

THE ESSENTIALS OF IQA & EQA

Lucien Bollaert

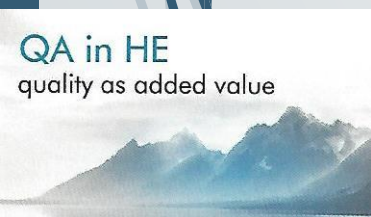
Independent international QA expert

TAM Bologna Seminar on QA

12 September 2017

Kiev | Ukraine

- Intro
- The new ESG (2015)
- Part I IQA: QA policy
- Enhancement & accountability
- IQA policy
- Learning outcomes
- SCL
- Student & staff life cycle
- Learning resources & student support
- Information management
- Programme or institutional level?
- Part II EQA: EQA QA
- Part II QAA: ENQA and EQAR
- QA & internationalisation
- The future QA: are we ready?
- Q & A
- Selected bibliography



THE ESSENTIALS OF IQA & EQA

Intro

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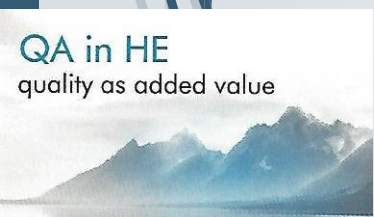
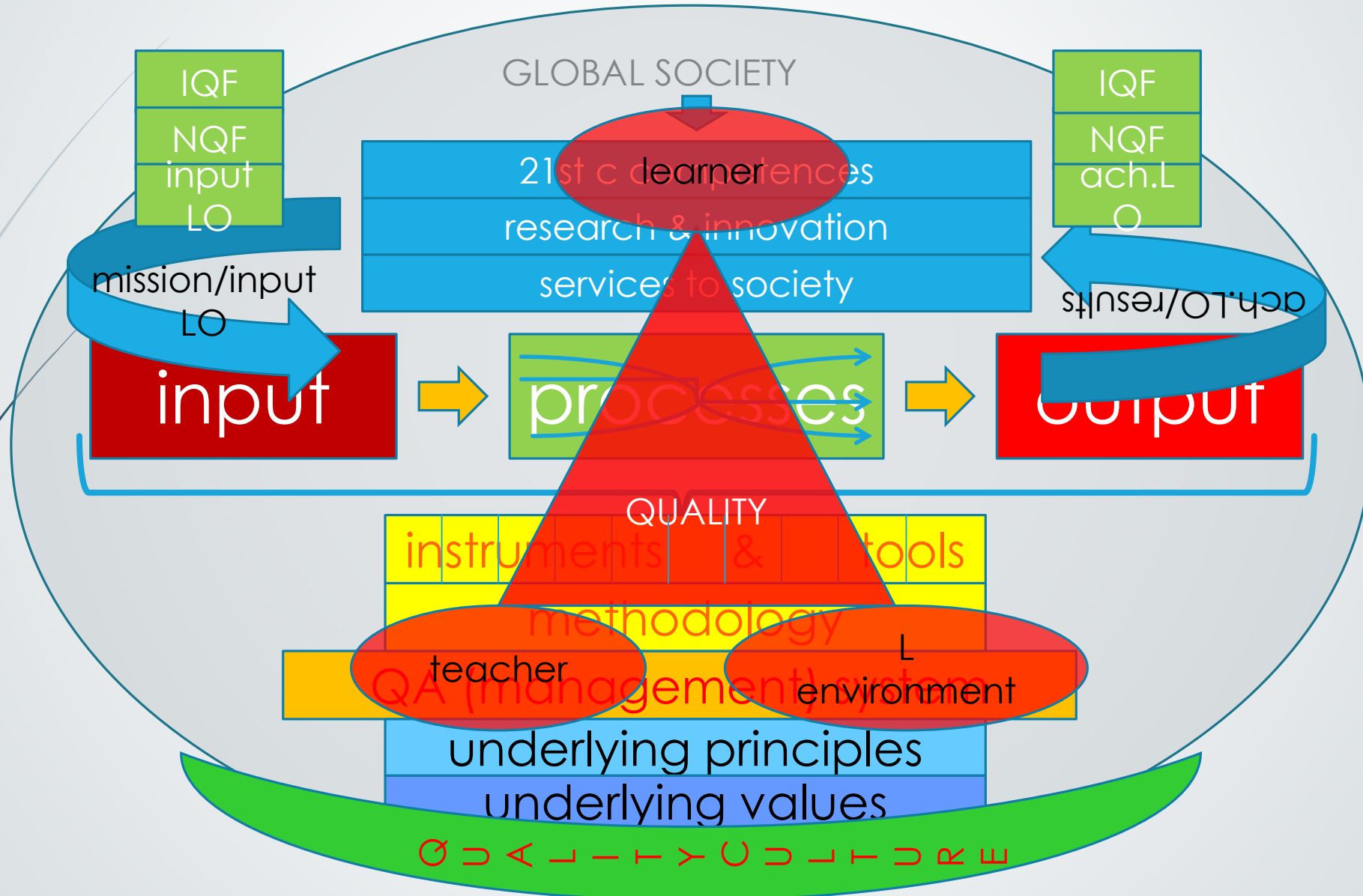
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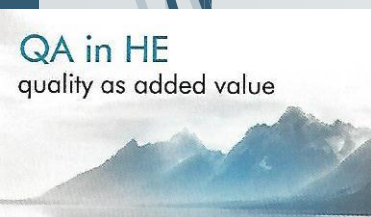
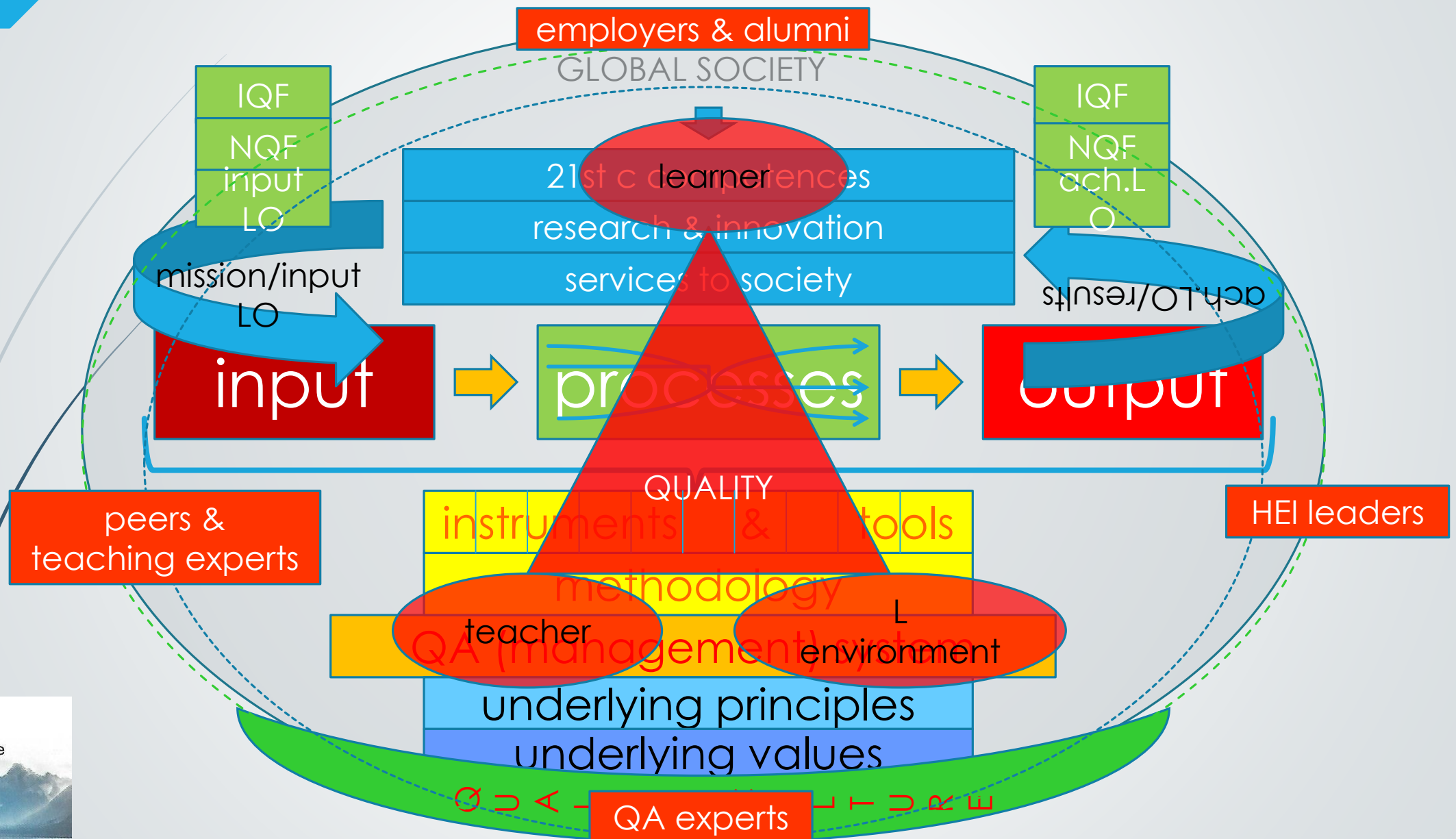
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dimensions of quality & QA



dimensions & stakeholders of quality & QA





THE ESSENTIALS OF IQA & EQA

The new ESG (2015)

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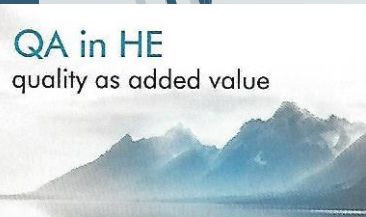
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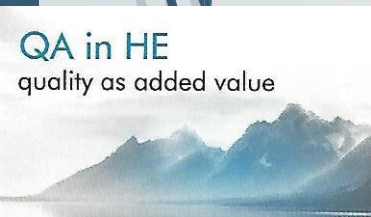
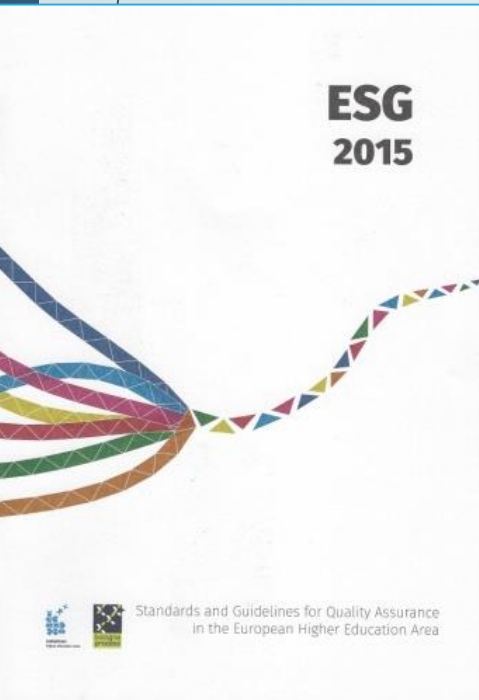
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- Intro & parts:
 - Part I: IQA (7 → 10)
 - Part II: EQA (7 → 7)
 - Part III: QAAs (8 → 7)
- Context:
 - Importance of HE socio-economically & culturally (**skills & competences**)
 - Increasing diversity & flexibility
 - Internationalisation
 - New forms of delivery
 - The role of QA is crucial in supporting higher education systems and institutions in **responding to these changes while ensuring the qualifications achieved by students** and their experience of higher education remain at the forefront of **institutional missions**.
 - The role of ESG: common understanding, development of systems also **international & cross-border**, more transparency, thus trust & recognition
 - extension of scope to relevant links to research and innovation.



■ Purposes and principles:

- They set a common framework for QA systems for learning and teaching at European, national and institutional level;
- They enable the assurance and improvements of quality of higher education in the EHEA;
- They support mutual trust, thus facilitating recognition and mobility within and across national borders;
- They provide information on QA in the EHEA.



Нова редакція «Стандартів і рекомендацій щодо забезпечення якості в Європейському просторі вищої освіти».

Стандарти і рекомендації щодо забезпечення якості в Європейському просторі вищої освіти

Ухвалено на Міністерській конференції у Єревані 14-15 травня 2015 року

Зміст

Передмова

I. Контекст, сфера дії, цілі та принципи

Окреслення контексту

Сфера дії та ключові поняття

Цілі та принципи

II. Європейські стандарти і рекомендації щодо забезпечення якості вищої освіти


Частина 1: Стандарти і рекомендації щодо внутрішнього забезпечення якості

Частина 2: Стандарти і рекомендації щодо зовнішнього забезпечення якості

Частина 3: Стандарти і рекомендації щодо агенцій із забезпечення якості

III. Додаток: Підсумковий перелік стандартів

“At the heart of all quality assurance activities are the **twin purposes of accountability and enhancement**. Taken together these create **trust** in the higher education institution’s performance. A successfully implemented quality assurance system will provide **information to assure the higher education institution and the public** of the quality of the higher education institution’s activities (accountability) as well as provide **advice and recommendations** on how it might improve what it is doing (enhancement). Quality assurance and quality enhancement are thus inter-related. They can support the development of a **quality culture** that is **embraced by all**: from the students and academic staff to the institutional leadership and management.” ESG (2015), p. 7



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Enhancement &
accountability

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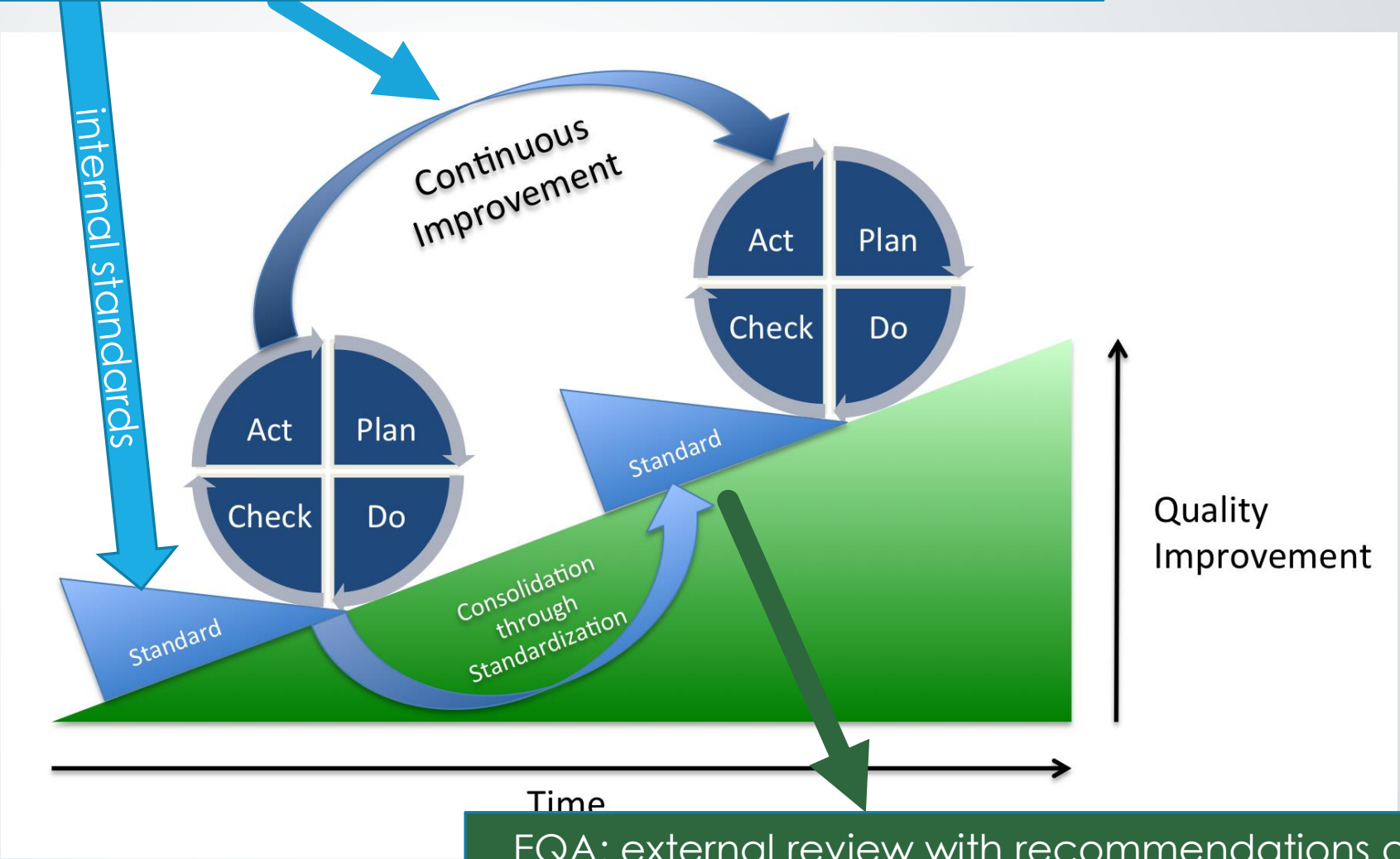
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IQA: SMART goals from mission & strategy through action plans and monitoring by measuring realisation via indicators



EQA: external review with recommendations on external standards up to official recognition by accreditation

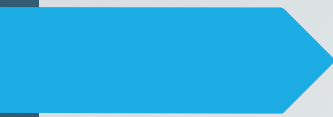




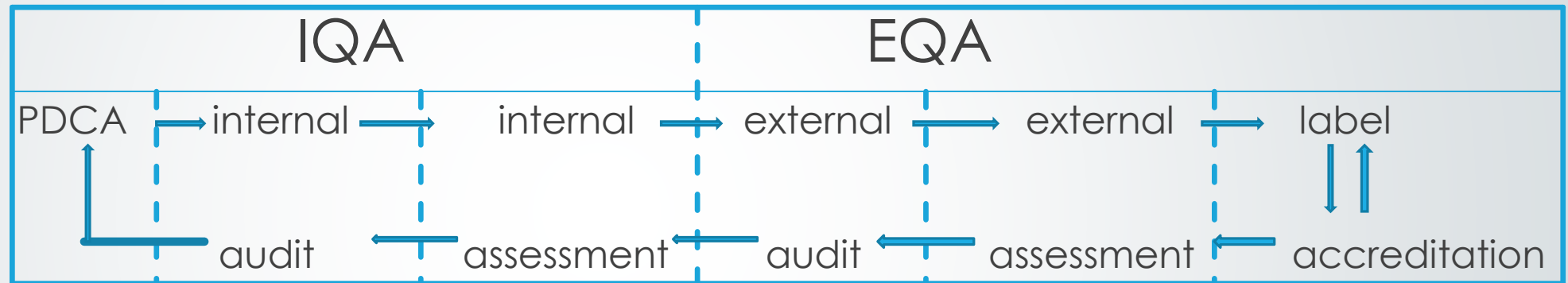
➔ Audit & assessment

➔ **Audit:** a management tool consisting of a planned process of systematic and objective examination of quality assertions carried out by an internal or external auditor or audit team, who reports on demand to the interested parties

➔ **Quality audit:** a tool for assessing the effectiveness of quality assurance efforts and more recently, for the evaluation of compliance with applicable quality standards

- 
- ➔ Audit & assessment
 - ➔ **Assessment:** a management tool consisting of a planned process of systematic and objective examination of a set of concepts and principles that describe desirable outcomes but does not specify on how they should be achieved (i.e. no standard)
 - ➔ Up to the organisation itself to decide!
 - ➔ Objective : to answer the question “if that’s what we want to achieve, are we doing the right things?”

