



# Digital Civic Engagement and Youth Participation: Hungarian LIS Students' Perspective



---

**Joseph Marmol Yap, Reka Nemeth, Agnes Hajdu Barat**

**Eötvös Loránd University**

6-7 October 2022

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AT A NEW STAGE OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT (UniLibNSD) International Conference (Hybrid)



# Agenda

---

01. Introduction

---

02. Research Aim

---

03. Theory and  
Concepts

---

04. Methodology

---

05. Results and  
Conclusion



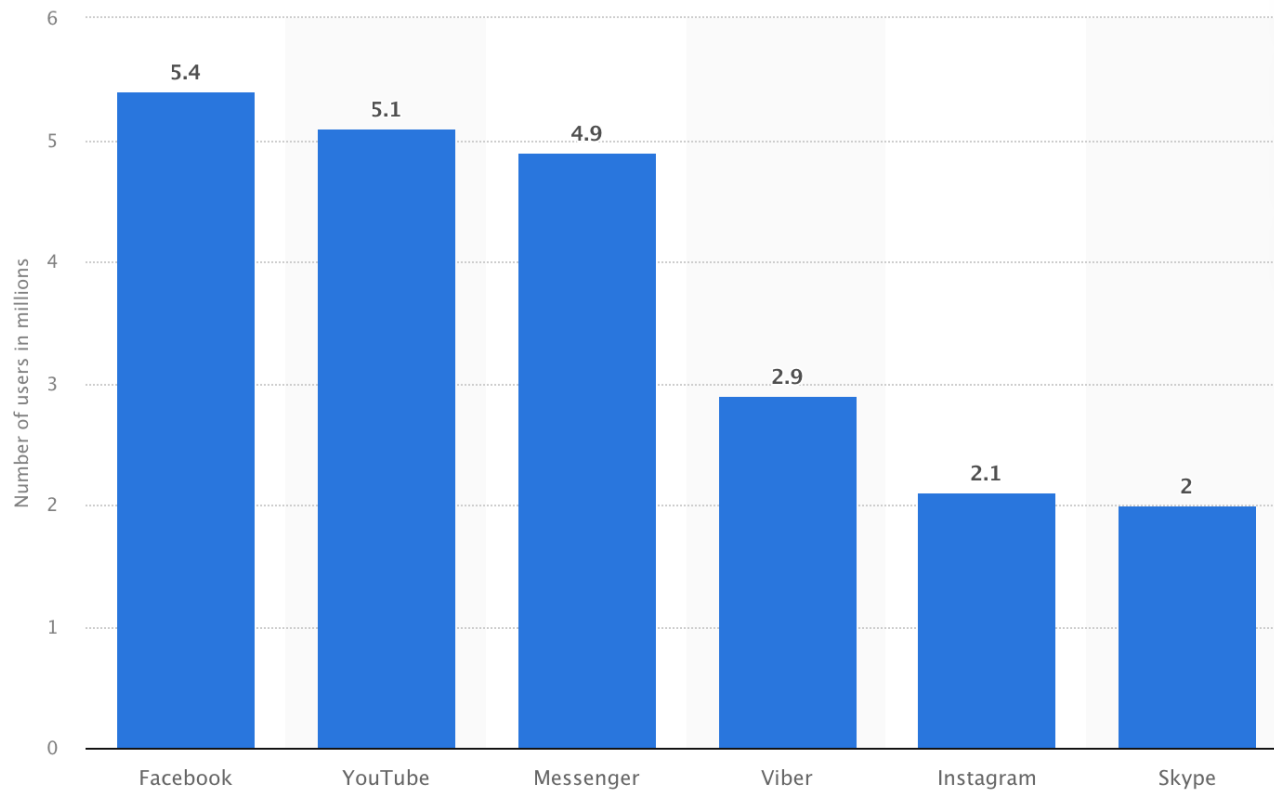
# Introduction

Hungary has a population of 9.77 million (O'Neill, 2021) where 90.1% are internet users (Hungarian Central Statistical Office, 2021) and 3.7 million are social media users (NMHH, 2022). In Statista's report, 5.4M are Facebook users.



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA

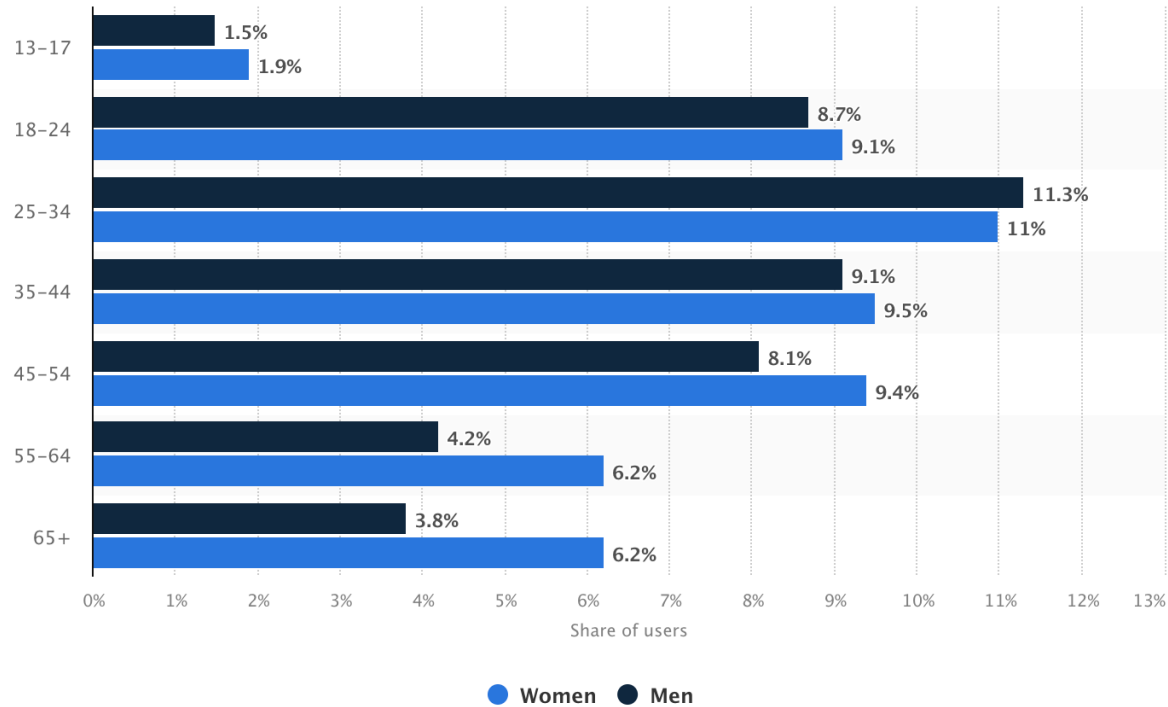
## Number of social media users in Hungary in 2020, by platform (in millions)



