

14TH ENQA TRAINING OF AGENCY REVIEWERS

ENQA - THE ASSOCIATION OF QA AGENCIES IN THE EHEA

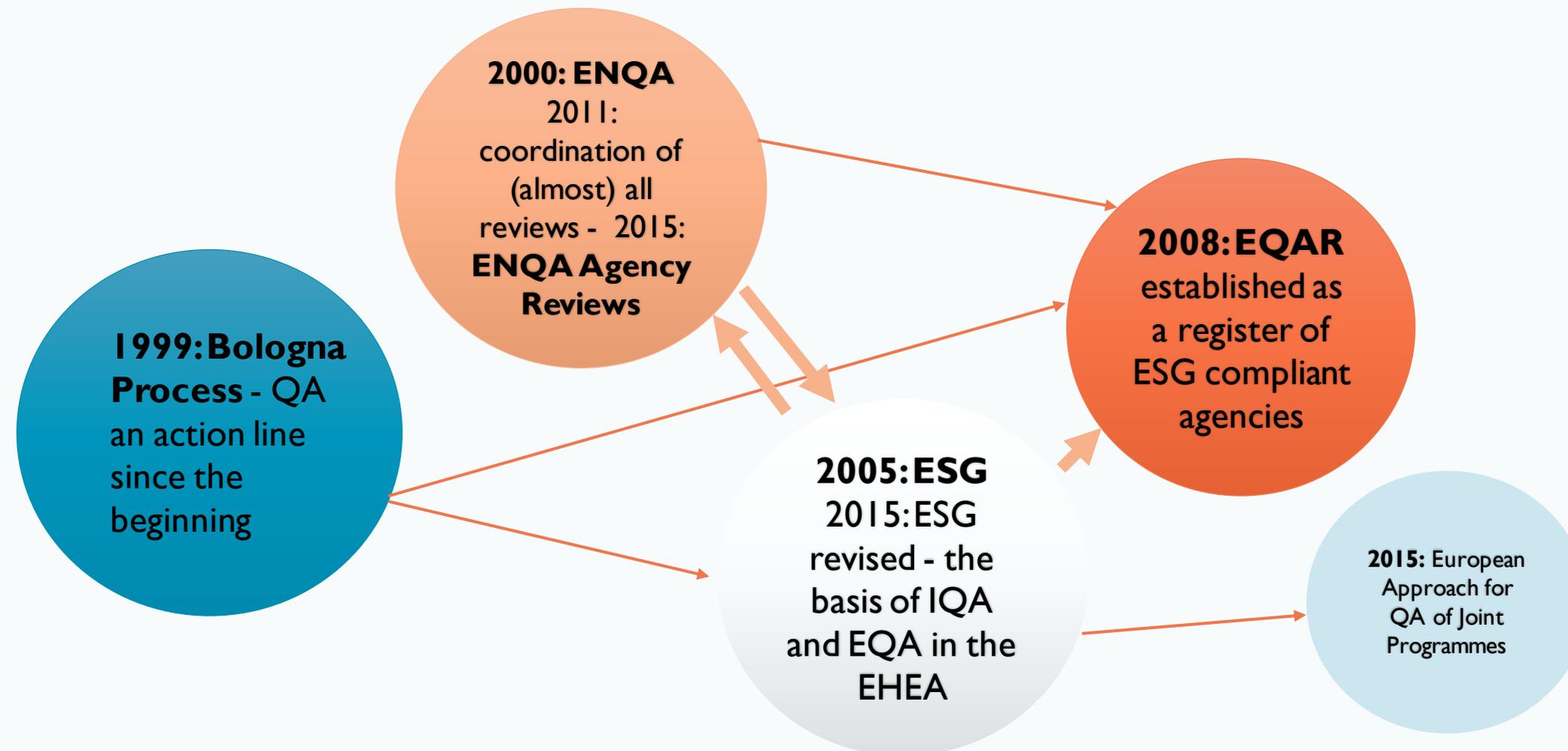
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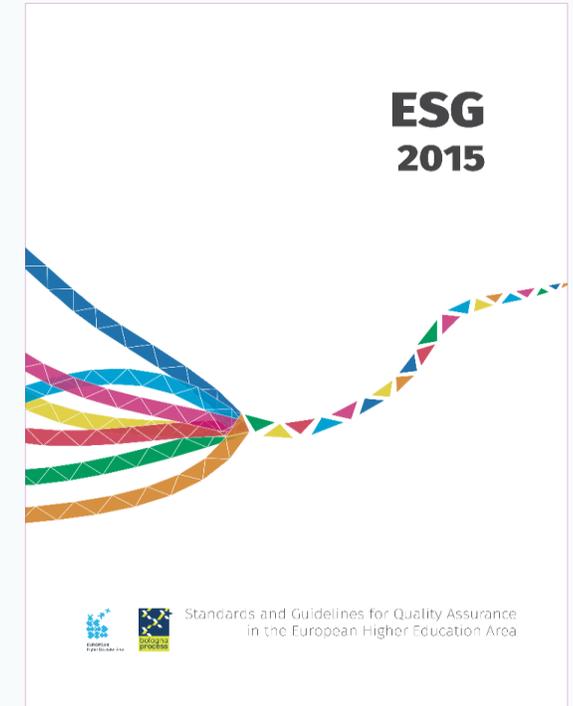
enqa.

