MOOCs: regional, national and institutional policies to expand higher education

and advance UN's sustainable development goals: The case of Mexico

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Purpose

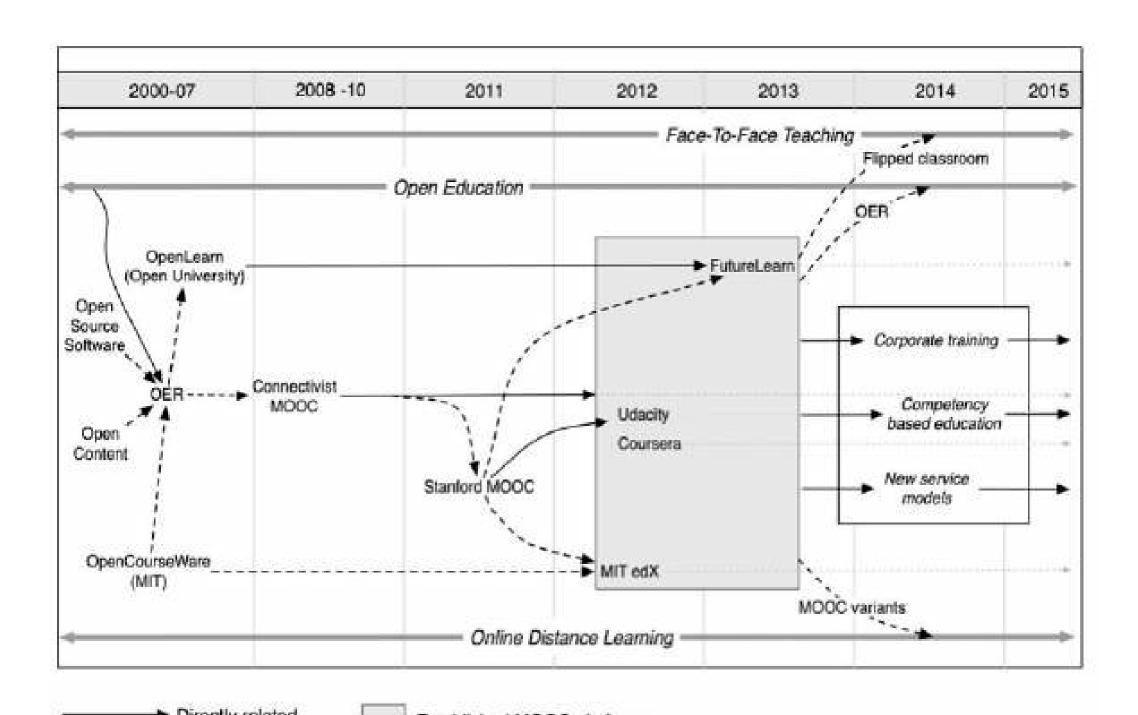
- Overview of MOOCs
- Regional, national and institutional perspectives on the use of MOOCs for expanding higher education and learning opportunities
- Analyse Mexico's federal government's policies for expanding higher education and to what extent are MOOCs or ICT being considered

MOOCs

- Global trend over 100 million students
- Recent innovation, fast evolution
- Software development, storage capacity, innovative learning theories, algorithms
- Distribute knowledge and learning opportunities worldwide
- Largest market share: Coursera, Udacity and edX
- Over 60 technological platforms
- MOOCs not changed higher education landscape radically
- Contribute to lifelong learning and improve qualifications of millions

MOOCs for expanding higher education and learning opportunities

- Knowledge society: need to increase worldwide enrollment in higher education
- The knowledge worker, for nonexistent jobs and technologies not invented
- UN's 4th SDG: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Use technology as lever
- MOOCs have changed throughout their short existence



Main changes in MOOCs, remain powerful tool

- Democratize access to higher education
- Business models: For free, not for free, freemium, for credit
- Instructional design: cMOOCs, xMOOCs, NOOCs, Competency based, Storytelling, Badges
- Interaction among participants: Coursera, FutureLearn, European MOOC Consortium
- MOOCs have proven to be a powerful tool for expanding higher education and learning opportunities

Higher education enrollment

- Steady worldwide growth
- 2000 = **100** million
- 2014 = **207** million (UNESCO, 2017)
- Increase in gross enrollment rates. 19% to 34%, same period
- Large differences. Sub-Sahara region 8%, Europe and N. America 75%
- Mexico's higher education enrollment 38.4%
- Latin American region 48%, OECD 72.8%
- Paramount importance: increase higher education enrollment in Mexico
- Fourth industrial revolution, UN's 17 SDG
- More brick and mortar institutions won't be enough

