

Problems with Digital Inclusion and Public/Privacy Issues of Mobile Technology

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**Anti-
Cell Phone
Ownership**

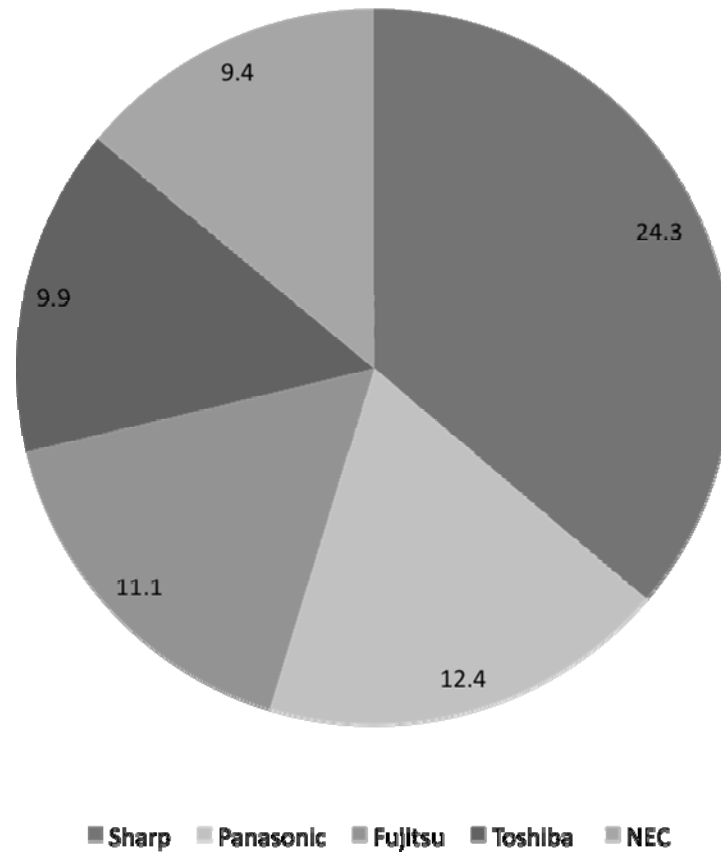


**Pro-
Cell Phone
Ownership**



**parents and
children
(ambivalent
or
split)**

Share of Manufacturer of Handsets in Japan – 2008



Japanese Environment

- **Digital Inclusion through Cellular Phones in Japan?**
 - Mobile technology serves as the main tool for web access and email for many Japanese
 - Access is limited: The Internet as a convenience store or vending machine?
 - Entertainment oriented content with immediate reward is more commonly accessed through web-enabled cellular phones

- Web-enabled cellular phone use with orientation towards instrumental purposes remain to be difficult with the characteristic limitations of the medium

- Gradual shades of different levels of digital inclusion among cell phone users are developed based on digital skills (Jan Van Dijk), language facility (ability and means to overcome a language barrier), orientations/rewards, and whether or not the user has multiple means of Internet access through various digital devices

- Even those who are economically capable of acquiring optimum conditions but only having web-enabled cellular phone access will also be on a lower position of this digital stratification because the conditions for optimum access are not obtained.

Security Through Cellular Phones

キッズケータイ

F-05A 発売中
ぬれても「あんしん」、親子のあんしんに役立つ機能充実のキッズケータイ



Yellow

© Kashiwa Sato
© NTT DOCOMO



Pink



Navy



Ice Blue

Cell phone handsets created, and targeted at children safety



- These handsets have a built in GPS and emergency feature that sounds off a large alarm sound with flashing lights and automatically calls the pre-registered emergency telephone number

Cyberbullying and Harmful Websites

- Unfortunately...problems in Japan are occurring among the youth of Japan and how they use current mobile technology
- One example is the “*ura-site*” or dark-sites of schools or classrooms

“Ura Sites”



Cyberbullying

- The total number of cases of cyberbullying amounted to 5900, which increased by 21%

Violence in Japanese Schools 2007

No of Cases	Elementary	Junior High	High	Total
Violence Between Students	2,933	18,951	6,512	28,396
Violence Against Teacher	874	5,201	884	6959
Violence Against other Person	119	1,114	450	35,355
Damage to Property	1,288	11,537	2,893	15,718
Total	5,214	36,803	10,739	52,756

Purofu (profiles)



<http://prs1.cgiboy.com/>

Purofu

- These were a function developed by carriers and were meant to be used as a service for promoting community building
- Access to these profiles that sometimes unknowingly provided private information, became the targets for access by sexual predators and have also been turned into weapons for cyberbullying

Filtering

- The three major cell phone carriers: NTT Docomo, KDDI-au, and Softbank Mobile commenced filtering services for all registered users under 18 from 2009, and has been providing this service since 2008 for new users of the main carriers

