

the impact of technology on children, young people and society

Tuesday, 20 November 2018

Crowne Plaza Hotel, Brussels, Belgium







Welcome to Safer Internet Forum 2018

Forum hashtags:

#SaferInternetForum and #SIF2018

For further information, including the Forum booklet containing the full agenda and information on all the speakers and contributors, see www.betterinternetforkids.eu/sif.









The impact of technology on selfidentity and personal relationships

Keynote speaker:

Dr Linda Papadopoulos

How digital technologies transform the perception of ourselves and our personal relationships







Same, same but different... Parenting kids in a Digital World

Dr. Linda Papadopoulos

Developmental Milestones



Parenting with the backdrop of technology















Different platform...



Metric of Success = Time spent









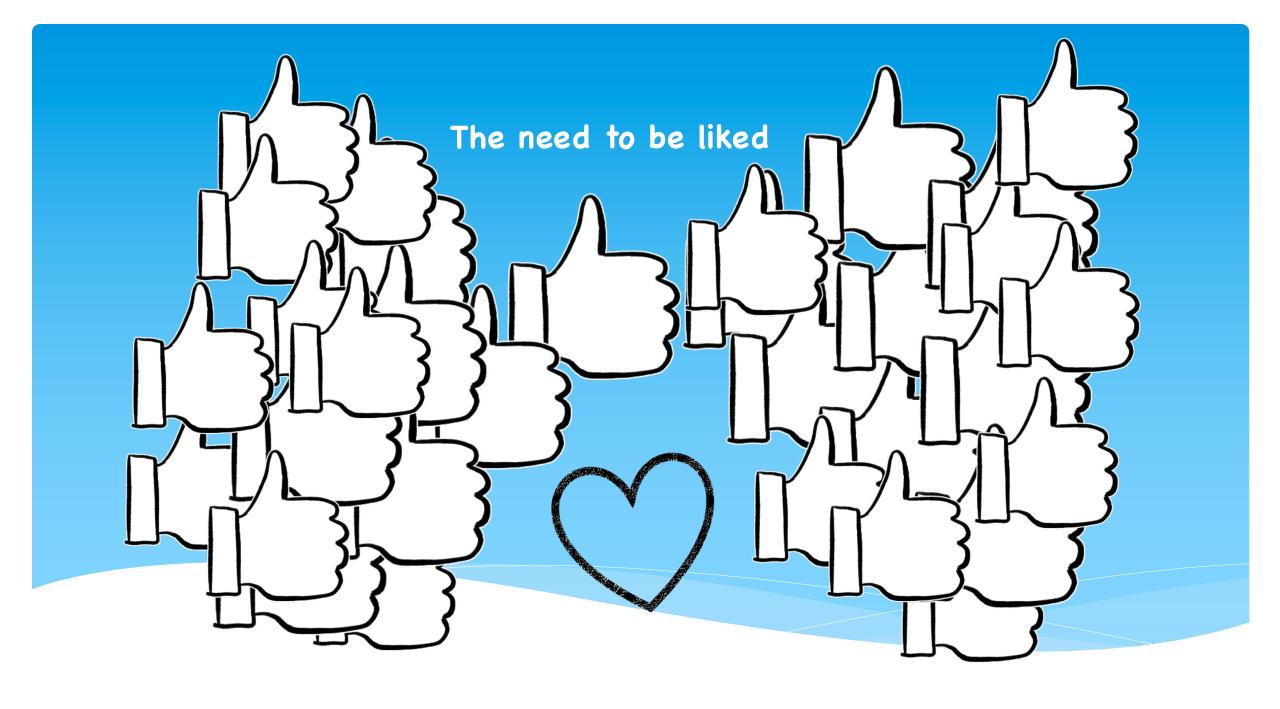
Merger between computer science & behavioural science



When the metric for success of an app/game is "time spent" behavioural scientists aren't trying to answer the question "how do we ensure ultimate well being?" but rather "how do we ensure optimal engagement?"

So how do they do this?

* First: by creating digital environments that satisfy basic human needs...



