





#### **Purpose of the Study**

German system of vocational education for public administration as model for partner countries?

- Scientific assessment of prior experiences
  - What are successful elements of the vocational education for public administration in Germany?
  - Which of those successful elements are relevant for an idea transfer?



#### Agenda

- Success in the administration education
- » Research design
- Education for public administration in Germany
- Successful elements of the German system
- >> Potential elements for an idea transfer



#### **Success in the Administration Education**

- >> Fitness for purpose
  - Objectives and demands of the public administration
  - Expectations of society: good governance
  - Expectations of the state
- » Fitness for transformation
  - Adapting to an ever-changing environment and to changes in objectives (e.g. digitization)



#### **Quality/Success in the Administration Education**

A successful system of vocational education has to foster certain values, impart a specific kind of knowledge and capacitate trainees to acquire certain skills:



## Values

- Public interest orientation
- Loyalty
- Legal and ethical fundamental principles
- Accessibility
- Reliability
- Innovative spirit



# Knowledge

- Law
- Business & Management
- IT
- Social science
- Methods rather than factual knowledge



### Skills

- Problem-solving
- Ability to learn & deal with new tasks
- Handling the policy process
- Management & communication
- Negotiation & regulation



#### **Research Design**

- >> Literature review: education for public administration
- Assessment of study curricula, regulations and laws
- 30 guided expert interviews (federal level, state and municipal level in four federal states, experts from development cooperation):



Universities of pplied sciences

- Goals of dual study program
- Teaching methods
- Recruitment
- Training of teachers
- Link between theory & practice



Vocational schools for PA

- Goals of VET program
- Recruitment
- Teachers
- Teaching methods
- Link between theory & practice

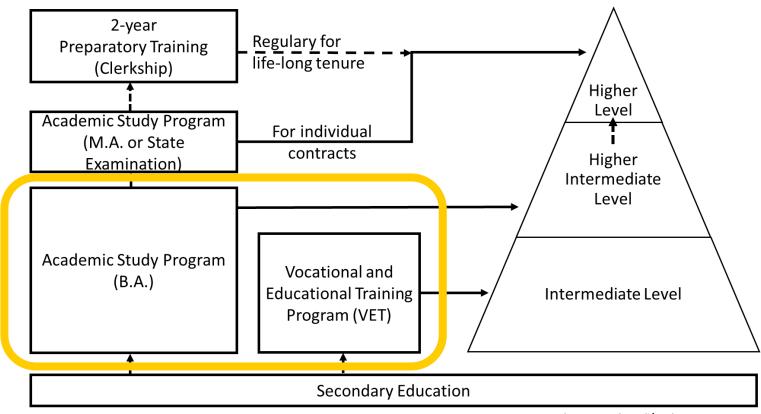


HR departments gov. institutions

- Teachers in practical training of VET program
- Employers: do graduates fit their needs?



#### Structure



Based on Reichard/Röber 2012: 14



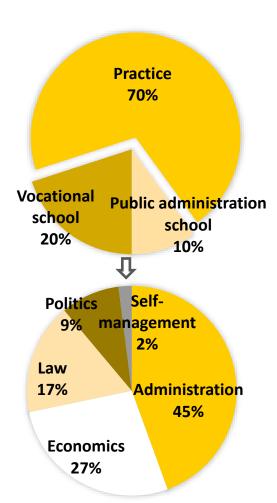
Intermediate level – vocational education and training (VET) program

- 3-year VET program (vocational school + practice) specializations: federal, state, municipal and county level
- Soal: forming "administration all-rounders" who work in a serviceoriented, effective, and efficient way
  - Competences: application and implementation of law, management organizational and communication skills
  - Values: rule of law, welfare and service orientation
- Salary: 50-70% of starting salary which increases throughout the apprenticeship



Intermediate level – VET program

- >> Practical training at agencies
  - Notation: different branches of agency (8-20)
  - Qualified instructors
- Education at school
  - Regular vocational school
  - Specialized public administration schools
  - Blocks of several weeks
- Coordination between theory and practice e.g. through yearly meetings, apprenticeship plans





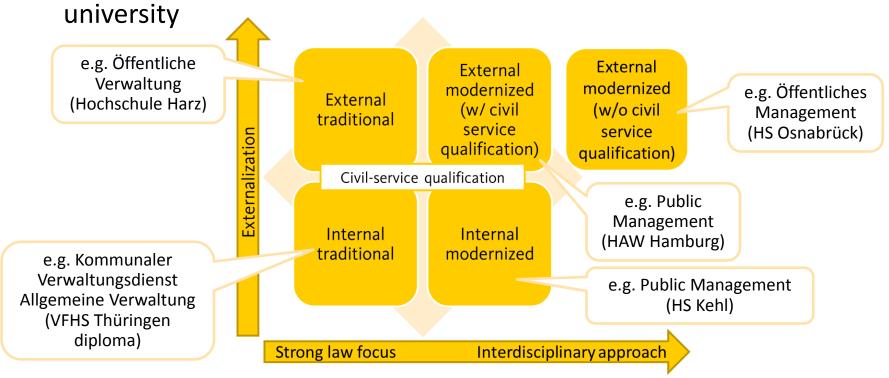
Higher intermediate level – dual study program

- Dual study program (B.A. or diploma): 3 years at university of applied science internal to the administration or regular external ones
- >> Training "administration all-rounders"
  - Focus: legitimate administrative actions (knowledge and application of law), business and administration
- Salary about ¾ of starting salary
- >>> Teaching staff: law, business administration and social sciences, IT experts, practitioners and part-time lecturers



Higher intermediate level – dual study program

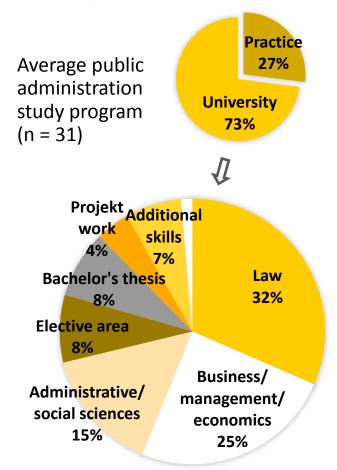
Substantial variation between study programs: contents, type of





Higher intermediate level – dual study program

- >> Practical training at agency
  - Instructors/supervisors
  - Project work and day-to-day work
- Studies
  - Share of law mostly 50% (necessary for civil service qualification)
- Coordination between theory and practice e.g. through yearly meetings, internship reports etc.





