Implementing Higher Education Quality Assurance on System Level: The Case of China

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Higher Education Evaluation Center of the Ministry of Education of P.R.China

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Outline of the Presentation

1	Overview of Higher Education in China

2	Framework of Quality Assurance System

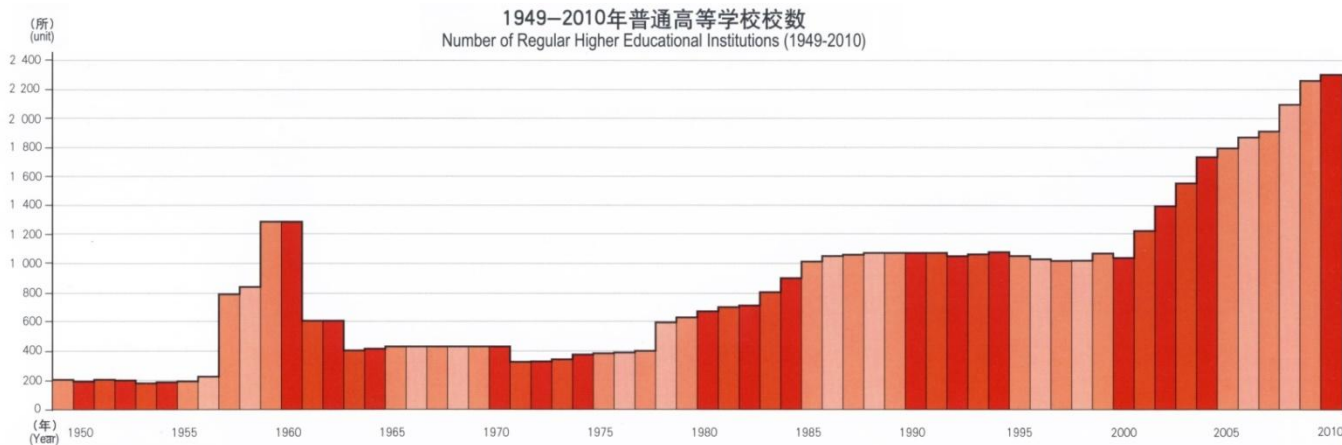| 3	Challenges and System-Level Strategies

4	Implementation Activities of QA Agencies

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1. Overview of Higher Education in China

➢ In the past 33 years since China adopted a Reforming and Opening-up Policy, rapid changes and development in higher education have taken place.

➢ From 1978 to 1998, the entrants of regular HEIs rose from 400,000 to 1,080,000, and the total enrollment rose from 860,000 to 3,410,000.

➢ In 1999, Chinese Ministry of Education promulgated *The Action Plan to Vitalize Education Facing the Twenty-first Century*. This strategic policy aims at accommodating major issues affecting educational development, and setting targets for educational reform for the 5-year period until 2005 and the 10-year period until 2010. It greatly boosts the higher education development and enlarges the higher education scale.

➢ In 2002, the gross enrollment rate reached 15%. China had moved from an elite to mass higher education model. By now, China has established world's largest higher education system.

1. Overview of Higher Education in China

By the end of 2010, there had been all together 2,358 Regular Higher Education Institutions, including 1,112 HEIs Offering Degree-level Programs (universities, academies, colleges), and 1,246 Tertiary Vocational-Technical colleges. There had been 365 Adult Colleges, and 836 non-state/private Higher Education Providers.