The need to master skills



The need to be acknowledged and be part of a group

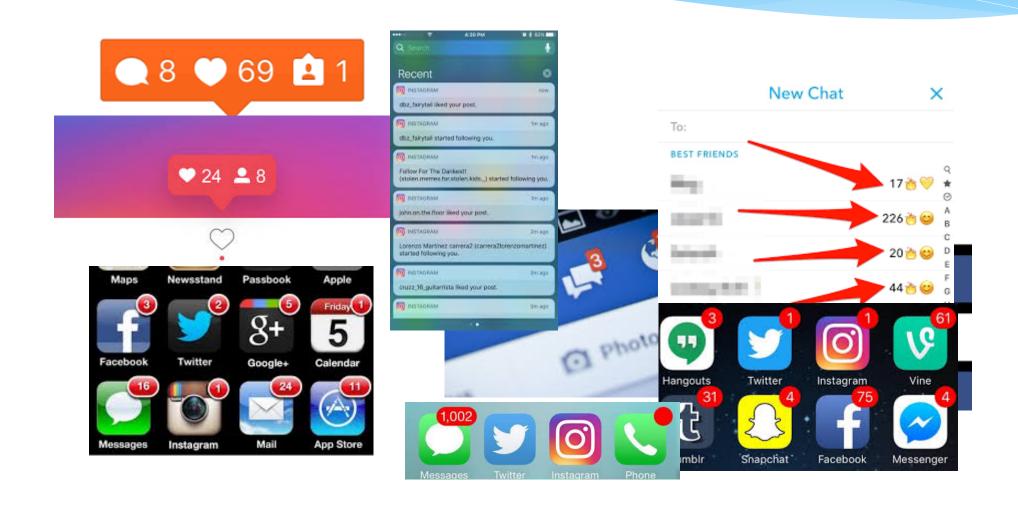


Then: they need to make it easy to use

62% of 4 YEAR OLDS HAVE UPLOADED CONTENT TO THE INTERNET



And then: you need to be incentivized and reminded...



The things that kids need so that they feel like they are accomplishing something, that make them feel valued and feel connected are being played out online.

Platforms are becoming so good at doing this that for the kids using them they may feel more satisfying than the real world alternatives.

Games

- * Integral to development learn about their surroundings, improve motor skills, get to grips with how to talk with friends, apply rules and resolve conflict.
- * Playing games also gives kids a sense of mastery.
- * Biology rewards you both on line and off.
- * Dopamine is not just about feeling good- it actually helps build habits.
- * Up until recently this compulsion that people worried about was a side effect- it wasn't an intentional element of the game design- and that's where things differ today.
- * If success of a game is about time spent rather than time spent well then creating these compulsion loops seems inevitable.

Socialization

- * The need to seek out social acceptance and avoid rejection is still the same but because of the way that we access social groups on line it looks different.
- * Adolescents are naturally eager for peer validation and this kicks in precisely at the age when they begin to use social tools that provide it.
- * Just as with gaming, a lot of psychology that goes into keeping kids on SM platforms.
- * Whole new set of things to worry about, an economy of attention to consider because kids have learnt that there is social currency in being seen and promoting oneself so they can never really rest from the worry of how others see them.

Internet Matters research found almost half of kids (46%) said that they always or often post images of themselves having a great time

34% said they spent time making their images look perfect before posting

Bullying

- * People often say that bullying is the same whether its on line or off and in many ways it is, but there are some significant differences in cyber bullying:
- * Because it happens online it can happen anywhere.
- * The option of anonymity means that offenders feel protected and so the bullying can escalate becoming meaner faster.
- * Can be disseminated quickly and to a global audience- feels less contained.
- * Bullies don't actually see their victims this makes it harder to see the effects of their actions.
- * Things can be misconstrued on line.

What do we do? How do we ensure a safe journey for our kids as they navigate a new digital world that we never had to?

- * Encourage critical thinking
- * Discuss digital identity
- * Curate consciousness
- * Be prescriptive when setting rules
- * Explain that you get that their tech is important

Work with industry and policy makers to ensure that our behavioural instincts are not used against us

Our kids world online and off becomes an easier place to navigate when they have an understanding of how things work

- * The basics are the same- but the basics are being played out on a stage which has the capacity to manipulate our children's behaviour- **socially, emotionally and biochemically.**
- * It's powerful stuff so it's critical we understand what our kids are up against when trying to regulate their own behaviour and give them the understanding and the tools so that ultimately, their path through childhood is the same as ours was:
- * Full of bumps and unexpected twists and turns, but one which ends in a good place:

A happy and healthy young person, equipped with the tools to navigate the adult world...



