Compiled Responses for Questions 5 and 8

Faculty Survey of the ASU Textbook Rental System

October 20th 2017, 8:45 pm EDT

Q5 - Please provide any additional comments, suggestions or concerns you have about the current University printed textbook rental system.

Please provide any additional comments, suggestions or concerns you have ab...

Most publishers offer their workbooks on line for a costly fee. Students should not have to pay such a price to have access to those materials.

I am a huge fan of the rental system, particularly for lower level courses. I would also like to see the return of the inclusion e-resources, as they have become quite prominent as our technologies evolve.

The rental system works very well and I am completely satisfied.

For GenEd and intro classes, text rentals are useful for students and I can teach as I like. However, for upper level students, they do not keep rental texts as reference material and rely on unsubstantiated websites for information instead of vetted material.

With current technology heavy printed textbooks can be cumbersome and inconvenient. I wish I had electronic copies of my course textbooks.

Distance Ed students can't use the rental system and if you teach an elective you can't use it either. It seems to privilege some courses and some students.

It is a bother to have to re-rent books that are used continuously over 2-4 semesters. Although you tell the students to rent the books or better yet buy the books, they do not do it.

The problem is that we need to move to electronic resources and they are not included.

I am finding that students feel they cannot mark (underline, highlight) in their texts. I believe this is an important part of learning.

Because we have multiple people teaching the same courses in our program, the rental text has been a source of conflict among us.

Currently using a platform that students have to pay for in addition to the book rental. This is challenging for those with socioeconomic issues however, the material is extremely beneficial to the classroom experience. Please figure out a way we can utilize the technology platforms provided for by book publishers to deliver a stronger course. This will continue to be a challenge, especially for those of us who use these platforms (such as MindTap) for online classes.

My instruction is not as an instructor of record. I am usually a guest lecturer for one or more course periods, though I do give and grade assignments occasionally. I create my own instructional materials.

Being restricted to adopt a book that may or may not do well with the student body and changing polical, social, and economic context is not helpful to myself in a pedagogical sense, nor my students who may or may not respond well to the chosen textbook I am wedded to for two years. I find this system to be extremely restricting both intellectually and pedagogically. while it may save students and the university "money," it does nothing for intellectual engagement and actual learning outcomes.

I am sorry to point out the obvious: "academic freedom" has nothing whatsoever to do with whether textbooks are rentals or not. Somebody on the Faculty Senate should have educated the writers of this survey.

It hinders people from using updated and current material available.

Students don't get the books. I put the majority of my readings on ASU learn and hope they read them. I have used and will keep using the rental system but I don't see my students with my books. I think it's critical for the sciences with their exorbitant textbook costs.

In order to be successful and keep student's costs down, you should be able to put at least 2 items on rental.

I'd like to change the required textbook within the span of two years sometimes due to new versions of books being released or because a new textbook is better than the one currently used. Secondly, the rental system encourages students to be rid of their textbooks at the end of each term, which for our program, is not a policy that supports preparation for graduate school.

I like that there is a fixed fee for the student, but the application of the rental system isn't consistent across units or within units--for example, why can't electronic texts be on the rental system? Classes with one expensive text (like some of mine) do much better on the system than classes with many inexpensive ones (where the students would have to purchase). Also, why shouldn't on demand courses be allowed to participate?

Include e-texts

Use of textbooks for a specific time period before we can change them in a bit annoying. Also, the rental/purchase policy is not clear, especially if I want to use multiple books.

Would be nice to have more than 1 text available per class when necessary.

My class materials consist of books I order from the bookstore (purchase) and articles (non-purchase) I post online.

It encourages a mindset that you don't really need to retain the material (or source) - just bear with the course for 15 weeks and then you can get rid of it

The idea that students would only rent textbooks is abhorrent. I DO keep my costs down, as I am aware of financial issues for students. However, we send the a terrible message when we tell them with the rental policy that buying books is not something we value.

I indicated rental system hinders pedagogy, but this is only sometimes true. For some courses, rental system is fine; but, for others it hinders (paperbacks, grad course, frequently changing material).

I choose to participate in the book rental program as a way to reduce student costs. I also think it can be beneficial to have a hard copy available...not just electronic access to materials.

Printed textbook are far from sustainable. I would like to use e-books, but I cannot include them in the rental system.

Useful for some classes; restrictive for others. I've had repeated problems ordering non-rental textbooks from the university bookstore, to the extent that I usually have students buy their books outside that system to avoid delays, missed orders, emailed requests to bookstore staff going nowhere, etc.

The system does not help students build a library in their field. Students should rent textbooks for introductory courses and purchase textbooks for upper level courses.

I find the rental textbook system has been mistakenly institutionalized as a form of student subsidy. The primary role of faculty is to serve as fiducaries of student learning and the rental system has created a normative model of subsidy that detracts from faculty adopting pedagogical sources that optimize learning. Faculty who deviate from the rental system are stigmatized as deviating in their selection of course materials by not tailoring their selections so that they conform to the subordinate goal of cost reduction.

Students like the system because they think it saves them money. The downside is that few students keep their books and then graduate with no library of texts.

I don't use it, so I can't really comment on its effectiveness.

I am a first-semester Full-Time Lecturer. I do not have enough input to have developed many strong opinions.

Locking in textbooks hinders my teaching and academic freedom.

I wish we could have more than one rental text per class.

All my students purchase or rent books through Amazon.com as they can get e-books or hard copies or audible versions.

I am answering here for the following question that does not allow the response I would like to give: keep rental textbooks for 1000 and 2000 level classes.

When the electronic resources are more than $50, I become less interested in making the students pay the extra amount -- can we look at deals across departments, at least for Wiley and Pearson products my students tell me are used in a lot of their classes?

One of the best in the country.

The major problem with the system is when multiple instructors must agree on a common textbook. This interferes with academic freedom.

I think it is a good system. The students are much better off renting their texts rather than having to buy them.

Because students rent their books, they do not have the same incentive to use them, and they cannot take notes within the books. I'd say it decreases their stake in learning.

For one class that I teach the best available materials are electronic and students must pay to access the materials and no rental materials are used. The students have to pay the full rental fee even when one of their classes does not use rental materials.

While I assume financial concerns led to the 2-year minimum for rental textbooks, that time frame makes it incredibly difficult to change materials. Despite the best efforts of faculty to identify and select the best textbook for their course, it may happen that a book proves to be a hindrance rather than an asset to the students and instructor. When that occurs, being stuck with the same book for up to 3 more semesters is illogical. Yet, faculty are required to use the rental system, effectively locking them into their choice regardless of how it works for the students.

Major problem is that students don't keep their books, which means they don't have these as long-term resources throughout the degree program (and beyond). This makes it very difficult for them to build on earlier knowledge and to return to earlier materials.

With the rental system, I can't try out a new textbook without committing to it for at least 4 semesters. Lat semester, I replaced the rental text with a different one and now I'm stuck using a bad book for at least 4 semesters. This is the first place I've taught that has a rental system and I do NOT like it. A further problem is that we have to submit textbook orders much too early.

So far, I have not been pressured to use the rental system. My reluctance to use it stems from the multi-year commitment required.

Book rental is a very effective system.

Because I teach only graduate level courses, I don't participate in the textbook rental system. It has little impact on me other than students who went to App for undergrad sometimes complain about the cost of books.

I understand that the rental system saves the students considerable money, but sometimes it inconveniences which textbooks I can use. Also, since I can only put one book on the rental system per semester, I feel pressure to choose a textbook that will work with the rental system and not use other books.

long lead-time to change textbook

Options to go to the new edition should be available upon availability of that edition. Some rental books are too old and not in a good shape.

Text book sellers have monopoly power. Our system works to spread the cost of books over many years of use.

I use the rental system and post supplemental readings the ASULearn site. That option is not reflected above as these are not fee-based and fall outside the rental system.

I do not use the university system for textbooks as it hinders changes I can make to my class readings as we start and continue in the semester.

I think most textbooks are on the way out. I think students should be able to purchase books through Amazon or similar outlets are lower prices. If ebooks/materials are best purchased through a university bookstore, then I would support that.

While the rental system does seems to keep the cost textbooks lower for students, I expect that few students purchase their textbook at the end of the semester. As a result, there is a disincentive for students to build a library and save books for reference in the future. I think that this is a downside of the rental system.

I don't use the textbook rental system in my classes. My students purchase their books.

As a whole, I think it is wonderful for our students, some of the limits they put on the system are the problem. What you need to do is review the limitations of the system and find ways to improve on those limitations!!

I think the textbook rental system saves the students (and their parents!) money, and with the rising cost of higher education we should try to help the students save money when it does not harm the academic mission.

While much improved in flexibility, the rental system as currently strutted still presents obstacles for adopting the best texts in certain courses, not least of which is the administrative red tape required to add texts in multi section courses.

The only time it hinders class progression is when there are not enough texts for all of the students.

It's not available to Distance Ed students.

I am interested in using electronic materials to be more sustainable and to better accommodate diverse learners. Even better would be open educational resources that are free or nearly free, but that use is disincentivized in the current system.

The savings to our students far outweigh any inconvenience or lack of flexibility inherent to the rental system.

1) each course is limited to 1 textbook. I use relatively inexpensive books. my students much buy one $14 book and get an $18 rental. I know some rentals are $100+ but not my class. Could each course be allocated either one textbook or a combination of books that add up to some amount (i.e. $50)

I use clickers and liked it better when they were included in the rental system.

I like our rental system, generally. I particularly am appreciative of the financial benefit that the rental system provides to our students. However, there are two issues that hinder my teaching success. First, the current rental system limits us to only one book per course. I would like to use two books for my classes. Second, the textbook adoption system is not very efficient.

No comments.

I am fine with the rental system. I wonder sometimes if they would learn the major content better if they purchased and owned the key textbooks.

It limits new pedagogical approaches in favor of "establishment" texts that are often outdated. We spend all of this time and money hiring great faculty, and then we limit their ability to fully utilize their preferred pedagogy and penalize our students' learning outcomes in the process.

See choice for e-texts and resources below.

Since technology changes at such a rapid pace, keeping a textbook on technology for two years makes it extremely irrelevant to our current student base. I can understand keeping certain books for longer than two years, but not all disciplines fit this criteria.

In the classroom, I typically make choices that favor pedagogy over academic freedom.

The recent policy not to include internet workbooks along with textbook rentals has been a huge setback for foreign language instruction at Appalachian. The online workbooks are crucial to language learning, but the cost is prohibative now that these resources are no longer included in the rental. Faculty are having to plead with publishers for discounts, and the publishers are making us write reviews of textbooks to earn discounted access codes for our students.

The rental policy was crafted in 2006-2007. The first version of Kindle was released in 2007. The policy is best suited to the prior millennium.

I think this should be expanded to graduate students, minimally the full-time on-campus graduate students. This population of students generally have other expenses beyond the average undergraduate and yet they are expected to utilize other sources to acquire their textbooks at full rental or purchase cost. While they may only be enrolled in 9 credits, the financial need to support academic resources still exists.

The mandate to adopt a text for a two year time period is challenging. If it keeps fees down for students, I support that. But as a professor there are moments where I adopt a text and am unsure how it will play until I try it out. This means that if a text is terrible, I am burdened/beholden to it for 2 years. This is combined with not a lot of time to think about texts (especially for new preps in the spring). My strategy is to avoid the textbook rentals altogether and figure it out on my own time.

Ineffecient.

This choice, that I use OERs is not available in the question above, which is why I did not check any.

In general, I am a huge fan of the rental system. It is great for students. However, it can be better. I use electronic homework software. The bookstore seems overly focused on purchasing 1 book every 3 years, rather than the overall cost of purchases in that time frame. I can save the school money by using lower costs texts coupled with digital homework, but, if the policy is to only pay for books, then sure, I can go pick a text that costs $300 per copy.

I think there needs to be an option for programs to waive the textbook fee for their students based on the number of classes that are using the system. For example, in programs with block cohorts late in programs of study, students may not need textbooks and professors may opt to use other resources.

The rental system works well for a General Education course taught every semester. It works poorly for everything else I teach, so I don't use it.

Rental texts rduce costs for students, which I think important as academic titles seem to get more expensive every year. I have been using rental texts in my courses for over ten years - my only beef is that even for courses taught every semester (in two sections), they never have sufficient copies for the number of students enrolled.

There are many good on-line options for text books, I think our system is very outdated.

The idea that rental texts hinder one's academic freedom is absurd.

I appreciate the effort to save our students money on books; I think that is important. However, sometimes I do wish my students could *rent* any textbook I want to assign for any given semester. I realize that this is not the way the rental system works, but my primary concern about the rental system is that I can feel "stuck" into requiring a book that I'd rather not use.

Some students are subsidizing others, eg humanities vs. students in the sciences.

requirement to submit textbook choice information early in the prior semester

Love it.

This is a great savings to the student, and faculty are not limited in adding resources for purchase.

The number of semesters a book is used currently can cause issues when a new version of the book come out or a different book would be better.

The system is much better than it was, now that we have more freedom for multiple sections to have different choices and that the cycle is only 3 years

Supplements (e.g., online homework management systems) should be easily included in the rental system agreements

The most valuable learning aids are electronic, and students resent having to pay extra for them.

Students need to be able to mark in books (or it needs to be clear that they can mark in them). An unmark-able book is useless to students. The rental system also encourages students to believe that the value of a book is limited to a particular course. Many key books, instead, should be kept as reference materials for their entire academic career. The rental systems is a gimmick without much additional value beyond fooling students into thinking that it makes their education more affordable. It doesn't. Books still have to be paid for. It just hides the costs from them. It also adds a layer of complexity to course preparation and planning that is not worth the limited advertising value it may offer to the admissions department.

I would personally do away with it, but it does keep textbook costs lower than they would be otherwise.

We need to keep it...students need it for undergraduate, at least 1000-level, courses.

As a library faculty member, I receive faculty requests to purchase textbooks that are not allowed under the rental policy (elective courses). We have then placed these textbooks on reserve for the students in the library.

The Appalachian University Bookstore staff are always helpful for textbook needs. Printed books still have a purpose. In my experience with students using printed verses electronic books, students maintain assignments on time. The most trouble I have in receiving assignments on time are those students that are using the eBook version.

In my field, the basic textbooks now come with loads of interactive on-line material that enriches the text. In many cases, without it, the text is not nearly as useful. Under the rental policy, students do not get access to the web resources the texts provide. They have to purchase the text in order to do that. Despite that, I continue to use rental texts in some classes because the $200.00 price tag for a gen ed book that the student will not keep is prohibitive.The rental policy is also no help at all for the 3000 level courses I teach every three years in rotation. Whenever possible, I choose books that are available on kindle because that is soo much cheaper than a printed text for my upper division courses. Even if the student rents the kindle edition from amazon, it is cheaper than purchasing from the bookstore. I think the bookstore system, in general, exploits students.

Faculty members should think of the financial demands on students before arrogantly opposing the rental system.

The rental system is a poor fit for my discipline (literature). I understand the value of the system for students who don't want to buy a $150 science textbook -- but it sets up the expectation that students shouldn't have to buy novels, either. Now that students have many options for purchasing used books or even renting texts online -- not to mention a buy-back system -- I wonder why it's necessary to continue the rental system. Or, if it is, why not limit it to texts costing more than $50. When a student resents having to buy a novel for a literature class -- even when inexpensive used copies are widely available -- it tells me that our system is sending the wrong message about the value of books.

We should get rid of the rental system.

I'm in a field that changes rapidly and the bookstore doesn't always support changing to a newer book.

It is hard on students when they have to purchase a software license because it isn't covered under the rental program.

Committing to using the same edition of a textbook for 2 years is sometimes difficult. In certain disciplines, things change quickly, and in such cases, even a 2-year old book can be outdated. Additionally, the inability to include e-resources is troublesome. Some publishers have already announced that certain textbooks will no longer be available in print.

As publishers move more and more to electronic resources, this printed book system will continue to be less and less effective.

Please do away with the rental system

The rental system is fabulous because it removes price as a worry when choosing a textbook - I need only consider the quality of the text. In the past (I came from an institution without a rental system), there were times when I would choose a lower quality text simply because it was cheaper. That I'm locked in to a text for a few tears is easily worth the tradeoff.

I say hinder for academic freedom, because in theory it does. In practice, for me, my departments' choices for rental texts are fine by me.

Though I think it generally works it is out of date with other universities and the direction of the text book industry. Needs to be reevaluated.

When working with the publisher to get a discount on e-materials the bookstore's mark up negates that discount. This means students just go and purchase the material online directly from the publisher.

I am between Hinders and Unsure about the impact of the rental system. It certainly hinders the personal library growth for our students (which is important for lifelong learning). I would suggest keeping the rental system for 1000-level courses across the university, perhaps even the 2000-level, but then have the departments decide on which texts their respective majors purchase or rent in 2000- (?), 3000-, or 4000-level courses.

I support the rental system if a change is made to allow faculty to assign more materials for purchase in addition to the rentals. Faculty should not be limited to one book a semester, which is extremely anti-intellectual.

No concerns about the system, but want to add that I use rental, print, and electronic materials. This was not an option. I am unclear what is meant by fee-based print.

I think grad students should be included in the rental system.

My only compliant about the textbook system is the timing. I'm in the middle of the fall semester and haven't given much thought to spring yet. The due date for spring is October 31st but we literally got our schedules on Friday. It would be nice to have more time. If I wanted to add a textbook in November or December I would be out of luck.

The books for my class were not available until nearly two months into the semester.

I support the current textbook rental system because it saves my General Education students a lot of money.

The wording of your question indicates you are not current with what is available for free via Library resources or the web. I largely use this system in my courses instead of costly books.

Not being able to change textbooks from year to year creates problems.

Just a note, the second question doesn't quite cover what I do. I post scholarly articles and other readings to Asulearn (allowed under fair use copyright) and have students purchase texts when they are less than $10.

The two year adoption rule makes it difficult to be nimble and to keep courses up to date. The one rental textbook rule negatively affects our ability to teach what is needed for our courses.

Does the textbook rental system have a plan in place to address the increasing use of electronic textbooks? Are these covered by the current policy?

It's great for students, but I don't like how demonized I feel if I have them buy a book

Textbook prices are way too high. The same text is much cheaper on Amazon.

It is unclear

Q8 - Please provide any additional comments, suggestions, or concerns you may have about the use of fee-based e-books, e-textbooks, or other e-resources.

Please provide any additional comments, suggestions, or concerns you may ha...

I believe the rental system should be flexible where we can use both print and e-materials and resources at a lower cost to students.

If expenditure cuts are necessary or a goal, a good compromise may be to NOT offer upper level (3000-4000 level) books through the rental system (since students will be more likely to require ownership of these books) but to instead, include e-resources which can be valuable in our larger introductory classrooms.

I don't believe that my students would read their textbooks if they were online. Many students have informed me that they are burnt out doing online assignments and readings, etc.

Other modifications to the rental system would be to have rental texts for the large enrollment, intro, GenEd type courses, while using purchase texts (electronic or hardcopy) for major courses beyond the intro ones.

Students are not as interested in electronic books as everyone thinks. Just because they are on their phones for so many aspects of their life, they do not like all of the electronic books/ materials. It can be very over whelming.

I would like to modify a multi-year commitment to our textbooks. When new additions come out, we should not have to wait 2-3 years to update.

If faculty-selected textbooks, e-textbooks and other e-resources could all be made available to students through a low-cost University rental system, this may be helpful to both faculty and students.

Well, Id still be int he same position in one of my classes, unable to change the rental because of political gridlock; in other classes I'd be grateful, particularly becazuse ebooks have diffrent options that help in learning.

The textbook rental system is a win-win for both students and faculty. It is greatly appreciated by students, and it sets Appalachian apart from campuses that don't have such a system. Anything that can be done to keep modifying the system so that it maximizes faculty flexibility while at the same time minimizing student costs, will help everyone.

not all students own a computer to access e-books or online materials. I do not rely soley on these materials because there is a digital divide for some students.

Instructional materials (in my area of teaching at least) are plentiful and mostly free.

Please stop spamming me with these useless surveys! You will obtain ZERO useful information from a voluntary survey. Please take a course in statistics before sending out something like this again!

I have no solutions at the moment to our current challenges. It's clear to me that students are unwilling to read for Gen Ed and that's a problem. Their disregard for the core courses of the university is deeply troubling. I don't know if the rental system helps necessarily but it certainly supports at least the possibility of getting books for class, regardless of what students do with them.

"I am supportive of _____" did not give an "other" answer as my position isn't just to change to include "e" materials, but at least 2 textbooks.

http://uk.businessinsider.com/students-learning-education-print-textbooks-screens-study-2017-10?amp&r=US&IR=T&utm_content=buffer4267b&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer

They are really helpful to engage our students.

This is a very important issue for Distance Education students- support for E-texts of any kind is imperative if we are to serve these students.

It's confusing when some texts are rental and some aren't (for faculty, students, and parents). Many students can find cheaper alternatives and can resell themselves.

It would be helpful if the university reviewed its policies toward Fair Use. My guess is that most of our guidelines take an approach to Fair Use that over-privileges owners' rights and does not reflect current standards for users' rights.

One of my textbooks is ONLY available as an e-book now. I am using a very outdated print textbook in the rental system because the new editions are not available as printed textbooks.

My use of "OERs" is essentially using some copyright-free texts from Project Gutenberg.

The system does not help students build a library in their field. Students should rent textbooks for introductory courses and purchase textbooks for upper level courses.

I am currently in favor of expanded use of e-learning devices. I am, however, a first-semester Full-Time Lecturer. I do not have enough input to have developed many strong opinions.

Since no single textbook does a great job at covering everything, it would be great to be able to "construct" a digital course "text" that incorporates chapters from multiple sources.

More and more students are finding e-textbooks and other e-resources much more affordable and accessible.

Research from MIT has shown that students retain reading from print texts much better than e-texts. Our discussion should be about quality of learning, not just affordability.

I am in favor of OERs but the term OER covers a wide range of materials. I favor access to a set of tools but not to a OER textbook. I have not been impressed with the quality of OER textbooks.

E-resources are easier to use in many instances, and some courses benefit from those amazingly. I'll continue their use in my classes; however, without a book students lose a valuable reference to knowledge they may need after they graduate.

With the University focus on sustainability, it seems logical that we would create a system that encourages the use of electronic resources.

Same concern as above with e-books. Impermanent materials impede permanent and iterative learning.

so far, I have not been pressured to use fee-based e-resources

Students with e-textbooks struggle to keep up with students using printed textbooks.

e-books present significant complications to students. Some students like them, while some without easy access have difficulties and don't use them.

I use e-books currently available through the library for no fee.

I wish that there was some way to incorporate e-resources, such as the My Lab technology package, into the textbook rental system. As it is, in two sections of one class that I regularly teach I have a required printed textbook in the rental system and a required technology package (a My Lab product from Pearson) that students must purchase.

I prefer to use printed materials.

If the rental system is altered to include some e-resources, I think the cost of e-resources should be researched decisions are made as to what should be included, what the student rental fee should be, etc..

The publisher of a textbook I'm using has a useful digital companion that requires students to pay for it. The bookstore refused to entertain the idea of including it in the rental program citing "book only" policy. This must change and fast.

One pro of e-resources is that most are screen-reader accessible.

See above—I like "clickers" and would use a "free"/rental supported classroom response system.

I never use fee-based electronic sources. Instead, I often use PDF copies of essays that I source from academic sources, which I distribute to the students for free.

e-books are okay if the courses are (students) electives.

I use public domain primary sources (such as old plays and novels that can be posted to AsULearn), but the OERs available for language learning are not designed properly because the people who write them tend not to be experts.

I would support e-resources if the program is expanded for graduate education.

The rental system is okay for large multiple section static courses that change little year over year. However it does not fit will for classes in areas that change quickly. it also hurts diversity of thought as faculty have less freedom to choose the text best for them, limiting choice. it should be eliminate

I was not allowed to use the textbook that I wanted for my students, because the bookstore did not agree with the format of the book (binder). I have had to find free materials to use instead.

E resources are useful and students like them (it fits the current generation). Set a cap on cost of books. As is, there is no incentive for us to adopt slightly worse books even if they save a ton of money. I have been pushign my department to go with a free OpenStaxx text for our Intro classes, instead of $200+ per copy. But, so and so likes the figures in the other book a little better, and it is n't our money, so why not require that book. Put a cap on price and give us money to buy digital access for our students.

It would be nice to have my $20 workbook included in the student rental program. To be truthful, I'm not sure why it isn't. Even though they get to keep it, the books cost more than $100 in most cases and aren't used more than five times in many cases.

Based on peer reviewing classes, I have observed that most students with electronic devices are not on task. Therefore, I do not encourage such devices in the classroom.

My true answer to the "I am supportive of ___." question is: I am supportive of whatever system our students prefer. If our students think the rental system saves them money on textbooks, then professors can adapt to make the rental system as effective as possible. From my view, the rental system does make me feel somewhat limited as an instructor, but the most important voices in this decision are our students.

I don't mind including them if the fee increase is not too much (less than double the current price).

E texts are terrible. I absolutely refuse to use them. Page numbers are not uniform, most e texts do not have footnotes or other instructional apparatus, etexts only work on internet ready machines which I do not permit in my class under any circumstances, and studies are showing that learning and retention from reading e texts is much less than with paper texts.

E-resources remain difficult for students to mark-up and fully use. Moreover, studies have repeatedly suggested that the intervening technology introduces greater distraction, impedes focus, and reduces the ability to remember material.

For question 6, I am also supportive of modifying the current rental system to include more courses.

Students need to learn more about getting the most from their reading assignments—effective note taking or strategies to reinforce their learning.

The kindle rental system at amazon saves my students money.

These vary greatly between courses and departments. Assuming everyone does (or should do) the same thing is a great mistake.

It is unfortunate that our students have to both pay for textbook rental AND fee-based e-resources that faculty use in their courses.

Textbooks are ridiculously expensive and for that reason alone, I would prefer to stay with the rental system.

Wouldn't it be more sustainable to go to electronic books?

I realize that the rental system is popular among the students, as it saves them a significant amount of money. If it's possible to modify the rental system to accommodate e-resources and/or decrease the 2-year window for selecting new books, then I would certainly be in favor of modifying it, versus eliminating it.

As noted above, publishers are moving to electronic resources. If we want to keep up, we have to use them. By not covering e-resources, the bookstore is levying a penalty against professors who want to use cutting edge

pedagogy. In addition, it is my understanding that some business courses are grandfathered in. This discrepancy should also be remedied by covering e-resources for all classes.

If the e-texts could be folded into the rental system, I would have no concerns.

Please do not eliminate the rental system. The financial burden on students is high enough without requiring purchase of texts for classes.

We need to be able to incorporate electronic supplemental learning products into the cost of rental textbooks or allow separate use of electronic resources as part of the rental program.

The industry is going to electronic delivery so I see this as an advantage to adapt, not a problem

I appreciate that the rental system lowers costs for the students and would like to retain this benefit.

My experience with online course delivery, for pay or non-pay, have been beneficial to my students. We should work on a way to either have these sorts of things included when we make a contract with a publisher or eliminate the rental system and let students handle buying there own materials.

I do not think this is wise for the long-term intellectual growth of our students.

Fee based e resources may be of issue in some departments, but I simply want to be able to assign more than one book a semester without having to ask permission and justify my choices. In particular, this system encourages the use of mind numbing text books rather than serious intellectual engagement with current source materials.

Many students prefer holding a book. I do not support eliminating the rental system.

All of the classes I teach use a fee based e-resource. They aid the students in homework, learning, tutoring, and providing extra resources. Since these fees are outside the rental systems, students often feel taxed at the extra money they have to pay in addition the regular tuition and fees. If these fees could be included in the rental fees the students already have to pay, they wouldn't feel like it is such a burden.

Again this is timing. I would probably do more to add more resources to my class but I can't do that in the short turn-around time. Thankfully my schedule is pretty consistent but I know that's a rarity.

The bookstore should be eliminated because it is not effective as a broker of any instructional resources.

The major concern I have about doing away with the rental system is the increased cost to the students, but I don't like the rental system.

I feel, and have always felt, that the textbook rental system is highly problematic. It is "sold" to parents as a way of "saving money", adding to the culture of clientelism that is a widespread issue in higher education. However, as I understand it, it actually serves the bookstore in making a higher profit, as texts can be rented and re-rented ad infinitum. If indeed it 'saves money,' I would like to see actual evidence of that beyond the anecdotal, and I feel the bookstore should be held accountable to this. It is also antiquated as it does not acknowledge the existence of e-textbooks, of the ability to deliver course content through Asulearn or similar platforms, and of the possibility of using open access materials. Finally, it creates a culture where students are loathe to purchase any textbook, even an inexpensive text for an upper-level course in their major. I am not naive about finances, but I belive the textbook rental system has for too long controlled the way we share knowledge to our students while largely profitting the bookstore.

No matter how many times I try to tell students how to access free e-books through the library (which I have used as an alternative to requiring them to buy a book), they cannot understand the process. It is frustrating and it has led me to drop books from my class because of the logistical issues.

I believe it would benefit our students for the university to negotiate subscriptions to electronic resources for our students and include them in the rental system.

When I use a paid for the student resource they do not like it, they complain that they cannot afford it and some won't purchase them.