

BOLOGNA PROCESS: Building A European Higher Education Area

Recognition of Periods of Studies and the Role of Learning Outcomes



erasmus meer perspectief

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PRESENTATION: the issues that have come

Programmes: **Up Programmes:**

- Credit recognition in case of different grading systems
- Recognition and calculation of credits when they are dramatically different at home and host institutions
- Generally, problem of different grading systems and ECTS
- Provision of courses/modules of different HE cycles for mobile students – problems of recognition
- 2. Recognition for non-mobile students:
 - Recognition of non-formal and informal learning in academic programmes
 - ECTS for online education

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Basic principles of recognition

- 1. Recognition requires flexibility
- 2. Recognition is based on recognizing periods of studies, not course unit to course unit comparison
- 3. Recognition should take place when there is no substantial difference
- 4. Double recognition should be avoided: two units having largely the same content
- 5. Cycles should be distinguished in terms of recognition, because they represent different levels of learning
- 6. A distinction should be made between credit and grade recognition

Recognition of studies is facilitated when a degree programme:

- 1. includes an major, (a) minor(s), electives
- has a so called 'window' for activities not one to one related to core studies: a space of for example a half or one semester (15-30 ECTS) can be applied for work placements, electives, mobility, etc. Solves a lot of recognition issues and allows for personalizing a degree programme.





Role of profiles and programme learning outcomes

Every degree programme should:

- 1. have an unique profile, based on a disciplinary core and additional/ supportive course units: not different for (international) joint programmes
- 2. cover subject specific knowledge and skills and generic competences
- 3. be based on programme and unit learning outcomes which are related to the profile (the main objective of the degree)
- 4. have applied an ECTS credit model which does justice to the intended learning outcomes and related student workload. Allocation of credits is facilitated when a modular system is applied.

Profile and learning outcomes should be the outcome of a discussion between staff involved in the programme involving student representatives.

When preparing profiles and learning outcomes apply the literature and models available, e.g.

- A Tuning Guide to Formulating Degree Programme Profiles. Including Programme Competences and Programme Learning Outcomes (also published in French): http://www.coreproject.eu/documents/tuning_guide_publicada_core.pdf
- The Tuning-CALOHEE Subject Area Based Qualifications Reference Frameworks: https://www.calohee.eu





CALOHEE Model: based on a Merger of the QF for the EHEA and the EQF for LLL



TEMPLATE FIRST CYCLE - BACHELOR - LEVEL 6

QF EHEA 1 st cycle descriptors	SQF domain dimensions Level 6 (BACHELOR)	EQF descriptor Knowledge Level 6 Advanced knowledge of a field of work or study, involving a critical understanding of theories and principles	EQF descriptor Skills Level 6 Advanced skills, demonstrating mastery and innovation, required to solve complex and unpredictable problems in a specialised field of work or study	EQF descriptor Autonomy and Responsibility (Wider Competences) Level 6 - Manage complex technical or professional activities or projects, taking responsibility for decision-making in unpredictable work or study contexts - Take responsibility for managing professional development of individuals and groups
Special feature degree programme	Three p	rogressive levels	of learning domains	
I. Have demonstrated knowledge and understanding in a field of study that builds upon their general secondary education, and is typically at a level that, whilst supported by advanced textbooks, includes some aspects that will be informed by knowledge of the forefront of their field of study	elements	1	2	3
II. Can apply their knowledge and understanding in a manner that indicates a professional approach to their work or vocation, and have competences typically demonstrated through devising and sustaining arguments and solving problems within their field of study	Dimensions: constructive key elements			
III. Have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually within their field of study) to inform judgements that include reflection on relevant social, scientific or ethical issues	Is: const			
IV. Can communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialist and non-specialist audiences	insion			
V. Have developed those learning skills that are necessary for them to continue to undertake further study with a high degree of autonomy	Dime	Knowledge	Skills	Autonomy and Responsibility



