

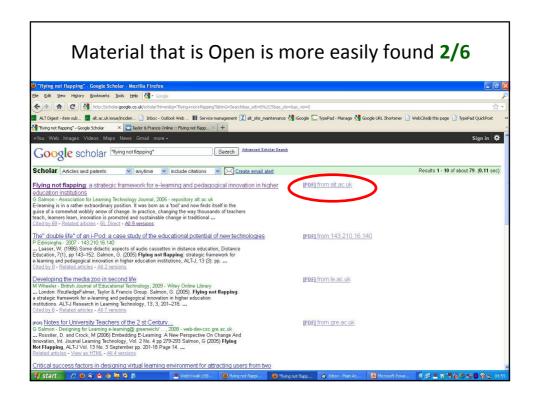
## Research in Learning Technology – a traditional journal in transition **1/6**

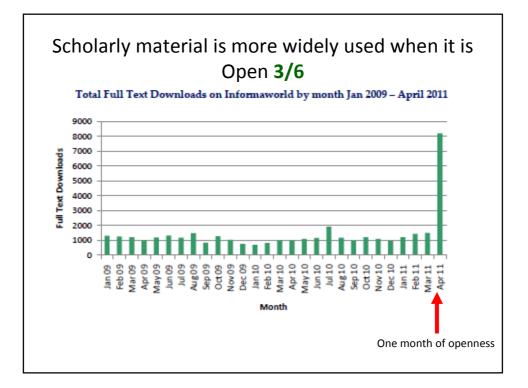
• *Research in Learning Technology* "aims to raise the profile of research in learning technology....."

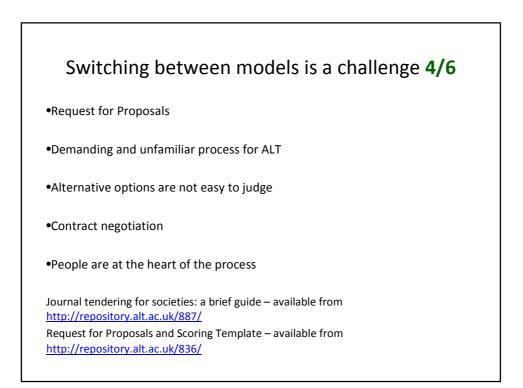
- •3 Issues/year, intending to grow to 4 or more
- •1000 subscribers (mix of organisations and individuals)
- Examples of recent special issues:
  - •Transformational Impact of Learning Technology V18, Issue 3, 2010
  - Mobile and Contextual Learning V17, Issue 3, 2009
  - •Learning and Teaching in Immersive Virtual Worlds V16, Issue 3, 2008

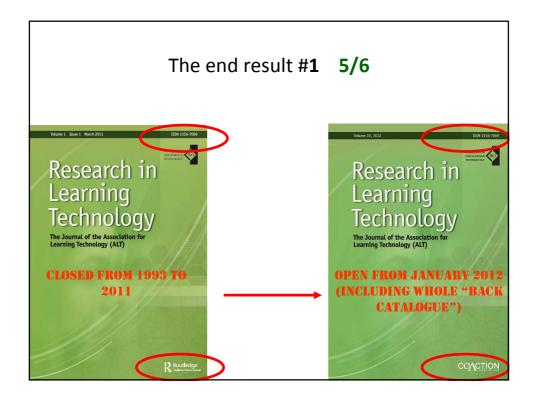
• By agreement with Routledge our current publisher – back numbers > 18 months old hosted in our Open Access Repository

• From January 2012 Research in Learning Technology will be fully Open Access published in partnership with Co-Action Publishing in Sweden

