

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN COSTA RICA

(Kids Online Costa Rica)

PRIMEROS RESULTADOS















ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS BY:

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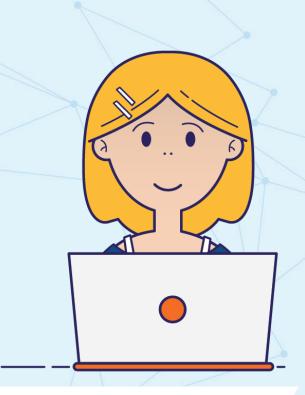




Introduction

The Internet is a fundamental resource for access to information, learning, communication, entertainment, social participation, creation and construction of knowledge that is indelibly linked to the socialization and individuation of the new generations. Like other contexts in which children and young people grow up, it offers opportunities and risks.

The **Kids Online survey aims to** make a periodic measurement and diagnosis of the types of uses of the Internet, considering the beneficial uses, opportunities, limitations and risks of the Internet in children and adolescents between 9 and 17 years of age. To do so, it interrogates both minors and their caregivers.









Psicológicas







Introduction

Knowledge of these uses and their determinants is essential for the formulation of public policies and interventions in the field of education, citizen participation, promotion of rights, child protection and their incorporation into the field of science, technology and art.

This measurement work began within the framework of the European Union around 2006, at the initiative of the London School of Economics, thanks to the impetus of Prof. Sonia Livingstone. Unicef, through Inocenti, took up the project as a global priority and created the Global Kids Online project. Within this framework, research began in South America, starting at CETIC in Brazil and continuing in Chile and Uruguay. Now several countries are integrated, of which Costa Rica is the first Central American country to join the Latin American network.





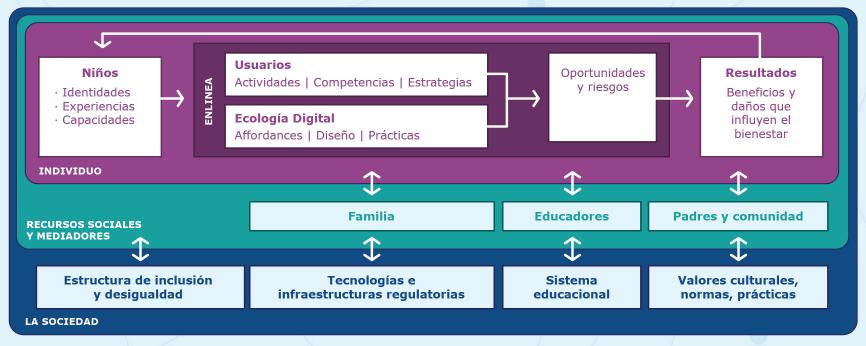








Kids Online Research Framework



Livingstone, Mascheroni & Staksrud (2015).



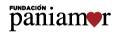
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Method

About the survey

Nationally representative survey that involved visiting households interviewing a minor and the caregiver informed on the use of the Internet by the minor.

Population	1008 boys and girls, between 9 and 17 years old. 47.4% between 9 and 12 years of age.		
	50.6% women	49.4% male	
	69.8% urban zone	30.2% rural area	
Sampling	Stratified random, proportional and multistage.		
Maximum error			
Confidence level	95%		
Design	National Institute of Statistics and Census		







Psicológicas







Study dimensions



Digital ecology:

Refers to the devices, Internet access and pages or applications to which people resort, from which they deploy their daily use.



Uses of the Internet:

Understands the different uses that people make of the Internet and the associated applications. It includes different areas: learning and information search, communication, social participation, content creation, entertainment and school uses.



Digital skills:

It refers to the capabilities of using the Internet, the applications and devices associated with its use, as well as the access and possibilities of using its contents.



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Study dimensions



Parental mediation:

Mediation is understood as the type of formative or adult parenting intervention associated with the use of the Internet by minors. It can be oriented towards accompaniment and guidance, prohibition or regulation in the specific use of pages or applications.



