

ACCREDITATION IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION

Presented

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ✘ Introduction
- ✘ Definition of accreditation.
- ✘ Standards and indicators of accreditation.
- ✘ NARS application.
- ✘ Obstacles , concerns and threats.
- ✘ Mechanisms for institutional staff involvement in the process



INTRODUCTION

- ✘ Accreditation is advancement and upgrading of programs and performance in higher education institutions.
- ✘ It is a supervisory and legal process.
- ✘ It means that educational institution or a program has specific criteria of quality thus it has reached to a specific required standard.

CONCEPTS

Accreditation

It is evaluation the activities of program qualification by specific criteria.

Quality Assurance

Internal quality assurance



Self evaluation

External quality assurance



Accreditation

DEFINITION

- ✘ It is a collegial process based on self and peer evaluation.
- ✘ It assess the quality of institution and academic program for its improvement.
- ✘ It certifies that educational program meets defined standards .



DEFINITION

- ✘ Accreditation confirms that institution has a distinguished character and identity.
- ✘ Accreditation approves that action are taken for quality improvement, are successful.



TYPES OF ACCREDITATION

1-The institutional accreditation

It is accreditation the whole institution according to specific criteria including :-

1. Adequacy of resources.
2. Provision of academic services.
3. Curriculum.
4. Student achievement.
5. Administrative policies.
6. Procedures and stability.

TYPES OF ACCREDITATION

2- Programmatic accreditation (specialized)

- It applies to programs, departments, or schools.
- It is parts of an institution.
- Programs may be law, medicine and pharmacy.
- It guarantees the institutional program to ensure its quality to certify program and then institution.

OBJECTIVES OF ACCREDITATION

Continuous improvement of programs

Accreditation

Aims to

High efficient graduates

Correct and consistent evaluation mechanism of students learning programs

SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION

Accreditation covers the following institutional academic activities :-

1. Educational programs.
2. **R**esearch.
3. **S**cholarly activity.
4. **C**ommunity involvement.



ACCREDITATION PROCESS

1- Has your institution clearly established its mission, goals and learning objectives?



2- Are your institution programs and resources met its mission, goals and objectives?

3- What is the institutional evidence for achieving them?

GENERAL ACCREDITATION STEPS

✘ Institution

Conduct a self study by using standards as guide.

✘ Team of peer

1- Visit the campus

2- Review the evidence

3- Write assessment report to the accreditation organization

✘ Organization of accreditation

1- Review evidence

2- Review recommendations

3- Make judgment

4- Communicate the decision to institution



ACCREDITATION DECISION

It should depends on institutional compliance with the following:-

- ✘ The Principles of accreditation .
- ✘ The Core requirements .
- ✘ The Comprehensive standards.



