

Digital Citizenship

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Starting with the good news....

“Youth violence is way down, as is teen pregnancy, smoking, alcohol and drug use, suicides, and high school drop-out rates – whereas civic engagement has improved along with youth taking more AP classes in high school. Standardized educational achievement scores have either remained steady or improved slightly. Aside from obesity, perhaps, most trends in youth behavior are moving in a positive direction.”

-- Professor Christopher Ferguson, Texas A&M

JUVENOIA

“The exaggerated anxiety about the influence of social change [such as the internet] on children and youth.”

David Finkelhor

Crimes Against Children's Research Center

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 (ages 8 -18) 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."](http://kff.org/entmedia/upload/8010.pdf) (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>

How are kids spending their media time?

12-15 year olds

17.2 hours per week watching TV

15.6 hours per week on the internet

When asked what media they would miss the most:

UK as a whole: 44% would miss TV

16-24 year olds: 28% would miss mobile phones

26% would miss the internet

23% would miss TV

12-15 year olds: 26% would miss mobile phones

24% would miss the internet

24% would miss TV

<http://consumers.ofcom.org.uk/2011/04/half-of-parents-know-less-about-the-internet-than-their-children/>

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 Confidence and Behaviors

- Half of parents with children aged 5-15 who use the internet at home think they know less about the internet than their children do. This rises to 70 per cent of parents of 12-15 year olds.

<http://consumers.ofcom.org.uk/2011/04/half-of-parents-know-less-about-the-internet-than-their-children/>

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%

*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

HART Survey

- 93% percent of parents report having set rules or limits to monitor their children's internet usage.

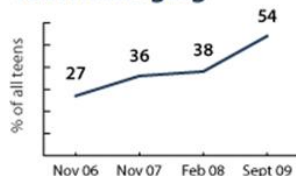
Mobile devices

- 25% of parents whose child uses a smartphone have set up parental controls.
- 70% of parents have reviewed sent and received text messages

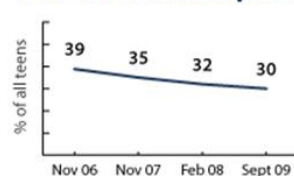
Texting takes off, while use of other communication channels remains stable over time

the % of all teens who have used each communication method to contact their friends daily, since 2006

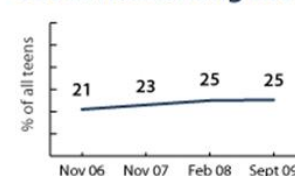
Text messaging



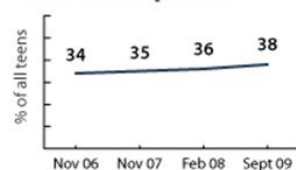
Talk on a landline phone



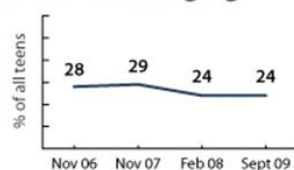
Social networking site



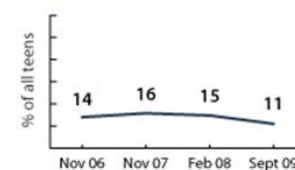
Call on cell phone



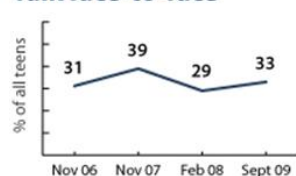
Instant messaging



Email



Talk face-to-face



Source: Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project surveys. Percentages are for all teens ages 12-17.

Pop Quiz

- What is the average number of texts sent by a teenager each day?

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>

Pop Quiz

What is the minimum age to have a Facebook or Myspace page?

Consumer Reports

State of the Net Survey- June 2011

- Of the 20 million minors who actively used Facebook in the past year, 7.5 million – or more than one-third – were younger than 13 and not supposed to be able to use the site.
- Among young users, more than 5 million were 10 and under, and their accounts were largely unsupervised by their parents.
- Among children 10 and younger who were active on the social network, only 18 percent were friends with their parents. By comparison, 62 percent of parents of 13- to 14-year-olds [friended their child on Facebook].
- Only 10 percent of parents of kids 10 and under had frank talks about appropriate online behavior and threats.

Social Networking Sites & Privacy

In most countries surveyed, younger children are more likely than older children to have a public profile.

Children whose profiles are public are more likely than those with private profiles to display personal information.

Half of all children with a SNS profile include one or more of the following: their address, phone number or school name.

Livingston, S. et al., Social Networking, Age and Privacy, EU Kids Online (April 2011)
(www.eukidsonline.net)

Social Networking Sites and “Friends”

- Over one third of 13 to 16 year olds and nearly one sixth of 9 to 12 year olds have more than 100 contacts.
- One fifth of 9 to 12 year olds communicate online with people who have no connection to their offline lives.

Livingston, S. et al., Social Networking, Age and Privacy, EU Kids Online (April 2011)
(www.eukidsonline.net)

Social Networking Sites & Managing Privacy Settings

- Just over half of the 11 to 12 year olds and three quarters of the 15 to 16 year olds know how to change the privacy settings on their profile
- Blocking another user: 61% of younger children and 81% of older children knew how to block an online contact

Livingston, S. et al., Social Networking, Age and Privacy, EU Kids Online (April 2011) (www.eukidsonline.net)

Creating a digital reputation



Teens & Privacy: Over-Sharing

- Intentional (locational data, photos and personal facts, personal views)
 - Unintentional (e.g. sweatshirt with school logo)
- ** About yourself OR others.

