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THE LONDON SCHOOL  
OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE



# Online on the mobile

new challenges for awareness, information and policies

Findings from *EU Kids Online II*

Gitte Stald, IT University of Copenhagen

# Overview – three points



- **New platforms for online access**
- **Question of risk in relation to access from the mobile phone**
- **Implications for further research and policy recommendations**



# Focus



## Research focus:

Mobile media and communication, social change, cultural diversity, citizenship, democracy and empowerment

Young Danes, mobile communication, social relations, trends and adaptation

## Presentation focus:

European children's online access from their mobiles, exposure to risk and implications for further research and policy recommendations

# Data



## **EU Kids Online:**

9-16 year olds + one parent of each child

1000+ Denmark, 25.000+ in 25 countries in Europe , 2010

## **Mobile Media, Mobile Youth:**

15-24 year old Danes, repeated 2004, 2006, 2009, 2011

2011: 1181 responses

Surveys, interviews, observation, high school essays

## **ITU Students:**

Repeated (half-annual) surveys among ITU students on advanced uses of smart/mobile phones, 2010, 2011

## **Mobity:**

15-24 year old Danes' uses of SNS from the mobile, 2009

# Mobile communication



”The mobile telephone shifts ideas about where and when we can **travel**, how we **organize our daily life**, what constitutes **public talk**, and how we keep **track of our social world**. In addition, our use, or refusal to use, says something **about us as individuals**”

(Rich Ling, 2004:23)

# Mobile communication



”The mobile telephone **shifts ideas** about where and when we can travel, how we organize our daily life, what constitutes public talk, and how we keep track of our social world. In addition, our use, or refusal to use, says something about us as individuals”

(Rich Ling, 2004:23)



# Perception of the mobile



Personal

Portable / handheld

Mobile

Always on

Obvious

Unobtrusive (often)

Small and "small"

Parental focus on cost and situations  
and security/control

Less focus on mobile as "risky business"— and expansion of  
opportunities – compared to computers



# Mobility and connectivity



”The key feature in the practice of mobile communication is **connectivity rather than mobility.**”

”Mobile communication is better defined by its capacity for ubiquitous and permanent connectivity rather than by its potential mobility.”

”Mobile communication now represents the individualized, distributed capacity to access the local/global communication network from any place at any time.”

(Castells 2007:248)





# New platforms, new challenges



**Mobility**  
**Access**  
**Connectivity**

# New platforms, new challenges



Mobility  
Access  
Connectivity

**Specific uses**  
**Specific risks?**

# New platforms, new challenges



Mobility

Access

Connectivity

Specific uses

Specific risks?

