

**Information Has Value
Outcome Statements by Cluster**

Statement Number	Statement Text
<u>Cluster #1 Value of Information Communities</u> (Avg. Rating 7.5/Stand Dev. 1.9)	
19	analyze how access to information impacts the ability to participate in communities of discourse
53	recognize the inherent value of diverse voices reflected in information products
54	analyze the value of collaborative approaches to sharing information
55	recognize that the "shareability" of information is a dimension of value
59	recognize the value of making their own work accessible to others
62	recognize the value of human networks in accessing information
72	recognize that the value of information accumulates as it is shared with and used by others
<u>Cluster #2 Scholarly Conventions of Value</u> (Avg. Rating 6.8/Stand Dev. 2.5)	
18	demonstrate the ability to act as both producers and consumers of information
33	understand traditional systems of assigning value to information in specific disciplines
34	critique traditional systems of assigning value to information in specific disciplines
40	apply disciplinary expertise to reach beyond traditional standards for assigning value to information
44	deploy markers of the value of information to access communities of discourse
66	interpret formal/scholarly sources and apply them to their own needs
67	use disciplinary discourse to access and participate in scholarly conversations
68	recognize that discourse practices within disciplines can be both a traditional marker of value and a barrier to access
<u>Cluster #3 Access & Navigation</u> (Avg. Rating 6.6/Stand Dev. 2.5)	
26	demonstrate facility in navigating information gatekeepers and gateways
45	identify gateways/gatekeepers of information
60	differentiate among various options for accessing information
61	demonstrate facility in navigating systems of information to meet information needs
<u>Cluster #4 Formal Recognition of Value</u> (Avg. Rating 7.2/Stand Dev. 2.2)	
1	recognize that citation is a social practice
46	recognize their own rights related to copyright and intellectual property
47	exercise their rights related to copyright and intellectual property
49	discern the multiple dimensions of copyright and intellectual property rights, such as traditional copyright, fair use, open access, public domain, and creative commons
50	recognize that concepts of intellectual property are socially constructed

51	compare the application of intellectual property considerations for print versus digital information
73	use citation to acknowledge the work of others, including those who have been traditionally marginalized
74	understand the goals of copyright, including its value to the public
<u>Cluster #5 Access(ibility) is Power</u> (Avg. Rating 6.8/Stand Dev. 2.4)	
5	critically analyze how the value of information is socially constructed
7	critique the commodification of information
8	critique the concept of information neutrality
9	critique the neutrality of information systems
35	analyze how traditional standards for assessing the value of information may benefit some and/or marginalize others
48	distinguish between and critique various types of access to information
63	appraise the consequences of legislation related to information access
64	distinguish between "gift" and "monetary" approaches to distributing information
65	analyze how "gift" and "monetary" approaches to distributing information impact access
75	critique and try to dismantle gateways that serve to reinforce information privilege
<u>Cluster #6 Information Privilege</u> (Avg. Rating 7.6/Stand Dev. 2.1)	
16	appraise their own and others' information privilege and marginalization
17	analyze information privilege
20	understand that information privilege comes with responsibility to the public good
21	judge the equitability of the distribution of information
29	recognize that information systems can be used by those who are marginalized to make their voices heard
<u>Cluster #7 Information is Power(ful)</u> (Avg. Rating 7.5/Stand Dev. 2.1)	
10	critique the neutrality of the use of information
22	recognize that use of information is power
23	recognize that access to information is power
24	understand censorship as an exercise of power
25	recognize that control of information is power
27	leverage information systems to claim/reclaim power
28	recognize that the distribution of information can be politically motivated
30	interpret how issues of power are reflected in the historical record/narrative
<u>Cluster #8 Information Agency & Responsibility</u> (Avg. Rating 6.5/Stand Dev. 2.9)	
3	distinguish between the usefulness of information and the personal/ethical values surrounding information use and access

12	participate in changing the status quo for determining the value of information
15	exercise free will in determining whether or not to participate in information systems
37	demonstrate comfort with the ambiguity of the value of information
38	navigate the ambiguity, complexity, and discomfort of finding and using information to arrive at greater understanding
42	apply and defend personal judgement for assessing the value of information
70	challenge existing systems for determining the value of information
71	recognize that the responsible use/production of information includes many different dimensions, including responsible online behavior, responsibility to others, and responsibility to the common good
Cluster #9 Systems of Value (Avg. Rating 7.1/Stand Dev. 2.3)	
2	recognize different ways to determine the value of information
4	differentiate among various dimensions of value
6	apply concepts of value to evaluate information
11	critique the status quo for determining the value of information
13	purposefully develop personal value systems for assessing information
14	create criteria for assessing the value of information
31	interpret how value systems related to information are dynamic and can fluctuate
32	contextualize the channels through which the value of information is created
36	discern when information no longer has value
39	identify the limitations of standards/best practices for assessing the value of information
41	interpret subtle markers of the value of information
43	recognize that traditional markers of the value of information don't necessarily confer value or authenticity
52	recognize that the value of information is intrinsically tied to the value of persons who produced the information
56	recognize that the value of information can be specific to the individual
57	recognize that the value of information may not be constant
58	recognize that the value of information can be context-specific
69	recognize that some systems of determining the value of information hold more social capital than others