

CEDEFOD

Microcredentials for VET and labour market – The EU perspective

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Microcredentials for VET and labour market learning

Three key objectives

Mapping microcredentials in European LM-related education, training and learning

Microcredentials and evolving qualifications systems

Cedefop's
Advisory Group
on the study

Microcredentials and the added value for end-users



Cedefop has embarked on the global discussion on microcredentials



Defining microcredentials



Main conceptual elements of the study

We adopted a wider 'dual' perspective regarding qualifications

- 'qualified' in the sense of having obtained a formal qualification
- 'qualified' by virtue of having showed the ability to carry out a job effectively

Traditional vs **modern** qualifications: microcredentials have a number of overlapping functions with modern ones:

- promote lifelong learning
- enable alternative learning pathways
- are co-defined by stakeholders

The **currency** or **value** of microcredentials in the labour market and for further learning

- as a means of accessing and progressing within employment
- as a gateway to further learning
- in the form of social value.



Where were we standing in 2021?

- Digital transition Postpandemic period
- Uncertainty linked to the naming and function
- Diverse landscape across EU countries - wide range of short learning activities
- Microcredentials' is an umbrella term
- Tight 'Vs' loose definition: balance between fostering trust and flexibility

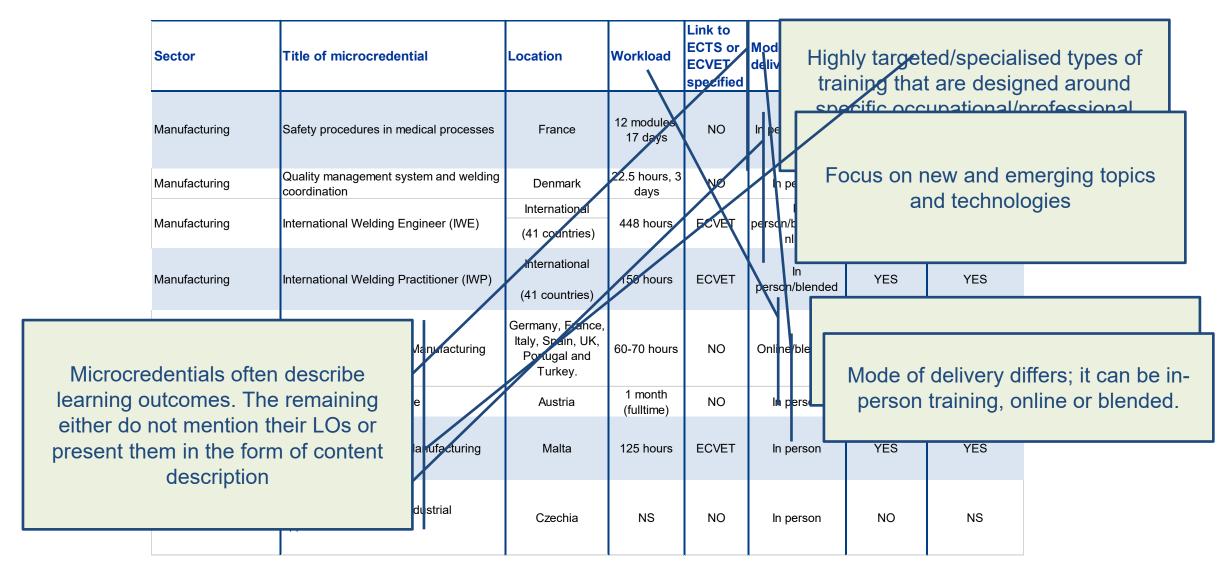


Novelty or old wine with new label?

- MCs are a phenomenon that is growing - address the limitation of formal QSs to timely respond to labour market needs
- MCs do not necessarily present a new form of recognition but a way to define better and standardise the already existing offers.
- Emerging mostly in areas such as ICT, engineering, manufacturing, and construction, but also in sectors such as hospitality, human health, and social work



Main characteristics of microcredentials in the manufacturing and retail sectors







Microcredentials discussion at national policy level

Policy discussions at an initial stage

BE-FL – BE-FR – BU – CY- CZ – DK – FR – DE -EL Advanced policy discussions

NL-PL-SK

Legislation or draft regulations already introduced

EE - IE - LV - ES

Indicative examples (2022)

Indications that system or broader policy developments ease the expansion of microcredentials





Linking modularisation to microcredentials

Modularisation is very common in **adult learning**; modules are often considered similar to microcredentials.
Indicative examples:
BE-FL, BE-FR, CZ, DK, HU,

In HR, the term 'microqualification'
('mikrokvalifikacija') was
introduced in the 2021
Adult Education Act.
Compiled units of
learning outcomes
(micro-qualifications)
lead to short training
programmes and/or
qualifications at
EQF/NQF levels 2-4.