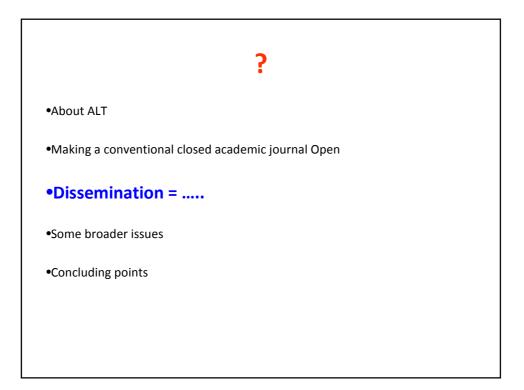


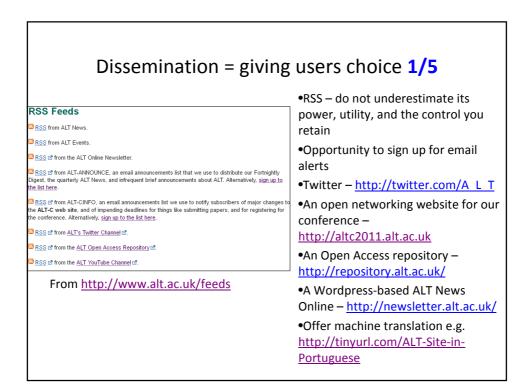




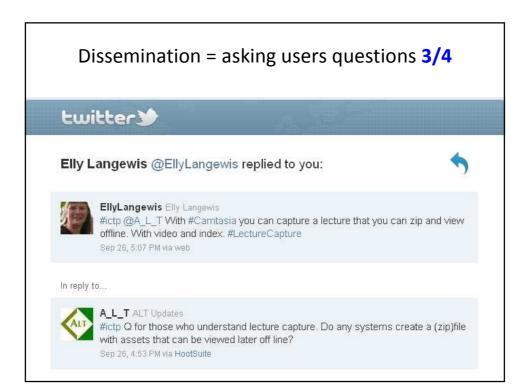


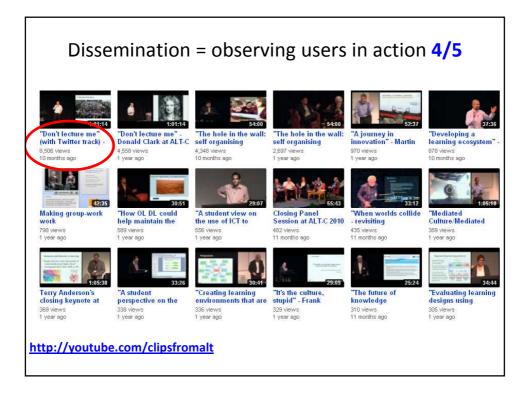


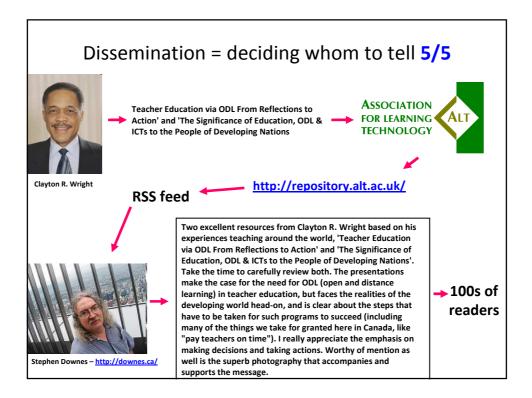


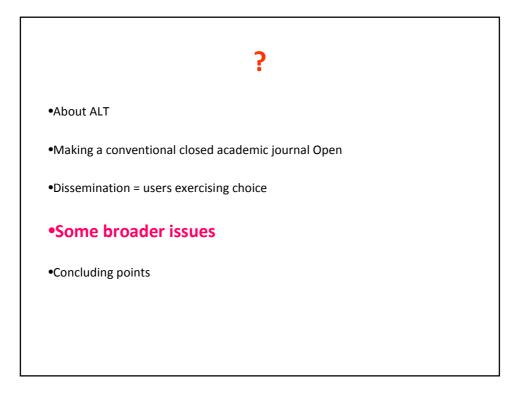


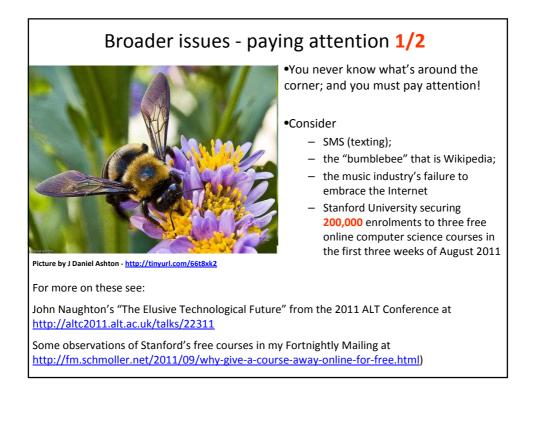


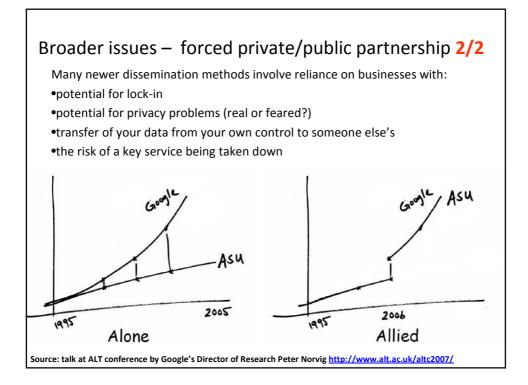




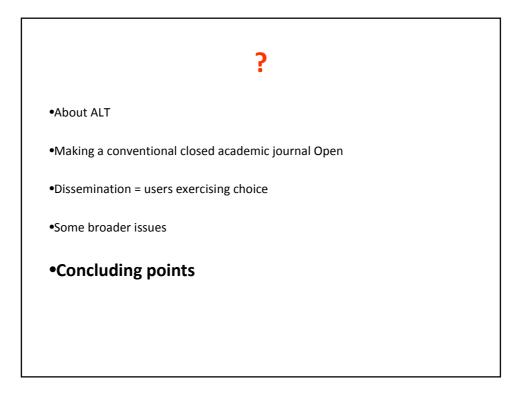


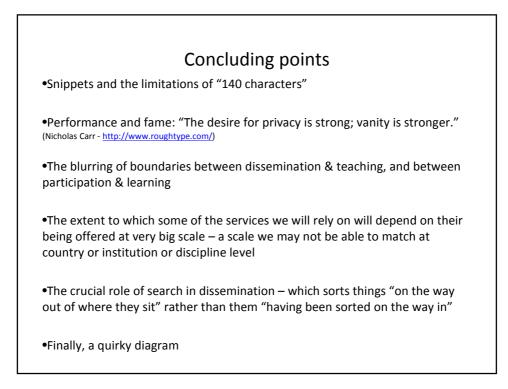


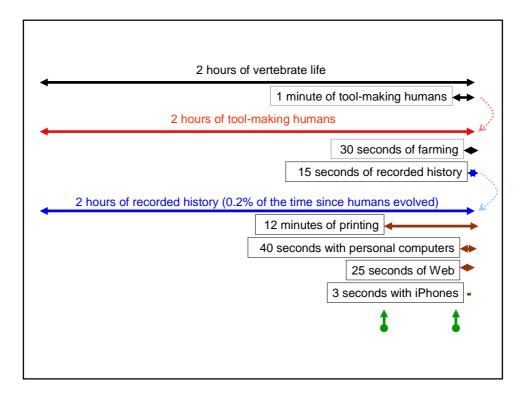


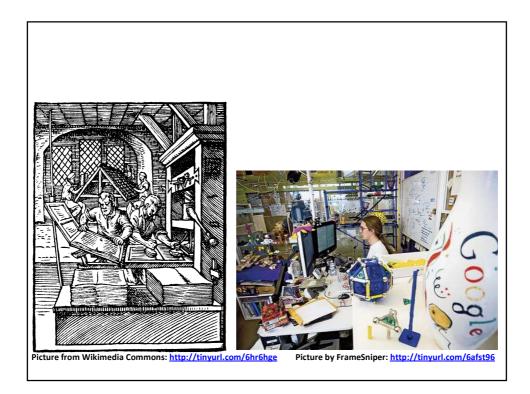


Broader issues – Open Source ≠ Open Content 3/3	
Open Source Software	Open Content
Anyone can see and modify the code	Anyone or nearly anyone can see and modify the content
Mission critical purposes therefore users will spend money to make sure it works	Use is rarely mission critical
Software can be made in a modular way enabling concentrated focus on one thing at a time.	The curriculum probably counts as modular?
Software code can be tested rigorously, cheaply, and quickly, to see if it performs	Open Content can only be rigorously tested (if it can be at all) over a long period and at great expense.
There are a range of established governance models (foundation; benevolent dictator)	The governance models are not well developed (subject community?)
There is an overlap between the production medium and the product (typically done by distributed teams over the Internet – all contributors are completely fluent in the production and distribution process)	There is much less overlap between the medium and the product, and contributors are not necessarily fluent in the methods.
Few institutional or policy barriers mean there is a very large base of potential users of the OSS (See also Stephen Weber's 2004 <u>The Success of</u> Open Source ISBN 06774012925)	There are many institutional and policy barriers (this or that accreditor; this or that subject; this or that level) meaning that there are a lot of "niche" areas. Niche => Small; but we need big scale









## Thank you!

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