

Fostering open education in Information Literacy using a taxonomy

LIBER 2021 - Libraries and Open Knowledge: from vision to implementation

25th of June 2021

Harrie van der Meer

University of Amsterdam/ Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences, Amsterdam

Marijn Post

HAN University of Applied Sciences, Nijmegen

Renée de Waal

Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen

Monique Schoutsen

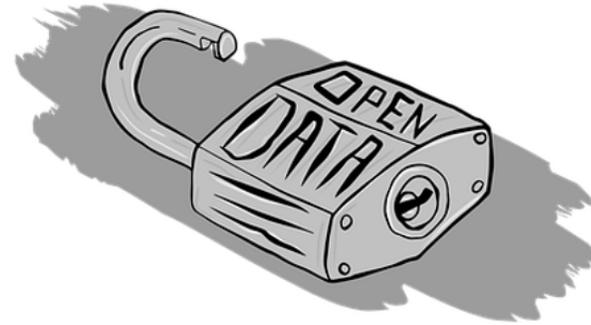
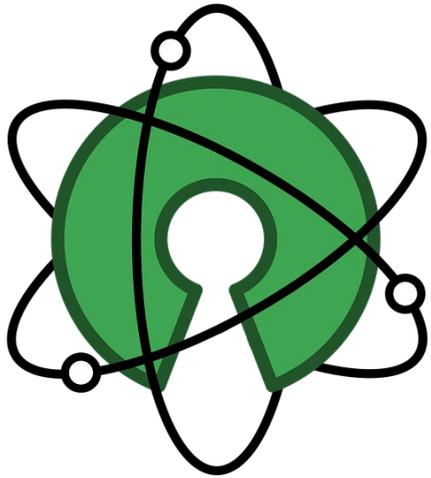
Radboud University, Nijmegen

PROGRAM

- Introduction: open education & Information Literacy
- Development and use of an IL taxonomy
- Digital badges



