

PAPERCLIP COMMUNICATIONS Introduction to the Topic

Key strategy 1: Clarity

- Definitions
- Types of micro-credentials

Key strategy 2: Communication

• Develop a communication plan

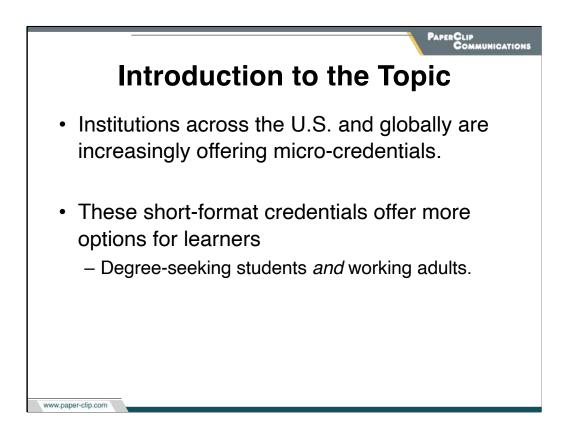
Key strategy 3: Alignment

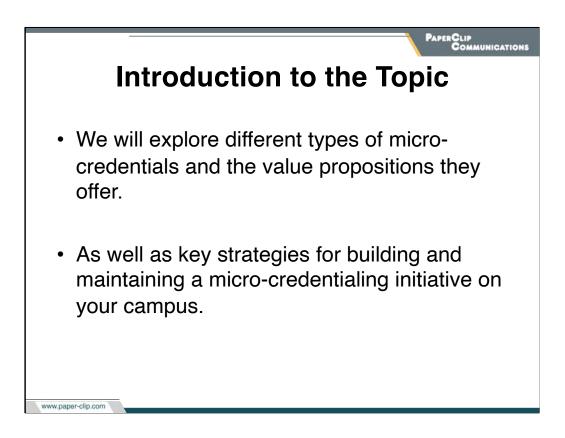
- With institutional goals and needs of stakeholders
- Program alignment with competency framework

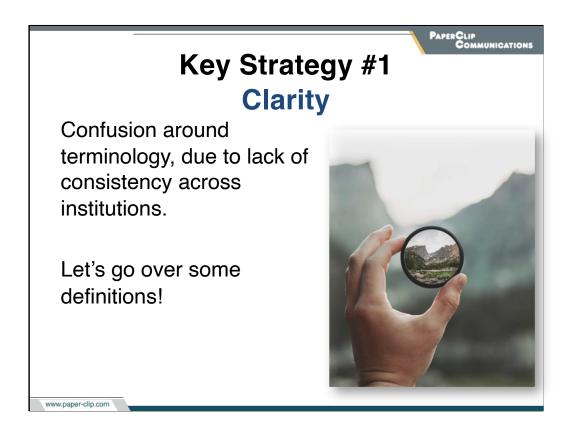
Key strategy 4: Developing efficient processes

- Governance
- Register and track learners

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Oliver, B. (2019). Making micro-credentials work for learners, employers and providers. Deakin University. https://dteach.deakin.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/sites/103/2019/08/Making-micro-credentials-work-Oliver-Deakin-2019-full-report.pdf

PaperClip Communications

Key Strategy #1: Clarity Defining "micro-credentials"

Skills you need. Proof you have them.

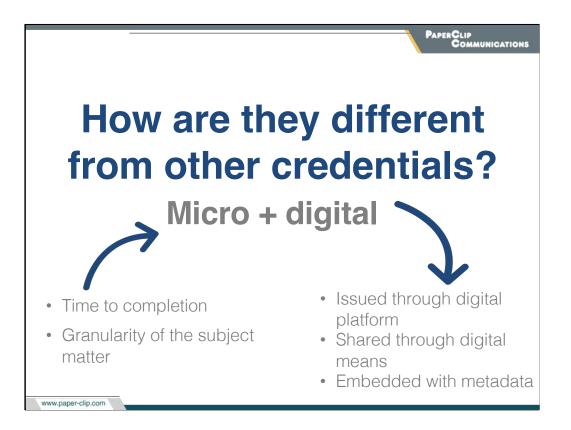
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Small programs, focused on work relevant skills, that result in a digital credential

