

Chapter 8

Transforming Digital Literacy with Culturally Diverse, Personalized Learning

Patricia Donohue

San Francisco State University, USA

Kevin Kelly

San Francisco State University, USA

ABSTRACT

The chapter reports on the research and efforts of two faculty members in an Instructional Technologies (ITEC) Master's program to transform their undergraduate and graduate courses into culturally sensitive personalized learning experiences in media literacy education. The 20-year-old ITEC program needed upgrading to meet the paradigm shift in new technologies and global education that its students would enter on graduation. Cultural and social justice issues have been the mission of the University for 40 years and that dimension of media literacy education was missing from the ITEC curricula. Researchers found that introducing techniques of gamification, heutagogical methods, and universal design for learning principles into their online and blended-learning courses provided a way to help students personalize their learning experience and interact more engagingly with each other, and to master the media literacy skills being taught.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes our improved understanding about how to teach digital literacy and why to undergraduate and graduate students. We are faculty in the Instructional Technologies (ITEC) Master's program San Francisco State University (SF State). The program is part of the Department of Equity, Leadership Studies and Instructional

Technologies in the Graduate College of Education (GCOE). The ITEC program prepares pre-service and in-service teachers, corporate trainers, and a variety of other students in instructional design¹ (ID) using technologies. We were both Master's students in the ITEC program in the 1990s, graduated with our Master's degree in Education: Instructional Technologies and went on to doctoral programs before returning to SF State. We both

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-9667-9.ch008

held administrative positions and currently are faculty. We both have experience in teaching in various environments and have business experience serving the education sector.

We came to our current knowledge of the critical importance of personalized, culturally relevant approaches to teaching digital literacy when we tried new methods in two of our courses that flipped the learning control from us as instructors to our students. We came to see an effective digital literacy curricula must incorporate two approaches:

- **Personalized Learning:** Addresses individual learners on the basis of their learning styles and needs, and empowers a self-directed learning process.
- **Culturally Diverse Learning:** Addresses the cultural/ethnic background of experience, personal perspective, and point of view of every learner. It often infers a broad swath of diverse learners.

Digital Literacy education requires each learner to grasp unfamiliar terminology, learn skills for unfamiliar tools and interfaces, and apply complex ideas and skills to digital interactions. Digital Literacy involves sophisticated skills and knowledge (see Hinrichs & Coombs, 2014). We realized we could not begin to teach the full set of digital literacies to our students without addressing each individual's ability to learn and practice them. Our courses would need to re-shape instruction to address culturally diverse, personalized learning

perspectives so that we could enhance our learners' experiences and thereby their retention of the complex digital literacies covered.

We knew from our combined experiences in teaching instructional technologies that students responded with more energy and greater interest when they interacted with newer technologies such as games, augmented reality, Wii remotes, and multiple-player or collaborative online challenges. We also knew that many of these technologies would leave some students behind for multiple reasons, such as disinterest in games, lack of technology access, or lack of accommodation for disabilities. Our students must learn the technologies taught in the program and as instructional designers must learn how to incorporate the technologies into instruction. We knew we had to shape our courses to new realities: that technologies for learning were rapidly emerging, that current student expectations about technologies had changed, and that students' skillsets were different, especially their knowledge of how to operate and apply the newer, emerging technologies. We established the following goal for our studies that would seek students' increased knowledge in digital literacies by applying methods to improve their personal learning and by giving them culturally relevant experiences in the courses.

The following pages present two case stories from the ITEC program – the case of ITEC 299, *How 2 Lrn w Ur iPod*, a digital literacy general education (GE) course for undergraduates, and ITEC 830, *Designing Learning with Emerging Technologies*, an advanced graduate course

Table 1. Changes to Courses; Table shows modifications to course methods to improve student retention and digital literacies

Methods	Changed	Goal
1. Gamification mechanics 2. Heutagogical strategies 3. UDL principles	1. Personalized Learning & 2. Culturally Diverse Learning Experiences of students.	To improve retention and application of digital literacies

23 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/transforming-digital-literacy-with-culturally-diverse-personalized-learning/141699

Related Content

Educational Chances for Cultural Expressions out of the New Technologies: EU Policies and the Case of Contexts in Archaeology

Enrico Proietti (2012). *International Journal of Digital Literacy and Digital Competence* (pp. 32-48).

www.irma-international.org/article/educational-chances-cultural-expressions-out/67533

Video Game, Author and Lemming: The Knowledge-Building Process

Maria Annarumma, Riccardo Fragnito, Ines Tedesco and Luigi Vitale (2015). *International Journal of Digital Literacy and Digital Competence* (pp. 49-61).

www.irma-international.org/article/video-game-author-and-lemming/128289

Fostering Digital Literacy between Schools and the Local Community: Using Service Learning and Project-Based Learning as a Conceptual Framework

Corrado Petrucco (2013). *International Journal of Digital Literacy and Digital Competence* (pp. 10-18).

www.irma-international.org/article/fostering-digital-literacy-between-schools-and-the-local-community/96952

Digital Literacy in a Lifelong Learning Programme for Adults: Educators' Experiences and Perceptions on Teaching Practices

Athanassios Jimoyiannis and Maria Gravani (2010). *International Journal of Digital Literacy and Digital Competence* (pp. 40-60).

www.irma-international.org/article/digital-literacy-lifelong-learning-programme/39062

Computing Competences and Digital Competences: A Case Study

Leila De Vito (2017). *International Journal of Digital Literacy and Digital Competence* (pp. 1-27).

www.irma-international.org/article/computing-competences-and-digital-competences/199047