

Adding value to research:

St George's University of London

Information literacy standards in addiction science

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DEFINITIONS

Information literate people will demonstrate an awareness of how they gather, use, manage, synthesise and create information and data in an ethical manner and will have the information skills to do so effectively.

Information literacy supports individual and organisational learning, creativity and innovation and contributes to improved healthcare delivery through a continuously evolving, reliable information base.

Society of College, National and University Libraries (SCONUL).

DEFINITIONS

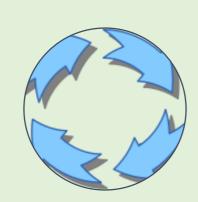
Information literacy is the set of integrated abilities encompassing the reflective discovery of information, the understanding of how information is produced and valued, and the use of information in creating new knowledge and participating ethically in communities of learning.

Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education, Adopted by the Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL) Board, January 11, 2016.

THE SIX FRAMES OF INFORMATION LITERACY (ACRL, US)



Authority Is Constructed and Contextual



Information
Creation as a
Process



Information Has Value



Research as Inquiry



Scholarship as Conversation



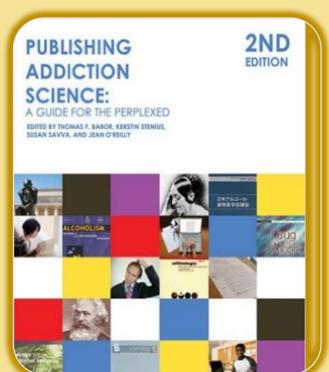
Searching as Strategic Exploration











Addiction INFO

?

Addiction science is a transdisciplinary field of science.

AUTHORITY

is a constantly shifting concept

It depends on who is speaking and in what context that person is speaking.

CRAAP TEST

Currency: Is the information recent?

Relevance: Is the information on topic? Covered in depth?

Authority: Who created the information?

Accuracy: Are their claims correct?

Purpose: What is the goal? Objective and unbiased?

Web 2.0 – everyone contributes content.

Information has become an iterative, self-perpetuating cycle, building upon itself.

IMPORTANT

To distinguish between the different types of information as determined by how they are created.

EXAMPLE

Magazines vs Scholarly journals

Process of information: research, submission, peer-review, editing, resubmission, etc.

Different types of repackaging (share, lay, commentary, review, meta-analysis, book review).

Information is used in countless ways.

COMMODITY

-educational value-influential value

-understanding and enlightenment

Information to solve problems

Translating science / precision medicine

Addiction science (applied) vs. theoretical / "pure" science

Education (interventions, understanding)

Influence (policy, law)

CHARGING FOR INFORMATION

VS.

OPEN ACCESS

Research is a process

Difference between

SEARCH & RESEARCH

Crash course:

RESEARCH AS INQUIRY

Customized sessions on:

How information is organized (on the web, in databases, in print)

How to access all that

EXERCISESCollecting search terms

for a single concept

Showing the inner workings of a database

Explaining concepts like controlled vocabularies and tactics like footnote chasing

Information creation is a process, so is information seeking.

Scholarship:

ONGOING AND ENDLESS CONVERSATION

Information and knowledge are not produced in a vacuum.

Conversation takes place in several venues.

A piece of scholarship is only fully understood when placed into the context of the larger whole.

CREATING COMMUNITIES

Print publication as a journal of ideas.

Even a newsletter can create a community and start a conversation.

Searching = Exploring

Strategies to find the right information:

Defining the scope, direction, and type of research

Selecting database or sources of information

Developing search terms

Understanding the field's terminology

Honing skills to read and interpret data

Organizing information: citation management

Consolidating and sharing results

Ultimate goal:

ADDICTION DATABASE

with all potentially relevant information.