



Building a Research Roadmap for Credential Evaluation

Shelby L. Cearley, Karen Krug, and Amanda Shoaf Morrison

#AACRAO2025



Seattle, WA

Today's Presenters

Shelby L. Cearley

- Team Lead
- Adtalem Global Education

Karen Krug

- Senior Research & Knowledge Evaluator
- Educational
 Credential
 Evaluators (ECE),
 Inc.
 ECE
 ECE

Amanda Shoaf Morrison

- Research Evaluator
- Scholaro, Inc.



Today's Objective and Takeaways

- Understand research strategies for international credential evaluation
- 1. Identify primary, secondary, and tertiary sources
- 2. Use age-appropriate resources
- 3. Properly document research results.

The Role of Research in Credential Evaluation



Why Research Is Critical



Ensure fair and accurate evaluation



Maintain institutional credibility and compliance



Streamline processes and reduce review time



How would you interpret these grades?

APPROVED SUBJECT TITLES	GRADE
National Studies	С
Entrepreneurship Skills Development	C
Engineering Mathematics	C
Computer Applications	С
Mine Management	С
Environmental Management And Protection	C
Mine Survey	С
Geology	C
Surface Mining	D
Underground Mining	D
Research Methods	С
Explosives And Blasting	D
Mine Hydrology	С
Mine Valuation And Economics	С
Rock Mechanics And Ground Control	D
Mine Ventilation	С
Mine Machinery	D
Mine Transportation And Winding	C.
Project	С
On The Job Education And Training	С

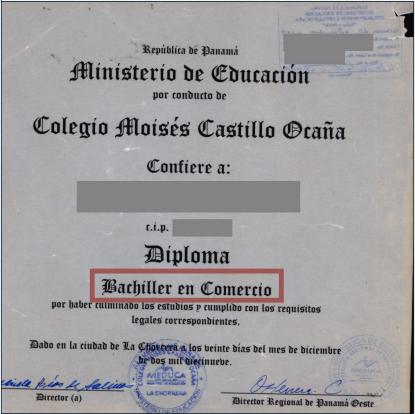
		SUBJECT	GRADING SYSTEM	
49%	and	Below	FAIL	(F)
50%	to	59%	PASS	(P)
60%	to	79%	CREDIT	(C)
80%	to	100%	DISTINCTION	(D)



Do you know if these are equivalent?









A little research now saves time later...

3º Curso (equiv to Grade 12)					
Course Title	MOE Weekly Hour	U.S. High School Units			
Matemática	3.00	0.50			
Física	2.00	0.25			
Química	2.00	0.25			
Biología	2.00	0.25			
Historia	2.00	0.25			
Lengua y Literatura	2.00	0.25			
Inglés	3.00	0.50			
Educación Física	2 00	0.25			

Who benefits?

Credential evaluators

Admissions teams

Students

Employers



Challenges in Credential Evaluation

Zaire

JSSR

Degrees from defunct countries/institutions

Upper Volta Swaziland

Verification of document authenticity

Variability in education systems over time

Yugoslavia

əveiki 안녕 Здравел paluton CIAO Bok Salut Aho,



HELLO Mirë dita שלום नमस्ते HELLO N Kia ora CIAO Hallo مُرْحِبًا HEI Kia ora C こんにちは Здравствуйте こんにき 'à Terve Sveiki 안녕 Здравей Olà Ter Saluton CIAO Bok Salut Ahoi



Transnational credentials

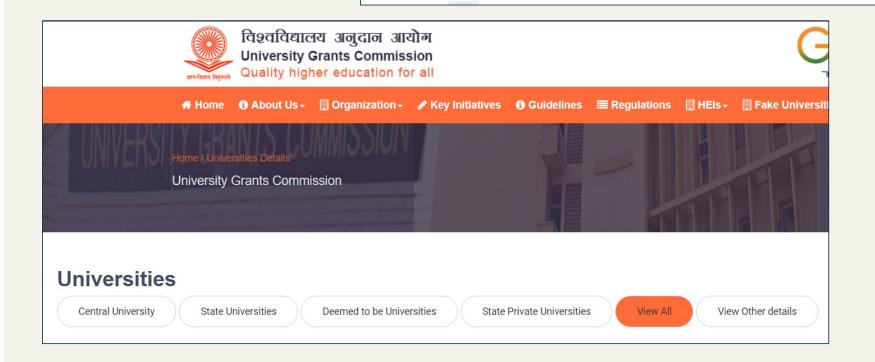
Images adapted from those designed by Freepik http://www.freepik.com/

Using Reliable Resources



Which of these sources is more reliable?







Primary Sources



Government bodies

Accreditation bodies

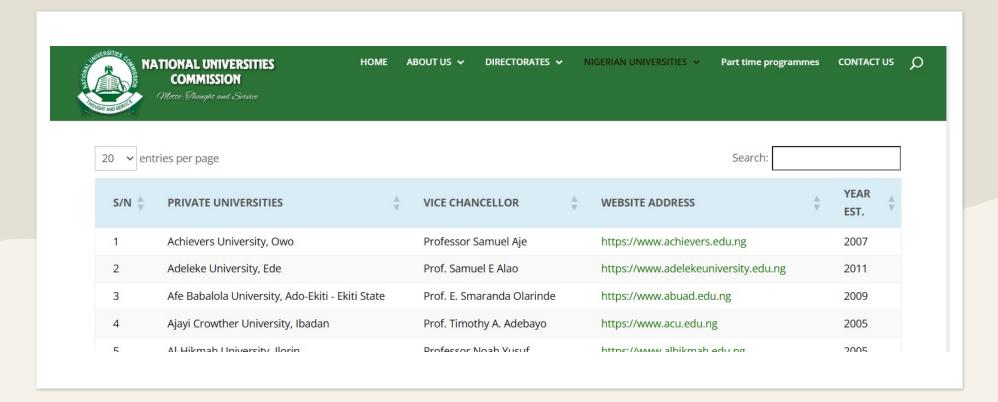
Issuing institution

Legislation

- Drawbacks of primary sources:
 - Not all information in one place
 - Official stated policy may not match actual practice
- Primary source for one type of information may not be primary source for another type of information!
 - Example: Institution website can be primary source for their own educational programs, but not for their recognition status.

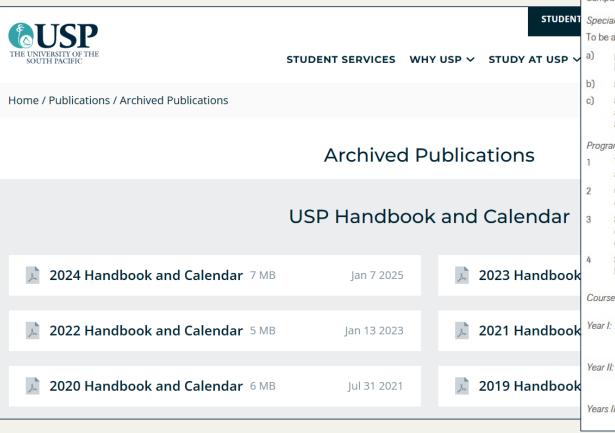
Primary Source Example (1)







Primary Source Example (2)



BACHELOR OF LAWS

The Bachelor of Laws (LLB) degree is offered as a face-to-face four-year programme at Emalus Campus, but is also offered online in distance and flexible learning mode.

