Information 4 Communications Technologies (ICT) and the Family

SUSAN K WALKER, PHD



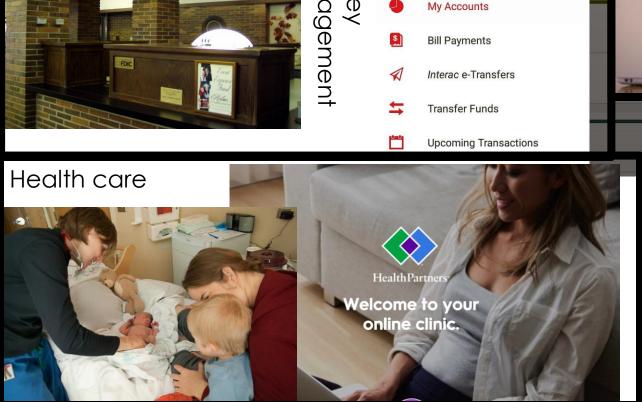
In Iroquois society, leaders are encouraged to remember seven generations in the past and consider seven generations in the future when making decisions that affect the people.

(Wilma Mankiller)

izquotes.com

Times have changed our perceptions of what managing family life means

© ₩







work-family balance



Looking the future

On one hand...

- Greater convenience & efficiencies ('tele-everything', ''smart' devices, Al boom)
- Opportunities for personal expression, creativity.
- Work as more flexible, less bounded by time or place
 - Adaptable worker skills valued

Yet, on the other....

- Growing social and racial inequality, worsening security and privacy and further spread of misinformation
- Peoples' mental health will be challenged
- Job insecurities due to employment shifts to automation, on-demand work

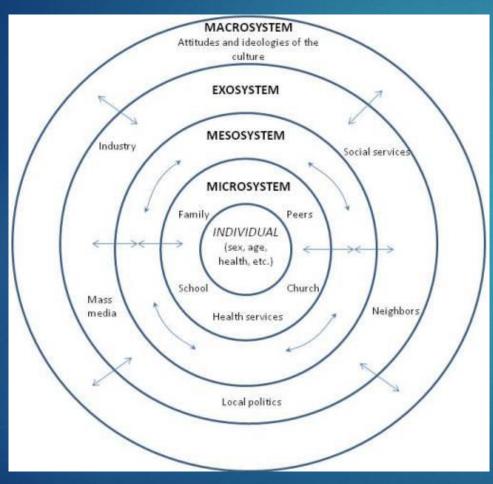
The most important question we must ask ourselves is, 'are we being good ancestors'?

- Jonas Salk, polio vaccine pioneer

The ultimate effects of technology will be determined by technical capabilities and by how technology is used, how individuals, organizations, and policy makers prepare for/respond to shifts in economic/social landscape.

National Academies of Science (2017): IT and the US Workforce: Where do we go from here?

Bronfenbrenner's bioecological perspective on human development



- Development as influenced by interactions of the person- in process and context – over time.
- Interactions that influence development are direct and indirect.

Credit: Hchokr at English Wikipedia, CC BY-SA 3.0

Research challenges

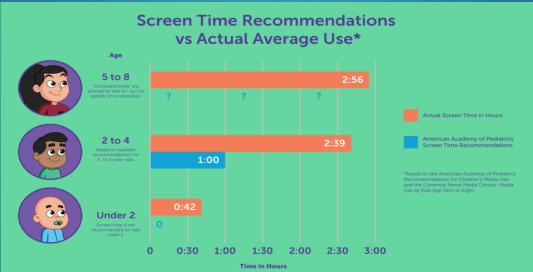
- Rapid changes in technology, tech format, and tech availability
- Global variation in technology access & accommodations
- Wide variation in ways in which technology use (for families, personal, workplace)
 - Dissimilarities regarding technology access, use, comfort and skill
 - Dissimilarities in how devices and the internet are deployed as individuals, as a family and for work
- ► Types of employment, employment conditions, use of technology in those jobs, varies widely











Some Human Development Concerns:

