



SEMINAR FOR RECENTLY REVIEWED AGENCIES

Porto, 1-2 October 2019

CTI's approach to addressing the
Standard 2.5 "Criteria for outcomes"

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- Presentation of the agency
- How the agency approaches the standard 2.5
- What stakeholders were included in the process
- Related challenges
- Discussions



- Presentation of the agency



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- Founded by law in 1934
- Subject specific QAA: accreditation of engineering programmes at master's level (academic degree and professional title)
- Quality labels (EUR-ACE©; CeQuInt)
- In France and abroad



- How the agency approaches the standard 2.5



■ Changes introduced in 2015?

ESG 2015	ESG 2005
2.5 Criteria for outcomes	
<u>Any outcomes or judgements</u> made as the result of external quality assurance should be based on explicit and published criteria that are applied consistently, <u>irrespective of whether the process leads to a formal decision.</u>	2.3: <i>Any formal decisions</i> made as a result of an external quality assurance activity should be based on explicit published criteria that are applied consistently. 3.7: The [...] criteria [...] should be pre-defined and publicly available.

- Standard 3.7 in the 2005 version includes other topics (processes)
- No substantial difference as regards the outcomes or judgements



- Enqa review 2014:
 - 2.3: formal decisions based on explicit published criteria = fully compliant
 - 3.7: EQA criteria & processes pre-defined & publicly available = substantially compliant
(recommendations on topics: selection process of experts; follow-up procedure for all programmes)
- Enqa review 2019:
 - 2.5: Outcomes or judgements based on explicit and published criteria = partially compliant



- Hasty conclusion:
Outcomes based on explicit published criteria:
 - Enqa review 2014: fully compliant
 - Enqa review 2019: partially compliant



- **Standards & guidelines** « *Références et Orientations* » published on website, evolutions announced at annual conference
- 14 generic programme outcomes:
(knowledge, skills, abilities of the graduate engineer)
 - Acquisition of scientific and technical knowledge and mastery of their implementation: 6 outcomes
 - Adaptation to the specific requirements of industry and society: 4 outcomes
 - Taking into account the organizational, personal and cultural dimension: 4 outcomes

- **Compulsory criteria** for all engineering programmes:
 - Selective admission criteria
 - A solid base in further science
 - Introduction to research and innovation
 - Structured contact with industry (internships, teaching staff, ...)
 - International and intercultural awareness
(certified proficiency in English and French, mobility)
 - Fundamentals in human and social sciences
 - Sustainable development and health & safety at work
 - Diversity of pedagogical methods
 - A solid internal quality assurance system

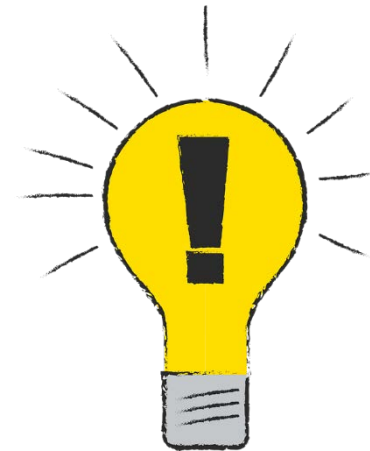


- Explicit, published decision making **process**:
 - Composition of expert panels & Plenary (academia & industry)
 - Decision proposal by expert panel
 - Plenary session of all members:
presentation/debate/interview of private HEIs/vote
 - Possible outcomes:
accreditation duration: 5 Y/3 Y/2 Y/1 Y/none
urgent action lines/guidelines for improvement/follow-up reports
 - CTI decision for private HEIs & recommendation for public owned HEI
 - Official notification/decision by relevant ministry
 - Appeals procedure

- But: no explicit, published **deliberation rules** for decision-making:

Enqa review 2019 regarding the ESG 2.5:

Recommendations: for improved **consistency** of decisions, develop the **deliberation rules and criteria for decision-making** explicitly. They do not need to be mathematical but should give a clear indication for the different types of accreditation.