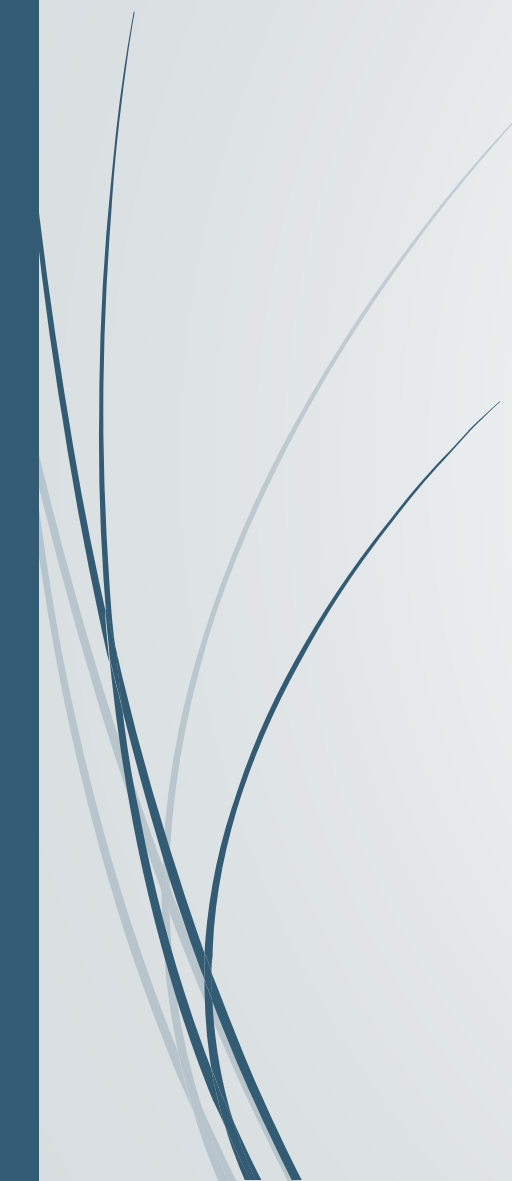
Continuum of IQA & EQA



- Use of recommendations next to scores;
- Use of more than 2 scores from 'insufficient' via 'sufficient' & 'good' to 'excellent';
- Use of conditions in time and follow-up;
- Use of consistent follow-up (standard EQA 2.2)



➔ Audit & assessment & review

- 
- ➔ **Review:** an internal, external or combined study to examine the performance of a HEI or programme according to its own or external standards in order to reconsider, improve, evaluate or assess it by producing a report

ESG 2005 part I

- 1.1 Policy & **procedures** for QA
- 1.2 Approval, monitoring & periodic review of programmes & awards
- 1.3 Assessment of students
- 1.4 QA of teaching staff
- 1.5 Learning resources & student support
- 1.6 Information systems
- 1.7 Public information

ESG 2015 part I

- 1.1 Policy for QA
- 1.2 Design & approval of programmes
- 1.3 **Student-centred learning, teaching & assessment**
- 1.4 Student admission, progression, recognition & certification
- 1.5 Teaching staff
- 1.6 Learning resources & student support
- 1.7 Information systems
- 1.8 Public information
- 1.9 On-going monitoring & periodic review of programmes
- 1.10 Cyclical external QA



THE ESSENTIALS OF IQA & EQA

IQA Policy

The new ESG (2015)

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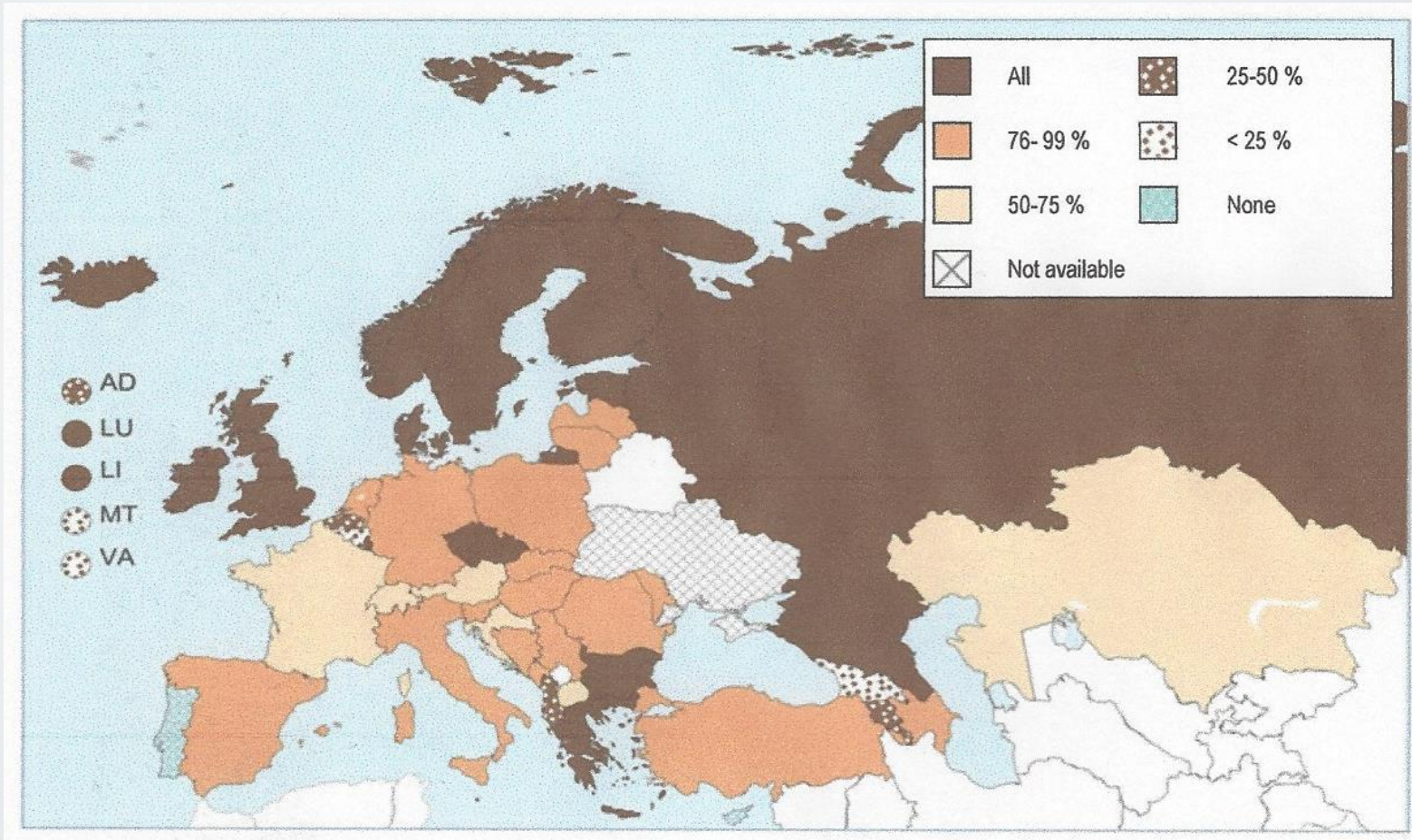
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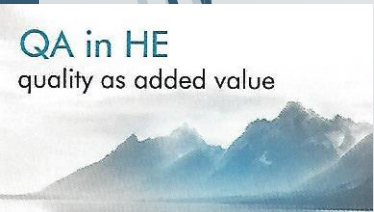
- Standard I.1:
“Institutions should have a **policy for QA** that is made **public** and forms part of their strategic management. Internal stakeholders should develop and implement this policy through appropriate structures and processes, while involving external stakeholders.”

Published institutional strategies for continuous enhancement in the past 5 years 2013/14

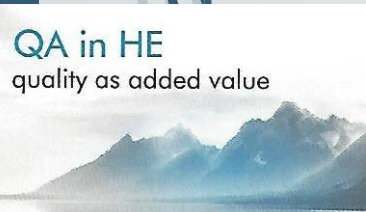


Implementation report 2015, fig. 3.1, p. 89

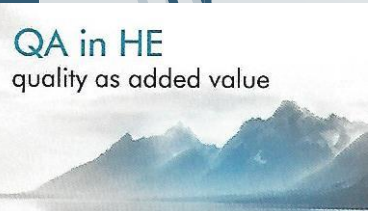
Source BFUG questionnaire



- ▶ *“We prepare the leaders of tomorrow.”*
- ▶ *“We nurture lifelong learners.”*
- ▶ *“We aim to have a global impact, while serving our local community.”*
- ▶ Gallup (2015) found that more than 50% of vision or mission statements of HEI share striking similarities, regardless of size, public or private, land-grant status or religious affiliation, or for-profit or not-for-profit.
- ▶ They may accurately represent the broad views and aspirations of education leaders and their institutions, and they probably differentiate the institutions from financial services and retail companies...
- ▶ BUT THEY OFFER LITTLE GUIDANCE TO CURRENT AND FUTURE STUDENTS (and staff).



- *“We prepare the leaders of tomorrow.”*
- *“We nurture lifelong learners.”*
- *“We aim to have a global impact, while serving our local community.”*

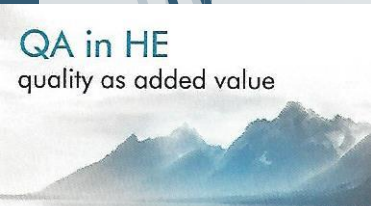


GALLUP'S RECOMMENDATIONS :

- Establish a clear and differentiated purpose by answering the questions: “*Why do we exist?*” and “*What value do we provide to the world?*”.
- Align the brand by telling the outside world what the institution is and what it will deliver. (see mission)
- Support identity with engaged culture primarily including the student experiences that should support the HEI's purpose and brand.

Gallup (2015)

www.gallup.com/businessjournal/184538/hard-differentiate-one-higher-brand.aspx



- Should QA assess mission & strategy?
- Yes, IQA (with the help of externals) should measure and monitor the realization, learn lessons from that how to do better and change them into new ones.
- No, EQA should depart from them, try to understand them and help the HEI to become better.





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Learning outcomes

The new ESG (2015)

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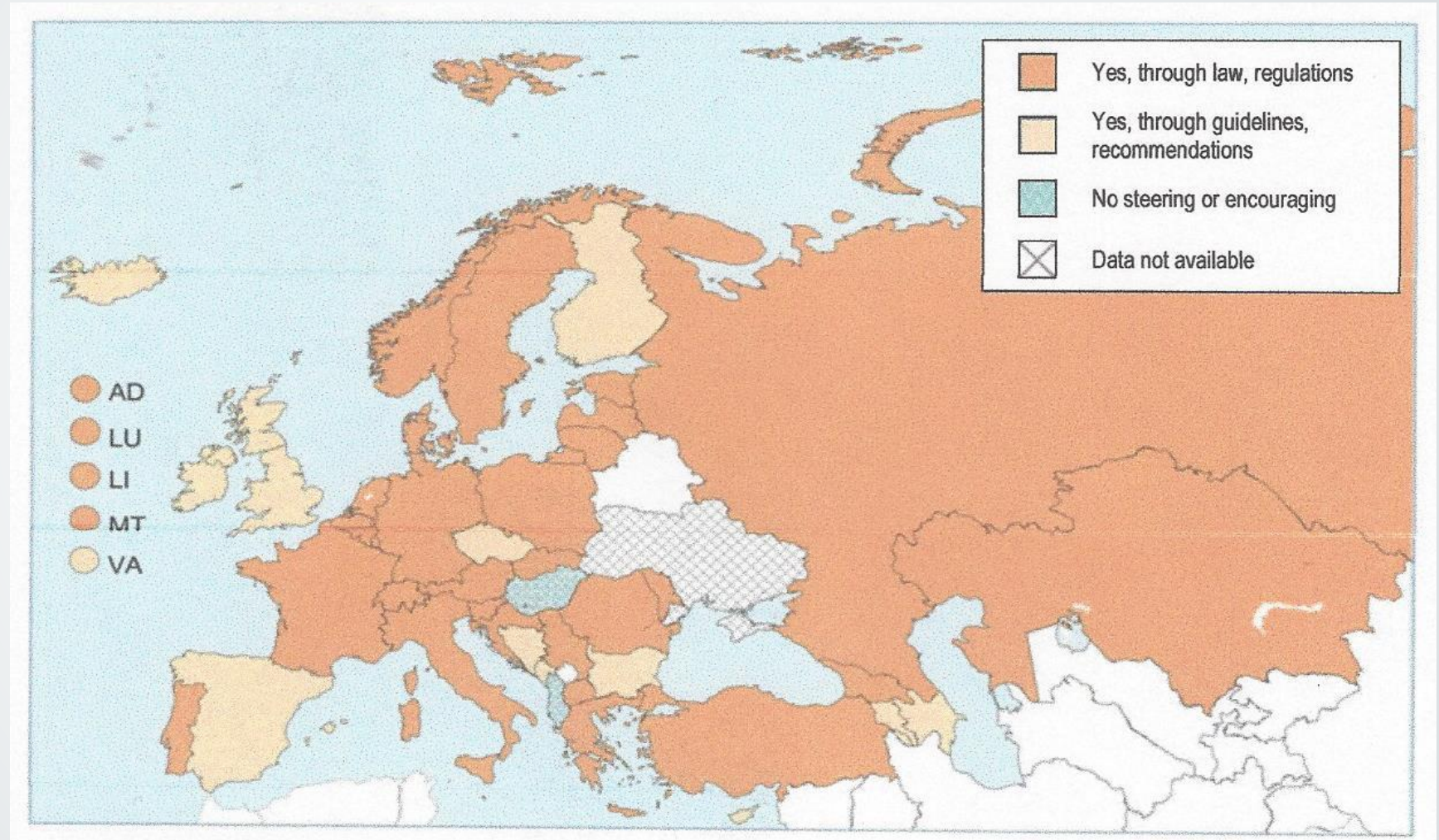
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Standard 1.2 :

Design and Approval of Programmes

“(...) The programmes should be designed so that they meet the objectives set for them, including the **intended learning outcomes**. (...)”

Steering and/or encouraging LOs in national policy 2013/14



Implementation report 2015, fig. 2.25, p. 72

Source BFUG questionnaire

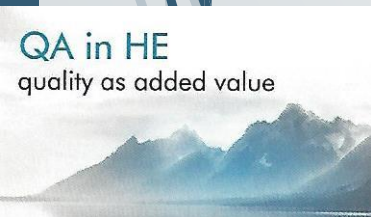


Learning outcomes : need of common language
need of common understanding

LO = what a learner is supposed to **know & be able to do** after a successful study

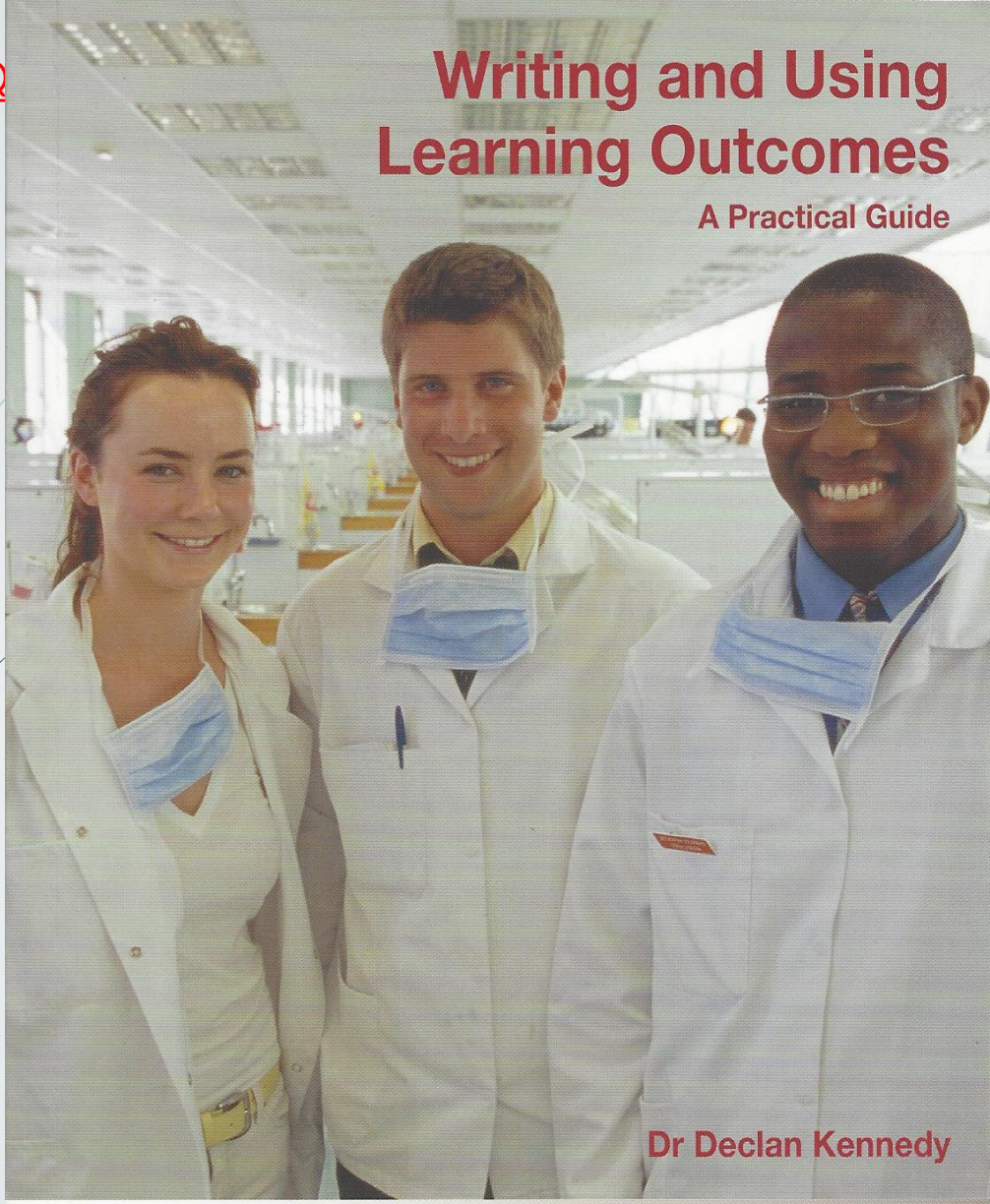
competence = ability to **integrate** knowledge, skills & **attitude** to be successful in a certain **context**

Make of the LO **LIVING** things that are formulated by the stakeholders concerned, passionately shared by the whole team and shaping the teaching, learning and assessment practices & formats accordingly **LEAVING ROOM FOR EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING!**



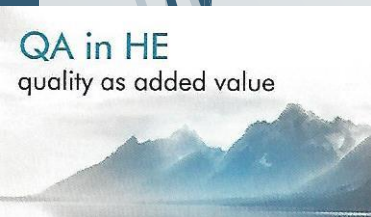
Writing and Using Learning Outcomes

A Practical Guide



Dr Declan Kennedy

ECTS Users' Guide

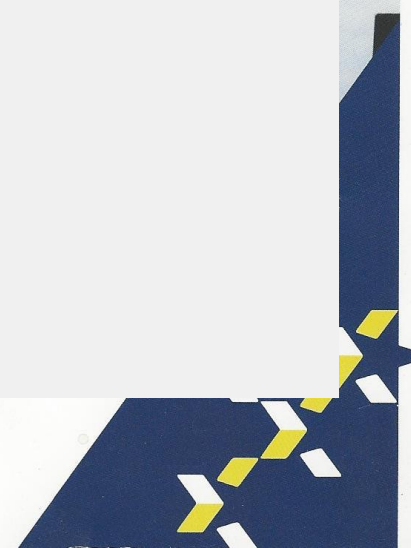
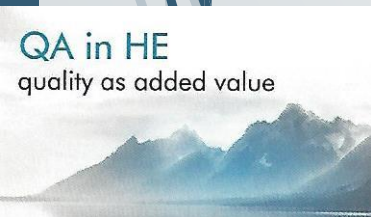


QA in HE
quality as added value

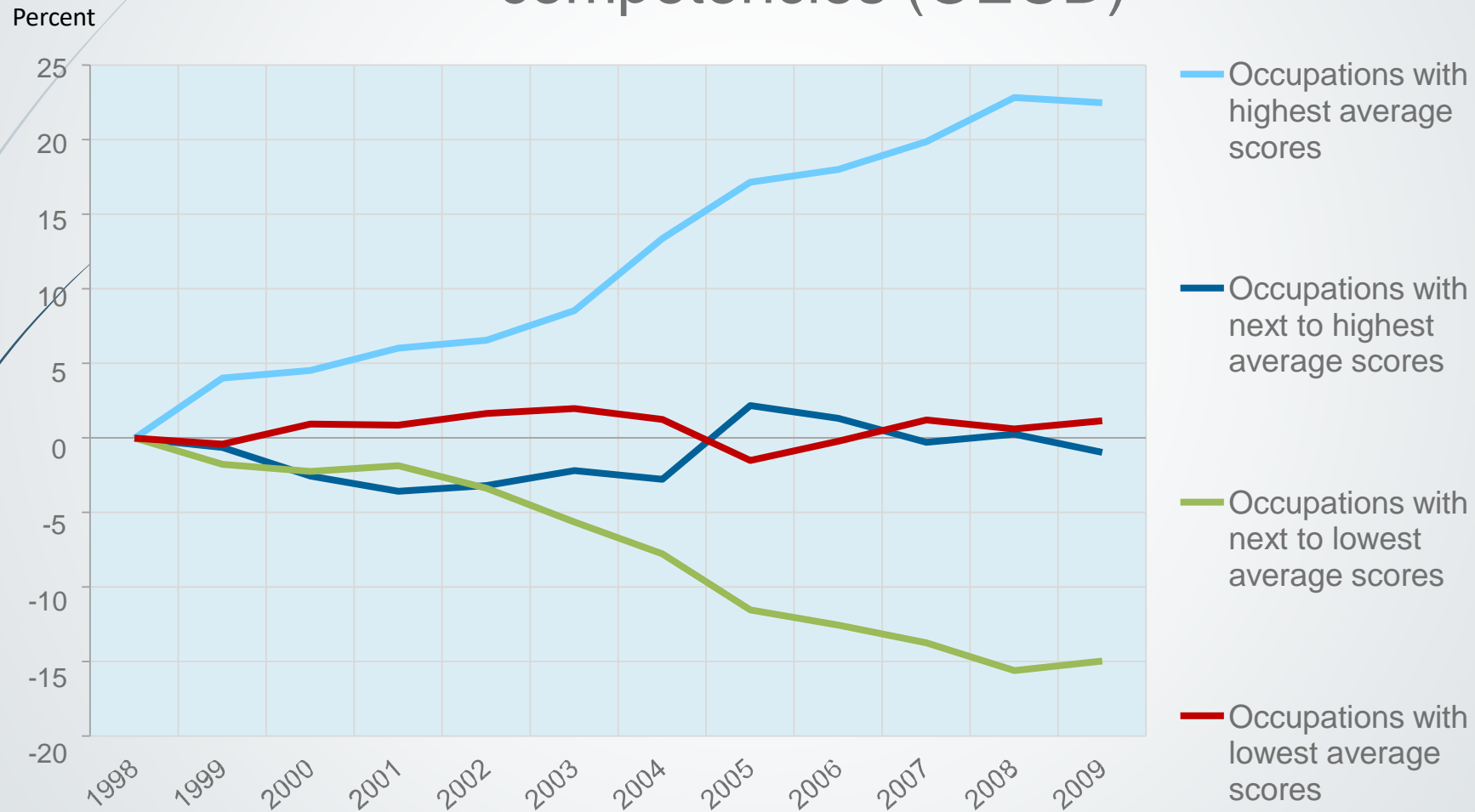


The value of
experimentation is not
the trying. It's the
trying again after the
experiment fails.

