



**PHILIPPINE ACCREDITING ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS,
COLLEGES, AND UNIVERSITIES
(PAASCU)**

**ARTS & SCIENCES, BUSINESS, AND EDUCATION
SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

2021

Philippine Accrediting Association of Schools, Colleges, and Universities

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GUIDELINES TO ACCREDITATION

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Philippine Accrediting Association of Schools, Colleges, and Universities (PAASCU) is to support member schools in their journey towards quality improvement founded on the institution's educational philosophy and its unique vision and mission. This purpose is grounded on the fundamental principle that quality is primarily the school's responsibility and that the external quality assurance initiative complements this. PAASCU envisions accreditation as a continuous development process that engages the entire school community and its stakeholders in a careful and thorough evaluation of its objectives, plans, programs, systems, resources, and results through self-survey and an external review done by peer educators.

The accreditation process involves assessing different areas: Leadership and Governance, Quality Assurance, Resource Management, Teaching-Learning, Student Services, External Relations, Research, and Results. The interrelationship among these areas is vital in ensuring the school's programs' quality towards achieving the school's vision and mission. PAASCU believes that the quality of the school's programs and services determines the overall quality of the institution that offers such programs and services.

In recent years local and international agencies have defined standards to be used in quality assurance processes. PAASCU now shifts to principles-based standards in the accreditation process that focuses on principles rather than a list of good practices in the various areas to be assessed in the accreditation process.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The PAASCU Board acknowledges the work done by the Technical Working Group and the Standards Committee. They drafted the 23 Quality Standards, including the Institutional Instrument used to develop the other program instruments. Special thanks go to the Commission on Tertiary Education that prepared this survey instrument for Tertiary programs.

1. ACCREDITATION OF TERTIARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

1.1. Quality Assurance

PAASCU has adopted a four-fold definition of quality as:

1. Achievement of minimum standards based on learning outcomes
2. Achievement of evidenced excellence based on learning outcomes
3. Implementation of the vision, mission, and goals of the school
4. Responsiveness to stakeholders

1.2. Accreditation

Educational accreditation is a quality assurance process where an external body evaluates the operations of educational institutions or programs to determine if standards are met as the basis for granting an accreditation status. Accreditation is the formal and public statement by an external body, resulting from a quality assurance procedure that agreed standards of quality are met by an institution or program (Van Damme, UNESCO Higher Education in the Age of Globalization, 2001).

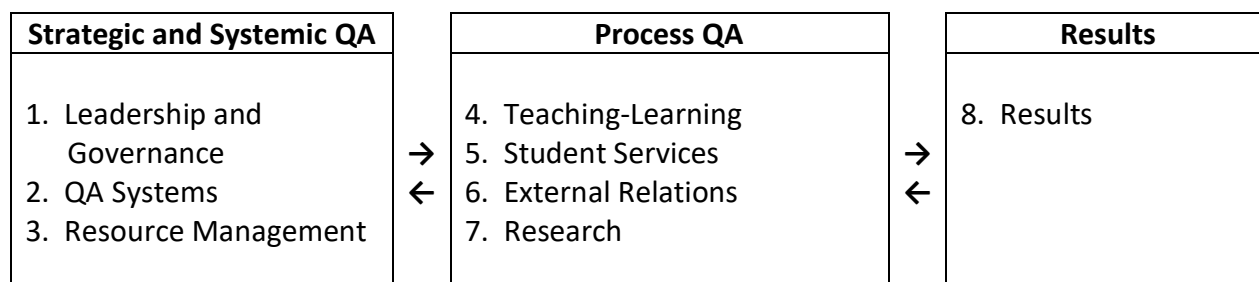
An accredited status from PAASCU indicates that an educational institution or program has met its defined standards. There is a sufficient basis for assuming that the educational institution or program will continue doing so in the future.

The PAASCU accreditation process does not prescribe any specific way of proceeding. It seeks to encourage institutions or programs to aspire for and work towards higher levels of excellence as defined in its quality standards. The focus is on the context and needs of the institution or program under survey; hence, the process allows these institutions and programs to be innovative in exploring solutions to the challenges they face.

2. ACCREDITATION FRAMEWORK

2.1. Accreditation Framework

In conducting institutional accreditation, the following framework is adopted:



The framework shows that there are eight areas to be assessed. These areas include three areas under Strategic and Systemic Quality Assurance, four areas under Process Quality Assurance, and the area covering the Results. The arrows denote the constant interplay among the different areas in continuously upgrading educational quality and services.

2.2. Alignment of PAASCU Framework with other QA Frameworks

The framework adopted by PAASCU is aligned with regional and international frameworks on quality assurance. The following were used as benchmarks in the preparation of the instrument:

1. ASEAN Quality Assurance Framework (AQAF) Internal Quality Assurance Principles
2. ASEAN University Network (AUN) Guide to Assessment at the Institutional Level
3. Commission on Higher Education (CHED) Institutional Sustainability Assessment Self-Evaluation Document (ISA-SED)
4. Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG) Standards and Guidelines for Internal Quality Assurance

2.3. Development of the 2021 Principles-Based Standards

The evolving and challenging higher education landscape globally and the continuing evolution of accreditation in form and substance served as an impetus in pivoting PAASCU's approach to program accreditation from functional to one that uses principle-based standards. The program accreditation standards are designed to ensure the provision of high-quality educational experiences. These standards reflect principles of good practice and are supported by a set of criteria that subscribes to the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle. The standards are not prescriptive as PAASCU understands that high-quality education can be achieved in various ways. However, the standards and how the program executes them should allow for consistency in the quality of program delivery. The program standards define the quality, effectiveness, and continuous

improvement expected of accredited programs. They serve as indicators of a program's ability to fulfill its unique purpose, deliver quality education, and promote student achievement is comprehensively examined.

Each of the standards articulates a dimension of the quality of a program. In applying the Standards, PAASCU assesses and decides the effectiveness of the program as a whole. A program that meets the Standards indicates that:

- its purposes are clearly defined and appropriate to an institution of higher learning;
- defined learning outcomes are achieved;
- its practices are aligned with defined standards and criteria; and
- it is unceasingly striving for continuous improvement.

Therefore, it is essential to understand that a program must demonstrate substantial compliance with the standards regardless of location or delivery modalities to earn accreditation.

2.4. The Survey Instrument

The survey instrument consists of the following:

1. the main area for review and evaluation;
2. the standards under each area;
3. a set of criteria against which the achievement of the standard is measured;
4. a brief explanation of the standard;
5. a series of guide questions to assist the institution in assessing its compliance with the standards and criteria; and
6. a suggested the list of evidence.

The set of criteria will be rated using the guidelines provided below in the Self-Survey Report section of this guideline.

3. PROGRAM ACCREDITATION

Program accreditation applies to academic programs, departments, institutes, or schools that are parts of an institution. The accredited unit may be as large as a college, or school within a university, an academic program, or course within a discipline. The accredited status of one department or specific program/course does not extend to other programs within the same department or departments in the institution.

This survey instrument is for program accreditation.

4. THE SELF SURVEY REPORT

The first and critical component of the accreditation process is a rigorous and comprehensive self-evaluation of the institution's educational resources, methods, and results. Self-evaluation aims to understand, evaluate, and improve, and not merely to defend what already exists. A well-conducted self-evaluation should result in a renewed effort to reflect on quality assurance practices and outcomes towards ongoing school improvement. The self-evaluation is expected to be an inclusive process. It becomes optimally effective when completed by a diverse group of key stakeholders (i.e., administrators, faculty, students, staff, alumni, etc.) knowledgeable about the institution and its academic programs. Stakeholder engagement allows for a fair and objective assessment of how well the institution has achieved its vision, mission, and objectives for self-improvement. The self-survey report and the supporting evidence provide the institution the opportunity to demonstrate to the survey team that it has complied with the standards.

