

# From Home Education to Open Education:

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## An Experiment in Higher Education

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# I am a global education activist

- Advocate education choice since 2007
- Teach at Nat'l Tsing Hua University Leadership Program
- Founded the first experimental education institution for Taipei City Government in 2016
- Member of Taiwan's National Curriculum Review Committee Plenary Session since 2016
- Member of the National Experimental Education Review Committee of Higher Learning
- Member of the 2016, 2018 and 2020 Global Home Education Conference organizing committee



# Taiwan balances non-school-based students' right to learn and parents' right to educational choice

- Parents-initiated home education legislation
- Homeschool students are active in advocating their rights
- The law guarantee homeschool parents and homeschool groups at least 2/5 of seats on non-school-based EE review committee
- Homeschool students have access to all school activities including sports, clubs, competitions and the use of school facilities
- High school students receive up to US\$2,250 a year tuition subsidy
- Counseling and support services for the assessment, teaching, and administrative care of special needs homeschool students
- Special admission channels for higher education



# 1.0: Establishing school was for the privileged before 1999

Government Control

Education Freedom

教育管制

教育人員任用條例、師資培育法

高級中學法(1979)

Senior High  
School Act

職業學校法(1932)

Vocational High  
School Act

國民教育法  
(1979)

Primary and  
Junior High  
School Act

私立學校法  
(1974)

