A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a silver smartphone. The screen shows a social media feed with various posts and images. The person is wearing a grey knitted bracelet on their left wrist. The background is blurred, showing other people in a social setting.

AGCOM Workshop 17-03-2017

Platforms: Do we trust them?

Dr René Arnold

AGCOM Workshop 17-03-2017

When platforms get personal – annoying certainty or pleasant surprise?

Dr Anna Schneider



Agenda

Fake News: What's the problem?

Changes in media consumption

Attitudes towards media usage


Attitudes towards online platforms

Data provided by consumers

A closer look at Google

A closer look at Facebook

Conclusions



Are we living
in the
cave?

It's all about the money...

up to
US \$ 30,000
monthly

...or is it?



A brief history of fake news

Anecdota

Misinformation published by Procopius to harm Emperor Justinian

600

Canard

Broadsides with fake information ranging from dreadful stories to deliberate political misinformation during the French Revolution

17th & 18th century

Moon Hoax

A story about John Herschel (astronomer) discovering life on the moon made worldwide news

1835

1522

Pasquinade

Sonnets posted on the Pasquino bust in Rome to manipulate the pontifical election

17th & 18th century

Paragraph men

provided printer-publishers with gossip and largely fake information in London

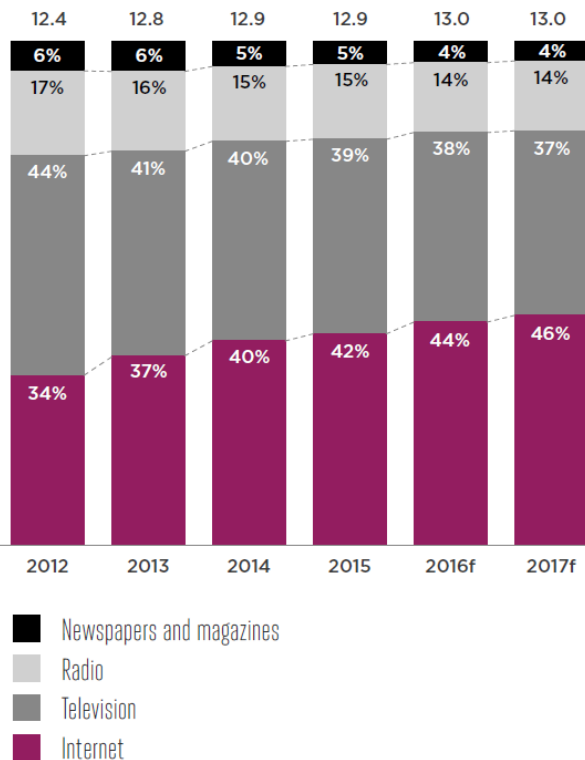
1941

Gustav Siegfried Eins

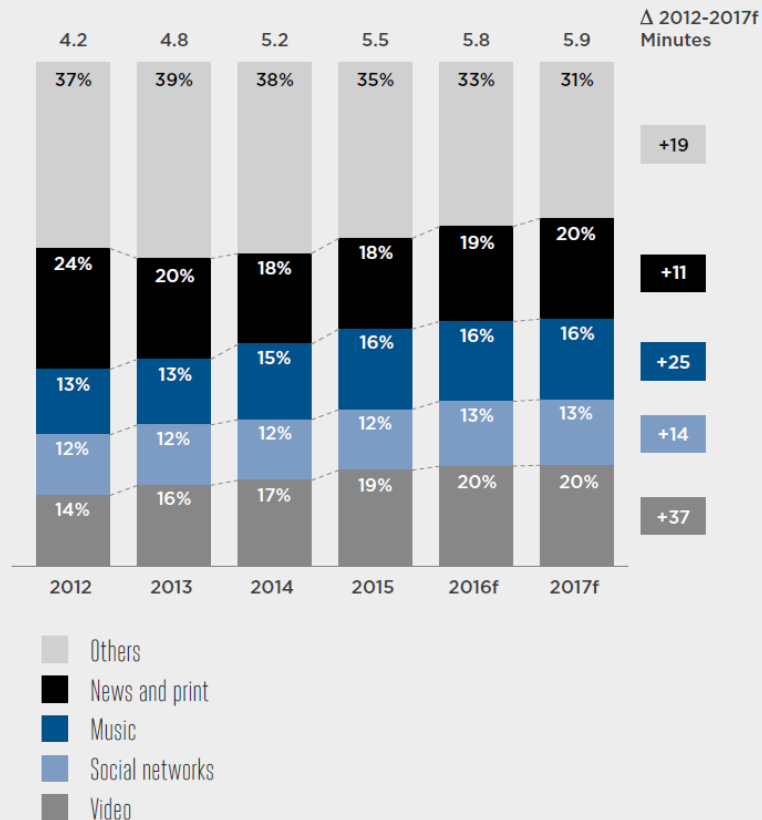
Fake news radio station established by the British to break German soldiers' morale

Changing Media Consumption

Time spent online and on offline media
Average hours per day per person



Time spent online
Average hours per day per person



Time spent trends

News consumption (off- & online)

