



BOBCATSSS 2023 PROCEEDINGS: A New Era— Exploring the Possibilities and Expanding the Boundaries

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Proceedings of the BOBCATSSS 2023 Conference

A New Era - Exploring the Possibilities and Expanding the Boundaries

Oslo Metropolitan University (OsloMet), Oslo, Norway

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Preface

We are pleased to present the proceedings of the BOBCATSSS 2023 conference. BOBCATSSS marks its 31st year of excellence in promoting library and information science research in Europe and beyond. This year, the conference explored the possibilities for services and programming, and the expansion of physical and virtual boundaries in this new era for libraries, archives, and information services. Since its first conference in 1993 in Budapest, Hungary, in cooperation with universities from Budapest, Oslo, Barcelona, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Tampere, Stuttgart, Szombathely, and Sheffield, BOBCATSSS has never stopped offering a platform for students, faculty members, and researchers in Europe and beyond to share their research and participate in critical and constructive scholarly discussions on diverse areas of library and information science.

This year is very special for the conference as selected papers will be published in the BOBCATSSS 2023 IFLA Journal Special Issue. Edited by Dr. Steve Witt, University of Illinois, USA, the IFLA Journal is an internationally recognized journal in the field of library and information science. We received 28 submissions for this Special Issue. We are expecting the Special Issue will be out in January 2024. Therefore, please follow the BOBCATSSS Official Twitter account @bobcatsssoffice to get updates on BOBCATSSS 2024 and the IFLA Journal Special Issue. In addition to the Special Issue, some conference papers are published in BOBCATSSS 2023 Zenodo community at https://zenodo.org/communities/bobcatss_2023/. In the future, we will add more full text to the collections.

We would like to thank the presenters, authors, reviewers, and participants of BOBCATSSS 2023 for making this year's conference more diverse and international. Special thanks go to Team BOBCATSSS 2023 for their hard work in making the conference a grand success.

We hope that you find conference proceedings useful for your research and teaching. Enjoy reading!

Nafiz Zaman Shuva

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Thank you, Team BOBCATSSS 2023!

Organizers of BOBCATSSS 2023 **Jamie Johnston** (Chair), **Åse Kristine Tveit** (Co-Chair) and **Heidi Kristin Olsen** from Oslo Metropolitan University, **Alison Hicks** from University College London, and **Thomas Nyström** from University of Borås thank everyone for their hard work, enthusiasm, expertise, creative input, and teamwork. The conference could not have happened without you, nor would it have been as fun and inspiring.

A very special thank you to **Heidi Kristin Olson** for her vision and leadership in bringing BOBCATSSS to OsloMet and thank you **Ragnar Audunson** for his years of involvement in the BOBCATSSS community.

To our keynote speakers - Thank you to **Aslak Sira Myhre**, Director of the National Library of Norway, for challenging our thoughts on libraries and digitisation in your talk *Digital library dead ends*.

Thank you to **Geoffrey Yeo**, Honorary Senior Research Fellow in archives and records management in the Department of Information Studies at University College London (UK), for his insightful exploration of the conceptual and practical boundaries and intersections between the field of archives and the field of LIS.

Thank you to LIS researchers **Casper Hvenegaard Rasmussen**, **Håkon Larsen**, **Kerstin Rydbeck**, **Jamie Johnston**, and **Henrik Jochumsen** for their discussion of conference themes covered in their newly published anthology titled *Libraries, Archives, and Museums in Transition: Changes, Challenges, and Convergence in a Scandinavian Perspective*.

A warm thank you to **Knut Skansen** and **Annike Selmer** for welcoming us to Deichman Bjørvika and sharing with us the library's approach to the ongoing development of the library's services and programming. We were inspired!

Thank you to **Svein Amund Skara**, renowned international concert pianist and concert organist, for performing at the opening ceremony the piece *Wedding Day at Trollhaugen* by the Norwegian composer Edvard Grieg.

A round of applause for our session chairs for sharing their expertise and facilitating session discussions. As they say in Norwegian, *tusen takk* to **Camilla Holm Soelseth**, **Maciej Liguziński**, **Thomas Nyström**, **Terje Colbjørnsen**, **Johanna Skaug**, **Sunniva Evjen**, **Håkon Larsen**, **Idunn Bøyum**, **Dafne Henriksen**, **Tine Lodberg Frost**, and **Jennifer Lea Thøgersen**.

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Three cheers for the fantastic BOBCATSSS 2023 logo that was designed and created by Oslo-based illustrator **Rebecca Smith** with input from their collaborating partner **Tirill Bjørkeli Svaler**.

Gratitude and appreciation are showered upon our Managing Committee members **Unn Davidsen**, **Aurora Gjone-Ring**, **Dafne Henriksen**, and **Jennifer Lea Thøgersen**. You went above and beyond!

To the **presenters and attendees** - thank you for your contributions that made the conference a rich exchange of knowledge and for your exploration of innovative ways forward as a unified professional community! We succeeded in exploring the possibilities and expanding the boundaries in this new era for libraries, archives, and information services.



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Thank you to **Tor Arne Dahl**, Head of the Department of Archivistis, Library and Information Science, and OsloMet for the support and sponsorship of the conference!

One last time - thank you **Team BOBCATSSS 2023!**

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Juan-José Boté is Professor at the Faculty of Information and Audiovisual Media of the Universitat of Barcelona. PhD in Philosophy (Linguistics and Information Sciences) from the University of Hildesheim (2022) and PhD in Information and Documentation in the Knowledge Society from the University of Barcelona (2013). Master's degree in Information Society and Communication (UOC, 2009) and Master's degree in Digital Content Management (UB, 2009). Computer Engineer from the Open University of Catalonia (2009). His research interests lie in research data management, digital preservation, and gender bias in information science. He has participated in European projects on digital preservation such as Archive and teaching innovation projects such as Digital Education for Crisis Situations: Times when there is no alternative (DECriS). He is a member of the Research Center for Information, Communication, and Culture (CRICC), the Mixed Methods International Research Association (MMRIA), the Association for Information Science and Technology (ASIS&T), and the Interuniversity Institute of Women's and Gender Studies (IIEDG).

Joumana Boustany (chair) is a Senior Associate Professor who has been responsible for teaching and research activities at various French universities since 1999. She became a part of Gustave Eiffel University in 2017 and now manages the first year of the Master's program in Competitive Intelligence. Boustany is in charge of international relations at the Institut Francilien d'Ingénierie des Services (IFIS). Additionally, she has authored several noteworthy publications as a researcher. Her joint publication "The Academic Reading Format International Study (ARFIS): final results of a comparative survey analysis of 21,265 students in 33 countries" has been elected as an outstanding paper by Emerald for the year 2022. She is also co-chair of the European Conference on Information Literacy (ECIL) since 2016 and she co-organised Bobcatss 2020. She is also involved in various Erasmus+ projects, the latest two being Digi-Key & Learn and Exchange

Lowie van Eck is an Information Specialist and Pedagogical Educational Professional, who specializes in the special needs of the visually impaired. He works at a school for special primary education, where he teaches children with visual impairment. Besides subjects like math and the Dutch language, he also prepares them to take part in society. They learn skills to access digital information and to use tools. Unfortunately, not every book and document are accessible for this group, and It's a challenge to edit materials to make them usable for his students. In a school environment It's feasible to create the wanted situation. Regrettably, we see that (government) websites, Dutch library services and national school tests are not adapted for this target group.

Jamie Johnston is Associate Professor in library and information science at Oslo Metropolitan University and Adjunct Professor at the University of Iceland. She received a MA in library and information science from the University of Arizona (USA), a MA in international migration and ethnic relations at Malmö University (Sweden) and a PhD in library and information science at Oslo Metropolitan University – OsloMet (Norway). Johnston is a collaborator on the project *NIAGARA: Navigating the digital landscape: universities partnering for change* and the project *Urban Knowledge Hubs - Transformative Societal Spaces for Hybrid Libraries in*



the Baltic Sea Region (Baltic UKH), both co-funded by the European Union, and coordinator of the PubLib for Refugees Research Group. Her research interests are in the area of library practices related to the fostering of inclusion, participation, citizenship, and democracy with particular focus on how libraries facilitate intercultural encounters and dialog.

Alica Kolarić, PhD, has been a postdoctoral researcher at the Department of Information Sciences since 2021. She earned her MA degree in philosophy and comparative literature and an MA degree in LIS at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia. She earned a PhD in Social Sciences, the field of Information and Communication Sciences at the University of Zadar with a dissertation entitled *Understanding adolescent information behavior from the perspective of informed decision-making process*. Her scholarly interest is in human information behavior, media and information literacy, and children and young adults as information users. She is a member of the Standing Committee of IFLA Libraries for Children and Young Adults Section. Her work experience includes many years of work in school and public libraries. She held the course Reading promotion among children and young adults in the digital environment at the Professional Training Center for Librarians. She is an active member of the Croatian professional community. She was the chair of the Children and Young Adults Library Services Committee at the Croatian Library Association 2018-2020, and now is an associate member. She is an associate member of the Reading Committee of the Croatian Library Association.

Dóra Szabó is a Ph.D. student in the Doctoral Program on Educational and Cultural Sciences at the University of Debrecen in Hungary. She teaches German language and culture and Library and Information Science. Her research field focuses on future teachers and their digital attitude, and digital education skills, education influencer activity, fake news, digital pedagogy, ICT. She organized the BOBCATSSS 2022 conference in Debrecen. She is a researcher at the Center for Higher Educational Research and Development (CHERD) and MTA-DE-Parent-Teacher-Cooperation Research Group, Marketing editor at the Central European Journal of Educational Research, Marketing Communication Manager at the Hungarian Educational Research Association.

Ana Lúcia Terra is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Philosophy, Communication and Information, Faculty of Arts, University of Coimbra, where she is the director of the Degree in Information Science. She teaches on the MA and PhD in Information Science. She was an Adjunct Professor at the Polytechnic Institute of Porto, from 2002 to 2020, where she was the Coordinator of the Degree in Documentation and Information Sciences and Technologies, Director of the Master's Degree in Business Information, among other management positions. She is the elected Chair of the Spain-Portugal Chapter of ISKO (International Society for Knowledge Organization), since November 2019. She is a board member of the Bobcatsss Association, since January 2021. In 2009, she received the Raul Proença Prize, sponsored by the Portuguese Directorate-General for Books and Libraries. Her main research interests include information behavior, and knowledge organization.

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Aslak Sira Myhre, Keynote speaker



Since 2014, Aslak has been working as Director of the National Library of Norway. As a National Librarian, Myhre has emphasized the dissemination of the historical collection, the development of digital services and the development of libraries as public information institutions. After leaving his political career, he became an executive of !Les, a non-profit organization whose main duty is to promote reading and engage people to read more. In 2006 he was appointed as director for the House of Literature (Litteraturhuset) in Oslo which is Europe's largest with 250.000 annual visitors.

Myhre has published several books and worked as a journalist for several newspapers and magazines in Norway and abroad, including *The Guardian*, *The Washington Post*, *Aftenbladet*, Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK), *Klassekampen*, *Stavanger Aftenblad*, *Dagbladet*, *Samtiden*, and *Prosa*. His articles in *The Guardian* and *The Washington Post* after the terror attack in Oslo on July 22, 2011 were translated into more than twenty languages.

Keynote: Digital library dead ends

Aslak Sira Myhre asserts that digitisation is not the answer to any question. In his keynote, Myhre told the story of how Norway got the most expansive digital National Library in the world, and how the National Library now works to transform a massive wall of information into services and common knowledge.

Moderated by Camilla Holm Soelseth.



Geoffrey Yeo, Keynote speaker



Geoffrey Yeo is an Honorary Senior Research Fellow in archives and records management in the Department of Information Studies at University College London (UK). With more than 40 years' experience as an archival practitioner, consultant, and educator, he is the author of numerous books, book chapters, and articles on many aspects of archival theory and practice. He is editor of the Principles and Practice in Records Management and Archives series of professional texts and is also a member of the editorial boards of *Archivaria* (Canada) and *Arhivski Vjesnik* (Croatia). Although now retired from professional practice, he continues to be active as a researcher and writer and as a speaker at conferences on archival topics.

Keynote: Beyond Institutions – Exploring Boundaries and Intersections Between Archival Science and Library and Information Studies

Yeo's presentation explored the boundaries and intersections, both conceptual and practical, between the field of archives and the field of LIS. Building on his two most recent books, *Records, Information and Data* (Facet, 2018) and *Record-Making and Record-Keeping in Early Societies* (Routledge, 2021), he addressed this topic from a historical as well as a present-day perspective. He reflected on the different past perceptions and considered the future of these disciplines in the era of new digital media.

Moderated by Jennifer Lea Thøgersen.



Libraries, archives and museums in transition keynote panel



Casper Hvenegaard Rasmussen, Håkon Larsen and Kerstin Rydbeck and chapter authors Jamie Johnston and Henrik Jochumsen in a keynote panel session discussed conference themes covered in their anthology (open access):

Hvenegaard Rasmussen, C., Rydbeck, K., & Larsen, H. (Eds.). (2022). *Libraries, Archives, and Museums in Transition: Changes, Challenges, and Convergence in a Scandinavian Perspective* (1st ed.). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003188834>

Book Description

In recent decades, relations between libraries, archives, and museums (LAMs) have changed rapidly: collections have been digitized; books, documents and objects have been mixed in new ways; and LAMs have picked up new tasks in response to external changes. Libraries now host makerspaces and literary workshops; archives fight climate change and support indigenous people; and museums are used as instruments for economic growth and urban planning. At first glance, the described changes may appear as a divergent development, where LAMs are growing apart. However, this book demonstrates that the present transformation of LAMs is primarily a convergent development.

Panelists

Casper Hvenegaard Rasmussen is an Associate Professor in the Department of Communication, Section for Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums (GLAM) at the University of Copenhagen. His long-term research interest involves library studies and cultural policy studies. His current research focuses on the relations between libraries, archives and museums.

Kerstin Rydbeck is a Professor of Information Studies at Uppsala University and holds a doctoral degree in Literature. Her research focuses on the sociology of literature and topics related to readers, reading patterns, and social reading activities as well as on the history of popular education and public libraries.

Håkon Larsen is Professor of Library and Information Science at Oslo Metropolitan University. His principal areas of interest are cultural sociology, cultural policy studies, and library studies. He has published extensively on the topic of cultural organizations and legitimacy. He holds a PhD in Sociology.

Henrik Jochumsen is an Associate Professor in the Department of Communication, University of Copenhagen. He has done extensive research on cultural policy and public libraries, including library spaces, partnerships between the library and the surrounding community, and development of new competencies among librarians.

Jamie Johnston is an Associate Professor at Oslo Metropolitan University and an Adjunct Professor at the University of Iceland. Her research interests are in the area of public library practices related to the fostering of inclusion, citizenship, and democracy with particular focus on how libraries facilitate intercultural encounters and dialog.

Moderated by Sunniva Evjen.



