HARMONISING RESEARCH BETWEEN SOUTH AND NORTH: RESULTS FROM ROER4D'S QUESTION HARMONISATION EXPERIMENT

Trotter, H.;

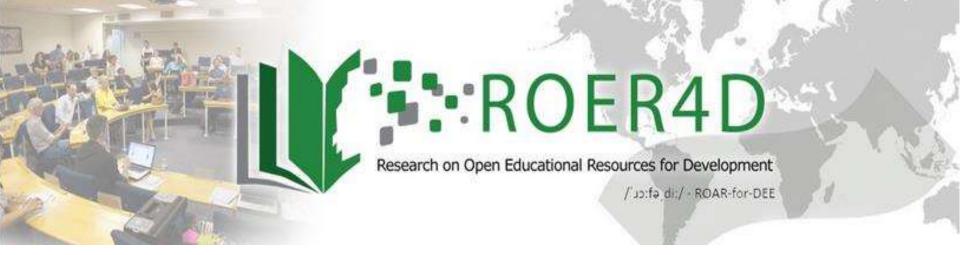
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Harmonising Research between South and North:

Results from ROER4D's Question Harmonisation Experiment

Henry Trotter

Open Education Global Conference 2015 : 22 April 2015











OER Research Hub: OER Projects Map



OER Research Hub: OER Evidence Map



http://oermap.org/oer-evidence-map/

ROER4D: Comprised of multiple sub-projects in Global South



roer4d.org

facebook.com/ ResearchOERforDevelopment

twitter.com/roer4d











created by Rondine Carstens and the ROER4D team

ROER4D Objectives

1. Build an empirical knowledge base 3. Build a on the use and network of impact of OER in **OER** scholars education_ Curation Communication Research capacity Networking Knowledge building 4. Curate research documents and 2. Develop Communicate research to inform the capacity education policy and of OER researchers practice

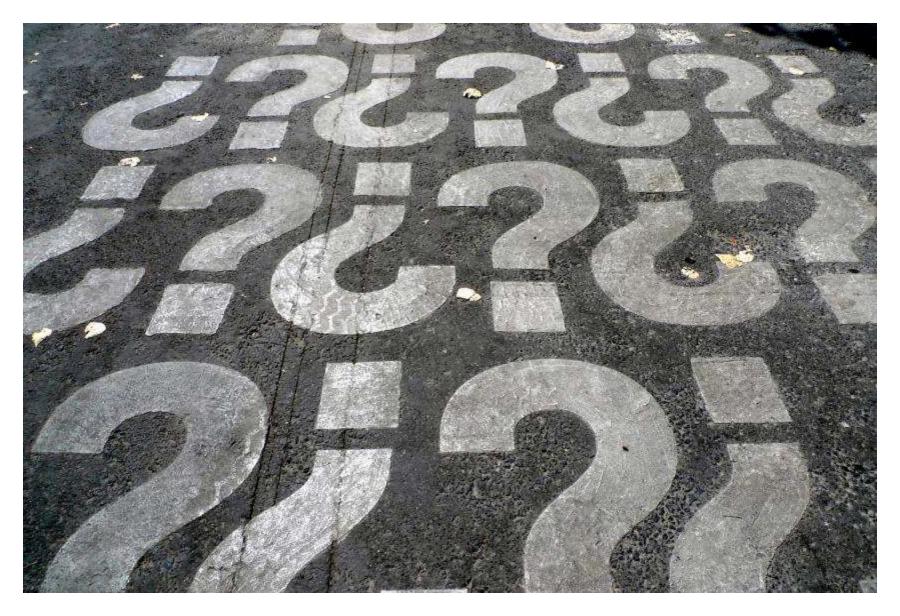












"What?" by Véronique Debord-Lazaro - Taken on August 12, 2010 - CC-BY-SA 2.0 - https://www.flickr.com/photos/debord/4932655275/

4 goals:

 Harmonise our research questions, where possible, with that of other OER studies such as OER Research Hub, OER Asia, JISCOER, etc.

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- Use this QH process to build the research capacity of our sub-project researchers and research associates

4 goals:

- Harmonise our research questions, where possible, with that of other OER studies such as OER Research Hub, OER Asia, JISCOER, etc.
- Harmonise our research questions, where possible, across our 12 projects
- Use this QH process to build the research capacity of our sub-project researchers and research associates
- Provide a model of best practices for other research for development projects concerning QH

1. Consulted 9 major OER surveys to develop a bank of potential questions...



4 of 25

					120
Role in institution	is there a relationship between the	Educators' role(s) within the institution influence their adoption of OER	Function in (institution) OR What role(s) do you have within the	Study 1 – UNESCO	
	educators' role(s)	adplut a cert	University? (You can tick more than one box if needed.) ##Teaching undergraduate students	Study 3 - JISCOER -	
	and their adoption of OER?		##Teaching postgraduate students (Master's, PG Dip, PG Cert but not PGCE)	Teaching Sta	aff
			##Supervising research students (PhD, DPhili) ##Professional development of trainee	Study 5 - Rig and rewards	
			teachers or early-career lecturers (e.g. PGCE or PG Certificate in HE) ##Professional development of experienced lecturers		
			##Directing a degree programme or a subdivision of it (e.g. a module) ##Approval		
			and/or quality assurance of programmes or their subdivisions ##Learning technologist:		
			advising staff in the use of IT in their teaching and/or developing e-learning materials		
			##General administration ##Other (please specify) OR	Study 7 - Ori 2013	loie
			What is your job title? (Please state) OR		
			Please indicate the type of education activity you are involved with. Select any that apply.		
			##Face to face teaching ##Distance/Online teaching ##Biended (Face to face and Distance/Online) teaching ##Management	McKerlich, N McGreal (20	
			##Support ##Other (please specify)		