**Details:** Hungary; eNET; April 2020; 1,049 respondents; 18 years and older; Internet users;  
Online survey

© Statista 2022

# Facebook users in Hungary as of August 2022, by age and gender of users



Details: Hungary; August 2022

© Statista 2022

## DOWNLOAD



## SOURCE

## DETAILS

## FAQ

### Source

NapoleonCat

### Survey by

NapoleonCat

### Published by

NapoleonCat

### Source link

[napoleoncat.com](https://napoleoncat.com)

### Release date

September 2022

IN COOPERATION WITH



# Research Aim

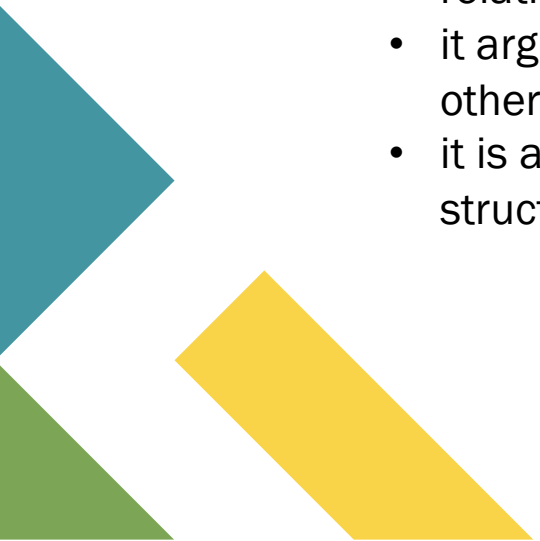
Understand how the youth participate in politics through social media as their means to express their thoughts and emotions and construct meaning out of this experience through political information without barriers.

- 1.How do Hungarian LIS students use social media in online political participation?
- 2.How does social media political information affect the youth's trust and judgement when interacting with their close family and friends?



“

The **Social Capital Theory** (SCT) (Koranteng et al., 2020)

- suggests that resources are gained through social relationships.
  - it argues that individuals derive benefits from associating with others.
  - it is a multidimensional construct represented as having structural, relational and cognitive dimensions.
- 

# Political Information in Hungary

---

“When young people learn that they can make a difference through their political commitment, on the basis of this experience they may be more willing to make a greater effort, be it through a time-demanding commitment or by studying more about political issues.”  
(Oross & Szabo, 2018).

“

“Social interaction in social media coincides with engagement in politics.”

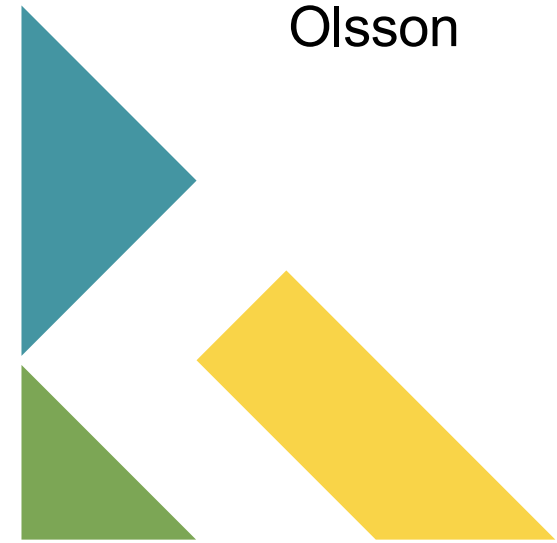
(Ekstrom & Shehata, 2018)



# Youth political identity



In-depth research found that the Internet provided a space for the nurturing of young people's alternative political identities and information sourcing (Vromen, 2015; Collin 2008; Dahlgren and Olsson 2007).