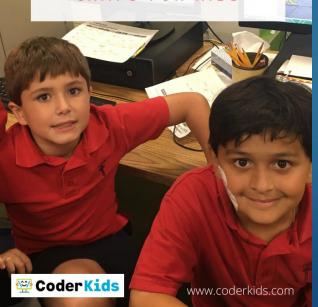
- Sleep
- Distraction from learning, socialization
- Possible addiction (e.g., internet gaming disorder)
- Obesity
- Bullying, damage to mental health
- Exposure to harmful images
- Exposure to online predators
- Security and privacy breeches

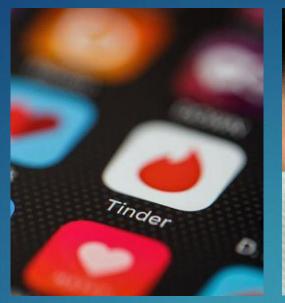
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THE BEST CODING
CAMPS FOR KIDS









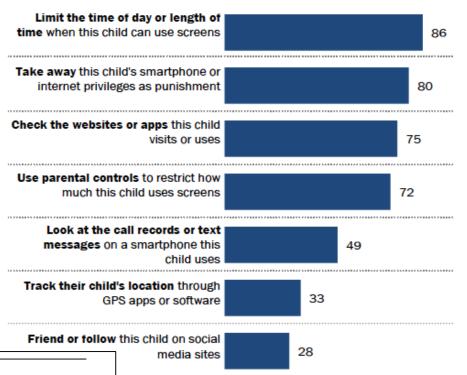
- Opportunities for learning and engagement.
- Creativity, collaboration, connectivity, and identity development.
- Personal expression
- Cultivating skills for adulthood





Roughly eight-in-ten or more parents limit when and how long their child can use screens or digitally 'ground' their child

% of U.S. parents of a child age 5 to 11 who say they ...



How to Make a Family Media Use Plan

From TV to smartphones to social media, our lives are dominated by 24/7 media exposure. Despite this, many children and teens have few rules around their media use.

Parents, help your children balance their online and off-line lives!



Roughly six-in-ten parents say they spend too much time on their smartphone

MONITOR

CHILD'S PHONE

% of U.S. parents of who say they spend ___ on the following



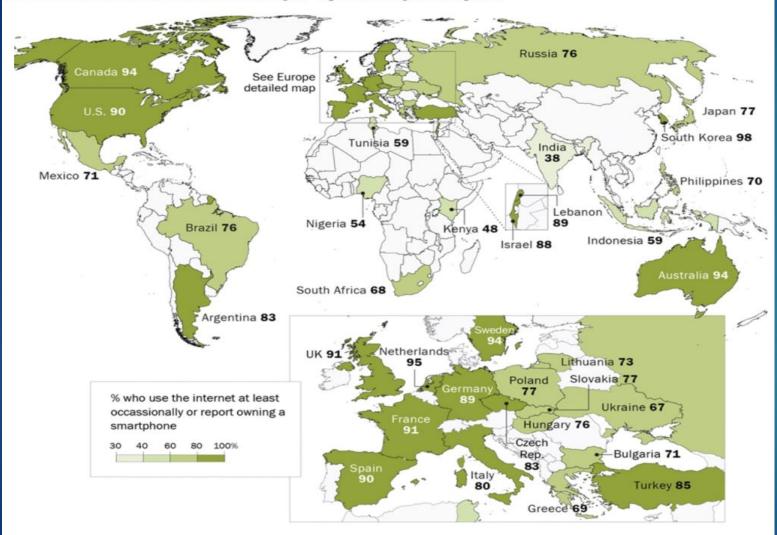


Auxier, B., Anderson, M., Perrin, A., and Turner, E. (2020, July 28). Parenting Kids in the Age of Screens. Pew Internet and American Life.

https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2020/07/28/par enting-children-in-the-age-of-screens/

Internet use is a prevalent part of many people's lives across the globe

% who use the internet, at least occasionally, or report owning a smartphone



Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q51 & Q53. U.S. data is from a Pew Research Center survey conducted Jan. 8-Feb. 7, 2019.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

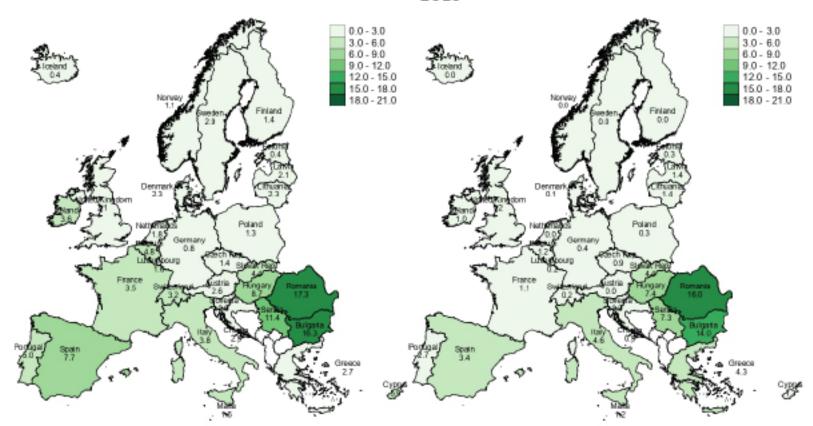
Internet access and use varies around the world. Although approximately 77% have internet access, this ranges from developed economies (e.g., US, EU) 98% to less developed economies (e.g., Africa, India), 13%.

Schumacher, S. and Kent, N. (2020, April 2). 8 charts on internet use around the world as countries grapple with COVID-19. Pew Internet and American Life. Retrieved from https://www.pewresearch.org/

European children (6-16) in households that cannot afford a computer (left); that cannot afford an internet connection

Figure 2a: Percentage of school-aged children (6-16) who live in a household that cannot afford a computer, Europe, 2019

Figure 2b: Percentage of school-aged children (6-16) who live in a household that cannot afford an internet connection, Europe, 2019

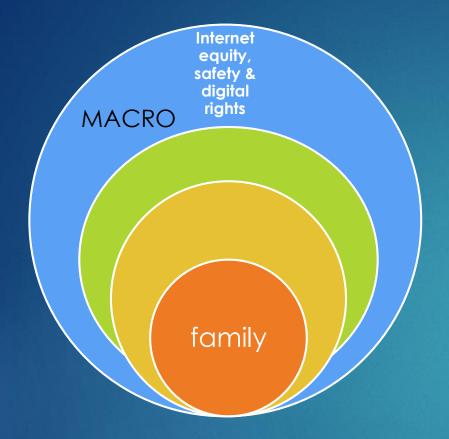




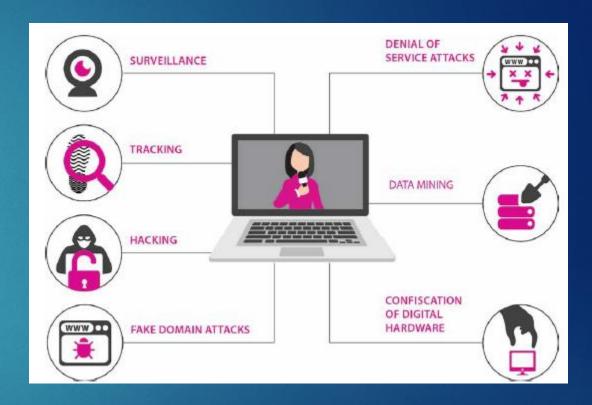
Ayllón, S., Holmarsdottir, H.B. & Lado, S. (2021). Digitally deprived children in Europe. (DigiGen - working paper series No. 3.

