The Promise of Digital Badges

By John C. Foster

As an educator, one of the most rewarding career moments is watching students succeed. Student success comes in many forms—meeting individual goals, earning certifications, showing growth and, ultimately, completing a program—but it doesn’t stop there. Job interviews provide students with their first real opportunity to showcase successes to potential employers. Enhancements in technology have created some exciting new tools to “display” individual achievements to potential employers. Enter the world of digital badges!

Digital badges are gaining traction and are no longer considered a technology of the future. Recent articles, such as Joanne Jacobs’ usnews.com article, “Digital Badges Threaten Colleges’ Monopoly on Credentials,” and Lynn O’Shaughnessy’s cbsnews.com article, “Forget the College Degree: Earn Digital Badges Instead,” certainly indicate that badges are here and, very likely, are here to stay.

Digital badges can be used to supplement a “conventional” resume and/or portfolio, which traditionally provide educational achievements, association memberships, community service and samples of work. The real beauty of digital badges lies in a set of metadata that provides an easily verifiable method for potential employers to not only verify the authenticity of the badge, but also enable them to see the specificity of an individual’s skills.

Badges arrived on the educational scene at a time when grades, diplomas and transcripts were not providing the proof of skills employers deemed relevant. As students increasingly complete a variety of massive open online courses (MOOCs) at no cost, badges provide a way to verify learning after completion. Finally, digital badges are creating a very simple and efficient way for employers to validate the skills of their existing workforce.

What Is a Digital Badge?
The MacArthur Foundation describes a digital badge as “an assessment and credentialing mechanism that is housed and managed online. Badges are designed to make visible and validate learning in both formal and informal settings, and hold the potential to help transform where and how learning is valued.” A badge is a digital indicator of one’s skills, performance, achievement and, perhaps, even personal qualities. Badges can relate to almost any aspect of life, but this article focuses on their potential to impact career and technical education (CTE). Thanks to electronic technologies and the proliferation of electronic networking, digital badges have the potential to revolutionize education. You can see a short video representation of a badge definition through YouTube.

Learning occurs everywhere, and a digital badge system provides a tool to help document learning. Many newcomers to the badge world often draw a parallel between digital and merit badges, like those earned through a scouting program. Though there are obvious similarities, the comparison can be a bit limiting. Unlike a merit badge, which symbolizes past achievements, digital badges contain real data, verifiable instantly by a third party. Badges are digitally-issued pieces of personal property that can be moved and displayed anywhere in our electronic world. Though they are symbols, or images, each badge is electronically linked to validated information, including who issued the badge and the standards the badge was issued on. An example may help to better explain the process and potential of digital badges. José is a student enrolled in a Robotic Maintenance program, and he’s interested in earning a credential. He has recently learned that a digital badge is also available. To earn the credential and the badge, José must successfully perform tasks on a metallic-wire 3D printer to fabricate replacement parts. After completing the tasks and earning a digital badge verifying his skills and competence, he chose to share his badge through his LinkedIn page. An employer’s online search led...
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THE BADGE ECOSYSTEM

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Next are the digital “badges” themselves, which are electronic representations of skills or knowledge that learners have achieved.

The third component is the “learner.” Learners are those who actually earn badges for completing different projects, demonstrating various skills, and/or completing a standards-based credential.

The next component is “badge storage.” Badge storage and display can be done in a variety of places, including websites, school-based networks, cloud-based services and social media outlets.

The last component of the badge ecosystem is generally thought of as “displayers,” which, as the name implies, is a place where digital badges can be viewed.

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them to José’s badge, which allowed the employer to view the metadata associated with the badge prior to contacting José about a potential job.

The Badge Ecosystem

The badge ecosystem consists of five components. First, there is the “issuer,” which is any individual or institution with a desire to award a badge recognizing a skill or knowledge. Next are the digital “badges” themselves, which are electronic representations of skills or knowledge learners have achieved that contain metadata enabling the badge to be shared and verified by anyone at anytime. The third component is the “learner.” Learners are those who actually earn badges for completing different projects, demonstrating various skills, and/or completing a standards-based credential. The next component is “badge storage.” Currently, the most popular storage tool is the Mozilla Backpack that allows learners to store, organize and manage their earned badges.Badge storage and display can be done in a variety of other places, including websites, school-based networks, cloud-based services and social media outlets. The last component of the badge ecosystem is generally thought of as “displayers,” which, as the name implies, is a place where digital badges can be viewed. These locations can be private or public, allowing them to also be displayed on employer websites, job boards like Monster.com or as part of other electronically circulated resume services.

Badge History

It is generally accepted that badges evolved from the gaming industry where they were used as a recognition tool. Interestingly enough, they also became a source of motivation. A person’s internal sense of achievement could now be displayed as an outward digital symbol. An individual could earn a bronze, silver or gold “medal” for an outstanding score and could move up based on the level achieved. In its gaming roots, a badge could also be immediately verified by the game producer through confirmation of scores and dates. Lastly, this badge was a means to establish a gamer’s credibility. An individual may have only earned a score of zero to 100, which qualified as a novice, but a score over 10,000 points could earn an individual an expert-level badge.

