



Competences and Qualities for Student Experts: a View from QA Agencies

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Reasons for the Study



QA as important part of higher education



Students as vital stakeholders



Experts as QA message bearers

So we want **good** experts (*in this case student-experts*), but **what** it is a good expert?



with certain



, but



is limited, so



is needed

*To the best of knowledge we **couldn't find research** on what competences/qualities are needed and on what level* ²

Status Quo of Students Experts

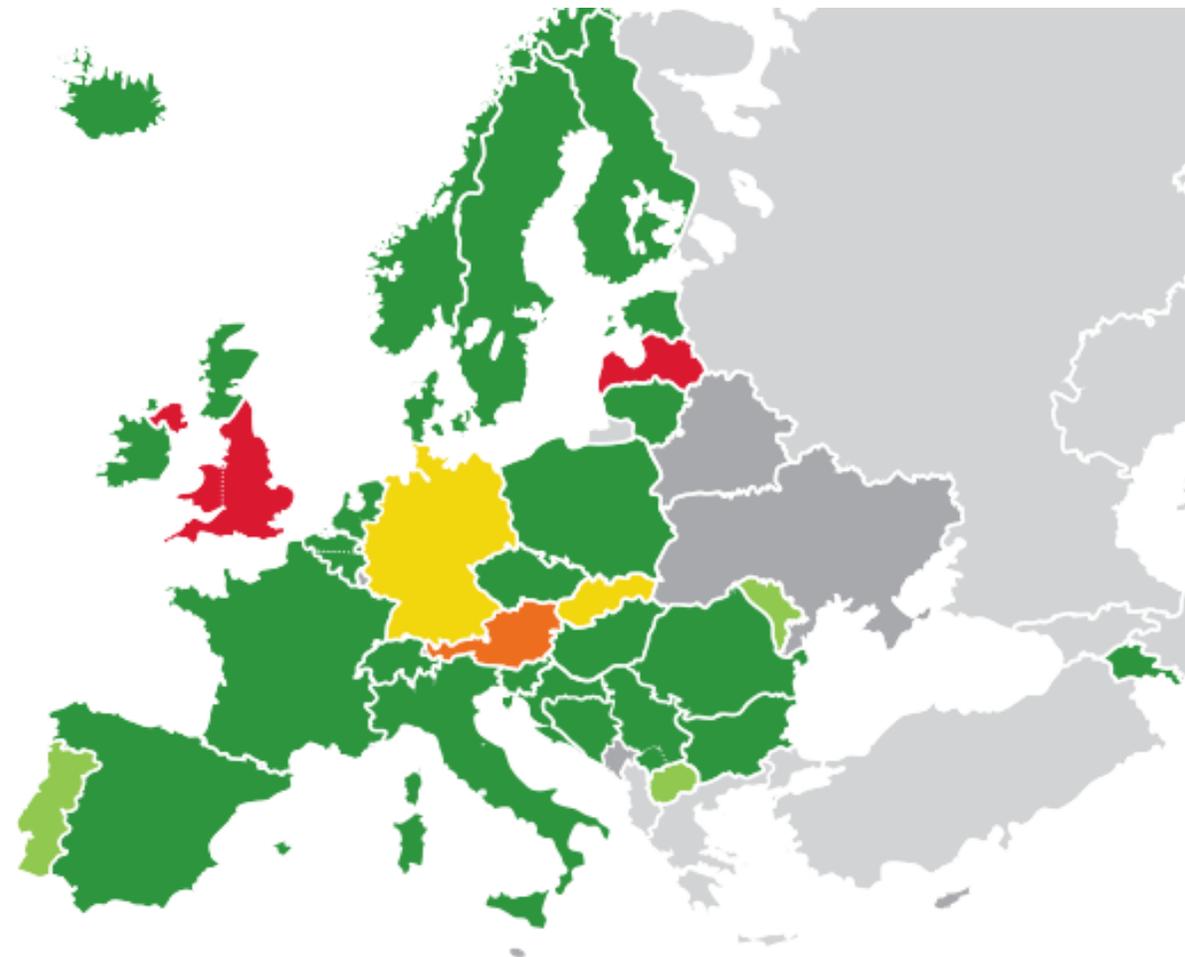
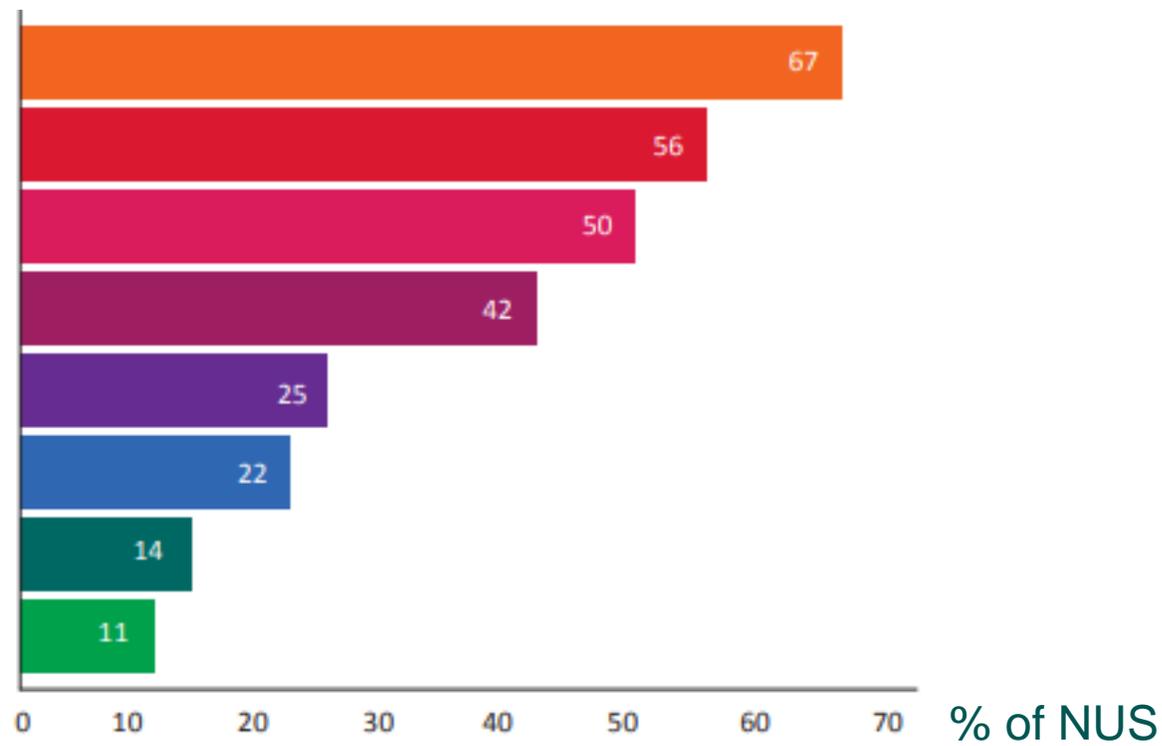