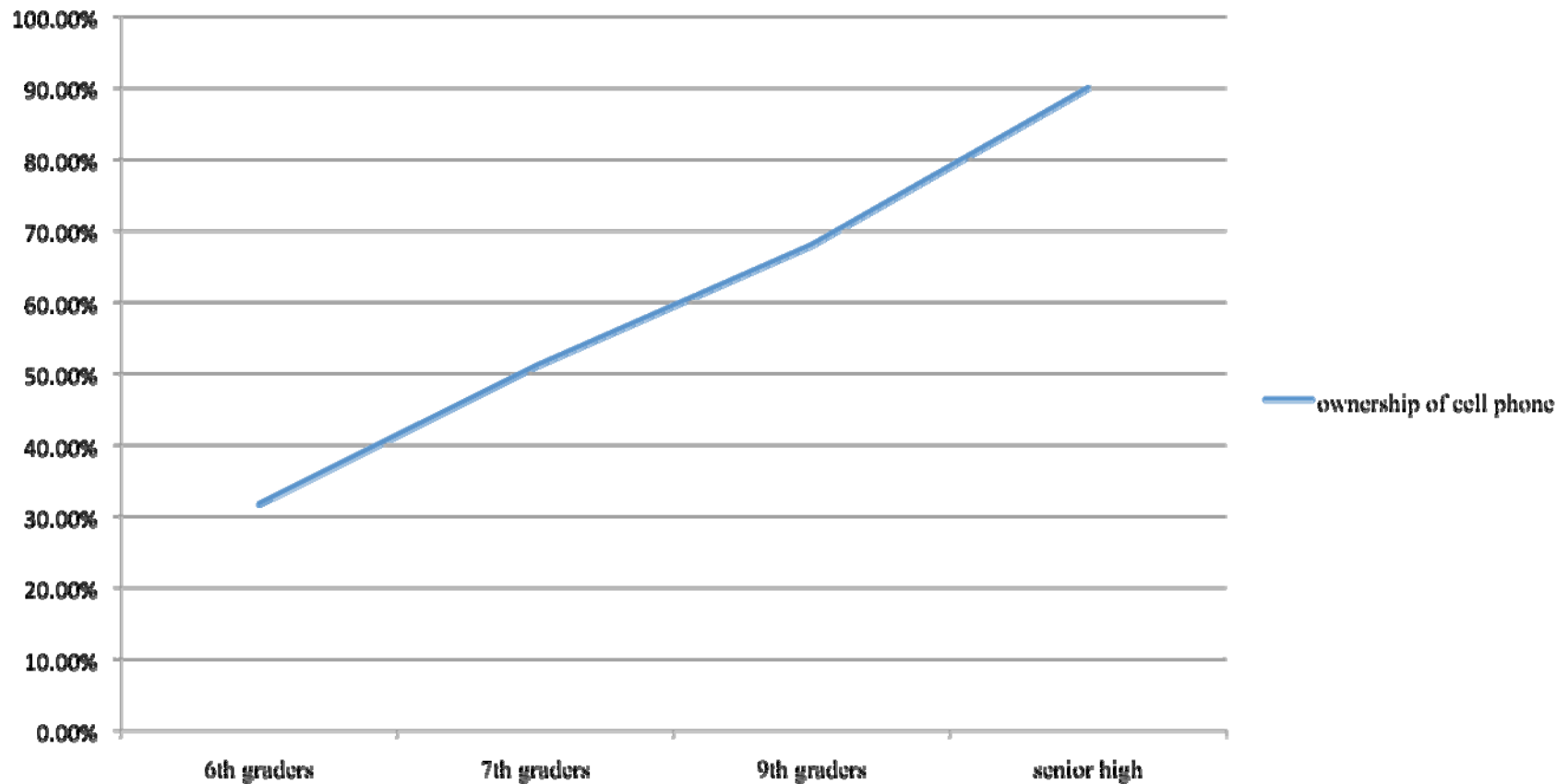
Government Reactions in Japan

- Osaka



Ownership of cell phone among students – Osaka prefecture

Cell Phone Ownership - Osaka children



Ministry of Education MEXT

- MEXT directed all elementary schools and junior high schools to ban cellular phones to be used or brought into school



MEXT leaflet for cell phones

Policies concerning Cellular Phones

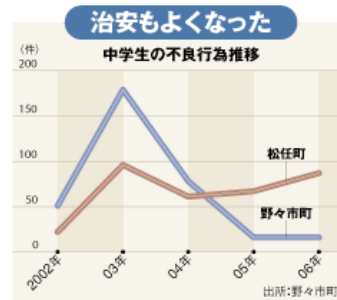
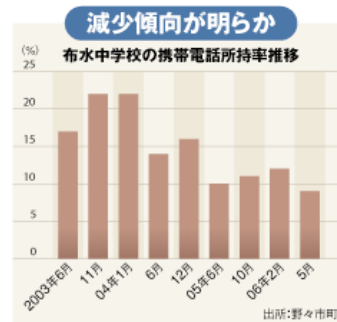
- Dec. 2007 – Education Rebuilding Council Third Report requests mandatory filtering on cellular phones for children
- May 2008 – Banning ownership of cell phones among elementary and junior high school students in the first report of Education Rebuilding Meeting
- June 2008 – Regulation for cellular phone carriers to provide mandatory filtering against harmful websites for those under 18 years of age legislation passed

- July 2008 – MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) directive for building rules concerning cellular phones in schools to all education committees
- Nov. 2008 – Cyberbullying 5900 cases reported and manual for faculty staff created
- Dec. 2008 – Governor Hashimoto bans cell phones from elementary and junior high schools in Osaka pref.

