

Perceptions of information literacy competencies among future psychology professionals: a comparative study in Spain and Portugal

Perceptions of
information
literacy
competencies

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Abstract

Purpose – The aim of the study is to analyze the perceptions of belief-in-importance (BI), self-efficacy (SE) and preferred source of learning (SL) of information literacy (IL) competencies among psychology students in Spain and Portugal.

Design/methodology/approach – Unified protocol was based on the questionnaire IL-HUMASS (26 items). Quantitative diagnostic-comparative study was carried out, including factor and variance analysis. Hypothesis compliance was checked.

Findings – By country, there are no significant differences in students' perceptions, although the scores in BI are higher than in SE. By category, there are some significant differences, and the least valued is that of processing. By individual competency, seven of them show differences between countries. Learning preferences are for a mix of classroom and autonomous learning. Students barely realize the value of libraries.

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Within factor structures, which share the same components in each dimension, some emerging factors do appear.

Practical implications – Motivation (BI and SE) with respect to IL competencies is a key asset for future psychologists. Interest should focus on some emerging motivational factors. Students' appreciation of the library should enhance through the corresponding initiatives for improvement. This method could be complemented by qualitative studies.

Originality/value – This is probably the first diagnostic-comparative study on perceptions of IL competencies among future psychology professionals.

Keywords Information literacy, Competencies, Belief-in-importance, Self-efficacy, Learning source, Higher education, Teaching-learning, Graduate psychology curriculum, Comparative studies

Paper type Research paper

Introduction

Over the past few years, the increase in available information and its complexity seems unstoppable. This is due largely to the massive incorporation of new information and communication technologies (ICT) into our information society. Therefore, it is easily understandable that the mastery of information literacy (IL) competencies has become a priority issue, especially in higher education (HE) settings. Psychology, as the discipline addressing behavior and mental processes, explores some basic concepts, perceptions, attention, motivation, emotions, thought and communication that are key from the IL perspective. It could be said that IL is nourished, in part, by psychology. But the opposite could also be affirmed, that psychology is supported by some postulates – searching, evaluation, processing, and communication – that are characteristic of IL. In any case, the thematic convergence of both domains has not been sufficiently addressed in the literature. On the other hand, the relationship of students to information is eminently disciplinary. Each discipline has its informational habits. For these reasons, we think that the domain of IL competencies deserves more attention in psychology studies.

Professional organizations related to psychology have called for greater emphasis on IL competencies. This is evidenced by the American Psychological Association's (APA) guidelines for the undergraduate psychology major (APA, 2013, 2016), the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education's (QAA) Subject Benchmark Statement in Psychology (QAA, 2016) and the Association of College and Research Libraries' (ACRL) Psychology Information Literacy Standards (ACRL, 2010). This last norm is a clear illustration of the aforementioned convergence since it explicitly relates the discipline of psychology and the subject of IL. Each of these professional organizations identifies comparable learning benchmarks for psychology graduate programs. According to the Tuning project recommendations (Eurydice, 2005), students, regardless of the course, should attain a series of basic competencies, which will later prove essential in their professional lives. These basic abilities will enable them to access, process, evaluate and communicate relevant information from pertinent sources in their area of expertise (Lopes and Pinto, 2013, 2016).

Spain and Portugal are two countries that comprise a unique geographical area, the Iberian Peninsula. Although their similarities in some historical, cultural and linguistic aspects are evident, so are their differences. In general, the knowledge derived from this investigation will permit some joint curricular initiatives, given the growing movement of Erasmus students in both directions. Based on common key values within the European Higher Education Area (EHEA), degrees in psychology were structured according to international criteria, such as that of the European psychology diploma project.

We explored a little-known issue that relates to perceptions of IL competencies among psychology students from both countries. This diagnostic-comparative study addresses perceptions as well as similarities and differences surrounding a series of informational competencies, including those related to the use of ICT. Through this process, we discovered the motivations of these students for integrating technology.

This case study, involving six groups of future psychologists, aims for a better understanding of their perceptions of a series of basic IL competencies. Data are grounded on three subjective approaches related to their belief-in-importance (BI), self-efficacy (SE) and preferred source of learning (SL). Based on both literature review and research hypotheses, findings provide some diagnosis-comparison on IL competency status among psychology students in the two countries. Finally, some issues in need of assistance are suggested.

Literature review

As in other areas, IL has experienced significant changes since the beginning of the new millennium, owing, to a great extent, to the incorporation of ICT technologies to the world of information. This is the case to the extreme that associations in charge of promoting the development of IL have been obliged to take a serious second look at the fundamentals of the discipline. The standards at the beginning of the century (SCONUL, 1999; ACRL, 2000) were based on a series of competencies in which all students in higher education (HE) should be proficient. However, recent interpretations of IL as a conceptual framework-among others (SCONUL, 2011; ACRL, 2016; CILIP Information Literacy Group, 2018) address it from a more open, dynamic and contextual perspective. The two approaches are complementary and, as such, should be taken into consideration. We are aware that IL is not just a condition that students should acquire through a series of competencies. It is also an activity involving critical thinking in a specific context: "IL is not a standard part of classroom content, but appears to be provided only to those students who actively seek out the information" (Schmidt-Hanbidge *et al.*, 2018, p. 132). In this same line, Farkas (2012, pp. 89–90) refers to the necessity of significant changes in the conceptualization of IL: "as ideas about authority and knowledge have changed, so should notions about information literacy." It is likewise necessary for there to be a change in the mentality of the students, who should be more critical: "students will need to be self-directed and critical information seekers, which requires a particular mindset in addition to specific skills."

