

WORKING GROUP ON MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BOLOGNA PROCESS

Third meeting

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Working Document 2

Scorecard Indicators

Introduction

The 2020 edition of the Bologna Process Implementation Report included 13 scorecard indicators. The working group has the task of assessing these to see if they should be continued in their current form, amended or dropped. Review of these existing scorecard indicators is not, however, the focus of this document.

The working group may also propose new scorecard indicators (or transform existing indicators into new scorecard indicators). This document takes a few examples related to Key Commitments to suggest how this could be done. The purpose is to stimulate reflection and discussion on whether it would be desirable and feasible to develop scorecard indicators for some or all EHEA commitments.

Key Commitments

With regard to the three key commitments, a number of scorecard indicators are in place in the Bologna Process Implementation Report (on ECTS, Diploma Supplement, National Qualifications Frameworks, Stage of development of external Quality Assurance, level of student participation in external quality assurance). However, a few new indicators could complete the "set". These concern degree structures, the Lisbon Recognition Convention and the European Approach to quality assurance of joint programmes.

1) Degree Structures

If criteria are developed on the basis of the following existing indicators, a new scorecard indicator can be established. The text in **red** is a proposal for the expected norm or criterion:

1. Share of first-cycle programmes with a workload of 180, 210, 240 or another number of ECTS (most recent year available)

>90% of programmes comply with agreed ECTS workload for the first cycle.

1. Share of second-cycle programmes with a workload of 60-75, 90, 120 or another number of ECTS

>90% of programmes comply with agreed ECTS workload for the second cycle.

3. Presence of short-cycle programmes recognised as part of higher education

ISCED 5 short-cycle programmes are recognised as part of higher education.

4. Presence of integrated/long programmes leading to a second-cycle degree, plus the percentage of students in these programmes

<10% of students are enrolled in these integrated/long programmes

5. Programmes outside the Bologna degree structure (other than integrated/long programmes)

There are no programmes, other than integrated programmes, outside the Bologna degree structure

	Proposal for degree structures indicator
■	5 elements
■	4 elements
■	3 elements
■	2 elements
■	0 or 1 element

2) Recognition: implementation of the Lisbon Recognition Convention

The Implementation Report produces an indicator on the implementation of the Lisbon Recognition Convention. It is based on the following 5 key principles of the LRC:

1) applicants have right to fair assessment; 2) there is recognition if no substantial differences can be proven; 3) legislation or guidelines encourage comparing of learning outcomes rather than programme contents; 4) in cases of negative decisions the competent recognition authority demonstrates the existence of substantial difference; 5) applicant's right to appeal of the recognition decision.

These elements could be shown in scorecard format as follows:

Proposal for LRC indicator	
■	5 principles in legislation
■	4 principles in legislation
■	3 principles in legislation
■	2 principles in legislation
■	0 or 1 principle in legislation

The Implementation report also has an indicator on implementation of article VII of the LRC. This indicator differentiates whether article VII is legally required, or not legally required. It also differentiates between countries where procedures are in place to deal with recognition of qualifications held by refugees, displaced persons and persons in a refugee like situation, and those where no procedures are in place.

This indicator could also be shown in scorecard format, but using only 3 colours, as follows:

Proposal for indicator on implementation of article VII of the LRC	
■	Legally required
■	Not legally required, but procedures are in place
■	Not legally required and no procedures are in place

Another possibility would be create one integrated LRC scorecard indicator on the basis of both the main principles and the implementation of Article VII. This would be relatively complicated to cover the different permutations:

Proposal for LRC indicator	
■	All main principles in legislation and article VII legally required
■	4 principles in legislation and article VII legally required Or All principles in legislation and article VII not legally required but procedures in place
■	3 principles in legislation and article VII legally required Or

	4 principles in legislation and article VII not legally required but procedures in place
■	1 or 2 principles in legislation and article VII legally required Or 3 principles in legislation and article VII not legally required but procedures in place
■	0 or 1 principle in legislation and article VII not legally required

3 European Approach to Quality Assurance of joint programmes

In the 2018 and 2020 editions of the Implementation report this issue has been presented on the basis of a dichotomous indicator – countries where the European approach is permitted by legislation and those where it is not permitted. The working group has already begun a discussion on whether a scorecard indicator may give more encouragement to countries to implement their commitment taken by adopting the European Approach in 2015.

As EQAR collects information on joint programmes that have been evaluated using the European Approach, this information could be combined with the information on legislative status to develop a scorecard indicator:

Proposal for LRC indicator	
■	EA permitted by legislation and more than 10 joint programmes have been evaluated to fulfil their obligations for external quality assurance Or No requirement for joint programmes to be evaluated to fulfil their obligations for external quality assurance
■	EA permitted by legislation and 5 – 10 joint programmes have been evaluated to fulfil their obligations for external quality assurance
■	EA permitted by legislation and 0 - 5 joint programmes have been evaluated to fulfil their obligations for external quality assurance
■	EA permitted by legislation but no joint programmes have been evaluated to fulfil their obligations for external quality assurance
■	EA not permitted by legislation