

Promoting Emerging New Media Literacies Among Young Children with Blindness and Visual Impairments

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Universal Designs for DML:
Innovations for Students with Disabilities

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OUTLINE

Origins

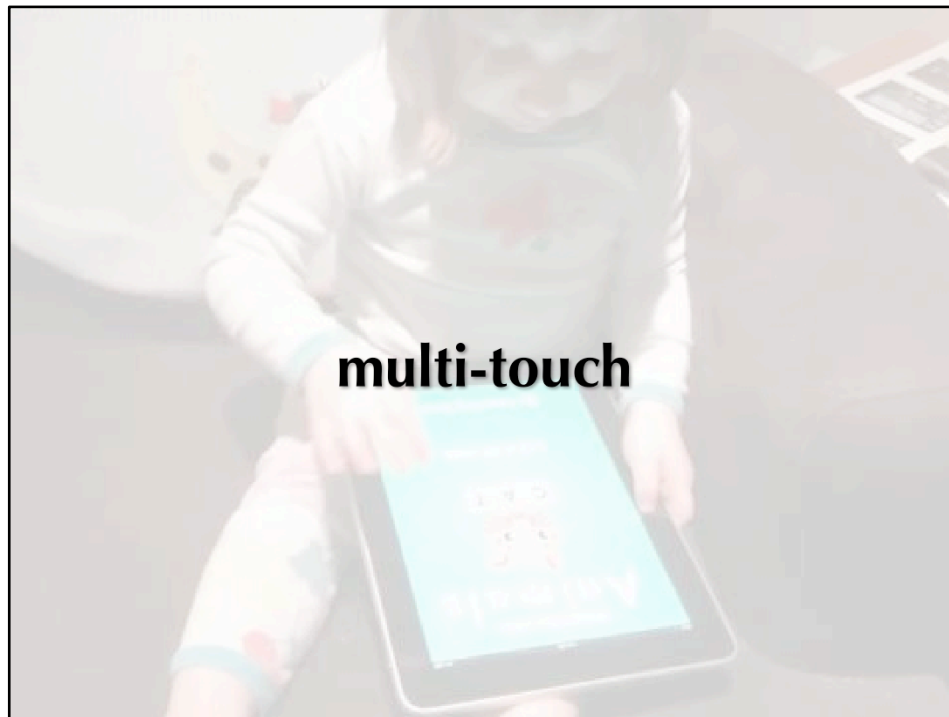
Pedagogical Approach: NML

2 Examples: “transmedia navigation”

Future research directions

origins

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Last year's DML talk

Myth of the digital native

Rhetoric of parent-posted YouTube Babies and iPads video (this screenshot)

+Popularity: Apps for toddlers & preschoolers

Multi-touch, but just touching **smooth**

But what if learning to read is based on **texture**

From **multi-touch**...



multiple definitions of touch

...to **multiple definitions of touch**

Prototype

- NOT **“digital natives”** necessarily for children with disabilities
IRL, expensive Braille displays used in conjunction w/iPad
(Forget abt Kindle Fire or B&N Nook for supporting Braille)

WORLD

Approx. **19 million children** globally have a visual impairment

US

Approx. **500,000** children age 0-18 with vision difficulty in the US
Over **half** have additional impairments (MIVI)

Braille not best or even possible for each child

But cognitively, research shows puts children on par with typically developing peers

Even within “students with visual impairments” – heterogeneous pop.

pedagogical approach

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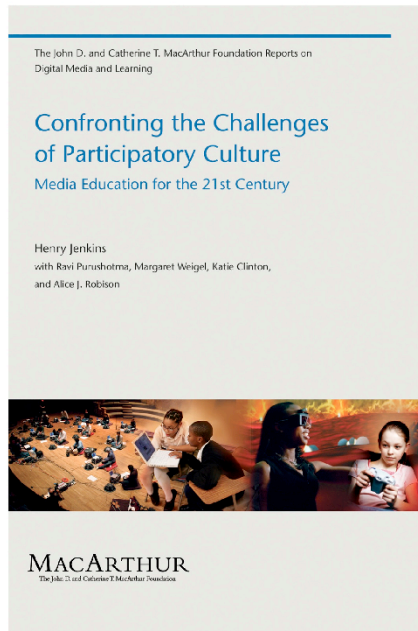
Discovered **lack of empirical research**:

Young children with visual impairments + emergent literacy + assistive technology

Cooney Center: **Joint media engagement** (children and parents of all abilities at home)

Prior work: **NML in early childhood** as entry point

(Paper in Journal of Early Childhood Literacy)



Less explicit blueprint for
digital technological literacy
More lifelong metacognitive skills for
critical thinking
Issues regarding accessibility



“A set of cultural competencies and social skills that young people need in the new media landscape”

Appropriation
Collective Intelligence
Distributed Cognition
Judgment
Multitasking

Play
Performance
Simulation
Transmedia Navigation
Networking
Negotiation

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participation gap

“the unequal access to the opportunities, experiences, skills and knowledge that will prepare youth for full participation in the world of tomorrow”

(Jenkins, 2006)

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NML addressing “**participation gap**”

Not just about unequal **access** to tech

But consistent **opportunities, time, experiences**

Fitting for this discussion (WHO)

“Disability” **not just health** BUT

INTERACTION btw **personal and environmental factors**

transmedia navigation

“the ability to deal with the flow
of stories and information across
different modalities”

