

# Technological Education Institute of Larissa, Greece

Implementation of Quality
Assurance Processes at a
Greek Higher Education Institution:
First experiences

Prof. Pandelis G. Ipsilandis

Vice-President Academic Affairs

Prof. Nick Batis

Member of QA Unit

### Introduction

- The Technological Education Institute of Larissa, Greece
  - Established in 1983. Currently 4 faculties, 20 departments, 20 UG, 9 PG study programs in Applied Sciences.

Business & Management, Engineering, Agriculture & Food

Technologies, Forestry & Wood/Furniture Te

Campus: 2,000 acre

Ac. Staff: 250 FT, 500 PT

Students: 17,000

Operating Budget:

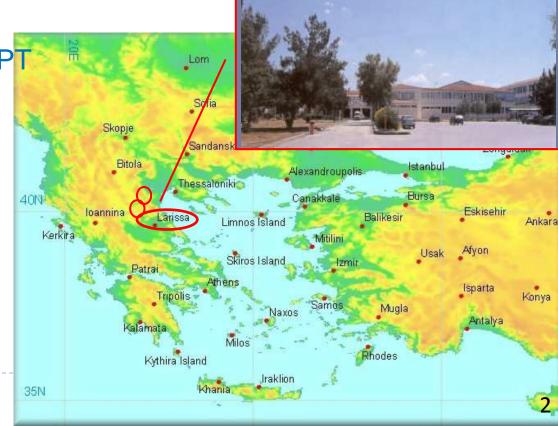
10m€ / annum

Research turnover:

≈ 3,2m€ (last 2 years)

Development projects:

≈ 5,2m€ (last 2 years)



TEI/L and the town of Larissa



### H.E. in Greece: The environment

#### 22 Universities and 16 T.E.I.s. All state owned

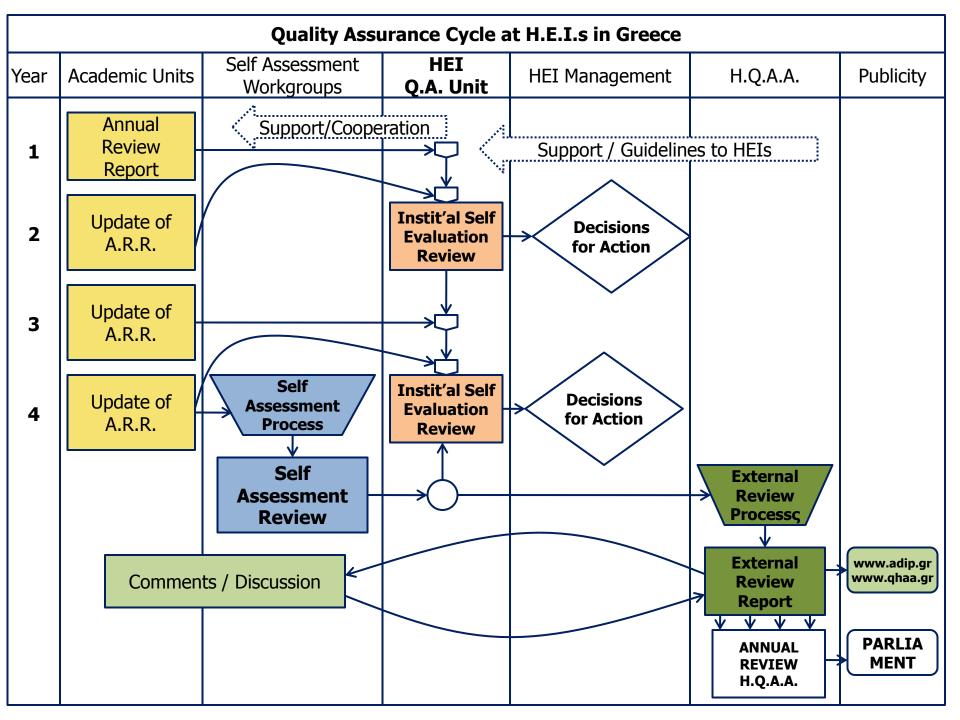
- Tremendous expansion in the last decade
  - ▶ 1998: 238 departments ≈ 60,000 student intake
  - ≥ 2010: 488 departments (>100%) ≈ 85,000 student intake(40+%)
- Academic autonomy, Management at all levels is elected by academics, students, and administrators
- Funded by the State, Additional funds from R&D programs
- State is involved in student university entrance exams, in approving the filling of academic vacancies, decisions on new departments, ...)
- Last major reform in 1982
  - ➤ Significant improvements 2005 2009 (i.e. QA procedures, Limiting the time to get a degree, new PG program regulations, Strategic planning at institutional level, Government-Institution 4 year contract etc.)
- New major reform is expected to be announced in few weeks