OPENING UP KNOWLEDGE IN THE NETHERLANDS



HOW TO FOSTER OPEN EDUCATION

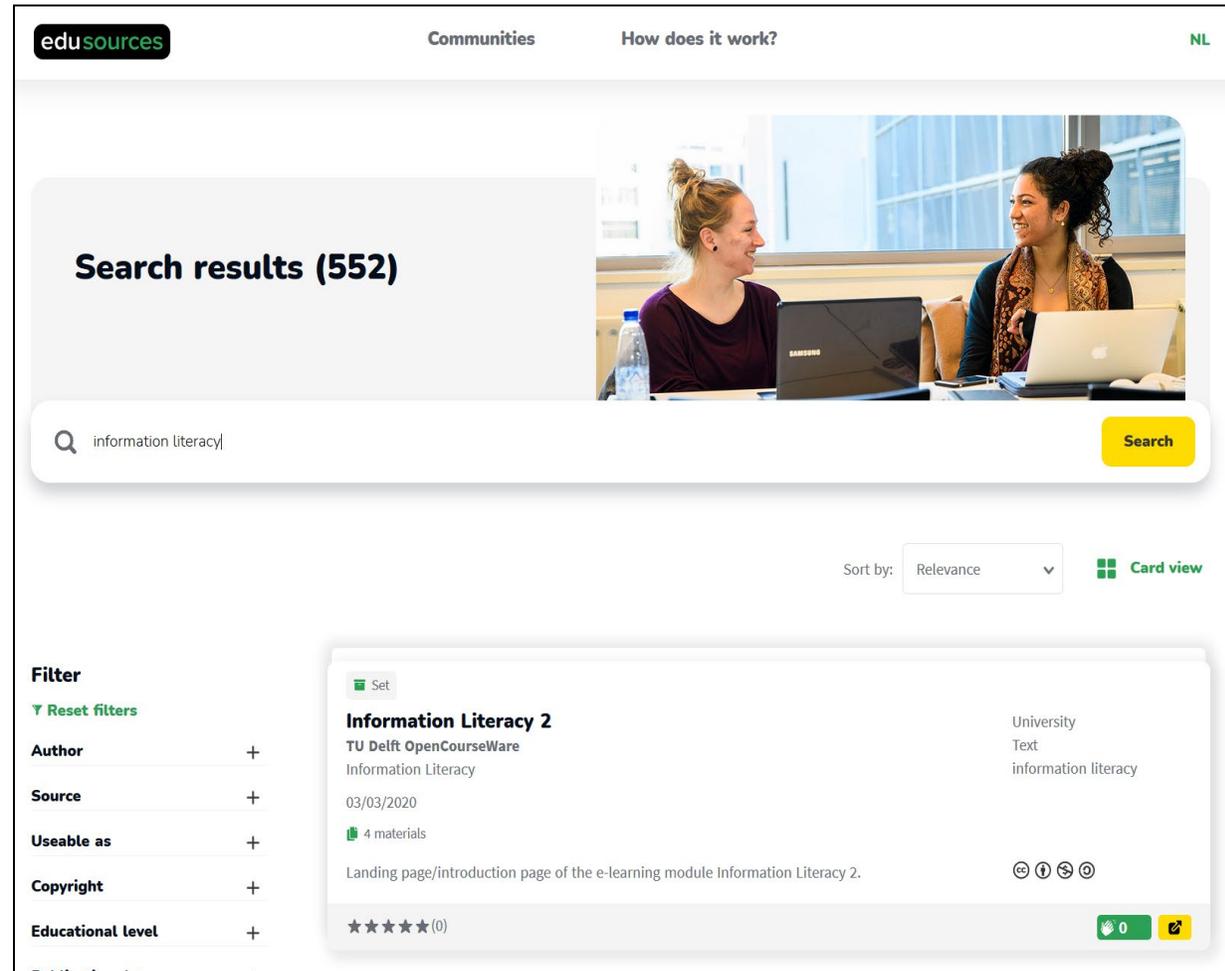


1. Creating awareness on different levels & policy
2. Offering support / professionalization (e.g., lecturers)
3. Offering a good infrastructure for sharing and reusing

SHARING IL EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS IN EDUSOURCES

- Nationwide project – higher education libraries
- In cooperation with SURF *)
- More than 400 materials entered

*) SURF is the collaborative organisation for ICT *in Dutch education and research*



The screenshot shows the 'edu sources' website interface. At the top, there are navigation links for 'Communities' and 'How does it work?', and a language selector 'NL'. Below the navigation is a search bar containing the text 'information literacy' and a yellow 'Search' button. To the right of the search bar is a banner image of two women sitting at a table with laptops, smiling. Below the search bar, the text 'Search results (552)' is displayed. To the right of this text is a 'Sort by: Relevance' dropdown menu and a 'Card view' button. Below the search results, there is a 'Filter' section with a 'Reset filters' link and several filter categories: 'Author', 'Source', 'Useable as', 'Copyright', and 'Educational level', each with a plus sign. To the right of the filter section is a detailed view of a search result for 'Information Literacy 2' by 'TU Delft OpenCourseWare'. This result includes the title, author, source, date (03/03/2020), a note that there are 4 materials, a description of the landing page/introduction page of the e-learning module, a star rating of 0, and a 'Set' button.

SHARING IL EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS IN EDUSOURCES



- Encourage reuse (efficiency)
- Improve the quality of IL materials
- Increasing the availability of IL materials (quantity)

DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF AN IL TAXONOMY

FINDABILITY OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

- Combination of free keywords and taxonomy

= controlled vocabulary in a hierarchical structure over a certain subject or concept

- To improve the findability: easier to enter a sub-topic
- Information Literacy: No suitable taxonomy still available until now



TAXONOMY

1. Set goal and plan



Steps based on:

van Aalten, J., van der Linden, M., Sieverts, E., & Becker, P. (2017). *Maak het vindbaar: op schijven, sites en SharePoint* (pp. 1-332). Udoc.

