2018

Information Has Value Outcome Statements by Cluster

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Statement Number</th>
<th>Statement Text</th>
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| **Cluster #1 Value of Information Communities**  
(Avg. Rating 7.5/Stand Dev. 1.9) | 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 |
| **Cluster #2 Scholarly Conventions of Value**  
(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 |
| **Cluster #3 Access & Navigation**  
(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 |
| **Cluster #4 Formal Recognition of Value**  
(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 |
compare the application of intellectual property considerations for print versus digital information

use citation to acknowledge the work of others, including those who have been traditionally marginalized

understand the goals of copyright, including its value to the public

Cluster #5 Access(ibility) is Power
(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

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

Cluster #6 Information Privilege
(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

recognize that information systems can be used by those who are marginalized to make their voices heard
29

Cluster #7 Information is Power(ful)
(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

Cluster #8 Information Agency & Responsibility
(Avg. Rating 6.5/Stand Dev. 2.9)

distinguish between the usefulness of information and the personal/ethical values surrounding information use and access
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>participate in changing the status quo for determining the value of information</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>exercise free will in determining whether or not to participate in information systems</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>demonstrate comfort with the ambiguity of the value of information</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>navigate the ambiguity, complexity, and discomfort of finding and using information to arrive at greater understanding</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>apply and defend personal judgement for assessing the value of information</td>
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>challenge existing systems for determining the value of information</td>
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<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>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</td>
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**Cluster #9 Systems of Value**

(Avg. Rating 7.1/Stand Dev. 2.3)

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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>recognize different ways to determine the value of information</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>differentiate among various dimensions of value</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>apply concepts of value to evaluate information</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>critique the status quo for determining the value of information</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>purposefully develop personal value systems for assessing information</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>create criteria for assessing the value of information</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>interpret how value systems related to information are dynamic and can fluctuate</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>contextualize the channels through which the value of information is created</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>discern when information no longer has value</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>identify the limitations of standards/best practices for assessing the value of information</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>interpret subtle markers of the value of information</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>recognize that traditional markers of the value of information don't necessarily confer value or authenticity</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>recognize that the value of information is intrinsically tied to the value of persons who produced the information</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>recognize that the value of information can be specific to the individual</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>recognize that the value of information may not be constant</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>recognize that the value of information can be context-specific</td>
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<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>recognize that some systems of determining the value of information hold more social capital than others</td>
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