



Elders and the ITC use to communicate with children and grandchildren

Loredana Ivan

National School of Political Studies and Public Administration (SNSPA)
Communication Department
Bucharest, Romania
loredana.ivan@comunicare.ro

Interdisciplinary Internet Institute (IN3) Open University of Catalonia / Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

Why focusing on elders?

- □ 1 in 4 people is estimated to be 65+ in the next 20 years (UN, 2013)
- Growing old decrease in social interactions and family network
- Lack of contact with family members negative impact on health and well-being (Santanta et al., 2005).
- Older adults are willing to invest time and to link with persons important for them (children and grandchildren) (Lindley, Harper, & Sellen, 2009)

Older people -particularities in using ICT

- Less use of the innovative services (photos, video sending, internet browsing (Fernández-Ardèvol, 2011)
- □ The content of communication is limited to basic information (Santana et al. 2005)
- Communication agencies (phone calls, emails) used in special occasions as birthdays and emergency situations

Hypothesis

- When important family members move abroad, elders would become (more) motivate to learn using ICTs in order to share daily-by-day experiences
- Regardless their social-economic background, grandparents are willing to learn advanced internet

Arguments

"Gratification niche of a medium";

"Gratification opportunity"

(Dimmick, Kline, & Stafford, 2000)

Evidence that elders' ICT integration in everyday life routines is built up more from utilitarian approach rather than from the hedonistic one

(Loos, Haddon, & Mante-Meijer, 2012).

Two research studies - empirical evidence on the elders use of ICTs in communicating with children and grandchildren

Study 1: in collaboration with Mireia Fernández-Ardèvol (IN3, UOC, Catalonia), using semi-structured interviews with people aged 60 and above

Study 2: a netnographyc research, using blended methodology (online ethnography and face to face interviews) with grandmothers having Facebook accounts, in collaboration with Shannon Hebblethwaite, Department of Applied Human Sciences at Concordia University

Study1: Method

A set of case studies that follow the same methodological design and goals

- Barcelona (Catalonia, Spain)
- □ Romania, including Bucharest and rural areas
- Los Angeles (California, USA)
- Toronto (Ontario, Canada);
- Montevideo (Uruguay)
- Lima (Peru).

semi-structured interviews with 163 individuals aged 60+

Results

- Using Skype or Messenger
 need to communicate with children and grandchildren abroad
- The perceived skills and ability to handle de device
- ☐ The initial experience with the device



general potential "to manage these things"

"I don't press the red button, because I can see it is red.
Sometimes, by mistake I press the red button...because
it was in the left side in my old phone. I would loose the
number or it is not possible to open it. Sometimes I
mistake because I forget that red in in the left, and
green in the right side" (woman, 70, rural, medium
education)

Urban versus rural areas

- elders from the rural areas
 and also those from the
 70+ feel unskilled with the
 use of ICT
- feling helpless when children move abroad and communication is interrupted



Older elders versus younger elders

Interviewee: First of all, I cannot use the Internet. But my son is talking by Internet with my daughter from Germany.

Interviewer: And you, how do you talk with her?

Interviewee: Through them: my son says to me..."I've talked with Flory, she said this and this". She calls me only on my birthday to congratulate

(Man, 73, secondary education, Bucharest)

More motivated to use ICTs to communicate

- Professionally active elders but also those socially active
- Women who were in charge of taking care of their grandchildren
- Grandbabies -an important incentive to
 learn to use different services to record daily experiences with their grandchildren (internet browsing)
- ☐ Our data support "gratification niche" theory(Dimmick, Kline, & Stafford, 2000).