# Methodology

---

Survey research

Convenience sampling

Undergraduate and young Master students (84 or 43%) from one LIS school in Budapest

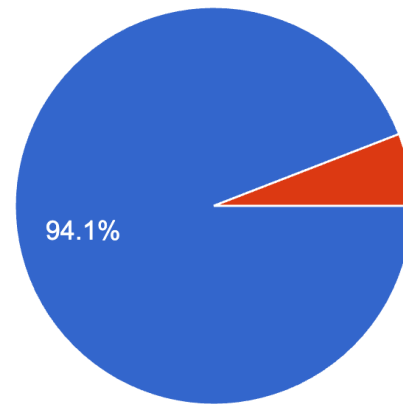
Voluntary

Survey questions - Likert scale measuring frequency

# Do you use Facebook?

---

Ön használja a Facebookot?  
85 responses




● Igen  
● Nem

12

September 25, 2022

# What is your primary reason of using Facebook?

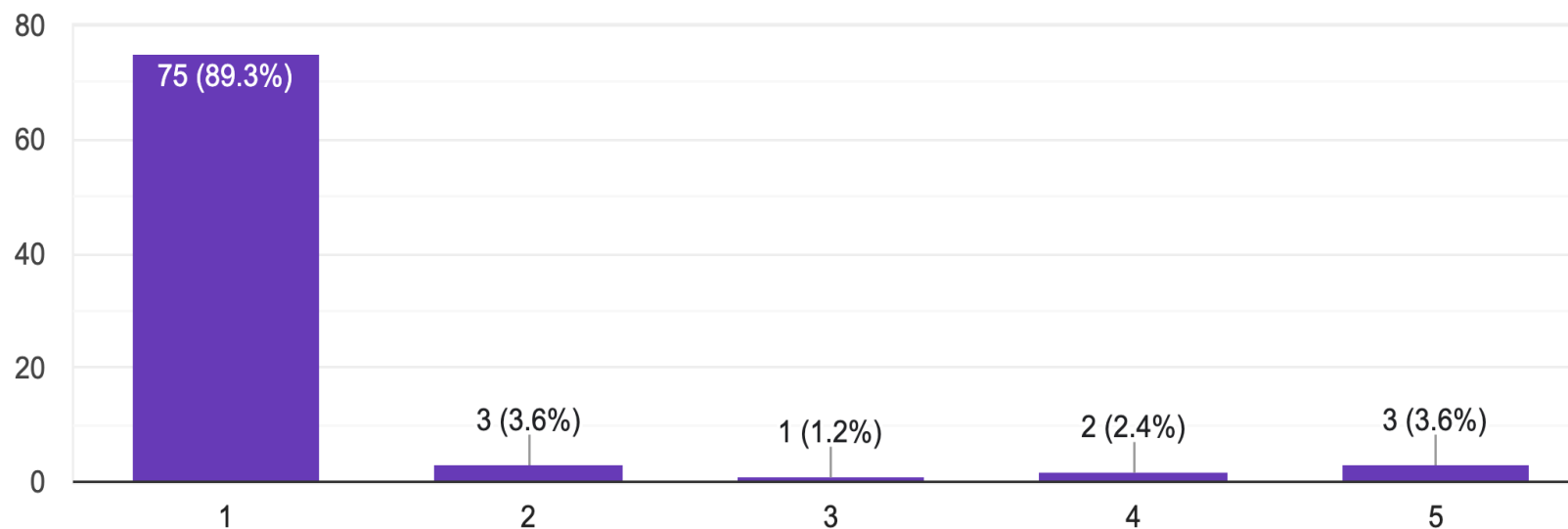


Reason	Results
Contact and communicate with family and friends	83.3%
Interact with a larger network of people	31%
In order not to be left out with the new trends and topics	14.3%
To be updated with all sorts of news	26.2%
To spread awareness and give my opinion	2.4%
To share posts of others	2.4%
To organize events	6%

**I posted or shared something (status, meme, link,...) concerning the upcoming national elections in a closed Facebook group**

Posztoltam vagy osztottam már meg valamit ( bejegyzés, mém, link stb. ) egy zárt Facebook csoportban, ami a választásokkal volt kapcsolatos.

84 responses



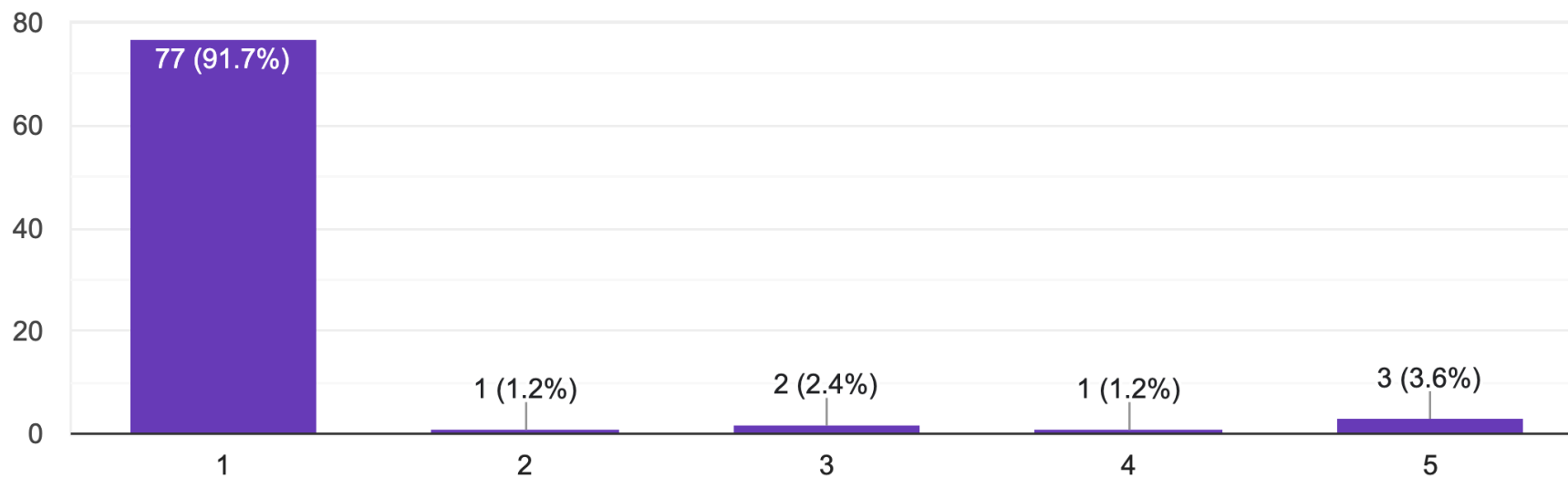
Rate your answers using this five point scale.

