

Navigating the OER Provider Landscape



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Definitions and Context

Open educational resources (OER)

are resources that reside in the public domain or have been released under an intellectual property license that permits their **free use and repurposing by others.**

Open is Not Just Free



Retain

 Make, own, and control your own copy of the content

Reuse

Use the content in its unaltered form

Revise

 Adapt, adjust, modify, improve, or alter the content

Remix

 Combine the original or revised content with other OER to create something new

Redistribute

 Share your copies of the original content, revisions, or remixes with others



Save money with

FREE
TEXT
BOOKS



FREE!



ts associated with OER



Lab Manuals & Course Material

Open is ... to make free choices

ocw.mit.e

MIT
OpenCourseWare |
Free Online Course
Materials

Free Your Curriculum

Using Open Education Resources

GO OPEN, GO FREE
USING OER
@ Leeward Community College







Types of Providers

- 1. Open Access Textbooks
- 2. Digital Course Packs
- 3. Open Courseware
 - Turn-key solutions
 - Adaptive platforms















Open Access Textbooks

- Similar to a digitized version of a textbook
- Openly licensed materials that are editable
- Formatted like a textbook
- Might include problems, homework, review questions, summaries, etc.
- Usually lives on the provider's platform but discovered through a repository (M.O.S.T. Commons, Merlot, OER Commons, etc.)
- May be downloadable in various formats (pdf, epub, html, etc.)
- Generally created and adopted at the faculty or department level with occasional collaborations across institutions

Example: OpenStax



Digital course packs

- Similar to a classic printed course pack— contains a variety of content including journal articles, book chapters, and other informational materials such as embedded infographics
- Sometimes uses OERs but can mix copyrighted materials in as well if permission for use is acquired
- Can be formatted either as a textbook or as a collection of essays
- Ancillary materials are sometimes included but not the focus
- Most often lives on a provider website and can be downloaded depending on the format
- Generally created and adopted at the faculty or department level

Example: Pan Open, Lumen Candela



Open courseware







- Generally comes in two forms: Turn-key or Adaptive (to be discussed in a later slide)
- Turn-key/ready-to-adopt/course-in-a-box
 - The entire content and activities for a course is available.
 - Generally developed using professional instructional designers and there may be proprietary materials that you have pay for
 - Can be either open or include copyrighted material
 - Generally formatted to fit the LMS as either a course cartridge or using and LTI integration (e.g. Great Books)
 - Contains all ancillary materials, including tests and quizzes
 - Usually lives on the provider platform but can occasionally be downloaded
 - Generally adopted at the department or institutional level
 - Analytics are generally available but vary in sophistication

Examples: Lumen Candela, commercial publisher materials, e.g. McGraw Hill, Macmillan Intellus

Repository/Discovery

- These providers often serve as repositories for multiple types of OER content that might include content, course cartridges, textbooks, and ancillary materials
- They usually have a search feature attached
- Theoretically they contain all open content but occasional remixes have copyrighted materials in them

Example: Merlot, OER Commons





Libraries as Providers

Librarian assists faculty members who want to use an <u>existing OER</u> <u>textbook</u>:

- Faculty member provides course details and if possible the course syllabus
- Librarian researches and provides list of available textbooks, including details about the book and supplemental materials
- Librarian will assist in evaluation, if requested

Adopt!

Librarian assists faculty members who want to use <u>other open</u> <u>resources</u>, perhaps to supplement an open or traditional textbook:

- Faculty member provides details about the course, the textbook used, and specific area(s) where other content is needed
- Faculty member provides format(s) needed for example, videos, assignments, and may include some examples
- Librarian searches repositories and the web, then discusses findings with the faculty member



Librarian assists faculty members who want to <u>create course that uses</u> <u>only open materials</u>, including a textbook to supplemental materials:

- Faculty member provides details about the course to be created
- Librarian locates examples of similar open courses that already exist
- Librarian locates content that can be incorporated in the course
- Librarian can advise on where course materials may be housed the M.O.S.T Commons, perhaps?
- And more . . .



