

WEBINAR SERIES Towards the Bologna Process Ministerial Meeting

MICROBOL PROJECT: DESK RESEARCH ON MICRO-CREDENTIALS

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MICROBOL -

Micro-credentials linked to the Bologna Key Commitments

- two-year project co-funded by Erasmus+ KA3 Support to Policy reform
- explores whether and how the existing EHEA tools can be used and/or need to be adapted to be applicable to micro-credentials



What are micro-credentials?

- the term refers to both the learning activity leading to a credential and the credential itself
- the existing definitions describe the following characteristics of micro-credentials:
 - size
 - purpose
 - categorisation
 - types of short courses they may encompass
 - inked to "digital"
- no consensus on a definition



Why micro-credentials?

Policymakers' perspective

- increasing need for upskilling and reskilling
- need for flexible and inclusive learning paths

Higher education institutions' perspective

- a way to provide targeted and specialised training
- increase their visibility and reputation
- increase their responsiveness to students' and labour markets' demands
- experiment with new pedagogies and technologies

Learners' perspective

- an entry mechanism to a degree programme
- a way to acquire interdisciplinary knowledge and skills
- a way to more flexibility in planning their studies

Employers' perspective

- micro-credentials may help them to better understand specific skills of a prospective employee
- may serve as on-job training



Who provides micro-credentials?



PROVIDED IN
COLLABORATION ACROSS
VARIOUS TYPES OF
ORGANISATIONS



HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS



SPECIALISED LEARNING PLATFORMS



EMPLOYERS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS



HUMAN RESOURCES AND RECRUITMENT COMPANIES



Higher education institutions provide

credit-bearing microcredentials and non credit-bearing micro-credentials as separate learning modules as part of a conventional degree
As part of the LLL provision

in face-to-face online and hybrid modes

Issues and constraints

- lack a consensus on a definition
- lack of clarity which leads to confusion for learners and employers
- lack of funding mechanisms in many continental European countries
- lack of validation mechanisms
- issues related to their storage and portability







micro-credentials are not a new phenomenon

Conclusion:



they do not substitute but complement conventional higher education qualifications



consensus on a definition is needed



diversity a strength