General introduction to LEARNING OUTCOMES as tool of a qualitative HE

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Roundtable: LO: tools & approaches for improving qualifications frameworks in (Uzbek) HE

14 November 2017



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Roundtable: LC qualificat



ek) HE

- A short history
- Definitions: Learning Outcomes & competences
- ECTS vs Tuning
- How to write Learning Outcomes
- How to assess Learning Outcomes
- Kinds of Learning Outcomes
- The new concepts of quality & QA
- Which Learning Outcomes?
- Conclusions: recommendations (1)



General introduction to LEARNING OUTCOMES A short history

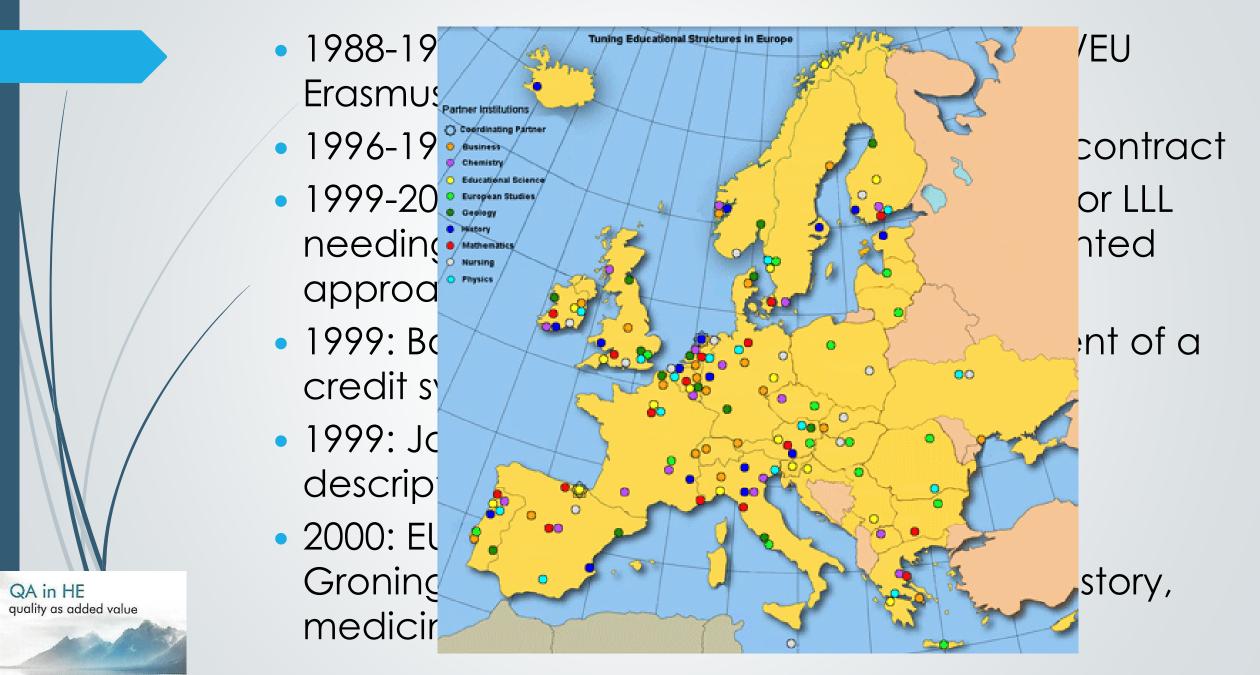
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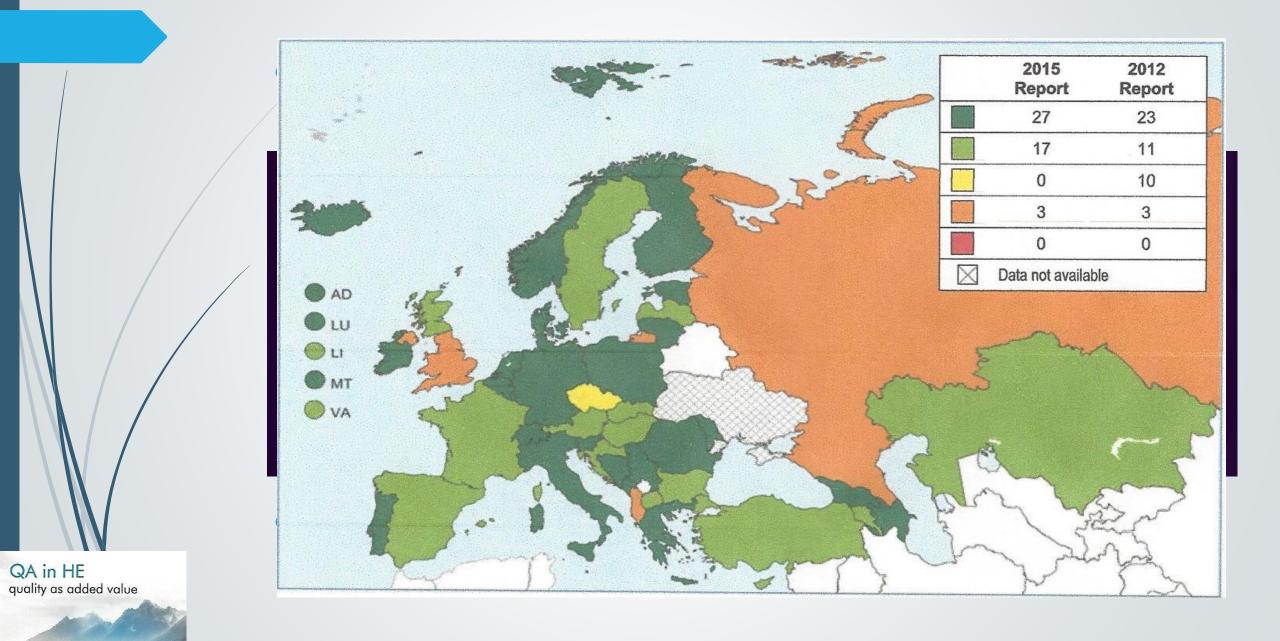
- 1988-1995: ECTS pilot scheme as part of EC/EU Erasmus mobility programme
- 1996-1999: ECTS compulsory in Institutional contract
- 1999-2000: ECTS feasibility study on credits for LLL needing an accumulative and output-oriented approach
- 1999: Bologna declaration: the establishment of a credit system "such as ECTS"
- 1999: Joint Quality Initiative Group: Dublin descriptors
- 2000: EU-funded Tuning project (Deusto & Groningen U) 107 HEIs on discipline level (history, medicine, music, etc.)