Like many others, the domain of IL evolves significantly in line with the socio-technological progress of recent years. Limberg *et al.* (2008, p. 84) are aware of the "tension between a conventional teaching skills-focused approach and the realization of the complex nature of information literacy." They suggest "a view of information literacy as a social practice shaped by the culture and context in which it is embedded." In this sense, rather than IL competencies, there is a need to focus on the culture (psychology) and the context (HE) in which they develop. In summary, IL should be contextualized within the structures and modes of thought of particular disciplines (Grafstein, 2002; Tuominen *et al.*, 2005). Notwithstanding what has been said previously, this literature review only covers the domain of IL competencies from the discipline of psychology.

From a psychological perspective, the *International Declaration of Core Competences in Professional Psychology* conceives competency as a "combination of practical and theoretical knowledge, cognitive skills, behavior, and values used to perform a specific behavior or set of behaviors to a standard, in professional practice settings associated with a professional role" (IAAP and UPsyS, 2016, p. 4). In this referential document, a set of internationally endorsed competencies for professional psychology are stated. The American Psychological Association (APA, 2002) included a number of competencies in specific knowledge and appropriate attitudes for professional practice. Over the years, some authors have focused on the competencies of psychologists. The seminal article by Kaslow (2004) outlines what later became research lines in this area: the foundational, core and specialty competencies within professional psychology. They were basically concerned with the essential domains, instruction and assessment. These essential domains, also known as the Big 8, refer to ethical and legal issues, individual and cultural diversity, scientific foundations and research, psychological assessment, intervention, consultation and inter-professional collaboration, supervision and professional development.

From an HE context, the degree in psychology in Spain entails a master's level qualification, following a four-year sequence. In this same line, programs in Portugal are organized into master's level with two study cycles, the first lasting three years (bachelors-equivalent) and the second for two years (a master's degree). In both countries, the first phase is believed to introduce the most important theories and methods of the discipline (primary competencies). The second phase enables specialized competencies. Both primary and empowering competencies are essential (EuroPsy, 2011).

Yet beyond academic training based on domain competencies, a set of IL competencies is also required. The goal should be achieving specific equivalent IL benchmarks to psychology-related standards. From a pedagogical perspective, Birkett and Hughes (2013) pursue a number of objectives: (1) address the complementary IL standards through collaborative instruction, (2) assign projects for students to practice and demonstrate mastery and (3) assess our approach by analyzing student-created cumulative, semester-long annotated bibliographies that would potentially demonstrate students' IL competencies when choosing a topic in psychology.

Belar (2009, p. 65) emphasizes the importance of IL competencies among psychology students since the IL domain is intrinsically linked to the many ways of learning. When acquired by psychologists, these IL abilities will enable them to put into practice information analysis, critical thinking, learning or clinical practice. She concludes that "Psychology needs to be a leader in advancing the culture of competency."

The interest of psychologists in IL competencies assessment, particularly in HE environments, is not new. Some studies have gone more in-depth with respect to learning outcomes in order to know the mechanisms of IL learning while seeking to intervene on this subject (Chan, 2016; Kiel *et al.*, 2015; Larkin and Pines, 2005; Stanoievska-Slabeva *et al.*, 2015). Others reflect more in detail on the instruments of student performance (Neely, 2006; McKinney, 2010; Fraillon *et al.*, 2013; Graf and Harris, 2016). Finally, others focus on the results obtained and what they mean, taking into account the learning in IL and which areas or components are evaluated (Cranney *et al.*, 2008; Heine and O'Connor, 2013; Stecher and Hamilton, 2014).

Recognizing the transversal importance of IL competencies in an academic career and lifelong learning and inspired by the cognitive evaluation theory (CET), intrinsic motivation is based on feelings of competency and self-determination. Several studies demonstrate a connection between motivation and information processing effects (Kurbanoglu *et al.*, 2006; Niemiec and Ryan, 2009; Van den Broeck *et al.*, 2010; Wulf and Lewthwaite, 2016). A central component of CET is that events influencing perceptions of competency or autonomy will affect intrinsic motivation levels and the increased feelings of competency and autonomy play a vital role in sustaining and increasing intrinsic motivation (Deci and Ryan, 1985).

From the motivational perspective, "there are a number of different expectancy constructs such as self-efficacy [and] perceptions of competence" (Pintrich, 2003, p. 671). Both BI and SE are approached here. BI theory posits that "certain personality traits confer on the individual a propensity to perceive convergences and divergences between their belief that they can attain goals and the importance that they place on these goals" (Petrides and Furnham, 2015, p. 1). The theory moves in two coordinates, one of *belief* and the other of *importance*. These two coordinates generate four quadrants of hubris and depression on the one hand, and motivation and apathy on the other. From the perspective of IL, the concept of BI has been addressed in the design of the IL-HUMASS questionnaire (Pinto, 2010) and in some case studies (Pinto and Puertas, 2012; Lopes and Pinto, 2016). In relation to BI perceptions, Pinto and Puertas (2012), based on a survey of psychology students at the Spanish universities of Granada and Salamanca, found significant differences between the categories of communication, evaluation, search and processing of the information.

Within the context of social cognitive theory, SE is a well-known concept in psychology. Unlike self-regulation, which is a strategy, SE consists of a special type of belief in oneself.