105 to **102**
mins daily
In 2012 to In 2017

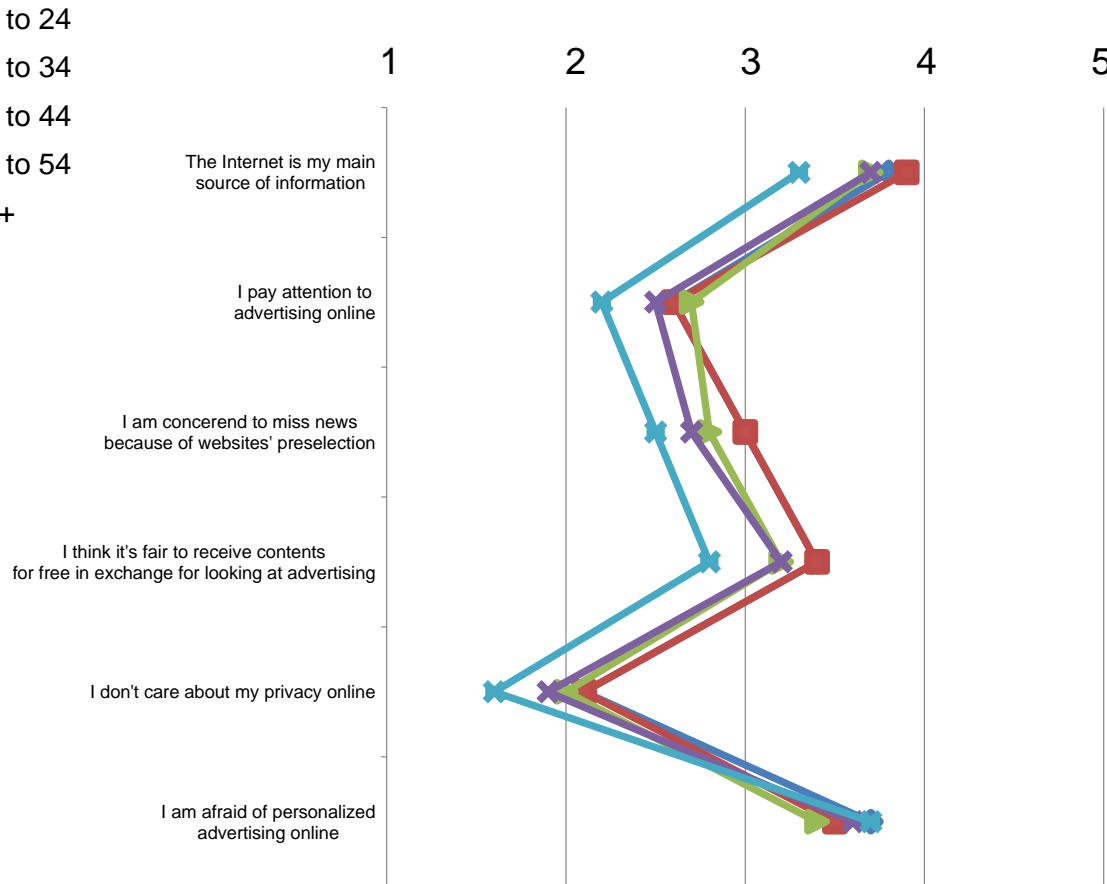
Video consumption (off- & online)

