for FedUni

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What are OER?

- Open Educational Resources (OER) are teaching and learning materials that you may freely use and reuse, without charge.

- That means they have been authored or created by an individual or organization that chooses to retain few, if any, ownership rights.

(ISKME, 2015)

Why use OER?

OER can be beneficial to individuals and their institutions because they:

- can increase collaboration institutionally and internationally;
- are aligned with academic traditions of the sharing of knowledge;
- can save time and avoid duplication of effort;
- can improve the quality of educational materials;
- can lead to new pedagogical practices, and
- can increase access to education and wider participation in higher education across Australia.

(Bossu, Brown, & Bull, 2014)

Why use OER at FedUni?

- BoLD strategy alignment: Resources are born digital and able to be used without the constraints applied to online use of traditionally created (and copyrighted) materials

- Efficiency: No need to start from scratch if a suitable resource already exists or can be adapted easily

- Cost-effectiveness: Resources are (mostly) free to use, for teachers and learners alike

- Opportunities for collaboration and innovation in teaching

- Retention: Evidence that using OER aids student retention e.g. through reduced costs and increased flexibility of resources use and delivery (McBride, 2015)

What can you do with OER?

- For some of the resources, you can download the resource and share it with colleagues and students (e.g. embed an interactive simulation in your Moodle shell).

- For others, it may be that you (or your students) can download a resource, edit it in some way, and then re-post it as a remixed work (e.g. edit music and images when creating a presentation).

(ISKME, 2015)

Some examples of OER and where to find them

Images	EveryStockPhoto
Audiovisual materials	Vimeo, FreeSound
Recorded lectures	Open Yale Courses
Simulations/animations (maths and science)	PhET (University of Colorado)
Open textbooks	Boundless
Modular course components	MERLOT (California State University)
Complete courses	MIT Open Courseware
Software	GNU

What about copyright?

- OER usually have a Creative Commons or GNU [open software] license that states specifically how the material may be used, reused, adapted, and shared.

(ISKME, 2015)

Creative Commons (CC) licences

Six licences, ranging from:

 **Attribution
CC BY**

This license lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they **credit** you for the original creation. This is the **most accommodating** of licenses offered. Recommended for maximum dissemination and use of licensed materials.
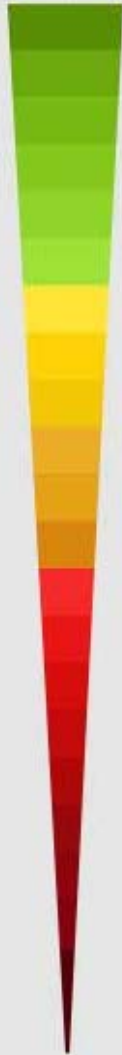
(Creative Commons, 2015)

to:

**Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs
CC BY-NC-ND**

This license is the most **restrictive** of [the] licenses, only allowing others to download your works and **share** them with others as long as they **credit** you, but they **can't change them in any way** or use them commercially.

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MOST FREE

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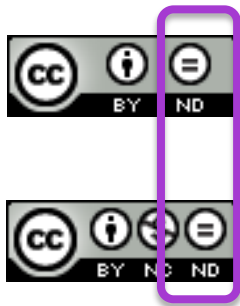
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CC BY-NC-ND

This license is the most restrictive of the six main licenses, only allowing you to download the original work and share it with others as long as you credit the original work. You can't change the original work in any way or use it commercially.

LEAST FREE

From http://www.dontwasteyourtime.co.uk/elearning/creative-commons-infographic-licenses-explained/

Which CC licences are best for educational uses?

- All CC-licenced material can be used for educational (non-commercial) purposes and all require the creator to be attributed.

- What you can do with them is only restricted if the '**NoDerivs**' component is included, which specifies that the object cannot be changed. Two of the CC licences include this:

Attribution-NoDerivs
CC BY-ND

Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs
CC BY-NC-ND

How can you use OER?

- However you like within the constraints of the licence (which generally isn't very constraining!)
- With correct attribution:
  - essential for compliance with the licence
  - respectful of others' intellectual property
- In conjunction with copyrighted materials available through the Library:
  - Online journal articles
  - Streaming video
  - E-books

Where do you find OER?

Most OER content is locatable through:

- Institutional repositories
- Search engines
- Directories

A lot of existing OER content is aimed at school-level, so be aware of this when searching.

Some useful sites for further and higher education are listed on the next slide.

Useful OER sites

- Connexions: http://cnx.org/

- Education Services Australia: http://www.esa.edu.au

- JORUM: http://www.jorum.ac.uk/

- MERLOT: http://www.merlot.org/merlot/index.htm

- MIT Open Courseware: http://ocw.mit.edu/index.htm

- OER Commons: https://www.oercommons.org/

- Open Professionals Education Network (OPEN): https://open4us.org/find-oer/

- XPERT: http://xpert.nottingham.ac.uk/

Can I use Google to locate OER?

- If you want to use Google to search for openly licensed resources we recommend you use Google Advanced Search

- Of the options, set "usage rights" parameters to be "Free to use, share, or modify".

- Google search returns a vast array of openly licensed resources that may require extensive sifting to yield useful nuggets. You may prefer to search more specific sites directly (see previous slide).

Advanced Search

Find pages with...

To do this in the search box.

all these words:
> chocolate melting temperature

Type the important words: `tri-colour rat terrier`

this exact word or phrase:

Put exact words in quotes: `"rat terrier"`

any of these words:
> tutorial activity

Type OR between all the words you want: `miniature OR standard`

none of these words:

Put a minus sign just before words that you don't want: `-rodent, -"Jack Russell"`

numbers ranging from: to

Put two full stops between the numbers and add a unit of measurement: `10..35 kg, £300..£500, 2010..2011`

Then narrow your results by...

language: English

region: any region

last update: past year

site or domain: ...ults to a domain

terms appearing: anywhere ...ress, or links to

SafeSearch: Show mo

file type: any format   Find pages in the format that you prefer.

usage rights: free to use share or modify   Find pages that you are free to use yourself.

usage rights:

not filtered by license

not filtered by license

free to use or share

free to use or share, even commercially

free to use share or modify

free to use, share or modify, even commercially

You can also...

Find pages that are similar to, c. ... ..., a URL

Advanced Search

How do I attribute CC licences?

- All Creative Commons (CC) licences require that users of the work attribute the creator.

- This is also a requirement under Australian copyright law. This means you always have to acknowledge the creator of the CC work you are using, as well as provide any relevant copyright information.

- For many users of CC material, attribution is the most challenging part of the process. The attached guide is designed to help you ensure you are attributing the creator of a CC licensed work in the best possible way.

(Creative Commons Australia, n.d.)

Adobe Acrobat
Document

Contact the Library for more information

federation.edu.au/library

Further reading

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Further reading

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