Bridging print reference materials with curated digital collections

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Abstract

As people are increasingly accustomed to integrated web resources, print reference materials may be easily overlooked. Library patron information seeking behaviors have understandably changed as the internet has become commonplace. Librarians struggle to accommodate these shifting expectations while balancing realities like limited funding and copyright constraints to digitize and organize information. This paper will highlight the digital collections created by the Slavic Reference Service at the University of Illinois from 2020-2022 to demonstrate one approach that reasserts the relevance of these print reference materials in an increasingly integrated world. The authors will begin with a review of the literature on information needs seeking behaviors in academic libraries and the effects of the greater information landscape on patron's needs and actions. Then, the authors will consider the role of digitization in this trend by examining the research specifically on special collections and exhibitions. Effects of the COVID-19 emergency will also be discussed as they relate to patron's needs and expectations for digitized materials and interaction with library services. The need for curation in digital collections will be discussed as a factor that increases the accessibility and usability of these collections to diverse user groups. Preliminary results of an assessment study of perspectives of multiple user groups towards print reference materials at the University of Illinois will also be considered. Three digital projects undertaken by the Slavic Reference Service took various approaches in the use of print reference materials to address the need for more robust curation of digitized collections. The authors will discuss three approaches: one using subject-specific bibliographies, one using a collection-specific bibliography, and one seeking to highlight materials that otherwise were not captured in bibliographic reference materials. By comparing these three processes, the authors aim to evaluate the merits and challenges of each approach to digital collections. Finally, the authors will contrast this small-scale approach to digitization with efforts undertaken at the University of Illinois to digitize collections and provide off-site and emergency access to print materials. This comparison will illuminate the utility of smaller, curated collections in the face of mass digitization and prioritization of e-resources in academic libraries. The paper will conclude by discussing the challenges of international and scholarly collaboration in digital collections curation, and by outlining the future directions for featured collections.

Keywords: academic libraries, digital collections, reference sources, user service



Analysis of musical score representation and retrieval in digital repositories

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Abstract

With the advance of technology, Information Science needed to adapt to the new practices of information organization, representation, and retrieval on online environments. In digital repositories, the way information is handled must meet the netizens' needs effectively. Thematic repositories, for example, may contain musical scores in their collections, which require treatments for their representation and subsequent retrieval. Many studies addressing this topic have shown concerns about the quality of this object's representation and retrieval in digital repositories, and the implications related to its terminology and the number of comprehensive descriptors. Other researches have also reported failures and lack of appropriate knowledge from the indexing professional. In this sense, this paper aims to analyze musical score representation and retrieval within these environments and to observe their indexing through representative terms. For the development of the paper, the method was document analysis, through online research to survey the repositories; and exploratory research, to analyze the interface resources to identify the musical score representation and retrieval in the repositories based on the parameters obtained in the theoretical foundation. The chosen repositories were SuperPartituras, Free-Scores.com, and Repertoire International des Sources Musicales (RISM) because they contain musical scores and are from different countries. The results showed that the analyzed repositories are organized by categories, which, in principle, assists the user in searching for musical scores, but when they require in-depth search, the search through categories and subcategories does not meet the netizens' needs. The musical score does not present representative terms, and through the exploratory analysis, it was observed that there was no type of criteria or controlled vocabulary that standardizes the indexing, as in case there is a spelling or typing mistake, the repositories cannot retrieve any score. Due to the lack of available information, it is assumed that the retrieval occurs by title or composer. The analyzed repositories differ in completeness and organization, but they have similar problems related to indexing. Therefore, investment is needed in their structure and organization, especially regarding musical score representation and retrieval.

Keywords: score indexing, digital repository, representation and retrieval of information



From books to bytes: Transforming access to the printed word in the digital age

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Abstract

Special Collections at University College Cork, Cork, Ireland has a rich history of engaging with a wide community through blogging & Twitter (@theriversideUCC), physical and digital exhibitions, digitised collections, stand-alone events and seasonal guides. These communicate to different target audience groups information about UCC Library's unique and distinctive collections. However, since 2020 when access to physical spaces was not guaranteed or was restrictive, Special Collections expanded the use and range of its digital and virtual platforms to continue and enhance access to its collections. This was achieved both through creating new content via internationally available technologies: 3D Scanning and 360° tours, in addition to uploading new content to internationally available platforms: #ColorOurCollections, SpringShare, Google Maps, Scalar and Sketchfab. This poster case study describes & analyses a multi-technological & multi-platformed pilot approach where Special Collections used themed content to partner with other UCC Library sections & international organisations to enhance access for learning/research and to continue its work placement/internship program. The range of technologies enabled library staff to develop new skills and has encouraged us to continue considering new ways of accessing and exploring our collections. Evaluative methods have included use of digital content in comparison to original hard-copy items, and new collaborations derived from and building on these pilot approaches. While these examples use material from Special Collections, they serve as an example of what is possible and are not limited to unique and distinctive collections but can be applied to all types of collections and material.

Keywords: special collections, digital platforms, academic libraries, digital first



Semantic web in cultural heritage: The case of Europeana

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Abstract

The purpose of the Semantic Web is interconnecting data on the Web, using tools and techniques to structure information and allow its use by humans and machines. Along with the information structures, the relationships between these data are made explicit, making it possible to create Link to the Data. This allows for data to easily be shared, extended, and reused. Based on literature review, the principles and technologies underlying Link to the Data are presented, namely the Resource Description Framework (RDF), as well as some conceptual models developed by standards organizations for libraries, archives, and museums to adapt information to this new reality. Europeana aggregates the digital cultural heritage of European institutions and developed an information model following the principles of Link to the Data, the Europeana Data Model (EDM), which enhances the discovery, sharing, and reuse of the digital resources it aggregates. EDM is a flexible and interoperable model for the description of cultural heritage assets from libraries, archives, museums and audiovisual collections, supports the full richness of the metadata provided by the collaborating institutions and allows the enrichment of that data from trustworthy sources. This is a successful model that has been used as base model by several digital libraries' platforms: Digital Public Library of America (DPLA) and ROSSIO Consortium in Portugal. To create a more thorough understanding of this model, an overview of EDM is presented using examples of two representation approaches and the advantages of metadata enrichment in the discovery of information. The experience of the University of Coimbra as a participant institution in Europeana is briefly presented. Finally, the challenges that are posed to cultural heritage institutions are mentioned, so that they can adopt these models and free their information from the silos they are in, taking advantage of the potential for sharing, dissemination, and discovery that Link to the Data provides.

Keywords: semantic web, link to the data, resource description framework (RDF), Europeana data model (EDM), LAM convergence



Comparative study between metadata and characteristics of preprint repositories

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Abstract

It is widely recognized that, in the contemporary world, there is an acceleration of scientific dynamics. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), as well as the Internet, facilitate the production and dissemination of scientific information. The need to speed up the dissemination of scientific information guided the creation of new formats, business models, access and dissemination of knowledge. In this sense, the preprint emerges as a new publication model. The recent interest in preprints as a new way of communicating science and its acceptance by the scientific community has resulted in a growing number of preprint repositories. Preprints are understood as manuscripts that have not yet been published in scientific journals, therefore, have not yet gone through the peer review process. Preprint repositories have gained prominence in the dissemination and access to research results, particularly due to the speed with which articles can reach researchers. Preprints repositories are online platforms that allow free sharing of these manuscripts, they speed up the dissemination of research. Its credibility is based on long-term sustainability, financial stability, maintenance, development, copyright guarantees and governance of preprint services. As a tool for organizing and disseminating scientific production, these repositories need to organize all scientific content, establishing guiding policies for their operation, as well as descriptive metadata that enable better information retrieval, access, sharing, reuse and preservation of indexed documents. The objective of this study is to compare the metadata and the main characteristics of four preprint repositories. Arxiv was created in 1991, by the particle physicist of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, in the United States, Paul Ginsparg, to disseminate open and free content in the area of high-energy physics. bioRxiv was launched in 2013 by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (CSHL) to serve the life sciences area. EmeRI was launched in 2020, it is a joint initiative between the Brazilian Association of Scientific Editors and the Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (Ibict), and has the partnership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) to meet the need of some Brazilian scientific editors to speed up the availability of articles submitted to their journals, mainly related to the coronavirus. The SSRN, founded in 1994 by Social Science Electronic Publishing Inc., was created with the aim of offering academics a way to publicize their research before publication in scientific journals, and undergoing evaluation. Through a qualitative approach methodology carried out in three stages: bibliographic research, web search of preprints repositories and elaboration of a comparative table, it was verified that the analyzed repositories have important policies and practices for the dissemination of preprints. On their web pages, they provide information policies and documents about their functionality and that assure the author of their copyright. In addition to offering metadata that influence the retrieval and access of information, as well as the preservation of indexed documents.

Keywords: semantic web, link to the data, resource description framework (RDF), Europeana data model (EDM); LAM convergence



Representation of subjects in self-archiving of theses and dissertations in institutional repositories of Brazilian universities

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Abstract

Self-archiving is the deposit of a scientific paper carried out by the author-researcher in an institutional repository. They need their operating policies or tutorials to consider the quality of subject representation so that universities make their scientific production visible. The analysis of the literature revealed that research dedicated to subject representation and guidance to the author in self-archiving in repositories are scarce and, in general, they recommend this practice be encouraged and oriented towards obtaining the quality of metadata and its retrieval. This study aims to investigate how university repositories guide subject representation in self-archiving their information resources. It is justified by the importance of subject representation in building products where netizens will access the expected information. As a method, an exploratory and qualitative study was carried out to make a diagnosis with the application of electronic exploratory analysis in repositories, and analysis of transcripts of thesis and dissertation authors' Individual Verbal Protocols during self-archiving. The exploratory analysis prioritized identifying the modality of self-archiving of theses and dissertations in Brazilian university repositories through the list of the Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology with 82 repositories, and verifying policies and tutorials with guidelines for subject representation. The following institutions have self-archiving policies: Oswaldo Cruz Foundation repository (FIOCRUZ-ARCA), Digital Repository of Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV), Institutional Repository of the São Paulo State University, Institutional Repository of the Federal Rural University of Amazônia, Institutional Repository of the Federal University of Goiás, Institutional Repository of the Federal University of Ceará, Institutional Repository of the Federal University of São Paulo, Institutional Repository of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Institutional Repository of Federal University of Uberlândia and the Institutional Repository of the Federal University of Bahia. The analysis of the results in the Brazilian university repository sample showed that ten have a self-archiving policy and five include guidance to the author on subject representation and metadata quality. The transcription analysis of the authors' verbal protocols reveals that all authors consider the keyword important for the content representation of their theses and dissertations in view of the wish to be retrieved. Such situation is favorable, as this operation provides opportunities for the development of institutional repositories that are more likely to be democratic, resulting in information representation with precision and exhaustivity, which includes the content of the document. It is noteworthy that this theme reflects the real importance of the presence of self-archiving policies in institutional repositories. The investigation concluded that the self-archiving process is fundamental for the scientific information dissemination and wide access to the community.

Keywords: self-archiving. subject representation. institutional repositories.



Content curation to build and share content hubs for knowledge management and information literacies

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Abstract

Amount of information, through scientific published papers and social media networks is more and more overwhelming and the term “infobesity” was coined for information overload. There is also now abundance of tools to find information. However, access to specific information by end-users (either professionals, researchers, educators, students...) remains a challenge for many. Information professionals, such as librarians and institutes can offer help building personalized resources and contents. Strategic intelligence, science and technical watch are helping companies with specific methods and software. But individual researchers are more and more in charge of their own information search but have not received training during their students’ years. Content curation emerged as a « new » concept some years ago and numerous tools are now available on the internet but their usage seems more focused on marketing purposes than on information, knowledge management and education. From our personal experience and from other curators, we evaluated in a research action project the possibilities and hindrances of this activity for open knowledge and information management, and the opportunities in scholarly communication and information literacies education. We analysed successful topics on Scoop.it in terms of audience in various domains such as Biological Sciences (Immunology, Virology, Entomology), Geography, Education. Advantages of using a content curation tool such as Scoop.it to collect and aggregate relevant information of interest for professionals, teachers, students... are present at the different levels of information management process. Finding information relies mainly on crawling engines, but also when browsing. More and more relevant ones also come from general social networks (Twitter, Link to theedin) and from scientific or common interest networks, even on the same curation tool. Selecting information as well as commenting, elevating, tagging depends on the curator activity. Illustrating can be offered by the tool or modified by the curator. He can also create and publish scoops. Information is then posted as a virtual attractive Web open magazine. It can be shared further on various social networks, through e-mail and/or newsletters. After archiving, an inside search engine allows retrieval, months or years after posting. If advantage versus artificial intelligence is the human added value of curation, it is also the main limit requiring regular and persistent activity. Another limit, surprising from educators, is the willingness to share information. Content Curation allows building specific relevant resources content hubs for content discovery and distribution. It can be used by professionals in various fields of interest, researchers, and laypeople willing to follow their topics of interest, keep abreast of information, building leadership and open new connections of knowledge through serendipitous encounters. Educational usage helps students and trainees surfing the wave of information and mastering health and information literacies. It can be used in hybrid and blended active learning, stimulating curiosity. Their content hub can be used as a portfolio, and help them build a personal learning network for their future life-long learning.

Keywords: content curation, content hubs, Scoop.it, knowledge management, information literacy



Knowledge management and big data: The librarian's role in the organizational context

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Abstract

Data has assumed great importance in the business environment and organizations are investing in technologies for capturing and processing the large volumes of data produced daily. Big Data analysis provides the opportunity to treat these data and to generate information that culminates in new knowledge which can leverage innovation and competitive advantage for the business. In this context, Knowledge Management processes can enhance the flow of information generated from data analysis, so that individual knowledge can be transformed into organizational knowledge, requiring skilled professionals to make this possible. As librarians have professional competence in the treatment and organization of data, information and knowledge, the question is: is it possible to say that librarians are professionals capable of developing Knowledge Management in the context of Big Data? What does this new context require from librarians to perform such a function? As a general objective, it is intended to discuss librarians' performance in the corporate environment regarding Knowledge Management in the context of Big Data. The specific objectives are to ascertain how Knowledge Management in the context of Big Data can be accomplished; through literature review, to check which competencies are assigned to librarians so that they can act in an organizational context; and finally, to find how librarians can address Knowledge Management in context of Big Data. Thus, through a bibliographic, exploratory and qualitative research, this study aims at presenting the concepts involved in this new scenario, namely Knowledge Management, Data Literacy, Big Data, and explore the professional skills of librarians so that they can take part in Knowledge Management in the context of Big Data. It was found that, in addition to the technical skills inherent to the profession, other skills are required, such as those regarding interpersonal relationships, personal characteristics and the mastery of digital and technological tools, requiring professional dynamism with regard to professional updating and further training. Therefore, when contributing to Knowledge Management in the context of Big Data, it is suggested that librarians take part in multidisciplinary teams being able to develop not only activities related to the practices of Knowledge Management, but also those related to the processing of large volumes of data, depending on their training and experience.

