

Good Practices in Institutional Quality Assurance

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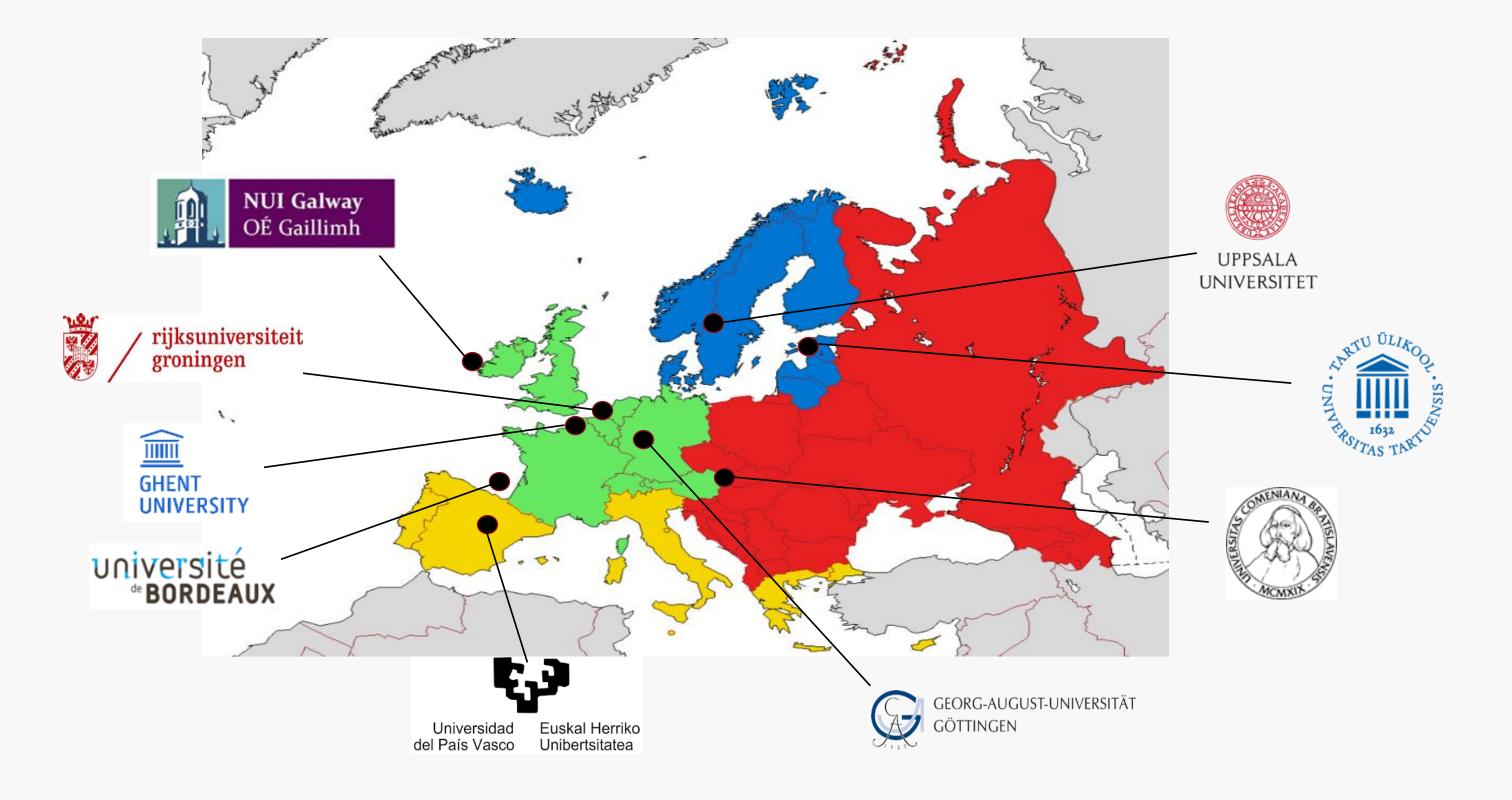






