Themes IV:
Sociopolitical Issues

ecological

sociopolitical

social

pedagogical

augmented reality ●

technological
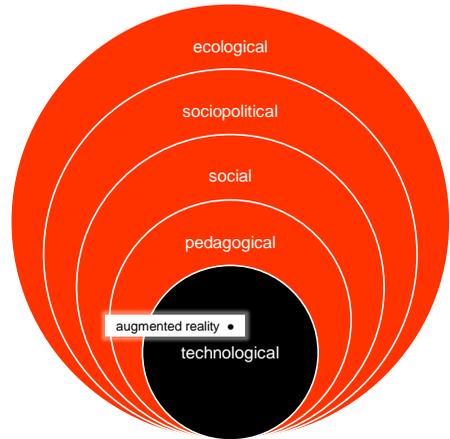
"web meets world"

Tim O'Reilly & John Battelle (2009)

"internet of things"

Think about that – **Google your dog, your kid, your purse, your cell phone, your car**.

John Battelle (2005)

This leads to new challenges in protecting **privacy** and **data** …

Commission of the European Communities (2008)

"augmented reality"

Given a geocoded, Wikipedia-like interface, it is possible to imagine **the entire world annotated with histories**, becoming [...] a place 'in which nothing once constructed had perished, and all the earlier stages of development had survived alongside the latest.'

Kazys Varnelis & Anne Friedberg (2008)

[...] augmented reality is appealing because it aligns with **situated learning**. Students find connections between their lives and their education through the addition of a contextual layer.

The Horizon Report (2011)

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• teacher training

augmented reality •
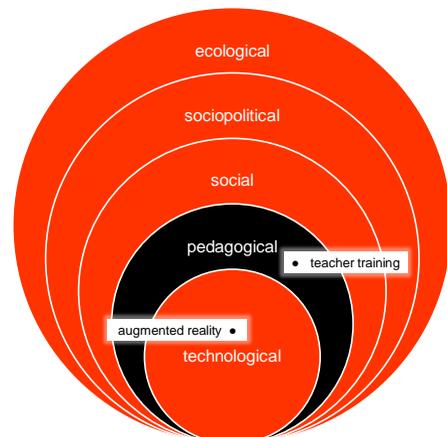
technological

[T]eachers [are] a bigger threat to computers than computers are to teachers.

Ronald Ragsdale (1988), with ref. to Eggers & Wedman

Thoughts about computing

"Digital technologies will replace pedagogy."

Thoughts about computing

"Digital technologies will replace face-to-face teaching."

Thoughts about computing

"Digital technologies will replace teachers."
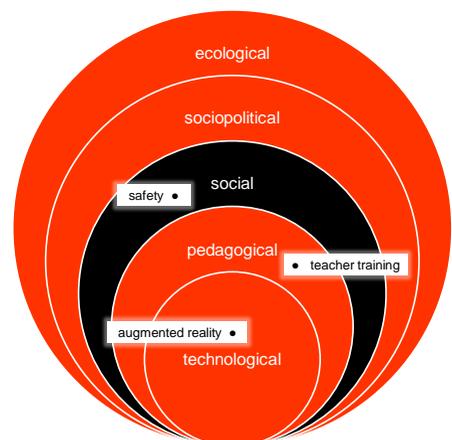
Thoughts about computing

"Digital technologies cause delays and glitches."

Thoughts about computing

"Students know more than teachers about digital technologies."

Thoughts about computing

"Teachers don't get enough training on digital technologies."

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safety ●

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[T]his is the first time in human history when children are authorities on something really important.

