

**ECP 2007 EDU 417008**

**ASPECT**



## **First Evaluation Report**

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<b>Editors</b>	<i>Anicet Yalaho (JYU), Kati Clements (JYU) and Jan Pawłowski (JYU)</i>



***eContentplus***

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 79, 24.3.2005, p. 1.

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## Executive Summary

The first evaluation report aims at determining the current status and the progress in the first 15 months of the project. We use a mixed methodology approach for the evaluation. The focus of the first report (input and work package evaluation) was the identification of general barriers regarding the use of standards for the stakeholder groups and the success of the initial prototypes as well as the evaluation of initial teacher trials using a qualitative methodology. The second evaluation report will focus on the large-scale use and implementation of tools and services for the user communities.

The evaluation has shown that ASPECT is on the right track for all tasks. Project management has been working efficiently assuring the development and performance of the project. Technologies have been provided and the ASPECT infrastructure has been set up successfully. Content providers have started their work by applying standards and specifications to their work, during which process the key barriers of success were identified and addressed appropriately. The key barriers (awareness and skills regarding standards, alignment of technologies to business model, etc.) have been identified and are addressed appropriately. Furthermore, ASPECT has gained good visibility in the community of stakeholders as an important and relevant project. The cooperation agreements show that ASPECT plays an important role in the communities of providers, technologists as well as standardization experts.

In addition to the above findings, several issues and factors have been identified in the first phase of the evaluation that have been, and will continue to be, addressed in the project. Firstly, communication and collaboration between technology and content providers is a critical success factor and needs special attention. A smooth communication has to be established in order to improve awareness and understanding on mutual work and priorities. Secondly, standards and specifications are not always understood and are perceived in very subjective ways. It is particularly necessary to show the benefits and very practical examples.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the project has achieved clear initial results and impact in the community. The basis for a successful adoption and deployment of best practices has been created. The challenges of the second phase, including wide adoption and greater outreach, can now be addressed in a focused way.

## General Information

This document contains the first evaluation report of the ASPECT project. It is based on the evaluation plan D7.1. The contents of this document are property of the authors and the project.

### 1 Introduction

The evaluation of the ASPECT project aims at continuously monitoring and improving the quality of work and performance of stakeholders within the project. In the following report, we present the current findings after the first 15 months of the project.

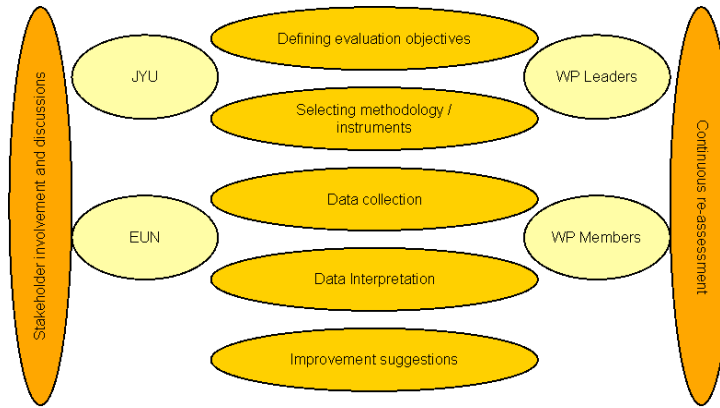
The evaluation adopts a participatory approach. In the design of the evaluation, all stakeholders in the project have been involved to create and review the evaluation objectives. The result of this phase is documented in the evaluation plan D7.1. We understand evaluation, not solely as a monitoring instrument, but more as a tool to improve the quality of the project and to initiate and focus discourse between the stakeholders. Therefore, the evaluation plan as well as this report is closely coordinated and has been shared amongst the stakeholders of the ASPECT consortium.

As the evaluation aims at continuously improving the work processes and results of the project, WP7 designed a continuous evaluation process to monitor the project's success and status. This continuous evaluation also considers the risks and related interventions (expressed as recommendations in this report).

Based on the evaluation plan, a number of different evaluation instruments have been developed according to the needs of the project. The evaluation also covers:

- An input evaluation: Assessing the input (materials, people, processes). The input evaluation has been published and is available to the project partners.
- A process evaluation: Assessing the processes and tasks.
- A result evaluation: Assessing the project outcomes.

A key focus is the result evaluation, as this represents the main output of the project, which is compared and analyzed against the project objectives and related research.



**Figure 1: Evaluation Stages**

The main steps specified in the evaluation plan (D7.1) are:

1. **Definition of evaluation objectives** in cooperation with the WP leaders. This document highlights a number of objectives which were developed as a collaborative task between WP7 and the other work packages.
2. **Selection of methodology** based on the objectives: In this phase, WP7 defined the choice of methods according to the current status of the project. Based on the progress of work and the first evaluation results, the selection of methods might be adapted to the project's changing requirements.
3. **Data collection** is carried out in cooperation with WP1-6.
4. **Data interpretation** will be done initially by WP7 in cooperation with the subject experts in WP1-6.
5. **Improvement suggestions** are provided based on the data and conclusions.

The current document covers stages 2-5. In the next section, we briefly discuss the methodology and instruments used in the first evaluation phase. The key findings are presented in chapter 3: For each work package and evaluation objective, we discuss the status and findings. Based on the findings, we provide recommendations regarding the work tasks. Furthermore, we discuss the success indicators and provide recommendations in case of underachievement or deviations from the original work plan.

## 2 Approach and methodology

The organizational and technological challenges of the ASPECT project evaluation posed significant research design challenges. Considering various alternatives, we opted for the use of mixed methods (Greene et al. 1989, Johnson and Onwuegbuzie 2004) as stated in the evaluation plan D7.1. Mixed method research is defined by Johnson and Onwuegbuzie (2004, p 17) as "the class of research where the research mixes or combines quantitative and qualitative research techniques, methods, approaches, concepts or language into a single study".

Mixed method is an unrestrained and creative form of research as oppose to more constraining monomethod. A good understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of both qualitative and quantitative methods leads one to mix or combine strategies. This approach is called fundamental principle of mixed methods research (Johnson and Turner 2003). According to that principle, researchers should use a mixed method in a way that has complementary strengths. This involves the recognition that all methods have their limitations as well as their strengths. According to Johnson and Turner (2003 p. 299), the fundamental principle is followed for at least three reasons: (a) to obtain convergence or corroboration of findings, (b) to eliminate or minimize key plausible alternative explanations for conclusions drawn from the research data, and (c) to elucidate the divergent aspects of a phenomenon. The fundamental principle can be applied to all stages or components of the research process."

For the purpose of this evaluation, quantitative and qualitative methods are combined and utilised as a complementary design. The purpose of combining qualitative and quantitative methods is to use the results from one method to elaborate, enhance, or illustrate the results from the other.

### **Data collection**

The first data set was collected using both quantitative and – for most aspects – qualitative methods linked to ASPECT partner workshops and meetings. We designed a survey questionnaire divided into two parts. The first part was composed of structured questions and the second open questions. Eight events were surveyed: six workshops (Leuven, Cambridge, Munich, Budapest (2) and Aarhus and two consortium meetings (Vigo and Budapest). During these events, all participants were asked to complete the evaluation form provided. The same form was used to systematically collect data at all events. Then, after each event, the data was

computed in SPSS and a report (see section event evaluation) with recommendations was delivered to the project management team.

The second data set was collected using a (qualitative) case study approach. This involved interviews with each ASPECT content provider. The main idea was to understand the key success factors and barriers for this group of stakeholders regarding the use of open content and particular standards as well as the corresponding tools. For each content provider we identified the key actors in order to obtain as accurate and reliable information as possible. The first interviews took place during the ASPECT content providers' workshop in Munich in May 2009. Additional content providers were interviewed using video conferencing software, so that all interviews were recorded.

Further data was collected through observations by the evaluation team in cooperation with the work package leaders and the project management. For particular topics, we asked for additional interviews to obtain in-depth information on a number of evaluation issues.

To summarise, the first evaluation report focuses on the identification of critical issues and the analysis of initial technologies using qualitative approaches, whereas the second evaluation will use both, qualitative and quantitative methods focusing on the acceptance of the ASPECT approaches.



## 3 Findings

The following chapter describes the findings of WP7 studies and activities conducted since the beginning of the ASPECT project. A detailed report of each event is available in the ASPECT cooperation space Educanext.

### 3.1 *Input evaluation*

The goal of the input evaluation was to determine the current status of inputs into the processes of the ASPECT project and how they relate to the project's success – the evaluation focuses on stakeholders, technologies, and resources. The input evaluation report has been published within the ASPECT consortium to increase awareness on the starting situation. In this deliverable, we provide a short summary of results as a starting point for the work package evaluations.

#### **Stakeholders**

The ASPECT Best Practice Network for educational content involves 22 partners from 15 countries, including nine Ministries of Education (MoE), four commercial content developers and leading technology providers. It also includes experts from all international standardization bodies and consortia active in e-learning (CEN/ISSS, IEEE, ISO, IMS, ADL).

The key recommendations regarding stakeholders were identified based on the initial interviews:

- Communication between different stakeholder groups has to be facilitated. In particular, the communication between and understanding amongst technology and content providers is of utmost importance.
- Amongst stakeholders we have to increase awareness and skills regarding standards and specifications.

#### **Technologies and Standards**

At the start of the ASPECT project, content providers' main task was to connect to the Learning Resource Exchange (LRE). The LRE provides access to learning resources and assets from ministries of education (MoE) (some of which have been developed by teachers),

commercial and non-profit content providers (publishers), and cultural heritage organizations (e.g. museums).

The key technologies in the ASPECT project are made available through the service centre which contains the following key functions:

- LOR registry
- Vocabulary Bank for Education
- Automatic Translation service for Learning Object Metadata and content packaging formats
- Compliance testing
- Transformer service, transforming metadata and vocabularies
- Identity service
- Metadata translation service
- Harvesting service

ASPECT technology providers will also incorporate a set of tools to help content providers to package their content with SCORM and IMS Common Cartridge standards as the main objective of ASPECT is to analyze the use of standards and specifications, These technologies include SCORM and Common Cartridge editors, authorization and testing tools, players, certification tools and a SCORM to Common Cartridge converter. The key challenges in the ASPECT project will regard awareness, understanding and the efficient use of those technologies by the stakeholders.

ASPECT will test the use of several standards and specifications, with the main focus on:

- SCORM 2004,
- IMS Common Cartridge 1.0 (IMS CC),
- QTI – Question & Test Interoperability.

These are further described in D3.1. “Best Practice Report on Content Use”.

## **Content**

The LRE contains 131,436 learning resources and assets from 25 content providers. Content is currently provided in different types of formats ranging from assets to more complex learning resources. The majority of European languages are represented. The current situation regarding content shows that a critical mass of learning resources and assets is already available in the LRE. However, the use of the standards addressed in ASPECT is still low.

The input evaluation highlighted that there were a number of significant barriers for content providers which will need to be addressed and overcome in the project:

- **Lack of common acceptance of standards:** there is a lack of knowledge regarding the main standards (SCORM, IMS CC, QTI), their use and their benefits.
- **Incompatible design philosophy** or underlying didactical assumptions between the standards and the system designs currently in use by the content providers. As an example, content providers state that the mechanisms of SCORM imply that grading or sequencing functions should be used.
- **Specificity of requirements:** Some content providers have specific requirements which are perceived as not reliable using available standards, such as the modelling of curricula or learning activities in SCORM.
- **Ease of standards implementation:** The implementation of standards or the conversion from one standard to another is perceived by some providers as difficult.
- **Adoption of standards is driven by customers:** Commercial content providers as well as ministries might use standards only if required by their customers or schools.

The input evaluation has identified the current status and key aspects of the project. The project bases its work on a huge quantity of content, incorporates state-of-the-art technologies and involves the most important stakeholders. For this basis, we have identified key success factors as well as barriers which will be specifically addressed in the work package evaluations below.

### **3.2 Success Indicators**

The success indicators provide a condensed summary of the results and status of the project. Data related to the success factors have been provided by the relevant work packages. The detailed analysis of the underlying reasons for success will follow in the work package

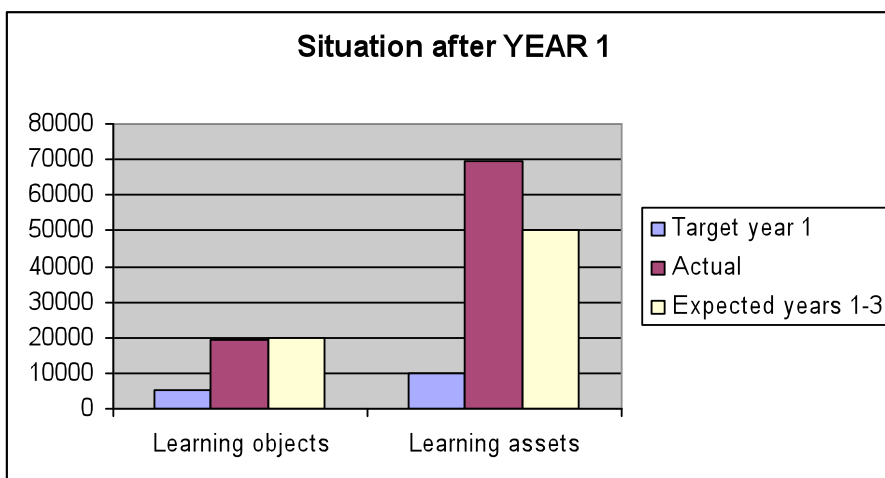
evaluation in section 3.3. In this chapter, we break down the indicators to groups to explain how progress has been made. The current situation regarding ASPECT success indicators can be observed from table 1. Overall, the indicators highlight that ASPECT has worked successfully in its first year and in several areas has even exceeding expectations. There is a degree of shortfall in the dissemination targets but not enough to cause serious concern at this early stage in the project or to cause us to think that this will impact significantly on the future performance and success of the Best Practice Network.

