

Trends and Prevention

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Kaiser Family Foundation Generation M2

Survey of 2,002 students ages 8 through 18. Study was conducted in Oct. 2008 through May 2009.

This was the third in a series of studies by Kaiser Family Foundation about youth media use. Previous studies were conducted in 1998-1999 and 2003-2004.

Kaiser Family Foundation Generation M2**

Youth Media Consumption

- 7 hours and 38 minutes per day
- This is an increase from 6 hours 21 minutes per day in the 2004 study.

Multi-Tasking

- By multi-tasking (for example: using computer while watching TV), Youth packed 10 hours and 45 minutes of media content into their media consumption.
- In the 2004 study, the media content was 8 hours and 33 minutes with multi-tasking. An increase of almost 2.25 hours per day of media exposure.

**Kaiser Family Foundation, "Generation M2: Media in the Lives of 8- to 18-Year Olds." (Jan. 2010) <http://kff.org/entmedia/upload/8010.pdf>

Kaiser Family Foundation Generation M2*

Age & Media Exposure

8 – 10 year olds	7:51 hours
11 – 14 year olds	11:53 hours
15 – 18 year olds	11:23 hours

**Kaiser Family Foundation, "Generation M2: Media in the Lives of 8- to 18-Year Olds." (Jan. 2010) <http://kff.org/entmedia/upload/8010.pdf>

Kaiser Family Foundation Generation M2**

Types of Media Use:

TV	4:29
Music	2:31
Computer	1:29
Video Games	1:13
Print	:38
Movies	:25

**Kaiser Family Foundation, "Generation M2: Media in the Lives of 8- to 18-Year Olds." (Jan. 2010) <http://kff.org/entmedia/upload/8010.pdf>

Kaiser Family Foundation Generation M2*

Parental Controls:

- About 30% of youth stated they have rules about how much time they can spend with various media.
- Children who had rules at their house spent almost three hours less time with media than those with no rules.

*Kaiser Family Foundation, "Generation M2: Media in the Lives of 8- to 18-Year Olds." (Jan. 2010) <http://kff.org/entmedia/upload/8010.pdf>

Parental Controls*

What, if anything, do your parents do to limit or control your Internet use at home?

Nothing	44%
Sometimes tell me to get off the internet	37%
Limit how long I can be online	24%
Limit when I can be online	19%
Not allow internet in their room	16%
Make me share my passwords with them	15%
Use online controls to block websites	14%
Only can use internet when they are home	11%

*Teen Online & Wireless Safety Survey: Cyberbullying, Sexting and Parental Controls. Cox Communications Teen Online and Wireless Safety Survey in Partnership with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2009

Parental Controls*

For those with parental controls, do you ever get around the limits or controls your parents put on your Internet use at home?

Yes	27%
No	73%

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Teens Use of Technology

from www.cyberbullying.us

Sameer Hinduja & Justin Patchin, Cyberbullying Research Center (2010)

Cell phone	82.9%
Sent text message	78.3%
Games	51.6%
Facebook	49.8%
Internet for schoolwork	49.4%
Email	45.9%
Used cell phone at school	45.4%
Instant messaging	40.8%
Took picture w/ cell	39.6%

Teens Use of Technology from www.cyberbullying.us (cont.)

Online games	38.7%
MySpace	37.6%
Gone online w/ cell phone	31.6%
Chat rooms	17.1%
Webcam	14.5%
YouTube	11.1%
Twitter	6.0%
Virtual Worlds (for ex. Second Life)	5.9%

Online Predators*

- Arrests of online predators in 2006 constituted about 1% of all arrests for sex crimes committed against children and youth.

* The Crimes Against Children Research Center, "Trends in Arrests of Online predators"

Online Predators

- The often cited statistic of 1 in 7 youth being sexually solicited by online predators.
- In fact, the authors of the study (the University of New Hampshire's Crimes Against Children's Research Center) stated that the solicitations did not necessarily come from predators. In most cases, the youth did not know the ages of the solicitors. When they believed they knew, they said about half were **other youth.**

Online Predators (cont.)*

- 1 in 25 youth (approx. 4%) received “aggressive sexual solicitations” that included attempts to contact the youth offline. (and, a quarter of these aggressive solicitations came from someone people the youth knew, mostly other youth).
- 1 in 25 youth were solicited to take sexual pictures of themselves
- 1 in 25 youth said they were upset or distressed as a result of an online solicitation.

* Crimes against children research center, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp)

Juvenile Offenders*

- 35.6% of those known to police to have committed sexual offenses against a minor were juveniles.
- The number of youth coming to the attention of police for sex offenses increases sharply at age 12 and plateaus after age 14. Early adolescence is the peak age for offenses against younger children. Offenses against teenagers surge during mid to late adolescence, while offenses against victims under age 12 decline.

* Crimes against children research center, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp

Teens & Social Networking*

73% of wired American teens now use social networking websites, a significant increase from previous surveys.

(Survey shows the number has risen. Just over half of online teens (55%) used social networking sites in November 2006 and 65% did so in February 2008).

