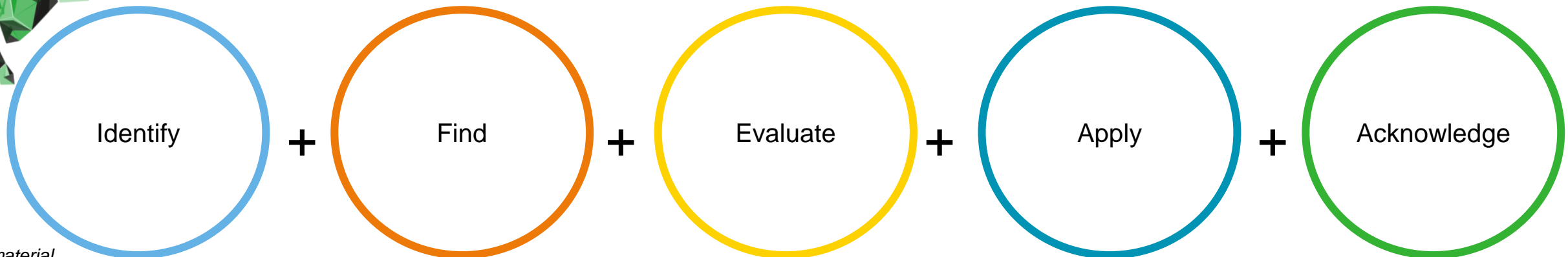# Information Literacy

INFORMATION LITERACY

Information literacy is the set of skills required to identify, retrieve, organize, and analyze information.
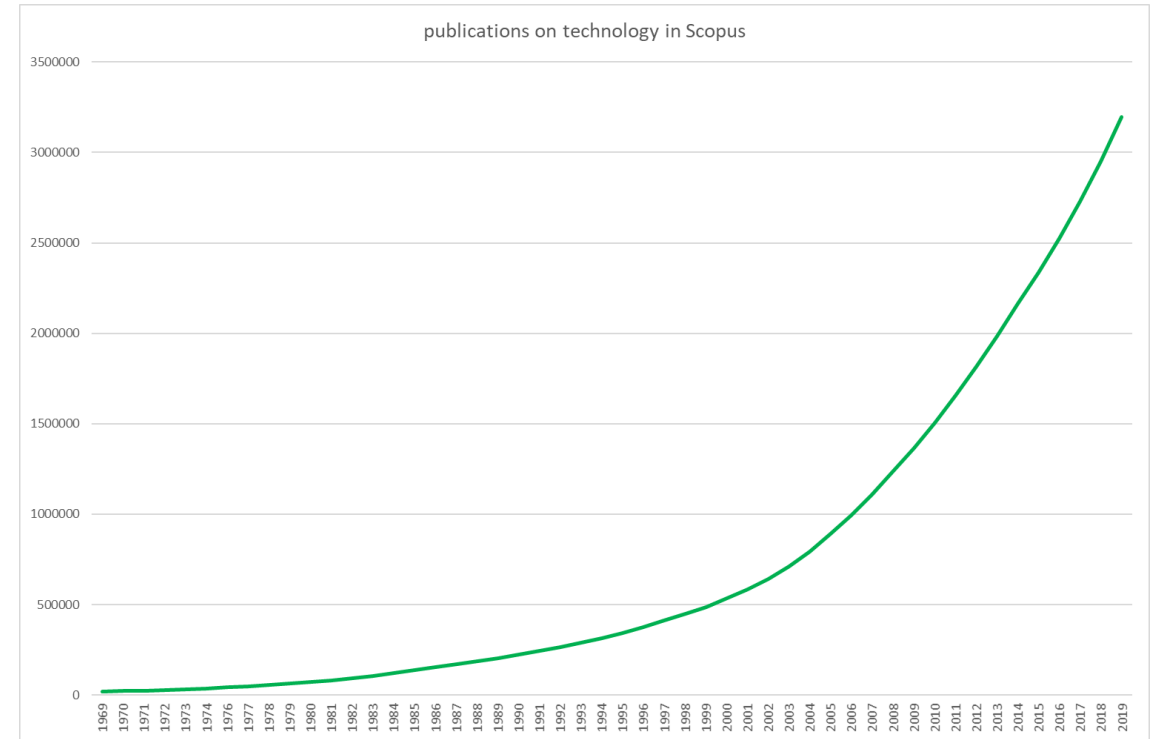
The goal is to:

- Recognize problems and create questions

- Define the nature and extent of the information needed

- Access the needed information effectively and efficiently

- Evaluate information and its sources critically

- Organize collected information

- Cite information and use it responsibly and ethically

Identify + Find + Evaluate + Apply + Acknowledge

Own material

WHY INFORMATION LITERACY?

- Information overload
- Academic skill
- During the study
  - critical thinking
  - academic writing
- After the study at work
  - Part of the research cycle
  - Stay up to date in the discipline
  - Application of research findings
    - e.g. R&D, policy making, teaching

publications on technology in Scopus

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3

WHERE TO FIND?

