Net Children Go Mobile: Il report Italiano

Engl. transl.: Net Children Go Mobile: the Italian report

# Keywords

* children online
* risks and opportunities
* digital media
* online activities
* digital skills

# Details

## Year

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## Issued

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## Language

Italian

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## Type

Report and working paper

## Topics

* Internet usage, practices and engagement
* Literacy and skills
* Social mediation
* Learning
* Wellbeing
* Risks and harms
* Content-related issues

## Sample

511 boys and girls aged 9-16

## Implications For Parents About

Parental practices / parental mediation

## Implications For Educators About

Professional development

# Abstract

The Net Children Go Mobile project has been co-financed by
by the Better Internet for Kids (formerly Safer
Internet Programme) of the European Commission
to study how internet use among European children has changed
European children, three years after the EU Kids Online survey
by EU Kids Online (Livingstone et al., 2011, 2012;
Mascheroni, 2012).
In contemporary society, childhood and media,
social and media ecology evolve
simultaneously and co-determine each other (Livingstone,
2009). Children grow up in a media environment that is
convergent (Ito et al., 2010), characterized by a
increasing hybridization between online and mobile media and
continuity of online and offline in the daily experience
online and offline in daily experience, where online is becoming more and more ubiquitous
thanks to new tools such as smartphones and tablets
tablets, the presence of Wi-Fi networks and 3G and 4G technologies.
3G and 4G.
These technologies represent a "mobile target
mobile", characterized by the continuous appearance of
new devices and new services on the market. What
a given in an ever-changing scenario
ever-changing scenario is that the internet and mobile media
are an integral part of the daily lives of
children and young people. Mobile internet technologies
offer resources on a symbolic and relational level
for learning, participation and creativity
creativity (Goggin and Hjorth, 2014). But they also pose
new challenges as well.
Online activities are not in themselves beneficial or
detrimental to kids, although the fallout in
terms of benefits or harms of some experiences
online experiences are more clearly discernible.
EU Kids Online research has, however, shown
that the opportunities and risks of the internet go
the more, the more:
that is, the more kids use the internet, the more they
benefit from online opportunities and
opportunities and acquire digital skills, the more they
expose themselves to risks (Livingstone et al., 2011).

# Outcome

- The main place of internet access
remains the home. 81% of Italian teenagers use
internet at home every day, mostly from
their room.

- Teenagers access the internet from their
room mainly from a laptop or a
smartphone. Predictably, smartphones
smartphones are the most commonly used devices for
go online in other places or on the go, although they are
though they are used more often at home.
- Laptop and smartphone ownership increases
as age increases - and from age 13 onwards
the smartphone is the most owned device. At
tablet ownership decreases
from age 12 and up.
- Gender and socioeconomic status differences
in socialization to digital media
digital media are minimal. In contrast, the gap between
9-10 year old children and 15-16 year old adolescents
with respect to the age of first Internet use, first cell phone and first smartphone
first cell phone and first smartphone, is
(by about 3-4 years).
- The most popular online activities are social
networks, watching videos, and listening to music.
- But there are significant gender and age differences.
All activities measured become more
common as they get older. Younger children
use the internet to watch videos, listen to
music, play games, and use social networks. The
teens, on the other hand, use the internet for a wider
variety of practices, although informative
creative or participatory uses of the
network are still very low.
- Teens who use a smartphone to go
online are much more likely to do all
the activities considered. The gap
between smartphone users and non-users is
among 9-12 year olds,
especially if we consider the practices
communication practices (social networks, messaging and
chat), entertainment (listening to music) and sharing
sharing (posting photos or videos to share with
share with others). In this age group, the
kids who have a smartphone also use
Internet more to do homework as well.
- For the majority of teens surveyed
the internet offers content that suits them: 50%
agree with this statement and 30% believe it to be "very true".
and 30% said it was "very true".
However, for 40% of 9-10 year olds, there is no suitable content online.
there is no age-appropriate content online.
for their age. Children of higher socioeconomic status
higher socioeconomic status are also more skeptical of
of online content.
- Compared to other European countries, Italian and
and Belgians are the least satisfied with the
content they find online, while
English-speaking countries are the most satisfied.
satisfied.

The use of social networks is increasing among both girls and boys.
girls and boys, and in all age groups except for 9-10 year olds.
except for 9-10 year olds. At
However, 14% of 9-10 year olds have a Facebook profile.
Facebook profile. Use of
Facebook use is also growing, especially among children 13
and up.
- Three out of four kids keep in touch
with their parents by talking on the phone at least
once a day. After phone calls, the
the second way to communicate with parents
on a daily basis is through texting and
texting (50%). Only 11% of respondents,
on the other hand, communicate with their
parents using social networks.

- Two thirds of Italian young people believe that the statement
or quite true the statement "I know more
things on the internet than my parents do",
but one third believe it is not true. On the contrary, the
overwhelming majority of respondents (95%)
believe they know more about how to use
smartphones than their parents. I
Italian children, therefore, have a greater
greater confidence in the use of cell phones
the use of the internet: in fact, the percentage of
boys who do not consider themselves more capable than their
parents in the use of internet is higher than the
average (35% vs. 30%).

- On the whole, 6% of Italian children aged 9-
16 years old have felt disturbed, uncomfortable, or
bothered by some online experience
in the last year. These are mostly
adolescents and children of high socioeconomic status
who have had problematic experiences on the internet.

- 13% of Italian teens have reported being
experienced some form of online or offline bullying
offline, and 8% have been upset by it.
The incidence of bullying is higher among
girls, 9-10 year olds, and children of middle
middle socioeconomic status.

- Only 5% of 11-16 year olds have received
sexually explicit messages in the past
year. Sexting is more common among
adolescents and boys are more likely to
receive such messages.

According to teens, the main form of
active mediation of internet use
adopted by their parents is to talk to them
about what they do online (74%).

- 68% of Italian parents adopt at least
two strategies of active mediation of internet use
Internet use, in line with the European average,
but lower than in Ireland (71%),
Portugal (74%) and the United Kingdom (72%) (see
Mascheroni Ólafsson, 2014).