Special Admission Requirements:

To be admitted to a Bachelor of Laws a person shall have:

- passed a Senate-recognised Form 7 or equivalent examination with 60% (or equivalent) in
- met the mature student admission criteria; or
- a bachelor's degree from USP, or a bachelor's degree or equivalent qualification involving at least three years' full-time study from another recognised tertiary institution. (Students admitted under this clause are known as Graduate Entrants.)

Programme Requirements:

- The Bachelor of Laws consists of 32 courses, of which 8 are at 100-level, 8 are at 200-level and 16 are at 300-level, as listed below.
- Graduate entrants to the Bachelor of Laws are required to complete successfully 16 compulsory LW courses listed below, plus UU204 and eight elective LW courses.
- Students must successfully complete and attain a GPA of at least 2.0 in all 100-level LW courses plus UU100 and UU114 before being able to progress to any 200-level LW
- Students must successfully complete all 200-level LW courses plus UU200 and UU204 before being able to progress to any 300-level LW courses.

Courses:

Year I:	UU100, UU114, LW110, LW111, LW112, LW113; plus two 100-level non-Law courses
Year II:	UU200, UU204, LW201, LW202, LW203, LW204, LW205, LW206

Years III and IV: LW300, LW301, LW304, LW306, LW308, LW309; plus ten other 300-level LW courses

Secondary & Tertiary Sources

Secondary:

- Professional organizations
- Archived reports

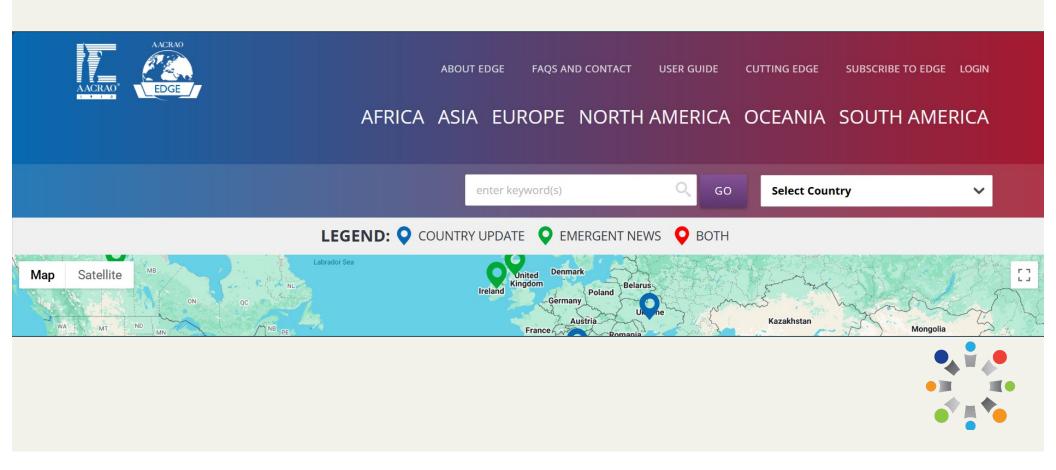
Tertiary:

- Aggregated research
- Wikipedia

- Drawbacks of secondary/tertiary sources:
 - o Only as good as sources they're based on
 - May not be up to date
- When working with secondary/tertiary sources, always check their sources!
 - o If possible, follow their sources to the original source to confirm their information.
 - o Be cautious of resources to which anyone can contribute (Wikipedia, 4icu.org, etc.)

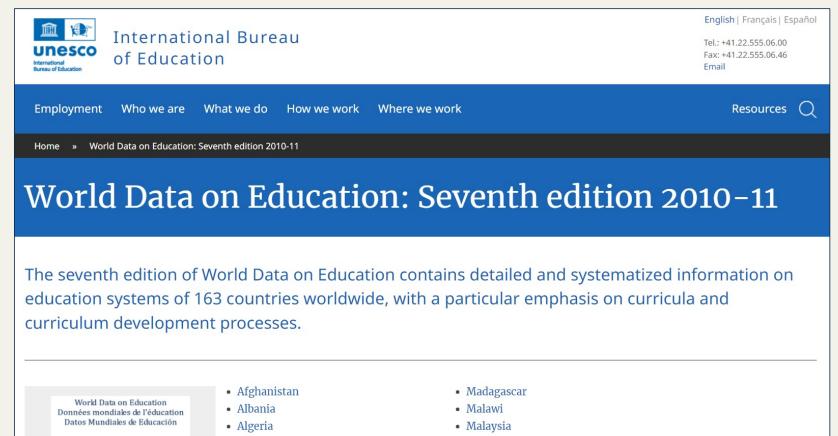


Secondary/Tertiary Source Example (1)



Secondary/Tertiary Source Example (2)





Secondary/Tertiary Source Example (3)











IAU WHED

The world of higher education at your fingertips

The unique database providing **authoritative information** on higher education systems, credentials and institutions worldwide



Choose a country and/or enter a keywo	
	rd
All countries	
Enter HEI or field of study keyword(s)	
Enter IAU Global WHED ID	

HEI Advanced search

Resources by Age



Pre-Internet (Before 1996)









BOOKS



LEGISLATION



INTERNET SEARCH ENGINE



UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES – ARCHIVED CATALOGS



TRANSCRIPT

Country Profiles Example (1)

Search education resources

Higher Education in the Philippines. Bulletin, 1961, No. 29. OE-14065. [Foreword - Chapter V]

Office of Education, US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Because of close relations between the Philippines and the United States in the earlier years of this century, developments in the Philippines since that country achieved its independence in 1946 are of particular interest to Americans. An important aspect of the island nation's efforts in its first 15 years of complete self-government is the expansion of its educational system. At the higher educational level, the broadening of opportunities since World War II has been marked by a striking increase in the number of colleges and universities, the majority of which are under private auspices. The rapid growth and resulting complexity of the higher educational sector has rendered obsolete most of the earlier reference material available in the United States concerning Philippine institutions of higher learning. With educational intercommunication between the two nations expanding rapidly in volume and importance, the publication of a study of the current state of higher education in the Philippines seems particularly timely. It is hoped that the present bulletin, which supersedes "Public Education in the Philippine Islands" published by the Office of Education in 1935, will be of particular value to students of comparative education and to American university officials dealing with educational exchanges between the United States and the Philippines. This bulletin is the first part of a two-part volume. It contains the following sections: (1) Foreword: (2) Acknowledgments: (3) Chapter I: Introduction; (4) Chapter II: The Islands and the People: (5) Chapter III: The Development of an Educational System; (6) Chapter IV: Higher Education: The Public Institutions; and (7) Chapter V: Higher Education: The Private Institutions, Individual sections contain footnotes, (Contains 7 charts and 23 tables.) [Due to its size, this volume has been processed as two separate parts. The first part includes the foreword through Chapter V. The second part includes Chapter VI through the appendices. The cover page and table of contents are repeated in the second part. For the other part, see "Higher Education in the Philippines, Bulletin, 1961, No. 29, OE-14065, [Chapter VI - Appendices]" (ED544129). Best copy available has been provided.]

