











# CHANGING LANDSCAPE OF HE IN ROMANIA: TOWARDS A GROWING INSTITUTIONAL DIFFERENTIATION

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# Outline

- I. Where are we now?
- II. History matters
- III. A newly emerging HE landscape
- IV. Institutional differentiation

















#### I. Where are we now?

- The implementation of the 2011 Education Law: new institutional charts; a new pattern of institutional governance and management; reconfiguration of internal structures; new approaches to QA; a new system of HE public funding; new rules of public accountability.
- Right now until April 2012 there is the time of academic elections and of internal institutional debates. Busy time!

















## Existing Types of HEIs

- An apparently unitary system: all HEIs are universities carrying out teaching and research
- Existing diversification axis: (1) public/private axis; (2) disciplinary axis: comprehensive; technical and engineering; medical; agricultural; social sciences; arts; military; (3) degree awarding powers: LMD; LM; L.
- However, so far, the dominant forces generated mostly similar institutional configurations

















#### II. History matters:

- 1990-1995 : Post-communist reparatory changes
- 1995-1999: Emerging a new HE system
- Changing the legislation: a new law on education and on accreditation
- Institutional diversification on public/private axis and on study programme axis
- Passing from elite to mass HE
- 1999-2010:
- > Implementing Bologna principles and objectives
- > A new, formula-based, funding mechanism
- 2010 Re-configuring the system and institutions:
- 2010: Evaluating the state of HE and identifying new options for HE development
- 2010: Concluding a "National Pact on Education and Research" of all parties represented in Parliament and of various stakeholders
- 2011: Adopting a new law on education









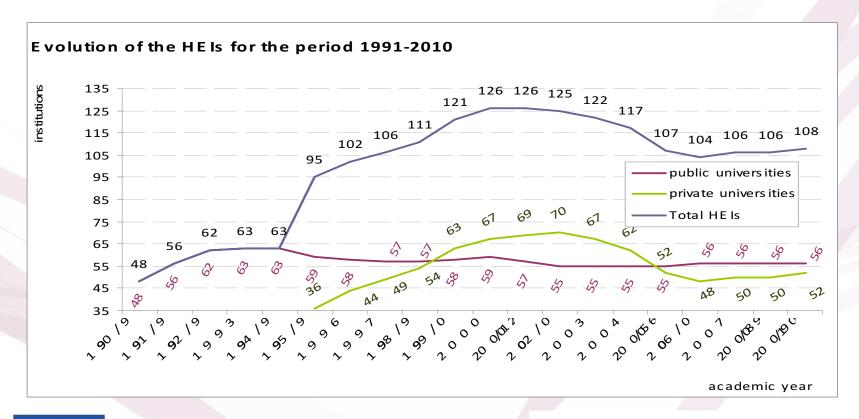








# Facts and Figures (1)











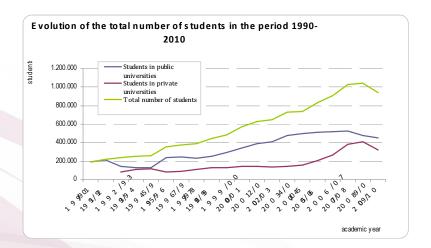


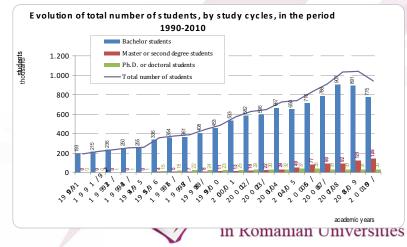






# Facts and Figures (2)











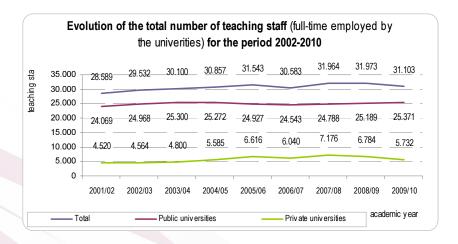


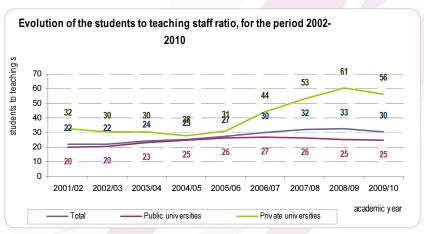






## Facts and Figures (3)





















# Configurations (1)

- A high number of institutions for a rather small number of students and for the demographic size of the country
- A high number of study programmes in social sciences and humanities in private universities and most study programmes in technical and professional areas in public universities

















