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THE 19TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT**

HỘI THẢO KHOA HỌC QUỐC TẾ LẦN THỨ 19: CÁC VẤN ĐỀ KINH TẾ - XÃ HỘI VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TRONG PHÁT TRIỂN

**Beyond Distraction:  
Navigating the Attention Economy for  
National Development**

**Ray Webster & John Andre**  
National Economics University

Hanoi, June 11, 2024

# Before the internet



Life was simpler

- No Facebook posts
- No addictive games
- No TikTok
- No constant texts
- No constant alerts.

# With the Internet

- Simple life → Wealth of information.



Source: Britt Watwood

# The Attention Economy

- Herbert Simon (1971)
  - Nobel Prize in Economics
- What does info consume ?
- Info consumes attention
- more info → less attention
- Allocate scarce resource
  - (Simon, 1971, pp 40-41).



Source: Britt Watwood

# Where does it happen?



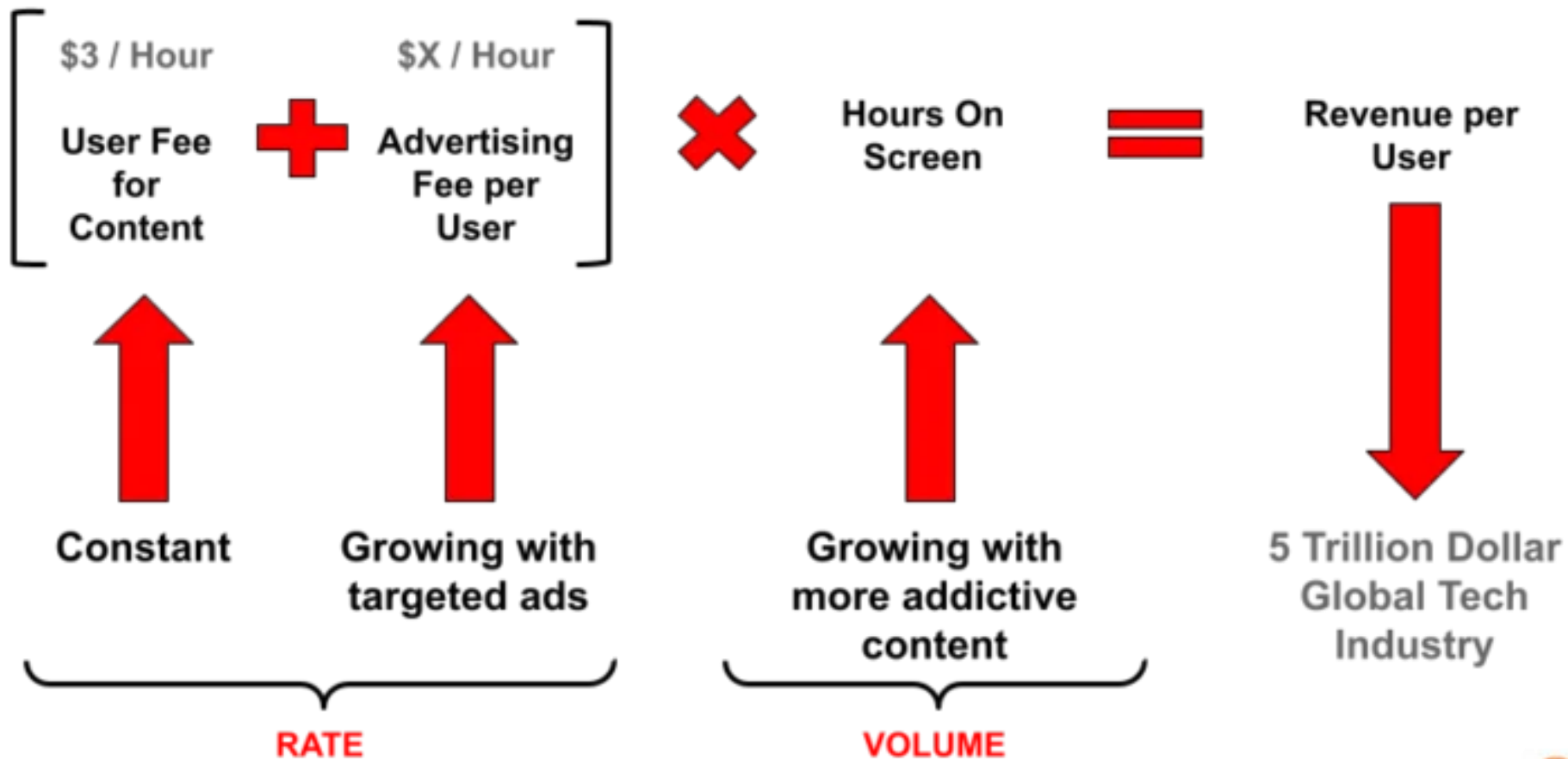
The Javari Valley Indigenous Territory is one of the most isolated places on Earth...[people] live in full isolation.



