ICCDPP Symposium: Country Paper Ireland

Appendix 1

Country Name: IRELAND

Country team:

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Section 1 A brief outline of your country – demographics, population and career service provision – target groups and providers (maximum 300 words)

GEOGRAPHY Ireland is an island off the west of Europe, nearest neighbor, UK. Comprises 26 counties in 4 provinces. Mountainous regions, flat midland regions and surrounding coastlines describe the island. Climate is described as temperate, generally not too hot or cold!

DEMOGRAPHY (<u>www.cso.ie</u>) Population of Ireland: 4.58 million (approx 62% of population live in Urban areas. East Coast most densely populated area. 2006 Census statistics: - Religion: 87% Roman Catholic; Population / age ranges 15-24, 14.9%; 25-44, 31.7%; 45 – 64, 21.9%; 65+, 11%

LABOUR MARKET Unemployment is currently 14.4 %. Employment market includes base for many multinational global companies (Google, DELL, Pfizer) Focus on knowledge-based economy with funding for scientific R&D

EDUCATION; Compulsory education up to 16 years. State funded school system for primary and post primary. Some private funded schools at both levels.

Pre-School: mixture of private, state funded and voluntary services.

Primary: 4/5yrs – 12 yrs. **Post Primary**: 12 yrs- 18yrs. State Examinations: Junior Cert. at 15 yrs (currently under review¹) and Leaving Cert 3 Programmes, Leaving Cert Applied, Leaving Cert Vocational Programme and Leaving Cert. at 18yrs. Optional Transition Year programme between junior and senior cycles..School completion /retention rates currently at 87.7% ²

Further Education/Adult Education: State funded post leaving certificate education provides vocational education and training, and literacy and basic education programmes for adults.

Higher Education: State funded education includes 7 Universities and 13 Institutes of Technology nationally providing range of qualifications from National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ) Level 6 to 10. Some private higher education colleges across country. Central application process for application to higher education.³

MAIN NATIONAL CAREER GUIDANCE SERVICES Post primary: Ex-quota allocation of guidance hours and employment of guidance in schools and further education colleges; AEGI – adult guidance service based in adult education; Careers Services in Higher Education; FÁS guidance service being merged with Department of Social Protection (DSP) to provide NEES⁴; Local employment services nationally; National Centre for Guidance in Education⁵ –DES support agency for guidance in education. IGC, GCI and AEGAI⁶, the various professional organisations supporting guidance practitioners.

¹ www.ncca.ie National Council for Curriculum and Assessment

² http://www.education.ie/servlet/blobservlet/stat retention rates second level 1991 2004.pdf

³ www.cao.ie Central Applications Office

⁴ http://www.welfare.ie/EN/AboutUs/Pages/NEES.aspx National Employment and Entitlements Services

⁵ www.ncge.ie National Centre for Guidance in Education

⁶ www.igc.ie; www.graduatecareersireland.com; www.aegai.ie

Section 2

Taking each of the four general symposium themes (see below), describe the two greatest strengths and two greatest weaknesses relating to each theme in your country (maximum 100 words for each strength and weakness; therefore maximum 400 words per theme and maximum 1,600 words in this section).

Theme 1: Political, economic and social changes and the changing role of career guidance and career guidance policies

Strength 1	Weakness 1
Guidance is strongly embedded within the	
education sector on a statutory basis:	The effects of rapid change lead to shift of
Education Act 1998 ⁷ , DES Circulars ⁸ .	responsibilities and lack of clarification. Change
NCGE, an agency of the DES, with remit to develop and support policy and practice in guidance in education. NCGE maintains EU & international focus on guidance. NCGE will coordinate proposed National Forum on Guidance to share good guidance practice. Strength 2	of government has resulted in changes of roles & responsibilities within Departments and across departments.(Example change from Dept of Education & Science to Dept of Education & Skills; FÁS has been split between Dept. of Education & Skills and Dept of Social Protection) Weakness 2
The holistic view of guidance is integrated within post primary, adult education and higher education.	Proposed NEES will provide an information, placement and payments approach rather than a guidance approach. The proposal does not seem to have "guidance" at the core of the policy.

<u>Additional Note</u>: Ireland is currently experiencing rapid and serious economic and social changes with a resulting urgency to deal with these changes. Guidance policy should be embedded into these changes and guidance supports should be integrated as part of the policies informing these developments

⁷ http://www.education.ie/servlet/blobservlet/pp_guideliines_second_level_schools_9c.pdf?language=EN_lnspectorate. (2005). Guidelines for Second-Level Schools on the Implications of Section 9(c) of the Education Act 1998, Relating to Students' Access to Appropriate Guidance. Dublin: Department of Education and Science.

⁸ http://www.education.ie/servlet/blobservlet/ppt12 05.doc DES Circular PPT12/05 Guidance Provision In Second Level School

Theme 2: Lifelong guidance policy resource development policies – o	•
Strength 1	Weakness 1
White Paper 2000 ⁹ provided the policy behind the development of the Adult Educational Guidance Service (AEGI). AEGI is integrated into adult education, operated through the VEC sector, which has remit for lifelong learning provision, some primary but post primary and Further Education and adult education.	Lack of resources available within education sector to provide further guidance. Currently there is no national framework for recognition of prior learning (RPL). The process exists separately within different sectors.
Strength 2	Weakness 2
Educational sector- based lifelong guidance policy provides an holistic and integrated approach leading to development of "human resource development" or " career management skills"	The focus on provision of information and job/training placement within labour market sector neglects human resources development or career management skills. Need for the integration of the development of these skills more within the labour market sector, (e.g. into working age and third age) and not just specific skills development for specific jobs

<u>Additional Note</u>: clear policies do exist in compulsory education at post primary level.