Straits Knowledge (2012). *How to build a taxonomy*. Opgevraagd 20 april 2016 van: <http://www.greenchameleon.com/gc/guides/>

Source: <https://pixabay.com/nl/illustrations/richting-afstand-besluit-doel-2320124/>

TAXONOMY

2. Collecting concepts – analysis of content

- Comparison of IL-standards
- Wordcloud

Scopus (derived from RDF) link	ACRL Framework link	CILIP link	Australian & New Zealand IL Framework link	Kuhlthau Model link	UNESCO link	Metaliteracy characteristics (Moser & Joubert, 2014)	Common denominators	Taxonomy		
								Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Identify Recognize information need	Research as inquiry	1. Need for information	1. ... recognises the need for information and determines the nature and extent of the information needed	1. Initiation	1. Realize that a need or problem exists that requires info. for its satisfactory resolution	Stel vast	Determine information needs	?	1. Orientate and specify	• Orientation on information landscape • Value of information/data • Nature and appearance of information/data • Functioning and structure of the internet • Role and creation of networks • Individual in the information landscape
3. Plan Construct strategies for locating	Searching as strategic exploration	3. Find information	2. ... finds needed information effectively and efficiently	3. Prefocus	3. Know how to determine if the needed info exists or not, and if it does not, go to Stage 5	Formulate (re)search questions	Formulate (re)search questions	• Search for information		
									4. Gather Locate and Access	Authority is constructed and contextual
5. Evaluate Review research process and compare and evaluate info + data	8 Bebeer je bevindingen	4. ..manages information collected or generated	3. ... know how to organize, analyze, interpret, and evaluate info., including source reliability	5. Collection Focused search	6. Know how to fully understand found info., or know where to go for help if needed to understand	Evalueer	Select / assess / evaluate results	3. Critically assess		
									6. Manage Organize info professionally and ethically	6. Ethiek en verantwoordelijkheid in gebruik
7. Present Apply knowledge gained; presenting results, synthesis and create new knowledge	Scholarship as conversation. Scholarship as conversation.	5. (Hoe te) werken met resultaten en ze te exploiteren	7. Commu-niceer en deel informatie	8. Know how to communicate and present info. to others in appropriate formats/ mediums	9. Know how to utilize info. to solve problem, make decision, or meet need	Werk samen	Present/ communicate	5. Publish and communicate		
									Information creation as a process	5. ... understanding and acknowledges, cultural, ethical, economic, legal, and social issues surrounding the use of information

TAXONOMY

3. Analyse facets en groups

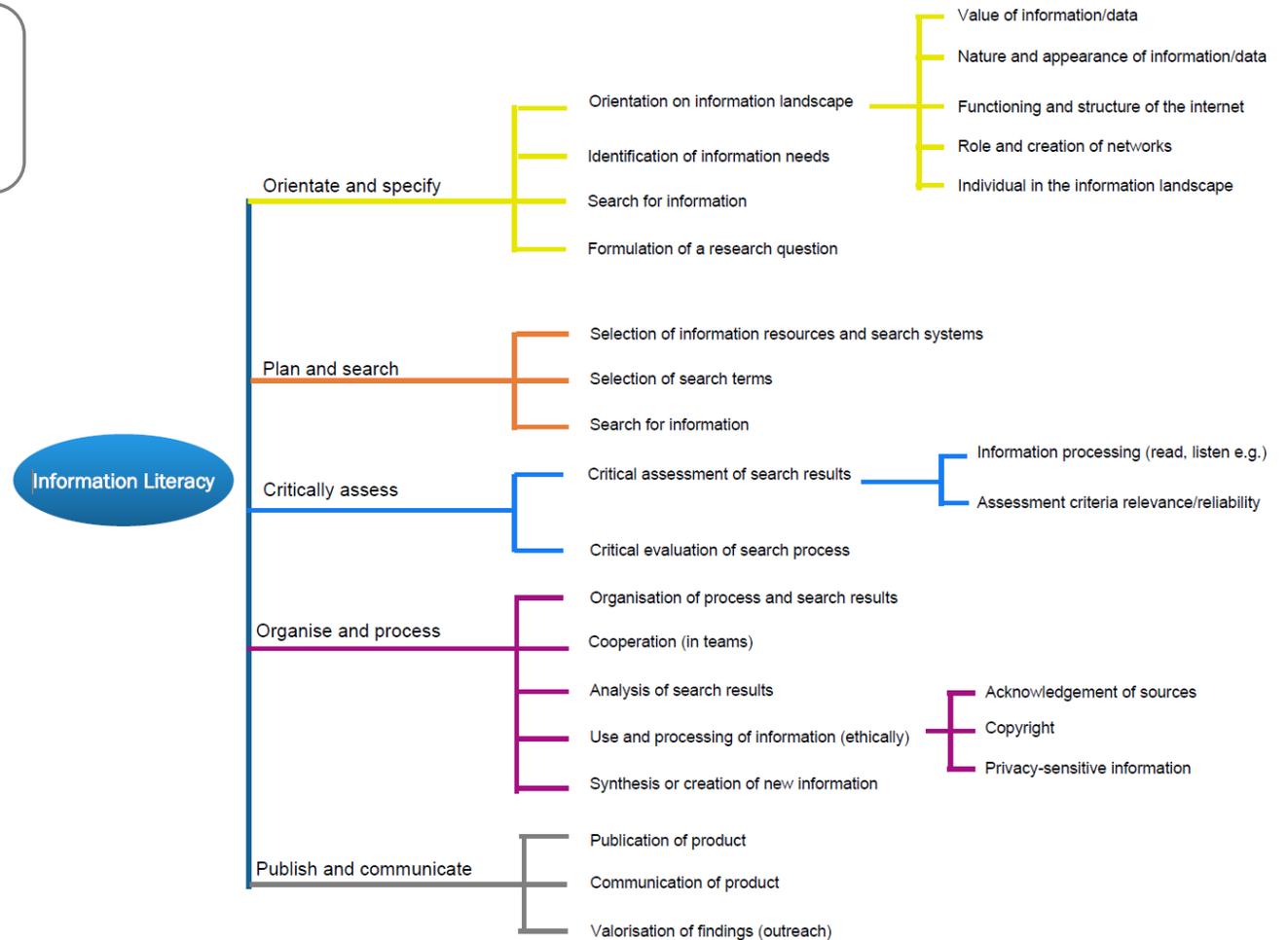
- Cardsorting (matching keywords & main facets)
- Cardsorting (matching keywords & sub facets)

