

# QA in practice – using the ESG to assess e-learning

Brussels, 15 June 2018

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1. Introduction
2. Part 1. Internal quality assurance
3. Part 2. External quality assurance



## Objectives

- Create an inventory of sources on QA and e-Learning.
- Agree on definition of e-learning.
- Agree on recommendations (QAA and HEIs).



## Members

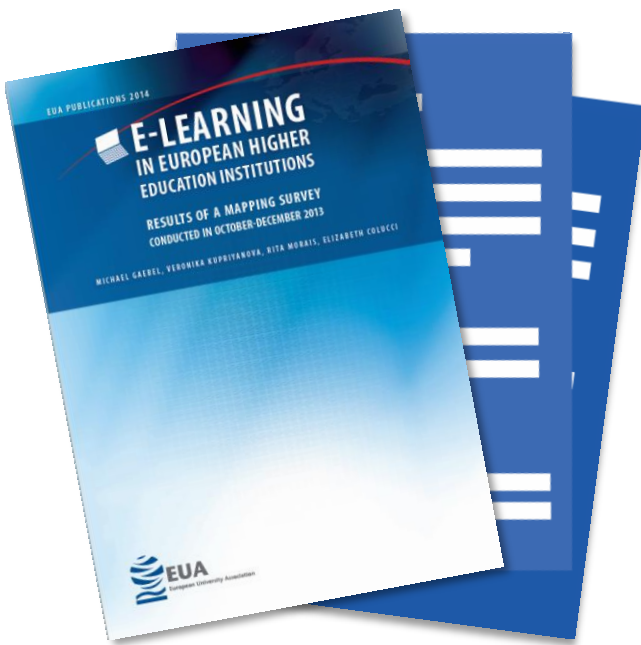
Esther Huertas (chair), Lindsey Kerber (secretary), Georg Seppmann, Sandra Marcos, Monika Risse, Ivan Biscan, Charlotte Ejsing, Liza Kozłowska, Liia Lauri, Kerstin Schoerg, Ana Capilla