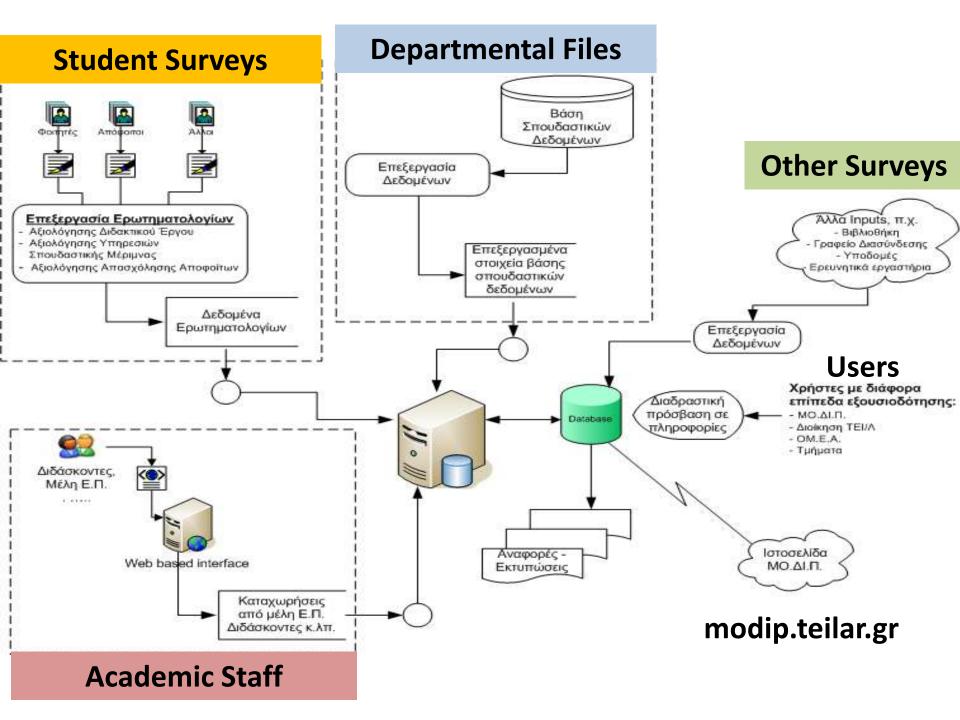
### H.E. in Greece: Current challenges

- Expansion not guided by Excellence in Quality
  - Lack of accreditation, reviews etc., most of times a political rather than academic decision
  - Large number of students, Lower staff / student ratio,
- Current trends in H.E. not addressed, e.g.
  - Internationalization
  - Flexibility in curricula design
  - Strategic Planning, Self-Diversity
  - Market opportunities
- Low competition, Lack of incentives for academics
- Still the "best" students selected
- ▶ Individual / Group excellence models → Few students excel