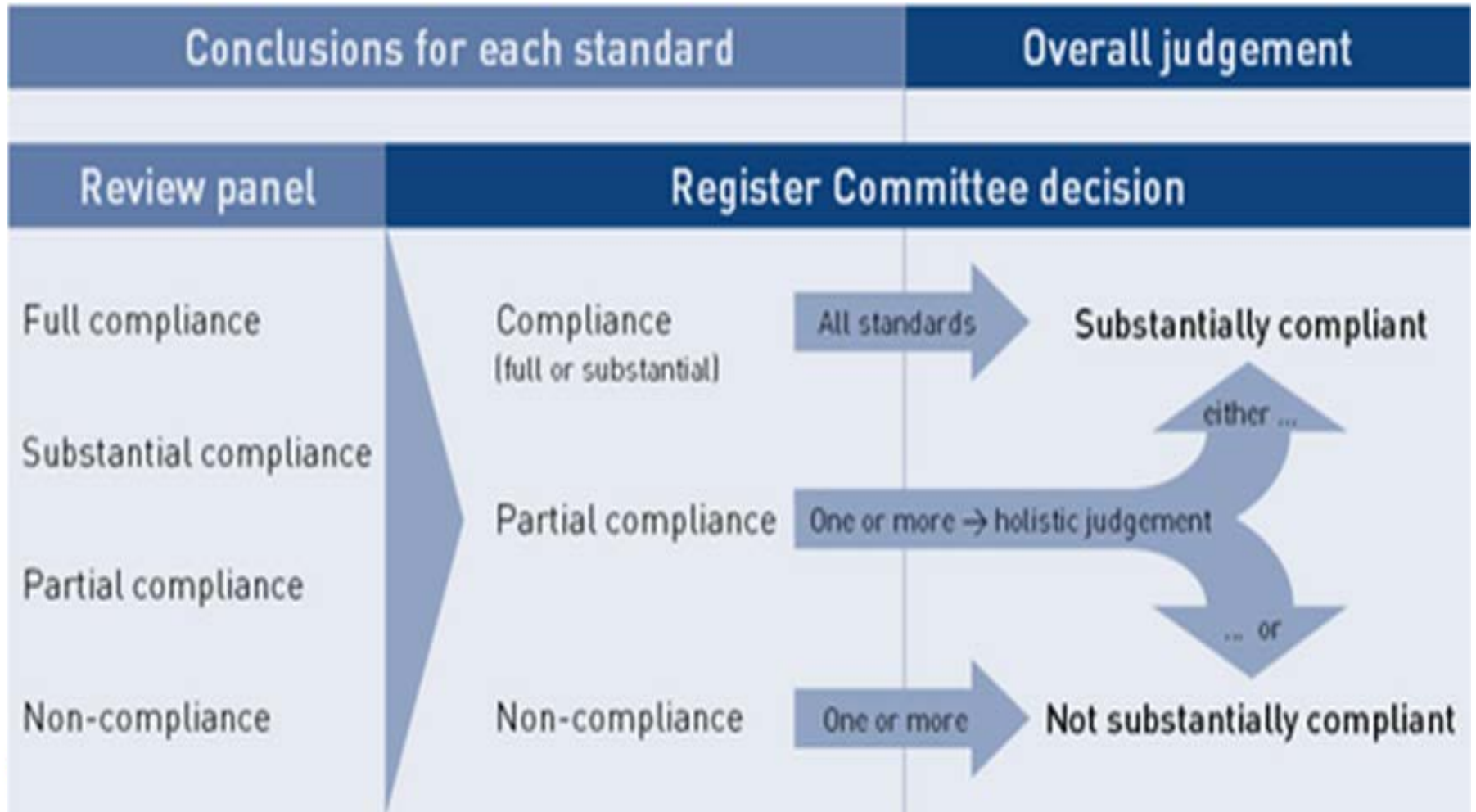


- Actions taken before the ENQA review:
 - 2016: Working group on consistency of decision-making
 - New template for the panel report including:
 - New table with the major criteria and an evaluation of the programme's compliance with each of them to be used as a tool for the decision making
 - **2018-2019: comparaison of the new table & past decisions: consistency confirmed.**
 - Pilot phase in 2019-2020:
new evaluation report template & tables
⇒ definition of precise deliberation rules.
 - Publication and application of the deliberation rules starting with the 2020-2021 campaign.

- Excerpt of the summary table of compliance with the criteria

Critères R&O	EVALUATION				INFORMATIONS COMPLEMENTAIRES		
	Non Conforme	Partiellement conforme	Globalement conforme	Non concerné	En progrès	Bonne pratique	Commentaires synthétiques uniquement
A. Mission et organisation (7 critères)							
F. Démarche qualité et amélioration continue (6 critères)							
B. Ouvertures et partenariats (6 critères)							
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	

- Example of deliberation criteria for outcomes: EQAR



- Stakeholders included in this specific process
(compliance with ESG 2.5)



- **CTI members**
(representatives from academia & industry: HEIs, trade unions, employers, alumni & professional associations)
- **Expert panels**
(from academia & industry; students; international)
- **Permanent staff**
- **Ministry of HE**
- **HEIs**
(evaluated HEIs; association of deans)
- **QAA (Hcéres)**



- **Related challenges**



- True consistency without mathematical rules?
Rules \Leftrightarrow holistic judgement
- Rules & figures
 - = generalization
 - = standardisation
 - how to take into account specificities?
 - how to take into account the efforts for improvement?
- Published tables & figures
 - = comparaison
 - = rankings



Thank you for your attention
Time for discussions



- **Questions discussed in 2 groups during 10 minutes:**
 - How to handle the challenge of fair evaluation results and taking into account the specificities of HEIs and their trajectory for improvement?
Holistic judgements versus rules?
 - How to deal with the challenge of published outcomes and rankings?



- **Feed-back form the discussions in the 2 groups
10 minutes**
 - How to handle the challenge of fair evaluation results and taking into account the specificities of HEIs and their trajectory for improvement?
Holistic judgements versus rules?
 - How to deal with the challenge of published outcomes and rankings?



End of session on ESG 2.5

Thank you for your contributions!

