

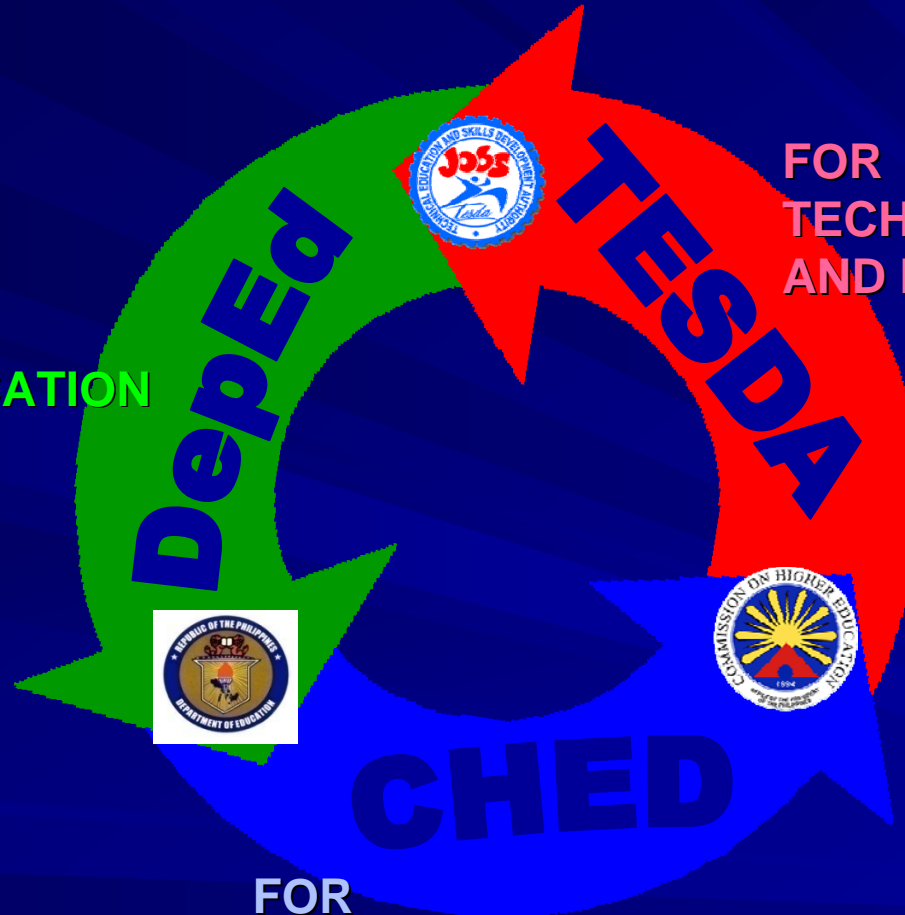
Quality Assurance and Accreditation: The Philippine Experience

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The PHILIPPINE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM



FOR
BASIC EDUCATION

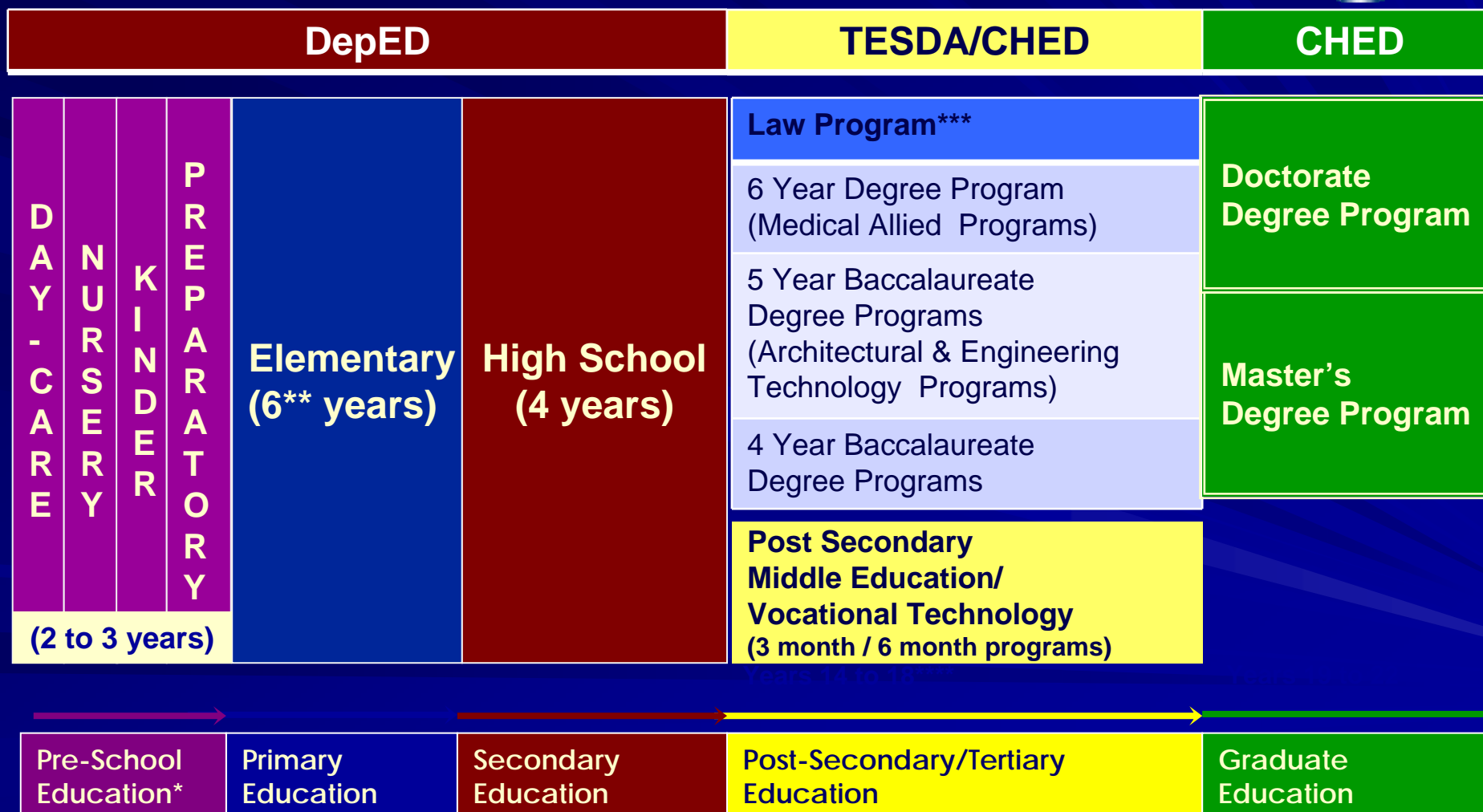


FOR
TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL
AND MIDDLE EDUCATION

FOR
TERTIARY EDUCATION



Diagram of Philippine Education



The Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

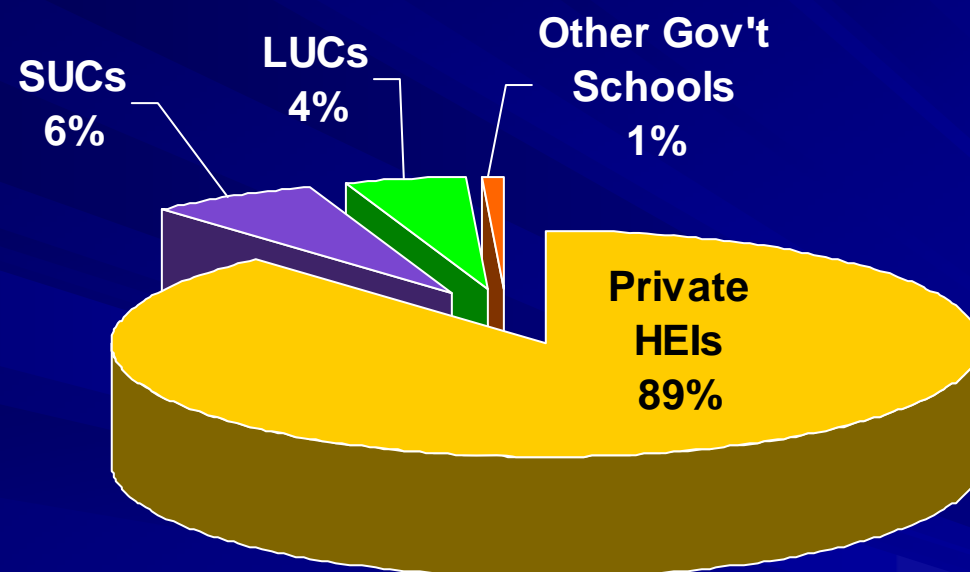
- Created on May 18, 1994 by virtue of R.A. 7722 (Higher Education Act of 1994)
- An agency attached to the Office of the President which covers both public and private higher education institutions as well as degree-granting programs in all post-secondary institutions.
- Performs both regulatory and developmental functions

The Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

- Formulates and recommends plans, policies, priorities and programs on higher education and research
- Sets minimum standards for programs and institutions of higher learning as recommended by panels of experts
- Responsible for developing policies to support quality improvement in the higher educational system



Distribution of HEIs in the Country



Total HEIs	-	1,700
SUCs	-	110
LUCs	-	77
Private HEIs	-	1,523
Others	-	16



Higher Education Enrolment by Sector

AY	Public	Private	Total
2009/10	982,475	1,642,684	2,625,189
2008/09	915,191	1,739,103	2,654,294
2007/08	881,656	1,722,793	2,604,449
2006/07	849,555	1,633,719	2,483,274
2005/06	819,251	1,583,064	2,402,315

The share of private HEIs on the average is 66% of the total enrollment.

