Responsible Screen Time in Museums?

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Children and Screen Time: Research Overview

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Scott Burg Rockman et al





Screen Time – Historical Context







"The modern world has overwhelmed people with information that is confusing and harmful to the mind." "Disrupting the balance of young children's minds." "Ruining conversation and the pattern of family living."

Headlines – How bad is it?

- Screen Addiction Is Taking a Toll on Children, New York Times, 7/6/15
- Screen time Is Making Kids, Moody, Crazy and Lazy, Psychology Today, 8/18/15
- **TECHNOLOGY ADDICTION***:* **Concern, Controversy, Finding Balance**, Common Sense Media, 5/3/16
- Electronic media keeping kids from communicating with parents, Science Daily, 5/27/16
- **Is our screen-time anxiety more detrimental than screen time?** Washington Post, 5/30/16
- It's 'digital heroin': How screens turn kids into psychotic junkies, Dr. Nicholas Kardaras, New York Post, 8/17/16

Headlines – Or is it that bad ?



- Children benefit from the right kind of screen time, New Scientist, 3/26/14
- Research says screen time can be good for your kids, Forbes, 7/17/13
- Screen time for kids is probably fine, FiveThirtyEight, 6/18/15
- Sorry Kate Winslet, some screen time can be good for kids, The Daily Telegraph, 11/4/15
- Parents: Reject technology shame, The Atlantic, 11/4/15

• Average child spends 3 hours per day watching television and 5-7 hours total on screens (NIMH).

• The average age a child first watched a television in the 1970's was 4 years; in 2012, it was 4 months (Rideout, V. J., & Hamel, E. (2006).)

• Between their first and second birthday, on any given day, 64% of babies and toddlers are watching TV and videos, averaging slightly over 2 hours. Thirty-six percent have a television in their bedroom. (Rideout, 2011)

•Among children 8 years of age and younger, 75% use smartphones (Common Sense Media, 2015



Categories of screen time

• **Passive consumption**: watching TV, reading, and listening to music

• Interactive consumption: playing games and browsing the Internet

• **Communication**: video-chatting and using social media

• Content creation: using devices to make digital art or music





What kind of screen time is it?

- Screen Time as a sum of all screen-related activities might not be the most accurate and useful measure.
- Computer use and video game play should not be classed as the same type of activity as TV viewing.
- Active vs. passive screen time
- Active screen time
 - Physical and cognitive
 - Physical inactivity and screen time may not be directly linked
- Passive screen time
 - Conflicting evidence on educational and physiological impact
- Extent to which a child actively engages with media may be a function of the child, rather than the specific form of media.

Analysis from Australian Institute of Family Studies Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC). (2004-2010)

Cooney Center – Families and Media Project (2014)

- Nearly half (44%) of the screen media 2- to 10-year olds considered educational
- Ed. media occurs most frequently with among very young children (2-4 yr. olds)
- Children spend more time with TV than any other platform
- Children still read! An average of 40 minutes per day (29-print, 8-computer, 5-e-platforms)
- As children get older, the amount of time they spend with screen media goes up (from 1:37 to 2:36 a day), and the proportion that is educational goes down (from 78% to 27%)



AAP Position on Screen Time





DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN"

- Latest report: October 2016
- Shift from previous recommendations
- Well designed media used by parents and children together, could be a tool for social interaction and learning.
- Adopting a more realistic approach
 - Recognizes ubiquity of technology in our lives
 - Toddlers may benefit from new technologies (video chat)
 - Most preschoolers already using tablets and other technology
- Role of parents in interpreting and contextualizing
- Differentiate between entertainment and educational media

NAEYC-FRC Report

- Television shows and electronic resources can serve as powerful tools for teaching and learning, when incorporating what is known about effective reading instruction (Corporation for Public Broadcasting 2011)
- It is the educational content that matters—not the format in which it is presented (Wainwright & Linebarger 2006).