Fig. 6.3: How are students involved in the external QA processes?

- EHEA country with no ESU member
- Not applicable
- As full-members within the external review panel
- As an information source (as in interview during external reviews, etc)
- As observers within the external review panel
- Students can take the position chair/secretary of the external review panel
- Other

How are students involved in the external QA processes?*

* (Bologna with Student Eyes 2018) (European Students' Union, 2018)

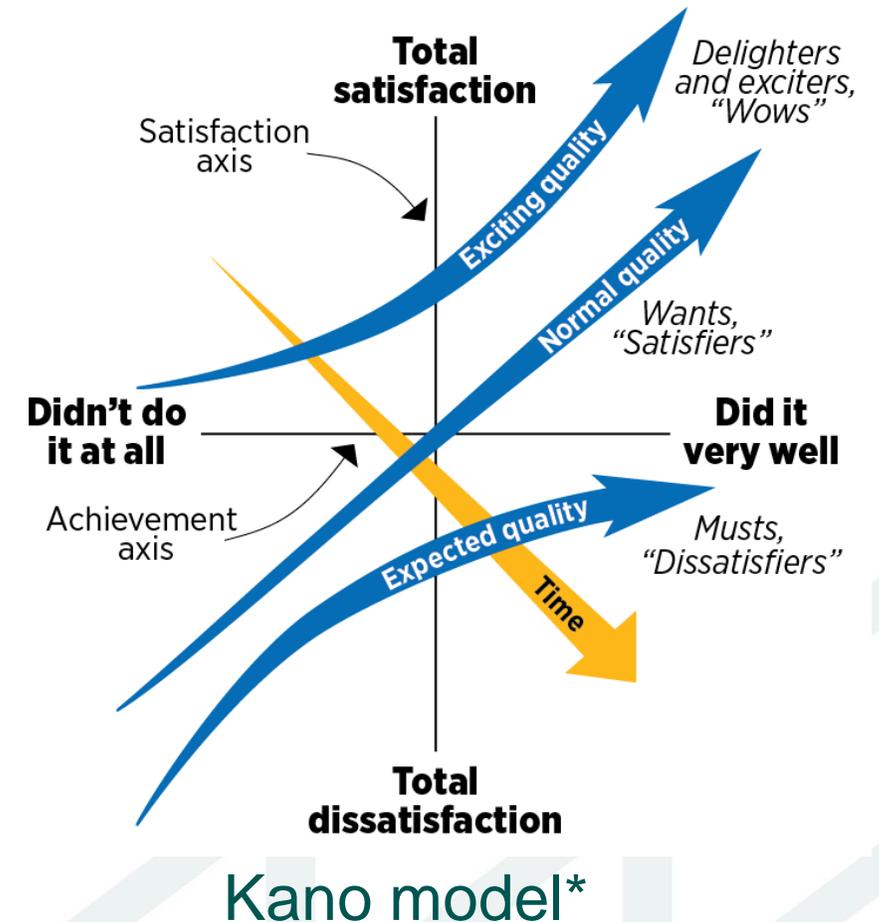


- There is a lack of info about QA among the student body
- Students think that these processes are useless because there is not any consequence
- Students are not seen as a full member of the academic community
- There is no training about quality assurance
- This activity is not facilitated / not recognised (permission to skip lectures, move exams, etc)
- The QA processes are not transparent enough and the reports are not published in a clear and accessible way
- No genuine participation, only a formal one, in a tokenistic way
- Selection and nomination procedures are not transparent