Nicas (2 June 2024)

they chatted with  
strangers on Instagram

## Attention Economy Equation



# Needed: Attention policies

- As Netflix CEO Reed Hastings stated: “we are competing for our customers’ time, so our competitors include Snapchat, YouTube, sleep, etc.” (Williams, 2018)

What happens...

- Without a deliberate practice of attention?
  - (both personal and professional).

# Education Links

- Educators see smartphones & social media are changing learning behavior
- Researchers exploring impacts on structures & functioning of our brains (esp. pre-teens & teens)
  - (Karki, 2024; Firth et al, 2019, Loh & Kanai, 2016; Dong & Potenza, 2015; Sparrow et al., 2011)
- Three key areas: 1) Attention 2) memory, 3) social cognition.





# Attentional capacities

- 2012, 80% of teachers agreed “*today’s digital technologies are creating an easily distracted generation*” (Purcell et al., 2012)
- Many inputs at the same time → each attended to at a very shallow level (Firth et al., 2019)
- The never-ending stream of notifications, prompts and online information all compete for our attention
- Results: **attention-switching**, moving from one item to another, focus and sustained attention needed to learn.

# Memory processing and transactive memory

- External memory sources are common
  - Photographs to remember details of trip
- Now students rely on finding information “online” rather than understanding the information itself (Sparrow et al., 2011)
- No understanding → cannot integrate and connect different sources.

# Social cognition

- Friendships key to health & happiness (Dunbar, 2017)
- Online interactions offer fewer options for social learning (see Bandura,
- smartphone-addicted levels of physical
- Physical activity in (badminton, tennis
- Socialization is ke



# Wider Social Impact: The Anxious Generation

Haidt's (2024) central thesis:

- **Play-based childhood** experienced for many thousands of years started to disappear
- By 2010 it had been replaced by the **phone-based childhood** (at least in the USA)
- → serious negative psychological impacts on those born after 1995 (Gen Z).

# The Social Dilemma (Orlowski, 2020)

- These problems come from the AI-driven attention economy
- The main goals of the big tech companies are:
  - 1) **The engagement goal:** Keep users scrolling
  - 2) **The growth goal:** ensure users are inviting friends who invite even more friends
  - 3) **The advertisement goal:** make as much money as possible from ads.

