Information Problem Solving

Unraveling involved processes and designing instruction

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Information problem solving

• Skills, knowledge and attitude to

- define the information need;
- identify sources;
- judge and select relevant information from the sources;
- organize the information found;
- present the information into a coherent product;
- construct knowledge.



Unraveling the IPS-process

Feddes, R., Vermetten, Y., Brand-Gruwel, S., & Wopereis, I. (2003). Strategische kennis over het oplossen van informatieproblemen: een exploratief onderzoek [Strategic knowledge about information problem solving: an explorative study]. *Pedagogische Studiën, 80*, 210-225.

Brand-Gruwel, S., Wopereis, I., & Vermetten, Y. (2005). Information problem solving by experts and novices: analysis of a complex cognitive skill. *Computers in Human Behaviour, 21*, 487-508.

Brand-Gruwel, S., Wopereis, I., & Walraven, A. (2009). A descriptive model of Information Problem Solving while using Internet. *Computers & Education, 53*, 1207-1217.

Argelagos, E., Brand-Gruwel, S., Jardozki, H., & Pifarre, M. (2014). Web search processes: how to measure them? An exploratory study comparing methods. Manuscript in submitted.

Participants: expert-novice study

- Experts:
 - 5 PhD students in the field of Educational Technology in their final year
- Novices:
 - 5 Psychology freshmen from the University of Maastricht



Set up: expert-novice study

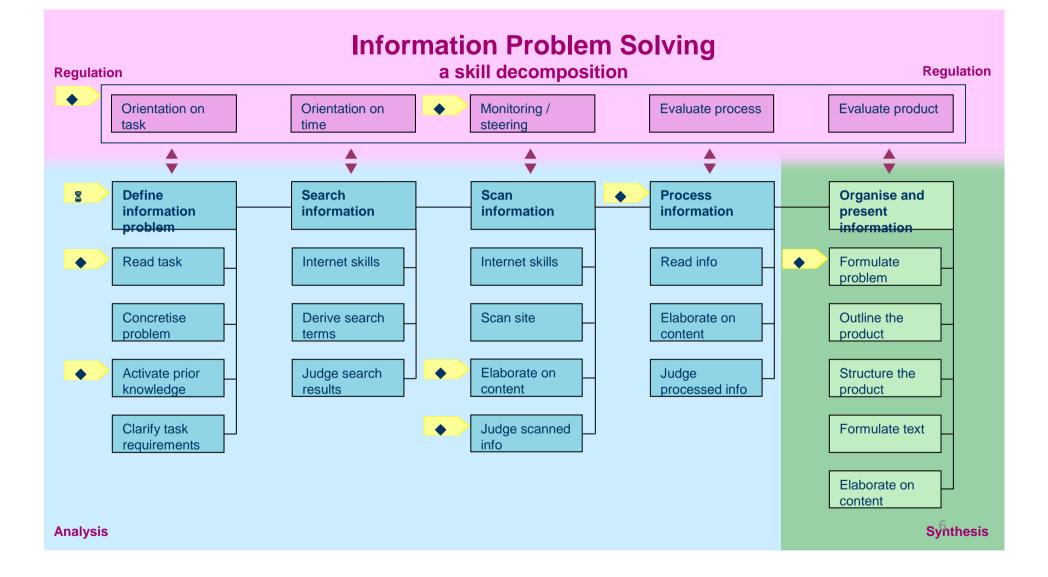
Task:

write in 90 minutes an article for a consumers magazine (± 400 words) about food that is out of date

Instrument to analyze the thinking aloud protocols:

- •main skills
- •sub skills
- regulation





Process of evaluating

Walraven, A., Brand-Gruwel, S., & Boshuizen, H.P.A. (2009). How students evaluate information and sources when searching the World Wide Web for information. *Computers and Education*, *52*(1), 234-246.

Walraven, A., Brand-Gruwel, S., & Boshuizen, H.P.A. (2011). Teachers and the World Wide Web: How teachers evaluate search results, information and source. Manuscript submitted for publication.

Brand-Gruwel, S., & Stadtler, M. (2011). Solving Information-based Problems: Searching, Selecting and Evaluating Information. *Learning and Instruction, 21,* 175-179.