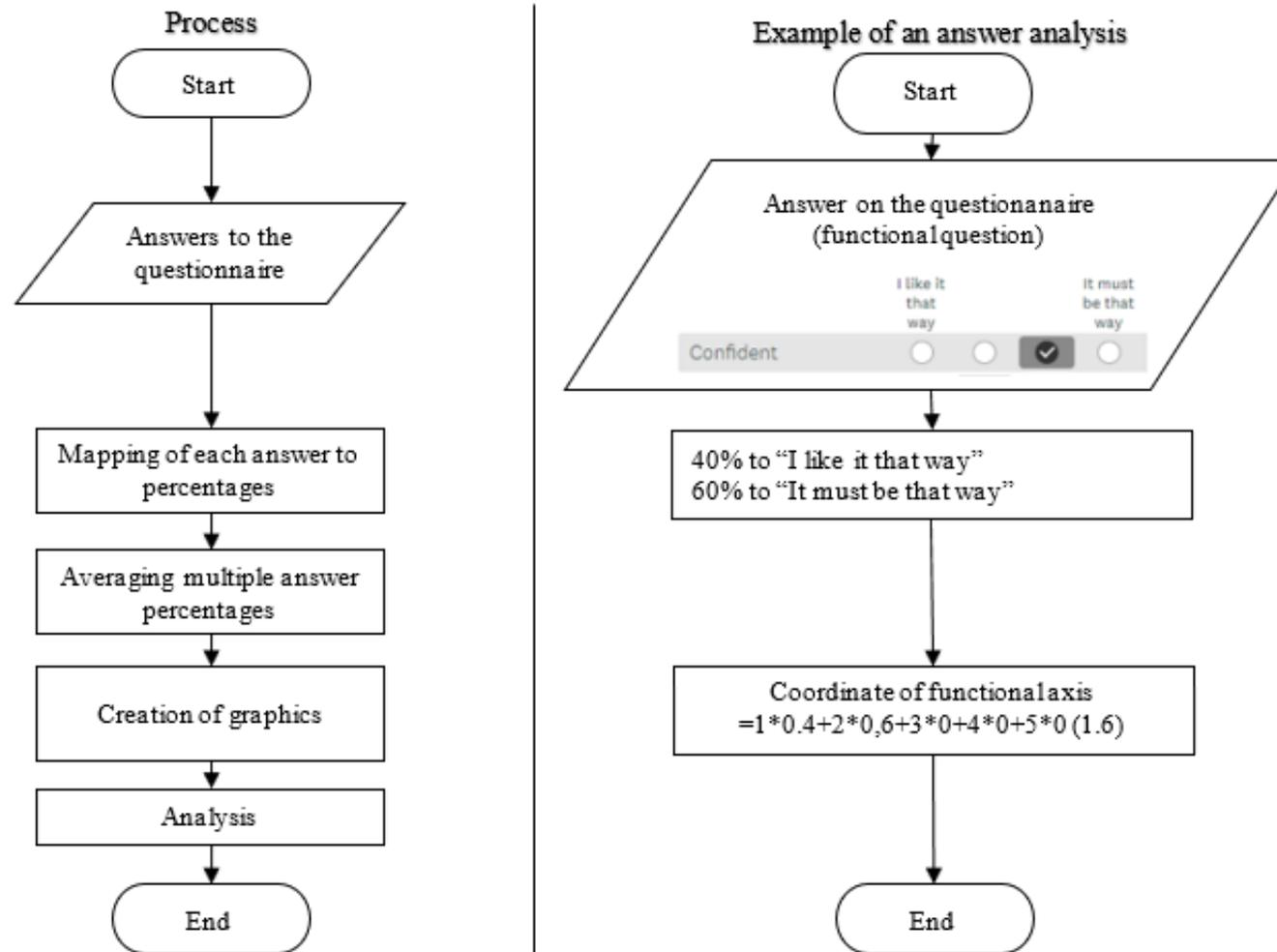
What are the main barriers that students find in their involvement in QA (Multiple Choice)?*

Methodology of Research (I)

- Qualities and competencies obtained in ESU and LSA student-expert training session (*divided in 3 groups*);
- Kano model used for determining:
 - Attractive quality attributes;
 - One-dimensional quality attributes;
 - Must-be quality attributes;
 - Indifferent quality attributes;
 - Reverse quality attributes.
- 5 QA agencies answered the questionnaire.



Methodology of Research (II)



Methodology with an example how to calculate which category the competence or quality is in

Results

Kano Evaluation Table

Customer Requirements		Dysfunctional				
		1. like	2. must-be	3. neutral	4. live with	5. dislike
Functional	1. like	Q	A	A	A	O
	2. must-be	R	I	I	I	M
	3. neutral	R	I	I	I	M
	4. live with	R	I	I	I	M
	5. dislike	R	R	R	R	Q

Customer Requirement is:

A: Attractive

M: Must-be

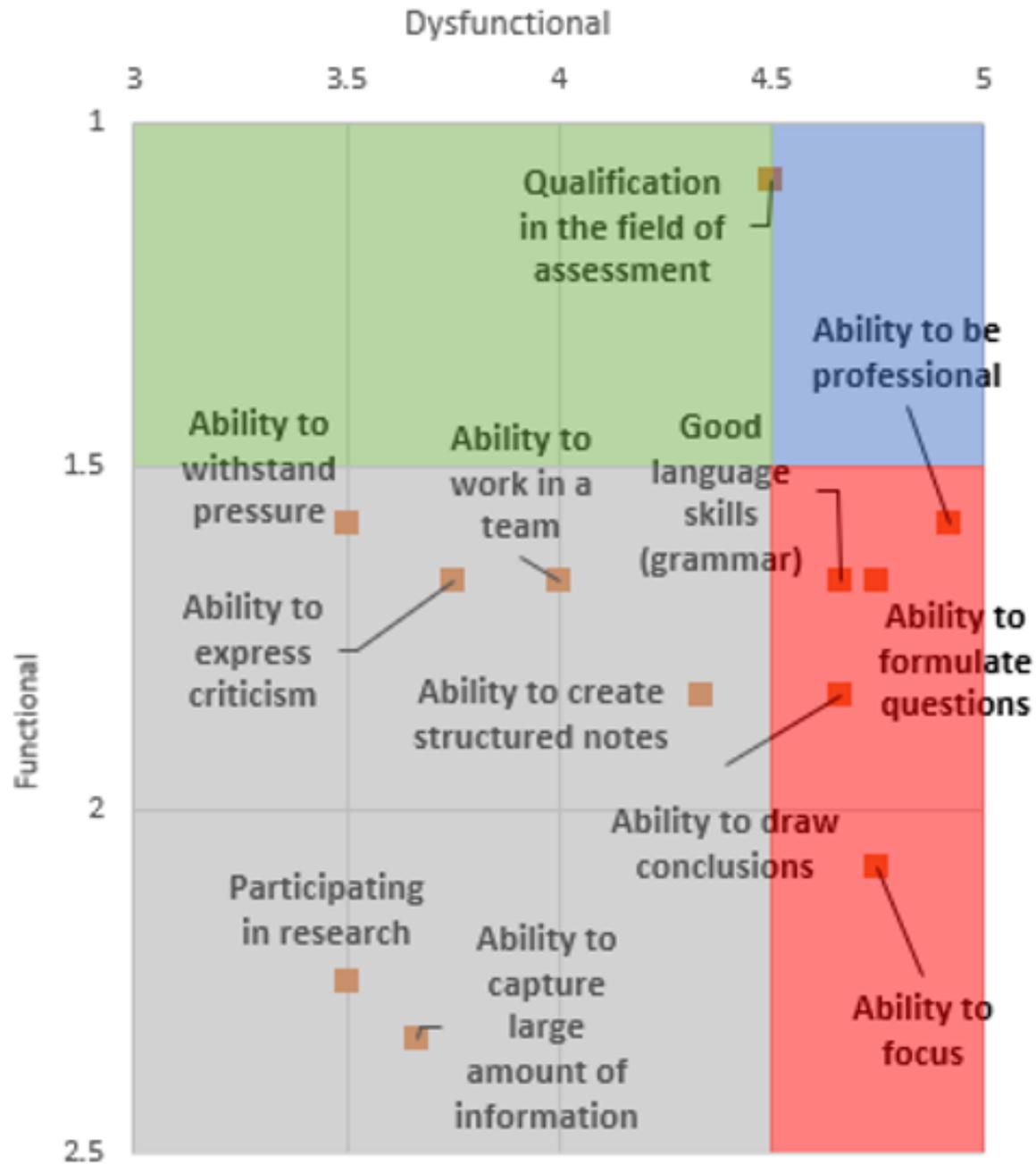
R: Reverse

O: One-dimensional

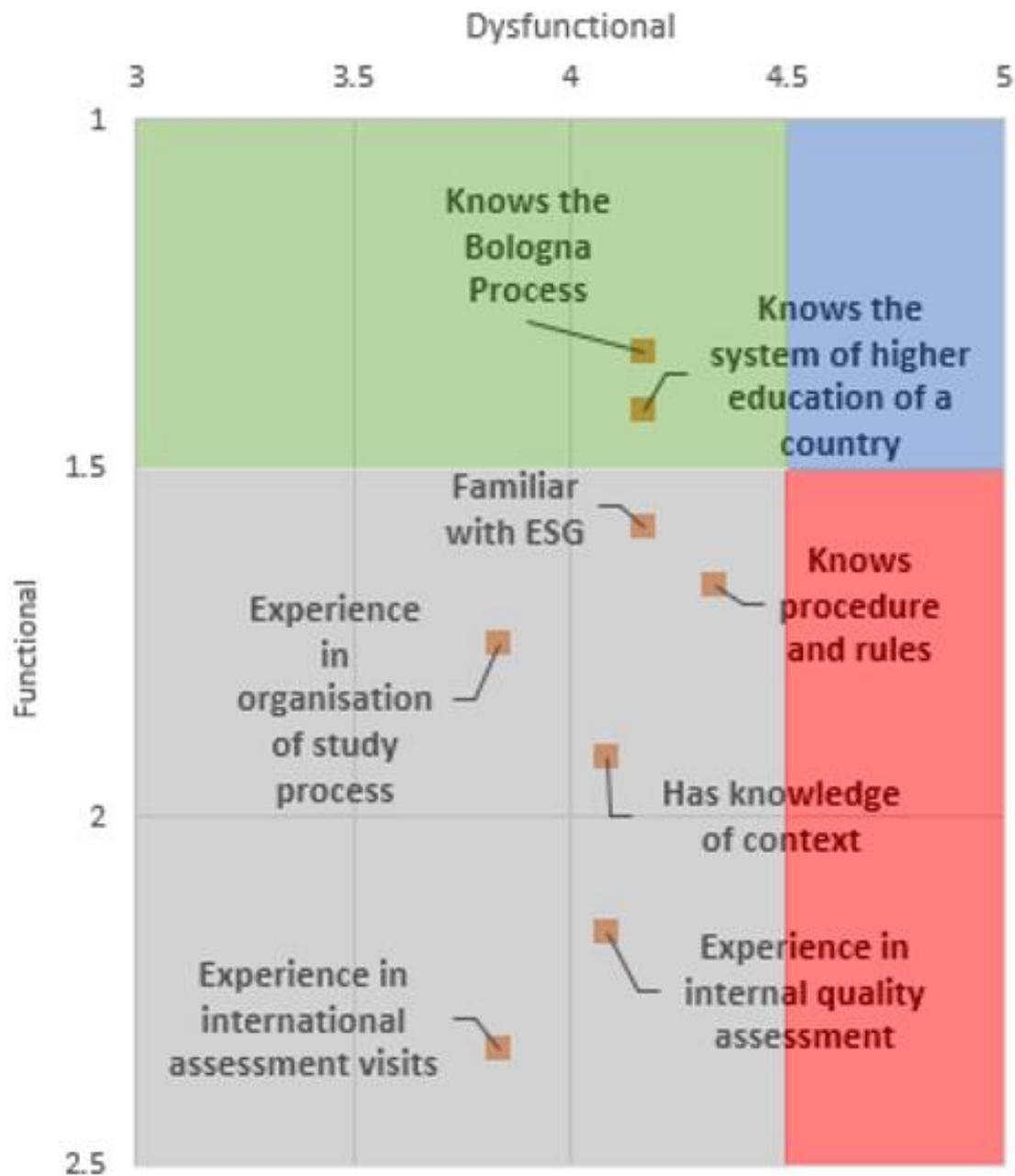
Q: Questionable result

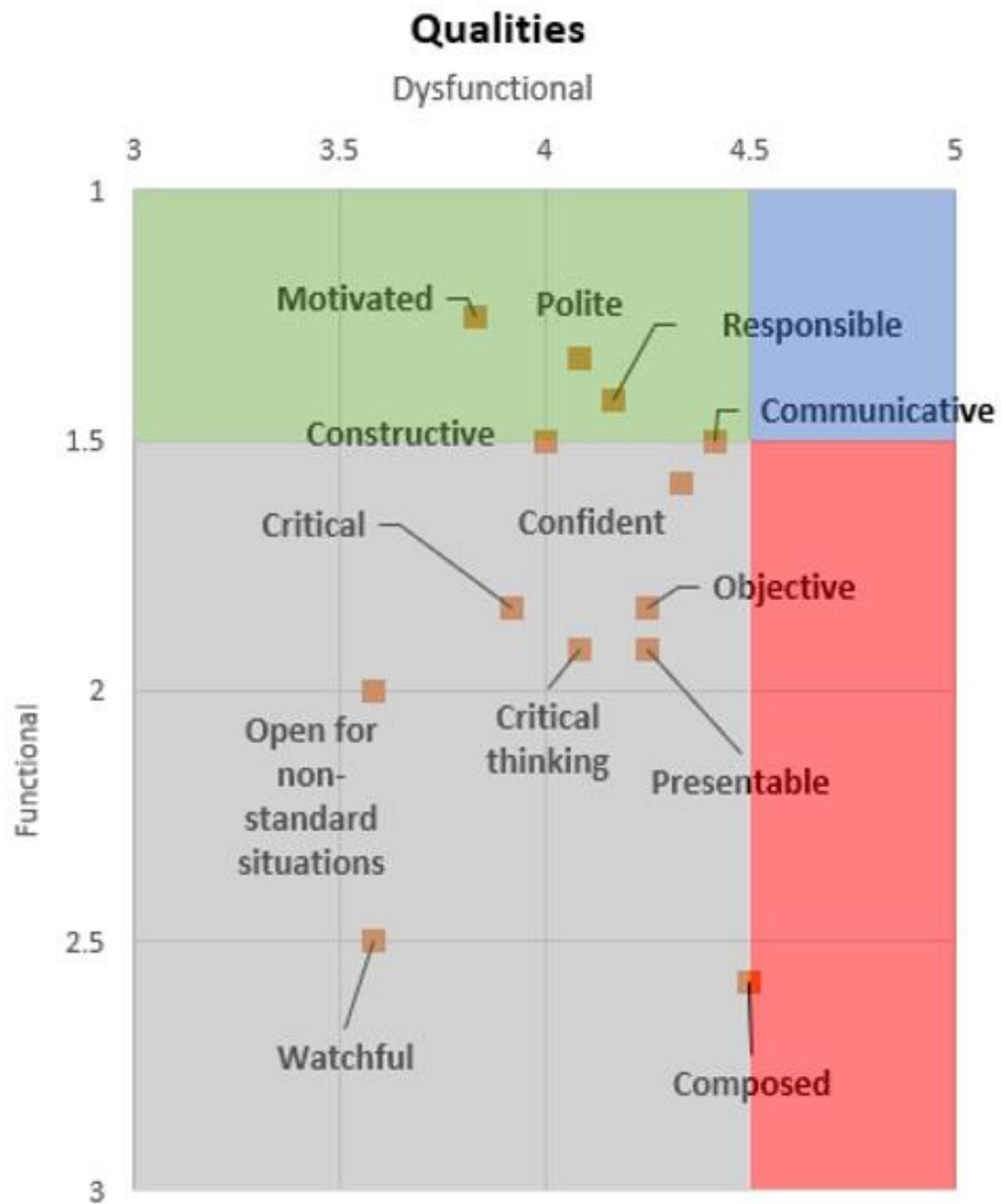
I: Indifferent

Research and social competences



Assessment competences





Conclusion (I)

From 33 qualities and competences:

- 5 must-be quality attributes;
- 5 attractive quality attributes;
- 19 indifferent quality attributes;
- 2 attractive/ indifferent quality attributes;
- 1 must-be/ indifferent quality attribute;
- 1 attractive/ one-dimensional quality attribute

Must-be:

- Ability to focus;
- Ability to be professional;
- Ability to formulate questions;
- Ability to draw conclusions;
- Good language skills;
- Composed (or indifferent)

Attractive:

- Motivated;
- Polite;
- Responsible;
- Knows the Bologna Process;
- Knows the system of HE of a country;
- Constructive (or indifferent);
- Communicative (or indifferent).

Conclusion (II)

- What QA agencies await from student-experts?
- What QA agencies do not await from student-experts?
- What is the role of students in external QA?
- More research needed.

Thank you!