QAA Institutional Audit – Experiencing the Lighter Touch

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Overview

Institutional Audit

Aims and Objectives

The Audit Process

Preparing for Audit
Briefing Visit & Main Audit Visit
Report and Follow Up

Reflections and Conclusions

Background to Institutional Audit

- Introduced in England in 2002-03
 Replaces previous procedures based on Continuation Audit (institutional level) and Subject Review (departmental level)
 Promises a 'Lighter Touch' – Builds on the outcomes of Subject Review
 - Relies on internal HEI Quality Procedures

Aims

The Institutional Audit process aims to demonstrate that English universities and colleges are:

- Providing higher education, awards and qualifications that are both of an acceptable quality and an appropriate academic standard
- Exercising their legal powers to award degrees in a proper manner

Objectives

 To contribute to the promotion and enhancement of high quality in teaching and learning

 To ensure that students and others have access to reliable and meaningful public information about HEIs and the extent to which they meet national expectations in terms of academic quality and standards

Objectives (contd)

 To ensure that if the standards or quality of HE programmes are found to be weak or deficient, swift action will be taken to improve them

 To secure accountability for the use of public funds

The Audit Process Examines:

- The effectiveness of the Institution's internal QA procedures
- The accuracy, completeness and reliability of information about quality & standards
- The Institution's QA processes at work at the level of the programme (Discipline Audit Trails – DATs) or across the institution as a whole (Thematic

Enquirine

How Light is the Lighter Touch?

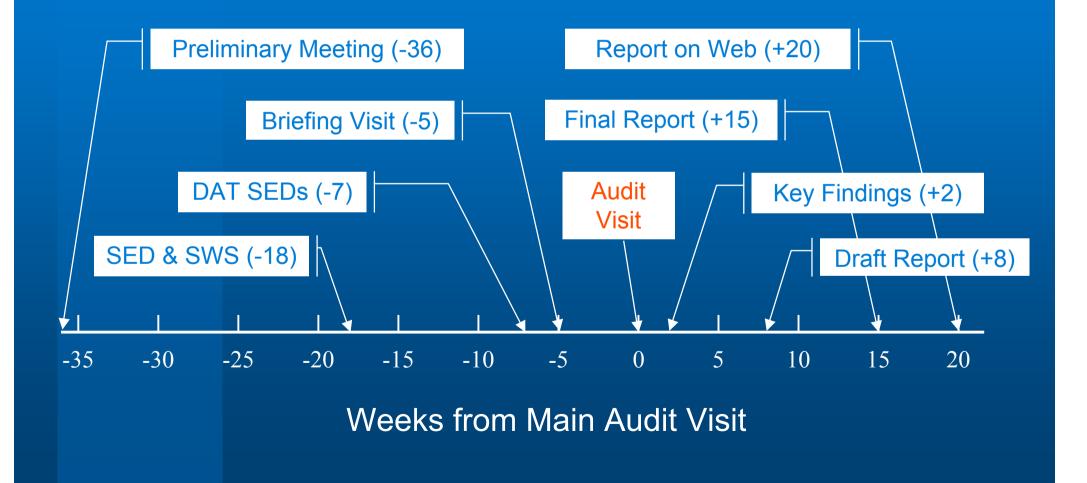
 To gauge the impact of Institutional Audit on a typical HEI, we introduce a new metric - the Randall Scale

 Like the Richter Scale this is a method for registering the magnitude of an event (i.e. energy expended or disturbance caused) on a logarithmic scale

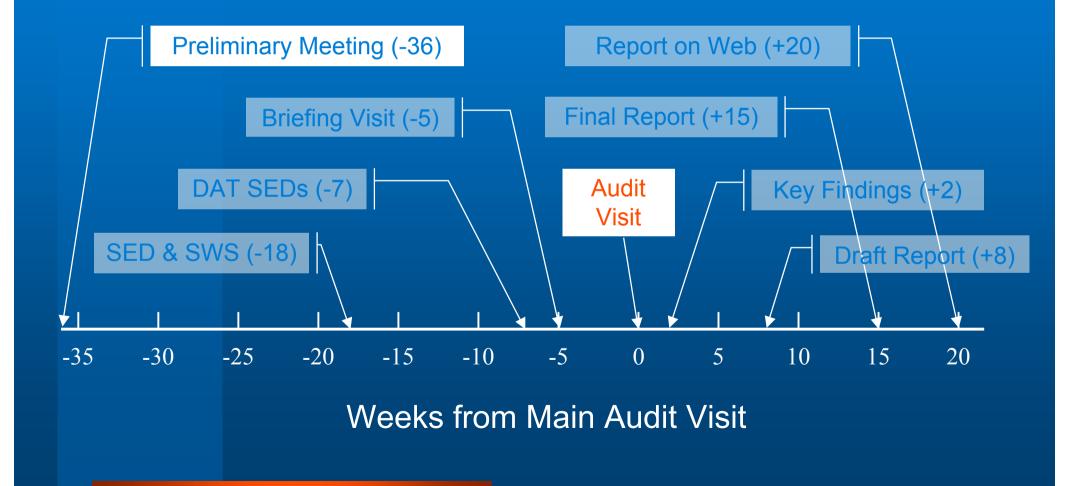
The Randall Scale

Randall Magnitude	Impact on HEI
< 3.5	Generally not felt
3.5 – 5.5	Often felt; little disruption or upheaval
< 6.0	Reverberations felt across the HEI
6.1 – 6.9	Significant impact in terms of time and effort; large numbers affected
7.0 – 7.9	Major event – few escape unscathed
> 8.0	Catastrophic – the end is nigh!