Private  
School  
Law

教師法、課程綱要、特殊教育法

學習自由

直轄市、縣（市）主管機關

Government

學校財團法人

School Foundation

非營利法人

NGO

自然人

Individual



# 2.0: Local non-school-based experimental education 2000 - 2010

Government Control

Education Freedom

教育管制

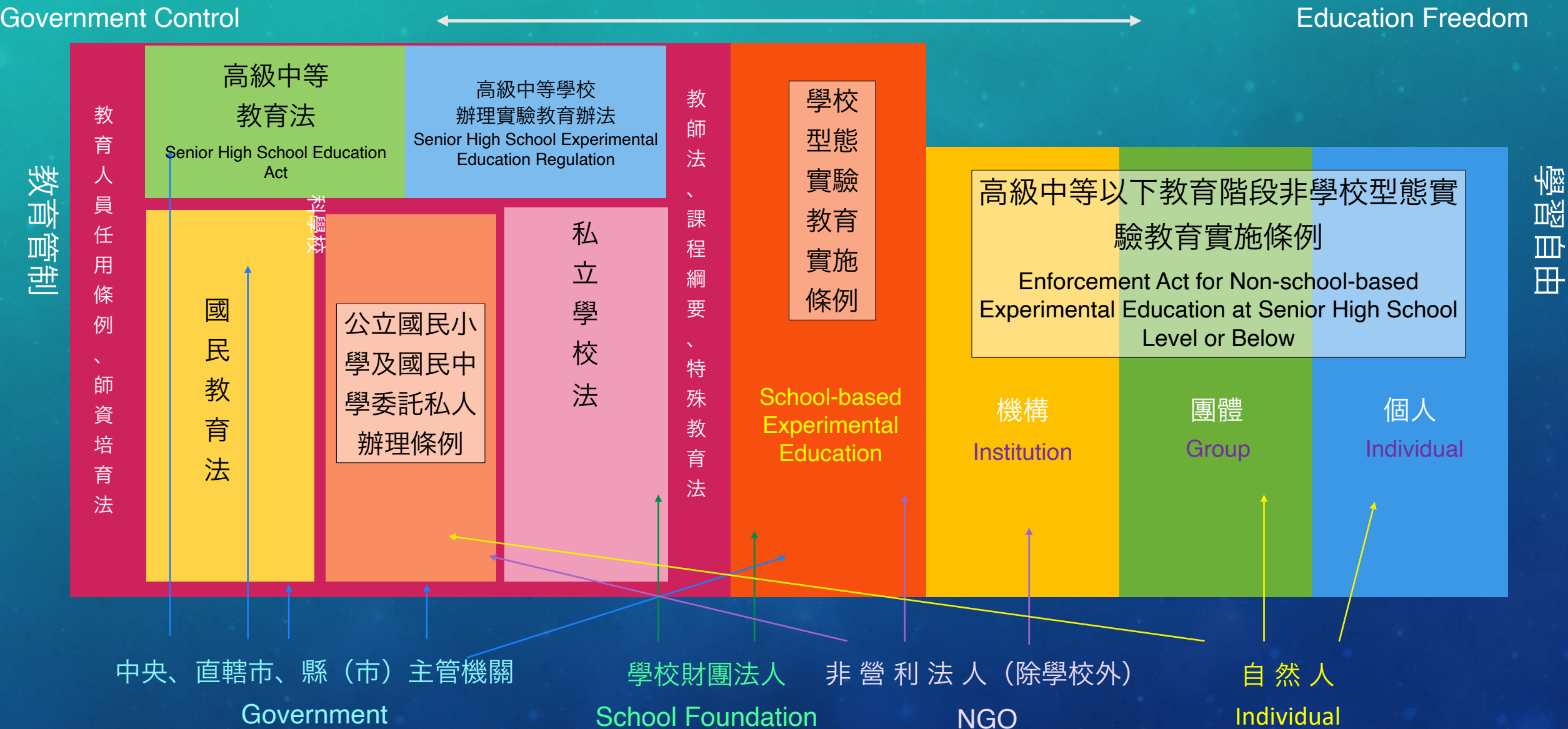
教育自由