	ASPECT SUCCESS INDICATORS	Target year 1	Nov. 2009	Expected years 1-3
1	Translations of Metadata	1000	641571	2000
2	Learning objects	5000	19463	20000
3	Learning assets	10000	69324	50000
4	Vocabularies	200	185	260
5	Technical workshop participants	50	42	100
6	Workshop & conference participants	50	56	200
7	Unique visitors	1000	1829	6000
8	References to ASPECT	50	95	500
9	Experts in BPN	50	34	150
10	CEN workshop agreements	1	1	2
11	IMS GLC specifications	0	0	1
12	ENs to TC353	0	0	2
13	Articles & presentations	30	94	60
14	Scientific papers	0	12	4
15	Newsletters	1	0	6

**Table 1: The progress of the success indicators after year 1.**

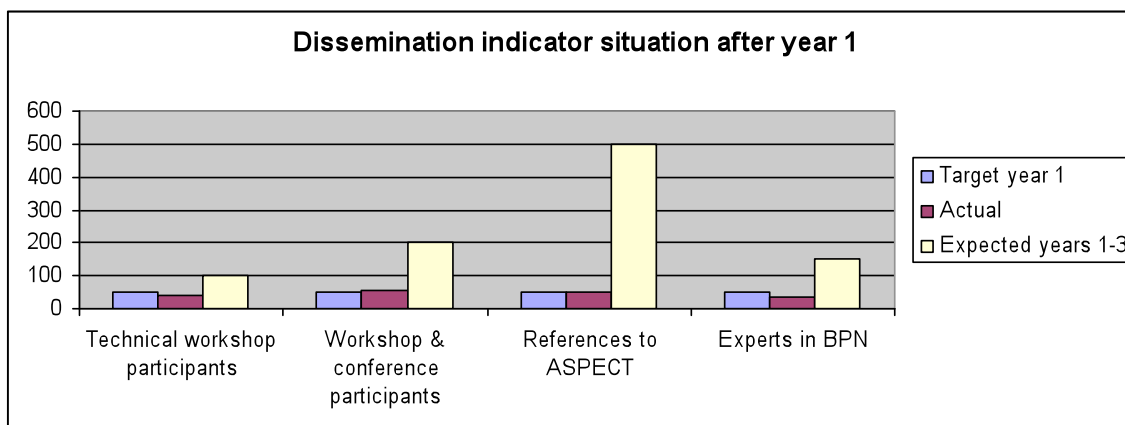
As can be seen, ASPECT has significantly exceeded the targets originally set for learning objects and learning assets. For learning assets in Year 1, ASPECT has already exceeded the number that was anticipated at the end of the project and is only just short of the number of learning objects that were anticipated by Year 3. ASPECT also significantly exceeded expectations in translations of metadata by completing 641571 translations in the first year. This progress regarding the content-related success indicators is due to the fact that, during the negotiation, the European Commission asked to keep the initial figures artificially low as they were not seen as a priority.

While there were 15 vocabularies missing from the first year target, ASPECT does not consider this amount critical for the future progress of the project.



**Figure 2: The situation of ASPECT content collection after year 1 of the project**

Dissemination and building of the Best Practice Network moved forward largely as was expected after year 1, as can be seen in figure 3. There were slightly fewer participants in the technical workshops than expected, but slightly more participants in the public workshops and conferences. There were also slightly fewer experts joining the Best Practice Network than expected, but the number is increasing now as the project starts to offer concrete services and tools. The number of unique visitors on ASPECT website was almost double that expected, which points to a high interest in the project..

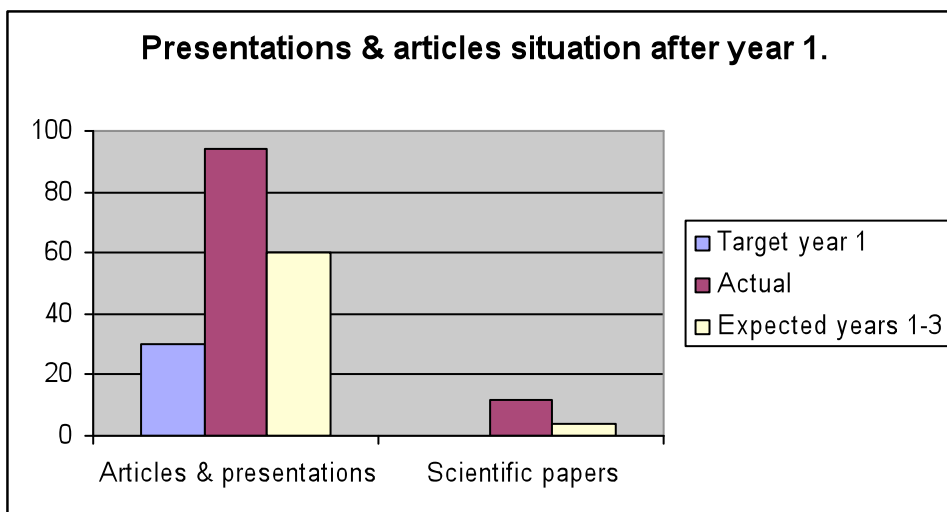


**Figure 3: Dissemination indicators situation after year 1**

An additional dissemination success indicator has been added since the beginning of the project and writing of the Description of Work. This indicator is the number of external European experts, professionals and policy makers visiting the LTSO. Here, there have been 428 346 visits between Sept 2008 and August 2009, indicating high interest in the field.

ASPECT's impact can also be judged by the number of contributions in relevant events (presentations, articles) as well as high-quality, scientific papers that have been accepted for leading, internationally recognized conferences and/or journals. This work far exceeded expectations; as can be seen from figure 4, the actual figure for year 1 exceeds the target for the whole of the project.

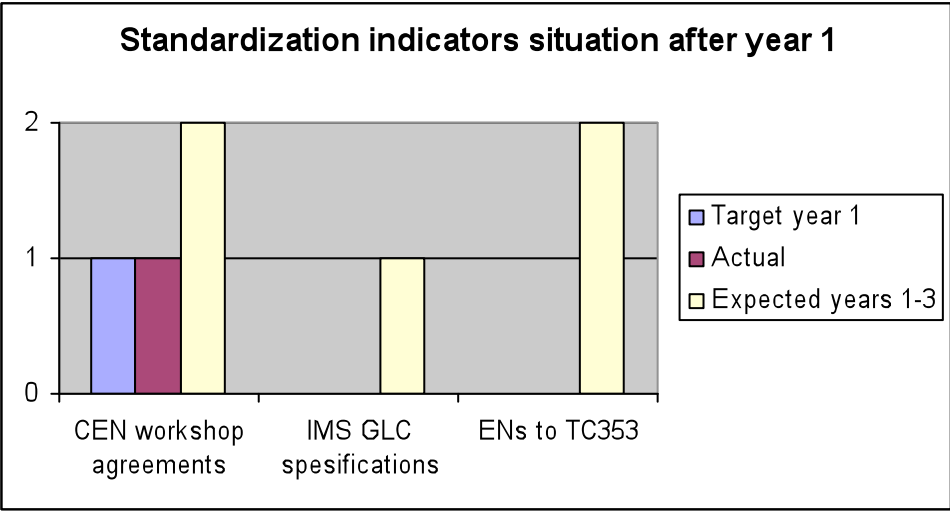
The single newsletter that was planned for September 2009 (indicator 15) has been rolled forward to early December so that it can be used to support the marketing of the ASPECT workshop at BETT 2010 and to allow the project to be able to report on the promotional videos on SCORM and Common Cartridge that were uploaded to the project web site in November 2009.



**Figure 4: Presentations and articles situation after year 1.**

ASPECT's impact on the standards' bodies in this reporting period is monitored by indicator 10 (see figure 5). ASPECT has contributed to the work of the CEN Workshop Learning Technologies on a number of topics. The indicator here, however, specifically relates to the

work on the CEN workshop agreement on the Simple Publishing Interface (SPI), a specification for publishing learning objects and corresponding metadata in repositories such as LRE. The work has progressed as planned and the specification will be finalized in January 2010, in line with the schedule of the CEN Workshop.



**Figure 5: Standardization indicators situation after year 1**

### **3.3 Work package evaluation**

In this section, we outline the evaluation results of the first period, following the structure of the Evaluation Plan. For each work package, the key evaluation objectives and methods were determined. Due to the status of the project, not all evaluation objectives can be addressed as some of the objectives are only relevant in later stages of the project and will therefore be addressed in the continuous and final evaluation.

### **3.4 WP1 Evaluation**

The evaluation of this work package addresses the current status of the project management and some general aspects.

#### **Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_1.1 to assess whether time and budget are kept**

**Status:** During months 1-15, WP1 monitored the budget and progress of work by gathering periodic reports at the end of months 4, 9 and 15. Progress reports, financial reports and WP leader reports were gathered from all partners and work package leaders. WP7 also monitored the progress of the project management in Executive Task Force Flash meetings every other week; these meetings included the work package leaders who gave their updates on WP activities.

**Findings:** As the WP1 reports state, the project is advancing as planned. With only a few exceptions, partners returned their reports on time and, for those that did not do so, there was only a small delay that did not cause any major deviations in the project. Mainly this was due to WP1's strong efforts to provide assistance and support partners; for example, WP1 has helped partners with project reporting by developing a management handbook, running a workshop and providing continuous monitoring in order to identify partners that have particular difficulties.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Carry on work as before

#### **Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_1.2 to assess whether systematic review of the deliverables' quality is performed**



**Status:** WP7 monitored the process of systematic review of deliverables.

**Findings:** Some deliverables were delivered late for review (maximum delay of three months), but they were still systematically reviewed in spite of any delays. Comments from partners were gathered and deliverables were edited and improved based on recommendations. Some deliverables were late as input was required from other work packages. This was in most cases due to miscommunication when planning the work needed for each deliverable. No delays in the project's overall timetable were caused as the project planning avoided strong interdependencies between critical deliverables.

#### **Recommendations:**

- WP leaders should start the work on deliverables six months before the deadline by outlining the topics of the deliverables and allocating tasks for other work packages whose input they see as being needed to complete the task.
- All the inputs needed for deliverables should be discussed in the ETF Flash meetings and agreed upon, preferably also several months prior to the deadline.
- WP leaders in charge of the work package should take a stronger lead on dividing the work, in particular if input from other WPs is required.

#### **Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_1.3 to assess whether content/quality monitoring of the tasks is performed**

**Status:** WP7 evaluated the quality of the project tasks in several events. WP7 gathered feedback from consortium meetings and developed a quality assurance plan. Quality assurance is an on-going process which looks into both the quality of the project tasks and the quality of the content provided by content providers. The quality procedure is currently being implemented and assessments, therefore, are still in progress. The quality will be further analyzed in the continuous evaluation and summarized in the second evaluation report D7.3.2 (Final version). Finally, WP7 interviewed key ASPECT partners to identify problems within the project tasks.

**Findings:** Feedback related to the arrangement of the consortium meetings was positive throughout the project. Most partners preferred the more interactive cross-work package meetings to the general plenary sessions. Furthermore, it was highly appreciated when clear agendas and leadership was present in the cross-work package meetings. Partners were also looking for a ‘big picture’ of the project’s status on what is going on, what has already been done and what is still to come. Also some presenters in consortium meetings occasionally forgot that they were talking to a range of people some of who are not technical or aware of all the standards.

Secondly, some Consortium members expressed concern that more needed to be done in order to address the end-users’ point of view regarding technologies and standards. Many partners were interested in knowing more about the effects of the standards on the actual use of the content. This could be done by further developing scenarios for users which will test the changes of applying standards into the content (e.g., testing the users’ willingness to use resources that were packaged with Common Cartridge format in a pedagogical situation).

WP7 has also monitored the actions taken by the project management to improve performance and considers that relevant remedial actions are being taken when issues arise. For example, in the content provider workshop in Leuven, partners suggested there was a need to better define the benefits of the project for specific groups of stakeholders. As a consequence, two “benefits’ workshops” were arranged by WP1 where a number of partners started to work on this issue. WP1 also monitored the progress of the partners via questionnaires and interviews during several events, where some issues could be identified before they became problems (eligible costs, subcontracting issues etc....)

The quality of the content being provided to the LRE has already been evaluated against various different national criteria, which may cause the quality of the content to vary. This is addressed in the quality procedure (D7.2).

### **Recommendations:**

- Give more time to smaller cross-work package meetings in the consortium meetings and have clear agendas for these.

- Presenters of the consortium meeting should keep in mind that the consortium includes a wide range of professionals, some technical, some educational, some policy makers, some companies and so on. Presenters should provide screen captures if presenting software solutions to raise the level of understanding within the consortium.
- WP1 should prepare an overall picture of the status of ASPECT for the partners in the consortium meeting by summarizing WP activities and, in particular, by explaining in non-technical language the consequences and impact of work in one WP upon other WPs.
- More effort should be made to demonstrate benefits of standards and specifications to the end users. The demonstrations should be used in the coming workshops in spring 2010.
- Project should keep on self-evaluating and dealing with potential problems as identified previously
- Quality of the content provided in ASPECT should be based on a common set of guidelines, which the project should agree on with the content providers.

**Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_1.4 to assess whether finance monitoring is performed through regular reports (seasonal reports)**

**Status:** For months 1-15, WP1 gathered periodic reports at the end of months 4, 9 and 15. Progress reports, financial reports and WP leader reports were gathered from all the partners and work package leaders.

**Findings:** WP1 gathered and prepared the needed financing monitoring and regular reports throughout the first period of the project accordingly.

**Recommendation:**

- Carry on work as before

### 3.5 WP2 Evaluation

**Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_2.1 to assess the clarity and feasibility of the provided best practice documents**

**Status:** The issue was addressed from two perspectives. As both technology and content providers, need to provide input to these documents, WP7 interviewed partners from both groups.

**Findings:** Most content providers were able to use the best practice documents to connect to the LRE. After identifying problems as part of the continuous evaluation, WP2 set up a wiki to support the content providers that had problems when validating their metadata against the ASPECT application profile. Some content providers though would have preferred more face to face training instead of the best practice documents.

**Recommendations:**

- WP2 should monitor the connections of the ASPECT content providers to the LRE more closely and contact the content providers if additional problems appear.

WP2 should arrange training to support the work of the best practice documents when possible.

**Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_2.2 to assess whether the best practice documents support content providers with connecting to the ASPECT infrastructure and therefore enable discovery of their and other resources through ASPECT.**

**Status:** WP5 monitored the progress of connecting the content providers to the ASPECT infrastructure. WP7 interviewed the content providers about their issues concerning the connections. WP2 provided data on the connections made. Automatic validation of metadata of the content providers connected to the LRE was conducted.

**Findings:** All content providers are using the service centre for harvesting and validating metadata. The ASPECT application profile was changed at the end of May 2009 which led to some partners being disconnected from the LRE. By the end of Month 15 (November 2009), some of the content providers are still lacking a connection. This problem seems to be a result of communication problems between WP2 and WP5. The technology providers expected the content providers to solve the problems identified in the error logs that the harvesting provided them with, while the content providers seemed to be waiting on clear directions and orders from the technology providers on how to proceed. Problems may also have arisen because some content providers started to work on their LRE connection without first fully consulting the available project deliverables and only started to do so when errors started to occur.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Technology providers should take the lead on monitoring the progress of the content providers by contacting them weekly based on the issues that they face when trying to validate their metadata and get a connection with the LRE.
- WP2 should provide concrete tutorials as well as workshops to support the best practice documentation.

