

Framingham

State University

KEEPING HIGHER EDUCATION AFFORDABLE

INCREASING STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

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Why OER

2013 study by the Government Accountability Office,
textbook prices have **increased by 82 percent**
in a 10-year period

College Board estimates, average student attending a four-year public college will **spend \$1,200 on books and supplies**

Why OER

65% not buying required text book

94% (who didn't buy text book) concerned about grades

48% text book cost influenced course selection

The research group estimates that each **student could save about \$100 per class by using open textbooks**. Those are textbooks with open copyright licenses that are available free online, although students who want printed versions would pay modest fees.

<http://mitopencourseware.wordpress.com/2014/01/28/open-textbooks-could-help-students-financially-and-academically-chronicle-of-higher-ed/> **U.S. PIRG (Public Interest Research Group)**

AGENDA

- ▶ What is OER?
- ▶ How does it apply to FSU?
- ▶ How does it benefit students?
- ▶ Context
- ▶ Challenges and Opportunities
- ▶ Creative Commons
- ▶ Impact to Faculty and Students
- ▶ Application
- ▶ Next steps
- ▶ Discussion
- ▶ Resources
- ▶ Thank you

What is OER?

Open Educational Resources (OER) are teaching, learning or research **materials** that are **in the public domain or released with an intellectual property license** that allows for free use, adaptation, and distribution.

Educational material **offered freely and open to anyone under license agreements**

Source material **created under an open license can be reused, improved, redistributed or re-mixed**

WHAT IS OPEN ACCESS VS OER?

Open Access

- ▶ Open access refers to free, immediate, online availability of research articles with rights to these articles.

OER

- ▶ OER encompasses a broader set of **digital content which** works well in an online or blended learning course, *does not exclude classroom teaching*
- ▶ OER is attached to an open license that defines how it may be reused, redistributed, revised or remixed to meet the needs of the learning environment.

WHAT IS OPEN ACCESS VS OER?

Open Access Examples

- ▶ Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, **free of charge, and free of most copyright** and licensing restrictions
- ▶ **OA archives or repositories** do not perform peer review, but simply make their contents freely available to the world.
- ▶ **OA journals** perform peer review and then make the approved contents **freely available to the world.**

OER Examples

- ▶ Variation of the material is often **returned to the collective**
- ▶ **OERs range from** textbooks to curricula, syllabi, lecture notes, educational games, simulations, tutorials with practice exercises, assignments, tests, projects, audio, video and animation.
- ▶ **MOOCs and other types of Open Courseware** fall into the OER category

CREATIVE COMMONS

The Creative Commons copyright licenses and tools **forge a balance inside the traditional “all rights reserved” setting that copyright law creates.** Our tools give everyone from individual creators to large companies and institutions a simple, standardized way to grant copyright permissions to their creative work. The combination of CC tools and our users is a vast and growing digital commons, **a pool of content that can be copied, distributed, edited, remixed, and built upon, all within the boundaries of copyright law.**

Source: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/>



OPEN LICENSING OPTIONS

Reuse

- the most basic level of openness. People are allowed to freely use all or part of the altered, verbatim work

Redistribute

- people can share copies of the work with others

Revise

- people can adapt, modify, translate, or change the form of the work with others

Remix

- people can take two or more existing resources and combine them to create a new resource

Author's Choice

- the creator of an OER defines how "open" the resource is for the consumer of the OER

WHO IS LEADING OER?

“Teaching learning and research are improved when educational resources are open and more accessible.”

Open Courseware project
from MIT 2002 – present

Connexions at
Rice University

Open Learning
Initiative at
Carnegie
Mellon

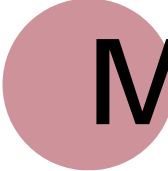
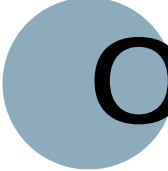