363 to **359**
mins daily
In 2012 to In 2017

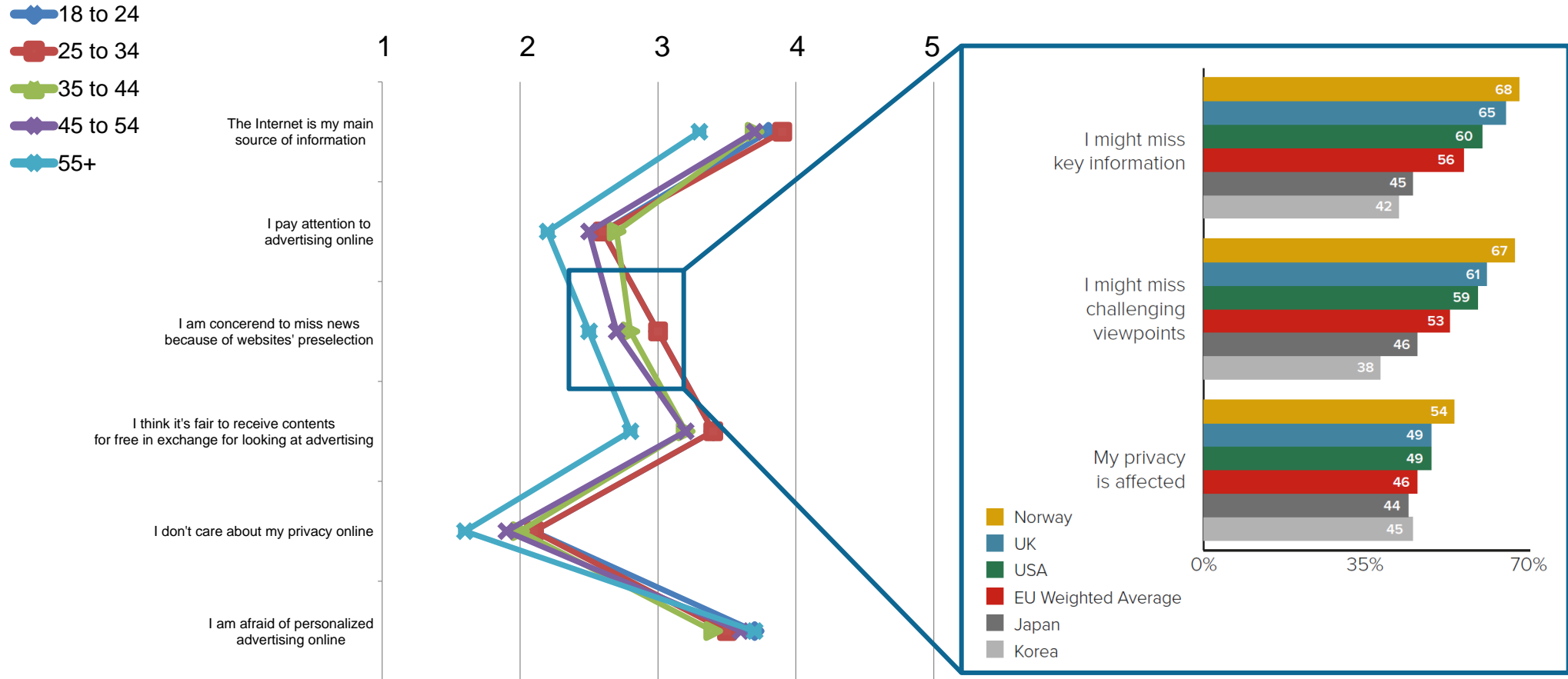
Time spent on social networks

30 to **46**
mins daily
In 2012 to In 2017

Attitudes towards media usage by age group

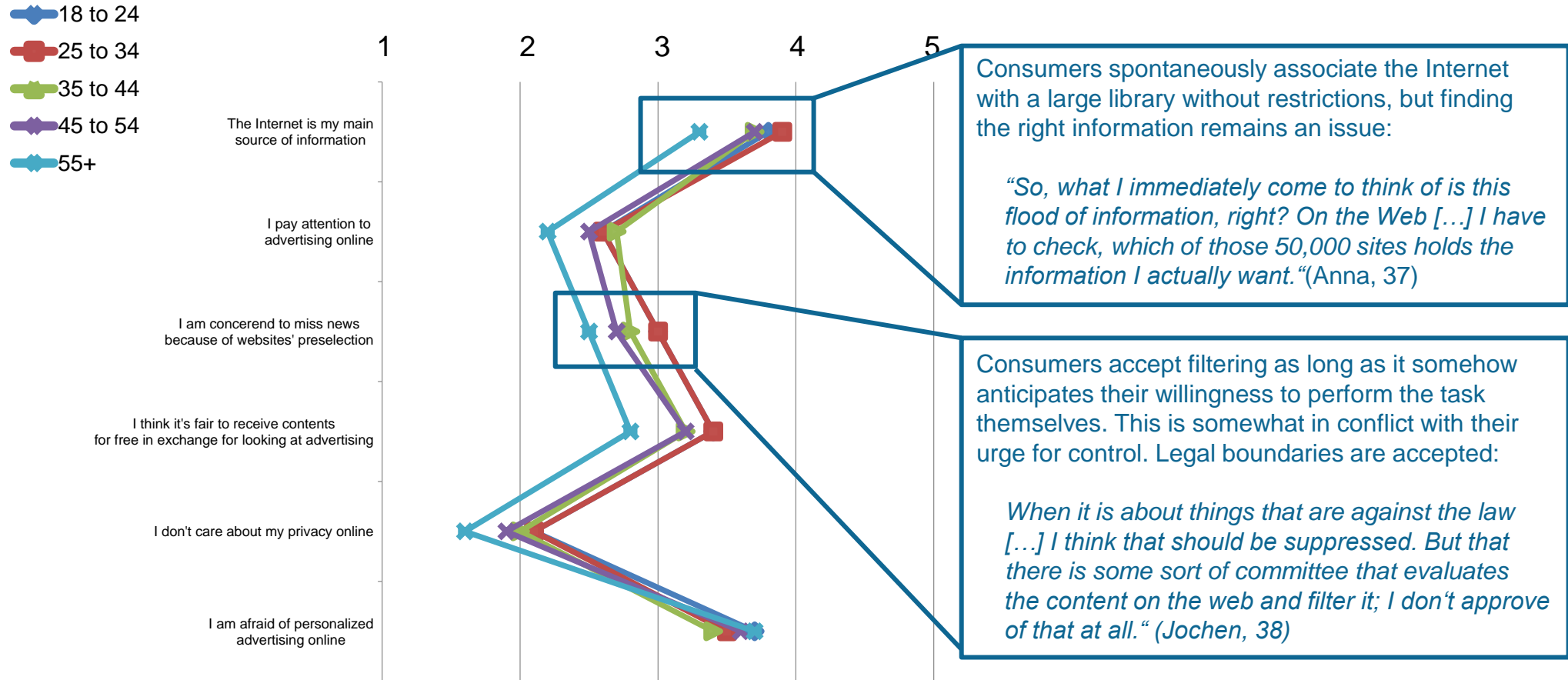


Attitudes towards media usage by age group



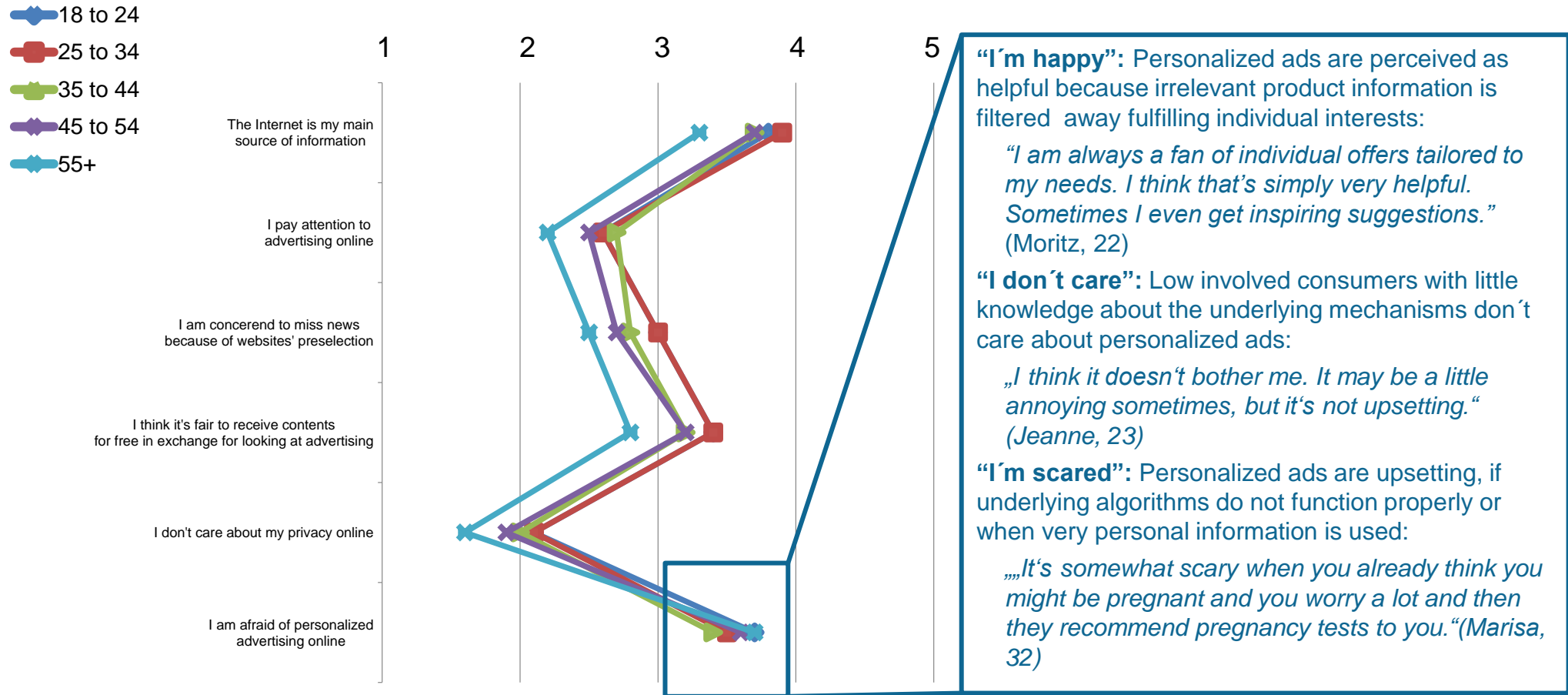
N = 1,003
 1 = „completely disagree“ 5 = „completely agree“
 Source (right): Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2016