Perception of discrimination on the Internet:

Personal, social, cultural or economic spheres that are subject to discrimination on the Internet.

















DIGITAL ECOLOG Y

Refers to the devices, Internet access, as well as the pages or applications to which people resort, from which they deploy their daily use.

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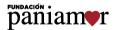
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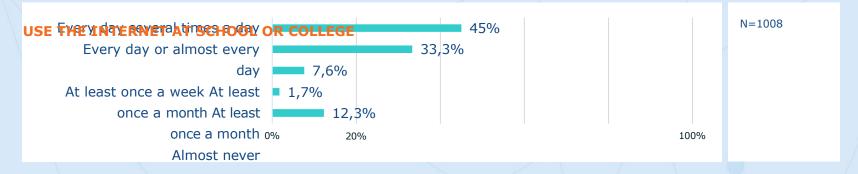


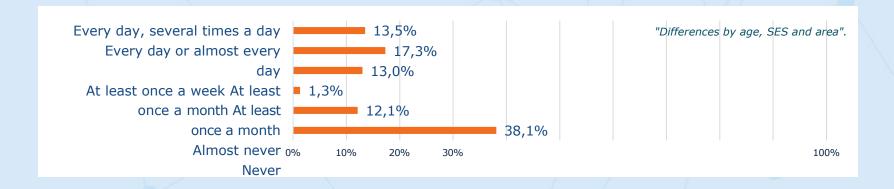






HOW OFTEN YOU USE THE INTERNET

















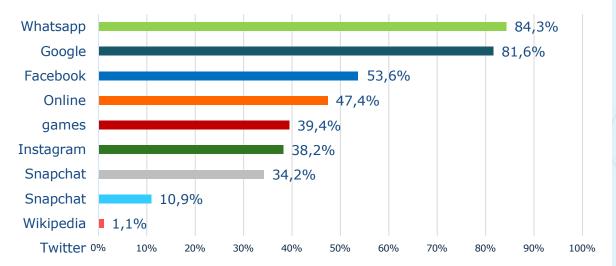


HAS A CELL PHONE WITH INTERNET ACCESS



Psicológicas

PAGES OR APPLICATIONS YOU USE



Networks to meet a partner or date





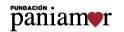




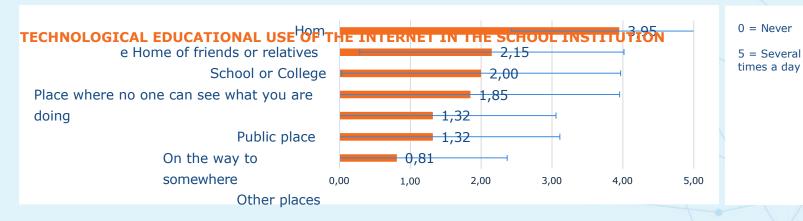
Psicológicas







PLACES WHERE YOU USE THE INTERNET (several times a day)













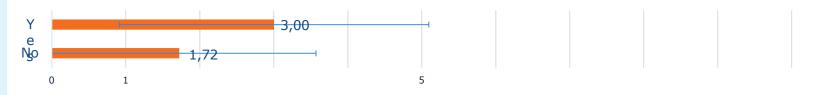




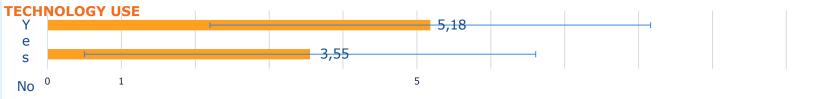
TEACHING ORIENTATION IN THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY



CELL PHONE USE IN THE CLASSROOM ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY USE IN THE SCHOOL CONTEXT



CELL PHONE USE IN THE CLASSROOM ACCORDING TO THE TEACHER'S ORIENTATION TOWARDS EDUCATIONAL















* Differences by age and area



USES OF THE INTERNET

Understands the different uses that people make of the Internet and the associated applications. It comprises different areas: learning and information search, communication, social participation, content creation, entertainment and school uses.

