Higher Education Evaluation in Taiwan: Present State and Future Prospect

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Outline

- Present State of Taiwan's Higher Education
- Development of Quality Assurance Agencies in Taiwan
- Quality Assurance for Higher Education in Taiwan
- Future Prospects and Challenges
 Conclusion







Introduction (1/2)

Taiwan: Some basic stats

- * Area : 36,000 km²
- Population : Approximately 23 millions
- **GDP** : US 20,684
- Language : Mandarin/Taiwanese/Hakka/Aboriginal languages
- Rich culture, beautiful natural scenery, delicious food and center of the world's IT industry
- Complete preservation of Chinese cultural heritage







□Higher Education in Taiwan: from elite education to universal education

Pursuing innovation, excellence and sustainable development in our higher education





Number of higher education institutions 72 Universities

(33 National University and 39 Private University)

- 53 University of Technology
- 37 Institute of Technology & Junior College Total: 162 higher education institutions

Number of Students enrolled

Junior College: 101,424 Bachelor: 1,038,041 Master: 183,094 PhD: 32,731 Total: 1,355,290





Present State of Taiwan's Higher Education(2/3)

Situations and Challenges for Our Graduates



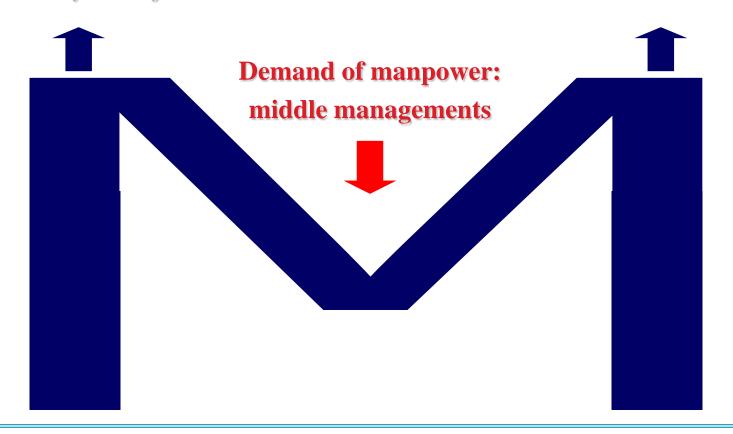




Present State of Taiwan's Higher Education(2/3)

Demand of manpower: entry-level jobs

Demand of manpower: higher managements









Development of Quality Assurance Agencies in Taiwan (1/4)

Government's role in quality assurance of higher education in Taiwan

- Source of Laws: Clause 2, Article 5, University Act
- Addendum: official guidelines in accrediting IQA results and official guidelines in accrediting EQAA (local and oversea) by MOE





Development of Quality Assurance Agencies in Taiwan (2/4)

Five Phases in Higher Education Evaluation

Phase One: Ministry of Education coordinated the Evaluation on junior colleges in 1974

Phase Two: Pilot Program Evaluation on Academic Disciplines and Areas of Expertise in 1980

Phase Three: Commissioned to professional evaluation agencies to conduct institutional evaluation in 2004

Phase Four: Announcement of the Measures in Recognizing Professional Evaluation Agencies in 2009

Announcement of recognizing the result of EQA conducted by the Institution in 2012.