May be credit-bearing (up to 11 credits), or non-credit.

personalize your experience • augment your degree • differentiate yourself





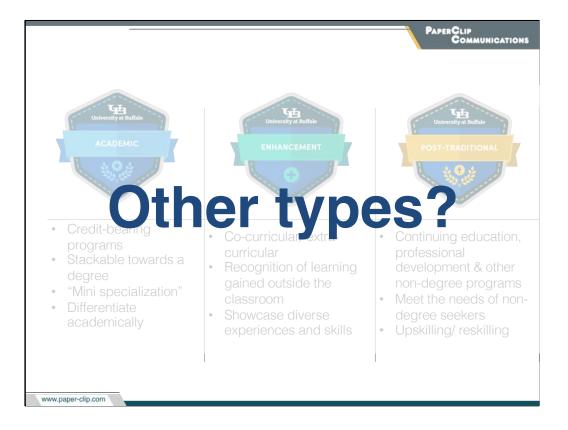




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Key Strategy #1: Clarity Types of micro-credentials					
Daiversity at Buffalo		POST-TRADITIONAL			
 Credit-bearing programs Stackable towards a degree "Mini specialization" Differentiate academically 	 Co-curricular/ extra- curricular Recognition of learning gained outside the classroom Showcase diverse experiences and skills 	 Continuing education professional development & other non-degree program Meet the needs of m degree seekers Upskilling/ reskilling 			





Paper CLIP COMMUNICATIONS Key Strategy #1: Clarity
The U.S. Department of Labor defines a stackable credential as-
"Part of a sequence of credentials that can be accumulated over time to build up an individual's qualifications and help them to move along a career pathway or up a career ladder to different and potentially higher-paying jobs."
https://higherlearningadvocates.org
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Key Strategy #1: Clarity Defining "stackable towards a degree"

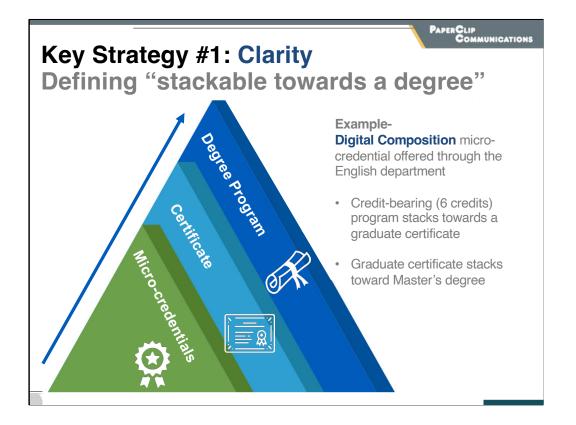
Short-form program that builds towards a larger credential

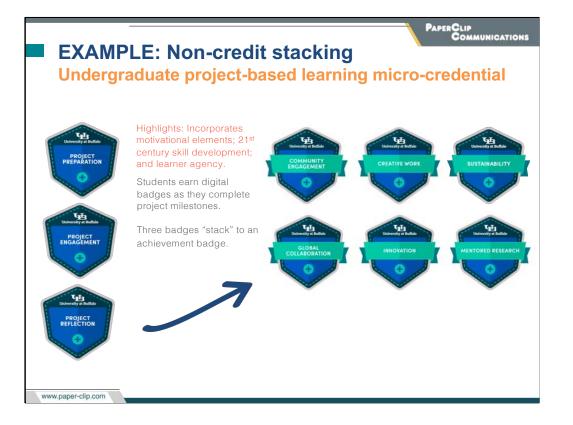
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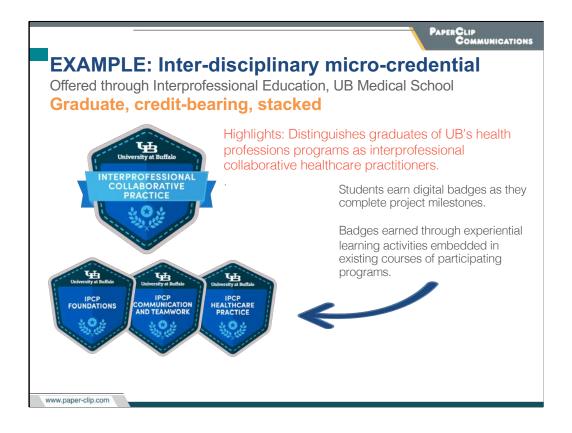
Example: "A student might complete a shortterm certificate in cyber security one term and later return to apply some of those credits to earn an associate degree in information systems technology.

