

Interactive media and child development assignment



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Nowhere is the range of marketing phenomena more apparent than in the digital marketplace where children are exposed to marketing through a variety of media including interactive video games, social networking sites, mobile phones, and instant messaging. Research on children's ability to understand and cope with marketplace advertising has a long history but that research has focused almost exclusively on children's processing of traditional television. The goal of this paper is to begin to lay out what theory and research on children's development might suggest regarding their ability to negotiate the world of digital marketing.

Coming to appreciate the nature of marketing, and learning how to cope effectively with it, are not simple skills that instantaneously emerge at some well defined point in children's development. Rather, a whole set of specific competencies needs to be acquired and slowly consolidated. Moreover, these competencies follow their own developmental timetables, timetables that likely differ in non-trivial ways across children and across cultural contexts. To comprehend any form of marketing, children need an ability to distinguish it from other forms of media content.

Simple recognition reveals little about understanding, however, as discriminating between marketing and other content can be achieved on the basis of superficial rather than critical features of marketing. For example, television advertisements and programs differ in length, audio-visual effects, etc., and children might identify advertisements solely on these bases. A stronger criterion is having the ability to appreciate the purposes underlying marketing. These purposes are complex and multifaceted, typically reflecting a set of hierarchically embedded intentions on the part of the marketer.

The overarching intention is to induce consumers ultimately to buy a product (selling intent). To carry out this intention the marketer engages in some form of implicit or explicit persuasion. Persuasive intentions have the goal of changing others' mental states and are typically aimed at generating beliefs about the desirability of a product. Other types of intention may be nested within a marketer's intent to persuade. For example, there may be informative intentions in which the marketer aims to let consumers know about the important features of the product.

In addition, however, persuasion also typically fleets the self-interest of the marketer who may portray a biased view of the product. Some form of promotional intent is thus almost always present in marketing. Promotional intent may or may not be accompanied by explicit deceptive intent or manipulative intent. At the very least, however, it opens up the possibility that children will be misled by marketing. Moses, page 2 Defending Against the Adverse Effects of Marketing Of course, children might have some recognition of the intentions behind marketing, and yet still fall prey to its ill effects.

For example, they might forget to make use of heir knowledge; they might fail to detect or to attend sufficiently to marketing bias; or having fully recognized that bias, they might nonetheless be poor at retaining that knowledge, or at using it to control subsequent thought or behavior. Having generic conceptual knowledge, determining how that knowledge applies in specific instances, and translating knowledge into action (or inaction) are, in principle, quite distinct capacities. What Does Research Reveal about Children's Ability to Cope with Marketing?

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Recent theoretical and empirical advances in two areas are especially relevant: the development of children's theory of mind and the development of their executive functioning skills. Theory of Mind. Research on the development of theory of mind addresses children's understanding of their own and other people's mental states (e. G. , beliefs, desires, intentions, and emotions). 5 The research is especially relevant to what children might appreciate about the various intentions underlying marketing.

An ability to infer the mental states of others begins in infancy but develops all the way through to adulthood. 6 Some recognition of others' intentions and goals is there people may have different emotions, perceptions, and desires than their own. 5 Around three years of age children further recognize that individuals may differ in knowledge about the world. However, it is not until four or five years of age that children reason in terms of beliefs, especially false beliefs. By the end of the preschool period children have acquired an understanding of the mind as a kind of representational organ that takes in information (sometimes partial, sometimes faulty), forms representations of the world from this information, and subsequently generates actions on the basis of these representations. , 9 Important changes in children's theories of mind continue to occur beyond the preschool period. Between the ages of five and seven, for example, children begin to develop an understanding of so called second-order mental states. 0 They come to understand that mental states may be embedded within other mental states (e. G. , recognizing that others may have beliefs not just about the world but about others' beliefs as well). An arguably more fundamental development involves a shift from seeing the mind as a

relatively passive container of information to viewing it as an active assimilation of information. L This shift begins around the ages of five to seven and continues through adolescence and into adulthood.

