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Education and learning services — Distance and digital learning services (DDLS) — Case studies

Services d'éducation et de formation — Services d'apprentissage numérique et à distance — Études de cas

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 232, Education and learning services.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

Distance and digital learning services (DDLS) have been developing and increasing rapidly at the global level. In order to implement and maintain quality DDLS, there are some requirements and recommendations to be met by distance and digital learning service providers (DDLSP), which are provided by ISO 29992, ISO 29993 and ISO 29994, for example:

- ISO 29992 provides recommendations on assessment planning and assessment development applicable to DDLS;
- ISO 29993 puts forward requirements for education and learning services, including DDLS, from the aspects of needs analysis, design of the learning service, etc;
- ISO 29994 provides specific requirements for technology-supported distance learning, learning materials available via distance learning and learner support for DDLS on the basis of ISO 29992 and ISO 29993.

As a methodology, case studies can help DDLSP to identify, clarify and achieve the requirements and recommendations related to the goal of quality DDLS in the International Standards mentioned above, by providing practical solutions and effective experiences. By understanding and referring to the cases in this document, DDLSP can find out the applicable practices and strategies, and apply them under similar circumstances to promote and/or improve the quality of DDLS.

The purpose of this document is to support DDLSP to understand how to apply the related contents of ISO 29992, ISO 29993 and ISO 29994 through case studies, by providing DDLSP with situational understanding and practical illustrations for the relevant requirements and recommendations.

This document can be helpful for DDLSP who wish to analyse and improve their DDLS, by providing practical solutions and suggestions for DDLSP to pursue and realize quality DDLS with the help of ISO 29992, ISO 29993 and ISO 29994.

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Education and learning services — Distance and digital learning services (DDLS) — Case studies

1 Scope

This document provides real cases, situational understanding and practical solutions to apply the related contents of ISO 29992, ISO 29993 and ISO 29994 in the scenario of DDLS.

This document can be used as a reference and/or inspiration for DDLSP analysing and improving their DDLS, and pursuing quality DDLS, by applying ISO 29992, ISO 29993 and ISO 29994.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 29992, Assessment of outcomes of learning services — Guidance

ISO 29993, Learning services outside formal education — Service requirements

ISO 29994, Education and learning services — Requirements for distance learning

ISO 29995, Education and learning services — Vocabulary

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 29992, ISO 29993, ISO 29994, and ISO 29995 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at <u>https://www.electropedia.org/</u>

3.1

distance and digital learning services DDLS

sequence of activities, designed to enable learning, delivered by digital technology while learners and facilitators are separated by time, space or both

[SOURCE: ISO 29994:2021, 3.1, modified — Term and definition revised, examples removed.]

3.2

distance and digital learning service provider DDLSP

organization or individual providing *distance and digital learning services* (<u>3.1</u>), including any associates involved in the provision of the distance and digital learning services

[SOURCE: ISO 29994:2021, 3.2, modified — Term and definition revised.]

4 Methodology and overview of selected cases

4.1 Methodology

This document contains cases with detailed descriptions of practices gleaned from countries, for the possible realization of quality DDLS.

The practices of these highly acclaimed cases were collected and determined their relevance to the related elements of ISO 29992, ISO 29993 and ISO 29994.

The linkages between the related elements from ISO 29992, ISO 29993 and ISO 29994 and the practices of cases in this document are identified in <u>Table 1</u>.

Element of DDLS from ISO documents				Practice in this document		
Element	ISO 29992:2018	ISO 29993:2017	ISO 29994:2021	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Needs analysis	—	Clause 7	7.2, 7.3	1–1	2–1	3-1
Design of DDLS	—	Clause 8	8.2, 8.3	1–2	2-2	3-2
Technology-sup- ported distance learning	_	_	10.1	1–3	2-3	3-3
Learning materi- als available via DDLS	_	iTe h Sta	indards	1-4	2-4	3-4
Learner support	-fhttr	ns:// s tanc	10.3 teh	1-5	2–5	3-5
Assessment of learning	Clauses 4 and 5	Clause 12	12.2 12.2	1-6	2-6	/

Table 1 — Relationship between related elements, cases and practices

4.2 Overview of selected cases

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An overview of selected cases is shown in Table 2.039608-3730-428c-a5bb-e23003527569/iso-dtr-29996