Discussion (1)

- Talking with children and grandchildren when family separated is an important motivator -"pushes" elders to learn more about the use of ICTs
- Once motivation is lost (i.e. family members are back home) the interest in using a particular technology to communicate is diminished
- Elders can be involved in a process of re-appropriation when the situation has changed

Discussion(2)

- □ A more dynamic model of technology appropriation:
- Appropriation
- Neglecting
- -Re-appropriation

Contextual factors - different life stages:

- Prior (pleasant or unpleasant) interactions with ICT
- Perception of their own ability to handle de device
- Need to communicate with at long distance with family members
- Existence of alternative ways of communication that offered competitive gratifications
- Level of social and professional activism
- Possibility to have assistance in using the new technology

Study 2: Netnography of grandmothers' use of Facebook for family communication with children and grandchildren living abroad (Grannies on the Net)

- A cross cultural pilot study (Romania and Canada) sponsored by ACT project Canada
- In collaboration with Shannon Hebblethwaite, Department of Applied Human Sciences at Concordia University
- □ Mireia Fernández-Ardèvol (UOC, IN3) methodology adviser
- 1) Semi-structured interviews (N=20 in each country) with women having a Facebook account and relevant family members (children or grandchildren) living far away from home
- Content analysis of the Facebook profiles of the interviewed women (demographic info, # of 'friends', # of family members involved, frequency of use)
- 3) Virtual ethnographic research (netnography) of a Facebook online group of older adults

Dragos







CONTAC:





actproject.ca/act/netnography-of-grandmothers-use-of-facebook/

GRANNIE'S ON THE NET?

The Use of Facebook for Family Communication

This comparative case study brings together research on social media use, specifically Facebook, in Romania and Canada. The purpose of the study is to investigate how grandmothers communicate with grandchildren who move far away from home. Considering Facebook as an emergent, global telecommunication practice, this study will widen the breadth of study on Facebook by including older adults as users of this technology.

ABOUT ACT

MEMBERS

e role that ICTs play in family communication

Ageing is often accompanied by changes in social interactions, including family communication. In the context of today's intensive global migration for work and study, older adults are often left behind when children or grandchildren move abroad. The lack of contact with family members can have detrimental impacts on their health and well-being. Information and communications technologies (ICTs), such as Facebook, might offer appropriate mechanisms to facilitate family bonding when their families are geographically dispersed. Furthermore, ICTs provide important incentive for grandparents to engage with social media to share photos and news from children and grandchildren, especially grandbabies. Given that older adults are living longer and healthier lives than ever before, grandparents have increasing opportunities to develop intergenerational relationships when their grandchildren grow and move away from home. When families are living apart, either in different countries or at great distances within the same country, ICTs can help families to develop a shared history and sense of social support among generations. Given the increased role of ICTs in society today, including increasing usage among older adults, it is vital,

Researchers:

EVENTS

ACT SCROLL

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Loredana Ivan, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration Shannon Hebblethwaite, Concordia University

PUBLICATIONS

Collaborators:

Alina Duduciuc Corina Daba-Buzoianu Funding:

ACT-SSHRC

ACT Partners:

National School of Political Studies and Public Administration Concordia University

A

0

Premises

- In the context of today's intensive global migration elders are often left behind
- Older adults value contact with family members and are willing to invest time in order to maintain contact
- ICTs might offer appropriate mechanisms to facilitate family bonding when their families are geographically dispersed
- Focusing on grandmothers, as previous studies (Quadrello et al., 2005; Burke et.al., 2013) have shown that they play a more central role in communication actions and family bonding
- ICTs can help families to develop a shared history and sense of social support among generation

Preliminary findings from the semi-structured interviews and content analysis

- Tendency to swich from different devices Facebook interplaying with other ways of communicating with children and grandchildren
- Relative passive use of Facebook, focusing on photos and quotations as content which triggers emotions
- Their usage was influenced by social norms around decency and privacy
- Preference for telephone conversations rather than Facebook for personal communication among family members

Swiching devices

Facebook is seeing as a a way of presenting daily life using photos

"I looked on Facebook and I saw pictures with my son's house and how he decorated it, and I had just picked up the phone and said to him: I don't like it that much. I asked him to add new photos on Facebook so I can see more clear"

(woman, 65, medium educated, Bucharest)

Preference for using phone or skype rather than Facebook for personal communication among family members

" I like watching their [grandchildren] photos on Facebook, but I prefer calling them when I have something to say. And now, with the Skype, anytime I miss them I can call them and talk with them. We talk like crazy and it is nice that we can see each other. Sometimes, when I really miss them, I just call"