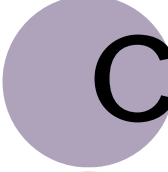

UK universities
are joining
Futurelearn

All courseware
available online
for roughly 2000
courses

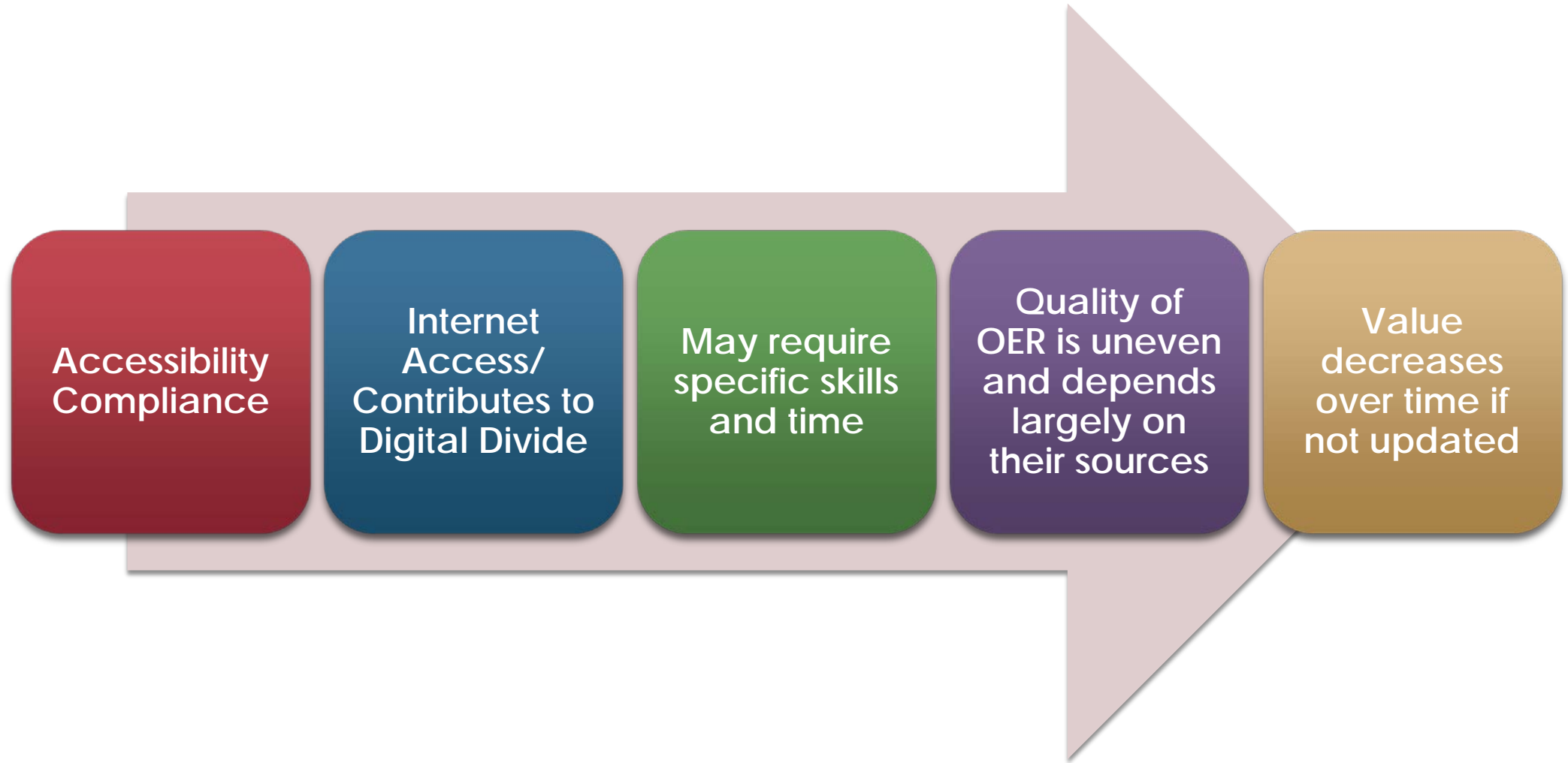
Material may be
used to
supplement
courses under
license agreement
(most for no cost)

UK's first provider
of free, open
online courses
(with the British
Library)

OER EXAMPLES

-  **MERLOT**
-  **OER COMMONS**
-  **ARIADNE**
-  **Connexions**
-  **edX**

Challenges



Accessibility
Compliance

Internet
Access/
Contributes to
Digital Divide

May require
specific skills
and time

Quality of
OER is uneven
and depends
largely on
their sources

Value
decreases
over time if
not updated

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCCESS

Increase quality, provide a range of ideas and more broadly distribute knowledge

Spur pedagogical innovation, introducing new alternatives for effective teaching

Opportunity to collaborate among institutions and countries

Brings a **greater range of tools** within reach to more users

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCCESS



May improve student's understanding of the material



Potential to **expose** students and instructors to the **content which may not find its way into widespread educational use**



OER *may lower the costs for students to obtain educational content*

WHAT ARE THE OPTIONS FOR STUDENTS?



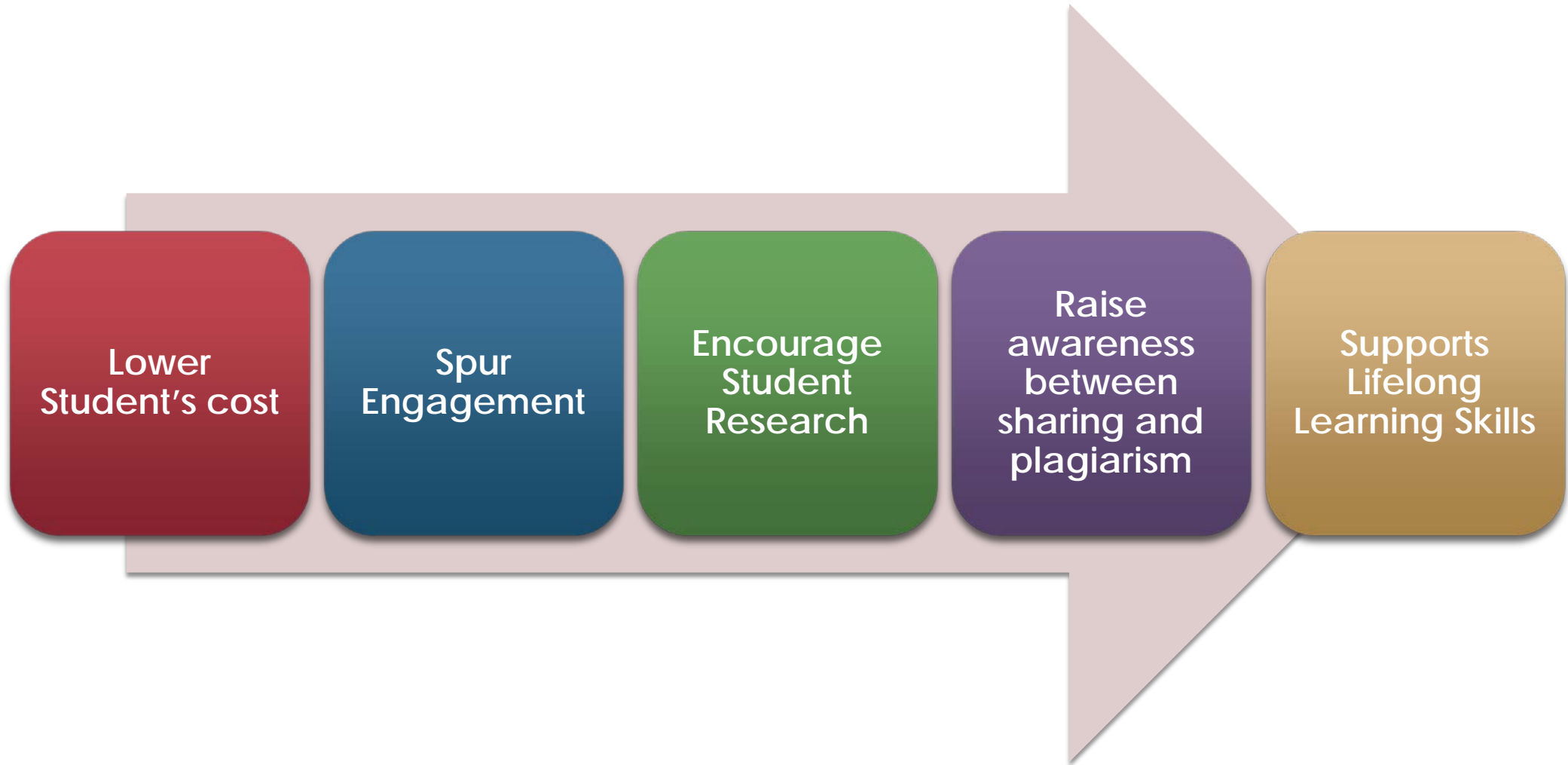
HOW DOES OER APPLY TO STUDENTS?

Impact

- ▶ According to the College Board, the average student at a 4 year public university **spends \$561 per semester on books**. (Framingham State University may spend less)
- ▶ **eTextbook, students own nothing**, can share nothing, sell nothing at the end of the semester

Is OER an answer?

HOW DOES OER APPLY TO STUDENTS?



WHAT CAN A UNIVERSITY DO?



EXEMPLAR INITIATIVES



Partners



UMass Amherst

OPEN EDUCATION INITIATIVE

Grant Program

- ▶ **Grant program** initially of 10K to award 10 faculty members to discover or develop replacement materials that would come at little or no cost for students

Options

- ▶ **OER initiative comes in 2 forms:**
 - ▶ **Pure open access** where online content is readable and available for download at no monetary cost to reader
 - ▶ **Hybrid open access** where the publisher and library negotiate number of concurrent users who can access material simultaneously

UMass Amherst

OPEN EDUCATION INITIATIVE

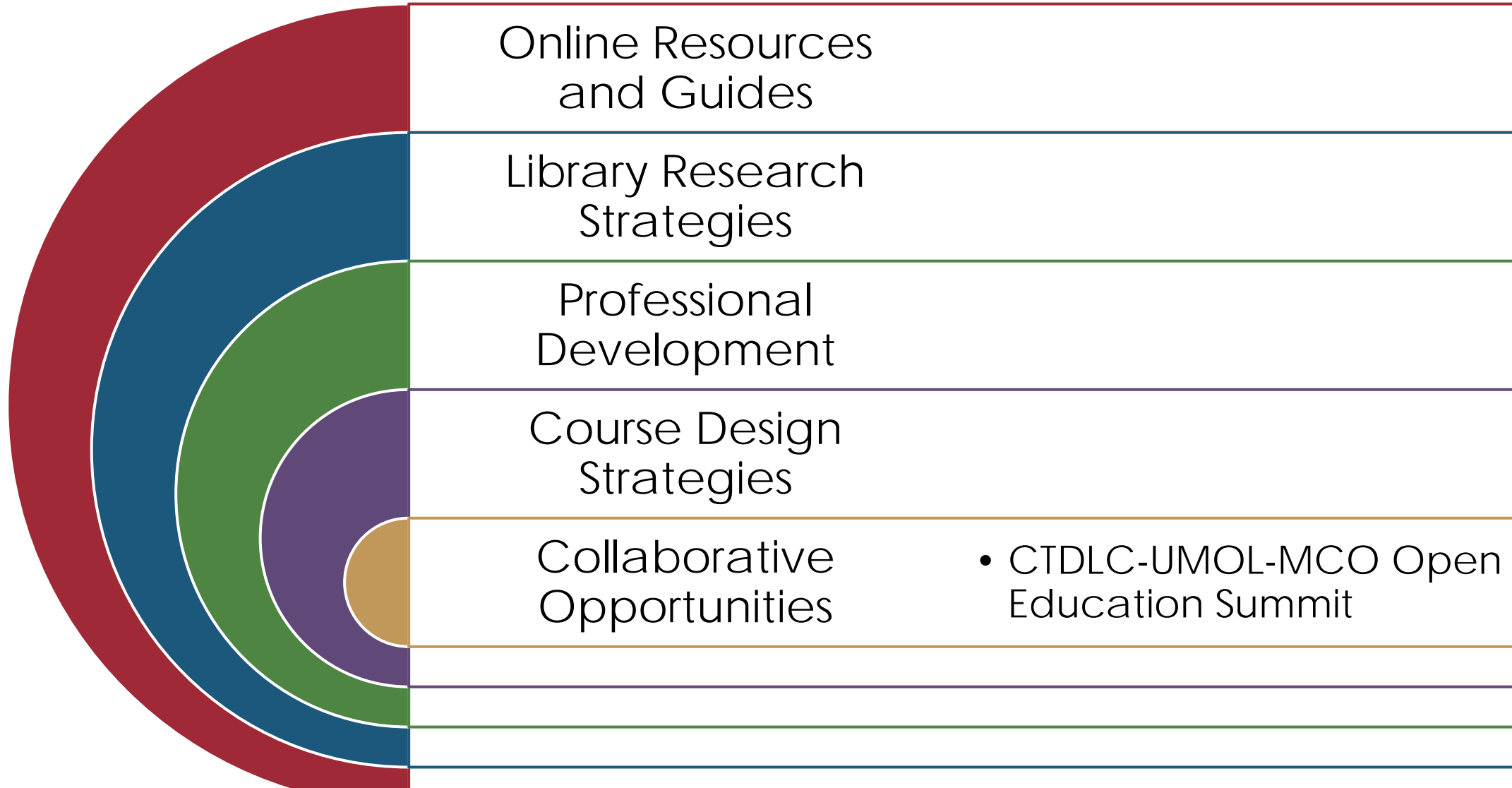
Grant Program

- ▶ **Library developed online guide listing OER resources** like Connexions, FlatWorld Knowledge, MERLOT, Open Courseware Consortium; subject liaisons helped locate resources
- ▶ **Total student savings after second round of grants: \$205,000** from an grant investment of 25K

Outcome

- ▶ UMass developed OER housed in **university's institutional repository**
- ▶ Hybrid OER **embedded in course management system**
- ▶ **Number of required textbooks reduced** by replacing some core commercial textbooks with OER and hybrid OER

OPEN EDUCATION SUPPORT



NEXT STEPS



Start small.