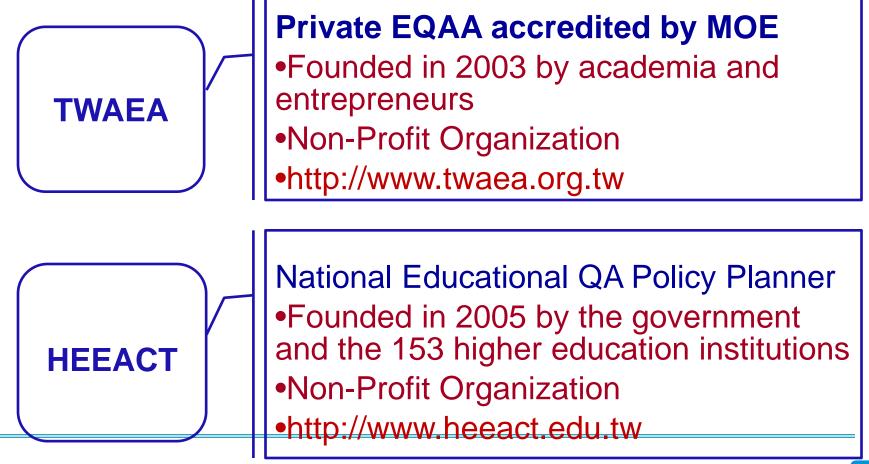


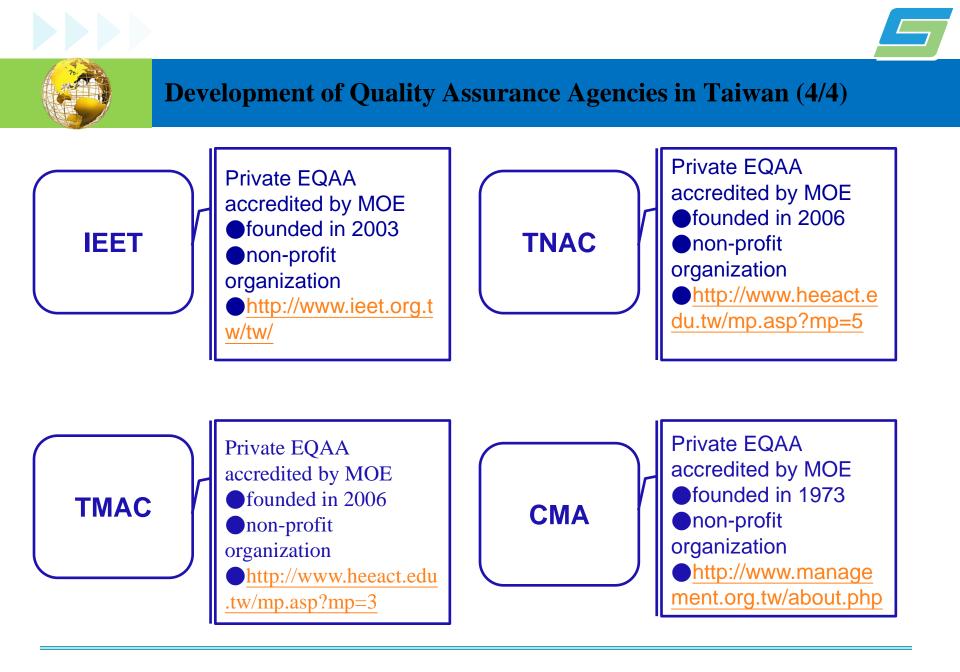




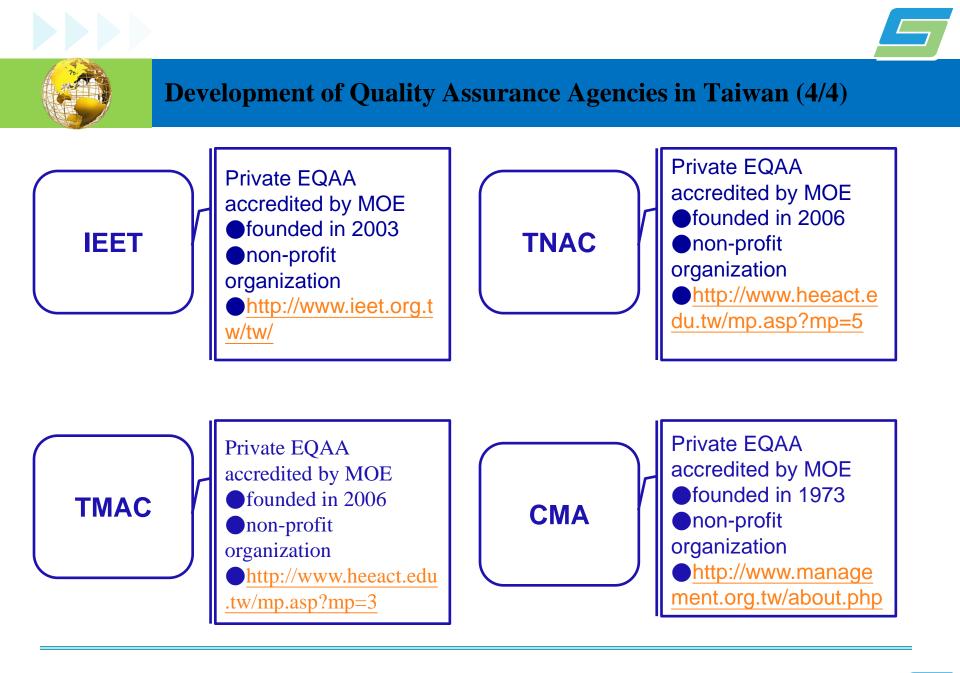
Development of Quality Assurance Agencies in Taiwan (3/4)

 Commissioned by MOE to execute the government-sponsored EQA on higher education













Core Principle

Student Learning Outcome

Types

- Institutional
- Program Evaluation
- Objective-oriented Project Evaluation
- Follow-Up Visits