Card placed in a facet (% of respondents who placed a card in a particular facet)

Card Name	PROVEN BY USERS																				
	Informatiebehoefte	Onderscheid in Informatiebronnen	Evaluatie resultaten	Citeren en refereren	Informatiebronnen ter oriëntatie	Selectie passende zoeksystemen	Evaluatie proces	Auteursrecht	Zoeksystemen ter oriëntatie	Selectie zoektermen	Zoekmanagemnt	Creatie van informatie	Onderwijsmethodie	Resultatenmanagement	Publicatie	Onderzoeksvraag	Zoektechnieken	Synthese van informatie	Term past megens in		
aanhalingstekens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0-20
abstracts	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	7	0	13	7	0	0	0	20-40
open access	0	31	0	6	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	40-60
achtergrondinformatie	7	14	0	7	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60-80
actualiteit	0	8	46	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	80-100
alerts	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	27	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	
altmetrics	0	0	17	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	33	0	0	0	0	17	
antoniemen	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	
afbakening	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	43	0	0	0	21	7	0	7	0	
afbeeldingen	0	39	0	6	17	0	0	11	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	6	0	11	0	
APA	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	
artikelen	0	50	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	
asterisk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	
auteursrecht	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
autoriteit	0	8	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	
betrouwbaarheid	0	12	59	0	6	6	6	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
bibliografie	0	31	0	46	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
bibliotheekcatalogi	0	20	0	0	7	27	0	0	33	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
bibliotheken	7	20	0	0	33	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
boeken	0	50	0	0	25	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	
Boeelaanse operatoren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	
bouwsteenmethode	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	

TAXONOMY

4. Process results – final taxonomy



TAXONOMY

5. Preparation taxonomy for inclusion in repository

- Relations – definitions - synonyms

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	code 1	Competence group	code2	Core concept	code3	Partial concept
2	older	(Informative)	skos:notation	(Informative)	skos:broaden	(Informative)
3	1.0	Orientate and specify	1.1	Orientation on information landscape	1.1.1	Value of information/data
4	1.0		1.2	Identification of information needs	1.1.2	Nature and appearance of information
5	1.0		1.3	Search for information	1.1.3	Functioning and structure of the information landscape
6	1.0		1.4	Formulation of a research question	1.1.4	Role and creation of networks
7	1.0		2.1	Selection of information resources and search systems	1.1.5	Individual in the information landscape
8	1.0		2.2	Selecteren zoektermen		
9	1.0		2.3	Search for information		

