Introduction

Welcome to AACRAO EDGE, the Electronic Database for Global Education. The information contained in AACRAO EDGE is meant to provide easy access to up-to-date information on the educational systems of the world. Every effort has been made to make the information comprehensive yet succinct. Links are provided for those who need more detailed information. Step-by-step guidance through the various sections of AACRAO EDGE is provided in the sections which follow.

In this manual, we have included information which explains how decisions concerning grading scale conversions are made and also showcases placement recommendations made by the International Education Standards Council (IESC). The information provided in this manual is meant to maximize the utility of AACRAO EDGE to you, the user. It is our hope that this information makes your user experience an enjoyable and productive one; your feedback is always welcome.
The 248 country profiles contained in AACRAO EDGE can be accessed using either the columns which are sorted by geographic region/continent or by the drop-down menu on the right-hand side of the screen, where all profiles are listed alphabetically. Try typing the first letter or two of the country you’re searching for once the drop-down menu is opened – it’ll skip ahead in the list to save you some time.
How to Navigate a Country Profile

After you have selected a country/educational system, information contained in that profile will appear under different tabs which are aligned horizontally across the top of the page. The tabs available include: **Overview, Educational Ladder, Grading Systems, Credentials** (which include placement recommendations and sample credentials), **Institutions, Resources, Author, and Glossary**. Select the appropriate heading and you’ll be redirected to that page.

Each tab is explained in the following sections:

### Overview of the Education System

The United States is composed of 50 states, 5 territories, and the District of Columbia. As a result, education in the U.S. is highly decentralized. Each state has the authority to implement its own educational policy as long as that policy does not violate the U.S. constitution or federal law.

Unlike most other countries, the federal government does not have responsibility over educational requirements or recognition or authorization of institutions at any level. There is no national system of education. The federal government's primary responsibility with respect to education is making available federal funding to those institutions that qualify based on accreditation, which is described briefly below and detailed in the Glossary. Education in the United States is extremely diverse and autonomous, with public and private institutions at all levels.

The academic year runs from August to May or from September to June. Education in most states is compulsory until the age of 16, with variations of 17 or 18 in some states. The language of instruction is English.

The U.S. education structure also differs from many others in that there is one secondary leaving credential, the high school diploma, and one major credential representing completion of each of the three stages of higher education: Bachelor, Master, and Doctoral degrees.

The philosophy of liberal arts education is unique to U.S. higher education. It focuses on a well-rounded academic education, developing the student’s verbal, written, and reasoning skills. It includes courses in a wide variety of studies, including liberal arts and humanities, languages, social sciences, and physical sciences. Students must complete courses from a wide range of subjects regardless of their major area of study.

Most U.S. colleges and universities assign credit hours or units to each subject, whereby a theoretical course in an academic subject which meets for 3 hours per week, for a 15-16 week semester, is assigned 3 semester hours of credit. Credit for laboratory or performance subjects is assigned as 1 credit for every 2 hours of laboratory or practice time. A full academic load per semester is typically 15 semester credit hours at the undergraduate level and 9-12 semester credit hours at the graduate level. Detailed information concerning the academic year, semester system credits and the quarter system (an alternative to the semester calendar) follows.

Each country profile begins with a map and relative geographic location information. This is followed by a brief history of the country in order to provide context for the presentation of the education system which follows.

A brief **Overview** of the educational system, when used in conjunction with the **Educational Ladder**, provides a thumbnail sketch of the educational system. From these two sections of AACRAO EDGE, the user should be able to locate the academic credential in question and place it in its proper chronology in the system.
The educational ladder is a graphical representation of the education system. This building block format includes benchmark credentials which represent completion of the following levels of education: primary/elementary school, middle school, secondary school, vocational programs, undergraduate education, postgraduate education, professional programs (such as medicine), doctoral programs and postdoctoral studies. These benchmarks correspond with the Placement Recommendations contained in the ‘Advice to Admissions Officers’ section on the [Credentials](#) tab of AACRAO EDGE.

More than one educational ladder may be provided when a substantial reorganization of the education system of a country has occurred.

When this is the case, ladders will be labelled with their years of validity. Simply click on the ladder which corresponds to the years of study reflected on the educational document to be evaluated. Educational ladders are attached as PDF files. Ensure your computer’s ad/pop-up blocker is disabled in order to view these ladders.
Grading systems for both secondary and tertiary education are provided. Where national standards apply, that scale is provided. Links to Ministry of Education websites (and those of other ministries, where applicable) are provided on the Resources tab for the profile. If information concerning grade distribution is available, that information is included on the Grading System tab. The International Education Standards Council (IESC) uses this and other information to determine suggested U.S. grade equivalencies.

Grade conversions are developed based on a number of factors. For example, the native grading system is taken into consideration, including what the grade represents in the country of study, the distribution of grades there, and whether it is a criterion-referenced system (set against a predetermined standard) or a norm-referenced system (set against other student performances). Some educational systems may have a marginal/conditional pass, which would be regarded as comparable to a grade of D in the United States. Such a grade, however, is non-existent in other systems. Similarly, some countries may have a centralized, standardized grading scale, while others may have a variety of grading schemes.