EUROPEAN QUALITY ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK



THE ESG

- Written by the stakeholders, adopted by the ministers (2015)
- Composed of three parts:
 - Part 1 - Internal QA within HEIs
 - Part 2 - External QA by QAAs
 - Part 3 - Internal QA and operation of QAAs
- ESG are a document that needs to be read as a whole:
 - introductory part is of central importance!
 - parts 1, 2 and 3 build on each other
- Four main purposes:
 - Set a common framework for QA in Europe
 - Enable assurance and improvement of quality
 - Support mutual trust
 - Provide info on QA



WHAT ARE THE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES?

- **Generic principles** → allow for diversity of implementation; need to be “translated” into different context without losing their meaning
- **Standards** “set out agreed and accepted practice...and should be taken account of and adhered to by those concerned”
- **Guidelines**
 - “explain why the standard is important”
 - “describe how standards *might* be implemented”.
 - “set out good practice ... (but).. Implementation *will* vary depending on different contexts”
 - If do things in another (good) way, OK → explain “why?”

HOW TO USE THE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES?

- The big challenge of the ESG and for the reviewers: **not a checklist!**
- **Interpretation** by programmes, HEIs, agencies, ENQA, EQAR... (leave your package home: no one way to do it!)



ESG 2.1 CONSIDERATION OF INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE

- Standards of Part I may be addressed in different ways, not necessarily to the same extent in various procedures that Agencies implement – depending on the type and aims of external QA activity (programme vs. institutional review)
- Agencies are expected to map coverage of ESG Part I in **every type of external QA that is subject to review under the Terms of Reference.**

STANDARD:

External quality assurance should address the effectiveness of the internal quality assurance processes described in Part 1 of the ESG.

ESG 2.2 DESIGNING METHODOLOGIES FIT FOR PURPOSE

- Agencies should **present the existing mechanisms to evaluate** whether the procedures function well and to make improvements if needed
- The focus should not be the number or regularity of changes in methodologies and processes, but the **reasons for these changes**, e.g. amendments made after the piloting, inspiration coming from feedback analysis etc.
- Involvement of stakeholders – academics, students, employers – assumes a large consultative process on design/improvement of EQA in order to assure its relevance to the given context and impact produced (link to ESG 3.6)

STANDARD:

External quality assurance should be defined and designed specifically to ensure its fitness to achieve the aims and objectives set for it, while taking into account relevant regulations. Stakeholders should be involved in its design and continuous improvement.