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Code1	Skills	Description	URI	UUID	numbering
2	skos:notation	skos:prefLabel	skos:definition	skos:identifier	(informatief)	skos:hiddenlabel
3	1.0	Orientate and specify	Orientation: Gaining insight into and exploring the possibilities of a subject. You do this by collecting broad information and it helps to formulate a good (research question). Specify: Defining the requirements that the changed or new information provision must meet. (Source: https://labyrinth.rienkjonker.nl/lexicon/terminologie)	https://purl.edustandaard.nl/concept/2b1ad07f-d8b0-49ab-b4d2-ecf319f4001	2b1ad07f-d8b0-49ab-b4d2-ecf319f4001	ov_01
		Plan and search	Planning: You can devise strategies for locating information and data. (Source: https://www.sconul.ac.uk/sites/default/files/documents/researchlens.pdf) Search [gather information in context]: You can find information and data and know how to access it. (Source: https://www.sconul.ac.uk/sites/default/files/docum	https://purl.edustandaard.nl/concept/598b9817-a153-400e-8710-78acadf70cbe		



linked data; it can also be included in other platforms

TAXONOMY

6. Taxonomy (via Kennisnet) in Sharekit

VAKVOCABULAIRE Surfsharekit

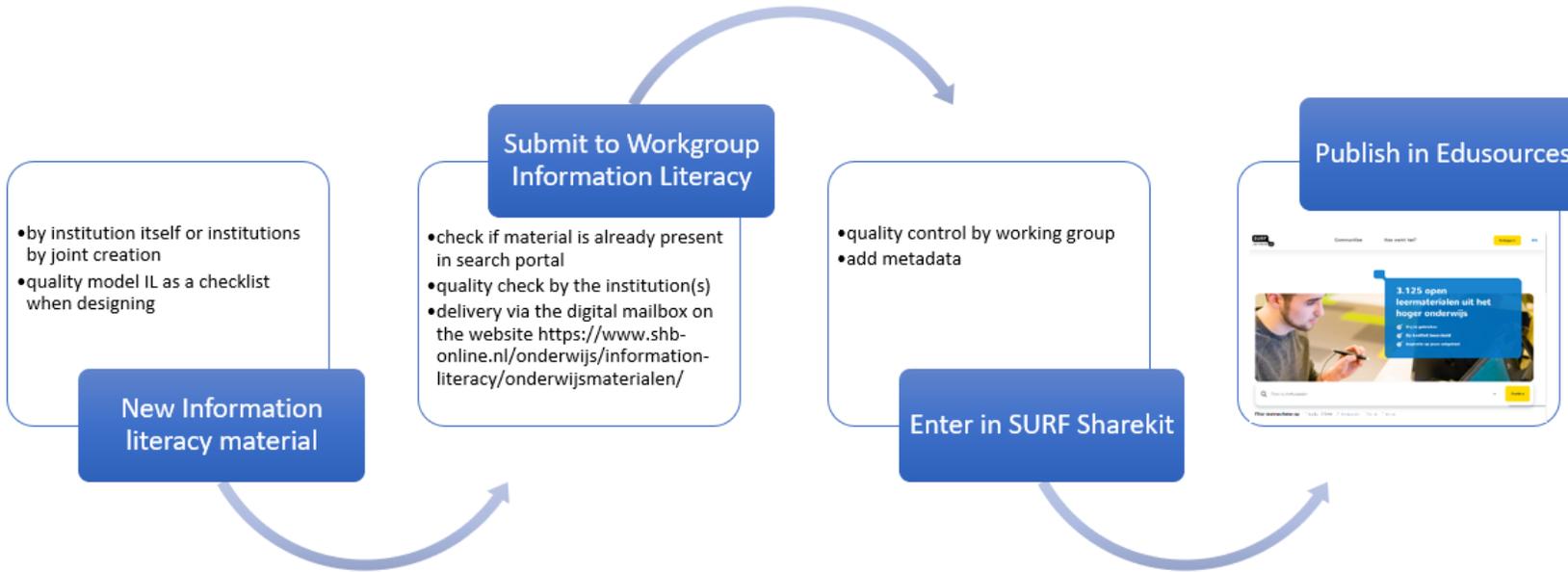
- Informatievaardigheid vocabulaire 2020 - Organiseren en verwerken X
- Informatievaardigheid vocabulaire 2020 - Oriënteren en specificeren X
- Informatievaardigheid vocabulaire 2020 - Plannen en zoeken X
- Informatievaardigheid vocabulaire 2020 - Kritisch beoordelen X