Development of career management skills is linked to development of human resources skills.

Formal RPL process would recognise the development of these skills

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⁹ <u>http://www.education.ie/servlet/blobservlet/fe_adulted_wp.pdf?language=EN</u> DES White Paper on Adult Education *Learning for life*

Theme 3: The changing world and the changing role of career guidance
- skills and competencies for lifelong guidance practitioners

for practitioners at various levels. DES Circulars outline minimum standard of qualification required in guidance to work in post primary & adult education system. of the competence levels of guidance are clear definition qualifications need definition of com levels needed for	a lack of consistent definition
for practitioners at various levels. DES Circulars outline minimum standard of qualification required in guidance to work in post primary & adult education system. of the competence are clear definition qualifications need definition of com levels needed for guidance within to	a lack of consistent definition
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Strength 2 Weakness 2	ons of competences and eded. Currently there is no clear petencies and qualification working in at different levels of he labour market sector.
exist in different systems, ensuring ethical and currently exist to professional practice and relevant across sectors. Cu qualifications. mapped against to progression and development (CPD) & attendance at guidance counselling supervision as a guidance practitioner in education system currently exist to across sectors. Cu mapped against to progression and development (CPD) & attendance at guidance practitioner in education system qualifications) to	urrent qualifications are not the NFQ ¹¹ so as to allow development of skills at the

ADDITIONAL NOTE: The changing role of career guidance is also developing from the change in the EU policy view of guidance as an integrated part of lifelong learning, developing Career Management skills etc, rather than that of a work/training placement service i.e. going from *career guidance* to *guidance*.

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http://www.nationalguidanceforum.ie/documents/NGF Competency Report%20Final.pd

Theme 4: Evidence-based practice	; evidence-based policies					
Strength 1	Weakness 1					
NCGE – once there has been an identified need to develop policy and practice in a guidance area, – research is funded by DES through NCGE to identify and develop such practice, (see examples list below*)	Current Evidence is seen as education based good guidance practice but not seen as a Guidance good practice – across the sectors. Lack of guidance seen within "joined up thinking"					
Strength 2	Weakness 2					
National based organisations complete research which provides data to inform guidance practice, example ESRI and FORFÁS ¹²	Lack of designated funding for Guidance research across sectors and a lack of guidance-qualified researchers to engage in research specific to guidance.					

Examples of Research Completed

• Review of Guidance in Second-level Schools

http://www.education.ie/servlet/blobservlet/review_guidance_second_level_schools.doc?language=EN

• Overarching Research on the AEGI 2000 – 2006 http://www.ncge.ie/AEGILaunch/ncge_overarching_report.pdf

• Looking at Guidance

http://www.education.ie/servlet/blobservlet/insp_looking_at_guidance.pdf?language=EN

• Research on the Practice of Counselling by Guidance Counsellors in post primary schools. Final Draft Report submitted to NCGE and DES, April 2011.

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¹² www.esri.ie Economic and Social Research Institute

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Section 3 Looking at the themes, prioritise them according to the most important ones for your country team to explore further and learn about at the symposium. (1 = most important - 4 = least important)								
Political, economic and so changes and the changing career guidance and car guidance policies	role of		<u>1</u>	Prior	•	4		
Lifelong guidance policy as of integrated human reso development policies – chal and opportunities	urce		1	Prior	•	4		
The changing world and changing role of career guidens and competencies lifelong guidance practitio	dance for		1	Prior 2		4		
Evidence-based practic evidence-based policie			1	Prior 2	rity 3	<u>4</u>		

Section 4

Thinking about the themes, describe up to three high-level key public policy and/or practice initiatives currently being advanced or considered in your country (write no more than 100 words on each). If it is possible, please say to which of the themes each initiative is most closely linked.

High-level key public policy/practice initiative 1

Establishment of National Forum for Guidance from October 2011, coordinated by NCGE, with DES support, to reflect current scarce resources and importance of sharing good practice across lifelong guidance.

Linked most closely to Theme

Theme **1** - Political, economic and social changes and the changing role of career guidance and career guidance policies

High-level key public policy/practice initiative 2

Recent development to spilt the FÁS organization between 2 government departments – Dept of Education and Skills (DES) and Dept of Social Protection (DSP)

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Linked most closely to Theme

Theme 1 - Political, economic and social changes and the changing role of career guidance and career guidance policies

High-level key public policy/practice initiative 3

Set of government funded initiatives to support the unemployed to get back in to education and work (example www.jobbridge.ie, Labour Market Activation funded programmes, various work placement and internship programmes)

Linked most closely to Theme

Theme 1 - Political, economic and social changes and the changing role of career guidance and career guidance policies

Section 5

Future Focus – what are the key elements of your team's overall vision for career policy, practice and research in your country? (write no more than 30 words)

Future Focus:

A public policy on lifelong guidance which ensures the seamless integration of lifelong guidance across all sectors, delivered by suitably qualified personnel, supported and informed by research based evidence.