Ontario Universities Council on Quality Assurance

Donna Woolcott, PhD
Executive Director, Quality Assurance

Cindy Robinson
Manager, Quality Assurance

February 14, 2012
Queen’s University
Outline of Presentation

• Overview of quality assurance
  ▫ International context
  ▫ Ontario context
• Quality Council mandate
• Key elements of the new Quality Assurance Framework
• DLEs and Learning Outcomes
• Questions/discussion
International Context

• Quality assurance in Ontario universities operates at the level of excellence consistent with western Europe, United Kingdom, United States, and Australia

• Like other global leaders in quality assurance, Ontario universities are shifting their focus to learning outcomes

• Ontario’s Degree Level Expectations cover each degree level and universities have learning outcomes for individual courses and programs
Quality Assurance – Past and New Practices

• Ontario has had rigorous quality assurance for its university programs since the 1960s:
  
  Ontario Council on Graduate Studies (OCGS)
  (1965 - 2011)
  Undergraduate Program Review Audit Committee (UPRAC)
  (1996 - 2011)

• New:
  ▫ Ontario Universities Council on Quality Assurance (Quality Council) 2010 -
Ontario Universities Council on Quality Assurance

• The Quality Council
• Arm’s length from universities and government
  ▪ Two committees to carry out its key duties: an Appraisal Committee to review all new programs; and
  ▪ an Audit Committee to audit universities on a periodic cycle
• Recommendations go from committees to the Quality Council for approval
Membership of the Quality Council

Dr. Sam Scully  Chair (Post Secondary Education Consultant)
Dr. Ron Bond  Out-of Province Quality Assurance Expert (Chair, Campus Alberta Quality Council)
Dr. Sue Horton  Graduate Dean Representative (Associate Provost, Graduate Studies, University of Waterloo)
Mme. Maureen Lacroix  Citizen Representative (Sudbury)
Dr. Moira McPherson  Undergraduate Dean Representative (Associate Vice-President (Academic), Lakehead University)
Prof. Eric Nay  Academic Colleague Representative (Associate Dean Liberal Studies, OCADU)
Dr. Patrick Oosthuizen  Academic Colleague Representative (Professor Emeritus, Engineering, Queen’s University)
Dr. Cheryl Regehr  OCAV Representative (Vice-Provost Academic Programs, University of Toronto)
Dr. Bruce Tucker  OCAV Representative (Associate Vice-President Academic Affairs, University of Windsor)
Dr. Donna Woolcott  Ex-Officio Member (Executive Director Quality Assurance)
About the New Framework

• Each university developed its Institutional Quality Assurance Process (IQAP) to meet framework standards.

• All IQAPs were ratified by Quality Council.

• Every IQAP includes protocols for:
  1. New program approvals at both institutional and Quality Council levels.
  2. Expedited approvals at both levels.
  3. Cyclical review of existing programs.
  4. Audit process.
New Programs:

University level:
- Proposal developed
- External arm’s length review
- Internal response
- Institutional approval by University governance

Quality Council level:
- Appraisal Committee review
- Quality Council approval

Follow-up:
- Institutional program monitoring
- Cyclical program review
All New Programs

• Must be based on degree level expectations appropriate to degree (undergraduate, graduate)

• Identify learning outcomes
Introduction of Degree Level Expectations and Learning Outcomes
Understanding Learning Outcomes: A Resource

- A Guide to Developing and Assessing Learning Outcomes at the University of Guelph
  (http://www.vpacademic.uoguelph.ca/avpa/)
Evaluation Criteria: New Programs

2.1.1 Objectives

a) Consistency of the program with the institution’s mission and academic plans.

b) Clarity and appropriateness of the program’s requirements and associated learning outcomes in addressing the institution’s own undergraduate or graduate Degree Level Expectations.

c) Appropriateness of degree nomenclature.
Evaluation Criteria: New Programs (Continued)

2.1.2 Admission requirements

a) Appropriateness of the program’s admission requirements for the learning outcomes established for completion of the program.

b) Sufficient explanation of alternative requirements, if any, for admission into a graduate, second-entry or undergraduate program, such as minimum grade point average, additional languages or portfolios, along with how the program recognizes prior work or learning experience.
Evaluation Criteria: New Programs (Continued)