Vaktherapie vocabulaire 2020 - Ethiek

Vaktherapie vocabulaire 2020 - Onderzoek

	Training PubMed	Edusources
Educational level University of applied science	Author	Publisher
Professional vocabulary Informatievaardigheid vocabulaire 2020 Oriënteren en specificeren Plannen en zoeken	Team PubMed	Information Literacy
File type Text	Quality	
	0	0 2

COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION



Step-by-step plan for the publication of information literacy learning materials on SURF Search Portal: Edusources

FOLLOW UP?

- Follow-up project in the Netherlands
 - Expansion of topics
 - Focus on reuse
 - Automatic keyword assignment through AI based on the taxonomy
 - Connecting institutional repositories
- Sharing Information literacy Educational materials in Europa (UK, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Austria, France, the Netherlands)
- Use taxonomy to develop digital badges for IL



DIGITAL BADGES

WHAT IS A BADGE IN EDUCATION?

[Draft definition by EU Commission \(August 2020\)](#) :

"A micro-credential is a recognised proof of the learning outcomes that a learner has achieved following a short learning experience, according to transparent standards and requirements and upon assessment.

The proof is contained in a certified document that lists the name of the holder, the achieved learning outcomes, the assessment method, the awarding body and, where applicable, the qualifications framework level and the credits gained. Micro-credentials are owned by the learner, are shareable, portable and may be combined into larger credentials or qualifications."

The 'certified document' can take various forms, including a digital **badge**

Micro-credentials open up education to all; provide opportunities for life-long learning