The impact of technology on selfidentity and personal relationships

Panellists:

- Dr Linda Papadopoulos
 Chartered Counselling and Health Psychologist
- Geert Reynders
 Parent of a victim of an online challenge
- Emma Collins
 Public Policy Manager, EMEA, Instagram



Chair:

Marjolijn Bonthuis
 Dutch Safer Internet Centre







The impact of technology on self-identity and personal relationships

Geert Reynders

Online challenges









Online challenges

Foundation T.I.M. Geert Reynders

Brussel EU Safer Internet Forum Nov 20th 2018



Ten eerste Ten eerste





Risk averse

Choking game



1.Professional international platform



3. Structural education via schools

2.Research and transparency

#SaferInternet4EU campaign

Commissioner Mariya Gabriel European Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society



#SaferInternet4EU campaign



and society







#SaferInternet4EU campaign



#SaferInternet4EU





The impact of technology on children, young people and society







#SaferInternet4EU Awards



#SaferInternet4EU





the impact of technology on children, young people and society







Claire Bury
Deputy Director General
DG CONNECT
European Commission









A compilation of all the video submissions from all finalists was shown – see:



https://youtu.be/N_0/wQVgan4







Winner - Youth category



Students from the High School of Tichero Qwwwiz "Stay Safe Online" App









Winner - Teacher category

Nina Jelen
Travelling Around the Virtual World









Winner - Organisation category

Gezinsbond and Child Focus
Safely Online









Congratulations to the other finalists in the Youth category...

Lili Leißer
Cyber-Bullying Game

Lorcan Tuohy
My Digital Citizen Pledge









Congratulations to the other finalists in the Teacher category...



Rose-Marie Farinella

False Information Hunters from the age of ten

Marta Turlinska and Eduard Ivinski Robot SID







Congratulations to the other finalists in the Organisation category...

Deutsche Telekom Teachtoday

The Diana Award
Be Strong Online

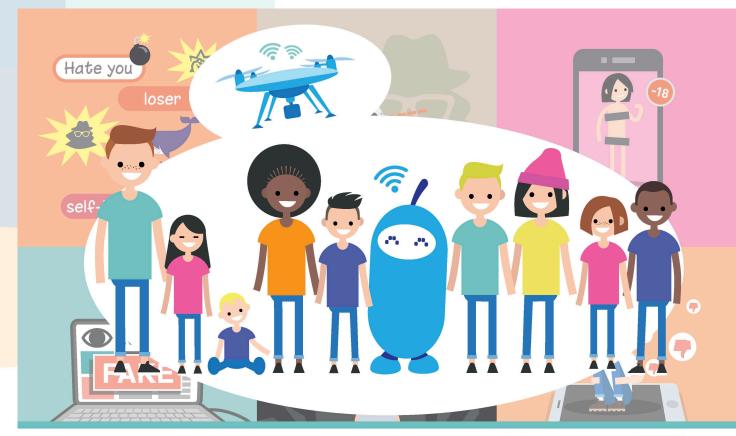








#SaferInternet4EU Ambassadors



#SaferInternet4EU





The impact of technology on children, young people and society







#SaferInternet4EU Ambassadors

Ambassadors:

- Anna Maria Corazza Bildt MEP
- Andrey Novakov
 MEP
- Sonia Livingstone
 London School of Economics and Political Science
- Harry McCann
 Young Irish entrepreneur









Deep dive sessions

A series of deep dive sessions covered the following topics:

- Sexting
- Data privacy
- The journey of a report of child sexual abuse material (CSAM)
- Online challenges
- Deep fakes
- Youth



Slides for these sessions will published separately where available.







The impact of technology on society

Speakers:

- Noa Jansma
 @dearcatcallers
- Professor Homero Gil de Zúñiga University of Vienna

Chair:

Debora Plein
 Luxembourg Safer Internet Centre









The impact of technology on society

Noa Jansma

@dearcatcallers

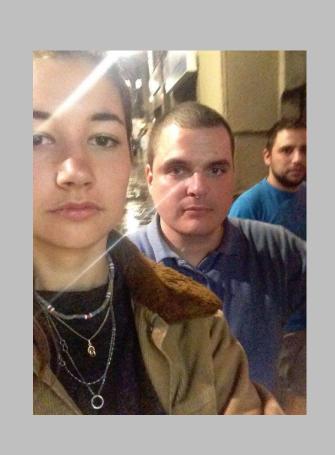








#dearcatcallers +



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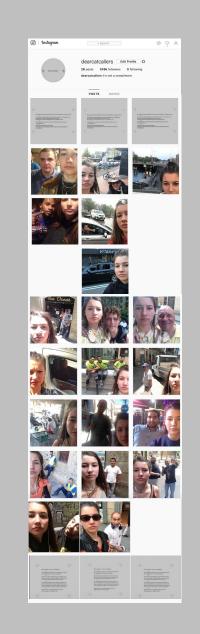
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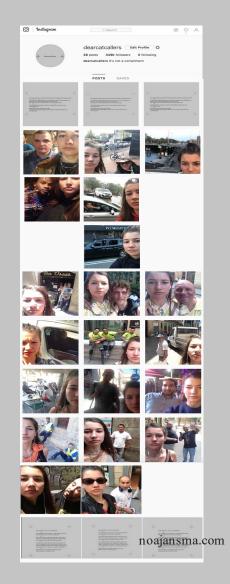