General websites	Google or another search engine
Thesis	Institutional repositories
Books	FindUT, Google books, WordCat
Reports	FindUT, Google books, WordCat
Patents	Espacenet, Google patents
Guidelines	Guideline Databases
Review articles	Bibliographic databases, Publisher Platforms
Research articles	Bibliographic databases, Publisher Platforms

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LITERATURE DATABASES

Multidisciplinary databases	**Specialised** databases	**Publisher-specific** databases or search engines	**Discovery tools** [1] / **Search engines** [2]
Scopus	Geobase	ScienceDirect	FindUT [1]
Web of Science	GreenFILE	SAGE Journals	Google Scholar [2]
	TRID	SpringerLink	
	PubMed	IEEE Xplore Digital Library	

! In your systematic search for literature, use primarily **multidisciplinary and specialized (academic) databases** as your main sources (unless your research goal requires otherwise). **Discovery tools**, **search engines** and **publisher-, journal-specific platforms** have many limitations, functional but obviously also in terms of their coverage. Thus, using those might significantly bias your search.
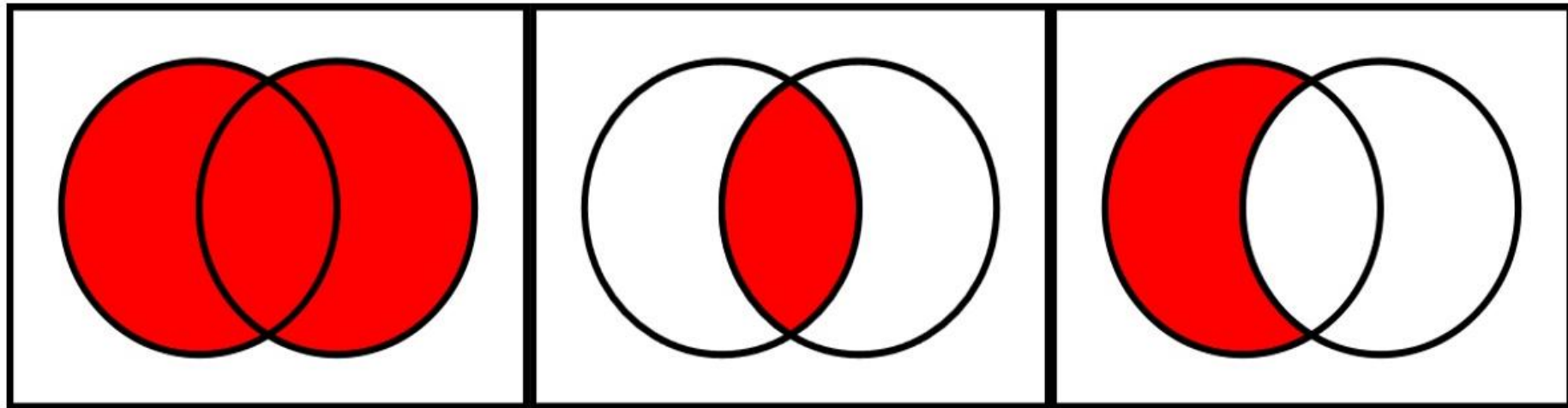
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SYSTEMATIC SEARCHING

- (Re)search question
- Key concepts
- Synonyms & Alternative terms
- Search matrix
- Search log
- Iterative process

A A A relevance of keyphrase | declining A A A growing (2017-2019)