Keywords: knowledge management, data literacy, big data, librarian - organizations



How Metaverse might have an impact on user experience

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Abstract

Metaverse is an interactive virtual environment connected to the physical world through immersive technologies in which users can perform everyday tasks. Immersive technologies erase boundaries between the physical and virtual worlds and allow users to experience the feeling of immersion. It is an environment based on core technologies such as web 3.0, blockchain, cryptocurrencies, non-fungible tokens (NFTs) and artificial intelligence (AI), and immersive technologies such as virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), mixed reality (MR), extended reality (XR). However, even though the metaverse is not a new concept, user experience (UX) designers have to design the user experience well in order to make it as intuitive as possible. The paper reflects on main features of the metaverse, such as the design and appearance of the environment, digital identity of its users, accessibility and inclusivity, and interaction. The aim of this paper is to examine the expectations and attitudes of students in the field of information sciences (IS) and employees in the IT field regarding: a) the role of UX designers in the creation of the metaverse; b) the design and appearance of the environment, that is, the nature of activities and interactions in the metaverse; and c) the adaptation of the metaverse to users' expectations and needs. The research is based on the following research questions: a) How do students in the IS field and employees in the IT field perceive the role of UX designers in creating interactive virtual environments like the metaverse? b) What are the expectations of students in the IS field and employees in the IT field regarding the design and appearance of the metaverse environment? c) What are the views and opinions of students in the IS field and employees in the IT field about the potential impact of the metaverse on activities (work, education, entertainment, etc.) and interaction? The research was conducted through the LimeSurvey online questionnaire consisting of 24 closed questions. The questionnaire was conducted via e-mail and social media in October and November 2022, and statistical analysis was performed with SPSS. The respondents are students in the field of information sciences at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Osijek, Croatia and employees of IT companies in Osijek, Croatia. Majority (63.8%) of respondents agreed that the role of UX designer will change with the arrival of the metaverse. Respondents expect that metaverse will have well-thought-out design, especially for users with disabilities. The interaction in the metaverse will occur between avatars and will entail a more complex level of interacting with the environment. Furthermore, the idea and concept of metaverse is quite ambiguous. Respondents believe that the biggest advantages of the metaverse imply connecting the world despite the physical distance. On the other hand, the biggest disadvantages include the loss of connection with the physical world.

Keywords: immersive technologies, interaction design, metaverse, user experience



Exploring self-hosted FOSS projects by libraries

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Abstract

Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) are projects created by communities and individuals under nonrestrictive licenses that encourage and maintain user's civil liberty rights, as well as the freedom to use, copy, study and change its source code – or even improve it. Some of these projects – like Cryptpad, a collaborative office suite supported by the EU Next Generation Internet initiative - can be self-hosted, which means that it can be maintained and run using a private web server instead of another one outside the organization's own control. The implicit benefits of self-hosting FOSS are related to the privacy of user's data and the saving of costs resulting from the combination of several services in the same instance or server. In this paper, we explore the role that self-hosted FOSS projects can develop in libraries and some of its benefits and challenges in relation with UNESCO's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). For its benefits, we identify a better control over user's data, a crucial issue in the current European paradigm and often subject of controversy due to bad practices by some software and social networking companies. Furthermore, self-hosting FOSS in libraries can be an excellent opportunity to reduce the digital gap and foster innovation, development and use of ethical digital alternatives in the population. It is also a great chance to break with the idea of libraries as passive and “stuck in the past organizations” and encourage the training of users in digital skills and information literacy through digital tools that are independent of the large tech companies. In addition, APIs, libraries and other technologies available on web pages and open repositories can be very useful for the innovation and improvement of the technological services offered by libraries. In this way, libraries would have an important role in the training and support of independent and critical users of the technological tools they use in their daily lives while achieving the SDG's recognized by UNESCO, responding to IFLA's latest recommendations and statements on the need for libraries to achieve them and be accountable. However, having control over user's data has certain ethical implications and must be subject to legal regulation, for which libraries may not yet be prepared. In addition, becoming an online service provider implies having a stable technological infrastructure and trained staff to manage, update and resolve service issues. The training of library staff and funding or budgeting issues should also be assessed to guarantee this initiative in the long term, as well as the implementation of the figure of the liaison librarian in this specific area. To this matter, libraries could play a more active role in the Information Society as service providers and “tech-labs” for user innovation communities while following some of the recommendations identified in the last Open source software strategy of The European Commission 2020-2023, in order to align libraries with European commitments to create and actively participate in the open, secure and democratic technological paradigm we are seeking for.

Keywords: open source software, self hosting, libraries, innovation, software solutions, sustainable development goals



The role of scientific libraries in the open access transformation in Germany between 2017-2021

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Abstract

Today, no one can imagine a scientific library in Germany without Open Access (OA) books and journals. This kind of success is only possible because nowadays there is a dedicated group of professionals working on optimising OA strategies in most libraries in Germany, so that scientific research and results stay accessible for everyone. This presentation investigates the role of German scientific libraries in the OA transformation in the last five years based on selected examples. Since the beginning of the OA revolution, libraries and publishers have been able to create new business models and establish new services. As a result, OA offers many different ways of publishing (e.g., Gold, Green, Diamond, etc.), and this diversity seems to be growing steadily. The abundance of business models can cause a lot of misunderstanding and difficulties for many researchers and students. Scientific libraries try to help with these uncertainties by providing their researchers with repositories for publications, supporting them in the publication process and in handling research data. It is exactly this library staff, who are the driving force behind the Open Access and Open Science transformation movement. As data from the German Library Statistics (Hochschulbibliothekszentrum des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen [hbz], 2022) or in German Deutsche Bibliotheksstatistik, shows, between 2017 and 2021 spending by scientific libraries in Germany related to OA publications (all costs from OA (Article Processing Charges, Book Processing Charges, OA memberships, etc.) has more than tripled. The number of Green and Gold OA publications made available by these institutions' own repositories has also increased by more than 30% during this time. The German Library Statistics contains all important data on German libraries and documents their work on a national level. The data includes under other things loans, personal, budget, etc. Our presentation will briefly introduce the history of OA in Germany and what scientific libraries accomplished to make the concept successful, e.g., like institutional repositories, university publishing or providing workshops and support within the publication process. Furthermore, we will provide various graphs and illustrations based on the data from the German Library Statistics and Open Access Monitor (Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, 2022) in the years 2017 - 2021, to demonstrate the growing supply of OA literature provided by scientific libraries in Germany and give an overview of the current state. We will also summarise up to date information from various journals on library and information science, from the websites Open Access Monitor and Open Access Network (Göttingen State and University Library [SUB Göttingen], 2022). Furthermore, our group will illustrate the work German libraries put in the Open Access Transformation using information from the websites of these libraries and transform it to graphs and illustrations. Although the OA transformation began in Germany ten years ago in 2012, this presentation will only examine the events from the last five years, 2017 until today.

Keywords: open access, Germany, scientific libraries



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Implications on the use of sci-hub in academic library services: Brief considerations regarding its constraints to academic libraries

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Abstract

Knowledge is built on prior knowledge, so access to information is essential. The development of digital technologies introduced new channels of communication and information distribution, having unleashed new forms of access to information, and making it possible, at the same time, to open up research. Despite the advancement and awareness of the adoption of open access and open science principles, there are still some barriers around the current system of scholarly communication that have triggered alternative forms of access to the literature, not always legal and legitimate, giving rise to illegal access to scholarly information, also known in the literature as guerrilla open access or black open access. Illegal access to information is mainly related to non-compliance with the copyright laws of scholarly works when making content available on digital platforms. The use of illegal platforms, such as sci-hub, which gathers a massive collection of scholarly resources, globally, quickly, and free of charge, but that violates copyright, is a challenge to some of the stakeholders involved in the scholarly communication system. Academic libraries, which since their beginnings, have had as their primary objective to provide access and availability to information of excellence, may now face serious consequences related to the use of this platform. Taking this into consideration, does the use of sci-hub, by the research community, affects the services of an academic library? Since academic libraries are considered a system, whose parts establish bilateral relations with each other, if one of the parts is compromised it implies that the others are harmed. The main focus of this research is to study the influence that the use of an illegal platform for the retrieval of scholarly journal articles - sci-hub - has on academic libraries and to understand the long-term implications that the use of this platform has on academic library services. As specific goals, it is proposed to understand how the use of sci-hub impacts the services of academic libraries; to perceive the interconnection between the services provided by libraries and the vulnerability that these present when affected by an external factor. The present work is characterized as an exploratory study of a qualitative nature, in which it is intended to apply for a literature review on illegal access, sci-hub, and academic library services. It is hoped to raise awareness around the constraints related to the use of sci-hub and the implications it has on academic libraries services in the long term.

Keywords: Sci-hub; illegal access; academic libraries; library services



The university press and its new parameters of action as well

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Abstract

This paper aims to identify whether the updating of workflows carried out by a university press from the perspective of a more associative performance despite harboring institutional, competitive differences related to the investment in publishing content produced by academics in favor of greater interconnectivity of the university press with its peers. It detects the importance of updating the profile of the essentially traditional publisher maintained preferably by supporting the publication of renowned academic authors, link to theing to resources and possibilities of collaborative access through platforms in order to add not simply the improvement in distribution facilitated by technology, suggested by some editors such as the participation of readers in the various stages of publication to foster interest in higher education content permeated by full open access. It should be noted that full open access integrates the other lines of publication and as a characteristic it can reinvigorate the publisher through the association of international academic freedom and the publication of open textbooks disseminated by an agency or association such as the American Association of University Professors, which highlights the work faculty members in content editing activities through the use of open publishing tools. As a general objective, it is intended to know the open access publications presented and distributed by the university press. As a specific objective it is intended to present the offered model of publications assembled by the Portuguese Association of Higher Education Publishers (APEES). The research question suggests that the possible updates added to the service strategy of the university press directly contribute to the offer of open access publications. The qualitative research methodology based on the exploratory approach uses keywords to search for documents in the chronological period from 2018 to 2022 selected from the Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts database as it contemplates topics related to Information Science. As result the associated structure of APEES and editorial innovations available in open access can be seen as a strong expansion of affiliated publishers in academic editing activities for open science communication initiated in 2006 and reinforced by adherence to the agency to support academic communication open in the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH). It is concluded that some strategies employed by the university press allow the publisher to advance as a mediating agent of institutional production, however it is clear that many of the publications are supported by models based on paid access.

Keywords: University press - mission, workflow, scholarly book, open access



Open access publishing: Lessons learned from BOBCATSSS 2022 and recommendations for the future

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Abstract

As co-organisers of BOBCATSSS 2022 in Hungary and responsible for the Book of Abstracts, we have given a lot of thought to the publication of abstracts and conference papers within our project group. How can we make the Book of Abstracts more easily and quickly accessible to all and make our project work sustainably visible? We decided to publish the Book of Abstracts, hereafter referred to as BoA, as a publication on an open access repository (and in parallel also as a print version), because we wanted to provide online participants of the BOBCATSSS with a fast-turnaround, free access to the conference abstracts, to remain flexible with regard to the continuous addition of content such as slides, and all in all to increase the visibility of the BoA and the conference contributions. We opted for a green OA strategy because an existing repository, Zenodo, is wonderfully easy to use and for our purpose at least as good for publishing as the journals of OA publishers. In addition, one is in control of the peer review process (we implemented it via easychair) and is not dependent on the publisher's timetable. We started by collecting the abstracts and formatting them. In Zenodo we set up the BOBCATSSS 2022 conference as a community and created a page for the BoA. The individual abstracts also got their own page so that the full texts could be published after the conference. At the beginning, the pages for the BoA and the individual abstracts were created as drafts. Metadata such as publication type, title, authors, keywords and access rights were entered. In addition, the ORCID IDs of the authors were entered. Through direct link to the thing, other publications by the authors can be found via the ORCID ID. In addition, a DOI was created for each page. After we had created the drafts at Zenodo, we continued to work on the content of the BoA. On the title page of the work, the DOI for the BoA and the CC licence were added, along with the title, authors and conference information. After the preface, the table of contents and the contributions of the plenary speakers, the abstracts of the papers begin. Each abstract has been included with the authors, affiliation, type of paper and DOI as well as keywords and topics. The DOIs were inserted in such a way that subsequently in the PDF version a forwarding link to the leads to the publication. After completion of the BoA, the print version and the digital version were compiled in parallel. After the conference, we received the full texts of the papers and were able to upload and publish them as PDF files to the already prepared abstracts. Each paper received a Zenodo page with a summary of the abstract submitted, the talk given, the keywords submitted and the authors' ORCID IDs. We were able to publish it for free in time for the conference and the papers immediately after the conference, and we learned a lot new about OA publishing.

Keywords: open access publishing; sustainability; digitalisation



Discrepancy in libraries concerning race, gender, and the public sphere: A guided tour

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Abstract

For my Master's thesis I am pursuing a project about women of colour who are library workers, and their experiences in Norway (at work). This has to my knowledge not been a subject of research so far in Norway, and with this in mind I wanted to find out more before pursuing my thesis paper and thesis project. In Sweden the research area has just been highlighted by Milia Rahman Olsson, and I hope to keep the ball rolling further. The text here is a revised paper originally for my exam in the module MBIB4240 (Institutions Promoting Information and Culture) in 2021, where I do some background work on what I initially feel are discrepancies between librarianship, whiteness and libraries as institutions (democratic spaces in the public sphere). I explore connections of the profession's history, the Nordic welfare state, public institutions and legitimization work and policies, in conjunction with racism, sexism and intersectionality. I show how American experiences of WOC are valuable to the Nordic library context for further research. I pick apart librarianship as a profession and show how it is not only based on whiteness as a norm, but has been bluntly racist in its past, and any effort in diversity and inclusion is often, if not always, adding insult to injury. Our supposed core values as librarians are worthless mirages unless we seek to change the entire profession from its core, not just through adding laws and guidelines, essentially othering WOC particularly, often landing them the 'diversity hire', which leaves these women to take the brunt of so-called diversity work. Through reflection and discussion, I explicate the terms 'white guilt' and 'white benevolence' and what these terms have done to libraries as part of the public sphere. In this paper I show how this way of interdisciplinary work in LIS and Gender Studies is fruitful to research further in a Nordic context for the sake of our profession's validity as part of the democratic infrastructure of the welfare state. This literature review takes shape in themed subsections in its main part, before scrutinizing in a review the material at hand with my research questions in mind.