Descriptors: Higher Education, Vocational Education, Foreign Countries, War, Public Education, Comparative Education, Educational History, World History, Economic Factors, Social Influences, Females, Religion, Language Usage, Literacy, Demography, Public Health, Political Issues. Elementary Schools, Womens Education, Private Schools, Educational Legislation, Land Settlement, Economic Development, Kindergarten, Secondary Schools, Public Colleges, Educational Administration, Educational Finance, Teacher Education Programs, Agricultural Education Schools of Education, Business Education, Technical Education, Industry, Private Colleges, Supervision, Government Role, Governance Academic Degrees, Liberal Arts, Engineering Education, Law Related Education, Medical Education, Home Economics, Music Education, Art Education, Fine Arts, Architecture, Science Education, Enrollment Trends, Graduation, Religious Education, Churches, Catholics, Protestants Muslims, Theological Education

Office of Education, US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Publication Type: Historical Materials: Reports - Evaluative

Education Level: Elementary Secondary Education: Higher Education

Audience: N/A

Authoring Institution: US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education (ED



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Record Type: Non-Journal

Publication Date: 1961

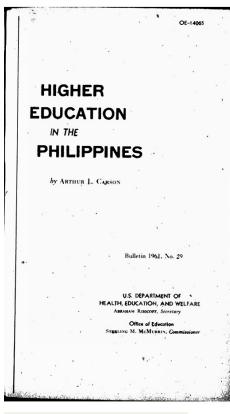
f 📴

Pages: 151

Abstractor: FRIC ISBN: N/A

ISSN: N/A

FISSN: N/A





a specific occupation but do not confer a degree. One example is the nautical school; the normal schools before 1951 were also in this category. Or the courses may be advanced technical training in such lines of specialization as farm mechanics or practical electricity. A third type is illustrated by the degree curriculums for industrial teachers offered in national schools of arts and trades. Although the scene is a changing one and composed of diverse elements it contains a number of important enterprises.

The Nautical School

The Philippine Nautical School, founded in 1820 during the Spanish regime, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest institution under the Bureau of Public Schools. It is located in Pasay near Manila Bay. In 1958 the enrollment numbered 54. The school program begins with 2 years of instruction in navigation, applied mathematics, and seamanship and nautical knowledge. Each student must serve for another 2 years as an apprentice, usually on interisland ships, before graduation. The primary purpose of the nautical school is to prepare qualified deck officers for the Philippine merchant marine, although graduates may also seek service in the Philippine Navy.34

Normal Schools

The 8 regional normal schools, which enrolled 3,321 students in 1958-59, are listed below:

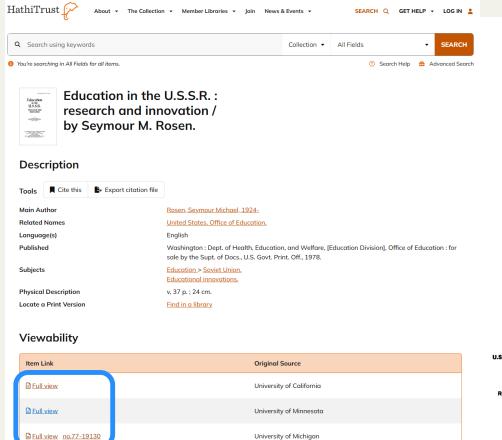
- 1. Albay Normal School, Legaspi, Albay.
- Bukidnon Normal School, Malaybalay, Bukidnon,
- Cebu Normal School, Cebu City.
- 4. Ilocos Norte Normal School, Laoag, Ilocos Norte.
- 5. Iloilo Normal School, Iloilo City.
- 6. Leyte Normal School, Tacloban, Leyte.
- 7. Pangasinan Normal School, Bayambang, Pangasinan.
- 8. Zamboanga Normal School, Zamboanga City.

Further discussion of these schools, together with the Philippine Normal College, will be found in the later section on "Teacher Education."

34 Republic of the Philippines, Department of Education, Philippine Public Schools. Annual Report of the Director of Public Schools for the School Year 1954-1955. Manila: the Bures



Country Profiles Example (2)



Education in the U.S.S.R.

HEW Publication No. (OE) 77-19130

JAN 10'79

COVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Research and Innovation

by

Seymour M. Rosen Specialist in Comparative Education for the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe Office of Education

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Secretary Mary F. Berry, Assistant Secretary for Education

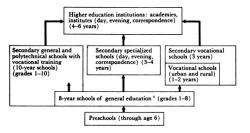
Office of Education
Ernest L. Boyer, Commissioner

bert Leestma, Associate Commissioner for Institutional
Development and International Education

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Original from UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Structure of the Soviet Educational System: 1977



Primary-Secondary Education

Compulsory education begins in the first grade at age 7. Primary education extends from grades 1 to 3, and "incomplete secondary" education from grades 4 to 8. Since 1959 a student progressing through "incomplete secondary" education has been a graduate of an 8-year school (grades 1–8). (Before 1959, he or she was a graduate of a 7-year school.) The upper or "complete secondary" grades are generally 9 and 10; thus a student who has progressed through "complete secondary" education is a graduate of a 10-year school (grades 1–10).

The term "secondary general and polytechnical schools with labor training" refers to the regular 10-year elementary-secondary schools of general education attended by most students. "Polytechnical education," involving knowledge of the world of work, is built into the general education school curriculum from the earliest grades; it includes study of the relationship of the physical sciences to their practical application in industry and also some elementary practical training in specific fields.

Specific vocational training, as distinct from polytechnical education, is given after a student leaves the 8-year school either in 1- to 2-year vocational schools, in the new 3-year secondary vocational schools, or in the 3- to 4-year secondary specialized schools. Examples of the latter are the (lower) medical schools, which produce "feldshers," or doctor's assistants, and the technicums, which train engineering support personnel. These 3- to 4-year secondary specialized schools also include general education in their curriculum and provide access to higher education, though to a more limited extent in practice than do the 10-year schools of general education. General secondary schools grant a maturity certificate (atterducation. General secondary schools grant a maturity certificate (atterducation. General secondary schools grant a maturity certificate (atterducation.