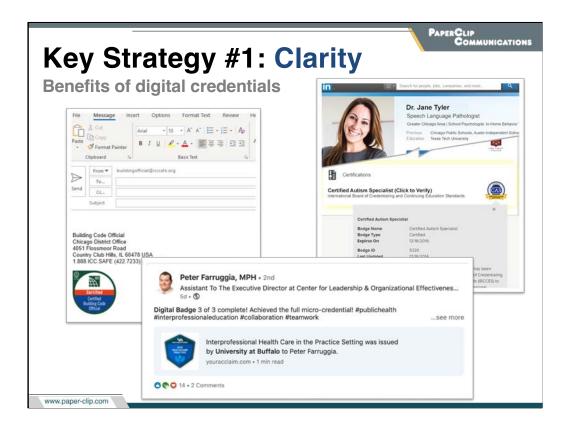
The short-term certificate enables the graduate to immediately gain work experience in the field and the second credential helps them advance along that career ladder."

<u>https://www.brookings.edu/blog/brown-center-chalkboard/2021/02/02/stackable-credentials-can-open-doors-to-new-career-opportunities/</u>

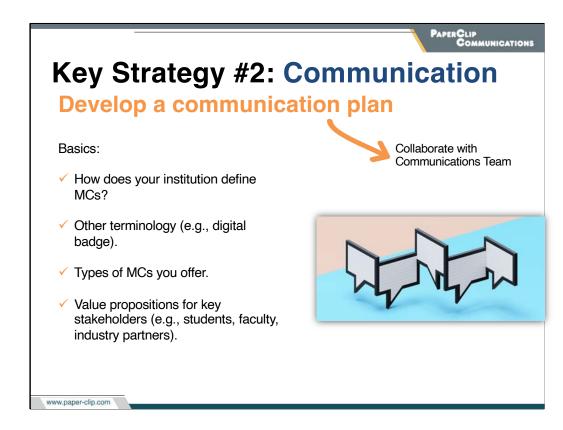


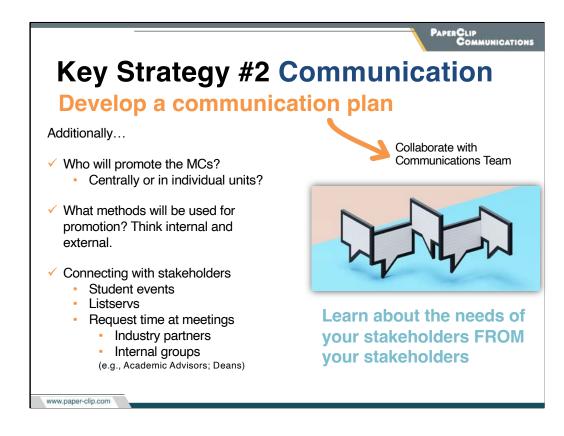


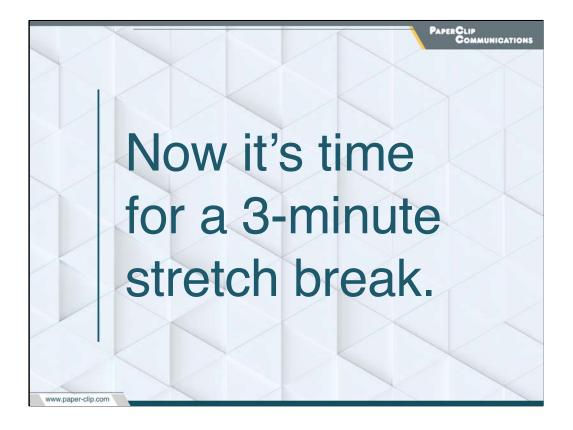




https://www.iccsafe.org/content/digital-badge-email-signature/







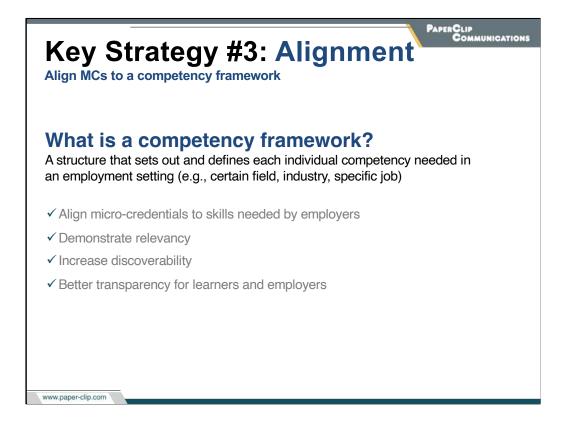




Aligned to the	PAPERCLIP COMMUNICATIONS rategy #3: Alignment needs of the workforce al stakeholders (e.g., employers, industry partners, NGOs)
Low-level collaboration	Input is sought from external stakeholders and used to inform the curriculum/ assessment design of the micro-credential. Industry standards/ competency frameworks used in curriculum planning and tagged in digital credential (e.g., <u>Engineering Competency Model)</u>
Mid-level collaboration	Learners interact with the external company/ organization in some way (e.g., experts in the field conduct workshops, site visits, internships) Company/ association/ industry endorsement.
High-level collaboration	Formal partnership in which both entities benefit.
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https://lightcast.io/





https://www.careeronestop.org/CompetencyModel/

