



QUICK REFERENCE

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES (OER) DEFINED:

Teaching, learning, and research resources that, through permissions granted by the copyright holder, allow others to use, distribute, keep, or make changes to them

What does this mean? You can adopt or adapt open educational resources according to the original item's content license. The openness of Creative Commons licenses vary, so pay close attention to what permissions each individual item provides.

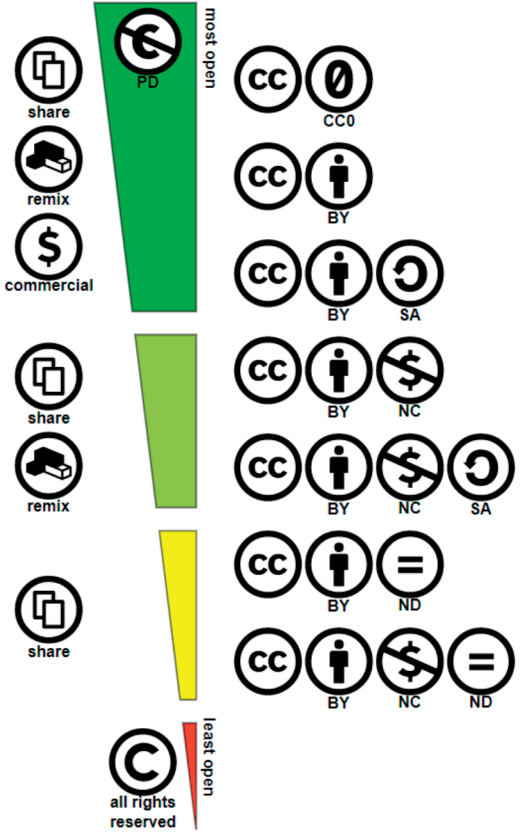
OER vs Open Access vs Public Domain

OPEN ACCESS: OA items are online, free to access, and free to read, BUT carry traditional copyright restrictions per the original copyright holder. What does this mean? You can use items in teaching, research, and learning, BUT no variations of the material can be reproduced without permission from the copyright holder.

PUBLIC DOMAIN: These creative materials are NOT protected by intellectual property laws such as copyright, trademark, or patent laws. What does this mean? Anyone can use a public domain work without obtaining permission, but no one can ever own it.

CREATIVE COMMONS PERMISSIONS

 <p>Copyright All rights reserved</p>	 <p>Creative Commons Some rights reserved</p>	 <p>Public Domain No rights reserved</p>
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The 5Rs

- The 5Rs are shorthand way of remembering the activities typically permitted by Creative Commons licenses for open educational resources:
- Retain = Keep the work forever
 - Reuse = Use the work for your own purpose
 - Revise = Adapt, modify, or translate the work
 - Remix = Combine the work with another resource to make a new work
 - Redistribute = Share the work with others



- From January 2000 to June 2022, college textbook prices increased by 162%, while the inflation rate of consumer goods and services increased by an average of 74.4%. (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)
- The price of textbooks increases by an average of 12% with each new edition. (Education Data Initiative)



CONSIDERING ER?

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provides students with day one access to required materials
- Alleviates financial barriers to education in terms of student savings
- Convenience of digital access, linkable in D2L
- Broadens access to information, research, and participation in scholarship
- Empowers faculty to customize materials for their instructional style and course sections
- Can be curated to fill gaps in curriculum
- Creates space for continuous cycle of improvement in lieu of costly edition updates
- Potential for higher enrollment in OER courses
- Improves student retention in the course (less likely to drop, fail, withdraw)
- Produces equal or improved student learning outcomes compared to traditional textbooks
- Opportunity to incorporate diverse viewpoints
- Positions students as active participants in scholarly knowledge-sharing (open pedagogy)
- Accommodates various learning preferences and accessibility needs
- Exemplifies LSC Core Value of Access and Affordability
- Student and administration approved!

CHALLENGES

- **Concerns over OER quality, BUT...**
 - An increasing number of repositories use peer review and ratings to ensure quality control and aid in selection.
 - While faculty are the content experts, librarians can assist and provide OER evaluation tools.
- **Lack of ancillary materials (homework platforms, question banks, etc.), BUT...**
 - Additional content continues to be created over time.
 - Many major repositories provide an ancillary search option.
 - Check out MyOpenMath and PhET Sims for math and science options.
- **It takes time and effort to "do" OER, BUT...**
 - There's no need to start from scratch! Consider adopting an existing OER and adapting it over time as the need arises.
 - Librarians are here to help you find resources and understand licensing.
- **OER is not "one size fits all," BUT...**
 - While OER may not be a fit for all instructors or subjects, even one open course in a student's semester helps!

Open Education
Ambassadors

FIND
EVALUATE
REQUEST

OER Professional
Development