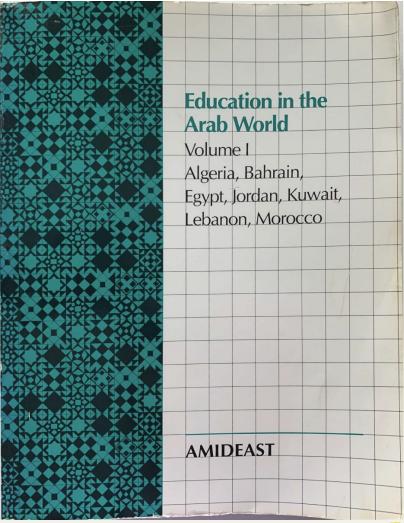




Book Example

INSTITUTES OF HIGHER EDUCATION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MINISTRY OF UNIVERSITIES, 1988–89

Institute	1988–89 Enrollment	Diploma Awarded	Duration	Representative Specializations
ENS, ¹¹ Jijel	502	licence d'enseignement ¹²	4 years	math, physics, chemistry
ENS, Kouba	1,893	licence d'enseignement licence	4 years 4 years	· math, physics/chemistry, music · natural sciences
ENS, Mostaganem	1,721	licence d'enseignement licence	4 years 4 years	· math, physics/chemistry, physical education · natural sciences
ENS, Oum El Bouaghi	1,237	licence d'enseignement licence	4 years 4 years	- math, physics/chemistry - natural sciences
ENS, Ouargla	232	licence d'enseignement	4 years	math, physics/chemistry
ENS, Saida	532 ¹³	licence d'enseignement	4 years	math, physics/chemistry





 $^{^{11}{\}it Ecole}$ Normale Supérieure, or Higher Teacher-Training School

¹² The ENSs appear to be offering the DEUA in addition to the licence and the licence d'enseignement, but AMIDEAST was unable to verify this information.

¹³ Enrollment is combined with INES, Saida.

Building your Resource Library (Books and Articles)

- AACRAO EDGE country profiles and archived country publications
- NAFSA Guide to Education Systems Around the World
- NUFFIC Education Systems
- IQAS International Education Guides
- ECE Connection
- Leverage your institutional library and Interlibrary Loan (ILL)
- TAICEP Resources at Your Desk
 - Spreadsheet with thousands of resources by type



Legislation Example

The Universities (Establishment of Universities) (Standardization, Accreditation and Supervision), Rules 1989





THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

LAWS OF KENYA

UNIVERSITIES ACT

THE UNIVERSITIES (ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITIES) (STANDARDIZATION, ACCREDITATION AND SUPERVISION), RULES 1989

LEGAL NOTICE 56 OF 1989

Commenced on 3 March 1989

Part I - PRELIMINARY

1. Citation

 $These \ Rules \ may \ be \ cited \ as \ the \ Universities \ (Establishment \ of \ Universities) \ (Standardization, Accreditation \ and \ Supervision) \ Rules, 1989.$

2. Interpretation

In this Rules, unless the context requires otherwise —

"accreditation" means public acceptance and confirmation evidenced by grant of charter under section 12 not the Act that a university meets and continues to meet the standards of academic excellence set by the Commission;

"certificates and diplomas" means post-graduate certificates and diplomas;

"Commission" means the Commission for Higher Education established under section 3 of the Act;

"operating a university" includes conducting courses or programmes of study by any method of delivery, whether residential or distance, electronic or print, satellite or similar form of transmission;

"private university" means a <u>university</u> established with funds other than public funds;

"public university" means a university maintained or assisted out of public funds

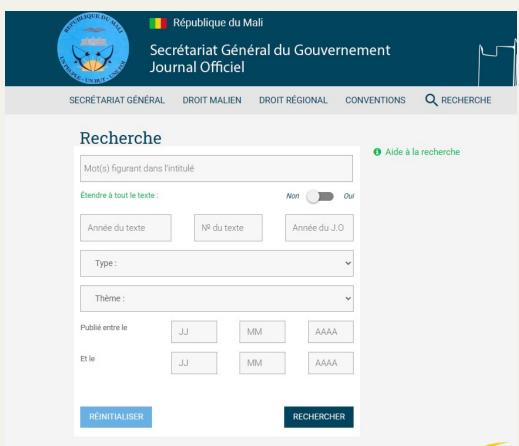
17. Effect of accreditation

- (1) In addition to the status conferred by reason of publication under section 14 of the Act, the certificates, diplomas and degrees conferred in respect of programmes of instruction offered in or by a <u>university</u> to which <u>accreditation</u> has been granted under these Rules and the Act shall be recognized as of comparable and equivalent merit to similar certificates, diplomas, and degrees awarded in respect of programmes offered in and by public universities in Kenya.
- (2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall extend and apply to all certificates, diplomas and degrees conferred by any university before the grant of accreditation as aforesaid provided that authority to operate under any of the provisions of these Rules had at no time been revoked or suspended before such grant.
- (3) The <u>Commission</u> shall, in respect of all certificates, diplomas and degrees not covered by the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) establish a committee to advise on whether or not the same should be recognized in terms of those sections.
- 4) Where after a full deliberation on the merits of each case transmitted to it under subparagraph (3), the <u>Commission</u> is satisfied that the certificates, diplomas or degrees in issue ought to be recognized, it shall publish a notice to that effect in the Gazette and such notice shall be irrevocable.



Finding Legislation

- Legislation is frequently cited on websites and credentials
- Use keyword searches in an internet search engine to locate some
- Be aware that many country-specific legislation repositories exist
 - Many are NOT indexed for search engines, so if you cannot find results from a general search, try and find their repository







On this page: Calendars | Newspapers | Yearbooks | Class & Prize lists and Register of

Graduates | Reports | Newsletters and bulletins | Journals and grey literature | Magazines | Other publications

Calendars

Digitized photographs

YouTube channel

Archives home

Exhibits

• University of Toronto, 1860-1972 [includes all academic divisions]

Archived versions of more recent online-only calendars can be seen here.

By academic division (not included above)

- School of Practical Science, 1879-1880 | 1885-1905 / Applied Science and Engineering, 1905-1930 | 1970-1980
- Faculty of Arts and Science / Faculty of Arts, 1904-1917 | 1921-1928 | 1972-2013
- Dentistry, 1986-1987
- OISE / Ontario College of Education / Faculty of Education, 1908-1917 | 1920-1951 1972-1979
- Information / Library and Information Science / Library Science, 1986-1987
- Management Studies, 1986-1987
- Music, 1986-1987

CALENDAR

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

FOR THE YEAR

1892-3.



ROWSELL & HUTCHISON, PRINTERS.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

II.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PASS COURSE.

Latin; English; either Greek, or French and German; any two of the three departments—Political Science, Philosophy, Mathematics and Physics.

Binacal Greek. May be embidisted for the prescribed classical Greek.

Binacal Lateralyters of Curron Hisrory.

Arthouries for the Modern to the Political Science subject.

An undergraduate who takes Philicopply may substitute Apologeties for Eblice.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Candidates who were rejected must pay a fee of ten dollars before

offering themselves for the supplemental examination.

A student who has been premise the pass course, but who has also succeeded in taking homes in some department in any year of his course, may apply to the Senate to be premitted to take such honor course, as if he had originally entered thereon; and such application may be greated, the Senate having due regard to the subjects on which he has already been examined.

In this course there are eight honor departments, viz.: I. Classics; II. Moleen Languages; III. Oriental Languages; IV. Political Science; V. Political Science; V. Politicophy; VI. Mathematics and Physics; VII. Chemistry and Mineralogy; VIII. Natural Sciences.

