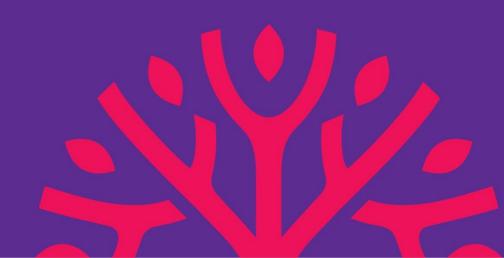


# FRENCH HIGH COUNCIL FOR THE EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND HIGHER EDUCATION

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October 2018



## 1. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE FRENCH HE AND RESEARCH SYSTEM

- 2. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE QA SYSTEM
- 3. PRESENTATION OF HCERES
- 4. PRESENTATION OF OUR INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES



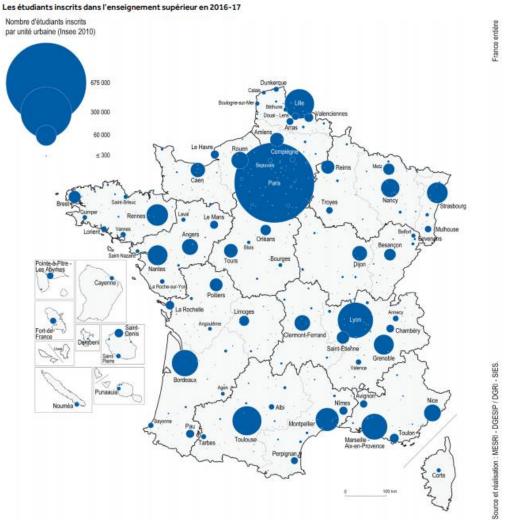


## 1. HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH SYSTEM



## KEY FIGURES

- 2 610 000 students registered in France (2016- 2017)
- 324 000 foreign students (17 %)
  (+ 90 % since 1998 )



Source : Etat de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche en France, juillet 2018



### FRENCH HEIS

#### 3 500 PUBLIC OR PRIVATE HEIS:

- 70 universities (2017)
- 225 engineering schools (30% in university)
- 220 business and management schools
- 120 schools of Arts
- 20 Architectural schools
- 3 000 other schools and institutes



#### FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

- Publicly funded and spread in the country
- The universities confer (i) national diplomas (Licence, Master, Doctorate) that have the same academic value regardless of where they are awarded, and (ii) other diplomas that are specific to the university that confers them.
- Enrollment in the first year is open to all students holding
  a French baccalauréat or equivalent diploma signifying completion of
  secondary study.
- University programs are available in all domains of teaching and research (sciences, letters, languages, arts, humanities, health, athletics, and more).
- The universities enroll 74% of all international students in France and 60% of all students



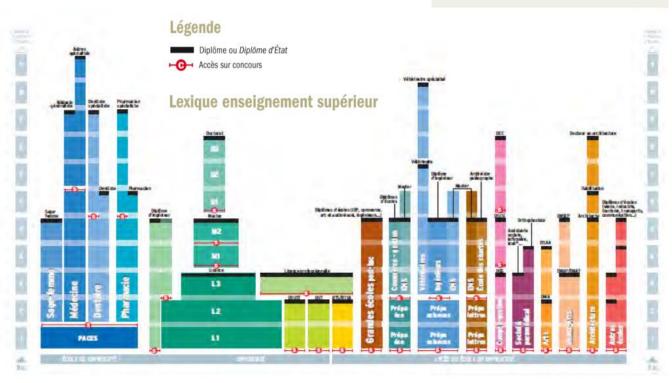
#### FRENCH GRANDES ECOLES

- Some of the Grandes Écoles are public; some are private.
- They include schools of engineering, écoles normales supérieures (ENS), institutes of political science (IEP), schools of business and management, veterinary schools, and other specialized schools.
- They offer professional education of a very high caliber.
- Admission is highly selective.
- Grandes Écoles recognized by the French government grant diplomas from the baccalauréat to the graduate (5-year) level. Some confer diplomas officially recognized as the equivalent of the Master.
- The Grandes Écoles charge tuition fees that are higher than that of the universities.
- Some courses and some entire programs are taught in English.



### DIPLOMAS IN THE FRENCH HE SYSTEM

#### Les diplômes de l'enseignement supérieur français



Organisation in ECTS and LMD System



#### RESEARCH SYSTEM

- National strategy of research
- But research mainly done within the HEIs, national public organizations (CNRS...), or in the private sector.
- 402 315 workers in the fiels (249 086 researchers).
- Domestic expenditure on R&D:45 milliards €
- GDP dedicated to R&D:2,25 %
- France ranked 6th in terms of worldwide publications and 4th in the European pattern system.



