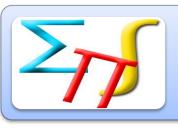


to assist with the quality measures in the primary education system

☐ To offer a common measure across schools and territories in the region

☐ To meet the calls for regional assessment at the primary level

As Literacies



Mathematics



Language

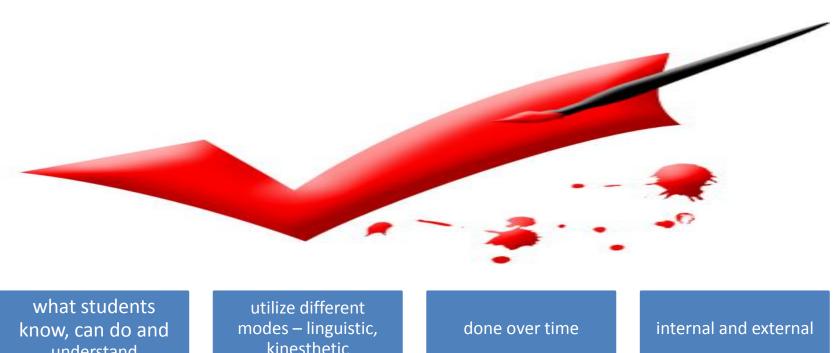


Science



Problem Solving and Critical Thinking

Asssessment



understand

kinesthetic

| Literacies | Multiple Choice | Open- ended | Projects |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------|
| Mathematics | | ٧ | V |
| Language | ٧ | | V |
| Science | ٧ | | V |
| Problem solving/ Critical thinking | | | V |

| Literacies | Internal | External |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Mathematics | ٧ | ٧ |
| Language | ٧ | V |
| Science | ٧ | ٧ |
| Problem solving/ Critical thinking | V | |

CXC SOCIAL NETWORKING ARCHITECTURE



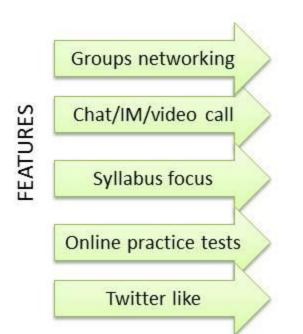
Exam cohort School cohort Youth demographic

Governments
Employers
Parents
Teachers
Students
All ages demographic
General Public

Teachers Students



Education facebook + wikipedia



Communities:

- class
- School
- subject
- exam
- country
- region

Knowledge base:

- syllabus
- teacher generated/ peer reviewed
- online sources

Advice and recommendations...

"look for models that work in our region..."

- The architecture of delivery... convergence (not necessarily harmonization) of effort and delivery...
- Preparation for world of work: getting education RIGHT... its not remediation; its doing it right first time around!

Ultimately

an education system is only as good as its teachers

teacher beliefs and teacher practices

 where we will find the beginning of the answer to the central question

- depends less on CXC
- depends MORE on the nature of the interactions between students and teachers
- depends MORE on the attitudes and beliefs of teachers and students In classes and Out of classes
- we must increase our level of self-critique so as to go outside the box of the syllabus and examination to genuinely relate to lives of our students?

 If we believe that full autonomy is really in the beliefs and practices that operate in our teachers and our schools, I propose that this gathering should pay some attention to this issue. Our approach in the Caribbean to this issue has been largely compensatory and remedial. In the face of large percentages of unemployed youth in the region and given the poor performance at secondary level, we have tended to focus on short-term fixes that we hope will have immediate impact on employment

1. Revisioning education to ensure that it is shaped to the contemporary and future needs of Caribbean Society

2. Improving performance in the

education system

comprehensive review of all subjects with focus on critical thinking, modernization of content, stronger practical application of subjects and international benchmarking

development of online portals for improved teaching and learning - Notesmaster.com

Stronger teacher preparation for more effective delivery of syllabi - teacher certification in the teaching of every CXC subject

Reshaping the SBA to make them more exciting, more practical, more collaborative

new TVET policy prepared by top level working stronger alignment of technical subjects at CSEC and CAPE with CVQs

CVQs as SBA for CSEC and CAPE

CCSLC as a foundational program that brings academic foundation together with range of other skills and programs

CXC's approach is to take a strategic view of the challenge

MEETING THE

NEEDS FOR THE

EMPLOYMENT

MARKET: A CXC

APPROACH

3. Articulation of certification at all levels and with requirements of the world of work

Future Direction

urgent need for regional and national agencies engaged with youth to agree on a strategic framework predicated on a holistic approach to education and training (in both the formal and informal spheres)

in context of this framework to establish the most synergistic partnerships with each agency bringing a particular expertise/area of concentration to the mix

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Taking CXC to the next level; be part of the journey.

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