BUILDING BRIDGES BETWEEN NATIONAL CONTEXTS AND SUBJECT-SPECIFIC EUROPEANLEVEL INITIATIVES

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES FROM THE FIELD OF MUSIC

LINDA MESSAS, AEC GENERAL MANAGER



CONTENTS

- The AEC and its work in relation to the Bologna Process
- Introduction to AEC QA & Accreditation activities
- Building bridges between national contexts and subject-specific European-level initiatives: a case study
- Observations and conclusions



THE AEC

- European association for higher music education institutions founded in 1953
- Almost 300 members
- Aims: to promote European cooperation between its members and to represents the interests of the sector
- Activities: events, European projects and advocacy



THE AEC - SOME 'BOLOGNA' ACHIEVEMENTS

- Sectoral Qualifications Framework for Higher Music Education
- Handbooks (credit points, curriculum design, internal QA, 3rd cycle...)
- <u>www.bologna-and-music.org</u>
- 'Mundus Musicalis' for 'global dimension
- Framework for QA & Accreditation



AND SOME SPECIAL FEATURES...

- High entrance level required for admission to higher music education
- Entrance examinations for all cycles
- Individualised teaching and learning
- Longer duration of studies needed



AEC QA & ACCREDITATION PROJECTS

- EU/USA project 'Music Study, Mobility and Accountability' with National Association of Schools of Music (NASM) in the US, 2002-2004
- SOCRATES project 'Accreditation in European Professional Music Training', 2006-2007
- ERASMUS Network for Music 'Polifonia', 2007-2010
 - Institutional Review / Programme Review



AEC QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ACCREDITATION ACTIVITIES

Key documents

- Framework Document Quality Assurance and Accreditation in Higher Music Education (AEC, 2007)
- Handbook How to prepare for an AEC Institutional and Programme Review? (AEC, 2010)

• Consists of:

- Characteristics (of HME and of QA in Music)
- Reference points (link to the SQF)
- Areas of enquiry and criteria/questions to be addressed
- Review procedures
- Register of experts



AEC AREAS OF ENQUIRY

- 1. Mission and vision /programme goals and context.
- 2. Educational processes.
- 3. Student profiles (admission to, progress through and completion of the programme)
- 4. Teaching staff.
- 5. Facilities, resources and support.
- 6. Organisation and decision-making processes and internal quality assurance systems.
- 7. Public interaction.



AEC QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ACCREDITATION ACTIVITIES (2)

- In informal context: music-specific peer review system for quality enhancement
- In formal context: collaboration with national quality assurance & accreditation agencies
 - => <u>Aim: to add a European-level subject-specific dimension to the</u> national quality assurance and accreditation procedures



AEC COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL QA & ACCREDITATION AGENCIES

Several options:

- AEC proposing experts in the accreditation panels appointed to evaluate music academies.
 - German accreditation agency ACQUIN
 - Austrian Agency for Quality Assurance
- AEC responsible for implementing the evaluation procedure of several higher music education programmes in the same academy of music.
 - German accreditation agency (ZeVA)
- Joint procedure AEC Accreditation Agency (experts and criteria)
 - Swiss Accreditation Body (OAQ)
 - Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ARACIS)
 - Lithuanian Centre for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (CQAHE)



CASE STUDY: THE COLLABORATION BETWEEN AEC AND THE SWISS AGENCY OAQ

Accreditation procedure of several Master programmes in music, by **OAQ** and **AEC** during the academic year 2009-2010.

- **Precondition:** compliance by the OAQ and the AEC with the European Standards and Guidelines
- **Phase I**: comparative analysis of the procedures and criteria for the assessment applied by the two organisations

 Result: ad-hoc set of standards integrating the European-level discipline-specific AEC standards with the national OAQ general standards
- **Phase II**: composition of diverse groups of experts for each of the exercises
- **Phase III**: Implementation: 4 jointly coordinated site-visits, resulting in 4 external evaluation reports



BENEFITS OF THE JOINT PROCEDURE FROM THE OAQ PERSPECTIVE

- Quality of experts panels
- Added value for the institutions
- Visibility
- A learning outcomes oriented approach: (AEC Sectoral Qualifications Framework for Higher Music Education, the European Qualifications Framework for Higher Education) fostering the Bologna process
- Respect of national legal framework



BENEFITS OF THE JOINT PROCEDURE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF AN EXPERT

- Criteria: clear document resulting from the comparative exercise
- Composition of the groups of experts:
 - Presence of student members trained by the OAQ
 - Through AEC involvement in procedure: access to a large international pool of experts with
 - ▼ linguistic capabilities
 - various specialisms within the discipline that cover a wide spectrum.
 - objectivity and new perspectives
 - ■ ability to assess the musical reality

"It is felt that a group of experts composed of musicians, and rendered objective by being drawn from a truly Europe-wide pool, made its way more rapidly and efficiently to conclusions than would have been the case otherwise."



BENEFITS OF THE JOINT PROCEDURE FROM AN INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE

The music-specific approach:

- AEC criteria complementary to the national standards, more attuned to the Conservatoires' specific field of study and research.
- High level of competence and professionalism of the international experts, diversity of specializations and experiences and, above all, understanding of the sector.
- Supportive atmosphere created by the critical but friendly panels.

The **conception of accreditation**:

Extended (focused on enhancement) as opposed to minimal



STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES OF THE COLLABORATIONS AND FURTHER OBSERVATIONS

Strengths:

• International dimension and subject-specific approach

Challenges:

- Knowledge of the national higher education system
- Language

Further observations

- Absence of criteria relating to international strategies or European cooperation in most national procedures;
- Differences between countries:
 - o level of interference
 - o balance between quality enhancement and compliance with national quality assurance criteria
 - o great variety of procedures and of roles of the experts



CONCLUSIONS

- Very positive experience
- Subject-specific approach: strengthened involvement of students and teachers in accreditation procedures
- It is not only about standards it is also about experts
- A possible role for European subject standards: framework for a variety of national quality assurance and accreditation procedures.
- The AEC model: cooperation rather than competition with national quality assurance agencies.
- Need to officially acknowledge such models



Thank you for your attention!

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

lindamessas@aecinfo.org