(woman, 67, high educated, Bucharest)

Passive use of Facebook, focusing on photos and quotations

"I like to see photos,"
I would like to learn
how to add photos on
Facebook with my
grandsons. This will
make me happy"
(woman, 67, medium
educated, Bucharest)



Concerns for social norms around decency and privacy

"I simply don't like people, women, who undress themselves on internet. I don't want to share my problems with unknown ones. I have seen a lot of people on Facebook talking with others they don't know or just showing everything. I do not see myself doing this" (woman, 67, medium educated, Bucharest)

Findings on ICTs use to communicate with grandchildren

- Using tablets to play and skype with grandchildren
- Choosing online games to play with grandchildren
- The willingness to know more on adding content when using Facebook
- They stop using the devices when family is reunited (except for the games)

Findings from the content analysis

- Poor technical skills
- Basic skills, mostly sharing content following what others are posting
- Few persons in their network, mostly family members and second degree relatives (the presence of extended family)
- Few comments, few likes, the use of Caps Lock
- □ Preoccupation for impression management
- Limited self -impression management strategies (on their wall page)

Preoccupation for impression management

"First, I did not know how to create a page. My son, who helped me, took a photo of mine using the camera from the tablet. Then people called me and told me the photo is really ugly and I should change it. I also did not like it but I did not know how to change it. Now is better, I put a photo of my grandchildren" (women, 66, medium educated, Bucharest)



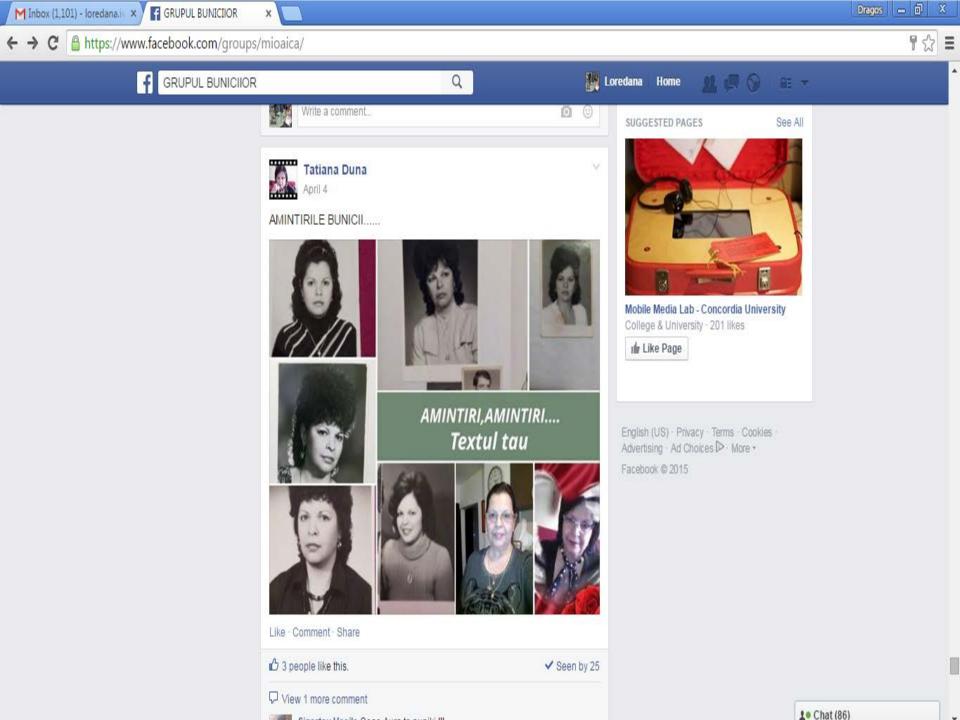
Grannies will be grannies...