Simon Sinek

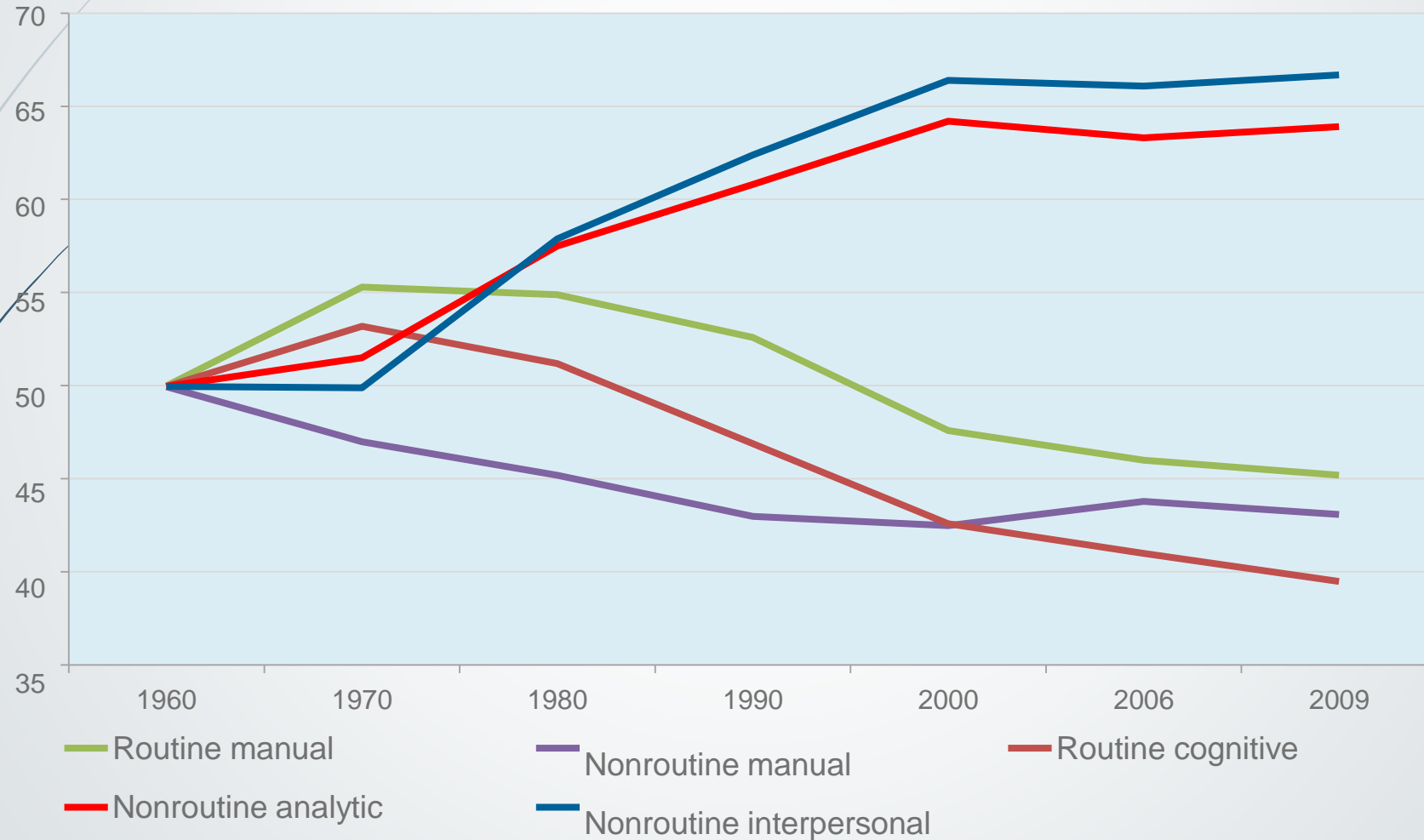


Trends of employment in relation to levels of competencies (OECD)



Changed needs of competences (OECD)

Mean task input in percentiles of 1960 task distribution



New competences needed

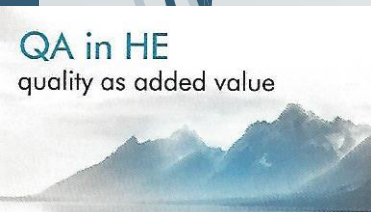
- Communication, problem-solving, creativity, team-work
- Research skills, both academic as well as 'mode 2' (applied) and mixtures
- Inter-disciplinary but with skill and attitude to go deep into a particular discipline
- Meta-cognition
- Willingness to change, risk-taking, entrepreneurial
- 'Global competences' (e.g. computer skills)
- Visionary & inspirational leadership

➤ HOW YOU ENGAGE IN THE WORLD

➤ = ATTITUDES! CHARACTER! PERSONALITY

(see HRM in industry and business)

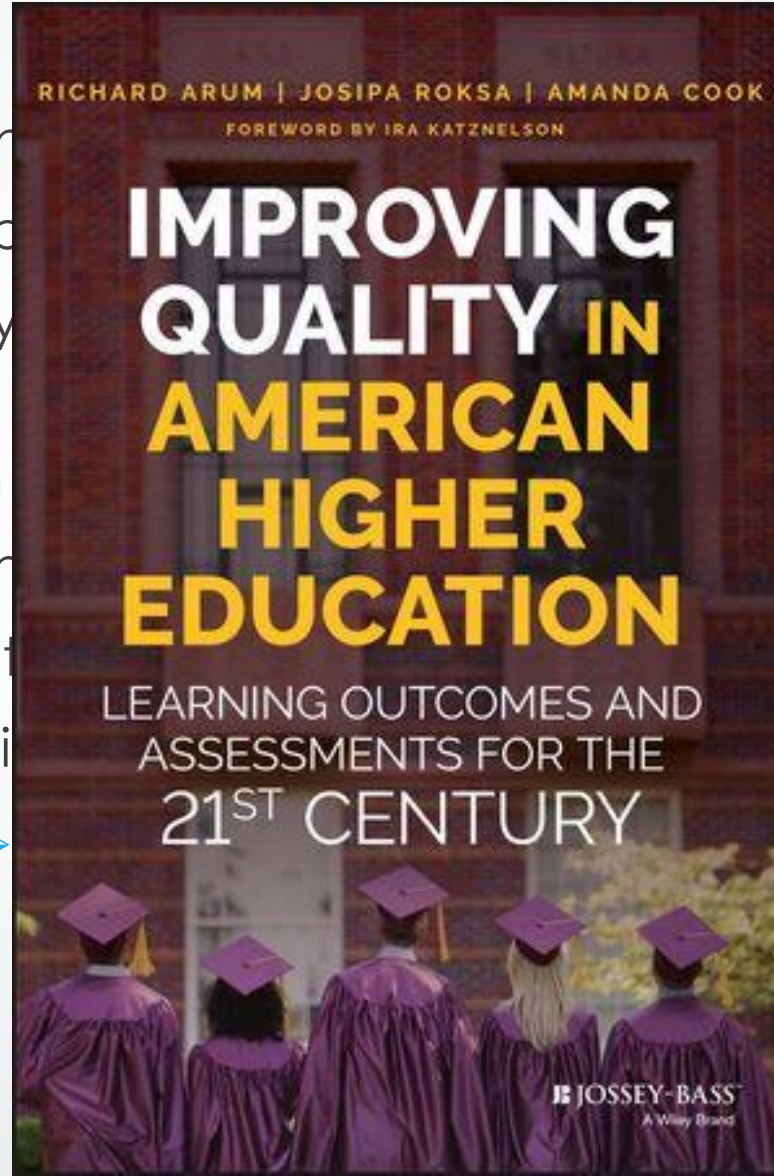
CERTAINLY ON TEAM LEVEL



New competences needed

- Communication
- Research skills, b
- Inter-disciplinary discipline
- Meta-cognition
- Willingness to ch
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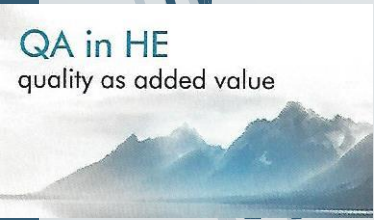
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THE WORLD

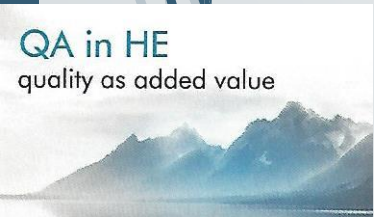
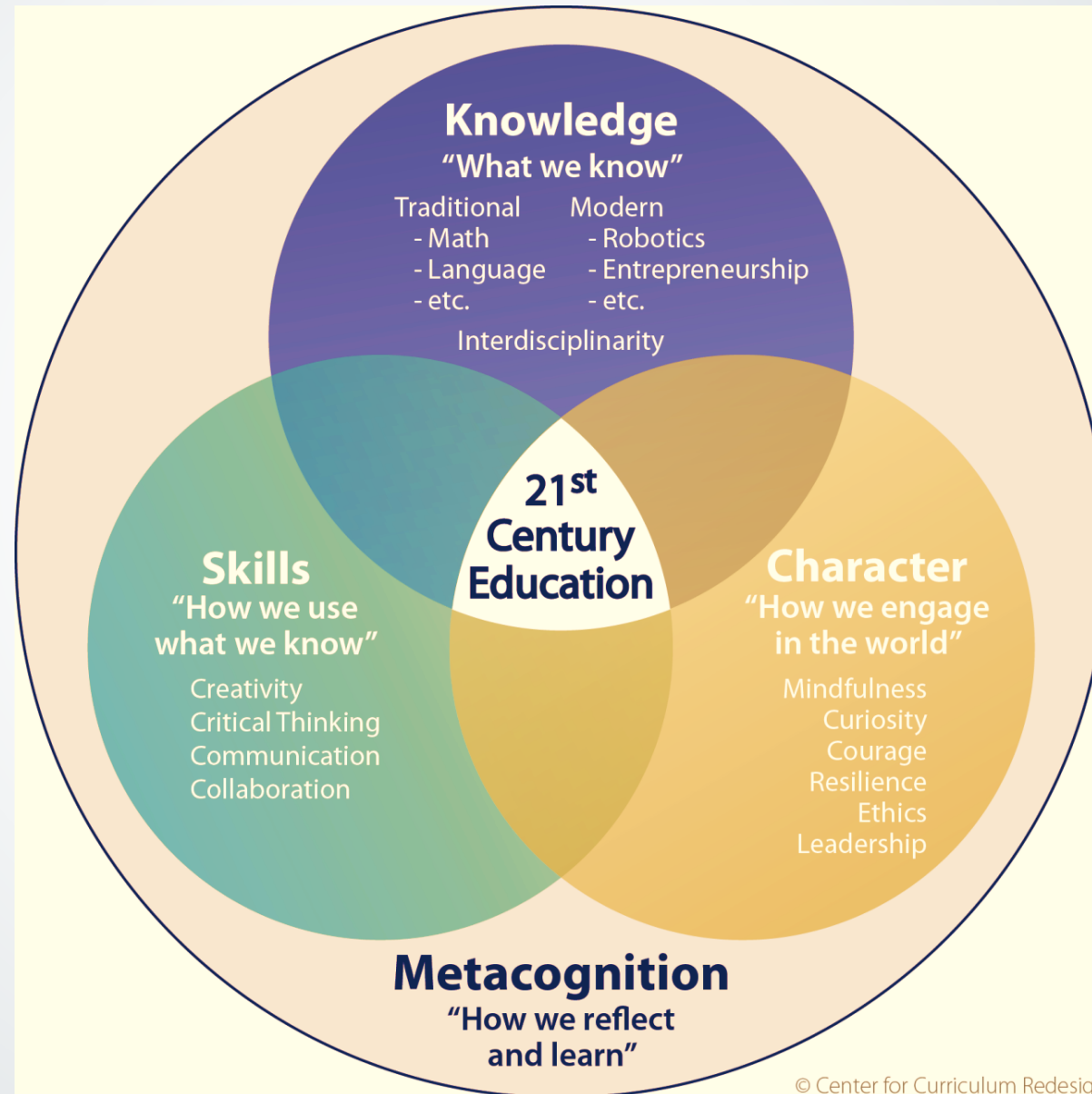
PERSONALITY

usiness)

LEVEL



More or other knowledge & skills are not enough!



Technology is not the only motor of innovation

Future Work Skills 2020

While all six drivers are important in shaping the landscape in which each skill emerges, the color-coding and placement here indicate which drivers have particular relevance to the development of each of the skills.

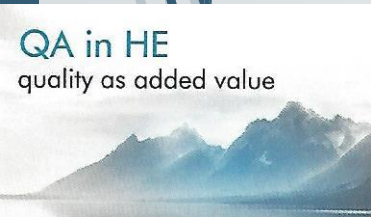
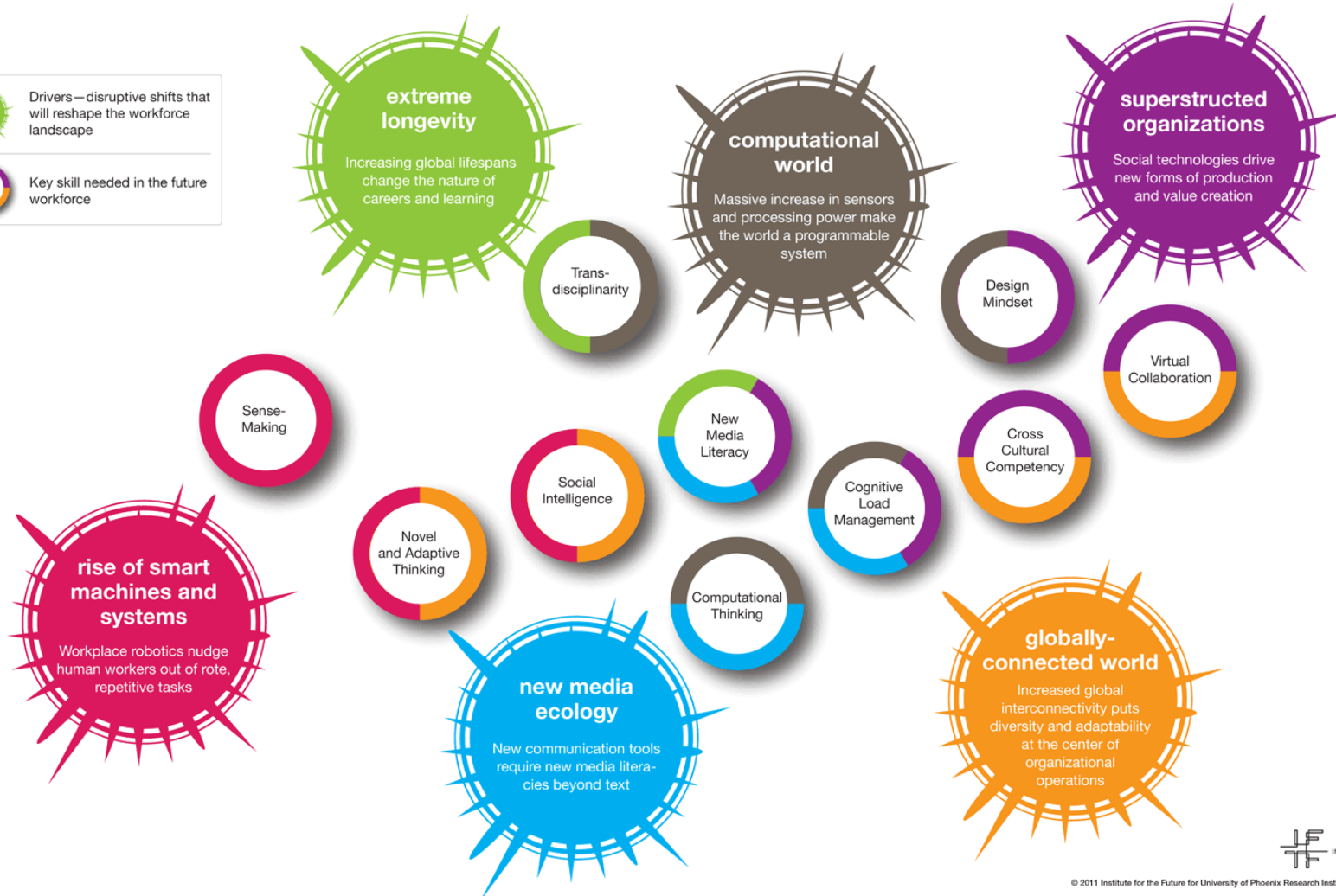
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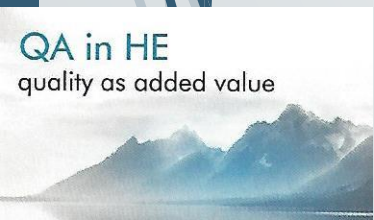
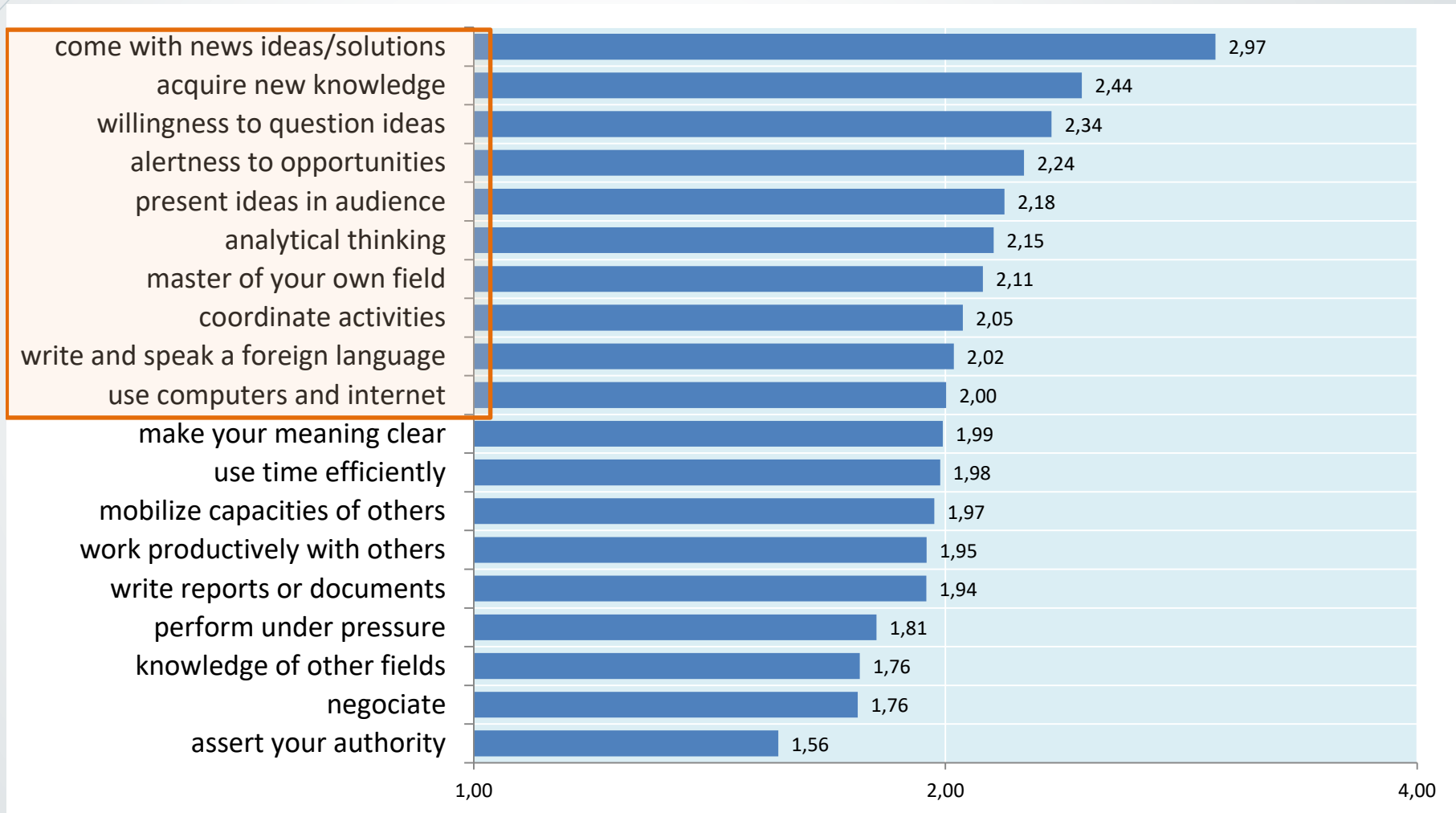
Drivers—disruptive shifts that will reshape the workforce landscape

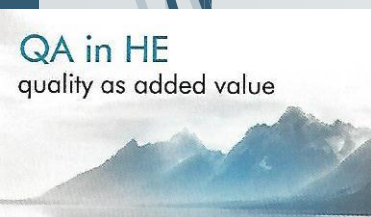
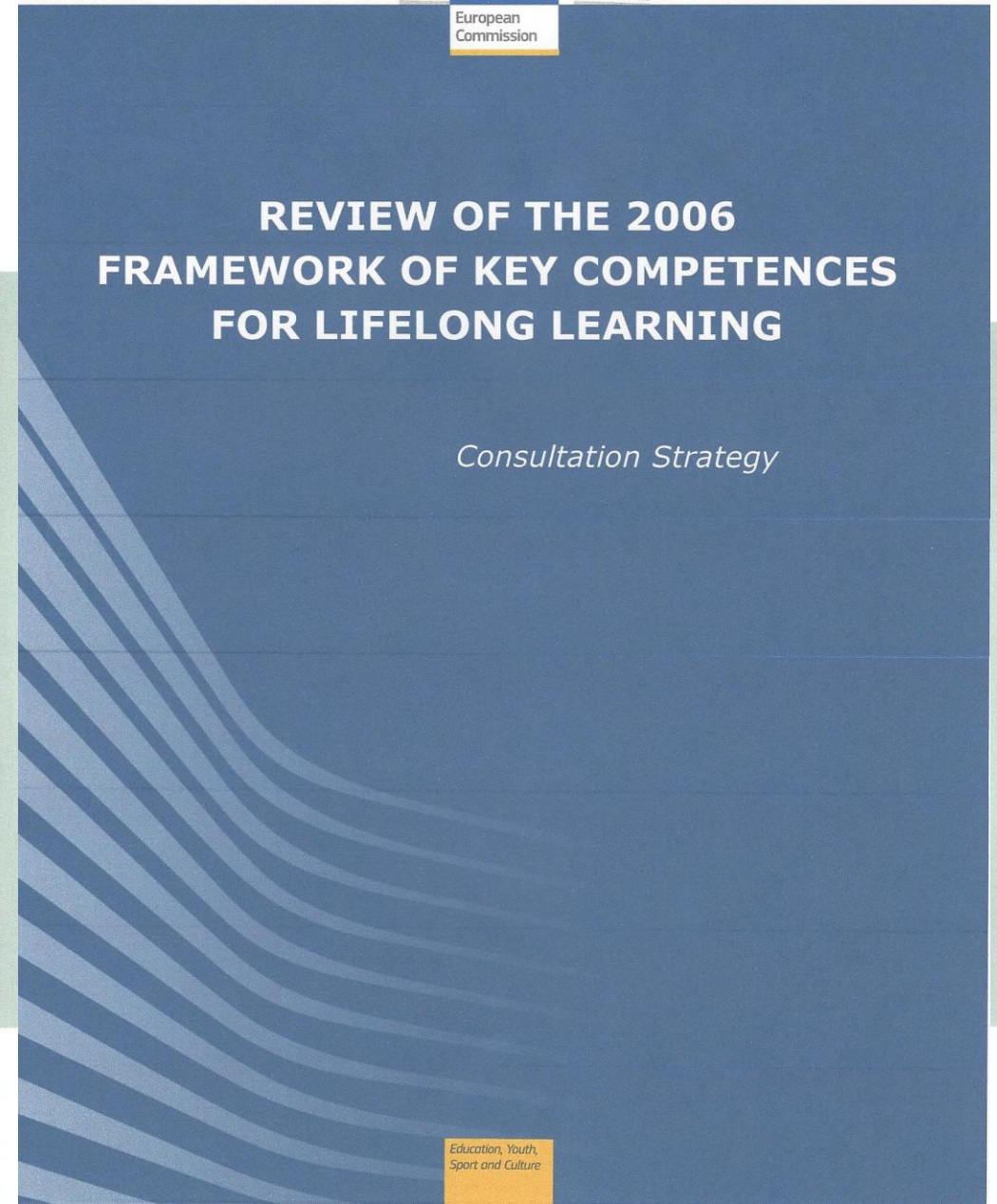


