

Introduction to the European quality assurance framework

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Key milestones

- QA: one action line in the Bologna Process
- 2005: Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the EHEA (ESG)
 - Proposed by the E4 Group (ENQA, ESU, EUA, EURASHE)
- 2006: European Quality Assurance Forum (EQAF)
- 2008: European Quality Assurance Register for Higher Education (EQAR)
- 2015: ESG 2015 adopted
 - Proposed by the E4 Group, EQAR, Education International and BUSINESSEUROPE

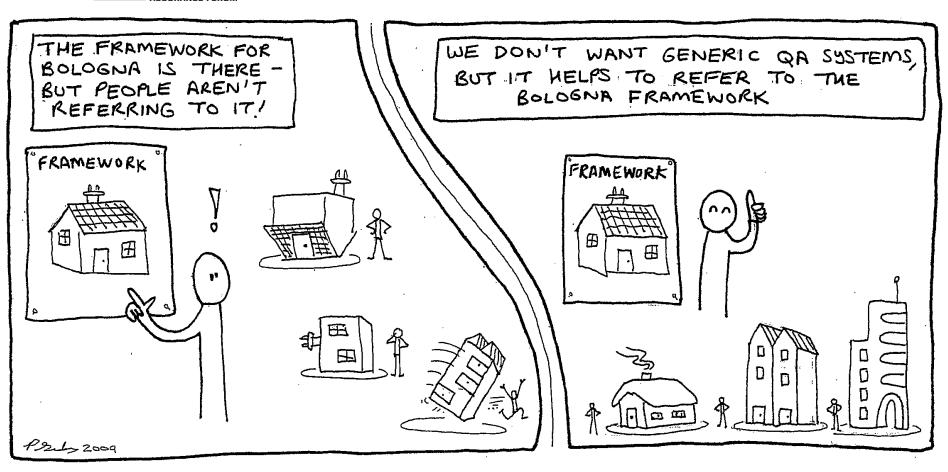














ESG in short

- Reference framework for agreed practice in QA in Europe
- Three parts covering
 - Internal QA within HEIs
 - External QA carried by QAAs
 - Internal QA within QAAs
- Focus on quality assurance of higher education
- Principles for QA in the EHEA
 - HEIs have primary responsibility for the quality of their provision and its assurance
 - QA responds to the diversity of higher education systems, institutions, programmes and students
 - QA supports the development of a quality culture
 - QA takes into account the needs and expectations of students, all other stakeholders and society



- In your opinion, which principle is the most important one?
 - HEIs have primary responsibility for the quality of their provision and its assurance
 - QA responds to the diversity of higher education systems, institutions, programmes and students
 - QA supports the development of a quality culture

QA takes into account the needs and expectations of students, all other stakeholders and society

Go to: http://etc.ch/gQvP



Diversity of external context and approaches

- Different cultural contexts, history, and traditions
- Different levels of autonomy and capacity of HEIs for IQA
- Different levels of independence and capacity of QAAs for EQA

Different types of agencies and methods

- Evaluation, audit, accreditation...
- Programme level and / or institutional level
- Subject specific / multidisciplinary
- European, national, and regional agencies

Outcomes of quality assessments vary

- Permission to operate/award degrees
- Impact on funding
- Recommendations for improvement
- → Need for a common framework



Yellow snow is also snow.



- In your view, that should be the main purpose of EQA?
 - Guarantee minimum standards of higher education quality
 - Provide reliable and independent information on quality of education
 - Support constant enhancement/improvement of higher education
 - Support development of internal quality assurance
 - Allow institutions to demonstrate their quality externally

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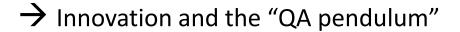




Constant evolution of QA

Frequent reforms in external QA approaches, motives varied

- National and/or European requirements
- Expectations of stakeholder (more HEI autonomy; enhancement orientation, etc.)
- "to keep the momentum"
- Minimum standards or going (also) beyond? → excellence
- Profiling and specialisation
- Internationalisation
- Competition
- Changes in HE (elearning, SCL, work-based learning,...)







What is EQAR?

- Founded 2008 by E4 organisations at Ministers' request
- Mission: enhancing trust and confidence in EHEA
- Main role: to manage a register of QA agencies that comply substantially with the ESG
 - Currently 46 registered agencies from 25 countries
- Complementary activities to maintaining the Register:
 - Monitoring status of legal frameworks for external QA in Europe
 - Monitoring cross-border QA developments
 - Database of external QA results by the registered agencies



ENQA	EQAR



Has QA agencies as members



ENQA	EQAR
Members: EHEA QA agencies	Members: National governments and European stakeholder organisations
Acts in the interests of its members	Acts in the "public interest"
Main activities: Representation and support to members, policy making, projects, development of QA, etc.	Main activity: manage a public official register of ESG compliant agencies



Founded by main European stakeholder organisations



ENQA	EQAR
Members: EHEA QA agencies	Members: National governments and European stakeholder organisations
Founded by the QA agencies (2000)	Founded by the E4, within the Bologna Process (2008)
Acts in the interests of its members	Acts in the "public interest"
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Grew alongside the BP; a consultative members of the BP	Born out of the BP (the first legal entity)