Quality Assurance for Higher Education in Taiwan(2/7)

| | Technological Universities and Colleges | Universities |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Authorities | Department of Technological and Vocational | Department of Higher Education |
| | Education | |
| Agencies | Taiwan Evaluation and Assessment | Higher Education Evaluation and |
| | Association (TWAEA) | Accreditation Council of Taiwan |
| | | (HEEACT) |
| Cycle | Every 5 years | Every 6 years |
| | Institutional and Program Evaluations are | Institutional and Program |
| | conducted in the same year | Evaluations are conducted in |
| | | different years |
| Results | 1st to 4th Rate | Accredited |
| | | Accredited conditionally |
| | | Failure |
| | | 14 |



Quality Assurance for Higher Education in Taiwan(3/7)

Taiwan Higher Education EQA Indicators (2/2)

| | University and College of Technology | University |
|------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | Institutional Evaluation | Institutional Evaluation |
| | 1.Institutional Governance and | 1.Institutioanl self-identification |
| Indicators | Management | 2.Institutional Governance and |
| | 2.Academic Affairs | Management |
| | 3.Student Affairs | 3.Teaching and Learning Resources |
| | 4.Administration | 4.Accountability and Social |
| | | Responsibilities |
| | | 5.Self enhancement and Quality |
| | | Assurance Mechanism |





Taiwan Higher Education EQA Indicators (2/2)

| | University and College of | University |
|------------|--|--|
| | Technology | |
| | Program Evaluation | Program Evaluation |
| Indicators | 1.Development 2.Curriculum 3.Student learning and guidance 4.Equipments and References 5.Quality Assurance 6.Student Achievements and Development 7.Industry-Academia Collaboration and Technology | 1.Goal, features and self- improvement mechanism 2.Curriculum and instruction 3.Student learning and student affairs 4.Research output and professional development 5.Performance of graduates |
| | Development | |



Quality Assurance for Higher Education in Taiwan(5/7)

EQA Procedures

| University and College of Technology | | University | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------|--|--|--|
| 1. | Self-evaluation | 1. | 1.Self-evaluation by schools/departments | | |
| 2. | Preparation and documentation | | under EQA | | |
| 3. | On-site visits | 2. | 1 st draft done by the reviewers | | |
| 4. | Review by subject-specific subcommittee and provide 1st draft | | Response/Comment from the subject of the EQA | | |
| 5. | Response made by the subject of the EQA | 4. | Response by the reviewers | | |
| | | 5. | Reviewers draft the on-site visit reports | | |
| 6. | . Ruling made by the Steering Committee | | Committee review and make the suggestion to | | |
| 7. | | | the accreditation council | | |
| 8. | | | Ruling made by the accreditation council and | | |
| 9. | . Appeal may be filed in case of disputes | | issue the report | | |
| | Appear may be mea in case of aispates | | Report sent to the school and appeals may be | | |
| = | | | filed in case of disputes | | |





- Reviewers are formed by representatives of the academics, government officials and the business sector (minor adjustments according to their areas of specialty and geo-balance
- Establish clear guidelines for the selections of reviewers and enforce the "no conflict of interest" principle





Quality Assurance for Higher Education in Taiwan(7/7)

Quality Assurance Report

| | University and College of Technology | University |
|---------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Press Releases | Press Conferences |
| Reports | E-versions available on websites of | E-versions available on websites |
| | MOE and TWAEA | of HEEACT |
| | | |





Future Prospects and Challenges(1/3)

Situations and Challenges faced by Taiwan's Higher Education

- Low birth rate has caused a serious problem in the local demand of higher education
- Higher education must develop unique features so to increase competiveness and to overcome the challenge brought by declining government funding



Our Higher Education policies

- Strive for excellence and increase competiveness
- Perfect the multiple entrance mechanism and provide necessary assistance to the disadvantaged institutions
- Strengthen both EQA and IQA in Taiwan
- Broaden and deepen international cooperation and attract global talents



Future Prospects and Challenges(3/3)

- Future direction and outlook of quality assurance for higher education in Taiwan
 - Assist HEI's to establish internal quality assurance mechanism and to seek self improvement
 - Review of current indicators and stimulate development of unique features among HEI's
 - Quality assurance results ≠ governement funding
 - Promotion of quality assurance and accreditation locally and abroad





Conclusion

- Quality assurance is the propulsion behind sustainable development
- Promote awareness, establish code of ethics and increase the creditability of quality assurance
- Encourage the development of IQA within HEI's so to self-manage, self-regulate and essentially to seek true academic independence
- Cultivate talents for the blooming knowledge economy
- Quality Assurance ensures the quality of our higher education