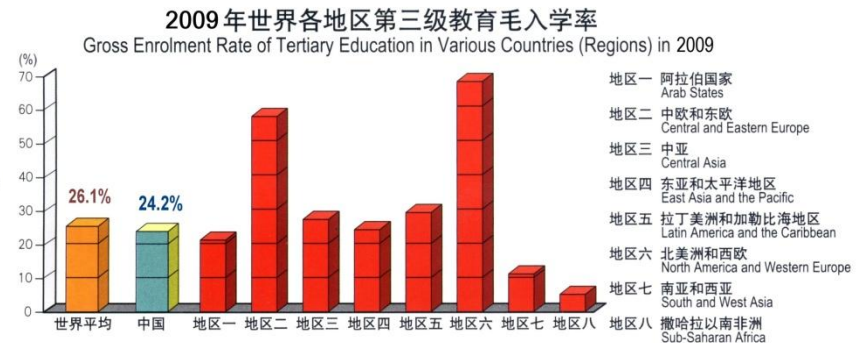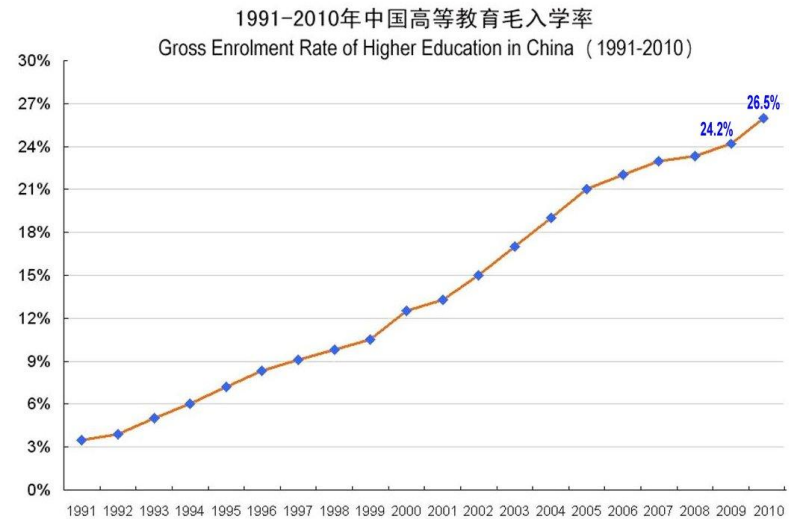1949–2010年普通高等学校校数
Number of Regular Higher Educational Institutions (1949-2010)

2010年中国各类高等学校数
Number of HEIs in China (2010)

- Regular HEIs Providing Degree-devel Programs
- Tertiary Vocational-Technical Colleges
- Adult Colleges
- Non-State/Private HEIs

中华人民共和国教育部高等教育教学评估中心
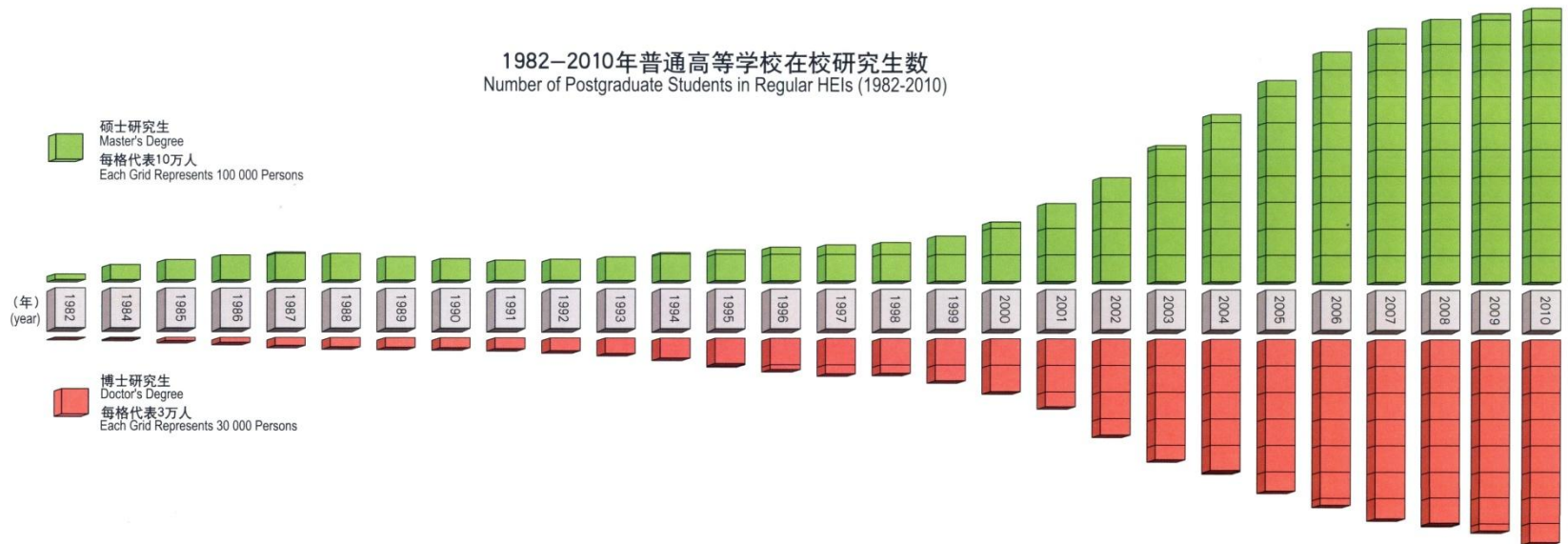Higher Education Evaluation Center of the Ministry of Education of P.R.China

In 2010, total enrollment of all HEIs was 31,000,000, among which 22,320,000 enrolled in regular HEIs, 265 times of that of 1949. The gross enrolment rate reached 26.5%.