Keywords: librarianship, intersectionality, whiteness, public sphere, legislation work



Scattered libraries for scattered groups: Challenges and prospects of diaspora-serving information institutions

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Abstract

Diaspora groups are an ever increasing portion of our population as our world continues to be more interconnected. With their growth, the glaring issue of how these groups can access information, find relevant information services, stay connected with their cultural roots, and store their archival materials has also grown. Neither the libraries in their settlement regions nor the libraries in their country of origin adequately meet the needs of a diaspora population both in a historic and modern context and are often not adept at connecting the group they are serving to other groups in the same diaspora community or to services that specifically address the needs of distinct diaspora communities. For instance, diaspora communities are often in the periphery for information services in their country of settlement and these institutions see diaspora communities generally as immigrants or minorities rather than as members of specific diaspora groups. In reverse, information institutions in their country of origin, if one exists, do not have the reach to provide services to diaspora communities abroad and often do not understand the needs of said community in the context of the country of settlement. While it may seem that the rise of digital libraries and services would better address this issue, there is very little research into the existence or effectiveness of these methods for serving diaspora communities. Moreover, the last few decades revealed that digital technologies alone are inadequate in fulfilling diaspora information needs. Examinations of the most successful diaspora-serving institutions instead show that digital spaces are only successful when paired with formal information support and strong community support. However, formal institutions often fail to recognize or fully serve diaspora groups, leading these groups to rely on informal mechanisms to serve their needs. Even when formal institutions make an effort to include diaspora groups, these efforts tend to fall short of gaining the support and active involvement of the diaspora community which in turns creates a one-sided, unbalanced information relationship. The factors of space, formality, and community support vary greatly from service to service but have significant effects on the overall success of the diaspora-serving information program. This paper examines the importance of diaspora-serving information institutions keeping these factors in mind when serving diaspora populations. Through a literature review and an examination of existing diaspora information services, the space, formality and community support factors are evaluated. It concludes with examples of a few programs that have integrated these factors into their services.

Keywords: diasporas, libraries & immigrants, digital libraries



Multicultural libraries: expanding the boundaries of information services aiming at an indigenous community in Brazil

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Abstract

Values and respect for cultural diversity are unavoidable issues in contemporary society. The social movements and claims of minorities for recognition and preservation of their culture are increasing, and the management of information services needs to address this issue. The boundaries of information services oriented towards inclusion are widened with the construction of a fair and egalitarian society, in the fight against information exclusion. In addition, the goals set out in Agenda 2030 of the United Nations (UN) are met. With the democratisation of information in all spheres and at great speed, the need for access to information extends to everyone, including people living in remote and isolated regions. This is the case with the Brazilian Indigenous peoples. Based on this background, this proposal presents a PhD project which analyses how Brazilian indigenous peoples are being or need to be served from an information point of view while respecting their multiculturalism. This approach is grounded on a literature review on indigenous information behaviour. Through the length of the social paradigm of Information Science, the following question was established for this study: What are the guidelines for a multicultural library model capable of meeting the needs of the information behaviour of the Terena indigenous people in Brazil? The main objective of this project is to investigate the information behaviour of the Terena indigenous people of the Bananal village, in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul (Brazil), to develop a multicultural library model. The paper will present in detail the following objectives of the project: to trace the information profile of the Terena indigenous people, verifying their praxis in the issues of the information behaviour; to map the formal and informal units that offer the function of information mediators in the Terena community; to formulate guidelines for a multicultural library model aimed at the Terena indigenous people; to discuss the social role of Information Science, namely regarding the relevance of the information dynamics of indigenous peoples to maintain their identity and to fit simultaneously into current Brazilian society. The qualitative methodological path for the development of this study will be presented. The type of research is descriptive and explanatory. The data gathering strategy will be based on the ethnographic method. The sample is the indigenous people of the



Bananal village, in which a percentage of 10% of the students of the State School of the village has been selected. Besides these actors, five teachers, one elder and one "cacique" were included, totalling 18 participants. The interviews were carried out in November 2021, lasting three days. Participant observation was also carried out and recorded in a field diary. After conducting the interviews, the transcription stage was carried out. For data processing, the content analysis technique was used. In this communication, the categories created for data analysis will be presented. The research's value stems from the lack of Brazilian studies regarding the information behaviour of Brazilian indigenous peoples. There is also the need for Information Science to contribute to strengthening, organising and preserving the cultural identity of indigenous people.

Keywords: information behaviour, Terena indigenous people, information services



Norwegian rural public libraries and inclusion

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Abstract

Much of the available literature on public libraries and inclusion are based on large or medium-sized libraries in urban or moderately urban areas, while many Norwegian public libraries serve areas with a sparse and spread-out population. In the areas with the smallest populations, it is not uncommon for the library to be run by less than one 100% position. How can inclusion efforts be made in this type of setting, which efforts are being made for which groups, and how is inclusion defined and perceived by librarians in Norwegian rural libraries? This study concerns municipal public libraries in municipalities with fewer than 2000 inhabitants – this covers almost a fifth of Norwegian municipalities. The study is a master's thesis project in the early stages, and data collection will be happening during the spring semester of 2023. The plan is to conduct semistructured, digital, individual interviews with librarians from libraries that meet the criteria, and an online questionnaire which will be sent to all libraries within the scope. If necessary, the selection criteria will be widened to gather a larger amount of data.

Keywords: inclusion, rural public libraries, user communities



Citizens' perception of modern public library's roles: A case analysis of Shinjuku City in Tokyo

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to clarify citizens' current perceptions of public libraries, taking Shinjuku City in Tokyo, Japan, as a case. An online questionnaire survey was conducted targeting residents of Shinjuku City, one of the most multicultural and socially divided areas in Japan. By investigating the role of libraries as perceived by local citizens, we aimed to clarify what citizens perceive to be the function of public libraries in Japan. The questionnaire was distributed and collected by a leading Japanese research company (Macromill). A total of 553 responses were collected, including 445 from respondents who had used public libraries and 108 from those who had not. The results showed that reading and the provision of information through books were widely perceived as important by the public and frequently used as library services. These are functions that public libraries have traditionally promoted as their crucial role. They are now firmly established as part of the public image of libraries. The fact that these functions are widely perceived as central to the role of libraries also explains why they are the most widely used library services in practice. Following these, it was found that the use of libraries for learning purposes is common. Library spaces where users can concentrate and immerse themselves are also perceived as important. On the other hand, new functions that have been proposed as library services in recent years (in response to the digital and social turns) have yet to be recognised as significant by citizens and visits to libraries for this purpose are still few. Overall, the more frequently used functions are perceived as more important. In Japan, these new library functions are still in the process of development; this development is expected to continue in the future. From a broader perspective, the questionnaire revealed that public facilities, including public libraries, are rarely used; this issue also needs to be addressed in the future. This could be addressed through collaboration between public institutions. This study quantitatively reveals the citizens' perceptions of public libraries and will contribute to the future development of libraries and, in particular, discussions around their social role.

Keywords: public library, social role of public libraries, public facilities, questionnaire, Japan



Understanding and satisfying the needs of the local community members: A survey of information seeking behaviour of the Jagodina public library patrons

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Abstract

The Jagodina Public Library is the oldest cultural institution in the town. As such, it has always played a key role in understanding and meeting the needs of the local community members and enabling the access to information regardless of the format. Since we live in the so-called post-truth era, characterized by information overload, it is important not only to have access to and seek information, but also to recognize if it is relevant and reliable. Therefore, the library team decided to conduct a survey on information seeking behaviour and practices of the adult library members in order to find out their routines regarding the frequency and purpose of their visits to the Library, formats of information they access to, time they spend at the library, use of librarians' assistance or recommendations, or the Internet and computers in the Library's Internet centre. The survey had a form of a paperbased questionnaire with close-end questions, completed by 132 active adult Library members. On the basis of the answers in the questionnaire, the data was analysed in a quantitative manner-respondents count, percentages and tables. The survey results show the information needs and behaviour of the patrons as well as their satisfaction with the Library's information resources, services and librarians' assistance: the least number of the respondents are the younger and the oldest ones (18-25 and 65+). Also, just above half of the respondents 50.76% are employed. The largest number of respondents 26.52% visit the library a few times a month. The usual spent time in the library is less than half an hour 54.55% of the respondents. The purpose of information seeking is for the majority of the respondents borrowing or returning books- 79.55%. The usual type of information resources used for 84.85% is books. The Digital library is the least visited service/resource used online- 24.24%. The problem faced while information seeking that the largest number of the patrons have is that material is not available- 37.88%. The overall level of satisfaction with library services, resources and library staff assistance is very satisfactory-59.85%.

Keywords: information seeking behavior, public library, information, library patrons, information needs



Millennials in the libraries

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Abstract

Millennials or Generation Y are nowadays the actual youth around the globe. Usually this age is finishing their studies, starting their first job and probably getting married and having their first baby. This generation gets bored very easily and they find it hard to focus again on their work. They like to explore, find something new or challenging, have some exciting adventure instead of having a job for 40-50 years, until they get retired and they can live their senior years. This idea of living was interesting for us, like the last members of this generation, the youngest one of the Millennials. Specifically, in our poster we would like to provide some interesting information about these topics: Why is Generation Y important, and how to engage their attention? Why do libraries using different techniques to be more popular and why is the gaming type the most interesting of all? Are libraries prepared enough for this big change in the services to deal with people? Do librarians need some further training to be expert in offline and online gaming, or is it enough to use their own knowledge and experience? In Hungary, there are huge differences about using public libraries in the capital or in a smaller town far from the bigger cities. In the capital, it's cool to use the library for many reasons, like studying, borrowing some book instead of buying it or having something to play online and offline also. Some libraries (like our university library, the Eötvös Loránd University Library and Archives) provide some board games like Activity, Monopoly, Cluedo, Scrabble, Chess etc. In contrast to the capital, rural libraries sometimes need to chase the regular library user. The smaller libraries don't have that amount of new and interesting books, just the usual fiction. After the pandemic, some libraries made an agreement about helping each other to gain a bigger amount of readers and make libraries cool and great again. The considerable part of this program is to create an escape room in the library, and during playtime, the players can learn about how to use the library. The other part is to buy some computers and some 'A category' games, they place them in small rooms to make a "gamer corner" where they can make a competition between each other or play together. Some of them also procure some sets of LEGO's to develop the youth 's creativity and be able to make something unique. This can be a perfect opportunity to bring Millennials closer to the public libraries and motivate them to visit more often the libraries around them.

Keywords: Millennials, online and offline gaming, public libraries, Hungary



The ALES project

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Abstract

The project, referred to here as the ALES project, is a mutually beneficial project that started in late November 2021 and ended at the end of March 2022. The project's goals included the libraries and the students' interests. It aimed to provide two Finnish libraries with strategies for increasing reading in the adult population. As for students, it aimed to provide experience researching shared reading as a phenomenon. In practice, the students were divided into several groups and assigned one of the two participating libraries. The libraries in question, Orivesi and Ylöjärvi offered two different perspectives for this commission. Ylöjärvi wanted the focus to be on adult males aged 50 and above. Orivesi, on the other hand, offered students themes they wanted to include in the strategy. These themes included nature and sustainability in a green library as the major talking points. Even though the perspectives were quite different, the way the project was structured stayed the same for all groups. Differing perspectives provided us students with a varied and challenging learning experience. The learning happened on multiple platforms. Learning included event planning, producing social media materials, and researching the science and motivation behind shared reading. Most of the work on the project was done independently in groups, with the teacher's assistance provided when needed. Even though the project was hypothetical, it aimed for a practical approach and encouraged us to come up with easily accessible solutions. Doing this gave us students valuable experience in real-life library work. The project highlighted the interest in shared reading and communal experiences in a modern-day environment and the library's related role.

Keywords: communality, project-based learning, shared reading



Workshop: Let's discuss and co-create a LIS curriculum to advance sustainable development

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Abstract

The Library and Information Science (LIS) education, some refer to as library and information studies, documentation science, or iSchool, has been multidisciplinary, evolving, and expansive in educating future information professionals and practitioners and in supporting research and teaching about information and knowledge in various forms and processes. The International Federations of Library Associations (IFLA), through the Building Strong LIS Education (BLISE) working group, released a recent *IFLA Guidelines for Professional Library and Information Science (LIS) Education Programmes, as replacement for the 2012 IFLA guidelines* (IFLA, 2012; Chu et al., 2022). This aims to establish a shared guiding principle and understanding of LIS education globally and guide the development of LIS education in the future in connection with the concept of *sustainable development, defined as a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs* (United Nations General Assembly, 1987). The IFLA 2022 guidelines emphasized the essential role of library and information services in advancing the sustainable development of individuals and societies, mainly how the LIS foundational knowledge and competencies help in contributing to organizational change and sustainable development (Chu et al., 2022). In this workshop, we will apply the design thinking method (Brown, 2008; Interaction Design Foundation, n.d.) to explore and empathize with the current learning, teaching, and working experience of LIS professionals, practitioners, faculties, and students concerning the 2022 guidelines. The workshop will facilitate discussions to reflect, ideate, and present opportunities and challenges in LIS education that will help co-create and shape the future of the LIS curriculum in contributing to sustainable development.

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Croatia's LIS Students Perception of the Role of Public Libraries in Development of Dementia Friendly Communities

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Abstract

Although librarians have not generally been recognized as professionals who provide care for persons with dementia, recent research indicates that public libraries can contribute to the development of dementia friendly communities i.e., environments that are responsive to the needs of people with dementia, where they are understood, respected, and supported. Library programs such as storytelling, reading groups, shared reading, reading aloud and reminiscence therapy can be used to reduce agitation of people in early stages of dementia, increase their engagement, improve their cognition and slow down the development of the disease. Apart from providing opportunities for social inclusion and cultural engagement of persons with dementia, libraries can also provide information and support to the informal caregivers (CGs) of people with dementia who face immense physical, psychological, emotional, social and financial impact through careful collection building, community building and programming. Libraries can also conduct popular and educational activities aimed at raising awareness about dementia in general public and thus contribute to the removal of social stigma connected to that disease. In this paper, authors will present findings from a study which tried to answer the following research questions: RQ1. How much do LIS students in Croatia know about dementia? RQ2. How do LIS students in Croatia perceive the role of public libraries in developing dementia friendly communities? A total of 183 LIS students at University of Zadar and University J. J. Strossmayer in Osijek participated in the study (recall 63,78%). The study was conducted with the help of anonymous print and online questionnaire from February through April 2022. Majority of respondents were female (79,4%), from Osijek University (68,7%) and at undergraduate level of study (63,7%). Almost a third of respondents (28,1%) know someone with dementia (among their family members, friends and neighbors) but almost a half (43,4%) thinks that their knowledge about dementia is poor. Large majority reported their study program did not provide them with any knowledge about this user group (78,5%). Majority of respondents learned about dementia from media (TV, newspapers, websites etc.) (97,2%) and literature (93,2%). Respondents believe that people with dementia should have access to library materials and programs suited to their needs and interests (92,9%) and that high quality library services can raise the quality of life of persons with dementia (91,2%). Findings show that although LIS students have somewhat poor knowledge about dementia they agree that public libraries can have an important role in developing dementia friendly communities.