The **self-survey report (SSR)** is an account of the institution's QA practices. The institution here refers to the college, school, or department managing the programs under accreditation. The criteria checklist under each standard guides what to account for in the institution's quality system.

The SSR is written following the sequencing of the area and standards. The write-up mainly describes how the institution meets the criteria under each standard. Therefore, only the set of criteria under each standard will be rated.

The SSR should be submitted in softcopy to the PAASCU Secretariat two months before the site visit.

4.1. Contents of the Self Survey Report

The SSR has six parts: School Profile, Follow-up Action on the Recommendations of Previous Survey, Analysis of School/Program Practices Using the Survey Instrument, Conclusion, Appendices, and Summary of Ratings.

PART 1: School Profile

This section provides the following information about the school:

1. A brief history of the school
2. Vision, mission, goals, objectives, and core values of the school
3. Organizational structure
4. Governing Board and list of top executives
5. Educational programs, including student population for each program and accreditation level

6. Enrollment data per year level of the program under survey (3-year data for a preliminary visit, 2-year data for a formal visit, and 5-year for resurvey visit)
7. Description of the regulatory environment in which the institution operates
8. Identified strategic challenges, including planned and implemented strategies to address the same.

**PART 2: Follow-up Action on the Recommendations of Previous Survey
(only for formal and resurvey visits)**

PART 3: Analysis of the School/Program Practices Using the Standards and Criteria

A write-up describes the program quality practices using the criteria under each standard. The write-up should meet the following requirements:

1. It should provide information that focuses on how the school meets the criteria under each standard. An explanation should be provided if the school partially or did not comply with the criteria.
2. The information should be presented based on the sequencing of the criteria. They should be written in whole sentences but should be straightforward, concise, and factual. More importantly, the information should be based on evidence that is presented immediately after such information. The evidence should be clickable to ensure immediate access. Each standard provides a checklist of suggested evidence. The institution may present other additional evidence to support its claim.
3. In the presentation of evidence, the following guidelines should be considered:
 - a. Where statistical data, graphs, tables, or matrices are used, label the same and present them within the narrative or attach them to the SSR with appropriate reference. Where a policy statement is used, summarize the policy or attach the same to the SSR with proper reference.
 - b. The documents and any other evidence used to support the information provided should be listed per standard and attached to the SSR. If the same evidence supports multiple standards, attach the evidence once and list it under each relevant standard.
4. The write-up should be descriptive and analytical, citing both the strengths and weaknesses of the practice related to the criteria. The guide questions and the explanations can assist in analyzing the quality practices of the institution. When analyzing the institution's quality practices, it is also important to benchmark with the practices of other reputable institutions or with those that are considered 'good' practices.

5. The school should provide a rating for each criterion under each standard based on the following scale:

| RATING | MEANING | REMARKS |
|--------|-------------------------|---|
| 5 | Excellent | The practice is exemplary and serves as a model to others. The implementation of the criterion has led to excellent results. |
| 4 | Very Good | The criterion has been effectively implemented, and this has led to very good results. |
| 3 | Good | The criterion has been implemented adequately and has led to good results. |
| 2 | Needs Minor Improvement | The criterion has been implemented but needs minor improvement. In addition, the implementation has led to inconsistent or limited results. |
| 1 | Needs Major Improvement | The criterion has been inadequately implemented and needs significant improvement. The implementation has led to insignificant or unsatisfactory results. |
| 0 | Not Implemented | The criterion has not been implemented. Furthermore, no evidence is presented to show that initiatives have been carried out to implement it. |

PART 4: Conclusion

This section provides the following:

1. An overall assessment of the program's compliance with the standards
2. Summary of the strengths per area
3. Summary of planned initiatives to address weaknesses identified per area

PART 5: Appendices

This section contains the evidence that is identified in the self-survey report. This section consists of the following:

1. List of the supporting evidence
2. The actual evidence

For virtual visits, these supporting documents are accessed using the digital storage facility of the school. Therefore, when evidence is cited in the narrative, reference to that evidence is clickable, so the actual evidence can immediately be viewed.

PART 6: Summary of Ratings

5. THE SURVEY VISIT

The **site visit** will be scheduled in advance and not earlier than two months after submitting the SSR to the PAASCU Secretariat. External accreditors assigned by PAASCU will undertake the two-day visit.

The typical PAASCU Survey Team will be composed of accreditors who will be assigned to handle the following areas:

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Accreditor 1a | Leadership and Governance Results: Financial and Competitiveness |
| Accreditor 1b | QA Systems Resource Management |
| Accreditor 2a | Teaching-Learning Results: Education |
| Accreditor 2b | Student Services |
| Accreditor 3a | External Relations Results: Community Engagement and Service |
| Accreditor 3b | Research Results: Research |

The number of accreditors may change depending on the number of programs being accredited.

The visit usually includes the following activities:

1. Accrediting Team meetings
2. Interviews and meetings with various stakeholders groups
3. Observations
4. Review of exhibits
5. Writing of report
6. Wrap-up session
7. Debriefing to Management and Self Survey Team

6. PAASCU SURVEY REPORT

The site visit will result in a survey report that represents the institution's assessment against the checklist. The report is used as the basis for determining the accreditation status to be granted.

The Chair will be responsible for collating the inputs from each accreditor to come up with a consolidated, coherent, and concise report that corresponds to the team's judgment.

The survey report should contain the following:

1. Chairman's report containing the following:
 - a. Introduction
 - b. Summary of Area Reports
 - c. Preparation of the Program Self-Survey by the Institution
 - d. Recommendation of the Team
 - e. Conclusion
2. Summary of Ratings
3. Write-up per area containing the following:
 - f. Evidence – a short description of the evidence gathered
 - g. Analysis – a consideration of the extent of alignment of practice with the criteria based on the evidence presented
 - h. Commendations, if any
 - i. Recommendations, if any

The ratings of the criteria under each standard are averaged to arrive at the **average rating per standard**.

The average ratings per standard in an area are averaged to arrive at the **average area rating**.

The eight area average ratings are averaged to arrive at the **overall survey rating**.

7. COMMISSION REVIEW AND BOARD APPROVAL OF ACCREDITING TEAM'S DECISION

Additional Requirements to Pass a Formal Survey or Resurvey Visit:

The following criteria need to be complied with to pass a survey or resurvey visit:

I. Academic Qualifications of Program Administrators (Dean, Program Chair, Program Heads or Coordinator)

Program administrators must possess the required academic degrees/qualifications as stipulated in the most recent CHED's Policies, Standards, and Guidelines (PSGs) of the program being accredited.

II. Faculty Requirements and Teaching Assignments

Regardless of status (full-time, part-time), Faculty members must possess the required academic qualifications as stipulated by the most recent CHED's PSGs of the accredited program.

III. Teaching Assignments

Full-time faculty members must teach 50% of all courses, and master's degree holders must teach 40% of all General Education courses in their field of specialization.

IV. Performance in the Licensure Examination

For programs with a licensure examination, the performance of graduates must consistently be above the national passing average or at par with the national average. The yearly performance will be calculated based on the simple average of results for programs with two or more examinations in a year.

The team's report is submitted to the Commission and the Board for review and final approval.

8. FAAP CERTIFICATION OF THE ACCREDITATION LEVEL

The Board of Trustees' decision will be forwarded to the Federation of Accrediting Agencies of the Philippines (FAAP), certifying the level of accreditation.

9. RELEASE OF ACCREDITATION DECISION TO THE INSTITUTION WITH THE SURVEY TEAM REPORT

The PAASCU Secretariat will inform the school of the accreditation decision and provide the accreditation report after the Board's approval and the FAAP certification.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT FOR ARTS & SCIENCES, BUSINESS AND EDUCATION

AREA 1. LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Sub-area 1.1. Vision-Mission

STANDARD 1.

