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The Beginning of Digital Wisdom

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The Beginning of Digital Wisdom

Michael J. Paulus, Jr.
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Commission on Technology Conference
Santa Barbara, Calif., June 3, 2015
Overview

1. Digital Nativity and Digital Challenges
2. Digital Opportunities and Digital Wisdom in Theory
3. Digital Wisdom in Practice
Biases/Beliefs about Technology

1. With us from the beginning and part of what it means to be human.
2. Will be brought into the New Jerusalem.
3. Part of the spiritual task of reversing the effects of the fall.
4. Should be integrated into identities and actions in creative, redemptive, and transformative ways.
5. The Church should be at the forefront of shaping digital culture.
Our High-Tech Teens

- 92% of teens 13-17 report going online daily, 24% “almost constantly”
- 88% have access to cell phones or smartphones, 73% to smartphones
- 71% use more than one social network site such as Facebook (71%), Instagram (52%), or Snapchat (41%)

Source: pewinternet.org
Self-Perceptions of Skills

- ability to work cooperatively with diverse people 85.5%
- academic ability 71.1%
- physical health 54.5%
- emotional health 50.7%
- writing ability 46.1%
- spirituality 35.7%
- computer skills 32.2%

Source: “Backgrounds and Beliefs of College Freshmen,” 2014, Higher Education Research Institute
Digital Challenges

- Computer skills among top 10 job skills (naceweb.org), but only 37% of employers and 46% of graduates say they are prepared to stay current on technologies (aacu.org)

- Transfer of information literacy skills from high school to college and from college to workplace (projectinfolit.org)
“As sociologist Eszter Hargittai has quipped, many teens are more likely to be digital naïves than digital natives. … Familiarity with the latest gadgets or services is often less important than possessing the critical knowledge to engage productively with networked situations, including the ability to control how personal information flows and how to look for and interpret accessible information.”

“young people growing up in our time are not only immersed in apps: they’ve come to think of the world as an ensemble of apps … the emergence of an “app” culture allows individuals readily to enact superficial aspects of identity, intimacy, and imagination.”

“there is little evidence in any age group of proactive ethics or exemplary citizenship. When subjects tell us that they avoid missteps, they do so principally out of fear of punishment.”

“In young people’s narratives about online life, we observed frequent moral and ethical blind spots … the thinking in which they engaged was often deeply self-focused—that is, what might I gain from a given choice?”

Carrie James, *Disconnected: Youth, New Media, and the Ethics Gap* (MIT, 2014)
SPU Library Tech Desk

- Launched in 2011 to meet student needs for tech tools, consultations, and spaces
- Over 9,000 visits and 18,000 tools circulated
- Rapidly evolving service area impacting whole library
SPU Library Tech Desk Survey (2014)

- Tech tools, training, and spaces for undergraduate academic, vocational/professional, and spiritual development

- 24% response rate (812 undergraduates); representative of major areas of study; 91% aged 18-22 (“millennials”); 73.5% female
Tech Desk Survey Results: Academic and Vocational/Professional Development

➢ Flexible and safe environments to work, experiment, create, and play
➢ Spaces to learn from, collaborate with, and build community with each other
➢ Help accessing and using technology, especially internet resources
➢ Help understanding how technologies are changing disciplines and professions
Tech Desk Survey Results: Spiritual Life

“Are there tech tools you consider important for your spiritual life?” – 86% responded “no”

• “Umm … I worship GOD not a computer.”

• “I don't really think about technology when I connect with God.”

• “Technology takes away from the beauty.”

• “This is absolutely ridiculous. Of course not.”
Tech Desk Survey Results: Spiritual Life

• “I do not think tech tools are necessary or important for spiritual life, perhaps with the exception of using computers and the like to connect and listen to sermons online.”

Those who answered “yes” provided 113 examples including Bible software, mobile devices, social media, and audio/video equipment.
Tech Desk Survey Results: Spiritual Life

“How do you use these tech tools to connect with God and others?”