...and multiple OER studies to compare those questions



Role in institution

is there a relationship between the educators' role(s) within the institution and their adoption of OER? Educators' role(s) within the institution influence their adoption of OER

ROER4D Question Harmonization Surveys Consulted (Thus Far)

- 1. UNESCO/COL Survey on Governments' OER Policies which resulted in this report.
- 2. CERI/OECD OER Follow-Up Survey OER use by educators and researchers in tertiary education.
- 3. JISC OER Impact Study survey -on OER use and sharing by educators (pp 69-79).
- 4. OPAL survey on the use of OER and OEP in HE and AL Institutions (pp 171-186).
- Rights and Rewards Project survey focused on academics' use of repositories and sharing (pp. 171-180).
- 6. ORIOLE Survey 2011 HE professionals' use, reuse and sourcing of learning resources.
- 7. ORIOLE Survey 2013 an updated, internationalised version of ORIOLE 2011, also in Spanish.
- 8. SESAME Project Baseline Tutor Survey focusing on OER use by tutors in the AL & CE sectors.
- 9. OER Asia Survey OER use in Asia.
- 10. UCT MEd minor dissertation study [available from Cheryl]
- McKerlich, Ives & McGreal (2013) Measuring Use and Creation of Open Educational Resources in Higher Education
- 12. OCWC User Feedback Survey
- Bossu, Brown & Bull (2011) Adoption, use and management of Open Educational Resources to enhance teaching and learning in Australia.
- 14. Falconer (2012) OER4Adults Short Poll
- 15. Gunness, S (2012) Learner-Centred Education through OER
- 16. OER Research Hub Survey
- 17. Rolfe, V (2012) Open educational resources: staff attitudes and awareness
- Reed, P (2012) <u>Awareness, attitudes and participation of teaching staff towards the</u> <u>opencyotent movement in one university</u>
- 19. CERI/OECD Survey Giving Knowledge for Free: The Emergence of OER (pp.131-138)
- 20. Murphy, A (2012) Benchmarking OER Use and Assessment in Higher Education

2. Discussed question options, chose the best & recorded rationale for decision

1.0113

DEMOGRAPHIC

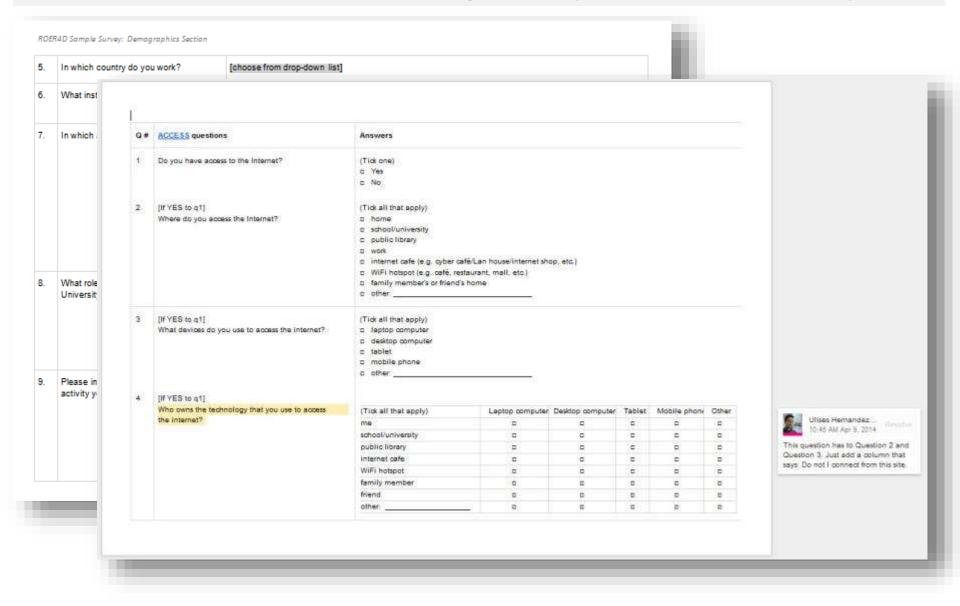
	Factor / Concept	Research question	ORIGINAL question	UPDATED question	Rationale for change
1	Name of respondent	(For initial identification only – to be anonymised in the questionnaire responses and interview transcripts)	Name of respondent	Name of respondent ## First name ## Surname (if applicable)	Because some people only have one name, we added the words "if applicable" after the surname
2	Gender	Is there a relationship between students and educators' gender and OER adoption?	Please tick: Male Female	Please tick: ## Female ## Male ## Transgender/Other	We added Transgender/Other to the male and female choices so as to cater to any respondents who feel that their gender exists outside the two usual categories.
3	Age.	Is there a relationship between students and educators' age and OER adoption?	Please tick age category: <19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59,60-69, >70 In which age category would you fit? What is your age? **24 or under **25 to 34 **35 to 44 **45 to 54 **55 to 64 **65 or over	Please tick age category: ## <20 ## 21-25 ## 26-35 ## 36-45 ## 46-55 ## 56-65 ## 56+	We are still deciding how to phrase this, as 5-year options as listed to the left, or through a drop-down menu with birth years. If we use birth years, then we can code the data ourselves after the fact, free of the artificial 5-year or 10-year categorizations that are common in other studies.
4	Disability	Is there a relationship between disability, and/or disability types, and OER adoption?	[Nothing]	Do you consider yourself to have a disability? ## Yes ## No	After consulting the OER Research Hub Survey, we decided to add this as well, It makes sense that