2.1.3 Structure

a) Appropriateness of the program's structure and regulations to meet specified program learning outcomes and degree level expectations.

b) For graduate programs, a clear rationale for program length that ensures that the program requirements can be reasonably completed within the proposed time period.
Evaluation Criteria: New Programs (Continued)

2.1.4 Program content

a) Ways in which the curriculum addresses the current state of the discipline or area of study.

b) Identification of any unique curriculum or program innovations or creative components.

c) For research-focused graduate programs, clear indication of the nature and suitability of the major research requirements for degree completion.

d) Evidence that each graduate student in the program is required to take a minimum of two-thirds of the course requirements from among graduate level courses.
Evaluation Criteria: New Programs (Continued)

2.1.5 Mode of delivery
Appropriateness of the proposed mode(s) of delivery to meet the intended program learning outcomes and Degree Level Expectations.
2.1.6 Assessment of teaching and learning

a) Appropriateness of the proposed methods for the assessment of student achievement of the intended program learning outcomes and Degree Level Expectations.

b) Completeness of plans for documenting and demonstrating the level of performance of students, consistent with the institution’s statement of its Degree Level Expectations.
Evaluation Criteria: New Programs
(Continued)

2.1.7 Resources for all programs

a) Adequacy of the administrative unit’s planned utilization of existing human, physical and financial resources, and any institutional commitment to supplement those resources, to support the program.

b) Participation of a sufficient number and quality of faculty who are competent to teach and/or supervise in the program.

c) Evidence that there are adequate resources to sustain the quality of scholarship produced by undergraduate students as well as graduate students’ scholarship and research activities, including library support, information technology support, and laboratory access.
Evaluation Criteria: New Programs (Continued)

2.1.8 Resources for graduate programs only

a) Evidence that faculty have the recent research or professional/clinical expertise needed to sustain the program, promote innovation and foster an appropriate intellectual climate.

b) Where appropriate to the program, evidence that financial assistance for students will be sufficient to ensure adequate quality and numbers of students.

c) Evidence of how supervisory loads will be distributed, and the qualifications and appointment status of faculty who will provide instruction and supervision.
2.1.9 Resources for undergraduate programs only

Evidence of and planning for adequate numbers and quality of: (a) faculty and staff to achieve the goals of the program; or (b) of plans and the commitment to provide the necessary resources in step with the implementation of the program; (c) planned/anticipated class sizes; (d) provision of supervision of experiential learning opportunities (if required); and (e) the role of adjunct and part-time faculty.
Evaluation Criteria: New Programs (Continued)

2.1.10 Quality and other indicators

a) Definition and use of indicators that provide evidence of quality of the faculty (e.g., qualifications, research, innovation and scholarly record; appropriateness of collective faculty expertise to contribute substantively to the proposed program).

b) Evidence of a program structure and faculty research that will ensure the intellectual quality of the student experience.
Protocol for Expedited Approvals

- Can be used for some new program proposals as specified in the QAF: new field in graduate program; new collaborative program; new for-credit graduate diploma; or when an institution requests it, there are major modifications to existing programs or programs of specialization
- Quality Council does not require the use of external reviewers
- Reduced processes by Quality Council
Major Modifications - 1

- Institutions will set out their own procedures for the identification and approval of Major Modifications in their IQAP
- Institutions will report annually to the Quality Council on the Major Modifications approved that year
- Institutions have the option of requesting the Quality Council to review a proposal for Major Modifications, in which case an Expedited Approval process would apply
Major Modifications - 2

• As part of the ratification step, institutions will be required to define, for the Quality Council, within their IQAP, their internal definition of what constitutes a “significant change” in the requirements, intended learning outcomes or human and other resources associated with a degree program or program of specialization.
Major Modifications include

- Requirements that differ significantly from those existing at the time of the previous cyclical program review
- Significant changes to the learning outcomes
- Significant changes to the faculty engaged in delivering the program and/or to the essential physical resources as may occur, for example, where there have been changes to the existing mode(s) of delivery (\textit{e.g.}, different campus, online delivery, inter-institutional collaboration)
Quality Council will normally require only an **Expedited Approval** process for

- a new Field in a graduate program where an institution requests endorsement of the Quality Council to declare a new field (note that fields are optional in master’s and doctoral programs)