The institution has clearly articulated and disseminated the vision and mission statements that reflect its educational philosophy, core values, and goals to key stakeholders.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|--------|
| 1. The process of articulating the vision and mission statements was carried out involving the participation of the institution's stakeholders. | |
| 2. The vision and mission statements are communicated periodically to its stakeholders. | |
| 3. All sectors of the institution can identify with and own the vision-mission statements of the institution. | |
| 4. The institution defines clear indicators of how the vision and mission are achieved. | |
| 5. There is a periodic revisiting of the institution's vision and mission. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

An academic institution should explicitly state its aspirations and goals. These should be evident in the program offerings and other programs of the institution. All community sectors have direct responsibility for operationalizing and actualizing the cognitive, behavioral, and physical indicators of the institution's unique identity and culture. Thus, there is a conscious effort to have everyone own the institution's vision-mission, its philosophy, and core values.

Guide Questions:

- What is the process undertaken to articulate the vision and mission statements, and who participates in the process?
- How are the vision and mission statements made known to all community sectors and the public at large?
- How do the institution's leadership and the school community show personal commitment to and model the institution's philosophy and core values?
- How periodic are the vision-mission statements reviewed, and who participate in the review?

Supporting Evidence:

- Vision and mission statements
- Statements of philosophy and core values
- Process in crafting and revisiting the vision and mission statements
- Orientation programs for the various sectors and stakeholders of the institution
- Institutional manuals showing the vision and mission statements

Sub-area 1.2. Leadership and Management

STANDARD 2.

The institution practices responsible management and models leadership that results in effective and efficient operations.

| Criteria | Rating |
|--|--------|
| 1. The Board of Directors/Trustees, College Dean, Program Head, and other administrators are well qualified and have the experience to function in their respective roles. | |
| 2. Management promotes good governance, promoting integrity and accountability. | |
| 3. Leadership is open to suggestions and is proactive in anticipating and responding to changes that may affect the institution's operations. | |
| 4. Leadership training and succession planning are provided. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

The strategic role of management and leadership in an organization cannot be overemphasized. The school environment, resulting from its officers' management and leadership style, significantly affects teaching and learning and is a critical factor in the smooth operations of any institution. Management should promote good governance, and leadership should be proactive to respond to changes in the environment. There is a succession plan in place.

Guide Questions:

- Is the Board of Trustees and administrators composed of academically qualified and experienced academics and professionals?
- How does the management promote good governance, integrity, and accountability?
- How does leadership anticipate and respond to changes in the environment?
- Are the policies, guidelines, and programs clearly articulated and applied with transparency, consistency, and fairness?
- What are the provisions for succession planning and leadership training?

Supporting Evidence:

- Organizational Chart
- Qualifications of the Board of Directors/Trustees and the Administrative Staff
- Administrative Manual
- Succession Planning Program

Sub-area 1.3. Strategic Management

STANDARD 3.

A strategic planning activity participated in by key stakeholders is periodically conducted to formulate, implement and evaluate plans and programs toward achieving the institution's vision, mission, and goals.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|--------|
| 1. A systematic planning process is regularly conducted at the institution and program levels with the participation of key stakeholders. | |
| 2. The plans, programs, and activities are aligned and with the institution's vision, mission, and objectives. | |
| 3. Relevant external and internal factor conditions are identified and used in the formulation of the plan. | |
| 4. Plans, programs, and activities have clear and measurable targets and are time-bound. | |
| 5. A system for periodic follow-through and evaluation is in place for plans, programs, and activities. | |
| 6. Ethics, social responsibility, technology, innovation, and internationalization are considered in formulating the strategic plan. | |
| 7. Adequate resources are committed to the planning exercise and the implementation and evaluation of the strategic plan. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

Highly respected academic institutions undertake a periodic strategic planning exercise to formulate long-term plans, programs, and activities to help achieve their vision, mission, and goals and keep pace with the constantly changing environment. The plans have defined targets and performance indicators and have defined periods for their implementation. The plans are translated into programs and activities that are regularly evaluated. Considerations on ethics, social responsibility, technology, innovation, and internationalization are inputted in crafting the strategic plan. A budget is defined to support the plan's implementation.

Guide Questions:

- How often is the strategic planning conducted, and who participates in the exercise?
- Is there an office responsible for institutional planning and development?
- How are plans, programs, and activities aligned with the institution's vision, mission, and goals?
- How are the plans made relevant to development in the external environment, recognizing possible opportunities and threats?
- How are the institutional and program competencies, strengths, and weaknesses considered in the planning process?
- Are there defined and measurable targets, including a time frame, for accomplishing the plans, programs, and activities?

- How are the plans regularly monitored, reviewed, and revised accordingly?
- Are there adequate resources available to support the institution's planning exercise and implementation and strategic plan evaluation?

Supporting Evidence:

- Institutional and departmental plans
- SWOT analysis
- Budget allocation for projects and programs
- Office and committees responsible for planning
- Forms for monitoring plans and programs
- Annual performance plans

Sub-area 1.4. Policy Formulation and Implementation

STANDARD 4.

The institution has a system for formulating and implementing policies that reflect institutional values, promote its unique culture, make operations efficient, and conform to government regulations and standards.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|--------|
| 1. A system following the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle is followed in policy formulation and implementation. | |
| 2. Policies and procedures promote institutional, departmental, and program values and the unique culture of the institution. | |
| 3. They are customer-focused and enforced with transparency, consistency, and fairness. | |
| 4. They consider interdependencies among the various sectors and departments of the institution and promote synergy and efficiency in operations. | |
| 5. Policies for teaching-learning, research, community engagement, and services are articulated and documented. | |
| 6. They comply with government regulations and standards. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

Policies serve as the backbone of an institution's operations. If properly articulated, communicated, and implemented, they will guarantee success in achieving the institution's goals and objectives and promote institutional, departmental, and program values and its unique culture. There should be a system of formulating, implementing, and evaluating policies participated in by key stakeholders. Conformance with government regulations and standards should also be ensured in its formulation and implementation.

Guide Questions:

- Is the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle followed in policy formulation and implementation?
- What process is being followed in the formulation of policies, and are various stakeholders involved?
- Are the policies and procedures aligned with institutional/departmental/program values, promoting the institution's unique culture?
- What are the practices to ensure that the policies are understood and accepted by those affected by them?
- How does the institution ensure transparency, consistency, and fairness in the implementation of policies?
- Is feedback on policies and procedures welcomed, listened to, and utilized for policy improvement?
- Are the policies and procedures for managing academic programs, support services, research programs, and community service initiatives defined and documented?
- Are policies aligned with government regulations and standards promoting responsible citizenship?

Supporting Evidence:

- Institutional policies for academic programs, support services, research, and community service
- Minutes of meetings
- Manuals of operations
- Programs and activities on policy development and review

Sub-area 1.5. Risk Management

STANDARD 5.

A risk management system is in place to ensure that the institution is aware of and manages present and future risks.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|--------|
| 1. A risk management program is in place to assess, communicate, and implement initiatives to identify and mitigate current and potential sources of risk. | |
| 2. Explicit risk management policies and established protocols are defined to forestall any identified risks. | |
| 3. Management assumes the primary responsibility for managing risks and involves the participation of key stakeholders in initiatives involving risk determination and control. | |
| 4. Institutional and departmental resources are utilized effectively, safeguarded, and sufficiently ensured. | |
| 5. Risk-mitigating efforts are working and are effective. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

Institutions need to be aware of the present and future disruptions. Disruptions can result in risks to any undertaking if not foreseen, identified, evaluated, and addressed. It is the responsibility of top management and the Board to manage risks, and they should involve the participation of key stakeholders in risk management. Risk management requires risk assessment, communication of such risks, and implementation of initiatives that will monitor, mitigate, and control the impact of risks. It also involves the effective use and safeguarding of institutional assets. A risk management program should be in place, with supporting policies, structures, resources, and monitoring systems.