- 2005: 1st ECTS Users' Guide with key features:
 DS, workload, transfer
- 2005: Bergen communiqué: approval of ESG and QF of EHEA
- 2007: London communiqué: implementation of ECTS and QF based on learning outcomes
- 2008: EC/EP approves EQF for LLL
- 2009: ECTS & DS labels
- 2015: Yerevan communiqué: approval of revised ESG and ECTS users' guide





General introduction to LEARNING OUTCOMES definitions

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ESG 2015 www.enga.eu QA in HE

quality as added value

Standard I.2:

Design and Approval of Programmes "(...) The programmes should be designed so that they meet the objectives set for them, including the intended learning outcomes. (...)"

"Learning outcomes describe what a learner is expected to know, understand and be able to do after successful completion of a process of learning." ECTS key features (2009) "Competence means the proven ability to use knowledge, skills and personal, social and/or methodological abilities, in work or study situations and in professional and personal development." EQF for LLL (2008)

"Desired learning outcomes of a process of learning are formulated

by the academic staff..."

"Competences are obtained or developed during the process of learning by the student /learner."

Tuning, An Introduction (2nd ed., 2008), p.16



QA in HE quality as added value

Learning outcomes & competences: there is a need of common language on the basis of a growing common understanding

LO = statement of what a learner knows, understands and is able to do on successful completion of a learning process

competence = proven ability to integrate knowledge, skills & attitude to be successful in a certain context

abilities, in work or study situations and in professional and personal development." EQF for LLL (2008)





Learning outcomes: need of common language on the basis of a common understanding

LO = statement of what a learner knows, understands and is able to do on successful completion of a learning process

competence = proven ability to integrate knowledge, skills & attitude to be successful in a certain context



Learning outcomes: need of common language on the basis of a common understanding

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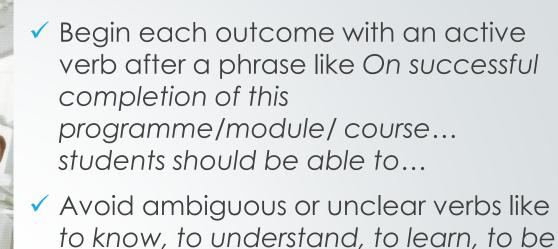


General introduction to LEARNING OUTCOMES How to write them?

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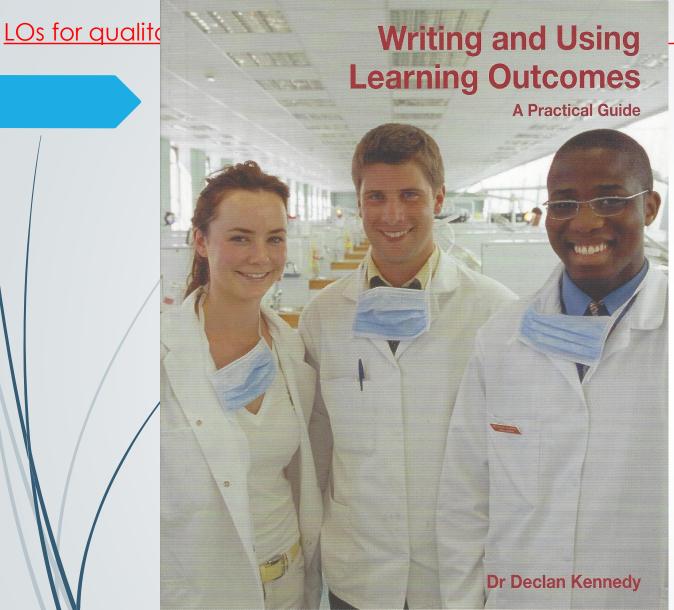
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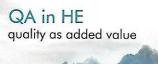


appreciate, etc.
 ✓ The learning outcome should be observable and measurable

familiar with, to be exposed to, to

- ✓ Be sure all the LOs fit within the aims and content of the programme/HEI's strategic LO/National and International Qualifications Frameworks
- Make use of the range of levels of Bloom's Taxonomy











Bloom's Taxonomy



Produce new or original work

Design, assemble, construct, conjecture, develop, formulate, author, investigate

evaluate

Justify a stand or decision

appraise, argue, defend, judge, select, support, value, critique, weigh

analyze

Draw connections among ideas

differentiate, organize, relate, compare, contrast, distinguish, examine, experiment, question, test

apply

Use information in new situations

execute, implement, solve, use, demonstrate, interpret, operate, schedule, sketch

understand

Explain ideas or concepts

classify, describe, discuss, explain, identify, locate, recognize, report, select, translate

remember

Recall facts and basic concepts

define, duplicate, list, memorize, repeat, state

AFFECTIVE DOMAIN:

Value issues (attitudes)

- 5. Characterisation
- 4. Organisation
- 3. Valuing
- 2. Responding
- 1. Receiving

muscular activity

PSYCHOMOTOR DOMAIN: Co-ordination of brain & Bloom's Taxonomy

create

Produce new or original work

Design, assemble, construct, conjecture, develop, formulate, author, investigate

Draw connections among ideas

evaluate

Justify a stand or decision

experiment, question, test

appraise, argue, defend, judge, select, support, value, critique, weigh

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apply

Use information in new situations

execute, implement, solve, use, demonstrate, interpret, operate, schedule, sketch