ACCREDITATION STANDARDS

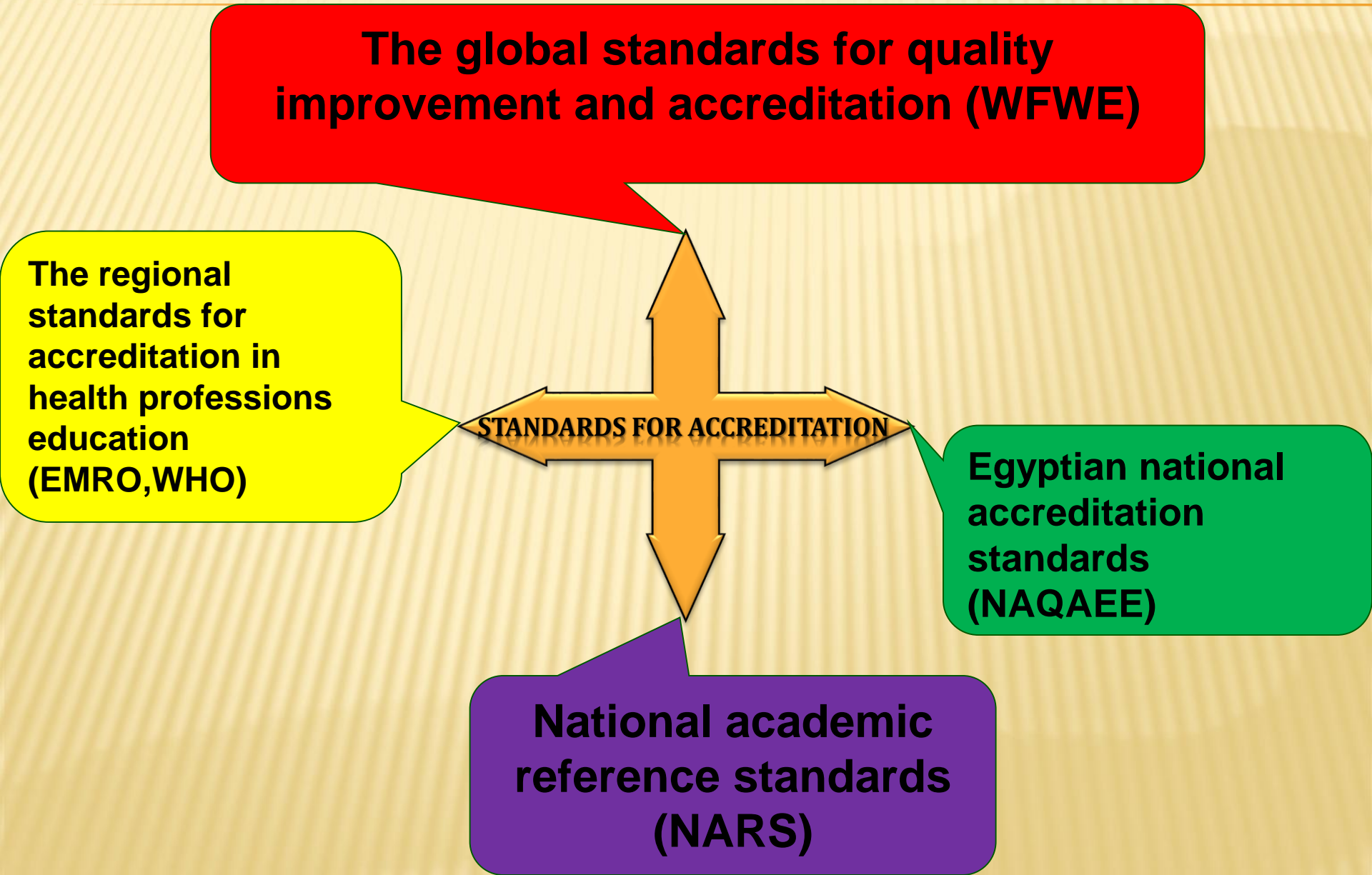
The global standards for quality improvement and accreditation (WFWE)

The regional standards for accreditation in health professions education (EMRO,WHO)

STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITATION

Egyptian national accreditation standards (NAQAEE)

National academic reference standards (NARS)



First Axis



Institutional Capacity

Second Axis



Effectiveness of Education



**Egyptian National Accreditation
Standards (NAQAEE)**

Standards of Institutional Capacity

- 1- Strategic planning
- 2- Organizational Skeleton
- 3- Leadership and Governance
- 4- Credibility and Ethics



Standards of Institutional Capacity

5- Administrative body

6- Financial and Material resources

7- Community participation and Environmental development

8- Institutional evaluation and Quality administration



Standards of Education Effectiveness

- 1- Students and Graduates
- 2- Academic standards
- 3- Programs and Courses
- 4- Teaching and Learning facilities and Supporting



Standards of Education Effectiveness

5- Faculty

6- Scientific research and Activities

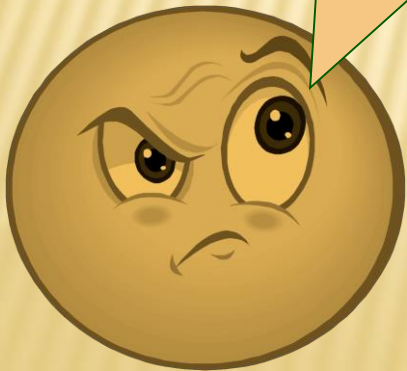
7- Postgraduate

8- Continuous evaluation for effectiveness of education



The Global Accreditation Standards (WFWE)

1. Mission and objectives
2. Educational programs
3. Students assessment
4. Students
5. Staff



The Global Accreditation Standards (WFWE)