Guide Questions:

- What are the risk management programs that identify, communicate, and mitigate current and potential risks?
- Are there clear policies and established protocols to forestall any identified risks?
- Who takes primary responsibility in managing risks?
- How are the various sectors of the community, including key stakeholders, made aware of identified risks?
- Is there an established system of good internal control to effectively use and safeguard assets?
- How is the implementation of the risk management program monitored?

Supporting Evidence:

- Risk management program

- Risk management policies
- Institution and learning continuity plan to address disruptions
- Incident response plan
- Internal control system
- Policies on safety, maintenance, and insurance

AREA 2. QUALITY ASSURANCE

Sub-area 2.1. Internal Quality Assurance System

STANDARD 6.

The institution has an established internal quality assurance system, with clearly defined policies, procedures, and activities, that implements, evaluates, enhances, and ensures the quality of its educational programs and processes.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|--------|
| 1. A documented Internal Quality Assurance (IQA) plan is in place with clearly defined policies, procedures, and activities that enable the institution to develop the quality of its academic and non-academic programs and processes. | |
| 2. Stakeholders are involved in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of the IQA plan. | |
| 3. An IQA structure is established with roles, responsibilities, and accountabilities defined across all levels. | |
| 4. Adequate resources are committed to supporting the IQA programs. | |
| 5. Measurable targets and performance indicators are used to measure the performance of the institution's IQA system. | |
| 6. Mechanisms for communicating the performance results to concerned stakeholders are in place. | |
| 7. The implementation of the IQA plan is reviewed periodically for continuous improvement. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

The responsibility for quality assurance primarily rests on the institution itself. A higher education institution keeps itself engaged in evidence-based and participatory self-reflection about how effectively it accomplishes its vision-mission and its educational objectives and outcomes. Mechanisms are in place to implement, monitor progress, evaluate, and improve the school's IQA system and processes. In this way, a quality culture is promoted in which all internal stakeholders assume responsibility for quality and engage in quality assurance activities.

Guide Questions:

- Is there a documented IQA plan?
- How is the IQA system organized and structured?
- Is there an office responsible for managing the IQA system of the institution?
- What strategies are employed to involve stakeholders in the implementation of the IQA plan?
- Are the resources adequate to implement the IQA plan effectively?
- What are the established quality performance indicators or targets to assure the quality of its educational programs and processes?

- How does the institution monitor and evaluate the IQA system, the implemented plans, and the results of its IQA initiatives?

Supporting Evidence:

- IQA plan
- IQA structure
- IQA manual QA performance indicators and targets
- QA manual
- IQA performance report
- QA self-survey report

Sub-area 2.2. External Quality Assurance

STANDARD 7.

The institution subjects itself to periodic external assessment designed to be fit for purpose and to validate the effectiveness of its IQA system in terms of regulatory requirements and quality standards.

| Criteria | Rating |
|--|--------|
| 1. The institution has an established external quality assurance assessment plan to comply with institutional and regulatory requirements. | |
| 2. The assessment is evidence-based and done by credible and independent external agencies. | |
| 3. The results of the assessment are communicated to both internal and external stakeholders. | |
| 4. The assessment results and findings are analyzed and used for improvement. | |
| 5. The plans and activities for external quality assurance assessments are regularly improved. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

At the core of all the quality activities are the twin purposes of continuous improvement, driven by the institutional IQA system and public accountability, strengthened by the institution's EQA initiatives. The institution recognizes the need to be responsible and accountable for its quality assurance initiatives by subjecting itself to an evidenced-based assessment by an independent external body. The assessment results are used to ensure that the institution meets its goals and complies with regulatory requirements.

Guide Questions:

- What is the institutional policy on EQA?
- What are the EQA activities undertaken?
- Is the body or agency responsible for doing the assessment credible, independent, and evidence-based?
- How are EQA assessment results used in improving the IQA system of the institution?
- What monitoring review and evaluation policies are in place to keep EQA assessment activities on track?

Supporting Evidence:

- Institutional policy on EQA
- EQA plans and budgets
- Quality assurance agency reports
- Certification issued by QA agencies
- Action plans showing the utilization of the QA agency report

AREA 3. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Sub-area 3.1. Human Resources

STANDARD 8.

The institution has adequate and qualified human resources, both teaching and non-teaching, that enable it to perform its teaching, research, and community service functions. It has programs in place for the recruitment, selection, hiring, deployment, training, and retirement of personnel.

| Criteria | Rating |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Human resource plans, policies, and programs are defined and implemented to enable the institution to achieve its teaching, research, and community service functions. | |
| 2. Recruitment, selection, and hiring policies are formulated and communicated and are consistently applied. | |
| 3. Training and development programs are needs-based and are provided to employees. | |
| 4. Deployment, promotion, succession, and career pathing programs are in place. | |
| 5. Consistency of the teaching and work assignments with the personnel's qualifications and capabilities is ensured. | |
| 6. A performance management system covering job evaluation, reward, recognition, coaching, and mentoring is in place. | |
| 7. Salaries, incentives, and benefits are set at levels that ensure the institution attracts and retains qualified staff. | |
| 8. Provisions for resignation, termination, and retirement are in place. | |
| 9. There is a sufficient workforce to attend to the needs of the institution. | |
| 10. The working environment is risk-free and safe for the employees. | |
| 11. Human resource plans, policies, and programs are periodically assessed for improvement. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

Plans, policies, and programs on recruitment, selection, hiring, deployment, training, and retirement define an institution's workforce quality. Career paths, if correctly identified and monitored, will result in productive and fulfilled personnel. A highly motivated workforce dramatically enhances the delivery of services in an institution. Management should take responsibility for ensuring the safety, growth, and well-being of its human resources.

Guide Questions:

1. Are the HR plans, policies, and programs on human resources defined, communicated clearly, and supportive of institutional goals?
2. How are the recruitment, selection, and hiring policies formulated and consistently applied?
3. Are there specific contracts that define the job functions, terms of employment, and tenure for all personnel?
4. How does the institution ensure that the training and development plans for the academic and non-academic staff are participative, relevant, and needs-based?
5. Do personnel participate in the formulation of their career goals and plans?
6. Are deployment, promotion, and succession policies clear to all concerned?
7. How does the institution ensure the consistency of the teaching and work assignments with the personnel's qualifications and capabilities?
8. Are there explicit provisions for resignation, retirement, and termination?
9. Is there a performance management system that covers reward, recognition, coaching, and mentoring?
10. What are the provisions for staff orientation and discussion of staff-related issues and concerns?
11. How are the plans, programs, and policies regularly evaluated for improvement?

Sources of Evidence:

- Employee profiles
- Organizational chart
- Human resource manual
- HR plans and programs
- Job descriptions
- Recruitment, selection, and hiring criteria
- Employment contracts
- Training needs analysis
- Training and development plan and budget
- Performance management system
- Job performance appraisal system
- Salary and benefits, ranking and promotion scheme
- Resignation, termination, and retirement policies
- Succession plans
- Personnel and faculty files
- Faculty retention and turnover reports

Sub-area 3.2. Financial Resources

STANDARD 9.