It positively relates to confidence. It also differs from self-esteem, which focuses on «being», while SE concerns «doing». According to [Bandura \(1977, p. 195\)](#), «expectations of personal efficacy are based on four major sources of information: performance accomplishments, vicarious experience, verbal persuasion, and physiological states.» Although close, the concepts of SE and BI are different: «self-efficacy differs from [belief-in-importance] in that it is task-specific, rather than general, and concerns confidence in performing particular actions, rather than confidence in achieving broad goals» ([Petrides and Furnham, 2015, p. 3](#)). [Kurbanoglu \(2003, 2009\)](#) suggests that students with lower SE levels avoid challenging activities, and those with low motivation are those who are less likely to develop IL competencies. Concerning SE perceptions, [Pinto and Puertas \(2012\)](#) also found significant differences between the four IL categories.

[Ross et al. \(2016\)](#) state that the most important predictor of IL SE was intrinsic motivation to know. Recently, [Rosman et al. \(2018\)](#) have stated the importance of teaching IL to students at the level of their achievement. IL self-efficacy is associated with higher levels of student academic motivation. In fact, some studies have highlighted that motivation, along with SE, has a relevant role in academic achievement and performance, particularly when linked with the acquisition of IL competencies.

Based on this literature, a part of the research focuses on the motivation (BI and SE) about IL competencies among psychology students in Spain and Portugal. For a better argumentation, we propose the following hypotheses:

- H1. Taken together, the levels of motivation (BI and SE) are similar between students from both countries.
- H2. By competency categories, there are few significant differences concerning students' motivation (BI and SE).
- H3. By individual competencies, there are quite a few significant differences in students' BI and SE facets of motivation.

Another front of the present research refers to the sources of learning which are preferred by students. In this regard, significant differences by discipline have been detected by [Hativa and Birenbaum \(2000\)](#). Given the great variety of possible learning strategies, our focus is on the four ways of accessing information according to the IL-HUMASS questionnaire: directed learning in class, autonomous learning, library and specialized courses ([Pinto, 2010](#)). Previous studies reveal that the preferred SL among Portuguese psychology students is autonomous learning ([Lopes and Pinto, 2016](#)), while Spanish students select directed learning ([Pinto et al., 2019, p. 222](#)). Based on this evidence, we propose the following hypothesis.

- H4. In both countries, the preferred source of learning among psychology students consists of a mix of directed – classroom – and autonomous learning.

Finally, we intend to uncover the underlying factors of the (BI and SE) motivation about IL competencies. Typically, the underlying characteristics of a set of variables are addressed using the statistical technique of factor analysis ([De Coster, 1998](#); [Taylor, 2001](#); [Yong and Pearce, 2013](#)). In this regard, we have found parallel works in other disciplines and environments ([Pinto and Fernandez-Pascual, 2016](#)), but not on IL perceptions of psychology students. According to our professional experience and the results of other investigations, we assume the next proposition.

- H5. From an underlying perspective, there are no significant differences between countries regarding students' motivations (BI and SE) of IL competencies.

Methods

In this section, we will include details of the questionnaire as well as data collection and analysis.

The questionnaire

We think that survey-based studies are always wider in scope but shallower in terms of what they tell us about students' experiences. However, data collection through surveys can provide an interesting starting point for further qualitative inquiries based on deeper and more personal insights. IL-HUMASS consists of an attitudinal scale composed of 26 IL competency-related items that are clustered around four categories: searching, evaluation, processing and communication/dissemination of the information (Table 1); all items are viewed from the perspectives of three subjective dimensions: BI, SE and preferred SL. One-to-nine Likert scale is employed: < 5 (low), > 5–6 < (moderate), > 6–7 < (normal), > 7–8 < (high), > 8 (excellent). The questionnaire was designed on the basis of a wide corpus of literature on IL, regarding rules of a general nature (SCONUL, 1999; ACRL, 2000; Webber and Johnson, 2006; Bruce, 2007; Corral, 2007), as well as specific aspects of empirical user-centered research (Limberg, 2005; Maybee, 2006). In this regard, "the interplay between knowledge formation, workplace learning, and information technologies" (Tuominen *et al.*, 2005, p. 330) is reflected in our research through the interplay between dimensions and categories. The design of IL-HUMASS was related to its priority use in Spanish and Portuguese universities and has been widely validated (Pinto, 2010; Lopes and Pinto, 2013). In the present study, IL-HUMASS showed acceptable Cronbach's alpha scores, confirming once again its reliability and

Categories		Competencies
Searching	1	Using printed sources of information
	2	Using automated catalogues
	3	Using electronic sources of primary information
	4	Using electronic sources of secondary information
	5	Knowing the terminology of your subject
	6	Searching and retrieval of Internet information
	7	Using informal electronic sources of information
	8	Knowing information search strategies
Evaluation	9	Assessing quality of information resources
	10	Recognizing author's ideas
	11	Knowing the typology of scientific information sources
	12	Determining whether information is updated
	13	Knowing the most relevant authors and institutions
Processing	14	Schematizing and abstract information
	15	Recognizing text structure
	16	Using database managers
	17	Using bibliographic reference managers
	18	Handling statistical programs and spreadsheets
	19	Installing computer programs
Communication	20	Communicating in public
	21	Communicating in other languages
	22	Writing a document
	23	Knowing the code of ethics in your field
	24	Knowing laws on the use of information and property
	25	Creating academic presentations
	26	Disseminating information on the Internet

Table 1.
IL-HUMASS categories
and competencies

internal consistency: BI-Spain: 0.915; BI-Portugal: 0.904; SE-Spain: 0.906; SE-Portugal: 0.923 (Cronbach and Meehl, 1955).