1949-2010年普通高等学校在校学生数
Enrolment in Regular HEIs (1949-2010)

（万人）
(10 000 persons)

1991-2010年中国高等教育毛入学率
Gross Enrolment Rate of Higher Education in China （1991-2010）

26.5%
24.2%

2009年世界各地区第三级教育毛入学率
Gross Enrolment Rate of Tertiary Education in Various Countries (Regions) in 2009

26.1%   24.2%

地区一	阿拉伯国家 Arab States
地区二	中欧和东欧 Central and Eastern Europe
地区三	中亚 Central Asia
地区四	东亚和太平洋地区 East Asia and the Pacific
地区五	拉丁美洲和加勒比海地区 Latin America and the Caribbean
地区六	北美洲和西欧 North America and Western Europe
地区七	南亚和西亚 South and West Asia
地区八	撒哈拉以南非洲 Sub-Saharan Africa

世界平均 中国 地区一 地区二 地区三 地区四 地区五 地区六 地区七 地区八

1. Overview of Higher Education in China

By the end of 2010, there had been 797 Institutions Offering Postgraduate Programs, including 481 Regular HEIs with Graduate Schools, and 316 Research Institutes; the total enrollment of fulltime graduate students was 1,538,000, including 258,500 doctoral candidates and 1,279,500 in pursuit of a master's degree.

1982－2010年普通高等学校在校研究生数
Number of Postgraduate Students in Regular HEIs (1982-2010)

硕士研究生
Master's Degree
每格代表10万人
Each Grid Represents 100 000 Persons

博士研究生
Doctor's Degree
每格代表3万人
Each Grid Represents 30 000 Persons

(年)
(year) 1982 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

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2. Framework of Quality Assurance System

High Threshold and Strict Standards

➤ Setting up strict state approval requirements for institutions, subjects and programs;

➤ Enforcing strict standards when it comes to accrediting degree-granting HEIs.

Building of Top-Notch HEIs and Disciplines

➤ Project 985 and Project 211: to establish world-class universities;

➤ Project of Establishing 100 Demonstrative and Key Tertiary Vocational Colleges.

National Project of Teaching Quality Improvement

"Quality Project" launched in 2007, mainly for undergraduate teaching quality assurance and improvement.

➤ Program restructuring and program accreditation;

➤ Curriculum optimization and textbook improvement;

➤ Innovation of the training modes and approaches: e.g. refining existing practice-oriented teaching and learning approaches and developing innovative approaches;

➤ Capacity building and development of faculty teams;

➤ Periodic evaluation on undergraduate teaching quality.

2. Framework of Quality Assurance System

Periodic Evaluation Mechanism and Quality Monitoring System

➢ **Evaluation of Undergraduate Teaching Quality---On Institutional Level**

Since 1985: Pilot evaluation of subjects and programs in some universities;

1994-2002: Pilot evaluation of undergraduate teaching quality (eligibility evaluation, optimization evaluation, random evaluation), 254 universities evaluated;

2003: First round periodic evaluation of undergraduate teaching quality launched (5-year cycle);

2004: Higher Education Evaluation Center of the Ministry of Education (HEEC) founded;

2008: First round periodic evaluation finished, 589 universities evaluated;

2009-2011: Follow-up of the first round evaluation, review and analysis of the good practice and experience,

Pilot evaluation of 20 newly-built HEIs, involving some changes to the scope and nature of the evaluation,

Design of the plan, standards, criteria and protocol of the second round evaluation.

➢ **Evaluation of Tertiary Vocational-Technical Colleges---On Different Levels and Themes**

Since 2002: Evaluation of Training Mode and Quality in Tertiary Vocational-Technical Colleges, 650 evaluated till 2008;

Since 2006: Institutional Evaluation of the Pilot and Key Tertiary Vocational Colleges;

Since 2000: Evaluation of Teaching Innovation Pilot Programs in Tertiary Vocational-Technical Colleges.