ESG 2.3 IMPLEMENTING PROCESSES

- If some procedures deviate from the usual model there has to be explanation and justification provided (e.g. if the site visits is not a part of the process)
- There could be various approaches to follow-up, agency decides in light of its mission and as appropriate in its context. BUT the next review should not be interpreted as follow-up!
- Processes should be useful (identification of main stakeholders and their views on the usefulness)
- Good practice: recommendations, methodologies that support follow-up; special events.
- Linked to 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6...

STANDARD:

External quality assurance processes should be reliable, useful, pre-defined, implemented consistently and published. They include

- a self-assessment or equivalent;
- an external assessment normally including a site visit;
- a report resulting from the external assessment;
- a consistent follow-up.

ESG 2.4 PEER-REVIEW EXPERTS

- At least one student member in any panel for EQA
- Role of students: How does an agency demonstrate that students are equal members of the panel? Do they participate in decision making?
- How wide is the range of experts? Who are/should be in panels depending on the nature of the process? What about international experts? (guideline – but a “strong” one)
- Is it clear, what the expert selection criteria and methods are for each QA activity?
- How is no-conflict-of-interest guaranteed?
- Also: opinions of stakeholders and experts themselves (training etc.)

STANDARD:

External quality assurance should be carried out by groups of external experts that include (a) student member(s).

ESG 2.5 CRITERIA FOR OUTCOMES

- To consider:
 - Agencies should have tools to ensure consistency of decision making: reports should **demonstrate how the agency ensures consistency of outcomes.**
 - Important – proper training for experts. Not only explaining the procedures but also **instructing them thoroughly how to apply criteria** (understanding and interpretation)
- Close link to 2.4 – as well as to 2.2 and 2.3

STANDARD:

Any outcomes or judgements made as the result of external quality assurance should be based on explicit and published criteria that are applied consistently, irrespective of whether the process leads to a formal decision.

ESG 2.6 REPORTING

- To consider:
 - Summary reports not enough – need to publish full (expert) reports.
 - Full reports published also for CBQA activities if within the scope of the ESG.
 - What measures/internal procedures has the agency in place to ensure the reports are clear (“reader friendly”) and accessible? (see also ESG 3.6)
 - How is the quality and consistency of the content ensured (e.g. by training, guidance, report templates)?
 - Who are the reports for? How does the agency know if they are useful and usable for those primary target groups? Who else reads them?
 - Good practice: summary reports (to better serve the needs of different target groups)

STANDARD:

Full reports by the experts should be published, clear and accessible to the academic community, external partners and other interested individuals. If the agency takes any formal decision based on the reports, the decision should be published together with the report.

ESG 2.7 COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS

- To consider:
 - Possibility to appeal any formal decision – agency must have a predefined process for that.
 - Possibility to complain – to raise any issues of concern e.g. to state dissatisfaction about the conduct of the process. Also a predefined process.
 - Even if the procedure leads to recommendations and no decisions, there should be a possibility to contest the outcomes and procedures such as conduct of people involved e.g. experts, staff of the Agency etc.
 - Going to the court should not be the only option! (Internal, lower threshold processes needed too)

STANDARD:

Complaints and appeals processes should be clearly defined as part of the design of external quality assurance processes and communicated to the institutions.



ESG 3.1 ACTIVITIES, POLICY AND PROCESSES FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE

- To consider:
 - There should be a clear link between agency's mission, strategy and annual work plans (strategy should translate into the daily work of the agency).
 - Stakeholder involvement in the governance and work
 - QA activities “as defined in Part 2” → increasing complexity!

STANDARD:

Agencies should undertake external quality assurance activities as defined in Part 2 of the ESG on a regular basis. They should have clear and explicit goals and objectives that are part of their publicly available mission statement. These should translate into the daily work of the agency. Agencies should ensure the involvement of stakeholders in their governance and work.