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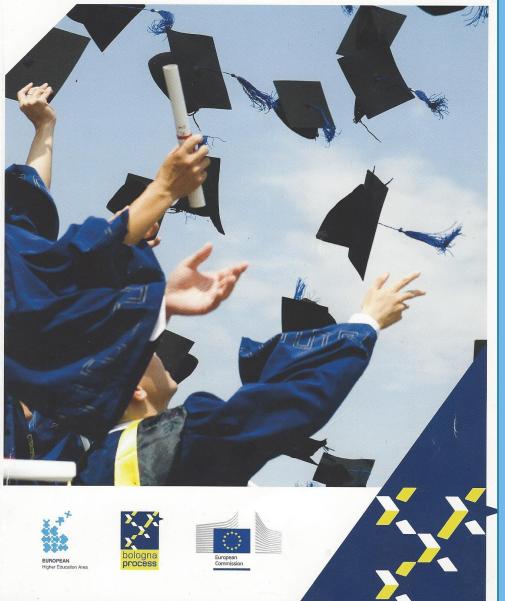
Explain ideas or concepts

classify, describe, discuss, explain, identify, locate, recognize, report, select, translate

Recall facts and basic concepts

define, duplicate, list, memorize, repeat, state

ECTS Users' Guide



- LO = statements of what the individual knows, understands and is able to do on completion of a learning process.
- LOs are attributed to individual educational components and to programmes at a whole.

Programme LOs

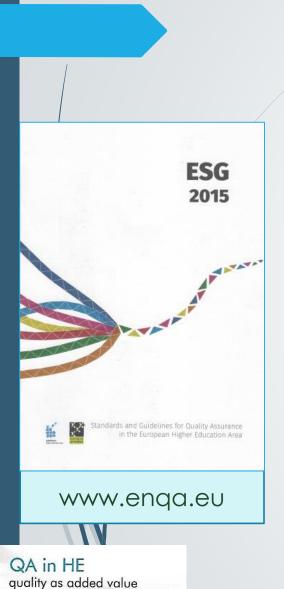
- ✓ should adequately reflect the context, level, scope and content of the programme
- ✓ have to be mutually consistent
- ✓ have to be succinct and not too detailed
- ✓ have to be linked with appropriate learning activities, assessment methods and assessment criteria
- ✓ have to be achievable within the specified workload
- ✓ The achievement of LOs has to be assessed through procedures based on clear and transparent criteria.

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Standard I.2:

Design and Approval of Programmes

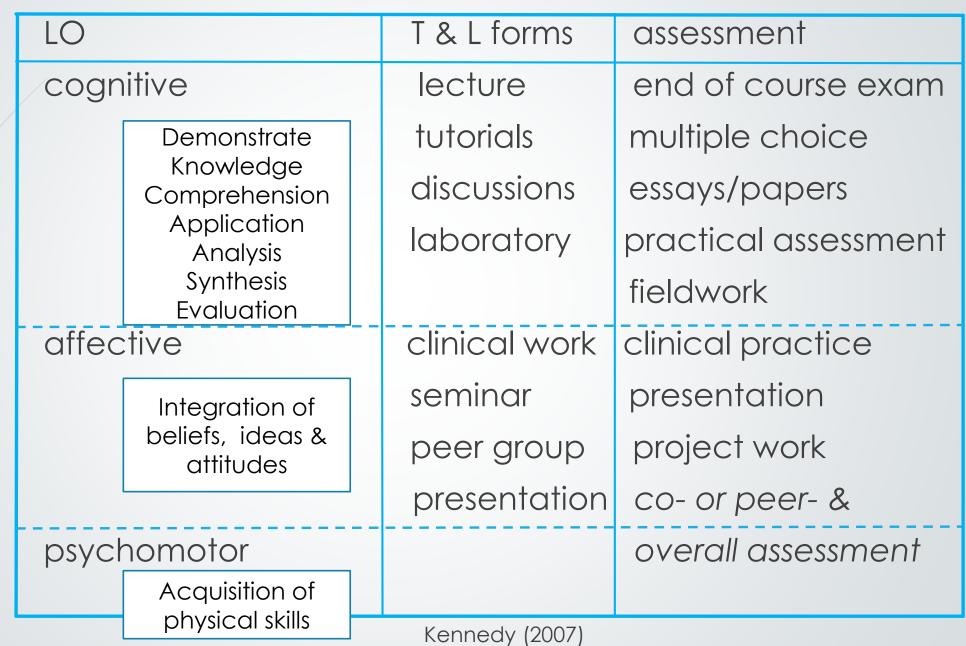
"(...) The programmes should be designed so that they meet the objectives set for them, including the intended learning outcomes. (...)"

Guideline I.3:

Student-centred learning, teaching and assessment

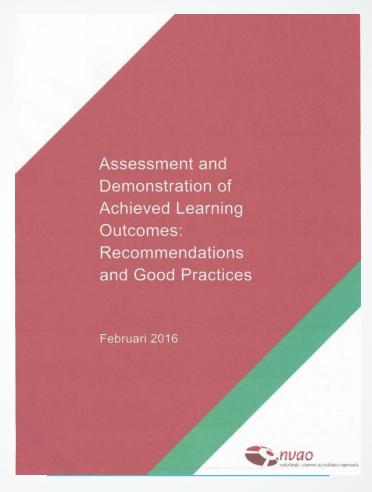
"(...) The assessment allows students to demonstrate the extent to which the intended learning outcomes have been achieved. (...)"

necessary congruence between LO, learning & assessment



QA in HE quality as added value

Good practices LOs & assessment



https://www.nvao.net/system/files/pdf/Programme%20with%20Case%20Studies-Presenters-List%20of%20Participants.pdf

