Childcare Study



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Overview

- Introduction
- Method
- Demographics
- Codes
- Design Implications for Security
- Summary
- Q&A



Introduction

- Pilot studies conducted this summer
- Keeping and maintaining records is a growing concern
- Current system is paper
- We are studying how information is shared, documented, and evaluated in child-cares.



Grounded theory



Interview lasting about 30 minutes

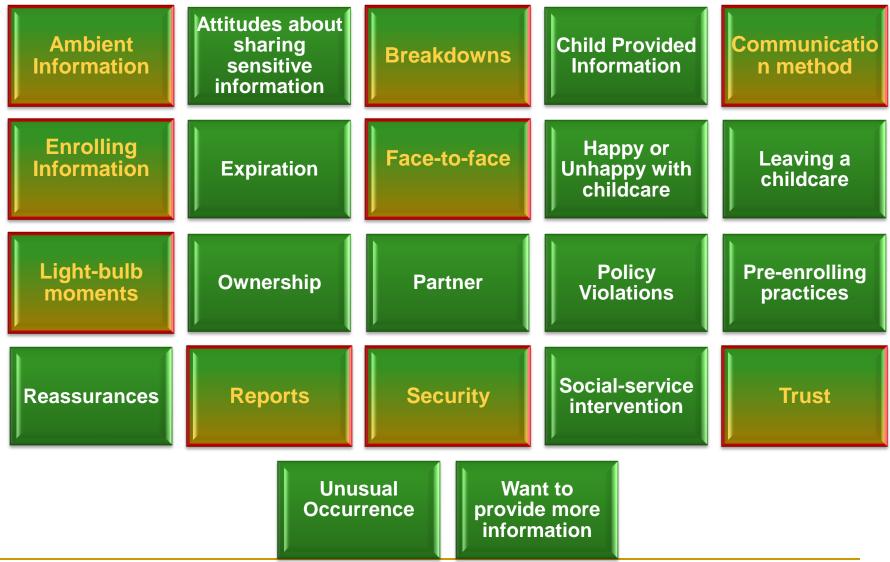
Demographics

- Interview 21 parents (7/14/2009 9/30/2009)
- 18 Female 3 Males
- 2 in after school only rest in full time
- 1.29 average number of children
- 13 months in current childcare on average
- Two were single parent
- All other had partners

Codes



Codes



Enrollment

General

 Name, Birth date/Certificate, Emergency contact, SSN, Child's like and dislike

Family Information

- Parents' contact, Employment,
- Background, Siblings

Health Information

- Immunization record,
- Health insurance info,
 Medical conditions, Allergies

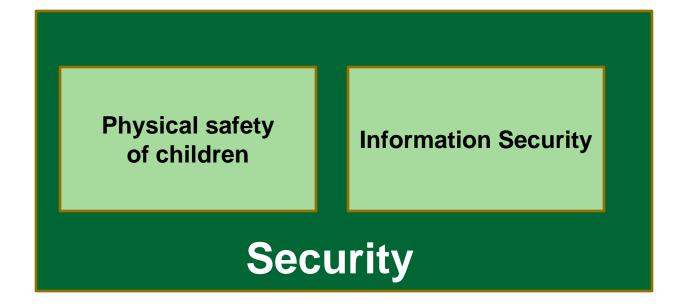
Sensitive Information



Additional Information

- Special needs (Speech disability, handicap)
- Language and cultural information (Bilingual)
- Psychological family condition (Other child's death, parents' divorce)

Security



Physical Safety of the Children

- Buzzer/bell at entrance
- Door lock: Pin / card
- Web-camera
- Central monitoring System
- Signature sheet for drop in and pick up
- Emergency list



Information Security

- Storage
 - Locked file cabinet
 - No one sure if the information are stored digitally
 - Access
 - Only two parents are informed about access (Emergency listed people)
 - Others believe daycare officials have
- Share
 - Parents believe daycares will ask them before sharing their information
- Expiration

Parents

- Want to keep only name, contact and enrollment time in file after leaving the childcare
- Believe their information will eventually be disposed.





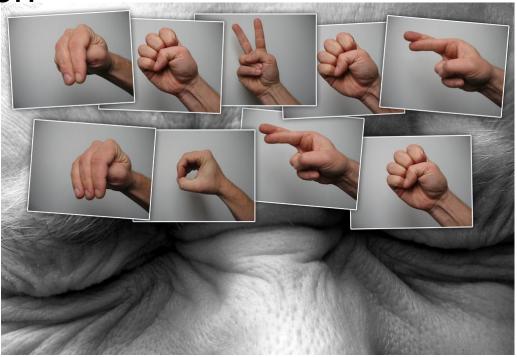
Trust



- Parents generally trust daycares.
- Personal relationship rather than information practice is the basis of their trust.
- Security system of daycares has impact in their trust
- None but participant 13 and 14 faced information security breach.
- Single incident of security breach leads to unrecoverable bad impact on trust

Communication

- Face-to-face
- Physical reports
- Ambient Information



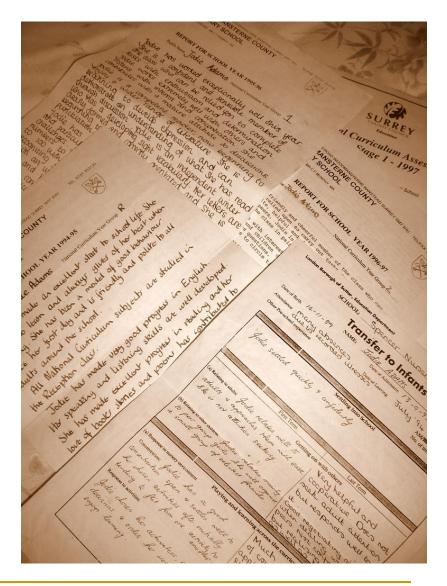
Face-to-face

- Main communication method by all 21 participants
- Preferred method
- Expect verbal report of the status of their child



Physical Reports

- Mentioned by all
- Specific Child Information
- Information About the Childcare
- Secondary Information



Ambient Information

- 15 participant mention receiving information this way
- "[the] majority of their information is all posted. Cork boards display boards all through the entrance way"

Breakdowns

- Whenever a communication, interaction, or a critical incident has occurred
- 14 participants mention this
- 5 participant left childcare after a breakdown



Light Bulb Moments

- Just over half of participants
- "You know, I've never really thought about it."



Design Implications for Security

- Supporting rich communication and reporting in both directions
- Take the information the parents have and explain how and why this information is needed
- Provide access logs to all parties' information

Summary

- Technology continues to fill our lives, it is becoming more ubiquitous
- Parent have a large amount of trust in the childcares information security practices
- Large emphasis on the ability to communicate with the childcare effectively