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@dearcatcallers#dearcatcallers



The impact of technology on society

Professor Homero Gil de Zúñiga

The impact of technology on society









Second Screening Politics on

Homero Gil de Zúñiga **Brigitte Huber** Nadine Strauß Alberto Ardèvol-Abreu

MiLab



Social Media

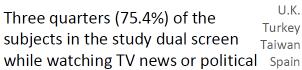
A Comparison Across 20 Countries

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Many citizens today consume live content on TV, or any other screen, while enriching that experience with a second "screen" to interact with that content. According to Nielsen (2011), nearly 70% of smartphone owners use an electronical device while watching TV.

RESULTS

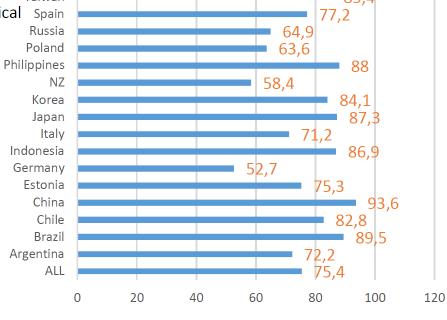
Ukraine U.K.



subjects in the study dual screen content

SECOND SCREENING





SECOND SCREENING

"a process in which individuals watching television use an an additional electronic device or 'screen' to access the internet or social network sites to obtain more information about the program or event they are watching or to discuss it in real time."

(Gil de Zúñiga et al., 2015, p. 5)



- People second screen to expand their knowledge about issues discussed or covered on television, as well as to discuss those issues with others in social media.
- Dual screening news content is a positive predictor of both online and offline political activities.
- People who dual screen, tend to change their mind about political and public affair more often .



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"The study depicts a snapshot of second screening habits for news and politics around the world"

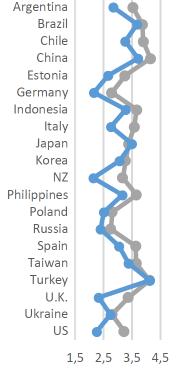


RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Do young citizens second screen more so than older adults?
- 2. Are there differences between second screen (low vs. high) and their level of political expression on social media?

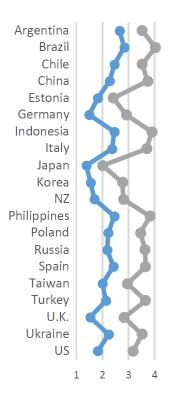
AGE
Younger people
second screen more
often than older •.





POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

High second screeners • have higher levels of political participation than low second screeners •



AIM OF THE STUDY



"The study depicts a snapshot of second screening habits for news and politics around the world"

SAMPLE AND DATA

- **20 countries:** Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, (South) Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, United Kingdom, Ukraine, and United States

- Data Collection Period: Sep 14 24, 2015
- Online Survey Distribution with Media Polling Group Nielsen
- N = 21,629
- Cooperation rate: 77%





MEASURES

- Second Screening (Cronbach's α = .92; M = 3.14; SD = 1.75)
- **Social Media Political Expression** (α = .93; M = 2.72; SD = 1.56)
- Official Political Participation (Spearman-Brown Coefficient = .92, M = 1.87, SD = 1.37)
- Voting (Spearman-Brown Coefficient = .93, M = 5.38, SD = 2.09)





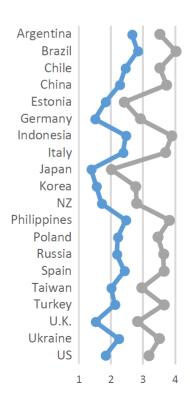
ANALYSES

- Descriptive Statistics
- T-Test for comparing groups
- Bootstrapping with 1,000 iterations

- 3. Are there differences between second screen (low vs. high) and their level of offline political participation?
- 4. Are there differences between second screen and their voting behavior?

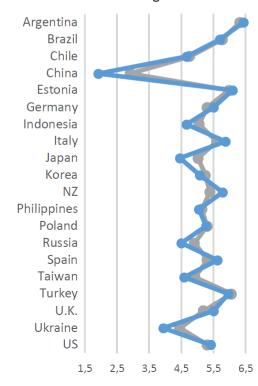
POILITICAL EXPRESSION

High dual screeners • have higher levels of political expression than low dual screeners •



VOTING

There is no statistical significant difference between high second screeners • and low second screeners • for voting.