Keywords: Alzheimer's Disease (AD), dementia, public libraries, LIS students, Croatia



Good practices for library accessibility: The example of the Access City Award

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Abstract

Over the last decade, several EU rules have been adopted in various areas to make it more accessible to people with disabilities. European accessibility standards have been introduced to support their application in the architectural environment and information and communication technologies (ICT). In 2021, around 100 million Europeans are suffering from some form of disability - more than a fifth of the European Union's population. Accessibility is more important than ever, as the population continues to age. The Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 20212030 states that the accessibility of architectural and virtual environments, ICT, goods, and services, including transport and infrastructure, is a factor contributing to human rights and a prerequisite for the full participation of people with disabilities on an equal footing with others. The Strategy also takes into account the role of the Access City Award, which encourages a coherent cross-sectoral approach that goes beyond the minimum standards set by law. The award aims to raise awareness about the problems of people with disabilities and promote clear accessibility standards and guidelines that can be broadly applied in European cities. Specifically, this report traces the commitment of the awarded cities to improve the accessibility of their libraries for people with disabilities. In the study are presented 20 cities from the first edition of the award in 2011 to 2022 that have highlighted the accessibility of local libraries as their priority. The research methodology is based on general scientific methods of analysis and synthesis, and relevant sources have been studied. The thematic publications of the European Commission dedicated to the Access City Award, official documents, as well as information from the websites of local administrations, organizations, and libraries were reviewed and analyzed to achieve this goal. The main research task is to highlight good practices in providing access to libraries for people with disabilities and summarize current library service trends for this user group. It is concluded that ensuring the access of people with disabilities to libraries is confirmed as a clear commitment of modern European countries. Contemporary long-term accessibility policies seek to provide access for more people and in more ways, not just for those with motor disabilities. The review of good practices, implemented by the Access City initiative laureates, reveals a wide range of tools that help administrators and engaged members of local communities make public spaces more welcoming to all. The success stories of the presented cities and their libraries demonstrate an adamant will to do more to integrate vulnerable groups into society.

Keywords: libraries, accessibility, people with disabilities, Access City Award



On making the library sphere more inclusive for neurodivergent people

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Abstract

This paper explores how libraries can become more inclusive for neurodivergent users, here with a main focus on autistic patrons. Through a mini survey, a literature review, and a short case study, it will evaluate how libraries are handling the need for inclusivity and what steps to take in order to make the library sphere more inclusive for this part of the population. The mini survey had 126 participants whereas 12 were diagnosed autistics and 28 were self-diagnosed autistics. The survey shows that over half of the participants struggle with sensory overload, social interaction, and anxiety in library spaces, and that people not on the spectrum may also struggle with similar hindrances. This shows that improving the accessibility of libraries to suit neurodivergent people can also be beneficial for those who are not neurodivergent. The survey furthermore points towards how the library as an institution often is found perceived as a safe space, but that the people around the patron and other outward factors may lead to them feeling uncomfortable. The paper will draw on cases from libraries and museums that have attempted to make their space more inclusive through silent hours, sensory study rooms, sensory maps, sensory kits and backpacks, etc., and will put together a list with ideas on how to make the space more suitable for autistic people based on these cases as well as findings from the mini survey and the literature review. Points on this list include ideas such as: using safe language, having quiet spaces for silent study, providing sensory study rooms, making videos on how to use the library in order to alleviate uncertainty, having sensory kits available, having special hours or rooms with natural or limited lighting and other accommodations, providing sensory inclusion courses and other courses about autism for library staff, and library staff giving patron space to explore without the pressure of being social. Further research is needed in the field, particularly around which accommodations seem to help the most, how the library is used and experienced by autistic patrons, how to break the traditional reference desk norms that may not apply to all users, etc.

Keywords: autism, neurodivergent, disability, inclusivity



Criticism of norms in school libraries – Conversation as a method for increased reading

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Abstract

The inspiration that was born during a Master LIS course's opportunity for auscultation of an pedagogical or cultural environment, as I got to see up close how a school librarian works norm critically and further how inspiration came from the direction of literature in the field - when libraries and reading were placed in its first room, in front of a conscious norm creative work, settled the matter clear. Here was everything about norm critical work that I had wanted to see come out of a school library's activities, when reading focus and interest in reading were placed on the agenda. The purpose of this development proposal is to contribute to increased reading past typical norms and stereotypes around reading in school, such as gender and age. Based on the school librarian's current situation, with particular focus on activities that have not yet reached reality, the proposal presents a number of different ideas taken from inspiring literature, which could contribute as tools for the future. If only the purpose of the work around norms is made clear, an investment like this becomes a natural part of the school's value based work and then not only in the form of sporadic interventions in the school library, where the librarian reaches the area on his own initiative. This affects the school's entire reading effort and is therefore something that the school's goals for reading should take into account. Through conversation based activities, the teachers become natural participants together with the librarian, which over time can contribute to action. At the same time, the work on norms at schools needs to get down on paper. Here the management's role becomes central. Equality work, as well as work for democracy against norm formation and, by extension, also part of the school's total work against discrimination.

Keywords: criticism of norms, school libraries, school librarians, public libraries



Libraries' media awareness and reader strategies with social media contributors including influencers

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Abstract

In recent years, technical achievements have developed rapidly and gained space in library science and public collections. In the fast-paced world, digital competence is more important, and at the same time, the literacy areas of digital competence have also come to the fore. According to domestic and international literature, the newest generations already encounter technology when they are small children, and they do not benefit absolutely from the experience that a book can provide. Reading allows us to develop our imagination, our vocabulary, and our spelling. Through it, we get to know the whole universe, or it just takes us to another world. One of the most important goals of education and libraries is to with the help of the collections, bring the book, the experience of reading, and the love of it closer to young people. Teachers cultivate the future generations, but it depends not only on them but also on the parents and their environment, and how well they become readers. The essence of the library is not only the offer of general library services but also the emotional appeal, the motivation that encourages students and children to get to know books, to read, and to fall in love with reading. Both traditional and digital methods contribute to the activity of educating readers, which has been given a new boost by social media. A discussion platform where people can share their ideas and problems. It allows users to share and exchange data. These surfaces have become an integral part of our daily lives. The new interactive medium, on which influencer activity is thriving, provides a broad consumer reach, which increases their impact, and Internet players can also assist certain library services. In light of this, we seek answers to the following questions:

- How can social media and influencers encourage people to read or visit libraries?
- In a rapidly changing world where the spread and development of digital tools are unstoppable, how can libraries effectively support reading and information literacy?
- To what extent and in what ways do book influencers contribute to reader education, and do they collaborate with libraries?

In the course of our research, we want to present the good practices of the Hungarian Bács-Kiskun County Katona Katona József Library (Kecskemét), for which the institution also uses social media platforms. We plan to supplement the good practices of the library with an in-depth interview with domestic book influencers to contribute to the literary and cultural mediation. By presenting good practices and with the help of an in-depth interview with a successful book influencer, new points of common intersection between library and book influencer activities could be found.

Keywords: library, social media, media literacy, information literacy, influencer



Analysis of the offered services in the school libraries of Catalonia (2019-2020)

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Abstract

Every school library aims to provide resources, tools and services for learning, study and research in the educational center in which it is located. Its main functions, recognized by the Catalan Department of Education, are the promotion of the school's educational project (PLEC) and the creation of an enriched space that fosters favorable conditions for learning and ensure information literacy of the different groups in the school: students, teachers and families. Despite the fact that current legislation states that these information units are mandatory in Catalan schools, the statistics of the Catalan Government - carried out and published every four years - show that school libraries were in a worrying situation during the period prior to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic (2019-2020), being present in only 56.8% of the schools that agreed to respond to the survey conducted that year (77.5%). However, this negative trend has its origin in 2011, from the ceasing of the implementation of various initiatives addressed to schools through the PUNTEDU programme: advice and training by professional librarians, time allocation for the responsible teachers and the renewal of school libraries equipment. In 2009, in order to provide a set of guidelines and standards that could be useful to Catalan school libraries in terms of parameterization, administration and decision making, the Catalan Department of Education set up a committee of experts in the field to draw up guidelines and standards. This is how the "Directrius i estàndards per a les biblioteques dels centres educatius de Catalunya" (Guidelines and standards for the libraries of educational centers in Catalonia) were born, a prescriptive document that has been taken as a reference for the analysis of official statistics in this work. These guidelines identify four types of basic services in the school library: consultation and provision of information, lending of books and other document types, support for learning and the development of the Educational Project of the Center (PEC) and the promotion and encouragement of reading in the community. This poster presents the most relevant results from the analysis of the indicators of the services identified by the "Directrius" and offered in Catalan libraries during the last period for which official statistics are available (2019-2020). A comparison of the results obtained with previous periods is also made. Likewise, some of the challenges, problems and needs of current Catalan school libraries and some deficiencies in the methodology of data collection of the official statistics of the Ministry of Education of the Government of Spain are identified, from which are extracted those published by the Catalan Department of Education subsequently.

Keywords: children libraries, school libraries, reading promotion, Catalonia, Puntedu programme



Children's games in libraries and the promotion of cognitive skills

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Abstract

Over the past decades, video games have gone through many stages of development, becoming a cultural mainstay and a gigantic, multi-billion-dollar industry. The business developed rapidly and soon it was affordable and possible for every consumer to integrate such games into everyday use. In most cases, the developers' main focus was on pure entertainment of the audience, but already from the beginning there were many individual games designed to promote learning and testing cognitive skills. Children in particular have always been the target group of these games. They learn new skills through play, improve their ability to focus on a certain task and develop their own understanding in dealing with new technologies and challenges. The goal of our poster is to explore how various game mechanisms can be used in the context of libraries, especially in those that have not only, but mainly children as their main target group. From training reaction time behaviour and memory to learning how to use user interfaces at a young age, there are many ways to utilize the features of video games. Fast paced games strengthen reaction along with concentration, while memory training is integrated unnoticed into everyday life through memory games. In this way, essential skills can be learned from an early age without actively teaching them. Video games have the unique ability to appeal to visual, auditory, strategic and tactile learning types. It would therefore be a mistake to neglect such a potential educational multi-talent. Even if it's not a traditional educational resource, trying to integrate video games into the multitude of media libraries already work with, could be an exciting way to modernise and create new projects.

Public libraries are perhaps the institutions where the implementation of such projects seems most logical, although their use in academic libraries is certainly within the realm of possibility. According to Sesink, education is an important component in leading people to their own being. It enables them to critically engage with their environment and motivates them to continue through a sense of achievement. While video games are usually played for three different reasons: immersion, challenge, and connection, it is a prerequisite that the desire for education must come from the person to educate himself, whether consciously or unconsciously. To allow skills, such as storytelling, thought-provoking, socializing, leadership, planning, problem-solving and information



literacy, to develop further especially children need a place to do so. And even if computers are simply provided with individual access to video games, this creates a place of safety where online exchanges can take place. Last but not least, the English language consolidates and develops in children and young individuals in a playful context, when reading the tasks, writing, but also speaking with other players. Video games are on the rise and children are introduced to them from an early age. Why not take advantage of this in libraries and not only offer video games for lending, but also include them as an integral part of life in the library system?

Keywords: gaming, libraries, education, user interface, cognitive skills



The Norwegian ministries in the public sphere

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Abstract

This paper explores how the Norwegian central government is contributing to participation and participatory practice in the public sphere by utilizing technological and legal opportunities for transparency. I present a follow-up study after the Auditor General's investigation of record-keeping and transparency in the Norwegian ministries and at the Office of the Prime Minister in 2014-2016. My research question is: To what extent do the ministries' record-keeping and transparency practices contribute to the public sphere today? The Auditor General's original investigation was quite critical. I have studied the following practices and discussed how they affect the public sphere as defined by the German sociologist Jürgen Habermas. My main method was an interview with a representant from the Press Public Committee, a part of the Norwegian Press Association. I compared the interview data with reviews of audit reports from the National Archive written in 2018-2019 and statements from the Parliamentary Ombud in 2021 considering public disclosure and access to records in the ministries and the Office of the Prime Minister. In December 2021 the Auditor General published a follow-up investigation. This was not part of my original study. I have nevertheless included the findings in my paper. I discussed differences of my findings compared to the original report of the Auditor General. I also considered theory about the public sphere, the role of the media and laws and regulations affecting public access to government records. Findings suggest that the record keeping registries are published faster. These increases possibilities of debate. Confidentiality provisions are though widely used. Then too many records may be defined as belonging to the private sphere. Improved record keeping routines may increase the control of the ministries' case handling, but extensive use of exception clauses weakens control.

Keywords: government transparency, access, public debate, the public sphere



New possibilities of knowledge organization: A case study with folksonomies in a Portuguese archive and museum environment

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Abstract

With the evolution of digital platforms, knowledge organization gained new opportunities by allowing non-professionals to participate in knowledge organization in the digital context. Users have acquired the ability to organize information, and folksonomies or social indexing emerge. One of the challenges for information services is to be able to integrate user participation in the organization of their digital collections. This paper presents a case study on the involvement of users from an academic museum and archive in the indexing of a set of resources within the frame of a project on digital preservation. The main objective of this study was to analyze the tags suggested by the common user (social indexing), to identify and explain the criteria they used to choose and assign the terms to represent the documents content. The results categorize the answers based on content analysis, in addition to comparing the tags assigned by the students with the indexing terms used by Information Science (IS) professionals. Overall, even though the students were unfamiliar with the methods of the IS professionals, they acquired enough sensitivity to understand the need for terms validation and to recognize that the selection of terms is a subjective choice.

Keywords: folksonomy, social indexing, information professional, museum, archive



Access to information in public archives: From theory to practice in the archive of the University of Coimbra, Portugal

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Abstract

Archives have always been a fundamental resource for the State, institutions and citizens. In these information systems and services (Gomes, 2019), the availability of any information support for consultation always depends on two elements: legal authorisation and the existence of archival finding aids (International Council on Archives, 2000). This study analyses the current archival legislation in Portugal, regarding access to information in public archives, and describes its applicability in the Archive of the University of Coimbra (AUC). The methodology adopted comprised the analysis of the legislation and a case study (Stake, 2005; Yin, 2014). The AUC is “the depository of the invaluable documentation produced and received by the University”. As a service, it was created organically in 1901 and, as an information system, it dates to 1290, the year that the king D. Dinis created the “Studium Generale”, today the oldest University in Portugal. It also integrates the documental resources of the Coimbra District Archive, created in 1931 (Archive of the University of Coimbra, 2022a, b). The current legislation in Portugal determines the limits on the access and communicability of archival information, namely the following legal diplomas: Decree-Law No. 47/2004 and Act No. 26/2016. All documentation in the AUC is available to any citizen since the general principle of Free Access to documentation in public archives applies. However, we must point out the limitations on the access to certain documentation, resulting from the need to guarantee the preservation and conservation of the originals. In these circumstances the user is referred to the consultation exclusively in digital format, which is the case of the Catholic Church records - 1459-1911 (baptisms, marriages, and deaths), created by parishes in the district of Coimbra. At the AUC there are communicability restrictions on documentation from the following fonds: Criminal Police, Forensic Medicine and Notarial Archives (wills). All in all, this study allowed us to identify limitations to the communicability of information on which there are legal restrictions due to the existence of personal data, nominative data, and compliance with certain legal deadlines. Therefore, knowledge of the applicable legislation is essential for the information professionals / archivists.

Keywords: Access to information, public archives, archive of the University of Coimbra.



