

Microcredentials in a Nordic Perspective

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Focus in the presentation – frames and perspectives

NVL Project on Microcredentials
NVL Vision, 2030 – prioritized SDG goals
Goal 4, Quality Education
EU skills Agenda, 2030
European Pillars of Social Rights



NVL Vision, 2030

- A competitive Nordic Region. The Nordic Region must be the world's most integrated and sustainable region:



My rationale /assumption, is:

- To realize the SGD goal 4: Quality education, several other, inter-related, requirements must be met:

Quality requirements – **quality** in terms of.....?

The estimated **benefit for end-users?**- who are the end-users?

Which requirements must be met **to realize benefit** for end-users /which end-users?

How is benefit anticipated?

Do we know if anticipated benefit is achieved?

Quality education (SDG 4) (MC)

Determining factors

Flexibility



Responsiveness
Skills needs anticipation
Cross-stakeholder co-
operation

Transparency



Purpose
Learning outcome
QA
NQF's – level and credits

Benefit for end-users



Accessibility
Learner-oriented / Target group
specific
laG
Price / time Investment

ECO-Systems - Coherency of policy areas
Cooperation across stakeholder organisations

Findings in the mapping process

- A comprehensive matrix for reporting MC examples
- **Diversity across examples:**
- Formal programmes split into smaller units (modularization of modules) (NB! The EU definition)
- Stand-alone micro-credentials, add-on's or part of series, linked to a formal programme
- Open badges – achieved in a validation process / or open badges as smaller parts of degree programmes (Module)

- **Target groups:**
- Young people outside job and education
- Employees in work transition
- Employees for upskilling to new requirements in existing jobs
- Unemployed adults – upskilling for job openings
- New-comers, could be combined with language training and job-openings /lack of work-force



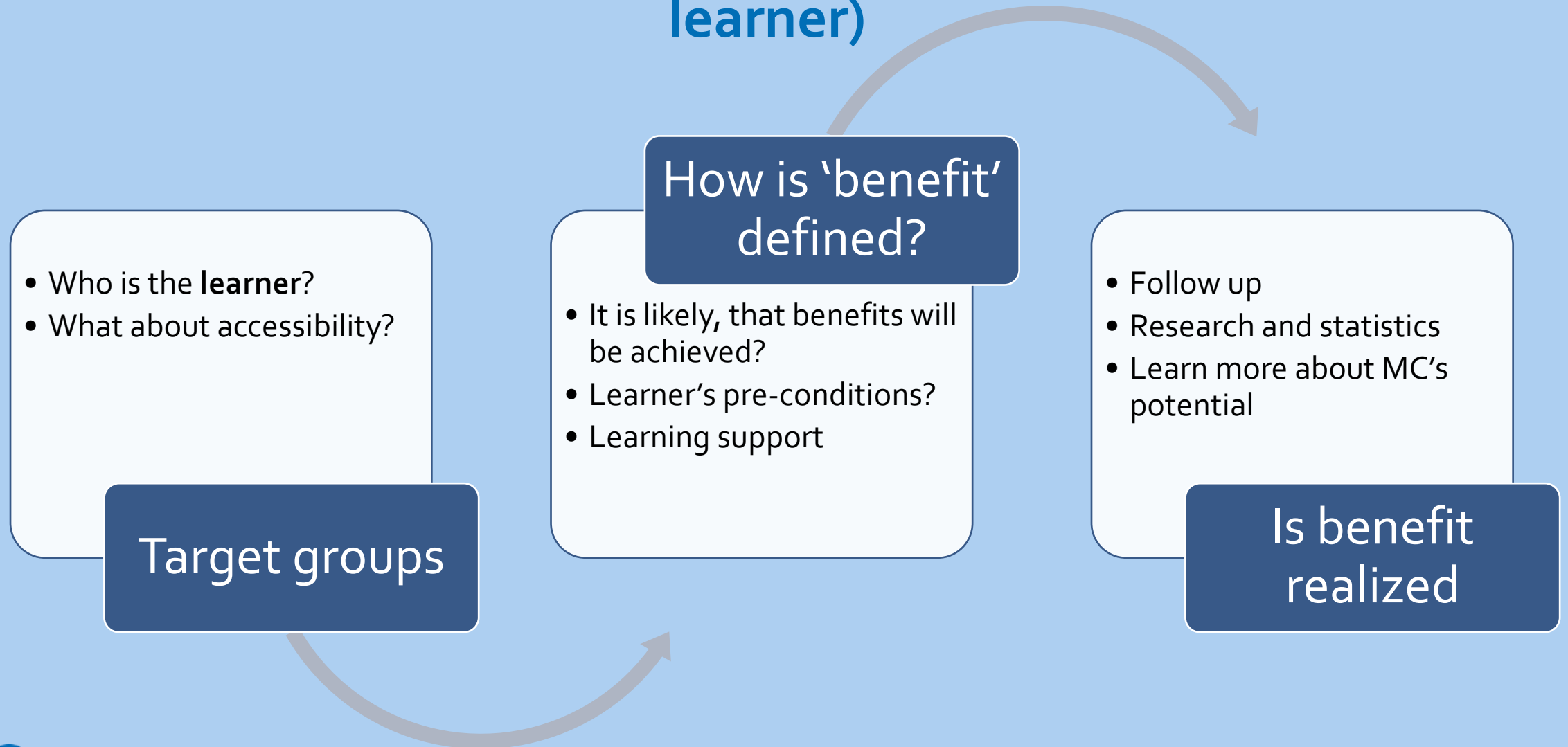
Findings of the mapping/ where does the initiative to the MC come from?

Supply-led? demand-driven? or cooperation-led?

- *Most examples are supply-led microcredentials / education institutions*
- *However, there are also many examples of cooperation-led initiatives involving cooperation partners, like municipalities, branch organisations, PES, Third Sector organisations*
- *Examples: Norway and Sweeden*
- *NB! In general, MC's are not yet established as formally recognised and as part of national qualification systems. However, Indirectly, they may be referenced to Qualification frameworks – when this is open for non-formal learning,*



Findings of the mapping – benefit of end-users (here, the learner)



Back to my rationale: quality educations – *how can micro-credentials foster benefit for end-users?*

- Awareness of target group – *preconditions, previous learning experience*
- Information and guidance-counselling – *how to make the **proper choice**? Proper choice depending on?...(**aim and expectations**)*
- Accessibility – *learning approach and learning context*
- Learning approach and learning environment – *to meet the individual learner in a **respectful** manner; to support development of a **learning competence**; to support a **learning culture / a learning organisation, a learning society***
- **(NB! Benefit for end-users)**
- *Micro-credentials - a corner-stone (?) for upskilling pathways, for Lifelong Learning for Validation of Prior Learning.*
- **HOWEVER – Micro-credentials are not yet here – lots of things must be done, if they should be more than 'just' smaller learning units with a credential !!!**



An interesting case for a learner-centred approach

Talking about benefit for end-users.....

How could the use of microcredentials become an asset for learning in the organisation?

For the individual employee?

For the workplace?



Thank you,

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