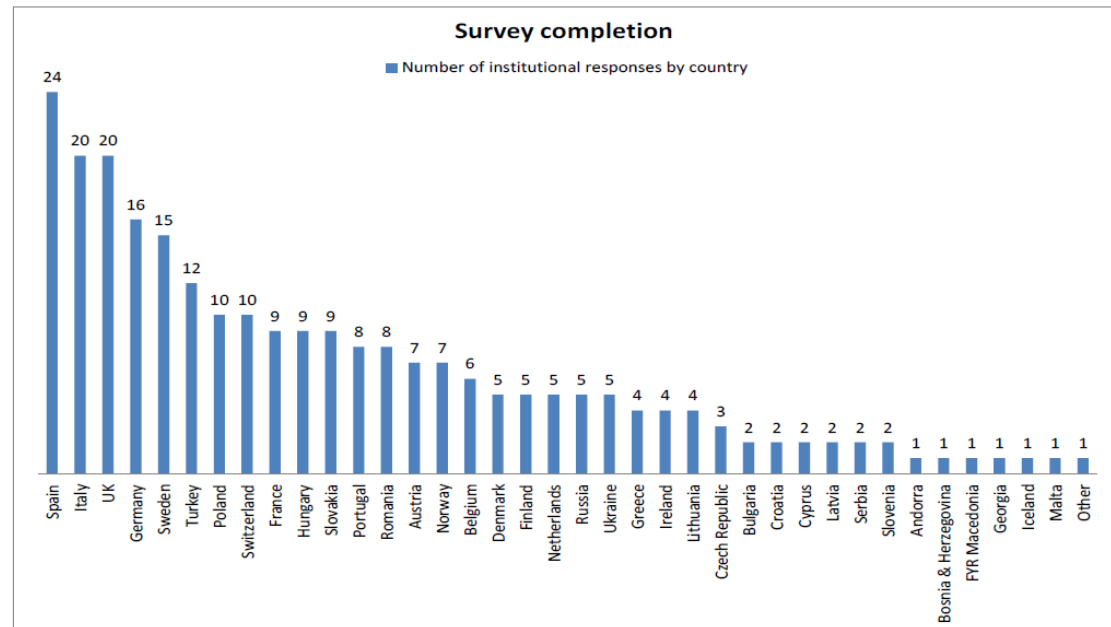
## Calendar

November 2016 – November 2018





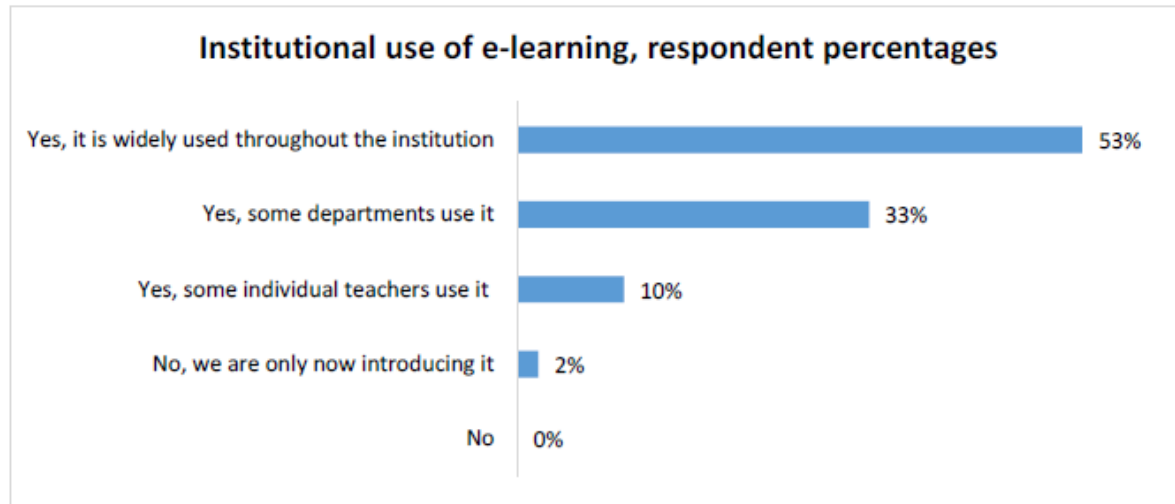
EUA, 2014



Answers (total sample): 241 out of 777 membres



EUA, 2014



THE, 2018

**THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS** PROFESSIONAL JOBS SUMMITS RANKINGS STUD

## India lifts ban on online degrees

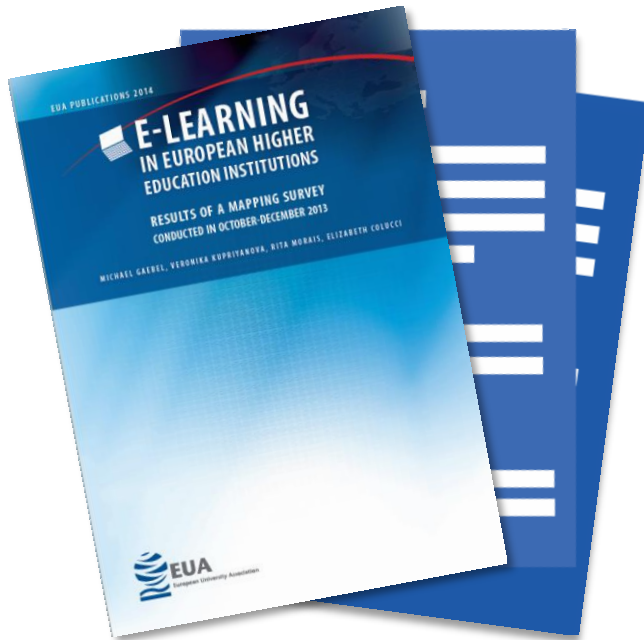
Government allows fully online degree programmes in a bid to boost share of young people enrolling in higher education

