

A Comparison of Accrediting Bodies | 2015

	<u>Council on Education</u>	<u>Commission on Dental Accreditation</u>	<u>Liaison Committee on Medical Education</u>	<u>Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education</u>	<u>American Physical Therapy Association Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education</u>
Participating group(s)	American Veterinary Medical Association	The accrediting agency, CODA, is a semi-autonomous agency of the American Dental Association. CODA has broad participation from the dental community on its 30-member board, including the American Dental Association (ADA), American Dental Education Association (ADEA), American Association of Dental Boards (AADB), each of the 9 recognized dental specialty organizations, Special Care Dentistry Association, American Dental Assistants Association (ADAA), American Dental Hygienists' Association (ADHA), National Association of Dental Laboratories (NADL), American Student Dental Association. Additionally, four (4) public members participate on the CODA board.	American Medical Association; American Association of Medical Colleges	Independent agency whose Board of Directors is derived through the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACCP), the American Pharmacists Association (APhA), the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP) (three appointments each), and the American Council on Education (ACE) (one appointment).	American Physical Therapy Association

A Comparison of Accrediting Bodies | 2015

	<u>Council on Education</u>	<u>Commission on Dental Accreditation</u>	<u>Liaison Committee on Medical Education</u>	<u>Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education</u>	<u>American Physical Therapy Association Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education</u>
USDE recognition	Yes; programmatic	Yes, programmatic	Yes; programmatic	Yes, programmatic	Yes, programmatic
USDE recognition established	1952 on first list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies	1952 on first list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies	1952 on first list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies, as LCME since 1972	1952 on first list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies	1977
Type of programs accredited	Veterinary medical education programs leading to DVM or DVM equivalent degree	Predoctoral dental education programs (leading to the D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree), advanced dental education programs, and allied dental education programs, including programs offered via distance education. Education programs are conducted at the post-secondary level.	Medical education programs leading to MD	Professional degree program leading to the Doctor of Pharmacy degree	Professional (entry-level) programs for the physical therapist at the professional doctoral degree level and programs for the physical therapist assistant at the associate degree level,
Foreign accreditation	Yes	Yes, a process is in place but to date no international programs have been accredited. The Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA) offers fee-based consultation and accreditation services to established international pre-doctoral dental education programs.	Canadian medical education programs leading to the MD degree are accredited through a partnership between the LCME and the <u>Committee on Accreditation of Canadian Medical Schools (CACMS)</u> ; currently accredits 4 programs in Puerto	Overall: No, but established international standards that can be applied to country and degree specific needs leading to “certification” rather than accreditation. One program in Lebanon is accredited. This is a unique situation as it is chartered out of New York State, receives	Currently accredited programs in <u>Canada and Scotland</u>

A Comparison of Accrediting Bodies | 2015

	<u>Council on Education</u>	<u>Commission on Dental Accreditation</u>	<u>Liaison Committee on Medical Education</u>	<u>Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education</u>	<u>American Physical Therapy Association Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education</u>
Foreign accreditation (continued)			(continued) Rico; 1 program in U.S. Virgin Islands has applied to be considered for accreditation.	(continued) USDE funding and is accredited by a U.S. regional accreditor.	
Accreditation cycle	7 years	7 years (oral and maxillofacial surgery: 5 years)	8 years	8 years	Maximum of 10 years, with 5 for new programs
Funding	Fees paid by accredited and developing programs are the primary source of revenue that supports the activities of COE. The official AAVMC representative and other COE members selected by the AAVMC COE Selection Committee are funded by the AAVMC.	Fees paid by accredited and developing programs are the primary source of revenue that supports the CODA's accreditation program. Indirect expenses (shared services such as office space, IT, HR, Legal) are provided by the ADA.	Jointly sponsored by AMA and AAMC; developing programs pay a fee. The operating funds for the LCME are allocated by the AAMC and AMA sponsors from their dues and other income. Costs related to accreditation are equally split between the AAMC and AMA Secretariats of the LCME.	Fees paid by accredited and developing programs are the primary source of revenue that supports the degree program accreditation activities of ACPE. ACPE sponsors (and founders in 1932) appointers of 9 of 10 Board members provide annual sustaining grants; they are APhA, AACP and NABP (see Participating groups above)	Fees paid by accredited and developing programs are the primary source of revenue that supports the activities of CAPTE and the Department of Accreditation staff.
Staff support	Primary support by staff of AVMA; AAVMC provides 0.75 FTE staff support and pays travel costs for academic positions of the COE; Canadian VMA	Supported by staff of CODA, who are employees of the ADA	The activities of the LCME are administered by two Secretariats, at AMA headquarters in Chicago, IL, and at the offices of the	Supported by staff of ACPE	CAPTE has a staff of 9 FTE. APTA provide indirect support via HR, finance, legal, facilities, etc.

