Quality Assurance of Chinese-Foreign Cooperation in Education

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Chinese-foreign cooperation in education (CCE)

- A form of cross-border education in China.
- Refers to the educational and teaching-learning activities legally implemented jointly by Chinese and foreign education institutions in mainland China with Chinese citizens as primary targets.
- Objectives :
- Introduce high quality foreign educational resources, accelerate education reform and improve education quality
- Improve education internationalization
- Enhance outbound and inbound student mobility

- Two major modalities: cooperatively-run institutions (independent campus and secondary college) and cooperatively implemented programs.
- Administrative approval:
- Undergraduate and above: approved by MoE (exceptions: Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong)
- Upper secondary and junior college: approved at provincial level and registered with MoE
- Inter-college/university exchange and cooperation, such as 2+2, 3+1, 1+2+1 programs, is another type of crossborder education in China, but not officially recognized as CCE.

CCE Statistics

- 1,979 joint programs and institutions as of September 2013.
- Among which, 930 approved by MoE and 1,049 approved at provincial level.
- A total enrolment of 550,000 at all levels, with 450,000 at post secondary level, accounting for 1.4% of total enrolment in higher education.
- 577 higher education institutions, or 21% of total, have joint programs and institutions, among which 79 are national key universities and 498 are regular universities and colleges.

Coverage of disciplines

- Joint programs and institutions in 11 disciplines
- 37% in engineering, 27% in management, 9% in economics, 7% in art, 6% in natural science, and less than 2% in laws, literature and history
- Gov. encourages joint programs in new and interdisciplines, such as atmospheric sciences, disaster nursing, ecology, water supply and sewerage, occupational therapy, physical medicine, naval architecture and ocean engineering, cultural heritage preservation, digital creative industry etc.

Geographical Distribution

- 62% joint programs and institutions in eastern regions
- After the issuance of China's National Medium and Long Term Education Reform and Development Plan in 2010, increased support was provided to middle and western regions and 257 joint programs and institutions, or 44% of total, were approved since then.

Partner countries

Country	No. of independent campus	No. of secondary colleges	No. joint programs	Distribution
UK	2	3	199	
USA	2	8	160	
Australia		3	134	
Russia			104	Mainly in Heilongjiang
Canada		3	55	
Germany		6	37	
France		5	33	
ROK		2	21	Mainly in Shandong

And

Ireland Austria New Zealand Belarus Netherlands Ukraine Italy Japan Belgium Denmark Sweden South Africa India Spain

Current Schemes of CCE Quality Assurance

1.Government-led evaluation

- Purpose: for renewal of approval
- Level of education: undergraduate and above
- **Duration**: conducted before the approval is overdue
- Features: compulsory evaluation with minimum standards, review teams making judgments on basis of documentation review and randomly arranged visits
- Procedures: self-evaluation, review of self-evaluation reports, and randomly arranged visits

- Nine standards including:
- Mission statement
- Management
- Financial arrangement
- Quality control
- Faculty
- Teaching and learning facilities
- Learning outcomes
- Social effectiveness and
- Introduction of quality resources, uniqueness of the institution or program

- **Financial arrangements**: government funding
- Pros and cons:
- Able to ensure that joint institutions and programs meet related government regulations and minimum quality standards
- Can hardly encourage institutions to improve their internal quality systems or expose their weaknesses and challenges.

2. Third Party Accreditation by CEAIE

- Purpose: self-regulation, diagnosis, quality improvement and sustainable development, and supplement the government-led evaluation
- Level of education: upper secondary and above
- Duration: every four years
- Features: voluntary, accreditation of excellence, peer review, process-oriented, more qualitative, internationally compatible

- Procedures: application, eligibility review, preliminary visit, self-assessment, review of selfassessment report, site visit, and accreditation decision
- Five standards including:
- Mission and purposes
- Resource allocation and utilization
- Teaching and learning activities and services
- Governance and internal quality assurance
- Public relations and social integrity

Financial arrangements: expenses covered by accredited institutions

- Pros and cons:

- Accredited institutions consider accreditation a "thorough body check-up", a process of retrospection, identifying strengths and weaknesses, raising staff's awareness of internal quality assurance, as well as an opportunity to interact with and learn from peers.
- Accreditation is fee-based, voluntary and timeconsuming, and accreditation standards are high-end standards, many joint institutions and programs may not be confident enough to go through the process.

International Cooperation in Accreditation

China endeavors to work with foreign accreditation/evaluation agencies in accrediting joint institutions and programs with the following purposes:

- -Ensuring that the quality of joint institutions and programs meet both Chinese and foreign quality standards;
- -Protecting students' rights and benefits;
- -Release institutions from the burden of receiving Chinese and foreign accreditation separately;
- -Exploring an internationally compatible education quality assurance system that is fit for the Chinese context.

Possible modalities of international cooperation proposed by CEAIE:

- Joint accreditation of Chinese-foreign joint institutions and programs, share of expertise, participation in or observation of each other's accreditation process
- Joint research and publication on Chinese-foreign cooperation in education
- Joint events, seminars, forum and conferences
- Capacity building for staff and review team members
- Information sharing, bridging Chinese and foreign education institutions and assistance with identification of partners.

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