Disparity impacts

- Inequalities between groups, exacerbates nations' economic inequality
- Representations of the idea of family
- Representations of gender
- Diminishing of families' members voices in the virtual environment
- 'cultural imperialism' whose norms & values are transmitted?
- Family connection privilege or limitation



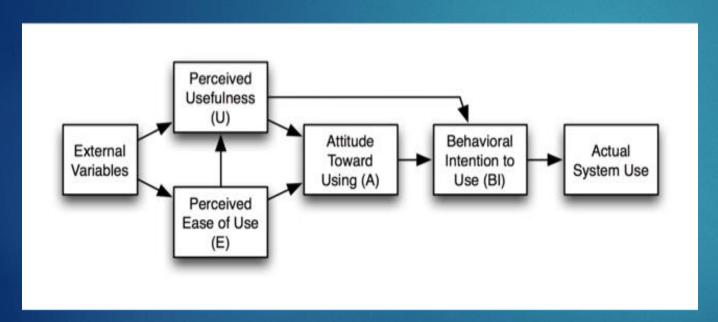
Policy 1: internet access as a basic human right.
Help to create an infrastructure to enable all families access to internet and mobile computing



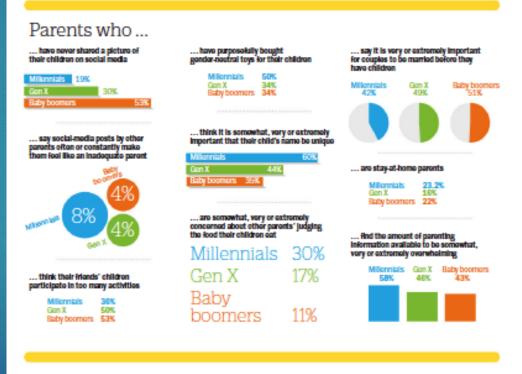
Policy 2: Online spaces that protect digital rights.

 Join in advocacy and action to ensure an internet that is safe, secure, private and companies in compliance

Digital equity is also conditioned by comfort, skills and use - which are influenced by external factors



Davis, F.D. (1989). Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user acceptance information technology. *MIS Quarterly 13*, 319–340.



Steinmetz, K. (2015, October). Help, my parents are millennials. *Time*, 35–43.

"New Ways of Working" as an external influence on technology use



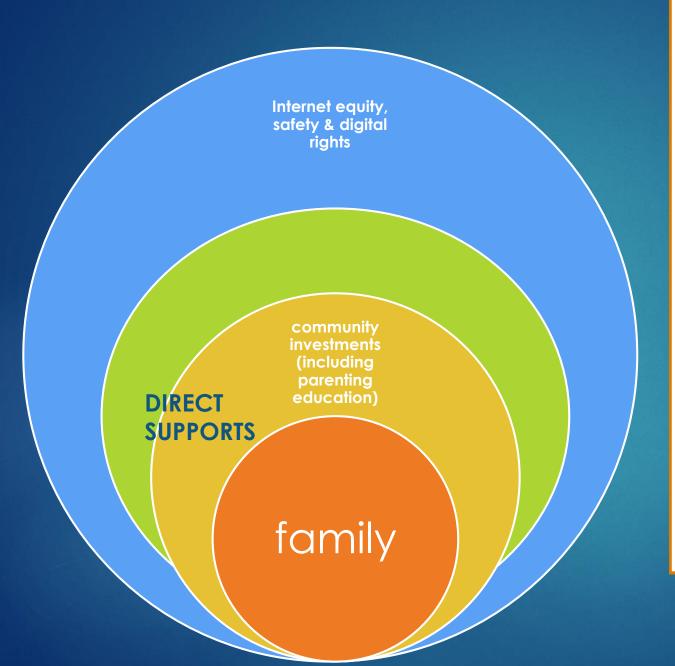
Shifting conditions:

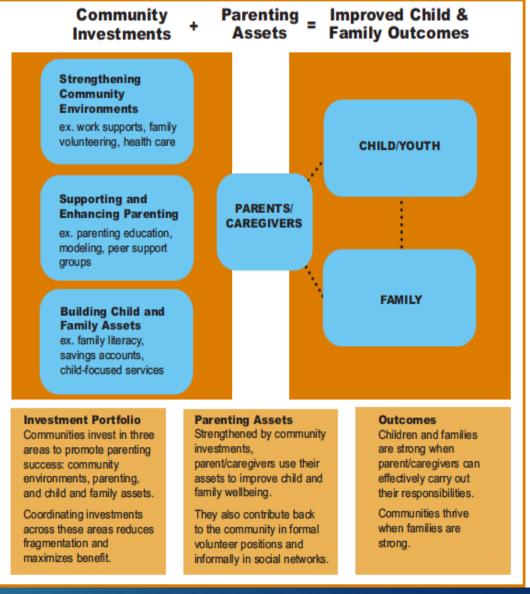
- ▶ Flexibility: control over where and when responsibilities are completed
- Permeability: responsibilities fulfilled in non-traditional places and times
- Workers establishing where and when work is done
 - A preference for autonomy in fulfilling work and family demands.
 - Expressed comfort with mobile technology and cloud-based systems, especially by Millennials.

Probable Consequences:

- Workers trapped in a 24/7 cycle; challenges to attention and focus
- Exposes the extra demands in role fulfillment when boundaries are eroded: COVID-19 as a natural experiment







From Family Strengthening Policy Center (2007). The Parenting Initiative: Investing in Parents so Children & Youth Succeed.

The paradox of technology and the need to develop 'digital cultural capital' (Ollier-Malaterre, et al, 2019*)

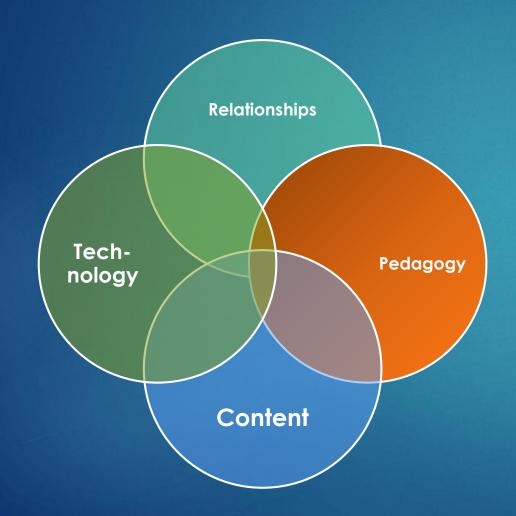


... This porousness [or permeability of boundary] in turn makes the management of connectivity, online self-presentation, and privacy more challenging and calls for more elaborate technology management. (p. 426).

'Digital cultural capital:' the awareness, motivation and skill to perform technology boundary management.

*Ollier-Malaterre, A., Jacobs, J. A., and Rothbard, N. P. (2019). Technology, work, and family: Digital cultural capital and boundary management. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 425-447.

Parenting Education in our Digital Age



"Parents should also be encouraged by providers and educators to help frame a child's relationship to digital media, discussing online etiquette, empathy, ethics, internet safety, personal boundaries, and how to regulate their own media habits. (Coyne, et al, 2017; \$115)."

What matters is not only what advice is provided for parents but also how it is provided. ... it should be timely, ..it should reach parents from all walks of life, in the languages that they and their children speak at home. Relatedly, it should be transparent to parents how digital services engage with their children, ..and what parents can do if they consider there's a problem or injustice. (Livingstone, 2021)

Technology + relationships as content in parenting education

- The importance of interacting with a young child who is using an iPad
- Communicating with a school-age child about the responsibilities of owning and using a smartphone
- Being there for a child who is bullied online and needs a sense of security
- ► Holding a family discussion about shared limits on screens at the dinner table for everyone
- Empowering parents to advocate for transparent school policies on software in ways that involve children's voices



