Digital Storytelling: Ethical Considerations and the Facilitation Process
The Importance of Narrative

- The formation of identity
- Producers vs. consumers
- Storyteller agency
- Influence over audience


## The Evolution of Storytelling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral Narrative</th>
<th>Written Narrative</th>
<th>Digital Narrative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◯ Origin of storytelling</td>
<td>◯ Deliberate construction</td>
<td>◯ Participation of listeners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◯ Performative</td>
<td>◯ Beginning of “nonlinear” organization</td>
<td>◯ Co-creation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◯ Focus on memory and recitation</td>
<td>◯ Can refer back or step away</td>
<td>◯ Based in media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◯ Minimal constraints</td>
<td>◯ More gradual pacing</td>
<td>◯ Broader and easier distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◯ Anchored in present—can’t refer back</td>
<td></td>
<td>◯ Variety of approaches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Digital Storytelling

A process through which participants create multimedia projects using video production, oral histories, podcasts, and data visualization to combine into a short, digitally sharable video of images, music, footage, and first-person narration.
ISTE National Educational Technology Standards for Students

1. Creativity and Innovation
2. Communication and Collaboration
3. Research and Information Fluency
4. Critical Thinking, Problem Solving, and Decision Making
5. Digital Citizenship
6. Technology Operation and Concepts

**Profiles for Technology (ICT) Literate Students**

**Grades 6-8**

- Create original animations or videos documenting school, community or local events (1,2,6)
- Evaluate digital resources to determine the credibility of the author and publisher and the timeliness and accuracy of the content (3)
- Use collaborative electronic authoring tools to explore common curriculum content from the multicultural perspectives with other learners (2,3,4,5)

**Grades 9-12**

- Create and publish an online art gallery with examples and commentary that demonstrate an understanding of different historical periods, cultures, and countries (1,2)
- Model legal and ethical behaviors when using information and technology by properly selecting, acquiring, and citing resources (3,5)
- Create media-rich presentations for other students on the appropriate and ethical use of digital tools and resources (1,5)

Benefits of Digital Storytelling

◎ Students will have the opportunity to explore non-linear timelines
◎ The potential for flexible outcomes and conclusions
◎ The collaborative nature and potential for multiple authors
◎ The cross-disciplinary nature of digital storytelling projects
◎ It’s a way of encouraging students to develop their own voices

Types of Stories

Ethical Considerations

◎ Storyteller Wellbeing
◎ “Consent” in Story Sharing
◎ Knowledge of Production and Ownership
◎ Need for Local Relevance
◎ Ethical Engagement as a Continual Process
◎ Story Distribution

The Storyteller

◎ The storyteller has control in the process
◎ Keep in mind emotional weight of storytelling
◎ Can revoke their story at any time

Students will need to have a parent or guardian sign a consent form.

Any person interviewed for a digital story will also need a consent form.

Although students’ parents sign the consent form, students still should have a say what happens to their story.
Steps of the Digital Storytelling Process

Step 1: Owning Your Insights
Step 2: Owning Your Emotions
Step 3: Finding the Moment
Step 4: Seeing Your Story
Step 5: Hearing Your Story
Step 6: Assembling Your Story
Step 7: Sharing Your Story

Step 1: Clarify Ground Rules
Step 2: Protecting the Storyteller
Step 3: Focusing Discussion of Story
Step 4: Time Management
Step 5: Shaping Feedback Process
Step 6: Identify Broadly Applicable Lessons
Step 7: Closing Summation & Encouragement

Digital Storytelling Process

Step One: Come up with an idea
Write a Proposal

Step Two: Research/Explore/Learn

Step Three: Write/Script

Step Four: Storyboard/Plan

Step Five: Gather/Create Images
Gather/Create Audio
Gather/Create Video

Step Six: Put It All Together

Step Seven: Share

Step Eight: Feedback and Reflect

Created by Samantha Morra
Differences in Steps for the Classroom

Developing Rubrics & Assessing Projects

Creativity and Innovation
- Assignment Comprehension
- Contributes to Discussion
- Storyboard/Story Development
- First draft
- Story editing
- Second Draft
- Writing
- Final Draft

Production
- Locating multimedia elements
- Evaluating and citing elements
- Digital citizenship
- Knowledge of software
- Troubleshooting hardware and software issues
- Assembling
- Editing
- Completion
- Deadline

Presentation
- Participation lesson/discussion on presenting by teacher
- Introduction to story
- Positive criticism by peer audience
- Participation in presentation follow-up

Resources

◎ storycenter.org
◎ digitalstorytelling.coe.uh.edu
◎ iris.siue.edu/methods
◎ iris.siue.edu/resources
Looking to the future...

- Gamification of storytelling
- Automated storytelling
- Mobile storytelling
- Increase in collaboration
- Further incorporation of social media
Why digital storytelling?
Why digital storytelling?

◎ Digital storytelling gives students a sense of agency and helps them develop their own voice.
◎ Students gain experience in developing narratives and exploring the different ways in which they can do so.
◎ It’s an innovative approach to humanities scholarship--students gain new technology skills while still remaining rooted in humanities subjects.