Classroom-learning vs. E-learning (Cyber-learning) in STI of Statistics Korea: Lessons Learned

Kyung Ae Park, Ph.D.
Director of Training Planning Division
Definition of Terms

E-learning

M-learning

U-learning

Ubiquitous: (Latin) being everywhere, existing everywhere at the same time

Mobile-Learning

"Can deliver the contents regardless of the time, place and devices"

"An environment that can be used naturally without having to be aware"
Courses and Trainees by Learning Type

- Classroom courses
- E-learning (Cyber-learning) Courses
- Classroom Trainees
- E-learning (Cyber-learning) Trainees
Proportion of Trainees by Learning Type

- **Cyber**:
  - KOSTAT: 33
  - Central Government: 3
  - Local Government: 60
  - General Public: 4

- **E-Learning**:
  - KOSTAT: 47
  - Central Government: 2
  - Local Government: 48
  - General Public: 3

- **U-Learning**:
  - KOSTAT: 8
  - Central Government: 6
  - Local Government: 82
  - General Public: 4
Cost of Training per Trainee

- Professional classroom courses
- All classroom courses
- E-learning

KRW in thousands
Satisfaction Scores of All Classes by Learning Type

The graph shows the satisfaction scores of all classes by learning type. The x-axis represents different aspects of the course: Completion, Helpfulness to Task, Curriculum, and Management of Course. The y-axis represents the satisfaction score ranging from 4 to 4.6. Four lines represent different learning types:

- Green line: All Classroom
- Blue line: Regular Classroom
- Red line: E-Learning
- Black line: U-Learning

The graph indicates trends in satisfaction scores across different learning types and aspects of the course.
Satisfaction Scores by Learning Type for the Course “Regional Policy and Statistics Utilization”

Completion: Classroom 4.13, E-Learning 4.17, U-Learning 4.26
Helpfulness: Classroom 4.05, E-Learning 4.05, U-Learning 4.18
Curriculum: Classroom 3.97
Management: Classroom 4.28, E-Learning 4.18, U-Learning 4.09
Satisfaction scores and recommendation rates for the long-term professional classroom courses
Sub-dimensional satisfaction scores for the long-term professional classroom courses
Task relevancy and job application for long-term professional classroom courses
Task relevancy and job application for long-term professional classroom courses

- Need for Tasks at Work
- Individual Competency Development

100 hrs. Learning Requirement, etc.
Task relevancy and job application by the motivation of taking courses for all regular courses and long-term professional classroom courses.

- Need for Tasks at Work
- Individual Competency Development
- 100 hrs. Learning Requirement, etc.
1. Cyber-learning (e-learning + u-learning) grows very rapidly.

2. U-learning was most popular among officials of local governments.

3. Classroom learning was an expensive learning method.

4. U-learning showed the highest satisfaction scores and e-learning the lowest satisfaction scores for all sub-dimensions (completion, helpfulness to tasks, curriculum) except for the management of course.

5. Classroom learning showed the highest satisfaction score for the management of course.
6. Regular classroom courses showed higher satisfaction scores than all regular and frequent ad hoc classroom courses.

7. Overall satisfaction scores and recommendation rates measure different aspects of learning and training.

8. Task relevancy of the most expensive long-term professional classroom learning was higher than that of all regular classroom courses.

9. Job application of the most expensive long-term professional classroom learning was the same with job applicability of all regular classroom courses.

10. Task relevancy and job application was the highest for trainees who took the course out of “needs for tasks at work”, followed by “individual competency development” and “100 hours learning requirement”.
Conclusions

1. Expand cyber-learning (e-learning + u-learning).

2. Restructure classroom-learning.
   - Big data, data linkage, administrative data, IT
   - Bended learning

3. Motivation of individual learner is important.
   - Harmonization of HRM and Training systems

4. Training activities cannot be perfectly measured by satisfaction scores, task relevancy, job application, and the recommendation rate.

5. Focus on quality and contents of all courses, whether it is e-learning or classroom learning by implementing STI’s mid-term plan.
## Mid-term (2014~2018) plan of STI

### Key Strategies

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Expand statistical training infrastructure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improve statistical training system</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance statistical training</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthen global statistical training</td>
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### 15 Major Tasks

| Update training facilities with latest technologies |
| Develop general portal on statistical training     |
| Set grounds for expanding e-learning system       |
| Build internal capacity through organizational expansion and functional maintenance |
| Streamline gateway to statistical training and develop cooperation mechanism |
| Establish continuing education system for statistical training |
| Improve training programs to accommodate changing training conditions |
| Enhance evaluation & feedback system on training programs |
| Improve professionalism among statistical personnel |
| Foster cadre of specialists in official statistics |
| Operate client-tailored training programs for statistical agencies |
| Disseminate standard statistical training materials and provide lecturers |
| Branding of statistical seminars |
| Become hub nation of international statistical training |
| Expand international statistical training programs and cooperation |
• THANK YOU