➢ **Evaluation of Postgraduate Education Programs and Academic Degrees**

5 or 6-year cycle periodic evaluation, for the universities offering postgraduate programs.

1998: Pilot evaluation launched;

2003: China Academic Degrees & Graduate Education Development Center (CDGDC) founded;

2005: First round evaluation launched.

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Supervision and Quality Assurance of Cross-Border Higher Education

➤ **Accreditation of Foreign Academic Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates**

China has signed memorandum or agreement with 40 countries and regions in terms of mutual recognition of academic degrees.
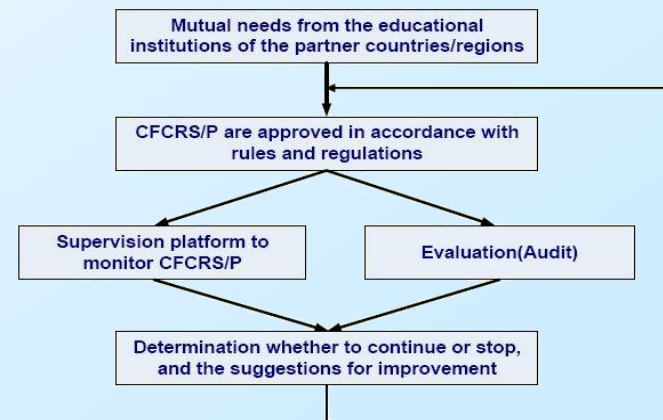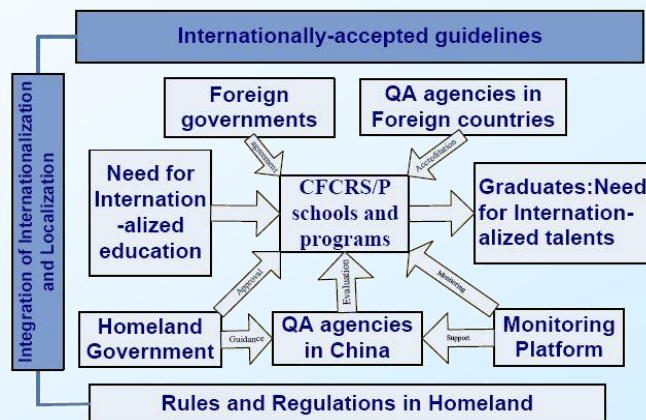
Chinese Service Center for Scholarly Exchange (CSCSE) is responsible for conducting accreditation of academic degrees, diplomas and certificates obtained outside China.

➤ **Quality Assurance of Chinese-Foreign Cooperation in Running Schools and Programs (CFCRS/P)**

Till Oct 2010, **1,099** CFCRS/P had been approved, among them **148** schools and **951** programs;

Regulations of People's Republic of China on Chinese-Foreign Cooperation in Running Schools (March, 2003);

Measures for the Implementation of the Regulations of People's Republic of China on Chinese-Foreign Cooperation in Running Schools (March, 2004)

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3. Challenges and System-Level Strategies

➢ World Multi-Polarization, Economic Globalization, Science and Technology Revolution, Informatization, Internationalization of Education, Intensified Competition for Talents and Professionals…..

➢ Increasing pressure from China's vast population, limited natural resources, deteriorating environment, and transformation of economic growth pattern;

➢ The conflict between the need of economic and social development for high quality personnel and the incapacities of education system to produce enough talents and professionals; The conflict between the public's longing for better education and the relative shortage in education resources; The conflict between the need to invigorate education system and the institutional impediments to it; The conflict between the expansion of education scale and its quality assurance and improvement.

Outline of China's National Plan for Medium and Long-term Education Reform and Development (2010-2020) was promulgated in July, 2010.

3. Challenges and System-Level Strategies

The Keyword of the Outline is QUALITY !