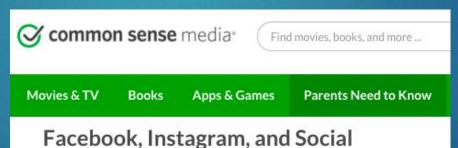
Sample content aids on media literacy

Chile Ministry of Education, Center for Education & Technology



2020 Council of Europe Easy steps to help your child become a Digital Citizen





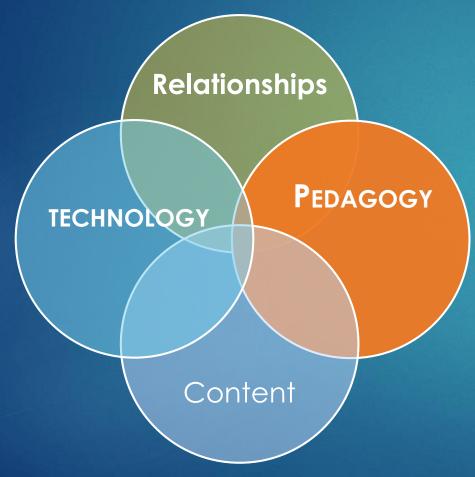




Singapore Media Literacy
Council

Technology-Integrated Parenting

Education Delivery





Mandatory On-line Parenting Education Class

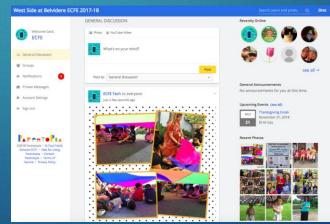
Center for Divorce Education's

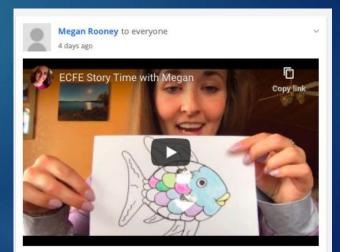
CHILDREN IN BETWEEN

(Formerly: Children in the Middle Online)

► A Co-Parenting Program for Divorcing Parents







And yet: Decentralized preparation and support

- ► Family education often adheres to individualized standards of preparation and of practice, or trained to a specific curriculum or model. (US, NPEN.org)
- Unlike more unified professions (e.g., social work, teachers, therapists) there are few guidelines or work requirements specific to technology competence.
- ▶ The majority (75%) of family educators report that their knowledge about technology and use of tech is learned 'on their own.' (walker, 2019). Many report using their own devices for work.

Technology Integration Standards

Family Life Educator standards

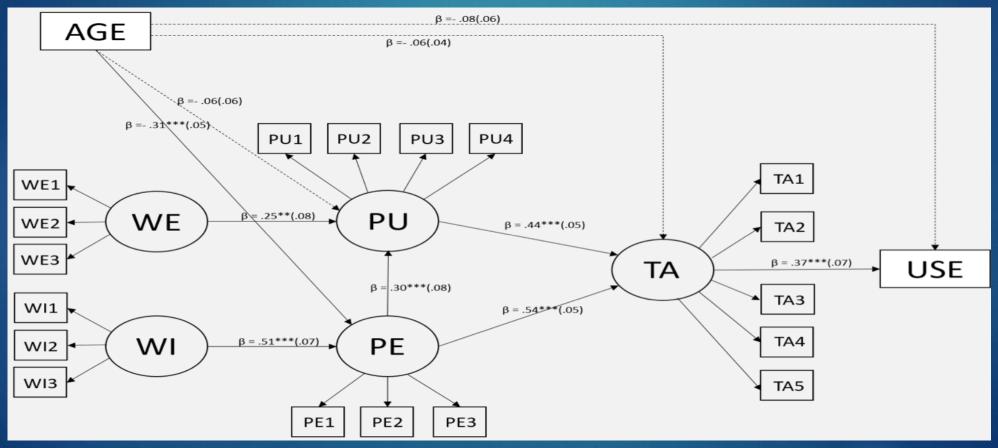
"Employ techniques and technologies to promote application of information in the learner's environment" (NCFR, 2014) [1 of 11 practice competencies].

NOTE: Technology standards of practice in fields such as social work and counseling are very extensive, though less focused on content.