Regional, National and Institutional perspectives: Europe

- European MOOC Consortium: FutureLearn, FUN, OpenupEd, MiriadaX and EduOpen
- 5 networks, 280 institutions, 1000 courses, 15 million students
- Recent Common Microcredential Framework, building blocks to larger qualifications and degrees recognised amonst countries and institutions
- Languages: English, French, Spanish, Italian, aligned 4 SDG
- Moonlite Project, use of MOOCs for refugees, migrants and students

Regional, National and Institutional perspectives: Europe, Example: Norway

- Royal Decree, Commission created in 2013
- Mandate: Examine possibilities and challenges of MOOCs and similar offers
- Six specific measures made to government
- Yearly economic support for each one
- Among them: access to platforms in Norwegian and Sámi languages, central support for MOOC development, public funds for collaboration initiatives

Regional, National and Institutional perspectives: Africa

- MOOCs for Africa and Emerging Countries Programme
- Leaded by Ecole Polytechnic Federal de Laussane
- Network of 11 partner universities in Sub-Saharan region
- **48** MOOCs
- 200,000 students
- New hybrid education model using MOOCs, face to face and proctored exams, close work with employers
- MOOCs for Development, Commonwealth of Learning, SDGs

Regional, National and Institutional perspectives. Asia Pacific

- 2017 the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Forum on ICT in Education was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea
- Support Ministers, high-level government officials, key stakeholders and experts to leverage the full potential of ICT in alignment to SDG number four.
- Priority areas: Secondary and tertiary education; quality, inclusion, evaluation
- 2018 Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar on MOOCs for Higher Education: Seizing Digital Opportunities to Achieve SDG4
- 20 countries, more than 100 experts

Common practice among regions

- Support expanding higher education and learning opportunities
- Indentify and use ICT and MOOCs as lever
- Allocate state funds
- Promote regional, national and institutional cooperation and collaboration

Mexico's policies for expanding higher education

- Equity in access to education: main principle of educational policies
- Constitutional amendment = higher education compulsory
- No rejection program, 25,000 students
- Political debate, use of entrance examinations
- 100 new Benito Juárez Universities for the Wellbeing, up to 300,000 students by 2024
- Students receive 120 U.S. monthly stipend up to 10 months
- Little is known of educational model, pedagogies and use of ICT
- More brick and mortar universities will not do the trick

Mexico's non-school based university system

- School based = Face to Face
- Non-school based = Open, Distance, Virtual
- In non-school based are Saturday's face to face programs, UPAV
- 14% Mexico's higher ed enrollment in non-school based
- Private institutions 81% of non-school based enrollment
- Mexico's Open and Distance University (Virtual), 51,000
- Virtual universities in Veracruz, Michoacán, Estado de México, Guanajuato and Jalisco, many public state and national universities offer online B.A. and Masters programs
- Mexico´s MOOC production = UNAM, Monterrey Tec, Mexico X (70 universities and organizations)

Mexico's perspective on the use of MOOCs to expand higher education and further UN's sustainable development goals

- Given widespread and worldwide use of ICT and MOOCs
- In Mexico no reference to ICT or MOOCs in oficial documents
- No reference of support to Open and Distance University, Virtual universities or universities distance and virtual programs
- Decrease of operational budget of Mexico X
- Dismissal of most capable human resources
- No information on World Bank 130 million U.S. loan for producing digital resources
- Scarce reference of MOOCs (twice) in ANUIES Visión y Acción 2030 document

Mexico's perspective on the use of MOOCs to expand higher education and further UN"s sustainable development goals

- Common practices worldwide: Polítical support, technology as lever, allocation of funds, promote cooperation and collaboration
- Mexico supports increase in higher education enrollment by way of new brick and mortar universities
- No reference to MOOCs, ICT, public funds, and cooperation and collaboration
- Mexico's policies are not in line with common practice
- Scarce reference in ANUIES´ publications of MOOCs importance
- No reference in UDUAL's Common Space for Online Higher Education (ECESELI)

Fortunately, much is happening....

- Universities and government organisations are taking the lead
- México X platform is very active hosting MOOCs, 70 organisations, 2.5 million students
- Many MOOCs aimed at UN's SDGs
- National Institute of Women, Sexual Harrasment Protocol
- Center for the Prevention of Natural Disasters Emergency Psychological Treatment in Earthquakes
- Mexico needs a national strategy to be part of worldwide open education. MOOCs as common Good.

Fortunately, much is happening....

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Thanks

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