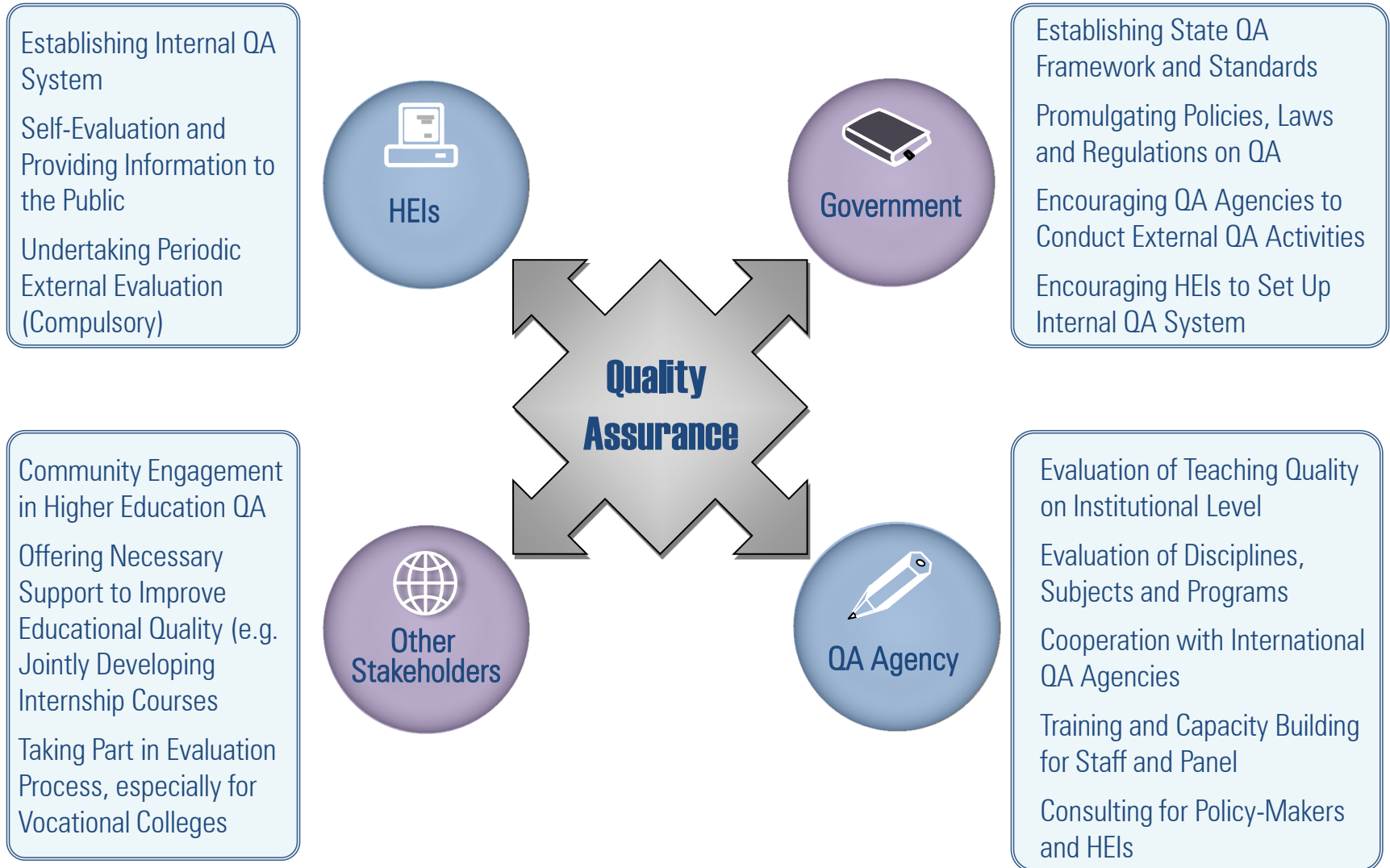| Guideline & Principle	1. Giving strategic priority to development; 2. Regarding the nurturing of high-quality personnel before everything else as the bottom line for education; 3. Encouraging reform and innovation as a mighty driving force for education development; 4. Allocating education resources reasonably and promoting equity; 5. Considering **quality assurance and improvement** as the core task for education reform and development.
Strategic Goals	By the year 2020, to basically achieve the educational modernization, to bring a life-long learning society into shape, to turn China into a country rich in human resources. **For higher education**: 1. Higher education shall be further developed from the mass model toward universal access, with a **gross enrolment rate of 40%**; 2. More balanced structure and more distinctive features; 3. Go up a notch in talents/professional nurturing, scientific research and social service as a whole; 4. Some world-renowned universities with original features shall come to the fore, while a couple of them shall have reached or approached the level of world-class universities; 5. China's higher education shall have vastly sharpened its global competitive edge.

