

# Chapter 13

## Cultural Adaptation of E-Learning Courseware: An Ethics & Compliance Example

**Randall Stieghorst**

*Language & Culture Worldwide, LLC, USA*

**Andrea Edmundson**

*eWorld Learning, Inc., USA*

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Web-based and self-paced learning modules have become a common-and sometimes primary-tool used by the Ethics & Compliance departments of global organizations to educate employees worldwide. These e-learning modules provide guidance around such topics as the company's Code of Conduct, specific policies or laws, globally applicable corporate standards, and how best to manage ethical dilemmas in a corporate environment. In this case, the authors describe the instructional design process that were used on various ethics and compliance courses to achieve a more global, regional, or country-specific applicability, including an overview of changes made to content and methodology that was originally perceived as "very American."*

### ORGANIZATION OR SITUATION BACKGROUND

#### Language and Culture Worldwide

Language & Culture Worldwide (LCW) offers training, translation, and consulting services for global organizations. LCW's training contextualization services evaluate and adapt learning tools and strategies so that they are more successful

with multicultural and multilingual audiences (Language and Culture Worldwide, 2010).

#### eWorld Learning, Inc.

eWorld Learning, Inc. analyzes and revises training courses, particularly self-paced e-learning courses, to align the content, instructional methods, and media/technology to the preferences of learners in other countries and cultures. eWorld Learning recommends critical modifications (those that could interfere with learning or learner acceptance)

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-61520-989-7.ch013

Figure 1. US coffee break vs. European



and tests those modifications with the targeted learners. Subsequently, we revise courses *before* they are translated, localized (from a technical and language perspective), or reproduced (eWorld Learning Inc., 2010).

## Background

Web-based and self-paced learning modules have become a common -- and sometimes primary -- tool used by the Ethics & Compliance departments of global organizations to educate employees worldwide. However, as these courses are used more frequently outside of the United States, non-American learners protest that the courses are not acceptable or relevant to them, recognizing that many aspects reflect American culture, not theirs. Thus, e-learning designers must understand, anticipate, and adapt to cultural differences *before* courses are 'exported' to different cultures. In addition, ethics and compliance content must be accurate for the non-US regions or countries and placed in a context that is meaningful to them.

Typically, software being marketed to other countries is translated and localized before it is reproduced for international markets. Translation addresses specific dialects. Localization addresses

obvious cultural differences, such as; spelling changes (localize to 'localise,' for example); replacing images and icons for local versions (replacing an American stop sign for a European one); and technical aspects (ensuring that the software supports expanded text, other alphabets, and so forth). However, e-learning courseware, while it is technically software, is also a cultural artifact, imbedded with the cultural values, preferences, and nuances of the designing culture. Thus, for e-learning courseware to be most effective for multinational and multicultural audiences, *cultural adaptation* beyond translation and localization becomes critical.

Cultural analysis of courseware is the foundation of cultural adaptation. Courses are analyzed to determine what needs to be changed, why and how, to best reflect the environment and learning preferences of the targeted learners. We analyze existing content (language, relevance, and context), pedagogy (instructional methods, activities, and assessments), and media/technology (acceptability, images and scenes, audio, etc.), so they align with regional and national expectations and cultural preferences.

The cultural analysis allows us to identify the characteristics that make the course 'too American'

15 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:  
[www.igi-global.com/chapter/cultural-adaptation-learning-courseware/52469](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/cultural-adaptation-learning-courseware/52469)

## Related Content

---

### Data Warehouse Back-End Tools

Alkis Simitsis and Dimitri Theodoratos (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 572-579).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/data-warehouse-back-end-tools/10878](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/data-warehouse-back-end-tools/10878)

### Financial Time Series Data Mining

Indranil Bose (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 883-889).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/financial-time-series-data-mining/10924](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/financial-time-series-data-mining/10924)

### Database Security and Statistical Database Security

Edgar R. Weippl (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 610-616).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/database-security-statistical-database-security/10884](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/database-security-statistical-database-security/10884)

### Text Mining by Pseudo-Natural Language Understanding

Ruqian Lu (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 1942-1946).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/text-mining-pseudo-natural-language/11085](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/text-mining-pseudo-natural-language/11085)

### Data Analysis for Oil Production Prediction

Christine W. Chan (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 353-360).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/data-analysis-oil-production-prediction/10844](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/data-analysis-oil-production-prediction/10844)