**REMOTE VERSUS FULLY ONLINE INSTRUCTION**

Remote instruction is most often a solution to developing and facilitating a course curriculum in times of face-to-face class interruptions (e.g., a scheduled absence, a snow day or an emergency). Instruction is designed in a responsive manner by instructors, and often delivered through an instructor’s preferred technology to best meet course outcomes under the circumstances of the interruption.

Typically, content and activities are developed incrementally and added regularly based on the progress of instruction. Facilitating a course remotely in this manner helps provide continuity during a loss off face-to-face class time. When face-to-face instruction resumes the technology may continue to be used to a lesser degree to help students achieve the learning outcomes.

Online instruction is the facilitation that occurs in a course that has been developed with the intention for fully online delivery. Instructional experiences are designed in a planned manner, over weeks and months, most often with support of an instructional designer and a media services team.

The learning experiences and instructional objects in an online course are typically developed before the start of a semester. These courses incorporate various instructional strategies and educational technologies that allow students to meaningfully interact with course content, the instructor and fellow students, while still allowing some flexibility in the students’ schedule.

### Design

**Remote**

By instructor with some support; learning experience varies depending upon the instructor’s level of expertise with learning technologies.

**Fully Online**

Instructor as content author supported by instructional designer and media support; various technologies considered to facilitate a self-directed learning experience.

### Development time frame

**Remote**

Often developed week by week, with consideration of the overall course plan.

**Fully Online**

Fully developed at the start of the course; may go through multiple iterations before development is considered complete.

### Delivery of instruction

**Remote**

Asynchronous (i.e. recorded lectures) OR Synchronous (i.e. real-time classes in web conferencing applications).

**Fully Online**

Primarily asynchronous; some synchronous components.

### Student preparedness

**Remote**

Students may be less technologically prepared, with access to a mobile device only and limited connectivity in their homes; instructional planning should reflect these limitations.

**Fully Online**

Students know from the onset that all instruction will happen online, so likely have access to the technology that enables them to actively engage in the learning experience.

### Learning Management System Use

**Remote**

General use of system to communicate with students, relay course content, and administer assessments and grades.

**Fully Online**

Advanced use of tools and components to facilitate social interaction of class and learning activities.

### Instructor presence

**Remote**

Mirrors expectations of face-to-face instruction.

**Fully Online**

Students are expected to be self-directed with regular check-ins by instructors to monitor progress and provide feedback.

### Interaction with classmates

**Remote**

Periodic; often instructor initiated.

**Fully Online**

Interactivity is built into learning activities; addition of defined spaces within the learning environment for social interaction.

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[Link to the original source](citl.mun.ca/instructionalcontinuity)