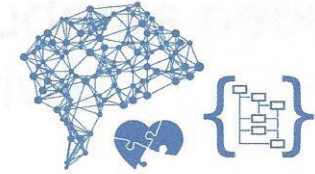
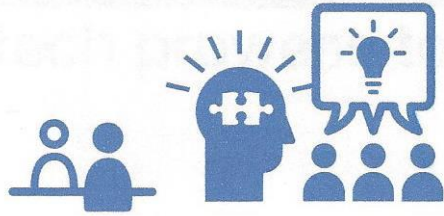
Key skill needed in the future workforce



Competences that make the difference between innovative professionals & others







Top 10 skills

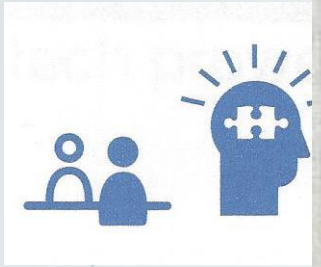
In 2015

1. Complex Problem Solving
2. Coordinating with Others
3. People Management
4. Critical Thinking
5. Negotiation
6. Quality Control
7. Service Orientation
8. Judgment & Decision Making
9. Active Listening
10. Creativity

In 2020

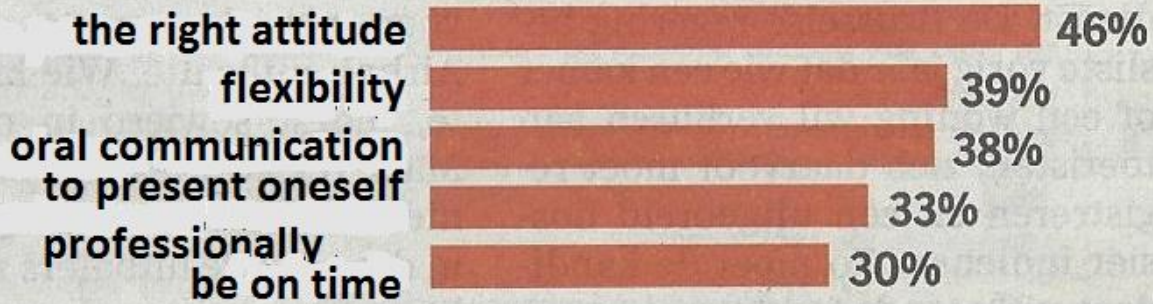
1. Complex Problem Solving
2. Critical Thinking
3. Creativity
4. People Management
5. Coordinating with Others
6. Emotional Intelligence
7. Judgment & Decision Making
8. Service Orientation
9. Negotiation
10. Cognitive Flexibility

Source:
Future of
Jobs
Report
(2017)

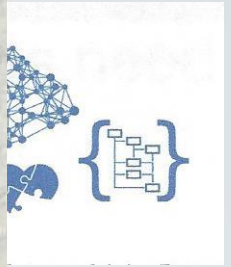
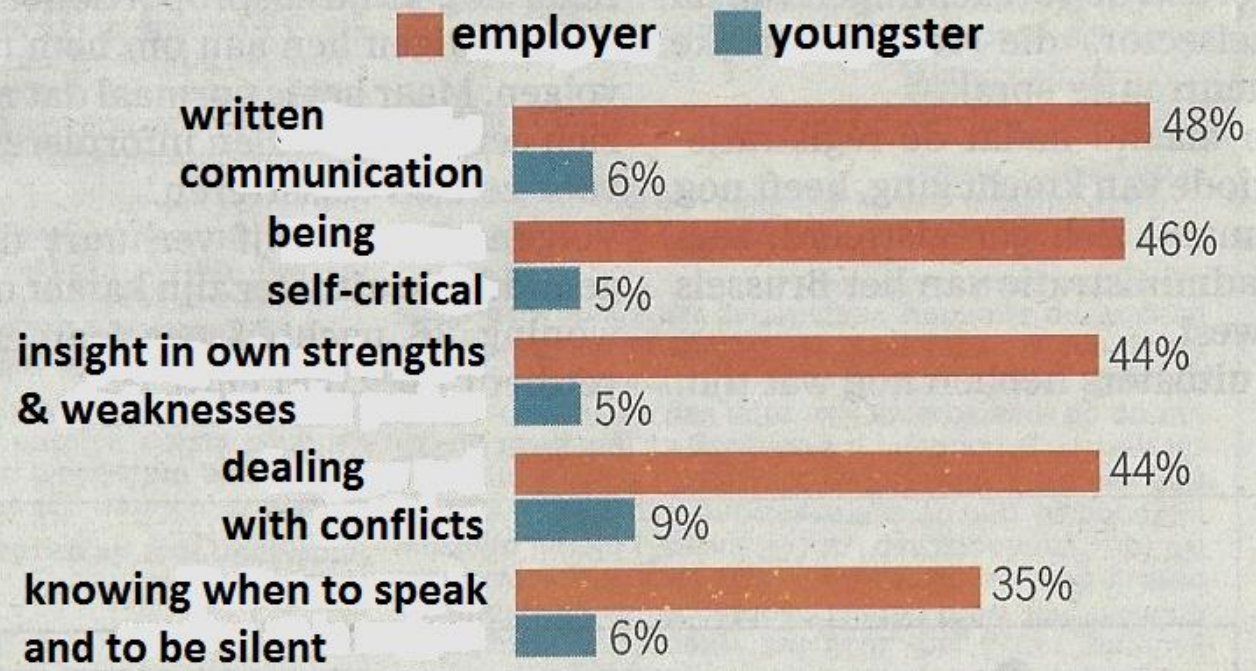


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Top 5 reasons not to be selected because of soft skills



Top 5 skills on which the meanings of youngsters and employers are most divided



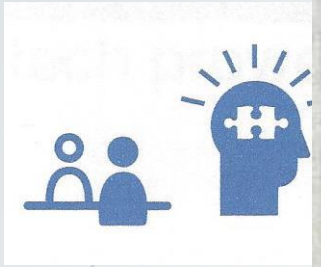
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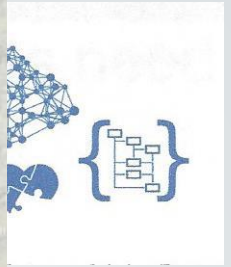
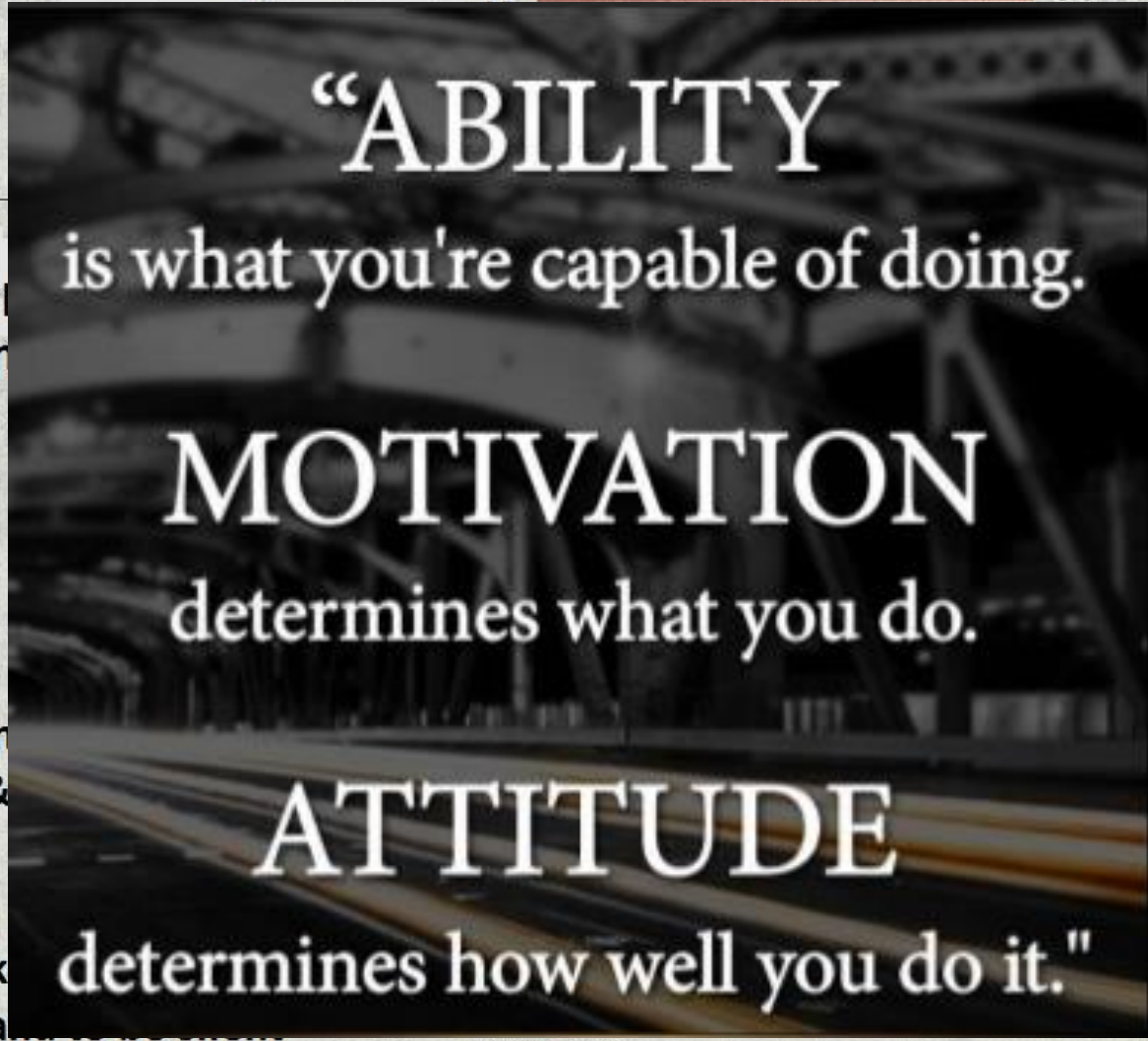
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Top 5 reasons not to be selected because of soft skills



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“In a world with a surfeit of AI and machine learning, human values such as common sense and empathy will be scarce.”

Satya Nadella, CEO Microsoft, Davos 2017

“American College students showed a 48% decrease in emphatic concern and a 34% drop in their ability to see other people’s perspectives.”

Sara Konrath (2017), Michigan University

“Our education system is still rooted in the values of the industrial era. The so-called 3 Rs – reading, writing and arithmetic – which prepared students for factory and clerical tasks, concentrated on so-called “hard” skills at the expense of creativity, imagination or emotional intelligence. By failing to develop resilience, imagination (linked to empathy), creativity and resourcefulness, we are educating for the past, not the rapidly changing and unknown future.”

Teresa Cremin (2017), prof of education UK Open University

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Democracy and Human Rights

▶▶ START WITH US ◀◀

Council of Europe
Charter on Education
for Democratic Citizenship
and Human Rights Education

CHARTER
for **ALL**

- 7. Higher education
Member states should promote, with due respect for the principle of academic freedom, the inclusion of education for democratic citizenship and human rights education in HEIs, in particular for future education professionals.
- 12. Research

Democracy and Human Rights

▶▶ START WITH US ◀◀

Council of Europe
Charter on Education
for Democratic Citizenship
and Human Rights Education

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▶▶ Guidelines for Educators ◀◀

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12. Research



Policies to promote social and civic competences – from the Paris Declaration to global citizenship education

Key messages from the PLA,
Vienna, 26-28 October 2016

Produced by the ET 2020 Working Groups

Education
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START WITH US ◀◀

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QA in HE
quality as added value

7. Higher education
Member states should
respect for the principle
of freedom, the inclusion
of democratic citizenship
education in HEIs,
education professions

12. Research

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▶▶ START

Council of Europe
Charter on Education
for Democratic Citizen
and Human Rights E

'This book is like *How to Win Friends and Influence People* – only better suited
for today's world' **Adam Grant**, author of *Give and Take* and *Originals*

the ART of PEOPLE

The 11 simple
people skills that
will get you
everything you want

DAVE KERPEN
THE NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR

ty and Human Rights

START WITH US <<

CHARTER
for ALL

in
enship
Education

nes for Educators <<



book is like *How to Win Friends and Influence People* – only better suited for today's world' Adam Grant, author of *Give and Take* and *Original*

- ✓ Understanding Yourself & Understanding People
- ✓ Meeting the Right People
- ✓ Reading People (by listening with your ears and eyes!)
- ✓ Connecting with People (online & off-line)
- ✓ Influencing People
- ✓ Changing People's Minds

the ART of PEOPLE

The 11 simple
people skills that
will get you
everything you want

DAVE KERPEN

THE NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR

- ✓ Teaching People (by coaching as a model and learning yourself)
- ✓ Leading People (by serving them)
- ✓ Resolving Conflict with People
- ✓ Inspiring People
- ✓ Keeping People Happy

Standard 1.2 :

Design and Approval of Programmes

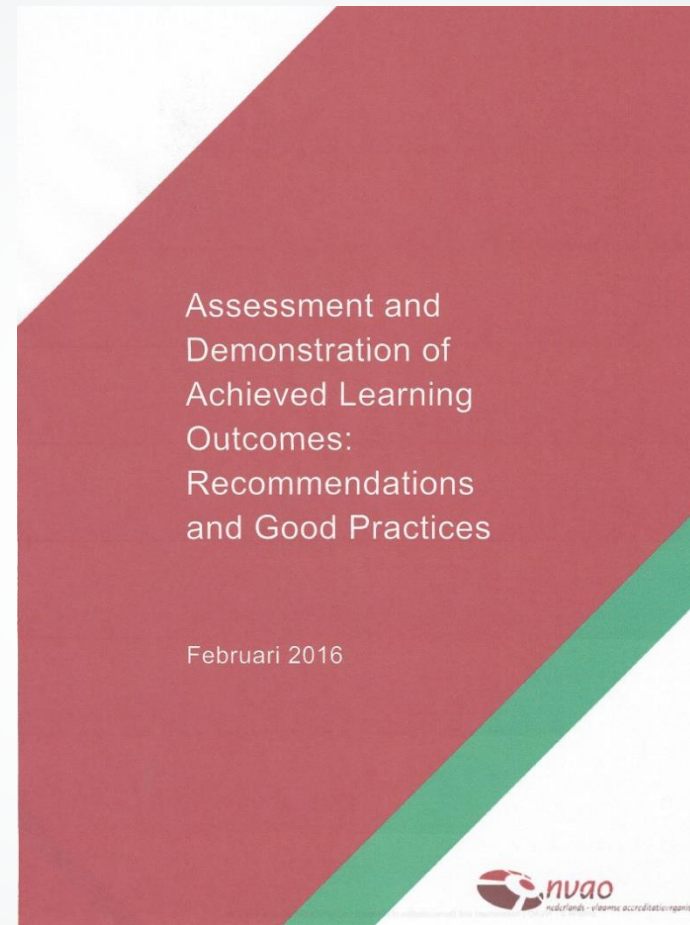
“(...) The programmes should be designed so that they meet the objectives set for them, including the **intended learning outcomes**. (...)”

Guideline 1.3 :

Student-centred learning, teaching and assessment

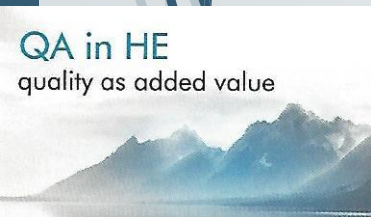
“(...) The assessment allows students to demonstrate the extent to which the **intended learning outcomes have been achieved**. (...)”

Good practices LOs & assessment



<https://www.nvao.net/system/files/pdf/Programme%20with%20Case%20Studies-Presenters-List%20of%20Participants.pdf>

https://www.nvao.net/peer_learning_event



necessary congruence between LO, learning & assessment

LO	T & L forms	assessment
cognitive <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> Demonstrate Knowledge Comprehension Application Analysis Synthesis Evaluation </div>	lecture tutorials discussions laboratory	end of course exam multiple choice essays/papers practical assessment fieldwork
affective <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> Integration of beliefs, ideas & attitudes </div>	clinical work seminar peer group presentation	clinical practice presentation project work co- or peer- &
psychomotor <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> Acquisition of physical skills </div>		<i>overall assessment</i>

Kennedy (2007)



THE ESSENTIALS OF IQA & EQA

Student-centred learning, teaching & assessment

The new ESG (2015)

Lucien Bollaert

Independent international QA expert

TAM Bologna Seminar on QA

12 September 2017

Kiev | Ukraine

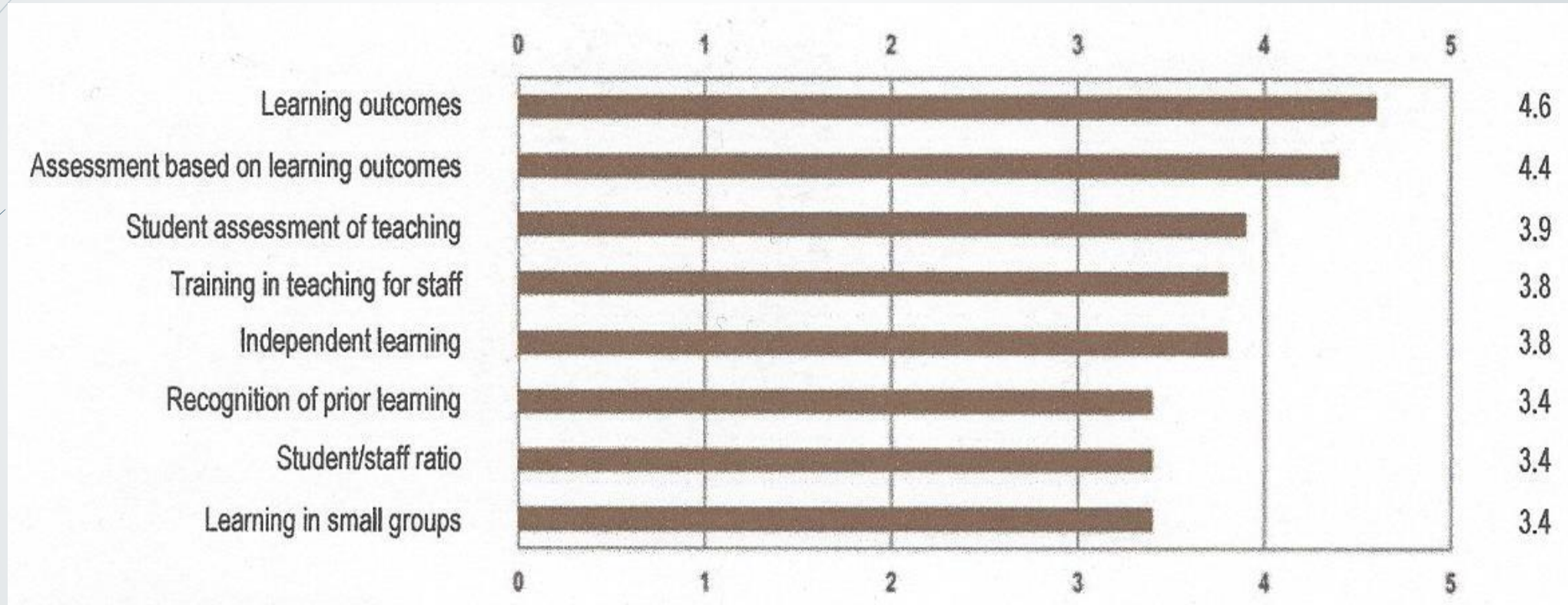
ESG Standard 1.3 :

Student-centred Learning, Teaching and Assessment

agreed & proposed by
E4+ (incl. EUA, EURASHE
& EI)
+ eventually all ministers

“**Institutions** should ensure that the programmes are **delivered** in a way that **encourages students** to take an active role in creating the learning process, and that the **assessment of students** reflects this approach.”

