

Collaborative Notetaking

This public online document has been created to allow for participants at NetHui 2014 to take collaborative notes about discussions held in this session as they are occurring. Please edit responsibly and respect the work and interpretations of others.

Barcamp

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Tags:

Session 1 - Thursday 11:30
Solving global problems using the Internet

The session broke into three groups:

Solving "The System"
The way that we do things, society, is "the problem". The technology is an amplifier. It's a dangerous assumption that we can use technology to solve these problems. If we rely on the goodness of the Internet, we risk being consumed by the badness.

Climate change
Agreed that climate change is bring driven by humans, with potentially catastrophic results. So humans will need to drive the solution, technology can help, but there are no easy options.
Two options for ICT to help remedy -

- Small changes, eg
    - use the Internet to collaborate on awareness and working toward potential solutions, overcoming the tragedy of the commons
    - use the Internet to motivate political change
    - specific initiatives, such as greater use of teleworking
    - some mitigation can be done, eg disaster response
    - integrate collective action, helping small efforts add up into major initiatives
    - decentralisation will help reduce load on the environment

    - greater consumer awareness through better access to information, giving people options for how to make a difference through small acts
- Big technology changes
    - Altering public transport systems
    - Change party politics

Poverty and inequality

Providing a level playing field

- Fight scarcity with abundance - the Internet is a big copying machine
- Minimising paywalls
- Providing communication and education alternatives for people that have issues with participating in mainstream society
- Sharing information about services eg Freecycle, translations
- Main barrier - access to technology - this discussion should continue at the Digital Divide session to ensure that access to the tools is available to all

Session 2 - Thursday 1:30 - Data Journalism (Alex Clark to provide)

Session 3 - Thursday 2:35 - Bridging the Digital Divide

Funding

Government agencies are pushing people into libraries to gain skills eg create CVs (or benefit gets cut off) WINZ link centres are completely useless.

Access initiatives eg 2020 don't have a clear funding path from government – no department wants to own it. Hard to get cooperation.

Some WINZ clients are sent to Internet cafes to spend $6/hr on using computers to create CVs etc

Digital literacy – slowly seeing government (eg TEC) policies demanding digital literacy alongside literacy etc, but no funding to support. Extra workload, but no funding for PTE's.

Result 10 needs to deliver by 2017, but still loads of people not able to access service, with no funding for training.

Aotearoa People's Network Kairangi (APNK) is already funded through DIA providing high-speed internet to mainly libraries … there could easily be digital literacy support put on top of this.

Free public wifi inadequate, at 3:30 when school lets out, system collapses.

Need council support.

Action: Raise awareness of ministers and pols. InternetNZ could strongly support.
NGO's: Public Libraries NZ, Councils, LGNZ, LIANZA SLANZA.

Robin.Campbell@mbie.govt.nz – cross agency partnerships

- Now that infrastructure is relatively good need to shift funding into other areas eg digital divide
- Not one size fits all
- Need to tell the story

Access / connection –

Physical – some connects are poor. Digital divide is actually growing as the top end is getting better more quickly than the bottom end

Cost is an issue, although devices are getting cheaper, getting internet access is still relatively expensive.

Could encourage entrepreneurship, eg local dairies providing wifi

Lots of examples of organisations operating as wifi hubs.

Train the trainers

- Tech is constantly changing, courses have to be dynamic not static (Just In Time course materials)
- Funding is an issue
- Need reliable infrastructure

What's working well

- Providing a safe environment for people to experiment
- Stepping up at libraries
- Internships
- Digital Literacy for Librarians – more librarians could be using these to upskill

Session XX - 10.40am Day 3 - #nethuiwomen - Discussing Gender Issues

Started with a discussion on process - agreed so far that while there might be a need for some "basic" education on "what is feminism" but that this is not the place for it.

Housekeeping - we will live tweet without names to provide a safe space for discussion.

Gender and ICT is largely misunderstood in the wider industry and in "mainstream" however, so that conversation should be had, if not here.

We proposed 4 "categories" in the initial session on day 2:

Category - *Women's and Women's Health*
Abortion and reproductive rights - getting two projects out to public
getting abortion OUT of the crimes act!

Health issues - we also have many sites BLOCKED in schools - for example Curious.

Category - *Gender & Language Online*
Talking about the power of marketing and about social constructs of gender vs "biological" sex. The discussion of how much is physical and how much is society.

The fact that #everydaysexism is a hashtag shows how it is every day! microaggressions which occur all the time.

We get tags that men do not get - we get 'feisty', 'hysterical' etc. when speaking out.

The permanence of 'online' is new. It is there 'forever' when it is 'online'.

takebackthetech.org - an initiative to keep safer online.

Session on privacy - high level, but no practical session online about 'how to be safe online'.

ICANN ombudsman - has a responsibility for diversity - bids us to make complaints, .

It is too hard to ask questions and “be bold” when it is not what you do normally - perhaps have other options for asking questions - passing a note, online (e.g. tweet) etc

Gender in Schools: No social media in schools (legally)

Category - *LGBTIQ issues*
Heterocentrism - the issue of invisibility.