# Quality Reforms

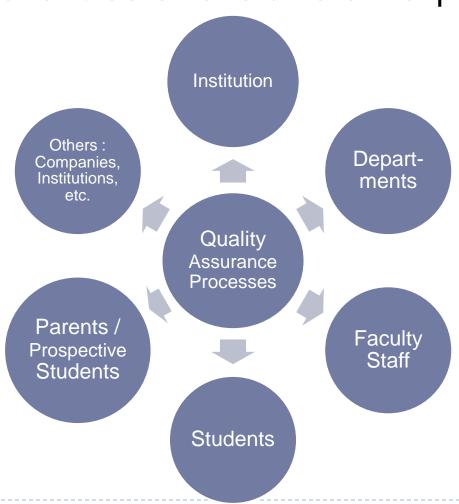
- 2006: Quality Assurance is made mandatory for all HEIs (in agreement with the Bologna Process)
  - The Hellenic Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (HQAA) is established <a href="https://www.hqaa.gr">www.hqaa.gr</a>)
  - HEIs establish Quality Assurance Units within each institution
    - Oversee & co-ordinate the QA process and perform assessments at an institutional level
  - Departments form Self Assessment Workgroups.
  - A self assessment study is issued every four years, followed by an external peer review
- Aims: Accountability (department, institution, government), Transparency, Quality improvements
- Current progress : 50% of HEI departments





### Introducing Basic Q.A. Processes

Various Stakeholders have different expectations



### QA Stakeholders: Institution

#### **Interests**

- Promote Excellence
- Increase Funding Opportunities
- Become more competitive

- Make it a strategic issue
- Introduce institution –
  wide policies across all
  departments. Link
  results to funding
- Commit resources
- Extent QA to other student services
- QA in research

# QA Stakeholders: Departments

#### **Interests**

- A "chance" to reform curricula and teaching
- Identify weaknesses and areas of improvement with much less internal conflicts
- Problems lie with the institution not with the department
- Necessary evil. Will do it because otherwise could loose funds. Exploit the system.
- Reduce the bureaucratic burden on academic staff

- Support and promote best practices
- Diffusion of knowledge from departments that do it successfully (2 annual meetings)
- Build information systems to support the processes
- Even those who do it just for necessity will realize some benefits

### QA Stakeholders: Academic Staff

#### **Interests**

- A "chance" to discuss issues at departmental level
- Concerns for low ratings by students
- Concerns for low research output
- Added value questionable
- Boubts regarding the reliability of student assessment

- Provide relative
   assessment reports to all
   staff, while protecting
   privacy
- Discussions of annual report in departmental meetings with student presence
- Private meetings with Dept. Head for exceptions
- Take student assessment into account in contract renewals

### QA Stakeholders: Students

#### **Interests**

- Improve learning process
  - Infrastructure
  - **U**Lecturers
  - © Teaching methods