Digital humanities research in context of web archiving in library environment

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Abstract

The web archiving team at the National Széchényi Library (NSZL), Hungary has integrated to the Digital Humanities Centre. In this way digital humanities professionals are working together with researchers focusing on the various kind of research opportunities based on the archived web content. The focus of the presentation is on the collaboration perspectives among web archivists and digital humanities scholars in the fields of data mining, data visualization, machine learning, artificial intelligence. At first a general overview can be offered about various research perspectives, projects, and initiatives by using web archives for research purposes (in the contexts of the Research Working Group of the International Internet Preservation Consortium, and the WARCNET network that is focusing on research based on web archives). In the second half of the presentation the results an existing project from NSZL is being mentioned about the Ukrainian War based on textual corpus building, text mining, text analysis and data visualization based on news resources from Hungary.

Keywords: web archiving, digital humanities, data visualization, text corpus building, text mining, text analysis, Ukrainian War, National Széchényi Library



Introduction of the gender perspective in the User Experience (UX) design of a search engine for a platform of Video on Demand (VoD)

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Abstract

Most interaction designs discriminate against certain groups of people without knowing it, and Platforms of Video on Demand are often included in these interaction designs. In order to solve it, they should follow certain guidelines to provide an inclusive experience for everyone. This work presents the introduction of the gender perspective on a User Experience (UX) design of a platform of the search engine of a Video on Demand platform. UX has in its essence the inclusion of the needs of users in order to eliminate the obstacles users encounter on their way to having a productive, easy and delightful experience. With the introduction of the gender-inclusive design the search engine is also equally engaging, useful and effective for as many users as possible. In the area of AI for streaming platforms, few studies look at the gender gap or sex discrimination. There is little, if any, awareness about including gender perspective on platforms. Our discussion is based on the real need and importance of this inclusion or if the fact that few studies consider it is revealing to us if it exists a real need. Guaranteeing gender equity is one of the most important objectives and ICTs are useful tools to contribute to this. The problem lies in the mention of the need, but the lack of actions and strategies to carry it out. This work provides insights on how to design in a more inclusive manner to provide gender recognition needs through a UX approach. This project has been carried out using typical methods of interaction design. UX methods and techniques offer the needed requirement to design a system for retrieving media work of women and LGTBIQ+ in order to raise visibility. The techniques used in this design were heuristic analysis, inquiry method of the interview, empathy map, UX persona and scenario, journey map, card sorting, content tree, prototyping, through flowchart and wireframe, and user testing. With the gender-inclusive design a UX experience is created that does not discriminate based on gender. This work provides a prototype of an advanced search engine within platforms, that is effective if users find it and know how to use it. They don't rule out the use of inclusive tags, but the elements must be recognisable at a glance. The filtering system is more effective even if the search engine is not ruled out. The final design includes all the elements of the advanced search in the filtering system of the main catalogue. Users should have everything handy, visible and understandable. Some tags should be accompanied by their meaning, which can encourage learning and inclusion. The final design eliminates the gender gap and promotes women's empowerment, therefore provides an experience where users feel comfortable, satisfied and pleased.

Keywords: gender inclusive design, gender perspective, streaming platforms, LGTBIQ+, user interaction design.



Universal Decimal Classification: Negative bias and misrepresentation of sexual orientation

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Abstract

We innately need to categorise and classify the universe to make it intelligible, and we operationalise it both lucidly and instinctively. Library classification systems descend from and reflect this intrinsic need we have to categorise and classify. As they stem from human thought, they mirror a particular human perspective on reality and thus the biases of those who design these knowledge organisation systems (KOS), as well as the cultural context in which they are created. These inalienable individual and social outlooks, and the subjective nature of KOS design and application, as a whole, led to the flourishing of a Critical Librarianship stream called Critical Cataloguing. Critical Cataloguing aims at studying cases of social injustice, misrepresentation and negative biases, offensive terminologies, and hegemonic and oppressive hierarchical structures in the representation of communities and identities in KOS and libraries. Critical Cataloguing has propelled studies in the field of Knowledge Organisation, especially in the Anglophone scholarly and library communities, dealing with, e.g., the (mis)representation of gender identity and sexual orientation, i.e., the analysis of the queer domain. In the European context, more specifically, in the Portuguese sphere, Critical Cataloguing has slender expression, hence works on misrepresentation and negative biases of queer identities in library classification systems in the European Portuguese language, namely the Portuguese editions of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), being absent. Therefore, the main aim of this study is the critical analysis, in the light of Critical Cataloguing, of the representation of sexual orientation in the current edition of the Portuguese UDC, published by the National Library of Portugal, in 2005. The methodology adopted was the qualitative content analysis. The coding step concerning this method was grounded on the sexual orientation related terms of the Homosaurus, a queer link to the data vocabulary (translated to Portuguese). This method allowed the retrieval of the terms representative of sexual orientation in the corpus of analysis and the study of the hierarchy of the UDC notations, which represent those terms, within the classification scheme. The results show that the principle of exhaustiveness, on which the UDC is grounded, does not manifest itself in the representation of sexual orientation, as the terms are both scarce and sparse. The nonexistence of the term sexual orientation itself does not allow to adequately classify library



information resources whose core content is sexual orientation. On the one hand, the absence of the term heterosexuality mirrors the heteronormative hegemony. On the other hand, the minoritisation of lesbianism, but not of male homosexuality, reflects the patriarchal hegemony. The fact that, in the UDC main tables, sexual orientation is represented exclusively in class 6 “Applied sciences. Medicine. Technology”, in particular in class 616 “Pathology. Clinical Medicine”, carries the historical pathologisation of sexual orientations other than heterosexuality. In sum, the current edition of the Portuguese UDC conveys negative bias and misrepresents sexual orientation in a way irreconcilable with present-day reality. Critical thinking must be encouraged within the library community and UDC updated to and translated from its latest released Master Reference File.

Keywords: critical cataloguing; Universal Decimal Classification; sexual orientation; subject cataloguing; bias



Information barriers for the LGBTQ+ community

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Abstract

Nowadays, the Internet is the primary information resource for obtaining data of any kind. According to recent studies, it is the most used source for the LGBTQ+ collective to find out their sexual orientation. With this study, we want to find out what are the informational barriers that the LGBTQ+ community faces when searching for information about their sexual orientation. Are they finding healthy and accurate information? Is it enough to help them determine their sexual orientation? What limitations are they finding? And how can LGBTQ+ specialized libraries act to make the process easier? The study was conducted by using a quantitative and qualitative methodology based on a questionnaire with a sample of 18 individuals from various groups of the collective (gays, lesbians, bisexuals, and queers). They were asked about their information behaviour and practices, the accuracy of the information found, and shortcomings when searching about their sexuality, among other things. The answers concluded that the Internet and social media remain the most widely used resource since it offers huge amounts of information, easy access, anonymity, and freedom of expression. The most mentioned drawbacks were inaccurate, false information and hurtful comments from other users. Also, we found a tendency for some orientations to be more visible than others on the internet, since less-known sexualities are the most affected by these obstacles. Moreover, we found that social networks were the most used and helpful resource when informing people about their sexuality. On the other hand, 94% of the surveyed didn't know about the existence of LGBTQ+ specialized libraries. The reasons were from lack of anonymity to lack of a wide amount of resources. What is more, users think the lack of monetary resources causes the libraries to choose some resources instead of others. In conclusion, when searching about their sexual orientation, users prefer the internet because of immediate answers and anonymity. However, it wasn't enough for them to determine their sexuality, and had to resort to other means in order to define and accept their sexual orientation. Therefore, as information curators, we have to find a way to provide LGBTQ+ accurate information, safely and anonymously, both online and through libraries.

Keywords: LGBTQ+, internet, specialized libraries, information barriers, information behaviour



Exploring the information needs of the non-binary and genderqueer communities in Ireland

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Abstract

Information behaviour research has the potential to offer valuable insights into the lived experiences of communities, while also highlighting the community's information needs with a view to addressing and alleviating them. Outside of LIS, research into non-binary and genderqueer people has typically been focused on the legitimisation of these gender identities, with little emphasis put on the lived experience of either community. As such, much of what we know about these communities tends to be as a result of wider explorations into the transgender experience, homogenising each lived experience into one uniform transgender experience. Such conflation can lead to harm and risk, particularly in relation to the provision of pertinent and safe information, such as in the case of non-binary and genderqueer communities. The development of gender identity for the trans community has been a widely researched phenomenon for some time, although there has been little agreement within the many disciplines as to how gender identity is formed. Within LIS, research is taking place as to the ways in which identity is formed, although this research has yet to tackle a phenomenon such as gender identity, or to draw upon critical theory to affect change. This doctoral research takes an emancipatory approach, bridging constructivism and critical theory, and will highlight the information behaviour of non-binary and genderqueer people in Ireland by exploring their Information Worlds, and their information needs as a result. Participants include adults who identify as non-binary and/or genderqueer, and, NGOs and other organisations who provide support and information to the LGBTQ+ community. Methods include semi-structured long interviews with non-binary and genderqueer participants, expert interviews with NGOs and other organisations, and discourse analysis of participant testimonies as well as the researcher's field notes. This results and findings will be used to address the information needs of both communities.

Keywords: information behavior, information needs, gender identity, non-binary, genderqueer



Cataloging and organizing a queer community library

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Abstract

The issues raised by classifying LGBT media in libraries have been long discussed in library theory, but a collection of nothing but queer material raises its own set of questions. This poster presents a profile of a small queer community library in Germany, its collection, and cataloguing system. Before considering genre or subject matter, a large part of the library is organised with a focus on identity categories— here one will find shelves labelled "gay novels" or "lesbian crime", for instance. As a result, it faces not only familiar challenges (budget and shelf space), but also more particular ones, in responding to the shifting attitudes and priorities of its users, which highlight generational intra-community tensions. The poster is a preview into an ongoing project to analyse the usage statistics of the library and make recommendations for its development.

Keywords: LGBT, classification, community libraries



Shift of format preference from textual to multimedia content in academic information literacy and its impact on pedagogical instructions in libraries

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Abstract

This study intends to understand the multimedia preferences of students in learning academic information literacy in the higher education (HE) sector. Academic Information literacy here refers to the information literacy intended for equipping students with the skills and knowledge and enabling them for effective identification of information required to address given problems and issues. It considers the innate human behaviour of visual appeal and discuss behavioural influences in preferring multimedia content over simple text. The study also considers the ICT boom in recent years, its impact on academic information literacy preference, and how this phenomenon has affected pedagogical practices. Finally, it discusses the current & future trends of multimedia influence on pedagogical instruction. A survey of HE students in three countries, the UK, Kenya and India, was taken to understand the shift from textual to multimedia format in libraries. The aim was to determine if behavioural attributes, such as academic or artistic (verbalizers or visualizers) and the university's geographic location impacted their multimedia learning, constraints and preferences. The results from the study did not show strong support for the Aptitude-treatment interaction (ATI) theory. The ATI theory examines how an outcome depends on the match between individuals' specific aptitudes/attributes and the treatment they receive. When a treatment and an individual's aptitude are matched, the effect of the treatment is optimal. The importance of this theory in the current context would be that different learners, i.e., students who identified themselves as artistic-natured or academic natured need different kinds of instruction to optimize their learning experience, but the survey found that students' nature did not influence their choice for the method of instruction – live (verbal) instruction or video (visual) instruction (i.e., no support for the ATI hypothesis). The study also revealed that the university's geographic location impacted students' preferences and learning abilities because the location had its own advantages and barriers that facilitated or hampered the learning capabilities of students.

Keywords: critical cataloguing; Universal Decimal Classification; sexual orientation; subject cataloguing; bias



The role of e-learning and its impact on higher education: A survey on Rajshahi University students of Bangladesh

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Abstract

Purpose: The main objective of this study is to explore the role of e-learning and its impact on higher education. Given the novelty of the experience, in this study, the researchers aim to investigate university students' perception and satisfaction regarding e-learning. The study also examines the importance of e-learning, identifies the problems faced by students while using e-learning and provides suggestions on how the university authority can improve e-learning more effectively. **Methods of the study:** Survey method was employed to understand the usage and impact of e-learning among the students at the University of Rajshahi in Bangladesh. Due to the pandemic situation of 2020, online social platforms were used and the questionnaires were circulated among 110 students from four departments of Social Science Faculty in Rajshahi University conveniently. **Findings:** The study shows that the overall feeling about e-learning is a good and robust predictor of the students' overall satisfaction. The study examines that the majority of the students (51.8%) use e-learning for finding general information, and for accessing e-learning majority of the students (62.7%) always use the smartphone. Wi-Fi is more preferable to the students (47%) for accessing connection of e-learning. 58.2% of respondents identified Technical issues as the main problem of e-learning. **Limitations:** Rajshahi University is the second largest public University in Bangladesh where around 28000 students are studied in the postgraduate program in each year. In order to conduct this study only 110 students are regarded as sample and have come under investigation which remarks as the core limitation of this study. Besides, researchers and teachers play a vital role in this university. But they are not included as sample in this study. **Originality/value:** The paper contains original work regarding the role of e-learning and its impact on higher education among the students of Rajshahi University of Bangladesh and as such it will be useful for library professionals, administrators, and educators to develop suitable strategies as higher study institutions.

Keywords: e-learning, higher education, technology, university students, Bangladesh.



Navigating the digital landscape: Universities partnering for change (NIAGARA)

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Abstract

The goal of the proposed poster is to engage students in dialogue about the issues and topics related to the project and find ways to connect them with and/or involve them in the project's activities. The main aim of the project Navigating the digital landscape: universities partnering for change (NIAGARA) is to utilize the partnership between universities in Zambia, Tanzania, Poland and Norway to improve and expand information services by developing libraries' ICT infrastructure and librarians' digital competencies. The specific objectives of the project are as follows: 1. To strengthen the digital infrastructure in partner university libraries in Tanzania and Zambia that will benefit all students and staff and ensure inclusive and equal access to library and information services 2. To examine current digital competencies needed for efficient provision of library and information services 3. To develop and implement short-term courses. The primary target groups are the HEI-librarians and LIS-students in Zambia and Tanzania. Further target beneficiaries are all students and faculty members (especially those with fewer opportunities) working in the other countries. NIAGARA relates strongly to UN SDG4: Quality education and 10: Reduce inequality. Knowledge gained from the project will be informative for policy makers and leaders in higher education as well as governing bodies in regions that are looking to increase citizens' digital competencies and even out digital divides. The results will be transferable to other HEIs, library and information science educators, and academic libraries and will contribute to scholarly discussions and research on issues related to open access and accessibility.