3. Shared Qs with researchers, showing how they would appear in survey form

ROER4D	Sample	Survey:	Demograp	hics Section		

5.	In which country do you work?	[choose from drop-down list]
6.	What institution do you work in?	(Write out)
7.	In which area do you work?	(Tick one) Agriculture and Veterinary Business and administration Education Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction Health and Welfare Humanities and Arts Science, Mathematics and Computing Services Social Sciences and Law Other (please specify)
8.	What role(s) do you have within the University?	(Tick all that apply) □ Teaching undergraduate students □ Teaching postgraduate students □ Supervising research students □ Professional development of trainee teachers or early-career lecturers □ Professional development of experienced lecturers □ Other (please specify)
9.	Please indicate the type of education activity you are involved with:	(Tick all that apply) = Face-to-face = Distance/Online = Blended/Hybrid (Face-to-face and Distance/Online) = Work-based training = Other (please specify)

3. Shared Qs with researchers, showing how they would appear in survey form



4. Engaged with researchers online via Adobe Connect to harmonise questions



...but to do so, we had to work out everyone's time zones & best meeting time



ROER4D Participants' Time Zones for 2014

Key: DST = daylight savings time / GMT = Greenwich Mean Time (same as UTC) / SA = South Africa's time green cells a (potential) work time / gray cells a non-work time / red border a optimal project collaboration time www.noside nor.

Valid until 8 March 2014 [Chile already on DST]

Place	GMT+/-	54+/-	-177			1-00-2			11-11-	Time Cor	nperisons	an -		4	V O	1.5		533
Canada (BC)	-8	-10	.20	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	10400	1.5	- 6	-7	. 4	9	10	111
Colombia, Peru	-5	+7	23	24	1	2	3	4.	5	6.17	E-07226	N 8 V	9	10	11	12	13	-14
Canada (ON)	-5	-7	23	24	- 1	2	- 3	4	5	6	200	10.8	- 2	10	-11	12	13	14
Chile	-5	-5	1	2	- 3	4	- 5	- 6	7.	8	9	10	211	12	13	14	25	16
Brasil.	-3	-15	1	2	3	4	- 5	- 6	7	2.00	5000 DE	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Netherlands	+1	-1	5.	- 6	7	-5	9	10	11	10/12/10	137		15	3.0	17	18	19	20
South Africa	+2	999	- 6	7	- 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kenya	+5:	+1	7.00		9	10	11	12	115	1154	135	18	17.0	18	19	20	21	- 22
India	+5.5	+3.5	9:30	10:90	11,30	12,90	13:50	14:50	15:30	16:30	17:30	18.30	19:30	20:30	21.30	22,50	23:30	0.30
Indonesia	+7	+5	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2
Malaysia, Mongolia, Phil. Sing	+5	+6	9120	15	2417	15	16	17	100	19	20	21	22	23	24	-1	- 2	5.

9 March 2014 - 29 March 2014. [Canada goes on DST]

Place	GMT+/-	\$4+/-						M .	V	Time Con	nperisons:	100			0 0	it .		
Canada (BC)	-7:	-9	21	22	23	2.4	1	2:	3	4 :	20.500	- 6	7	- 8	9	10	11	-12
Colombia, Peru	-5	-7	23	24	-1	2	- 3	4	5.		107,00	100		10	11	12	13	14
Canada (DN)	-4	-6	24	- (4)	2	3	4	5	- 6	7	5		10	11	12	13	24:	11.15
Chile	+3	-5	1	2	3	- 4	- 5	- 6	7.	AU BENE	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Brazili	-5	-5	- 1	. 2	- 3	-4-	5	- 6	1 . 7	8	5 (SEE SALE)	10	244	12	13	14	15	1016
Netherlands	+1	-4	- 5	- 6	_ 7	8	3	10	-11	12	13	0.754	15	16	17	18	19	20
South Africa	+2:	-	6	7	- 8	9	10	11	12	15	14	15	16	37	18	19	20	21
Kenya	+3	+1	7.7	-18 12	. 9	10 AO	11	-12	13	14	15	146.0	17.	34.58mm	19	20-	21	22
India	+5.5	+3.5	9:50	10.50	11:50	12:30	15:50	14:30	15:50	16:50	17:50	4850	19:50	20:30	21:50	22:30	23:30	0.30
Indonesia	+7.	+5	-11	12	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2
Malaysia, Mongolia, Phil, Sing	+8	+6	120	33	14	15	16	17	128	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2	3

30 March 2014 - 26 April 2014 (Europe goes on DST)

Place	GMT+/-	SA+/-								Time Cor	mpanaona							
Canada (BC)	-7	-9	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	C17455	46.510	-6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Colombia Peru	-5.	-7	23	24	1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8		10	11	12	13	14
Canada (ON)	-4	-6	24	1	2	3	4	5	- 6	Charles and	1000 DESC	1000 700	16-1	41	12	15	14	15.
Chile	-13	-5	1	2	3	- 4	- 5	- 6	7	- 8	9 3	10	111	12	13	14	15	16
Scarif.	-3	-5	49	2	- 3	-4:	5	- 6	7	100	9	10	21-	12	13	14	15	16
Netherlands	+2		6	- 7	- 0	9.	10	10	112	15	SWITTE	20025	10	17	10	19	20	21
South Africa	42		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	-13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kenya	-+5	+1	-7-		9 -	10	11	12	- 15	HIST CHIEF	S001508	500 T 100 T	17.7	3.8	19	20.	21	22
india	+5.5	+3.5	9:30	10.30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15.38	16:30	17:30	18:30	19:30	20:30	21:30	22:30	23:30	0.30
Indonésia	+7.	+5	TE	42	15	14	15	16	5117	18	19	20	21	22	23	2.4	1	2
Maleysia, Mongolia, Phil, Sing	+8	+5	-12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	2.5	24	1	2	3

http://roer4d.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/ROER4D-Participants-Time-Zones-for-2014.pdf

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Valid until

ROER4D Participants' Time Zones for 2014

ROER4D Participants' Time Zones for 2014

Key: DST + daylight savings time / GMT + Greenwich Mean Time (same as UTC) / SA + South Africa's time green cells a (potential work time / gryy cells a non-work time / red border a optimal project collaboration time www.noerdic.dord.

