How to transform an accreditation system from programme to institutional accreditation





S • Q • a • a

Slovenian Quality Assurance Agency
for Higher Education



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www.nakvis.si

Quality assurance

"Even if you're on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there."

Will Rogers

Historical overview

1994 establishment of the Council for Higher Education of the Republic of Slovenia (Council) as a national accreditation body.

In 1996 the National Commission for the Quality of Higher Education was established on the initiative of the Rectors' Conference for the development of IQA systems.

In 2004 the Council was renamed to the Council of the Republic of Slovenia for Quality Assurance in Higher Education, gaining new responsibilities (habilitation of HE teachers at the private HEIs).

1994 - 2004

Historical overview

In 2007, the Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Higher Education was established to support the Council for Quality Assurance in HE (in professional and administrative matters).

In 2010, on the basis of the HEA amendment from 2009, the SQAA (as successor to the Council for QA in Higher Education) was established as a non-governmental direct budget user and holder of public authority

In 2016 additional amendment to the HE Act were adopted and enforced the transition to the institutional evaluation, follow-up procedures, european approach (joint study programmes)

2007 - 2021

Why so many changes

2004 Bologna reform:

- massification of students, study programmes and HE institutions
- more than 950 accredited study programmes
- 47 HEIs (7 universities, 40 independent HEIs)
- the number of students increased by 2010 and then decreased due to demographic reasons (in 1994 = 43.249 students enrolled in HE and VET, in 2004 = 87.205 students, in 2010 = 104.003 students, in 2015 = 80.798, in 2021 = 72.130)

Key indications

EQA system

2010:

- initial and re-accreditation of HEIs and of all programmes
- validation: 7 years
- approx. 120 -250 procedures each year
- HEIs with more than 30 programmes were evaluated several times a year

2010

EQA system

Findings:

- large number of visits and procedures does not necessarily mean improvements
- no significant progress has been detected
- huge administrative burden

Benefits:

- HEIs established formalized IQA systems
- regular self-evaluation procedures
- adequate IQA structures and processes

Analyzing progress

EQA system

Changes made:

- Initial and re-accreditation of HEI (validation 5 years)
- Initial accreditation of study programmes (valid for an indefinite period)
- Extraordinary evaluations of HEIs and programmes (when major irregularities or inconsistencies are detected)
- Evaluation of a sample of study programmes (each year at leat
 2% of all programmes accredited in Slovenia = 20)
- Internationalisation (joint study programmes = european approach)

2016

Institutional re-accreditation

Two site-visits

First site-visit (institutional aspect) - 5 standards:

- 1. functioning of the higher education institution,
- 2. human resources,
- 3. students,
- 4. material conditions,
- 5. internal quality assurance

Second site-visit (programme evaluation) – 3 standards:

- 1. internal assurance and improvement of quality of the study programme,
- 2. changes and updates made to study programme,
- 3. delivery of the study programme

first and second site-visit

Evaluation of a sample of programmes

Objectives:

- not re-accreditation of study programmes, but monitoring of its continuous improvement
- fedback within 2 years after decision of the Council
- follow-up on recommendations
- Progress description can be included in self-evaluation report

main focus - on improvements

Switch to institutional accreditation:

- not re-accreditation of study programmes, but monitoring of its continuous improvement
- fedback within 2 years after decision of the Council
- follow-up on recommendations
- progress description can be included in the self-evaluation report

What?

Switch to institutional accreditation:

- timely planned
- adequately communicated
- well-designed
- tested out
- executed with care

When?

Switch to institutional accreditation:

- lower bureaucratic burden of HEIs and NAKVIS
- strengthen quality culture
- progress and improvement orientation
- strengthening the advisory role of the Agency
- more in dept and holistically oriented assessments
- IQA in the ownership of the HEI
- building mutual trust and cooperation

Why?

Switch to institutional accreditation:

- change of the Criteria for accreditation
- involvement of all relevant stakeholders
- fit for purpose EQA system
- development of several Guidelines (accessibility, libraries)
- training for experts
- sessions and events
- quality standards and clear assessment provisions to all

How?

Recap

Basic principles of operation:

- mutual trust and cooperation
- respect of institutional autonomy
- possibility to organize IQA in a way that is most suitable for the HEI
- strengthening the advisory role of the Agency
- follow up is imbedded into core activities of the HEI (quality loop)
- building quality culture awareness

benefits for HEIs vs. benefits for NAKVIS

Principles and benefits

Last thought

"Quality means doing it right also when no-one is looking"

Henry Ford

Bonus round

Same ingredients and the recipe



Bonus round

Different results





Thank you for attention!





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