Keywords: academic libraries, digital competencies, digital literacy, library and information science, library services



The Open Book Collective: Sustaining and disseminating open access books

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Abstract

This paper introduces the Open Book Collective (OBC), a new member-governed not-for-profit organization devoted to supporting the production and dissemination of Open Access Books from small-to-medium publishers. Our membership, comprised of librarians, publishers, OA service providers, and other supporters works collectively to bring about a fairer, more sustainable model of open book publishing. Though based in the UK, the collective and our membership is global. The OBC is an output of the COPIM (Community-Led Infrastructures for Open Access Books) project, an international collaboration dedicated to an equitable, diverse and sustainable future for OA books. From our development research in collaboration with our library colleagues, we know that many libraries and institutions wish to support the publication and dissemination of OA books and indeed have budget set aside to do so. But a confusing array of options, lack of easily readable metadata, and the varied workflow of OA publishers makes it difficult and time-consuming for libraries and their institutions to know where to invest their support. Our research then aimed to answer the question: How to build an infrastructure and platform that would simultaneously meet the needs of librarians and publishers in service of an equitable future for OA books? Between 2020 and the present, we have held workshops, hosted interactive conference presentations, networked with our stakeholders, and studied the extant literature to find answers. The OBC and its platform is the primary output of Work Package 2 of COPIM. It offers a fast and simple way for libraries to compare publishers' catalogues, packages, business plans, and values, allowing the creation of premade or bespoke subscription packages before generating a quotation. The OBC then manages the subscription, and delivers benefits to libraries including maximally readable metadata, easy integration into existing workflows, and a guarantee of quality via the vetting and application process our publisher members must go through. We assess all membership packages on the platform, to ensure they are priced fairly and that received funding will support high quality OA publishing and distribution. The OBC is committed to supporting bibliodiversity in OA publishing. This means supporting publishers in diverse geographic and linguistic settings, while making content produced by OBC members accessible to a wider range of authors and institutions. Moreover, our model assists publishers in moving away from Book Processing Charges, which can re-entrench the inequalities already inherent in academia, leading to a stultification of fields.

Keywords: open access, OA books, sustainability, infrastructure



Open educational resources on preservation: State-of-play and creating guidelines for new content

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Abstract

Open Educational Resources (OERs) can be simply defined as educational resources freely available to students and/or educators to openly use, adapt, or reuse for educational and non-commercial purposes. In the last decade there have been many initiatives and projects that deal with OERs – namely, their production, categorization and optimization with the goal of making education more available to everyone interested but also to better formal educational practices. DECriS Erasmus+ project, in which the Department of Information Sciences of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences Osijek is a main coordinator, aims to better digital education and as one of its' intellectual outputs plans to optimize existing OERs in the field of information science and produce a new OER on preservation of analog and digital materials. Planning and creating an OER that is based on the field of preservation includes multiple steps. Firstly, it is imperative to understand the content it needs to include which in turn implies the understanding of the complex field of preservation and the need to approach it systematically. Understanding of preservation in general also provides the basis for conducting research of OERs on this topic that are already available but also for creating the way of analyzing the content which they present – how it is presented, with what purpose and which content is presented, etc. This paper aims to analyze the state-of-play of available OERs on preservation which can serve as additional educational materials for students of information sciences and other interested users as well as have a role in life-long learning when it comes to information professionals. The analysis of the state-of-play of OERs on preservation of analog and digital materials consists of investigating platforms that offer OERs, finding OERs on the topic of preservation and categorizing them according to the typological categories of OERs as well as criteria for analyzing the specific OERs on preservation according to the theoretical background of the field of preservation. The analysis of OERs was based on literature review and research already produced by DECriS project partners' teams. The results of these analyses provide an understanding on what kind of OERs exist in the field of preservation and the basis for creating general guidelines for content that should be included and presented in an OER for preservation of analog and digital materials.

Keywords: preservation, preservation education, open educational resources, open education



Analysis of open access digital repositories of social sciences at the University of Zagreb, Croatia

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Abstract

Purpose - The study aims to emphasize the development of institutional repositories' conceptual framework as well as how it has affected academic and scholarly communities in terms of increased exposure, a broader audience, and quicker dissemination of research. In the community of open access academic platforms, the characteristics of institutional repositories that set them apart from the competitors, are highlighted. This study aims to evaluate academic institutional repositories in Croatia in the field of social sciences at the University of Zagreb. **Methodology/approach** - Data were collected by examining digital repositories of nine academic institutional repositories (Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Faculty of Kinesiology, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Organization and Informatics, Faculty of Political Science, Faculty of Economics and Business, Faculty of Teacher Education with Faculty of Croatian Studies and Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, both of which belong to social sciences and humanities). **Findings** - The University of Zagreb has a total of 80,308 digital objects, out of which 29,592 objects are stored in Social Sciences digital repositories (36.85%). A total of 12,426 digital objects (41.99%) are in open access. The Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences has the fewest stored digital objects, 956 (3.54% of the total number of digital objects in the field of social sciences), but it has the most objects stored in open access (1,050; 90.8 %). The Faculty of Law has the fewest objects in open access, out of 4,307 digital objects, only 11.1%. Most of the objects are, as expected, in Croatian (27,900, 94.28%) followed by the ones in English (1,089; 3.68%). The most prevalent kind of academic materials to be found in institutional repositories are theses and dissertations, followed by journal articles and conference papers. A total of 28,601 (96.65%) graduation theses and final theses are stored in the repositories. **Originality/value** - The benefits associated with institutional repositories are manifold. Repositories provide users with information that would not otherwise be accessible for a variety of reasons, such as the absence of supplemental data (unpublished reports and working papers, audio-visual items and multimedia, learning objects, bibliographic references, datasets, lecture notes, other special item types, and so forth) or the paywall/subscription models used by commercial channels of scholarly communication. The findings demonstrate that the University of Zagreb is seeing a wave-like development of institutional repositories. The results from the study provide insight into the development of institutional repositories in the scientific field of social sciences and offer suggestions for higher education librarians and management teams.

Keywords: institutional repository, open access, social sciences, University of Zagreb, webometric



Use of online collaborative tools in information services: An intervention project in scholarly communication

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Abstract

Academic libraries are created to support the curriculum, teaching, learning and research of academic staff and students of higher education institutions. For that purpose, academic libraries can provide a wide variety of information services to support the educational context in which they operate. Thus, the library information services of higher education institutions need to promote and enhance their users' skills related to the scientific and academic communication of undergraduate and graduate students. In higher education, one of the most common problems of first-year students, and also of other ones, is the difficulty in knowing and applying the rules of writing and presentation of scientific and academic papers that they must submit to be evaluated. Several studies show a significant lack of knowledge on the part of students about these subjects. Based on this background, as a final project of an Information and Communication Technologies course, from an undergraduate course in Information Science, a student team carried out a project work to create a training course on academic writing. A set of collaborative online tools were used, and a wide range of outputs to support the training course was conceived. This paper aims to present the methodology followed in carrying out this project work, and the outcomes created, using a set of collaborative online tools, (Trello, Asana, Sway, Powtoon and Canva) to plan, manage, disseminate and implement this training course on academic writing, for undergraduate students of a Faculty of Arts and Humanities. This work shows that free online collaborative tools offer new possibilities for information services to create activities and materials with little investment.

Keywords: collaborative tools, project management, information units, academic library



STEM (STEAM) learning for Higher Education: The TLIT4U project first findings

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Abstract

Academic libraries are created to support the curriculum, teaching, learning and research of academic staff and students of higher education institutions. For that purpose, academic libraries can provide a wide variety of information services to support the educational context in which they operate. Thus, the library information services of higher education institutions need to promote and enhance their users' skills related to the scientific and academic communication of undergraduate and graduate students. In higher education, one of the most common problems of first-year students, and also of other ones, is the difficulty in knowing and applying the rules of writing and presentation of scientific and academic papers that they must submit to be evaluated. Several studies show a significant lack of knowledge on the part of students about these subjects. Based on this background, as a final project of an Information and Communication Technologies course, from an undergraduate course in Information Science, a student team carried out a project work to create a training course on academic writing. A set of collaborative online tools were used, and a wide range of outputs to support the training course was conceived. This paper aims to present the methodology followed in carrying out this project work, and the outcomes created, using a set of collaborative online tools, (Trello, Asana, Sway, Powtoon and Canva) to plan, manage, disseminate and implement this training course on academic writing, for undergraduate students of a



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Faculty of Arts and Humanities. This work shows that free online collaborative tools offer new possibilities for information services to create activities and materials with little investment.

Keywords: collaborative tools, project management, information units, academic library



Reflections about social dimension in higher education after the COVID-19 lockdown

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Abstract

In 2021 UNESCO published a report arguing that educational systems constantly reproduce the same conditions in education. This generates discrimination and exclusion, limiting the transformation of education. UNESCO's report advised the convenience of making a new social contract for education. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many universities worldwide had to shift from face-to-face to online teaching. Although professors could teach online and students could receive training, some issues were not considered before deciding to be online. One of these issues was the social dimension of university education. In face-to-face teaching, students connect with professors in class through discussions about the lecture's content and also connect with their peers during their university studies. In this paper, we introduce the case of the Faculty of Information and Media of the University of Barcelona, which is part of a more extensive study with other European Universities. Our research aimed to get professors' and students' reflections, perceptions and adaptation to COVID-19 lockdown. We have performed a qualitative methodology by conducting interviews and focus groups. In the case of students, we performed focus groups (N=2) and in the case of professors' interviews (N=14). Our results show that while students considered that teaching was the main focus of the online lectures, most professors replicated face-to-face teaching with synchronous online teaching. There was a very limited number of professors that made changes in their teaching habits. In addition, students felt that they had a lack of social contact with their professors and peers. However, the situation was different for new students on the faculty compared to experienced students. Experienced students had more social contact with their peers because they had made working groups or social groups in the previous academic years, which was not the case for new students. This is also reflected worldwide in international reports



and scientific literature. In the case of professors, they felt, in most cases, they were not ready to shift to online teaching. In addition, although the University of Barcelona offered training sessions for them, not all of the faculty could participate, especially those with temporary contracts. Concerning students, professors felt that personal contact with students was also missed, and surprisingly students did not interact in synchronous live sessions considering that they were to communicate through online networking sites. Finally, the social component of the university was clearly missed. Based on the results, we make a reflection on the social dimension that should be considered in higher education life and we provide ideas and proposals in the framework of Library and Information Science (LIS) studies.

Keywords: inclusion, Library and Information Science (LIS), higher education, social dimensions, crisis education



Education for sustainable development in higher education: good practices in Hungary

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Abstract

Today, the Natural World around us is undergoing major transformations, such as the global warming and climate crisis. The pursuit of sustainable development has become a part of everyday life. Educational institutions, including universities, play a role in this, starting with the introduction of a green mindset to students. The United Nations has designated the period 2005-2014 as the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. The broad aim of the programme was to communicate the principles, values and opportunities of sustainable development to all those involved in education. This predisposed the students from pre-schoolers to university students, to the importance of the issue. At the end of the decade, a report entitled " Shaping the future we want: UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development; final report" was published. This document details the important role of higher education institutions. This was followed by the UN Sustainable Development Goal 4 on education, published in 2016. The central question of my research is: how a university can become sustainable and shape the green mindset of its students? Many universities around the world are introducing sustainability into their curriculum, offering specific courses and modules for students. In Hungary, sustainable development has been a major focus of attention since the 2000s. This thinking has also influenced universities and has been a central issue for higher education institutions for many years. As a result, more and more higher education institutions are preparing sustainability plans with a strong focus on the achievement of the SDGs. In parallel, more and more universities are offering sustainability-related courses for students. As a result, international cooperation between higher education institutions is developing. In my presentation, I will show how sustainability plans in higher education institutions in Hungary are helping to achieve these goals. Today in Hungary, almost all higher education institutions have a sustainability plan, which I will illustrate with a few examples. Universities are also taking their responsibility to help offset climate change. In addition, I will give a comprehensive overview of the courses that help students to develop a green mindset. I will also describe two international projects in which Hungarian universities are involved: the CHARM-EU project and the UNI-ECO project.

Keywords: sustainability, higher education, climate crisis, sustainable development goals



Librarians in Bulgaria and the changing information ecosystem

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Abstract

Survey titled ‘Library professionals in Bulgaria and the changing information ecosystem’ has been provided among Bulgarian librarians in March 2022. The initiative is part of an ongoing PhD study ‘Libraries and the future information ecosystem’ started in 2019. The survey summarizes an overview of the current situation in Bulgaria on the information culture of the professionals, working in the libraries. It aims to examine the level of awareness about the Sustainable Development Goals and the changing global information environment among professionals working in Bulgarian libraries. The aim is to identify information gaps and to define the needs of professionals for better ways to access information about new trends in the changing information ecosystem and the opportunities for information professionals and consumers to contribute in achieving the goals of sustainable development. The questionnaire contains 22 questions in Google form sheet and has been send to over 500 email addresses. Most of the questions (18) are multiple choice, 6 are with possibility to select more than one answer and only 1 question is open and optional. Time for completing the sheet is around 10-15 minutes, does not require registration and is anonymous. The target group for this survey are people, working in different Bulgarian libraries – regional, academic, national, professional, school etc. The total respondents are 200, which is relevant to above of 10% of all the people working in the Bulgarian libraries according to the Bulgarian Statistic Institute and its data out of 2019. The aim of the paper is to show the results of this survey and to analyze them in the context of the researched field. Thanks to the answers, some issues came up to light and close attention must be paid to them. One of the most important problems is the lack of information Bulgarian librarians have on the Sustainable Development Goals and their relation to the library institution and the pessimism about the Trends established by IFLA in their Report (2013) and the updates (2018, 2019, 2021) being applicable for Bulgarian libraries. The focus of the future work should be on the communication of the Bulgarian librarians with their international colleagues from countries all over the world, participation in projects and initiatives on international level and exchange of good practices for developing the library services. In that direction, some relations with the findings from Erasmus+ project Digital Education for Crisis Situations: Times when there is no alternative (DECriS, 2020-1-HR01-KA226-HE-094685) surveys is given.

Keywords: sustainable development goals, Bulgaria, information ecosystem, librarians, survey, trends



Information behavior in digital worlds: A quantitative study about information systems and the players who use them

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Abstract

Digital games have been characterized as information systems in previous research papers such as Multiplayer online role-playing as information retrieval and system use; an ethnographic study by Harviainen and Rapp. Since digital games have been described this way, it means that traditional information behavior concepts apply to the users of the system. Harviainen and Rapp identify three intermingling information systems that constitute a massively multiplayer online role-playing game (MMORPG) as one whole information system. The retrieval core, the social system and the external sources. This paper explores information-seeking behavior amongst the users of an MMORPG in relation to these systems. The paper will then compare different users' information-seeking behaviors and to which degree they use external and internal information resources. A quantitative survey was developed to measure to what extent users utilize different external and internal information resources. Using the information system concept presented by Harviainen and Rapp we investigated what external and internal resources were relevant to the users of the MMORPG Warframe and added them as options in our survey. While answering the survey, users first get to categorize their engagement with the game based on Stebbins research on serious and casual leisure. The reason being that different levels of engagement may influence the user's information behavior. We published the survey on several online forums connected to the MMORPG and encouraged snowball sampling. The survey received a total of 1000 responses. We analyzed our data using Wilson's model of information behaviors. Bivariate analysis was used to compare the information behaviors between the two leisure groups. Finally, the data was compared to results from previous studies on information behaviors within information systems. Of our respondents, 98.8% state that they use external information sources whilst 81.9% state that they use internal information resources. 52.7% of casual leisure users and 49.7% of serious leisure users responded that they left the information system to search for information 1-2 times per play-session. This was the most common response for both groups and the percentual difference can be negligible. 40.7% of casual leisure users and 26.2% of serious leisure users responded that an average play-session lasts 1-2 hours. Comparatively, 38.1% of casual leisure users and 48% of serious leisure users responded that an average gaming session lasts 3-4 hours. Feasibly, a majority of users find that external information sources can provide more information in a more convenient way than internal information resources. Furthermore, our data suggests that casual leisure users leave the information system to search for information more times per play-session. It is possible that casual leisure users encounter a gap in knowledge more often than serious leisure users and therefore need to search for information in higher frequencies. A deeper qualitative study examining the reasons for this information behavior is needed.

