

CONCLUSIONS

Children in Indonesia have the second highest score when compared to the regional results in relation to the use of digital skills when responding to online risk. Moreover, they are also the most likely to communicate risk

and seek advice from a friend, parent or guardian. As a result Indonesian children are highly prone to adopt both instrumental and communicative reactive digital resilient strategies.

Indonesia has implemented the blocking and filtering of content (predominantly pornographic) and are in collaboration with UNICEF in designing a National Plan of Action on Safe Media, including the strengthening of policies and conducting public awareness campaigns (UNESCO, 2014).

Despite the blocking of adult content, **53%** of Indonesian children have reported to have come in contact with age inappropriate content. However, while the blocking of content may not have been successful, Indonesian children employ a wide range of tactics in responding to this risk, with **59%** getting rid of the content and **31%** blocking the website. As the results highlight, Indonesian children demonstrate good reactive skills (especially instrumental and communicative actions) when facing risky situations online.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to improve an already positive set of results in Indonesia with regards to the adoption of communicative and instrumental reactive resilience, this report recommends to:

- 1** Promote the inclusion of enhanced digital literacy and internet safety education in school curricula.
- 2** Improve and promote hotline support services as a reliable mean to convey child concerns and report problems.
- 3** Both improve the effectiveness of filters on inappropriate online content and minimise the impact of overreaching filters impacting a child's access to information.

THE RESEARCH

This multinational research explores the role of digital resilience intended as the ability to prevent and respond to online risk, and in providing children with the skills and characteristics needed to navigate the internet safely.

Analysing the findings from children aged 9-18 in Indonesia, Japan, Australia, South Korea and Taiwan; it investigates the ways in which young people can be encouraged to be resilient users.

ABOUT THINKYOUNG

ThinkYoung is the first think tank dedicated to young people.

Founded in 2007, ThinkYoung has expanded to have offices in Brussels, Geneva and Hong Kong. It is a not for profit organisation with the aim of making the world a better place for young people, by involving them in the decision making process and by providing decision makers with high quality research on youth conditions. Think Young produces research papers, surveys, documentary movies and education programs.

As of today, ThinkYoung projects have reached over 600,000 young people.

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We lobby for young people

DIGITAL RESILIENCE EMPOWERING YOUTH ONLINE

Practices for a safer internet use.
A major survey targeting Australia, Japan, Indonesia, Korea, and Taiwan.

COUNTRY BRIEFING: INDONESIA



INTRO

The following country profile presents the key findings from Indonesian children in response to a survey investigating the role of digital resilience in positively impacting children's online engagement. Shedding light on how a digitally resilient young person responds to potentially risky online content, the research investigates the ways in which young people can be encouraged to be resilient users when online through the


analysis of data from Indonesia, Australia, South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan.

The survey targeted children and young people between the ages of 9-18 and was administered in two parts: the first directly to respondents above the age of 16, and the second with the consent of parents (9-16 years!).

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

In response to the growing policy debate between online risk and opportunity, the following research aimed to shed light on child attitudes in dealing with online risk. Moreover, a focus was placed on integrating safety concerns with the promotion of a positive uptake of online opportunities for children, through the concept of 'digital resilience'.

Based on the survey administered, this research has first measured levels of digital resilience by analysing the responses adopted by young people to varying online risks. From these results, it has then sought to **investigate how children prevent and react to online risk, taking into account:**