3. Challenges and System-Level Strategies
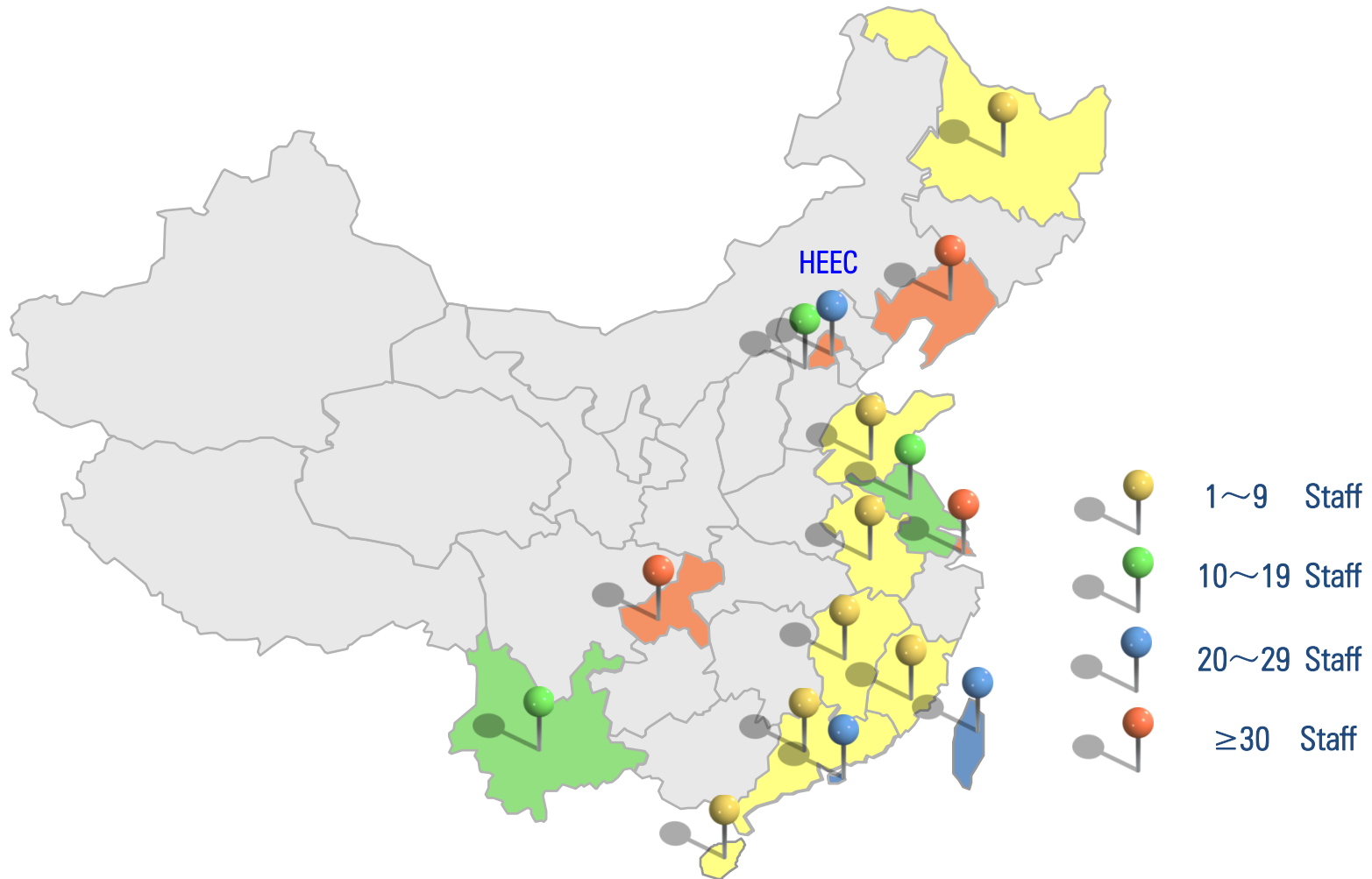
Quality Assurance & Evaluation

➤ State standards for education quality shall be formulated along with a state quality assurance framework (Chapter 1, Item2);

➤ A feasible QA system for tertiary vocational-technical colleges shall be set up, and encourage enterprises to take part in the evaluation of the teaching quality (Chapter 6, Item 14);