ESG 3.2 OFFICIAL STATUS

- To consider:
 - By which public authorities is the agency formally recognised as a quality assurance agency?
 - Document(s) (law, regulations or equivalent) demonstrating the legal basis for the agency and describing the central tasks assigned to it.
 - Document(s) demonstrating other kinds of official recognition.
 - Are outcomes of the Agency's processes accepted by public authorities?

Linked to 3.3

STANDARD:

Agencies should have an established legal basis and should be formally recognised as quality assurance agencies by competent public authorities.

ESG 3.3 INDEPENDENCE

- To consider:
 - **Organisational**, **operational** and **independence of outcomes**
 - It is not enough to present official documents and general information:
 - an in depth analysis demonstrating operational independence, especially if agency's independence is not obvious from its structures and status.
 - consider in greater detail how operational independence is safeguarded in practice = de facto independence
 - ... but also safeguarded on paper
 - Cross-check: perceptions from the stakeholders
 - Remember: not only from ministries, but also from HEIs and other stakeholders!
 - If the agency has other activities than external QA (e.g. seminars, consultancy), adequate policies and processes should be in place to safeguard independence.

STANDARD:

Agencies should be independent and act autonomously. They should have full responsibility for their operations and the outcomes of those operations without third party influence.

ESG 3.4 THEMATIC ANALYSIS

- To consider:
 - Thematic reports should present the general findings of EQA activities and not any other kind of information about the agency or its performance
 - factual and descriptive annual reports do not qualify as thematic reports!
 - The regularity of the reports can depend on the scope of the agency's activities, but the agency should **have a clear plan for when and how to carry out these analyses**, e.g. at the end of each review cycle; after each cluster of evaluations; selecting thematic topics (how?) every 3-4-5 years, etc. → ideally not only ad hoc projects!
 - How are the topics selected? Who reads them? Are they useful for the sector?

STANDARD:

Agencies should regularly publish reports that describe and analyse the general findings of their external quality assurance activities.

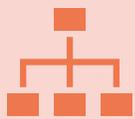
ESG 3.5 RESOURCES

- To consider:
 - Agencies should demonstrate a **good balance between their financial and human resources and the volume and type of their activity.**
 - Agencies should have adequate and appropriate **resources to carry out all activities connected to their mission** including:
 - to improve continuously (e.g. investment in staff development, IQA)
 - to carry out information activities (adequate website, info materials, events)
 - to carry out thematic analysis
- “do not have time”, or “do not have the right people” are **not good excuses** for not doing thematic analysis, info activities, follow-up, training of experts, etc.

STANDARD:

Agencies should have adequate and appropriate resources, both human and financial, to carry out their work.

ESG 3.6 INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT



Internal quality processes and organisational culture, in particular integrity of their activities, are paramount to the Agencies who evaluate quality of others.



The processes for internal quality assurance need to be **formal and regular**, and not just informal.



IQA policy

STANDARD:

Agencies should have in place processes for internal quality assurance related to defining, assuring and enhancing the quality and integrity of their activities.