- proposal for a new Collaborative Program

- proposal for new for-credit graduate diploma
Quality Council will normally require only an Expedited Approval process when

- an institution requests it, there are Major Modifications to Existing Programs, as already defined through the IQAP, proposed for a degree program or program of specialization.
Cyclical Review of Existing Programs: Five Principal Components

1. Program faculty/students prepare self-study
2. Arm’s-length external evaluation
3. Institutional evaluation
4. Implementation plan
5. Follow-up reporting
Evaluation Criteria: Cyclical Reviews

4.3.1 Objectives

a) Program is consistent with the institution’s mission and academic plans.

b) Program requirements and learning outcomes are clear, appropriate and align with the institution’s statement of the undergraduate and/or graduate Degree Level Expectations.
4.3.2 Admission requirements
Admission requirements are appropriately aligned with the learning outcomes established for completion of the program.
Evaluation Criteria: Cyclical Reviews (continued)

4.3.3 Curriculum

a) The curriculum reflects the current state of the discipline or area of study.

b) Evidence of any significant innovation or creativity in the content and/or delivery of the program relative to other such programs.

c) Mode(s) of delivery to meet the program’s identified learning outcomes are appropriate and effective.
Evaluation Criteria: Cyclical Reviews (continued)

4.3.4 Teaching and assessment

(a) Methods for assessing student achievement of the defined learning outcomes and degree learning expectations are appropriate and effective.

(b) Appropriateness and effectiveness of the means of assessment, especially in the students’ final year of the program, in clearly demonstrating achievement of the program learning objectives and the institution’s (or the Program’s own) statement of Degree Level Expectations.
Evaluation Criteria: Cyclical Reviews (continued)

4.3.5 Resources
Appropriateness and effectiveness of the academic unit’s use of existing human, physical and financial resources in delivering its program(s). In making this assessment, reviewers must recognize the institution’s autonomy to determine priorities for funding, space, and faculty allocation.
Evaluation Criteria: Cyclical Reviews (continued)

4.3.6 Quality indicators

While there are several widely used quality indicators or proxies for reflecting program quality, institutions are encouraged to include available measures of their own which they see as best achieving that goal. Outcome measures of student performance and achievement are of particular interest, but there are also important input and process measures which are known to have a strong association with quality outcomes. It is expected that many of the following listed examples will be widely used. The Guide makes reference to further sources and measures that might be considered.
Evaluation Criteria: Cyclical Reviews (continued)

4.3.6 Quality indicators, cont’d

a) Faculty: qualifications, research and scholarly record; class sizes; percentage of classes taught by permanent or non-permanent (contractual) faculty; numbers, assignments and qualifications of part-time or temporary faculty;

b) Students: applications and registrations; attrition rates; time-to-completion; final-year academic achievement; graduation rates; academic awards; student in-course reports on teaching; and

c) Graduates: rates of graduation, employment six months and two years after graduation, post-graduate study, "skills match" and alumni reports on program quality when available and when permitted by the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA). Auditors will be instructed that these items may not be available and applicable to all programs.
4.3.7 Quality enhancement

Initiatives taken to enhance the quality of the program and the associated learning and teaching environment.
Evaluation Criteria: Cyclical Reviews
(continued)

4.3.8 Additional graduate program criteria

a) Evidence that students’ time-to-completion is both monitored and managed in relation to the program’s defined length and program requirements.

b) Quality and availability of graduate supervision.

c) Definition and application of indicators that provide evidence of faculty, student and program quality, for example...
Evaluation Criteria: Cyclical Reviews (continued)

4.3.8 Additional graduate program criteria, cont’d

1. Faculty: funding, honours and awards, and commitment to student mentoring;

2. Students: grade-level for admission, scholarly output, success rates in provincial and national scholarships, competitions, awards and commitment to professional and transferable skills;

3. Program: evidence of a program structure and faculty research that will ensure the intellectual quality of the student experience;

4. Sufficient graduate level courses that students will be able to meet the requirement that two-thirds of their course requirements be met through courses at this level (see Guide.)
The Audit Process