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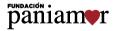
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USE FOR LEARNING AND INFORMATION

Watch videos or tutorials to learn

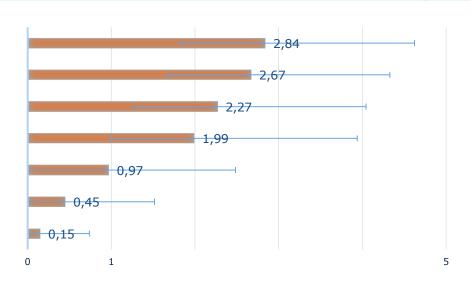
Use for school work and homework

Learn something new on the Internet Search about health or diseases

Search for job or study opportunities

Information about activities in your community

> Read or watch the news on the Internet





Media

* Differences by age for all uses













SOCIAL USES

Talking to family or friends who live far away

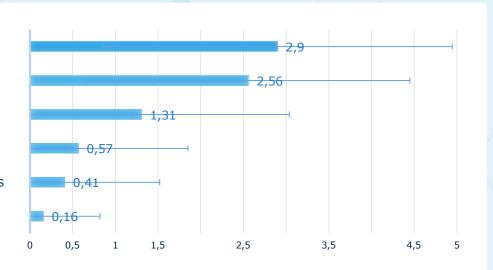
Using a social network

Chat

Talking to non-family members abroad

Sharing interests or hobbies

Publish videos or music you found





Media





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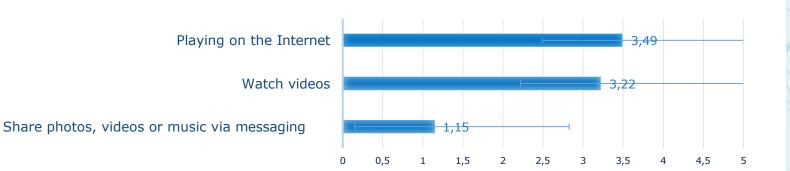








ENTERTAINMENT APPLICATIONS



Media

















USES FOR SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

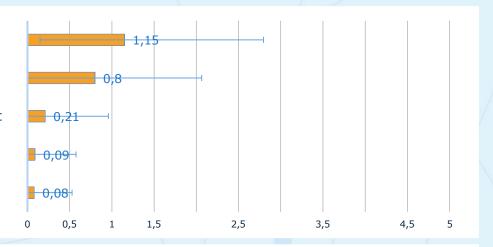
Discuss social or political problems

Participate in social causes or charity pages.

Participate in a campaign or protest

Sign a letter online

Joining a civic, religious or political group





Media

















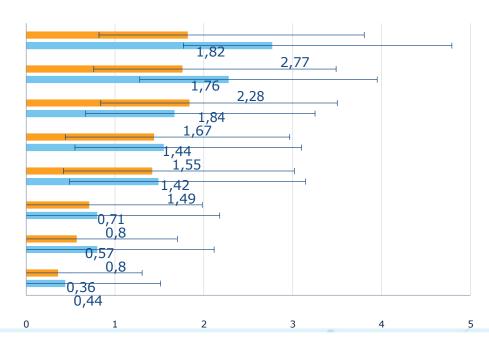
USESSCOLLARESFUERAND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCOLLEGION OF THE SCOLLEGION OR COLEGION

Chat with friends or colleagues Find information for jobs or assignments

Doing group work with other students Often makes presentations Practicing something you are learning.

Review information on the web site Communicate with teachers

Participate in a school blog or discussion.













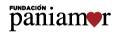














DIGITAL SKILLS

It refers to the capabilities of using the Internet, the applications and devices associated with its use, as well as the access and possibilities of using its contents.