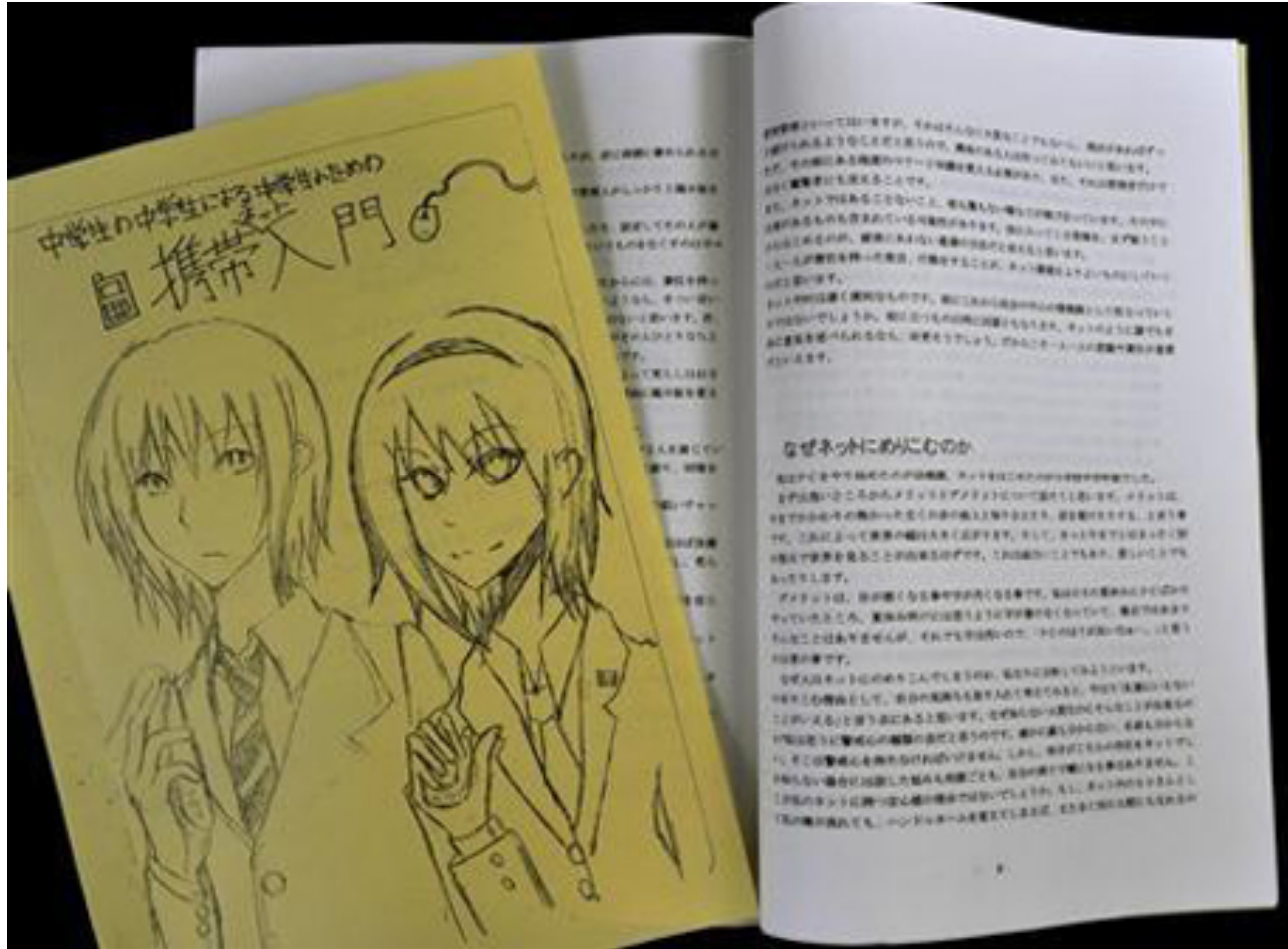
- Jan. 2009 – Saitama Pref. announces cyberbullying manual. MEXT cell phone ban policy decided.
- Feb. 2009 - 2.25 million leaflets about cell phone usage are made and distributed.

Nonoichimachi of Ishikawa prefecture

- Movement lead to decrease in delinquency
- Safer streets



Ota ward of Tokyo



Cell phones or no cell phones? Issues of Privacy

- In the classroom environment of Japan, one of the main problems with cell phone use at schools is having students to turn the power off.
- Suicide by 9th grade junior high school student girl in October 2008 who had her own “prof” with various kinds of entries made by her classmates.

- Only *teaching* students about these problems in a classroom environment may not be enough.
- Nurturing empathy?
- Where does policy come in? (Or not?)

Race between technology and policy



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