We have not always being old



Erasmus+ 2015, Barcelona



Netnography is participant—observational research based in online fieldwork (Kozinets, 2010, p.60)

- Participant observationtypical for the ethnographic approach
- Research on 'Online Communities' –
- Flexible , adaptive methodology
- Naturalistic research

The focus is on meaning Social life from the everyday perspective of group members

Procedure

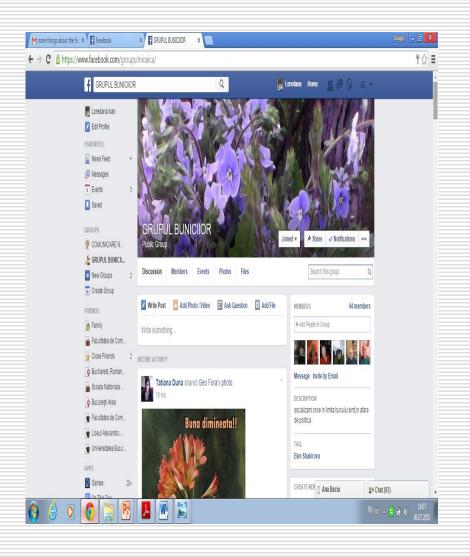
- -planning
- -entering the community
- -gather the data
- -interpretation

Online community

'social aggregations that emerge from the net when enough people carry on . . . public discussions long enough, with sufficient human feeling, to form webs of personal relationships in cyberspace'.

- □ Level of analysis meso, group level
- Source of data –CMC
- Public access- accessibility
- Online communities as ongoing, continuous relationships
- authentic contact with others present in online communities: disclosure, honesty, reciprocal support

Grupul bunicilor (*grandparents group*) https://www.facebook.com/groups/mioaica/

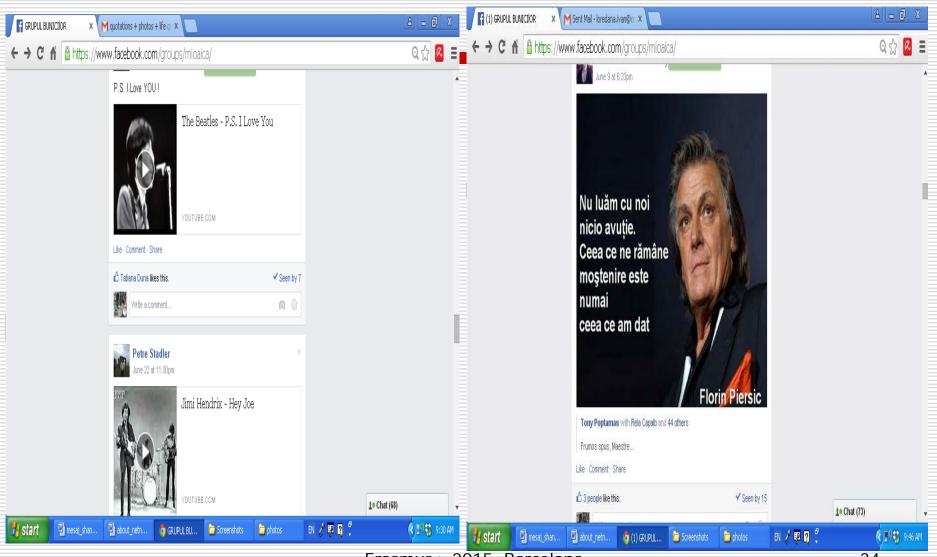


- Semi-public group (you have to ask for permission to join)
- Content is public
- As a non-member you can see all the posting
- As a member you can also post (add content)
- Number of members: 44
- □ 18 men, 26 women.
- ☐ Those active are mostly women
- 4-5 members are posting almost everyday

