Toward Convergence

Creating Clarity to Drive More Consistency in Understanding the Benefits and Costs of OER

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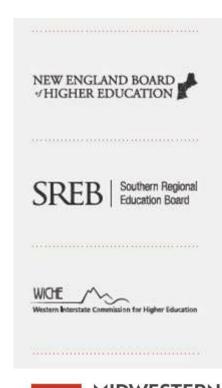
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A project of the National Consortium for Open Education Resources (NCOER)





Report Content



Clarifies why coming together around standards for understanding the costs and benefits of OER is important for decision-makers



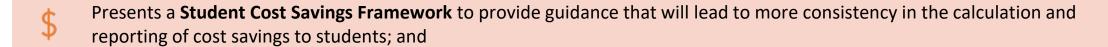
Defines OER for policy audience and provides a visual for understanding where OER fits with the larger context.



Provides an overview of state and system level OER initiatives



Offers Principles for measuring OER cost savings to students and understanding broader costs and benefits





Presents a **Cost-Benefit Framework** that decision-makers can apply to understand more fully the various costs and benefits of OER that are both monetary and non-monetary and accrue to various stakeholders.



Why is this work important?

Advocates need a concise and consistent message to clearly articulate OER's cost savings and benefits.

Legislators and other high-level decision-makers need consensusbased metrics to use or customize when measuring cost savings or wanting to understand the potential cost savings and benefits to students, institutions, or states.

Higher education leaders need to know their institution's cost savings and cost-benefit calculations follow industry standards.

Practitioners with limited time need a model to help them communicate student cost savings and the potential financial and non-financial benefits within their own OER efforts.

These stakeholders and those funding OER efforts need to understand the impact of OER on helping increase postsecondary success.



Work Group



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Definition of OER for Policymakers

The term "open educational resource" means a teaching, learning, or research resource that is offered freely to users in at least one form and that either resides in the public domain or has been released under an open copyright license that allows for its free use, reuse, modification, and sharing with attribution.

-SPARC Policy Playbook

Student Centered Benefits of OER

Public Domain or Licensed for Public Use

Access to Course Material at the Start of a Course

Ongoing Access to Course Material

Free (from cost)

Free (from collecting student data)

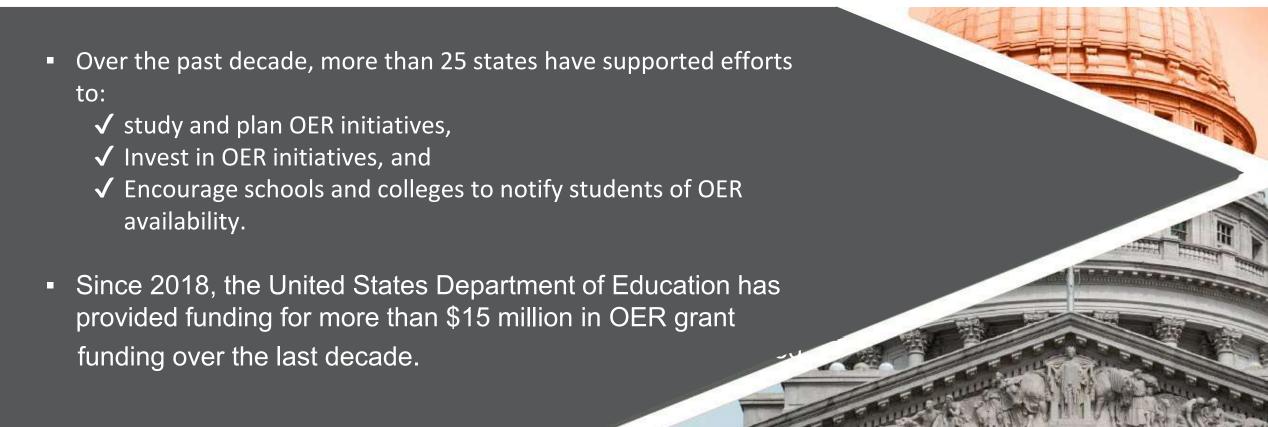


IS THE RESOURCE...

