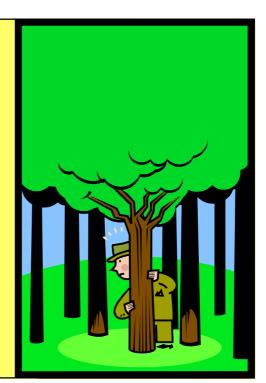
Competences and Careers

Outcomes of Study
 Programmes in Wood
 Science and
 Technology

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SILVA Network President

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Idea of this key note



based on personal experience



including educational networks



relating observations which apply to higher education in wood science & t.



stimulate discussion on careers and competences



Education in IUFRO

NEW: EFS – IUFRO Task Force on Education in Forest Sciences

IUFRO group S 5.14.00
Forest Products Education

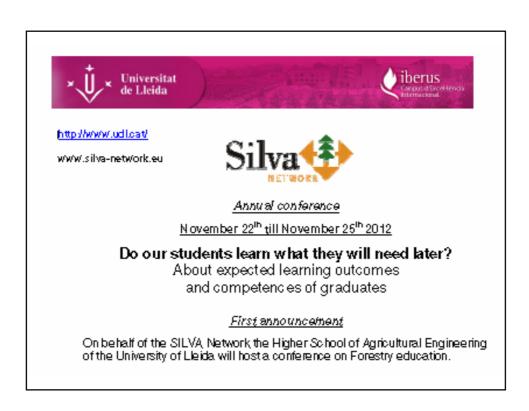
IUFRO group S 6.06-04 Education in silviculture

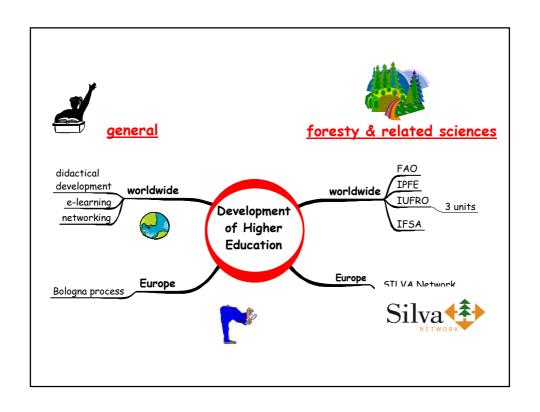
IUFRO Education Group S 6.09-00 Improving education and further education in forestry