- 1 = never
- 2 = rarely
- 3 = sometime
- 4 = often
- 5 = always

## I commented on something concerning the upcoming national elections in a closed Facebook group

Kommentáltam már zárt csoportban valamit, ami a választásokkal volt kapcsolatos.

84 responses



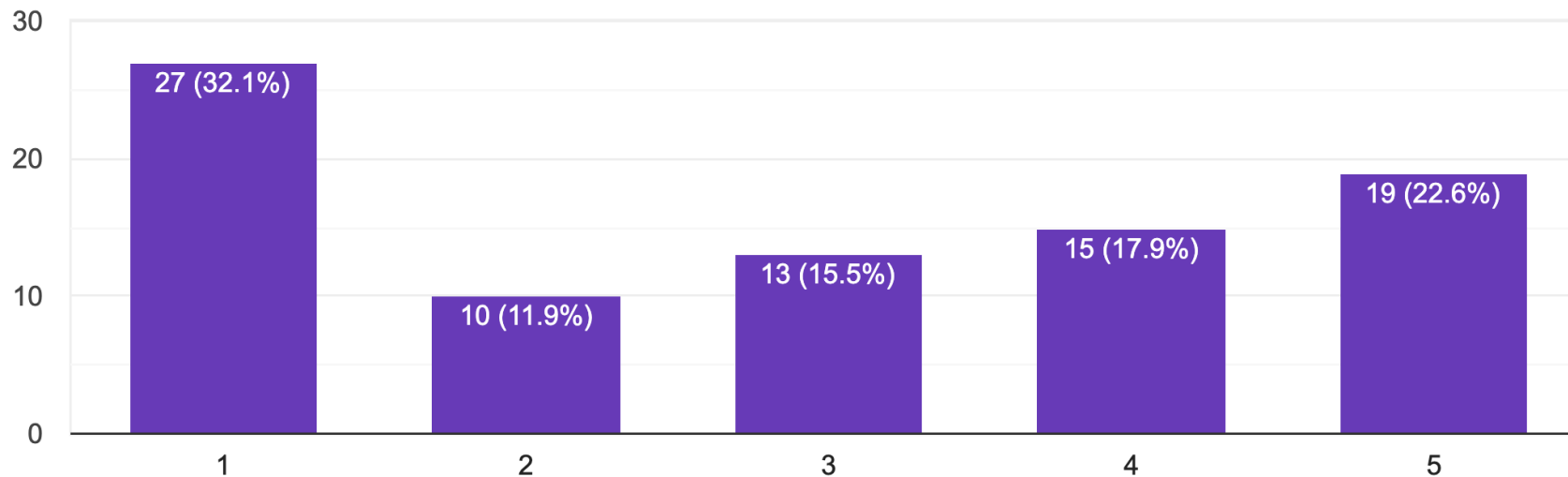
Rate your answers using this five point scale.

1 = never  
2 = rarely  
3 = sometime  
4 = often  
5 = always

**When my immediate family members share, post, like, or comment something that I believe contains bias, fake, or misleading information, I call them out and talk to them.**

Ha egy közeli családtagom megoszt, posztol vagy lájkol valamit amiről én azt gondolom, hogy elfogult, félrevezető vagy hamis információt tartalmaz, felhívom rá a figyelmét és beszélek vele róla.

84 responses



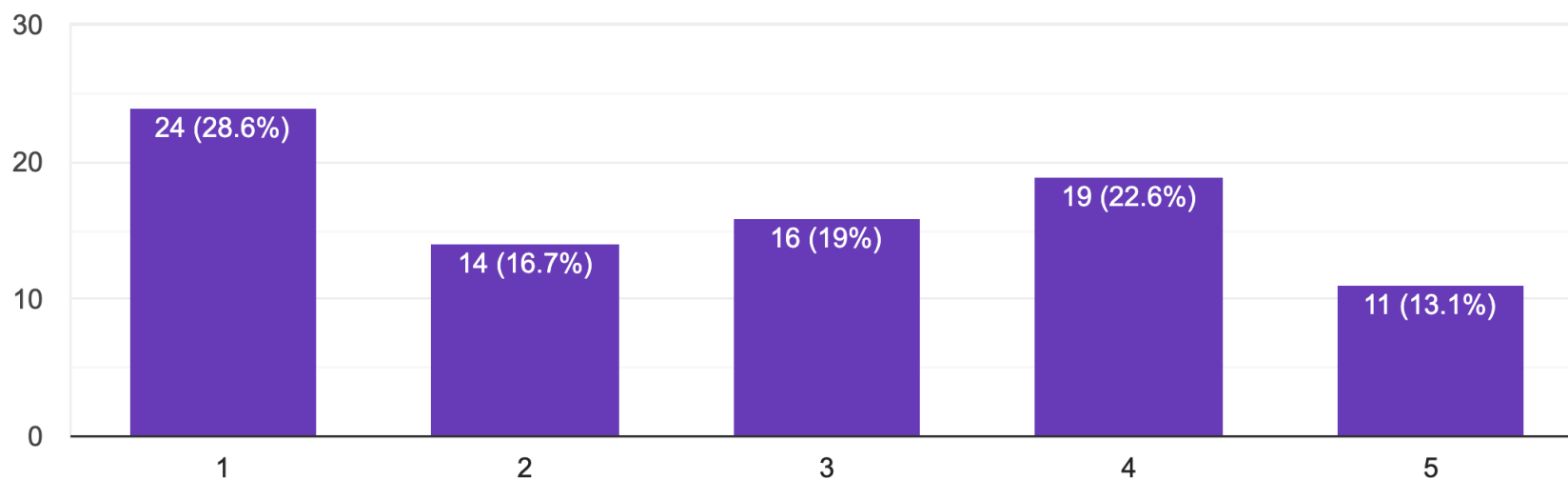
Rate your answers using this five point scale.

