Open Source Software as Solution in State Funded Community Colleges

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Annotated Outline

Executive Summary

Increasing importance and evolving role of community colleges.

Community Colleges vs. Universities Student sectors served Financial Resources available

Challenges faced by community colleges:

Tightening budgets
Need to keep up with rapidly changing technology

Proposal – Using Open Source Software in schools

Advantages:

Low to no cost Comparable functionality Disadvantages:

Non-standard tools

Questionable support and security

Purpose of paper and recommendations

Community Colleges and the new state of higher education

Defining Community Colleges – public and private

The changing role of community colleges

Serving the community by graduating more degree students, expanding the economy More students earning four-year degrees entirely at community colleges Serves non-traditional students; high minority enrollment Open enrollment policy and low student tuition; rely primarily on state or federal funding.

Challenges facing community colleges

Providing university quality education, preparing students for job market success on reduced budgets.

Need for higher education system to educate students on a global scale.

FINANCIAL

Dependent on government funding; highly sensitive to budget cuts Public comm. colleges have little freedom to raise tuition.

FACULTY

High professor turnover rate Reliance on visiting and part time professors

SOFTWARE AND NETWORKING

Networking capabilities and expensive software tools essential to learning. Software literacy required for professional success.

Large, four-year universities have deals with commercial software publishers.

Traditionally licensed, closed source software still expensive for students and institutions.

Seeking solutions in Open Source Software

The case for open source

Community colleges lack the financial resources and facilities of larger universities. Expense of software a major burden for both institutions and students Flexibility and low cost of open *source software* ideal for community colleges; can help achieve the goal of alleviating cost while providing best educational experience possible.

Open source in colleges today

Both community colleges and four-year private and public universities experimenting with incorporating open source software.

Chronicle for Higher Education reports open source as an alternative to commercial software

Quote: Chris Lehmann, The Beacon School, New York. "Same amount of technology infusion without open source would have been prohibitively expensive.

Defining Open Source: A closer look at the technology

Definition of Open Source Software

CATEGORIES OF OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE IN COMMUNITY COLLEGES Applied Fields

Idea of applying knowledge of a particular subject (e.g.: electronic design, finance, mathematics)

Document Editing: Word processing, note taking, PDF manipulation

Networking and Internet

SPECIFIC OPEN SOURCE TOOLS THAT FIT THESE NEEDS:

Applied Fields: FreePCB

Document Editing: **OpenOffice.org**Networking and Internet: **Mozilla Firefox**Education – Course Management: **Sakai**

Above products offer the functionality of their commercial alternatives without the price tag.

Advantages and limitations of open source software tools for community college use

Colleges must weigh the benefits of adapting open source tools for their own situation and needs: Financial Flexibility, interoperability, security and opportunity to contribute to the open source community.

Short and long term costs

Pro:

Open source software is free or very inexpensive to implement, upgrade. Offers financial flexibility to budget strapped institutions, poor students.

Con:

Commercial software often offered to educational institutions at deeply discounted rates. Requires hiring of programming specialists to maintain and upgrade code.

Support

Pro:

24-hour technical support provided freely by the open source community

Con:

Closed source, commercial software bound by warrantee, tech support provided by and guaranteed by publisher.

Open source software the work of many individuals; limited accountability for bugs, updates, usability.

Security

Pro:

Most established OSS programs highly scrutinized by the open source community. Security issues swiftly dealt with by the community.

Access to code simplifies control of data.

Con:

Burden of maintenance and upkeep on the intuition.

Code and data vulnerable to hackers.

Security not guaranteed by the manufacturer.

Interoperability and system sharing

Pro:

Ability to share resources with other colleges around the country helps turn out students who are educated and well trained in current technologies.

Open source offers interoperability at little to no cost, no restrictions on licenses.

Benefits and burdens to students

Pro:

Students have access to suitable learning tools, professional skill development.

Con

Most students already use industry standard programs like Microsoft Office.

Burden on students to learn a new software platform.

Open source platforms like OpenOffice have little to no name recognition or professional credibility

Innovation, Idealism and Open Source

Pro-

Noble concept behind open source: backers argue that software should be free and accessible to all.

Active, passionate open source community.

Con:

Commerce, financial incentive drives innovation

Open source defies concept of copyright, profit motive that have produced great products like Microsoft and Adobe

Conclusion: Open Source Software can help the cashstrapped community college system fulfill its educational promise

OSS will allow educators flexibility in classroom technology.

Vital that students learn technical skills in college that they will use throughout their career.

Despite some disadvantages in comparison with popular, commercially licensed software, OSS offers compelling benefits to be worthy of consideration in institutions of higher education.