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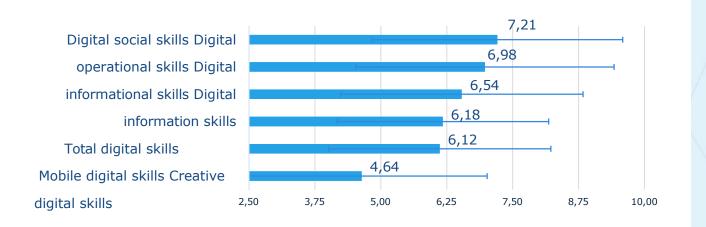








DIGITAL SKILLS



* Differences by age and area (Urban vs. Rural)









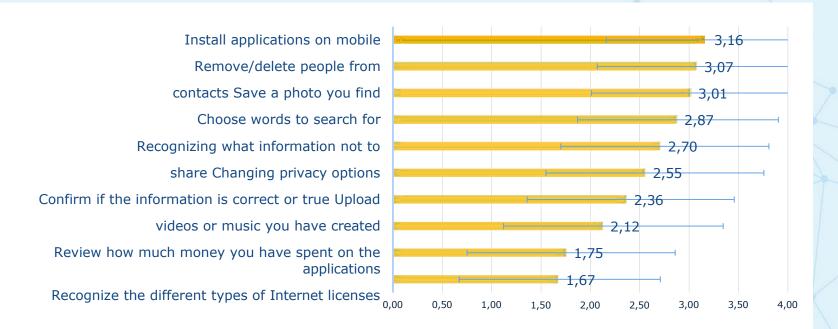








DIGITAL SKILLS OF MINORS









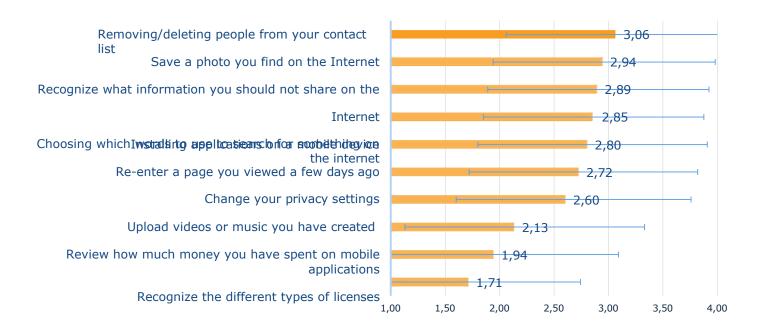








DIGITAL SKILLS OF CAREGIVERS

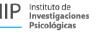


















ADULT MEDIATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CHILDREN

Mediation is understood as the type of formative or adult parenting intervention associated with the use of the Internet by minors. It can be oriented towards accompaniment and guidance, prohibition or regulation in the specific use of pages or applications.

Una iniciativa de:



Con el financiamiento:



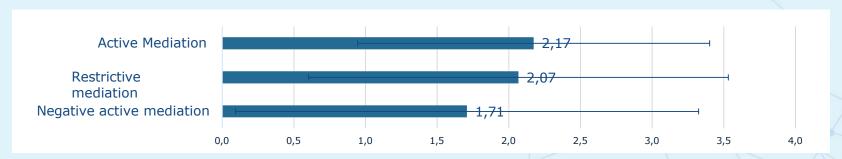




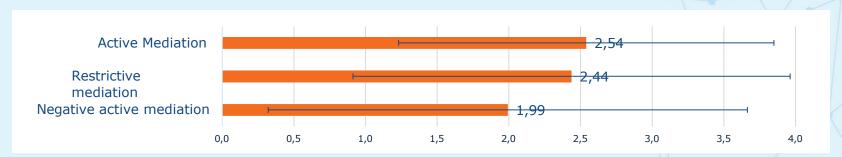




PARENTAL MEDIATION FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF MINORS



PARENTAL MEDIATION FROM THE CAREGIVERS' POINT OF VIEW



* Active mediation is differentiated by gender, area and age group.