		Public domain or openly licensed?	Available when a course starts?	Available in perpetuity?	Free from cost in at least one form to students?	Free from personal data sharing?
OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES (OER)	••••	Always	Always	Always	Always	Always
PRINTED COMMERCIAL MATERIALS RENTAL	****	Never	Sometimes	Never	Never	Sometimes
LIBRARY RESOURCES		Rarely	Sometimes	× Never	Always	Always
LOW-COST PRINT OPTIONS OR COMPLIMENTARY RESOURCES OF OER	****	Always	Sometimes	Always	× Never	Often
USED BOOKS OR OTHER ALL RIGHTS RESERVED MATERIALS WITH LOWER COSTS		Never	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes	Often
INCLUSIVE ACCESS		Rarely	(≋) Often	Never	Never	Never



State and System Level Landscape





State and System Survey Results





State and System Survey Results

Many Measure OER Benefits Beyond Student Cost Savings = 1 respondent **DFW Rates Student Satisfaction Course Completion Equitable Outcomes Enrollment Rates Faculty Engagement**

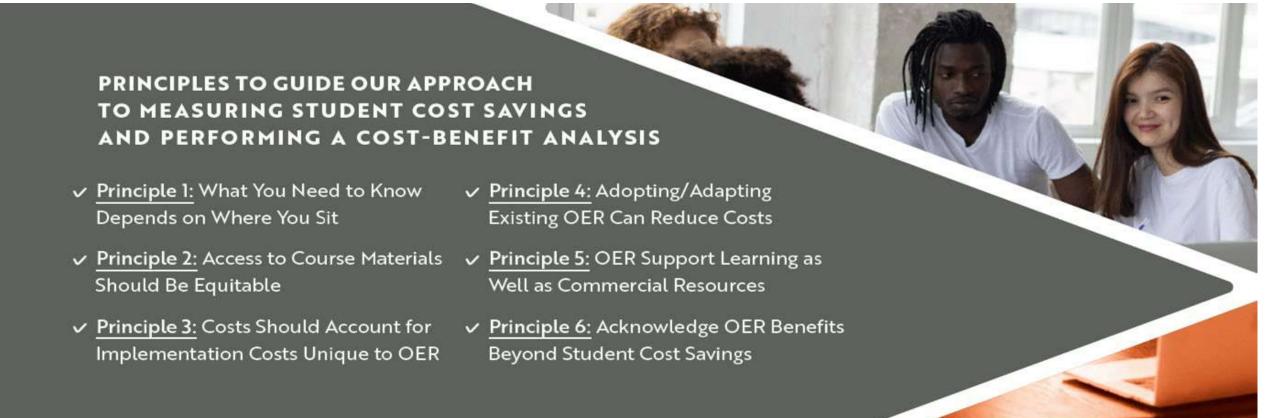


State and System Survey Results

OER Program Fiscal Capacity Varies O = 1 respondent 00000008 < \$100,000 0000000009 \$\$\$\$\$ \$100,001 - \$500,000 \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ \$500,001 - \$999,999 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ + > \$1 Million



Principles for Measuring Student Cost Savings and Performing a Cost-Benefit Analysis





Student Cost Savings Framework



Step 1: Identify Courses and Sections Using OER

- ✓ Adopt the standard definition of OER and, if appropriate, low-cost material
- ✓ Ensure faculty members and/or other relevant Staff know the definitions
- ✓ Create mechanisms for leaders and students to identify courses with OER, ideally within a data system linked to enrollment.



Step 2: Determine the Actual or Estimated Enrollment for Courses Utilizing OER



Step 3: Multiply Enrollment By The Cost of the Resourced Replaced by OER



Ways to Determine the Costs of Resources OER is Replacing

In MHEC's survey of states and institutions, 17 states and systems provided replaced materials estimates based on a composite of the approaches highlighted in this section.

Their responses ranged from \$61-\$192 with an average of

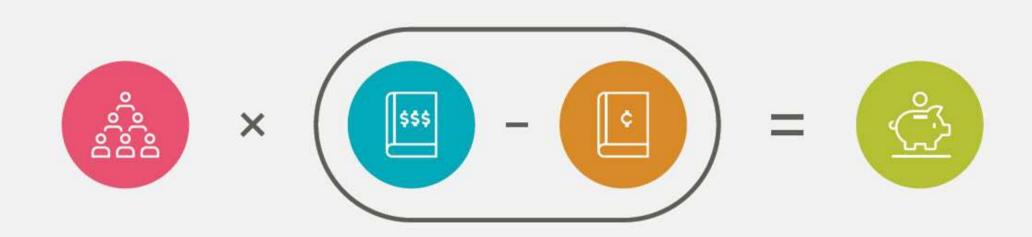
\$116.