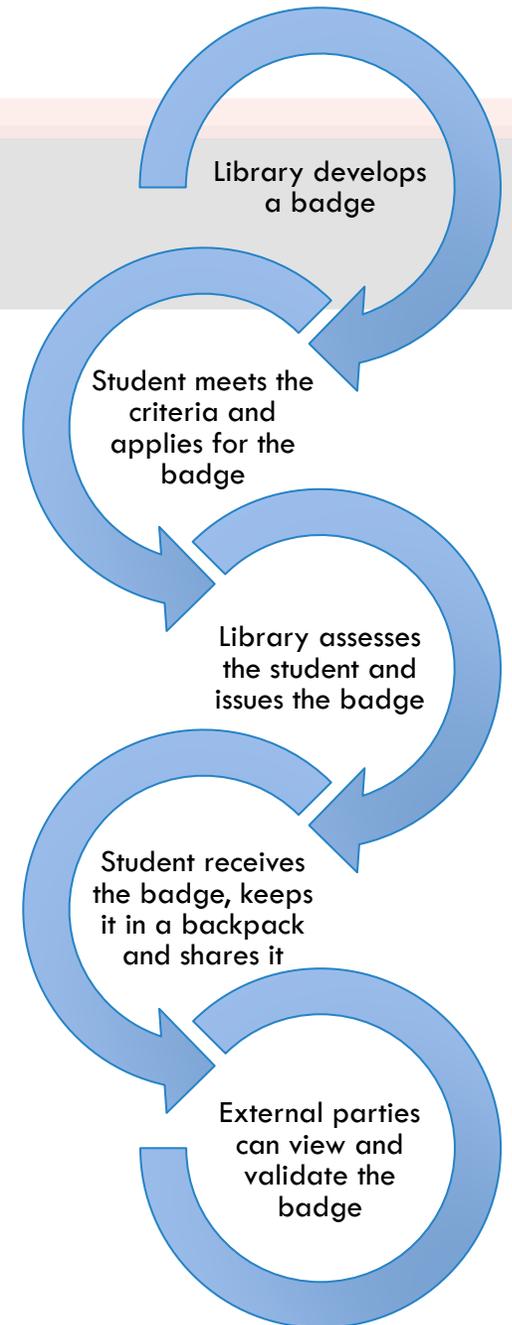
DIGITAL BADGES AND INFORMATION LITERACY

Libraries (in higher education) can develop and issue badges for IL training

Examples / Links

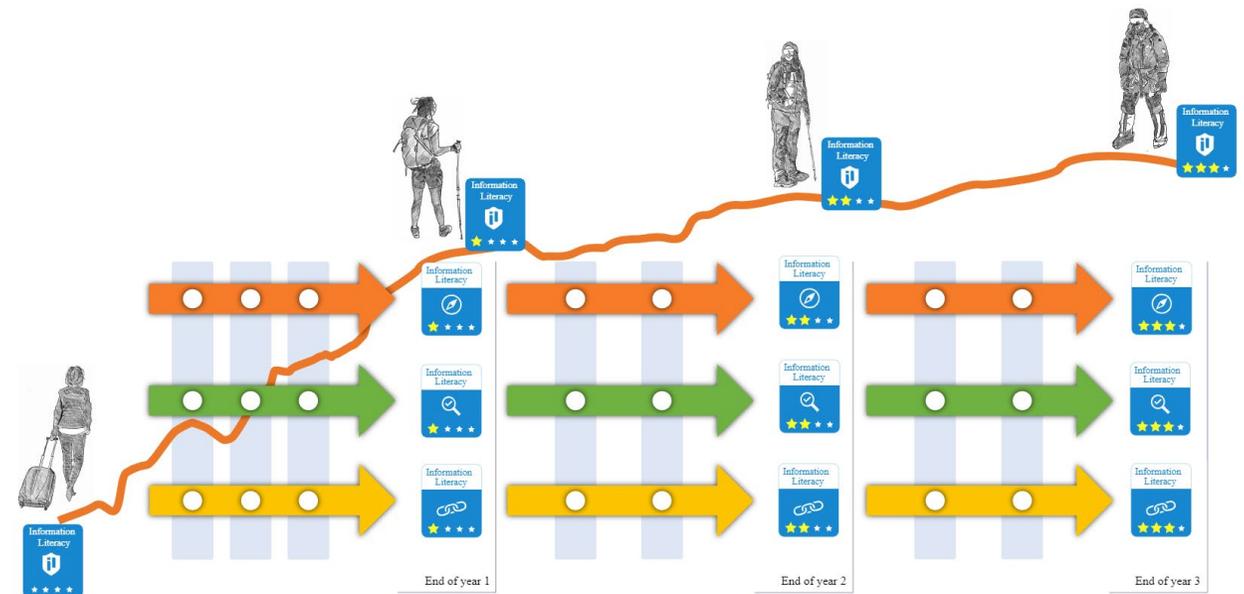
- [PennState University Libraries](#)
- [ACRL Digital Badges Interest Group](#)
- [Wageningen University & Research - Library](#)

- Reward for extracurricular learning
- Gamification
- Badges help to communicate in a transparent way which training courses you offer
- Students might learn more consciously and effective



EXAMPLE: DEVELOPMENT OF IL BADGES AT WUR LIBRARY

1. Based on the [SCONUL framework](#), WUR Library defined a [matrix](#) with six competency areas and corresponding **learning outcomes**
2. The six competency areas in the matrix were merged into three **badges** (Orientation, The Search, and The Results)
3. One reaches the **levels 1, 2 and 3** before getting the overarching badge