# 3.0: National non-school-based experimental education 2011 - 2014

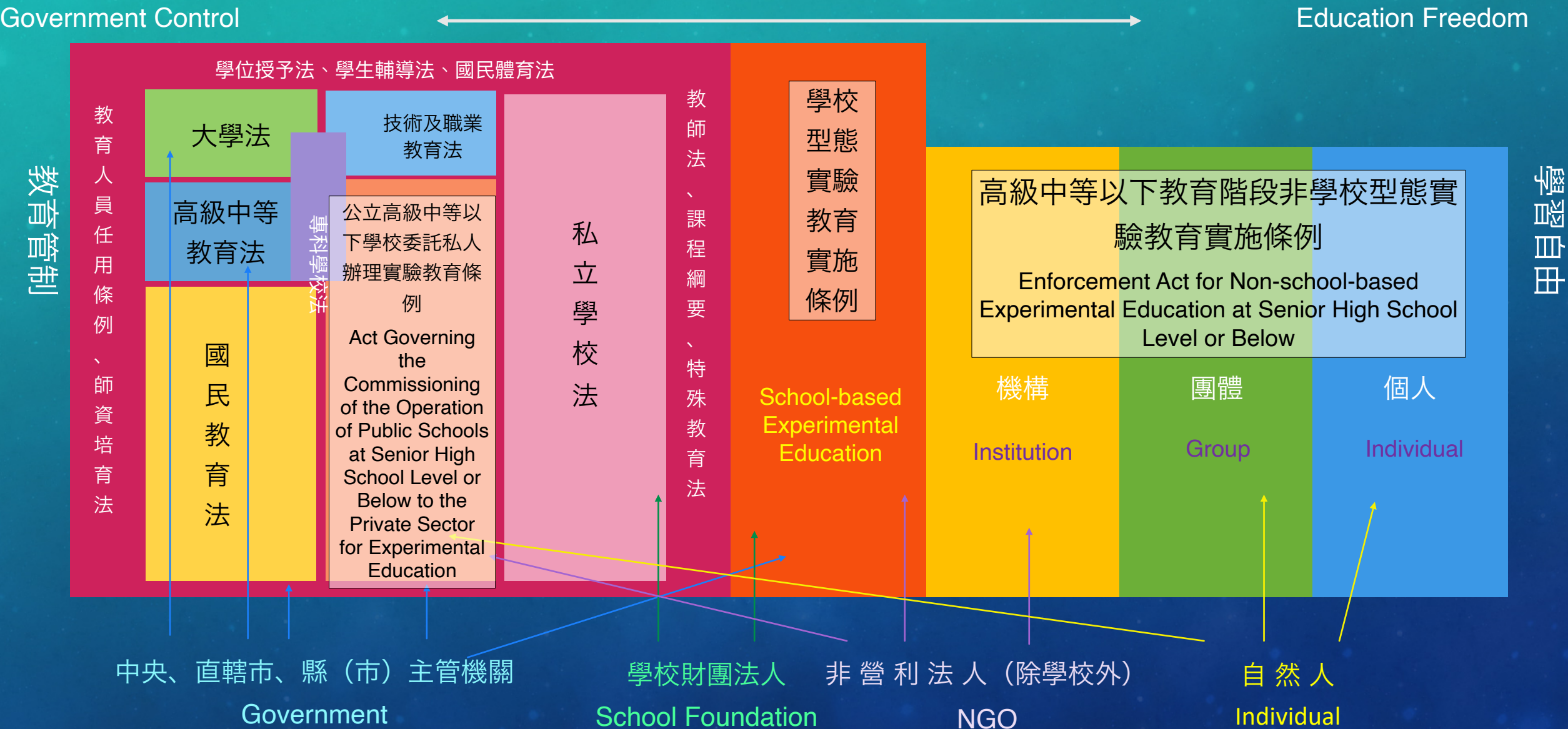


# 4.0: Introducing school-based experimental education in 