June 6, 2018

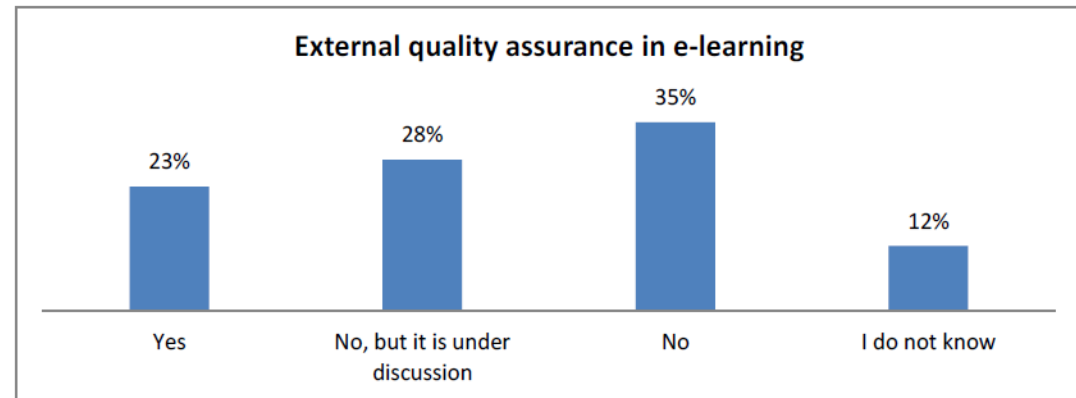
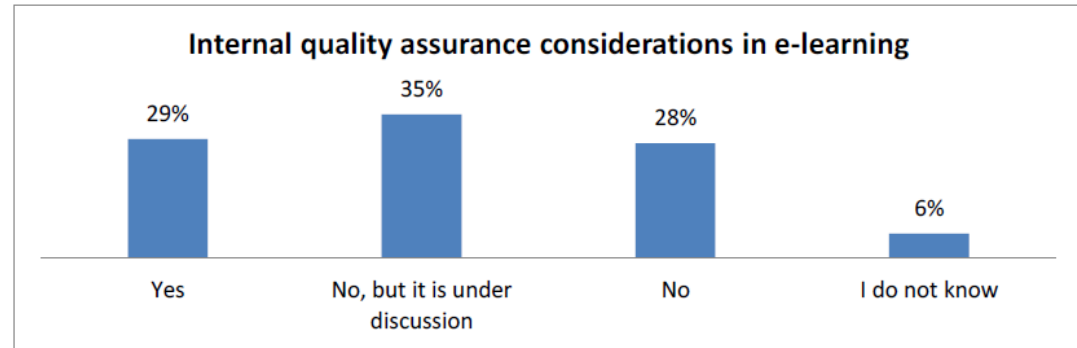
By [Elle Bothwell](#)  
Twitter: [@ellebothwell](#)

www.aqu.cat @aquacatalunya

Road to India's Parliament



EUA, 2014



- Generic, not specific → provide **the framework and common basis** for national and institutional activities.
- Standards and guidelines for QA, not quality as such.
- Apply to **all higher education** offered in the EHEA regardless of the mode of study or place of delivery (TNE, e-learning, short courses...).
- Thus **all types of e-learning** included as well as all phases included in a learning process (e-assessment).
- Apply to **all types of QA** activities and agencies (quality audits, programme accreditation, institutional assessment...).
- Quality assurance can serve a **variety of purposes**: enhancement – accountability.

**Distance education courses** are those where no classes are held on campus – all instruction is conducted at a distance. Distance education courses may use a variety of delivery methods, such as video/audio conferencing and those which are internet- or print-based.

**Online courses.** A form of distance education where the primary delivery mechanism is the internet. These could be delivered synchronously or asynchronously. All instruction is conducted at a distance.

**Blended/hybrid courses.** These are courses designed to combine both online and face-to-face teaching in any combination.