There is a sense of heterocentrism in some of the conversations - e.g. Privacy where people are “happy” for their privacy to be taken away, however, as a LGBTIQ child with homophobic parents, privacy is very important!
Can we have channels for the “awkward questions” to be expressed in an anonymous way?

Domain names: .gay available for communities
.lgbt available commercially.

This conference is the space to bring up conversations and create visibility around the different issues in the sector.
Often schools block these sites - unfortunately this is the only place they can get internet in low decile school.

lanyard - do not want to OUT yourself at EVERY conference start.
Huge conversation about the visibility of these issues - general consensus to want to get this heard by all at conference, but labelling is troubling in a few ways as it can limit accessibility.

Case study:
“Hey, the guy next to me is watching rugby but Ellen Degeneres and civil union campaign blocked…”
blocking technology is archaic.
This is happening in work, libraries and schools.

Hypothetical: phones or computers in homes. Data costs not affordable for low decile kids.
Texting programmes can help for sexual health - need to link content and access.

Category - *Gender & Men’s Issues*
If men are the problem then they should definitely be included in the solution. If men take an active role and say that they are ‘’feminist’ then they will become part of the solution.

It was good that Jordan (the CEO of InternetNZ AND a man) reminds the code of conduct. We are also being realistic and that it will “mean more” from a man.

Men should call out other men. It tires us to always have to do that. We should be working on actual initiatives that help the cause along.

keeping in mind that there is a balance of power issue. INTERSECTIONALITY

Category - Miscellaneous

Case study: Kiwicon - 12 women in a room of 500 men! Being explicit about a code of conduct.

Solidarity can be brought further up in conferences through meeting with all the women before conferences, etc - to make sure they at least know someone. This has lead to a huge rise of women at Kiwicon :)

Sidenote: Ellen is FANTASTIC :-) :-) :-)

IRC rooms working well and it is hard to field both. Also, second-hand questions/ passing along thoughts can empower people to have their thoughts expressed.

#imagineafeministinternet Feminist Principles for the Internet - can join the global discussion: https://www.apc.org/en/news/global-meeting-gender-sexuality-and-internet-0

Some Proposed Action Points

1. Possibly in future NetHui - have a JumpStart for Gender Issues
2. Possible future meetups
3. Plenary at future NetHui - NOT an optional stream. This is as important issue (if not more so) than Privacy.
4. Small takeaways that we can do directly after this
5. Code of conduct needs to be made explicitly clear at the beginning of any conference
6. A troll helpline - Netsafe?
7. A practical session on how to actually be safe online - especially within an education environment.
8. moderation techniques - if someone ‘talks over you’ you might just sit back down.
9. Structure of nethui perhaps not conducive to discussion
    a. In terms of this, confidence should not be a barrier to the question time, if there are ways the questions can be fielded
    b. Women can be steamrolled and queue jumped by men: perhaps facilitators / runners can be more direct, or calling upon women more.
10. New idea! pair up with a “loud” friend! - PLUS PLUS IDEA
    a. Buddy system of quiet mouse, loud lion people so that in question time they can get their questions asked.
11. LGBTI/ women friendly ally badges
12. Lanyard Options?

Mentoring:

Fighting for our young women: we're looking to change this for all women growing up in this world, so they don't have the same circumstances as me.
Three things Rochelle tells young women to say in discussion with people when they're not feeling respected:

"Stop interrupting me"
"I just said that"
"No explanation needed"

Question to the room:
Why do we have so many bold women at nethui - but not visibly in IT?

Confidence: getting talked over by men

Symptom of problem is lack of boldness. Actual cause is being knocked down for a huge proportion of career lives (or more).

+ Create more spaces to talk about gender and women's rights issues at Net Hui - for example, Jump Start, include issues for women in the programme topic selection.
+ Solidarity is really important - for example, collective support for standing up to digital misogyny; Kiwi Con has a good example with the code of conduct for behaviour; active policing by men against male sexism to call it out (it's tiring for women to have to challenge sexism all the time);
+ please make LGBTI people and issues more visible as speakers - and also space for issues of security, access and discrimination eg filtering of LBGT content in workplaces and in schools
+ have hands on digital security sessions
+ how to deal with the lack of input by women in the main sessions - how to ensure this changes? tips for the MC - take sets of questions and read them out; take twitter questions; take a qn from a woman first; call for women esp if have and 4 men in a row; Women speaker bank (confident women who will ask questions for others)

Privacy Session (Friday 11.50 am)

“The Price is Privacy”

Raise cost of surveillance--universal end-to-end encryption
Privacy as a right
Freedom to contract not under duress
Beyond encryption
Remedies
Raising awareness and visibility: education esp. school; standardisation of terminology; granularity; informed consent (both sides)
Data collection that you don’t know about
Use of hacked data
Privacy audits/badges

Should there be a basic minimum standard of privacy protection that must apply i.e. a minimum standard that users cannot opt out of? If not, is the choice a user is presented with, “give away privacy rights in order to access essential service X” a free choice?

Providers do not to need personally identifiable information to build a very detailed profile of a person and their behaviour. Generic information can get down to a profile of one.

What can we do about privacy?