Candidates pursuing department II will be allowed at and after the examinations of 1893 to take either Teutonic or Romance

the examinations of 1893 to take either Teutonic or Romanos languages in their Fourth year.

Camidiates purming department VI are allowed to take either Mathematics or Physics in their Fourth year.

Camidiates purming department VIII are allowed to take either Division I on Division I in their Fourth year.

An undergraduate is entitled to admission to the degree of Renderfor Africk, if in each year of this course he passes the examination of the Company of the Compan

CALENDAR FOR 1892-93.

HONOR DEPARTMENT.	ADDITIONAL PASS EXAMINATIONS.	YEAR OF COURSE E WHICH TO BE TAKEN
I. Classics	Pass English of the First Year Pass Mathematics of the First Year Pass History of the First See Age Pass French or German or Hebrew of the First or Second Yease The History of Azeient Philosophy of the First of Year, Hono Paperament of Philosophy, (Only pass standing re- quired).	1st Year. 1st Year. 1st and 2nd Years. 1st and 2nd Years. 2nd Year. 3rd Year.
II. Modern Languages,	Pass Mathematics of the First Year. Pass Chemistry, or Biology, or Geology of the First Year Pass Latin of the First and Second Pass Philosophy of the Second Year. Pass History of the Second and Third Years.	1st Year. 1st Year. 1st and 2nd Years. 2nd Year. 2nd and 3rd Years
III. Oriental Languages	Pass Latin and Greek of the First Year, Pass Rugtish of the First Year. Pass Rictory of the First Year. Pass Rictory of the First Year. Pass Mathmetics of the First Year. Pass Pass French or German of the Secont Year (German recommended) Year (German recommended) Year (German recommended) Year (Fass Philosophy) of the Second Year. Pass Pass Philosophy of the Second Year. Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass	Ist Year. Ist Year. Ist Year. Ist Year. 2nd Year. 2nd Year. 2nd Year.

CALENDAR FOR 1892-93.

Arosomio... Scance or Printosphy.

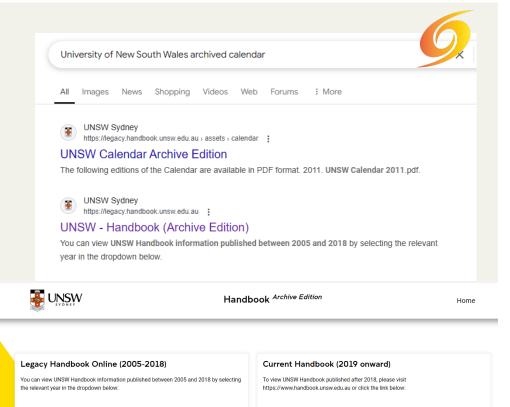
Undergashates who excreie these options must present certificates of having attended lectures, and passed examination in the subjects so ablected at an affiliated or fole-rating College or University of the College of the Coll

ass Latin, or Greek, or French, or Ger-man of the Third and Fourth Years. 3rd and 4th Years,

https://utarms.librarv.utoronto.ca/archives/online/digitized-publications

Locating Archived Catalogs

- Keyword search using Institution
 Name + Catalog / Bulletin / Calendar
 / Handbook
- Currently most frequently available in US- and UK-patterned systems



UNSW Calendars (1950-2011)

Up until 2011, UNSW produced a companion volume to the Handbook every year. The

UNSW Calendar contains useful University information, including the University of New South Wales Act, the University of New South Wales By-law and University of New South

View Current Handbook

View UNSW Calendar (1950-2011)

Select Year

View Printed Publication (1957-2006)

UNSW has discontinued the production of hard-copy handbooks since 2007. Follow the link

Printed Publication (1957-2006)

below to view the printed handbook in PDF format.

https://www.google.com/search?q=University+of+New+South+Wales+archived+calendarhttps://legacy.handbook.unsw.edu.au/assets/home.html

Transcript Example

D.U.P. 293—4-82—10,000	UNIVI	ERSITY OF	DELHI		1		
	STA	TEMENT OF MA	ARKS C	ertificate No.	12		
Name of the Candidate B.Com. (Honours) Part I/II/III (I/I/I		Examination and Examin			Roll No (Annual Supplementary)		
PART I	PAR	тп	PAR	г ш	Remarks		
I II III IV Total/ 50 50 50 50 80 Result 200	V VI VII 100 50 50	VIII IX Rosult 300	X XI XII 100 100	XIII Total/ Result 400			
29 24 33 21 107 pm		- 180			Grand Totol:		
	SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS Internal Assessment						
M.I.L. or Subject in lieu		- Services	-Ruding State of Man	W I			
Subject Marks 100 Result	Subject Marks	Result	English 100	Result			
HHB 56 Paned	Math 51	Paned					
Note: For Titles of papers see		Pr	epared by Chec	ked by	Dy. Controller of Exams, Section officer P.T.O.		

B.Com. (Hons.) Examination

Part I

I—Business Organisation II-Financial Accounting I III—Business Mathematics IV—Business Laws

Part II

V-Economics

VI—Business Statistics

VII-Principles of Management

VIII—Financial Accounting-II (Company Accounts)

IX—Company Law

Part III

X-Indian Economy Resources, Trade and Development

XI -Money Income and Financial Institutions

XII-Cost Accounting

XIII—Auditing and Income Tax



Post-Internet (Since 1996)

All Pre-Internet sources plus...





AACRAO EDGE



NATIONAL QUALIFICATION FRAMEWORKS (NQF)



INSTITUTIONAL WEBSITES



INTERNET ARCHIVE - WAYBACK MACHINE



WIKIPEDIA (USE REFERENCES FOR LINKS)



DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT

NQF Example

Main stages of education/employment Qualifications can be taken at any age in order to continue or return to education Transework for higher education qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland www.qaa.ac.uk		Regulated Qualifications Framework for England and Northern Ireland www.ofqual gov.uk www.ccea.org.uk	Credit and Qualifications Framework for Wales www.cqfw.net	National Framework of Qualifications for Ireland www.qqi.le	Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework www.scqf.org.uk	
or training	LEVEL	LEVEL	LEVEL	LEVEL	LEVEL	
Professional or postgraduate education,	8 Doctoral Degrees	8 Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 8	B Doctoral Degrees, Industry Qualifications, for example, Chartered Accountant	10 Doctoral Degrees, Higher Doctorates	Doctoral Degrees, Professional Apprenticeships, Professional Development Awards (PDA), Award	
research or employment	Master's Degrees, Integrated Master's Degrees, Postgraduate 7 Diplomas, Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE), Postgraduate Certificates	7 Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 7	Master's Degrees, Vocational Qualifications, Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE), Apprenticeships	Master's Degrees, Postgraduate Diplomas	Master's Degrees, Integrated Master's Degrees, Professional Apprenticeships, SVQ, PDA, Postgraduate Diplomas, Postgraduate Certificates, Award	
Higher education Advanced Skills Training	Bachelor's Degrees with Honours, Bachelor's Degrees, Frofessional Graduate Certificate in Education (PGCE), Graduate Diplomas, Graduate Certificates	6 Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 6	Honours Degrees, Vocational Qualifications, Professional Certificates in Education, Apprenticeships	8 Honours Bachelor Degrees, Higher Diplomas	Bachelor's Degrees with Honours, Professional Apprenticeships, SVC PDA, Graduate Diplomas, Graduat Certificates, Award	
Entry to professional graduate employment	Foundation Degrees, Diplomas of Higher Education	Technical/Vocational Qualifications	Foundation Degrees, Vocational	7 Ordinary Bachelor Degrees	Bachelor's/Ordinary Degrees, Techr 9 Apprenticeships, PDA, SVQ, Gradua Diploma, Graduate Certificates, Awa Higher National Diplomas (HND),	
Specialised education and training	(DipHE), Higher National Diplomas (HND)	5 Level 5, Higher National Diplomas (HND)	5 Qualifications, Fligher National Diplomas (HND), Apprenticeships		Diplomas of Higher Education (DipHE), Technical Apprenticeship PDA, SVQ, Award	
Oualified/Skilled worker	Higher National Certificates (HNC), Certificates of Higher Education (CertHE)	Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 4, Higher National Certificates (HNC)	Higher National Certificates (HNC).Certificates of Higher Education (CertHE), Vocational Qualifications, Apprenticeships	6 Advanced Certificate, Higher Certificate	Higher National Certificates (HNC Modern Apprenticeships, PDA, SV Certificates of Higher Education (CertHE), Scottish Baccalaureate	
Entry to higher education Completion of secondary education	3 Access to HE Diploma* *The Access to HE Diploma is regulated	Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 3, GCE AS and A Levels	Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced, Vocational Qualifications, AS and A Level, Access to HE, Apprenticeships	5 Level 5 Certificate, Leaving Certificate	Advanced Higher, Award Higher, Modern Apprenticeships, SVQ, PDA, National Progression Award (NPA), National Certificate, Award	
Progression to skilled employment Continuation of secondary education	by QAA but is not part of the FHEQ The table gives an indication of how you can compare qualifications across national boundaries. Examples of major	Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level 2 GCSEs at grade A* - C and from 2017 grade 4-9 (England). Functional Skills Level 2 (England). Essential Skills Qualifications (NI)	Welsh Baccalaureate National, Vocational Qualifications, Essential Skills, GCSEs grades A*-C, Apprenticeships	4 Level 4 Certificate, Leaving Certificate	National 5, Modern Apprenticeships, SVQ, NPA, National Certificate, Award	
Secondary education. Initial entry into employment or further education	qualifications at each level are provided. For more detail of the qualifications that are current at the time of publication in each country, you will need to consult the website given at the head of each column.	Technical/Vocational Qualifications Level I. GCSEs at grade D-G and 1 from 2017 grade 3-1 (England). Functional Skills Level I (England). Essential Skills Qualifications (NI)	Welsh Baccalaureate Foundation, Vocational Qualifications, Essential Skills, GCSEs at grade D-G	Level 3 Certificate, Junior Certificates	National 4, SVQ, NPA, National Certificate, Award	
Qualifications can cross boundries - a guide to comparing qualifications in the UK and Ireland, March 2017	This leaflet is designed to give some information to help you begin this process, for example, by telling you what your qualification,	Entry Level Certificates (sub levels 1-3), functional skills Entry Level (England) (English,	Entry Level Qualifications	2 Level 2 Certificate	3 National 3, NPA, National Certificate, Award	
w l	or qualifications you are interested in studying, are broadly comparable to in other countries.	Mathematics & ICT), Essential Skills Qualifications (NI)	Entry Level Qualifications	1 Level 1 Certificate	National 2, NPA, National Certificate, Award National 1, Award	

Qualifications can Cross Boundaries

A guide to comparing qualifications in the UK and Ireland

How to use this leaflet:

- This leaflet provides information that allows you to look at the ways qualifications are organised in the UK and Ireland.
- It shows which qualifications in other countries are broadly comparable to your qualifications (or those that you are interested in taking).
- On the left side of the principal table you will find the main stages of education or employment - you can find where you are in these stages.
- The next column shows the qualifications framework for your country.
- To the right of this you can see the nearest levels and similar kinds of qualifications that are used in the other countries.
- This makes it possible to draw broad comparisons, rather than direct equivalences, between qualifications and their levels for each country.
- The back page indicates how UK and Irish qualifications frameworks relate to qualifications frameworks in Europe.
- This leaflet is updated periodically. Check one of the websites for the most up-to-date version.





Finding National Qualification Frameworks

 The Association for International Credential Evaluation Professionals (TAICEP) published a <u>Global Directory of National</u> Qualifications Frameworks in 2022



GLOBAL DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORKS

- A national qualification framework (NQF) is a systematic ladder of qualifications in a country's education system
- NQFs vary considerably as some only include information about a country's higher education system while others include the whole range of the educational system.
- A qualification framework (QF) is also called a transparency tool because it assists evaluators in understanding where a certain qualification is placed in the country's educational system, such as the
 level of the qualification or access granted to further education or employment. QFs also help explain how the qualifications included relate to one another.
- OFs are based on learning outcomes and presume that the qualifications included in the framework are recognized or quality assurer
- In addition to a qualification framework, there can be subnational and regional frameworks that can be cross-referenced to ensure higher transparency in a region.
- When comparing qualifications from different countries, the individual NQFs and the regional framework can help evaluators establish whether the qualifications are comparable.

When comparing NQFs of two different countries, consider the following:

- If two qualifications are placed on a different level, it can depend on the difference in the total number of levels in each QF or that the two qualifications are simply not on the same leve
- The use of overarching frameworks can be beneficial; if the qualifications compared are on the same level in the overarching framework, their level could be considered comparab
- Qualifications with different profiles (e.g., vocational versus academic) can be placed on the same level. You should therefore check the profile/function of the qualification to be recognized and find the qualification with a comparable profile/function in your system.
- . When the qualification to be recognized is outside the higher education system you should find the comparable qualification in your system.
- If the two qualifications being compared are placed on a different level in the overarching framework, use other sources which give information about the qualification components, such as a diploma
 supplement, guiding legislation, or other informational resources about the countries' educational systems to establish their status and standing in their system, which level the qualifications give
 access to and their learning outcomes.

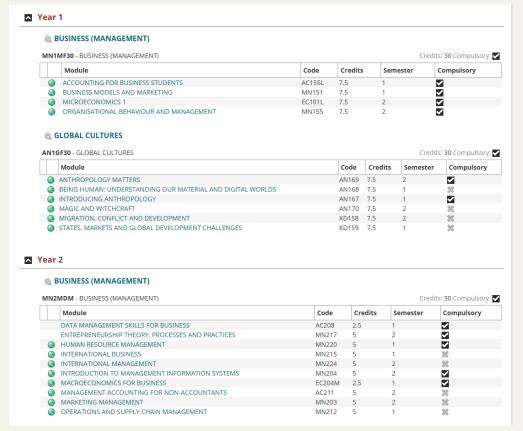
NQFs can include both formal and non-formal qualifications; it is also important to consider that the words academic, professional, technical, and vocational have disparate definitions in different frameworks and may have different avenues to accessing employment or additional education in their country of origin.