Impacts of screen time



Impacts of screen time



Impact on cognitive development



- TV watching is correlated with poor language development. Two or more hours per day of screen time before the first birthday is associated with a six-fold increase in language delay. (Aamodt & Wang, 2011)
- Live interactions between a child and an adult conducted over a digital device such as a tablet or smartphone enable children to learn new words (Roseberry, 2013)
- Violent content and evening media use were associated with increased sleep problems for children aged three to five years. (Garrison, 2011)
- Interactivity and adult modeling help children to learn a task better than passive viewing of the same material (Lauricella, A. R., et. al. 2010)

Link between research and recommendations

- Evidence cited is overwhelmingly from quantitative sources, especially for risk-focused advice (harm reduction is often the starting point).
- Positive visions of screen time tends to be crowdsourced (i.e. self-reported experiences of parents), advocated by industry (e.g. Apple), or claimed as 'common sense' with no links to evidence.
- The organizations with the closest links between evidence and recommendations are those that commission their own research. (e.g. Common Sense Media)
- Children's ages, interests, developmental abilities and gender are intrinsic parts of media use, however very few recommendations acknowledge these differences.



Parents, children and screen time

- Parents' own digital skill level determines how, and with what results, they mediate their children's digital media use. (restrictive vs. mediation; Livingstone, 2015)
- Parental values around digital media can be as influential as parents' skill levels in how they approach media in the home and in their children's lives.
 - Digital media use offers opportunities for parents and children to share expertise and to learn from one another, if both are open to doing so (Fletcher and Blair (2014).
- The gender of both parent and child influences parental mediation.
 - Studies have shown that girls tend to be monitored and restricted more than boys, even when they are the same age (Eastin et al. (2006); Kirwil (2009); Livingstone et al.,2016: forthcoming).
- Parents of young children are more likely to engage in all forms of parental mediation, including technical restrictions, social restrictions, active mediation and monitoring. (Pasquier et al. 2012).



Conclusions

- Media use is no longer an optional extra
- 'Screen time' cannot be homogenized as a uniform or inevitably problematic activity.
- Move beyond a heavy focus on risk with little exploration or recognition of opportunities, and thus to move beyond the dominant message to parents that their main responsibility is to limit and control.
- A heavy focus on restrictions leaves parents unsupported in finding opportunities for children and parents to learn, connect and create together using digital media.

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Hi. I'm Darrell.

NATIONAL INFORMAL STEM EDUCATION NETWORK

Berkeley



NASA WAVELENGTH

howtosmile.

1. SCREEN? SCREEN?

(Projector-based simulated environments, with optional tangible interfaces)

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Connected Worlds - NYSCI

Future Energy Chicago - MSI

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Sketch Town - TeamLab

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Children's

Museum of Houston



2. CAN USE YOUR PHONE? THX

(BYOD – Participatory mobile games and self-guided museum interpretation)

Google Cardboard and YouTube 360



http://fortune.com/2016/10/13/virtual-reality-headsets/

Google Cardboard and YouTube 360











Estimote proximity beacons

Mobile sites & responsive design



3. BUY OFF THE RACK TO SAVE \$\$\$.

(Call a company, download an app)

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Navori Digital Signage



Technology Examples

Connected Worlds – NYSCI

Future Energy Chicago – MSI Chicago



Sportsology – Science Museum of Minnesota

<u>Sketch Town – TeamLab</u>

SECRET – Children's Museum of Houston

Google Cardboard

360 Juno Mission YouTube Video – JPL

Rugged Rovers – Science Museum of London

Estimote Beacons

Navori Digital Signage

Kiosk Pro App

21-Tech – Children's Museum of Houston





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To nurture creativity and collaboration in all children and families



CHILDREN'S CREATIVITY MUSEUM

Empowering children to be producers of digital media, not just passive consumers







- Animation Studio
- Music Studio
- Robot Coding
- Mystery Box Challenge
- STEAM workshops





Make Your Own Video Game

- One-hour workshop
- Facilitated
- Peer-learning
- Peer-sharing
- Sibling/Parent engagement









AR SandBox IMLS



Sketch Town Team Lab USA + Hitachi America



Decision Making Guidelines

- Facilitated
- Mixed age engagement
- Digital + Analog
- Skill mastery
- Advances story-telling
- Advances sharing
- Screen devices are usually "opt-out" (separate rooms)





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