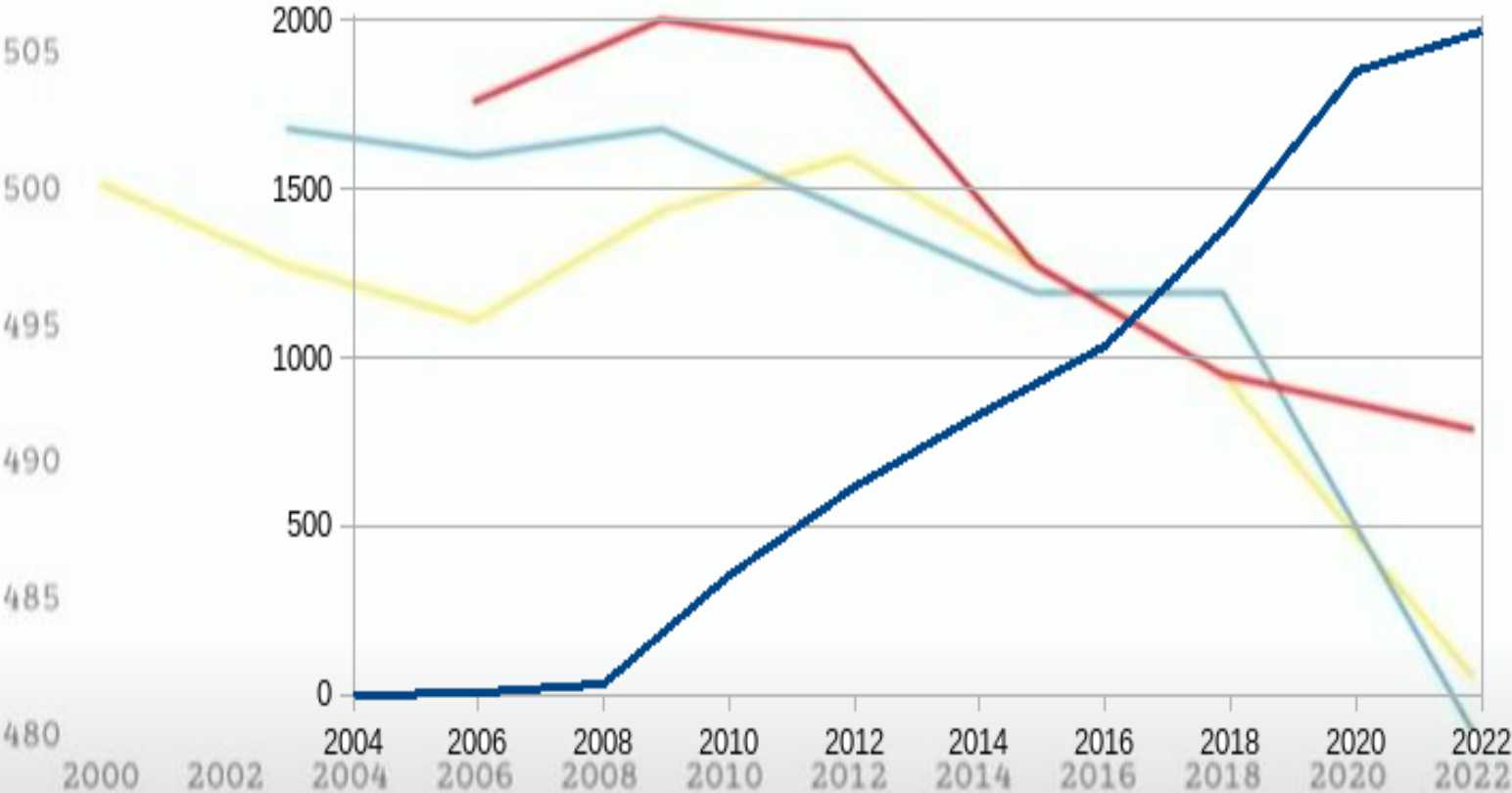
# Harms inflicted

Haidt (2024) claims overuse of social media leads to children developing:

- virtual experiences replacing face-to-face
- behavioral changes by reducing interactions to 'likes'
- reduced self-confidence through selfie culture and constant comparison
- less learning and learning less effectively.

