

GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE CREDIT HOUR EQUIVALENCY

Southern Illinois University Carbondale follows the United States Department of Education's definition of a credit hour (34 CFR 600.2), which is an amount of work represented in intended learning outcomes and verified by evidence of student achievement. The <u>credit hour policy</u> applies equally to courses of varied duration and modes of instruction.

Credit hour equivalency for online coursework is determined by a student's total time on task, which includes time spent learning, studying, and completing assignments. In a typical face-to-face course, one semester credit hour represents 12.5 hours of instruction plus 30 hours of student preparation outside of class. In an online format, instructional time and student preparation time are combined to represent the student's total time on task (42.5 hours).

Student Engagement

| Credits | Time on Task per Week | Total Time on Task Per semester |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 170 minutes (2.8 hours) | 2,550 minutes (42.5 hours) |
| 2 | 340 minutes (5.7 hours) | 5,100 minutes (85 hours) |
| 3 | 510 minutes (8.5 hours) | 7,650 minutes (127.5 hours) |
| 4 | 680 minutes (11.3 hours) | 10,200 minutes (170 hours) |
| 5 | 850 minutes (14.2 hours) | 12,750 minutes (212.5 hours) |
| 6 | 1,020 minutes (17 hours) | 15,300 minutes (255 hours) |

Applications of the credit hour policy to online courses may be broken down into three main activity categories: (1) laboratory activities, (2) readings, or (3) independent research and writing.

| Activity | Example | Estimated Time Weekly |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Labs | Experiential and online applications of course content | 1.5 hours |
| Readings | Independent and scheduled readings Reading times are dependent on the readers prior knowledge of the content and experiences | 2 hours |
| Research & Writing | Original paper, project, or portfolio commensurate with face-face course time | 2 hours |

Student learning outcomes (SLO) and assessments are identical for face-to-face and online courses. The course must be equal in content and level of difficulty as the face-to-face course (Vai & Sosulski, 2011). Learning tasks in online courses must make best use of online technologies and pedagogies. A few examples of online learning tasks and estimated time-to-completion rates are presented here.



| Potential Task | Estimated Time Weekly |
|---|--------------------------|
| View 4 (15 minute) recorded lectures, take notes, and explore web resources | 2 hours |
| Post a short reflective response to a task (written, oral, or video) | 1 hours |
| Apply calculations to a set of problems in the discipline | 2 hours |
| Conduct a field experiment or interviews in the community | 1-3 hours |
| Participate in an online field trip | 1 hour |
| Read 1 journal article (20 pages) or book chapter with new concepts | 2 hours |
| Complete online quiz to check for understanding | 1 hour |
| Post layered discussions (response to posts and response to peers) | 30 minutes |
| Create or develop a project to demonstrate acquired knowledge and skills | 1-5 hours |
| Participate in small group meetings (web-conference or asynchronous) | 1 hour |
| Write, edit, or conduct research | 1.5 hours |

Faculty Engagement

Instructor responsibilities in online courses are similar to those in typical face-to-face or independent study courses. Thus, in addition to course development and preparation, faculty provide formative feedback and summative evaluation of student work. A comparison of face-to-face and online course activities are as follows:

| Face-to-Face | Online Versions |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Lecture | Recorded lectures and interactive presentations |
| Small-group work | Participation in online discussions, post video commentaries |
| Experiential learning activities | Arrange online labs, interviews, field trips, or view student videos |
| Class discussions | Asynchronous forum where instructor expands on lecture, answers questions, and facilitates student interactions |
| Feedback on assignments | Written or verbal comments, web-conferences, rubrics, grades, etc. |

In determining the time on task for an online course, the New York State Education Department (2013) recommends that the faculty member consider the following items:

- The student learning outcomes and aligned assessments
- The list of topics in the course outline or syllabus; required readings and related materials
- Statements in course materials informing students of the time and/or effort they are expected to devote to the course or individual parts of it
- A listing of the pedagogical tools to be used in the online course, how each will be used, and the expectations for participation (e.g., in an online discussion, how many substantive postings will be required of a student for each week or unit?)

Guidelines adapted from: Rochester Institute of Technology, TIME ON TASK website at: https://www.rit.edu/academicaffairs/tls/course-design/online-courses/time-task