2015

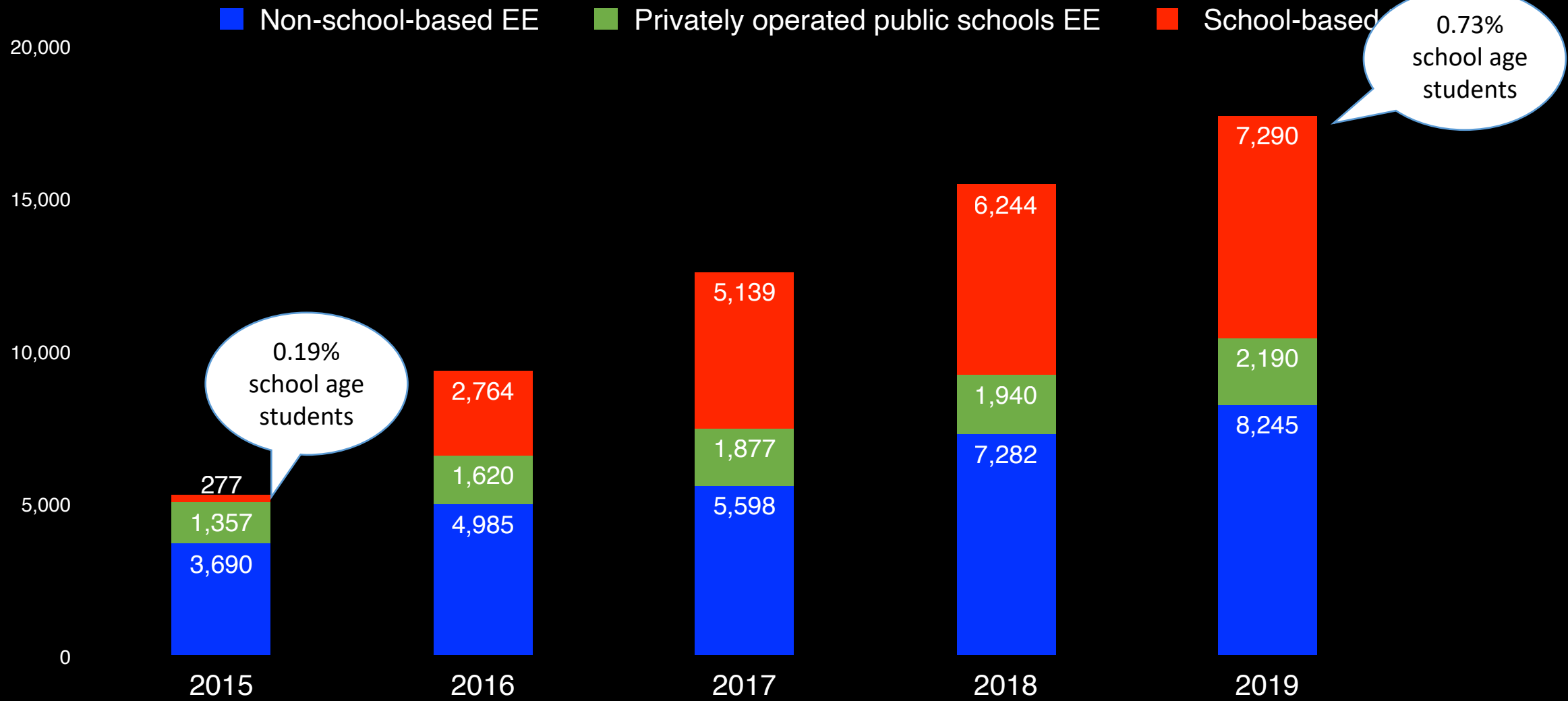




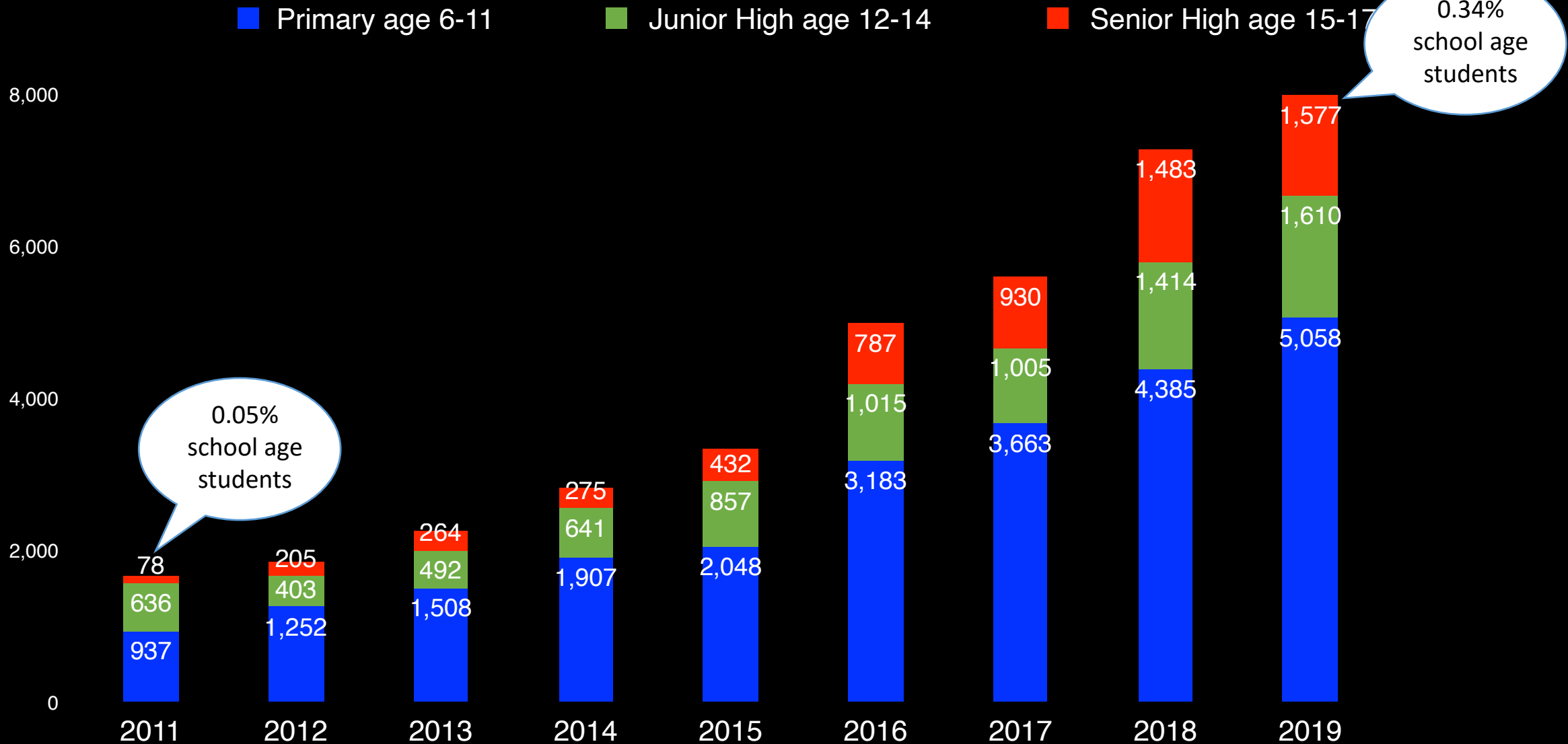
# 5.0: Allowing experimental higher education after 2018







