IMHBCO (In My Humble But Correct Opinion): Top 10 Things You Can Do To Make Your Scholarly Resources More Accessible To (and More Accessed By) Undergraduates

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Research tells us that the open Web is the go-to "scholarly" resource for undergraduates seeking information. As early as 2002, a study by the Pew Internet and American Life Project called "The Internet Goes To College" informed us that the majority of undergraduates (73% of those surveyed) "reported that the Internet, rather than the library, is the primary site of their information searches."5 Then, in 2005, the Evaluation of the Distributed National Electronic Resource Project found that "45% of students used Google as their first port of call when locating information in one of six databases."6

Well, okay, Google Scholar is pretty great. Let's not abandon our Google Scholar efforts completely. Whether you're online, at the reference desk, or in a classroom, show your undergraduates how to set the preferences in Google Scholar so that they can find and retrieve materials that the library provides access to electronically. It's a win-win: they get to continue using Google, and we get to promote our resources.

Make it more Google-y... at least, on the surface. I know it's probably countertuitive to you, the Seasoned Information Professional, but undergraduates will always go for a simple interface over one that's highly flexible, robust, and — okay, let's be honest here — busy. Keep all the multi-level tabs, drop-down menus, and Boolean operators tucked away on the Advanced Search page. A basic search should be basic, and not just because it's easier on the eyes; it's also familiar.

One click more is one click too many. If students can't access electronic resources directly from the main page of a library Website, consider those resources buried — even if they're only one click away. Like many libraries, the OPAC search engine is the most prominent feature on my library's Website. Sure, there are a lot of other resources linked there, too, but that search box is the thing the eyes are drawn to; you don't have to dig for it. In every instance of bibliographic instruction, whenever I direct students to the Article Databases, at least twenty-five percent of the students who take every single information search to Google first — and that's even after completing (in my humble opinion) top-notch bibliographic instruction.

Second, we need to take our resources to the places where students are already going, rather than focus our efforts on redirecting them to the places we want them to go. An increase in the use of scholarly resources is much more likely if we can integrate those resources into undergraduates' existing research processes, rather than expecting them to create brand-new processes. And making a few changes to those resources or the interfaces used to access them... well, that's kind of a no-brainer.

For those who Select and Manage Online Resources: If the professor says it's important, then it's important. In 2009, Project Information Literacy conducted a study involving 2,318 undergraduates from six colleges and universities around the country. They found that "[a]lmost every student in the sample turned to course readings — not Google — first for course-related research assignments."7 That's right — BEFORE Google, though Google was a close second. So, we need to reach out to faculty members (i.e. the people who mandate the course materials), read their syllabi, develop an understanding of their students' research interests, as well as their teaching interests, and introduce them to our resources, and teach them how to use those resources. In other words, we need faculty awareness of and buy-in for our scholarly resources.

Collaborate with faculty to design research assignments. If you can get your hands on a faculty member's syllabus, then you also have the opportunity to weigh in on their research assignments and offer support. For every assignment that has a research component, why not use your expertise to recommend appropriate scholarly resources? And while you're at it, ask the faculty member to include a list of those resources right there in the syllabus and/or the assignment.

Promote resources at the point-of-need. Making all of our online scholarly resources available all the time from a central, easy-to-find location is a great idea. But it's also necessary to provide a little extra direction to those resources at specific times during the academic year, say, the periods around mid-terms and finals. While we can't offer a tailored list of resources for every undergraduate course — well, not unless we're really ambitious with our LibGuides — we can promote our resources more actively at well-known points of need.

"It worked for me." Picture this: You've just finished a rousing demonstration of a huge, super-powerful, easy-to-use database to a group of undergraduates who have an upcoming research project. You showed them all of the features, all of your best tips and tricks for searching, everything. You knew they need this database. Nevertheless, not a single student in the class seems interested in your demonstration. Then, spontaneously, one blessed student raises her hand to tell a story about how she used that very database last semester and found an obscure article that knocked her professor's socks off, and she was wildly successful because of it. Suddenly, everyone in the class is interested. My point is: Never underestimate the influence undergraduates have over each other. Student testimonials about resources have more sway than anything you or I could possibly say. So, let's seek them out and provide outlets to those voices.