Set up: evaluation behavior study

- Participants: 23 students from secondary education
- Tasks: 12 tasks: 4 science / 4 geo. / 4 language
 - example: Young people use MSN and SMS a lot. Does this have an influence on their language proficiency?
- Procedure: each student accomplished 2 tasks while thinking aloud (30 per task)



Results: evaluation behavior study

- Students do not evaluate in a sophisticated way
- Sources are hardly evaluated on usability and reliability
- Information is being judged on the connection to the task, the amount of information and the language



Evaluation and role of prior knowledge

Brand-Gruwel, S., Kammerer, Y., Van Meeuwen, L., & Van Gog, T. (2014). The use of evaluation criteria when searching the WWW. *Manuscript in progress*



Evaluation and role of prior knowledge

Participants:

•20 psychology students (freshmen) (12 men and 8 women; age M = 20.2, SD = 4.07)

•17 psychology teachers (University) (7 men and 10 women; age M = 39,5, SD = 12.33)

Task:

•Two tasks (reliability of human memory and altruism)

•Each task had a Google-like result page (SERP) with 17 links

•select and prioritize information and rank the best five sites (10 minutes)

Eye-movements





Results: evaluation and prior knowledge

- The domain experts do evaluate the reliability of the sites significantly more often than the novices
- The novices used more superficial criteria for evaluation (statements like: this seems ok, or that may be useful)
- The selected sites of the experts were of a higher quality and a relation with the use of sophisticated criteria



Conflicting information and prior attitude

Van Strien, J., Brand-Gruwel, S., & Boshuizen, H. P. A. (in press). Dealing With Conflicting Information From Multiple Nonlinear Texts: Effects of Prior Attitudes. *Computer in Human Behavior*.



Set up: participants and task

- 63 students (31 girls, 32 boys); secondary pre-university education
- Reading materials: 1 neutral text introducing videogames, 6 texts in favour and 6 texts arguing against violent videogames
- Task: write essay of 300 to 500 words on the relationship between violent videogames and aggressive behaviour
- Prior attitude: 6-item questionnaire to assess attitudes
- Coding essays: borrowed, added, transformed / neutral, positive, negative (slightly or strongly biased)



Results: effect of prior attitude

- Participants with more pronounced prior attitudes:
 - were more likely to write essays that were strongly biased or at least leaning toward one side of the debate
 - were more likely to adopt a positive position in their essays.
 - prior attitude was positively associated with the proportions of added content
- Participants with more neutral prior attitudes.
 - were more likely to acknowledge the inconclusive nature of the topic in their essays,
 - essays also included more borrowed information, and less added information.



IPS and instructional design

Brand-Gruwel, S., & Gerjets, P. (2008). Instructional Support for Enhancing Students' Information Problem Solving Ability. *Computers in Human Behavior, 24*, 615-622.

Walraven, A., Brand-Gruwel, S., & Boshuizen, H. P. A. (2010). Fostering transfer of web searchers' evaluation skills: A field test of two transfer theories. *Computers in Human Behavior, 26*, 716-728.

Wopereis, I., Brand-Gruwel, S., & Vermetten, Y. (2008). The effect of embedded instruction on solving information problems. *Computers in Human Behavior.24*, 738-752.



Embedded instruction

• Setting:

- 15 lessons
- IPS embedded in history class
- Focus on evaluation of sources and information

• Tasks:

- Role play: Treaty of Versailles
- Cartoon about Hitler
- Game in with events had to be set in chronological order



Process worksheets

Address	Judgement	Use?
Example http://members.lycos.nl/ oorlogstijd/index.html	This is a private site of an 18 year old girl. Not that much text. No references. Not reliable. Author is not a known person.	No

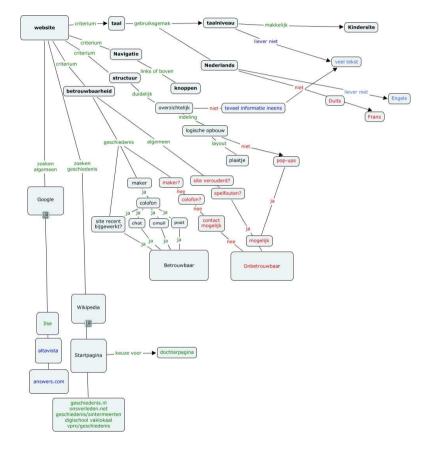
Supportive information







Mindmap and discussion





Results of embedded instruction

- Students become more critical regarding the evaluation of web sites
 - More use of criteria like:
 - Author
 - Organization behind the site
 - Type of site
- Students of the experimental condition performed significantly better on the history exam then the students of the control condition