*Lenhart, Amanda "Social Media & Young Adults," Pew Internet & American Life Project, February 3, 2010. <http://www.pewinternet.org/Reports/2010/Social-Media-and-Young-Adults.aspx>

Social Networking Websites

Minimum age is 13 for most popular sites.

According to a study conducted by UK regulator Ofcom, 25% of 8 to 12 years olds who use the Net at home have profiles on social net working sites. (*note only studied pre-teens in UK).

Teens & Privacy*

How concerned are you that posting personal information could have a negative effect on your future?

Not at all	24%
Somewhat concerned	44%
Concerned	19%
Very concerned	13%

*Teen Online & Wireless Safety Survey: Cyberbullying, Sexting and Parental Controls. Cox Communications Teen Online and Wireless Safety Survey in Partnership with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2009

Cyberbullying

from www.cyberbullying.us

Sameer Hinduja & Justin Patchin, Cyberbullying Research Center (2010)

Definition: Repeatedly harassing, mistreating, making fun of another person online or while using cell phones or other electronic devices.

Approx. 20% of students aged 12 to 18 years old reported experiencing cyberbullying in their lifetime.

Approx. 20% of students aged 12 to 18 years old reported to cyberbullying others in their lifetime.

Bullying

- Gay and lesbian teens are bullied 2 to 3x more than their heterosexual peers.**

** study of 7,500 adolescents, ages 14 to 22

Analyzed by Dr. Elise Berlan, Ohio State University

Bullying*

- In 85% of schoolyard bullying episodes, bystanders play a role by either reinforcing the bully's actions or by not taking any action at all.
- Bullying stops in less than 10 seconds, 57% of the time when peers intervene on behalf of the victim. -
- The importance of bystander reaction cannot be overstated.

*Craig, W. M., & Pepler, D. J. (1997). Observations of bullying and victimization in the school yard. *Canadian Journal of School Psychology*, 13, 41-59

Sexting*:

PEOPLE WHO SEXT SEND MESSAGES TO:

- Boyfriend / Girlfriend 60%
- Someone I had a crush on 21%
- Ex-boyfriend/ Ex-girlfriend 19%
- Best friend 14%
- Friends other than my/their best friend 18%
- Someone I don't know 11%
- Classmates 4%
- Someone else 14%
- Decline to answer 3%
- I don't know 2%

*Teen Online & Wireless Safety Survey: Cyberbullying, Sexting and Parental Controls. Cox Communications Teen Online and Wireless Safety Survey in Partnership with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2009

Sexting – what it isn't....

A minor sending a sexually explicit photograph of themselves to an adult (child pornography)

An adult sending a sexually explicit photograph to a minor (child endangerment).

A minor being blackmailed or coerced to make a sexually suggestive photo (child endangerment; child abuse)

Sexting – Everyone is NOT doing it...

- A recent study by the Pew Research Center revealed that sexting is not as common as you might think....
- Only 4% of cell-owning teens ages 12 to 17 had sent sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude images or videos of themselves to someone else.
- About 15% of cell of the same teens had received such images of someone they knew.
- The disparity in the percentages is important. Although few are making sexts, those that are made or sent to a wide audience. They can spread through a school like wildfire.

The Net Effect*

The internet does not cause the problems we've seen, but it does change it in the following ways:

Persistence and searchability

Replicability

Scalability

Disinhibition

Invisible audiences & the blurring of public and private

*Anne Collier & Larry Magid of ConnectSafely, "Online Safety 3.0, Empowering & Protecting Youth." (utilizing research conducted by dannah boyd in her doctoral dissertation, "Taken Out of Context: American Teen Sociality in Networked Publics.")

Creating Digital Citizens

- Encouraging critical thinking.

British study re: internet users who read blogs or Wikipedia

70% of 8-11 year olds who visit these sites believe the information

48% of 12-15 year olds who visit these sites believe this information

38% of 8 to 11 year olds and 40% of 12 to 15 believe that all or most of the information on social networking sites is true.

27% of 12-15 year olds who use search engines believe that they only return results from websites with truthful information.

How important is your online reputation?

- Study sponsored by Microsoft
- Survey of 1100 hiring managers in the U.S.
- **70%** of U.S. employers stated that they have disqualified a candidate for a job based on what they found out about the applicant online.
- **BUT**, only **7%** of candidates think their online reputation has an impact on their job search.

Internet Safety Education for Teens:

- **Focus prevention efforts more on adolescents, less on parents, and frankly on concerns relevant to adolescents, including autonomy, romance and sex.**
- **Encourage adolescents to be aware of their “digital reputation.” Remind them that many things they post (or others post about them) may end up being viewed by others.**
- **Discuss privacy and discourage sharing passwords. Encourage critical thinking about the privacy settings.**
- **Focus prevention more on interactive aspects of Internet use (i.e. being cautious about what information you share and who you share it with).**
- **Educate youth about criminal behavior and child pornography.**
- **Promote “digital citizenship” by helping friends make the right decisions on line (examples: don’t encourage a friend to send an inappropriate picture; don’t be a silent bystander when someone is bullied; don’t forward hurtful or embarrassing pictures or posts).**