

Using Learning Outcomes in Establishing College to University Credit Transfer

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Goals of session (not in any particular order)

- Tools and definitions finding common ground and a common language
- Issues identifying the collective challenges
- Moving forward
 - What are other jurisdictions doing?
 - What are the effective practices and the next practices we could be thinking about?



• Learning outcomes are:

- Cumulative, integrated, transferable, exit performances that describe what students know, understand or are able to do (the anticipated change in the student)
- A program standard defines:
 - The expected outcome of the learning process leading to the award of a qualification
- The Ontario college program standards promote:
 - Program 'consistency', a 'broader' program focus and 'public accountability' for 'quality and relevance'.
- UUDLES University Undergraduate Degree Level Expectations
- OQF Ontario Qualifications Framework:
 - Distinguishes between levels of knowledge/skill across post secondary programs on a continuum



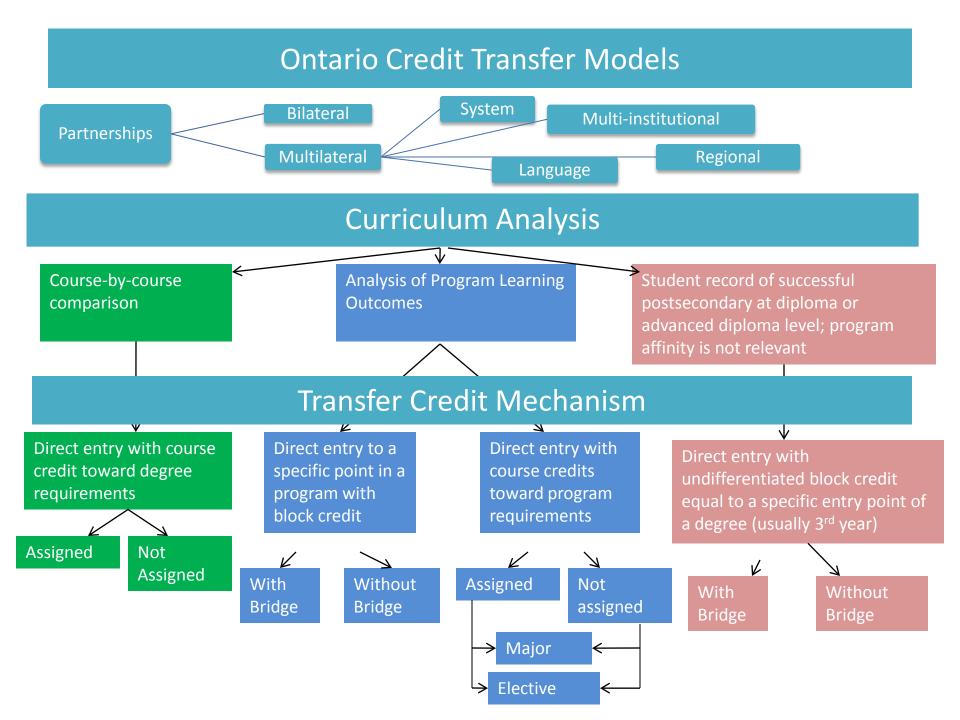
Issue -

If we're making pathways and negotiating credit transfer, we need to be speaking the same language or at least know what each other means

So -

What are our options?

How do we begin the translation?





Some case studies:

- Ontario
- Inter-jurisdictional

Findings, observations, reflections...



Thinking about Learning Outcomes

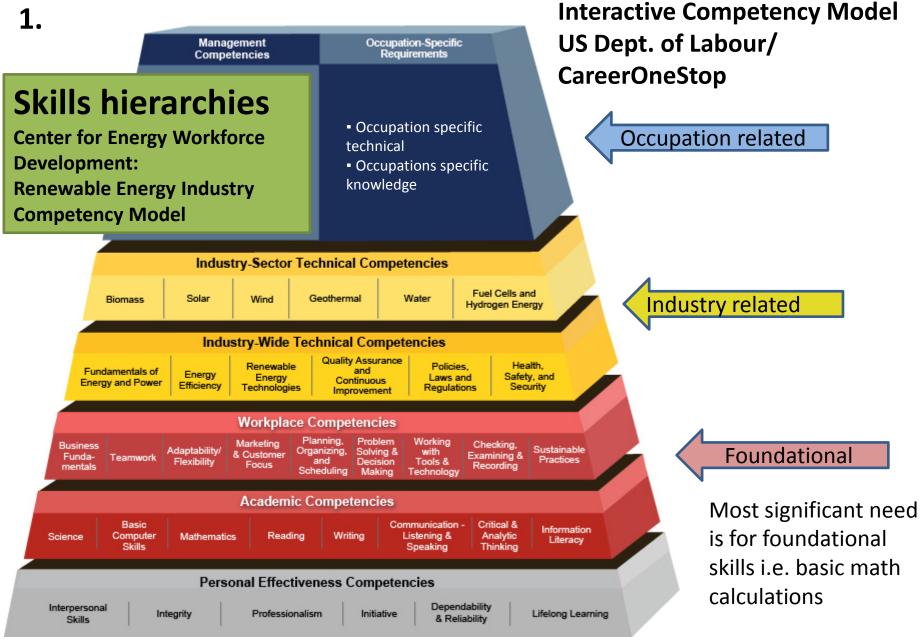
Why is it so difficult to "read" or translate outcomes across post secondary?

What are the merits and challenges of using outcomes in credit transfer processes?



What are other jurisdictions doing?

- a) Adapting to existing systems and curriculum conventions
- b) Developing meta-frameworks (thinking 'big picture' across disciplines, sectors, program clusters)
- c) Refining or re-thinking the way outcomes-based curriculum is, or standards are, expressed and/or assessed



http://www.careeronestop.org/CompetencyModel/pyramid.aspx?RE=Y

2. AHELO - Engineering (Tuning)

Engineering processes (engineering competence)

Specialised skills – core depth

Analysis

Design

Practice

Basic/engineering sciences

Branch-specific (core-breadth)

General (non core – breadth)

Generic skills

Engineering (core depth or breadth)

Nonengineering

- An evaluation of common generic (general academic) skills and discipline-specific skills across multiple jurisdictions
- Standard methodology for identifying common elements
- Focus on high level convergence and common outcomes

3. Subject Benchmark Statements Health Studies, Quality Assurance Agency, UK, 2008

1. Nature & scope of health studies

- The human experience
- Factors affecting
- Discourses on.. etc.,

2. Informed by academic disciplines:

e.g. social sciences, sociology, social policy, ethics, law, physiology, geography

3. Subject knowledge & understanding Benchmark standards – threshold & typica e.g. contemporary issues, social policy, role of research in health studies levels of performance 4. Subject specific skills e.g. analyze health & health issues; compare health contexts, articulate central arguments 5. Transferable skills e.g. communication, interpersonal, negotiation, presentation of ideas & arguments

Underpinning teaching, learning & assessment strategies for health studies programs



If we're thinking about

"Using Learning Outcomes in Establishing College to University Credit Transfer"

What might we be considering?



- Next steps...
- Interested? Stay in touch



Contact information

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