Investigaciones Psicológicas







Active parental mediation from the point of view of minors

Caregiver advises on how to use the Internet safely Caregiver explains why some web pages are good or bad $\frac{2,53}{}$ Caregiver is nearby when using the Internet, but not involved 2,22 Caregiver talks about what teenager does on the internet 2,21 Caregiver helps when something is hard to do or find 2,11 Caregiver talks about what to do if something should bother 2,1 him or her 2,06 Caregiver encourages you to explore and learn things on your own on 2,06 the internet 2,05 Caregiver helps when something has bothered him/her Caregiver talks about commercials or





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advertisements Caregiver does activities with adolescent on

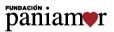




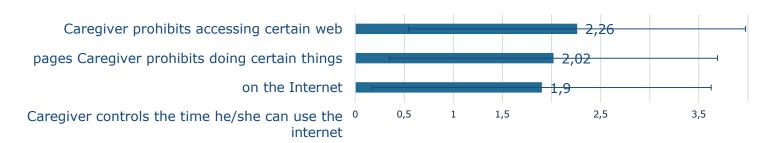








RESTRICTIVE PARENTAL MEDIATION FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF MINORS

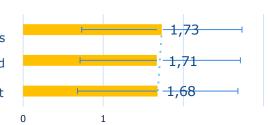


NEGATIVE ACTIVE PARENTAL MEDIATION FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF MINORS

Caregiver checks messages

Caregiver checks which contacts or followers teenagers add

Caregiver reviews pages that teenager has reviewed on the Internet

















Active educational mediation from the point of view of minors

Professor advises on how to use the Internet safely

Professor explains why some web pages are good or bad

Teacher sets rules on what you can do on the Internet

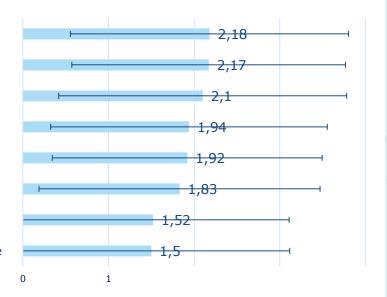
Teacher encourages you to explore and learn things on your own

Professor help to find something on the internet

Professor suggests how to behave with other people on the Internet

Teacher talks to teenager about what he does on the Internet

Teacher helps when something bothers on the Internet



















PERCEPTION OF DISCRIMINATION ON THE INTERNET

Personal, social, cultural or economic spheres that are the object of discrimination in Internet.

Una iniciativa de:



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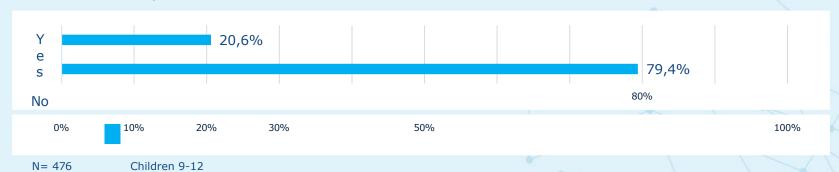








IN THE LAST YEAR, HAVE YOU SEEN ANYONE BEING DISCRIMINATED AGAINST ON THE INTERNET?







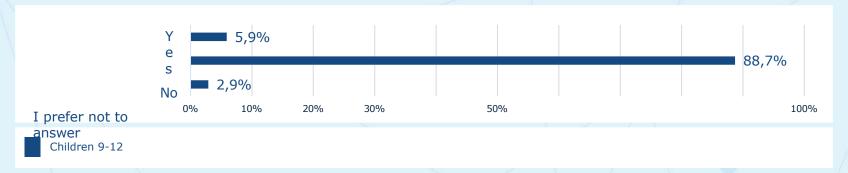








IN THE LAST YEAR, HAVE YOU BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OR HARASSED ON THE INTERNET?



IN THE LAST YEAR, HAVE YOU BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OR HARASSED ON THE INTERNET?