ENLIGHT PARTNERS

9 European comprehensive universities





Quality Assurance in the Enlight partners

- → Developing new international research-driven and challenge-based **learning** and teaching formats, in close cooperation with local and regional stakeholders. (challenged-based education: new courses)
- → To create an open integrated space with free movement of students and staff. (all existing courses)
- → Important output: a **Common Quality Approach**, which guarantees the quality of all Enlight output and enables automatic recognition of study periods in the partners
- → Central question: can we **trust** the partners' QA systems?
- → First step: get to know the QA systems and processes of the partners



Collecting information: method

Preparation

- → A template was made, collecting information on external and internal QA of the partners
- → Guiding principles
 - The European Standards & Guidelines for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ESGs)
 - The Quality cycle: Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA cycle)

Sources of information

- → The partners (QA staff members) filled out the template and/or added documents on the QA Sharepoint site
- → A search of the partners' websites resulted in additional information



Continuous

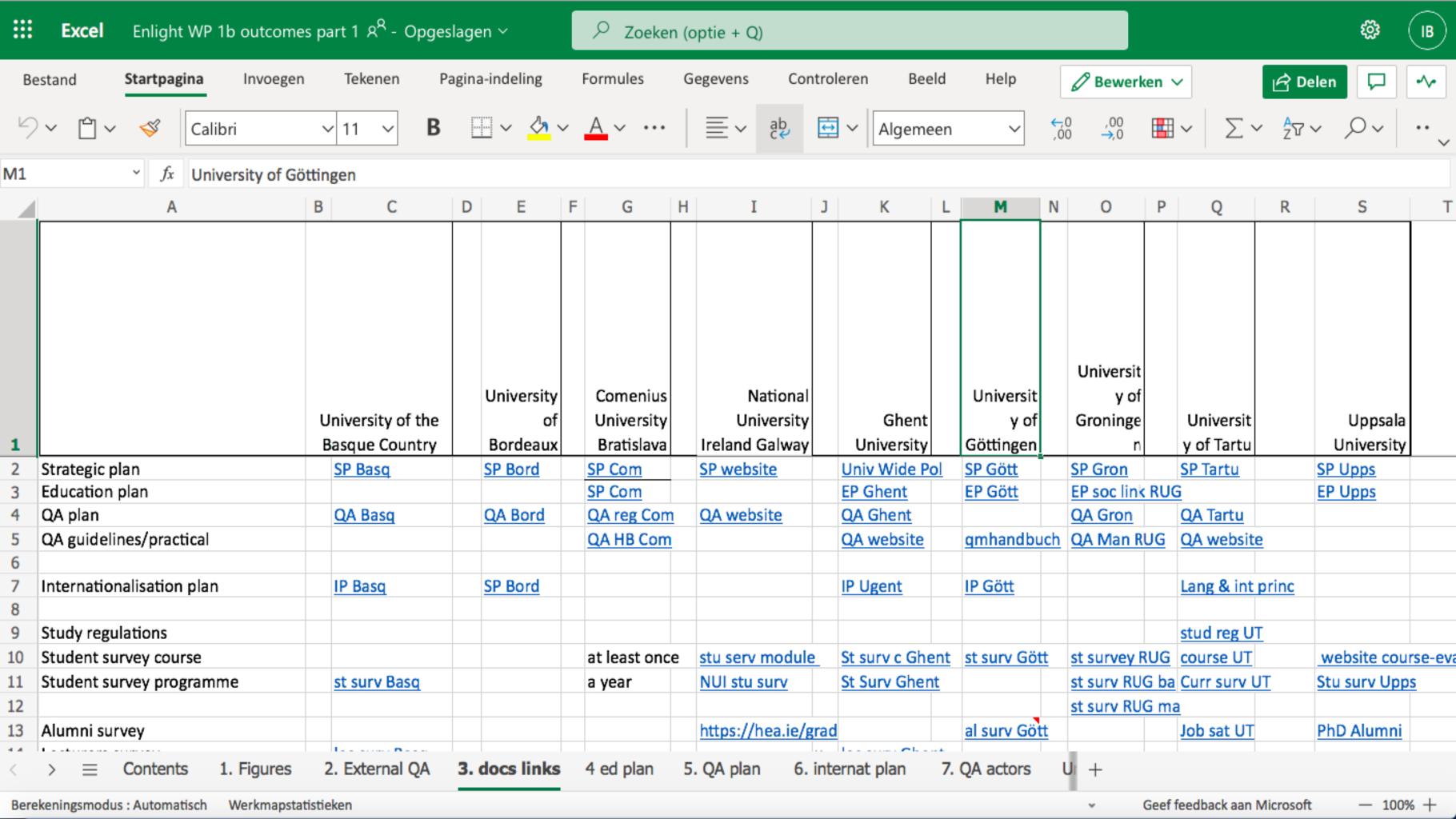
Improvement



Collecting information: results

- → A huge amount of information was gathered in an **Excelfile**
- →It serves as an **information base**, accessible on the Enlight Sharepoint site
 - » summarizing information
 - » providing links to all central documents per partner





Collecting information: results

→ Central topics in the results:

- Information on external QA
- Education plan: core topics
- QA plan: core topics
- Internationalisation plan: core topics
- Overview of QA actors at all levels: from institutional to module level
- Monitoring information
- Improvement policy
- Good practices per partner





Main findings: external quality assurance

- → External Quality Assurance: peer review, organised by a QA agency
 - Institutional review: in 8 partners, faculty review in 1 (every 6 to 7 years)
 - Programme review:
 - overall: evolution from external programme review to institutional programme review:
 - different stage from full institutional programme review to review by external QA agencies, being gradually phased out
 - Specific evaluations: in some partners support services, thematic evaluations; e.g.



PDCA-methodology





Main findings: internal quality assurance; PLAN



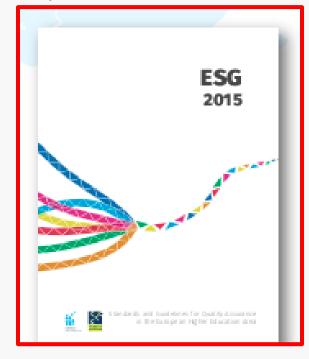