In IE, the modular
nature of the QS
accommodates freestanding qualifications
and qualifications as
small as five credits;
credentials smaller than
this can be used as
stepping stones into
qualifications on the NFQ
by being aggregated and
used in recognition of
prior learning.



Opening up qualifications frameworks to microcredentials



The NSK vocational qualifications could be considered a type of MCs, as they fit European Commission's definition of MCs.



The DKQF includes qualifications awarded outside formal education and training, including microcredentials.



Some MQF awards could be considered as a type of MCs.

13 countries in EU have reported that at least a type of microcredential is part of their framework (Source: <u>European Inventory of NQFs</u> and <u>NQFs online tool</u>)

 6 countries are currently exploring the possibility of including microcredentials in their frameworks



Microcredentials and recognition of prior learning

Microcredentials as outcomes of the RPL process



Microcredentials, as a tool of RPL, can be used to

- obtain a partial qualification;
- obtain a full formal qualification (this also relates to accumulation/stackability of MCs);
- gain access to an education programme, including making the transition from VET to higher education;
- gain exemption from part(s) of an education programme and/or shorten its duration;
- gain exemption from part(s) of a professional qualification;



Examples of good practice (consultation groups on microcredentials)

New Zealand: a micro-credential system as part of New Zealand's regulated education and training system.

Sweden: increased stakeholder involvement

Catalunya: pilot programme accrediting microcredentials

Finland: closer cooperation between academia and the labour market – i.e. the hygiene passport

Slovakia: legislative conditions for the introduction of micro-certificates in practice

