

The Twin Challenges: Independent lifelong learning system through credit-hour accumulation and its quality assurance

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Panel discussion: Fostering quality of flexible learning pathways

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# Purpose of this presentation

- 1. Introducing the national system to promote lifelong learning by awarding bachelor's degrees based on credit-hour accumulation.
- 2. Sharing what happens when a nontraditional degree awarding organization and an accreditation body reside in the same house.
- 3. Doing a reality check on the quality assurance mode of the nontraditional degree awarding system with the session participants.

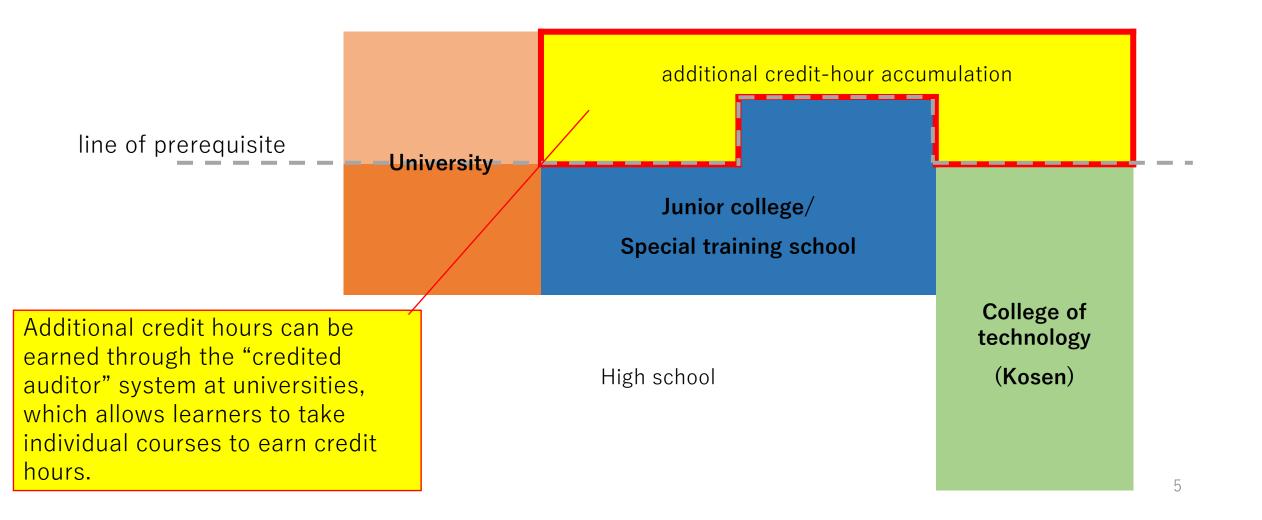
# Degree awarding to independent learners

- In 1991, NIAD-QE was established as NIAD (National Institution for Academic Degrees) to enable learners who are not college students to accumulate credit hours to get bachelor's degrees.
- It has been discussed since the 1970s to calm overheated college entrance exams and motivate lifelong learning through credit hour accumulation.
- Now, in Japan, colleges/universities and NIAD-QE can confer degrees under the School Education Law.
- Degrees are awarded under the name of the president of NIAD-QE.

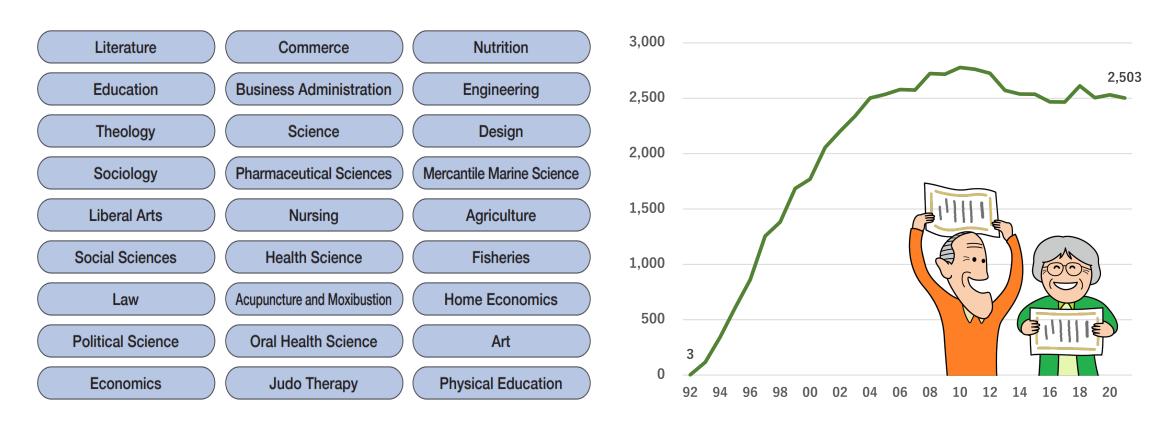
# Who applies, who assesses?