### 3.6 WP3 Evaluation

**Evaluation objective:** WP\_EO\_3.1 to evaluate the content providers', technology providers' and teachers' awareness of standards and specifications

**Status:** WP7 interviewed content providers, technology providers and teachers. Additional data was gathered using questionnaires during several events. Some issues were clarified after the interviews by email. In particular for the content providers, WP7 assessed their awareness and skills in a longitudinal study which will be continued throughout the project to determine the long-term effect.

**Findings:** As one might expect, technology providers' awareness on standards and specifications can be seen as rather good, because they need to deal with the standards in their daily work. Content providers' awareness on standards is often lower than could be expected. They are aware of standards, but often do not understand the benefits of using them. Content providers' awareness varies based on the technical and content solutions that they have been using in their business or organisation. Some content providers, for example, have been using SCORM to package their content for years whereas others have not even thought of content packaging solutions before ASPECT. Most content providers use the Learning Object Metadata (LOM) standard to describe their metadata, so their awareness of this is higher than for other standards like Common Cartridge (IMS CC), as this standard is still very new to most stakeholders. Teachers have, in most cases, no awareness at all on eLearning standards, their use and potential benefits.

**Recommendations:**

- ASPECT should continue with its current good approach to raising the content providers' level of awareness and understanding of standards and their benefits.
- There is no practical reason for the teachers to be aware of standards and it is, in fact, probably better if the technology just simply works and that the standards are transparent as far as teachers are concerned. The effect of the use of standards and specifications for teachers using content, however, should be fully tested with teachers.

**Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_ 3.2 to evaluate the process of creating guidelines and recommendations for the use of specifications**

**Status:** WP7 has been observing the work of WP3 gathering feedback on standards and specifications from the WP5 events. Gathering best practices is an on-going process during ASPECT. Evaluation of the process was not relevant during the first period of the project which was mainly about gathering experiences which WP3 will use later in order to develop recommendations on guidelines for specifications. The final evaluation report (D7.3.2. Final Version) will include the full analysis of the process.

**Findings:** Work on creating guidelines and recommendations for the use of specifications has begun by gathering feedback from WP5 and WP6 in various workshops. WP3 identified a good set of standards which were tested by the content providers and the users. WP3 particularly monitored the work of WP5 in order to obtain feedback on the specifications and to form their recommendations.

**Recommendation:**

- WP3 should prepare further tests in collaboration with WP6 and WP7 for the teachers to identify the impact of specifications for the end user.

**Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_3.3 to evaluate the enforcement process of the licensing Model**

**Status:** WP3 introduced the LRE DRM Model, which is described in D3.2. Best Practice Report for content use. The licensing model enforcement process started with several meetings focused on improving the understanding of licensing schemes in order to raise awareness and start the discussion among the content providers. WP7 monitored the discussion. The LRE DRM Model needs to be further tested to receive more feedback on its enforcement process.

**Findings:** Different content providers have different licensing needs (for example commercial content providers need to find a way to control their revenues, while the Ministries of

Education are able to provide their content under a Creative Commons licence). The LRE DRM Model has the potential to provide solutions for all the content providers' needs.

**Recommendations:**

- Test the licensing models through the LRE with both content providers and teachers in practical situations.

**Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_3.4 to evaluate the demonstrator developed**

**Status:** WP3 developed the demonstrator which is a web-based portal describing a range of tools. As the demonstrator portal was set up in September 2009, the evaluation of its use is still in progress as the content providers have just started to work on it. WP7 interviewed content providers about their use of the demonstrator so far.

**Findings:** Content providers have initially found that the demonstrator is helping them in the process of packaging their content and were able to make both SCORM and Common Cartridge packages using the demonstrator's help and could convert SCORM packages into Common Cartridge packages. Some content providers had been expecting the demonstrator to also consist of tutorials which would help them to apply standards and specifications to their content, which would further facilitate their work and increase their understanding of the tools. Some of the tools provided were still in the development process and the content providers required help from the technology providers in order to be able to use them effectively.

**Recommendations:**

- Develop more support materials (web-based information and a tutorial) to be tested with content providers.

**Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_3.5 Evaluating the ASPECT set of tools**

**Status:** WP7 gathered feedback by interviewing the content providers on their use of ASPECT tools. WP7 also interviewed technology providers about the process behind developing the tools. Testing of the tools is a continuous process throughout ASPECT and some of the tools



will be tested at a later stage in the project. This report summarizes testing findings from workshops in Munich (May 2009) and Aarhus (November 2009).

**Findings:** SCORM and CC Players by Icodeon functioned well and content providers identified no critical problems in using them.

Content providers found it at first difficult to work with the SCORM2CC converter, as its development was interrupted and it is not working precisely enough. The most common problem with it seems to be referencing files in the imanifest.xml file, because some files do not convert unless they are specifically mentioned in the original manifest. Other problems are described in detail in the event evaluation report from the Aarhus Workshop November 2009 (Annex 8). Furthermore, it is seen as important to clearly point out the differences between SCORM and IMS CC packages.

Content Providers found the Common Cartridge builder very easy to use. Some functionalities could be improved, such as adding web links but, overall, content providers were able to make Common Cartridge packages with little effort. Even complicated Flash applications could be packaged by the builder with a reasonable amount of work.

#### **Recommendations:**

- The SCORM2CC Converter should be developed further.
- Further workshops should be held to try out (hands-on activities) the rest of the tools provided by the demonstrator. These should include proper planning of the event, clear demonstrations of the tools, chances for content providers to try to work with the tools using their own content, and sessions on solving problems that they face - preferably with an expert of the tools present to answer the questions.
- The tool should incorporate functions to point out changes and features which are achieved by the conversion.
- Cartridges should be tested to determine how these play and what functionality they offer within the LMSs that teachers are using and possibly other web 2.0 tools that they might be using in their teaching, such as blogs, social networking sites etc. This could also indicate whether Common Cartridge can support more advanced pedagogical models.

**Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_3.6 evaluating the development new tools to test metadata for compliance with standards**

**Status:** WP3 selected the first version of the conformance testing tools and gathered feedback from both the content and technology providers. Evaluation of the use of the testing tools is still in progress, to be described further in Evaluation Report D7.3.2 (Final version).

**Findings:** The set of tools and their evaluation for ASPECT purposes is described in D3.2.1. Conformance Testing Tools, Version 1.

**Recommendations:** No recommendations could be made at this point.

### 3.7 WP4 Evaluation

#### Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_4.1 Assess the level of awareness of ASPECT

**Status:** The awareness of the project can be assessed on different levels. In the first phase of the project the measurement of ASPECT awareness was primarily focused on the level of traffic on the ASPECT web site. Along with ASPECT events and the work of the LTSO, the ASPECT web site a key of they means by which the project is made visible to stakeholders. ASPECT website activity is monitored using Google analytics.

**Findings:** An initial version of the ASPECT web site was provided even before the start of the project in September 2008. Monitoring of a more developed version of the site started in January 2009 after some of the initial dissemination actions (e.g. promotion of first BETT workshop) and data has been analyzed until November 2009.

WP7 distinguished two types of visits - referred and direct visits. A referred visit is one that starts from any source website or what we call referring sites. In ten months and eleven days, a total of 152 referring sites sent 1,829 visits to aspect-project.org/ (see Figure 6). Table 2 below highlights the site usage details. WP4 recognizes that this level should be improved as the number is still relatively small compared to the total size of the target community.

**Table 2: Site Usage (Source Google analytics)**

Visits	Pages/Visit	Avg. Time on Site	% New Visits
1,829	2.33	00:01:36	57.96%
% of Site Total:	Site Avg:	Site Avg:	Site Avg:
41.65%	2.87	00:02:16	59.05%

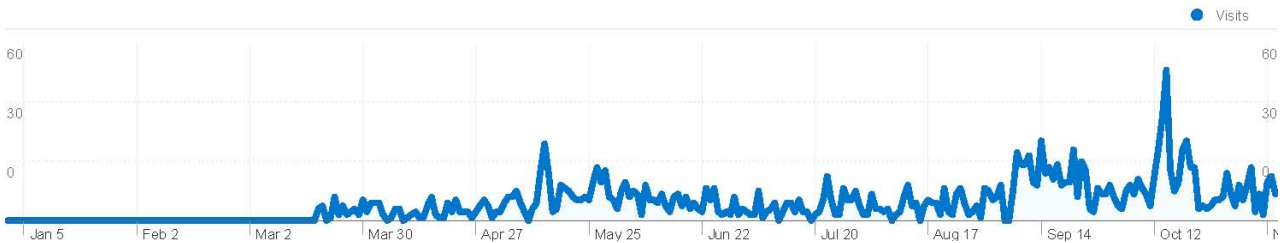


Figure 6: aspect-project.org/ referring sites (Source: Google analytics)

Direct visits means that a visitor knows already the address of ASPECT website and just types this directly in his/her browser. By combining all the traffic sources, direct, referring and search engines, we obtain a total of 4,598 visits (See Figure 7).

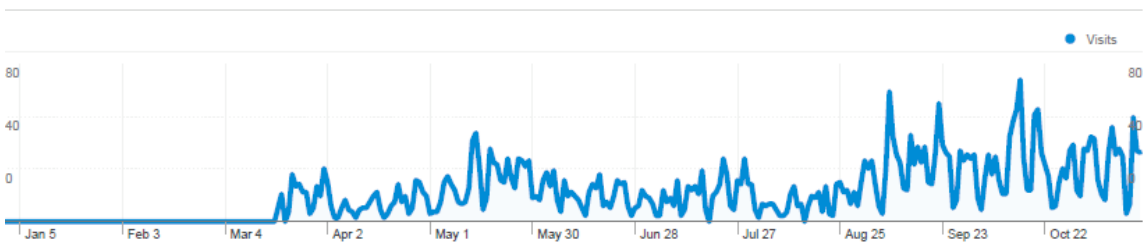


Figure 7: Traffic Sources Overview ( Source: Google analytics)



Figure 8: All traffic sources sent a total of 4,598 visits (Source: Google analytics)

The conclusion that we can draw here is that the level of awareness of ASPECT is rising. The spikes in traffic also correspond with ASPECT events, especially in autumn 2009. However,

further webinars and workshops from WP4 are also needed in order to extend the outreach of the Best Practice Network.

### Recommendations

- In order to gain visibility in the outside world, WP4 should make further efforts to organise cooperative workshops with other organizations. For example, ASPECT could act as a (logo) partner in the announcement and execution of academic conferences on eLearning.
- Send event announcements through partners' academic networks.
- More co-organization and participations in international events in the field of elearning will help to create more awareness to a larger audience or community.
- Involve WP7 in event planning and implement a means to measure impact.
- Provide, as far as possible in advance, the list of upcoming events and their posters for the next six months.

*Note: These recommendations mainly cover aspects which are already foreseen for the second half of the ASPECT project. Therefore, no changes are necessary.*

**Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_4.2 Assess the level of awareness on educational standards by the different stakeholders (publishers, standardization bodies, ICT advisors, teachers, etc.)**

**Status:** WP7 gathered feedback through the event evaluation survey filled by participants on their understanding of the benefits provided by standards. This report summarizes findings from workshops in Cambridge (22.4.2009) and Budapest (22.09.2009).

For the stakeholder group of standardization actors, the main European standardization workshops (CEN Workshop Learning Technologies) were visited and observed quarterly.

**Findings:** We found that WP4 has worked efficiently to clarify the benefits of the project for all stakeholders. The lack of awareness on benefits was identified in the consortium meeting in Vigo (March 2009), and WP4 and WP1 reacted quickly to set up workshops explicitly focused on identifying benefits. In these workshops the benefits of standards were demonstrated though

concrete examples. The presentations also enabled the participants to see CC in use, which provided the transition from an “abstract” specification to the use in a real setting.

In the standardization community, ASPECT is well known and received. In particular its work regarding the use of European standards such as SQI/SPI (as part of the services) and its efforts in the validation of SCORM vs. IMS CC is highly appreciated. Last but not least, the active cooperation with IMS has been mutually beneficial for both parties.

ASPECT has been noticed in the community of stakeholders as an important and relevant project. The cooperation agreements show that ASPECT plays an important role in the communities of content and technology providers as well as standardization experts.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Benefits’ of standards identified in ASPECT need to be disseminated to the relevant stakeholders by providing examples and practical scenarios.
- Increase the number of dissemination activities (webinars, seminars...).
- For future benefits’ workshops, it would be very useful for participants’ understanding to provide a business case that could highlight and illustrate how they could identify benefits.
- Continue close cooperation with the CEN Workshop on Learning Technologies and IMS.

#### **Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_4.3 Evaluate the number of professionals who are directly and indirectly linked to the ASPECT BPN**

**Status:** WP7 monitored the success indicator regarding professionals linked to the ASPECT BPN.

**Findings:** There is a shortfall in the number of ASPECT Associate Partners joining the network (34 against a target of 50 for Year 1). Recruitment of Associate Partners in line with the project targets is dependent on being able to organize ASPECT’s workshops and events as originally anticipated. Planning of the project dissemination events generally began early enough (six months in advance). However, in 2009, there were two occasions when it proved impossible to run ASPECT workshops that were being organised in collaboration with other

conferences. This then meant that alternative events had to be put together at short notice which made it difficult to attract enough attention from people in the field.

#### **Recommendations:**

- WP1 and WP7 should closely monitor the future arrangement of the dissemination events.
- WP4 should provide a plan of all the events to be arranged in the next six months and follow it through.
- The quality of the dissemination events will attract more experts to join ASPECT, so WP4 should take into consideration the feedback from Se@m workshop (Annex 7), when arranging the next event.

#### **Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_4.4 Evaluate the level of cooperation with other projects**

**Status:** The cooperation activities and agreements have been closely observed by WP7 as these co-operations are a key activity of a BPN.

**Findings:** ASPECT has an active level of cooperation with related projects. There has been cooperation and co-organization of events with other projects, for example: ICOPER, BetShwo, ICISOFT, iLearning Forum 2009, Nordlet, and CATE. A significant dimension of cooperation with each project is to create synergies. A successful example is the cooperation between ASPECT and ICOPER where information has been exchanged regularly and there has been participation in all consortium meetings. The key issues were common dissemination activities as well as combined efforts in the standardization community.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Continue the co-hosting of events.
- Continue regular exchange of experience and develop common activities with related projects.

