

# CARIBBEAN TERTIARY EDUCATION

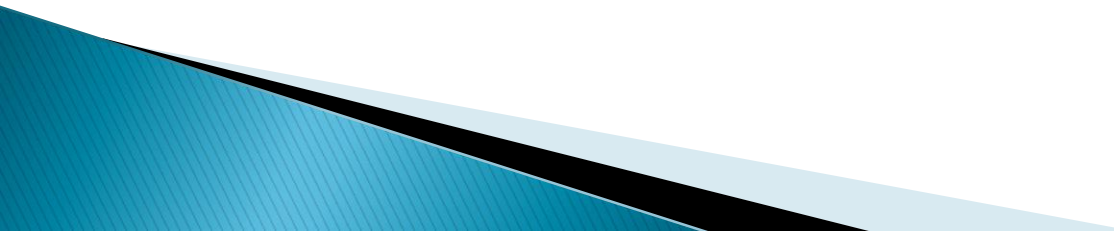
THE CHALLENGES OF THE ON-LINE MODALITY

Errol Miller

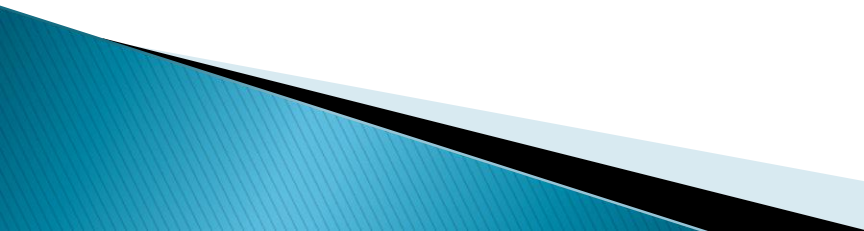
# CKLN DEFINITION OF THE CARIBBEAN

- ▶ Dominican Republic
  - ▶ CARICOM
    - Antigua and Barbuda
    - Bahamas
    - Barbados
    - Belize
    - Guyana
    - Haiti
    - Jamaica
    - Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
    - Trinidad and Tobago
- 

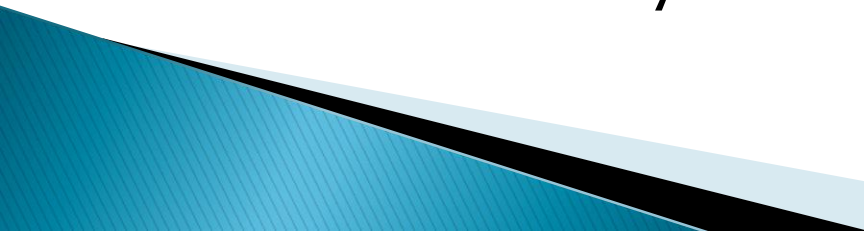
# TERTIARY EDUCATION IN DOM REP

- ▶ University of Santo Domingo 1515
  - ▶ Other Universities before 1800
  - ▶ Strong Tertiary Section
  - ▶ Long and Strong connections with Latin America
  - ▶ Weaker Early Childhood, Primary and Secondary Sectors
- 


# TERTIARY EDUCATION IN ENGLISH DUTCH CARIBBEAN

- ▶ First College Codrington in Barbados 1745
  - ▶ Next College, Mico 1836
  - ▶ Small theological and teachers in 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - ▶ Two agricultural schools in the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - ▶ First University, UWI 1948
  - ▶ Increase in the number of colleges in the 1960s
  - ▶ Major expansion of University Education beginning in the 1990s
  - ▶ Universal Early Childhood and Primary Education
  - ▶ Strong provision of Secondary Education since 1970s
- 

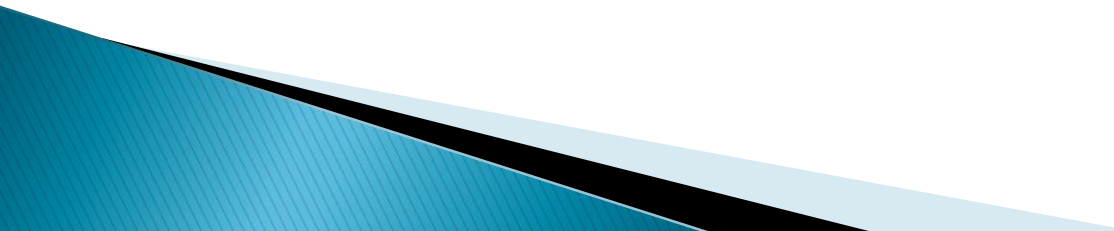
# CHALLENGES OF TERTIARY EDUCATION IN ENGLISH AND DUTCH CARIBBEAN

- ▶ Recent rapid expansion of tertiary institutions
  - ▶ Re-configuration of some smaller single discipline colleges into larger multidisciplinary colleges of universities.
  - ▶ Recognition of the private and social rates of return of higher education but disputes and divergence over who should pay and how much
  - ▶ Contracting public funding and increased student fees
  - ▶ Tendency to deploy On-line resources for administrative purposes and as an optional extra for the delivery of instruction
- 