1. Actual Replacement Costs

- 1. Average Costs
 - Cross Institutional Average
 - Student Reported Spending on Course Materials
- 2. A General Estimate



Calculating Student Cost Savings



Total Enrollment × (Cost of Original Resource - Any Costs to Students) = Cost Savings

Key Enabler: Course marking enables both institutions AND students to identify courses that use OER or low-cost material, which makes it easier for students to plan and save money and states and systems to estimate how much money students saved.

Helpful Resource: The Open

Education Network data dashboard

helps leaders track the various components of cost savings.



Cost-Benefit Analysis Framework



Step 1: Brainstorm Key Factors

- ✓ Alternatives to OER including the status quo
- ✓ Stakeholders who will be impacted
- ✓ Critical assumptions that will impact your analysis



Step 2: Identify and Categorize the Costs and Benefits that Could be Realized



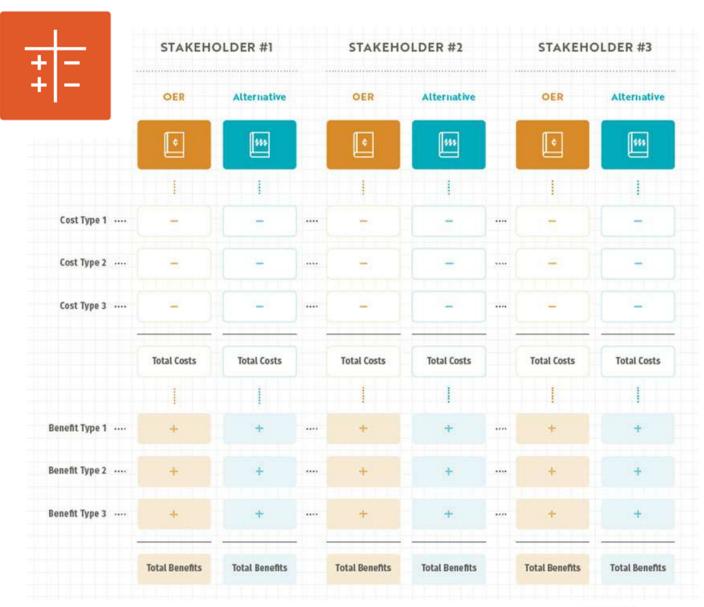
Step 3: Compare the Benefits and Costs



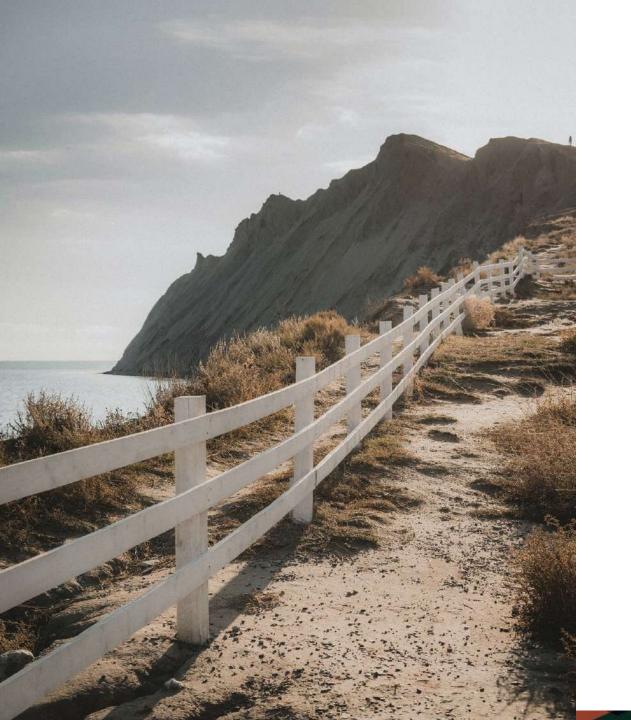
Cost-Benefit Analysis Framework

A Tool For Comparing the Costs and Benefits of OER with Other Alternatives

Don't forget to consider the nonquantifiable benefits of each approach!







Continuous improvement is better than delayed perfection -Mark Twain



Questions For Our Panel



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Please use the Q & A function to submit your questions. If we don't get to them, we will follow-up.