**Evaluation objective:**

**WP\_EO\_4.5 Measure the impact of the outcomes of the tests on a) the dissemination of learning standards b) the improvement of standards**

**Status:** This evaluation item cannot be assessed as the work is currently in progress and being implemented. It will be address in the final evaluation report D7.3.2.

**Evaluation objectives: WP\_EO\_4.6 Evaluate the service centre use and sustainability; WP\_EO\_4.7 Evaluate that the services provided through the service centre are compliant with state-of-the-art SSLTs**

**Status:** The service centre use and sustainability evaluation cannot be assessed as the work is currently in progress and being implemented. It will be address in the final evaluation report D7.3.2.

### **3.8 WP5 Evaluation**

**Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_5.1 to assess to what extent content providers are ready to implement standards and specifications.**

**Status:** WP7 monitored content providers' activities through continuous surveys at the following workshops: Leuven, 1-2.12.2008; Munich, 14-15.05.2009; and Aarhus, 16.11.2009. In addition, WP7 interviewed each content provider to understand their current status regarding standards and specifications. Further content providers were interviewed at a later stage in videoconferences which were recorded and transcribed.

**Findings:** All content providers in ASPECT that responded to the survey are aware of existing eLearning standards. However, there are differences in their understanding, their skills in using standards and benefits gained from the standards. [Table](#) below describes which standard was used or adopted by each content provider at the start of the project. The table also shows what content packaging tools the content providers would prefer to explore in ASPECT. A majority of the content providers use SCORM or a SCORM compliant variation, as can be seen in the



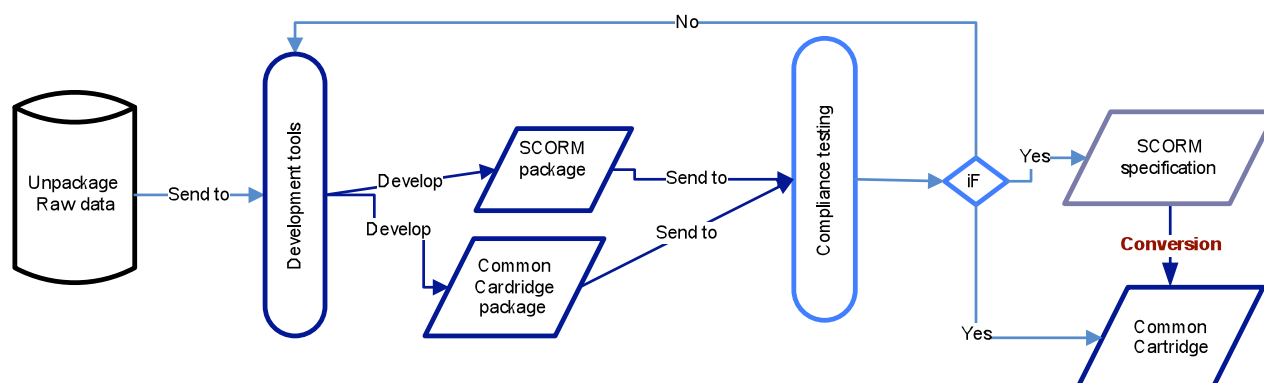
first column (current resource status). A relatively small number of content providers use neither SCORM nor Common Cartridge (CC). The remaining providers use other standards.

**Table 3: Content provider versus standard used or adopted**

	<b>Current resources status</b>			<b>Areas of future work</b>				
	SCORM	CC	Other	SCORM to CC Conversion (3)	SCORM development (2a)	CC development (2b)	Compliance test (3)	Development tools(1)
<b>EUN</b>	✓		✓	✓				
<b>SIVECO</b>	✓		✓	✓			✓	
<b>CUP</b>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
<b>ITC</b>	✓			✓		✓		
<b>EDUC</b>	✓			✓		✓		
<b>DGIDC</b>			✓	✓	✓			
<b>UL</b>	✓			✓	✓	✓		
<b>INDIRE</b>								
<b>EDUCATIO</b>	✓			✓		✓		✓
<b>OU</b>	✓	✓	✓					
<b>CNDP</b>		✓				✓		
<b>FWU</b>			✓	✓	✓			

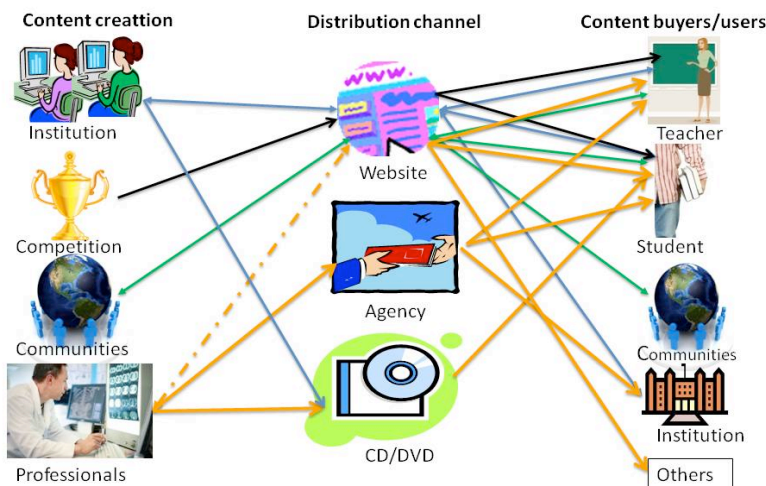
All content providers that responded to the survey have different needs and expectations regarding their compliance with standards. All the content providers besides INDIRE and

CNDP would like to try to convert their content from SCORM to Common Cartridge (3). Among them, four (DGIGC, FWU, CUP and UL) will carry out both SCORM to Common Cartridge conversion and SCORM development. CUP and SIVECO plan to test Common Cartridge conformance and compliance test. Also ITC, EDUCATIO, CUP, EDUC, CNDP and UL plan to try Common Cartridge development. EDUCATIO will also test the development tool.



**Figure 9: Process of conversion and compliance to standards of content providers in ASPECT**

A critical issue is the content providers' business or content strategy model as this determines also the need for, and interest in, standards. The business models of the interviewed providers range from open, community oriented (user generated content) to strictly commercial ones (expert hired per need). They also have different roles in terms of their supply chain (See Figure 9).



**Figure 10: Content providers' supply chain**

**Institutions:** These content providers develop content themselves or through a network of institutions and sell or make them available through CD/DVD and the web.

**Competition:** This class of content providers gets content through bidding or competitions for specific learning objects and selects the winning one to keep in their repositories. Then they share these resources with their community (usually teachers and students) through a website. This approach is due to the lack of financial resources.

**Communities:** These content providers are community based. The development and the management of content are done by the community. Their community is dominated primarily by teachers and student-teachers. This class of content providers is very well structured and seems to be very 'successful'. Here success means the ability to expand their business model across borders.

**Professional:** This class of content providers is purely commercial. The content provider develops content in-house with the help of domain specific experts hired for that purpose. Then, content is sold using all possible mediums (CD/DVD, Website, Institution and communities).

The different business models described above and supply chains have consequences to their interests in applying standards into their content. For some content providers, packaging content at all does not make sense due to their customers. Different needs and tailored solutions of the content providers need to be taken into account in the project.

The following barriers to standards' readiness were identified:

- Lack of recognizing benefits for their business due to lack of understanding standards.
- Lack of motivation to try different solutions related to standards due to uncertainty of the direction regarding where the LMS market is going.
- The content supply chain model adopted by content providers may influence their readiness to adopt standards and specifications

The content providers are ready to use standards but there is still a need to increase their level of information, understanding and motivation.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Closer coordination of technology providers and content providers to increase the understanding of the standards' deployment process.
- Organizing more hands-on workshops for content providers leading to increased awareness and understanding.
- Pay special attention to content providers' understanding of standards and their benefits to their organisation; provide guidelines on how to align business models and the use of standards and specifications as well as engagement in OER initiatives.

**Evaluation Objective: WP\_EO\_5.2 to assess whether the procedures and tools proposed/developed by WP2 and WP3 actually help content providers in applying the standards and specifications to their content.**

**Status:** WP7 conducted surveys in the following workshops: Leuven, 1-2.12.2008; Munich, 14-15.05.2009; and Aarhus, 16.11.2009. Furthermore, several interviews were conducted in Munich and Aarhus as well as through specially arranged Flash meetings (videoconferences). The issue of coordinating technologies, standards and content was a key issue to assure the success of the project.

**Findings:** WP7 identified that there is a need to have more efficient communication between WP2/3, the technology providers and WP5, the content providers. One reason for the

communication problems was that there is no common understanding among the content providers about technical issues. This was sometimes due to mismatching of people in events: for example, we found that the workshops for content providers had participants coming from both the marketing and the technical departments, with the result that participants had different levels of technical understanding and priorities. So, while there may indeed be some problems related to the usability of ASPECT tools, the communication difficulties between technology and content partners may also result because some WP5 partners require a deeper understanding of the underlying technical concepts. The tools may not actually be so difficult to use but, for example with the SCORM to CC Converter, error messages were difficult for content providers to understand and fix without help from the appropriate technology providers. ASPECT also faced a major change in the transition to the LRE Metadata Application profile version 4.0, which required some changes for content providers who already had connected to the LRE.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Close monitoring of the progress of the content providers. We suggest implementing a (virtual) 'help desk' for content providers to assist with LRE connections as well as content packaging. This could guide and provide answers when content providers have questions and difficulties regarding standards' implementation, compliance testing and conversion processes.
- Extend the current collection of best practices, providing more concrete real world examples and hands-on experience during workshops.
- Provide realistic tutorials and visual representations (such as screenshots and screen captures) for the most important tools.
- Provide a rationale and early notifications for changes of procedures and tools to partners before taking any action.
- For the upcoming workshops, attention should be paid to the competences of the attendees of the partners to tailor the workshops program to the partners' needs.

**Evaluation Objective: WP\_EO\_5.3 to assess whether the standards and specifications proposed/developed by WP2 and WP3 actually improve interoperability of content.**

**Status:** WP7 interviewed the content providers about their work on applying the standards and specifications with the help from the tools coming from WP2 and 3.

**Findings:** Content providers were able to apply standards and specifications to their content and could connect to the LRE using the LRE metadata application profile v4.0. The ASPECT metadata standards (and the IMS ILOX standard on which the application profile is based) certainly improved interoperability between partners' own repositories and the LRE.

Content providers also started the work on SCORM and IMS content packaging as well as the QTI-specification. The content providers' lack of awareness on the benefits of these standards and specifications was identified and several workshops were arranged to create better understanding of the benefits. Content providers are still in the process of trying out and exploring the standards. However, some of the commercial content providers are expanding or looking to expanding their market shares, which means dealing with new technologies. Those content providers in particular see the value of the content packaging standards when supplying content to new customers.

During 2009, there was no major Learning Management System (LMS) supporting Common Cartridge, which limited the scenarios that could be tested. However, at the beginning of 2010, the popular open source LMS platform Moodle has promised to release a version that supports Common Cartridge. Potentially, this will be important in terms take up of Common Cartridge by schools in Europe.

**Recommendation:**

- Increase the level of discussion between WP2, WP3 and WP5, especially to collect best practices in the use of packaging standards.

### 3.9 WP6 Evaluation

#### Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_6.1 to assess the feedback of stakeholders

**Status:** WP6 organized a series of teacher workshops in autumn 2009 for 40 teachers in four different countries: The Flemish community of Belgium (Flanders), Lithuania, Romania and Portugal. WP7 planned, in collaboration with WP6, a series of evaluation points throughout those workshops. Teachers filled in three different questionnaires and participated in a group discussion at the end of each workshop. As the workshops only finished at the beginning of November 2009, WP7 and WP6 are still in the process of analyzing the findings. The complete user feedback will be available in the evaluation report (D 7.3.2 final version)

**Findings:** All teachers thought that these workshop activities provided them with ideas on how to improve their teaching methods. The most enthusiastic were the Romanian teachers, followed by Lithuanian and the Portuguese teachers whereas Flanders' teachers seemed more skeptical than others concerning the value of LRE. Most teachers also agreed that they will be able to use LRE in their teaching; the Lithuanian teachers were most enthusiastic followed by the Romanian and Portuguese teachers, leaving the Flanders' teachers once again more skeptical. Overall teachers were positive in their answers about the quality of the workshops.

#### Recommendations:

- Follow up workshops should be planned in a similar way as the first set of tests.

#### Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_6.2 To test user scenarios

**Status:** During the first round of WP6 workshops in autumn 2009, a scenario (searching for resources via both Google and the LRE) was used to assess the added value of LRE standards for both discovery (and exchange), and use (testing of access control protocol).

WP7 monitored the process, gathering logs on user behavior in the LRE as well as their behavior when using Google. Feedback was gathered from the teachers both before and after making their lesson plans.

**Findings:** Flanders teachers thought they would only use LRE if the content of KlasCement (their trusted content provider) is available through it. This finding suggests that users are happy to use content which they already know and trust. The Quality Assurance process of KlasCement is based on a trusted network, which the teachers clearly recognize to be an effective method of monitoring the quality of the content.

Portuguese teachers thought the best solution would be to have Google providing the functionalities of the LRE, or the LRE with the search capability of Google. This finding proposes that the searching capacity (fast response time, ‘knowing what users want by the key words’, ‘suggesting keywords’) of Google is highly appreciated but, when searching for educational content, the LRE provides ways of limiting the results in ways that are useful for the teacher (by topics, by user group age, by recommendations...) which turns out to be a valuable service for the teachers. The Lithuanian teachers also thought the LRE is better than Google for this same reason, because it has only educational resources and one can find appropriate resources in less time.

However, the Romanian teachers agreed with the Portuguese teachers: the LRE will not be able to compete with national portals unless it improves its search engine, all content is fully functional and more content is added.

#### **Recommendations:**

- LRE should be further developed in its functionalities, including the search.
- LRE should contain more high quality resources in order to make it more attractive to users rather than Google.
- ASPECT should study further the Quality Assurance mechanisms used in KlasCement, which proves out to be working according to users.

#### **Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_6.3 to assess the suitability of the customized scenario**

**Status:** WP7 monitored the WP6 workshops and based the evaluation of the scenarios on teacher feedback. WP7 also monitored setting of the tests.