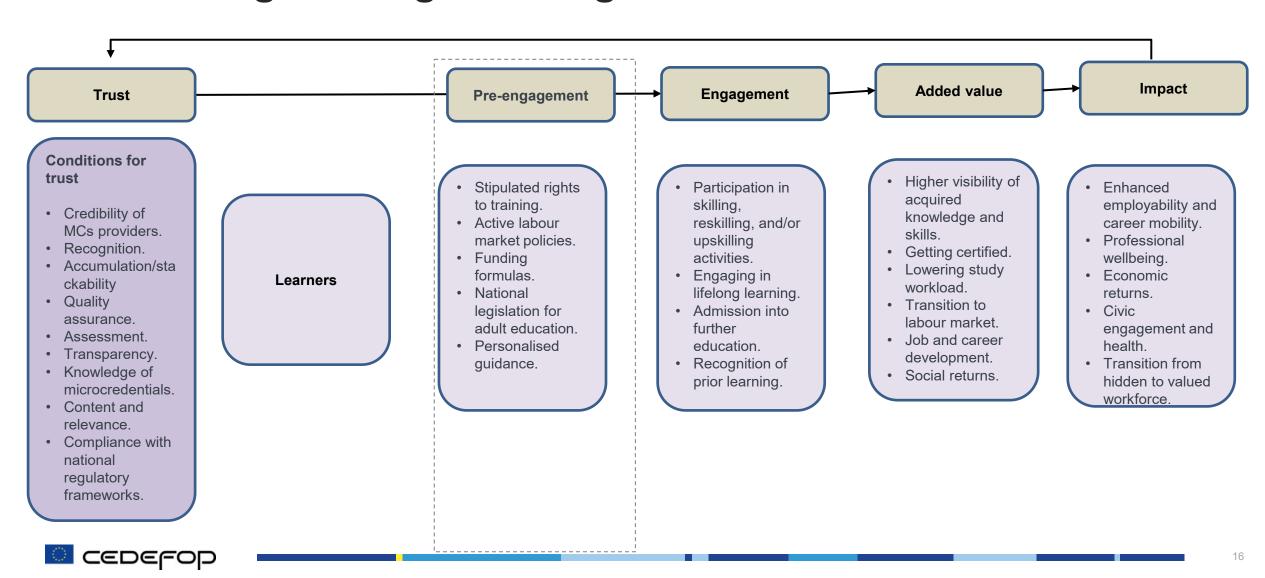


Barriers to a wider uptake of microcredentials

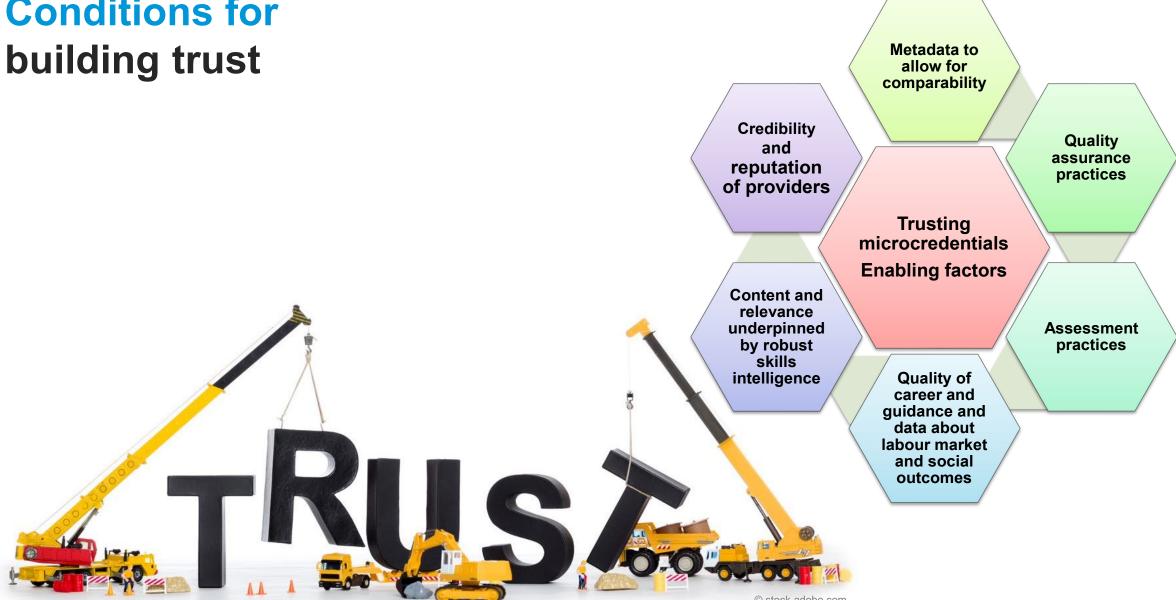
- Lack of adequate and transparent QA standards
- Uncertainties about nature of microcredentials
- The way learning outcomes are assessed and documented
- Lack of formal recognition by national authorities
- Incompatibility of some microcredentials with NQ systems
- Limited opportunities for the accumulation and combination of microcredentials



A complex MC landscape: establishing trust - generating added value



Conditions for





Source: Cedefop, (2023, forthcoming)

Vision for the future

Different scenarios: from a European MCs registry and opening up of NQFs to more incremental approaches based on metadata and easing comparability.

- Need to focus on LM sectors
- Need to zoom in on the profile and content of MCs
- Establish standards and accreditation processes
- Enable Recognition transferability of MCs
- MCs for social inclusion?



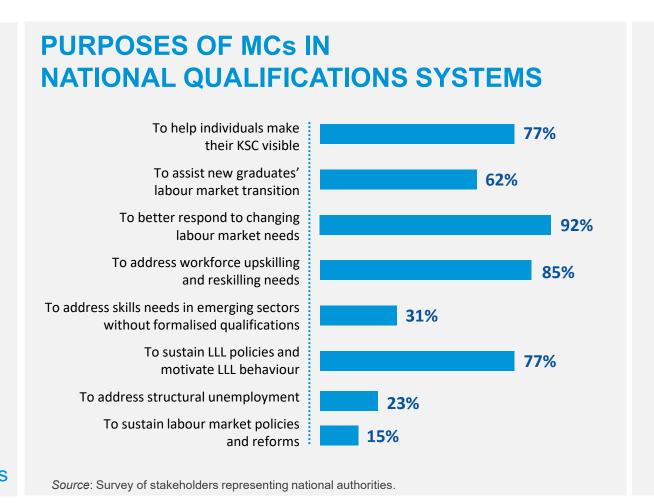
Microcredentials (MCs) for VET & labour market learning are promising, but getting things right is a balancing act

STRENGTHS

Labour market responsiveness
Up/reskilling & lifelong learning
Skills validation potential
Providers/employers cooperation
Broadening access to learning
Flexible learning pathways

WEAKNESSES

Uncertainty about benefits
Proliferation of unregulated MCs
Confusion among users
Quality assurance transparency
Recognition challenges
Reaching disadvantaged learners







Thank you

For further information:

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Project page

www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/projects/microcredentials-labour-market-education-and-training

Podcast

www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/podcasts/episode-6-microcredentials-are-they-here-stay

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