Importance of SCL elements in EHEA countries group A
(countries where steering docs mention SCL)

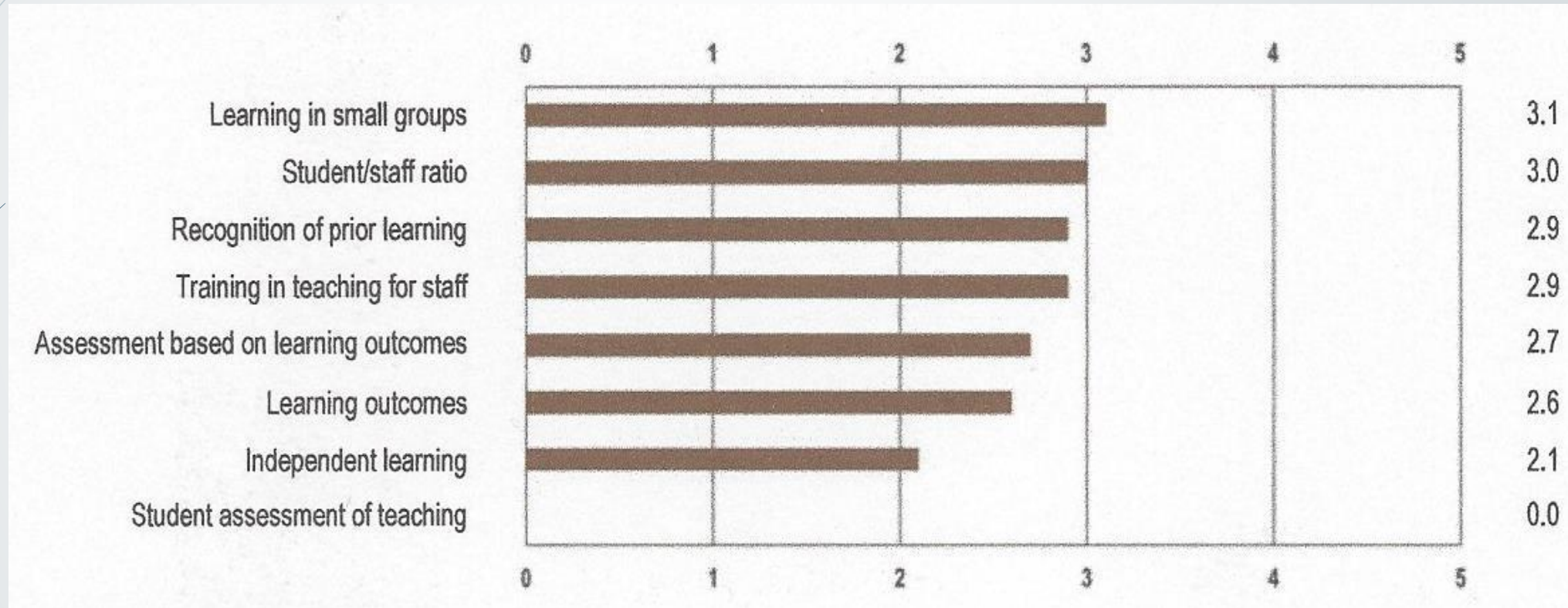


Implementation report 2015, p. 73

Source BFUG questionnaire



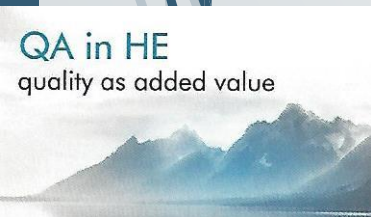
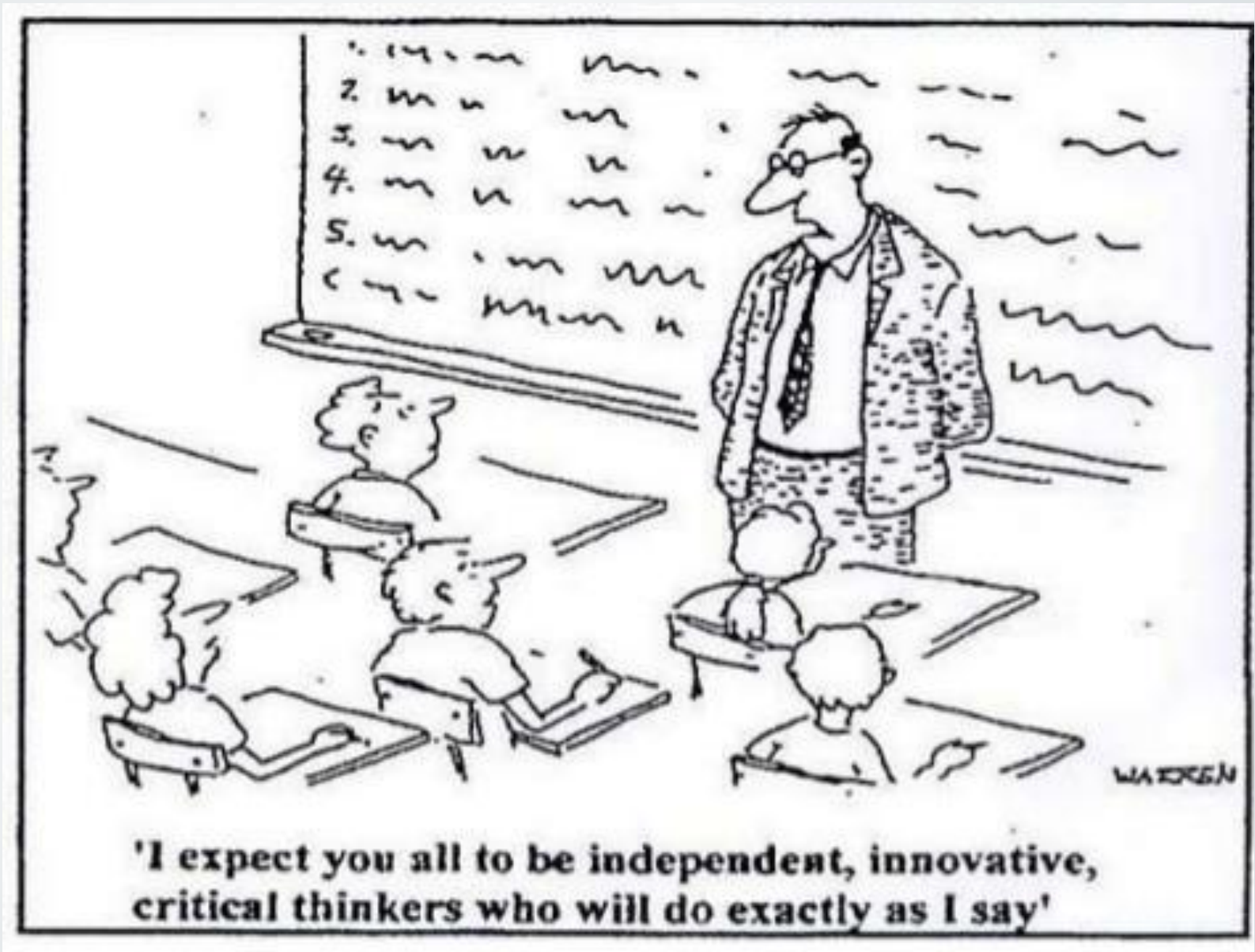
Importance of SCL elements in EHEA countries group B
(countries where steering docs do not mention SCL)



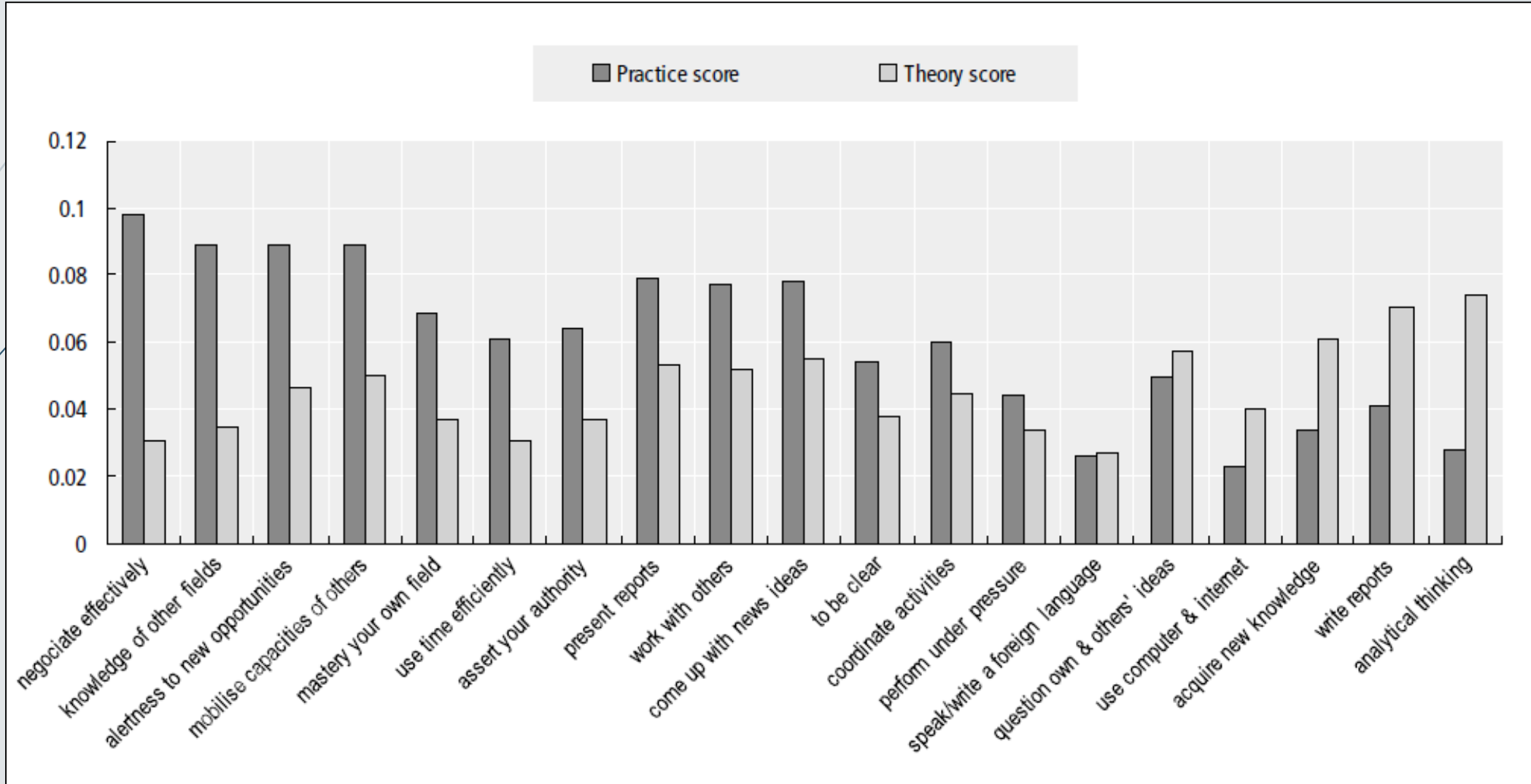
Implementation report 2015, p. 74

Source BFUG questionnaire





Innovative teaching & learning processes

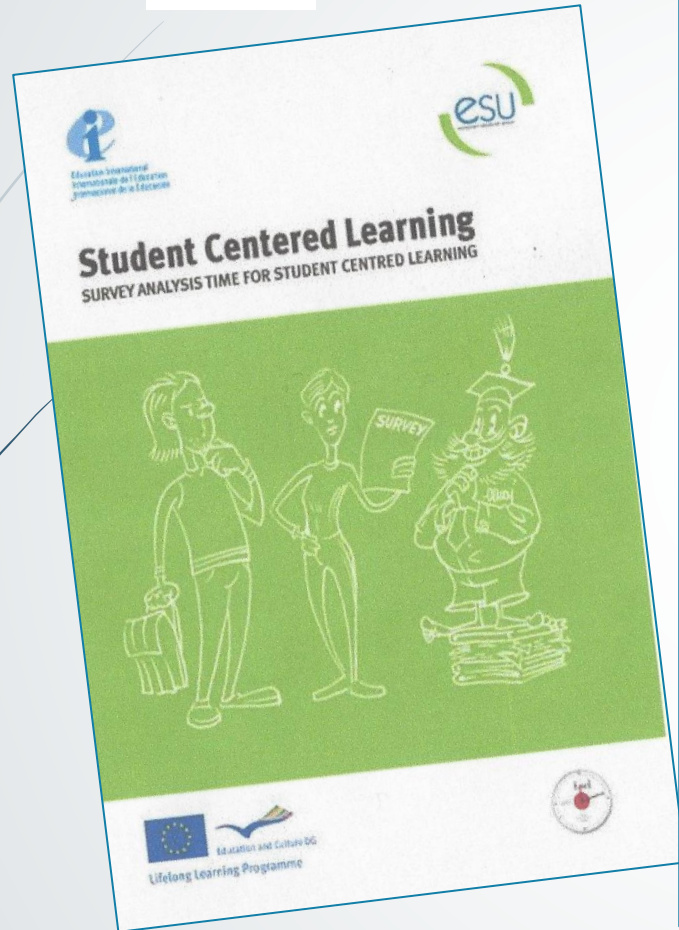


Guidelines I.3 :

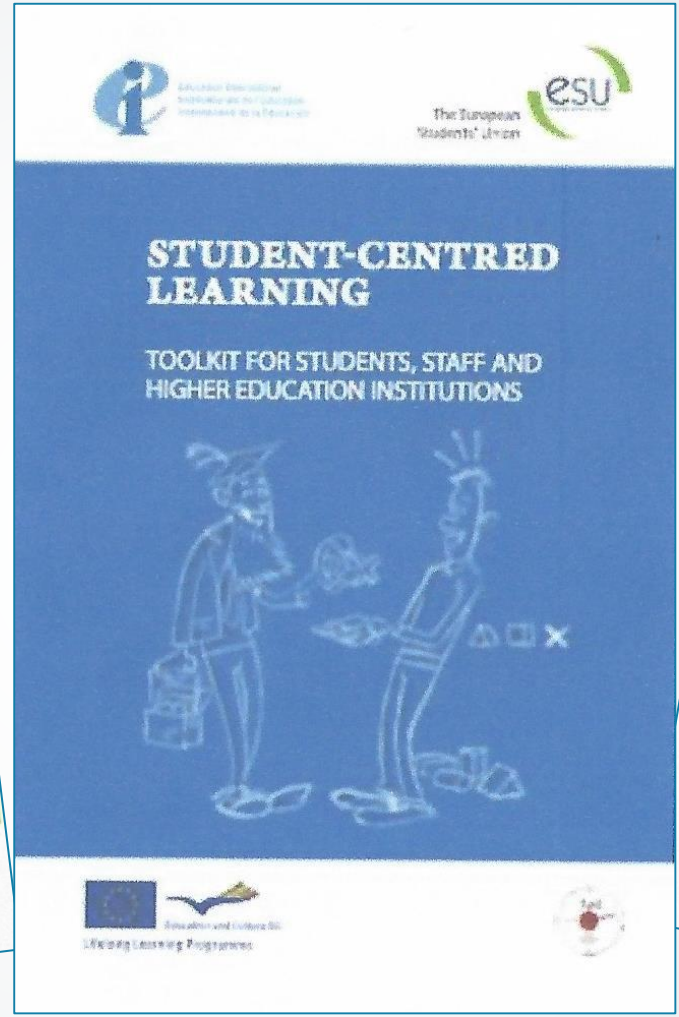
“Student-centred learning and teaching plays an important role in *stimulating students’ motivation, self-reflection and engagement in the learning process.* (...)

The implementation of student-centred learning and teaching

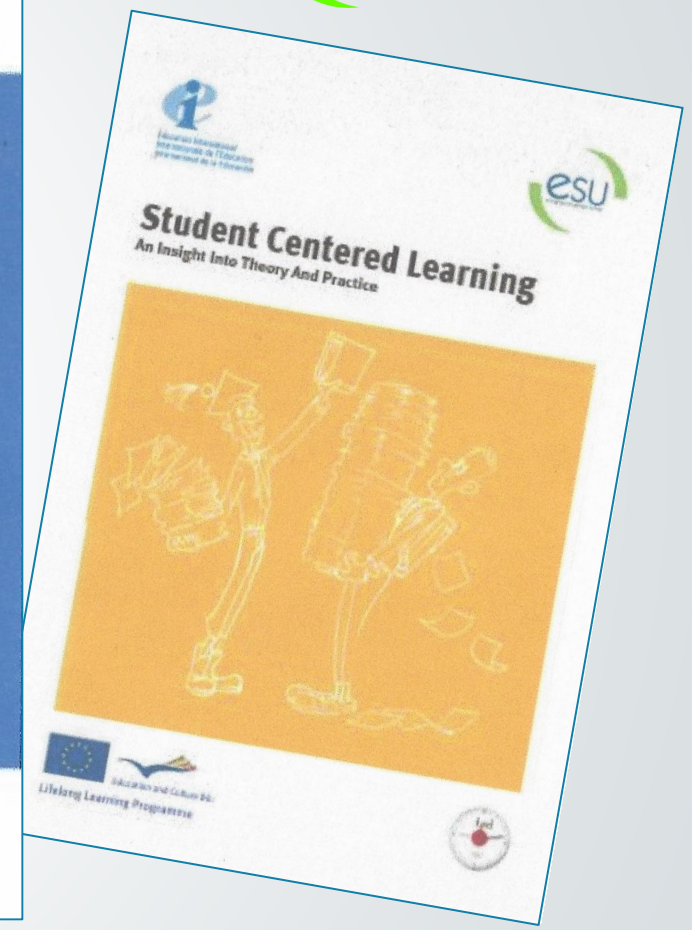
- respects and attends to the *diversity of students* and their needs, *enabling flexible learning paths*;
- considers and uses *different modes of delivery*, where appropriate;
- flexibly uses a *variety of pedagogical methods*;
- encourages a *sense of autonomy* in the learning, while ensuring *adequate guidance and support* from the teacher; (...)”



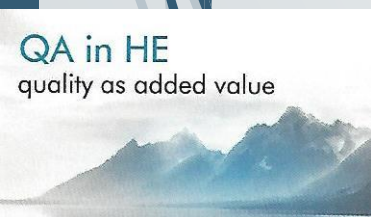
SCL Survey Analysis 2011



SCL Toolkit 2014



SCL Theory & Practice 2011





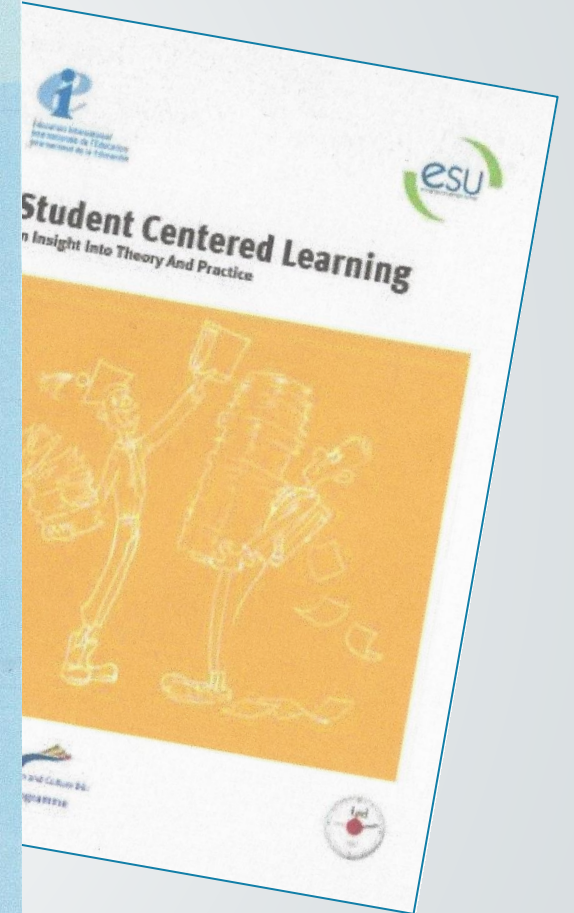
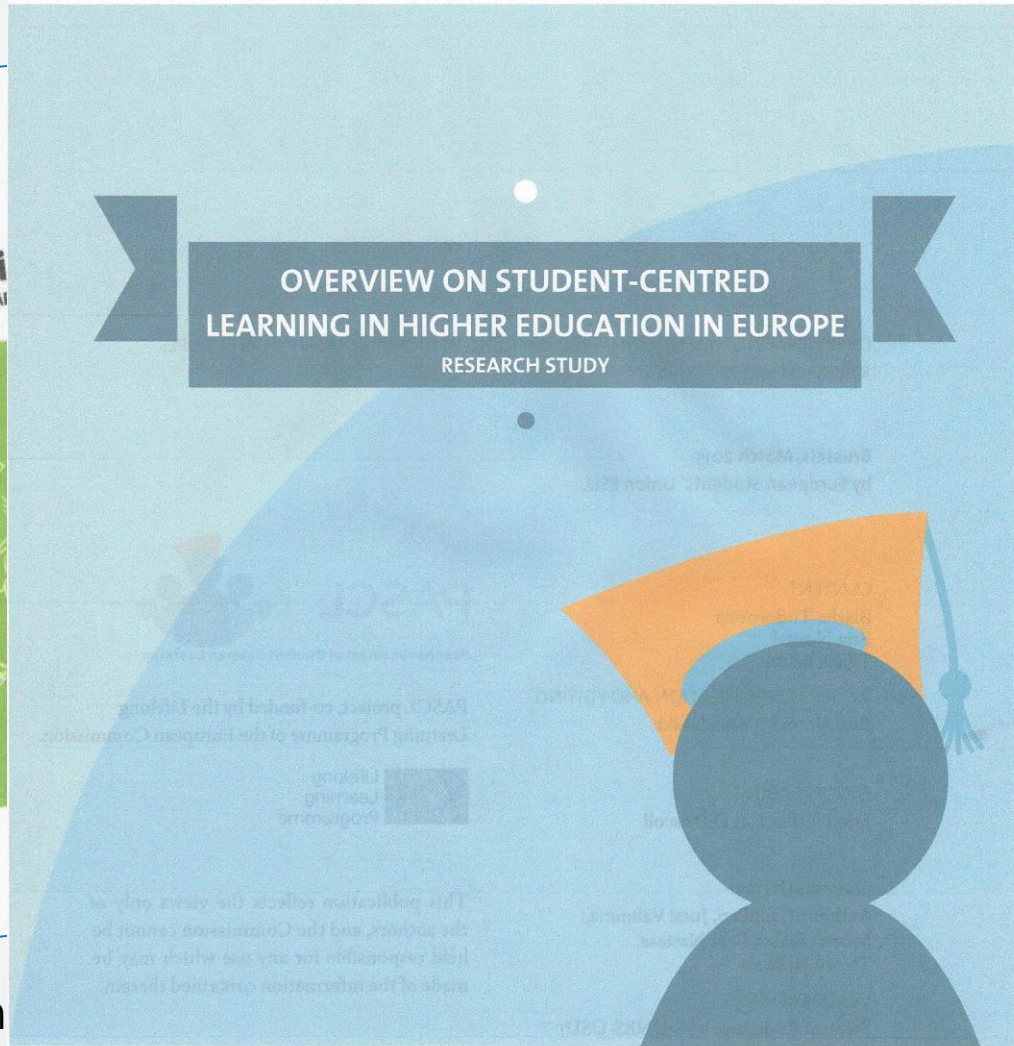
Education International
Internationale de l'Éducation
Internacional de la Educación



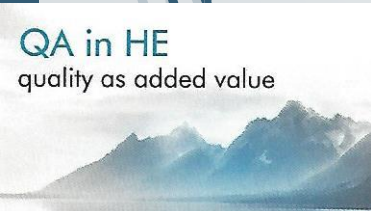
The European Students' Union



SCL Survey Analysis



Student Centered Learning: Theory & Practice 2011



QUALITY CULTURE

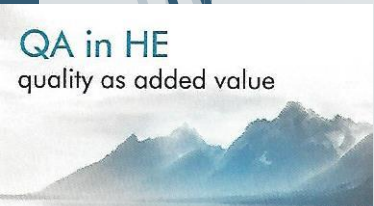
“Student-Centred Learning represents both a *mindset* and a *culture* within a given higher education institution and is learning approach (...) characterised by innovative methods of teaching which aim to promote *learning in communication with teachers and other learners* and which take students seriously as *active participants in their own learning*, forstering *transferable skills* such as problem-solving, *critical thinking and reflective thinking*.”