Uses the ESG as criteria for agencies



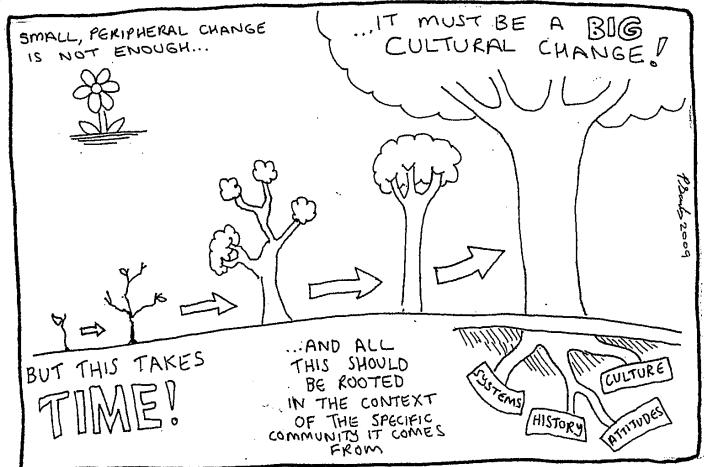
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ESG as membership criteria (ENQA reviews)	ESG as registration criteria (mostly ENQA reviews)



Internal quality assurance

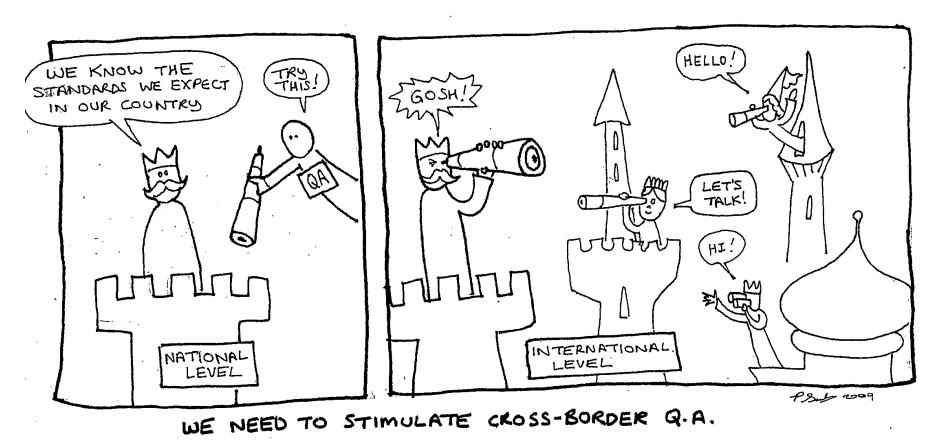
- Institutional responsibility for quality (assurance)
- Increased emphasis on internal QA: ESG Part1 & shift towards institutional external QA in some systems
- Two approaches to internal QA
 - aligned with strategic management: QA as a means to support the achievement of institutional goals
 - explicitly linked to defining and assessing the learning outcomes and ensuring these are aligned to the national qualification framework
- Quality culture the aim, yet remains challenging







AL Some newer policy additions





QA of joint programme

- Developing joint programme a policy goal at European level
- Challenges identified include external QA, in particular in programme accreditation countries
- European Approach for QA of Joint Programmes adopted in 2015
 - External QA based purely on criteria derived from the ESG Part 1
 - One exercise carried out by EQAR listed agency all countries involved recognise the results of this exercise
- Very limited impact so far
 - In 22 systems use of European approach is not permitted and external QA is based on programme-level accreditation



Cross-border QA

- Cross-border QA = QA agencies operating across borders
- Will to promote this mentioned in the Ministerial Communiqués
- HEIs could choose an agency that suits their profile among EQAR-listed agencies
- Bologna Implementation Report 2018
 - In 12 systems all HEIs can choose a suitable EQAR listed QA agency
 - In 12 systems all HEIs can do this, but EQAR listing is not always the criteria
 - In 3 systems in some cases they can (always using EQAR as a criteria)



EQAF's role then?

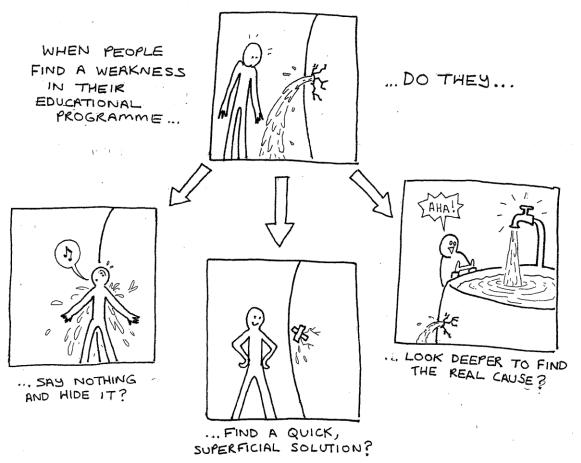
- EQAF has been organised by the E4 organisations since 2006
- Fosters dialogue and exchange of practice between QA actors
- Biggest QA event in Europe bringing together wide-range of QA stakeholders
- Relies on participant contributions
 - Keep an eye on the Call for contributions
 - Provide feedback after the event
 - Engage in discussions during and outside the programme



Conclusion

- What makes European QA different?
 - Emphasis on student (and stakeholders at large) participation
 - Regional collaboration (although increasing also in other parts of the world)
 - Recognition of the role of internal QA
 - Transparency of external QA reports
- Is QA a success story?
 - For you tell us...







Some useful links

- ESG 2015
- <u>European Approach for Quality Assurance of Joint Programmes</u>
- Key considerations for cross-border QA
- www.enqa.eu (external QA)
- www.eqar.eu (external QA, Register, DEQAR)
- www.eua.eu (internal QA, quality culture etc)
- www.eurashe.eu (internal QA with focus on professional HE)
- www.esu-online.org (student participation in QA)