Attitudes towards media usage by age group



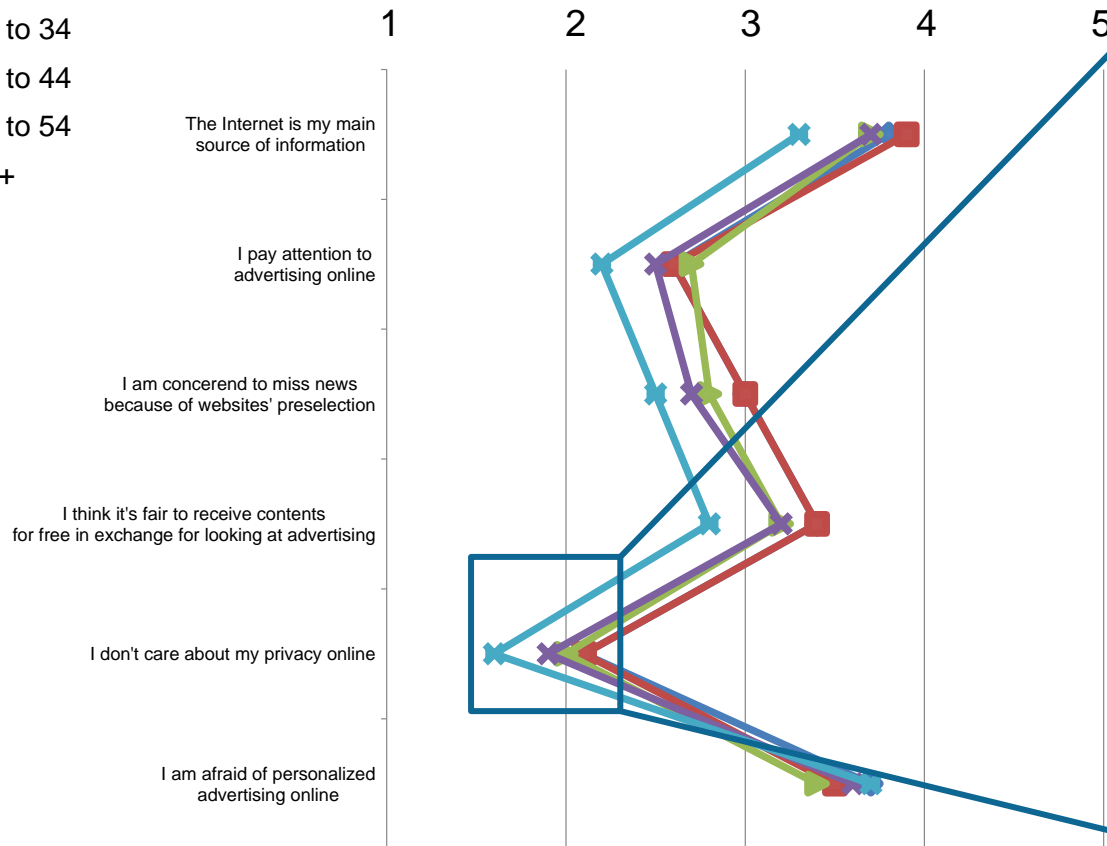
N = 1,003
1 = „completely disagree“ 5 = „completely agree“

Attitudes towards media usage by age group



Attitudes towards media usage by age group

- 18 to 24
- 25 to 34
- 35 to 44
- 45 to 54
- 55+

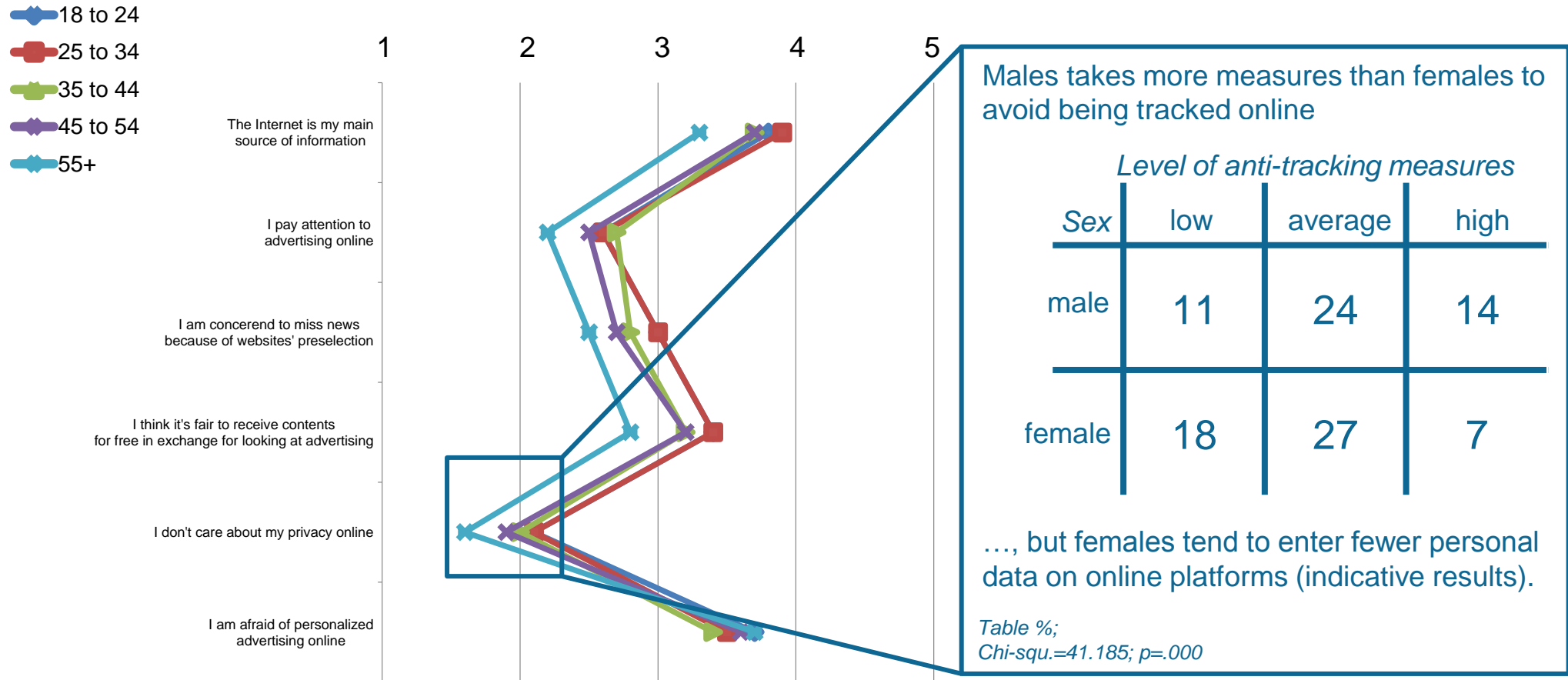


There is no link between privacy concerns and actual measures taken to avoid tracking

