Fair Use Evaluation

Fair use permits the unlicensed use of copyright-protected works in certain circumstances. As defined in the U.S. Code (17 U.S.C. § 107), there are four factors that must be considered in deciding whether an unlicensed use is acceptable.

For each factor listed below, check all that apply. When the factors favoring fair use outnumber the factors against fair use, reliance on the fair use exception can be justified. If only one or two factors favor fair use, permission should be obtained before copying or disseminating the work.

1. Purpose: Why are you using this particular work?

Favoring Fair Use	Opposing Fair Use
Educational purpose (teaching, scholarship)	Commercial activity
Criticism or commentary	Profiting from the use
Non-commercial use	Entertainment purpose
News reporting	Verbatim/exact copy
Transforms into a new purpose	
Parody	
Research or scholarship	

2. Nature: How are you using this work?

Favoring Fair Use	Opposing Fair Use
Published work	Unpublished work
Factual or non-fiction based	Highly creative work (art, music, etc.)
Important to educational objectives	Fictional work

3. Amount: How much of the work are you using?

Favoring Fair Use	Opposing Fair Use
Small quantity	Large portion/entire work used
Portion is not central/significant to work	Portion used is central or "heart of" work
Amount is appropriate for educational need	
Access is restricted	

4. Effect: Does your use potentially disrupt sales for the work?

Favoring Fair Use	Opposing Fair Use
User owns lawfully acquired work	Could replace or affect sales of work
One or few copies made	Reasonable licensing mechanism is available
No significant effect on (potential) market	Permission is affordable and available
No licensing mechanism	Numerous copies made
	Public sharing or display of work
	Repeated or long-term use in education



Adapted from *The Fair Use Checklist* by Kenneth D. Crews (formerly of Columbia University) and Dwayne K. Buttler (University of Louisville).