Non-Degree Credentials: A Conceptual Model for Quality

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The Rise of Non-Degree Credentials

- Rapidly changing labor market
- Increased need for lifelong learning, just in time training
- Proliferation of different types of NDCs
## Types and Definitions of Non-Degree Credentials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub baccalaureate credit certificates</strong></td>
<td>Credential awarded by an educational institution for completion of a subbaccalaureate credit educational program, usually less than one year in length (short-term and long-term credit)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Non-credit certificates</strong></td>
<td>Credential awarded by an institution (educational or workplace) for completion of a noncredit educational program</td>
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<td><strong>Apprenticeship</strong></td>
<td>Credential awarded after completion of structured educational and workplace program based on industry and occupational standards.</td>
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<td><strong>Industry certification</strong></td>
<td>Credential awarded by an industry body or governmental agency for demonstration of skills typically via examination based on industry or occupational standards.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Occupational or professional licensure</strong></td>
<td>Credential awarded by a governmental agency for demonstration of skills in a specific occupation and sometimes also completion of an educational program; often required to work in an occupation.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Badges, microcredentials</strong></td>
<td>Credential awarded for completion of a short program of study or demonstration of a targeted set of skills; these are newly emerging and are still being developed.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Many Adults Hold NDCs

In 2016, a total of 27 percent of adults reported having a nondegree credential—a postsecondary certificate, a certification, or a license. (NCES 2017)
“The Wild West”

• Understanding quality of NDCs is incredibly difficult.
• There is no single system, set of standards or mechanism to help workers, employers, policymakers, and educational institutions define quality or measure it.
• Understanding which NDCs are quality varies by:
  – Geography
  – Industry
  – Consumer
Importance of Understanding Quality

• Spending State, Local and Federal training dollars wisely
• Helping clients to choose a credential of value for labor market/education
• Helping employers understand credentials in hiring
• Meeting post-secondary achievement goals
• Helping people adjust and prepare for the future of work
Local boards work with education providers to create training programs and NDCs
Local boards help employers understand NDCs
Local boards help clients choose NDCs
Local boards make decisions on funding NDCs
Local boards collect and use data on NDCs
Systems for Assessing Quality

- Eligible Training Provider List
- Consumer report cards
- Credential Registry
- Data can be a challenge
  - Local
  - State level
- Labor market data is favored for quality assessment
Conceptual Model of NDC Quality

Key aspects to understanding quality:

• Design

• Translation

• Meaning

• Use

• Outcomes
Conceptual Model of NDC Quality: Design

• Competency relevance
• Competency updates
• Instructional relevance
• Assessment
• Portability
• Modularity
• Transparency
• Affordability
• Accessibility
• Selectivity
Conceptual Model of NDC Quality: Translation

- Transparency
- Portability
- Trust in (reputation of) credential granting body
- Endorsement by industry or field
- Third-party validations
- State regulation
- Politics/informal relationships
Conceptual Model of NDC Quality: Meaning

INDIVIDUAL COMPETENCIES
- Skills and abilities of credential holder

PERCEPTIONS OF CREDENTIAL
- Awareness and knowledge of credential
Conceptual Model of NDC Quality: Use

ORGANIZATIONAL POLICIES AND PRACTICES

- Hiring practices and polices
- Recognition of learning
Conceptual Model of NDC Quality: Outcomes

INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION OUTCOMES
• Stacking of additional credentials
• Earning academic degree(s)

INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIC OUTCOMES
• Employment
• Wage gains
• Promotion

INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL OUTCOMES
• Improved health and well-being
• Greater civic involvement
• Intergenerational benefits
Conceptual Model of NDC Quality: Outcomes (continued)

EMPLOYER OUTCOMES
- Employee pipeline
- Better retention
- Higher skills
- Increase diversity

SOCIETAL OUTCOMES
- Public safety
- Efficiency
- Equity
- Civic engagement
Questions…
Comments…
Suggestions…
Discussion Questions

- How does your state/local area assess quality of non-degree credentials?
- What data is available to you to help with this process?
- Are you interested in improving these processes? If so, how?
For More Information, Contact Us.

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