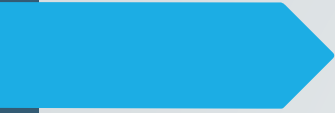
Time for Student-Centred Learning (T4SCL) Toolkit, 2011



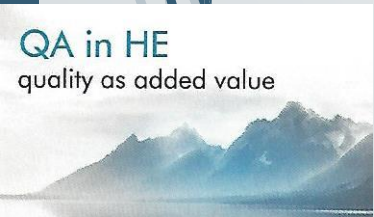
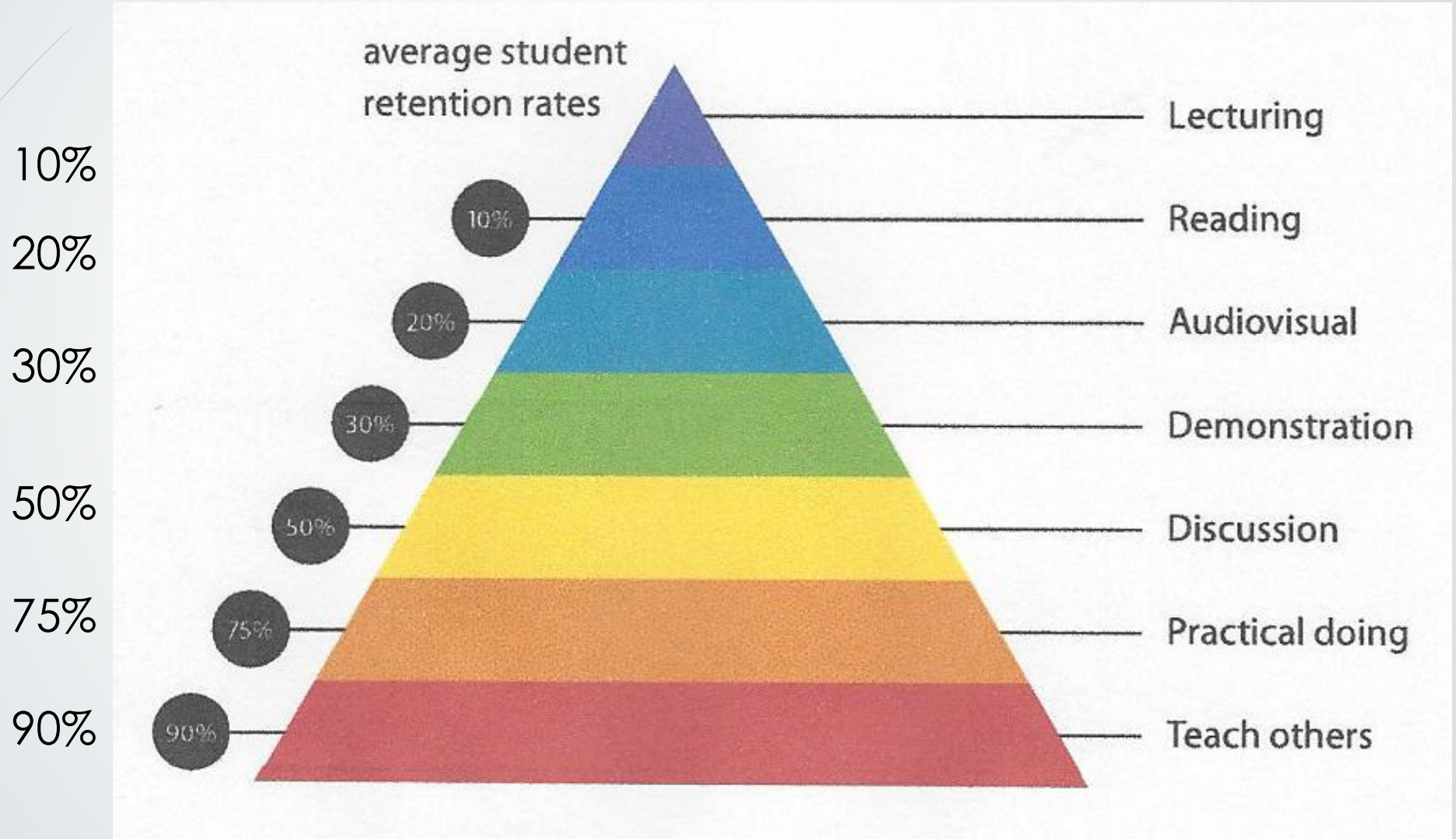
SCL integral components

- ✓ FLEXIBILITY and freedom in terms of time & structure of learning;
- ✓ More and better QUALITY TEACHERS who strive to SHARE their knowledge;
- ✓ A clear UNDERSTANDING of students by teachers;
- ✓ A FLAT HIERARCHY within HEIs;
- ✓ Teacher RESPONSIBILITY for student EMPOWERMENT;
- ✓ A continuous ongoing IMPROVEMENT process;
- ✓ A POSITIVE ATTITUDE by teachers & students with the aim of improving the LEARNING EXPERIENCE;
- ✓ A relationship of MUTUAL ASSERTIVENESS between students & teachers;
- ✓ A focus on LEARNING OUTCOMES which enable GENUINE LEARNING & DEEP UNDERSTANDING;





The Learning Pyramid



TEACHING STRATEGIES

classical teaching

Learning is viewed as the **transmission of information** from the **teacher to the student**.

The **instructor** is the **primary source of knowledge**, and **lecture** is the primary form of transferring knowledge.

active learning

Active learning strategies make students to be engaged and to be active in the learning process.

The instructor serves as coach or facilitator, guiding students through activities, but letting students take control of the learning event itself.

TEACHING STRATEGIES

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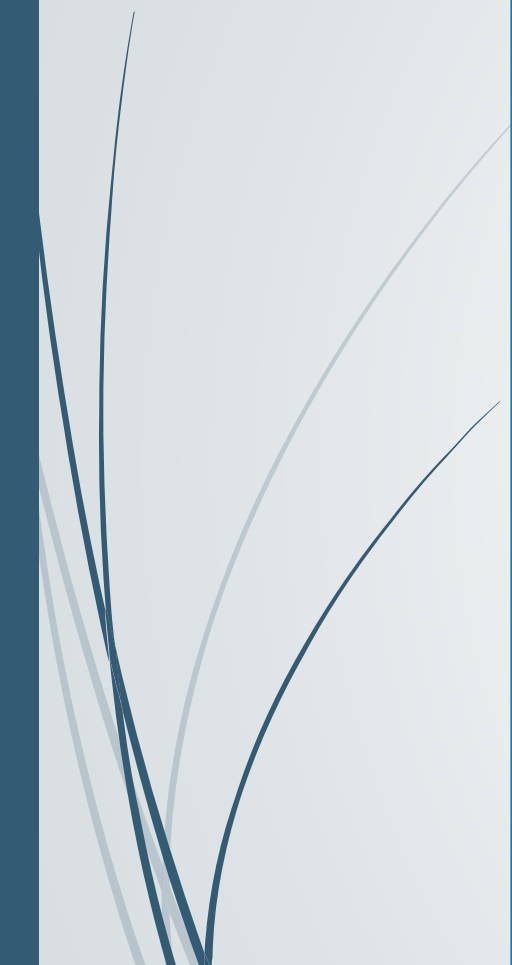
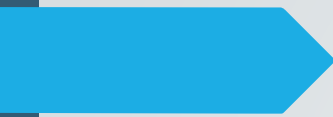
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active learning

Active learning strategies require students to be actively engaged in the learning process.

The instructor serves as a facilitator, guiding students through the learning process by letting them take control of their own learning.





classic

Learning
transm
from the
student

The ins
source
lecture
of tran

You cannot switch teachers on
and off as if they were
PowerPoint presentations.

Andy Hargreaves

**SCHOOLS OFTEN
GET THE TEACHERS
THEY DESERVE!**

ANDY HARGREAVES

learning

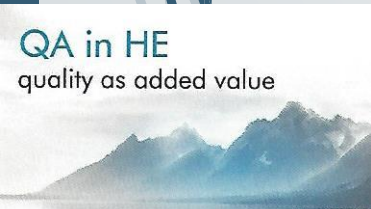
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“ If we teach today as we taught yesterday,
then we rob our children of tomorrow. ”

John Dewey / www.geckoandfly.com

Old School VS. New School

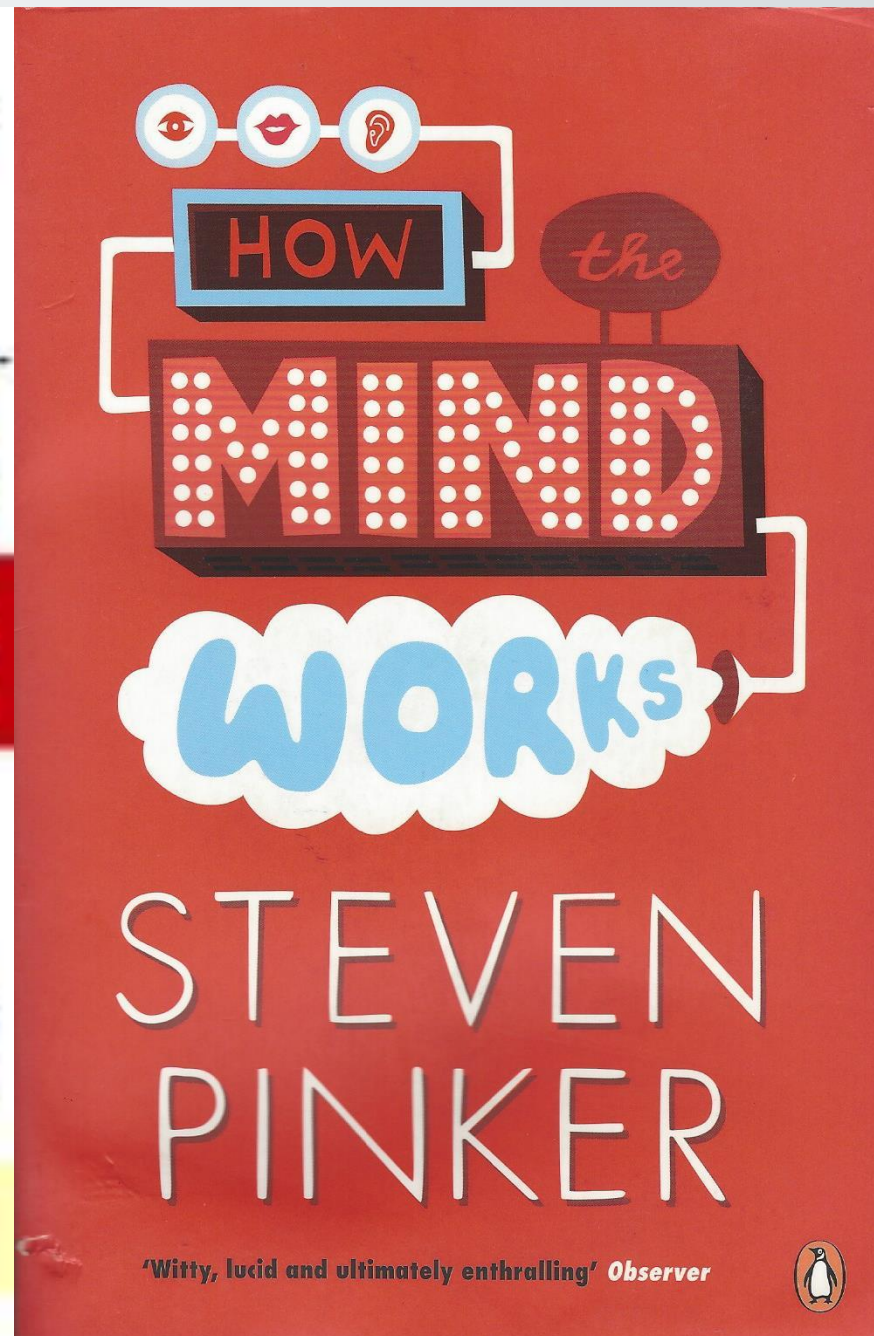
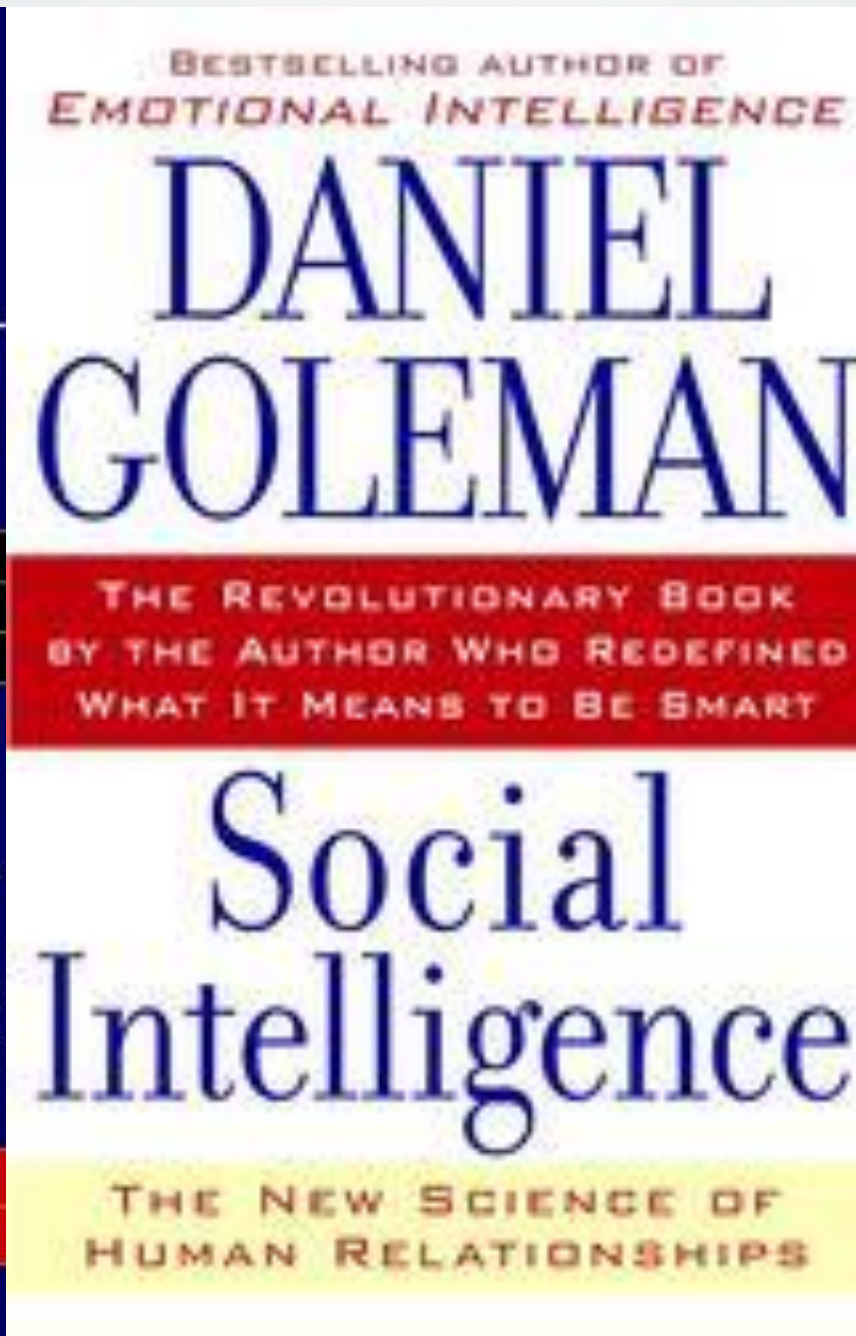
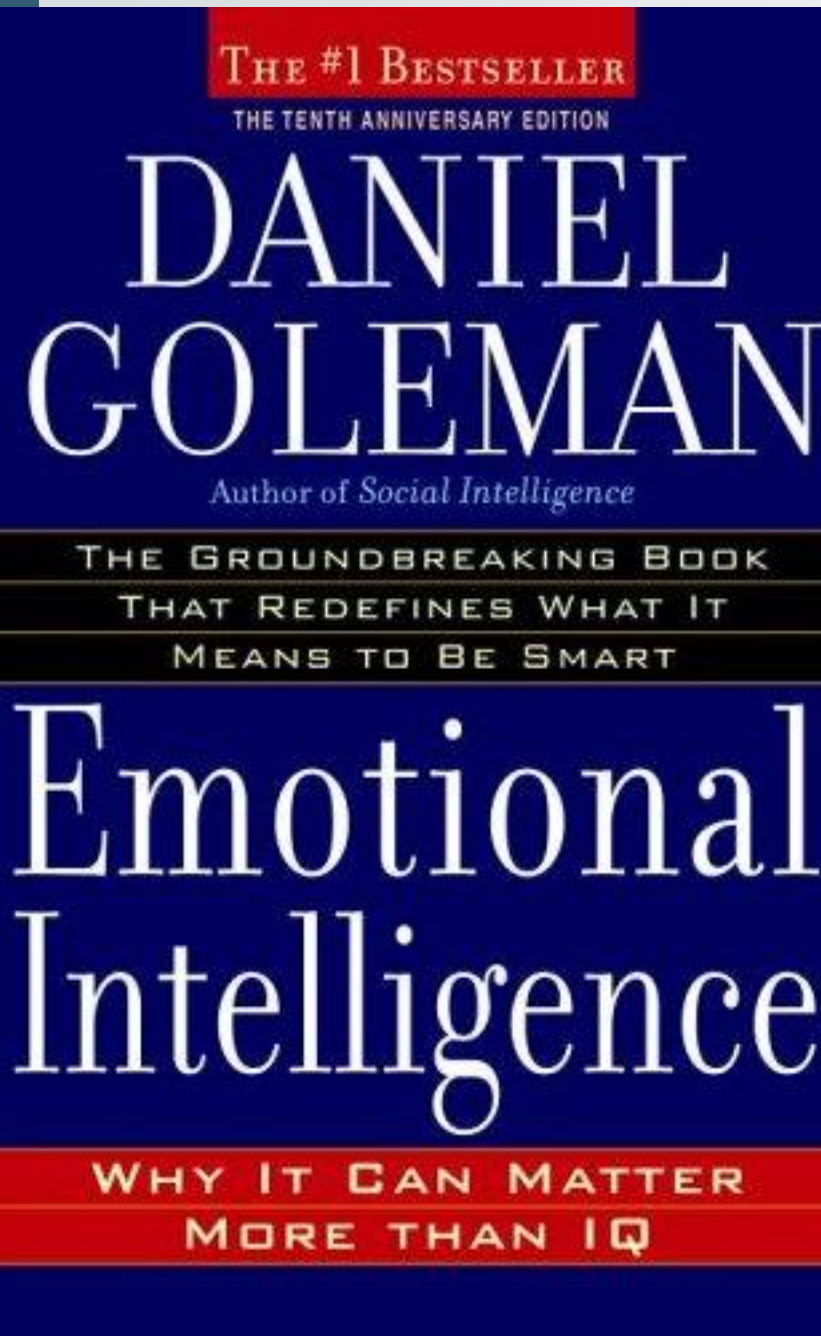
20th Century

21st Century

Time-Based
Textbook-Driven
Passive Learning
Teacher-Centered
Fragmented Curriculum
Printed Assessments
Print
Isolation
Facts & Memorization



Outcome-Based
Research-Driven
Active Learning
Student-Centered
Integrated Curriculum
Multiple Forms of Assess
Multimedia
Collaboration
Higher-Order Thinking



'A lifetime's worth of wisdom'
Steven D. Levitt, co-author of *Freakonomics*

**The International
Bestseller**

**Thinking,
Fast and Slow**



Daniel Kahneman
Winner of the Nobel Prize

Benedict Carey

How

We

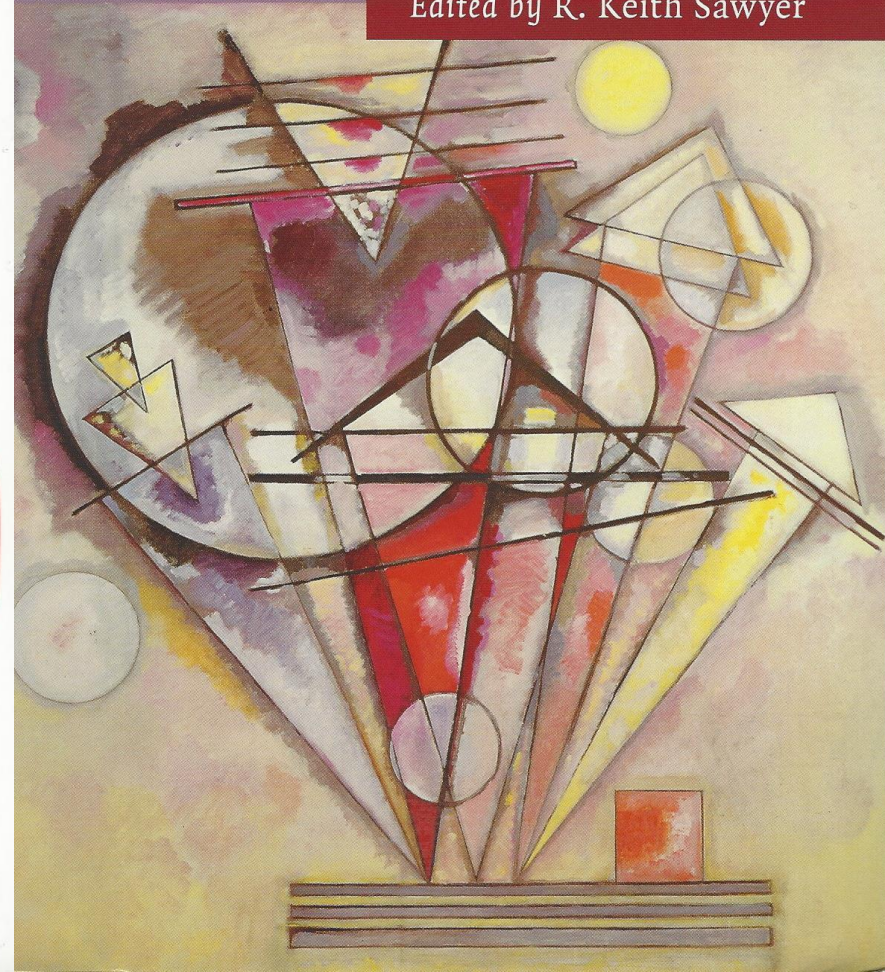
Learn

Throw out the rule book and
unlock your brain's potential

THE CAMBRIDGE HANDBOOK OF
**THE LEARNING
SCIENCES**

SECOND EDITION

Edited by R. Keith Sawyer



'A lifetime's worth of wisdom'
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The International
Bestseller