The Quality Assurance System in the Philippines

- Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
- Accrediting Agencies
- Federation of Accrediting Agencies of the Philippines (FAAP)/
- National Network for Quality Assurance Agencies (NNQAA)



QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISMS

PROGRAM-BASED MECHANISMS

CHED authority to operate programs

- Permit Phase
- Recognition Phase

CHED Standard Setting

- Policies Standards & Guidelines provide for minimum standards (mandatory; CHED assisted by Technical Panels and Regional Quality Assessment Teams)

Accreditation – Levels I to IV

- Conducted by accrediting bodies under FAAP and NNQAA (voluntary in nature)

Center of excellence/Center of development

International Certifications

- APEC Registry; Washington Accord;

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS

CHED Institutional Monitoring and Evaluation for Quality Assurance (IQuAME)

Autonomous/Deregulated status

Institutional Accreditation (PAASCU)

HEI

Typology

ESTABLISHMENT OF HEIs

The CHED issues **government authority** to HEIs to be able to operate degree programs. Two phases:

- permit phase
- recognition phase.

It is only upon full compliance with the minimum standards prescribed by the CHED that a government authority to operate is issued.

The Accrediting Agencies

- responsible for developing standards for the accreditation of programs that exceed the minimum standards required by the CHED
- examine compliance of higher education institutions with the standards for the purpose of granting accreditation and promoting institutional improvement

Accrediting Agencies for the Private Sector

ACCREDITING AGENCIES	YEAR ESTABLISHED
Philippine Accrediting Association of Schools, Colleges and Universities (PAASCU)	1957
Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities - Commission on Accreditation (PACU-COA)	1973
Association of Christian Schools, Colleges and Universities Accrediting Agency, Inc. (ACSCU-AAI)	1976

Accrediting Agencies for the Public Sector

ACCREDITING AGENCIES	YEAR ESTABLISHED
Accrediting Agency of Chartered Colleges and Universities of the Philippines, Inc. (AACCUP)	1987
Association of Local Colleges and Universities Commission on Accreditation (ALCU COA)	2003

Steps in the Accreditation Process

- a self-evaluation or self-survey done by the institution
- an on-site evaluation conducted by peers
- the decision of the governing board of the accrediting body
- periodic external review

HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS BEING ACCREDITED

- ❖ ARTS AND SCIENCES
- ❖ EDUCATION
- ❖ BUSINESS EDUCATION
- ❖ ACCOUNTANCY
- ❖ COMPUTER SCIENCE/
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY/
INFORMATION SCIENCE
- ❖ HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
MANAGEMENT
- ❖ AGRICULTURE
- ❖ SOCIAL WORK
- ❖ RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY
- ❖ NURSING
- ❖ MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY
- ❖ PHARMACY
- ❖ PHYSICAL/ OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
- ❖ CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
- ❖ CIVIL ENGINEERING
- ❖ COMPUTER ENGINEERING
- ❖ ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
- ❖ ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATIONS
ENGINEERING
- ❖ INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING
- ❖ MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
- ❖ NUTRITION & DIETETICS
- ❖ FINE ARTS / INTERIOR DESIGN
- ❖ CRIMINAL JUSTICE
- ❖ MEDICAL SCHOOL
- ❖ GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN ARTS AND SCIENCES
- ❖ GRADUATE PRGRAMS IN EDUCATION
- ❖ GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN BUSINESS

ACCREDITATION

Granted by the accrediting agencies when the institution has met standards which are beyond the minimum requirements set by the government.

Private and voluntary in nature.

Four accreditation levels are being granted by the accrediting bodies – Level I, Level II, Level III, and Level IV.