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Place

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Kenya
India
Indonesia
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30 March
Place
Canada (BC)
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Canada (ON) Chile Brazil Netherlands South Africe Kenya India

Place	GMT+/-	5A+/-		915	00 C TO 10					Time Con	ngerisons		100	V	- 11			9
Canada (6C)	-7	-9	21	22	25	24	1	- 2	- 5	4	5	6	7	10.0	9	10	11	12
Colombia, Peru	-35	+7	23	24.	1	- 2	3	4	5	6	. 7	8	Allen Stern	10	1100	12.00	13	14
Canada (ON)	-34	- 6	24	1.1	2	3	- 4	5	6	7.	- 8:	9	10	11	12	-13	14	15
Chile	-44	-6	24	4	- 2	3	- 4	- 5	- 0	7.	8	9	10	THE NAME OF STREET	-12	15	14	15
Brazil	- 53	-5	- 1	2	3	- 4	- 5	6	7	8	- 9	10	THE REAL PROPERTY.	-12	13	24	15	16
Netherlands	+2		. 6	7.	SHIPL SHIPL	2	10	3.5	12	13	14	15	16	Market Street	1000	19	20	2,1
South Africa	+2	494	- 6	7	and the sale	9	10	- 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kenya	+3	+1		1	9.00	10	11	2.2	13	14	15	15	100 TA (0)	14	19	20	21	.22
India	+5.5	+3.5	9:30	10:30	1190	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:50	18:30	1930	20.90	21:30	22,30	23:30	0.30
Indonesia	47	+5	11	12:	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2
Malaysia, Mongolia, Phil, Sing	-5	+6	12	715	SET SE	MID TS (III)	16	17	1.6	. 19	20	21	22	25	24	1	2	3

7 September 2014 - 18 October 2014 [Chile goes on DST]

Place	GMT+/-	SA+/-					0		4 - 3	Time Cor	mperisons -		10				5 0	
Canada (8C)	-7	-9	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	.4	- 5	8	E	10.5	. 9	36	11	12
Colombia Peru	-5	-7	25	24	1.1	2	- 5	4	- 5	6		8.	9	10	1200	12/	15	34
Canada (ON)	-4	-6	24	1 1	2	3	4	5	- 5	7	- 8	9	10	11110	12	11	14	15
Chile	-3	-5	1	2	3	4	- 5	- 6	7	8		10	22	12	13	14	15	16
Brazit	-5	- 3	1	2	15 3 50	4.4	5	- 6	7		7.00	10		12	13	14	15	16
Netherlands	+2	197	6	7	No. Built	2	18	53	12	13	14	15	meth	1.7	18	10	20	21
South Africa	+2		- 5	7	100 B (S.D.	1000	10	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	51
Kenya	+3	+2	7	8-	distant line	-10	- 11	12	13/	14	15	16	17	18	19	-20	21	22
India	+5.5	+5.5	9:50	10:50	11:50	12:50	15:50	14:50	15:50	15:30	17:50	18:50	19:50	20:50	21:50	22:30	25:50	0:50
Indonesia	+7	+5	-44	12	13	144	15	16	17	18	19	20	71	22	23	24		- 2
Malaysia, Mongolia, Phil, Sing	+4	+6	122	43:	102451	15	-14	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	- 1	2	- 5

19 October 2014 - 25 October 2014 [Brazil goes on DST]

Place	GMT+/-	SA+/-								Time Con	mperisons							
Canada (BC)	+7	-9	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	4	- 5	6	7'11	100	9	10	11	12
Colombia, Peru	:5	-7.	23	24	1.0	2	3	4	5	- 6	7.	8.	100	10	11	1200	13	14
Canada (ON)	-4	-6	24	1	2	3	4	5	- 6	7.	8	9	Hiri 10 cm	HINGS CO.	(42.00)	44.000	3411	1 05
Chile	-3	- 5	1	2	3 3	4	5	- 6	7	. 8	9.	10	20.22	12	13	24.57	15	: 16
Bracil	-2	- 44	- 2	3	00.4(2)	5	- 6	-7-	- 8	9	10	11	1111200	13	14	15	16	47
Netherlands	+2		- 6	0-3-	SHIP HAS	9	10	23	12	13	14	2315	0.11	BEAT7/88	218	19	20	21
South Africa	42	614	- 6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2,1
Kenya	+3	- 41	7.7	And Decision	9.	10	35	12	13	14	TOTAL STREET	16	170 170	March 1985	19	20	21	22
India	+5.5	+3.5	9:30	10:50	11:30	12:30	13:30	1430	15.50	1630	17.90	1830	19:30	20.30	21:30	22.30	23:30	0.50
Indonésia	+7	+5	STATE	12	129	12419	- 13	18	17	18	19	20	210	22	25	24	1	2
Malaysia, Mongolia, Phil, Sing	+8	46	-12	19	24	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	-01	- 2	3

...but to do so, we had to work out everyone's time zones & best meeting time

ROFR4D ROER4D

ROER4D Participants' Time Zones for 2014

ROER4D Participants' Time Zones for 2014

Key: DST \star daylight savings time / GMT \star Greenwich Mean Time (same as UTC) / SA \star South Africa's time green cells it (potential) work time / gry cells it non-wark time / red border o optimal project collaboration time



ROER4D Participants' Time Zones for 2014

Key: DST = daylight savings time / GMT = Greenwich Mean Time (same as UTC) / SA = South Africa's time green cells = (potential) work time / grey cells = non-work time / red border = optimal project collaboration time www.roer4d.org

26 October 2014 – 1 November 2014 [Europe goes off DST]

Place	GMT+/-	54+/-						v		Time Con	nperisons							
Canada (BC)	-7	-9	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	4	- 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Colombia Peru	-5	-7	23	24	1	2	3	- 4	5	6	7	8	- 9	10	11	12	13	14
Canada (ON)	-4	-6	24	1	2	3	4	5	- 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chile	+3	-5	1	2	5	4	5	- 6	7	- 4	9	10	-11	12	15	14	15	15
Brazil	-Z	-4	2	3	- 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	-14	15	16	17
Netherlands	+1	-1	- 5	6	7.	8	9	10 9	11	12	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South Africa	+2		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kenya	+3	+1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
India	+5.5	+3.5	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	1630	17:30	18:30	19:30	20:30	21:30	22:30	23:30	0:30
Indonesia	+7	+5	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2
Malaysia, Mongolia, Phil, Sing	+8	+6	12	13	14	15	16	1.7	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2	3

2 November 2014 - end of 2014 [Canada goes off DST]

Place	GMT+/-	SA+/-	ğ			W	00 00 00	6.11 AS		Time Con	nparisons							
Canada (80)	-8	-10	20	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	4	5	- 6	7	8	9	10	- 11
Colombia Peru	-5	-7	23	24	1	2	3	4	5	- 6	-7	8	9	10	14	12	13	14
Canada (ON)	-5	-7	25	24	1	2	3	4	5	- 6	7	- 8	9 -	10	11	12	13	34
Chile	-3	-5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	- 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Brazil	-2	-4	2	3	4	5	6	4 37 3	3	9	10	11	12	13	24	15	16	17
Netherlands	+1	-1	5	6	7.	. 8	9	10	-11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South Africa	+2	ere 1	- 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kenya	+3	+1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
India	+5.5	+3.5	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30	19:30	20:30	21:30	22:30	23:30	0:30
Indonesia	+7	+5	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2
Malaysia, Mongolia, Phil, Sing	+8	+6	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	41	2	3

Valid until Place Canada (BC)

Colombia, Peri Canada (ON) 27 April 20 Chile Place Brazil Canada (60)

Netherlands Colombia, Peru Canada (ON)
Kenya Canada (ON)
India Chile Brazil

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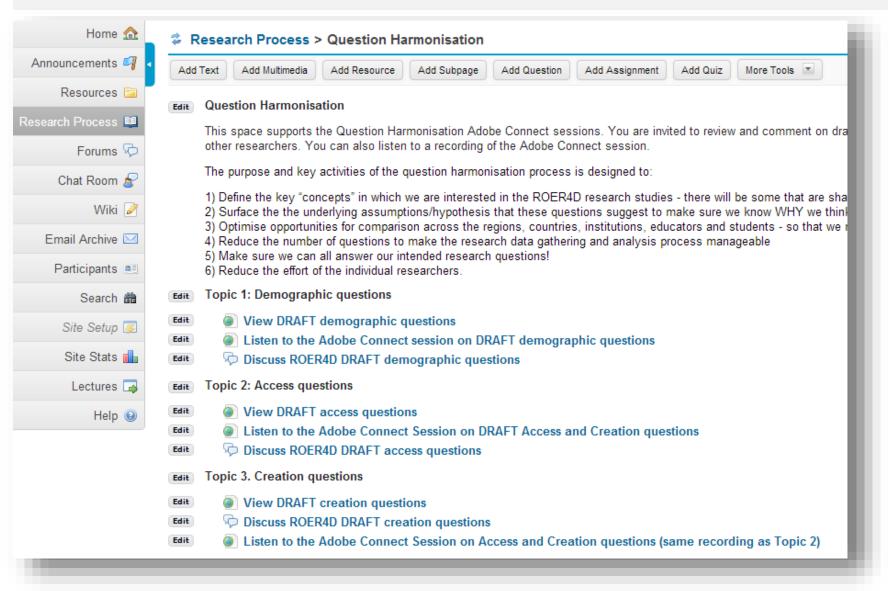
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5. Continued discussion off-line via discussion forum and/or email



6. Harmonised *concepts* as part of process (via Adobe Connect & Google Docs)



ROER4D Research Concepts - DRAFT under construction

Updated by Cheryl Hodokinson-Williams and Henry Trotter on 12 October 2014

To make sure we all have a shared understanding of the concepts that we use in the ROER4D study, herealth are the shifted descriptions. Please feel free to comment and Henry and I will synthesize the comments.

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Open Educational Resources

CER as deer usrously defined by international agencies, prilarithropic organizations, institutions, providing and using OER and researchers. According to the Heriett Foundation. OER are "teaching, isseming, and research resources that reside in the public domain or have been released under an intellectual property license that permits their thes use and re-outroping by others [1]. Willipedia defined DER as being "freely accessible, openiny formation and openin, licensed documents and media that are useful for feaching, learning, education, assessment and research purposes". A more extensive definition is provided by Wiley, Green and Soares who conceive of OER as.

"educational naterials—dexibooks, research articles, videos, assessments, simulations—that are either ficensed under an open copyright ficense—for example, <u>Cheaths Commons</u>—or in the public domain. It both cases you have thee (no-cost) access to the CER and thee (no-cost) permission to engage in the "APT activities when using them, including:

Revise: adept and improve OER so they better meet your needs

- Reuse: use the original or your new version of CER in a wide range of contexts
- Renti: combine or 'mashup' OER with other OER to produce new materials
 Rentistrator make context and stage the original OER or your past version with other
- Realistribute: make copies and share the original OER or your new version with others (Wile; Green & Soares 2012.2).

6. Harmonised concepts as part of process (via Adobe Connect & Google Docs)



ROER4D Research Concepts - DRAI construction

Updated by Cheryl Hoopkinson-Williams and Henry Trotter on 1

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An even more extended version of this OER definition is provided by EDUCAUSE

"Open Educational Resources are teaching, learning, and research resources released under an open license that permits their free use and repurposing to others. OERs can be full courses, course materials, lesson plans, open textbooks, learning or objects, videos, games, tests, software, or any other tool, material or technique that supports access to knowledge. Open Educational Resources are proactly considered to meet the "SRs Framework," meaning that users are free to:

- . Retain: Users have the right to make, aronive, and "own" copies of the content,
- · Reuse. Content can be reused in its unaltered form;
- · Revise: Content can be adapted, adjusted, modified or altered;
- Remit: The original or revised confent can be combined with other content to create something new.
- Redistribute. Copies of the content can be shared with others in its original, revised or removed from?

Although the term OER was coined during a UNESCO meeting in 2002 (UNESCO 2002), the concept is similar to other terms that preceded UNESCO's attempt to standardise the term to optimize information sharing. These terms include "open content" (1995), "learning objects" (Wile) 2000), and "digital learning resources" (Margaryan & Littlejoin 2008) and "reusable digital learning resources" (Leacock & Nesolt 2007).

For this project OER will be defined as follows:

Sesed on our previous definition - "GER are teaching, learning, and research resources that reside in the public domain or have been released under an intellectual properly license that permits their their use and re-purposing by others" - Dutra has updated it to reflect the diverse levels of openness that various OER actually have. "OER are teaching, learning, and research resources that reside in the public domain or have been released under an intellectual properly license that permits activities enabled by different degrees of openness." Examples of OER Include full courses, course materials, modules, open terdooks, streaming videos, tests, software, massive open critine outsides (MOCIGs) and any other those, materials, or techniques use to support access to smoothedge (acapted from Smith & Casseril, 2006. 8).

[3] http://www.fiewlett.org/programs/education-program/open-educational-resources

Educational materials

Any teaching or learning materials that are not expressly "open" such as in-class materials prepared by the teacher or externally published materials, such as tentocoks, in-class materials have often been shared informally between educators, but this does not make them OER. They CAN be made "open" by the inclusion of a Creative Commons licence, but as they stand they are, by default, copyrighted materials.

1 http://www.sperc.an.prg//ssues-per



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(a) http://www.newleff.org/programs/education-grogram/coen-educational-resources

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Adoption

When describing how much traction OER has gained in post-secondary education the Global South, authors are still grappling with the seminal construct that describes OER practices including awareness of, access to, use of and various types of reuse such as revise, remix, redistribute, as well as OER policy development and implementation. Some studies have opted for "adoption" (Abeywardena, Dhanarajan & Chan 2012; Nglimwa & Wilson 2012), "adoption and use" (Barrett, Grover, Janowskit, van Lavieren, Ojo & Schmidt 2009) and "diffusion and adoption" (Lane & van Dorp 2011). In the ROER4D project it is proposed that the term "adoption" be used as the overarching construct to denote the wide range of OER practices and policy development. This includes creation, use ire-use, revising, re-mixing, redistributing.

Access

The term "access" is used very broadly in the OER literature, but refers mostly to the availability of infrastructure and services to the internet and by implication to 'a right of use' rather than a 'right of entry or admission'. A 'right of use' refers to an opportunity to read and/or download materials from the internet, while a 'right of admittance' refers to an opportunity to gain entry into an educational institution and/or programme.

In the ROER4D project it is proposed that the term "access" refers to the availability of technological infrastructure (hardware, software, connectivity, iT services), repositories (global and/or institutional portals and repositories) and mechanilisms (computers, tablets, mobile phones etc.) which enable 'physical access' (Czernlewicz & Brown 2006) or 'material access' (van Dijk 2005) to OER.

Create/Creation

While much of OER to-date has emanated from the Global North, the ROER4D study will endeavour to establish to what extent and what types of OER are being created by lecturers and/or students in the Global South and identify the constraints and enablements that either impede or facilitate the development of OER "from scratch" (Omoillo, Rahman & Yebuah 2012). The term "contribution" to "open education goods" (iflyoshi & Kumar 2008) is sometimes used synonymously with "creation" as is the word "production" (See <u>CER/OECD Report 2007</u>) in the ROER4D project. It is proposed that the term "creation" of OER be referred to as the production or development of digital feaching and learning resources that are intended from the beginning to be shared openly and under some type of floence that allows reuse - more colloquially, teaching and learning resources that are born open. The creation of OER could be undertaken by Individual educators and/or students or collaboration. Three important issues in relation to creation of OER are alternative floensing, curation or digital storage with appropriate metadata (e.g. author, floence, version) and distribution.

Awareness

In order for OER to fulfil its potential (ICDE 2013), students and educators need in the first instance to be aware of OER. A small-scale study at De Montfort University, Leloester in the UK found that

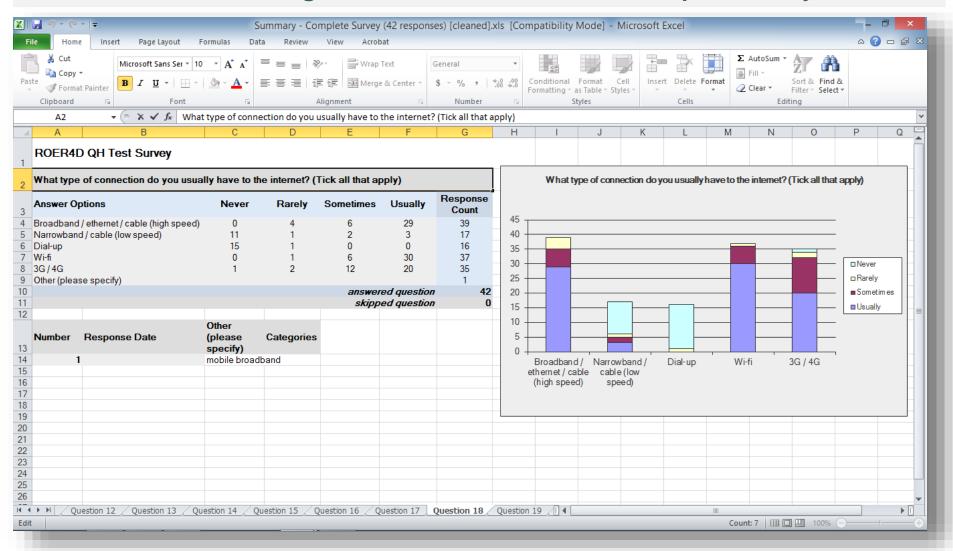
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fitte //www.sperc.ari.org/seurs/oer