6- Resources

7- Program evaluation

8- Governance and Administration

9- Continuous renewal



The Regional Accreditation Standards (EMRO,WHO)

1- Sponsorship

2- Leadership

3- Student admission policy

4- Human resources

5- Physical and Technical resources



The Regional Accreditation Standards (EMRO,WHO)

6- Curriculum

7- Student assessment

8- Postgraduate and Continuing medical education

9- Research component

10 - Program evaluation

11- Reform tendency



NATIONAL ACADEMIC REFERENCE STANDARDS

(NARS)

- ✘ It is standards of bachelor degree in medicine .
- ✘ It was designed according to international references of bachelor degree of medicine.
- ✘ It is minimum academic quality requirements.
- ✘ It is standards not curriculum or syllabus.



NATIONAL ACADEMIC REFERENCE STANDARDS (NARS)

It was developed by :-

- Medical academic group of Egyptian universities .
- Medical sector committee.
- Representative of medical syndicate .
- Ministry of health and population.
- Army and private hospitals .
- Students .



ATTRIBUTES OF TYPICAL GRADUATE(NARS)

Maintain Normal Health

Provide Primary Health Care

Deal with Common Health Problems

Awareness of Doctor/ Patient Relationship

Establish Doctor/ Patient Relationship

Maintain Doctor/ Patient Relationship

Follow Medical Ethics Rules

Demonstrate Communication and Clinical Skills

Appropriate Attitudes and Professionalism

Prepare for Lifelong Learning

Ability to engage in Post graduate and Research

Acquire Basic Administrative Capabilities

**Knowledge
and
Understanding**

**Professional Attitude and
Behavioral Skills**

**Practical and
Clinical Skills**

NARS

**Intellectual
Skills**

**Communication
Skills**

**General
And
Transferable
Skills**

Roles of institutions in NARS Application

NAQAEE

Develop
Review
Modify

Medical Sector Committee

Participation
in
Development
Dissemination
Implementation

**Faculties
of
Medicine**

Role of Faculties of Medicine

1- Develop intended learning outcomes of Program that are relevant to needs of its graduates and stakeholders

4- Consider additional evidence under each standard

2- Develop its own standards based on relevant external reference points

5- Ensure compliance of academic standards with mission

3- Ensure the standards and design program consistent with laws of sector committee

6- Program and course specifications definition

7- Plan to implement, secure and sustain academic standards

Recommendations for **NARS**

Achievement

Curriculum Integration
Adoption



New Educational
Strategies

Elective Courses
Acquirement



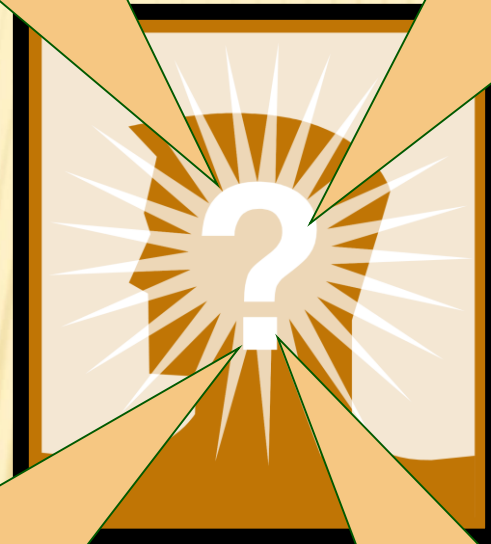
Medical Education
Department
Establishing



QUESTIONS

❖ What are the obstacles which face accreditation application ?

❖ What are the expected obstacles which are related to staff?



❖ Does the use of international standards for national accreditation application represent obstacle ? why?

❖ Arrange obstacles according to its importance and priority ?

OBSTACLES

- ✘ **Lack of awareness for continuous quality improvement.**
- ✘ **Organizational resistance to the change.**
- ✘ **Increased staff workload.**



OBSTACLES

- ✘ **Insufficient staff training**
- ✘ **Insufficient support.**
- ✘ **Lack of applicable accreditation standards for local use.**
- ✘ **Lack of performance outcome measures.**



QUESTIONS

❖ What are the concerns which face accreditation application from your view?