Experimental education penetration rate quadruples in 4 years



Non-school-based EE penetration rate increases by 7 folds

# Non-school-based experimental education is rather open

access	99% success
content	open
pedagogy	open
recognition	fully
collaboration	somehow
research	none
strategy	mixed results
technology	mixed results
leadership	mixed results
quality	mixed results

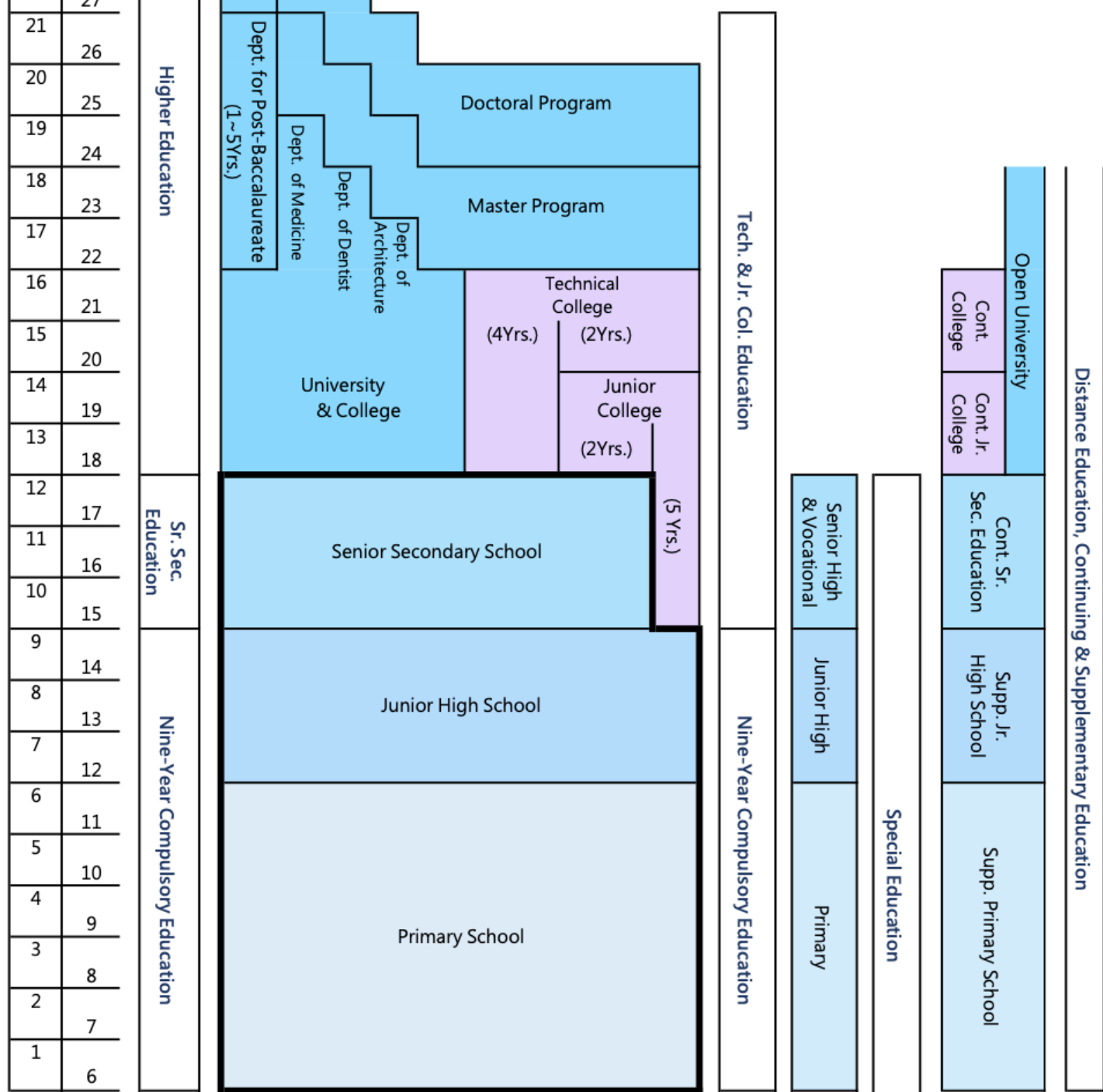


Source: EU JRC Opening up Education

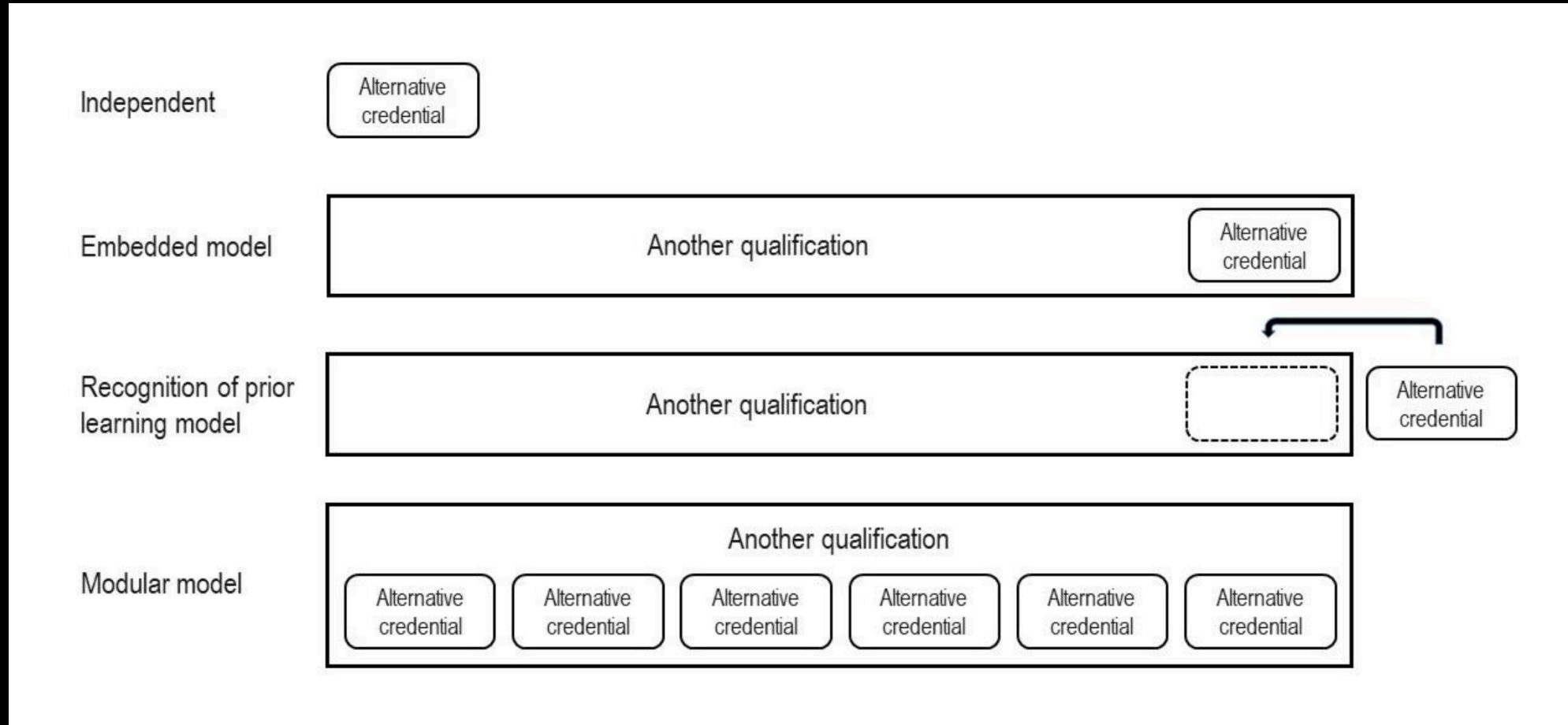


Non-school-based  
experimental education  
(NSBEE) has liberated  
Taiwan's ISCED 1, 2 & 3.

Leverage the NSBEE experience, the school-based experimental education has the potential to change Taiwan's ISCED 5, 6 & 7.



# Establish a experimental higher education by integrating alternative credentials and OERs



# Higher experimental education has open access subject to space availability

- Article 7 of “Enforcement Act for School-based Experimental Education (2018)” allow schools to set their own students enrollment policy as part of the experimental education plan.
- Article 9 of the Act further allows schools to be exempted from the Junior College Act and the University Act.
- However Article 14 of the Act limits total number of students from associate’s degrees to master’s degrees to 500, 160 students if schools only offer associate or master’s degree, 320 if only offer bachelor degree.
- Schools can offer open access while spaces last.





# Open content can lower the cost of tuition

- Article 7 of the Act allow schools to set their curriculum and teaching plan and funding needs, sources, and fee standard as part of the experimental education plan.
- Schools may use open educational resources (OER) and free of charge content as teaching materials.