A Comparison of Accrediting Bodies | 2015

	<u>Council on Education</u>	<u>Commission on Dental Accreditation</u>	<u>Liaison Committee on Medical Education</u>	<u>Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education</u>	<u>American Physical Therapy Association Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education</u>
Staff support (continued)	(continued) appoints one COE member and pays the travel costs.		(continued) AAMC in Washington, DC. Who are employed and funded by each respective entity.		
Number of members	Voluntary members elected by the AVMA COE Selection Committee (8), the AAVMC COE Selection Committee (7), and the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association (1) specifically representing the diversity of disciplines in the profession. The membership consists of at least five veterinary medical college faculty members; at least six private practitioners; one at-large member; one veterinary researcher; one public health veterinarian; and one non-private practice, non-academic veterinarian. Additionally, the COE appoints three public members. One	The thirty (30) Commission members are selected by the: American Dental Association (ADA) (4 members), American Dental Education Association (ADEA) (4 members), American Association of Dental Boards (AADB) (4 members), each recognized dental specialty organization (9 members), ADEA/Special Care Dentistry Association (1 member), American Dental Assistants Association (ADAA) (1 member), American Dental Hygienists' Association (ADHA) (1 member), National Association of Dental Laboratories (NADL) (1 member), and American Student Dental Association/ADEA (1 member) and four (4)	15 professional members (7 from AMA, 7 from AAMC; 1 from CACMS); 2 student members; minimum of 2 public members Professional members of the LCME must include at least three "practitioner"* members and at least three "educator" members at any one time. *Medical school administrators (deans) with hospital privileges are considered "practitioners"	Ten members of the Board of Directors. The Board consists of three appointees each from AACP (educators), APhA (practitioners), and NABP (regulators), and one public members appointed by the American Council on Education (ACE).	At least 29 members, divided into three panels: a Physical Therapist Review Panel, a Physical Therapist Assistant Review Panel, and a Central Panel.

A Comparison of Accrediting Bodies | 2015

	<u>Council on Education</u>	<u>Commission on Dental Accreditation</u>	<u>Liaison Committee on Medical Education</u>	<u>Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education</u>	<u>American Physical Therapy Association Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education</u>
Number of members (continued)	(continued) Canadian veterinarian is appointed and funded by the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. One voting member is appointed as an official representative of the AAVMC.	(continued) public members appointed by the Commission.			
Selection of members	AVMA COE Selection Committee appoints 8 members; AAVMC COE Selection Committee appoints representatives; AAVMC appoints 1 representative, CVMA appoints 1 representative; COE appoints 3 public members	The four (4) ADA representative members are nominated by the Board of Trustees and elected by the American Dental Association House of Delegates; 22 others dental-related members are appointed by respective dental organizations, four (4) public members are appointed by the CODA. All CODA members, Review Committee members, and site visitors are volunteers.	The Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) and the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association (AMA) each nominate seven professional members. The AAMC and AMA each appoint one student member. The LCME itself appoints two public members, and a member is appointed to represent the CACMS.	See above.	CAPTE staff identifies eligible individuals; after review, nominating committee of CAPTE nominates individuals and staff seeks consent to serve; election held by CAPTE to select from those who have consented to serve
Terms	6 years; AAVMC and CVMA representatives serve 3	One 4-year term except for American Student Dental Association/ADEA who is	Professional: 3 years, renewable once; students: 1 year,	6 years; can be reappointed, at the discretion of the	4 years; re-election possible after minimum 2 year absence

A Comparison of Accrediting Bodies | 2015

	<u>Council on Education</u>	<u>Commission on Dental Accreditation</u>	<u>Liaison Committee on Medical Education</u>	<u>Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education</u>	<u>American Physical Therapy Association Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education</u>
Terms (continued)	(continued) year terms, renewable once	(continued) the student representative (one 2-year term)	(continued) nonrenewable; public: three years, renewable once	(continued) sponsor.	
Approval of accreditation standards, policies and procedures by sponsoring group(s)	No	CODA has full authority (no approval required by any group) related to all matters pertaining to the accreditation program, including but not limited to the accreditation standards, policies and procedures, and the appeal process. ADA Board of Trustees has preliminary oversight and the ADA House of Delegates has final authority over the Commission's annual operating budget, along with final approval authority over revisions to the Commission's Rules. CODA has authority to make corrections in punctuation, grammar, spelling, name changes, gender references, and similar editorial corrections to its Rules without ADA House of Delegates approval. The	No	Standards: No, although they, along with other stakeholders are provided a draft with a 1 year commentary period for feedback. Board then make final approval. Policies and Procedures: Neither review nor approval by the sponsors.	No

A Comparison of Accrediting Bodies | 2015

	<u>Council on Education</u>	<u>Commission on Dental Accreditation</u>	<u>Liaison Committee on Medical Education</u>	<u>Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education</u>	<u>American Physical Therapy Association Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education</u>
Approval of accreditation standards, policies and procedures by sponsoring group(s) (continued)		(continued) CODA Rules are noted on pages 2-7 of the CODA Evaluation and Operational Policies and Procedures Manual (Feb. 2015).			
Board representation on accrediting body or attendance at meetings	No	Director of the Commission shall be an ex-officio member of the Board without the right to vote. One ADA Board of Trustees member may observe CODA meetings as the appointed Trustee Liaison to CODA.	No	No. Appointed Board members are NOT “representatives” of the sponsors; they are ACPE Board members with autonomous responsibility for ACPE activities, bringing the diverse backgrounds to the process. Meeting are closed to outside observers.	No
Federal link	Title VII (Health Professions Student Loans) only. Part of the Public Health Service Act	No, Title IV. Yes, Title VII (Health Professions Student Loans and other programs). Part of the Public Health Service Act	Yes, including Title VII loans	Yes, Title VII	Yes, Required for access to the Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students (SDS) Program part of the Public Health Service Act (Title VII)
Accredits distributive model schools	Yes	Yes, CODA accredits program which may have off-campus training sites and may use distance education.	Yes	Distance campuses	CAPTE does allow for distance education models

A Comparison of Accrediting Bodies | 2015

	<u>Council on Education</u>	<u>Commission on Dental Accreditation</u>	<u>Liaison Committee on Medical Education</u>	<u>Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education</u>	<u>American Physical Therapy Association Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education</u>
Recognized by Council for Higher Education Accreditation	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Member of Association of Specialized and Programmatic Accreditors (ASPA)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes