Preparing to Use Open Education Resources: Practical Considerations

TREVOR BELCHER, PH.D.
PATRICIA NEELY, ED.D
JAN TUCKER, PH.D.

Thursday, April 19, 2017

FOCAL POINTS

- Practical considerations
- Lessons learned from the process
- Strategies related to using OERs
- Struggles and successes in incorporating OERs into online courses
- Potential areas for further research

Background

- University (Online University): For profit, accredited, 100% online program
- Goal: Transform into an innovative, low cost, competency-based program

Background

 Mission: Leverage new technologies to deliver high quality, low cost programs

Limited budget

HOW WE DEFINED OPEN SOURCE CONTENT

 "Openly licensed educational resources as teaching, learning, and research resources that reside in the public domain or have been released under a license that permits their free use, reuse, modification, and sharing with others. (cont. on the next slide)

HOW WE DEFINED OPEN SOURCE CONTENT

 Digital openly licensed resources can include complete online courses, modular digital textbooks as well as more granular resources such as images, videos, and assessment items" (U.S. Department of Education, 2016, p. 48).

Practical Considerations

 Cost of a college degree has increased over 1120% since 1978 (Jamrisko & Kolet, 2012; Selingo, 2016).

 14 million Federal Student Loan Borrowers with total student debt outstanding @
 390 million (Department of Education, 2015).

 Popular sources report some 40 million borrowers with \$1.2 trillion in total U.S. student loan debt (CNN, 2014).

 Increase access by keeping institutional and student costs low.

ADVANTAGES OF USING OER'S

- Access to learning material: Anytime, any place
- Easy to distribute and disseminate with little or no cost

ADVANTAGES OF USING OER'S

Free or low cost

Continuous improvement: Change material quickly vs. static text books

 Quality Control: Many OER repositories (such as Wiki sites) allow any user to post information; information may not be correct.

 Currency: Contributors to OER sites are not usually compensated; little incentive to keep the information updated, current, or even active.

 Here Today, Gone Tomorrow: No contractual agreements to keep OER open for a specific period of time, no guarantees that a resource available today will be there tomorrow.

 Time: Finding and curating OER's can consume a tremendous amount of time.

 Technical Issues: No standard for development, access barriers for students, no technical support, and some resources can be difficult to change.

Lessons Learned

LESSONS LEARNED

Legal Concerns – ADA Compliant
 & Copyright

Managing Resource

 Legal Relationship with Resource Provider

LESSONS LEARNED

 Implications of a Relationship with Provider

 Ease of Administering the Resource

Overall Costs of Adoption

LESSONS LEARNED

Overall Costs of Implementation

Ongoing Administrative Costs

Using OER's

CONSIDERATIONS FOR USE

Resources vary
 significantly in terms of
 quality and accessibility

 Flexibility to Adopt Entire Resource or Specific Sections

CONSIDERATIONS FOR USE

 Finding open resources for a single course is manageable

 Identifying open or low cost resources for an entire degree program is daunting

CONSIDERATIONS FOR USE

 Significant time is involved in reviewing, selecting, and adapting OER content

CONSIDERATIONS FOR USE

- Technical support needed for open or low cost resources can be significant
- Alignment issues
 (program outcomes, course objectives, learning objectives, level)

CONSIDERATIONS FOR USE

- Creative common license does not mean there are no restrictions on use
- Instructor Resources
- Reputation of Creator (Author/Institution/Organization)

CONCLUSION

 OERs may be free and open, the administration of the OER is not free.

 Review the legal requirements of open educational resources.

CONCLUSION

 Finding ways to use OER and meet institutional, educational, accreditation, and student needs can be challenging

CONCLUSION

 OER's might not be the complete solution to the financial barriers students often face in obtaining a college education, but continuing to research this and other options may help to provide further insights.

Future Research

AREAS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Babson Survey Research Group (2016) found that faculty awareness of OER's in the U.S. has grown over the past year (from 20%-25%) but the majority of faculty surveyed indicated that OER's are not a driving force when evaluating course materials for their classrooms.

AREAS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

 How to minimize barriers: technical, price, permission; as well as limitations to the ability to locate, adapt or build upon a resource.

Q & A



Trevor Belcher, PhD joseph.belcher@ashford.edu

Patricia Neely, EdD tprneely@hotmail.com

Jan Tucker, PhD jptucker80@gmail.com

REFERENCES

Babson Survey Research Group: Open Education Resources 2016 National Report http://www.onlinelearningsurvey.com/oer.html

CNN. (2014). Carrying tens of thousands of dollars in student loan debt has become the new normal. Retrieved from http://money.cnn.com/2014/09/10/pf/college/student-loans/



REFERENCES

Jamrisko, M, & Kolet, I. (2012, Aug 15). Cost of college degree in U.S. oars 12 fold: Chart of the day. Retrieved from http://www.bloomberg.com

Selingo, J. (2016). Why the price tag of a college degree continues to rise. The Washington Post January 22, 2016



REFERENCES

U.S. Department of Education.
Reimagining the role of technology in education. Retrieved from https://tech.ed.gov/files/2017/01/NETP17.pdf

U.S. Department of Education. Student debt statistics by state. Retrieved from https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2016/04/28/six-recent-trends-student-debt