Respondents – including 12% who answered “no” to previous question – provided 205 examples

- 27% social media
- 17% Bible study resources
- 11% content delivery tools for sermons, worship music, etc.
Tech Desk Survey Results: Spiritual Life

• “My camera I can use to take pictures of God's beautiful creation and share them with others to proclaim the glory of God.”
• “Connecting to others through online bible studies.”
• “Sharing images of social work, ministry, and nature with others.”
• “Technology can be used to access God's word and create a space and focus for worship.”
Tech Desk Survey Results: Spiritual Life

• “I use the Xbox to communicate with non believers and bring a Christian perspective to Call of Duty.”
• “Even the simplest tech tools can allow you to be more efficient and also produce the best possible product. When you think of your work as something that should be glorifying God, I think it can be beneficial to your spiritual life.”
Tech Desk Survey Results: Spiritual Life

- Most students seemed uncertain how technology related to spirituality
  - “I'm not sure how my spiritual life can relate to this. I think it would create more distraction.”

- 18 students asked for guidance and 6 expressed interest in learning more about the relationship between technology and spirituality
Digital Challenges

“Avoiding technology may sound like a noble feat of asceticism, but it is neither possible nor desirable. Technologies are part of us. They help constitute what it is to be human.”

Digital Opportunities

- Students want more technology in higher education, such as blended learning environments and mobile device use
- Students need and want help using educational technologies
- See “ECAR Study of Undergraduate Students and Information Technology,” 2014 and 2015
Digital Opportunities

- Mindfulness: Attention as the first digital literacy and discipline
- Digital literacy: to “leverage the Web’s architecture of participation” (Howard Rheingold, *Net Smart* [MIT, 2012])
- Digital Citizenship: “the norms of appropriate, responsible technology use” ([digitalcitizenship.net](https://digitalcitizenship.net))
Digital Opportunities

➢ Digital Wisdom: “a two-fold concept, referring both to wisdom arising from the use of digital technology to access cognitive power beyond our usual capacity and to wisdom in the use of technology to enhance our innate capabilities” (Marc Prensky, From Digital Natives to Digital Wisdom [Corwin, 2012])
The Digital Opportunity

“Technology is part of the spiritual task of restoring our condition before the fall.”

“Of making many books there is no end, and much study is the weariness of the flesh.”
—Ecclesiastes 12.12
Too Much to Know

“Fear God and keep his commandments [pay attention].”
—Ecclesiastes 12.13
Attention

➢ Most important digital literacy or discipline and foundation for collaboration
Attention

- Most important digital literacy or discipline and foundation for collaboration
- Narrative network and direct experience network
Attention

- Most important digital literacy or discipline and foundation for collaboration
- Narrative network and direct experience network
- The Ten Words: Attention to the love of God and neighbor – past memories, future expectations, present experiences
“Attention consists of suspending our thought, leaving it detached, empty, and ready to be penetrated by the object; it means holding in our minds, within reach of this thought, but on a lower level and not in contact with it, the diverse knowledge we have acquired which we are forced to make use of.”

—Simone Weil, “Reflections on the Right Use of School Studies”
“Our thought should be in relation to all particular and already formulated thoughts, as a man on a mountain who, as he looks forward, sees also below him, without actually looking at them, a great many forests and plains.”

“love [has] attention for its substance”

—Simone Weil, “Reflections on the Right Use of School Studies”
“Narrativity and goals are surrendered to a skewed notion of the real and the immediate.”

People Prefer Electric Shocks to Being Alone With Their Thoughts

A new study finds we’re not very good at entertaining ourselves.
Digital Wisdom

➢ **Attention**: Reflection on identity, intention, and integration of digital technologies.

➢ **Acquisition and Analysis**: The seeking, selection, and synthesis of information.

➢ **Action**: The ethics and values of community, citizenship, and creation.
Ethics in Digital Education Leadership

Mike Ribble’s Digital Citizenship Model:

- Respect Yourself/Others: etiquette, access, law
- Educate Yourself/Others: communication, literacy, commerce
- Protect Yourself/Others: rights and responsibilities, security, health and welfare
Digital Wisdom for Work

- Personal mission statements
- Career trajectories
- Technological competencies
- Next steps
Questions

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