**Mobile access or not**

**Primary access**

**Supplementing access**

# New platforms, new challenges



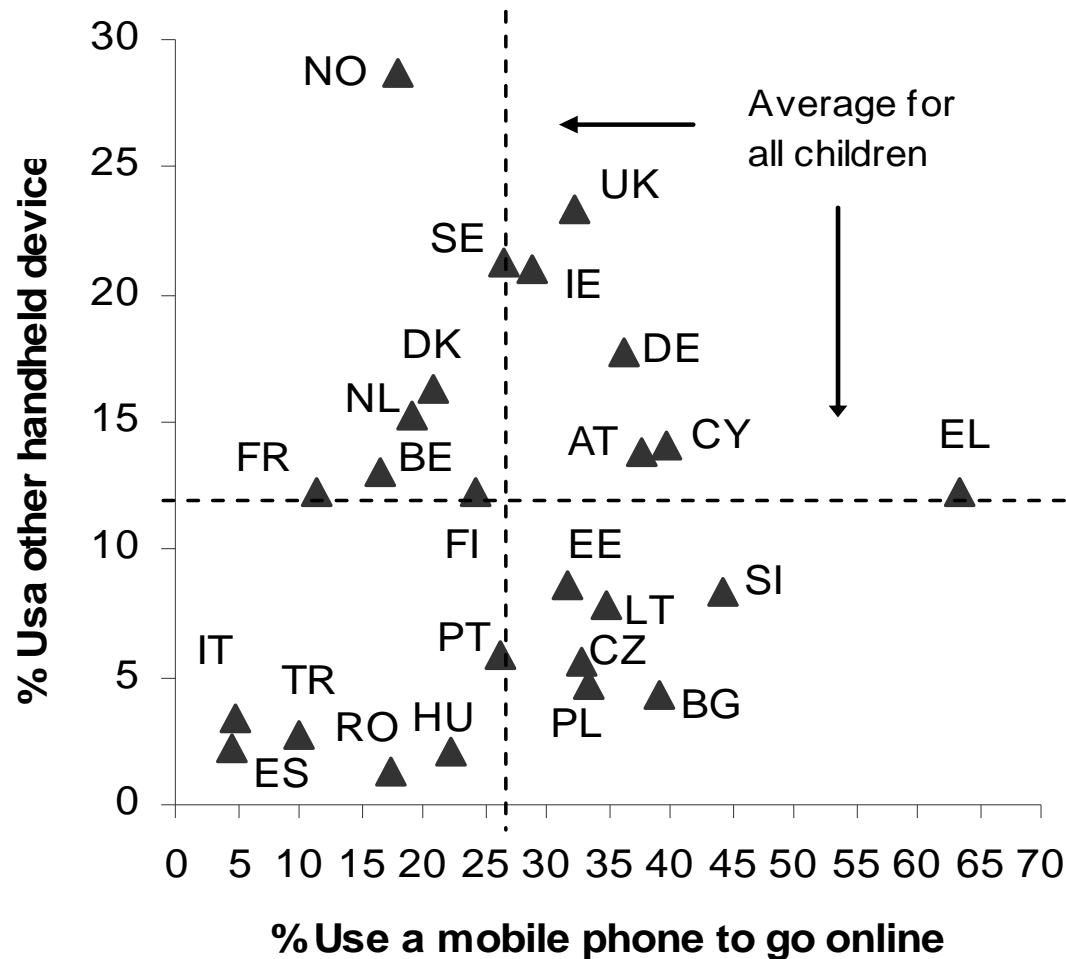
Mobility  
Access  
Connectivity

Specific uses  
Specific risks?

Mobile access or not  
Primary access  
Supplementing access

**Mobile phone**  
**Other mobile devices**

# Country specific



## Use mobile

Greece: 66%

Spain: 5%

## Use other handheld

Norway: 31%

Romania: 2%

Figure 1. Use of handheld device to go online by use of mobile phones to go online



# New platforms, new challenges



Mobility  
Access  
Connectivity

Specific uses  
Specific risks?

Mobile access or not  
Primary access  
Supplementing access

Mobile phone  
Other mobile devices

**Which factors impact results?**



# Online access



## Type of mobile device used to go online

% who also use...	Type of mobile device used to go online		
	Mobile phone	Other handheld device	Neither of these
Own PC	41	42	31
Own laptop	35	47	18
Shared PC	60	63	56
Shared laptop	26	31	20
Mobile phone	100	74	0
Games console	56	64	11
Television set	71	67	13
Other handheld portable device	28	100	0

**Table x. Devices used to go online by type of mobile device used to go online.**

Question: Which of these devices do you use for the internet these days?

Base all children aged 9-16 who use the internet.

# Mobile access and risks



	<b>Sexual images</b>	<b>Being bullied</b>	<b>Meeting strangers</b>	<b>Sexual messages (only 11+)</b>
Intercept	0,15	0,05	0,32	0,08
Uses mobile phone to go online	1,50	1,17	1,46	1,52
Uses other handheld device to go online	2,04	1,70	2,07	2,39

**Table 7. Coefficients for different logistic regression models of the log odds of a child having experienced four different risks by type of mobile access**

# Mobile access and risks



	Sexual images	Being bullied	Meeting strangers	Sexual messages (only 11+)
Intercept	0,05	0,04	0,11	0,02
Uses mobile phone to go online	1,14	n.s.	1,09	n.s.
Uses other handheld device to go online	1,31	1,35	1,19	1,42
Girls	0,63	1,55	n.s.	0,83
Age	1,34	1,10	1,33	1,55
Child uses the internet daily	1,88	1,97	2,58	2,20
No access at home	0,79	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
At home but not in own bedroom	0,84	0,80	0,81	0,83

Table 8. Coefficients for different logistic regression models of the log odds of a child having experienced four different risks by type of mobile access, controlling for time spent online, gender, age, daily use, type of access at home and country

# Questions in conclusion



- **Online access is changing**  
various pace in various countries
- **Meaning of mobile changes**  
From personal communication to handheld computer
- **Purpose of online access is different**  
main, supplementing, rare opportunity
- **Mobile, online access is different**  
always on, symbolic representation of self
- **Mobile access means more access**  
More access means more exposure to risk
- **Mobile access to risk**  
Are there kinds of risk we have not identified *and* are the well-known experienced differently or "just" adding to the general picture.



# New platforms and policy implications



- New online users, mix of platforms, mix of affordances and format → digital safety skills [actions for NGOs, educators, parents]
- New platforms, new formats → safety by design [actions for industry and regulators]
- Mobile access, speed of exchange, amount of information → digital literacy skills [actions for NGOs and educators ]
- New forms of content and creative opportunities → positive content [actions for industry and government]
- New opportunities for communication, contact social networking → privacy by default [actions for industry and regulators]
- Main challenge: we do not know enough about specific new challenges at the level of individual - group - country
- – more (analysis and) research is needed (EU Kids III)

# Thank you

[www.eukidsonline.net](http://www.eukidsonline.net)



**Risks and safety on the internet**

The perspective of European children  
Key findings from the EU Kids Online survey of 9-16 year olds and their parents\_

Sonia Livingstone, Leslie Haddon, Anke Görzig and Kjartan Ólafsson, with members of the EU Kids Online network

[www.eukidsonline.net](http://www.eukidsonline.net)

- This project has been funded by the EC Safer Internet Programme from 2009-11 (contract SIP-KEP-321803).





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