Though badges are still in their infancy, the concept has been recognized outside the gaming field. Employers can recognize an employee’s advancement in internal training related to topics like standard operating procedures or safety. Cultural organizations can acknowledge contributions of constituents, and community-based organizations can recognize individuals for their contributions to better the community, including participation in a Habitat for Humanity project or a blood drive. The possibilities are endless!

The focus of this article is on education, so it is important to take a closer look at the type of history that exists there. In higher education, Purdue University has developed the “passport” that recognizes and charts learning activities designed as student-challenge activities. They are also using badges to capture certain extracurricular activities that may not appear on a college transcript.6

Last year, the “Chicago Summer of Learning” was one of the largest interactive learning projects, as well as one of the most visible displays of badges.
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to date. A collaboration of educators, businesses and community organizations utilized badges to recognize students for knowledge gained over the summer in a topic that interested the student. For the city of Chicago, this was a way to show that learning really matters and that it was occurring citywide.7

**Badge Benefits**

There are multiple benefits for individuals earning a badge. With the focus on capturing skills and competencies, a badge provides a much broader picture of an individual, allowing viewers to see beyond the classroom. Think about the benefits of combining a resume or LinkedIn profile with an online tool that displays verified information about specific skills. This information would be delivered not by a grade on a transcript, but by third-party validation of an actual skill. Think, too, about the convenience and ability to store, update and share skills in a cloud-based environment. Simultaneously, individuals earning and displaying badges reinforce society’s positive values of openness and sharing. Digital badges also serve as a way to document an individual’s dedication to a lifelong pursuit of learning.

Another benefit related to the value of openness is the emphasis on connectivity. A badge can be a verifiable way to connect a learner with an issuer almost instantly. Consider the connectivity of learning contexts, too. Viewing a badge that shows a skill in a technical area could also be interpreted as a learner’s ability to problem solve, complete a project on time or implement research.

Badges can facilitate instructional management by easily capturing a student’s path to learning and related interests. What about using badges to improve instruction? A badge could be used as a motivational tool, a means of encouragement or as a way to reinforce that multiple pathways can be used to get to a particular goal. Badges could also be used to support learning in emerging fields, documenting skill sets to be used for building a base of knowledge.

**Badging and CTE**

The *Futurist* magazine recently ran an article on the top 10 “disappearing futures.” One of the futures mentioned as likely to disappear or decline in importance is grade point average. However, the article goes on to talk about the power of badges to identify specific skills—and CTE is a goldmine for specific skills.8

There are many opportunities to infuse badges in CTE. Consider using badges for the following applications:

- Capture technical skills along the path of program completion.
- Document a student’s ability to use a piece of equipment.
- Demonstrate knowledge of a particular topic (e.g., safety).
- Demonstrate both a technical skill and the related academic theories.

These points get us thinking of the ways digital badges could enhance CTE, which naturally generates additional questions including:

- Would badges help in eliminating duplicative instruction?
- Could workplace foundational skills demonstrated through a career and technical student organization (CTSO), or any service-based organization, be demonstrated through a badge?
“Badges are designed to make visible and validate learning in both formal and informal settings, and hold the potential to help transform where and how learning is valued.”—The MacArthur Foundation

- Could badges be awarded for internships, cooperative-education experiences or apprenticeships?
- Would badges increase retention and program completion?
- Could badges be awarded as part of dual- and articulated-credit programs?

Looking Forward
Proponents view badges as an educational revolution—one that is specifically suited for CTE educators. There is strong alignment between badges and CTE since they both focus on skills. NOCTI believes that the CTE community will be well served by embracing the concept of badges. Certainly there is risk, but if implemented thoughtfully, badges hold great potential for our field.

NOCTI and Badges
NOCTI is a 501(c)(3), governed by a consortium of the 50 state CTE directors and elected board of CTE constituents, which is moving forward with digital badges. Our IT staff have been participating in the Mozilla weekly development calls and have turned their attention toward implementation. This spring, we will be working with innovative leaders in Pennsylvania, Minnesota and California to beta test a badge-delivery system focused on recognizing students earning college credit recommendations for successfully completing a NOCTI assessment. We are also in discussions regarding a badge system for teacher and industry certification.

Badges have come a long way in a short amount of time and their potential is limitless. Badges are uniquely suited to CTE, and they provide yet another opportunity for our community to demonstrate leadership.

John Foster, Ph.D., is president/CEO of NOCTI. He can be reached at john.foster@nocti.org.

Endnotes
3. To learn more about MOOCs, go to the BDPA Detroit site at: www.bdpa-detroit.org/portal/index.php?Itemid=20&catid=29:education&indexid=57:moocs-top-10-sites-for-free-education-with-elite-universities&option=com_content&view=article
5. To view one of the most concise explanations of badges and their potential, go to www.youtube.com/watch?v=HgLLq7ybDtc
6. The Purdue website at www.itap.purdue.edu/studio/passport/ has more information about badges.
7. The website www.chicagosummeroflearning.org contains more information about the Chicago Summer of Learning.