No.	Country	Type of DDLS	Overview
			DDLSP 1, established in 2000, offers online and distance tertiary degree edu- cation in over 20 provinces, with 100 learning centres distributed across the country, in nine specialities of English, business administration, accounting, information management, electronic commerce, international economics and trade, finance, computer science and technology, Chinese language and literature.
			DDLSP 1 is a school within a first-tier university, aiming to provide quality education via the use of digital technology to learners who do not have ac- cess to formal education across the country and contributes tremendously to education equity and inclusive education.
			DDLSP 1 provides three programmes for learners: 1) diploma programmes; 2) BA programmes; and 3) post-diploma BA programmes. To cater to the in- creasing needs of learners, DDLSP 1 has been providing master programmes in English language education and Chinese language education since 2015.
Case 1	China	University/ college	Following the educational philosophy of "whole-person development", DDLSP 1 establishes a unique learner-constructed modular educational system through 3-M learning design (i.e. multimodal learning via multimedia in multiple environments), making possible a genuine "five-any" learning: anybody, any time, any place, any mode and any need.
			Whole-person development will enable learners to be:
			1) able to learn independently as well as collaboratively;
		(https	2) capable of self-discipline, self-management and self-monitoring
			3) capable of resource-seeking and resource-selecting;
			4) capable of solving the conflict between study and other commitments;
			5) capable of initiative-taking;
tps://standa	ards.iteh.ai/	catalog/standa	6)/s capable of applying interpersonal skills;)3527569/iso-dtr-29996
			7) capable of help-seeking;
			8) confident and persevering;
			9) capable of developing personal learning styles and strategies;
			10) able to lead and control.

Table	2 — 0	Overview	of cases
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No.	Country	Type of DDLS	Overview
Case 2			DDLSP 2 is a division of the Prime Minister's office responsible for public sector modernization and reform policies. It was set up in 1983 to meet the need to modernize the public administration across the country.
	Italy	Continuing education (adult educa- tion)	In 2019, DDLSP 2 launched the "Digital competences for PA (public admin- istration)" project (recently renamed "Syllabus for digital competences training"), that aims at:
			 providing employees with personalized e-learning courses on foundational digital competences based on a structured assessment of training needs;
			 enabling the progress measurement at the individual and organizational levels through a dedicated IT platform.
			The Digital competences for PA project aims to strengthen common digital competences among non-IT professional civil servants (about 3,2 million employees), with the objective of increasing the overall inclination for change and innovation within public administration. In more detail, the project aims to:
			 strengthen civil servants' basic digital competences and spread a common vision on digital citizenship, e-government and open government topics;
			 promote competency mapping in administrations at different government levels and to foster more effective human resource policies, enacting data-driven policy-making processes.
Case 3		Vocationalog	DDLSP 3 was established in December 2002. As an internal service provider of a public service enterprise, DDLSP 3 primarily serves incumbent employees of power utilities, with 300 staff members, including more than 70 instruc- tional designers and implementers.
	^{//stondords}		DDLSP 3 adopts an instructional pattern that integrates online and offline methods. More specifically, offline, distance and online-offline blended teaching methods are applied to provide multi-user and cross-border learning services across the spectrum of service scenarios. In respect of distance learning, this agency implements over 300 projects on a yearly basis, providing more than 500 000 learning opportunities.
			DDLSP 3 has been certified with ISO 9001. Its distance and digital learning services, as well as international talent training, have been given the excel- lent practice award by the Association of Talent Development (ATD) and the excellent performance improvement award by the International Society for Performance Improvement (ISPI).

Table 2 (continued)

5 Practices of needs analysis

5.1 General

ISO 29994:2021, 7.2, 7.3 and ISO 29993:2017, Clause 7 specify the requirements for needs analysis.

This clause presents practices from three DDLSPs on needs analysis.

5.2 Market needs analysis for launching a new programme

DDLSP 1 has a practice (1-1) that relates to ISO 29994:2021, 7.2 and 7.3 and ISO 29993:2017, Clause 7. This practice shows how DDLSP 1 conducts the market needs analysis for launching a new programme.

Prior to launching a new degree programme, DDLSP 1 first identifies the specific needs for the programme through conducting extensive desktop research and interviewing potential employers for