Course Marking: Making OER and Student Cost Savings Transparent

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Relevant Definitions

Open Educational Resources (OER): "educational materials made freely and legally available on the Internet for anyone to reuse, revise, remix and redistribute" (Wickline, 2013).

- Openly-licensed textbooks such as from OpenStax
- Other learning materials that are openly-licensed, typically using Creative Commons' licenses

Affordable Course Content: "Affordable is shorthand for courses that exclusively use no-cost (\$0) and low-cost (less than \$45) resources as required course materials" (University of Kansas, n.d.).

- Library-licensed materials
- Links to articles/resources
- Low-cost learning materials (e.g. <\$40)

Course Marking: "Marking course sections that use no-cost (\$0 cost to the student) and low-cost (less than \$50 in total) resources as required texts is a growing part of the college and university affordability landscape. "Course Marking" is commonly done by adding some type of notation to a course section in the course registration system so that students can readily see that notation when making course selection decisions" (Penn State, n.d.).

Penn State. (n.d.). Making courses affordable at Penn State. https://sites.psu.edu/coursemarkings/

University of Kansas. (n.d.). Marking affordable courses at KU. https://marking.ku.edu/

Wickline, H. (2013, November 26). Open educational resources: Breaking the lockbox on education. Hewlett Foundation. https://hewlett.org/open-educational-resources-breaking-the-lockbox-on-education/

Course Marking: Advantages & Challenges

Advantage of Course Marking

- Course Material Cost Transparency at Registration
- Facilitates Researching & Measuring Impact
- Complying with Legislative Mandates

Challenges to Course Marking

- What Counts as Affordable Course Content
 - Inclusive Access?
 - Set cost
- Support
 - Faculty
 - Institutional
- No Legislative Mandate
- Bookstore
- Accuracy of Information
- Workflow

Legislatively Mandated Examples

Oregon - requires that each public college and university designate no-cost and low-cost courses in the schedule.

California - requires that the California Community Colleges and the California State University "mark" course sections that have no associated textbook costs.

Washington - requires all community & technical colleges to inform students at the time of registration which courses use OER and low-cost materials

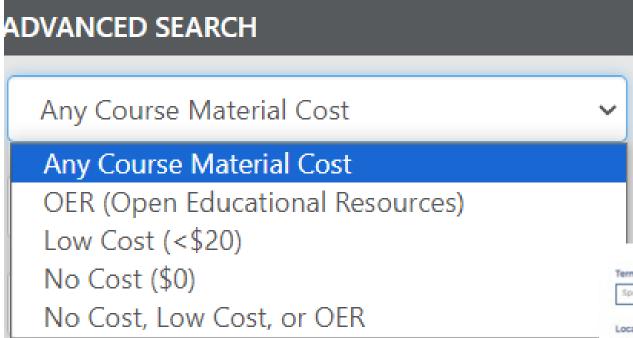
Texas - requires that institutions of higher education provide searchable information to students about OER-only courses.

Colorado - requires that students are informed, prior to course registration, which courses and sections use open educational resources (OER) or low-cost materials (defined as totaling less than \$20 per course).

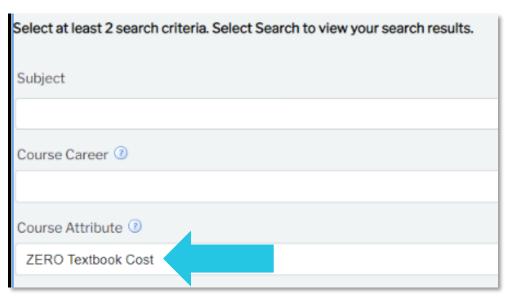
Virginia – requires courses using only OER will be labeled as such in the institution's course registration system.

Louisiana – requires postsecondary public colleges and universities are required to use a conspicuous symbol, logo, or other distinguishing feature to highlight each course included in its course schedule that exclusively utilizes AER or OER course materials.