Don Tapscott & Anthony Williams (2006)

"tech-comfy"

vs

"tech-savvy"

safety

Key online dangers:

■ **cyberporn (+ violence, hatred, etc)**
   - young kids have more offline exposure
   - kids seek it out
   - kids create it ('sexting')

■ **cyberpredation**
   - 95% of assaults from known adults
   - 90 - 94% of online solicitations from minors or young adults
   - teens often initiate contact

■ **cyberbullying**
   - affects 4 - 46% (up to 72%) of youth
   - nearly always peer bullying
   - overlap between bullies & victims

Key info from: Internet Safety Technical Task Force for the US State Attorneys General (published December 2008)

privacy

"identity theft"

You are not Facebook's customer. You are the product that they sell to their real customers – advertisers.

Steve Greenberg

[W]e are not Google's customers: we are its product. We—our fancies, fetishes, predilections, and preferences—are what Google sells to advertisers. When we use Google to find out things on the Web, Google uses our Web searches to find out things about us.

Siva Vaidhyanathan (2011)

reputation

Online reputation matters; 44% of online adults have searched for information about someone whose services or advice they seek in a professional capacity.

Pew Internet (2010)

Managing an online identity has become a **multimedia affair**.

Pew Internet (2010)

privacy issues

Service data is the data you give to a social networking site in order to use it (e.g., name, age).

Disclosed data is what you post on your own pages: (e.g., blogs, photos).

Entrusted data is what you post on other people's pages (as above).

Incidental data is what other people post about you (as above).

Behavioral data is data the site collects about your habits by recording what you do and who you do it with (e.g., what you read, write & play).
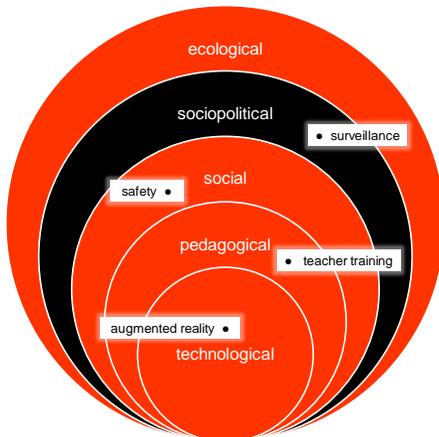
Derived data is data about you that is derived from all the other data (e.g., if 80 percent of your friends self-identify as gay, you're likely gay yourself).

Source: Bruce Schneier (2010). A revised taxonomy of social networking data. *Schneier on Security.*

strategies

[I]t makes no sense to teach kids to be safe online by preventing them from being online. This would be like **trying to teach someone to swim on dry land** […]

William Kist (2010)

- surveillance
- safety
- teacher training
- augmented reality

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censorship

⬇

surveillance

While the internet has in some ways an ability to let us know to an unprecedented level what government is doing, and to **let us co-operate with each other to hold repressive governments and repressive corporations to account**, it is also **the greatest spying machine the world has ever seen.**

Julian Assange (2011)

[The web] is not a technology that favours freedom of speech. It is not a technology that favours human rights. It is not a technology that favours civil life. Rather **it is a technology that can be used to set up a totalitarian spying regime**, the likes of which we have never seen. Or, on the other hand, taken by us, **taken by activists, and taken by all those who want a different trajectory for the technological world, it can be something we all hope for.**

Julian Assange (2011)
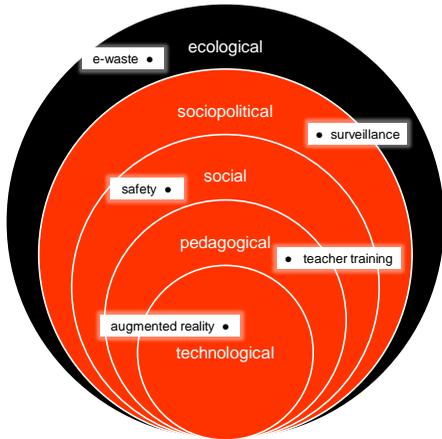
ecological issues

■ medical/biological issues

- ■ addiction
- ■ sleep deprivation
- ■ stress
- ■ attention disorders

- ■ rewiring brain

ecological issues

■ environmental issues

- ■ energy
- ■ e-waste

"e-waste"