Institutional Audit - Timeline



The Preliminary Meeting



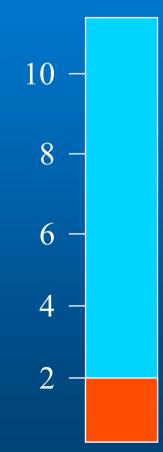
The Audit Process - 1

The Preliminary Meeting About 9 months before the audit visit QAA representative (Assistant Director – AD) meets with HEI staff to discuss the scope of the visit, documentation required and possible Discipline Audit Trails (DATs) and/or Thematic Enquiries

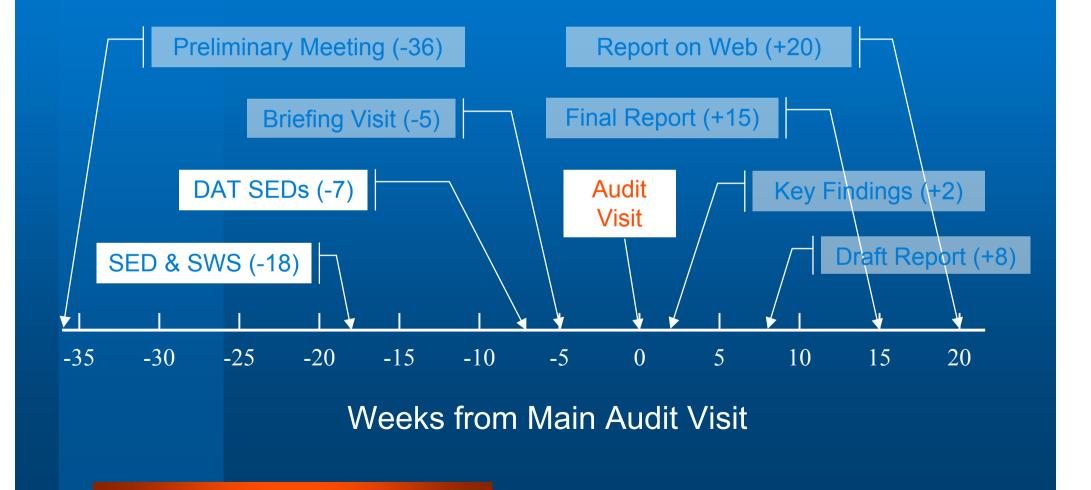
Randall Rating

• The Preliminary Meeting:

- Generally confined to Quality Unit and a few selected staff
- Aftershocks may be significant, depending on the Institution's level of preparation



Documentation



The Audit Process - 2

Submission of Documentation

- A Self-Evaluation Document (SED) and supporting documents must be submitted at least 18 weeks before the Visit
- Student representatives can make their own Student Written Submission (SWS)
- DAT Self-Evaluation Documents must be submitted at least 7 weeks before the Visit

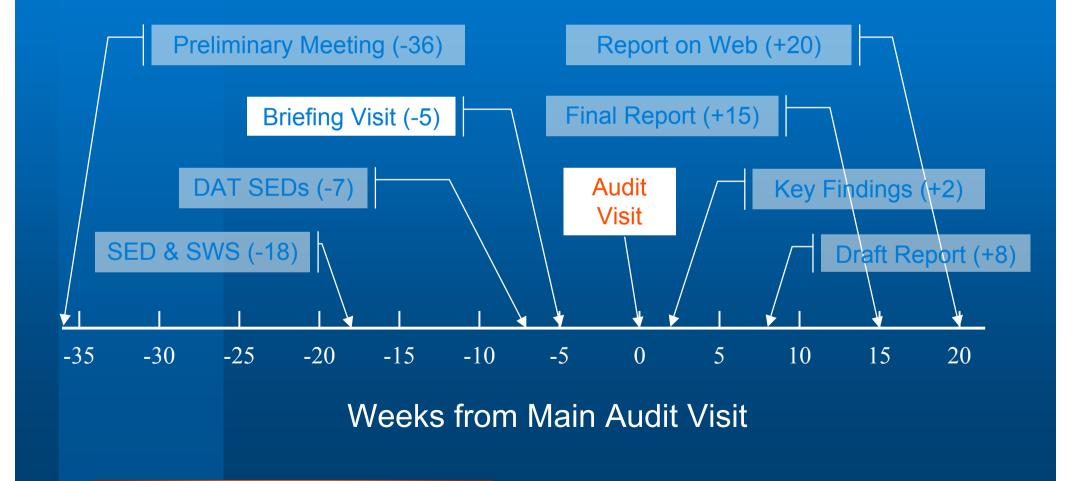
Randall Rating

Submission of Documentation:

- Institutional SED prepared by Quality Unit and senior management
- All sections of the institution should have ownership of the SED (including students)
- DAT SED can be based on internal periodic review



The Briefing Visit



The Audit Process - 3

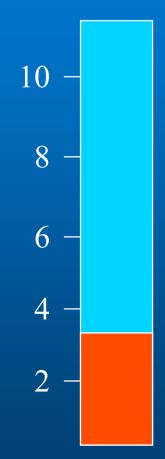
The Briefing Visit

- Takes place 5 weeks before the Audit Visit and occupies three days (two at Institution)
- Audit team meets for the first time: aim is to clarify any outstanding issues and prepare the programme for the main audit visit
- Meetings are held with the Vice-Chancellor, senior managers and students

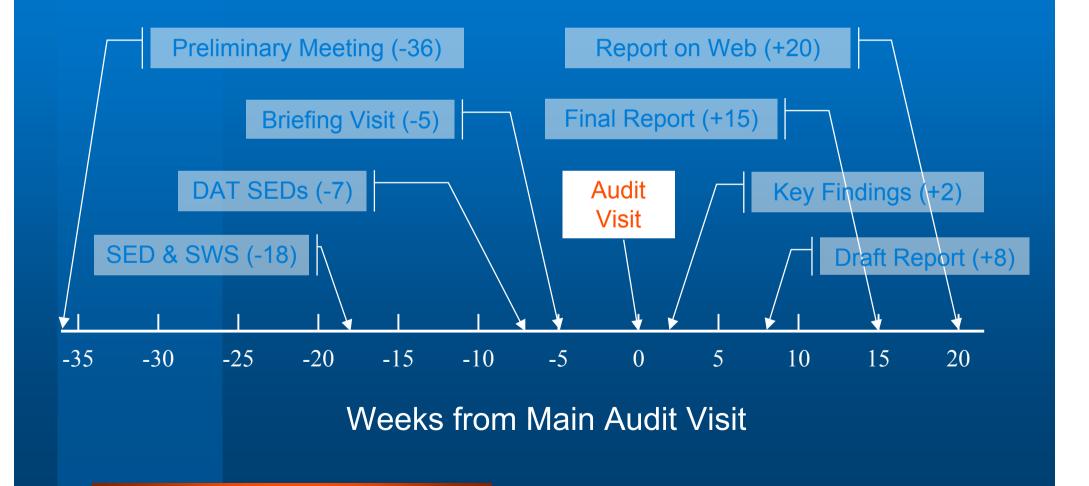
Randall Rating

• The Briefing Visit:

- Relatively small numbers of staff and students involved; remainder of Institution probably unaware that visit is taking place
- May be demanding on members of Quality Unit and senior managers associated with teaching & learning



The Audit Visit



The Audit Process - 4

The Audit Visit

- Extends over a period of 5 or 6 days
- One day is typically reserved for DATs; each DAT involves 2 one-hour meetings, one with staff and the other with students
- Remaining time is spent in a series of meetings with selected groups of staff and students, and in scrutinising documents

Randall Rating

• The Audit Visit:

- Some parts of the Institution will be engaged in intense activity
- Generally, only departments that are subject to DATs will be under much scrutiny ...
- ... but auditors can choose
 to open up any line of inquiry



Report and Judgements

- Key findings communicated by letter within two weeks of the Audit Visit
- Draft report normally submitted within eight weeks of the Audit Visit
- Audit teams make judgements on:
 - Level of confidence in quality management
 - Level of confidence in standards of awards
 - Level of reliance on published information

 It is essential that the institution has made appropriate use of the Academic Infrastructure published by the QAA:

- Code of Practice on Teaching and Learning
- Framework for Higher Education Qualifications
- Benchmark Statements

 Institutions must be able to demonstrate that they have in place robust mechanisms for:

- Validation & approval of new programmes
- Annual monitoring of programmes
- Periodic review of programmes
- External inputs to these processes are regarded as extremely important

- Institutions must be able to show that they respond appropriately to external advice:
 - External inputs from programme validation and review events
 - External Examiners' comments
 - Outcome of PSRB Accreditation events

- Institutions must be able to show that they listen to the student voice:
 - Is there appropriate student representation on key teaching and learning committees?
 - How is feedback from students handled?
- The student experience is a primary focus for Institutional Audit

 How reliable is publicly available information about the Institution and its programmes?

 Programme specifications – do they make proper use of benchmark statements? Who are they intended for?

 How accurate is information relating to student progression, graduation and employment statistics etc.?

 How effective is communication between the 'Centre' and faculties, schools or departments?

- Are departments fully signed up to quality management procedures laid down by the Institution?
- Does the Institution respond appropriately to feedback it receives from departments?

Is the University fully in control of any collaborative provision that it has?
Are the contractual arrangements sound?
Is the collaborative provision subject to the University's standard validation and review procedures?