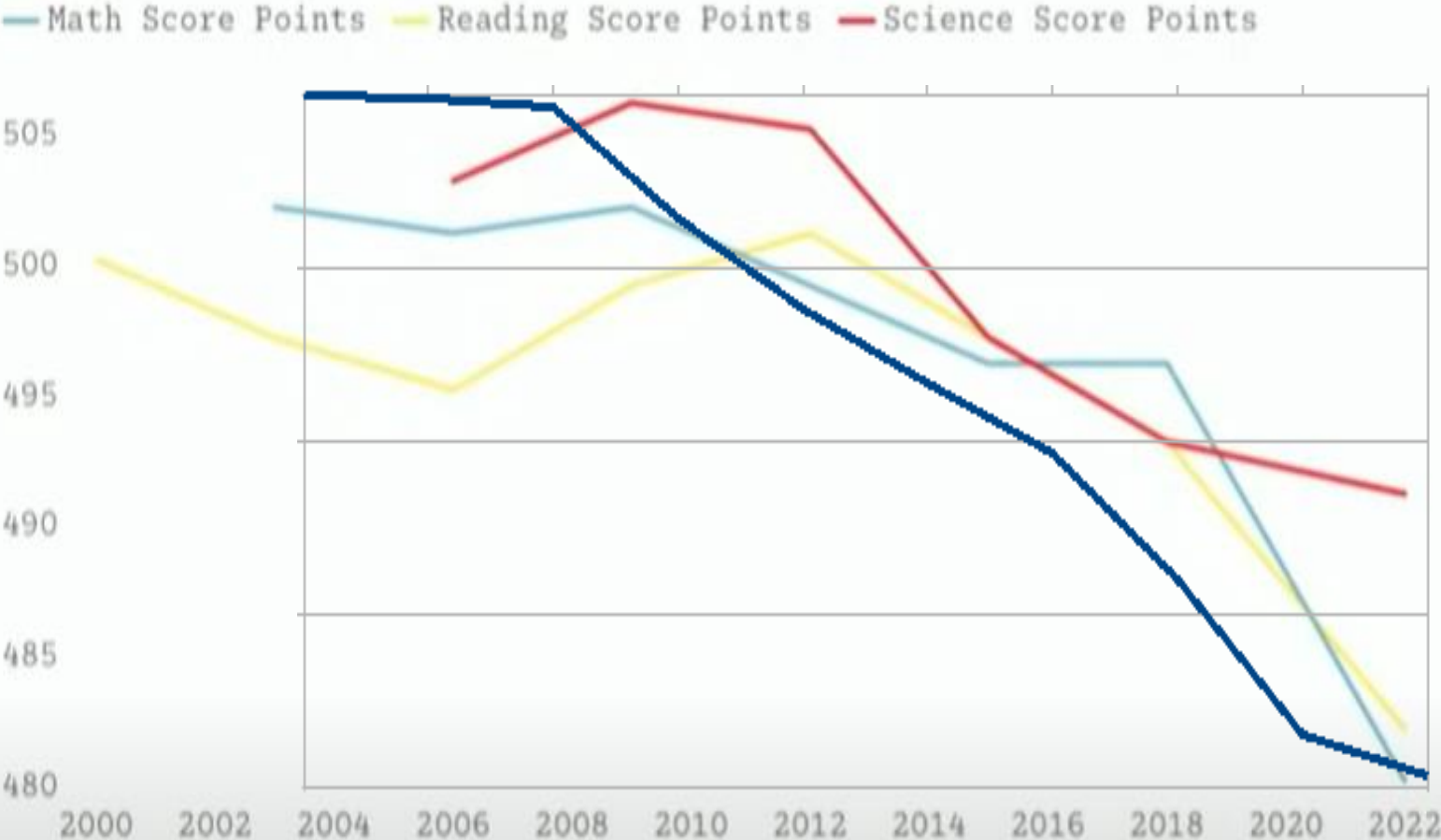
# Global PISA test scores in decline

— Math Score Points — Reading Score Points — Science Score Points



Facebook daily active users.

# Global PISA test scores in decline



Facebook daily active users.