https://www.nvao.net/peer_learning_event

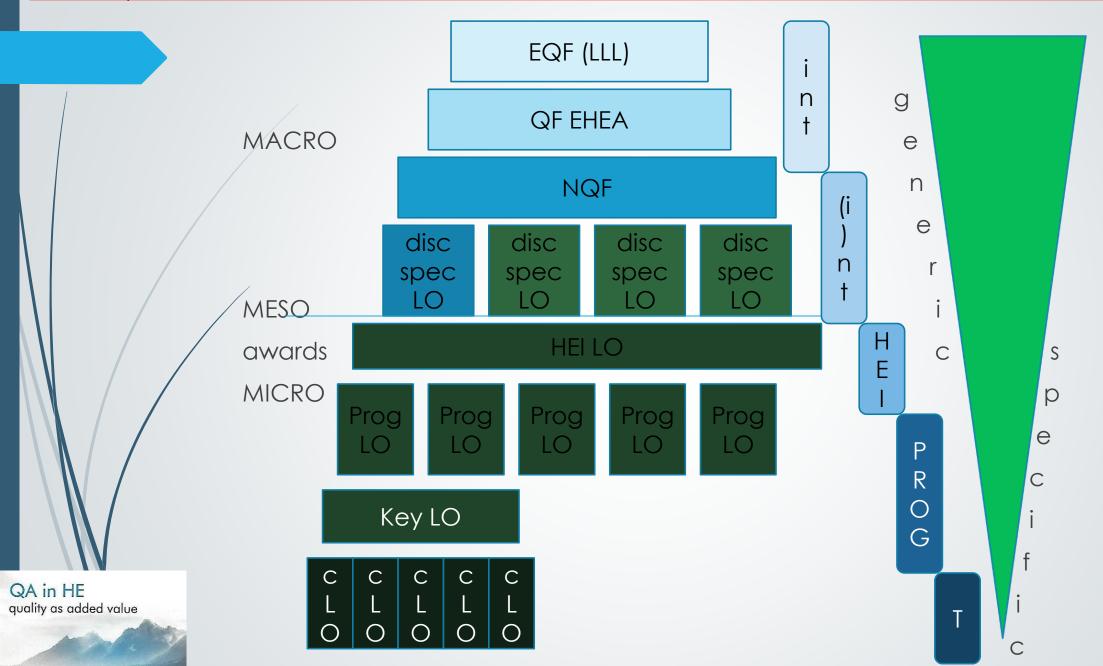


General introduction to LEARNING OUTCOMES Kinds of LOS

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Learning outcomes: need of common language on the basis of a common understanding

LO = statement of what a learner knows, understands and is able to do on successful completion of a learning process

competence = proven ability to integrate knowledge, skills & attitude to be successful in a certain context

Make of the LO LIVING things that are formulated by the stake-holders concerned, passionately shared by the whole team and shaping the teaching, learning and assessment practices & formats accordingly LEAVING ROOM FOR EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING!



<u>Learning outcomes: need of common language</u>

The value of experimentation is not the trying. It's the trying again after the experiment fails.

Simon Sinek

accordingly LEAVING ROOM FOR EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING!

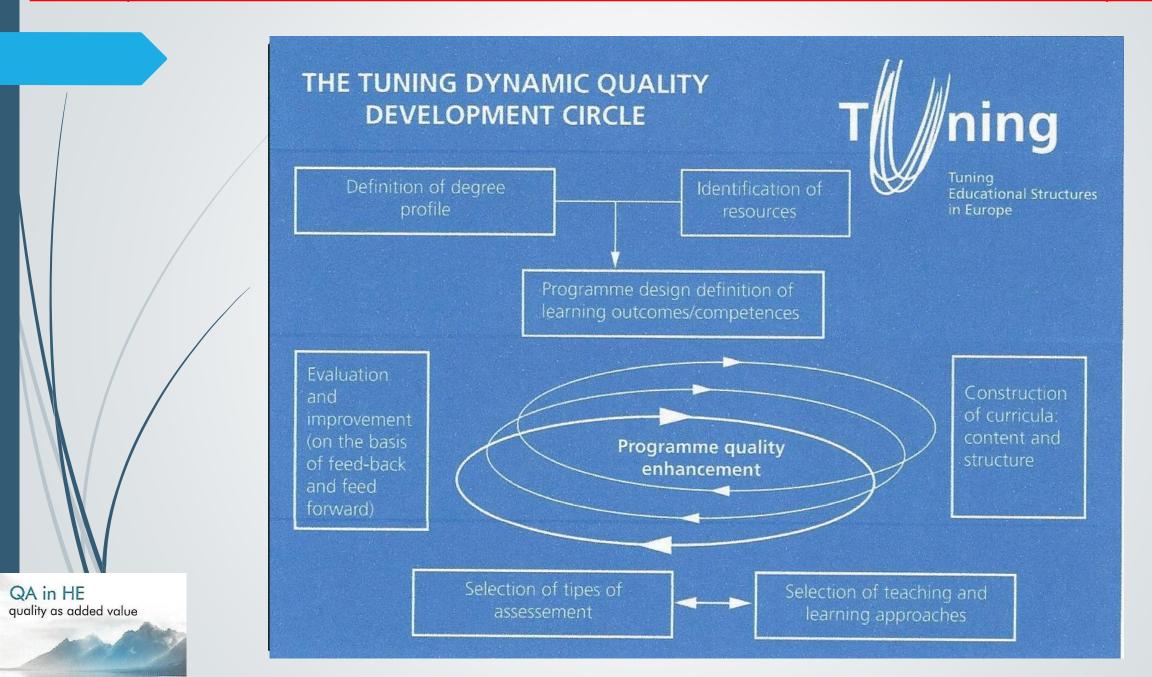
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General introduction to LEARNING OUTCOMES New concepts of quality & QA

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Paradigm shift in concept of Q & QA(M)