A system is in place to manage the institution's financial resources, including efficient sourcing, allocation, use, safeguarding, and accounting.

| Criteria | Rating |
|--|--------|
| 1. The financial management system is designed to make resources available to support the institution's vision, mission, and goals, particularly in teaching, research, and community service. | |
| 2. There are adequate funds to guarantee the viability of school operations and programs, with provisions for good sourcing of finances when needed. | |
| 3. A participative budgeting process is in place, which includes regular budget performance reports and analysis. | |
| 4. Accounting internal controls function effectively to safeguard the assets, promote the integrity of the accounting records, and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. | |
| 5. Internal and external audits are regularly carried out to ensure the reliability of accounting systems and reports. | |
| 6. Responsibilities for asset custody, use, control, and accountability are clearly defined. | |
| 7. Unused funds are wisely invested. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

Financial resources are the lifeblood of any organization. The viability and sustainability of operations and the attainment of planned programs and activities rest on the availability of funds. Therefore, sound financial management requires developing a system that includes a financial budget, identifying financing sources, the proper use and control of assets, and the reliable recording and reporting of financial results.

Guide Questions:

- How does the institution promote the efficient and effective use of financial resources to support institutional goals?
- Are financial resources adequate to sustain operations?
- Is there a functioning budgeting process, and do managers prepare, implement, and evaluate their respective budgets?
- Are sources of funds identified, and are they used only for purposes for which they were collected?
- Are lines of responsibility for the management of the financial resources defined?
- Are recording and reporting standards followed with regular audits, both internal and external?

- How are the performance results shared with key managers, and are used in formulating or revisiting plans?
- How are idle funds invested?

Sources of Evidence:

- Audited financial reports
- Internal and external audit reports
- Budgets and budget performance analysis reports
- Financial documents and records
- Finance manuals
- Policies on fiscal authority and responsibility

Sub-area 3.3. Learning, Physical and IT Resources

STANDARD 10.

The institution has adequate, conducive, up-to-date, well-maintained, and safe facilities to support the functions of teaching-learning, research, and community service.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|--------|
| 1. There is a campus development plan with an appropriated budget that is documented and regularly updated. | |
| 2. There is an office responsible for the development, maintenance, and safety of the physical facilities. | |
| 3. Infrastructures are adequate and relevant to support teaching-learning, research, and community service. | |
| 4. Classrooms, lecture halls, seminar rooms, and computer rooms are adequate, kept clean, free from distractions, and conducive for learning. | |
| 5. Library and laboratories are adequate, accessible, up-to-date, and with a budget for developing collections. | |
| 6. Qualified and adequate staff are deployed in managing the library and laboratories. | |
| 7. The IT facilities and infrastructure, both hardware and software, are adequate, up-to-date, and secure. | |
| 8. There are sufficient provisions to protect the safety of students and staff. | |
| 9. The institution is compliant with contractual and government requirements as to physical and IT facilities. | |
| 10. Some facilities and provisions cater to people with special needs. | |
| 11. There is insurance for critical assets. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

The physical facilities and equipment's availability, adequacy, and accessibility contribute to an environment that directly affects teaching and student learning, motivation, engagement, and sense of personal safety. The physical facilities will also facilitate the conduct of research and community service. Effective management of these facilities with sufficient budget commitment is necessary so that the needs of the various stakeholders are met and are optimally utilized.

Guide Questions:

- Is there a campus development plan that is periodically updated?
- How sufficient is the budget allocated to physical plant development and maintenance?
- Which office is responsible for physical facilities?

- How are the policies and procedures related to physical facilities defined, documented, and subscribed to?
- How adequate are the physical facilities and equipment sufficient to cater to stakeholders' requirements?
- Are the classrooms, lecture halls, seminar rooms, and computer rooms adequate, kept clean, and free from distractions?
- Are the library and laboratories adequate, accessible, up-to-date, and with sufficient budget for developing collections?
- Are the library and laboratory staff sufficient to be up-to-date and continually being trained with the required qualification?
- Are there laboratories/facilities for the development of the student teacher's teaching style? (For the education program)
- Are there business, simulation, or economics research laboratories for business students?
- How sufficient are the IT support, hardware, and software to meet teaching, learning, and research requirements?
- Are there regular safety, cleanliness, and maintenance inspections for all facilities?
- Are there provisions to cater to special needs?
- Is there sufficient insurance coverage for the physical plant?

Sources of Evidence:

- Campus development plan
- Budget for physical facilities and equipment
- List of facilities, equipment, hardware, and software
- Library collections
- Laboratory collections
- Micro Teaching Laboratory for the Education program
- Business/simulation/economics research Laboratory
- Qualifications of library and laboratory staff
- Safety and maintenance policies and procedures
- Inspection reports
- Maintenance reports
- Safety, health, and environmental policies
- Stakeholders feedback
- Certificates of compliance with regulatory agencies
- Insurance coverage for the physical plant

AREA 4. TEACHING-LEARNING

Sub-area 4.1. Curricular Programs

STANDARD 11.

A system to design, develop, and review the program offerings is established, ensuring alignment with the institutional vision-mission and goals, with program objectives and learning outcomes, and relevant to meeting stakeholders' needs.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|---------------|
| 1. A system with defined policies, guidelines, and processes is established in designing, developing, and reviewing program offerings. | |
| 2. Students and key stakeholders participate in the design, development, review, and periodic updating of program offerings. | |
| 3. The program offerings are aligned with the vision, mission, and goals of the institution. | |
| 4. The program and course objectives, including the expected learning outcomes, are established. | |
| 5. Delivery plans and syllabi are developed for each course and communicated based on expected learning outcomes. | |
| 6. The system of managing program offerings is regularly assessed for improvement and updating. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

A system to ensure that program offerings are designed, developed, reviewed, and updated is established and functioning effectively. In creating the program offerings, alignment with the institution's vision, mission, and goals is ensured, and that the design considers stakeholders' needs and expectations. Developing the program includes defining the learning outcomes and determining the program structure and content. The achievement of the learning outcomes, including the review of the curriculum, is regularly done.

Guide Questions:

- What process does the institution follow in curricular development, review, and revision?
- Who is responsible for designing and developing the curriculum?
- Who is involved in the process of curricular design, development, review, and revision?
- How are the institutional vision, mission, and goals reflected in the various curricula/course offerings?
- How are learning outcomes established and communicated?
- Who is responsible for implementing the curriculum?
- How are the programs and courses evaluated?
- What benchmarking activities does the institution engage in to ensure that its curricula are relevant and comparable to other institutions?

- What process is undertaken to review and assess the relevancy and attractiveness of program offerings?

Supporting Evidence:

- Curricular development and review process
- Curriculum committee composition, functions, and minutes of meeting
- Offerings
- Bulletin of Information
- Reports of external examiners or accrediting agencies
- Course syllabi and development plan
- Faculty and student feedback on program and course offerings
- Employer feedback on graduates report
- Curricular evaluation reports
- Report on academe-industry dialogue

Sub-area 4.2. Teaching and Learning Methods

STANDARD 12.

A system to select, develop, and evaluate the appropriate teaching and learning methods and activities is established to achieve the desired learning outcomes.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|---------------|
| 1. There is a system to select, develop, use, and evaluate appropriate teaching and learning methods and activities. | |
| 2. The methods and activities employed are aligned with the educational philosophy of the institution. | |
| 3. Stakeholders' feedback is considered in selecting, developing, and using teaching and learning methods and activities. | |
| 4. The methods and activities adopted to promote the achievement of the learning outcomes and promote life-long learning. | |
| 5. The methods employ a learning management system and new modalities in the delivery of flexible learning. | |
| 6. There are regular monitoring and evaluation of the methods and activities deployed for improvement using current innovation and trends in teaching-learning modalities. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

The learning facilitation approaches need to reflect the institution's educational philosophy, achieve the expected learning outcomes, and promote lifelong learning. A system should be established to ensure appropriate teaching and learning methods and approaches are selected, deployed, and regularly evaluated by relevant stakeholders.