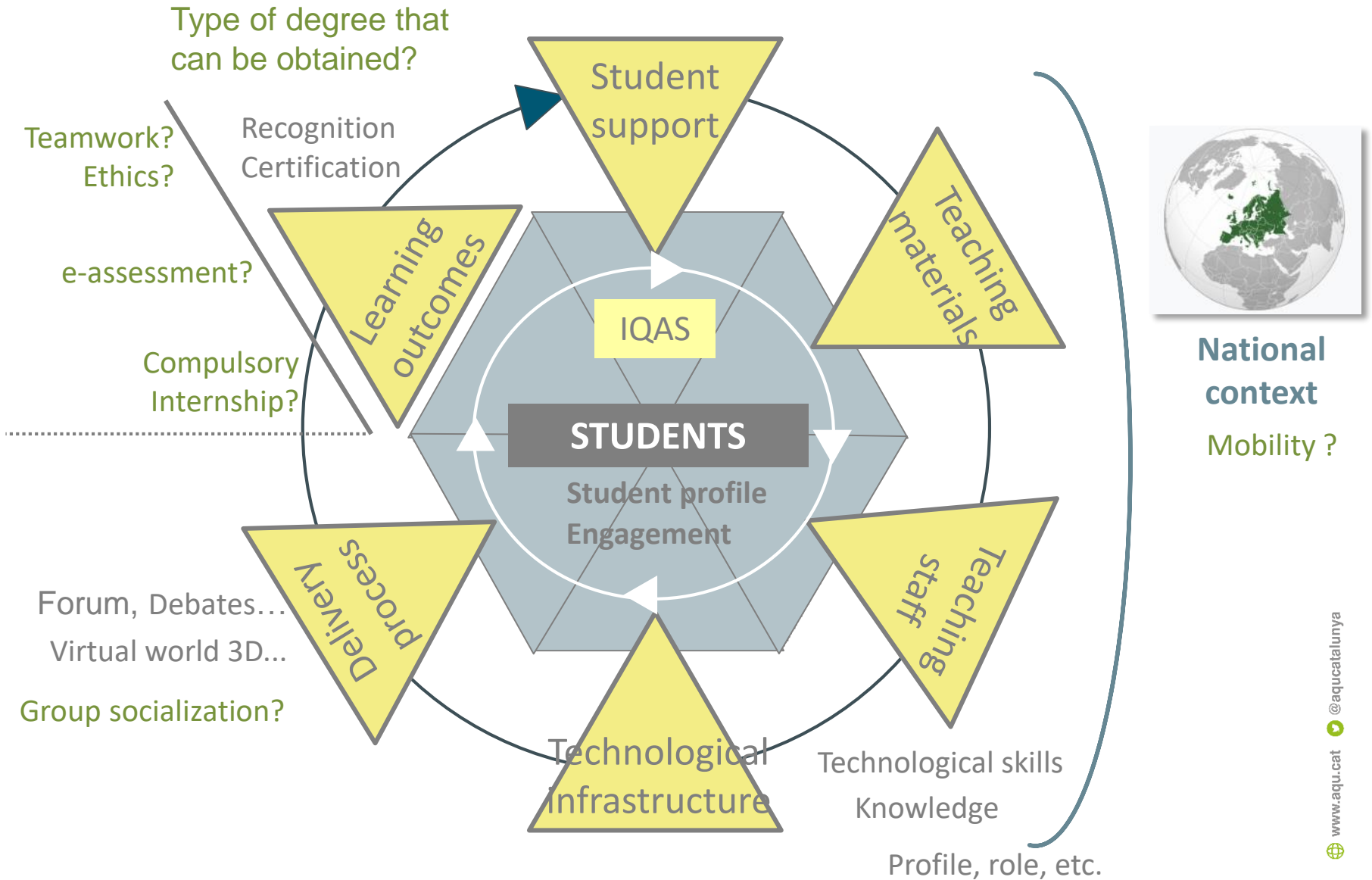
*Other forms of distance and online education:*

