

Programme Accreditation in the Netherlands

NVAO

Topics

- I. Introduction NVAO
- II. Some key figures
- III. Higher education in the Netherlands
- IV. Accreditation system
- V. Quality Assurance System
- VI. Accreditation framework
- VII. So far ...
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I. INTRODUCTION NVAO

- The accreditation organisation of the Netherlands and Flanders (Belgium)
- Set up by international treaty (°2003)
- Independent (towards government and HEI's) in
 - procedures,
 - methodologies,
 - decision making
- Funded by the Netherlands and Flanders government (60/40)

II. Key figures

Inhabitants	>16 million
Universities	22
Hogescholen	113
Students	>550 000
Bachelor Degr.	2050
Master Degr.	950

III. HIGHER EDUCATION

1. Degree structure

- professional bachelor and master degrees (universities of professional education)
- academic bachelor and master degrees (universities and universities of professional education)

2. Degree structure in line with Bologna Process

- Dublin descriptors
- Overarching Qualifications Framework in EHEA (adopted in Bergen, 2005)

IV. ACCREDITATION (I)

Programme accreditation is the core

- Dutch quality assurance system before Bologna:
 - focus on programmes
 - external assessment of programme
- Bologna process:
 - international transparency
 - benchmarking bachelor & master degrees
- Same requirements for public & private providers
- **Embedding QA culture in the programmes before shifting to accreditation on a higher level**

IV. ACCREDITATION (II)

Elements of programme accreditation

- accreditation decision = yes / no
 - no ranking
- validity 6 years
- accreditation necessary to obtain:
 - public funding
 - recognition of degrees
 - student support (eg. grants)

IV. ACCREDITATION (III)

Initial accreditation (of 'new' programmes)

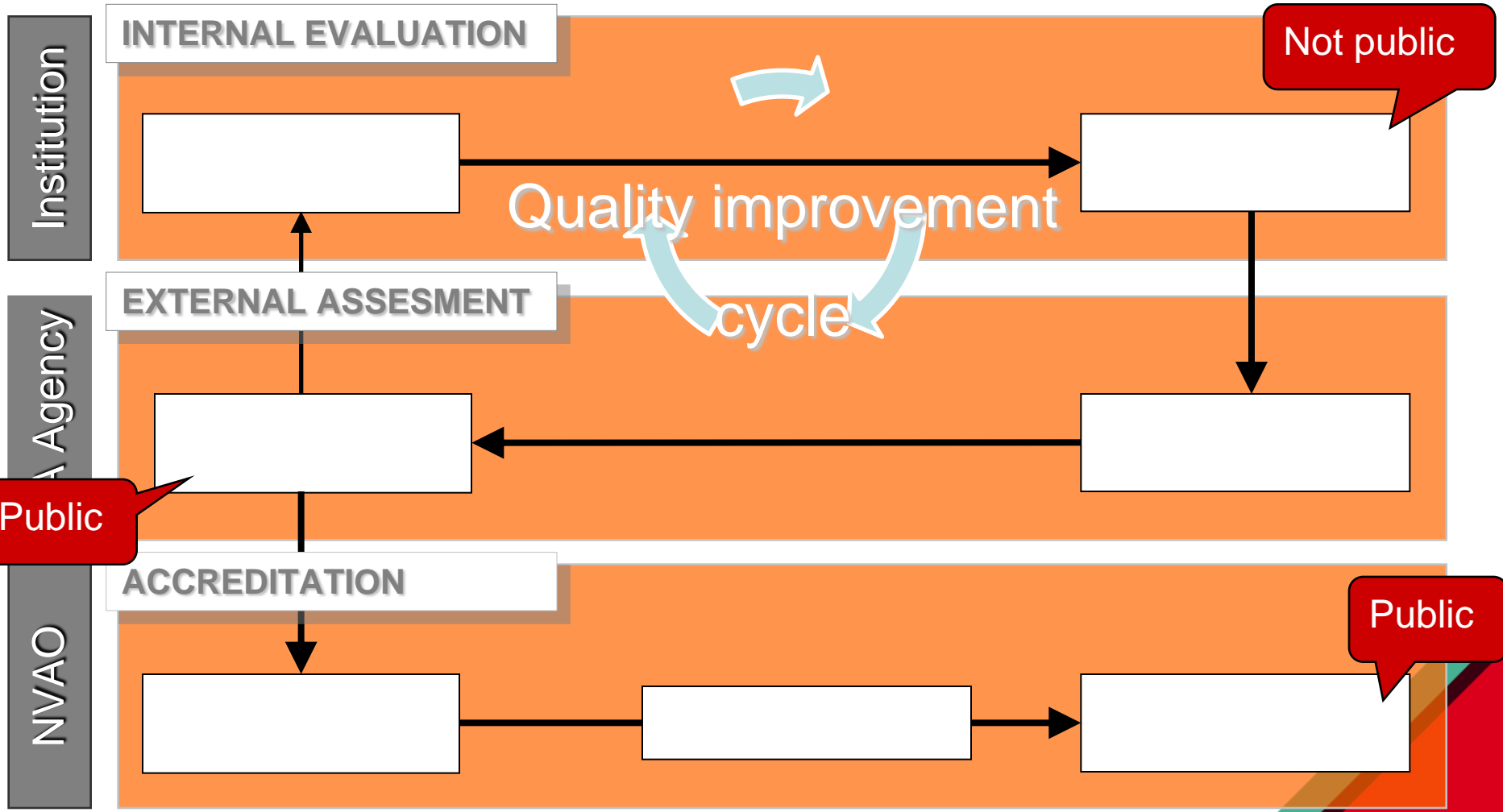
- Assessment of the potential quality of a new programme
- (Assessment of macro-efficiency by ministry for publicly funded new programmes)
- Initial accreditation necessary for:
 - public funding
 - recognition of degrees
 - student support

