

Susan Frey & Melissa Gustafson, Indiana State University, Cunningham Memorial Library¹
 Learning Connections Summit, Terre Haute, Indiana
 October 21, 2019

OER AND STUDENT SUCCESS

Completion and affordability are critical challenges for higher education in terms of student success. One method being adopted internationally to address such challenges is integration of freely available Open Educational Resources (OER) in course content. OER can address the rising costs of attending college by reducing the overall cost of expensive college textbooks. However, by providing OER in lieu of such costly materials, faculty do more than just address student debt concerns. OER can facilitate student learning by reducing student stress in obtaining required materials, by making learning materials more easily accessible, and by engaging students in course content using such resources as OER interactive media.

WHAT ARE OER?

OER are teaching, learning, and research resources that reside in the public domain or have been released under an intellectual property license that permits their free use and re-purposing by others. Open educational resources include full courses, course materials, modules, textbooks, streaming videos, tests, software, and any other tools, materials, or techniques used to support access to knowledge – William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.



THE INITIATIVE

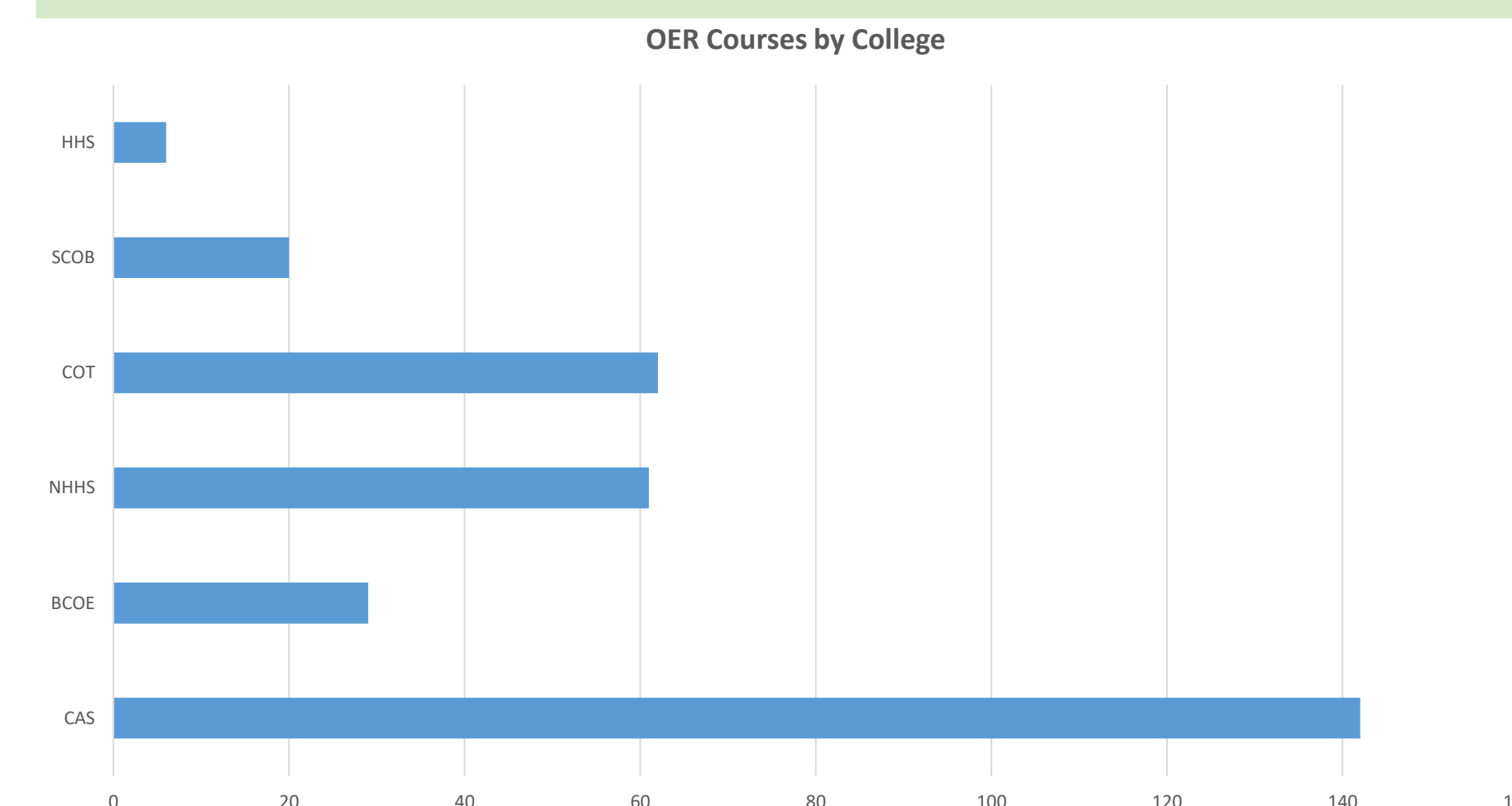
A 2011 study conducted by the ISU Textbooks and Supplies Subcommittee of the ISU Strategic Plan Affordability Taskforce, led to the creation of the, *Open Educational Resources Textbook Affordability Initiative* at ISU. The initiative focuses on student success through college cost savings. Faculty are rewarded a stipend of \$3,000 for successful participation and production of a converted course. In 2017, the initiative was revised to include an OER Team (subject matter experts in scholarly communication librarianship and instructional design), updated training materials and more one-on-one assistance for participating faculty. Participants enroll in a self-paced Blackboard course to learn of OER, licensing and OER integration into their courses. As faculty