ESG 3.7 CYCLICAL EXTERNAL REVIEW OF AGENCIES

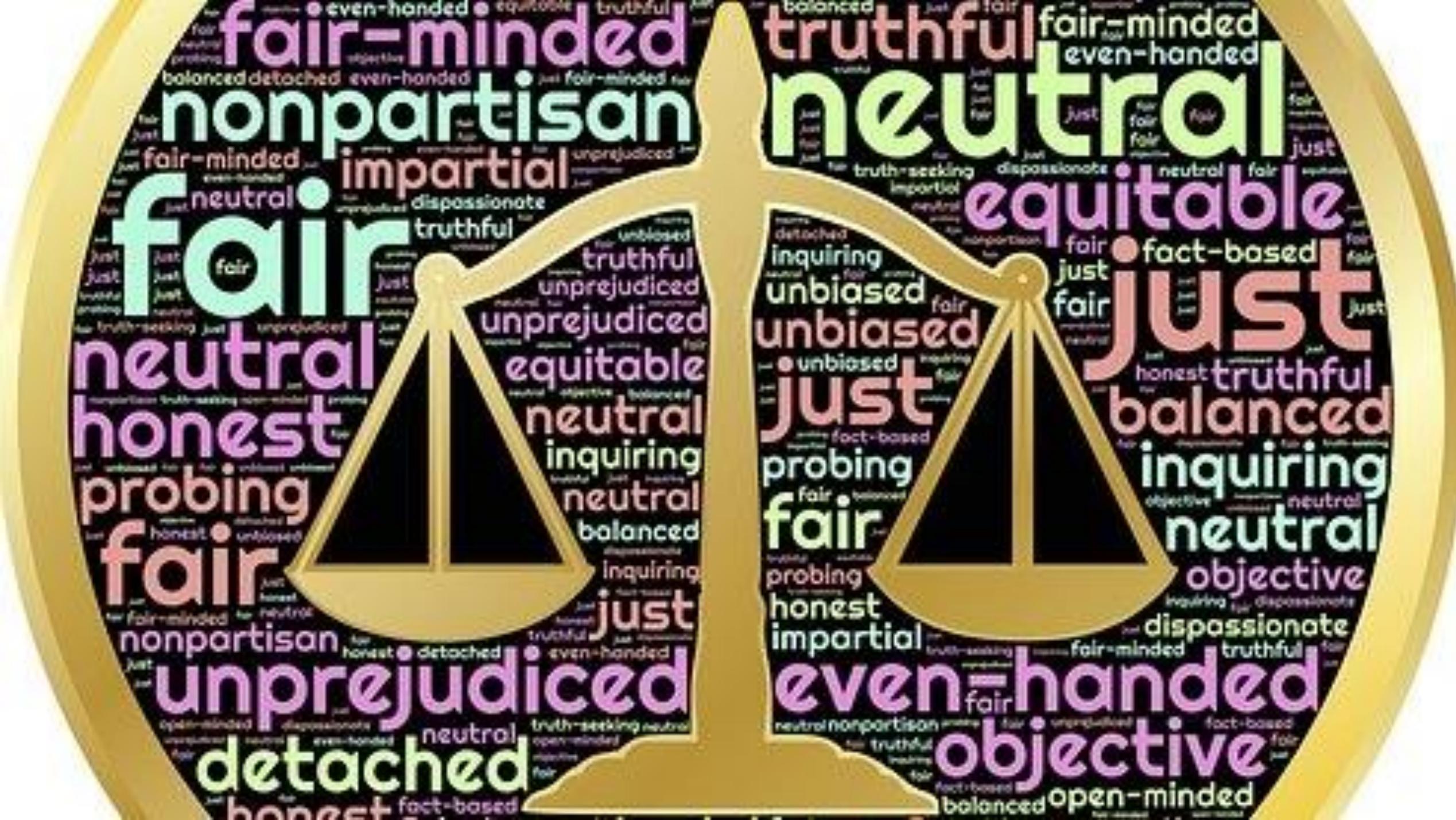
- Mandatory by legislation or voluntary?
- An external review is important as an accountability measure, but it also represents an opportunity for the Agency to think and evaluate its own work.
- How does the agency use the external review process to improve and develop?

STANDARD:

Agencies should undergo an external review at least once every five years in order to demonstrate their compliance with the ESG.

TRIANGULATION

- Analysis of SAR and documentation
- Oral evidences (agency staff and stakeholders)
- Forming experts' own opinion, discussing and taking judgment



fair-minded

truthful
fair-minded
even-handed
neutral

nonpartisan

impartial

equitable

fair

truthful
unprejudiced

unbiased

just

neutral

equitable

just

balanced

honest

neutral

probing

inquiring

fair

balanced

fair

neutral

nonpartisan

just

honest

objective

unprejudiced

even-handed

detached

objective

honest

open-minded