→ The central/main/crucial points of the quality strategy in all the partners

- Integrated in the general vision/strategy/plans,... Quite often Quality Assurance is one of the strategic objectives.
- PDCA approach implemented at several levels (institution/faculty/ programme)
- > A Quality culture aiming at continuous improvement
- Decentralized approach: faculties have a major responsibility and role
- Participative approach, involving all stakeholders: management (institutional, faculty, programme), teachers, students, external stakeholders (labour market, employers, alumni, national and international experts)



Main findings: internal quality assurance; PLAN

- Monitoring plays an important role; a lot of figures are provided and used in the improvement process
- Surveys by students evaluating the programmes/courses are present everywhere
- > Transparency of information on study programs and of QA is important
- > Internal QA everywhere, external QA for programmes in a few institutions
- **> ESG** compliance





Main findings: internal quality assurance; DO principal actors in QA



→Institutional level

- > the ultimate QA responsibility lies with the institutional **Management Board**, which can have various names.
- Sometimes it's supplemented by a vice-rector/vice-chancellor for education.
- Institutional Education Boards and/or Quality Councils generally take QA decisions, which are approved by the Management Board.

→Institutional QA offices

- where most of this WP's members are active
- are usually the driving force for QA



Main findings: internal quality assurance; DO principal actors in QA

→ Faculty level:

the Faculty Board, the faculty Education Board or Faculty Quality Council act on a more operational level.

→ Programme level

> Study programme Committee (or any programme managing team) has a crucial role

→ Module level

> Some institutions have a module coordination team

→ Subject/course level:

- subject coordination team
- course coordinator



Main findings: internal quality assurance; DO: Involvement of stakeholders

→Involvement of stakeholders: students

- > In all universities, students are strongly involved at all levels.
- > They are represented in all major committees/ councils.
- Quota for student presence vary from minimum 1 member to not less than 40%.
- Student councils representing students and student unions can be found at all partners.
- At all universities student surveys on the quality of programmes, courses,... are established practices.
- > In all instances students can express their opinions freely.