Recruitment – typical process

Intermediate level

Higher intermediate level



Requirement: 10 years of schooling

High school degree

Selection criteria: school grades, analytical and social skills



Written or online application to agency



Written test



Assessment Center (sometimes online)



**Interview** 



**Apprentice** 

Civil servant or student



#### Recruitment



#### **Attractivity**

• High job security provides long-term perspective



#### **Recruitment process**

- Multiple stages
- Objective



#### Selection criteria

- Performance
- Social skills
- Value orientation



#### Goals and content

#### **Vocational education and training**



#### Theory

- Law focus
  - Application of laws and regulation
  - Strong culture of Rule of Law
- Interdisciplinary approach
  - Different dimensions of administrative action
- Partial specializations
  - → Decision-making and working in a complex environment



#### **Practice**

- Knowledge & skills
  - Work organization
  - Processes
  - Structure of the administration
- Applying theoretical knowledge
- Internalizing values through socialization
- Social skills

Application-oriented learning

Reflected practice

Goal: "administration all-rounders"



Organization & teaching staff



#### Organization

- Variation between blocks of schooling and practical phases
- Numerous practical stations (mostly 8 to 10) foster comprehensive understanding of the agency and practical knowledge
- Clear-cut responsibilities: instruction managers and instructors in each department



#### Teachers & practice instructors

- Interdisciplinary composition of teaching staff and mix of theory and practice
- Teaching skills training for teaching practitioners & instructors



#### Legal and institutional framework

- Framework legislation defines job profiles and allows for flexibility in practice
- Boards for exchange and other bodies update contents



#### **Fitness for Transformation**



#### **Quality management**

- Regular evaluations of classes and teachers
- Yearly exchange between instruction managers and schools
- Appointing quality managers
- Boards and committees
- Accreditation



#### Reforms

- Institutional framework: board for exchange, self-organization of schools/ universities
- Reforms with the participation of all stakeholders (ministries for education and the interior, students, agencies)



Weaknesses and current reform debate



#### Weaknesses

- Didactic qualification of practitioners
- Fragmented responsibilities hinder reforms



#### Reform debate

- Increasing the shares of public management, participative administration, and egovernment
- Internal education institutions isolate civil servants from private sector and other federal states
- Bureaucratic socialization hinders innovative spirit



#### Potential Elements for an Idea transfer

#### **Basic conditions**

- Political consensus on a professional administration
- Appreciation of practical knowledge
- Career perspectives in the public sector
- Clear job profiles entailing study objectives and a competence catalog

#### Potential elements for an idea transfer to partner countries

- Improving recruitment through multi-stage, (more) objective application processes
- "Dualizing" the education for public administration
- Institutional framework for quality management, reform processes, flexibilization of the education for public administration
- Introducing basic module + modularized concept of continuous education



#### **Application process**

• <u>Conditions</u>: Clear job profiles entailing a competence catalog to weigh selection criteria

Written or online procedure (ideally also appbased)



Written or online test



Interview or assessment center





"Dualizing" the education for public administration

#### Increasing share of practical elements in training and studies

- Conditions: financial and human resources
- Acquisition and qualification of practice instructors and teaching practitioners
- Attributing practice instructors in agencies
- Defining basic practice stations (typically main branches of the administration)
- Types of examination that combine theory and practice and foster reflection
- Optional: Blended Learning during practice phases

#### Introducing theoretical components to on-the-job training

- Conditions: financial and human resources
- Founding or enlarging existing vocational schools/ universities of applied sciences
- Defining learning objectives
- Developing concepts to reconcile schooling and work



Anchoring fitness for transformation in institutions

#### **Quality management**

- Evaluation of courses and teachers
- Quality managers
- Institutionalized and regular meetings on QM with relevant stakeholders

#### Fitness for transformation

- Precondition: regular evaluations and needs assessment
- Sufficient freedom and flexibility
- Clear procedures and decision rules
- Participation of all relevant stakeholders

#### **Bottom-up adjustments**

- Freedom to keep the coursework up-to-date
- Functional or territorial specialization



Basic module of administration education



#### Basic module

- Defining foundational values, skills and knowledge that every employee should learn
- Practical learning periods that enhance the understanding of
  - Administration structures
  - Organization
  - Procedures



#### Optional: modularized concept of continuing education

- Devising a modularized concept of continuous education
  - Different career paths and specializations
- According salaries
- Human resources development concept



#### **Conclusion**

- 1. The system of education for public administration in Germany can be considered as successful regarding several aspects.
- 2. Some of its elements are relevant and potentially transferrable in the context of development cooperation.
- The system of education for public administration cannot serve as a blueprint, however. Each idea transfer has to be based on a needs assessment.



#### **Discussion**

- Which aspects of this study are interesting against the background of your experiences?
- Which information regarding the system of education for public administration in Germany do you need to assess the possibilities for transfer?
- >> Which elements of success are interesting for continuous education as well?