Explore existing OER



Apply for a Grant



Enlist Library and ETO Help



Develop a habit of
working in teams



Augment course material



Consider publishing

HOW DO WE ACHIEVE OUR GOAL?

Awareness

Make
Resources
Available

IT-Library
Collaborative
Training

Faculty Education

Student Awareness

Funding

Professional
Development
Funds

Support
Experimenta-
tion

Endorsement

Support efforts
from top down

Support a state
mandate to use
OER materials

Collaboration

Joint MA/CT
OER Summit
April 22 or 23
Kim Thanos
Keynote

QUESTIONS



THANK YOU

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RESOURCES

- ▶ Getting Started – LibGuides
 - ▶ http://libguides.framingham.edu/open_educational_resources
 - ▶ UMass <http://guides.library.umass.edu/oer>
- ▶ [OER Handbook](http://wikieducator.org/OER_Handbook/educator/Introduction/The_Copyright_Paradox)
http://wikieducator.org/OER_Handbook/educator/Introduction/The_Copyright_Paradox
- ▶ [Open Source.com](http://opensource.com/education/13/4/guide-open-source-education)
<http://opensource.com/education/13/4/guide-open-source-education>
- ▶ [MERLOT](http://www.merlot.org/merlot/index.htm)
<http://www.merlot.org/merlot/index.htm>
- ▶ [Sparc](http://www.sparc.arl.org/)
<http://www.sparc.arl.org/>
- ▶ [Openstack](http://www.openstack.org/)
<http://www.openstack.org/>
- ▶ [Connexions](http://cnx.org/)
<http://cnx.org/>
- ▶ [Slideshare Presentation of Resource Links](http://www.slideshare.net/zaid/101-open-educational-resources-presentation)
<http://www.slideshare.net/zaid/101-open-educational-resources-presentation>

RESOURCES

- ▶ [MERLOT](#) (Multimedia Educational Resource for Learning and Online Teaching): covers arts, business, education, humanities, math, science, social studies, 40,000 objects, contains tutorials and simulations
- ▶ [OER Commons](#): covers arts, business, humanities, math and statistics, science, social sciences, 55,000 objects, contains games, interactive and simulations
- ▶ [Ariadne](#): world's largest repository, 800,000+ objects, covers all disciplines, contains games and simulations
- ▶ [Connexions](#) at Rice University's OER contains textbooks, lessons, learning materials and scholarly works geared toward K-12
- ▶ [Edx](#): open courseware initiative, partnership between Harvard and MIT
- ▶ [Futurelearn](#), the UK's first provider of free, open online courses (with the British Library).

RESOURCES

- ▶ <http://www.library.stonybrook.edu/open-suny-textbooks>
- ▶ <http://library.pdx.edu/pdxopen.html>
- ▶ <http://library.calstate.edu/textbook/?isbn=9780321696397&type=books&button=Search>
- ▶ <http://collegeopentextbooks.ning.com/>
- ▶ <http://www.clrn.org/fdti/>
- ▶ <https://open.umn.edu/opentextbooks/>
- ▶ <http://osulibrary.oregonstate.edu/oregon-state-university-open-textbook-request-proposal>
- ▶ <http://www.lib.k-state.edu/open-textbook>
- ▶ <https://creativecommons.org/tag/open-textbooks>
- ▶ <https://open.umn.edu/opentextbooks/>
- ▶ <http://opensuny.org/omp/index.php/SUNYOpenTextbooks/about/description>

Sources

- ▶ http://www.slideshare.net/rreo/overview-of-open-educational-resources-oers-faculty-presentation?src=related_normal&rel=5684770
- ▶ Marilyn S. Billings, Sarah C. Hutton, Jay Schafer, Charles M. Schweik, Matt Sheridan. "Open Educational Resources as Learning Materials: Prospects and Strategies for University Libraries." Research Library Issues: A Quarterly Report from ARL, CNI and SPARC, no. 280 (Sept. 2012) <http://publications.arl.org/rli280/>