Data gathering

There were six participating institutions: University of Granada ($N = 691$), University of Jaume I ($N = 511$) and Complutense University of Madrid ($N = 982$), all from Spain; and ISPA-Instituto Universitario ($N = 556$), University of Porto ($N = 1143$) and University of Lisbon ($N = 334$), all from Portugal. Survey implementation was carried out online, mostly in the computer lab, during the last quarter of 2017. With consent from teaching faculty and authorities, we provided the students with an explanation of the research goals. Though the sample was of convenience, the experimental scenario is broadly representative of psychology students. This facilitates the subsequent generalization of the results.

When the IL-HUMASS questionnaire was administered, 513 complete responses were obtained. The average age of the participants was 23.14 years. Distribution by institutions and gender is displayed (Table 2). Gender distribution does not show significant differences between countries (test the comparison of proportions, $p > 0.05$). Gender parity indexes are 4.18 (Spain) and 5.28 (Portugal) (UNESCO, 2009). This profile is illustrative of the general population of psychology students.

Data analysis

To confirm or reject the stated hypotheses, we need some exploration: it mainly focuses on descriptive, variance and factor analysis. Descriptive analysis pursues the knowledge of mean scores and their distribution within the sample. For a better understanding of the IL status of psychology students, we also need to know the differences concerning the approached dimensions, categories and individual competencies. The comparison between countries permits us to know the degree of consistency between both population samples. According to the widely acknowledged statistic null hypothesis, relationships – or differences – between the variables of different groups – in our case, Portuguese and Spanish students – are significant when they are not because of chance (Keselman *et al.*, 1998). In this regard, non-parametric Mann–Whitney U test is employed. Differences are significant if p -value < 0.05 . In all circumstances, IBM SPSS 25 software has been used.

The main objective of factor analysis is to summarize data for the better interpretation and understanding of relationships and patterns among variables. It is normally used to regroup variables into a limited set of clusters based on shared variance. It “operates on the notion that measurable and observable variables can be reduced to fewer latent variables that share a common variance and are unobservable” (Yong and Pearce, 2013, p. 80). A factor loading for a

Country	Institution	Male	Female	Total	% Total
Spain	University of Granada	10	44	54	43.66%
	University of Jaume I	8	31	39	
	University of Madrid	26	105	131	
	Total	44	180	224	
	% Spain	(19.6%)	(80.4)		
Portugal	ISPA-Instituto Universitário	13	66	79	56.34%
	University of Lisbon	5	43	48	
	University of Porto	28	134	162	
	Total	46 (15.9%)	243 (84.1%)	289	
	% Portugal				
	N	90	423	513	100%

Table 2.
Sample distribution

variable is a measure of how much the variable contributes to the factor. A better understanding of the deep factors involved in students' BI and SE of IL competencies would facilitate any pedagogical approach to the subject. To uncover these factors, methods of extraction – principal component analysis – and rotation – varimax with Kaiser's normalization – were used (DeCoster, 1998; Taylor, 2001). In any case, the naming of factors is more of an art. The only rule is to give names that best represent the variables within the factors.

Findings

After first addressing the reliability of the instrument and the scenarios of the sample, the description of overall results refers to the entire population studied; they are merely descriptive, as an introductory first step to deeper and more detailed analysis. The levels of BI and SE are analyzed, both by category of competencies and by competency. We then proceed to uncover those with significant differences, both in BI and SE, regarding gender, institution and country of the respondents. Sources of learning were also compared. Finally, we uncovered the underlying factor structures concerning IL competencies in both dimension (BI and SE) and country (Spain and Portugal).

Descriptive global scores

Overall mean scores of Spanish and Portuguese psychology students with respect to the dimensions of BI and SE are parallel in both countries (Table 3). BI scores are markedly higher and more concentrated than those of SE.

There are no significant differences between countries in the average levels (Mann–Whitney *U* test, $p > 0.05$), nor in the mean values (test of the median of independent samples, $p > 0.05$).

Mean scores by category

Concerning the BI dimension, inter-country mean score differences are significant in the category of *evaluation*. With regard to the SE dimension, significant differences emerge in the categories of *evaluation* and *processing* (Mann–Whitney *U* test, $p < 0.05$) (Table 4).

The category with the highest scores in BI is *communication* for Spanish students and *evaluation* for Portuguese students. In SE, the highest scores also correspond to the *evaluation* category for Portuguese students and to that of *communication* for Spanish students. The least-rated category is that of *processing*, in both dimensions and countries.

Regarding gender, differences appear in Spain concerning BI (Mann–Whitney *U* test, $p < 0.05$), and higher scores for women in the categories of searching, processing and communication. No gender-significant differences appear in SE. In the case of Portugal, there are gender differences in the average levels in BI-communication ($p = 0.044$). In this case, women also score higher. Regarding SE, men score higher in the search category.

Mean scores by competency

Both BI and SE values are declared by the students in the 26 competencies, and four categories are compared. In both countries, there is great parallelism in the values of BI and

Table 3.
Descriptive results
regarding the levels
declared in BI and SE
(differences by
country)

Dimension		Mean	Median	Std	min	max
Global-BI	Spain	7.84	7.97	0.77	4.04	9.00
	Portugal	7.90	8.00	0.76	2.48	9.00
Global-SE	Spain	6.42	6.58	0.98	3.06	8.47
	Portugal	6.32	6.46	0.95	2.32	9.00

Table 4.
Main descriptive
measures by category
and dimension:
comparative balance
between countries

Belief-in-importance (BI)				Self-efficacy (SE)			
<i>Searching</i>	Mean	Median	Std dev		Mean	Median	Std dev
Spain	7.67	7.88	0.91	Spain	6.47	6.50	1.13
Portugal	7.82	8.00	0.89	Portugal	6.36	6.50	1.05
<i>Evaluation</i>							
Spain	7.98	8.20	0.95	Spain	6.50	6.60	1.19
Portugal	8.15	8.40	0.85	Portugal	6.74	6.90	1.08
<i>Processing</i>							
Spain	7.53	7.67	1.02	Spain	6.11	6.17	1.26
Portugal	7.55	7.66	1.08	Portugal	5.70	5.80	1.22
<i>Communication</i>							
Spain	8.19	8.43	0.74	Spain	6.62	6.71	1.11
Portugal	8.05	8.14	0.85	Portugal	6.44	6.57	1.07

some differences in SE (Figure 1). Overall, the scores are slightly higher among Spanish students.