IV. ACCREDITATION (IV)

Quality assurance agencies

- NVAO does not itself take responsibility for preparing assessment reports
- NVAO decisions: based on assessment reports by QA agencies
- NVAO protocol for QA agencies
- NL: list of QA agencies (“VBIs”)

V. QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM



VI. ACCREDITATION FRAMEWORK

1. Assessment framework:

6 themes → standards → criteria

- Themes:
 - aims and objectives of the programme
 - curriculum
 - staff
 - facilities
 - internal quality assurance system
 - results

VI. ACCREDITATION FRAMEWORK

Example: theme “internal QA system”

Standard 1: Internal quality assurance system

the programme and the curriculum is evaluated periodically, in the light of empirical targets

Standard 2: Improvement measures

the outcomes of the evaluation form the basis for measures for improvement that contribute to realising the targets

Standard 3: Involvement of personnel, students, alumni, professional field

actively involved in internal quality assurance

VI. ACCREDITATION FRAMEWORK

2. Assessment rules

Assessment of standards → Assessment of themes	
Excellent	→ Positive / Negative
Good	
Sufficient	
Insufficient	
→ compensation possible → a 'negative' theme results in a negative accreditation decision	

VI. ACCREDITATION FRAMEWORK

2. Assessment rules

- *Example: Theme “internal QA system”*

Assessment of standards → Assessment of themes	
Example 1	
Standard 1: Good	→ Positive
Standard 2: Sufficient	
Standard 3: Excellent	
Example 2	
Standard 1: Sufficient	→ Positive/Negative
Standard 2: Sufficient	
Standard 3: Insufficient	

VI. ACCREDITATION FRAMEWORK

How does NVAO decide on accreditation?

scope 1:

→ the assessment panel

- quality and composition of the assessment panel
- QA protocol of assessment agency
- assessment framework used
- assessment rules used

VI. ACCREDITATION FRAMEWORK

How does NVAO decide on accreditation?

scope 2:

→ the assessment report

- assessment of every standard and every theme
- assessment based on (objective) facts and (subjective) evaluations
- comparisons with similar degree courses
- international standards
- final conclusion

VII. SO FAR ...

Today NVAO has assessed a total of 3135 programmes: 2 from the Netherlands Antilles, 2677 from the Netherlands and 456 from Flanders.

VII. SO FAR ...

Strengths

- An enormous drive for quality, especially within universities of professional education
- Focus on education
- Staff involvement at program level
- Bad quality providers are being detected
- Increased international credibility of Dutch HEIs
- Huge political support for the system
- Information tool for students and stakeholders, comparison of programmes possible

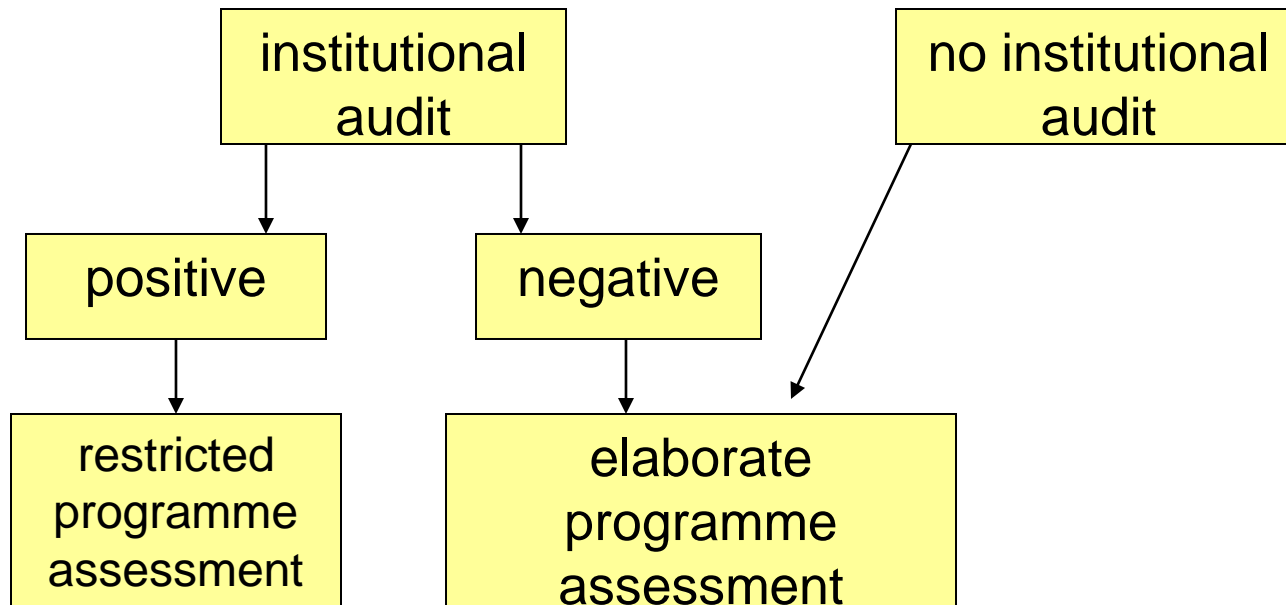
VII. SO FAR ...

Weaknesses

- “Safety first” behaviour
 - Production of a lot of paperwork by HEIs
 - System stimulates bureaucratic behaviour
 - “Improvement function” is less visible
- Roles and positions of NVAO and QA agencies
 - Dilemma QAAs: listening to HEI vs. “obeying” NVAO
 - Operationalisation of accreditation frameworks by QAAs
- The system is very expensive
- The system needs frequent updates

VIII. Next accreditation system

After the first cycle (10 years): development towards institutional audit



Thank you

Further requests and information:

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