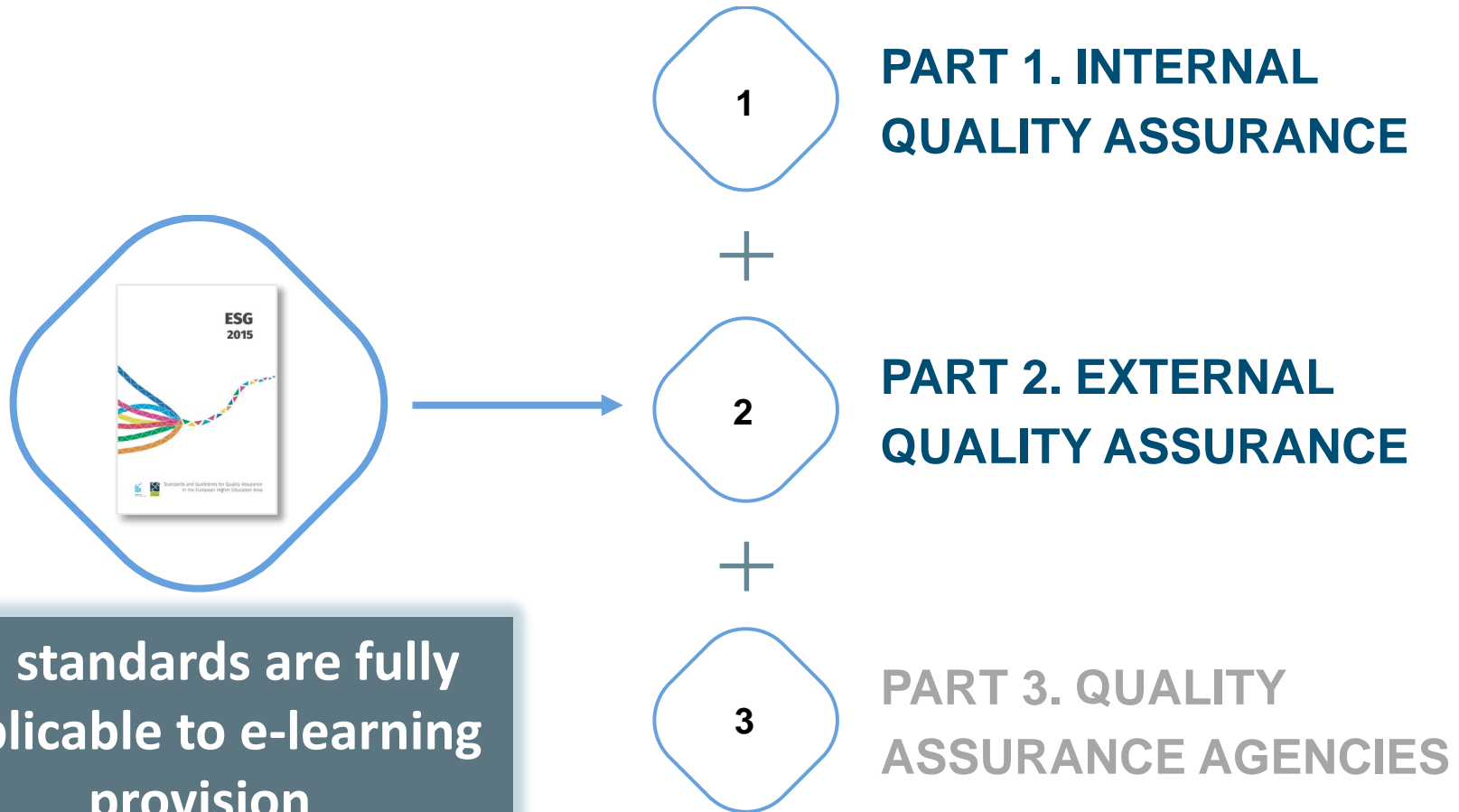
**OER (Open Educational Resources).** Materials are offered freely for use by teachers and learners, i.e. without charge and with few or no restrictions on the way material can be adapted and reused.

**MOOCS (Massive Open Online Courses).** These online courses are designed for large numbers of participants which have no entry qualifications and often offered for free. They are distinguished from OER by offering a full course experience, and content that is often not free to reuse.