https://www.naceweb.org/career-readiness/competencies/career-readiness-defined/ https://www.onetonline.org/

NACE competencies- Professional skills for a career ready workforce

Colaboration between the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) and industry partners

regularly updated database of occupational characteristics and worker requirements information across the U.S. economy. It describes occupations in terms of the knowledge, skills, and abilities required as well as how the work is performed in terms of tasks, work activities, and other descriptors.

O Net-

The Occupational Information Network (O*NET) is developed under the sponsorship of the **U.S. Department of Labor/Employment and Training Administration** (USDOL/ETA)

The O*NET Program is the nation's primary source of occupational information.

Central to the project is the O*NET database, containing hundreds of standardized and occupation-specific descriptors on almost 1,000 occupations covering the entire U.S. economy. The database, which is available to the public at no cost, is continually updated from input by a broad range of workers in each occupation.

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https://labs.casenetwork.imsglobal.org/cfdoc/

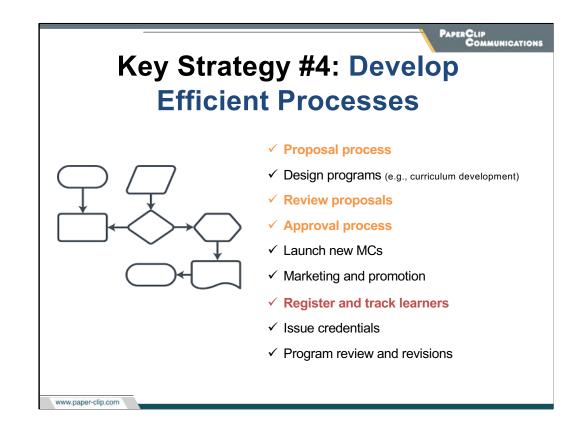


Financial Services Competency Model

https://www.careeronestop.org/CompetencyModel/competency-models/financial-services.aspx