Guide Questions:

- What is the educational philosophy of the institution and the program?
- What is the process undertaken to select, develop, deploy, and evaluate teaching and learning methods and activities?
- What are the different methods and activities adopted?
- What learning management system and new modalities in flexible learning are adopted?
- How are the methods and activities aligned with the expected learning outcomes?
- What methods and activities promote life-long learning?
- How does IT facilitate teaching and learning?
- How are teaching and learning methods and activities evaluated and improved?

Supporting Evidence:

- The educational philosophy of the institution and the programs
- Teaching strategies and instructional methods
- Learning Management System (LMS) and flexible learning modalities adopted
- Faculty and student feedback on teaching and learning strategies employed
- Evaluation reports on teaching and learning methods and activities
- Reports on laboratory activities, practical training, projects, and other action-learning activities
- Community extension service reports
- In-campus and Off-campus teaching exposure reports for education program
- Industry immersion program for full-time Accountancy and Business faculty
- Industry exposure for Art and Sciences

Sub-area 4.3. Assessment Methods

STANDARD 13.

A system is in place to plan and select the most appropriate assessment types to achieve the expected learning outcomes.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|---------------|
| 1. There is an established system to track students' progress from admission and their progression from one level to the other up to the time of graduation. | |
| 2. Various assessment methods are used to determine the achievement of the expected learning outcomes. | |
| 3. Results of the assessment are utilized to validate learning outcomes that are valid, reliable, and fair. | |
| 4. Methods for assessment and results are regularly reviewed and evaluated for improvement. | |
| 5. Exit interviews of graduating students are regularly conducted to serve as inputs for assessment methods and course improvements. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

Student assessment provides a link between student performance and learning outcomes. It is the gauge of how the curricular programs and the delivery of instruction helped the students achieve the expected learning outcomes. Since assessment provides evidence to document and validate students' learning, assessment should start from admission and continue as the student progresses from one level to another until the student graduates. The types and methods of evaluation must be constantly reviewed to ensure validity, reliability, and fairness.

Guide Questions:

- What are the assessment types and methods used?
- How are assessment methods differentiated considering the differences in programs, courses, and learning outcomes?
- What is the process for designing assessment methods?
- Are rubrics employed, and how are they created and used?
- How is assessment during admissions done on new students?
- How is exit assessment done on graduating students?
- Who conducts the evaluation, and what controls are instituted to ensure its validity, reliability, and fairness?
- How satisfied are the students and key stakeholders with the assessment methods used?
- Is there an appeal process as regard assessment results?
- How are the assessment results utilized for quality improvement?
- How often are the assessment methods reviewed, analyzed, and improved?

Supporting Evidence:

- List of assessments used from student entry, progression up to exit before graduation
- Program and course specifications, including learning outcomes
- Rubrics
- Grading system
- Progression, attrition, and completion rates
- The official report on licensure examination results
- Tracer Studies
- Studies on employer's satisfaction on graduate performance

AREA 5. STUDENT SERVICES

Sub-area 5.1. Student Recruitment, Admission, and Placement

STANDARD 14.

The institution has effective recruitment, admission, and placement of students with defined criteria that are valid and reliable.

| Criteria | Rating |
|--|---------------|
| 1. A system with defined plans, structures, and policies is established for the recruitment and admission of students. | |
| 2. Criteria for student selection and placement are defined, promoting proper matching of student aptitudes and capabilities to their programs. | |
| 3. Defined procedures are implemented to ensure effective implementation of recruitment, admission, and placement of students. | |
| 4. Measures are undertaken to monitor the effectiveness of the system for recruitment, admission, and placement. | |
| 5. Student recruitment, admission, and placement are improved to ensure that they remain relevant and effective. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

The quality of graduates is significantly affected by the quality of students that an institution recruits and admits. The recruitment and admission program of the institution should provide for the proper selection and placement of students. The related plan, structure, and policies should reflect the objectives of the institution and the various programs and meet regulatory requirements. Through well-defined, reliable, and valid admissions criteria, the institution should select and classify students who show a reasonable chance for success in their chosen programs.

Guide Questions:

- How does the institution develop its admission policies?
- Who defines the selection criteria for both regular students and those in special groups?
- How are the admission policies and selection criteria communicated to the stakeholders?
- How are students selected, and who chooses them?
- What office/person is in charge of recruitment, admission, and placement?
- How are student intakes monitored and analyzed?
- What measures are taken to influence the quality and the number of admitted students?
- What is the process in the conduct of student recruitment, admission, and placement?
- Is there a regular review of the effectiveness of the recruitment, admission, and placement system?

Supporting Evidence:

- Recruitment programs
- Admission and placement policies
- Student selection process and criteria
- The trend of applicants and admitted students
- Student handbook
- The prospectus, program brochures, etc.
- Marketing collaterals
- Social media
- Press media
- Job placement programs
- Industry linkages
- Report on placement
- MOA with Partner Schools for Off-campus exposure and training (for Education, and Arts and Sciences Programs)
- MOA with industry partners for immersion and practicum of Accountancy and Business faculty and students (for the Arts and Sciences Programs)

Sub-area 5.2. Student Services Programs and Support

STANDARD 15.

The institution ensures that student services and support are adequate and readily accessible to support students in their academic and non-academic pursuits and promote personal well-being.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|--------|
| 1. There is a plan to provide student services and support and a student monitoring system. | |
| 2. The institution has programs for student services to support the academic and non-academic needs of students. | |
| 3. There are adequate financial and physical resources and qualified support staff appointed to provide student services and support. | |
| 4. Measures are undertaken to review the effectiveness of the programs for student services and support and student monitoring systems. | |
| 5. Student services and support and student monitoring systems are improved to meet the needs of students and to their satisfaction. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

Provisions for student services programs and support should be in place to complement the academic program and should be designed to assist the students learning goals. These programs are adequate and are accessible to all types of students, and are supported by sufficient resources. A student monitoring system is in place to track and monitor students' academic performance and well-being so appropriate interventions can be instituted on time to respond to students' needs.

Guide Questions:

- How adequate are the financial and physical resources to support the management of student services programs?
- Are the programs under student services managed by adequate and qualified staff?
- Does the institution provide orientation to new students, and does this enable the student to assimilate the institution's mission and core values?
- Does the institution provide a sound and functional guidance program that promotes the students' holistic development?
- Are there programs for campus ministry, financial aid, health services, food, alumni services, and, if needed, housing and transportation facilities?
- Does the institution provide a variety of co-curricular programs and activities that offers functional leadership training to students?
- What indicators are used to monitor student progress and performance?
- How are data in the monitoring system used?

- Are there provisions for academic-related support like academic advising, providing study skills for students, assistance to complete students' internships, and thesis writing?
- How is information provided on career prospects?
- Does the institution measure the effectiveness of the students' services programs, including measuring student satisfaction with these services?

Supporting Evidence:

- List of student services and support programs
- Student handbook
- Student publications
- Student records
- Scholarship report
- Scholarship guidelines and procedures
- Master list of scholarship beneficiaries
- Student academic results
- Tracer studies
- Student feedback
- Student monitoring system
- Student attendance
- Survey results
- Service performance indicators

AREA 6. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Sub-area 6.1. Networks, Linkages, and Partnerships

STANDARD 16.

The institution establishes networks, linkages, and partnerships with local, national, regional, and international agencies and groups to pursue its vision, mission, and goals.

| Criteria | Rating |
|--|---------------|
| 1. A plan is crafted to network, link, and partner with various agencies and groups at the local, national, and international levels for mutual benefits and pursuance of its goals and objectives. | |
| 2. Appropriate structure and mechanisms are in place to carry out such engagements on the institutional level. | |
| 3. Appropriate agreements and contracts support linkages and partnerships. | |
| 4. Networks, linkages, and partnership activities are regularly evaluated to help achieve the vision and mission. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

The institution recognizes that establishing linkages, networks, and partnerships are critical in achieving its vision, mission, and goals. Through a broad range of activities, the institution is helped to improve its deliverables, making it sustainable and relevant. These activities include fellowships, staff and student exchanges, mobility programs for students, international internships, dual degree programs, joint research activities, twinning programs, sharing of resources, fund sourcing, etc. Appropriate mechanisms should support these activities to ensure their effectiveness and relevance to intended purposes.