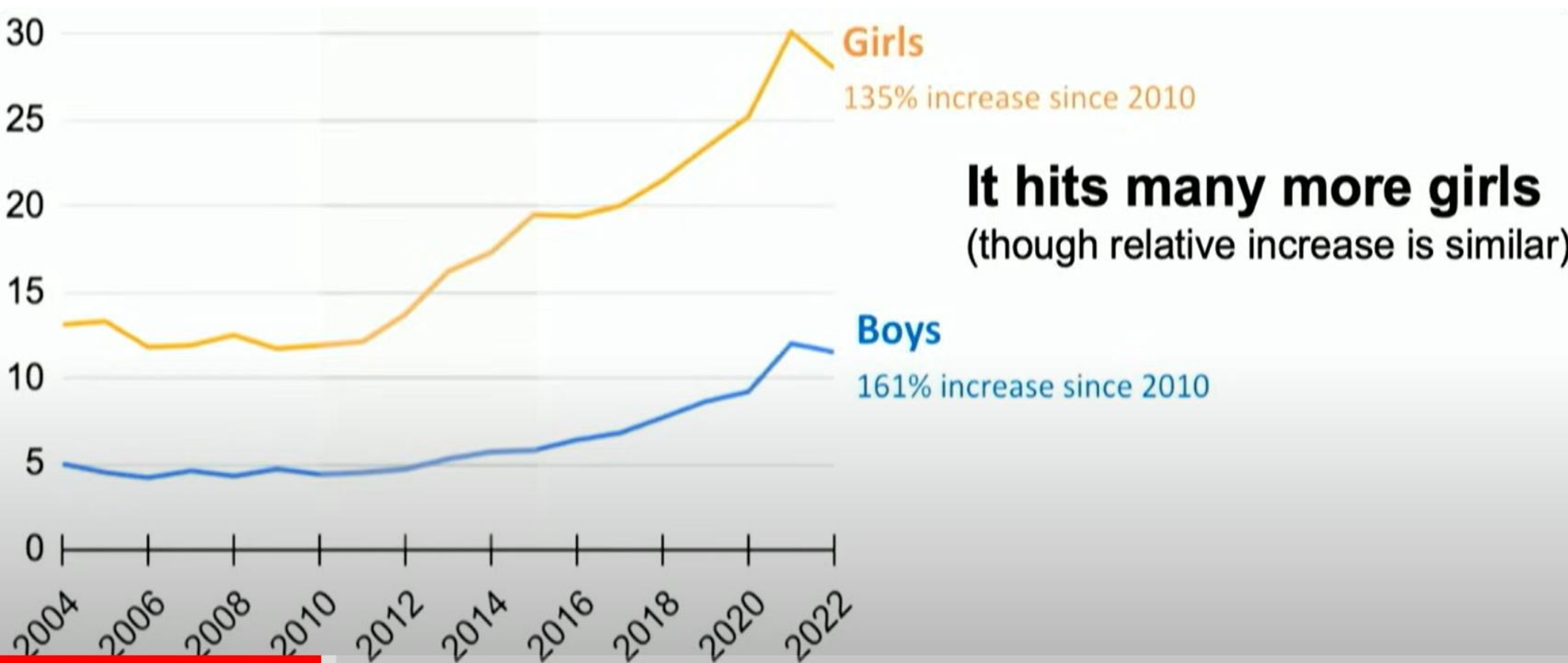


# Five foundational harms

- Opportunity cost (9 hours/day)
- Social deprivation
  - time with friends down 65% since 2010
- Sleep deprivation (sharply worse since 2013)
- Attention fragmentation
  - inability to stay on task
- Behavioral addiction (2%-10%).



# % of US Teens (12-17) who had a major depression in the last year



# Two main themes

- Positive impacts of AI on education
  - Including role of student self-awareness on those
- Impact of AI-driven attention economy on mental health and well-being of Gen Z & Alpha
  - Research shows that older generations are less affected, greatest impact on those born after 1995.

# Impact of AI-driven attention economy

Four suggestions from Haidt (2024):

- **More unsupervised play:** Let children socialize and become autonomous adults
- **No smartphones before 14:** limit to dumb phones
- **No social media before 16:** protect those in the most vulnerable stages of brain development
- **Phone-free schools:** store devices in lockers to promote real-life interaction, connection, and focus.

# Impact of AI on Teaching and Learning

## Two suggestions

- **Develop AI-based autonomous Personalized Learning Environments** (Webster & Andre, 2018)
  - Increasing agency & control over online interaction
- **Develop student self-awareness** (Fadel et al., 2024)
  - Teach students how to learn, unlearn, relearn.

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