

Differences between online learning and home schooling:

Online Learning	Home Schooling
<p>Structure and Curriculum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accreditation: Online learning programs are typically offered by public or private schools and are accredited by the Ministry of Education. • Curriculum: Students follow the BC provincial curriculum, and their learning is directed by certified teachers. • Assessment: Students are assessed through assignments, tests, and exams, similar to traditional schooling. <p>Teacher Involvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance: Certified teachers provide instruction, guidance, and support. They are responsible for grading and assessing student progress. • Interaction: Students interact with teachers and peers through virtual classes, discussions, and collaborative projects. <p>Resources and Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials: Students have access to a range of online resources, including textbooks, videos, and interactive tools. • Support Services: Schools may offer additional support services such as counseling, special education services, and technical support. <p>Accountability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress Tracking: Student progress is monitored and recorded by the school. Regular reports are provided to students and parents. 	<p>Structure and Curriculum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexibility: Home schooling offers greater flexibility in terms of curriculum choice and teaching methods. Parents can design their own curriculum or choose from a variety of resources. • Provincial Oversight: Parents are required to register their child with a public or independent school but have the freedom to tailor the education to their child's needs and interests. <p>Teacher Involvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental Role: Parents or guardians take on the primary role of educator. They are responsible for planning, instructing, and assessing their child's learning. • Limited External Teaching: There is minimal to no involvement from certified teachers unless parents choose to use tutors or external courses. <p>Resources and Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials: Parents source their own educational materials, which can include textbooks, online resources, and community programs. • Community: Home schooling families often form networks or co-ops to share resources and support one another. <p>Accountability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress Tracking: Parents are responsible for tracking and documenting their child's progress. There is no formal assessment required by the Ministry of Education.

- **Diploma:** Students can earn an official high school diploma upon completion of the required courses.

- **Diploma:** Home schooled students do not receive a traditional high school diploma from the Ministry of Education. However, they can pursue alternative credentials or standardized tests (such as the GED) if desired.

Key Differences

- **Regulation and Oversight:** Online learning is regulated by the Ministry of Education and involves certified teachers, while home schooling is more independent and parent-directed.
- **Curriculum:** Online learning follows the provincial curriculum, whereas home schooling offers flexibility in curriculum choices.
- **Assessment:** Online learners are assessed by teachers through formal assessments, while home schooled students are assessed by their parents.
- **Support:** Online learning provides structured support from teachers and access to school resources, whereas home schooling relies on parental initiative and external networks.

Both approaches have their unique advantages and can be tailored to meet the needs of different learners and family situations.