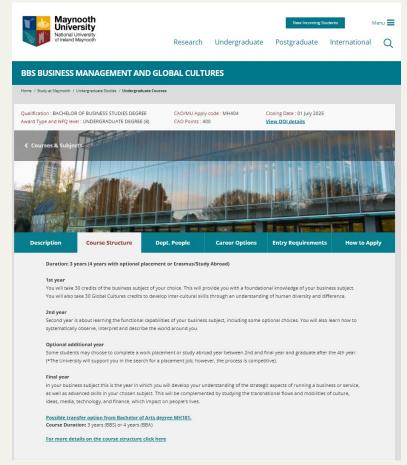
COUNTRY	ACADEMIC	VOCATIONAL	ADOPTION DATE (if known)	Referenced to OVERARCHING or REGIONAL FRAMEWORK	URLs
AFGHANISTAN	Afghanistan National Qualifications Framework (ANQF); pending was under development as of 2017				
ALBANIA	KORNIZA SHQIPTARE E KUALIFIKIMEVE (Albanian Qualifications Framework)		2010	Not yet referenced to the EQF or QF-EHEA	http://qsha.gov.al/infos/njesim diplome/ligj 23-2018 10052018.pdf





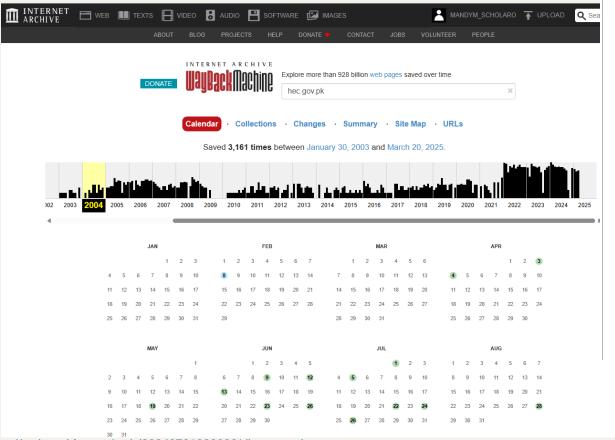
Institutional Websites Example





https://www.maynoothuniversity.ie/study-maynooth/undergraduate-studies/courses/bbs-business-management-and-global-cultures
https://apps.maynoothuniversity.ie/courses/?TARGET=OUALIFICATION&MODE=VIEW&SUBJECT_CODE=&OFFERING_CODE=U_HONS_DEGREES&OUALIFICATION_CODE=BUSGC

Wayback Machine Example (1)





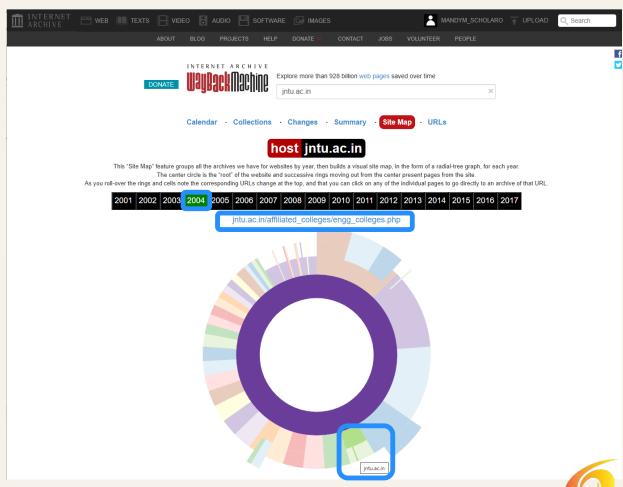


https://web.archive.org/web/20040225222832/http://hec.gov.pk/new1/default.htm



Advanced Wayback Machine (1)

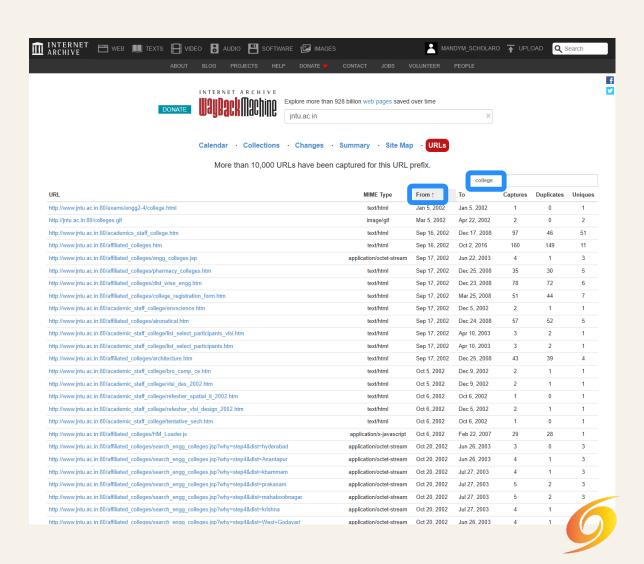
 Using the "Site Map" feature you can scroll your mouse over the different pages of the site and get direct access to specific URLs





Advanced Wayback Machine (2)

- Using the "URLs" feature you can search for key words, phrases, or document types
- Use the "From" and "To" columns to sort by dates
- Large sites (>10,000 URLs) will NOT have all URLs available to search



Wayback Machine Extension

- https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/waybackmachine/fpnmgdkabkmnadcjpehmlllkndpkmiak (for Chrome)
- Create a free Internet Archive account and log in
- Pin it to your extensions toolbar in your browser for quick reference
- Allows you to jump quickly into Wayback versions of the site you view
- Allows you to automatically save pages you visit
 - Make sure "Outlinks" is checked
 - O Click into "Settings" the gear at the bottom left
 - Go to the "General" tab
 - Select Auto Save Page and your timeline (I use 90 days)



Wayback Machine Training

- "Using the Internet Archive Part I: Beginner Session," January 2021 video and conference presentation
- "Using the Internet Archive Part II: Intermediate Session," January 2021
 video and conference presentation



Diploma Supplement Example

- Adopted by signatory states as part of the Bologna Process in Europe from 1999
- Includes key information about the qualification to facilitate academic mobility



I. OUTLINE STRUCTURE FOR THE DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT

The purpose of the Diploma Supplement is to provide sufficient independent data to improve the international 'transparency' and fair academic and professional recognition of qualifications (diplomas, degrees, certificates etc.). It is designed to provide a description of the nature, level, context, content and stants of the studies that were pursued and successfully completed by the individual named on the original qualification to which this supplement is appended. It is free from any value judgements, equivalence statements or suggestions about recognition. This Diploma Supplement model was developed by the European Commission, Council of Europe and UNESCO.