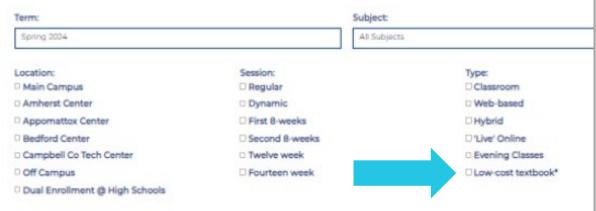
Course Marking Examples



University of Colorado



City University of New York (CUNY)



Central Virginia Community College

Course Marking

Experiences at Delaware County Community College



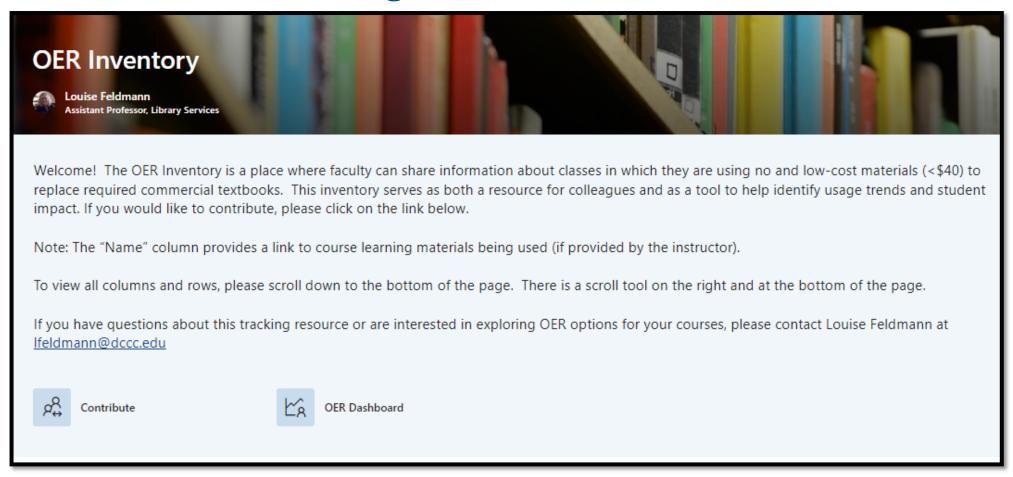
Build OER course inventory with voluntary information from faculty

Create dashboard from inventory showing student impact

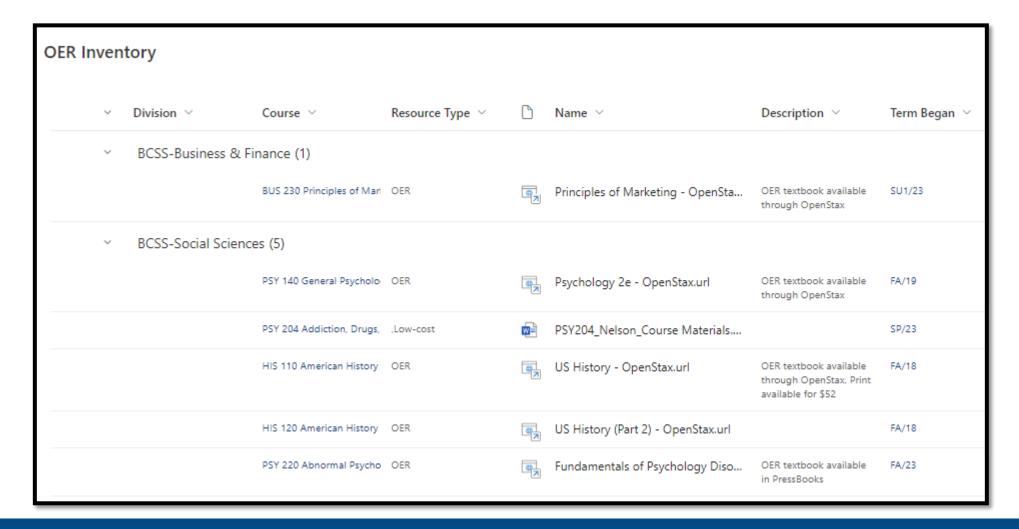
More interest in OER. How to advertise OER courses to students?