- Brenda spoke about someone who is working on a PhD investigating fashion that disrupts facial recognition

- Open pricing would create transparency in markets. Should we go to an open market on privacy? Right now, the trade of personal information is very opage.

- Can we stop the erosion of privacy?

- Are there tools we can provide people to give them more insight into what data is being collected about you?

- Should we aim to stop collection? Or focus on creating laws and mores to control how that data is used?

- The price for PII is very low because people don’t understand that there’s a price. Google’s Chief Economist said “spam is just a failure of information--if we knew more about you, each ad would be a timely, helpful intervention”. If providers knew everything about us all the time, would all the advertisements be helpful? In consumers’ best interests.

- Many services lack an opportunity for consumers to choose between paying for the service or paying with privacy

- Do people care about privacy? The more people are exposed to tracking, the more the find it creepy.

- Does the Privacy Act help in cases where the user has provided explicit consent? Perhaps, if the organisation strays out of the agreement or perhaps after the user has terminated their use of the service if the organisation has not reasonable reason to retain data.

- If consent was more informed, would it change their behaviour?

- How relevant is consent if there is a public data exhaust that becomes invasive of privacy?

- Does people's behaviour change after they've had a negative privacy incident?

- We need good defaults. It's not just about giving people the power to decide.

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Safety

Digital Literacy
Lot of correlation to sex education. Parents have opinions on what should be taught when.
Schools and Libraries have a role to play.
Can we look at this for ideas and a framework.

Making people aware that there are horrible things out there. Without using scare tactics.
Holistic approach - a fun approach.
Protecting your child. In later years the hope that the current problems on facebook won't be there.

Teach how to disseminate teaching about safety. Children will go home and talk to their parents etc.
Get parents to engage with their children.
A lot of adults are scared of learning things from children. We need to remember that it is different from when we were young.

We are not separate people online and offline. It is very scary for some adults.

Lecturers and teachers need to be mentors. So they need to be in those spaces so they can help them. Especially with the content.

Adults listening to children. Parents have in their heads that they know best. Where is the voice for the child and why are they not included. Should children be coming to NetHui as well.

Power structure of adults over children. Needs to be equalised, why is it best for you?

Safety Culture
Encourage by modelling.
Do we silo children into safe areas. So they don't see adults modelling good online citizenship.

Critical thinking is part of safety. And how can I find out the answer.

Should we have classification on the internet (not censorship). How do people know what content they are getting.

Partnership between school, home and students.
In schools we are cutting off facebook, twitter. Not 21st century. Cannot share with the students. Attitude that Social Media is bad.
But this doesn't stop students anyway.

Its in their face all the time, but schools are banning and not teaching it.

Not all students know how to use tech. Not taught to Teachers in teacher education.

Online safety best practice changes every day.

Its about teaching dispositions.

Is it OK to say I don't do technology. You can't say I don't read or write -I've got someone else to do it.

Takeaway:
We need more mentors.

We need to teach street smarts

Need a massive advertising campaign -"Get Firewise" is a great example.

Barcamp: Democracy and Legal Issues

Democracy and e-voting

- Carter centre in US looked at Norwegian e-voting experience. No significant improvement in participation levels. e-voting card sent out with voter details on one side and a unique voter id for electronic id on the other. Security still relied on distribution through the postal system. Norwegians decided to pause voting system to resolve problems. A problem with encryption in the voting system was discovered during the election. 94% satisfaction amongst voters who chose to vote online.

- Is voting seen by young people as so archaic as to be irrelevant? Or is it that youth are disillusioned with the system? Is a voting tool the solution to increasing participation? Perhaps working to increase voter participation in democracy would be a better approach. If we could have electronic voting as an option, it would remove one barrier to participation.

- The ritual of voting is something that stands out.

- An app to get people to the polls might be as effective as online voting.

- Formula for participation in government: PB + D > C. Probability Benefit + Duty > Cost. e-voting only reduces cost.

- Should politics be more consensus building and multi-stakeholder (using the ICANN model as a reference)?

- Discussion of the difference between representative democracy and direct democracy. Direct democracy is repugnant to justice (tyranny of majority) but a democracy where people are more engaged and able to participate (e.g. through the use of technology) without moving away from the fundamentally representative nature of democracy would be a good goal

- Social media is making it easier for people to talk directly to politicians.

- Young people are passionate but need a way to express their passionate views to politicians.

EULAs

- Most legal agreements are (a) non-negotiable in practical terms; and (b) incomprensible in reasonable terms.

- What if we just said to businesses that clicking “i agree” is not informed content

- Some legislation can’t be contracted out of.

- How long should consent last? Should providers reaffirm consent periodically?

- There are tools like PrivacyFix to help users manage their privacy.

- “Lawyers treat all risk equally”--This is how we end up with EULAs that are long enough to make wallpaper. Mature organisations should assess the extent of the risk that lawyers raise. Contracts are all about the worst-case scenario.

- There are written and unwritten contracts. The unwritten one is the one that carries the relationship. The written one is what is invoked if it goes wrong.

Digital Bill of Rights

- Should there be standardisation of contractual relationships between providers and users (e.g. analogous to a open source software license or create commons distribution).

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