# Some relevant characteristics of e-learning



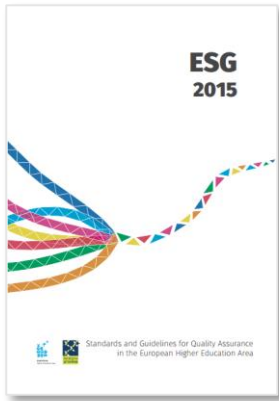


All standards are fully applicable to e-learning provision

Recommendations to QAA and HEI

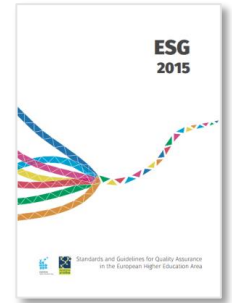
**New**

*15 minutes discussion (each group)*  
*10 minutes presentation (all groups)*

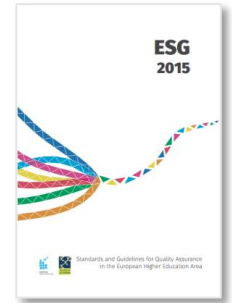


PART 1. INTERNAL QA  
PART 2. EXTERNAL QA

- Standard 1.1 – Policy for quality assurance
  - Standard 1.2 – Design and approval of programme
  - Standard 1.3 – Student-centred learning, teaching and assessment
  - Standard 1.4 – Student admission, progression, recognition and certification
  - Standard 1.5 – Teaching staff
  - Standard 1.6 – Learning resources and student support
  - Standard 1.7 – Information management
  - Standard 1.8 – Public information
  - Standard 1.9 – On-going monitoring and periodic review of programmes
  - Standard 1.10 – Cyclical external quality assurance
- 
- Standard 2.1 – Consideration of internal quality assurance
  - Standard 2.2 – Designing methodologies fit for purpose
  - Standard 2.3 – Implementing processes
  - Standard 2.4 – Peer-review experts
  - Standard 2.5 – Criteria for outcomes
  - Standard 2.6 – Reporting
  - Standard 2.7 – Complaints and appeals



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## 1.1

### Standard 1.1 – Policy for quality assurance

- E-learning strategy is embedded in the overall strategy of the institution (adapt QA strategies?).
- Institutional strategy: innovation strategies, rapid iterative knowledge, connection between research and pedagogy and/or learning design.
- Policies to grant access & ensure participation of SEND students.
- Ethical and legal considerations (protection and data privacy, intellectual property rights).
- Stakeholders involvement.

## 1.2

### Standard 1.2 – Design and approval of programmes

- Guarantee the skills development (traditionally associated with on-campus provision).
- Need of e-learning provision vs. mission & goals both programme and institution.

## 1.3

### Standard 1.3 – Student-centred learning, teaching and assessment

- Flexible learning paths, different modes of delivery, variety of pedagogical methods.
- E-assessment (authentication and authorship).
- Educational model designed in order to guarantee students achievement of LO.
- Formation of online discussion groups (student-student contact & sharing experiences / good practices among teachers). On-line spaces for communication teachers – students should exist.
- Learning materials and appropriate updates.



## Standard 1.4 – Student admission, progression, recognition and certification

1.4

- Academic recognition assured.
- Same level of recognition by professional bodies & employers as on-campus programmes.
- Fraud / Diploma mills.

## Standard 1.5 – Teaching staff

1.5

- Definition of the structure, profile and role of teaching staff.
- Criteria for recruiting & hiring.
- Workload similar to on-campus provision.
- Skilled & well supported (training / support services): pedagogical and technological requirements.
- Coordination of teaching activity is more complex.

## Standard 1.6 – Learning resources and student support

1.6

### Learning resources

- VLE
  - Interoperable & robust.
  - Ensure accessibility of learning materials & e-assessment.
- Library, virtual labs. (if appropriate).

### Student support

- Tutoring, pedagogical, technological, administrative-related needs.
- Student support adapted to e-learning environment.
- Improve student retention rate and success & satisfaction of students.

### Virtual mobility (students and academics)

## Standard 1.7 – Information management

1.7

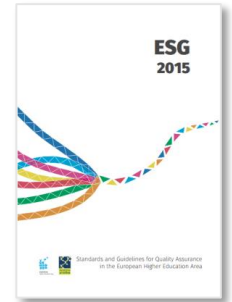
- Data & indicators derived from e-learning.
- E-learning activity (i.e. student profile, drop out analysis, graduation rate, etc.).

## Standard 1.8 – Public information

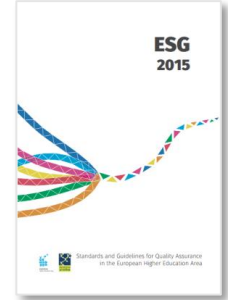
1.8

- Inform to all stakeholders: recognition of qualifications of programmes, pedagogical development, teaching and learning methods, resources technology.
- Students are aware of technological requirements, learning resources and technical support.

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## Standard 2.2 – Designing methodologies fit for purpose

2.2

- Particularities of Part 1 (Internal QA).
- Flexible processes to include new modes of teaching and learning (innovation).
- Specific criteria, indicators, guidelines or frameworks.

## Standard 2.3 – Implementing processes

2.3

### **SAR**

- Pedagogical model & VLE explanation.
- Access and navigate the VLE (classrooms, debate forums, teaching materials, etc.).

### **Site visit**

- Intense examination of technological infrastructure.
- Interview all stakeholders (different teaching staff profile)
- Combination of virtual and face-to-face interviews.

2.4

## Standard 2.4 – Peer-review experts

- Experts with experience in e-learning / blended learning.

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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