Risks: online reputation, identity theft, stalking (teen dating violence), robbery and abduction

Teens & Privacy: Password Sharing

Sharing passwords among teens is often used as a sign of friendship.

The risks are high:

Identity theft, financial fraud, online reputation....

Cyberbullying

- Digital abuse
- Digital hate
- Electronic bullying or e-bullying
- Mobile bullying
- Online abuse
- Internet abuse

Cyberbullying -- Definition

- Intentional and willful harm
- inflicted on a minor
- by one or more minors
- through the use of computers, cell phones, and other electronic devices
- on repeated occasions.

Note: in most cases bullying is a **repeated act**. Some argue that bullying can include a one time communication if it involves a death threat or credible serious threat.

- Adapted from Justin Patchin, cyberbullying research center, <http://cyberbullying.us/index.php>

Types of Cyberbullying

- * Harassment
- * Cyberstalking
- * Denigration
- * Outing
- * Flaming (aka Bashing)
- * Impersonation
- * Trickery
- * Exclusion
- * Text wars
- * Online Polls or Rating apps
- * Sending malicious code

* Adapted from Nancy Willard, M.S., J.D. at the Center for Safe & Responsible Internet Use.
<http://www.cyberbully.org/cyberbully/documents/educatorsguide.pdf>

Methods of Cyberbullying

- * Social Networking Sites
- * Tumblr
- * Blogs
- * Formspring and Threewords
- * Webpages
- * Virtual worlds
- * Webcams (Chat roulette - now extinct)
- * E-mail
- * Instant messaging / ichat
- * Software (e.g., Photoshop)
- * Cell Phone/ texting

adapted from Smith, P.K., Mahdavi, J., Carvalho, M., Fisher, S., Russell, S. & Tippett, N., Cyberbullying, Its Forms and Impact in Secondary Schools, J. of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, (2007).

Cyberbullying

from www.cyberbullying.us

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

20% of students 11 to 18 years old reported experiencing cyberbullying.

20% of students 11 to 18 years old admitted to cyberbullying others.

10% of students 11 to 18 years old reported being BOTH a bully and a victim of bullying.

Who is the Online Bully?

Recent UCLA study had interesting results about who is doing the bullying:

- * 51 percent said the bullying was done by schoolmates
- * 20 percent said they were bullied by someone they knew, but who was not from school
- * 43 percent said they were bullied by someone they knew **only** online

85 percent of those bullied online were also bullied at school

<http://newsroom.ucla.edu/portal/ucla/bullying-of-teenagers-online-is-64265.aspx>

Differences between cyberbullying and traditional bullying

- * Access
- * Publication
- * Anonymity
- * Reaction Unseen

Bullying & Sexual Orientation

- 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

Criminal Consequences

- Most cyberbullying incidents are not criminal and can be handled informally with parents, schools, and others working together to address the problem before it rises to the level of a violation of criminal law.
- Most states have laws regarding cyberbullying, cyberstalking & cyberharassment, but the content of those laws vary widely. The vast majority of the states have laws requiring schools to develop and implement anti bullying policies.

Sexting

Generally defined as youth writing sexually explicit messages, taking sexually explicit photos of themselves or others in their peer group, and sending those photos and/or messages to their peers via digital media (cell phone, internet, etc.).

Sexting

Generally it comes in three scenarios:

1. Exchange of images solely between two romantic partners
2. Exchanges between partners that are then shared outside the relationship (with or without the consent of the person depicted in the picture); or
3. Exchanges between people who are not yet in a relationship, but where often one person hopes to be.

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 12-17 had sent sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude images or videos of themselves to someone else via text.

About 15% had received such images of someone they knew

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)

Exposure to Violent & Hateful Content

- Self-harm, Pro-Anorexia and Pro-Bulimia websites. Troubling trend: between 2006 and 2007, these websites grew by almost 470% (from 278 to 1,583) according to Optenet
- Hate-based organizations.
- Filtering and Blocking are useful, but critical thinking skills and open communication are essential.

Teens & Online Reputation*

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

How important is your online reputation?

- 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.

Microsoft/Cross-Tab Study, Online Reputation in a Connected World, 2010.

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.

Practical tips for digital citizenship

- Sharing stories with someone online can create a false sense of trust, friendship and confidence.
- Be careful about who you give personal information to and what kinds of things you share. (examples: school, town, sports, phone number)
- Research shows that talking about sex online with strangers is a big risk factor for encountering problems.
- Encourage use of privacy settings, but recognize they are fallible.
- Know how to report inappropriate contact and content. Know how to block people and pages

Practical tips for digital citizenship

- Check with your friends BEFORE you post any pictures or information about them
- Know how to report problems (on facebook, youtube, etc.)
- Know how to block inappropriate people
- Do not forward embarrassing emails
- Keep passwords private
- Take charge of your digital reputation

Parental Tips

- Moderate your message when responding to an incident
- Want to keep communication flowing. Not stifled.