❖ Are accreditation programs efficient and effective ? What is the evidence?



❖ Do you expect that accreditation programs improve the quality ?

CONCERNS

- ✘ Accreditation may lead to organizational changes in standardization and decision-making processes rather than actual improved quality.
- ✘ Lack of evidence on efficiency and effectiveness of these programs.
- ✘ Lack of evidence on factors affecting successful implementation.

QUESTIONS

What are the threats which may face success of accreditation programs ? Count it ?

Is the poor financial institution the threat for success of accreditation application?



THREATS

1
**Funding
Reduction**

2
**Lack of
rewards for
participation**

3
**Opportunistic
behaviors**

4
**Lack of regulatory
approach to compulsory
participation**

INVOLVEMENT OF STAFF IN ACCREDITATION

How?

➤ **Awareness**

Formal discussion

Informal discussion

Interviews

Seminars

➤ **Promotion the active participation**

Participation in decision making

Participation in all steps of process

INVOLVEMENT OF STAFF IN ACCREDITATION

How?

- **Attaining equality for all**
 - No discrimination
 - Equal opportunities
- **Motivation**
 - Rewards
 - Continuous communications
- **Training workshops**
 - Acquiring new knowledge and skills to be fit for participation

CONCLUSION

- ✘ Accreditation is carried out by accreditation organizations depending on specific criteria (national or regional or global standards).
- ✘ Accreditation is a certificate proving quality for a specific time period.
- ✘ It is a guarantee of the graduate quality of institution and international reputation.

Conclusion

Accreditation

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graph TD; A[Accreditation] --- B[It is an instrument to reach global standards.]; A --- C[It leads to continuous improvement to achieve independence, stability and creditability of educational institution.]; A --- D[It checks the quality of educational services.]; A --- E[It discovers strength and weak points in educational organization.];
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It is an instrument to reach global standards.

It leads to continuous improvement to achieve independence, stability and creditability of educational institution.

It checks the quality of educational services.

It discovers strength and weak points in educational organization.

CONCLUSION

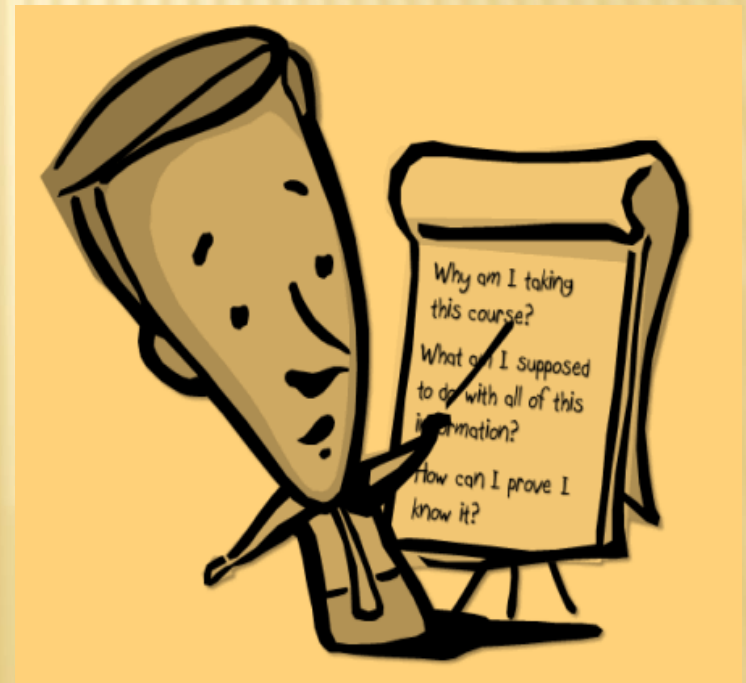
1. Accreditation process is representative, responsive and appropriate to institutions accredited types.
2. Accreditation is self-regulation.
3. Accreditation requires institutional commitment to student learning achievement.
4. Accreditation depends on a peer review process.



SUMMARY

Procedures of accreditation :-

- Voluntary application for accreditation (request)
- Internal review (self study)
- External review (site visit)
- Accreditation decision
- Re- accreditation



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Thank you

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