- 1 = never
- 2 = rarely
- 3 = sometime
- 4 = often
- 5 = always

**When my close friends share, post, like, or comment something that I believe contains bias, fake, or misleading information, I call them out and talk to them.**

Ha egy barátom megoszt, posztol vagy lájkol valamit amiről én azt gondolom, hogy elfogult, félrevezető vagy hamis információt tartalmaz, felhívom rá a figyelmét és beszélek vele róla.

84 responses



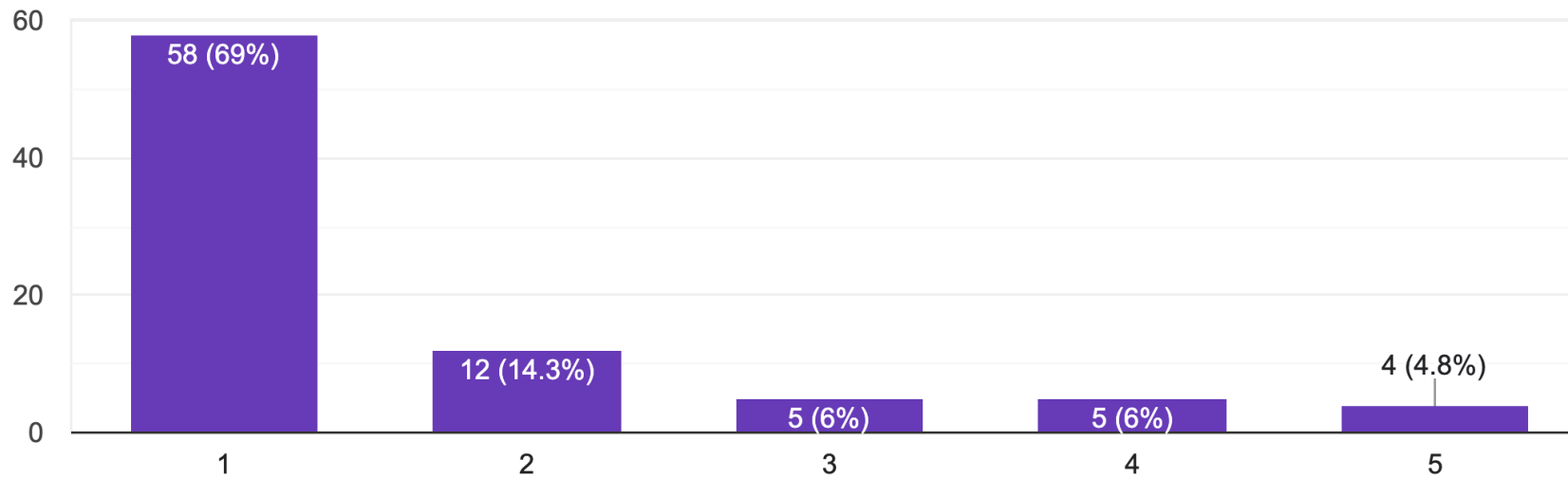
Rate your answers using this five point scale.

1 = never  
2 = rarely  
3 = sometime  
4 = often  
5 = always

**When someone not related to me share, post, like, or comment something that I believe contains bias, fake, or misleading information, I call them out and talk to them.**

Ha egy nem túl közeli ismerős posztol vagy lájkol valamit amiről én azt gondolom, hogy elfogult, félrevezető vagy hamis információt tartalmaz, felhívom rá a figyelmét és beszélek vele róla.

84 responses



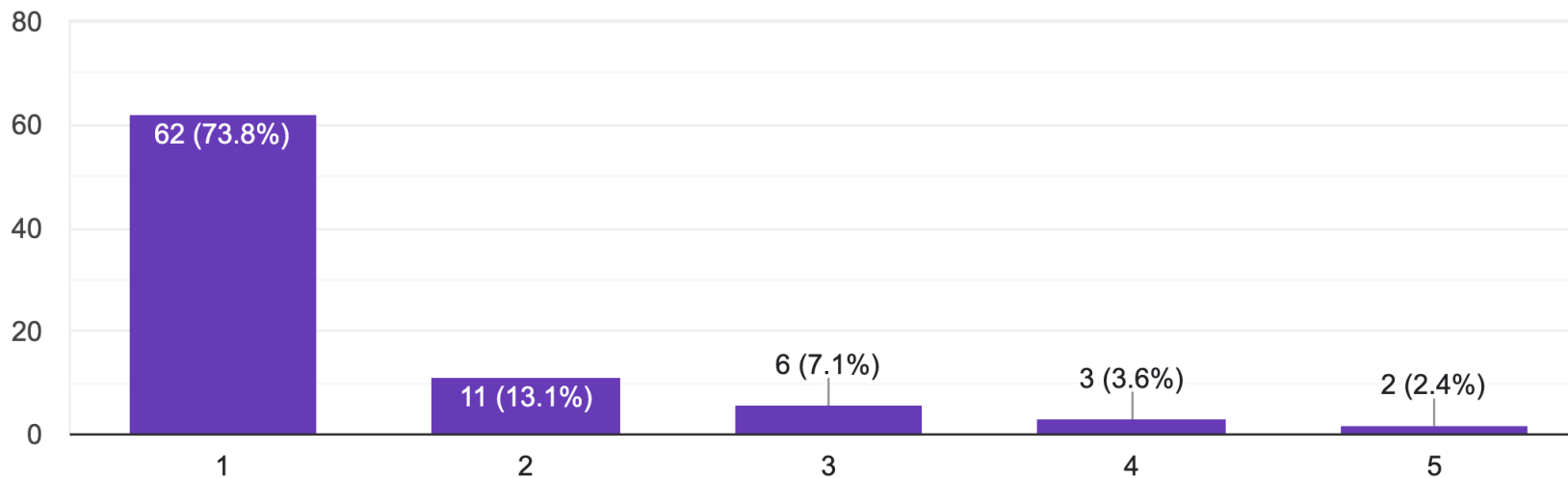
Rate your answers using this five point scale.