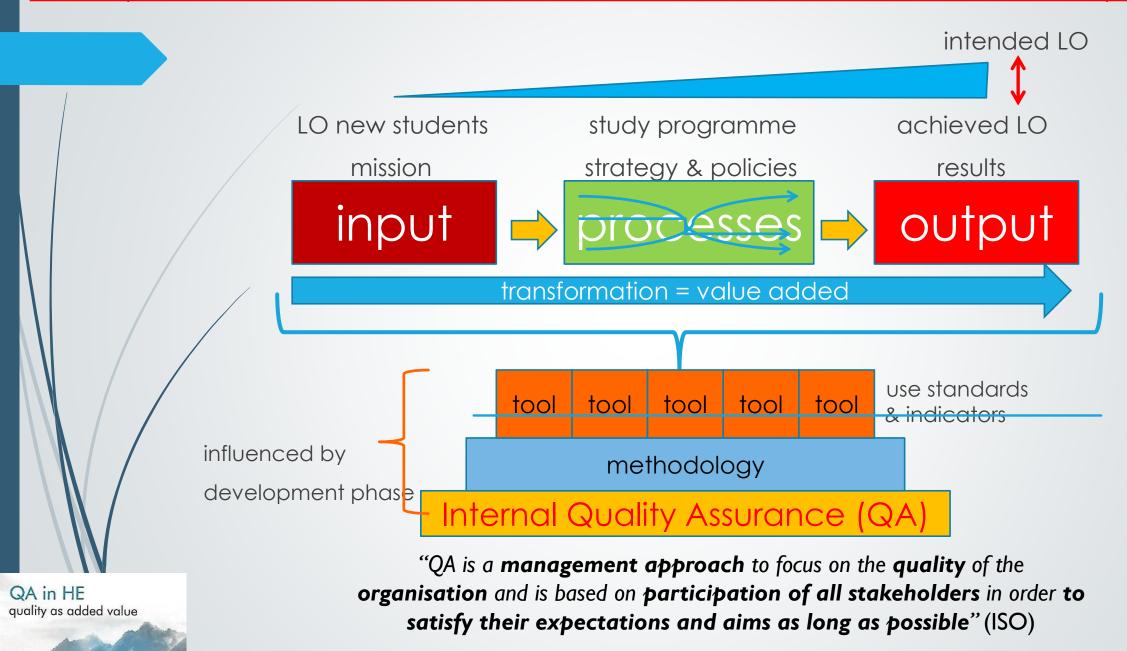
early opinions	new views
Quality is absolute and fixed	Q is relative & multi-
	layered
One standard is dominant	QA has many aspects
& determined by the producer	Starting point = customers' needs
The final product is central	Service is vital
and should be inspected	Q = result of processes
Quality requirements are fixed	Q requirements change & raise
Quality control by quality unit	Q = everybody's

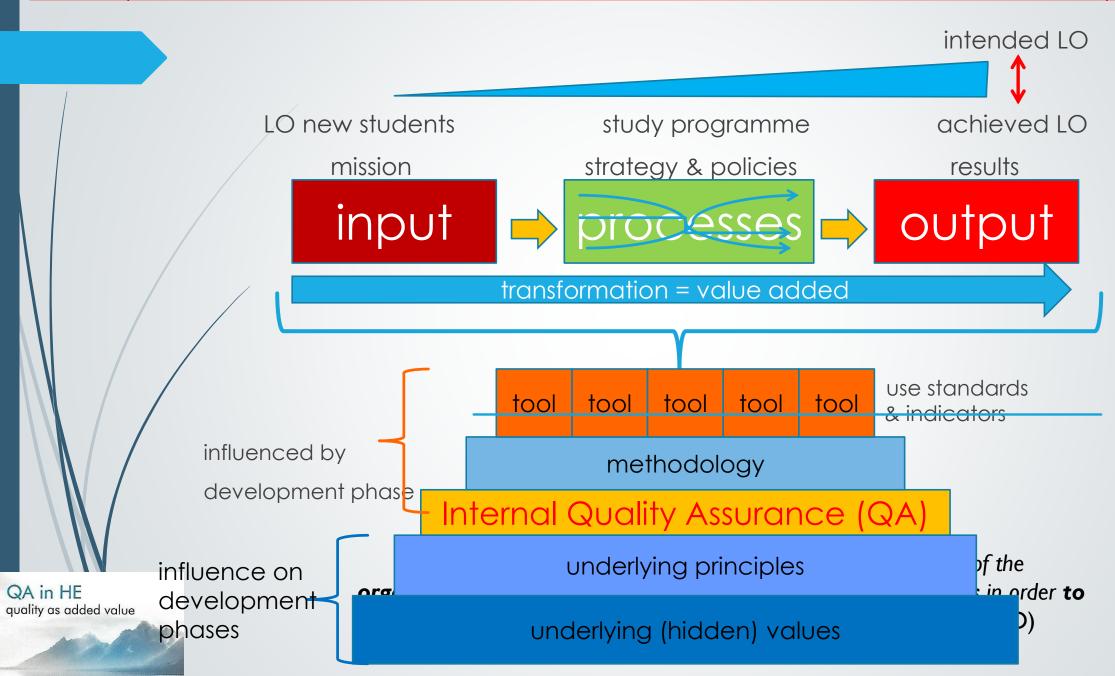


New definition of quality:

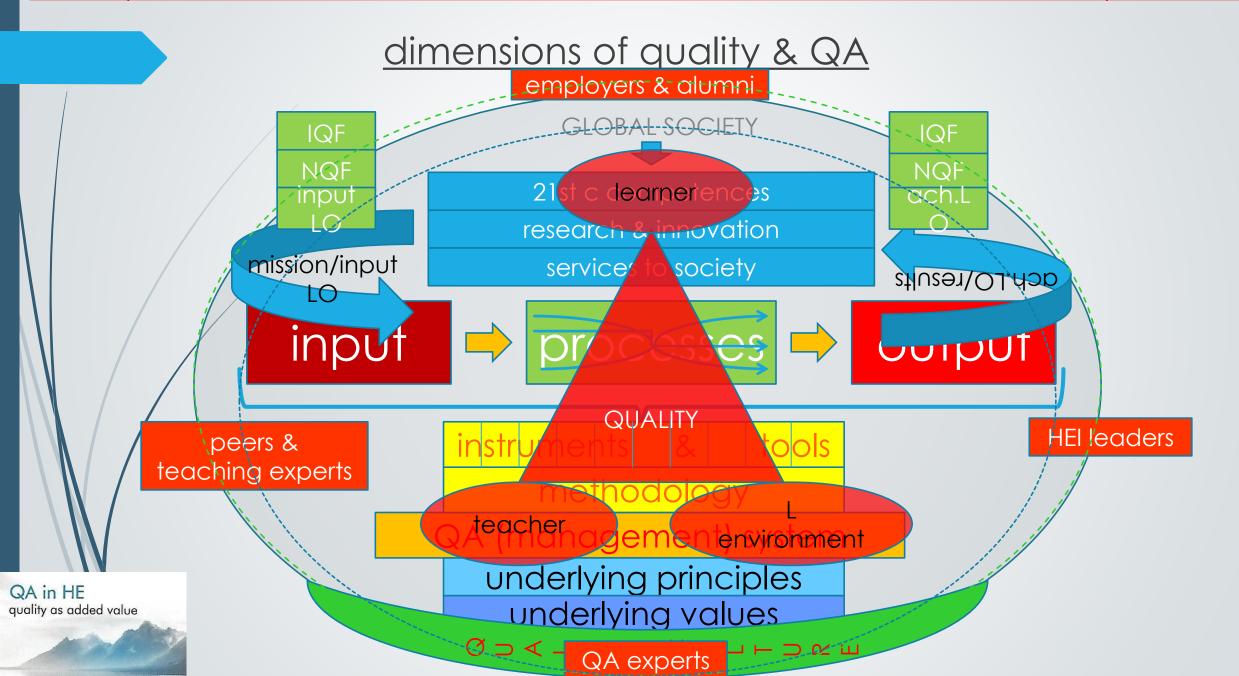
- Quality, as defined by its stakeholders (=
 international (minima) standards and needs),
 is the added value between input and
 output.
- Quality is the added value
- On institutional level between the mission of the HEI and the results
- On programme level between the LOs of the incoming student and those achieved by the outgoing student (again in relation to what all stakeholders want and need).







