



HAL
open science

Infobesity and quality of life

Camille Delaune, Nicolas Garcia, Laure Papon-Vidal

► **To cite this version:**

Camille Delaune, Nicolas Garcia, Laure Papon-Vidal. Infobesity and quality of life: Survey in French public transportation. Bobcatsss 2017, Jan 2017, Tampere, Finland. . hal-01495509

HAL Id: hal-01495509

<https://hal.science/hal-01495509>

Submitted on 25 Mar 2017

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Survey in French public transportation

There are different ways of defining quality of life, according to Eurostat: Health, instruction, governance.

Infobesity: Receiving an excess of information that creates a disability to analyze this large amount of data, according to Caroline Sauvajol-Rialland.

Does the large amount of information have an impact on our sense of well-being?

Hypothesis: We assume that infobesity creates a sense of uneasiness, due to the bad news. We consider infobesity as something which directly leads to **uneasiness** because of the amount of information spread to transportation users.

- **Qualitative survey**
- Interview guide
- December, 2nd 2016
- 3 hours (11 am - 2 pm)
- Friday (during the week)
- Tram and platform: One tram line
- Broadcasting time: 30 sec to 1'30 minutes

Context of research

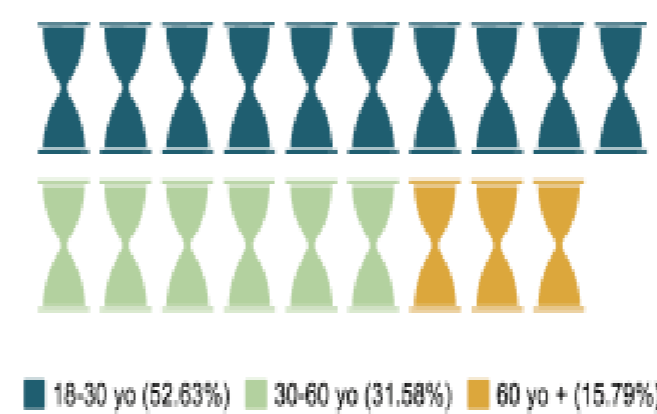
Question

Methodology

Interviewees by Gender



Interviewees by Age

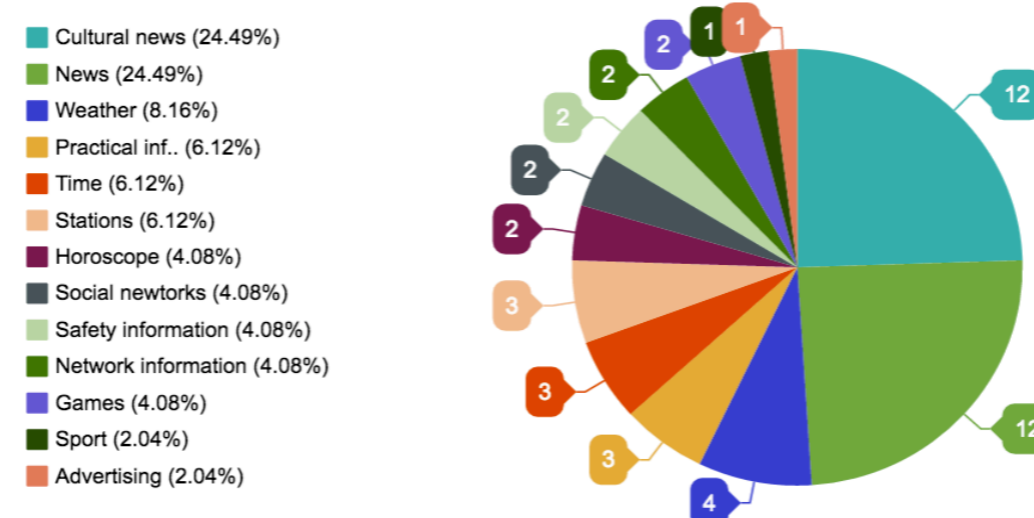


Survey cohort

This graph shows that interviewees are generally interested in news, cultural news and the weather forecast. We were under the impression that there is too much information; however they do not seem to feel that oppressed.

The first part of our hypothesis is invalidated. People pay attention only to the information they are interested in. Moreover, we can observe that there are real demands for such information diffusion.

Interests of Interviewees with Regards to Type of Information



Attention

When interviewees watch warning messages, they consider it as either reassuring or neutral. Very few people feel stressed by Vigipirate plan information.

The second part of our hypothesis is annulled insofar as people do not seem to suffer too much anxiety from this information. Nowadays, vigilance warnings have become banalized, that's why for example, interviewees are not especially afraid of terrorism; they do not act according to the warning recommendation.

Feelings towards Vigipirate Plan Information

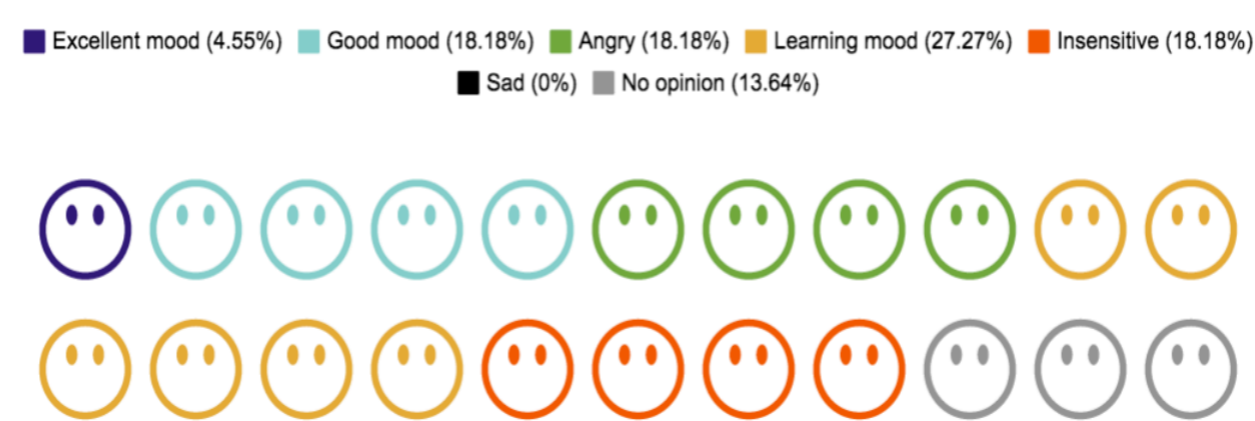


Vigilance

Mainly, people feel in a good mood, in a learning mood or insensitive. Seeing the news on screens does not lead to practical action. They are inactive emotionally.

It is reminiscent of Frederic Lordon: According to Spinoza, there is a distinction between affect (body being affected by something) and feeling or emotion (being moved by something).

Interviewees' Feelings after watching Screens



Feelings

Conclusion New hypothesis

According to D.Innerarity, people are mostly living in a mass information society. He invites us to make choices among information, so that people can conduct a practical action. Too much information leads to a society of ignorance, in which people lose their empowerment and the control of their life quality. So infobesity does not generate malaise, but does not allow people to improve their quality of life either. New hypothesis: How is it possible to develop the content of information in order to induce action?

Camille Delaune - Nicolas Garcia - Laure Papon-Vidal
Master 2 - Politique des Bibliothèques et de la Documentation
January 2017 - Bobcatsss working group directed by **Raphaëlle Bats**

Bibliography:

