

Sample Definitions of Open Concepts

(Corrall & Pinfield, 2014, pp. 296-297)

Concept	Definition	Source
Open bibliography	"systematic efforts to create and maintain stores of Openly accessible, machine-readable bibliographic data"	Jones et al. (2011)
Open content	"...a collective name for creative work published under a non-restrictive licence that explicitly permits the work to be copied and – depending on the particular licence chosen – to also be adapted and distributed."	Keller & Mossink (2008, p. 13)
Open courseware (OCW)	"free and open digital publication of high quality college and university-level educational materials. ...organized as courses, and often include course planning materials and evaluation tools as well as thematic content. ...openly licensed, accessible to anyone, anytime via the internet."	OCW Consortium [n.d.]
Open data	"Data that meets the criteria of intelligent openness. Data must be accessible, usable, assessable and intelligible."	Royal Society (2012, p. 12)
Open development	"the community-led development model found within many successful free and open source software projects."	Anderson (2009)
Open educational practices (OEP)	"...collaborative practice in which resources are shared by making them openly available, and pedagogical practices are employed which rely on social interaction, knowledge creation, peer-learning, and shared learning practices."	Ehlers (2011, p. 6)
Open educational resources (OER)	"...teaching, learning and research materials in any medium, digital or otherwise, that reside in the public domain or have been released under an open license that permits no-cost access, use, adaptation and redistribution by others with no or limited restrictions."	UNESCO (2012, p. 1)
Open innovation (OI)	"the use of purposive inflows and outflows of knowledge to accelerate internal innovation, and expand the markets for external use of innovation, respectively. ...assumes that firms can and should use external ideas as well as internal ideas, and internal and external paths to market"	Chesbrough (2006, p. 1)
Open literature review	"...uses a social networking space to aggregate and collectively discuss an evolving body of literature around a set of core research questions."	Conole & Alevizou (2010, p. 6)
Open notebook science	"a form of Open Science where the laboratory notebook is made public in as close to real time as possible"	Bradley, Owens, & Williams (2008)
Open peer review	"the opposite of double blind, in which authors' and reviewers' identities are both known to each other (and sometimes publicly disclosed), but... also used to describe other approaches, such as where the reviewers remain anonymous but their reports are published."	Ware (2011, p. 25)
Open science	"making methodologies, data and results available on the Internet, through transparent working practices"	Lyon (2009, p. 6)
Open source	"...the practice that gives free access in production and development to the source material for an end product; in most cases, one is dealing with software."	Keller & Mossink (2008, p. 9)
Open systems	"...conform to internationally agreed standards defining computing environments that allow users to develop, run and interconnect applications and the hardware they run on, from whatever source, without significant conversion costs"	Bryant (1995, p. 32)

Corrall, S., & Pinfield, S. (2014, March). Coherence of "open" initiatives in higher education and research: Framing a policy agenda. *iConference 2014 Proceedings* (pp. 293-313). doi:10.9776/14085. Retrieved from <https://www.ideals.illinois.edu/handle/2142/47316>.