An example: offering a template for defining programme learning outcomes



TUNING-CALOHEE General descriptors for MASTER (level 7) Civil Engineering





Example of Reference Framework: Bachelor Teacher Education



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I. Have demonstrated knowledge and understanding in a field of study that builds upon their general secondary exclusion, and is typically at a level that, whilst supported by advanced hastbooks, holiudes some aspools that will be informed by knowledge of the forefront of their field of study.	1. Knowledge management and creation	Advanced knowledge of major conceptual elements required of a teacher as knowledge manager and creator	Ability to develop different types of thinking and apply these to different situations determined by curricula, pedagogical and policy needs	Capacity to envisage consequences of position taking and commitment to act with intellectual consistency
II. Can apply their knowledge and understanding in a manner that indicates a professional approach to their work or vocation, and have competences typically demonstrated through devising and sustaining arguments and solving problems within their field of study	2. Design and Knowledge of classroom managem management of and syllabus design and enhancem processes of teaching, learning and assessment learning, teaching and assessment		Ability to evaluate and select appropriate techniques and strategies of classroom management and syllabus enhancement: teaching, learning and assessment processes	Capacity and commitment to ensure that the different elements of the course contribute to the development of desired learner profile
III. Have the ability to getter and interpret relevant data (usually within their field of study) to inform judgements that include reflection on relevant social, scientific or ethical issues	3. Learner empowerment, potential and creativity	Advanced knowledge of theories, strategies and tools that can support learner empowerment, and development of learner fullest potential and creativity	Ability to apply theories, strategies and tools that can foster the development of the fullest potential and creativity of each learner	Capacity and commitment to contribute to maintenance of contexts of engagement with learner holistic growth and development
	4. Values and social leadership	Advanced knowledge of different value systems and of how to identify and promote those which can foster the fulfilment of the teacher's professional mission	Ability to identify and implement approaches and actions required to address the social needs; ability to analyse consequences of different value choices and to manage diversity	Capacity and commitment to build a sense of social responsibility in the choices made at personal, professional and contextual levels and act on needs and potentialities identified
IV. Can communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialist and non-specialist audiences	5. Communication Advanced understanding of different critical elements, methods and tools for communicating at the interpersonal level, as well as in groups and society as a whole		Ability to identify and apply resources for improving communication at different levels, as well as stay up- to-date with ICT	Capacity and commitment to foster transparency and responsibility in interpersonal interactions, in teams and groups, as well as in social media
V. Have developed those learning skills that are necessary for them to continue to undertake further study with a high degree of autonomy	6. Development as professionals and life-long learners	Advanced knowledge of sources, tools, mechanisms and main trends of personal and professional updating	Ability to critically examine applied educational research and improve own practice following evidence based approaches	Capacity and commitment to act as a critically reflective member of an international teaching community that values evidence-based practice

Degree Programme Learning Outcomes



According to the Tuning Guide to Formulate Degree Programme Profiles:



The following are characteristics of good verifiable, comprehensible and observable PLOs. They should be:

- Specific (giving sufficient detail, written in clear language)
- Objective (formulated in a neutral way, avoiding opinions and ambiguities)
- Achievable (feasible in the given timeframe and with the resources available)
- **Useful** (they should be perceived as relevant for higher education studies and civil society)
- Relevant (should contribute to the aim of the qualification involved)
- Standard-setting (indicate the standard to be achieved)

Writing good Programme Learning Outcomes



A Learning Outcome contains 5 elements to be 'measurable' (the level of competence that has been achieved):

1. An active verb form

- 2. An indication of the type of LO: knowledge, cognitive processes, skills, or other competences
- The topic area of the LO: this can be specific or general and refers to the subject matter, field of knowledge or a particular skill
- 4. An indication of the standard or the level that is intended / achieved by the LO
- 5. The scope and/or context of the LO.



Non-formal and informal learning

How to handle recognition of informal and non-formal learning?

Requires a well defined procedure!

Instrumental: (Examination) board installed / tasked to recognize learning: prior, non-formal and informal

Procedure: (Potential) student should document the learning:
Options: (1) Formal documentation: Transcript of Learning, Certificates, etc.
(2) Other type of documentation: portfolio containing proofs of activities established

Compare informal / non-formal learning with programme: PLOs and Unit LOs; identify communalities. Aim: avoid double learning by recognizing what has been learned already.



Responding to the issues

Moving from staff-centred / expert driven education to student-centred education – 'what should the student know and able to do' to operate successfully in society as a graduate of your programme, is the key of implementing the Bologna Process objectives.

Credit recognition is always a combination of learning (content and level) and student workload required: Key question does the learning taken elsewhere contribute to the PLOs?

Non-formal and informal learning has to be matched against the PLOs of a degree programme: is there a match recognition should take place. This is the case for any type of learning including online education

Credits - reflecting learning and student workload - should never be mixed up with the level of performance (expressed in grades)

To solve the grade recognition issue, link a percentage distribution table to the grades. Percentages can be easily compared, grades can not.