- 1 INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE HOLDER OF THE QUALIFICATION
- 1.1 Last name(s):
- 1.2 First name(s):
- 1.3 Date of birth (day/month/year):
- 1.4 Student identification number or code (if available):
- INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE QUALIFICATION
- Name of qualification and (if applicable) title conferred (in original language)
- 2.2 Main field(s) of study for the qualification:
- 2.3 Name and status of awarding institution (in original language):
- Name and status of institution (if different from 2.3) administering studies (in original language):
- 2.5 Language(s) of instruction/examination:
 - INFORMATION ON THE LEVEL AND DURATION OF THE QUALIFICATION
- .1 Level of the qualification:
- 3.2 Official duration of programme in credits and/or years:
- 3.3 Access requirements(s)
- 4 INFORMATION ON THE PROGRAMME COMPLETED AND THE RESULTS OBTAINED
- 4.1 Mode of stud
- 4.2 Programme learning outcomes
- 4.3 Programme details, individual credits gained and grades/marks obtained: (if this information is available in an official transcript this should be used here)
- 4.4 Grading system and, if available, grade distribution table:
- 4.5 Overall classification of the qualification (in original language)
- 5 INFORMATION ON THE FUNCTION OF THE QUALIFICATION
- 5.1 Access to further study
- 5.2 Access to a regulated profession (if applicable)
- 6 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
- 6.1 Additional information
- 6.2 Further information sources:
- 7 CERTIFICATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT
- 7.1 Date:
- 7.2 Signature:
- 7.3 Capacity:
- 7.4 Official stamp or seal:
- 8 INFORMATION ON THE NATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

(N.B. Institutions who intend to issue Diploma Supplements should refer to the explanatory notes that explain how to complete them.)



Age Appropriateness of Resources



Best practice is to find information within 5 years +/- of enrollment

 Not always possible, especially with older or specialty programs If your only references are >5
years from dates of
enrollment you may
"bookend"

- Find closest possible preenrollment information
- Find closest possible postenrollment information

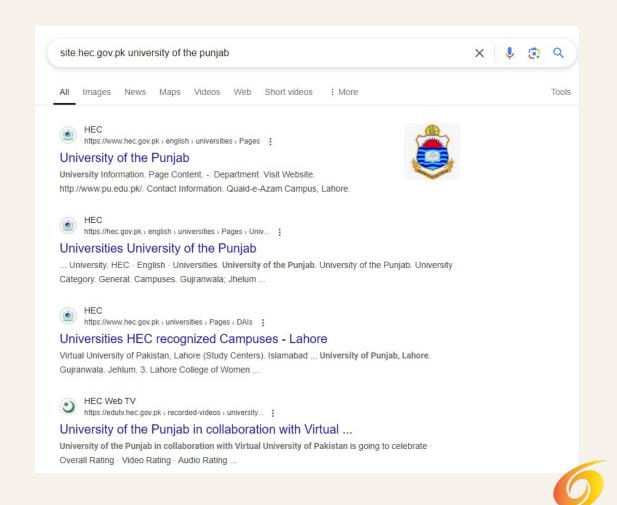
Advanced Internet Searching

For all ages of credentials



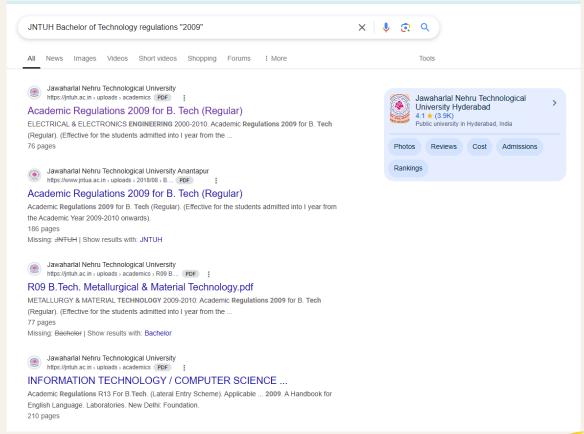
Specific Site Search

- To search a specific website or domain for term(s) begin your search with site:url.edu and follow with desired search term(s)
 - Example site:hec.gov.pk university of the Punjab
 - This limits search results to the specified domain
 - DO NOT add a space between site: and the domain



Specific Term Search

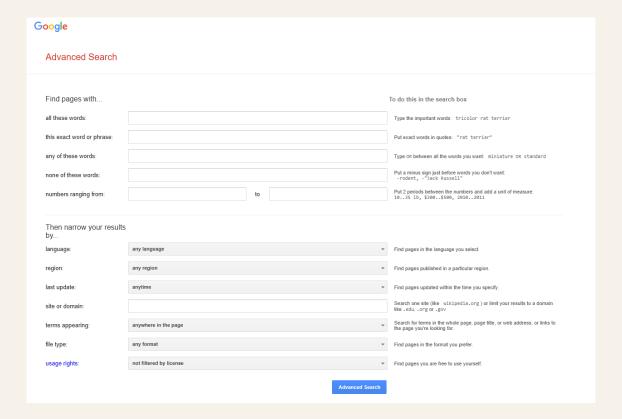
- To search for an exact match to a specific term, put that term in quotation marks "term"
 - You can have specific parts set to exact match or the entire search phrase
 - The more terms you use in quotation, the narrower your search results
 - DO NOT add a space between quotation marks and term "term "





Advanced Google Search

- To have additional search options built in, begin your search from https://www.google.com/advance d search
 - Has instructions on narrowing search
- For instructions on search operators, visit https://support.google.com/webs earch?p=adv_operators&hl=en





Advanced Internet Searching Tips





You can mix operators for more precise results (site:, quotation marks)

Example: site:jntuh.ac.in BTech Regulations "2009"



Searching in the native language produces more accurate results

Example: plan de estudios, malla curricular instead of Plan of studies of curriculum for Hispanophone countries



English versions of foreign institution sites are frequently less robust than native language versions, use your browser's translate feature to search original language sites

Key Takeaways for Part One

The role of research in credential evaluation

Use reliable, age-appropriate resources

Advanced internet searching

Discussion Time!

What are your experiences with research?



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Stay tuned for Research 101 Part Two!

• We will now have a short break before starting part two of our discussion.

Shelby L. Cearley	Karen Krug	Amanda Morrison
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Adtalem Global Education	Educational Credential Evaluators (ECE), Inc.	Scholaro, Inc.
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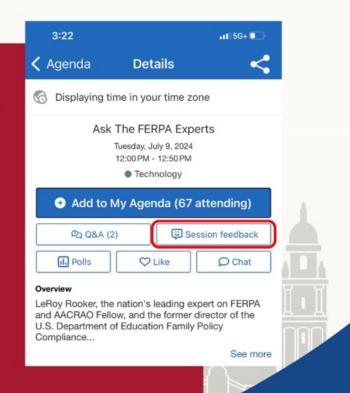




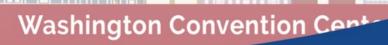


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- **──→** Share your feedback for this session



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