An in-depth analysis of differences between countries focuses our attention on the competencies and dimensions in which they are statistically significant: seven in the BI dimension. With respect to SE, there are 14 differences and, among them, are the seven previously mentioned. Thus, it is confirmed that SE is the dimension in which there are more significant differences (p values ≤ 0.05) among students. These differences are distributed among the four categories. The country with the lower mean score is also displayed (Table 5). Ultimately, differences by country should be expected, given the cultural and/or curricular variations. Thus, for example, in c21 – *communicating in other languages*, the Portuguese participants declare a high SE, as opposed to the Spanish, who feel less able to express themselves in another language. In c16 – *using database managers (Access, MySQL, etc.)*, the future Spanish psychologists have received specific training in some optional discipline, while this is not the case of the studies in Portugal.

Sources of learning

Overall the preferred SL for IL competencies are classroom and self-learning. Libraries and specific courses are noticeably less demanded (Table 6 and Table A1 (annex)).

These results reveal an inclination to the mix of classroom and autonomous learning. In any case, some differences between countries emerge in the four learning sources: self/learning, classroom, library and specific courses. The most striking thing is the low preference of students for the library as a SL.

Latent structures

To determine the underlying structures by country, confirmatory factor analysis was applied (Van Helvoort *et al.*, 2017). This procedure had previously been used by Mackey and Ho (2005), to identify dimensions of IL and information technologies; by ChanLin (2009) in library and information science (LIS) undergraduates; or by Pinto *et al.* (2016), who present a large-scale study involving IL perceptions among social science students. In both populations, Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin (KMO) scores endorse the sample adequacy for factor analysis to be applied. Following Kaiser's criterion, a factor is included when its eigenvalue is greater than 1.0 (Field, 2013; Hair *et al.*, 2010).

Main features of the resulting models for dimensions (BI and SE) and countries (Spain and Portugal), including percentages of variance explained (Table 7).

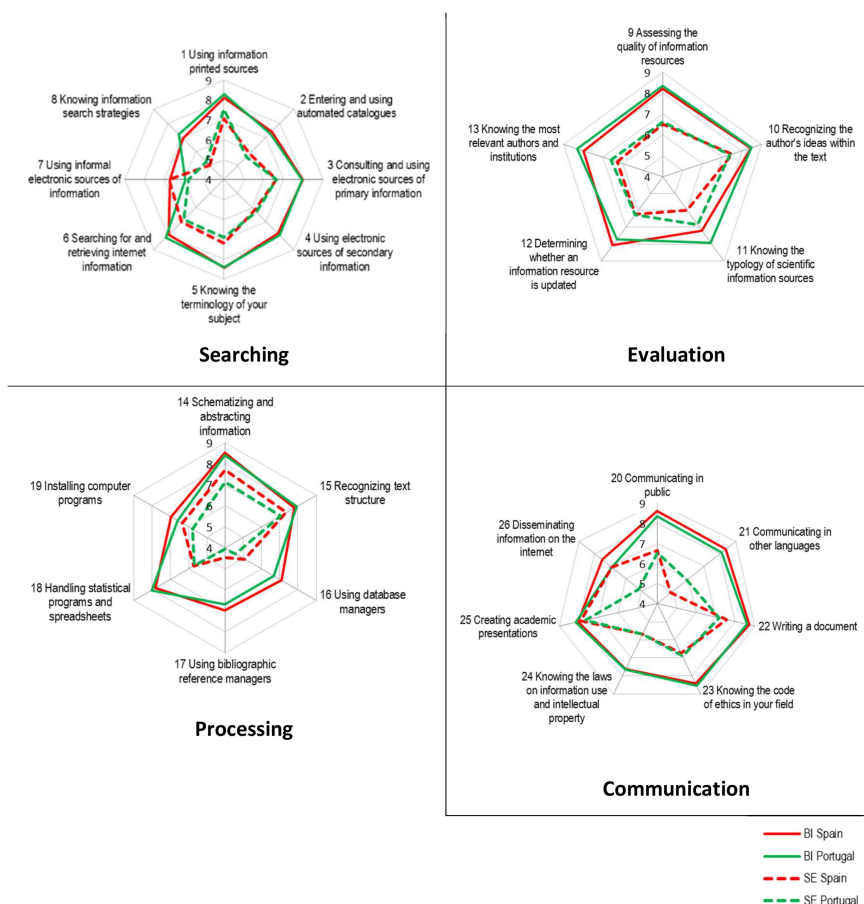


Figure 1.
BI and SE: Behavior in
Spain and Portugal

Results show that the most valued factor among Spanish students is *searching*, while for Portuguese students, it is *evaluation*. In both dimensions (BI and SE), the factors show a similar composition (Tables 7–8). Details regarding factor loadings and their accumulated variances concerning BI and SE models are displayed (Tables A2–A5 (annex)).