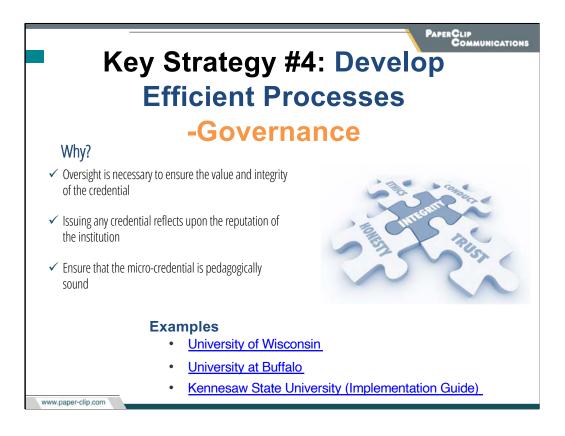
		Activity A	Activity B	Activity C	Activity D	Activity E
	Follow workplace safety procedures	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
 Map to content and assessments 	Use personal protective equipment	Ø	Ø			
	Handle hazardous materials	Ø	Ø			
	Develop OHS system			Ø		
	Monitor OHS system			Ø		Ø
 Identify gaps 	Maintain OHS system			Ø		
	Plan and organize own work	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
 Develop additional content and assessments to ensure competencies can be gained 	Demonstrate accountability	Ø	Ø	⊠	⊠	Ø
	Demonstrate adaptability		Ø		Ø	Ø
	Work with other team members		Ø	Ø	Ø	
	Communicate effectively with others	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	☑
	Use communication tools and equipment	Ø		Ø		
	Organize remote team		Ø		Ø	Ø
	Provide guidance to remote team			Ø		Ø
	Monitor remote team				Ø	Ø

https://ecampusontario.pressbooks.pub/competencytoolkit/chapter/sample-structures/



PaperClip Communications Key Strategy #4: Develop **Efficient Processes** Planning may entail-Develop proposal forms • Governance Establish a review committee process Create a rubric • Determine final approving body ✓ Review and approval of proposals Who to engage-Engage with leadership (academic and/or continuing education), curriculum committees, external experts.

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https://policy.wisc.edu/library/UW-1088

https://www.buffalo.edu/micro-credentials/internal/proposal.html

https://cia.kennesaw.edu/initiatives/micro-credentials.php

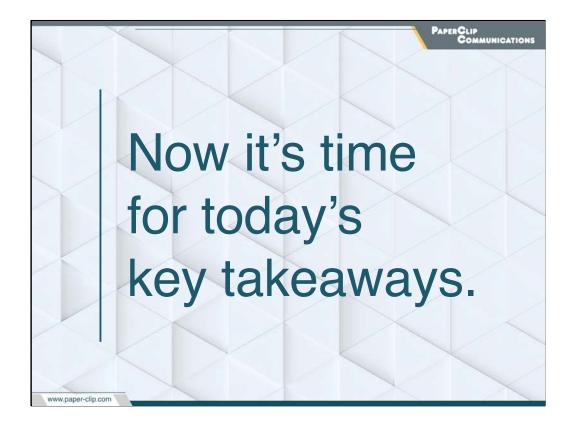
Key Strategy #4: Develop Efficient Processes -Example governance process				
STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5
Finalize program design. Complete required proposal forms. Obtain departmental/ unit-level	Submit proposal to Office of Micro- Credentials. Director of Micro- Credentials assigns to Micro- Credential Review Committee.	Review committee provides feedback. Final proposal is added to subsequent Associate Deans Council meeting	Program presented to the Associate Deans Council (final approving body)	Once approved the program is officially a "micro- credential" and ready to be implemented.
approval. Process takes agenda. Process takes approximately 6 weeks to 3 months.				

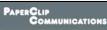


Image:

https://www.teachermagazine.com/assets/images/teacher/_articleimagetransform8 55x313/Leadership_QA-Lesson_study_2020-11-11-212341.jpg







Today's Key Takeaways

1. Clarity, Communication, Alignment, and Efficient Processes

- 2. It is important to always keep the learner in mind and to remember that micro-credentials promise flexibility, affordability, and relevancy, which should be upheld in order to maintain the integrity of these credentials.
- 3. Consider offering a pilot before making critical decisions (e.g., developing a policy).
- 4. High-level collaboration is needed to offer micro-credentials. Engage internal and external stakeholders.
- 5. Think long term- Offer high quality learning experiences that provide knowledge and skills that are needed in the workforce. The quality of your micro-credentials will reflect on the qualifications of your earners, which will then build your reputation and increase demand.

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