Guide Questions:

- What steps are taken to select the institutions or groups the institution would like to collaborate with?
- What priority areas did the institution consider in forging linkages or fostering networks with their selected partners?
- What benefits so far have the institution derived from collaboration, partnerships, and linkages?
- How often are the MOUs/MOAs reviewed? Who is involved in the review?
- How functional are these MOUs/MOAs?
- What kind of support (i.e., financial, staff, technological, etc.) is given by the institution to those participating in collaboration activities, networks, and linkages?
- Who has the decision-making role as far as the external relations activities of the institution are concerned?
- How have the effectiveness data been utilized to improve the institution's networking and linkages?

- What office/person is responsible for linkages?
- What can the external partners benefit from this?

Supporting Evidence:

- MOUs/MOA with partner organizations
- Surveys measuring the effectiveness and benefits of the partnerships/linkages/networks
- Evaluation and assessment data on linkages, networks, and similar activities
- Sources of financial grants and other gains generated by the partnerships
- Minutes of meetings of concerned offices
- Awards, citations, recognition granted to the institution as a valued partner
- Support provided by the institution for external relations activities

Sub-area 6.2. Community Engagement and Service

STANDARD 17.

The institution commits to conduct community engagements and service activities as part of its social responsibility and corporate citizenship.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|--------|
| 1. The institution has an institution-wide and strategic plan for community engagement and service aligned to its vision, mission, and goals. | |
| 2. Community engagement and service activities are implemented to provide benefits and promote the development of its targeted clients and beneficiaries. | |
| 3. Community engagement and services utilize the competencies of the different academic programs and the non-academic departments of the institution. | |
| 4. Appropriate structures with adequate resources are in place to support community engagement and service activities. | |
| 5. Community engagement and service activities are systematically monitored and evaluated against established criteria. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

An educational institution exists to perform teaching, learning, research, and service to the community and society. This commitment necessitates engaging with many stakeholders and the community to establish and sustain constructive and productive collaboration. Such partnership aims to bring about a mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and resources within the context of cooperation and reciprocity. Community service and engagement cover community outreach, consultancy, and other kinds of professional services.

Guide Questions:

- What mechanisms exist for partnering with community partners/stakeholders?
- What criteria are used in the selection of the institution's partners?
- What services are provided by the institution, and what are the agreed-upon conditions between the institution and its partners?
- Who participates in the institution's engagement and service activities, and what is the extent of their involvement?
- What mechanisms and guidelines are in place to monitor and evaluate community engagement and service plans, activities, and performance results?
- Who is involved in monitoring and evaluation?
- How does the institution gather feedback regarding the effectiveness of its services/engagement activities?
- How are feedback results utilized in the areas of planning, QA, and quality enhancement?
- How are feedback results disseminated to the concerned sectors?
- What benefits are derived from community service and engagement activities?

- What support is available for the institution's community service and engagement plans, projects, and activities (i.e., human, financial, physical, etc.)?
- What office manages the community engagement of the institution?

Supporting Evidence:

- Plans, policies, guidelines, projects, etc. on community engagement
- Job descriptions of individuals overseeing community service and engagement activities, if applicable
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)
- Community/client surveys (performance feedback documents)
- Community engagement and service assessment tools

Area 7. RESEARCH

Sub-area 7.1. Research Management and Collaboration

STANDARD 18.

The institution implements a research program aligned with its mission and vision, supports its teaching-learning and community engagement functions, and addresses local and national development needs.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|--------|
| 1. An institutional and program-based research agenda is crafted with defined goals, plans, policies, and activities. | |
| 2. The research program complies with institutional and regulatory requirements. | |
| 3. An appropriate structure with qualified staff is established. | |
| 4. Funds and other resources are adequate in the promotion and conduct of research. | |
| 5. The conduct of research is part of the criteria for faculty promotion awards and for which they are adequately compensated. | |
| 6. Research linkages, collaboration, and partnerships are established in pursuit of research goals. | |
| 7. The research program and activities are regularly assessed, using performance indicators and stakeholder needs satisfaction, from which the continuous improvement of the research program ensues. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

The institution has a research program that produces various research outputs aligned with the vision and mission and addresses local and national development needs. The research program is supported by a robust structure with a qualified staff, adequate funds, and policies and guidelines. The faculty staff researching are provided incentives, rewards, and benefits. Local and international linkages, collaborations, and partnerships with educational institutions and agencies are established to conduct research activities. The program and the various activities are regularly assessed for improvement.

Guide Questions:

- What process is being followed in determining the research agenda of the institution and its various academic programs?
- How does the research program comply with institutional and regulatory requirements?
- Is there an office created with qualified personnel who manages the research agenda of the institution?
- How adequate are the funds and other resources in the promotion and conduct of research activities?

- What are the incentives, rewards, and benefits given to faculty and staff who conduct research activities?
- Are there established linkages, partnerships, and collaboration in researching with local and international academic institutions and associations, professional and research bodies, government and non-government organizations, and business and industrial entities?
- How are the research activities monitored and assessed for improvement?

Supporting Evidence:

- Research program.
- Research manual including the related policies and guidelines
- Research budget
- List of research activities and completed in recent five years
- List of relevant institutions and organizations with established research partnership and collaboration
- Evaluation results on research activities
- Policy and program on art and creative works and scholarly productions

Sub-area 7.2. Intellectual Property Rights and Ethics in Research

STANDARD 19.

The institution has a policy on intellectual property rights and adherence to ethical norms in research.

| Criteria | Rating |
|--|---------------|
| 1. A system is in place to protect the intellectual property rights of the faculty and the institutional and program research outputs. | |
| 2. A set of policies and guidelines is provided, disseminated, enforced, and monitored. | |
| 3. The management of the intellectual property is regularly assessed for improvement. | |
| 4. Policies and guidelines on the ethical conduct of research and publication are established. | |
| 5. An ethics committee is constituted to ensure that policies and guidelines on intellectual property rights and ethics in research are enforced. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

Intellectual property rights allow the creator or owner to benefit from their work. Intellectual property can include research data and results, copyrighted works, patents, trademarks, inventions, and designs. The institution should establish an effective system to manage intellectual property rights, including documentation, storage, and retrieval.

Adherence to ethical norms facilitates the achievement of research goals, promotes values in collaborative research works. It also holds the researcher accountable to the public and helps build public support for the research work.

Guide Questions:

- What are the policies and guidelines to protect the intellectual property rights of the researcher and the institution?
- How is the management of intellectual property regularly assessed for improvement?
- Is there an existing code of ethics for the conduct and dissemination of research outputs?
- Is there a functioning ethics committee?

Supporting Evidence:

- Policies and Guidelines on Intellectual Property Rights and Data Privacy
- Research records
- Research publications
- Copyrights, patents, and trademarks
- Code of Ethics on Research
- Activities of the Ethics Committee in recent years

Area 8. RESULTS

Sub-area 8.1. Educational Results

STANDARD 20.

