



Quality Assurance of Micro-Credentials in the European Context

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OBJECTIVES of the presentation today

Chair of the Working Group on the Quality Assurance of Micro-creder

Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education

offer detail regarding quality assurance in the Europe

highlight aspects reflected in European debate

outline key recommendations formulated

Lead designer of Micro-credentials Accreditation Sch

- rationale of the MC Scheme
- specificities of the external quality assurance MC Sch
- profile of providers who are engaging with the MC Sche





SHORT COURSES ARE NOT NEW!!!





What is new?

- Intensifying of funding streams proposed
- Labour market emphasis on lifelong learning
- Diversifying of learner profiles and learner motivations
- Proliferation of providers, including higher education developing MCs
- Preoccupations for recognition (stackability and portability)
- Interest of governments and agencies to consider quality assurance
 - ⇒ Safeguarding of student experience
 - ⇒ Public reassurance
 - ⇒ Comparability and consistency

Difference between Short Courses and Micro-credentials ??????????????



Short Courses

Micro-credentials

Purposes:

reskilling and upskilling

Purposes:

reskilling and upskilling stackability, recognition

Relevance

Design:

objectives; content description; certificate of attendance

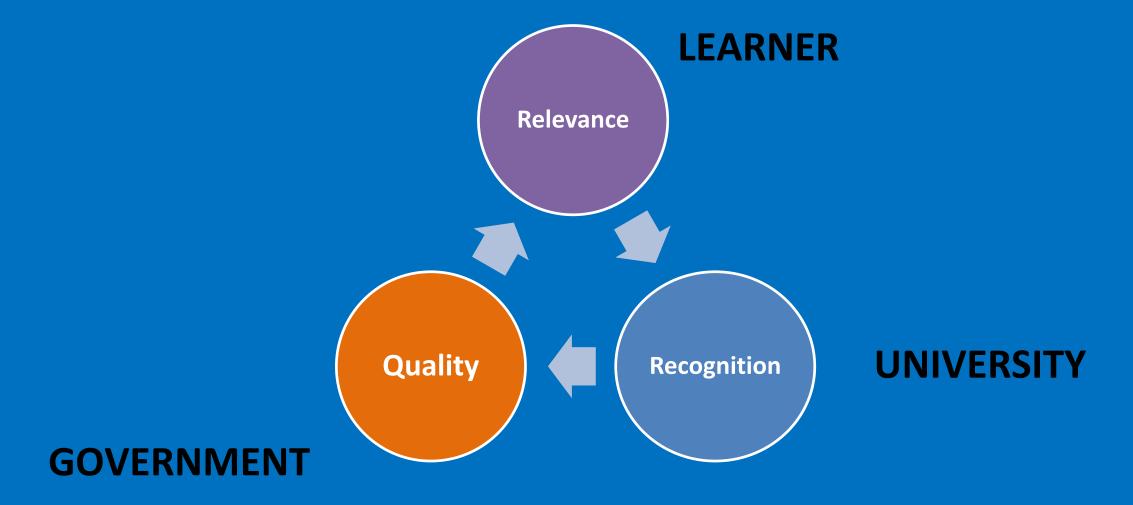
Design:

learning outcomes; level of study robust assessments; certificate of achievement; award of ECTS

Recognition

labour market involvement identity validation clarity on recognition options clarity on stackability options closure triggers expiry date Quality

Where does the interest lie?



The Role of Universities

- applying flexibility and promoting modularisation
- collaborating with the labour market
 - non-HE providers (agile, less bureaucratic)
- quantifying learning and communicating achievement
- offering recognition, articulation and stackability
 - **HE providers** (more transparent, more standardised)

ENQA Working Group on Micro-credentials





Membership

Chair: Prof Anca Greere, British Accreditation Council, UK Members: 18 agencies from 12 countries

Italy, Spain, Turkey, Germany, Sweden, Cyprus, Austria, Finland, Belgium, Latvia, Portugal, the Netherlands













- to map quality assurance approaches for micro-credentials across the EHEA (focus on the role of external QA and QA agencies);
- to determine specific external quality assurance expectations for micro-credentials;
- to consider ESG applicability in quality assuring micro-credentials;
- to develop guidance on key considerations of quality assurance for micro-credentials



Situation in Europe

64 responses from QA agencies in the EHEA

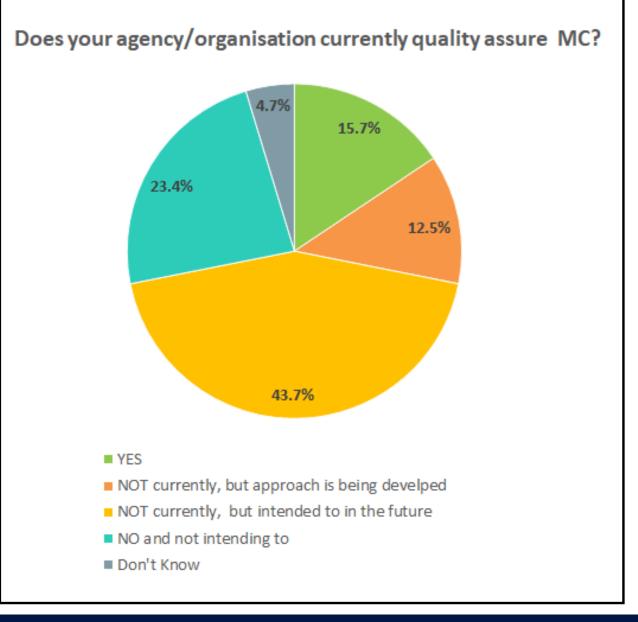
≈ 1/3 YES + DEVELOPING
≈ 1/2 FOR FUTURE

What does the YES/DEVELOPING mean?

- reliance on internal QA structure
- component of institutional review (sampling)
- comparable to programme review
- specific methodology for MCs

Why YES/DEVELOPING?

... regulatory



ENQA WG Overarching Recommendations





Professional collaboration sified (for recognition

Internal d be more frequent or take different approaches

ments need to maintain currency Ongoing a

Closure triggers need to be explicit ("shelf-life" limited)





A VOLUNTARY
ACCREDITATION SCHEME
FOR MICRO-CREDENTIALS
(PILOT)



(РІСОТ)

https://www.the-bac.org/micro-credentials-pilot-scheme/

BAC MC SCHEME - EXAMPLES of KEY INDICATORS





British Accreditation Council Voluntary Accreditation for Education Institutions



- 1.4. The mission, goals and strategy emphasize the importance of collaborations and partnerships, that have undergone rigorous due diligence and can effectively support the recognition and stackability aims of MCs.
- **1.6.** The provider has a written **risk management strategy** relating to the delivery of MCs, which includes financial planning and is effectively implemented and regularly reviewed.
- **4.2.** Information on the credentials awarded is comprehensive, accurate and up to date, and includes details on recognition, articulation or stackability opportunities, as appropriate.
- 6.1. Policies for quality assurance cover MCs in an appropriate way and provide a balance between agility and value for recognition.
- **8.2.** Any decision to break a degree into standalone components is supported by a clear rationale and accompanied by any necessary adjustments (i.e. planning and design)

FOR THE FUTURE





More thinking on integration of LLL



- More effort into models for recognition and stackability
- More consideration of dynamics between various types of providers
- More agility, flexibility, personalisation and individualisation of quality assurance
- (Maybe) more visionary approaches for quality assurance agency collaborations

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...more, more, more...

THANK YOU!

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