Standards for all teachers from the MN Board of Teaching

- Tech requirements of <u>all educators</u>:
- Student learning (personalized learning, learning differences)
- Technology-enriched learning environments
- Diverse learning
- Assessment (using technology in student assessment)
- Discrimination (equity issues and technology)
- Technological knowledge
- Digital citizenship
- Contribution to the teaching profession
- Broadening student knowledge about technology
- Variety of technologies

Workplace conditions as direct and indirect influences on family professionals' technology attitudes and use



Challenges to practice in the workplace

Comments from family educators faced with adapting to online formats with COVID, spring 2020

"With so little planning time, and support for the technology available through the district, It really felt like the train left the station without [me].

"At one moment, I would feel ineffective, as though I was working in a vacuum, putting material for families out into a void where it wasn't doing anyone any good. And I felt selfish for wishing I would hear from families, knowing that they were likely stressed and overwhelmed. I struggled to know that there was anything that I was doing – to meet any real needs."

"I wish that all students were able to connect and not just those that can afford to buy devices.

Picture taken in 2016. donated TV + VCR



FIELD FOUNDATIONS RELATED TO TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION Training - preparation of professionals on the use of technology – in preservice

- inservice

Standards

 for technology use in practice

Maintain and promote quality research through methodology, summaries, directions

Theoretical and conceptual models to frame research, practice and policy

PROFESSIONAL IMPACT AREAS AND DELIVERY STRATEGIES RELATED TO TECHNOLOGY

ASPECTS OF INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY TECHNOLOGY USE

PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES (FACILITATED BY TECHNOLOGY INVOLVEMENT)

Individual and family impact areas

- as a knowledge area (to promote balanced, effective use)
- as a skills area (to promote effective use)

Impact strategies

 technology employed as effective practice (e.g., instruction, program design, counseling)

User

- demographics
- tech attitude, comfort, skill

Technology

- type
- context
- characteristics

Functions and purposes for technology use (e.g., communication, entertainment) Individual family member development well-being

Family well-being, satisfaction

Individual and family processes (e.g. learning, communication, social capital, connectedness)

Outcomes external to the individual or family (e.g., technology developed, community well-being)

From Walker, S. (2016). Creating the Future We Want: A Framework for Integrated Engagement in Technology Use in Family and Consumer Sciences.

Journal of Family and Consumer Sciences. 11, 7-17.

Some ways to start

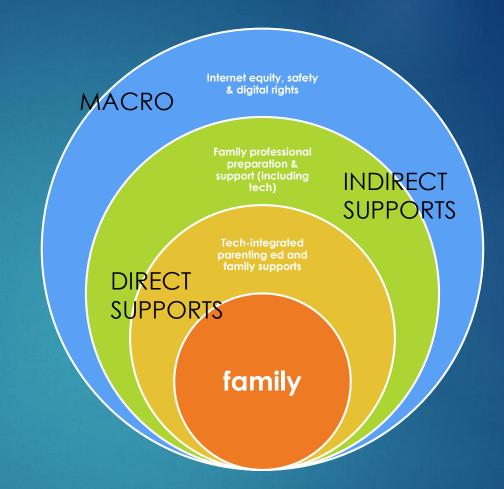
- Preparation: Technology as a focus in the higher education curriculum
 - Eg., FSOS 3105 Families and Technology, U of MN (3 cr).

- Online and agency
 Community of Practice
 - E.g., PERFECT
 Connections (weekly
 Zoom meeting of
 family professionals)

- Association professional development
 - Speakers, workshops, podcasts, blogs w/tech content and integration tips

Agency determined standards of practice, inspiration, attention to workplace conditions, expectations, ethics

- Ensure internet access (equity), safety and promote digital rights.
- 2. Include parenting education as a family support strategy and when addressing the range of children's outcomes.
- 3. Integrate technology in family services as content, pedagogy and in maintaining relationships.
- 4. Provide a system of supports and standards that empower family professional ability and confidence.



When we create an infrastructure of coordinated, sustained supports across the family ecology, then we will be doing the work that will make us 'good ancestors'

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"This is the first! year! he has been home in the evening to help with homework. Best thing ever." by Lost A Sock is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0