News-Finds-Me Perception

Homero Gil de Zúñiga

MiLab



RESULTS

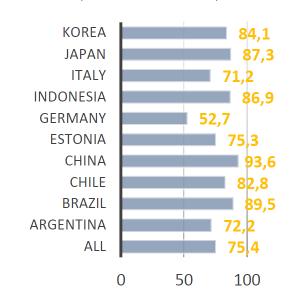
Understanding Why People Are Not Actively Seeking the News Anymore

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Recent research suggests that there is a tendency of people to turn away from actively seeking information on politics and public affairs on dedicated news platforms, and rather stay informed by what their social circles share with them on social networks.

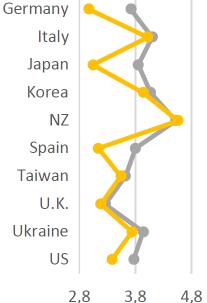
NEWS-FINDS-ME-PERCEPTION

More than half of the respondents have the perception that they do not have to actively follow the news to stay informed.



AGE

Younger people • are more likely to believe that news will find them than older •



NEWS FINDS ME PERCEPTION

"the extent to which individuals believe they can indirectly stay informed about public affairs despite not actively following the news – through general Internet use, information received from peers, and connections within online social networks"

(Gil de Zúñiga et al., 2017, p. 3)

PREVIOUS FINDINGS

NFMP is associated with lower political knowledge, less consumption of traditional news overall, and to have a compounding effect on voting.



RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1. Are there differences regarding the NFMP across age groups?
- 2. How does

 NFMP relate

 to reported

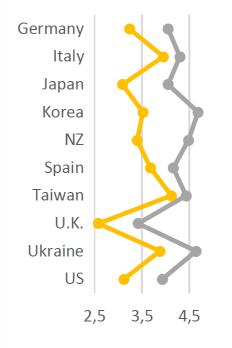
 news

 consumption

 online?
- 3. Do people low on NFMP also score low on political interest and political knowledge?

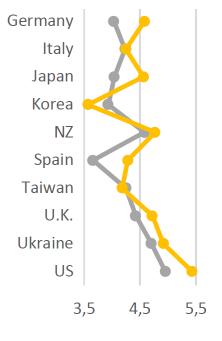
NEWS USE

People scoring high • on the NFMP use social media for news more often than people scoring lower • on the NFMP.



POLITICAL INTEREST

People scoring low on the NFMP have a stronger interest in politics than people scoring high on the NFMP.



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AIM OF THE STUDY

"To gain more insights into the manifestations of the NFMP across societies around the world"

SAMPLE AND DATA

- 10 countries: Germany, Italy, Japan, (South) Korea, New Zealand, Spain, Taiwan, United Kingdom, Ukraine, and United States
- Data Collection Period: Sep 14 24, 2015
- Online Survey Distribution with Media Polling Group Nielsen
- N = 10,644
- Cooperation rate: 77%



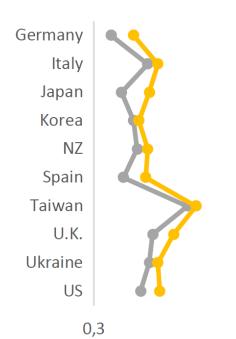




4. Are people with a a low NFMP less likely to go voting?

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE

People scoring low on the NFMP have a better political knowledge than people scoring high on the NFMP.



VOTING

on the NFMP go voting more often than people scoring high • on the NFMP.



MEASURES

- News-finds-me perception (Cronbach's α = .76; M = 3.63; SD = 1.19)
- Social Media News Use (α = .86; M = 3.80; SD = 1.53)
- Political Interest (Spearman-Brown Coefficient = .94, M = 4.43, SD = 1.52)
- Political Knowledge (M = 0.65; SD = .31)
- **Voting Behavior** (Spearman-Brown Coefficient = .95, M = 5.19, SD = 2.10)



ANALYSES

- Descriptive Statistics
- T-Test for comparing groups
- Bootstrapping with 1,000 iterations

FUTURE RESEARCH

- Structural influences (micro-level and macro-level influences) on the NFMP
- Effect of the NFMP on political behavior (e.g., political participation, political extremism)
- Ways to lower the NFMP among citizens (e.g., experimental research)



Safer Internet Forum 2018

Gail Kent
Director, DG CONNECT,
European Commission

Closing remarks