# Open up pedagogical practices is inherent in experimental education

- Article 7 of the Act allow schools to design the following in their experimental education plan:
  - education concepts and plan features
  - curriculum and teaching plan,
  - school system
  - administrative operation and organization type
  - learning outcomes assessment
  - student affairs and guidance methods



# Recognition will be a huge breakthrough

- Article 7 of the Act allows schools to be exempted from the Degree Conferral Act
  - RPL (Recognition of Prior Learning)
  - Qualification
  - Social recognition





# No regulation in collaboration

- There is no law regulates collaboration
- Hard to find collaboration partners for newly established schools
- Some collaboration such as acceptance and recognition of alternative credentials by third parties may need exemption from relevant laws.



# Openness in research benefits new player

- Schools can get recognition by sharing and collaborating proactively.
- Such activities help schools to advance their other goals.



# Experimental university will open up TW's HE

University	NTHU	NCTU	NCKU	XU
Program	Experimental Education	Arete Honors	Cross College Elite	Taiwan's Got Talent
Established in	2018	2018	2017	2022
Student No.	20	120	60	160~500
Required Credits	32	32	46	16 waivable
Self-Design Courses	Possible	Possible	Not Possible	Possible
Access	Internal	External	Internal / External	External
Recognition	traditional and nontraditional courses, internships outside of school, and international study-abroad programs.	28~32 credits from school courses, outside school course and others. Of which min 16 school credits.	Three 6-credit Interdisciplinary Projects total 18 credits.	alternative credentials and OERs from local and international NGOs, corporations, labs and universities

Source: Universities' websites



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