progress through the program, they meet 2-3 times with their OER

Team. The program concludes with a review of the first 3 weeks or 3 modules of the participant's newly converted class to provide feedback on accessibility, attribution, quality of resources. During delivery, faculty invite their students to participate in an IRB-approved pre-survey and post survey administered in the beginning and end of the semester. Faculty also provide details of their converted course to the Cunningham Memorial Library to be archived in the university's institutional repository, *Sycamore Scholars*.

IMPACT AT ISU FY14 – FY19



Total Student Savings: \$3,008,743.40
 Communications 101 Savings: \$939,230.45
 Average amount saved per student: \$113.64

THE RESEARCH

Replacing costly textbooks with OER has been shown to contribute to student success.²⁻⁴ OER can improve end-of-course grades and decrease course failure and withdrawal rates.⁵ Studies suggest that faculty and students perceive OER to be similar to, or of better quality than commercial textbooks⁶ and, in some cases, students have performed better using OER than in comparable courses using commercial textbooks.⁷⁻¹¹ Other investigations indicate that OER may be particularly effective in teaching at-risk learners.¹²⁻¹⁴

1. Presenters are listed alphabetically; 2. Bliss, T., Robinson, J., Hilton, J., & Wiley, D. (2013). An OER COUP: College teacher and student perceptions of open educational resources. *Journal of Interactive Media in Education*, 25; 3. Fischer, L., Hilton, J., Robinson, T., & Wiley, D. (2015). A multi-institutional study of the impact of open textbook adoption on the learning outcomes of post-secondary students. *Journal of Computing in Higher Education*, 27(3), 159-172; 4. Hilton J., Gaudet, D., Clark, P., Robinson, J., & Wiley, D. (2013). The adoption of open educational resources by one community college math department. *International Review of Research in Open and Distributed Learning*, 14(4); 5. Colvard, N., Watson, C., & Park, H. (2018). The impact of open educational resources on various student success metrics. *International Journal of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education*, 30(2), 262-276. 6. Pitt, R. (2015). Mainstreaming open textbooks: Educator perspectives on the impact of OpenStax college open textbooks. *International Review of Research in Open and Distributed Learning*, 16(4); 7. Allen, I., Seaman, J., Babson Survey Research Group, & Pearson. (2014). *Opening the curriculum: Open educational resources in U.S. higher education, 2014*. Babson Park, MA: Babson Survey Research Group; 8. Seaman, J. E., Seaman, J., Babson Survey Research Group, & Pearson. (2017). *Opening the textbook: Educational resources in U.S. higher education, 2017*. Babson Park, MA: Babson Survey Research Group; 9. Feldstein, A., Martin, M., Hudson, A., Warren, K., Hilton, J., & Wiley, D. (2012). Open textbook and increased student access and outcomes. *European Journal of Open, Distance, and eLearning*, 15(2); 10. Hilton, J. (2016). Open educational resources and college textbook choices: A review of research on efficacy and perceptions. *Educational Technology Research and Development*, 64(4), 573-590; 11. Watson, C., Domizi, D., & Clouser, S. (2017). Student and faculty perceptions of OpenStax in high enrollment courses. *International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning*, 18(5); 12. de los Arcos, B., Farrow, R., Perryman, L, Pitt, R., & Weller, M. (2014). OER evidence report 2013-2014. *OER Research Hub*; 13. Farrow, R., Pitt, R., de los Arcos, B., Perryman, L., Weller, M., & McAndrew, P. (2015). Impact of OER use on teaching and learning: Data from OER Research Hub (2013-2014). *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 46(5), 972-976; 14. Winitzky-Stephens, J., & Pickavance, J. (2017). Open educational resources and student course outcomes: A multilevel analysis. *The International Review of Research in Open and Distributed Learning*, 18(4).