dimensions of quality & QA GLOBAL SOCIETY IQF IQF NQF NQF 21 dearnerences ach.L input LO research & innovation mission/input service society ach.LO/results input TUQIOO QUALITY teacher environment underlying principles QA in HE underlying values quality as added value $O \cup A \cup - \vdash \succ O \cup \neg \vdash \cup R \cup \Box$



General introduction to LEARNING OUTCOMES Which learning outcomes?

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New competences needed

- Communication, problem-solving, creativity, team-work
- > Research skills, both academic as well as 'mode 2' (applied) and mixtures
- Inter-disciplinary but with skill and attitude to go deep into a particular discipline
- Meta-cognition
- Willingness to change, risk-taking, entrepreneurial
- 'Global competences' (e.g. computer skills)
- Visionary & inspirational leadership
 - > HOW YOU ENGAGE IN THE WORLD
 - > = ATTITUDES! CHARACTER! PERSONALITY

(see HRM in industry and business)

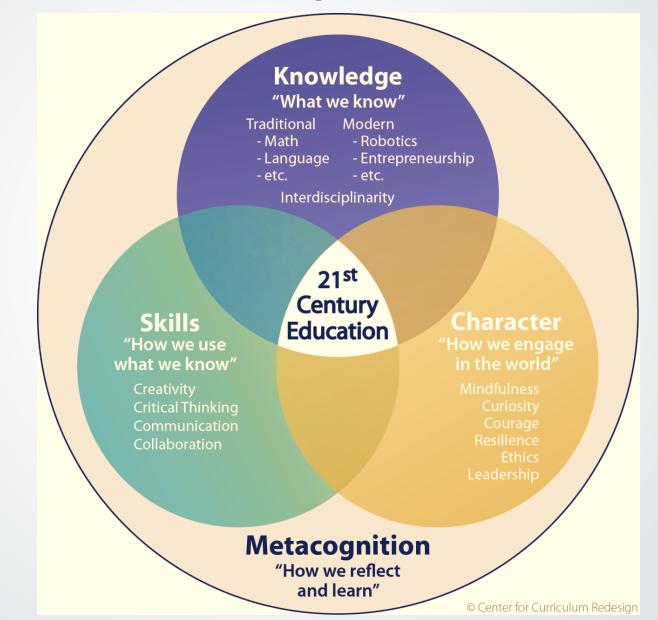
CERTAINLY ON TEAM LEVEL



QA in HE

quality as added value

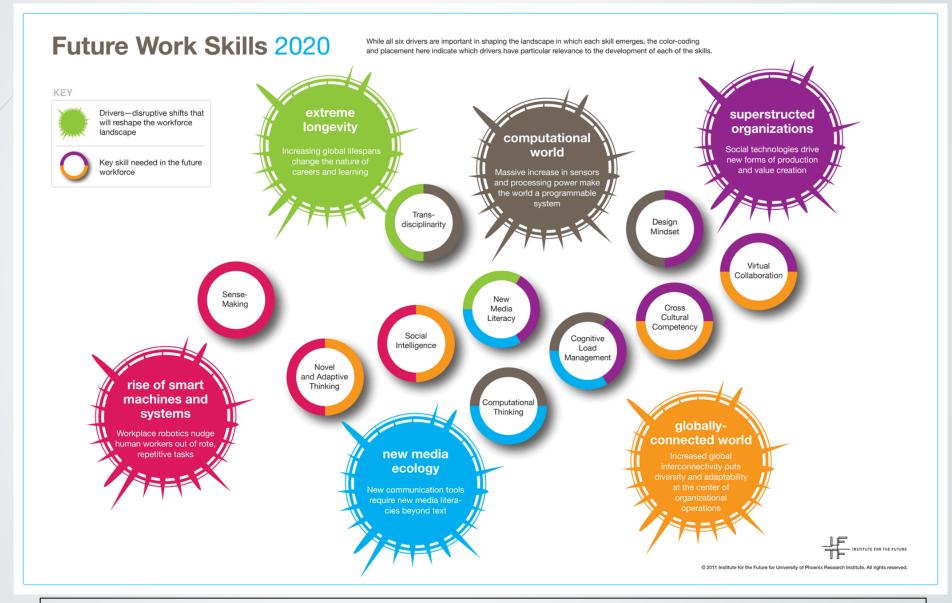
More or other knowledge & skills are not enough!