DCCC Inventory and Dashboard

Precursor to Course Marking



DCCC OER Course Inventory

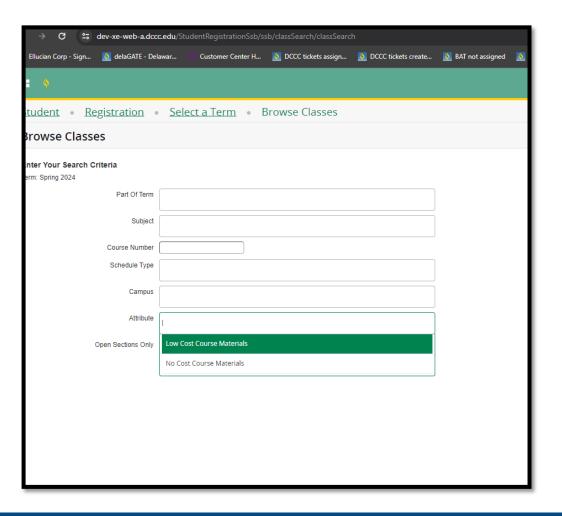


DCCC Student Impact Dashboard



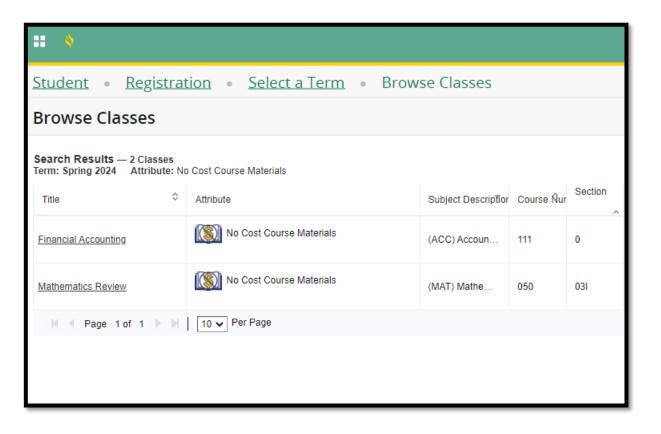
Course Marking

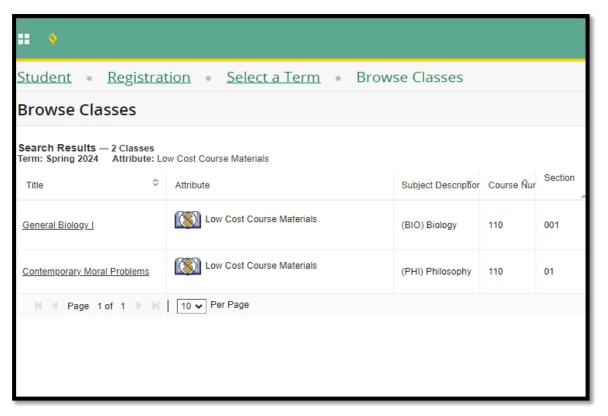
DCCC Mock-up



Course Marking

DCCC Mock-up





Navigating Institutions' Bureaucracy

- College Advisory System
- Non-Curriculum Proposal
- Committee Feedback

"The committee has concerns that the OER/low-cost marking system may incentivize faculty members to adopt OER content before fully vetting it in order to attract students to their courses/sections to make load with a desirable teaching schedule."

"At this point, OERs may not provide sufficient ancillaries at the level that traditional texts do."

"The definition of "low cost" is unclear. For example, a "low-cost" textbook in the health sciences may cost twice as much as a "low-cost" textbook in the humanities."

Questions



For more information on course marking:

Hare, S., Krischner, J., & Reed, M. (Eds.). (2020). *Marking open and affordable courses: Best practices and case studies*. Mavs Open Press. https://uta.pressbooks.pub/
markingopenandaffordablecourses/

Thank you!

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