Młodzi Cyfrowi

Engl. transl.: Young Digital

# Details

## Year

2018

## Scope

National

## Countries

Poland

## Type

Empirical research – Quantitative

## Methodologies

Online quantitative methods (e.g. Online survey)

## Researched Groups

Children

## Children Ages

* Kids (6-10 Years old)
* Pre-adolescents (11-13 Years old)
* Adolescents (14-18 Years old)

## Funder

Fundacja "Dbam o Mój Zasięg"

## Funder Types

Foundation

## Consents

* Consent obtained from parents
* Consent obtained from teachers / caretakers
* Consent obtained from school officials / principal

## Informed Consent

Consent obtained

## Ethics

Ethical considerations not mentioned

## URL

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342171608\_Mlodzi\_Cyfrowi\_Nowe\_technologie\_Relacje\_Dobrostan

## Data Set Availability

Not mentioned

# Goals

- the aim: to increase the knowledge about the use of new technologies by young people in Poland
- "Mobile devices are the most popular: more than half students, wanting to use the Internet, never
uses a desktop computer (...)".
- "The tablet is not chosen by more than 80% of them. The age of digital initiation is declining: the average initiation age for using your own smartphone is 10.2 years (...)".
- "The respondents spend their time spent online mainly on using social networks and communicating with others. In everyday use of the Internet, the surveyed youth are characterized by rather high digital competences (...)".
- "Generation always on: every tenth respondent declares that he uses the phone almost all the time (...)"
- "Use of social networks: Almost all respondents declare the use of social media (92.4% of students have at least one account in a social channel, 10% of students admit that they have only one social account, 20% admit that they have six. Average declared number of media accounts
social networks is at the level of 3.7accounts (...)".
- "Negative consequences of media abuse digital: One in four teenagers feels overloaded with information"(...).
- FOMO syndrome: The research shows that 14% of all surveyed students experience high intensity of the FOMO syndrome. Women are definitely more often (17%) than men (10.8%)". (Dębski, M., Bigaj, M. (2019). Młodzi Cyfrowi. Nowe technologie. Relacje. Dobrostan. Gdańsk: GWP, p. 38-39). (translated by the coder)