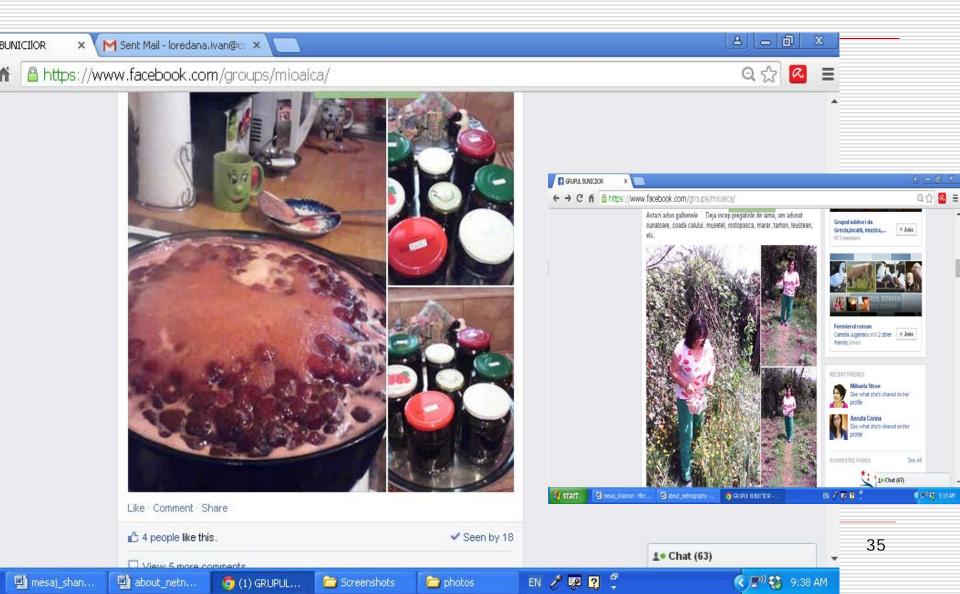
Main topics found in the grandparents group

- Music from the 60s-70s
- □ Famous actors the 60s-70s
- Cooking and recipes
- Daily life activities (as gardening)
- Interactions with grandchildren
- Travels and excursions
- Flowers, wise quotations
- Religious quotations and inspiring thoughts
- Humor as a way to deal with negative stereotypes on older people

Music and actors from the 60s

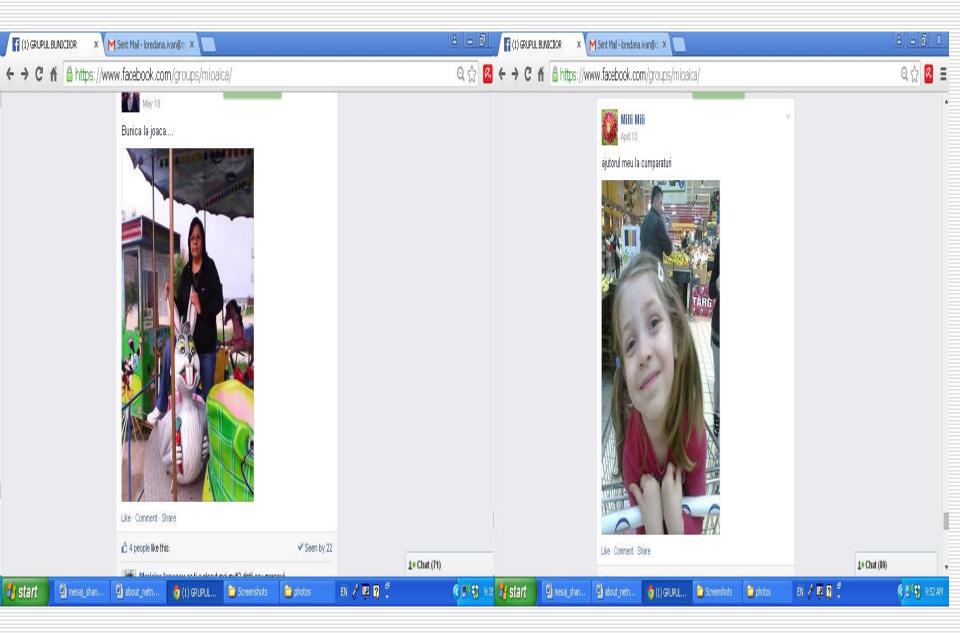


Cooking and daily life activities



Travels and excursions

Grandparenting



Humor – as a way to deal with negative stereotypes on older people

https://www.facebook.com/SERGIOCARVALLOFANS/videos/4991315029782/?fref=nf



Further developments

- Using blended netnography and collecting social demographic data from the Online community
- Also interviews with the most active women in the community (skype interviews or face to face interviews)
- Archive the online data during 3-6 months and systematically analyze it