➤ National Project of Teaching Quality Improvement (Quality Project) shall be undertaken steadily; More efforts shall be concentrated on the establishment of **internal and external QA system**, and the evaluation on HEIs' teaching quality shall be improved (Chapter 7, Item 19);

➤ Promoting evaluation of disciplines, subjects and programs in HEIs, conducted by professional intermediary agencies; Exploring a scientific, standard evaluation mechanism; Cooperating with advanced QA agencies in the world; Establishing an **Annual Report Publishing System on HEIs' Quality** (Chapter 13, Item 40);

➤ A lead authoritative QA agency should be established through resources and institutional integration; Publish evaluation reports on HEIs' quality at regular intervals (Chapter 15, Item 47);

➤ The government administration shall be detached from HEIs' operation and day-to-day affairs, and from the evaluation of HEIs' educational quality; The rights and responsibilities of different stakeholders (HEIs, government, and QA agencies) shall be clarified (Chapter 15, Item 45).

3. Challenges and System-Level Strategies

Establishing Internal QA System

Self-Evaluation and Providing Information to the Public

Undertaking Periodic External Evaluation (Compulsory)

HEIs

Establishing State QA Framework and Standards

Promulgating Policies, Laws and Regulations on QA

Encouraging QA Agencies to Conduct External QA Activities

Encouraging HEIs to Set Up Internal QA System

Government

Quality Assurance

Community Engagement in Higher Education QA

Offering Necessary Support to Improve Educational Quality (e.g. Jointly Developing Internship Courses

Taking Part in Evaluation Process, especially for Vocational Colleges

Other Stakeholders

Evaluation of Teaching Quality on Institutional Level

Evaluation of Disciplines, Subjects and Programs

Cooperation with International QA Agencies

Training and Capacity Building for Staff and Panel

Consulting for Policy-Makers and HEIs

QA Agency

HEEC

4. Implementation Activities of QA Agencies

There are 14 external QA agencies in Mainland China, covering I3 provinces and municipalities. HEEC is the principle national QA agency in higher Education.

HEEC

1～9　Staff

10～19 Staff

20～29 Staff

≥30　Staff

4. Implementation Activities of QA Agencies

External Quality Assurance through Evaluation

> Improve and Refine the Evaluation Plan, Methodology and Criteria of the Institutional Evaluation;
> Explore Two Evaluation Modes: Eligibility Mode & Auditing Mode;
> Combine Institutional Evaluation and Program Evaluation (Accreditation);
> Explore Diversified Thematic Evaluation: e.g. Evaluation of University Internationalization;
> Urge and Support HEIs to Establish Their Internal QA System;
> Develop National Database of HEIs' Teaching Quality Indicators;
> Publicly Report Periodically on Matters Relating to Quality Assurance of Higher Education.

Capacity Building and Professional Development

> Staff Training, Staff Exchanges (GIQAC), Online Courses (UNESCO/IIEP), Seminar and Forum;
> Staff Performance Measurement, QA Professional Certificates;
> Chinese Association for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education (CAQAA) --- Founded in November 2010, with 222 Member Agencies and Individual Practitioners;
> Encourage National Benchmarking;
> National Recognition of Qualifications of QA Agencies (Meta-Evaluation);
> Study and Extend Knowledge on QA Theory, Methodology and Latest Development;
> Working Worldwide.

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4. Implementation Activities of QA Agencies

International Exchanges and Cooperation

- ➢ Engagement in International QA Network Activities: Member of INQAAHE and APQN;
- ➢ Cooperation with UNESCO/IIEP: Translation of EQA Courses;
- ➢ MOU with NIAD-UE, HKCAAVQ, KCUE and AUQA;
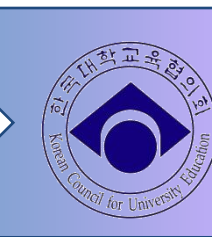- ➢ CAMPUS Asia & China-Japan-Korea Quality Assurance Council.

Sep 2007   **Mar 2010**   **Oct 2010**   **Nov 2010**

4. Implementation Activities of QA Agencies

China-Japan-Korea Quality Assurance Council was established in March 2010, aiming to promote inter-university exchanges with quality assurance through trilateral cooperation among QA agencies in three countries, including information sharing, development of QA guideline and standards, personnel exchange.

http://www.cjkqa.org

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