# ASSESSING INFORMATION LITERACY SKILLS: A RUBRIC APPROACH

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A dissertation submitted to the faculty of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the School of Information and Library Science.

Chapel Hill 2006

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#### **ABSTRACT**

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Assessing Information Literacy Skills: A Rubric Approach

(Under the direction of Dr. Helen Tibbo)

Academic librarians should explore new approaches to the assessment of information literacy skills. Satisfaction surveys and input/output measures do not provide librarians with adequate information about what students know and can do. Standardized multiple-choice tests and large-scale performance assessments also fail to provide the data librarians need to improve instruction locally. Librarians, facing accountability issues and possessing the desire to improve student learning, require a new approach to library instruction assessment.

This study investigated the viability of a rubric approach to information literacy assessment and examined an analytic information literacy rubric designed to assess students' ability to evaluate website authority. The study addressed these questions: (1) To what degree can different groups of raters provide consistent scoring of student learning artifacts using a rubric? (2) To what degree can raters provide scores consistent with those assigned by the researcher? (3) To what degree can students use authority as a criterion to evaluate websites?

This study revealed that multiple raters can use rubrics to produce consistent scoring of information literacy artifacts of student learning; however, different groups of raters in this study arrived at varying levels of agreement. For example, ENG 101 instructors produced significantly higher reliabilities than NCSU librarians and ENG 101 students, and NCSU librarians produced remarkably higher levels of agreement than external instruction and reference librarians.

In addition to providing important findings regarding the five original rater groups, this study documented the emergence of an "expert" rater group, identified through kappa statistics and a "gold standard" approach to the examination of validity. These raters not only approximated the researcher's scores, they also achieved higher levels of agreement than any of the five original groups. This study suggests that librarians may require substantial training to overcome barriers blocking expert rater status.

Finally, this study found that most students can cite specific indicators of authority when evaluating a website. Nearly all students can locate and identify these authority indicators in a website. However, many students have difficulty choosing an appropriate website for a specific assignment and providing a rationale for their choice.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Without the contributions of my colleagues, the support of my friends, and the love of my family, this dissertation would not exist. While only one name is included in the byline of this work, a number of people deserve credit for the contributions it makes to the literature of academic libraries and higher education assessment.

Among my colleagues, I must credit the LOBO tutorial team, especially Josh Boyer, who asks the right questions at the right times, and Cindy Levine, who supported my early work as an instruction librarian and shared her wisdom so that I might not run too far amuck. I wish also to thank Steve McCann for participating in the pilot test, Katherine Dexter Willlis for slaying the EndNote dragon, and Herman Berkhoff for his friendship and a million favors, both large and small. For his statistical support, I thank Paul Biemer of the Odum Institute. Two members of my dissertation committee were also instrumental in this research, Dr. Evelyn Daniel, whose office door is always open, and Dr. Marilee Bresciani, who has been in all ways a friend, a mentor, and an inspiration—in the practice of assessment and in life.

Of my friends and family, I wish to thank Amy VanScoy and Patti Owen.

Amy's contributions to this dissertation range from the cerebral work of editing drafts and double-checking data to the work only a friend knows to do…like

promising a mall trip as a reward for a task accomplished or supplying a steady stream of chocolate or caffeine as the situation merits.

Finally, I thank my mother, Patti Owen, for her countless contributions to my life and work that have made this research possible. I thank her for reviewing every word of this dissertation...and all her help with the papers and projects leading up to it since kindergarten. I thank her for setting an example to follow as an educator and for all the lessons I have learned about librarianship at her side. I thank her for being a true friend, for knowing me better than I know myself, and for using that knowledge to push and praise me into being a better teacher, a better librarian, and—most importantly—a better person. Perhaps most of all, I thank her for reading books as a child, drawing from them a vision of how families should be, and loving me enough to make my life a fairy tale.

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