Underlying factor structures are consistent with the IL-HUMASS categories (searching, evaluation, processing and communication). However, in the factor structures corresponding to BI, the category of communication is represented by the factor on *communication and dissemination using ICT*. In addition, there emerges the factor on *ethical and legal issues of information*. In the dimension of SE, each category of the questionnaire is represented by a factor. Two new factors also emerge: one related to *dissemination using ICT and ethical and legal issues of information*, and the other on *processing using ICT*. As can be observed, the factors have the same components within each dimension, which confirms the consistency of the factorial structures in both countries.

Discussion

This research is significant because it offers a diagnosis of the perceptions of students concerning motivation and their preferred sources of learning. The results can help to orient

Category	Competency	<i>p</i> values		Country with lower mean score
		BI	SE	
Searching	1. Using printed sources of information (books, papers, etc.)	(0.049)	(0.002)	Spain
	5. Knowing the terminology of your subject	–	(0.001)	Portugal
	7. Using informal electronic sources of information (blogs, discussion lists, etc.)	(0.000)	(0.012)	Portugal
Evaluation	11. Knowing the typology of scientific information sources (thesis, proceedings, etc.)	(0.001)	(0.036)	Spain
	13. Knowing the most relevant authors and institutions within your subject area	(0.001)	(0.000)	Spain
Processing	14. Schematizing and abstract information	–	(0.001)	Portugal
	15. Recognizing text structure	–	(0.012)	Portugal
	16. Using database managers (Access, MySQL, etc.)	(0.002)	(0.010)	Portugal
Communication	17. Using bibliographic reference managers (Endnote, Reference Manager, etc.)	–	(0.000)	Portugal
	19. Installing computer programs	–	(0.007)	Portugal
	21. Communicating in other languages	(0.001)	(0.000)	Portugal (BI) /Spain (SE)
	22. Writing a document (report, academic work, etc.)	–	(0.011)	Portugal
	25. Creating academic presentations (PowerPoint, etc.)	–	(0.015)	Portugal
	26. Disseminating information on the internet (webs, blogs, etc.)	(0.007)	(0.010)	Portugal

Table 5.
Competencies with significant differences by country (Mann–Whitney *U* test, *p*-values ≤ 0.05 in brackets)

Country	Self-learning	Source of learning (%)		Specific courses
		Classroom	Library	
Spain	43.4	47.6	5.7	3.3
Portugal	56.0	29.0	8.2	6.8

Table 6.
Preferences (%) for the sources of learning by country

	Belief-in-importance		Self-efficacy	
	Spain	Portugal	Spain	Portugal
Factor Models				
KMO	0.887	0.904	0.882	0.918
% variance explained	60.14%	59.04%	63.48%	62.55%
Optimal number of factors	5	5	6	6
Number of competencies included	17	17	20	19
% of common competencies		15		17

Table 7.
Main characteristics of the factor models

not only the motivational processes but also the formative ones related to the IL competencies. Ultimately, motivation, learning and teaching are dramatically linked, “demonstrating the utility of considering both motivation and cognition simultaneously” (Pintrich, 2003, p. 682).

No similar research has been found, thus indicating that this is probably the first evidence-based study on perceptions of IL competencies among future psychology professionals. This research’s added value consists of a better understanding of IL competency perceptions among Spanish and Portuguese psychology students. In line with the research hypotheses,

Table 8.

Structure and sequence of factors by dimension and country (in italic, emerging factors)

BI		SE	
Spain	Portugal	Spain	Portugal
<i>F1-Searching</i>	F1-Evaluation	F1-Searching	F1-Evaluation
<i>F2-Evaluation</i>	<i>F2-Ethical and legal issues of information</i>	<i>F2- Dissemination using ICT and Ethical and legal issues of information</i>	<i>F2- Dissemination using ICT and ethical and legal issues of information</i>
F3- Communication and dissemination using ICT	<i>F3- Communication and dissemination using ICT</i>	<i>F3- Processing using ICT</i>	F3-Searching
F4-Ethical and legal issues of information	F4-Processing	F4-Processing	F4-Processing
<i>F5-Processing</i>	F5-Searching	F5-Evaluation	F5-Communication
		F6-Communication	F6-Processing using ICT

this section aims to verify the degree of fit between such premises and the results obtained. [H1](#) hypothesis fits in its entirety. Regarding overall scores, there are no significant differences between the BI and SE perceptions of psychology students from the two countries. However, BI scores are higher than the SE.

Hypothesis [H2](#) is also fulfilled, since by categories – average scores – significant differences by country between the BI and SE perceptions of psychology students emerge. Such perceptions are higher in the *communication* category, yet only for Spanish students. In Portugal, perceptions of SE are higher in the *evaluation*. In both dimension and country, they are lower in the *processing* category. Considering the improvement of student motivation, we should concentrate on this least valued category. Regarding gender differences by country, in Spain, a comparison of BI and SE scores reveals that these variations emerge in BI – searching, processing and communication – yet not on the SE scale. Differences in BI were also found by [Pinto et al. \(2018\)](#) since the category of communication-dissemination showed significant differences among social science students. In Portugal, significant differences in BI of communication – higher scores for women – and SE in searching – men scoring higher – were revealed.