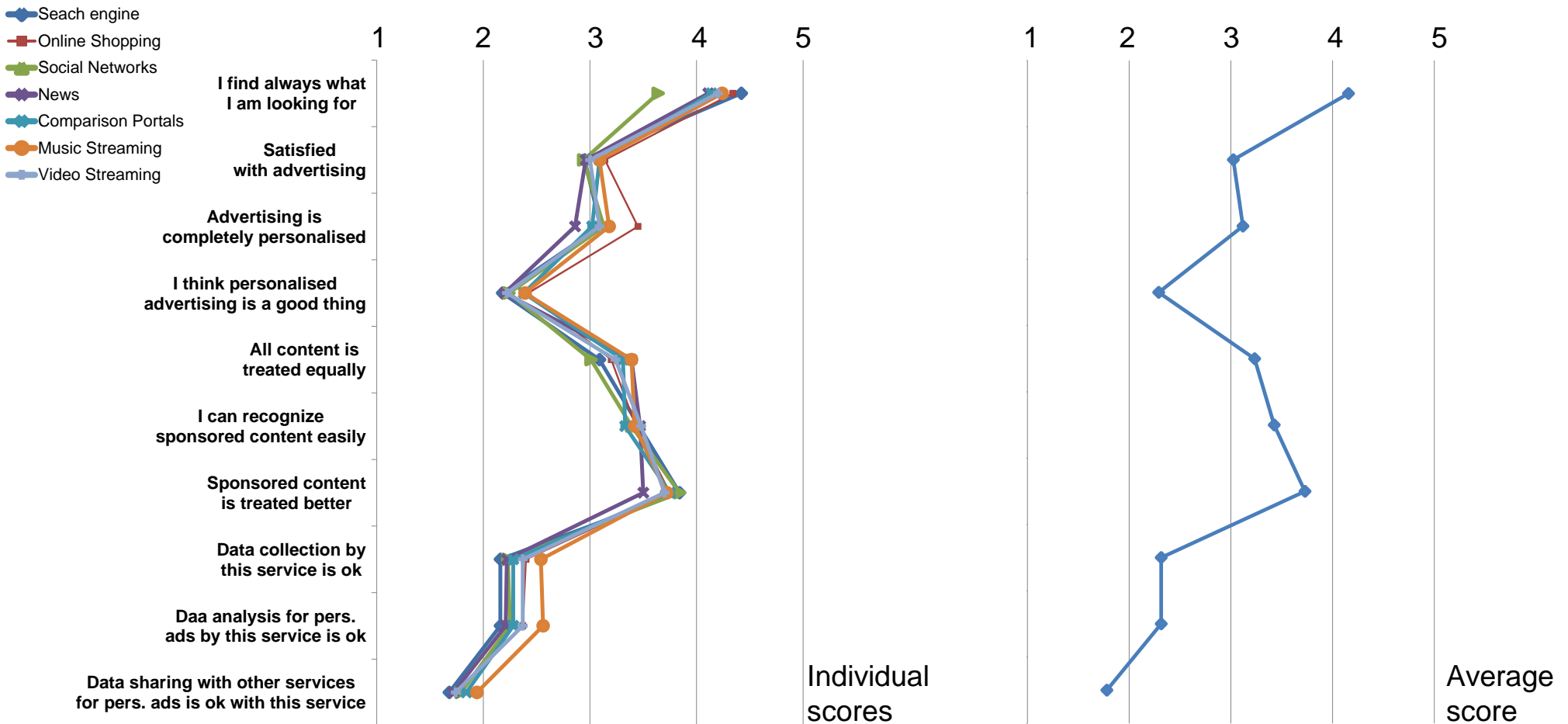
Privacy concern	Level of anti-tracking measures		
	low	average	high
low	22	40	17
average	3	6	2
high	2	5	2