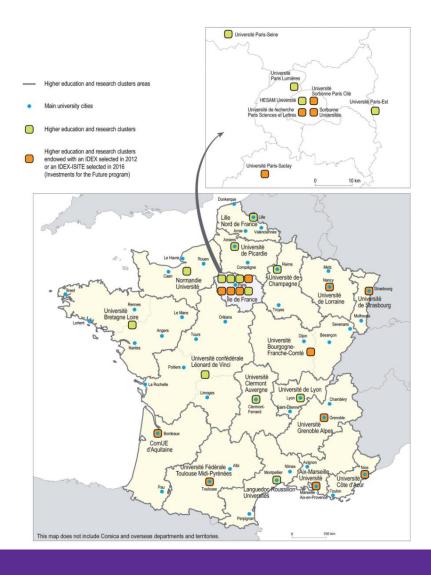
#### A CHANGING WORLD

#### Many recent natinal initiatives:

- "Excellence initiative": IDEX,I-SITE, Labex, ... (2010) and now (PIA): promote competitiveness, growth and employment in France
- •The 22nd July 2013 law relative to French Higher Education and Research
- A new map of regions (2016)



## HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CLUSTERS IN FRANCE (Feb. 2016)







## 2. QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM



#### THE EUROPEAN HIGHER EDUCATION AREA

THE FRENCH HE AND QUALITY SYSTEM IS TO BE RELATED TO THE EUROPEAN ONE:



- Bologna process (48 countries)
- Committment to harmonize HE systems, to foster quality of EuropeanHE, to facilitate recognition



### **QA SYSTEM**

- 1) Bologna Process –Berlin Communiqué 2003 :
- Quality of HE at the heart of the European HE Area;
- Primary responsibility lies with each HEI itself;

By 2005, national QA systems should include:

- · <u>Evaluation</u> of programmes or institutions, including internal assessment, external review, participation of students and the publication of results;
- · A system of <u>accreditation</u>, <u>certification</u> or comparable procedures;
- · International participation, co-operation and networking.



### **QA SYSTEM**

#### 2) Bologna Process –Bergen 2005

- ·Standards and guidelines for quality assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG)
- · a model for peer review of QAA on a national basis,
- · a European register of quality assurance agencies based on national review (EQAR).



### **QA SYSTEM**

3) Bologna Process – Erevan 2015

· Revision of the Standards and guidelines for quality assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG);

· European approach for QA of joint programmes



## APPLICATION IN EUROPE

#### **DIVERSITY** and ADAPTABILITY

- No single definition and no european definition of QA, or evaluation
- As many applications as Bologna countries;
- But all under the umbrella of the ESG (common principles and similar procedures)



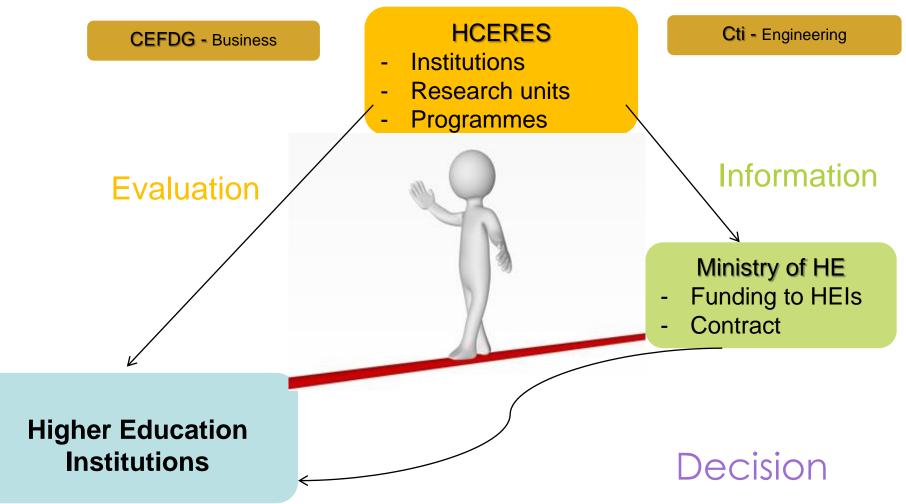


## 3. PRESENTATION OF HCÉRES



## THE FRENCH HE AND QA SYSTEM

MANY ACTORS, DIFFERENT MISSIONS





#### **EVALUATION BY HCERES**

### IN A 5 YEARS PERIOD, HCERES EVALUATES

Territorial
coordination policies
(clusters of HEls)