As part of the shift, children come to see the meaning of informational input, not as something awaiting “discovery” in some observational reality, but rather as imposed by the mind as part of a process of active construal. Consequently, they begin to recognize the influence on people’s thinking of preference, bias, prejudice, and other aspects of subjectivity. These developments carry with them an appreciation of interpretive diversity wherein children recognize that different individuals might construe the meaning of an event in fundamentally different ways.

Moses, page 3 The following predictions concerning children’s persuasion knowledge can be generated from the theory of mind literature. 12 There is little reason to suppose that even very young preschoolers could not discriminate between marketing and non-marketing content, at least as portrayed in traditional television advertising and programming. What is more critical, however, is whether that discrimination rests on an understanding of marketing intentions.

Under optimal circumstances, children should be capable of recognizing the overarching purpose of marketing (the racketeer wants to sell a product) by three years of age. At this age children should also understand simple persuasive intent aimed at directly influencing behavior (the marketer is trying to get me to buy the product). Somewhere between three and five years of age, children should begin to recognize both informative and

deceptive intent (the marketer is providing information about the product, some of which may be misleading).

By four to six years of age an appreciation of persuasion aimed at influencing mental states may begin to emerge (the marketer is trying to change my desires and beliefs about the product). Finally, an understanding of bias and promotional intent may not emerge until children are six to eight years of age (the marketer wishes to promote the product and so is providing biased information). To be very clear, these predictions concern the earliest ages at which conceptions of different facets of marketing might be seen under ideal circumstances.

That is, children might show these understandings when viewing very simple, “child-friendly” advertisements involving multiple, explicit cues to marketers’ intentions. In the real world, however, marketing directed at children is often complex, and marketers’ intentions may be anything but obvious (and, as indicated below, this is especially the case for digital marketing). In these circumstances considerably older children (and adults) may show little understanding of marketing and little ability to cope with it. These failures, however, are unlikely to be conceptual, because by seven or eight years of age children likely already possess the requisite concepts. Rather, the failures more likely reflect difficulties in deploying conceptual knowledge in order to process and defend against marketing. Developing an accurate conception of marketing is a crucial step along the way to being inoculated against its potentially adverse effects. It is, however, anything but a sufficient condition for being protected from these effects.

Clearly, adults often fall prey to marketing directed at children is often complex, and marketers' intentions may be anything but obvious misleading advertising, even though they may know full well that marketers present a biased portrayal of products. There is every reason to think that children will be even more susceptible in this regard. Executive Functioning. The important theoretical distinction here is between impotence and performance. An individual may possess all of the relevant concepts in a given domain (I. E. Be conceptually competent), and yet fail to apply those concepts in performing tasks in everyday settings. The development of executive functioning is especially critical in this regard. Executive functioning involves children's ability to monitor and control their own thoughts, emotions, and actions. 13 The executive functions include such skills Moses, page 4 as inhibitory control and resistance to interference, attention flexibility, working memory, planning, and impulse control. Allow a protracted course of development through infancy, childhood, and adolescence. 4 Relative to older children, younger children have greater difficulty: (a) resisting interference from extraneous sources and inhibiting irrelevant thoughts, emotions, and actions; (b) holding in mind relevant information while pursuing a goal; (c) maintaining focused attention on what is relevant and switching attention from irrelevant to relevant information; (d) systematically planning their future behavior and successfully following through with those plans; and (e) controlling impulsive behavior when that is at odds with their distal goals. 5 Immature executive skills may leave children vulnerable in a number of ways.

They may be perceptually seduced by salient and pleasing, but largely irrelevant, audiovisual effects in marketing (inhibitory control and resistance to interference); once captured in this way, they may have difficulty switching attention to more relevant, but often less salient, features of the marketing interaction such as product quality, price, disclaimers, and persuasive intent (attention flexibility); information may come at them so quickly and through so many channels at once, that they may have difficulty holding it all in mind (working memory); and finally, even if they have processed a marketing A host of factors suggests that children's fledgling conceptual abilities and reasoning skills will be severely taxed by many forms of digital marketing. Episode effectively and know full well that claims about a product are likely to be inflated, on entering the marketplace they may nonetheless purchase the product against their better judgment (impulse control). Digital Marketing Places an Unusually Heavy Burden on Children's Cognitive Skills The distinction between conceptual competence and flexible deployment of that competence is important when considering traditional forms of marketing. However, when assessing children's processing of digital marketing, as well as the implications of digital marketing practices for public policy, it becomes absolutely central. A host of factors suggests that children's fledgling conceptual abilities and reasoning skills will be severely taxed by many forms of digital marketing. These factors impinge both ability to make use of that knowledge when it is accessed.