The educational process results include the achievement of the expected learning outcomes, pass rates, dropout rates, the average time to graduate, employability of graduates, pass rates of graduates in board examinations of board-related program offerings, and the satisfaction levels of graduates, among others.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|--------|
| 1. The expected institutional and expected program and course learning outcomes are defined, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 2. All programs and courses' pass and dropout rates are identified, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 3. The average time to graduate for all programs is identified, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 4. The employability of graduates of all programs is established, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 5. Graduates' pass and failure rates in board examinations of board-related programs are identified, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 6. The satisfaction levels of key stakeholders on the quality of graduates are established, monitored, and assessed for improvements. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

Educational results are the measures of the quality of Education the institution provides. Results are the outputs of the transformation process the student underwent. In assessing the quality system, it is essential to establish, monitor, and evaluate indicators of the quality of graduates. These include the achievement of learning outcomes, pass and dropout rates, the average time to graduate, the employability of graduates, the pass and failure rates in board examinations, and the satisfaction levels of key stakeholders on graduates. The information is gathered, analyzed, and used to improve the programs.

Guide Questions:

- What are the indicators and the methods used in determining, monitoring, and assessing the quality of graduates?
- What measures are utilized to determine whether learning outcomes set on the institutional and programmatic level are achieved when students graduate?
- If the results of the pass and dropout rates are unsatisfactory, what measures have been undertaken to improve the same?
- How satisfactory are the graduation rates per course offerings? What measures have been undertaken when graduation rates are low?

- What studies conducted on dropout rates have been done to improve the sustainability of the programs?
- What measures have been undertaken to improve the performance of graduates in board examinations?
- What is the average time for graduates to find employment, and what are the reasons why graduates are not immediately employed?
- How does the institution track the faculty, students, alumni, and employers' satisfaction with the program of studies, teaching-learning process, resources provided, competencies acquired, strengths of graduates, etc.?

Supporting Evidence:

- Performance reports
- Board examination results
- Stakeholders' satisfaction results
- Tracer studies of graduates
- Employment surveys and statistics
- Graduates, alumni, and employer surveys
- Stakeholders feedback

Sub-area 8.2. Community Engagement and Service Results

STANDARD 21.

The institution's community engagement and service programs produce results that impact the institution, its stakeholders, and society.

| Criteria | Rating |
|--|--------|
| 1. The nature and volume of community engagement and service activities are identified, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 2. The societal impact and achievements of these activities are identified, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 3. The impact on the institution, faculty, staff, and students is identified, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 4. The impact on these activities' beneficiaries and other stakeholders is identified, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

The outcomes of community engagement and service activities should produce results that have a positive and significant impact on society, the institution, faculty, staff, students, the beneficiaries of these activities, and other stakeholders. The effect should be identified, monitored, and assessed for improvement.

Guide Questions:

- What is the nature of the community engagement and service activities carried out by the institution, faculty, staff, and students?
- What criteria were used in selecting these types of activities?
- Are the activities aligned with the vision and mission of the institution?
- How are community engagement and service activities assessed for improvement and matched with best practices?
- What impact have these activities had on the institution, faculty, staff, students, the target beneficiaries, and other stakeholders?

Sources of Evidence:

- Strategic plans and goals on community engagement and service
- Performance reports of community engagement and service activities
- Faculty and staff feedback
- Students reports and feedback
- Community reports and feedback
- Partners and other stakeholders feedback

Sub-area 8.3. Research Results

STANDARD 22.

The institution has produced research outputs through new knowledge embodied in publications, citations, journals, research-informed teaching, technology transfers, innovations, inventions, creative works, etc.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|--------|
| 1. The nature and number of research outputs done by faculty members and staff are documented, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 2. The nature and number of research done by research teams and students are documented and assessed for improvement. | |
| 3. The nature and number of research publications are documented, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 4. The nature and number of intellectual properties are documented, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 5. The impact of research outputs and their publications are identified, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 6. The stakeholders' satisfaction in research activities is determined to guide further research development in the institution. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

Research activities of the institution and the program should produce research outputs that are varied and significant in number. The results are identified, monitored, and assessed for improvement and impact.

Guide Questions:

- What is the nature of the institution's research activities done by faculty, staff, research teams, and students?
- What criteria were used in selecting these types of research activities?
- Are the activities aligned with the research agenda of the institution?
- How are research outputs monitored and assessed for improvement?
- What impact have these activities had on the target beneficiary of the research, the institution, and the research proponents?

Sources of Evidence:

- Performance reports on research activities of the institution
- Research agenda
- Research funds and related resources
- Publications and citations
- Registration of copyrights, trademarks, and patents

Sub-area 8.4. Financial and Competitiveness Results

STANDARD 23.

The institution's financial performance and competitiveness are measured, monitored, and assessed for improvement and sustainability.

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Asset acquisition and placement, retention, and disposal are monitored and assessed for improvement. | |
| 2. Financing items in debt, equity, grants, or endowments are monitored and assessed for improvement. | |
| 3. Education, research, and service activities measured in income and expenditure streams are monitored and assessed for improvement. | |
| 4. Cash flows are established, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 5. Reserves and savings are established, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 6. Indicators of a reputation for quality program offerings, research, and extension activities are identified, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| 7. Best practices of the institution are identified, monitored, and assessed for improvement. | |
| Average Rating | |

Explanation:

The institution's financial performance is measured by its asset's size, debt, equity, grants or endowments, revenue and expense items, cash flows, reserves, and savings. These should be measured, monitored, and assessed for improvement and sustainability.

Guide Questions:

- Are there positive financial outcomes over a reasonable number of years regarding the financial position, operating results, and cash flows?
- What are the usual sources of financing of these assets?
- Are the revenue streams greater than the cost streams?
- Are there positive cash flows to sustain operational needs?
- Are there reserves and savings for future projects or expansion activities?
- What are the indicators that the institution has an established reputation?
- What are its best practices?
- How satisfied are the various stakeholders with these financial and competitiveness results?

Sources of Evidence:

- Financial statements
- Budgets and annual performance reports
- National and international rankings
- Citations and awards
- Student enrollment
- Stakeholders satisfaction ratings
- Strategic plan

Statistical Summary of Ratings

| Statistical Summary of Ratings | Ratings (In two decimal places) |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Area 1. Leadership and Governance | |
| Sub-area 1.1 Vision-Mission | |
| Sub-area 1.2 Leadership and Management | |
| Sub-area 1.3 Strategic Management | |
| Sub-area 1.4 Policy Formulation and Implementation | |
| Sub-area 1.5 Risk Management | |
| Area 1 Average Rating | |
| Area 2. Quality Assurance | |
| Sub-area 2.1 Internal Quality Assurance System | |
| Sub-area 2.2 External Quality Assurance | |
| Area 2 Average Rating | |
| Area 3. Resource Management | |
| Sub-area 3.1 Human Resource | |
| Sub-area 3.2 Financial Resources | |
| Sub-area 3.3 Learning, Physical and IT Resources | |
| Area 3 Average Rating | |
| Area 4. Teaching-Learning | |
| Sub-area 4.1 Curricular Programs | |
| Sub-area 4.2 Teaching and Learning Methods | |
| Sub-area 4.3 Assessment Methods | |
| Area 4 Average Rating | |
| Area 5. Student Services | |
| Sub-area 5.1 Student Recruitment, Admission, and Placement | |
| Sub-area 5.2 Student Services Programs and Support | |
| Area 5 Average Rating | |
| Area 6. External Relations | |
| Sub-area 6.1 Network, Linkages, and Partnership | |
| Sub-area 6.2 Community Engagement and Service | |
| Area 6 Average Rating | |
| Area 7. Research | |
| Sub-area 7.1 Research Management and Collaboration | |
| Sub-area 7.2 Intellectual Property Rights and Ethics in Research | |
| Area 7 Average Rating | |
| Area 8. Results | |
| Sub-area 8.1 Educational Results | |
| Sub-area 8.2 Community Engagement and Service Results | |
| Sub-area 8.3 Research Results | |
| Sub-area 8.4 Financial and Competitiveness Results | |
| Area 8 Average Rating | |
| Overall Average Rating | |