Table %;
Chi-squ.=3.733; p=.443

Attitudes towards media usage by age group



Attitudes towards Online Platforms & Personalisation

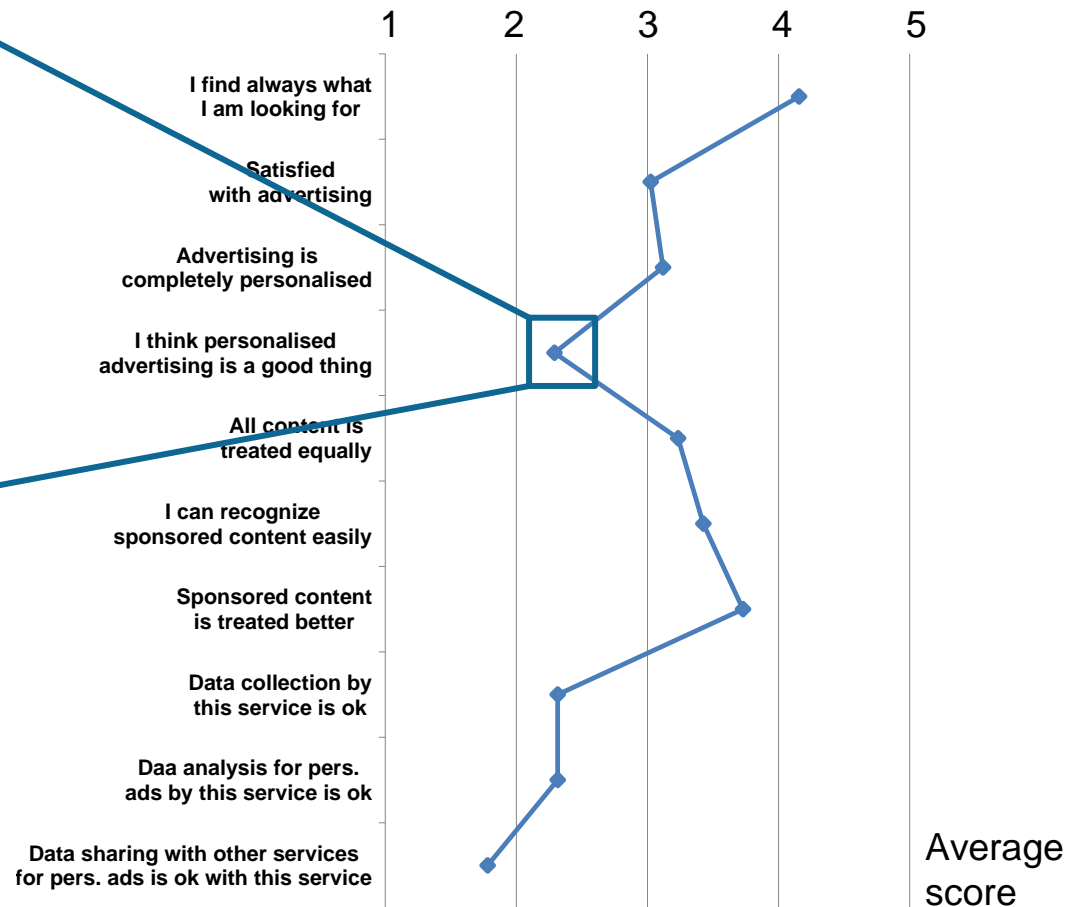


N = 1,003
 1 = „completely disagree“ 5 = „completely agree“

Attitudes towards Online Platforms & Personalisation

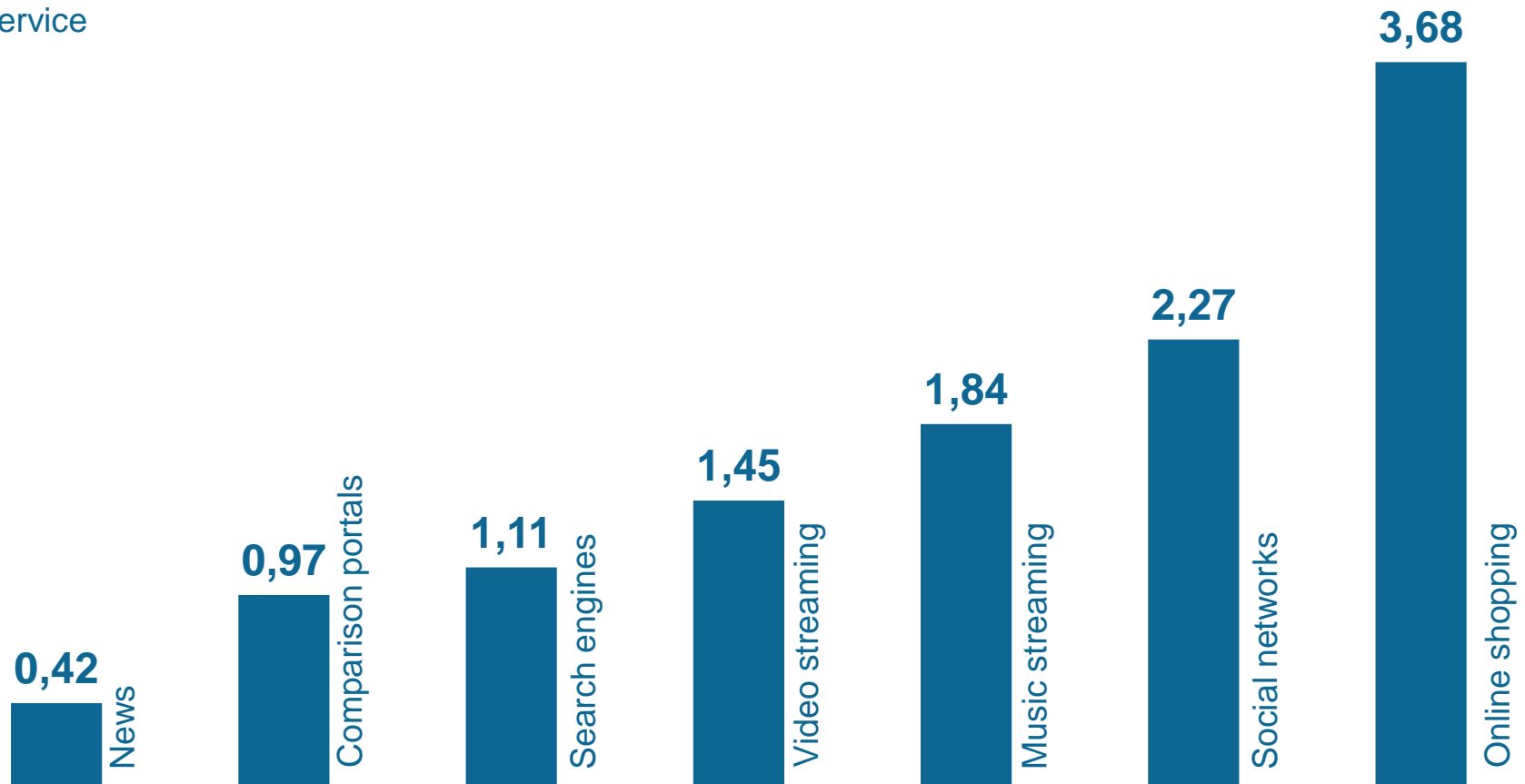
“So, when I am searching something on Google then usually I get what I am looking for, but sometimes I get the feeling that things come on top that don't really fit like really on top of the results. [...] but then you know that those sites are on top that pay for it.” (Steffi, 32)

“Sometimes Facebook is really scary. [...] When I have searched for sneakers and then on a completely different page there were the same sneakers in one of these pop-ups. And then I asked myself why is that there now?” (Viola, 24)