- 1 = never
- 2 = rarely
- 3 = sometime
- 4 = often
- 5 = always

## I judge my family based on what they share, post, like, or comment in social media.

A családomat az alapján ítélem meg, hogy mit osztanak meg, posztolnak vagy lájkolnak a közösségi média oldalaikon.

84 responses



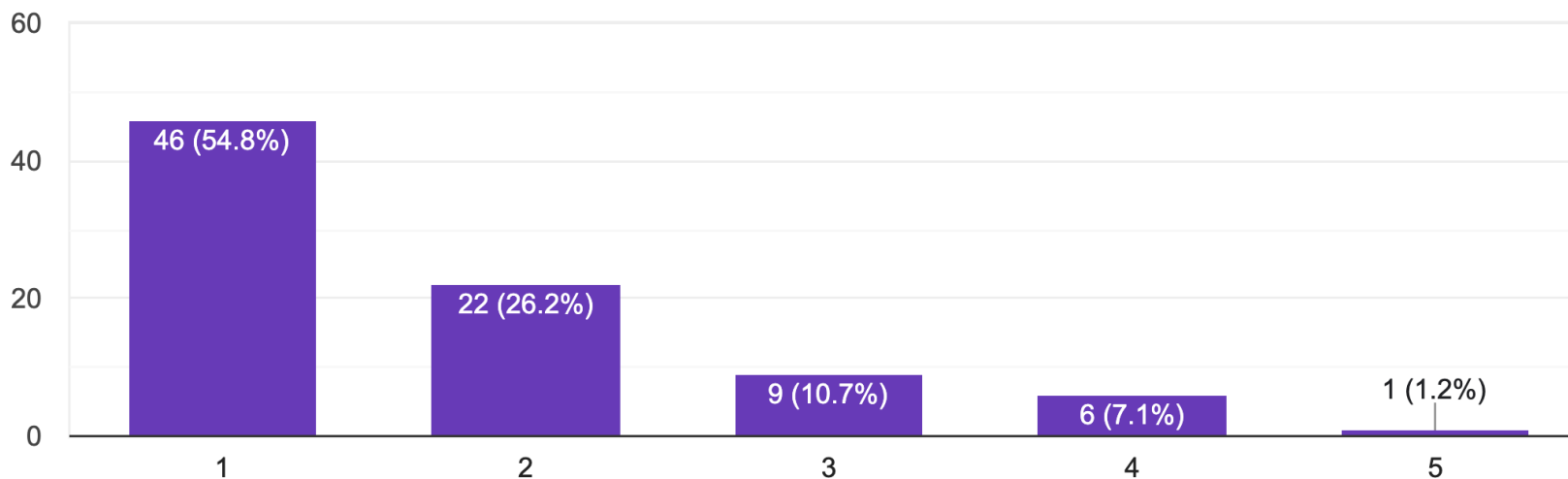
Rate your answers using this five point scale.

- 1 = never
- 2 = rarely
- 3 = sometime
- 4 = often
- 5 = always

## I judge my friends based on what they share, post, like, or comment in social media.

A barátaimat az alapján ítélem meg, hogy mit osztanak meg, posztolnak vagy lájkolnak a közösségi média oldalaikon.

84 responses



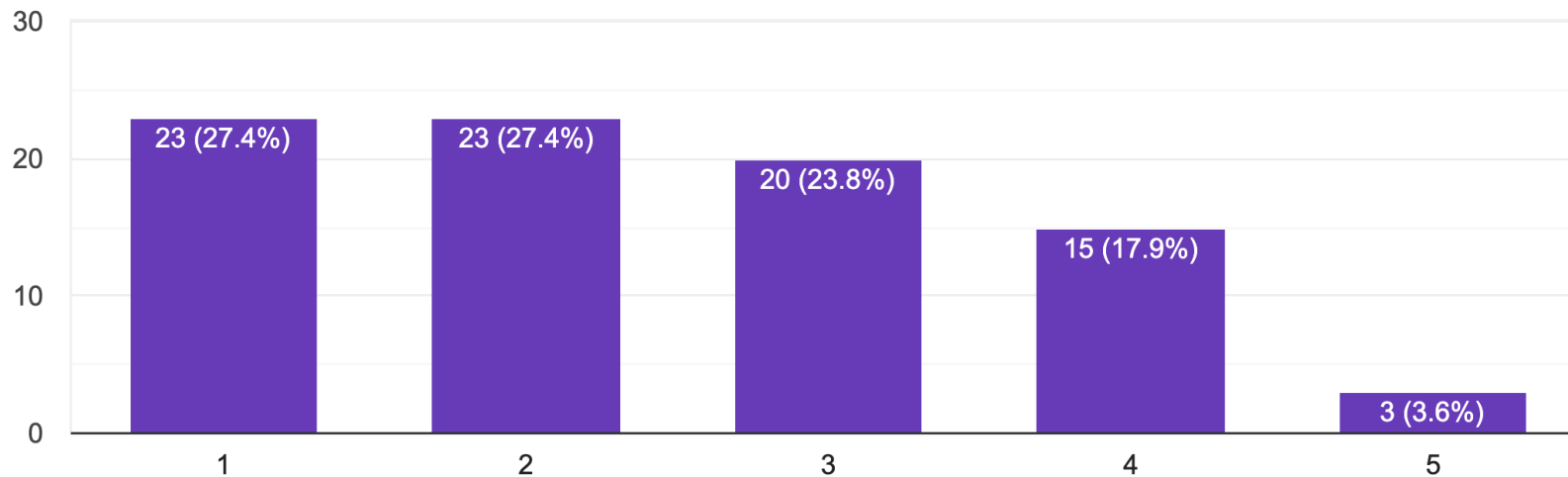
Rate your answers using this five point scale.