(Jenkins, 2006)

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One of the NML skills: Transmedia Navigation

Follow stories **by others** across multiple media

ALSO

How learn to tell **their own** stories across modalities

And **make meaningful choices** about

Best ways to express ideas

Range of different contexts

VI

...Navigation between contexts

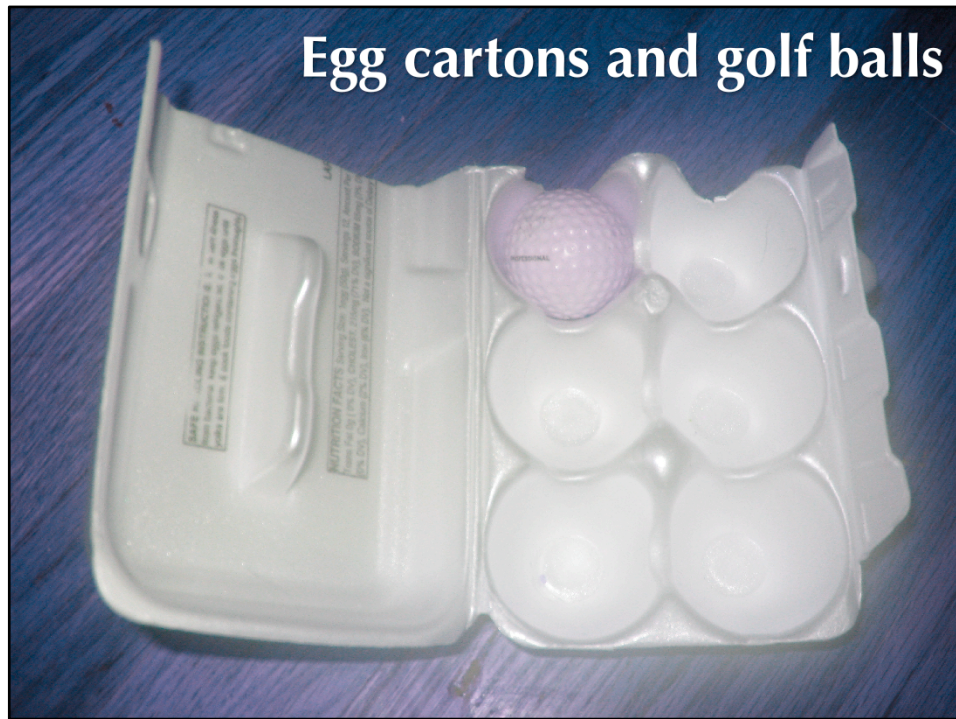
Braille (and other pre-Braille tactile forms), print, and aural media

TWO EXAMPLES

example:
“hacking” learning to read

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Caregivers creative “hacking” learning how to read
...**Navigating** potential media and tech for learning how to read
& **Making** creative workarounds for exploring early literacy



EGG CARTONS & GOLF BALLS



BECOME...

Pre-literacy

(Sighted children, building blocks / letters)

*Incidental language – no Braille equivalent

Repeated, hands-on experience with real objects

Connect early Braille acquisition and spoken language

No, low, and high-tech...



TACK TILES

Hacking // Maker culture
"Hands-on" experiences

Tack-Tiles

LEGO hacking

LEGOs as language

(Bogost: procedural literacy // Resnick and Papert: robotics)

K. Murphy: "I mutilated the toys of Christmas 1980. The cells became words and sentences on the surfaces of toy boards meant to serve as front lawns"

Each child unique process for **assembling, deconstructing, and reassembling meaning**

SUMMARY:

Learning how to tell stories across egg cartons and sawed-off LEGOs as TN tools promoting literacy play...

Workarounds where the focus is not on the **child's abilities** being the limitation
But the environmental fit (media ecology) being the limitation

example: the paradox of technology

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Another way TN relevant
For studying early literacy in children with visual impairments...

THE PARADOX OF TECHNOLOGY

Tech advancements making Braille **easier to produce/disseminate**

BUT SIMULTANEOUSLY

Advances in the availability and accessibility of
audio books and screen reading tech
May be **counteracting** those opportunities to read Braille



Increased access to text

In general for children with visual impairments

Promotes love of literature

That might **cross back over to Braille**

Not exactly age appropriate, but

(e.g. Listening to the 1st HP as audio, then Braille book)

future research

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theory <i>*this talk</i>	research <i>*in progress</i>	practice <i>*in progress</i>
new media literacies transmedia early childhood literacy developmentally appropriate practices assistive technology blindness and visual impairment	developing assessment tool for low vision accessibility of iPad book apps, ages 4-7 assessment of 25 e-books LA interviews with Braille Institute, Junior Blind of America, and Center for the Partially Sighted	co-developing and designing <i>Theia</i> (low-cost, multimodal, Handheld Braille aide) co-organizing workshop on interactive tech for children with special needs at IDC 2012

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theory – research – practice
 Theia: MA: **Take out iPhone**

take away

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TAKE-AWAY

- * **Non-visual ways to experiment, reconfigure, and play**

With building blocks of communication and literacy

Examples (1) “Hacking” learning to read, (2) Paradox of technology

- * **Participation gap** if children w/ visual impairments

Not given opportunity to develop those social and cultural competencies

- * **“touch”** (also **“technology”** - **“literacy”**): all layered meanings

Among specific disabilities, each child

(No two children with visual impairment see in the same way)

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