QA in HE

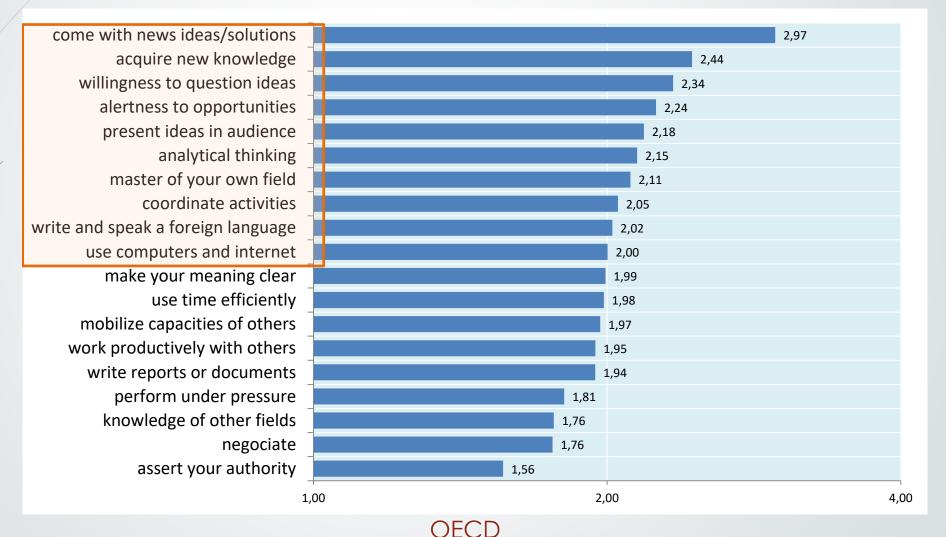
quality as added value

Technology is not the only motor of innovation

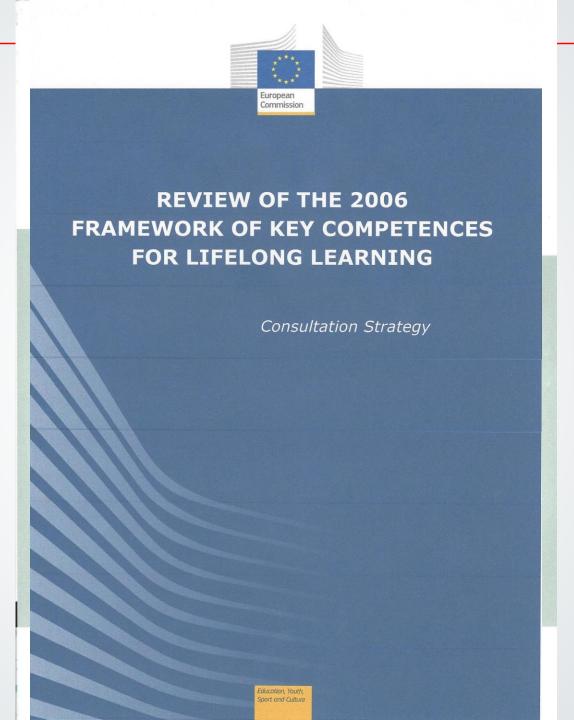


http://www.iftf.org/fileadmin/user_upload/images/whatwedo/IFTF_FutureWorkSkillsSummary.gif

Competences that make the difference between innovative professionals & others

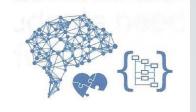








WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM



Top 10 skills

In 2015

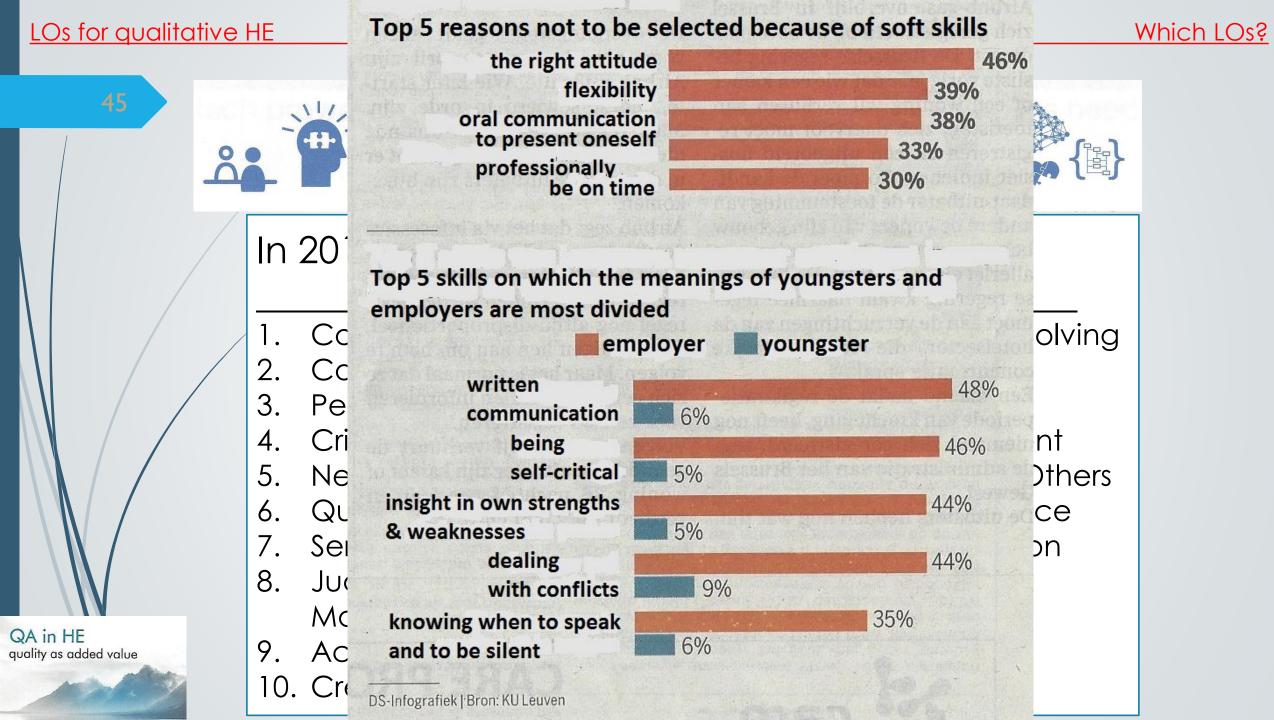
- 1. Complex Problem Solving
- 2. Coordinating with Others
- 3. People Management
- 4. Critical Thinking
- 5. Negotiation
- 6. Quality Control
- 7. Service Orientation
- Judgment & Decision Making
- 9. Active Listening
- 10. Creativity