**Findings:** The validation scenario Google vs. LRE was set up to compare teachers' normal behavior when searching for materials using the web compared to using a repository that only has educational content. The scenario's intention was never to persuade teachers to use only one of the methods, but to widen the range of methods teachers can use when locating open educational resources. Teachers responded to the scenario eagerly as it was something they could recognize and contextualize in terms of their usual method of gathering materials for their lessons. Teachers saw benefits in both the use of Google and LRE. A key issue was the amount and complexity of results accessible via Google. Teachers were able to see the benefit of using a repository targeted only for educational resources. Other benefits of using the LRE consisted of searching via educationally relevant tags and functionalities (IMS LOM metadata tagged content) and especially the access they received to content in their own languages.

#### **Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_6.4 To assess interoperability in practical setting**

**Status:** WP6 will look at interoperability issues in its Spring 2010 workshops. Use of SCORM and Common Cartridge packages in classroom settings will be tested and evaluated. WP7 will plan, carry out and analyze these aspects for the D7.3.2. Evaluation report (Final version).

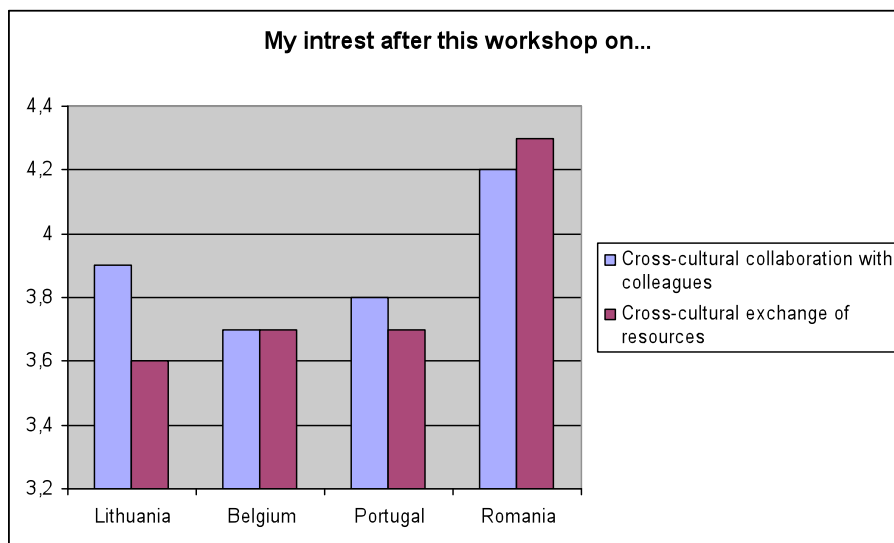
#### **Recommendations:**

- WP6 should work in close contact with WP3 and WP5 on developing the test scenarios on SCORM and Common Cartridge packages provided by the content providers.
- Testing interoperability with teachers should involve testing CC packages with learning management systems (will depend on the availability of CC compliant platforms, such as Moodle) and/or social networking tools (web 2.0 tools such as blogs, wikis, Facebook accounts...) that the teachers already use in their work. The starting point would be to make the setting be as familiar as possible to ensure that the packaging function is the only new aspect of the setting that the teachers will face.

#### **Evaluation objective: WP\_EO\_6.5 to assess cross-border and cross-culture re-use**

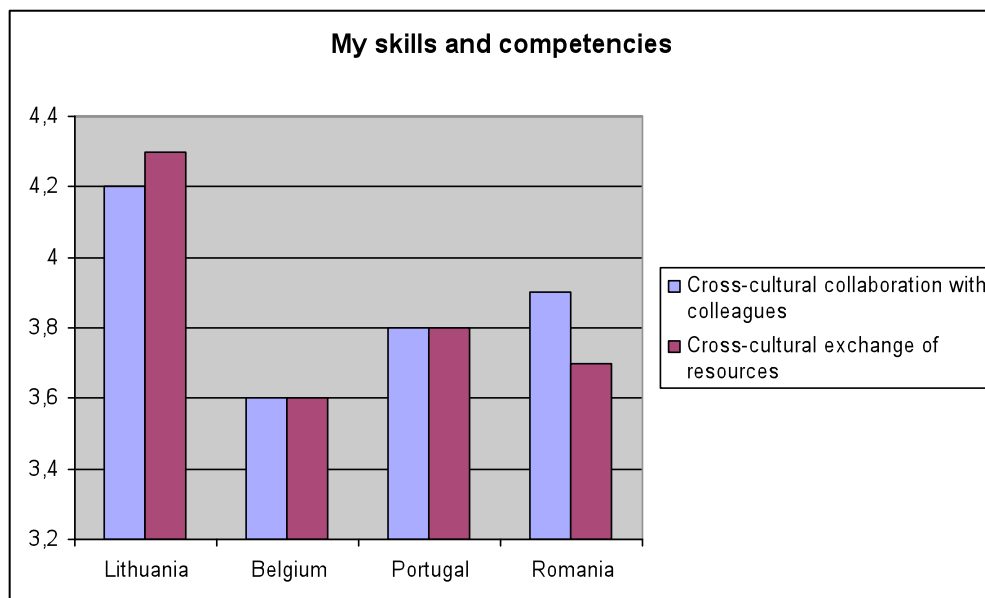
**Status:** Teachers in WP6 workshops were studied in terms of their awareness of cross-border and cross-cultural re-use barriers, as these are important issues when promoting a service like LRE. WP7 will continue to monitor the cross-cultural issues for these teachers throughout the project, especially during the third phase of WP6 workshops where all the teachers from four different countries will come together to explore a real cross-cultural, cross-border user scenario.

**Findings:** Teachers are generally cautiously interested in cross-cultural collaboration and exchange of resources with international colleagues, which highlights a need to use a portal like LRE instead of only national portals. The most enthusiastic were the Romanian teachers.



**Figure 11: Teachers interest in international activities**

However, teachers evaluated their skills and competencies in cross-cultural collaboration and exchange of resource cautiously. Lithuanians trust their competencies the most. The Flemish teachers' interest and skills' level seems to match. Portuguese teachers judge themselves to be slightly less competent than their interest. The Romanian teachers are the most lacking in terms of competencies according to their own estimation.



**Figure 12: Teachers' cross-border collaboration skills**

### Recommendations:

- Teachers should be provided with training to increase their skills and competencies in cross-cultural collaboration, but specifically concerning the exchange of resources, as there are clearly interested teachers who do not have the necessary skills or confidence.
- Further cross-cultural scenarios should be tested with the teacher groups in ASPECT.

## 4 Lessons Learned and General Recommendations

As a general conclusion, it can be stated that the project is running very smoothly and largely according to the original planning. The key findings are

- Project management and related measures are very efficient and have achieved the planned performance.
- The success indicators have mostly been met and on occasions with much higher figures than were expected.
- The services and tools have been developed as planned; the infrastructure for ASPECT has been set up successfully.
- The key barriers (awareness and skills regarding standards, alignment of technologies to business models, etc) have been identified and are addressed appropriately.
- ASPECT has achieved visibility in the community of stakeholders as an important and relevant project. The cooperation agreements show that ASPECT plays an important role in the communities of content and technology providers as well as standardization experts. However, the dissemination requires more efficient event organizing in the second and third year of the project.
- Content providers are working on the adoption of standards as planned. Initial weaknesses have been identified and are addressed.

Several issues and factors have been identified during the initial phase of the evaluation; these factors have been and will be addressed in the project.

- Communication and collaboration between technology and content providers is a critical success factor and needs special attention. A smooth communication has to be established in order to improve awareness and understanding on the mutual work and priorities.
- Standards and specifications are not always understood and are perceived in very subjective ways. It is highly necessary to show the benefits of standards and specifications and very practical examples.

- Quality plays an important role, in particular so that users trust new content. A transparent, user-centered, simple mechanism is highly needed instead of ex-ante, complex mechanisms.

Based on the key findings and improvement recommendations, the evaluation planning will be refined as well in order to appropriately address key issues:

- A particular focus for the next period will be the evaluation of cross-work package communication and collaboration. This is particularly relevant for the different stakeholder groups addressed.
- Whereas the first evaluation phase of the project focused on awareness, skills, and the extent to which stakeholders understand the issue of standards and specifications, the second phase should focus more on the deployment, adoption, and performance of tools and services.

In conclusion, the project has achieved clear initial results and impact in the community. The basis for successful standards' adoption and deployment processes has also been created. The challenges of the second phase - wider adoption and greater outreach - can now be addressed in a focused way.

## 5 References

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## 6 Annexes



## ASPECT

### **WP7: Event Evaluation Report 1:** Event evaluation report Leuven 1.-2.12.2008

Author: Kati Clements  
Status: Final Draft  
Date: 2009-11-27  
Version: 1.0



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## 1 Introduction

Event evaluation is part of our continuous evaluation as described in the evaluation plan D7.1. It aims at constantly improving the work processes and increases the probability of project's success. This document reports the results from the questionnaire answered by the participants of the content providers' workshop Leuven 1.-2.12.2009.

The first section of the document outlines the objectives of event evaluation. The next three sections present the survey results, a summative analysis of the result, and recommendations.

## 2 Description of the survey result

Total of 27 replies were collected from the participants. Some participants had not answered all the questions. The event evaluation form was slightly different at this point of the project (as oppose to later on when it developed to satisfy the demands of evaluation for the project). Evaluation team also collected opinions of the participants by having informal discussion with them as well as listening in on their workflow throughout the plugfest.

**Answers for the questions regarding the Workshop management were the following:**

(Majority highlighted)

Circle the option according to your opinion.

	☺ Strongly agree				☹ Strongly disagree
	5	4	3	2	1
In this workshop, I learned about new <i>technologies</i>	26 %	26 %	30 %	15 %	4 %
In this workshop, I learned about new <i>standards</i>	22 %	26 %	30 %	15 %	7 %
In this workshop, I learned about new <i>contents</i>	33 %	33 %	22 %	11 %	
I felt that the Plugfest gave a useful update to my knowledge	35 %	35 %	27 %	4 %	
The pace of this workshop was appropriate	44 %	41 %	11 %	4 %	
The material was presented in an organized manner	44 %	33 %	19 %	4 %	
The workshop objectives were clear to me.	44 %	26 %	19 %	11 %	
The activities in this workshop gave me sufficient feedback on the work I've been doing for Aspect	30 %	56 %	11 %	6 %	
I will be able to use the information received in this workshop in my work in Aspect	56 %	33 %	11 %		

### 3 A summative analysis of the result

#### Most useful sessions

The participants were also asked “What was the most useful session of the workshop to them personally?” The answers: (The numbers tell in case more than one person mentioned the same sessions.)

- 4x The Intro session from Icodeon
- 4x Content Presentation
- 3x The Plugfest
- 3x Content Specifications
- 3x Discussion in small groups
- 2x DRM Discussion
- 2x Discussion on CC
- 2x Hearing about ‘new’ standards
- Open University Tools and Content
- Personal contacts with partners
- General information on day 1
- Discussion on Content Discovery + Scorm vs CC
- Packaged Content
- Exchanging opinions and experiences
- Tools Presentation
- Open Educational Resources
- SCORM to CC Conversion
- To see that most content providers use content packages just to pack their data, but do not need to use any special features like sequencing, navigation etc.. So in fact it does not matter which content package you use.

The participants found the sessions which presented content as well as the introduction session from Icodeon to be the most useful ones. However, all the

sessions were useful to some of the participants. This indicates that the plugfest was successful in providing interesting information about content and standardization.

### **Further topics to look into**

The participants were asked into which topics they would like to look into more / were missing:

- 3x End user view (teachers' view)
- 2x Standards
- 2x Content when using Learning Scenarios
- 2x CC in Action
- 2x Technical description of LRE
- Different technologies and standards for content packaging
- More realistic examples
- Comparison between CC and SCORM
- Teacher/Schools evaluation
- Effects of transferring objects between repositories
- SCORM
- Tools
- Testing tools
- User generated content
- Metadata and Search
- Thesauri / Taxonomies
- License issues
- DRM
- Research in Aspect
- Delivery Platforms of Aspect

As this workshop was the first chance for the content providers to get familiar with the issues that ASPECT is dealing, they found many topics that they would

like to look more closely into. Their concern as content providers was also focusing on the end user's point of view: How can the standardization help the teacher to find, reuse and modify the resources that they are providing.

## **General feedback for the organizers**

**What should we keep in mind for the future workshops:**

- Ensure all providers know that they should bring content samples
- More organized team work
- Some of the technical aspects seem 'too technical' but I understand why they needed to be presented that way
- Knowledge on the standards that are aimed in Aspect should be increased
- Teachers' perspective & requirements should be considered III
- More time & preparation for plugfest earlier on the day with more specific objectives V
- Should the technical & content people always have to be in one meeting?  
Two days is short
- Next steps are not clear
- Tasks and objectives should be more clear
- Hands-on tools and deep discussions are needed
- Improve internet access
- Provide time table of meetings scheduled for 2009
- Internet access was poor – high quality reliable internet is a MUST HAVE for future workshops

The participants could also give their general feedback to the workshop organizers. As the participants came from a wide background of companies, Ministries of Education, technology providers, universities and such, some of them found some of the sessions to be too technology driven. It was pointed out that the plugfest organizers should focus on planning the event more carefully in order to develop hands-on tasks with the tools. It was also noted that interactive

smaller group parts of the workshop are always the most useful ones, because everyone gets to participate. With 30 people in one session, there is always less interaction between the participants.

## Summary

This session was a useful start-up point for the work of the content providers. There was a wide variation of topics which they expressed further interest to look into, which is also the objective of ASPECT, to raise awareness of Standardization. Some of the sessions however lacked interaction and planning behind, which the consortium should consider when planning next events.

## 4 Recommendations

The evaluation team recommends the following:

- ASPECT should look into the users' point of view of the standardization: What kind of changes does it mean for the teachers? What are the benefits of standardization for the teachers?
- Organizers should have a clear agenda, objectives and interaction planned before all future meetings.
- Smaller sessions / group work should be arranged, to assure interaction between partners.
- Tasks on plugests should be hands-on
- ASPECT should take a look into who are participating into the meeting (is it just the technical personnel of companies or is there some participants from marketing or management) to assure that the level of 'technical' terms in the presentations are understood overall. This can be done by describing further, which type of personnel each partner should send into each meeting

## **ASPECT**

### **WP7: Event Evaluation Report 2** **The 1st Consortium meeting** **Vigo 4-6.3.2009**

Author: Anicet Yalaho  
Status: Final Draft  
Date: 2009-12-22  
Version: 1.0

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## 1 Introduction

Event evaluation is part of our continuous evaluation as described in the evaluation plan D7.1. It aims at constantly improving the work processes and increasing the probability of the project's success. The evaluation objectives were defined based on the ASPECT project's objectives.