- 1 = never
- 2 = rarely
- 3 = sometime
- 4 = often
- 5 = always

**I judge other people not related to me based on what they share, post, like, or comment in social media.**

A többi embert az alapján ítélem meg, hogy mit osztanak meg, posztolnak vagy lájkolnak a közösségi média oldalaikon.

84 responses



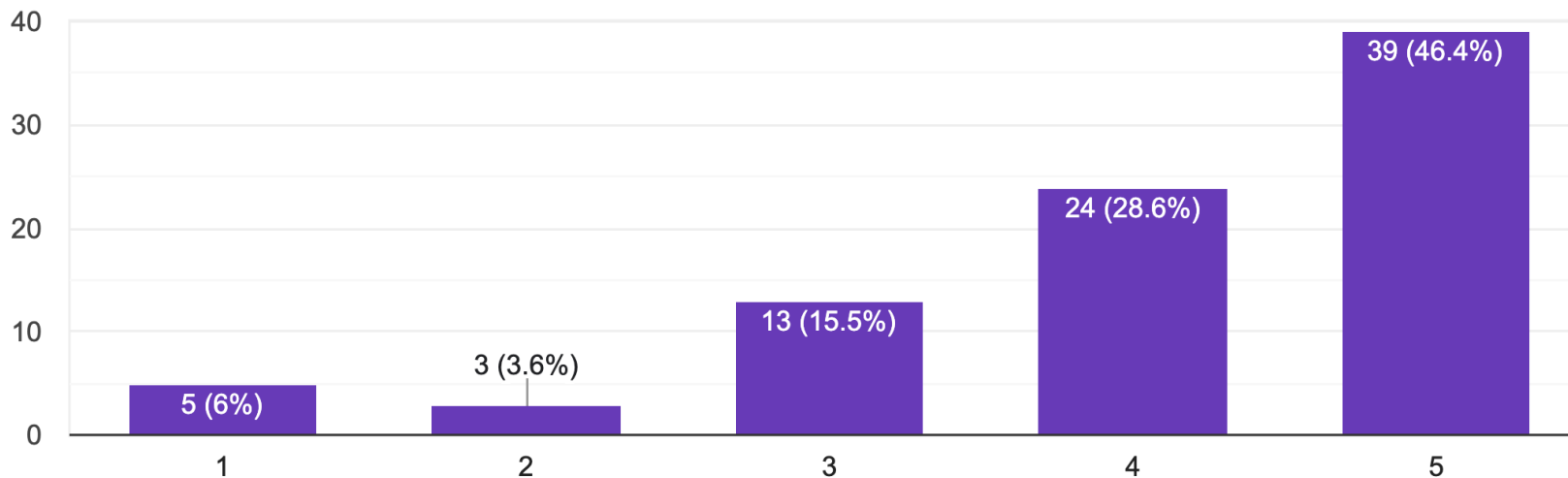
Rate your answers using this five point scale.

- 1 = never
- 2 = rarely
- 3 = sometime
- 4 = often
- 5 = always

**I trust my family even if they share, post, like, or comment a different view or perspective that is against mine in social media.**

Megbízom a családomban akkor is, ha az én nézeteimmel ellenkező dolgokat osztanak meg, posztolnak vagy lájkolnak a közösségi média oldalain.

84 responses



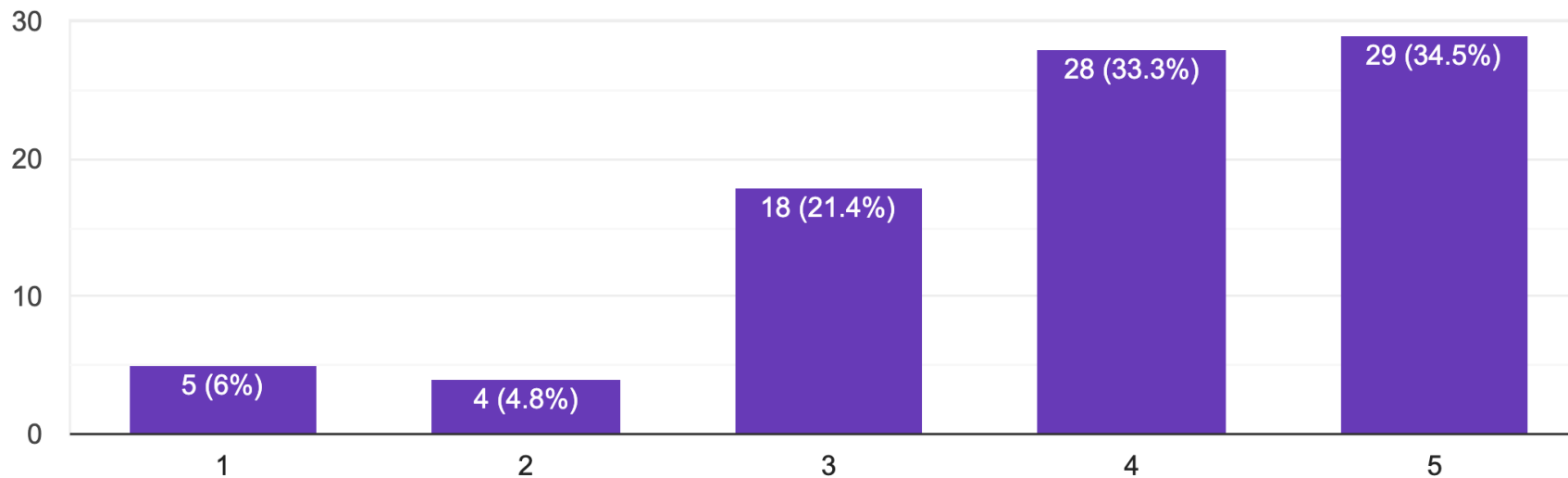
Rate your answers using this five point scale.