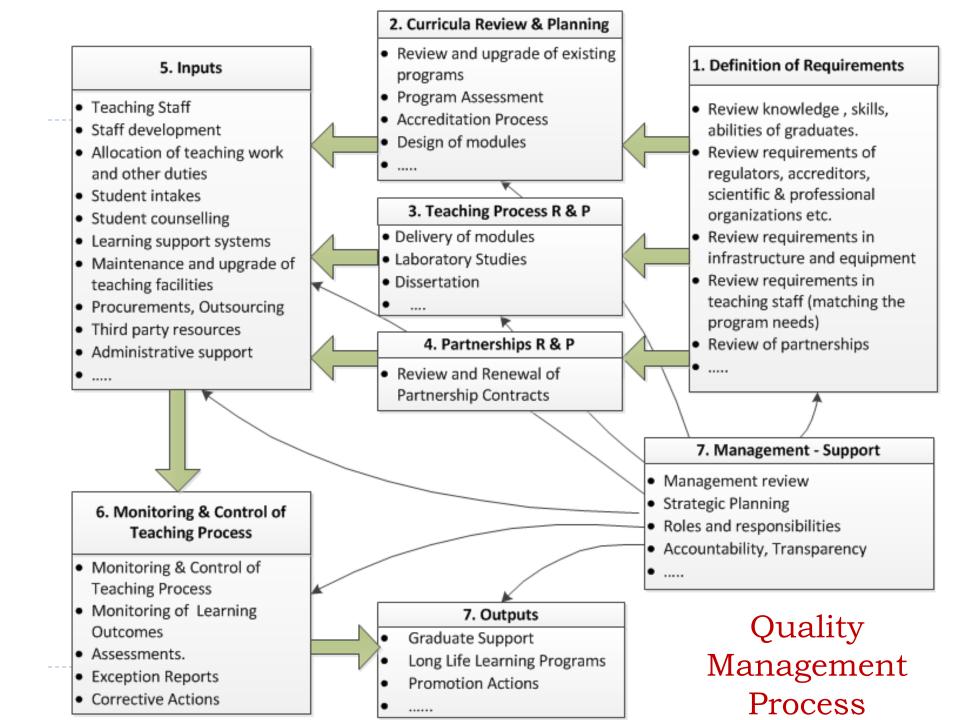
### Eager to see changes

Two many surveys, no results

- Keep students informed
- Publicize results
- Review teaching methods.

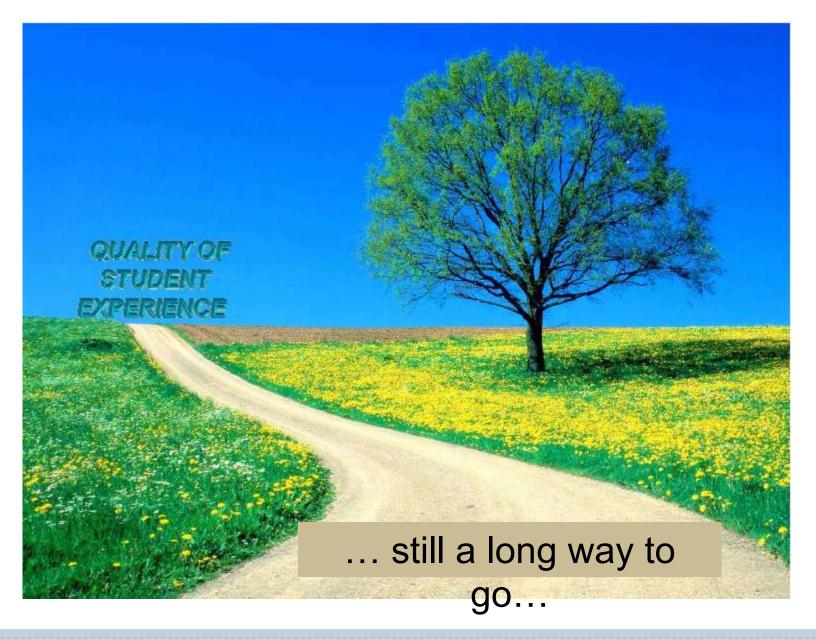
# From QA to Quality Management

- QA is the first step
  - QA Process is followed by almost all departments
  - First experiences of External Evaluations positive
  - .....
- The need for quality goes beyond QA.
- Academic Units need a system that operates as a guide for continuous review and improvement of the quality of their services.....
  - Adjustable to their needs
  - Compatible with to ISO standards (potential evolution)



# The challenges ahead

- Economic Crisis
  - Fewer HEIs, Reduced public funding
  - Less demand for higher education,
  - Families seeking "value for money"
  - Increased competition between HEIs
- Reforms in HE system
  - HEIs must attract funds. New opportunities for development:
    - Collaborations with other HEIs (education / research)
    - Attract foreign students (low cost of leaving)
    - Develop more LLL programs
- Need to formulate a clear strategy
  Quality becomes the Cornerstone



22nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION Bilkent University, Ankara, June 17-19, 2011