Access to data provided consciously by consumers

Number of types of data provided consciously by consumers
by online service



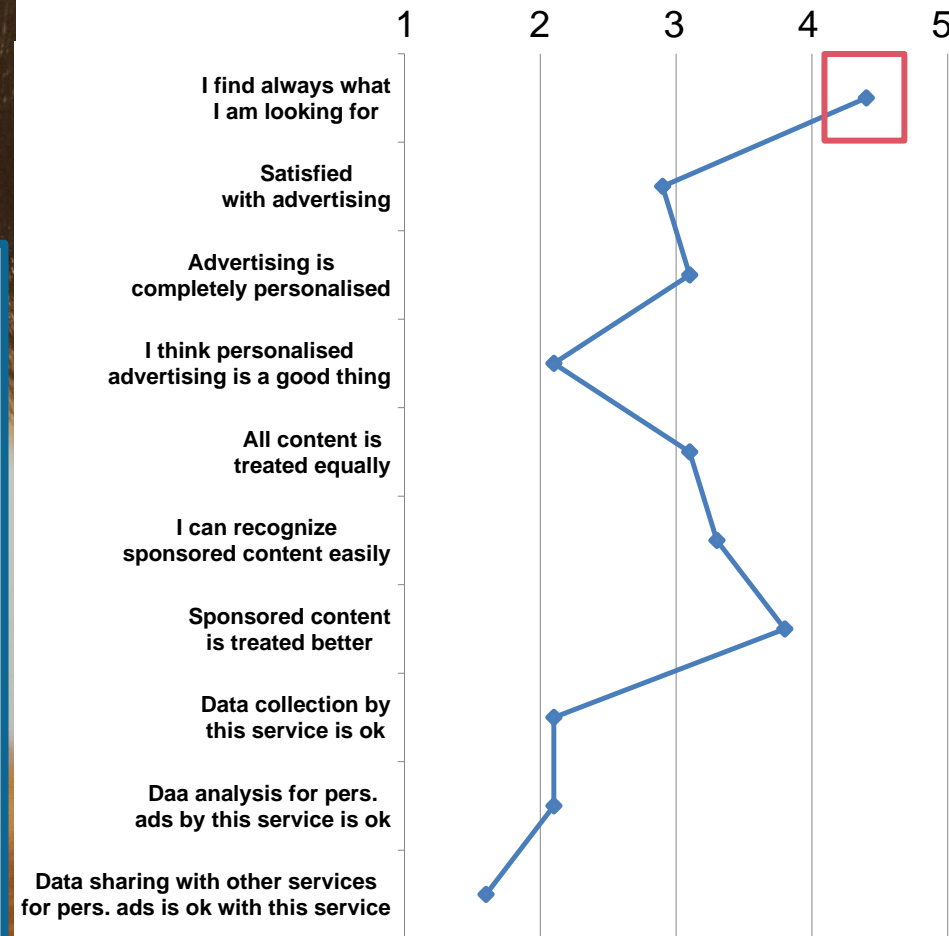
Google

“With Google I expect that their algorithm works flawlessly – just like it should. And it does [...] Anyone who doesn’t what he is searching for is simply too stupid to use Google.” (Hannes, 23)

“For me the Internet is first and foremost an enormous collection of information. If you search long enough you will find anything you’re looking for.” (Maria, 32)

“I only look at the first 2 maybe 3 pages anything past that does not interest me anyway.” (Andreas, 24)

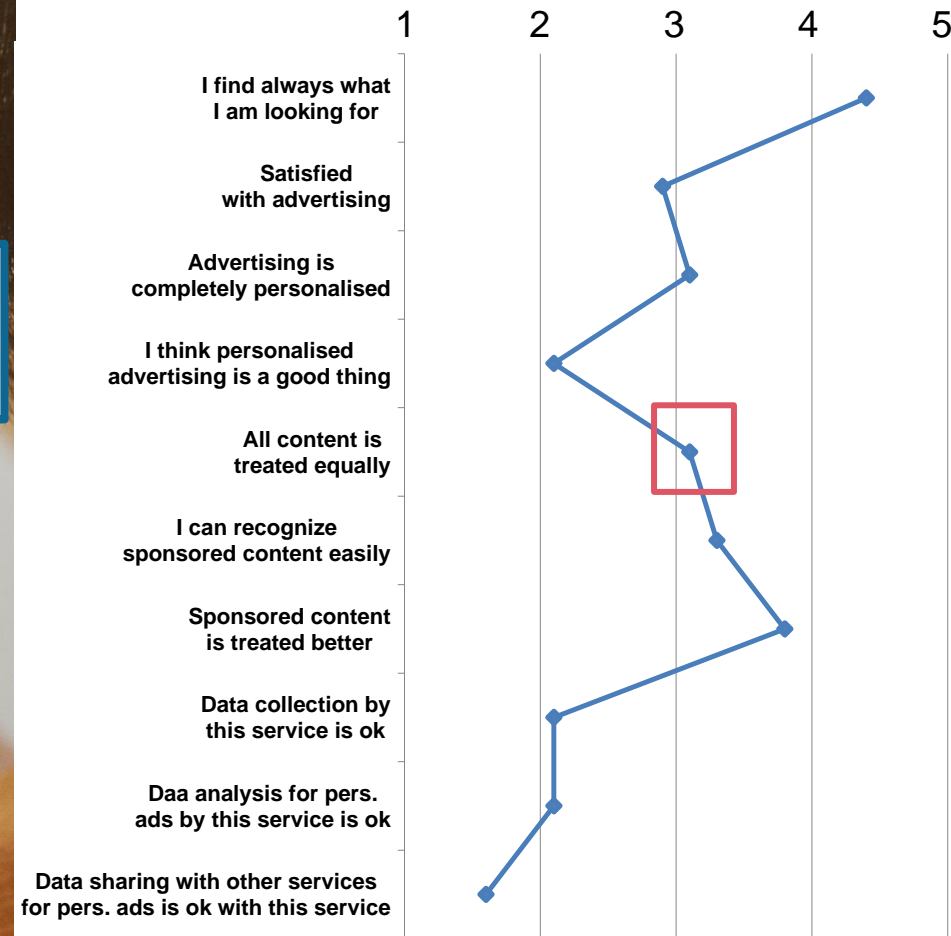
How does that compare to the quantitative data?



Google

“But whether we really see different content on the sites we visit, well I doubt that.” (Anna, 37)

How does that compare to the quantitative data?