Thinking,
Fast and Slow



Daniel Kahneman
Winner of the Nobel Prize



The Nature of Learning

USING RESEARCH TO INSPIRE
PRACTICE

Edited by Hanna Dumont, David Istance
and Francisco Benavides



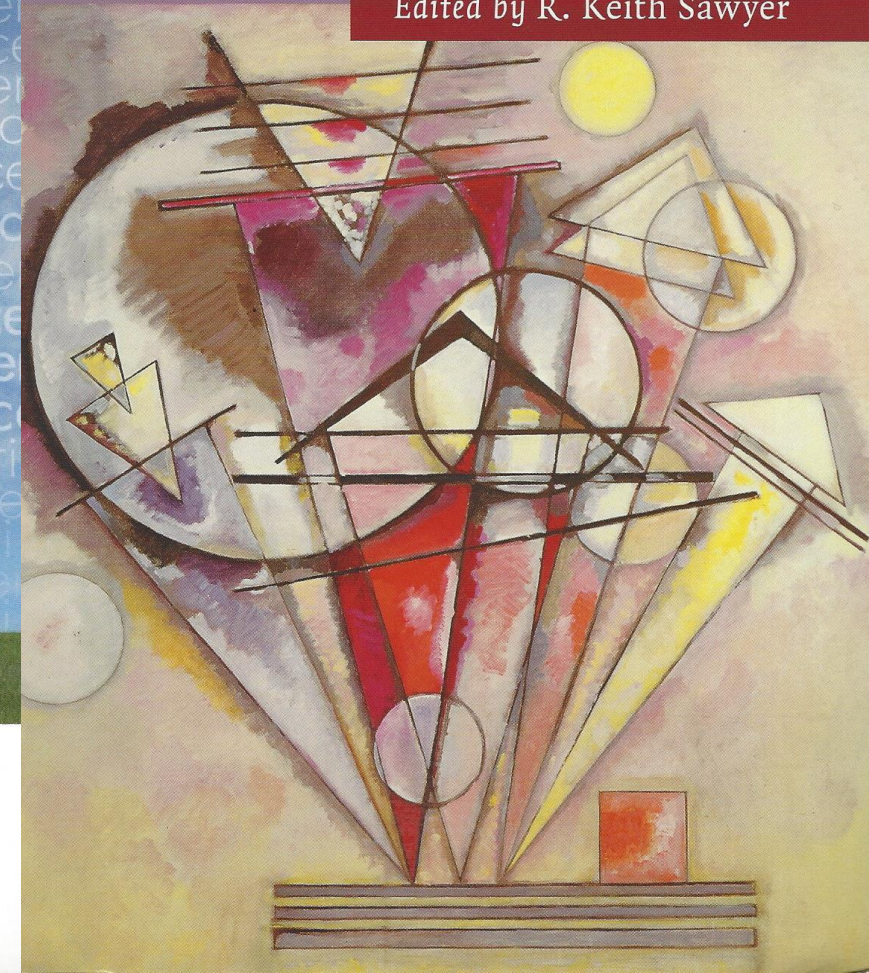
Centre for Educational Research and Innovation



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The Internat
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Thinking,
Fast and

Daniel Kahn
Winner of the Nobel Pri

THE ACTIVE LEARNING HANDBOOK

Think-pair-share: students pair up, discuss the material and prepare questions
Minute papers: students alone or in pair are asked to answer a question in writing
Quick quizzes: at the start or during a pause to assess comprehension
Muddiest point: students are asked to write down which part is least understood
Debates: students defend different viewpoints
Case studies & problem solving: students work in groups applying knowledge
Peer instruction: students prepare and present course material to the class
Flipped classrooms: students watch pre-recorded material/lecture at home beforehand

THE HANDBOOK OF
TRAINING
ES
ITION
Sawyer



THE ESSENTIALS OF IQA & EQA

Student & staff life cycle

The new ESG (2015)

Lucien Bollaert

Independent international QA expert

TAM Bologna Seminar on QA

12 September 2017

Kiev | Ukraine

➔ I.4 standard: student admission, progression, recognition and certification

“Institutions should consistently apply pre-defined and published regulations covering all phases of the student ‘life cycle’, (...).”

Guideline:

- ✓ have fit-for-purpose admission, recognition and completion procedures;
- ✓ put in place both processes and tools to collect, monitor and act on information on student progression;
- ✓ have appropriate recognition procedures in line with Lisbon Recognition Convention & in cooperation with national ENIC/NARIC centre;
- ✓ students need to receive documentation explaining the qualification gained, including achieved learning outcomes and context, level, content and status of studies pursued and successfully completed.

➔ 1.5 standard: teaching staff

“Institutions should assure themselves of the competence of their teachers. They should apply fair and transparent processes for the recruitment and development of the staff.”

Guideline:

- ✓ clear, transparent and fair processes for staff recruitment and conditions of employment that recognise the importance of teaching;
- ✓ opportunities for professional development;
- ✓ encouragement of scholarly activity to strengthen the link between education and research;
- ✓ encouragement of innovation in teaching methods and the use of new technologies.

THE ESSENTIALS OF IQA & EQA

Learning resources & student support

The new ESG (2015)

Lucien Bollaert

Independent international QA expert

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12 September 2017

Kiev | Ukraine

➔ I.6 standard: learning resources and student support

“Institutions should have appropriate funding for learning and teaching activities and ensure that adequate and readily learning resources and student support are provided.”

Guideline:

- ✓ physical resources such as libraries, study facilities and IT infrastructure;
- ✓ human support in the form of tutors, counsellors and other advisers;
- ✓ facilitating mobility of students within and across HE systems;
- ✓ taking into account the needs of a diverse student population and the shift towards SCL;
- ✓ IQA should ensure that all resources are fit for purpose, accessible, and that students are informed.

THE ESSENTIALS OF IQA & EQA

Information management

The new ESG (2015)

Lucien Bollaert

Independent international QA expert

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➔ I.7 standard: information management

“Institutions should ensure that they collect, analyse and use relevant information for the effective management of their programmes and other activities.”

Guideline: KPIs, student profile, progression, success, drop-out rates, satisfaction and career paths of graduates

➔ I.8 standard: public information

“Institutions should publish information about their activities, including programmes, which is clear, accurate, objective, up-to-date and readily accessible.”

Guideline:

- ✓ Useful for prospective and current students as well as for graduates, other stakeholders and the public;
- ✓ Selection criteria for programmes, their learning outcomes, qualifications, teaching & learning procedures, pass rates, learning opportunities as well as graduate employment information.

THE ESSENTIALS OF IQA & EQA

Programme or institutional level?

The new ESG (2015)

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➔ 1.9 standard: on-going monitoring and periodic review of programmes

“Institutions should monitor and periodically review their programmes to ensure that they achieve the objectives set for them and respond to the needs of students and society. These reviews should lead to continuous improvement of the programme. Any action planned or taken as a result should be communicated to all those concerned.”

Guideline:

- ✓ the content of the programme in the light of the latest research ensuring that it is up-to-date;
- ✓ the changing needs of society;
- ✓ students' workload, progression and completion;
- ✓ effectiveness of procedures for assessment of students;
- ✓ student expectations, needs and satisfaction;
- ✓ fitness for purpose of the learning environment and support services.

➔ I.10 standard: cyclical external quality assurance

“Institutions should undergo external quality assurance in line with the ESG on a cyclical basis.”

Guideline:

- ✓ to verify the effectiveness of institutions' IQA;
- ✓ as a catalyst for improvement and offering new perspectives;
- ✓ to provide information to assure the HEI and the public of the quality of the HEI's activities;
- ✓ taking into account the legislative framework;
- ✓ different forms and focusing at different levels;
- ✓ Taking into consideration the progress made since last EQA activity.

Q(A) development phases

#	management & processes	results
1.	Q is result of individual commitment	Q is variable
2.	Beginning or thinking in processes systematic approach	Q is result of start of
3.	Organisation is managed professionally taking into consideration the existing and wanted quality culture	Q is guaranteed
4.	Organisation & management are systematically renewed	Q is continuously improved with innovation
5.	Organisation is outward-oriented & strives towards excellence	Q is recognized by externals as excellent international example

Bollaert, L. (2014)



THE ESSENTIALS OF IQA & EQA

EQA

The new ESG (2015)

Lucien Bollaert

Independent international QA expert

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➔ Part I: IQA

- ➔ I.1: policy for QA
- ➔ I.2: design and approval of programmes
- ➔ I.3: student-centred learning, teaching and assessment
- ➔ I.4: student admission, progression, recognition and certification
- ➔ I.5: teaching staff
- ➔ I.6: learning resources and student support
- ➔ I.7: information management
- ➔ I.8: public information
- ➔ I.9: on-going monitoring and periodic review of programmes
- ➔ I.10: cyclical external QA

➔ Part II: EQA

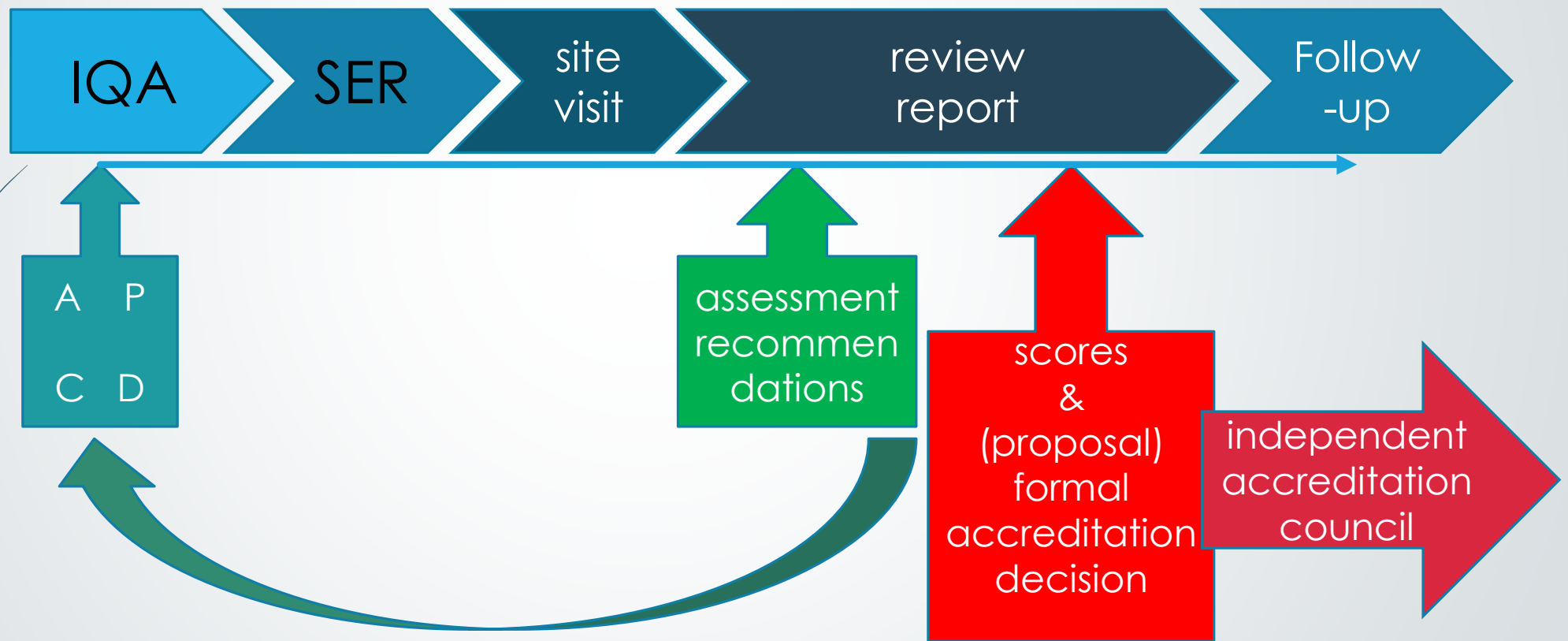
- ➔ II.1: consideration of IQA



Part II: EQA

2.1: consideration of IQA

- ✓ address the effectiveness of IQA processes described in part I;



► Part II: EQA

► 2.1: consideration of IQA

- ✓ address the effectiveness of IQA processes described in part I;

► 2.2: designing methodologies fit for purpose

- ✓ fit to achieve the aims and objectives set for EQA;
- ✓ taking into account relevant regulations;
- ✓ stakeholders should be involved in its design and continuous improvement:

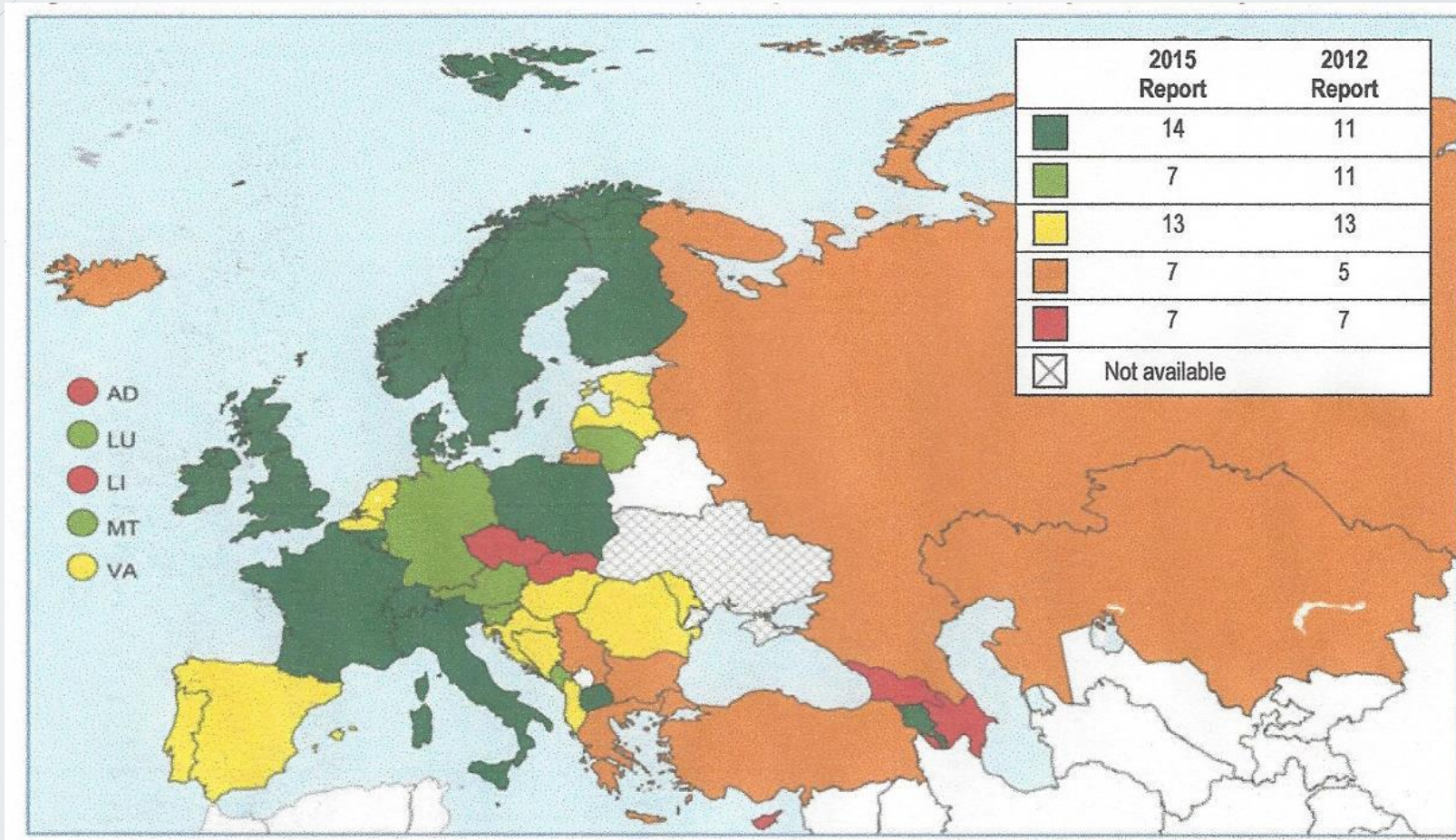
► 2.3: implementing processes

- ✓ EQA processes should be reliable, useful, pre-defined, implemented consistently & published
- ✓ Including a SAR or equivalent;
- ✓ an external assessment normally including a site-visit;
- ✓ a report resulting from the external assessment;
- ✓ a consistent follow-up.

➔ Part II: EQA

- ➔ 2.4: peer-review experts including (a) student member(s)
 - ✓ carefully selected
 - ✓ with appropriate skills and competences;
 - ✓ supported by training and/or briefing;
 - ✓ independent through a mechanism of no-conflict-of-interest;
 - ✓ international experts are desirable.

Scorecard indicator n°8: level of student participation in EQA (2013/14)



Implementation report 2015, fig. 3.12, p. 101

Source BFUG questionnaire

➔ Part II: EQA

- ➔ 2.4: peer-review experts including (a) student member(s)
 - ✓ carefully selected
 - ✓ with appropriate skills and competences;
 - ✓ supported by training and/or briefing;
 - ✓ independent through a mechanism of no-conflict-of-interest;
 - ✓ international experts are desirable.

- ➔ 2.5: criteria for outcomes
 - ✓ explicit;
 - ✓ published;
 - ✓ applied consistently, irrespective of whether it leads to formal decision;

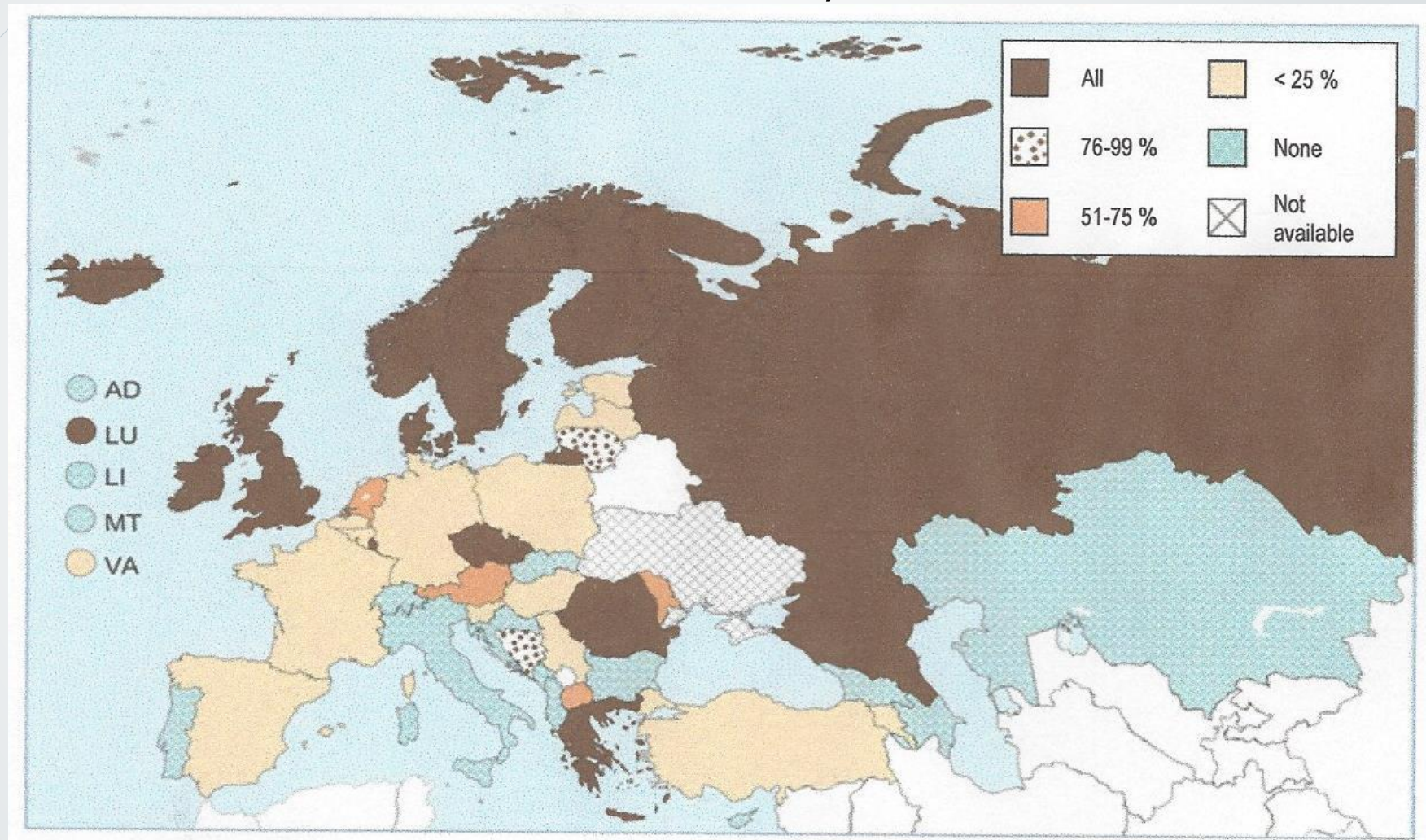
➔ Part II: EQA

➔ 2.6: reporting

- ✓ full reports;
- ✓ all published;
- ✓ clear and accessible (a summary may help);
- ✓ formal decisions based on the report should be published together;



Publication of critical and negative outcomes by HEIs 2013/14



Implementation report 2015, fig. 3.4, p. 92

Source BFUG questionnaire



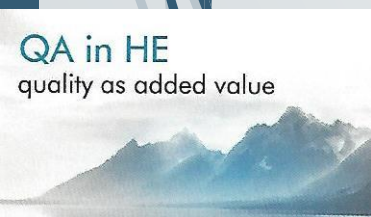
► Part II: EQA

► 2.6: reporting

- ✓ full reports;
- ✓ all published;
- ✓ clear and accessible (a summary may help);
- ✓ formal decisions based on the report should be published together;

► 2.7: complaints and appeals

- ✓ clearly defined and communicated;
- ✓ complaints state dissatisfaction about the process or those carrying it out;
- ✓ appeals question the formal outcomes





THE ESSENTIALS OF IQA & EQA

ENQA and EQAR

The new ESG (2015)

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➔ Part III: QAA

- ➔ 7 standards to become full ENQA member and/or EQAR-registered through a 5-year cyclical external review ending in a published report based on a SAR and site-visit by an independent panel followed by a formal decision