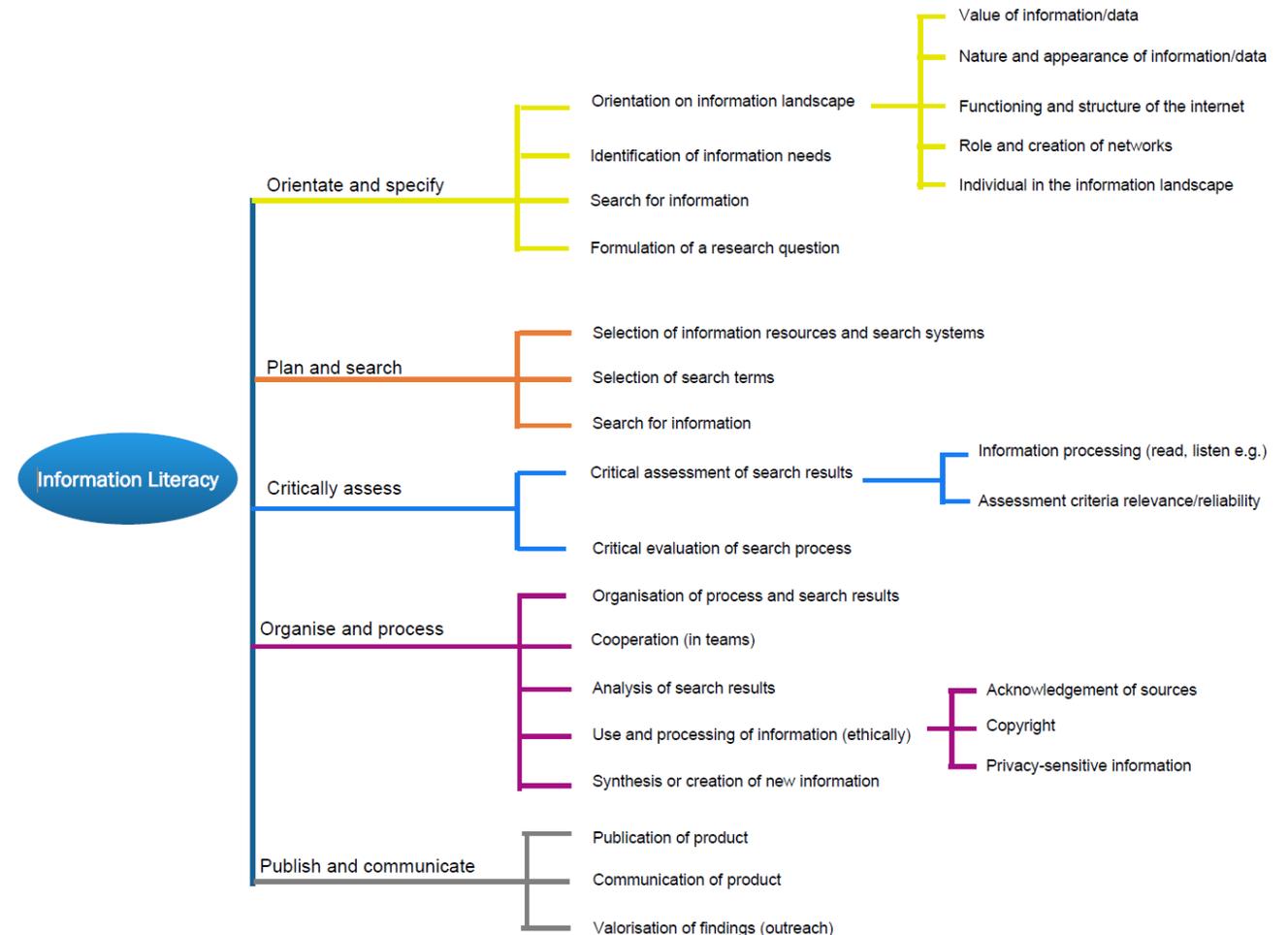


The Information Literacy learning trajectory at Wageningen University with Edubadges, within the bachelor cycle (adapted from a drawing of Edo-Jan Meijer, CC BY-NC-SA)

More info: <https://www.wur.nl/en/Library/Students/IL/Pilot-Information-Literacy-Edubadges.htm>

CROSS-INSTITUTIONAL IL BADGES?

- Working group IL: explore the development of cross-institutional open badges for IL
- 6 (applied) universities in NL
- The IL taxonomy provides a controlled vocabulary and structure which helps to
 - Discuss and align on learning outcomes across the institutions
 - Cluster learning outcomes in badges and levels
 - Share and find newly created learning materials in Edusources



CROSS-INSTITUTIONAL IL BADGES?

So far:

- Learning outcomes: difficult to completely align
- Mandate: libraries are not in charge of policies on badges in their institution; uncertain implementation

Possible mindsets:

- Working group IL as endorser or even provider of IL badges, instead of developing cross-institutional badges at institutions?
- Working group IL helping institutions to develop their own IL badges and share the associated learning materials in Edusources using the taxonomy?



MORE INFORMATION

Harrie van der Meer | h.a.l.van.der.meer@hva.nl | +31 6 290 75 998

Renée de Waal | renee.dewaal@wur.nl | +31 317 481027

