From Open Educational Resources to Open Educational Practices: The Future of Credentialing Learning Outcomes

Svetlana KNYAZEVA
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education
OER refers to any educational resources (including curriculum maps, course materials, textbooks, streaming videos, multimedia applications, podcasts, and any other materials that have been designed for use in teaching and learning) that are openly available for use by educators and students, without an accompanying need to pay royalties or license fees (Butcher, 2011).

OER can exist as smaller, stand-alone resources (reusable learning objects), that can be mixed and combined to form larger pieces of content or as larger course modules or full courses.

OER can also include simulations, labs, collections, journals, and tools. These materials are considered open if they are released under an open license such as a Creative Commons license.
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ПРОЕКТ ИИТО ЮНЕСКО
ООР в неанглоязычных странах

Московская Международная ярмарка образования, 18-21 апреля 2018, Москва
UNESCO IITE project
“OER in non-English-speaking countries”

Moscow International Education Fair, 18-21 April 2018, Moscow
The project activities were based on solid base of data and consultation:

• A desk study of the literature about future and foresight reports pertinent to the relationship between higher education (HE) and information and communication technologies;

• An analysis of the trends that might have significant impact on the future of higher education;

• A series of high-level expert workshops organized to design the concept of the project, further elaborate the results of the desk study and trend scan and to determine, test and prove critical topics for the survey;

• An online survey designed for experts in ICT and higher education and high-level decision makers.
The online survey launched at UNESCO IITE website was focused on the following topics:

- Future learning contexts for open content
- Future curricula
- The future of validation of learning outcomes
- The future role of teachers and faculty
- The changing role of HE institutions

“Access, Equity and Quality: Envisioning the Future of Higher Education in a Digital Age”

Moscow International Education Fair, 18-21 April 2018, Moscow
Unbundling of content

In 2003, the iTunes Store unbundled the CD. For the first time, consumers could purchase the songs they wanted rather than the bundle designated by the artist and label. Sales of digital singles soared but overall revenue fell 50 percent in a decade. Prior to this transformation, the business model for the music industry relied on bundling the music that consumers wanted (singles) with the music that they didn't want. That meant the music industry made money it wouldn't have made without the bundle.

• "Unbundling” content is the future of education: Anant Agarwal, CEO, edX

Bundling has been central to the higher education business model for centuries. Colleges and universities combine content and a wide range of products and services into a single package, for which they charge "tuition and fees."
Digital badges and micro-credentials

The latest trend in HE is micro-credentialing, when students gain skill sets in a specific area and receive a credential. This trend is very promising for life-long learning.

Micro-credentials take the form of a digital certificate, which may be a document or image file, or other official evidence that the necessary work has been completed. In 2015, Udacity announced a new nanodegree (nanodegrees are ‘curriculums designed to help you become job-ready’) — the Android nanodegree in partnership with Google.


New Forms of Credentialling (Curtin University)
Online survey: 147 respondents from 54 countries: Europe (39%), Asia and the Pacific (19%), Africa (11%), North America (7%) and Latin America (5%)
Findings

• The need for curriculum reform is due to such changes as the availability and development of OER

• Varying readiness to acceptance, use and recognition of learning outcomes for OER and MOOCs

• The impact of these developments on the change of the roles of teachers and institutions and the urgent need to (re)train teachers

• The consequences of these developments for the way in which informal/formal learning results are translated into credits and can be transferred and used

• Price and quality expectations vary for the production of resources and delivery of education services, including those for people with disabilities
Findings

There is a consensus about the fact that future mission of higher education should be revised due to the transition from traditional societies to ICT driven knowledge society and knowledge-based society. The role of higher education institutions is to become knowledge centres for the whole society, open lifelong learning institutes. It is expected that the character of higher education will become less elitist and more open. As to the basic functions, it is suggested that there will be a change from content (knowledge) development/provision to content facilitation and skill development, which might include joint production of knowledge with engagement of students. Universities should fulfil their social contract and have to meet the requirements set by the society and by their students, rather than those set by themselves.
Findings

As the experts believe that the open content will be an integral part of the teaching and learning processes within the next 15 years, the transfer and recognition, as well as microcredentialing of OER/MOOC-based results should become an important issue.

Other important issues are quality of resources and learning outcomes and assessment. Certification system should be revised and assessment procedures should be harmonized to support a wider use of open content.

The topics related to future curricula in the context of the above changes are also an object of concern for the experts, but their opinions about the necessity, scope and pace of their change vary considerably.
Findings

The experts repeatedly emphasized the need to nourish personalised learning and learner-centered approaches with due account to the change in the needs of learners and changing labour market request for skills to prepare students for a new world of work where the jobs they were taught to do may not yet exist after their graduation.

Expectations towards the future delivery and instruction mode are related to blended, project-based and interactive learning, including the use of social networks for educational purposes.
THANK YOU!

Dr. Svetlana KNYAZEVA
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education
s.knyazeva@unesco.org

http://iite.unesco.org/

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