7. Piloted survey based on harmonised questions with ROER4D members and other OER colleagues (version 1)

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Learning tools, instruments & plugins OOOO	0
ther (please specify)	-553
1. How do you share the OER you have created? (Tick a Personal website or blog Departmental website Institutional learning management system Institutional repository Regional repository (e.g. OER Africa) International repository (e.g. MERLOT) Imagelvideo-based services (e.g. Flickr, SideShare, YouTube)	all th
Cloud-based storage (e.g. Google Drive)	

8. Assessed results and gave feedback to researchers on pilot survey



9. Revised the questions and shared them with network (version 2) ...

2#	USE (of OER)	Answers
45.	Do you ever use Open Educational Resources (OER) in your teaching? (i.e. materials that are free, openly licensed and allow for reuse)	□ Never □ Rarely (less than 5%) □ Sometimes (5%–20%) □ Often (20%–50%) □ Frequently (more than 50%)
46.	[if NEVER to q45] Why have you never used OER in your teaching?	(Tick all that apply) □ I am not aware of OER □ I do not have access to OER □ I do not know where to find OER □ I prefer to use my own materials □ It has never occurred to me to use it in my teaching □ It is not common practice in my disciplines / institution / etc. □ It worry about the quality of OER □ I have not yet found any OER that is relevant for my teaching □ Incorporating OER would be too time-consuming □ I do not teach Other (please specify)
17.	[if POSITIVE to q45] Where do you download the OER that you use?	(Tick all that apply) □ Personal websites or blogs □ Departmental websites □ Institutional learning management systems □ Institutional repositories □ Regional repositories (e.g. OER Africa) □ Image/video-based services (e.g. Flickr, SlideShare, YouTube) □ Cloud-based storages (e.g. Google Drive, Dropbox) □ Google Scholar Other (please specify)

...providing access to all QH session videos & docs that went into the process

Date	Question Harmonisation Processes	Question Harmonisation Products
Dec 2013	ROERAD Research Workshop 1	RDERAD Question Bank (public) ROERAD Research Concepts (public)
12 March 2014	ROERIJO Visoiner 1 - Question Harmonilastion 1, Demographics	QH1. Google dos pijet Demographis outstons (public outstons) (public QH1. PowerPoint presentation (public) ritus invita uot an zavoritizació QH1. Adobe Control session (RICERLID ONL) invitation una se zavolnez-l'howel presentation (Adobe Control Chat session into anysis uot an zavolnez-l'howel presentation (RICERLID ONL) into anysis uot an zavolnez-l'howel presentation into anysis uot an zavolnezio.
26 March 2014	ACERID Wearar 2 - Question memorisation 2, Acesse and Scatton	Cm2 Google Doos <u>Crist Access cuestions</u> of <u>Crist Creation cuestions</u> (gubble) Cm2 PowerPoint presentation (gubble) <u>Most Michael of a can Michael</u> Ch42 Addise Commed session <u>That Immedian unt accast of direction</u> <u>Ch42 Addise Commed Crist session</u> <u>Intra Addise Commed Crist session</u> <u>Intra Addise Commed Crist session</u>
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9 April 2014	SCENAL INSULA 2 - Guestino secondo de Control del	QH3 Google Doos Crist Cristion susstans
9 April 2014	MORNAD Alexandr 3 - Guestion Harmonisation 3 Creation and Avertises	QM3. Google Doos Crist Chiston questions & Dost Annexness Questions (public) Crist PowerPoint presentation (public) those livius of an Existing Crist QH3. Adobe Connect session to Immeding uid ac Zaschischson/2 and to Immeding uid ac Zaschischson/2.
2014 30 April	Harmonisation 3. Creation and	QH3. Google Docs <u>Draft Creation duestions</u> & <u>Draft Avariances</u> <u>Superiors</u> (public) <u>QH3. Proventing recentions</u> (public) <u>Intos Avais out as zalvis-OUPG</u> <u>QH3. Adops Connect session</u> <u>etal interesting ust as zalvis-OUPG</u>
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10. Enjoined researchers to share their adaptations of the harmonised survey for their own sub-projects via webinar sessions...



...and recruited some of them to share their research knowledge experience with us next year during the bi-weekly Adobe Connect sessions

Evaluation Question:

What research skills could YOU contribute to the research capacity building?