This document reports the results from the questionnaire distributed and answered by the participants of the 2nd ASPECT consortium meeting, Vigo 4-6.3.2009.

The first section of the document outlines the objectives of event evaluation. The next three sections present the survey results, a summative analysis of the result, and recommendations.

## 2. Description of the survey result

This document contains the results from the questionnaire distributed and answered by the participants of the 2<sup>nd</sup> consortium meeting. Total of 27 replies were collected and computed (see **Table1**) from the participants. Some participants didn't answer to all of the questions.

**Table 1: Descriptive analysis of the event evaluation survey**

Please mark one option according to your opinion.	Strongly				
	agree		disagree		
	5	4	3	2	1
I found this consortium meeting beneficial for me	<b>63,0 %</b>	33.3%			3.7%
The cross-work package sessions were useful	29.6%	<b>55.6%</b>	11.1%	3.7%	
I now have a clear view on what my tasks are for the next 6 months	33.3%	<b>37,0 %</b>	22.2%	7.4%	
I made connections with partners that will help my work	<b>51.9%</b>	44.4%	3.7%		
The pace of this meeting was appropriate	<b>48.1%</b>	29.6%	18.5%	3.7%	



The meeting organization was efficient	<b>74.1%</b>	14.8%	7.4%		
The meeting objectives were clear to me	<b>40.7%</b>	25.9%	22.2%	7.4%	
The activities in this meeting gave me sufficient feedback on the work I've been doing for ASPECT	22.2%	<b>37,0 %</b>	29.6%	3.7%	3.7%
I will be able to use the information received in this meeting in my work in ASPECT	<b>48.1%</b>	37,0 %	7.4%		

### 3 Summative analyses of the result

#### Most useful session

This section investigates what session each participant found the most useful of this meeting and why?

- The plenary on the first day when global issues were addressed
- Cross work package discussions

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight the plenary session of the first day. Then, respondents found very useful the cross work package meetings. This is because it enabled them to first clarify various misunderstandings due to the specificity of their respective WP and background, and then elucidate their mutual collaboration.

#### Less useful sessions

This section investigates which sessions the participant did not find useful personally and why?

- Lack of clear leadership and agenda in cross-work package meetings
- More frustration on the content packaging/ delivery
- The only part doubtful is on the "technology-like" focus

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight the absence of clear leadership and agenda in cross work package meetings. In addition, most respondents were very frustrated due to the fact that some concepts were very abstract or weren't

explained at their level of understanding. They also pointed out the strong focus on technology (more technology driven project) which creates a doubtful feeling.

### **Further topic to look into**

This section investigates which topics the participant would have wanted to look deeper into and if was there something essential missing?

- Concrete examples, screenshots of software, simpler overviews.
- It would have been useful “if all the crucial WP leaders could have attended the meeting”
- No-one is talking about the users.
- Thesaurus management but we are going to arrange the work about it missing: pedagogical context analysis
- Cross WP-meetings where too shorts

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight that according to respondents, most presentations lacked concrete examples, screenshots of software, simpler overviews that could have enabled them to grab hold of issues developed. More, the respondents stressed the need to have all the key WP personnel to be present at all the consortium meetings. Furthermore, the connection between technologies developed and the end-user is unaddressed.

### **Suggestions on event organizing**

In this section we look at the suggestions that the participants made to improve the quality of the following Aspect events and general other feedback to the organizers:

- A clear view on the WP interactions (wp3, wp2, wp...) for content providers, because the objectives of each WP are very close.
- A very significant issue with this meeting was the location. The timing and location meant that 5 days was required for 2½ days meeting along with overnight hotel stays

- Excellent organization, centrally productive, very helpful.
- Perfect workshop.
- Excellent and amazing hospitality from the University of Vigo

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight that respondents wanted to have a clear interaction road map between the technology WPs and the content providers. Concerning the practical organization of the consortium, respondents regret deeply the choice of the location which was a burden to reach. Except the above critics, most respondent described the organization as excellent.

## 4 Recommendations

Looking at the respondent answers to the survey, the 2nd consortium meeting was successful in achieving its objectives. In regard of the above findings, the evaluation team recommends the following:

- For the upcoming event provide a better plan and allocate sufficient time slot for cross work package meetings.
- Provide detailed information on content packaging/delivery
- Find means to integrate the users perspective into the project
- For every technology demo or presentation, it would benefit the partners to provide concrete examples, screenshots of software and simpler overviews.

## **ASPECT**

### **WP7: Event Evaluation Report 3** Benefit Workshop evaluation report Cambridge, 22.4.2009

Author: Anicet Yalaho  
Status: Final Draft  
Date: 2009-12-22  
Version: 1.0

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## 1 Introduction

Event evaluation is part of our continuous evaluation as described in the evaluation plan D7.1. It aims at constantly improving the work processes and increasing the probability of the project's success. The evaluation objectives were defined based on the ASPECT project's objectives.



This document reports the results from the questionnaire distributed and answered by the participants of the Benefit workshop in Cambridge, 22.4.2009.

The first section of the document outlines the objectives of event evaluation. The next three sections present the survey results, a summative analysis of the result, and recommendations.

## 2. Description of the survey result

In this section, we present the result of the survey conducted during the consortium meeting in Cambridge. A total of 12 replies were collected and computed (see **Table1**) from 15 participants. Some participants didn't answer to all of the questions.

**Table 1: Descriptive analysis of the event evaluation survey**

Please mark one option according to your opinion.	Strongly agree					Strongly disagree				
										
	5	4	3	2	1					
The event objectives were clear to me	18,5 %	<b>36,4 %</b>	18,2 %	18,2 %						
The objectives of the event were met	18,2 %	27,3 %	<b>36,4 %</b>							
My personal objectives for this meeting were met	9,1 %	36,4 %	18,2 %	27,3 %						
The meeting organization was efficient	27,3 %	<b>45,5 %</b>	9,1 %							
Quality of the venue was good	18,2 %	<b>36,2 %</b>	18,2 %	9,1 %						
Quality of the documentation was efficient	<b>36,4 %</b>	18,2 %	27,3 %	9,1 %						
The pace of this meeting was appropriate	18,2 %	27,3 %	<b>36,4 %</b>	9,1 %						
Content/Topics of this meeting were relevant	18,2 %	18,2 %	<b>54,5 %</b>							
The number of Content/Topics was suitable	18,2 %	27,3 %	<b>36,4 %</b>	9,1 %						
I made connections with Aspect partners that will help my work	<b>27,3 %</b>	18,2 %	<b>27,3 %</b>	18,2 %						
The activities in this meeting gave me sufficient feedback on the work I've been doing for Aspect	9,1 %	<b>36,4 %</b>	27,3 %							
I will be able to use the information received in	18,3 %	<b>36,4 %</b>	18,2 %	9,1 %						

this meeting in my work in Aspect					
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### 3 A summative analysis of the result

#### Most useful session

This section investigates what session each participant found the most useful of this meeting and why?

- User activities
- Methodology clarification
- Planning
- Benefits of Common Cartridge
- Benefits framework description (processes, roles, effectiveness, efficiency, benefit)
- Explanation about what are the benefits
- None
- All, because the benefits of the project are still not clear

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight that many respondents found useful the framework description which includes processes, roles, effectiveness, efficiency, benefits. Furthermore, the explanation of the benefits of common cartridge provided them a general understanding on the usefulness of Common Cartridge.

#### Less useful sessions

This section investigates the sessions the participant did you not find useful for you personally and why?

- The Discussion

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight that all the respondents benefited from the discussion that took place after the description of the benefits framework.

### **Further topic to look into**

This section investigates which topics the participant would have wanted to look deeper into and if was there something essential missing?

- More practical examples
- Concrete benefits
- Example of Left to right chain
- Identifying the benefits rather than 'how to identify'
- I thought the meeting was going to be more practical

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight that the objectives of the workshop were not met in the opinion of all participants. Participants had thought that in this meeting, the objective was, to "Identify the benefits" instead the discussion was about "how to identify the benefits".

### **Suggestions on event organizing**

In this section we look at the suggestions that the participant made to improve the quality of the following Aspect events and general other feedback to the organizers:

- Noise level of the room was high
- Goals of the meeting should have been more clear before going into it
- More documentation should have been available before and after the meeting

The key findings in this section highlight that the respondents want for this type of meeting some documentation before and after the meeting. This will enable them to do their home work before coming to the meeting and reflect on the learning after the meeting. In addition, the quality of the venue was not good due to the persistent noise in the room.

## **4 Recommendations**



Looking at the current feedback of the respondents, the evaluation team recommends the following:

- Explicitly state the goal/objectives of the meeting before hand to partners
- Provide informative documentations on benefits before the meeting to partners.
- Provide concrete examples to illustrate benefits.

**Note from the evaluation team:**

Participants of the questionnaire don't always concentrate on answering the questions. In order for this project to reach its goals, we need the results of the evaluation in order to validate what we have done and what we are doing. So the partners who are asked to fill the sheets should remember that the 10 minutes that they are using their time to put aside to fill the evaluation forms is valuable work and should be done carefully. We are not asking too much in comparison with what we can to accomplish by fulfilling these tasks. However, the event evaluation form was not explained to the answerers properly, so in order to have a more understandable options for the project personnel to answer, we need to evolve the event evaluation form even further.

## **ASPECT**

### **WP7: Event Evaluation Report 4** The Munich workshop May 14-15, 2009.

Author: Anicet Yalaho  
Status: Final Draft  
Date: 2009-12-22  
Version: 1.0

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## 1 Introduction

Event evaluation is part of our continuous evaluation as described in the evaluation plan D7.1. It aims at constantly improving the work processes and increasing the probability of the project's success. The evaluation objectives were defined, based on the ASPECT project's objectives.

This document reports the results from the questionnaire distributed and answered by the participants of the content providers' workshop Munich, May 14-15, 2009.

The first section of the document outlines the objectives of event evaluation. The next three sections present the survey results, a summative analysis of the result, and recommendations.

## 2 Description of the survey result

In this section, we present the result of the survey conducted during the Munich workshop, May 14-15, 2009. Total of 19 replies were collected and computed (see **Table1**) from the participants. Some participants had not answered all the questions.

**Table 1: Descriptive analysis of the event evaluation survey**

Please mark one option according to your opinion.	Strongly agree					Strongly disagree				
	5	4	3	2	1	5	4	3	2	1
The event objectives were clear to me	<b>57,9 %</b>	36,8%								
The objectives of the event were met	<b>42,1%</b>	36,8%	10,5%							
My personal objectives for this meeting were met	<b>52,6%</b>	31,6 %	10.5%							
The meeting organization was efficient	<b>57.9%</b>	36,8%								
Quality of the venue was good	<b>68,4%</b>	21,1%	15,8%							
Quality of the documentation was efficient	31,6%	<b>36,8%</b>	15,8%							
The pace of this meeting was appropriate	36.8%	<b>52,6%</b>								

Content/Topics of this meeting were relevant	52,6%	36,8%			
The number of Content/Topics was suitable	<b>52,6%</b>	26,3 %	10,5%		
I made connections with Aspect partners that will help my work	<b>42,1%</b>	15,8%	26,3%	5,3%	
The activities in this meeting gave me sufficient feedback on the work I've been doing for Aspect	26,3%	<b>52,6%</b>	10,5	5,3	
I will be able to use the information received in this meeting in my work in Aspect	<b>63,2%</b>	31,6%			

### 3 A summative analysis of the result

#### Most useful session

This section investigates what session each participant found the most useful of this meeting and why?

- Demonstration of various tools such as: IMS QTI, IMS CC and SCORM.
- Icodeon will be following up with the tools to evaluate them.
- Validation Services-I use it for debugging.
- Scorm and CC player
- Relation between Scorm and CC
- Session 3 and discussion
- The technical implementation of metadata
- Session 1 and 2- closely related to his/her job
- Interview, contacts
- Authoring tools and ICODEON
- Session 3 clarify what we have to do
- Presentation of players
- All sessions were interesting
- The Scorm and cc port
- About harvesting target OAI-PMH protocol

- Common cartridge presentation. It gave me a better understanding of the possibilities
- Authority tools for Scorm and cc. I'm interested in the tools.
- Part of wp2, now I got a better understanding of what they do
- All sessions in day 2, regarding packaging and authoring tools, since they are in the area of interest for my company
- Conversations from Scorm to CC
- Common cartridge session- this revealed a crucial issue with our content which will impact what we can do on the project- i.e. cc has to use web deliverable materials - all our content was made for offline use.
- Editor tools.

In sum, we found that most of the participants found at least some of the topics discussed during this workshop very useful. The above list supports this statement.

### **Less useful sessions**

This section investigates the sessions the participant did not find useful for personally and why?

- Open University Open Learn was good – but I was already familiar with the work
- Editor tools.
- ICODEON-not understood
- The Demo
- Production of workflow
- All were useful
- xml binding
- The packaging tools section would have benefited from an introduction. LRE v4.0 session was slanted too heavily on theory, but example XML was useful.

- Common Cartridge validation tools.

In sum, the key findings in this section are that despite their above (previous section) satisfaction, participants didn't understand the ICODEON tool or the production workflow. They state that the packaging tools section would have benefited from an introduction. LRE v4.0 session was leaned too heavily on theory, but example of XML was useful.

### **Further topic to look into**

This section investigates which topics the participant would have wanted to look deeper into and if was there something essential missing?

- The wider community (outside ASPECT) are questioning the pros/cons, opportunities/threats, benefits/weaknesses of SCORM vs /and Common Cartridge – as well as the concept of “packaged content in learning management systems” – which covers both SCORM and Common Cartridge.
- Why do we need to move from SCORM to Common Cartridge? What are the benefits of CC vs. SCORM, if any?
- Why are we using “packaged content” (SCORM and Common Cartridge). All the evidence is pointing to high levels of usage of free content accessed via Google, rather than “protected packaged content” accessed in an LMS/VLE.
- Common Cartridge validation tools.
- Better internet connection
- LRE V.4 application profile through an example
- ICODEON, platform, CC player
- Aspect architecture and services
- The role of vocabularies and thesaurus. I still need a clearer picture of three elements.
- It would be better to insist more on OAI-PMH targets

- Digital rights, intellectual property
- I think we will only get this by doing. More hands-on work is needed. I'm unclear what the project expects of content providers, especially in terms of volume of content.

