

Discerning Information Workshop

Pre-test: Poll Everywhere

Do you evaluate sources before using or sharing them? (For school work, on social media, talking with friends, etc)

In small groups, students evaluate each source using the CRAAP framework and state reasoning on whether they would use these as resources in their academic research.

Learning Outcomes

After this workshop, learners will be able to:

3.1 Students will be able to examine information critically

3.1a Students will be able to explain how information is both useful and flawed

3.1c Students will understand that bias is present in all types of information sources.

i. Students will be able to recognize their own bias & worldview

3.2. Students will be able to critically evaluate information sources for credibility.

3.2a Students will recall different tools to critically evaluate information, such as CRAAP and IF I APPLY, etc.

Discussion Starters

How did you go about evaluating your sources?

Why do you think someone wouldn't evaluate sources before using them?

How do we know if a source is biased?

If a source doesn't include or dismisses some of the best arguments that counter their world view than that is a sign of bias.

What is a "good" source? What is a "bad" source?

MYTHS AND FACTS ABOUT IMMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRATION

Myth #1 : Immigrants are overrunning our country, and most are here illegally.

The Facts:

It is true that there are more immigrants living in the U.S. than ever before. However, the percentage of immigrants in the overall population is not much different than many other times throughout our history. Today immigrants make up approximately 13.5% of the total U.S. population. From 1900 to 1930, immigrants made up between 12% and 15% of the population, and similar spikes occurred in the 1850s and 1880s. During those periods immigrants successfully became part of U.S. society, helping to build the thriving and diverse country we have now, and there is no reason to believe today's immigrants will be any different.

More than sixty percent of immigrants in the United States today have lived here for at least 15 years, and the large majority (76%) of immigrants have lawful status. Of the approximately 43.7 million immigrants in the U.S. in 2016, 20.2 million (approximately 44.7 percent) were naturalized citizens. Together, lawful permanent residents (sometimes referred to as green card holders), people in the United States on temporary visas including student and work visas, refugees and people seeking asylum, and undocumented immigrants made up the remaining 55.3 percent of immigrants.

In 2016, there were 10.7 million undocumented immigrants living in the U.S., or less than 3.5 percent of the nation's population. This represents a significant decrease (13%) from the 12.2 million undocumented immigrants in the U.S. in 2007, and is the lowest total since 2004.

Myth #2: Immigrants bring crime and violence to our cities and towns.

The Facts:

Recently, public figures have claimed that immigrants are "killers" and "rapists," bringing crime to the U.S. Study after study has shown, however, that immigrants—regardless of where they are from, what immigration status they hold, and how much education they have completed—are less likely than nativeborn citizens to commit crimes or become incarcerated. According to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, while the overall percentage of immigrants and the number of undocumented immigrants in the U.S. both increased sharply between 1990 and 2010, the violent crime rate in the U.S. during that time plummeted 45 percent and the property crime rate dropped by 42 percent. Studies have consistently found that immigrants are less likely to be incarcerated than native-born Americans and that there is a



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A big boat stuck in the Suez Canal, catastrophically disrupting global logistics - it wasn't just predictable, it was inevitable. For decades, the shipping industry has consolidated into just a few companies, and ships got bigger - too big to sail.

1/



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Replying to @doctorow

As @matthewstoller points out, in 2000 the ten biggest shippers controlled 12% of the market, today, it's more that 82%, and even that number is misleadingly rosy because of alliances among the megashippers that effectively turn them into one company.

mattstoller.substack.com/p/what-we-can-...

2/



What Can We Learn from a Big Boat Stuck in a Canal?
Financiers thinned out our supply chains. That was a risky bet.
mattstoller.substack.com



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The Suez crisis illustrates one of the less-appreciated harms of monopoly: all of us are dunderheads at least some of the time. When a single person wields a lot of unchecked power, their follies, errors and blind-spots take on global consequence.

3/

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