

OUTCOME-BASED CURRICULUM REFORM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI SARI LINDBLOM, VICE-RECTOR

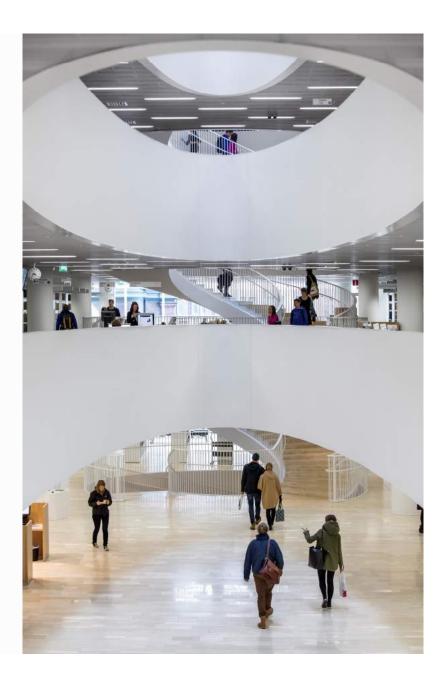
HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI





WHY

- Best students for the programmes best degrees
- The degree programmes offered by the University of Helsinki must be attractive and internationally competitive
- The learning environment must support studies and learning
 - Expertise for future careers
 - Employability
 - Digitalisation
- New programmes designed according to the three-tier degree structure of the Bologna model





Independent and more specialised Master programmes

Smaller Number of Bachelor Programmes

Employability

Learning Outcomes

Admissions

Broader multidiscpinary Bachelor programmes

HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO
HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

CONSTRUCTIVE

- A theoretical model by John Biggs (1996) of how to support high-quality learning
- Constructive = Students construct meaning through relevant learning activities
- Alignment = a learning environment where teaching and learning activities and assessment tasks are aligned with the intended learning outcomes



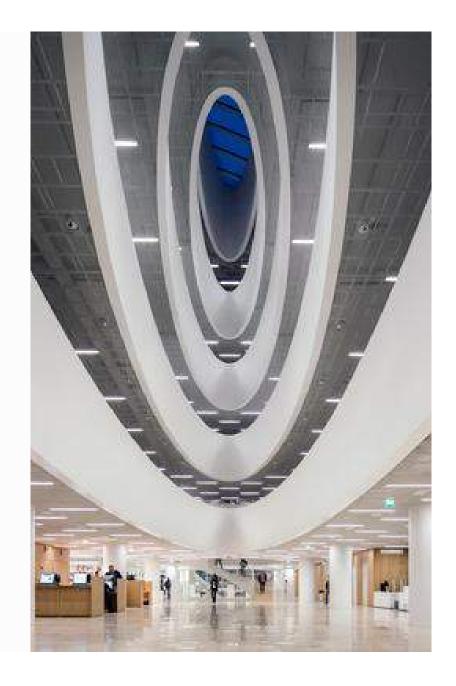


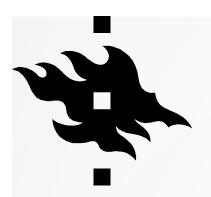
- The focus on outcomes creates a clear expectation of what needs to be accomplished by the end of the course or at the time of graduation.
- Students know what is expected of them
 - Focus on both knowledge and skills





- In outcome-based education focus is on learning, not only in the content
- Emphasis is on how students learn the content and how they are able to apply their knowledge and skills





EVIDENCE-BASED DEVELOPMENT

- At the University of Helsinki, all development of the quality of teaching and learning is based on empirical evidence
 - Experience or intuition is not enough, because only empirical evidence can steer us to the right direction
 - Empirical evidence can be counter-intuitive
- Discipline-based research on teaching and learning is crucial