Top 10 Things You Can Do To Make Your Scholarly Resources More Accessible To (and More Accessed By) Undergraduates

by Adriana Parker (J. Willard Marriott Library, University of Utah)

Column Editor's Note: This installment of the "In My Humble (But Correct) Opinion" column should really be called "In Her Humble (But Correct) Opinion." I wanted to convey some useful advice to those who design, market, select, and administer online information resources, and so I turned to someone who spends much more time at the patron-resource interface than I do. Luckily, I have access to one of the smartest and most effective such librarians there is here in my home institution, so I invited her to share her insights from the trenches. I think publishers, vendors, and librarians alike will find her advice both perceptive and useful. Take it away, Adriana! — RA

More Accessible To (and More Accessed By) Undergraduates

For those who Create Online Resources:

Google is *not* synonymous with Google Scholar. While undergraduates are big fans of Google, the majority don't use (or haven't even heard of) Google Scholar. According to the Project Information Literacy study, 95% of undergraduates surveyed used Google — not Google Scholar — as their preferred online resource for course-related research.5 So, even if you can find and access your resources in Google Scholar, they're still not as visible as they could be.

Well, okay, Google Scholar is pretty great. Let's not abandon our Google Scholar efforts completely. Whether you're online, at the reference desk, or in a classroom, show your undergraduates how to set the preferences in Google Scholar so that they can find and retrieve materials that the library provides access to electronically. It's a win-win: they get to continue using Google, and we get to promote our resources.

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TMI. Nobody likes a busy-looking website, even if that Website can retrieve five million results in a tenth of a second, put them in reverse chronological order, identify which types of sources are included, and tell you which languages the results are in. It's too much information, and even I feel a little overwhelmed by it. Interface design issues aren't the only obstacle for undergraduates; jargon is, too. We have a discourse that's all our own, but we forget sometimes that not everyone — undergraduates in particular—understands the terms we use. Try this simple experiment, and you'll see what I mean: Ask a random undergraduate what the term "database" means. What about "resource type?" Sure, we can define those terms because they're part of our regular vocabulary. But they're not words that undergraduates are familiar with, at least, not in a library context. So, in a nutshell, let's clean up your interfaces and your language.

For those who Select and Manage Online Resources:

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continued on page 89

<http://www.against-the-grain.com>
And a little Something for Everyone:

Develop partnerships with course management systems. Pretty much every undergraduate course that’s offered on-campus also has an online component. On a small scale, we could simply ask faculty to include links to our resources in the course materials online. On a grand scale, it might be possible for vendors and publishers to directly market their resources to faculty through a course management system. Think online advertising space in the CMS—has it ever been done before?

In 2009, Kathy Sierra was a keynote speaker for the New Media Consortium Summer Conference. In her address, “Creating Passionate Learners,” she explained that technology users need to feel like they’re good at using the products (or resources) they want or need to use. If they don’t feel like they’ve achieved a certain level of mastery, they’ll simply discontinue using the product. I think this is especially true of the undergraduate’s experience with scholarly resources. They don’t see the utility in learning how to use a clunky database, for example — even if they’re required to use it; even if it’s the only resource that answers their research questions; even if it’s the greatest, most powerful database ever created — if their experience in using it doesn’t make them feel like they’re great. Their success is the key to ours. I think that’s something we need to keep in mind, whether we’re creating, designing, teaching, or managing scholarly resources.

Adriana Parker earned a Master of Library and Information Science from Drexel University in 2007. She is an instruction librarian at the J. Willard Marriott Library, University of Utah.

Endnotes


Rumors

Another I CANNOT believe it! Is this Knut Dorn’s last Charleston Conference? We have an Against the Grain Special Preprint

Interview with Knut included in your 2011 Charleston Conference Tote Bags. Knut’s interview will be published in Against the Grain, v.23#6, December 2011 - January 2012, our ALA Midwinter issue.

Well, y’all, thanks for coming to the 31st Charleston Conference! Hope to see all of you! Much love, your editor! 😊