

Adding value to research:

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)



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
EXERCISES
Collecting 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.