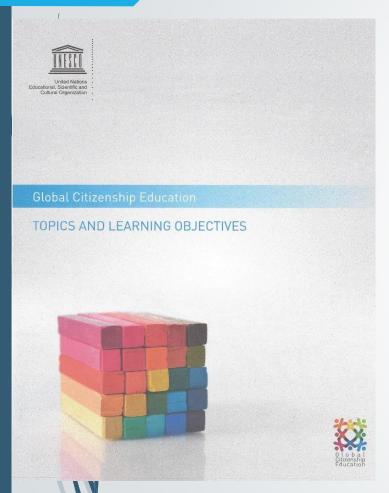
In 2020

- 1. Complex Problem Solving
- 2. Critical Thinking
- 3. Creativity
- 4. People Management
- 5. Coordinating with Others
- 6. Emotional Intelligence
- 7. Judgment & Decision Making
- 8. Service Orientation
- 9. Negotiation
- 10. Cognitive Flexibility

Source: Future of Jobs Report (2017)







Cognitive

- Learners acquire knowledge and understanding of local, national and global issues and the interconnectedness and interdependency of different countries and populations
- Learners develop skills for critical thinking and analysis

Socio-Emotional

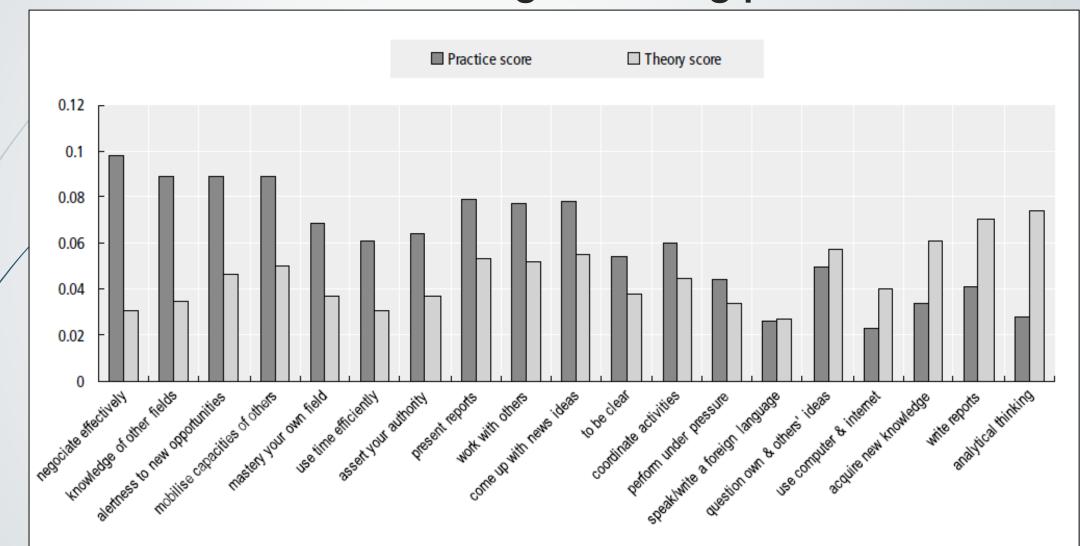
- Learners experience a sense of belonging to a common humanity, sharing values and responsibilities, based on human rights
- Learners develop attitudes of empathy, solidarity and respect for differences and diversity

Behavioural

- Learners act effectively and responsibly at local, national and global levels for a more peaceful and sustainable world
- Learners develop motivation and willingness to take necessary actions



Innovative teaching & learning processes





ESG Standard I.3:

Student-centred Learning, Teaching and Assessment

agreed & proposed by E4+ (incl. EUA, EURASHE & EI) + eventually all ministers

"Institutions should ensure that the programmes are delivered in a way that encourages students to take an active role in creating the learning process, and that the assessment of students reflects this approach."



General introduction to LEARNING OUTCOMES Conclusions: recommendations (1)

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In a changing world characterized by ...

- Globalization of economy & society;
- Climate change;
- Informatics turning into 'internet in internet' automatization
 & robots ...
- ... making use of big data;
- Technological innovation;
- Demographic changes turning the population older;
- A widening gap between rich & poor;
- The need of transferable competences for future jobs we don't know yet;
- International tensions causing massive immigration;
- Changing (social) communication, values and beliefs.

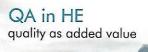
Challenges of HE in EHEA

- DIVERSITY in (historical & national) context, in vision & mission, in strategy, in teaching & research, in practice & culture vs globalisation of knowledge society;
- In majority PUBLIC, but with fixed 3 means of income: state/region + tuition + contracts (in competition) vs prolonged crisis & lump sum;
- Academic AUTONOMY vs NATIONAL policy;
- National external quality (EQA) system inspired by revised ESG and swinging to institutional level;
- STAKEHOLDER MODEL, internal (students & staff), external (society, employers, parents, ...) vs world of work;
- Teaching & research & social impact vs learning & co-creation;
- Democratically elected leadership with "blended" new public management vs CEO directives;
- ✓ In need of new "transversal" competences vs immediate employment;
- With student-centred learning strategies & processes vs massification of HE and exponential growth of knowledge;
- Equal opportunities based on talents vs selection for excellence;
- Underpinned by a culture of shared values & beliefs vs rankings:
 - individual development to citizenship,
 - key role in human, social and economic development via innovation;
 - knowledge co-creation & sharing;



Towards a qualitative HE system: ARE WE READY?

- Become part of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) by...
- Gathering information on HE (implementation report)
- Implementing 3-cycle structure (Ba Ma PhD)
- Developing a national QF linked to the international ones.
- Implementing ECTS in the HEIs
- Based on challenging Learning Outcomes linked to the national QF
- Combining discipline and transversal competences of the 21st century
- And teaching, learning and assessing them in and by a cocreative community
- fit for the global dimension and international education



Towards a qualitative HE system: ARE WE READY?



If we teach today as we taught yesterday, then we rob our children of tomorrow.



John Dewey / www.geckoandfly.com



General introduction to LEARNING OUTCOMES THANKS Q & A

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