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight that there seems to be unclarity and some doubts about the pros/cons, opportunities/threats, benefits/weaknesses of SCORM and Common Cartridge – as well as the concept of “packaged content in learning management systems” – which covers both SCORM and Common Cartridge. In addition, they would have wanted to look deeper in Common Cartridge validation tools as well as ICODEON's CC platform, Common Cartridge player and LRE V.4 application profile through an example. The role of vocabularies and thesaurus are something they would like to look more

### **Suggestions on event organizing**

In this section we look at the suggestions that the participant made to improve the quality of the following Aspect events and general other feedback to the organizers:

- 2 Days meeting should be become a 1.5 day meeting, finishing Day 2 lunch time.
- Also this meeting was a date collision with the IMS Meeting and Common Cartridge Workshop in Barcelona, Spain – several ASPECT members were at the Barcelona meeting that made travel/timetabling difficult for Munich
- We should also ensure that meeting locations are as easy to reach as possible – why not hire a meeting room in an airport hotel (or something similar) to reduce travel time and maximize meeting/face2face time?
- The meetings are quite passive in the didactics at the moment – is there a way to generate more questioning/discussion of the presented material?
- More working online before meeting-create working group



- Better instructions for dinner and air conditioning
- PPT presentations could be provided in advance
- Successful meeting
- Focus very much on the needs of the content providers in terms of understanding. General overview, not too many technical details
- Maybe workshops for content provider with tools aps; for reload.
- To have more documentation before the meeting.

The key findings in this section are that participants found the meetings passive in didactics at the moment and wished that organizers would develop a way to generate more questioning/discussion of the presented materials. In addition, they would like the PPT presentations to be provided in advance (before the meetings). Finally, they point out the selection of location as not appropriate since it is not easy to reach.

## 4 Recommendations

In general 80% of the respondents were satisfied with the outcome of the Munich workshop. According to respondents opinion, the event's objectives and its personal objective for the meeting were met. In addition, they stated that the depth and scope of the topic covered during the workshop provided a better understanding of the possibilities offered. Despite the consensus regarding their satisfaction, the evaluation team recommends the following:

- Provide answers regarding the benefits behind this standards and specification process
- Select a hosting location easy to reach for upcoming workshops
- Develop strategies to create interactivity and discussion after each presentation
- Concrete examples are welcome to provide understanding to participants



## ASPECT

### **WP7: Event Evaluation Report 5: The Budapest Benefits workshop September 22-23, 2009**

Author: Anicet Yalaho  
Status: Final Draft  
Date: 2009-10-02  
Version: 1.0



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## 1 Introduction

Event evaluation is part of our continuous evaluation as described in the evaluation plan D7.1. It aims at constantly improving the work processes and increasing the probability of the project's success. The evaluation objectives were defined based on the ASPECT project's objectives.

This document contains the results from the questionnaire distributed and answered by the participants of the Budapest Benefits workshop, September 21.2009.

The main objective of the benefits workshop is to elicit the benefits of the project for different categories of stakeholders and describing how the different tasks carried out in the project relate to these benefits. In essence, it is a road map of how to identify the new capabilities delivered by a project leading to the benefits of the business.

The first section of the document outlines the objectives of event evaluation. The next three sections present the survey results, a summative analysis of the result, and recommendations.

## 2 Description of the survey result

Total of 20 replies were collected and computed (see table1) from 22 participants. Some of the participants didn't answer to all of the questions.

**Table 1: Descriptive analysis of the event evaluation survey**

Please mark one option according to your opinion.	Strongly agree					Strongly disagree				
	Strongly agree					Strongly disagree				
	5	4	3	2	1	5	4	3	2	1
The event objectives were clear to me	18,2%	<b>40,9%</b>	27,3%	4,5%	4,5%					

The objectives of the event were met	4,5%	<b>40,9%</b>	27,3%	22,7%	
My personal objectives for this meeting were met	13,6%	18,2 %	<b>36,4%</b>	18,2%	
The meeting organization was efficient	<b>36,4%</b>	<b>36,4%</b>	18,2%		
Quality of the venue was good	<b>68,4%</b>	21,1%	15,8%		
Quality of the documentation was efficient	<b>50,0%</b>	22,7%	13,6%		4,5
The pace of this meeting was appropriate	27,3%	<b>36,4%</b>	18,2%	9,1%	4,5%
Content/Topics of this meeting were relevant	13,6%	<b>18,2%</b>	9,1%		
The number of Content/Topics was suitable	9,1%	<b>50,0%</b>	18,2%	9,1%	4,5%
I made connections with Aspect partners that will help my work	<b>27,3%</b>	13,6%	22,7%	13,6%	9,1%
The activities in this meeting gave me sufficient feedback on the work I've been doing for Aspect	9,1%	<b>31,8%</b>	18,2%	22,7%	9,1%
I will be able to use the information received in this meeting in my work in Aspect	13,6%	<b>40,9%</b>	13,6	22,7	

### 3 Summative analyses of the result

#### Most useful session

This section investigates what session each participant found the most useful of this meeting and why.

- Presentation of CC by Warwick Bailey- demonstrated the benefits of CC
- Common cartridge demonstrator ( if it is a separate session)
- Scope to review of actions
- ICODEON's video-I finally got to see CC package "in use"
- Benefits model
- Document
- Benefit activities
- Icodeon presentation –the most concrete result
- Review of action to date

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight that many respondents found the presentation of Warwick Bailey on Common Cartridge (CC) very useful which demonstrated the benefits of CC. The presentation has also enabled the respondents to see CC in use, which provides the transition from abstract concepts to reality. In addition, the documents provided in advance and during the workshops and the activities improved the understanding of the participants.

### **Less useful sessions**

This section investigates which sessions the participant did not find useful personally and why.

- I had to mentally work very hard to make sense of this workshop-the presentation needed an overview plus more introductory material.
- Benefit modeling
- Too General
- Benefit mapping templates and suggested actions
- Practical ways of implementing the objective of the different WP.

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight that many participants found the workshop a bit abstract as it required them to mentally work very hard to make sense of this workshop. This is due to the lack of introductory materials and an overview in the actual presentation. Furthermore, the benefit modeling, benefits mapping template and suggested action, all do not address the practical ways of implementing the objective of the different WP.

### **Further topic to look into**

This section investigates which topics would the participant have wanted to look deeper into and has there something essential missing?

- The link between the WP
- At this moment it is important to define what is, “the best practices”, expected from the project and who is the target: Researchers? Policy makers? Content

providers? I feel that the understanding of “best practice differs from on partner to another.

- The benefits workshop was deep enough (perhaps too deep) -but there is a need in the project to work at both a higher level (overview) and more concrete level (the workshop was too abstract).
- The video show by Icodeon
- Loads of benefits for content providers/technical team. Not enough interest in end-users
- Taxonomies
- Benefits for practice
- It is clear that many project partner find the project still lacks leadership and direction
- WP planning
- The concrete step to go forward to establish benefits scenarios

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight that many respondents found that there was a missing link between the work packages. Furthermore, some respondents pointed out that the benefits workshop was deep enough; but there is a need in the project to work at both a higher level (overview) and at concrete level. Furthermore, participants would like to have the explicit definition of the concept of “best practices”, expected from the project. In addition they would like to have the target groups such as researchers, policy makers, and content providers pointed out clearly because the understanding of “best practice differs from on partner to another.

### **Suggestions on event organizing**

This section investigates what suggestions would the participant make to improve the quality of the following Aspect events and general other feedback to the organizers

- More presentations upon the ...of WPs

- Shorter and more Focused presentation
- To many detail in the first presentation
- This form is difficult to fill in-I really do not understand the survey questions and do not relate to the agenda of the meeting. May be the survey should be constructed after the meeting and circulated the following day?
- Less technical words
- Better explanations
- More interaction or more work with attendees (split in smaller working groups)
- Group work i.e. divided at mid session. The group into smaller group of discussion ideally guided with specific questions to answer
- Have a more dynamic session

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight that many respondents would like a shorter and focused presentation, more interaction or work with attendees divided in smaller working groups. Finally, respondents paid particular attention to the evaluation forms which they found not reflecting or not focused on the event evaluated enough. As result they found it very difficult to express themselves accurately.

#### **4 Recommendations**

Looking at the respondents' answer to the survey, the Benefits workshop was successful. In regard of the above findings, the evaluation team recommends the following:

1. For future workshop on benefits, it would be very useful for the participants' understanding to provide a business case that could highlight and illustrate how one could identify benefits.
2. Provide hands-on exercises at mid session to participants divided into smaller groups of discussion.





## **ASPECT**

### **WP7: Event Evaluation Report 6** **Budapest 3<sup>rd</sup> consortium meeting** **September 22-23, 2009**

Author: Anicet Yalaho, Kati Clements  
Status: Final Draft  
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## 1 Introduction

Event evaluation is part of our continuous evaluation as described in the evaluation plan D7.1. It aims at constantly improving work processes and increases the probability of ASPECT project's success. This document reports the results from the questionnaire distributed and answered by the participants of the 3<sup>rd</sup> ASPECT consortium meeting in Budapest September 21.2009.

The first section of the document outlines the objectives of the event evaluation. The next three sections present the survey results, a summative analysis of the result, and recommendations.

## 2 Description of the survey result

In this section, we present the result of the survey conducted during the consortium meeting in Budapest. A total of 24 replies were collected and computed (see **Table1**) out of the 25 participants. Some participants didn't answer to all of the questions.

**Table 1: Descriptive analysis of the event evaluation survey**

Please mark one option according to your opinion.	Strongly agree					Strongly disagree				
	5					1				
The event objectives were clear to me	41,7%	<b>45,8%</b>	12,5%	-	-					
The objectives of the event were met	29,2%	<b>54,2%</b>	16,7%	-						
My personal objectives for this meeting were met	<b>37,5%</b>	<b>37,5%</b>	<b>16,7%</b>	-						
The meeting organization was efficient	<b>66,7%</b>	<b>29,2%</b>	-							
Quality of the venue was good	<b>75,0%</b>	20,8%	-							
Quality of the documentation was efficient	<b>41,7%</b>	33,3%	20,8%	-	-					

The pace of this meeting was appropriate	<b>54,2%</b>	25,0%	16,7%	-	-
Content/Topics of this meeting were relevant	16,7%	<b>66,7%</b>	12,5%	-	-
The number of Content/Topics was suitable	41,7%	<b>45,8%</b>	4,2%	4,2%	4,2%
I made connections with Aspect partners that will help my work	<b>45,8%</b>	<b>45,8%</b>	4,2%	13,6%	9,1%
The activities in this meeting gave me sufficient feedback on the work I've been doing for Aspect	25,0%	<b>58,3%</b>	12,5%	-	-
I will be able to use the information received in this meeting in my work in Aspect	13,6%	<b>40,9%</b>	13,6	22,7	

### 3 A summative analysis of the result

#### Most useful sessions

This section investigates what session each participant found the most useful of this meeting? Why?

- The output I got from my admin disposal ...questionnaire & from the meeting with the people having questions about admin management
- WP6 meeting => we were able to advance and settle the work
- WP 5 and WP3 cross meeting because we cleared out what and how and why to do the SCORM to CC conversion in WP5
- Cross-meetings because of planning work of next 6 months
- Cross-work package meetings, break-out/lunch conversation. Conversation not presentations produced understanding
- Cross-work package meetings-focuses on WP needs
- Cross- work packages meeting, WP5-WP3 and etc.
- Cross-WP meetings
- WP3 meetings
- Vocabulary Bank management-Cross work package
- Service center discussion wp2+5 meeting
- Validation of ilox metadata

- Sending metadata log
- Summary about many data that succeeded
- WP5 meeting because all content providers described the state of their work
- The WP6 meeting where I got answers
- WP5 meeting, WP5-WP2 meeting; WP5-6 Meeting and Vocabulary management session
- WP2 presentation, WP2+WP5 cross meeting. I'm technical using tools make in WP2.
- Meetings with other WP

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight that the cross-work package meetings, coffee breaks and lunch's conversation created common understanding on the diverse issues. Consequently, respondents believe that conversations rather than extensive presentations produced more understanding on topics.

### **Less useful sessions**

This section investigates which sessions the participants did not find useful and why

- WP overviews of the last 6 months-because they should be targeted toward people who do not know what they do, not to their own partners (member)
- There is too much passive listening to presentations/PowerPoint. There needs to be more time to discussion/conversation
- Liaison with ICOPER. The cooperation is not necessary for my work.
- Cross-WP meetings
- Scorm to CC conversion discussed in WP2 and 5 meeting
- Cross WP meeting WP5-WP7-objectives not clear
- WP5-WP3-confusing agenda

- None was useless, but some was boring, maybe too technical
- Financial, assessment, dissemination -> not my field

In sum, the key findings in this section highlight that the respondents disliked the “WP overviews of the last 6 months activities” -presentations because they should be targeted towards people who do not know what they do, not to people who already do (for example technical issues).. Furthermore, there is too much passive listening of presentations/PowerPoints. As a remedy to the above respondents suggested that more time should be allocated to discussion, by shortening the time of the speeches of the work package leaders at the review of the project progress session. Finally, some respondents believed that the liaison/cooperation with ICOPER is not necessary for their work and therefore it should be dealt at the management level but not addressing the whole consortium.

### **Further topics to look into**

Which topics would you have wanted to look deeper into? Was there something essential missing?

- No, we got the contact for resolving our future problems
- Depth is not the problem. The problem is the opposite, the need to be more High level overview, Big picture, Leadership
- SCORM and COMMON Cartridge
- CC / Metadata issues at content
- General project plan- Many cross program plan
- Vocabulary Bank management technical document
- LRE connection
- Metadata issue

In sum, the key findings in this section are that respondents wanted to have a big picture of the current and future tasks, and leadership in the project. They wanted to find out more about the general project plan, the cross WP program plan, the Vocabulary Bank, the management's technical documents and the LRE connections. They also wanted to deepen their Common Cartridge / Metadata competencies.

### **General feedback**

This section investigates what suggestions would the participant make to improve the quality of the following Aspect events? General other feedback to the organizers

- Superb Hosting-Thank you
- Diminish the time of speech of the work package leaders at the review of the progresses
- Have the presentation of the WP leaders focused on explaining their progresses for a public that don't know what they are talking about.
  - o Get to the point
  - o Aim to answer to? That the other WP might have
- Force Leaders to summarize work done in plain words.
- The organization was great. Thank you
- Whenever some speaker describes software-He/she should show a screenshot. What is a vocabulary bank? What is a SCORM player? What is metadata Harvester? There is a need to improve understanding with practical examples and concrete examples.
- The venue was very nice. Thanks to the organizers for their great work.
- Feeling ok.
- WP leaders send problems to discuss before the meeting to everybody involved
- To be more concrete in our discussions, presenters should use real examples or show things directly.

