MINISTRY OF PUBLIC EDUCATION VICEMINISTRY OF BASIC EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING MEXICO

THE CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAM AND THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE MEXICAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Some reasons to endorse the fight against corruption in education

- Largest component of public expenditure: more than 36 billion dollars in 2003
- Children learn ethics and values at school through contents and practice
- The social inequality issue: corruption fosters inequality and Latin America has the worst income distribution in the world
- Corruption is detrimental to the development of democracy

The democratization of the education system

- Shared decision making processes and empowerment of local authorities (The FLACSO-IIEP/BA-SEP postgraduate course for state authorities in education)
- The classroom and school at the center of current education policy (PEC program and further devolution initiatives)
- Actual teaching and learning of democracy and values in education (Citizenship Education Program)

Oportunities for citizenship education offered by the shool

- The deliberate use of the school climate as an instructional tool
- Extracurricular activities (partnership with the Federal Electoral Institute, SAT and the Ministry of the Interior)
- The curriculum
- A particular subject dealing with ethics, legality and values
- The use of the full diversity of contents within the curriculum as opportunities to reflect on legality, democracy and values

The culture of legality as government policy

- Corruption represents an important challenge for governance and development of democracy
- Education can play a decisive rol in the fight against corruption and crime and the construction of a culture of legality
- Law enforcement programs and the fight against crime, on their own, are not enough to deterr the disolution of the social network and bonds which organized crime and extended corruption bring about

The Citizenship Education Program

- The Citizenship education: Towards a Culture of Legality program
- The review of the Civics and Ethics Education program operating in lower secondary schools since 1999
- The Integral Program of Civics and Ethics in Primary Education

The Citizenship Education Program

Basic assumptions:

- The educational role of schools is a means to consolidate a cuture of legality, as a basic principle of a democratic society
- Cultural change can contribute to the reduction of crime and corruption

The beginning of the program in Baja California

- Started as a binational program, in both sides of the border (Tijuana and San Diego) during the 98-99 school year, with third grade students of secundaria
- The results of the pilot project evaluation showed that the methodology employed was a promising alternative for the prevention of crime and corruption
- Involvement of NSIC and the government of the State of Baja California

The beginning of the program in Baja California

- Direct involvement of teachers, authorities and experts in the design and implementation of the project
- Outstanding results in Tijuana behind the development and expansion of the project into a state wide program

The program today

- Currently operating in six states together with the Federal District and has expanded to a few more countries in Latin America and other parts of the world
- After five years, the results of external evaluations show that the program works

The culture of legality program in figures

2003- 2004		School year	
State	Schools	Teachers	Students
Baja California	242	496	27,554
Chihuahua	30	60	22,500
Gustavo A. Madero (DF)	8	8	800
Iztapalapa (DF)	59	90	7,515
Morelos	46	84	10,251
Sinaloa	129	123	18,981
Tamaulipas	8	8	800
TOTAL	522	869	88,401

A few words of advice...

- Do not fall into the temptation to go national
- Don't grow too fast: Consolidate before you expand
- Work close to the teachers and kids, they're the heart and soul of the program
- Don't be afraid to innovate and try new strategies and things
- Search for partnerships outside the education sector

What's next...

- Bring the program into the curriculum without making it compulsory and universal
- Record and evaluate: be able to tell the full story and learn from experience before growing much further
- Systematize the experience and establish a capability building system, close, yet independent of the Ministry
- Strengthen the organization and management of the program, but avoid mainstream until it is strong enough to stand on its own