During this process, the minimum passing grade, the failing grade, and the top grade are also noted, along with the overall range of grades that make up a particular scale. This information is then collectively used to establish US grade equivalencies. Although the recommended grade conversions are provided in EDGE, users are always advised to check if a grading scale has been provided on the transcript of record for the studies in question.
If the number of postsecondary institutions in a country is small, there may be a sampling of these scales offered on this tab. If the grading scale on the document you’ve received differs from that which is posted here, we suggest that you use the grading scale provided on the document, and we would appreciate seeing a copy of the new scale as well. Please send an image of the scale (with no identifiable information about a learner) to edge@aacrao.org.
A chronological list of credentials will appear along with a brief description for each credential. There is also a drop-down menu which includes all credentials for a given system. Click on a credential from either location to see a ‘Credential Description’, ‘Credential Advice’, ‘Credential Author Notes’, ‘Entry Requirement/Leads to’, plus ‘Sample Credentials’ if available.
‘Credential Description’: Name of the credential in the native language plus an English translation are provided along with the amount of coursework required to earn that credential. Dates of validity are included if this credential is no longer in use. Additional information can be found in the ‘Author Notes’ section.

‘Credential Advice’: Includes academic placement recommendations for comparability in the U.S. education system as determined by the IESC. Credentials are described relative to U.S. benchmark credentials; advice concerning grade placement or possible transfer credit (if consistent with internal policy) will be provided as well.

Be wary of false cognates: the baccaulaureate represents completion of secondary school in France, the bachiller/bachillerato is awarded upon completion of secondary school in several Latin American countries. Similarly, the first cycle degree in several Latin American nations is the título de ______. In most instances, the credential qualifies the graduate to practice a profession; thus, the título de ingenieur (title of engineer) qualifies one to work as an engineer in the country where the título was awarded.

‘Credential Author Notes’: Provides an opportunity for the Author and the IESC to provide additional information on a given credential. Example: “Admissions officers should require the record of courses as well as the record of examination results. Prior to 1973 Bachiller was the term used to describe the completion of secondary school. Review credentials carefully.”
‘Entry requirement/Leads to’: Helps place the credential into chronological context by providing the information on credentials required for entry into a program that awards the credential in question. Once earned, the credential leads to the next level of study/employment. This information is most useful when applied in conjunction with the educational ladder of the country.

‘Sample Credentials’: Once a credential has been selected, on the left-hand side, there are options for ‘Credential Information’ and for ‘Sample Documents’. The system defaults to opening up ‘Credential Information’. Click on ‘Sample Documents’ to see if there are available documents for you to review. Please disable your pop-up blocker if you experience difficulties opening these documents.
The local Ministry of Education (MOE) provides comprehensive online lists of educational institutions in many countries. Links to these MOE lists are provided and supplemented through other sources. In many countries, specialized institutions are supervised by ministries other than the Ministry of Education.

The Ministry of Health, for example, may be responsible for nursing and public health education; the Ministry of Interior may be responsible for military academies and police training; the Ministry of Agriculture responsible for agricultural education; and, the Ministry of Religion (or Religious Affairs) for theological education.

By whatever name, the relevant ministry is responsible for the quality assurance of curricula and standards, if not testing and grading of national examinations, at the secondary level. But, just as in the United States, higher education institutions enjoy more autonomy and often set their own standards.
Both print and online bibliographic resources are provided in each country’s profile. Profiles are updated when more up-to-date resources are identified. Resources included are a reflection of the research efforts of dozens of authors, reviewers and editors, plus contributions from users. You are encouraged to send questions and suggestions for improvement to us; once you have logged into your account, please submit questions through http://edge.aacrao.org/faq.
This section contains a short biography of the author(s) who contributed to each profile. The date the profile was last updated is also included on this page. The most recent contributors will be noted at the top of the list.
A glossary of important education terms used in the educational system may be included. A glossary can be especially useful when reviewing physical documents, rather than simply reviewing them online.
User Feedback is Always Appreciated! Help Us Keep EDGE Up-to-Date

We solicit and welcome subscriber participation in AACRAO EDGE. The Placement Recommendations (PRs) found within the database require frequent revision due to the dynamic nature of educational systems around the world. If you discover updated information that would enhance a country’s profile, please send that information over to EDGE@aacrao.org so that it can be considered for inclusion.

If you possess original, verified authentic documents, please send redacted copies for our review. If deemed acceptable and useful, they will be included in AACRAO EDGE.

The AACRAO EDGE Admin team is responsible for the functioning of the AACRAO EDGE database and the IESC is responsible for placement recommendations and grading scales. Research on foreign education systems is ongoing and vetted at regular meetings of the IESC. Questions are answered in the order in which they are received. As the IESC is composed of volunteers stretching across the field of higher education, we appreciate subscribers’ interest in maintaining an up-to-date resource and will evaluate suggestions as they are submitted.

Thank you!