Accreditation Levels based on CHED Memo Order No. 1, s. 2005

STATUS	TERM	BENEFITS
Level I	Initial accreditation for three years	Full administrative and financial deregulation; grants and funding assistance
Level II	Formal accreditation for five years	
Level III	Re-accreditation for five years	All the benefits for Levels I/II; curricular deregulation; privilege to offer distance education and extension classes
Level IV	Re-Accreditation for five years	All the above benefits; Full autonomy for the program

Uses of Accreditation

- Levels of accreditation are used by CHED as a major criterion in the identification of COEs/CODs which entitles the HEIs financial support from the Commission for their flagship projects and programs.
- Levels of accreditation is also a major criterion by CHED in the selection of private schools to be granted autonomous or deregulated status with certain benefits to be enjoyed.

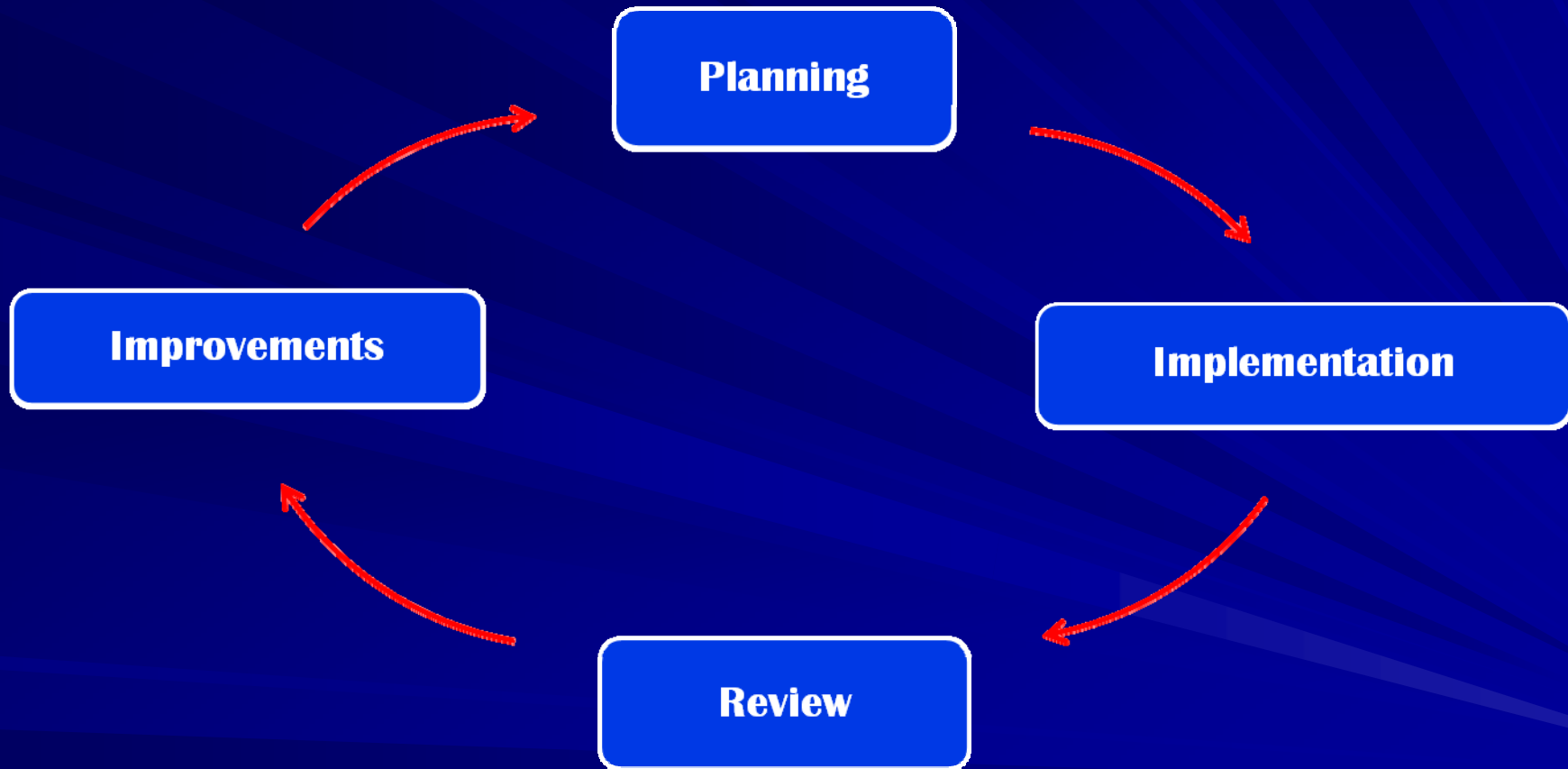
The Federation of Accrediting Agencies of the Philippines (FAAP)

- established in 1977
- FAAP is the umbrella organization of the accrediting agencies authorized by the government to certify the accredited status of academic programs in institutions.

