

# Internet Statistics

- 160,000 students a day miss school because of bullying. - Pacer.org
- About 71 percent of teens think that blocking abusive messages is the most effective way to prevent cyberbullying, according to the National Crime Prevention Council. - US World News Report Dec '07
- Three-fourths of American teenagers say they've been bullied online, but only one in ten tells their parents, according to a new survey by UCLA. - October 2008
- 75% of children are willing to share personal information online about themselves and their family in exchange for goods and services. - eMarketer
- Only approximately 25% of children who encountered a sexual approach or solicitation told a parent or adult. - Crimes Against Children Research Center
- According to DoubleClick Performics and ROI Research: 83% of 10-14-year-olds surveyed went online for an hour or more every day and 42% of children ages 3-11 were online in 2008, accounting for over 15.4 million children. The number is expected to reach 15.8 million children in 2009, and projected to climb to 16.6 by 2011.
- Adolescence 18 years and younger spend an average of 18 hours per week online. - National Crime Prevention Council, March 2008
- Creating websites geared toward youth increasingly makes sense, since more than 4 out of 10 US children ages three to eleven are now online – and the number is growing. - eMarketer.com, June 2008
- "National statistics show that one in five children received unwanted sexual solicitations online each year. Web sites that kids frequent very often are also cruised by child predators. My Cyber Crimes Unit investigators have seen firsthand the dangerous criminals that prey on children and teenagers in Internet chatrooms, personal web pages, and social networking sites." - Texas Attorney General Greg Abbott
- 77% of the targets for online predators were age 14 or older. Another 22% were users ages 10 to 13. - Crimes Against Children Research Center
- One in five U.S. teenagers who regularly log on to the Internet say they have received an unwanted sexual solicitation via the Web. Solicitations were defined as requests to engage in sexual activities or sexual talk, or to give personal sexual information. - Crimes Against Children Research Center

## ONLINE SEXUAL PREDATORS

- Currently, there are over 644,865 Registered Sex Offenders in the United States; an estimated 10,000 have been lost in the system (National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2008).
- The predominant sex crime scenario doesn't involve violence or stranger molesters posing online as children; only 5 percent of offenders concealed the fact they were adults from their victims. Almost 80 percent of offenders were explicit about their intentions with youth. In 73 percent of crimes, youth go to meet the offender on multiple occasions for multiple sexual encounters (NJOV Study, 2007).
- Teens are willing to meet with strangers: 16 percent of teens considered meeting someone they've only talked to online and 8 percent have actually met someone they only knew online (Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later, 2006).
- Four percent of all youth Internet users received aggressive sexual solicitations, which threatened to spill over into "real life". These solicitors asked to meet the youth in person, called them on the telephone, or sent offline mail, money, or gifts. Also 4 percent of youth Internet users had distressing sexual solicitations that left them feeling upset or extremely afraid (Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later, 2006).

## YOUTH AND GENERAL INTERNET USE

- K-1st grade students access the Internet using various devices for a variety of purposes, including playing online games and communicating with other people. Online gaming is increasingly popular among younger students. (Rochester Institute of Technology, 2008).

## YOUTH, ONLINE PRIVACY & SOCIAL NETWORKING -1

- Frequently children in 4th-6th grade levels engage in social networking activities. In the process they post personal, potentially exploitable, information about themselves online. Specifically, and within the last school year: 16% posted personal interests online, 15% posted information about their physical activities and 20% gave out their real name. In addition, 5% posted information about their school, 6% posted their home address, 6% posted their phone number and 9% posted pictures of themselves. (Rochester Institute of Technology, 2008)
- A majority of teens (58 percent) don't think posting photos or other personal info on social networking sites is unsafe. (National teen Internet survey was funded by Cox Communications in partnership with NCMEC and John Walsh and was conducted in March 2007 among 1,070 teens age 13 to 17. The research was conducted online by TRU.
- Teens readily post personal info online. 64 percent post photos or videos of themselves, while more than half (58 percent) post info about where they live. Females are far more likely than male teens to post personal photos or videos of themselves (70 percent vs. 58 percent). (National teen

Internet survey was funded by Cox Communications in partnership with NCMEC and John Walsh and was conducted in March 2007 among 1,070 teens age 13 to 17. The research was conducted online by TRU.

- Nearly one in 10 teens (8 percent ) has posted his or her cell phone number online. (National teen Internet survey was funded by Cox Communications in partnership with NCMEC and John Walsh and was conducted in March 2007 among 1,070 teens age 13 to 17. The research was conducted online by TRU.

- Teens who have online profiles are generally more likely to say it is okay to give out certain pieces of personal information in offline situations than they are to have that information actually posted to their profile. Teens with online profiles have a greater tendency to say it is fine to share where they go to school, their IM screen name, email address, last name and cell phone number with someone they met at a party, when compared with the percentage who actually post that information online. The only piece of information they are more likely to share online rather than in person with a new acquaintance is the city and state where they live. (Lenhart, Amanda and Madden, Mary. Teens, Privacy, and Online Social Networks. Pew Internet and American Life Project, April 18, 2007.

- Some 23 percent of teen profile creators say it would be "pretty easy" for someone to find out who they are from the information posted to their profile, and 40 percent of teens with profiles online think that it would be hard for someone to find out who they are from their profile, but that they could eventually be found online. Another 36 percent say they think it would be "very difficult" for someone to identify them from their online profile. (Lenhart, Amanda and Madden, Mary. Teens, <http://www.internetsafetyawards.org/pdfs/internet.statistics.2010.pdf> Privacy, and Online Social Networks. Pew Internet and American Life Project, April 18, 2007.

## Source

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