Librarian assists faculty member to use materials from library electronic resources:

- Usually not open resources, but are available at no cost to students, because the institution pays for them
- Formats available:
 - Articles from journals, magazines, newspapers
 - Digital books / Chapters from digital books
 - Images
 - Streaming films
 - Streaming audio



Role of Librarians and Library Materials - Examples of Projects

Examples of projects using materials from library databases:

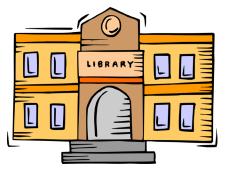
- Librarian helped faculty member find journal articles for students to use in specific research projects, with links to the articles placed in Canvas on the page detailing each assignment
- Librarian is currently working with a philosophy faculty member to replace a textbook with readings from out of print books available in digital repositories



Role of Librarians and Library Materials - Examples of Projects

Examples of projects using materials from library databases:

- Worked with a faculty member to replace a paperback book of readings on social problems (~\$90-\$100) with articles and digital book chapters
 - Some were the same articles or chapters as in the book of readings
 - · Some were different, but on the same theme
 - Links to readings located on Canvas pages for each course segment



Anne Arundel Community College's Guide to OER:

http://libguides.aacc.edu/oer

Excellent collections of older, out of copyright books:

HathiTrust - https://www.hathitrust.org/

Internet Archive - https://archive.org/

Google Books - https://books.google.com/



Current and Future Provider Landscape

Libraries' Expanding Role

- Importance of library involvement
 - M.O.S.T. Library Fellow Colleen McKnight
- Libraries are re-inventing themselves to support this work:
 - Switching focus from traditional textbooks to OER.
 - Hiring OER specialists.

Evolving Technologies

- Open Courseware Adaptive Learning
 - A type of open courseware that is created by instructional designers, subject matter experts, and learning scientists.
 - Content is released to students upon mastery of skills.
 - Heavy focus on assessment and use of analytics.

Examples include: CMU's OLI and Lumen Learning Waymaker

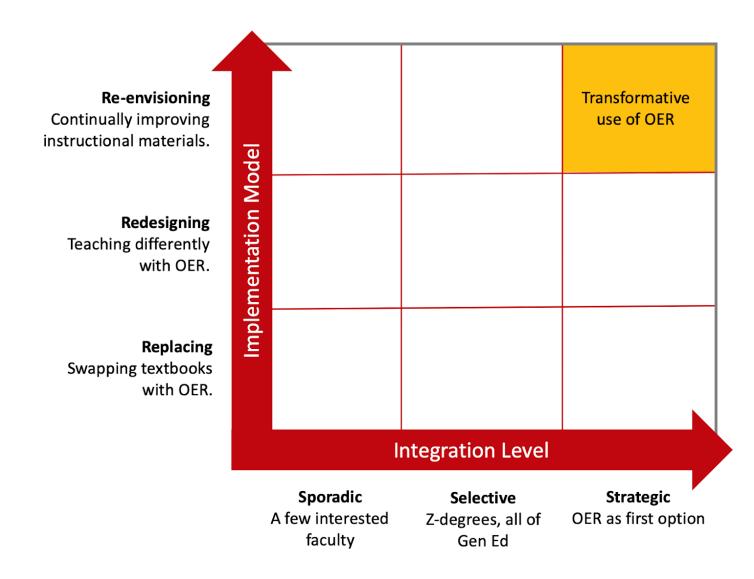
Changing Business Models

- Inclusive Access
 - Newer model generally developed by the commercial publishers.
 - It can include OER and copyrighted content.
 - Can be implemented at the individual student or at the institutional level.
 - One price is paid for access to all content in the catalog.
 - Access to the content is for a defined period of time.
- Concerns about academic freedom? Is it a monopoly?

Accessibility

- M.O.S.T. working closely with the NFB
- 2017 Textbook Affordability Act
- Our chance to get it right this time from the start:
 - Universal Design for Learning
 - Blackboard Ally
 - VPAT Voluntary Product Accessibility Template

The Promise of OER





Q&A

Please type in the chat your ideas for:

Upcoming webinars?
What would you like to see in the future?

Other feedback?