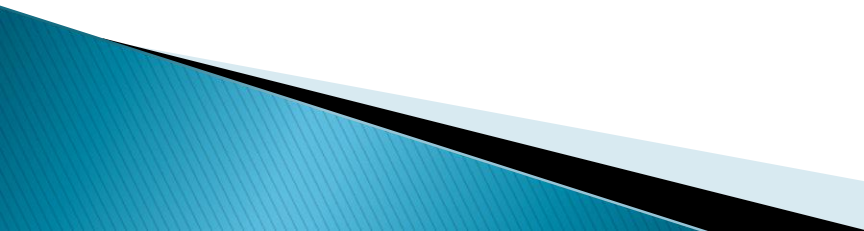
# DEVELOPMENTAL IMPERATIVES OF THE CARIBBEAN

- ▶ Spurring growth of the economies by expeditiously grasping new opportunities in the transitions taking place in societies and economies.
  - ▶ Increasing the competitiveness of Caribbean economies within the emerging global economy.
  - ▶ Enhancing regional integration and cooperation through the CSME
  - ▶ Expanding access to tertiary education
  - ▶ Generating knowledge to guide Caribbean development
  - ▶ Reducing violence and crime, especially murder.
  - ▶ Reducing youth unemployment and increasing youth employability in economies in transition
- 


# CKLN AND CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ Developmental Imperatives Common to the countries of the region.
  - ▶ Different histories and stages of development of tertiary education between Dom Rep and Commonwealth Caribbean and Surinam
  - ▶ Haiti a unique case: Some features of Dom Rep at tertiary but very weak primary and secondary sectors
- 


# CKLN AND CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT: THE MISSION

- ▶ To upgrade the quality of the labour force by increasing access to tertiary education
  - ▶ To increase economic productivity by linking universities generating knowledge to companies and organisations needing such knowledge
  - ▶ To facilitate research directed to invention, innovation and problem solving by connecting researchers across the region
  - ▶ To facilitate the interface between critical decision makers in the public and private sectors and tertiary institutions in order to accelerate the above
- 

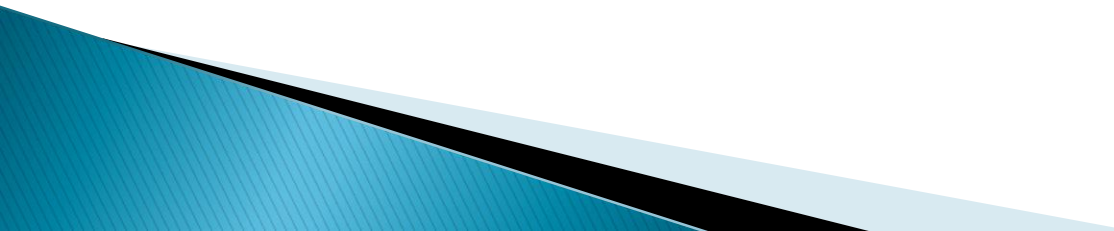
# THE RISKS FACED BY CKLN

- ▶ Nationalistic demand for the distribution of the resources to countries without consideration of long-term viability
  - ▶ Inability of governments to fund CKLN based on the concept of public good: social rate of return
  - ▶ Development donors not staying the course to sustainability
  - ▶ Institutions utilizing the resources to address on-campus needs
  - ▶ CKLN only focusing on the provision of broadband resources
- 

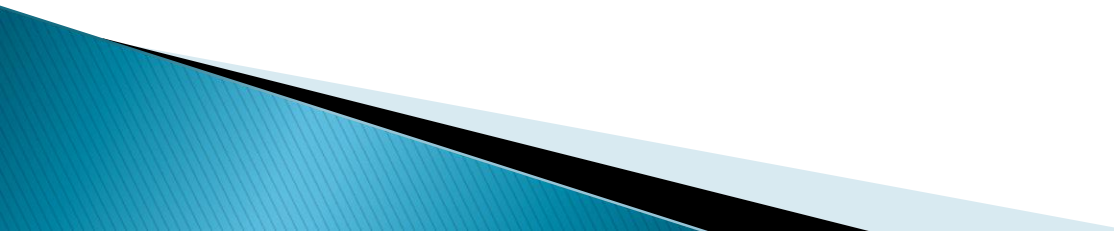
# FACTORS FUELING CARIBBEAN DEMAND FOR TERTIARY EDUCATION

- ▶ Prime Age 20 to 49 population in most countries now larger than school age population
  - ▶ Improved standards of secondary education and increasing numbers of school leavers
  - ▶ Persons who can't leave jobs or families or whose residence or occupation inhibit access to available tertiary education
  - ▶ Increased costs of Higher Ed and Immigration barriers in North America and Britain
  - ▶ The desire of employees and employers for higher education credentials
- 

# CARIBBEAN TERTIARY ED: THE SUPPLY SIDE

- ▶ The current supply of tertiary institutions is way below the demand in term of on-campus capacity: physical and human
  - ▶ Tertiary institutions are therefore turning away qualified students and are stretched to accommodate their current enrolment
  - ▶ There is therefore greater opportunity for the On-line modality to address the unmet demand
- 

# ISSUES INVOLVED IN BUILDING THE ON-LINE MODALITY

- ▶ Business development involving market surveys, feasibility studies and assessing competition from North American and British colleges and universities
  - ▶ ICT infrastructure in the countries
  - ▶ Building new capacities in the colleges and universities devoted to the On-line Modality
  - ▶ Marketing to un-served demand
- 

▶ Thank You