- 1 = never
- 2 = rarely
- 3 = sometime
- 4 = often
- 5 = always

**I trust my friends even if they share, post, like, or comment a different view or perspective that is against mine in social media.**

Megbízom a barátaimban akkor is, ha az én nézeteimmel ellenkező dolgokat osztanak meg, posztolnak vagy lájkolnak a közösségi média oldalaikon.

84 responses



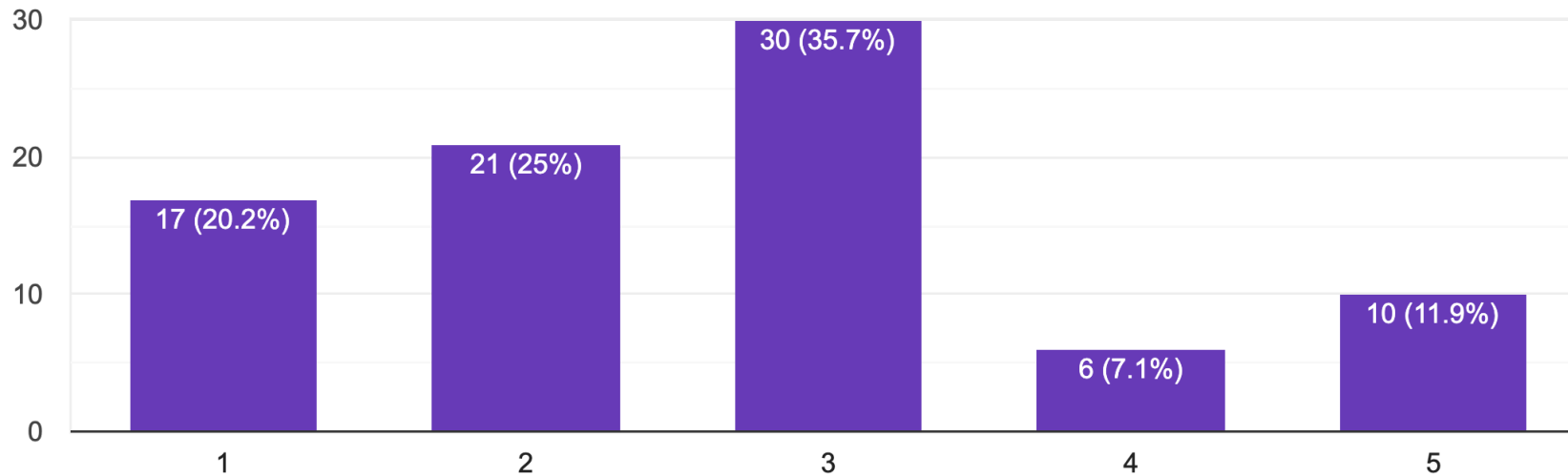
Rate your answers using this five point scale.

- 1 = never
- 2 = rarely
- 3 = sometimes
- 4 = often
- 5 = always

**I trust other people even if they share, post, like, or comment a different view or perspective that is against mine in social media.**

Megbízom az emberekben akkor is, ha az én nézeteimmel ellenkező dolgokat osztanak meg, posztolnak vagy lájkolnak a közösségi média oldalaikon.

84 responses



Rate your answers using this five point scale.

- 1 = never
- 2 = rarely
- 3 = sometime
- 4 = often
- 5 = always

# Conclusion

---

## Low expressive engagement

They are less participatory in expressing opinions in social media.

## Low level of judgement with family members and close friend

This translates to giving high value on recognizing freedom of expression

## High trust given to family and friends

Strong relationships build trust.

## Trusting other people in social media is an issue

Most young people do not trust others online.

## Validation through interviews needed

This is an ongoing research. Validation is needed to make conclusive statements.

# References

---

Collin, P. (2008). The internet, youth participation policies, and the development of young people's political identities in Australia. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 11(5), 527-542.

Dahlgren, P., & Olsson, T. (2007). Young activists, political horizons, and the Internet: adapting the net to one's purposes. In *Young citizens in the digital age: Political engagement, young people and new media* (pp. 68-81). Routledge.

Koranteng, F. N., Wiafe, I., Katsriku, F. A., & Apau, R. (2020). Understanding trust on social networking sites among tertiary students: An empirical study in Ghana. *Applied Computing and Informatics*.

Statista. (2022). Facebook users in Hungary as of August 2022, by age and gender of users. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1029767/facebook-users-hungary-age-gender/>

Vromen, A., Xenos, M. A., & Loader, B. (2015). Young people, social media and connective action: From organisational maintenance to everyday political talk. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 18(1), 80-100.



# Thank you

---

Joseph Marmol Yap

Reka Nemeth

Agnes Hajdu Barat, PhD

**Corresponding Email**

[jomyap@student.elte.hu](mailto:jomyap@student.elte.hu)