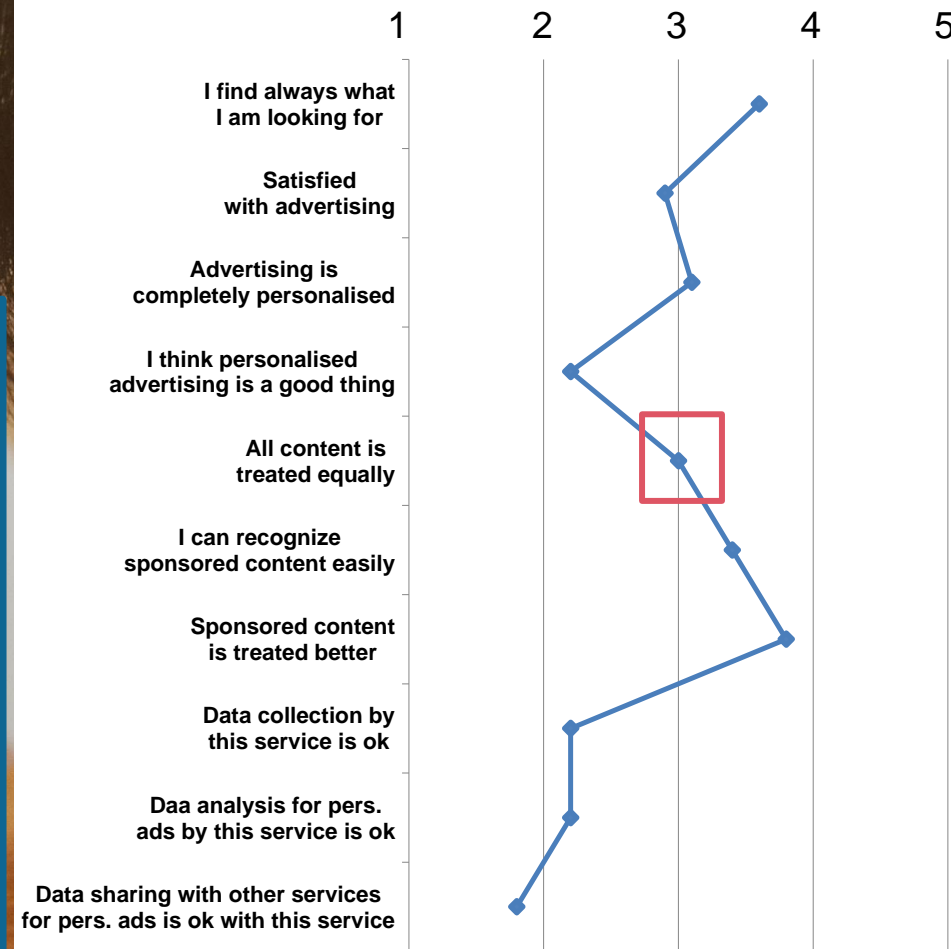
Facebook

"[about algorithms] Just looking at what social media needs to do this makes things easier, because social media is not really about information. If you were using it as information source, then this is paternalism. But I would say information is not really Facebook's job." (Maria, 33)

"You have to make a difference between really important stuff, educational content and just-for-fun stories." (Lisa, 26)

"Because Facebook has to this [filtering] I don't know because if you have a lot of friends it would just get too much." (Katharina, 26)

How does that compare to the quantitative data?



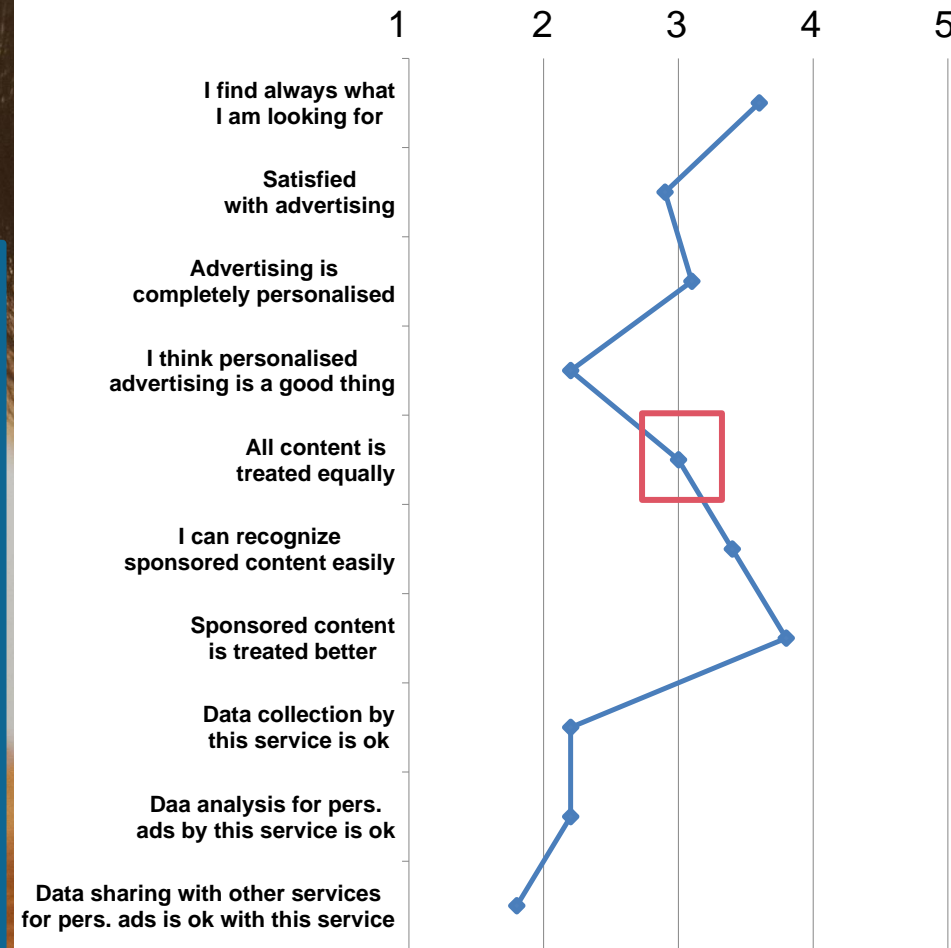
Facebook

“Sometimes, I like this preselection. I think Facebook has got it that I am not into football and so on, so I don’t get this or maybe rarely.” (Steffi, 32)

“In principle, I would to everyone having the possibility to decide, which information he gets and which not. [...] OK, well like public broadcasters that’s for me the absolutely necessary information with which no one should fiddle.” (Rebecca, 26)

“But since so many get their information on Facebook, it should be made sure that they show a balanced view. At least when it is about political and societal issues. That can be really dangerous if you hear only one side of the story” (Steffi, 32)

How does that compare to the quantitative data?



Conclusions – Consumers swaying with the wind?

- Independent from the type of online, consumers are discontented about having their data collected and analysed, but satisfied with their services
- Consumers are largely unaware of filtering and personalisation (except ads)
 - There is some use of tracking avoidance measures, but largely consumers neglect the issue

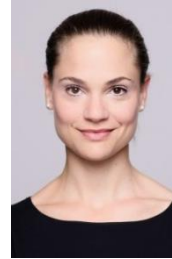


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