Main findings: internal quality assurance; DO: Involvement of stakeholders

→Involvement of external stakeholders

- Membership of management boards at institutional level
- Advisory Board, consisting of representatives from the professional field and alumni at institutional level (Uppsala) or at faculty level (Groningen, Ghent).
- In Bordeaux and Tartu the **programme (improvement) committees** contain alumniand representatives from the employers; the labour market
- UPV (Basque Country) has a Vice-rector's Office for Students and Employability.
- In some universities **external stakeholders** have to be heard in the process of **developing new programmes** (eg. Uppsala, UK).
- In Göttingen external reviewers are explicitly involved in the Quality Round tables, which are a crucial element in the QA process.



Main findings: internal quality assurance; CHECK: monitoring and evaluation



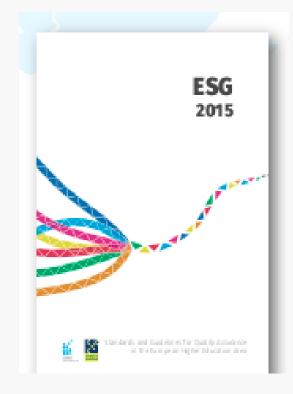
Monitoring and reflection on quality of education at the programme, faculty and institutional levels

- Indicators, on students, teachers, alumni
- Surveys:
 - Student surveys
 - Teaching staff surveys
 - Alumni surveys
 - Administrative staff surveys
 - PhD surveys
 - Internship surveys



Conclusion so far

- → All partner universities are compliant with the standards and guidelines of the ESG,
- → All partners use the **PDCA cycle for continuous improvement**
- → Development of common principles for the joint ENLIGHT quality approach and a QA Handbook
- → The QA work could therefore build on **mutual trust** on the QA systems implemented by the partner universities themselves
- → This means that we should be able to trust that all educational activities in all study years and the whole life-cycle of the student experience, both for enhancement and improvement as well as for formal assessment, should follow these QA approach and principles
- → The main focus of the QA approach could be on the **ESGs**, and the QA Handbook is on collegial **exchange of good practices** and inspiration **NOT on developing a new quality approach**







Current work: development of the online QA Handbook

- → The Handbook follows the structure of the standards and guidelines of the ESG
- → For each standard of the ESG : one page for each partner
- → The Handbook can be **integrated in the current ENLIGHT website structure**. Some screenshots may give a taste of what it could be
- → A general (introduction) page will be at the start, **describing the Quality Approach** and explaining the purpose of the handbook, its structure, how to find information, + some disclaimers
- → A lot of the information can be reached via links to publicly accessible websites.
- → Some information can be found on documents that are at the ENLIGHT sharepoint site. Partners can decide per document if it will be accessible or not.
- → Exchange of **good practices** within ENLIGHT
- → Showing the trust in the Quality Approach and through compliance and traceability



FUTURE work: focus on short programmes

- → Most of the current ENLIGHT educational realisations are short programmes
- →Short programmes:
 - Short programmes jointly developed by a number of ENLIGHT partners
 - A wide range of short programmes offered by individual ENLIGHT universities

- Short programmes can include: individual courses, clusters of courses, Blended Intensive Programmes, seasonal schools, Cooperative Online International Learning Activities,... and also <u>micro-credentials</u>



QA and the **ENLIGHT** short programmes

Some of the first short programmes are:

- Climate neutral cities (host UGent)
- Global Engagement Module (host RUG, UGent, Göttingen)
- Teacher Education Module (host UGent)
- Al for non-IT'ers (host UPV, was also Tartu)
- Serious Game in Health (host Uppsala)
- Urban Mining (host Bordeaux)
- Equity module (host Comenius)

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QA and the ENLIGHT short programmes

- → Even in this small number of courses, it is complicated to find the university that is responsible, due to sometimes rotating coordination
- → Consequently: how can trust in QA be guaranteed if courses are hard to be documented? We need more follow-up and information on the QA of these SHORT programmes
- →Not only for SHORT programmes developed within ENLIGHT but also SHORT programmes at single universities
- → Use of ESG for SHORT programmes or other standards & guidelines?
- → Develop a QA approach for SHORT programmes



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