- Conducted on an 8-year cycle through a panel of auditors that reports to the Audit Committee of the Quality Council
- Audit panel made up of past and present senior academics selected for their strength in developing academic programs
- The panel examines each institution’s compliance with its Institutional Quality Assurance Process
- The Quality Council has the authority to approve or not approve the auditors’ report
Summary of Ontario’s Quality Assurance

- End to end, involves broad institutional and external scrutiny
- Designed to encourage high standards, quality and innovation
- Learning outcomes are front and centre at all degree levels, programs and courses
- New system is more transparent and accountable to key stakeholders: students, their parents, university community, government
## Mapping Learning Outcomes to DLEs - 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DLEs</th>
<th>Learning Outcome</th>
<th>How the Program Design &amp; Requirement Elements Support the Attainment of Student Learning Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Depth &amp; Breadth of Knowledge</td>
<td>Depth and breadth of knowledge is defined in (program name) as a thorough and up-to-date understanding of the history, and sociocultural practices of (program name). This is reflected in students who are able to: • Apply such knowledge to a synthesized account of how... • Address current issues...</td>
<td>The program design and requirement elements that ensure these student outcomes for depth and breadth of knowledge are: The student’s final degree requirement, the doctoral thesis, will entail...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Research &amp; Scholarship</td>
<td>Research and scholarship is defined in (program name)...</td>
<td>The program design...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Level of Application of Knowledge</td>
<td>Research and scholarship is defined in (program name)...</td>
<td>The program design...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Mapping Learning Outcomes to DLEs - 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Depth of Knowledge</th>
<th>Research &amp; Scholarship</th>
<th>Level of Application of Knowledge</th>
<th>Professional Capacity / Autonomy</th>
<th>Level of Communication Skills</th>
<th>Awareness of Limits of Knowledge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Learning Outcome 1</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Outcome 2 a)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Outcome 2 b)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Outcome 3 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Outcome 3 b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Outcome 3 c)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Outcome 4 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Outcome 4 b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Outcome 4 c)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Depth and Breadth of Knowledge.**
   Depth and breadth of knowledge is defined in XX Program as: a knowledge of the history of the development of, and contemporary approaches to, ..... This is reflected in students who are able to:
   - display expertise in ...;
   - critically review existing research literatures to identify key areas for research;
   - Etc.

2. **Research and Scholarship**
   Research and Scholarship is defined in XX Program as: the ability to conceptualize, design, and implement research for ... This is reflected in students who are able to:
   - review relevant literatures;
   - identify original research questions and appropriate methodologies/analytics for addressing these questions;
   - Etc.
Developing Learning Outcomes: Some Suggested Resources

• University of Toronto, Developing Learning Outcomes: A Guide for Faculty
  (http://www.teaching.utoronto.ca/topics/coursedesign/learning-outcomes.htm)

• University of Guelph, Course progression maps
  (http://www.tss.uoguelph.ca/id/currdev/maps/index.cfm)
Developing Learning Outcomes: Some Suggested Resources (continued)

- McMaster University, Ontario’s Degree Level Expectations (http://cll.mcmaster.ca/COU/)
- Carleton University, Moving Towards an Outcomes-based Curriculum (http://www1.carleton.ca/oqa/documents-and-links/)
- COU, Ensuring the Value of University Degrees in Ontario (http://www.cou.on.ca/issues-resources/student-resources/publications/reports.aspx)
Developing Learning Outcomes: Some Suggested Resources (continued)

- Ryerson University, Curriculum Development (http://www.ryerson.ca/lt/programs/curriculum/curriculumdevelopment/#Analyze)
- Ryerson University, Mapping Undergraduate Degree Level Expectations (http://www.ryerson.ca/lt/programs/curriculum/degreelevelexpectations/index.html)
Developing Learning Outcomes: Some Suggested Resources (continued)

- University of Waterloo, Curriculum Mapping Template
  (http://cte.uwaterloo.ca/teaching_resources/OCAV/index.html)
- University of Ottawa, Directory of University Program Learning Outcomes
  (http://www.saea.uottawa.ca/cpu/resultats/)
For More Information:

Dr. Donna Woolcott  
Executive Director Quality Assurance  

dwoolcott@cou.on.ca  
http://www.cou.on.ca/related-sites/the-ontario-universities-council-on-quality-assura.aspx
Questions?