## Configurations (2)

- A decreasing demand for higher education degrees associated with a sharp demographic decline
- A small number of teaching and research staff and a high student/staff ratio
- A continuous shrinking of public funds made available for public HE and research
- A rather low research output internationally relevant and competitive

















# Configurations(3)

- A high institutional isomorphism in terms of assumed missions and with reference to structures, governance and organization of curricula; thus a reduced institutional differentiation in the system and a growing gap between the stated mission and its realization
- Encountering difficulties in concentrating resources and demonstrating local, regional or national relevance of HEIs

















## • III. Promoting a new HE landscape. 1. Criteria:

Structural and functional re-configuration, at system and institutional levels, in terms of :

- Quality focused on outcomes
- Relevance for the market demands and students' personal development
- Competitiveness both nationally and internationally

















### 2. Systemic Actions:

- Increase university autonomy while also taking into account public accountability
- Generating a higher institutional differentiation through university classification and programme ranking
- Introducing a new funding formula: public funding dependent on teaching and research outputs and on real costs

















#### 2. Institutional Actions

- Heirs governing structures: HEIs to make an option for either a more collegiate or a more managerial type of governing structures
- Re-structuring institutional missions and internal organization: HEIs to set up their own internal structures in line with the prospects of a new mission and its successful realization
- Diversifying financial sources: allowing universities to set up commercial companies and foundations

















## 3. Institutional and systemic actions

- New approach to quality assurance: more emphasis on learning and research outcomes
- Innovating curricula and teaching quality: provide public financial incentives for innovations and for staff recruitment and promotion
- Providing new incentives for increasing research outputs and for the reorganization of doctoral and master programmes

















# (Cont.) Institutional and systemic actions

- Develop qualifications tracer studies: this is to increase HEIs outputs relevance for market demands and student personal development
- Intermediary collegiate bodies UEFISCDI: set up and/or strengthen buffer collegiate bodies, under the umbrella of an executive agency – UEFISCDI - meant to provide national and international information on HE and increase inter-institutional communication: CNATDCU, CNCS, CNFIS

















#### IV. Institutional differentiation

- This is a key institutional and systemic collaborative action
- Means of differentiation: (1) classification (not ranking) of universities in 3 classes: research intensive (LMD), research and teaching (LM) and teaching focused universities (L); (2) programme ranking at national and institutional levels
- Relating classification with: (1) degrees awarding powers; (2) financial incentives

















## Classification procedures

- Initial evaluation: 2011
- Data collection
- Data processing
- First classification
- **❖** External evaluation: 2011-2013 national selection of an international agency for making the external evaluation

















#### Data collection

- (1) invite –via EUA a group of experts to advise on data collection and approaches to classification;
- (2) define a set of indicators for structuring the information on institutional outputs related to teaching, research, relations with environment, institutional capacity;
- (3) invite universities to report their outputs;
- 4) make the information available on an open public web-site.

















#### From data collection to data processing

- An acceptable range of indicators that are indicative of institutional outputs
- Weightings for each indicator to allow for an overall assessment of institutional outputs
- Data to populate each indicator that is sufficiently comparable across institutions to allow "fair" national comparisons
- Work out formulas and weightings for identifying university classes

















# • Finalizing the 1<sup>st</sup> stage of university classification

- Benefiting from the assistance of EUA in establishing university classes
- Reporting on the provisional results:
- I. 48 teaching focused universities
- II. 22 teaching and research universities
- III. 8 teaching and artistic creation universities
- IV. 12 research intensive universities (out of which: 3 comprehensive; 4 technical; 3 medical; 1 agricultural; 1 social sciences)

















### Looking forward: external evaluation - 2011-2013

- ❖ EUA −IEP acting as the agency responsible for the external evaluation of universities by classes
- Planning and implementing the institutional evaluations
- Having institutional and cluster reports
- Finalizing with a policy relevant system report on the institutional differentiation within the Romanian HE system























Thank you!