Hypothesis [H3](#) is also true. By competency, there are quite a few significant differences in the dimensions of BI and SE among psychology students. Differences by country emerge in the four categories and affect 14 competencies ([Table 5](#)). We should focus on the least-valued competencies that show the greatest significant variations between countries. For Spanish students, these competences are: *using printed sources of information (books, papers, etc.)* – (1), *knowing the typology of scientific information sources (thesis, proceedings, etc.)* – (11) and *knowing the most relevant authors and institutions within your subject area* – (13). They are cognitive competences. For the Portuguese students, they are the following: *using informal electronic sources of information (blogs, discussion lists, etc.)* – (7), *using database managers (Access, MySQL, etc.)* – (16) and *disseminating information on the Internet (webs, blogs, etc.)* – (26). They are technological competencies. Given their lower evaluation and greater variance, it is precisely these competencies that require greater assistance.

With regard to preferred sources of learning (SL), the hypothesis presented is confirmed: students of both countries prefer a mixture of classroom and autonomous learning, although the proportion of the combination varies slightly in each case. Among Portuguese students, self-learning slightly predominates over classroom learning, the opposite being true for Spanish students since they prefer the classroom. What does not vary is the low evaluation of the library as a preferred SL. This outcome may be due to the students' lack of understanding of libraries' operational complexities ([Head, 2008](#)) and to the fact that IL is no longer an exclusive domain of the library and information professionals ([Brady and Malik, 2019](#)).

From an underlying perspective, factor structures do not differ by country. Therefore, hypothesis H5 holds. Nevertheless, there are differences in the dimensions due to the emergence of some factors that are independent of the categories of the questionnaire (Tables 1, 7 and 8). We will distinguish between BI factors and SE factors. Concerning BI, the emerging factors are in *communication and dissemination using ICT*, and *ethical and legal issues of information*. From this latent perspective, we know that, besides the competencies of *searching, evaluation and processing* of information, students give importance not only to the new version of *communication-dissemination of information through ICT technologies* but also to the problems that from the *ethical and legal* point of view come up in these new scenarios. Both emerging factors coincide with the guidelines of APA (2006), EuroPsy (2011) and IAAP and UPsyS (2016), since these also distinguish major goals in the areas of communication and that of ethical and legal information. In the case of SE, one of the two emerging factors is on *dissemination using ICT and ethical and legal issues* of information. This SE's factor reflects the concern of students when making the use of such ICT technologies compatible with the ethical and legal values in the use of information. The other SE's factor refers to *processing using ICT*. Students value expertise in the technological processing of information. This factor agrees with the results of similar studies in which a distinction is made between cognitive processing – human – and technological processing (ICT) (Pinto *et al.*, 2019). In summary, it is these emerging factors that should be the priority focus.

This study offers a diagnosis of the motivational status of IL among psychology students. Looking at the practice, the weaknesses found call for promoting some improvement initiatives, which should center on first-year students. As a summary, we suggest motivational improvement in the following topics, grouped by individual competencies, categories and emerging factors (Table 9).

Concerning learning habits, this research highlights some shortcomings, including the low value of the library as a source of learning IL competencies (Table 6). In this regard, we suggest promoting improvement in the following issues:

	Country	Dimension	Topic
Individual competencies	Spain	BI and SE	Using printed sources of information (books, papers, etc.) Knowing the typology of scientific information sources (thesis, proceedings, etc.) Knowing the most relevant authors and institutions within your subject area
	Portugal		Using informal electronic sources of information (blogs, discussion lists, etc.) Using database managers (Access, MySQL, , etc) Disseminating information on the Internet (webs, blogs, etc.)
Categories	Spain and Portugal	BI and SE	Processing of information
Emerging factors	Spain and Portugal	BI	Ethical and legal issues of information: updating of information, quality assessment of information, plagiarism and the use of information Communication and dissemination using ICT: create academic presentations, disseminate information on the Internet
		SE	Dissemination using ICT and ethical and legal issues of information: computer ethics Processing using ICT: database managers, bibliographic reference managers, statistical programs and spreadsheets, information search strategies

Table 9.
Suggestions for
improvement by
competencies,
categories and
emerging factors

- (1) Valuing in-class learning among Portuguese students
- (2) Promoting self-learning among Spanish students
- (3) Use of the library as a key service

Limitations and future research

Given that IL depends on cultural contexts, the results found here represent the communities and discipline addressed. This quantitative research was limited to a series of standard competencies of IL (SCONUL, 1999; ACRL, 2000). But the reconceptualization of IL (SCONUL, 2011; ACRL, 2016; CILIP Information Literacy Group, 2018), together with phenomenological approaches to learning, demands additional, more in-depth qualitative exploration. From this viewpoint, the methodology of focus groups is a tool used extensively in the field of psychology since it permits the direct interactions between the group and the interviewers (Brown, 2018). It yields significant data to directly understand the dynamics of the groups, their motivations and the procedural aspects they are experiencing. This way, knowledge of student motivation could be broadened. Ultimately, there is a “need for more research to examine the role of motivational constructs in more constructivist classroom environments” (Pintrich, 2003, p. 682).

Though first-cycle students are especially needed for research, it would also be of interest to expand the sample considering students of all levels (first cycle, second and master) of the Bologna curriculum. Likewise, a comparison of the BI and SE self-perceptions in IL competencies with the real levels of knowledge could be approached. Other possible research could ponder the relationship between the IL curricula and the levels of BI and SE declared by the students.

Conclusions

Considering a representative sample of psychology students in Spain and Portugal, this work contributes to the literature on IL, as it enriches the knowledge about two facets of motivation, BI and SE. With respect to these two constructs, the students demonstrate acceptable, although improvable, levels, especially in SE, with a high degree of homogeneity between the two countries. The values of BI prevail over those of SE. Nevertheless, there are significant differences that are randomly distributed among the categories and competencies. The greatest number of these differences is generated at the level of individual competencies. Initiatives aimed at improvement of motivation should focus on SE and on the category least valued by students, which is that of processing, and also on the seven competencies that have shown the greatest variability. Academic and/or curricular initiatives should foster awareness of BI and self-esteem on SE.