Internal Quality Assurance

- refers to the systems, policies, practices that academic institutions have set in place to enable them to implement, monitor, and improve their educational mission and objectives.

Internal Quality Assurance Process

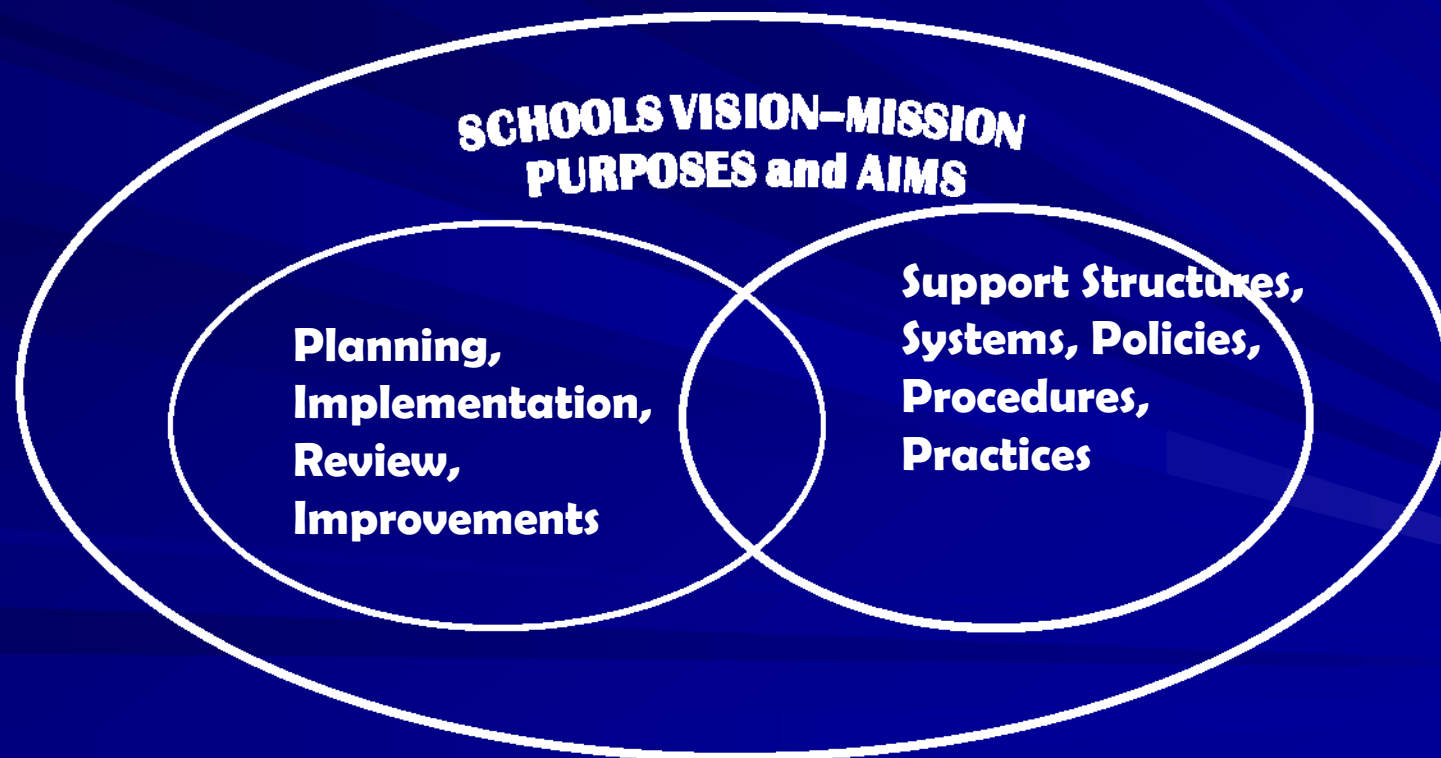


**Continuous dynamic system occurring
at all levels**

IQA MECHANISMS:

- Support structures
- Systems
- Policies
- Procedures
- Practices

INTERPLAY OF IQA PROCESS AND MECHANISMS



INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES

ORGANIZATIONS



**U.S. Department of Education
National Committee on
Foreign Medical Education
Accreditation**

CHALLENGES

- Resolve the issue on the “fluid nature” of the shared responsibility between the government represented by CHED and the accrediting agencies
- Comparability of standards and evaluation instruments among the accrediting agencies
- Address the issue pertaining to Basic Education so we can be at par with the rest of the world

CHALLENGES

- Encourage more HEIs to undergo the accreditation process
- Focus more directly on learning outcomes and a learning-centered model of accreditation

THANK YOU!