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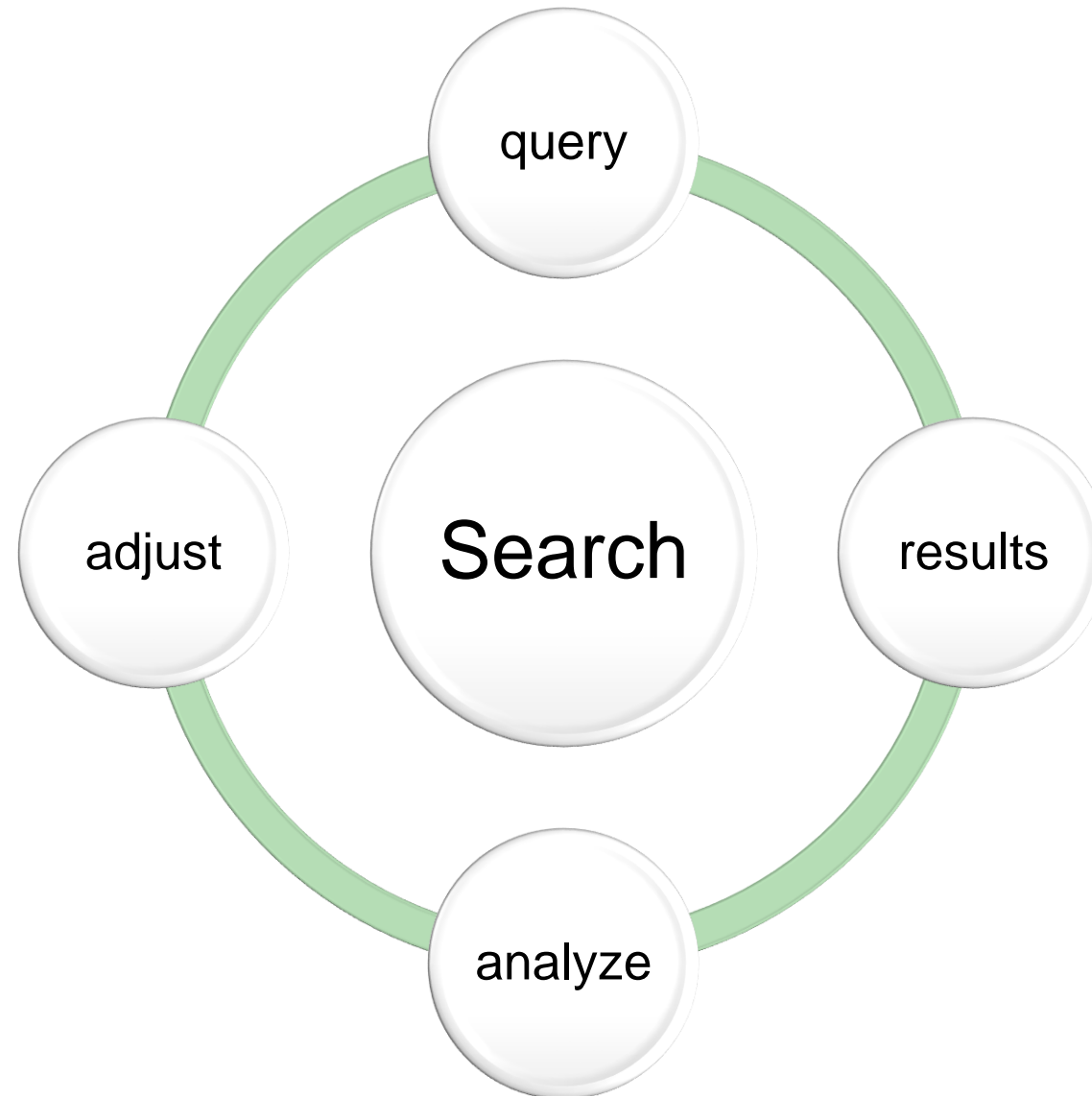
BOOLEAN OPERATORS

OR   AND   NOT

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KEEP GOING

query

adjust

Search

results

analyze

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EXAMPLE

What is the effect of parks on the mental health of children in cities?

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SEARCH TERMS

Concept	Narrower terms	Broader terms	Related terms
parks	tree, plants, shrubs, arboretum	open space, green space, green area	green roof, green wall, recreational area, garden, playground
mental health	stress, depression	emotion, behavio(u)r, well-being, happiness	mindfulness, self-compassion
children, infant, kid	toddler, adolescent, teenager	people, resident	inhabitant
city			

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SEARCH QUERY

(park OR "open space" OR "open area" OR "green area" OR "green wall")

AND

("mental health" OR stress OR depression OR emotionion OR behavior OR behaviour)

AND

(child OR infant OR kid OR adolescent OR teenager)

AND

(city OR town OR "urban area" OR "urban agglomeration" OR urbanization)

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ITERATIVE MODIFYING YOUR SEARCH QUERY

Too much	Too little	Noise
AND	OR	NOT
add concepts	delete concepts	AND
restrict by means of advanced search options, e.g. only search for title words	proximity search	Use phrase searching: "open green space"
use refine options	wildcards	ranking results

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LOG YOUR PROCESS AND PROGRESS

Literature Search Tracking Log				
Date of Search	*Resource Used (database, search engine)*	*Search Terms or Strategies Used*	*# of Hits/Results*	*Notes / Findings*

Other elements you might want to include:
- Settings
- Relevance
- Sorting of the results
- Filter used, such as year of publication

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QUALITY OF INFORMATION

CRAAP test for a range of resources, including website, books and articles.

Currency relates to the timeliness of the resources

Relevance relates to the importance of the information to you

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QUALITY OF INFORMATION

Authority relates to the source of the information

Accuracy relates to the reliability of the resource

Purpose relates to the reason the information exists

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PLAGIARISM

#1 Clone
Submitting another's work, word-for-word as one's own

#2 CTRL-C
Containing significant portions of text from a single source without alterations

#3 Find - Replace
Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source

#4 Remix
Mixing paraphrased material from multiple sources

#5 Recycle
Borrowing generously from one's previous work without citation

#6 Hybrid
Combining perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation

#7 Mashup
Mixing copied material from multiple sources

#8 404 Error
Citing non-existent sources or including inaccurate information about sources

#9 RSS Feed
Including proper citation of sources but containing almost no original work

#10 Re-tweet
Including proper citation but relying too closely on the text's original wording and/or structure

Two main findings:

1. Not using in-text citations or citing the wrong source

2. Borrowing generously from another's persons work with no or limited alterations

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REFERENCE MANAGEMENT

- Store all sources in a reference managers
  - Zotero
  - Mendeley
  - Other

- Cite via related plugins in Word

- Add and check reference list

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Own material