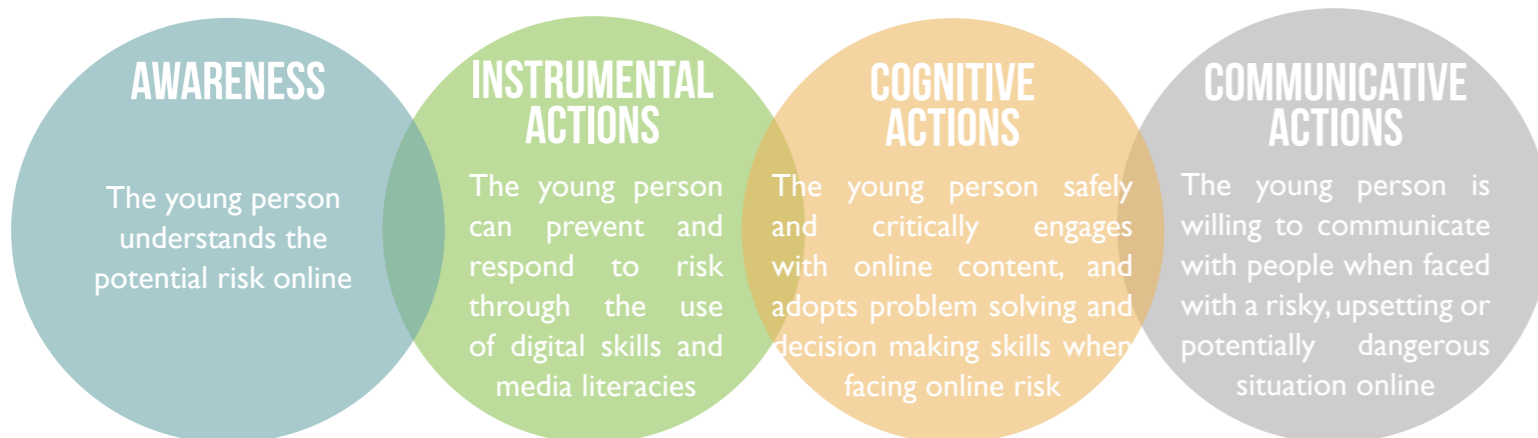
 The impact of awareness and self-regulation in understanding the potential for risk, and in engaging with online content in a resilient manner.

 How children and young people can enhance their levels of resilience through communication and from seeking advice.


 The role of media skills and digital literacies in improving resilience, and the types of responses used by technologically adept young people.


WHAT IS DIGITAL RESILIENCE?

Drawing on the most prevalent scientific literature on resilience, the report presents the fundamental characteristics of the ideal digitally resilient young person, encapsulated by:



The concept of digital resilience includes both a preventive and reactive phase where at first young people are able to self-regulate and avoid online risk and, when faced with risk, are able to employ coping mechanisms in order to respond to the risk or harmful situation in a problem focused manner.

 **PREVENTIVE RESILIENCE**
Resilience strategies employed to avoid risk including instrumental (using technical skills to avoid risk) and behavioural (avoiding risk through specific safety behaviours and online awareness).

 **REACTIVE RESILIENCE**
Resilience strategies adopted after coming into contact with an online risk. These include:

- 1 Instrumental (using technical skills).
- 2 Confrontational (confronting the source of the risk).
- 3 Communicative (seeking advice).
- 4 Disengagement (ignoring the risk).

¹In gaining parental permission for the 9-16 year olds a very clear statement of intent was given to parents/guardians in advance, outlining the exact purpose of the study, sharing the exact questions and giving assurances that the data would be treated anonymously.

KEY FINDINGS

Children in Indonesia are confident in preventing risk through instrumental actions, with 82% likely to modify privacy settings to avoid unwanted contacts, and 81% likely to have software to avoid unwanted content. Amongst all Indonesian children, 53% had been exposed to inappropriate content. Furthermore, 93% are likely to keep their password completely secret.

Moreover, when responding to risk young Indonesians are also confident using digital skills, with 60% who would change their password when personal information is misused. 29% of the children surveyed had experienced this risk.

While 33% had experienced cyber-bullying, amongst the top reactions in responding to this risk, 51% of children in Indonesia would delete the contact of a bully and 24% would ignore him/her.

35% of the Indonesian children stated they would immediately ignore a stranger who contacted them online, and 47% would reply to his/her request but only allow him/her to see a limited profile. Amongst all Indonesian children, 41% had experienced this risk.

Young people in Indonesia show a critical awareness in their use of the internet, with 63% very careful about what they say or post online, and 60% likely to avoid suspicious material.

In response to a request from an online contact to meet in person, 34% of children in Indonesia would seek help from a parent/guardian. This is closely followed by 32% who would refuse to meet.

Children in Indonesia are likely to keep their password completely secret



Children in Indonesia change their password when personal information is misused



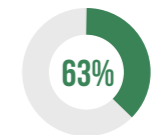
Children in Indonesia would delete the contact of a bully



Children in Indonesia would immediately ignore a stranger who contacted them online



Children in Indonesia are very careful about what they say or post online



Children in Indonesia would seek help from a parent/guardian if someone they met online asked them to meet in person



THE ONLINE RESILIENT YOUNG PERSON

The graphical representation below illustrates how well children in Indonesia fare in comparison to the ideal digitally resilient young person, who would score 3 points in each area of resilience. Each child obtains a score from 0 to 3 depending on how many cognitive, instrumental and communicative strategies he or she is likely to adopt. It also compares the results in relation to the average resilience scores from the APAC region.