IUFRO group S 6.08-02

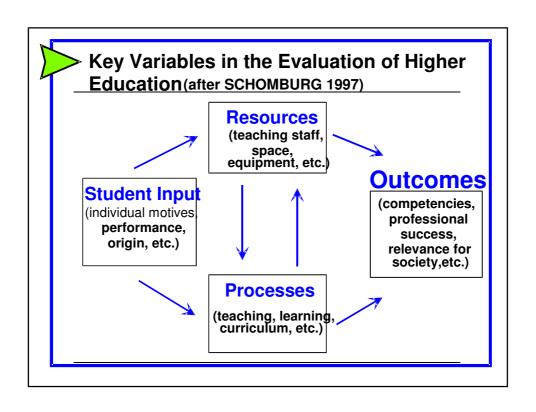
Education, gender and forestry

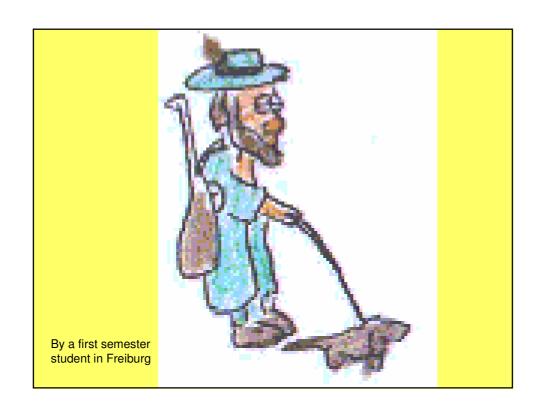


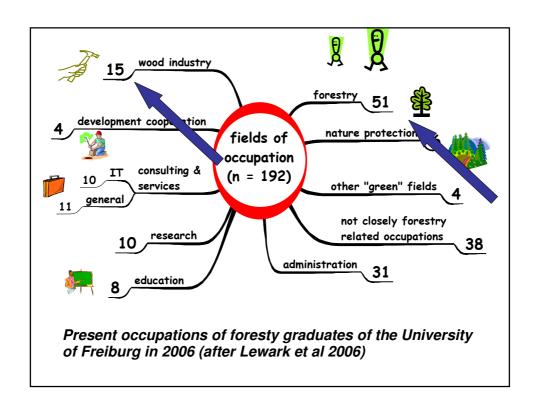


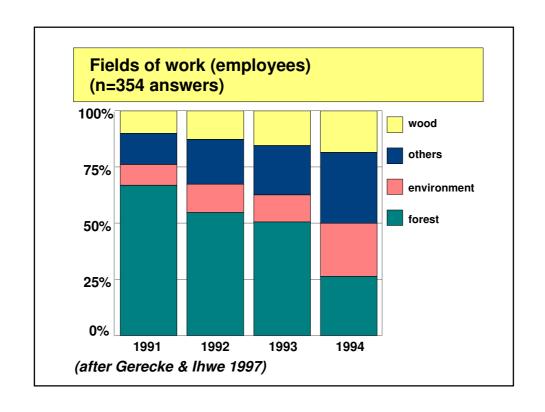


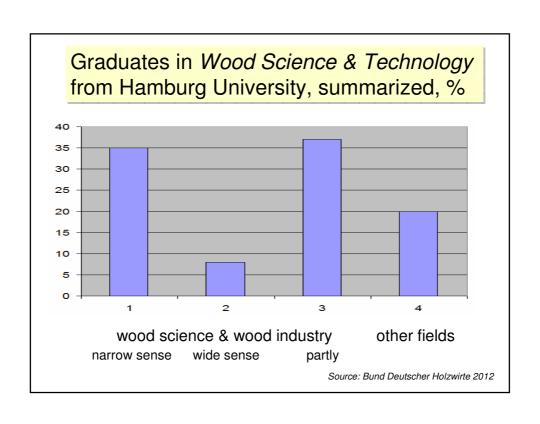






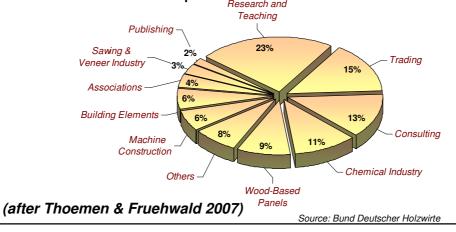






Example: Graduates in *Wood Science* and *Technology* from Hamburg University

Challenge: Programs have to suit a variety of different occupations



Observations: forestry vs. wood science & technology study programmes: careers



graduates from forest sciences working in wood industry



graduates from wood science and technology not working in forestry i.n.s.

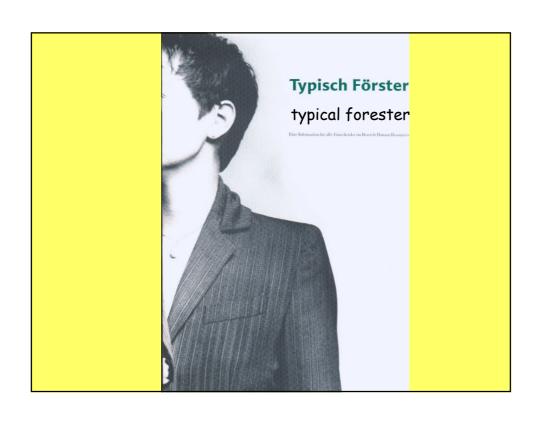


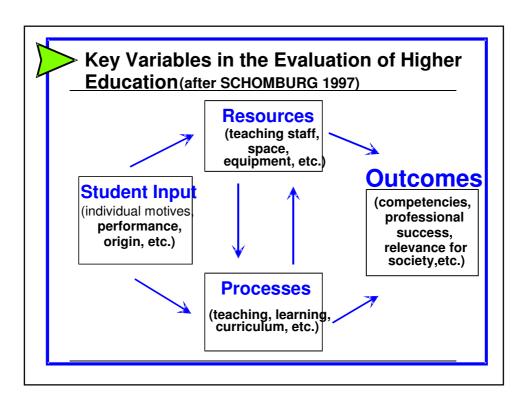
more recent graduate analyses for forestry programmes



overlap of contents of study programmes







Competences

Competences are clusters of related knowledge and skills and attitude, which determine if a student/future professional is able to perform (occupational) tasks.

Competences determine content, educational approach and organisation of the curriculum.

(after van Rooijen 2005)

Why focusing on competences?

- further transparency of professional profiles in study programmes and emphasis on learning outcomes
- shift to a more learner oriented approach of education
- need for higher levels of employability and citizenship
- growing demand for life long learning in society which requires more flexibility

(after van Rooijen 2005)

Educational approach

- student oriented approach
 - students play an active role
 - teachers are steering the learning process
- practical oriented
 - doing instead of thinking
- labour market oriented
 - labour market plays an active role

(after van Rooijen 2005)

How to make course objectives and assessment to fit together in practice?

Formulate intended learning outcomes!

Expected learning outcomes - what students will know and be able to do as a result of engaging in the learning process during the course.

They represent statements of achievement expressed from the learners' perspective..

at the end of the course learners will know ... and be able to do....

From: Norbert Weber 2008

Table 16. Q2 respondents' ranking of importance of **generic competences** in future forestry education programs on the BSc and MSc level, respectively (scale of importance: 1 - none, 2 - weak, 3 - considerable, or 4 - strong).