Keywords: information behavior, Gaming, MMORPGs, Information systems



Where is the position of the university library in the innovation process?

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Abstract

The background and purpose: The relationship between higher education and other social systems has undergone tumultuous change in recent years, precipitating a need for academic as well as university libraries to respond in meaningful ways. This change has resulted in a rethinking with the way libraries respond to and engage with the larger community. The relationship is seen as one that is enhanced through growth and engagement with government and industry. These partnerships also include a need for libraries to be more innovative than ever in their approach. Cooperation between universities and industry has become essential in connection with these significant transformations over the past two decades, which can be seen not only in the observation of processes but also in the appearance of the expected institutional system based on it. For example, in our country with the arrival of higher education and industrial cooperation centers. Globalization has reached the higher education sector, but at the same time companies are also constantly under pressure to achieve their goals and to be innovative. This is how the cooperation between the two sectors is strengthened due to the development of innovation capabilities. Thus, not only the release and hiring of highly qualified personnel but also the deeper transfer of new knowledge, joint development, and testing of its applications. The cooperation is worthwhile for both parties, as universities can access the company's equipment park, as a donation or as an option for use, for additional funding, either directly or from certain licenses or patents. Conversely, libraries are tasked with finding new ways to bridge its work with the larger community, collaborating on technological advancements, enhanced research methods, and educating through a variety of literacies, such as digital and health. Libraries are also mandated to act as innovation hubs in advancing skills-based and workforce development, link to the academic structure with professional readiness. In our poster presentation, we present trends in our countries to demonstrate operational parallels between European and US universities. We will outline specific means for collaborating with industry, including grants that have fostered connectivity through digital literacy programs, foundation partnerships used to build makerspace facilities, working closely with an Innovation Network to support a grant on skills development, and enhancing a digital humanities program to enhance student readiness. Details of the methods: We use two methods in our poster/presentation. One consists of the aggregate research of a qualitative study that summarizes the results of multiple interviews with the heads of several institutions (Eötvös Loránd University, the University of Debrecen, University of Szeged). The other will be from a management and leadership perspective overseeing two (2) academic libraries in responding to campus, community and business sector requests. In the other method, we summarize the trends of our countries. Findings, discussion, and conclusions: In the poster, we will show some practices from the USA and Hungary, and compare them. We will present the topic along the following questions:

1. What is the innovation process like at universities?
2. Do libraries store the results of innovation processes?
3. Do industry players approach libraries?
4. How does innovation management transform into information or knowledge management?
5. Are university research data stored in institutional repositories?



Keywords: university, innovation, library, community

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Research institute's publication series in scientific information dissemination

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Abstract

For this poster, the Finnish Environment Institute SYKE's publication series was explored, and stakeholders were interviewed about their perception and usage of these publications in their work.

- Stakeholders were
- Ministry of the Environment
- Central government
- Research institutes
- City officials
- Businesses
- Members of the press
- NGOs
- Researchers and communications department personnel at SYKE

With this sample a synthesis of how domestic scientific publications and publication series are perceived and used will be made.

Keywords: publication series, research, science, dissemination, use, impact



Budapest University Library Day as a knowledge management tool

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Abstract

The background and purpose: The special sector of higher education includes both education and research. Although universities have libraries and library networks (from the department to the institutional level), it is still necessary for students to familiarize themselves with collections outside of them. University courses usually include research methodology and library use courses. Yet this alone does not increase the number of library enrollments. As a result, students usually do not enroll in libraries, they only visit them when they receive their first mandatory assignments. This recognition led to the Budapest University Library Day in 2009. Library Day participants include libraries (both specialized and public libraries), archives, publishers, museums, and research institutes. Annually approx. 1200 people visit the event. The concept of the event is that at the beginning of the academic year, the exhibitors will present themselves on one of the largest university campuses in the capital, enabling registration and getting to know the collection. Details of the methods: In my poster, I will summarize the experiences and trends of the past 13 sessions. During this process, we recorded the number of participants and the main areas of interest every year. 15-20 percent of the exhibitors change from year to year, some return after 5-6 years. Findings, discussion, and conclusions. I will present the topic along the following questions: Why is it worth participating in the event? What role does it play in university knowledge management? How does digitization affect library user.

Keywords: university, library, exhibition



A mixed method study on the information behavior of Bangladeshi female sex workers (FSWs)

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Abstract

Female sex workers (FSWs) are one of Bangladesh's most vulnerable and marginalized groups. Despite numerous studies on their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), their rights, and the issues they encounter daily, there has been no study conducted on the information behavior of female sex workers in informational terms. Using a mixed method research design, the study explores the everyday life information behavior and HIV/AIDS related awareness among female sex workers in Bangladesh. The study addresses the following questions: What are the everyday life information behavior of FSWs? What role does informational programs on HIV/AIDS/STDs play in the use of condoms during sexual intercourse? The study conducted face-to-face surveys with 116 FSWs (street based, hotel based and home based) in Bangladesh and conducted, four Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with 23 street based female sex workers. The study participants reported requiring little information in their everyday life. The top three information needs being related to their personal security (96%), country affairs (46%), and health related information (46%). Most of participants did not have access to the internet and relied heavily on informal information sources such as other sex workers (65%), NGOs workers (47%), hotel workers (23%), and clients (23%) to meet their day-to-day information needs. Further, over one-third (40%) survey participants reported rarely getting the information they need. Regarding their awareness about the risk of HIV/AIDS/STDs, FSWs in this study claimed to be aware of the risks associated with having sex without a condom and most of them reported attending HIV/AIDS awareness programs. However, it is evident in this study that FSWs were not always using condoms during sex with their clients. Because of their vulnerability, their awareness about the risk of having sex without condoms did not help motivate their clients to wear condoms during sex. Many participants claimed that it is the client who chooses whether to wear a condom during sex. Some participants admitted they lacked the courage and resources to refuse a client's request to engage in sexual activity without using a condom. The study findings emphasize the importance of introducing informational programs for clients of FSWs, not just for FSWs. The study also highlights the information poverty among FSWs in terms of their access to information and suggests local government and non-government public libraries and NGOs offer programs that aim at helping marginalized populations like female sex workers meet their diverse information needs.

Keywords: information behavior, unmet information needs, HIV/AIDS knowledge and awareness



Cues to taking health action among people with asylum seeking background: Findings from semi-structured interviews in Norway and Finland

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Abstract

Background: Studies on people with asylum-seeking backgrounds reveal different needs for and challenges with utilization of health-related information and healthcare services in host countries. In order to explore such needs and challenges, we need to identify influential factors that impact the motivation of people with asylum-seeking background people to seek health-related information and healthcare services. Awareness of a health problem and cues to action may vary from one person to another and be internal (such as symptoms or changes in body shape) or external (such as messages). Studying cues to action, particularly among minorities with different ethnic backgrounds is therefore important. Purpose: This study investigates internal and external cues to take health actions among people with asylum-seeking backgrounds living in the two Nordic countries Finland and Norway. Design/methodology/approach: Two sets of semi-structured interviews were conducted from May to August 2022 with a total of 16 participants with asylum-seeking backgrounds in Finland (N=7) and Norway (N=9). The interview guide was developed based on the Health Belief Model (HBM) to identify internal and external factors acting as motivators for taking health actions in the studied group. Results- Results indicate that common cues to health actions among the participants were related to changes in individual health experiences about their health, access to free medical check-ups, health educational TV or Radio programmes, and social media. The participants mentioned different internal and external motivations for taking health action which reflected their cultural differences or beliefs. These were advice from family members and friends, advice from a healthcare professional from their country of origin, and receiving information about physical or mental health risk factors at church, mosque, or their community meeting (N10/N16). Finally, receiving information about physical or mental health risk factors from universities, employers, local health authorities, or medical professionals, and advice from a



local healthcare professional were reported more among participants from Norwegian sample group (N3/N9) compared with Finnish sample group (N1/N7). Findings-The findings reveal that while different officials and stakeholders provide health-related information in terms of emails, letters, and guidelines to non-native minorities (such as invitation letters for mammography checkups); only a small part of this information will reach and be used by the target population. Practical implications: This study has a range of practical implications, including (a) informing healthcare providers, immigration authorities, and policymakers on factors influencing taking health action among non-native minorities, and (b) highlighting the role of cultural factors and beliefs in the utilisation of different health-related information and healthcare services among minorities in Nordic countries. The findings showed factors such as simplicity of health-information for the audience, being related to their immediate health needs, and being easy to access are the most important factors in more utilisation of health-related information and healthcare services among the studied population. Originality/value: This is one of the first studies on cues to health actions among residents with asylum-seeking backgrounds living in two Nordic countries and provides reflections on the role of personal social networks and official cues in providing awareness of health problems.

Keywords: health action, health information, minorities, stimulators



Expanding information behaviour studies: A case study grounded on a religious setting from the Santo Daime in Brazil

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Abstract

Studies in information behavior, understood as the way people need, seek, manage, use and disseminate information in different contexts, has been a very productive area of research in Information Science. However, certain contexts where information behavior occurs in everyday situations, unlike professional ones, have been little explored. This is the case of religious and spiritually related contexts, particularly with regard to minority religious beliefs and in certain geographical areas, such as Latin America. Starting from this background, this work will present a bibliographic review on information behavior in a religious or spiritual context. Theories and concepts useful for understanding the selected case study, the Santo Daime, will be identified. The Santo Daime is a religious practice founded in the early 20th century, in the Amazon region (Brazil), which in the meantime has had a worldwide expansion. Santo Daime presents itself as an aggregating religion of good practices and link to theed to demands related to social movements for rights - landrights, religious freedom, antiracism and sexism, healthy eating, respect for the environment, among others. However, different groups from this religion expanded their practice to other modes of organization and religious rituals and, as active subjects in the construction of meaning in their social world, contributed to the dissemination of the doctrine, creating new ways of relating to religion. As a methodological approach, it is proposed to analyze information practices in the context of Santo Daime from the discourses of subjects who practice this religion. It will seek to identify and define the processes of reception, generation and transfer of information in Daime, and how these processes contribute to the religious and social practices of its practitioners. It is proposed to carry out a research that aims to understand the worldview of Santo Daime practitioners, through their informational behavior. Emphasis will be given to the informational behavior of the Santo Daime leaders, the Padrinhos e Madrinhas (Godfather, Godmother - spiritual leaders) of these churches, analyzing how such leaders act to meet their information needs, identifying how the process of searching, using, and sharing information by these leaders occurs. The aim of this research is to understand how the information and communication processes mediated by members of the Santo Daime religion take place and that allowed greater information appropriation of the references of the doctrine, establishing and/or expanding channels of communication within society, leveraging the capillarization of the Daime religion. It is a PhD work in progress, where exploratory research with a qualitative approach will be developed, based on the collection of information through interviews and ethnographic studies, aiming to identify the factors that determine or contribute to the occurrence of the phenomena, deepening the knowledge of reality.

Keywords: information behavior, religious context, Santo Daime, information practices



Information behavior of students in their academic pathway: a survey study in the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Coimbra, Portugal

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Abstract

The use of technology to facilitate learning in universities and other institutions, as well as to disseminate institutional information and speed up administrative processes has become a common practice due to its ability to reduce barriers related to time and space. From the use of technology to the use of digital information comes the experience of individuals in their personal, academic or professional life. This study analyses the digital academic information behavior of students at the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Coimbra (FLUC). Specifically, it describes the presence of the FLUC in Web 2.0; identifies the technological resources (web page, platforms and social networks) used by FLUC students to consult digital academic information in their academic pathway, as well as their use. An exploratory and descriptive research was adopted. The case study was carried out using a survey with quantitative analysis. FLUC's public digital information source is its web page. InforEstudante is a web application designed to support the pathway of Applicants, Students and Alumni of the University of Coimbra and it is part of the Academic Information System. UC Student is an academic platform to support classes, available to all students at the University. From the results obtained in the survey these stand out: as digital sources for obtaining essential academic information, 98% of the students access the InforEstudante, the Faculty web page (54.6%) and the UC Student platform (44.1%); 78.8% regularly use InforEstudante; 60.1% of students rarely use the FLUC web page. Students use InforEstudante mainly to enrolment / registration in study cycles and course units (95.8%), consult support material (94.4%), submit assignments / works (90.8%), consult information about course units (88.9%), consult assessment grids (87.9%), consult school timetables (85.9%) and consult on class attendance (74.5%). 48.7% of students are aware of the FLUC presence in social networks Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube. It is concluded that the need for information and the functionalities made available in each academic management platform are the main determinants of the use of digital academic information, mainly through InforEstudante, conditioned by the motivation and context of students in each academic degree.

Keywords: information behavior, digital academic information, university students, Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Coimbra

Conference photos









BOBCATSSS 2024

Information Profession and Sustainable Development
23-25 January 2024

Main organizer:

University of Coimbra – Portugal

Co-organizers:

UNESP – State University of São Paulo, Brazil

ULSIT – University of Library Studies and Information Technologies, Bulgaria

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Information professionals play a vital role in promoting sustainable development, acting as catalysts for change. They facilitate access to knowledge, foster collaboration, and advocate for responsible practices, with a focus on environmental stewardship and social equity. Information professionals leverage technology to promote sustainable development, connecting people with reliable resources or empowering individuals and organizations to make informed decisions that minimize their ecological footprint. Furthermore, information professionals contribute to sustainable development by promoting social equity. They strive to bridge the digital divide, ensuring equal access to information and technology. By empowering marginalized communities with knowledge and digital literacy skills, they enable them to participate fully in sustainable development efforts. Moreover, information professionals actively engage in research and innovation to address pressing sustainability challenges. They collaborate with interdisciplinary teams, seeking novel solutions to environmental and societal issues. Through their expertise in data management and analysis, they generate insights that inform evidence-based decision-making for a more sustainable future. Thus, the information profession is instrumental in advancing sustainable development. Through their commitment to knowledge dissemination, social equity, and innovation, information professionals drive positive change and help build a more sustainable and inclusive world.

BOBCATSSS 2024 welcomes proposals on the following subthemes:

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- Information Management
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- Knowledge Organization to support sustainability
- Libraries and Education for Sustainability
- Projects and Innovations in libraries
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- LIS studies on gender and diversity

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