We have found a high degree of consistency in the underlying structures of the two constructs on motivation about IL competencies. From this latent perspective, the factorial structures contemplate the categories of the IL-HUMASS questionnaire. Yet other emerging factors are incorporated, both in BI and SE, which deserve special attention.

From the perspective of learning habits, students show similar patterns in both countries, with the predominance of a mix of classroom and autonomous learning. Nevertheless, the library is hardly valued. We recommend a strategic promotion of the values of the library as a support for learning processes. The library itself has to know these findings on students' perceptions, having to design motivational and instructional initiatives. Though traditionally resource-centered, the library must be reconfigured as a digital service center. Open dialogue between librarians and faculty should enhance students' understanding of the library values.

Since this research is of quantitative nature, it should be complemented with other qualitative studies of a phenomenological kind.

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Table A1.
Preferences (%) for the
sources of learning by
competency category
and country

Country	Category	Self-learning	Source of learning %		Specific courses
			Classroom	Library	
Spain	Search	39.2	44.8	13.6	2.4
	Evaluation	41.3	52.5	4.3	1.9
	Processing	48.0	44.5	3.7	3.8
	Communication	45.0	48.5	1.2	5.3
	<i>Global</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Portugal	Search	55.9	18.8	20.2	5.1
	Evaluation	52.8	33.4	8.4	5.4
	Processing	60.7	29.1	3.1	7.1
	Communication	54.6	34.8	1.1	9.5
	<i>Global</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>6.8</i>

Table A2.
Factor model for BI in
Spain. To facilitate
interpretation, only the
variables with a factor
loading higher than 0.5
are included in the
models

		BI Spain loading factors				
IL-HUMASS category	Competency	F3 – communication and dissemination ICT				
		F1 – searching	F2 – evaluation	F4 – ethical and legal issues of information	F5 – processing	
Searching	c1	0.648				
	c2	0.584				
	c3	0.785				
	c4	0.713				
Evaluation	c9		0.620			
	c11		0.690			
	c12		0.581			
Processing	c16				0.619	
	c17				0.756	
	c18				0.608	
Communication/ Diffusion	c20			0.775		
	c21			0.748		
	c22				0.567	
	c23				0.691	
	c24				0.600	
	c25			0.641		
	c26			0.642		
	%	36.37%	7.16%	6.74%	5.72%	4.15%
Explained Variance						
%		36.37%	43.53%	50.26%	55.98%	60.14%
cumulative						

Table A3.
Factor model for BI in
Portugal. To facilitate
interpretation, only the
variables with a factor
loading higher than 0.5
are included in the
models

		BI Portugal loading factors				
IL-HUMASS category	Competency	F1 – evaluation	F2 – ethical and legal issues of information	F3 – communication ICT and dissemination	F4 – processing	F5 – searching
Searching	c2					0.636
	c3					0.714
	c4					0.659
Evaluation	c9	0.793				
	c10	0.770				
	c12	0.506				
	c13	0.589				
Processing	c16				0.811	
	c17				0.783	
	c18				0.612	
	c20			0.704		
	c21			0.692		
Communication/ Dissemination	c22		0.683			
	c23		0.763			
	c24		0.560			
	c25			0.704		
	c26			0.692		
	%	35.27%	8.89%	6.46%	4.58%	3.84%
	Explained Variance					
	%	35.27%	44.17%	50.62%	55.20%	59.04%
	cumulative					

IL-HUMASS category	Competency	SE Spain loading factors					
		F1 – searching	F2 – dissemination- and legal issues of information	F3 – processing- ICT	F4 – processing	F5 – evaluation	F6 – communication
Searching	c1	0.516					
	c2	0.745					
	c3	0.719					
	c4	0.710					
	c6	.636					
	c7	0.549					
	c9						
Evaluation	c10					0.529	
	c11					0.548	
	c12					0.650	
	c14				0.764	0.677	
	c15				0.605		
	c16			0.663			
	c17			0.660			
Communication/ Dissemination	c20						0.796
	c21						0.770
	c23		0.621				
	c24		0.674				
	c25		0.730				
	c26		0.556				
	% Explained Variance	39.58%	5.98%	5.05%	4.67%	4.17%	4.02%
	% cumulative	39.58%	45.56%	50.61%	55.28%	59.45%	63.48%

Table A4.
Factor model for SE in
Spain. To facilitate
interpretation, only the
variables with a factor
loading higher than 0.5
are included in the
models

Table A5.
Factor model for SE in Portugal. To facilitate interpretation, only the variables with a factor loading higher than 0.5 are included in the models

SE Portugal loading factors						
IL-HUMASS category	Competency	F1 – evaluation	F2 – dissemination -ICT and ethical and legal issues of information	F3 – searching	F4 – processing	F5 – communication
						F6 – processing-ICT
Searching	c2			0.631		
	c3			0.791		
	c4			0.744		
	c6			0.608		
Evaluation	c9	0.530				
	c10	0.555				
	c11	0.683				
	c12	0.625				
	c13	0.689				
Processing	c14				0.676	
	c15				0.737	
	c16					0.742
	c17					0.824
	c20					
	c22					
	c23					
Communication/Dissemination	c24		0.748			0.604
	c25		0.638			0.534
	c26		0.584			
	% Explained variance	34.86%	0.654	5.54%	4.91%	4.11%
	% cumulative	36.86%	7.51%	49.92%	54.83%	59.94%
			44.38%			62.55%