(from PhD dissertation (Joensuu, Finland) by Schuck 2008)

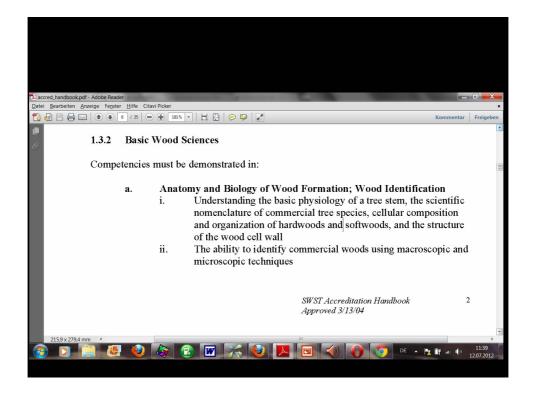
Ran	king¤			
BSc¤	MSc¤	Importance-of-competence-in¤	BSc¶	MSc¶
			mean¤	mean¤
1¤	5¤	basic·general·knowledge·in·field·of·study¤	3,7¤	3,6¤
2¤	22¤	capacity·for·applying·knowledge·in·practice¤	3,6¤	3,4¤
3¤	17¤	teamwork¤	3,5¤	3,5¤
4¤	6¤	capacity·to·learn¤	3,5¤	3,6¤
5¤	12¤	interpersonal competences ¤	3,4¤	3,6¤
6¤	16¤	initiative·&·entrepreneurial·spirit¤	3,4¤	3,5¤
7¤	18¤	elementary·computing·competences¤	3,4¤	3,5¤
8¤	7¤	capacity·to·adapt·to·new·situations¤	3,4¤	3,6¤
9¤	2¤	information·management·skills¤	3,3¤	3.8¤

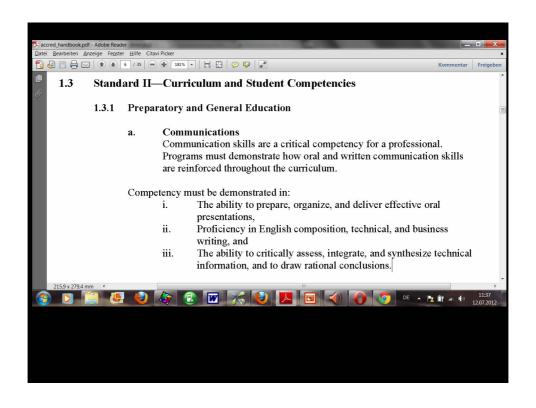
Table 18. Q2 respondents' ranking of importance of **subject-specific competences** of future forestry university graduates for BSc and MSc level,
respectively (scale of importance: 1 - none, 2 - weak, 3 - considerable, or 4 strong)

(from PhD dissertation (Joensuu, Finland) by Schuck 2008)

Ranking

Ranking¤		¤	Mea	Mean¤	
BSc¤	MSc¤	Importance of · ¤	BSc¤	MSc¤	
1¤	7¤	Silviculture·¤	3,5¤	3,3¤	
2¤	15¤	Forest-management-planning-x	3,3¤	3,2¤	
3¤	10¤	Logging-operations-&-technology-x	3,3¤	3,2¤	
4¤	3¤	Information·systems·¤	3,2¤	3,4¤	
5¤	8¤	Biodiversity¤	3,2¤	3,3¤	
6¤	9¤	Fuel·and·energy¤	3,2¤	3,3¤	
7¤	5¤	Forest-ecology¤	3,2¤	3,3¤	
8¤	20¤	Mensuration & inventories ¤	3,1¤	3,0¤	
9¤	4¤	Forest·industry¤	3,1¤	3,3¤	
10¤	1¤	Forest economics ^x	3,1¤	3,6¤	









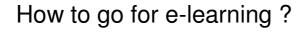
Additional aspects, just mentioned

- practice of exams, assessment of learning success
 - potential of e-learning
 - internationalisation
 - universities vs. UAS (universities of applied sciences)
 - continued education, workplace learning

"... the Internet may be the means of realizing a forestry lecturer's dream.

Imagine being able to discuss, for example, different timber harvesting systems used internationally with a group of motivated students from different regions of the globe in one virtual classroom."

(Längin, Ackerman & Lewark, 2004)



teacher can do it easily, little input
learner oriented
open resource learning platform

use the freedom you have

In addition to Universities: Universities of Applied Sciences

- syn.: Fachhochschule, Polytechnic
- 5 more in Germany
 - Rottenburg
 - Freising
 - Eberswalde
 - Göttingen
 - Schwarzburg

Observations: forestry vs. wood science & techn. study programmes: comptences



outcome orientation implies competence orientation



generic competences at least as important as subject specific competences



competences by active learners



activation depending on methods



from teaching to learning!