First, whereas traditional television marketing is relatively well demarcated from aerogram content, that is typically not the case with digital marketing

where the distinction between marketing and content is often blurry and sometimes not present at all. Related to that, the existence of a marketing sponsor may be especially difficult to discern in digital marketing where the attempt to influence individuals' thinking and behavior is often only implicit. It is likely that, in the absence of considerable experience, children may not even perceive that they are involved in a marketing interaction, and so may not see the need to access their marketplace knowledge and skills. In these circumstances they will not be on guard against marketing bias and their product relevant reasoning and decision making will be hampered.

Second, in some forms of digital marketing, the marketing attempt is ostensibly not the primary focus, at least from the child's point of view. For example, in so called "advantages" 16, participation in an online game is primary and the marketing appears only incidentally, presented in the background. Children's attention may be largely engaged with the interactive experience and the marketing attempt may be processed only peripherally, and thereby less deeply. Third, even when children are motivated to infer marketing intentions, it may be extraordinarily difficult to discern what those specific intentions are. For example, there may be no overt persuasive intent present at all.

That is, the marketer may not be presenting informational arguments in favor of a product but may instead be relying entirely on symbolic associations, or mere repeated exposure to a brand logo. The likelihood that children will successfully make use of their persuasion knowledge in these circumstances will thus be reduced. Fourth, even when children recognize

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that they are the target of marketing influence, they may nonetheless have difficulty defending against what may be quite powerful marketing tactics. Unlike much of traditional advertising, digital marketing environments tend to be interactive, immersed, alluring, engaging, and motivationally and emotionally rewarding.

They also offer the opportunity for individuals to “play” with products for extended periods of time. ¹⁶ Moreover, marketers continue to enhance these characteristics as the capacity grows to tailor marketing to specific demographics and specific ability to control their behavioral impulses is likely to be pushed to the limit in the digital individuals. In such circumstances, children with weak inhibitory and attention resources may have great difficulty resisting marketing influence even with much of the requisite marketplace knowledge in hand. Indeed, a recent study suggests that children’s persuasion knowledge does not necessarily play a protective role at all. ⁷ In this study preference for a specific food brand was not associated with understanding of persuasive intent. Even though children recognized such intent, and even though they did not believe the claims of the marketer, they nonetheless preferred the marketed brand over competing brands. Fifth, children’s ability to control their behavioral impulses is likely to be pushed to the limit in the context of digital marketing where the point of influence is often much closer to the point of purchase. In particular, the opportunity to purchase products online in the midst of a marketing interaction leaves little opportunity for seductive marketing messages to recede into the background where they might be processed in a more balanced manner.

Children's impulsivity leaves them similarly vulnerable as marketers further develop the ability to use bile media to target individuals close to the physical location at which products are sold. Moses, page 6 Finally, digital marketing takes many forms and is implemented on a wide variety of media platforms. Children will have widely varying experiences with each of these forms and platforms. Experience with particular forms of marketing is likely to have a protective effect on children's ability to cope with advertising. However, it is far from clear that experience with one marketing medium will transfer quickly, let alone automatically, to another medium. Acquiring expertise in processing digital racketing is therefore likely to be an uneven and lengthy process.

Conclusion Research on children's processing of marketing messages has traditionally focused on television advertising, targeting especially children's appreciation of persuasive intent in that context. Certainly, it is important to establish when children acquire understanding of that kind. However, this should not be the only criterion for public policy decisions concerning the age at which children might need protection from marketing, and this is especially so when considering the complexities of digital marketing. More appropriate criteria should be derived from an assessment of how well-entrenched children's marketing concepts are, the conditions under which they can flexibly access and deploy these concepts, and the extent to which their subsequent behavior is guided by these concepts.