- Less consortium meetings, more WP meetings and workshop, webinars.
- To provide on the project web site a page-index. To all tools/standards relevant to the project

In sum, as suggestion to improve the project and the quality of the next ASPECT events, respondents stated that the presentations of the WP leaders should be focused on explaining their progresses for a public that don't know what they are talking about. They further argued that whenever a speaker describes software he/she should show a screenshot. These issues should also be addressed: What is a vocabulary bank? What is a SCORM player? What is metadata Harvester? There is a need to improve the understanding with practical and concrete examples.

## 4 Recommendations

Looking at the current feedback of the respondents and experience of the past meetings, we observe that the cross work package meetings are a recurring success factor for a meeting. The evaluation team derives from this feedback and their own observations the following recommendations that could improve the project success:

- ☛ The cross work packages meetings success provides a ground to suggest that it would of great benefit for the project that all technology providers work packages work together to harmonize their offerings to the users. This will enable them to demonstrate as in whole the technological offering in one hand and the benefits gained by the users in another hand.
- ☛ A clear road map highlighting what is already achieved in the project and where it is heading is needed. This road map will help to provide to all partners a sense of vision and ownership.
- ☛ It would be a great benefit to the software demonstration to sample demonstrations such as screenshots and concrete business cases as





examples which will create a communication link within the technology  
and the content providers.



## **ASPECT**

### **WP7: Event Evaluation Report 7** **Budapest SE@M Workshop** **November 4-5, 2009**

Author: Anicet Yalaho, Kati Clements  
Status: Final Draft  
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## 1. Introduction

Event evaluation is part of our continuous evaluation as described in the evaluation plan D7.1. It aims at constantly improving the work process and increases the probability of project's success.

This document reports the results from the questionnaire distributed and answered by the participants of the ASPECT dissemination workshop in Budapest November 4-5.2009.

This particular workshop evaluation was organized in two phases. The first phase was the pre-event evaluation. WP7 designed a specific form in collaboration with WP4. The pre-event evaluation form was sent two weeks before the event to estimated participants of 30-40 people. WP7 received seven filled forms. Among those seven forms, some were only partially filled out which made it difficult to extract substantial information out of them. Therefore, we decided not to include the results based on only seven forms to this report.

The second phase was to evaluate the actual event. At this stage, WP7 attended the workshop and handed over the forms to the workshop organizer from EIFEL to hand out to the participants. The detailed descriptions of the results are below.

The first section of the document outlines the objectives of the event evaluation. The next three sections present the survey results, a summative analysis of the results and recommendations.

## 2. Description of the survey results

In this section we present the results of the survey conducted during the consortium meeting in Budapest. A total of 12 replies were collected and computed (see **Table1**) out of the 25 participants. A considerable number of participants didn't answer to all of the questions.

**Table 1: Descriptive analysis of the event evaluation survey**

Please mark one option according to your opinion.	Strongly agree		Strongly disagree		
	5	4	3	2	1
The event objectives were clear to me	28,6%	<b>42,9%</b>	-	7,1%	7,1%
The objectives of the event were met	<b>71,4%</b>	85,7%	-	-	-
My personal objectives for this meeting were met	<b>21,4%</b>	<b>35,7%</b>	<b>28,6%</b>	-	7,1%
The meeting organization was efficient	<b>50%</b>	<b>7,1%</b>	21,4%	-	-
Quality of the venue was good	<b>50,0%</b>	28,6%	-	-	7,1%
Quality of the documentation was efficient	<b>21,4%</b>	35,7%	21,4%	-	7,1 %
The pace of this meeting was appropriate	<b>28,6%</b>	57,1%	-	-	-
Content/Topics of this meeting were relevant	28,6%	<b>57,1%</b>	-	-	-
The number of Content/Topics was suitable	35,7%	<b>50%</b>	-	-	-
I made connections with Aspect partners that will help my work	<b>21,4%</b>	<b>28,6%</b>	21,4%	-	14,3%

## 3. A summative analysis of the results

### Most useful session

This section investigates what session each participant found the most useful of this meeting and why?

- ADL keynote-Dan Rehak

- Keynotes- what are the perspectives
- Testing data conformance for application profiles, because I can use presented tools for our ICOPER development
- All the sessions were useful in one way or another. The speakers helped to shift my thinking and although I do not have concrete views about one systems or another the session helped me get a general flavor of what is happening in digital learning.
- IMS-LD unit topics
- It was absolutely new for me. I would try it in practice
- Rehak and Simon because of relations to own work
- I enjoyed Ingo's and Vladimir's presentations the most. As a techie I appreciated the scientific approach
- Network analysis of the LRE Metadata, because it was very informative and I feel it's useful
- Testing data conformance-because I am implementing Common Cartridge package generating tools. Network analysis of the LRE metadata: I am interested in search enrichment

In summary, the key points from the above, the participants enjoyed the presentation of the keynote speaker Dan Rehak but they could not identify his standpoint. In addition, they found the network analysis of the LRE Metadata presented by Vladimir Batagelj as very informative as well as the testing data conformance for application profiles – An implemented generic approach by Ingo Dahn. Both presentations were appreciated for their scientific approach and for their mastery of the subject matter. Besides, testing data conformance for application profiles was another topic of great interest due to its relation with the participants' own work.

## **Less useful sessions**

This section investigates which sessions the participant did not find useful personally and why.

- I want to look at controlled vocabularies
- It is not easy to present a topic in 30mn. Concerning this timeframe these were ok.
- Panel was a bit unorganized, nevertheless interesting
- ADL, SCORM and standards
- ADL: There was no real tech data in it.

In summary, the participants wanted to look at deeper controlled vocabularies. Then, despite the fact that the panel was a bit unorganized it was nevertheless interesting. They expected more from the panel than what was delivered.

## **Further topics to look into**

This section investigates which topics would the participant have wanted to look deeper into and has there something essential missing?

- The topic depends on presenters. The intention of such meeting is not to present “state of the art” but current problems and results.
- Look deeper into publication of learning resources standards
- User requirements to standards
- The ones about less practical stuff e.g. specifications
- Network analysis of the LRE Metadata

In summary, the participants stated the fact that most of the presentations were focused on the “state of the art” instead of dealing with the current problems and providing answers to them. They wanted to deepen the network analysis of the LRE Metadata discussion and publication of learning resources standards, as well as users’ requirements to standards.

## **Suggestions on event organizing**

In this section we look at the suggestions that the participant made to improve the quality of the following Aspect events and general other feedback to the organizers:

- Good meeting-useful discussion- repeat in 12 months
- Earlier Announcement.
- Better Hotel- Make it a real workshop, improve interactions
- Handouts of notes and charts
- If it was possible to make some demo content on web where participants could try or test demonstrated systems later. There were topics which had useful link
- Book a restaurant for the Evening in order for people to carry on discussions
- One more breaks maybe?

In summary, most of the participants enjoyed the workshop and wished to have it repeated (next year). In addition to the successful presentations, some of the participants asked if it was possible to make some demo content on the web, where the participants could try or test the demonstrated systems later. However, they wished that the workshop announcement would be done well in advance (i.e. one year to 6 months in advance) in order to have more speakers and presentations. In addition, this workshop did not provide handouts of the notes and charts or a social events to enable more open discussion. Finally, they wished for a better venue than what was offered this time (better hotel).

## **4. Recommendations**

Looking at the current feedback of the participants and our observation, we derive the following recommendations:



- For the upcoming dissemination event, it is of great importance that the WP7 is associated in the organization. For example, a complete list of the identified participants could be shared with WP7 in order to initiate the pre-event evaluation directly.
- Develop a workshop/conference handouts/welcome folder for the participants.
- The selection of the venue also affects positively or negatively the image of the organization supporting it. Therefore The location should be carefully chosen.
- If it can be arranged, associate a demo presentation of the usefulness of the promoted standards should be provided in the web.



## ASPECT

### **WP7: Event Evaluation Report 8:** Event evaluation report Of the Aarhus workshop, November 16, 2009.

Author: Kati Clements  
Status: Internal review  
Date: 2009-11-27  
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## 1 Introduction

Event evaluation is part of our continuous evaluation as described in the evaluation plan D7.1. It aims at constantly improving the work processes and increases the probability of project's success. The evaluation objectives were defined, based on the ASPECT project's objectives. This document contains the results from the questionnaire distributed and answered by the participants of the ASPECT project's Aarhus workshop, November 16, 2009.

The first section of the document outlines the objectives of event evaluation. The next three sections present the survey results, a summative analysis of the result, and recommendations.

## 2 Description of the survey result

Total of 13 replies were collected from the participants and computed (see **Table1**). Some participants had not answered all the questions. Aarhus workshop participants were mainly the technical personnel of different content providers (WP5), including two technology providers from WP3, Icodeon and University of Koblenz. The main topic of the workshop was to focus on Common Cartridge (CC) standard and tools around it, specially the SCORM2CC Converter, The Common Cartridge test tools, The Common Cartridge Builder and the Common Cartridge Platform (player). WP7 also interviewed all the participants and organizers. This report is based on both the data from the interviews as well as the questionnaires distributed.

**Table 1: Descriptive analysis of the event evaluation survey**

	<b>Strongly Agree</b>				<b>Strongly Disagree</b>
	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
The event objectives were clear to me	<b>53,85 %</b>	38,46 %		7,69 %	
The objectives of the event were met	<b>38,46 %</b>	<b>38,46 %</b>	15,38 %	7,69 %	
My personal objectives for this meeting were met	<b>38,46 %</b>	<b>38,46 %</b>	15,38 %		7,69 %

The meeting organization was efficient	<b>69,23 %</b>	23,08 %	7,69 %		
Quality of the venue was good	<b>61,54 %</b>	38,46 %			
Quality of the documentation was efficient	30,77 %	<b>38,46 %</b>	23,08 %	7,69 %	
The pace of this meeting was appropriate	<b>53,85 %</b>	30,77 %			7,69 %
Content/Topics of this meeting were relevant	<b>76,92 %</b>	15,38 %			
The number of Content/Topics was suitable	38,46 %	<b>53,85 %</b>			
I made connections with Aspect partners that will help my work	<b>38,46 %</b>	23,08 %	30,77 %		7,69 %
The activities in this meeting gave me sufficient feedback on the work I've been doing for Aspect	23,08 %	<b>38,46 %</b>	30,77 %	7,69 %	
I will be able to use the information received in this meeting in my work in Aspect	<b>61,54 %</b>	23,08 %	7,69 %	7,69 %	

### 3 A summative analysis of the result

#### Most useful sessions

Most of the participants felt all the sessions of this workshop were meaningful and useful. The most useful session turned out to be Common Cartridge Builder session where content providers learned how to use make CC packages in a very easy 'drag and drop' -way. Session on the SCORM2CC Converter and the error log checking was also very popular and useful to the participants. It helped them on how to fix the errors after the conversion process. All the content providers were provided by individual guidance regarding their work in specific, which they were grateful for. Session on Common Cartridge Platform from Icodeon was also mentioned as a useful session and so was the detailed presentation of the benefits of Common Cartridge and the differences to SCORM. Content providers also appreciated getting in contact with tools experts and content provider colleagues, which can help their work in the future.

## **Less useful sessions**

There was a couple of content providers present, which felt that the session on the SCORM2CC Converter wasn't helpful, because they are currently not working (or interested in working on) SCORM specification. They also wished a higher interaction level in the discussions from the participants.

## **Further topics to look into**

Content providers were interested in learning more about the CC Players, adding functionalities to the CC Packages and SCORM2CC conversions (Specially testing the CC packages after converting). They also wanted more help on their connection to the LRE, SCORM packaging with RELOAD editor and introducing the rest of the tools of the demonstrator. Content providers wished to hold a greater discussion on Metadata as well as perhaps raising issues of the platforms supporting CC with the platform developers/vendors.

## **Suggestions on event organizing**

Content providers thought that it would be helpful to be gathering more questions from the Content providers before the event would lead to even better solutions than now with some preparation work. It was suggested that perhaps a smaller room would increase the level of interaction. More rigid goals for the attendees were also required: If a Content provider has packages to convert, they should get it done. There were some poor excuses for why the work wasn't done. It would be also useful to be looking deeper into everyone's content, where the problems are, more practical examples, following the path that this workshop begun. It was also suggested that perhaps the meetings could be located more central – like close to the airport in Copenhagen to save money on travel costs. However, remote locations were thought to be great and enjoyable places to visit - their practical value was questioned.

## Summary

In general 90% of the respondents are very satisfied with the organization and outcome of the Aarhus workshop. According to respondents opinion, the event objectives, its clarity, and their personal objective for the meeting were met. Participants were especially happy about the hands on activities around Common Cartridge: The Builder session was the most popular and useful one for the recipients, but also the SCORM2CC conversion discussion on errors which their content had caused in the process. The Content providers found Common Cartridge Builder was easy to use.

The Content providers also wished they could have some sort of outline for a two hour presentation "This is how I market CC to my colleagues" package. (Taking for example the video that Icodeon presented and ways to demonstrate the use of the tools (CC Builder, CC Platform) in an efficient, narrative way. The Content providers would have liked to have also received the point of view of Learning Management Systems developers, because there are no current platforms available in Europe supporting Common Cartridge (like Moodle, Fronter...). However, it was noted during the workshop that the new release of Moodle will start to support Common Cartridge in the beginning of next year (coming out in January or February).

## 4 recommendation

Some content providers wanted to stay with their own formats for now, not so eager to use CC as there are not platforms supporting it. It was an overall wish from the content providers to have narrative plugests (more like this one), where the process would be outlined like a tutorial in the future, especially on topics of:

1. Connections to the LRE (Some Content providers are still having trouble),
2. SCORM packaging with RELOAD editor,



3. SCORM2CC conversions, testing of CC converted packages  
(follow-up when the tool is further developed)
4. Introducing the rest of the tools in ASPECT standards demonstrator,
5. Adding functionalities in CC packages,
6. Concrete demonstrators on how to use CC/SCORM on a LMS platform  
(for example Moodle)

Both Content providers and Technology providers wished they could have more clear deadlines and tasks to complete by those deadlines in order to be prepared to the work ahead.