Research entities

Higher education and research institutions (public and private HE institutions and research bodies)



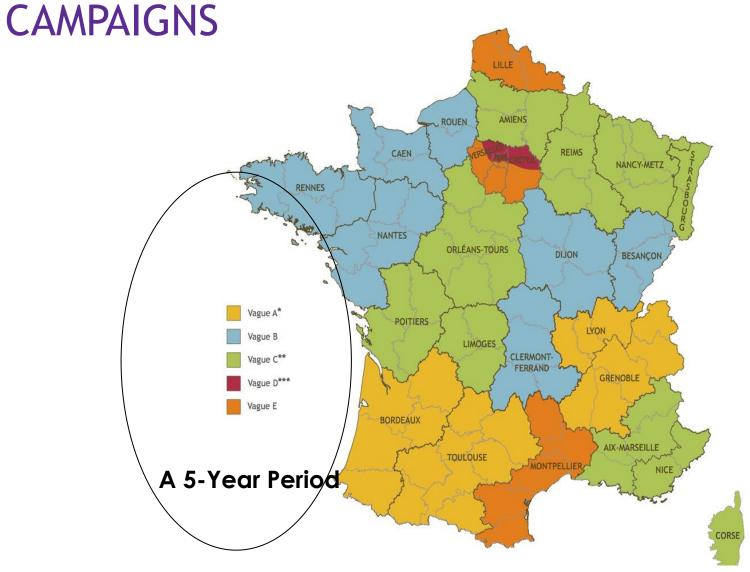
Programmes
(bachelor's, vocational bachelor's & master's degree, engineering master's, programmes in health, doctoral school)



+ Validation of evaluation procedures carried out by other bodies



REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF EVALUATION





#### **KEY FIGURES**

## EACH YEAR, HCÉRES EVALUATES ON AVERAGE:

Clusters of HEIs



Research entities



HEIs and Research bodies







Annual feedback about stakeholders'satisfaction, continuous improvement



## SOME FIGURES

Group	<b>D</b> 2012-2013	E 2013-2014	<b>A</b> 2014-2015	B* 2015-2016	C* 2016-2017
Institutions	39	58	61	65	47
Programmes	591	1080	993	1168	1425
Doctoral schools	74	45	56	31	56
Research Units	600	585	471	415	626
Total	1304	1768	1632	1679	2154

<sup>\*</sup> estimations



### **HCERES: STATUS AND ORGANISATION**

#### Status:

National and public body with "Independent Administrative Authority" status, created by law in 2013, replacing the previous AERES, created in 2006. It is directly funded by Parliamentary vote.

#### Scientific organisation:

- 115 part-time scientific delegates
- 4,500 experts on average called every year, including 20% outside France

#### "Support" administrative organisation:

102 full-time administrative and technical staff

#### Budget in 2018:

18 M Euros



### HCERES: MISSIONS AND OBJECTIVES

#### Evaluating:

- HE & R institutions (universities, schools and research bodies), taking account of all their missions and activities
- Research units
- Programmes and degrees in the French higher education system (BMD)

Assisting entities evaluated in the continuous improvement of their practices

#### Providing clarification for decision-makers:

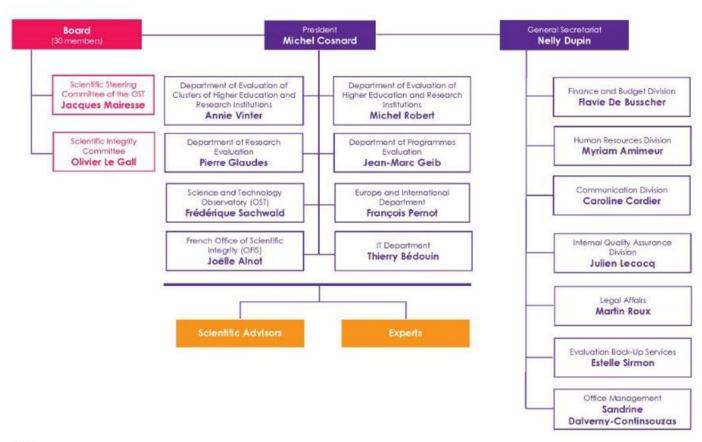
- The State (financing, recognition of qualifications)
- Research bodies (certification of laboratories)
- Others (Local Authorities, Companies, Families)



### ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

FRENCH HIGH COUNCIL FOR EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND HIGHER EDUCATION (HCÉRES) - ORGANISATION CHART

April 2018





HCÉRES - GENERAL SECRETARIAT



#### FOUNDING PRINCIPLES

#### Independence:

Its status as an independent administrative authority enables Heres to carry out its missions without coming under pressure from:

- government authorities,
- entities evaluated,
- or any other stakeholders.