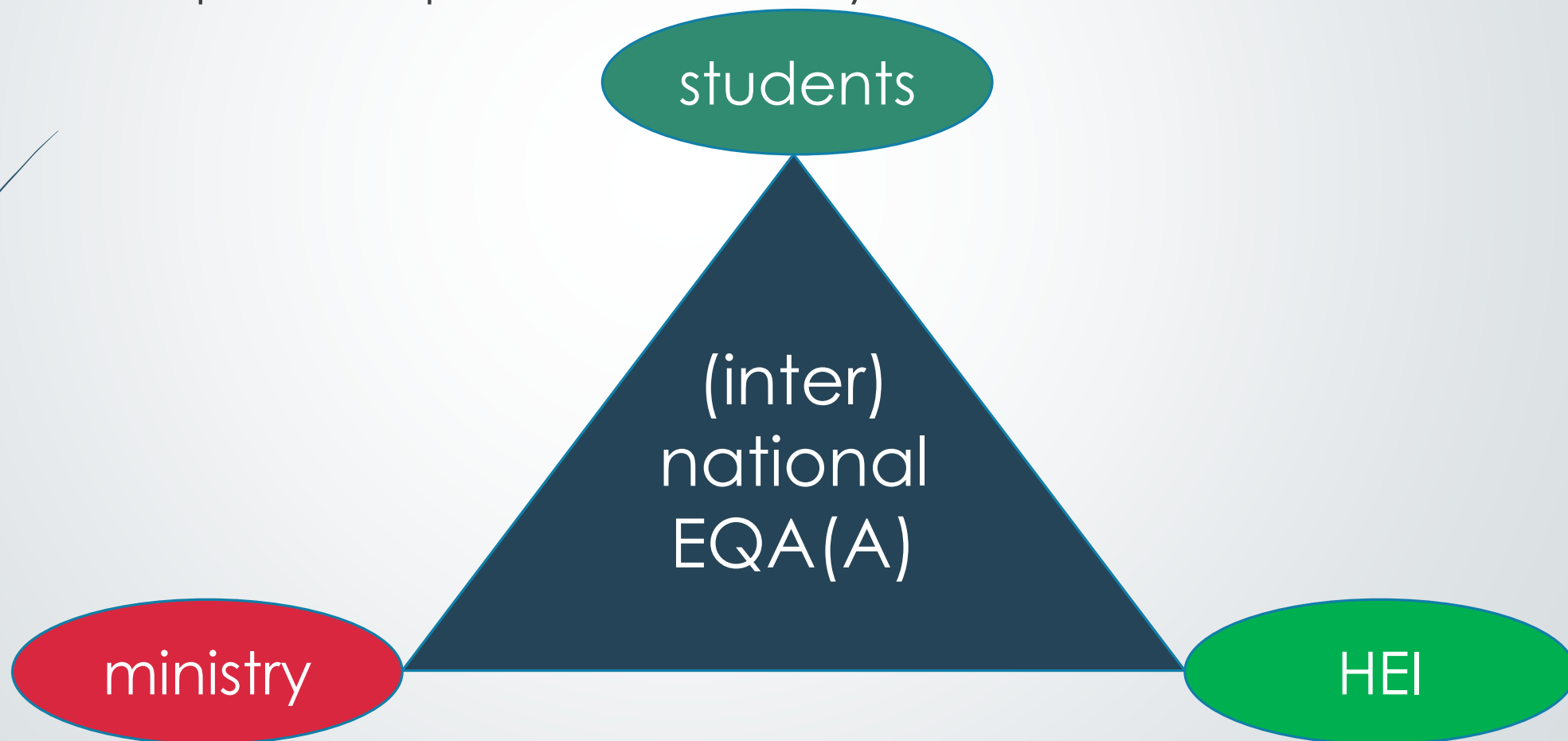
- ➔ 3.1: activities, policy and processes for QA
 - ✓ Goals and objectives described and derived from QAA's mission;
 - ✓ Daily EQA work;
 - ✓ Involvement of stakeholders in their governance and work;

- ➔ 3.2: official status
 - ✓ legal basis;
 - ✓ formally recognised by competent public authorities;



➔ Part III: QAA

- ➔ 7 standards to become full ENQA member and/or EQAR-registered through a 5-year cyclical external review ending in a published report based on a SAR and site-visit by an independent panel followed by a formal decision



➔ Part III: QAA

➔ 3.3: independence

- ✓ act autonomously;
- ✓ fully responsible for operations and outcomes without any 3rd party influence;
- ✓ organisational and operational independence

➔ 3.4: thematic analysis

- ✓ publish reports that describe and analyse the general findings of their EQA activities;

➔ 3.5: resources

- ✓ both human and financial;
- ✓ adequate and appropriate to carry out their work;

➔ 3.6: own IQA assuring and enhancing professionalism & integrity

➔ 3.7: 5-year cyclical external review





THE ESSENTIALS OF IQA & EQA

QA and INTERNATIONALISATION

The Yerevan communiqué (2015)

Lucien Bollaert

Independent international QA expert

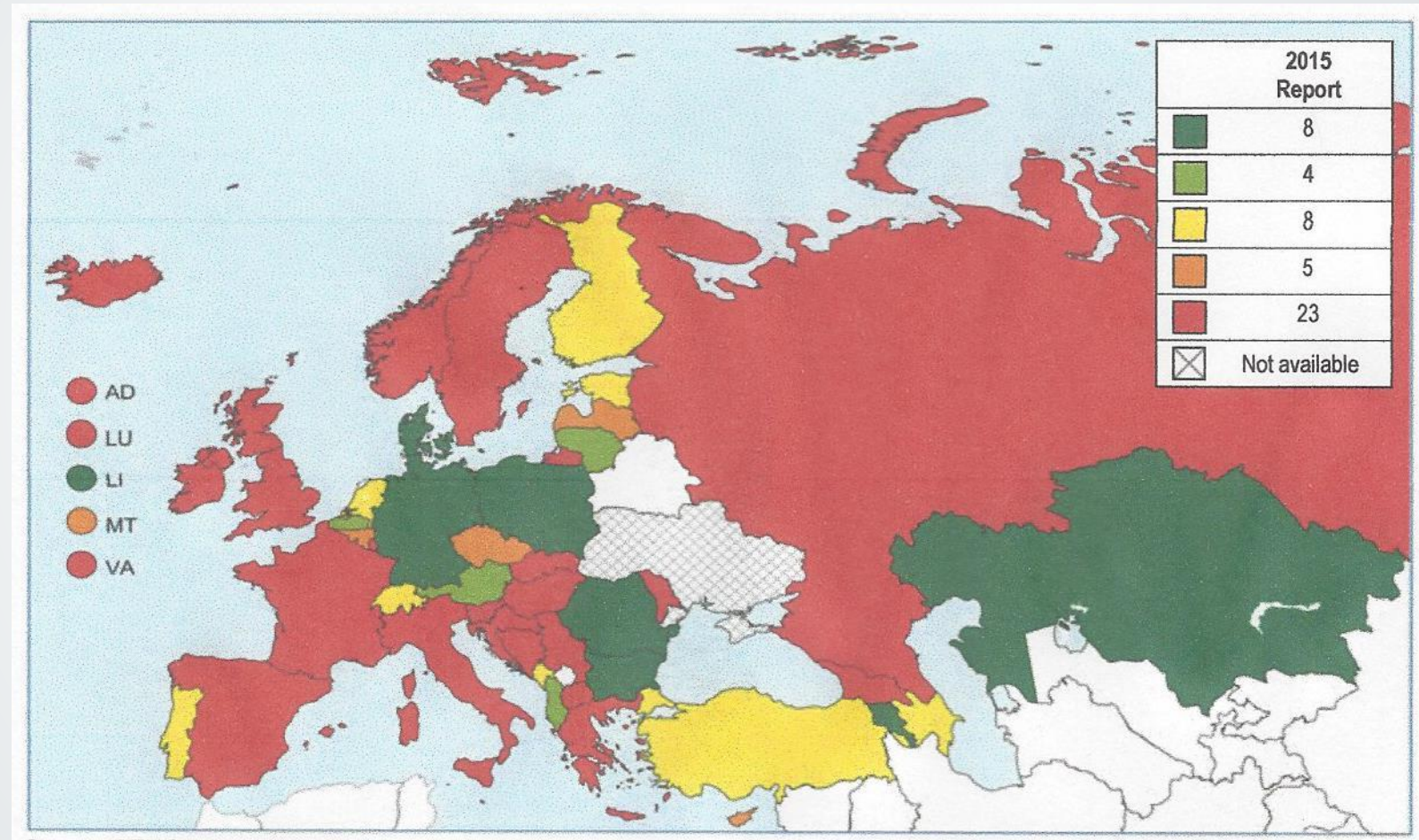
TAM Bologna Seminar on QA

12 September 2017

Kiev | Ukraine

- Yerevan 2015 communiqué :
II. Commitments (the last...)
- *“to enable our higher education institutions to use a suitable EQAR registered agency for their external quality assurance process, respecting the national arrangements for the decision making on QA outcomes.”*

Scorecard indicator n°6: level of openness to cross border QA by EQAR registered QAAs

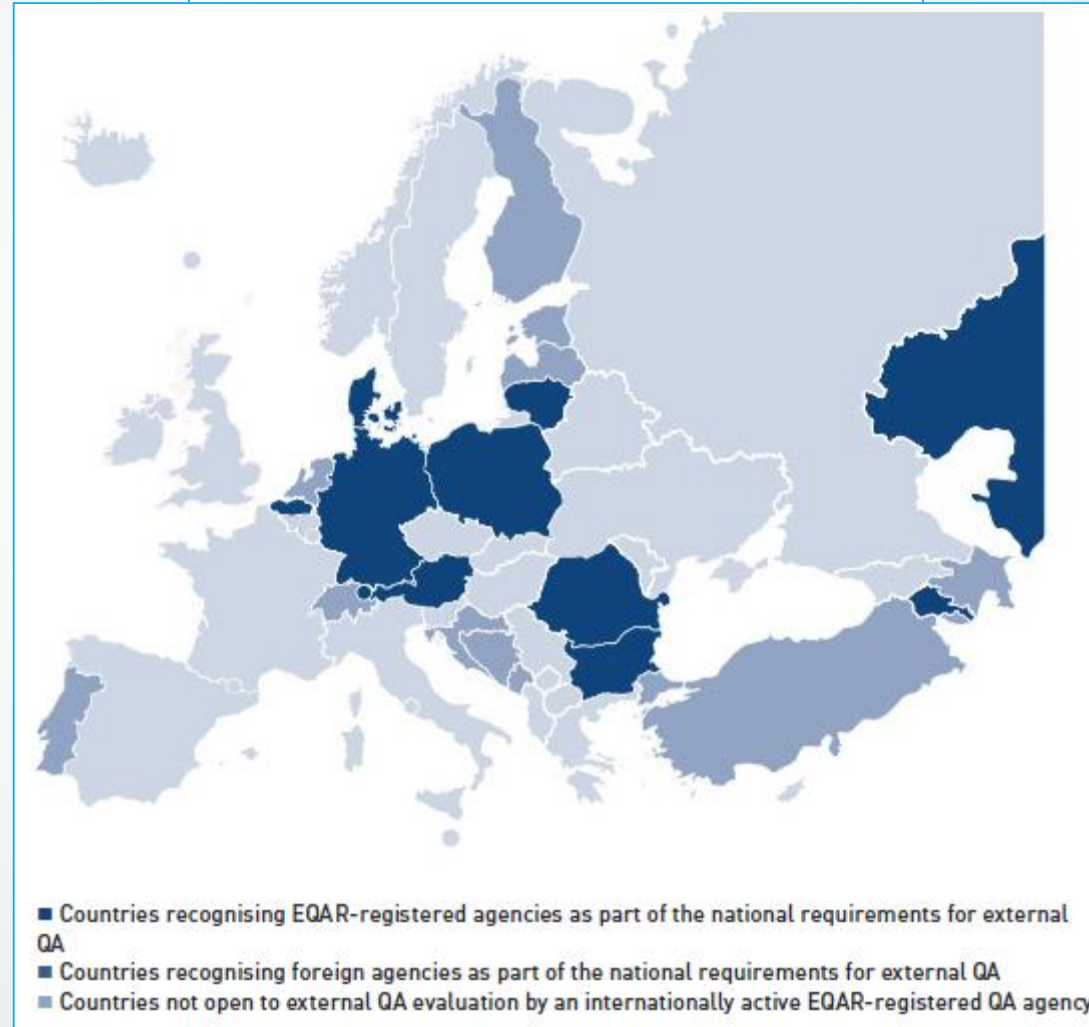


Implementation report 2015, fig. 3.7, p. 96

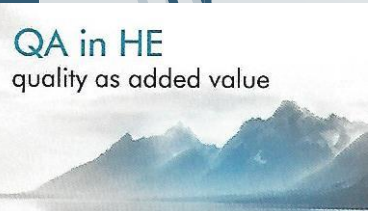
Source BFUG questionnaire



RIQAA project (2014)



Key Considerations for Cross-Border Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area



A. Engaging in cross-border QA

What is the rationale for engaging in cross-border QA?

Which QA agency is fit for purpose for this specific case?

What is the legal framework prescribing?

What other aspects need to be considered beforehand?

Has the institution communicated its decision to undergo cross-border QA to relevant stakeholders?

B. Carrying out cross-border QA

Will the QAA need to modify its procedures because of the cross-border setting?

What sort of preparations support successful cross-border QA?

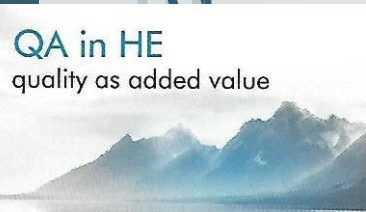
How are the peer-reviews experts selected and trained?

Are the practical specificities of carrying out cross-border QA clear for both parties?

C. Addressing the results of cross-border QA

If applicable, what is the formal recognition process of a cross-border QA decision?

What are the complaints, appeals and follow-up processes?



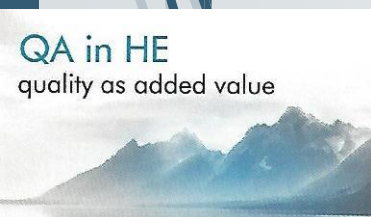
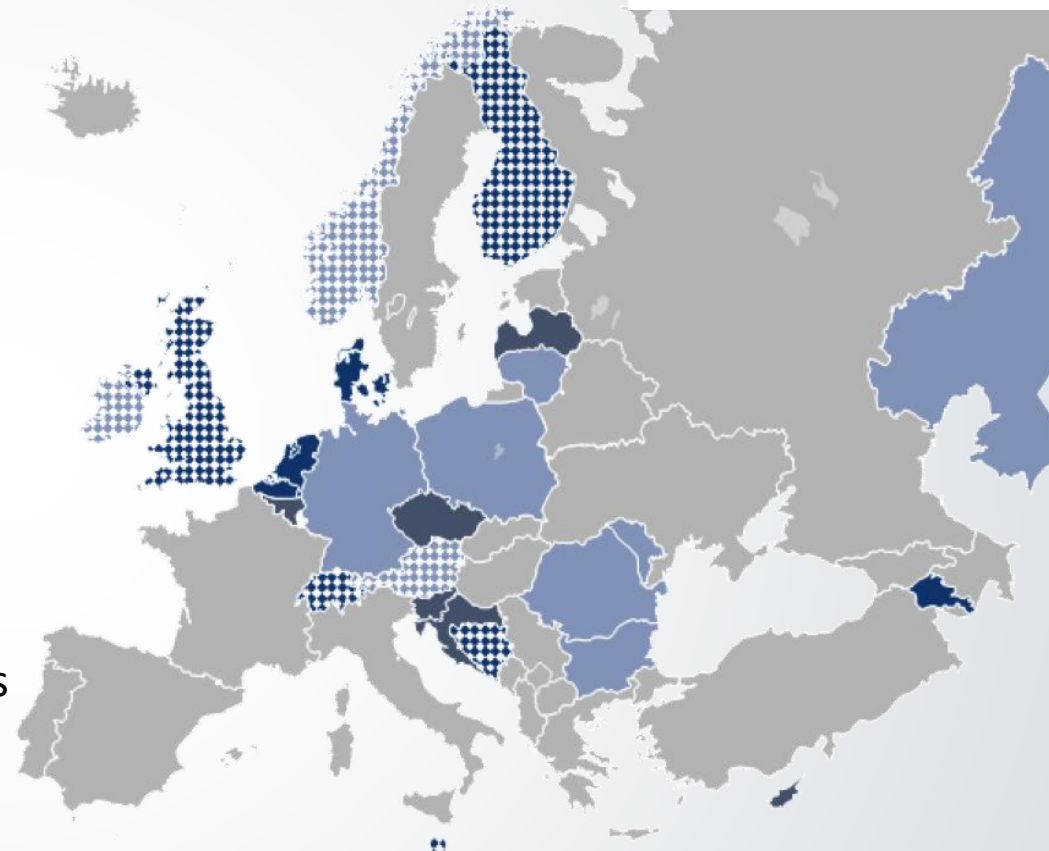
- Yerevan 2015 : approval of the “*European approach of QA of Joint Programmes*” :
 - Use & interpretation of ESG in order to audit a joint programme through through a single audit ...
 - by a(n) (international) panel ...
 - coordinated by an EQAR-registered QAA.
- But a lot still needs to be done :
 - National frameworks, legislation & competence;
 - Promotion & information : EQAR PLA
 - Good practices

Use of the European Approach for QA of JP



- All higher education institutions are able to use the European Approach to satisfy national QA requirements:
 - Recognition of single external QA procedure for programmes
 - HEIs being self-accrediting

- Some higher education institutions or only under specific conditions
- Discussions ongoing
- Cannot be used to satisfy national QA requirements



THE ESSENTIALS OF IQA & EQA

The future of QA: are we ready?

Lucien Bollaert

Independent international QA expert

TAM Bologna Seminar on QA

12 September 2017

Kiev | Ukraine

Is the QA of the HEIs ready?

- *To be ESG (2015)-proof? To be student-centred?*
- *To have its students achieve the transferable competences of the 21st century?*
- *To move from programme to institutional level?*
- *To use the revised ESG for creating a quality culture with all stakeholders?*
- *Define critical points in students' experience and put in place more innovative support structures to equip students with threshold capital?*
- *Improve communication and information internally & externally?*
- *Improve data collections?*
- *To address the international dimension of education and QA?*
- *To choose an international QAA to review them in best accordance with their missions and strategies?*

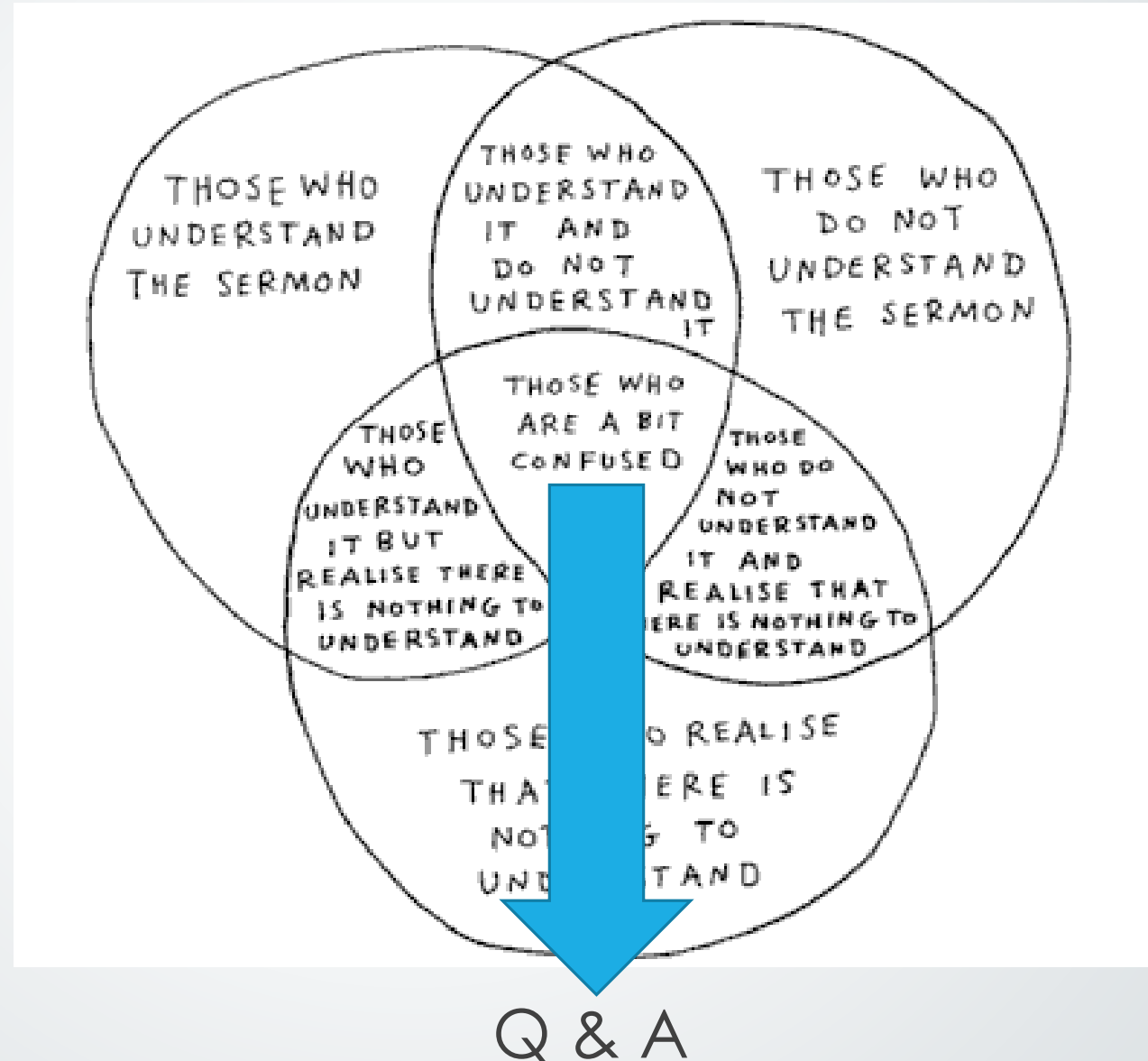


Is the national EQA system ready?

- *To ENQA full membership of the national QAA?*
- *To have the national QAA EQAR registered?*
- *To create national QA forums for dialogue and communication?*
- *To find solutions for opening HE systems to cross-border QA?*
- *To reduce bureaucratic QA reporting requirements?*
- *To consider for the purpose of QA broader contexts and factors, such as: demography, globalisation, technology, HEI's social responsibility, poverty, climate, sustainable development?*
- *To consider that quality is a multidimensional concept determined by other processes outside QA as well?*
- *To create avenues for a better dialogue between research and decision-making using the new ESG?*



To which segment do you belong after this seminar?





NEW CONCEPTS OF QA

THANKS! – Q & A

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NEW CONCEPTS OF QA

Selected bibliography

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