- People who at least completed a short-cycle HE (*e.g.,* junior college) in Japanese and any other HE system and earned additional credit hours in the Japanese HE system to satisfy the requirements set by NIAD-QE can apply. Assessments are done based on the evaluation of learning outcomes: credit hours, thesis, and individual examination.
- Some 350 university professors throughout the state have been appointed to serve as committee/subcommittee members who assess applicants' learning outcomes.
- It provides a large virtual university system.

# Prerequisite and credit-hour accumulation



# Major fields and annual recipients

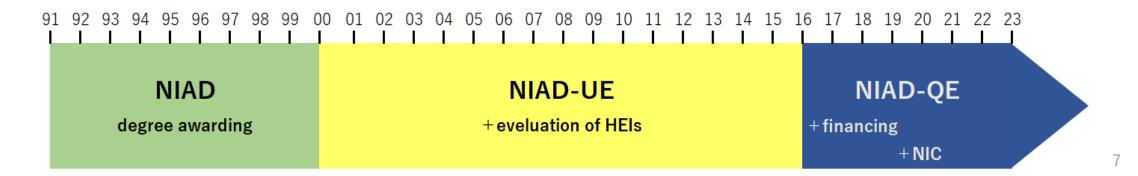


27 major fields/60 concentrations.

3 recipients in 1992 2,503 recipients in 2021

# Late-coming twin: evaluation of HEIs

- In 2004, it became mandatory for all universities to undergo cyclic evaluation by an evaluator certified by MEXT (the Ministry of Education).
- It was tough to establish a new governmental organization in a time of fiscal austerity.
- Before that, NIAD was reorganized to NIAD-UE to be appointed as a certified evaluator of HEIs.



### Certified Evaluators

- Institutional Accreditors of 4-year institutions
  - JUAA: Japan University Accreditation Association
- NIAD-QE: National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education
  - JIHEE: Japan Institute for Higher Education Evaluation
  - JACA: Japan Association for College Accreditation
  - JAQUE: Japan Association for Quality of University Evaluation
- 9 other accreditors solely for program accreditation

## Adverse functions in a crowded household

#### Degree awarding:

Trusting credit hours from universities.

Relying on professors from universities.

#### **HEI** accreditation:

Asking about the quality of credit hours and academic staff's activities.

Financing

NIC

# Challenge #1: rationalization of QA

- In 2004, it became mandatory for all universities to undergo cyclic evaluation.
- As an evaluator, NIAD-QE evaluates HEIs.
- As a degree-granting institution, NIAD-QE hasn't been evaluated in this scheme.

Source of credit hours are accredited.



Assessors are professors from accredited HEIs.



So, NIAD-QE has been technically accredited.

Is this threestage argument valid?

Otherwise, who should we go to for QA?

# Challenge #2: publicity activities

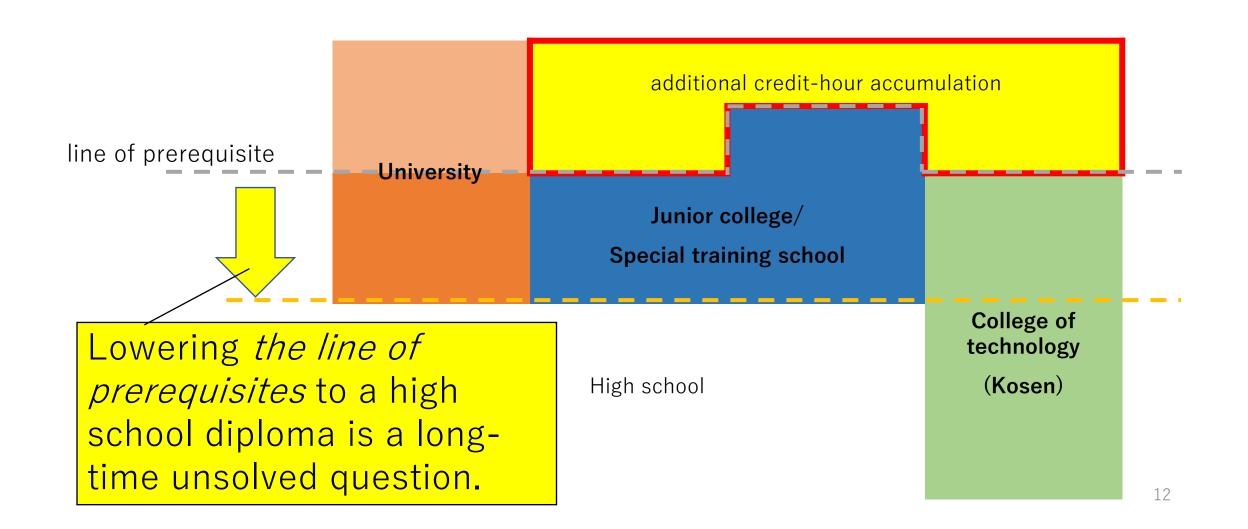
 When a degree recipient tried to apply for a graduate school…

# "... usually, accreditation bodies do not confer degrees."

An admission officer at a prestigious US university

An authentic but unusual system should promote its publicity.

# For further promotion of lifelong learning



Your inputs are most welcome!

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