HCERES does its utmost to guarantee compliance with the rules of ethics, in particular those concerning conflicts of interests.



### FOUNDING PRINCIPLES

## Competence of experts and transparency of procedures Quality of evaluation rests on:

- the expert's skills and correct matching his/her profile with the entity evaluated,
- a methodology and procedures guaranteeing equality of treatment,
- drawing up by HCERES of a quality management system.

#### Transparency of evaluation rests on (website) publication of:

- criteria for and methods of evaluation
- the list of experts and their positions,
- all evaluation reports



### RECOGNITION AT EUROPEAN LEVEL

September 2010: AERES' full membership of the ENQA is renewed

A recognition at European level that reinforces the Agency's credibility along with that of French higher education, both in the eyes of European students and of the European job market.

#### An external evaluation organised in 3 major stages:

- self-evaluation by the Agency, presented in a report that includes details of its current practices and an improvement plan for 2010, in close line with its strategy plan up to 2014;
- visit to AERES by an expert committee;
- decision by the ENQA, following analysis of the expert committee's evaluation report.

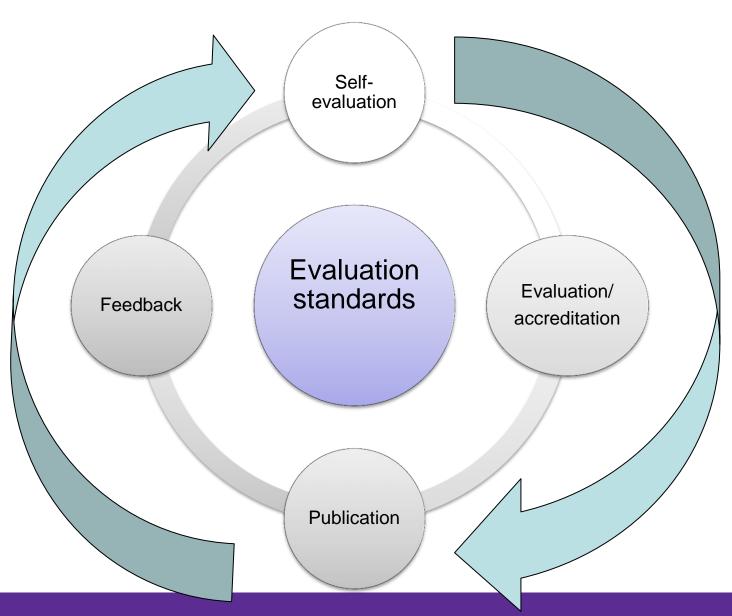
May 2011: AERES is listed in EQAR, the European Quality Assurance Register for Higher Education.

March 2015: ENQA and EQAR transfer AERES's european recognition to HCERES

2016: new external evaluation of HCERES

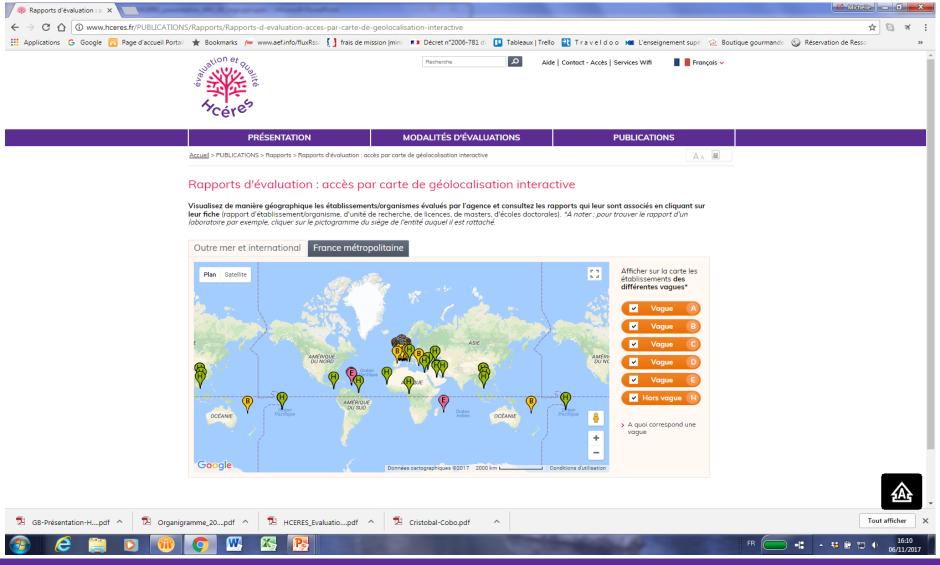


## METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES





### PUBLICITY ON HCERES WEBSITE





### EVALUATION OF INSTITUTIONS

The Department of Evaluation of Higher Education and Research Institutions (DEE) is entrusted with a number of different missions within Hoéres:

- Managing and organising the evaluation of higher education institutions, whatever their legal status, within the framework of the European standards for quality assurance in higher education (ESG).
- Managing and organising the evaluation of research bodies.
- Adapting the procedures applicable to institutions in order to enhance the efficiency of evaluations.
- Simplifying the evaluation of institutions by reinforcing cooperation with other evaluation operators



#### EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS

The Department of Programme Evaluation (DEF) organises the evaluation of bachelor's degree to doctorate study programmes under the supervision mainly of the Ministry for Higher Education and the ministries in charge of health and of culture.

The evaluation methodology is implemented by developing external evaluation guidelines on which the evaluated institutions and experts can base themselves to construct their analysis (in light of the objectives to be achieved and action to be taken),



#### **EVALUATION OF RESEARCH UNITS**

The Department of Research Evaluation (DER) carries out six main missions within Hcéres:

- Managing and organising the evaluation of all research units accredited by the State and receiving public funds; ensuring compliance with the evaluation principles and ethical rules of Hcéres, which are in line with international standards.
- Taking part in evaluating clusters within the framework of the "integrated" evaluation process specific to Hcéres; producing, within this framework, site summary reports on their research activities.
- Reviewing any requests that might be submitted by higher education institutions or research bodies for the validation of procedures for the external evaluation of research units.
- Disseminating research unit evaluation results by producing national themed summary reports for a given discipline.
- Ensuring continuous improvement of the research unit evaluation procedure in liaison with all the partners involved in the evaluation process.





## 4. PRESENTATION OF HCÉRES INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES



#### INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

- Information and contribution to international cooperation and networking (QAAgencies, ENQA, EUA, EQAF...);
- Development assistance for the definition of national QA policies and the creation of QAAgencies
- Project partners for call for tenders or call for proposals
- Evaluation or accreditation of foreign HEIs and programmes



#### A LEGAL MANDATE

CONFIRMED AND REAFFIRMED BY THE LAW OF 22 JULY 2013, RELATED TO HE AND RESEARCH:

In the framework or international cooperation programmes or uppon request of any competent authorities, Hcéres can evaluate foreign or international bodies.





3 main types of activities: european and international cooperation, technical assistance to public policy, evaluation or accreditation of foreign HEIs and programmes





## EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- 1. VIA NETWORKS AND BILATERAL COOPERATIONS
- 2. VIA EUROPEAN PROJECTS



## 1. MULTILATERAL NETWORKS AND BILATERALCOOPERATIONS

#### 1. ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN QUALITY ASSURANCE NETWORKS

➤ ENQA (European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education)

#### WG and board member

➤ ECA (European Consortium for Accreditation in higher education): working groups "Certification group", "Employability", trainings "Assessing joint programmes", "Assessing the quality of internationalisation";

#### WG and board member

- ➤INQAAHE (International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education);
- ➤ EQAF (European Quality Assurance forum);
- ➤ EUA (European University Association)



## 1. MULTILATERAL NETWORKS AND BILATERALCOOPERATIONS

#### 2. DIRECT BILATERAL ACTIONS

- Cooperation agreements with other agencies or countries
- Partnerships and regular direct meetings with QAA



## 2. HCÉRES, AS EUROPEAN PARTNER

#### IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONALISATION OR QUALITY ASSURANCE

- Cequint project
- Qache project
- DEQAR project
- C3QA project
- TLQAA+ project





## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR QA POLICIES



### SOME EXAMPLES



## Assistance to creation/implementation of QA agencies or policies :

- Senegal : ANAQ-SUP (Autorité nationale d'Assurance Qualité de l'Enseignement supérieur),
- Angola: INAARES (Institut national pour l'évaluation, l'accréditation et la reconnaissance des études de l'enseignement supérieur),
- Mali : AMAQ-Sup (Agence malienne d'assurance qualité)





# EVALUATION OR ACCREDITATION OF FOREIGN HEIS AND PROGRAMMES



#### A DEDICATED METHODOLOGY

## APPLICATION ABROAD OF THE FOUNDING AND METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF HCÉRES



- Hcéres principles but with a dedicated Framework and adaptation to the local context;



 Evaluation and/or accreditation but accreditation does not grant any right in France. Accreditation decision by a dedicated accreditation commission (label)