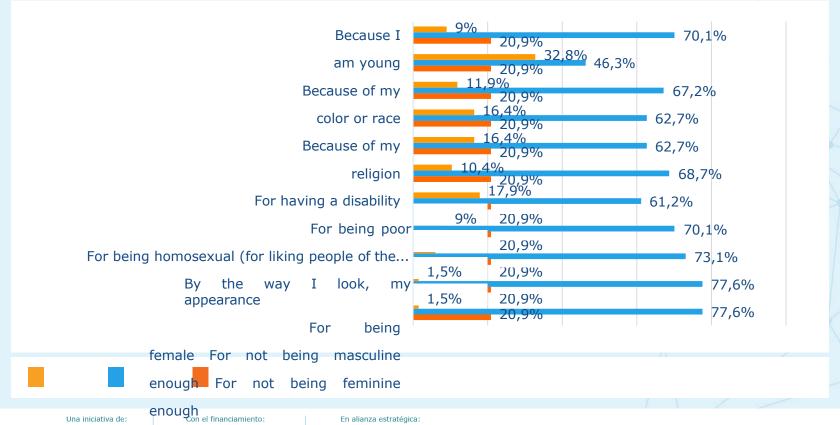








REASONS FOR DISCRIMINATION WITNESSED ON THE INTERNET















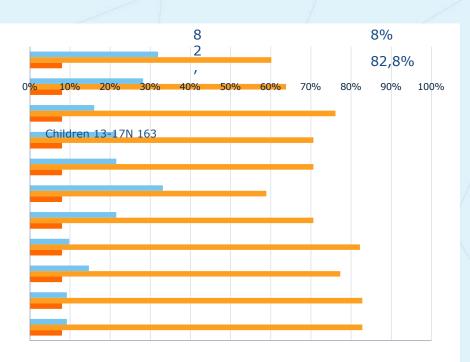
REASONS FOR WHICH YOU HAVE FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST ON THE INTERNET

Because I am a teenager/young adult Because of	8,0% 8%	31,9% 28,2%	60,1% 63,8%
my color or race Because of my religion Because I have a disability For being poor For being homosexual (for liking people of the same sex)	8% 8% 8%	0% 21,5% 21,5% 33,1% 21,5%	76,1% 70,6% 70,6% 58,9% 70,6%
By the way I look, my appearance For being female For not being masculine enough For not being feminine enough Because of where I			9,8% 8% 14,7% 8% ^V 9,2% 8% 9,2%

82,2%

77,3%

Yes NoI prefer not to answer





CR-NEXST



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Balance

- Persistence of the digital divide by socio-economic condition and geographical area.
- Differences by age can be seen as a factor in protective, but it must also be considered in the framework of sociocognitive development.
- Mobile telephony is the main source of Internet access, which is fundamental for the development of public policies.
- Entertainment, information and communication are the main uses, characterized by a great variability in their use. The results are a call to promote the beneficial educational, social and citizen participation uses. In this line, the findings offer relevant information for the generation of policies that favor the promotion of the use in the school context, for the promotion of science and technology, and democratic participation.















Balance

- Digital skills are characterized by their high variability, which demand further promotion. It is important to consider age as a fundamental factor for their development. It is necessary to pay attention to mobile skills, referred to Internet transactions, as well as to the promotion of creative skills related to content production, since they are the weakest aspects. It is also necessary to investigate the strengths in social and informational skills.
- Active mediation and restrictive mediation are the main forms of mediation reported. However, there is no clarity in their use. Adult training in the development of these skills is essential, as they are fundamental as a protective factor and as a promoter of beneficial uses.
- The perception of discrimination is higher in the adolescent group than in the group of girls and boys.















Balance

- Discrimination experienced is slightly higher in children and adolescents. girls than in adolescents.
- In the adolescent group, discrimination based on age is the most common, followed by sexual orientation, ethnicity, poverty and disability.
- In the younger age group, color or ethnicity, poverty, disability and appearance are perceived as the most common factors of discrimination.
- In the coming months, the systematization of these results will continue in order to provide more detailed information to formulate specific suggestions for the development of public policies for the use of the Internet to promote individual development, social integration, citizen participation, democratic coexistence and the promotion of human rights.



















Thank you!

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