

Hong Kong Qualifications Framework

Qualifications Framework & Cross-Border Education

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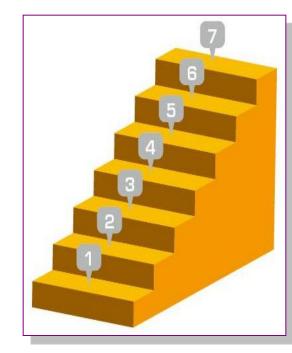




- A major initiative by HK Government to support life-long learning and to enhance the quality and competitiveness of the workforce.
- Qualifications Framework Secretariat (QFS) an executive body to oversee the development and implementation of QF under the policy steer of the Education Bureau.
- HKQF officially launched on **5 May 2008**

Main Features of HKQF

- HKQF is a unitary framework covering the academic, vocational, continuing education and training sectors.
- Qualifications ordered in a 7-level hierarchy (lowest Level 1 – highest Level 7)



Hierarchy of HKQF



Qualifications in Academic Sector

Doctoral Degree

Master Degree

Bachelor Degree

Associate Degree Diploma of Secondary Education

Secondary Level Certificate Secondary Level Certificate

QF Levels
Level 7
Level 6
Level 5
Level 4
Level 3
Level 2
Level 1

Qualifications in Vocational/Continuing Education Sectors

Qualifications

to be systematically developed, quality assured and ordered under QF

Transparency of Qualifications under QF



–QF levels–QF credits–Award Titles







- HKQF underpinned by a robust quality assurance (QA) mechanism
- Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications (HKCAAVQ)
 - Independent, statutory body for quality assurance;
 - Conduct professional accreditation of providers, training courses, and qualifications, under the QF



- R is web-based, containing information of QFrecognised qualifications, training courses and operators.
- Available to the public free of charge
- Over 7,300 courses
 listed on QR now
 www.hkqr.gov.hk



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How QF supports Life-long Learning



- Qualifications are accredited (quality assured);
- Qualifications are level-rated, with use of credit size and appropriate qualification titles;
- Education and training market better regulated
- Learners training programmes with more transparent learning outcomes



- "Industry-led" approach to enhance quality and skills level of workforce
- Industry Training Advisory Committees (ITACs) for individual industry
- Industries to define what they need and draw up the competency (occupational) standards of various job functions
- competency (occupational) standards closely aligned with manpower training

Industry Training Advisory Committees (ITACs)

- Composition: Representatives from employers, employees, professional bodies and the Government
- * 19 industries, covering about 46% of total labour force (about 1.7 million workers), have set up ITACs
 - Set up by the Education Bureau and served by the Qualifications Framework Secretariat

Industry Participation





Industry Training Advisory Committees (2)

Key roles:

* To draw up the industry's Specification of Competency Standards (SCS);

* To develop the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) mechanism; and

* To promote QF in the industry to the practitioners



How QF supports Skills Enhancement in Industries

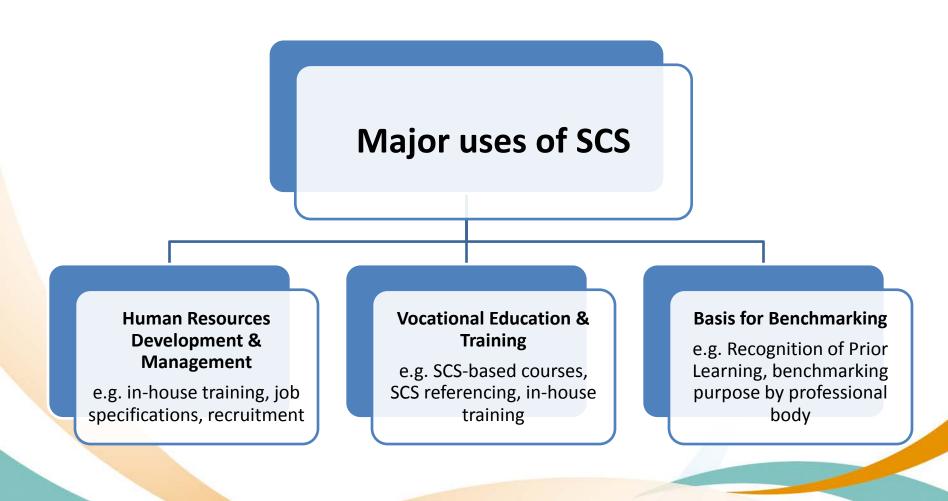
- Competency requirements and standards for individual profession, occupation, job, clearly defined;
- Manpower training and skill enhancement directly relevant to the requirements of the profession, occupation and jobs.
- Effectiveness of manpower training and skill level of workforce enhanced.

Specification of Competency Standards (SCS)

- A set of competency requirements and outcome standards at various QF levels for a specific industry
- The competency requirements and standards are broken down into Units of Competency (UoCs)
- Each UoC is designated a QF level and indicative credit size
- Drawn up based on extensive industry consultation and consensus



Major uses of SCS



Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)



- Objectives provide <u>an alternative route</u> for experienced practitioners without formal qualifications to receive formal recognition of knowledge, skills and experience gained from workplace
- for the purposes of <u>learning articulation</u> (for access to or seek advanced standing in a course) and/or <u>certification of competencies</u> (for job retention, mobility or progression)

Features of RPL



- Industry-led implementation of RPL for a particular industry is contingent on the industry consensus of such a need
- an <u>assessment</u> process that assesses an individual's non-formal and informal learning to determine whether that individual has mastered the required learning
- Standards-based and criterion-referenced RPL clusters are benchmarked against the industry's Specification of Competency Standards

International Collaboration

- Scotland Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework Partnership (SCQFP) for cooperation on QF development
- Mainland China Collaboration with Guangdong Occupational Skill Testing Authority on qualification benchmarking of occupational standards
- New Zealand Cooperation with the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA) on QF development with the signing of an Cooperation Arrangement between New Zealand and Hong Kong

International Collaboration

- Thailand Collaboration with Office of Education Council (OEC) and Thailand Professional Qualification Institute (TPQI) on development of NQF and Professional Qualifications Framework (PQF) respectively
- Other countries in which discussion on possible collaboration are in progress : Ireland; and Australia

Referencing / Alignment with Regional Qualifications Framework

- **Referencing with EQF** dialogue established with European Commission (EC) on referencing HKQF to EQF with a view to:
- enhancing the understanding of global standards, so as to upgrade own standards and improve the effectiveness of manpower training;
- supporting mutual recognition of qualifications of other countries and facilitate mobility of students and education providers among countries

Qualifications Frameworks (QF) and Cross-Border Education (CBE)

- QFs have much to offer to CBE in respect of **student** and **education provider** mobility
- Student mobility:
 - learning programmes with clear & structured learning outcomes, QF level and credit, facilitate mutual recognition between qualifications
 - Credit accumulation & transfer mechanism allows easier measurement of learning achievements between qualifications

Qualifications Frameworks (QF) and Cross-Border Education (CBE) (2)

- Education provider mobility:
 - Accreditation of non-local courses enhances confidence of the public in the quality standards of courses offered by the provider
 - Benchmarking or referencing of levels of qualifications frameworks through participation in Regional Qualifications Framework



Thank You