Formulating research instrument questions (5)

- PI (research questionnaire development)
- Research Assistant (developing research instruments)
- Researcher (Scale development)
- Researcher (development of research tools)
- Researcher (instrument development)

Analysing qualitative data (2)

- PI
- Hub team (using NVivo)

Developing a conceptual framework (2)

- PI
- Research Assistant

Report writing (2)

- Hub team
- · Research assistant

Writing a research question (1)

PI

Presenting research work (1)

Hub team

Analysing quantitative data (1)

Mentor



"Thumbs up" by Paul – CC-BY 2.0 - https://www.flickr.com/photos/vegaseddie/5700609302/

- 1. Through extensive collaboration, deliberation and testing, we developed a set of questions that were:
- well-harmonised with other large OER surveys
- sensitive to and adapted for the Southern context
- successful at obtaining useful data on academics' creation and use of OER

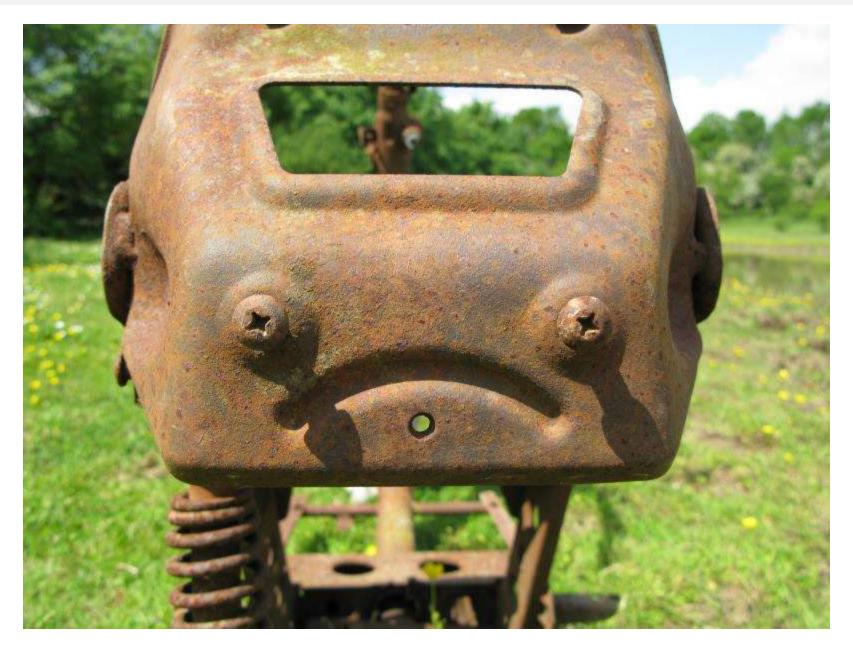
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- 2. The process allowed us to **sharpen and harmonise our concepts**, creating a better understanding of the terms that we use across the entire project.

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- 4. **Increased the research capacity** of many of the scholars that participated, which was the broader objective of this question harmonisation effort.
- 5. Some researchers incorporated the questions into their surveys or interviews.



"Sad moped is sad" by Pat Joyce – CC-BY-NC 2.0 - https://www.flickr.com/photos/phatcontroller/4646443659/

1. Research capacitation was uneven

- 1. Research capacitation was uneven
- 2. Technology problems

- 1. Research capacitation was uneven
- 2. Technology problems
- 3. Too long

- 1. Research capacitation was uneven
- 2. Technology problems
- 3. Too long
- 4. Harmonisation buy-in incomplete

What worked?



"Golden Gate Bridge SF CA North View" by Bill Ebbesen - Transferred from en.wikipedia. Licensed under CC BY 2.5 via Wikimedia Commons - http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Golden_Gate_Bridge_SF_CA_North_View.jpg #/media/File:Golden_Gate_Bridge_SF_CA_North_View.jpg

What didn't work?



"Tacoma-narrows-bridge-collapse". Licensed under Public Domain via Wikimedia Commons - http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tacoma-narrows-bridge-collapse.jpg#/media/File:Tacoma-narrows-bridge-collapse.jpg

What worked?

1. Having regular sessions

What worked?

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- 2. Inviting researchers to share their own work

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- 3. Working collaboratively and "openly" (within the project)

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- 2. Inviting researchers to share their own work
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What didn't work?

1. The "voluntary" model

What worked?

- 1. Having regular sessions
- 2. Inviting researchers to share their own work
- 3. Working collaboratively and "openly" (within the project)

What didn't work?

- 1. The "voluntary" model
- 2. Initiating the process after other key issues had already been decided

Going Forward: Capacity Development beyond Question Harmonisation



"Question Mark Garden" by Dennis Brekke – CC-BY 2.0 - https://www.flickr.com/photos/dbrekke/181939582/

From CD1 to CD2

ITAD (Information Training and Agricultural Development) Learning Network on Capacity Development (LenCD)

From CD1 to CD2

ITAD (Information Training and Agricultural Development) Learning Network on Capacity Development (LenCD)

CD1

"A CD1 approach typically focuses on building the skills needed to produce an output that meets today's requirements."

From CD1 to CD2

ITAD (Information Training and Agricultural Development) Learning Network on Capacity Development (LenCD)

CD₁

"A CD1 approach typically focuses on building the skills needed to produce an output that meets today's requirements."

CD2

"A CD2 approach aims to build skills but also support new attitudes and behaviours, shift institutional relationships to sustain compliance, and support new, locally-driven policies and practices around the issues into the future."

See: http://itad.com/capacity-development-how-should-we-reframe-it-for-the-digital-age/

Capacity Development 2.0 (according to ITAD)

- **1. Systems perspectives** see CD through lens of systems & complexity concepts.
- **2. Four dimensions of change** personal; relationships; collective patterns of thinking and action; and, systems and structures.
- **3. Behavioural competencies** skills training can be seen as a typical activity of a CD1 approach, but it becomes a CD2 activity when it responds to the behaviours needed to connect individual, organisational and network levels of capacity development. For example, how to collaborate within and between teams and organisational boundaries.
- **4. Elements of an enabling environment** *legitimacy* (acquired or located in a position or structure); *space* to operate, interact, collaborate etc.; *boundary spanners* and brokers; *skills* to carry out technical delivery and mandated tasks effectively.
- **5. Digital competencies** being able to navigate through the range of tools and activities which could be linked to a CD2 framework.

See: http://itad.com/capacity-development-how-should-we-reframe-it-for-the-digital-age/

CD2 – Are we there yet?



Thank you

Creator: Henry Trotter – henry.trotter@uct.ac.za



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