

Statistics of Sexting



Download now at
www.selfiecop.com

*'SelfieCop is a useful tool to help parents
safeguard their children's online activities.'*

Andrew Jackson, AntiBullying
Co-ordinator, ISPPC.



SelfieCop is FREE
till January 2016

Teen sexting is all a way of magnifying girls' fantasies of being a star of their own movies, and boys locked in a room bragging about sexual conquest. It's a perfect storm of technology and hormones.

Lori Andrews, Institute for Science, Law and Technology Chicago cited in Burleigh, 2013.

- **60% of teenagers** have been asked for sexual images of themselves. (NSPCC/ChildLine. 2013)
- **25% of children** as young as 10 years old partaking in sexting. (Dr Maureen Griffin cited in Sheehy. 2014)
- **44% of teens** say sexts are commonly shared amongst third parties. (CosmoGirl. 2008)
- **50% of sexting** may be coercive with twice as many girls than boys being affected. (Englander. 2012)
- **44% of boys** have seen sexual images of girls in their school. (Parry Aftab, an internet security expert cited in Celizic. 2009)
- **15% of boys** have disseminated sexts on breaking up with their partners. (Parry Aftab, an internet security expert cited in Celizic. 2009)
- **6% of sexters** are pressured by unknown strangers online. (Englander. 2012)
- **Girls** are more likely to sext in response to above pressure. (Englander. 2012)
- **86% of sexters** report to being sexually active. (Englander. 2012)
- **57% of non-sexters** report to being sexually active. (Englander. 2012)

Teenager's inquisitive nature places them at the forefront of new technologies, pushes their boundaries, facilitating self-exploration and the freedom that these social and media platforms bring.

Jaishankar, 2011 cited in Agustina, 2012 pg. 1046.

- **21% of children** have seen sexual images in the past 12 months online or offline. (Net Children Go Mobile. O'Neill & Dinh 2014)
- **20% of children** have been bothered by something on the internet in the past 12 months. (Net Children Go Mobile. O'Neill & Dinh 2014)
- **4% of children aged 11-12** say that they have received sexual messages in the past 12 months. (Net Children Go Mobile. O'Neill & Dinh 2014)
- **10% of children aged 13-14** say that they have received sexual messages in the past 12 months. (Net Children Go Mobile. O'Neill & Dinh 2014)
- **22% of children aged 15-16** say that they have received sexual messages in the past 12 months. (Net Children Go Mobile. O'Neill & Dinh 2014)
- Seeing **sexual images** is more common among boys and older teenagers. Younger children and girls are more likely to be upset by what they come across.

Vulnerable young girls are being pressurised into sharing images, which can then be used in an exploitative way. These intimate images can have a severe impact on those involved for the rest of their lives.

Mark O'Regan, Leonie O'Dowd. DRCC. Independent.ie Sept 2014.

- **13% of Irish 13-14 year olds** maintain they have been bullied on social networking sites in the past twelve months. (O'Neill & Dinh, 2014)
- **10% of victims** will inform a parent or trusted adult of their abuse. (Dosomething.org)
- **Girls** are more likely to become the victim or perpetrator of cyber bullying (Dosomething.org)
- **13% of 12-15 year old girls** say they have been bullied online in the past year. (Ofcom, 2012).
- **5% of 12-15 year old boys** say they have been bullied online in the past year. (Ofcom, 2012).
- Young people who have been the target of digital bullying are **twice as likely** to report having received treatment from a mental health professional, 13% to 6%. (Associated Press & MTV. 2009)
- Young people who have been the target of digital bullying are nearly **three times more likely** to have considered dropping out of school, 11% to 4%. (Associated Press & MTV. 2009)

References

- Agustina, J.R. (2012) Book Review of *Cyber Criminology: Exploring Internet Crimes and Criminal Behavior* (K. Jaishankar, 2011, CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group). *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, Vol 6 (2): 1044–1048
- Associated Press & MTV (2009, September 23), *AP-MTV Digital abuse study, Executive Summary*. Available at: http://www.athinline.org/MTVAP_Digital_Abuse_Study_Executive_Summary.pdf [Accessed 3 February 2014]
- Burleigh, N (2013) 'Sexting, Shame and Suicide: A shocking tale of sexual assault in the Digital Age', *Rolling Stones Culture*, 17 September, viewed 12th February 2014 <<http://www.rollingstone.com/culture/news/sexting-shame-and-suicide-20130917>>
- Butler, D. A. Kift, S, M. Campbell, M, A. (2010) Cyberbullying in schools and the law: is there an effective means of addressing the power imbalance? *eLaw Journal: Murdoch University Electronic Journal of Law* [Online]16(1). pg. 84-114. Available at: <http://eprints.qut.edu.au/31602/1/c31602.pdf> [Accessed 6 February 2014]
- Celizic, M. (2009) Her teen committed suicide over 'sexting', *NBCNews.com* 6 March. Available at: http://www.today.com/id/29546030/ns/today-parenting_and_family/t/her-teen-committed-suicide-over-sexting/#.U5jloBU1jVI [Accessed on: 3 February 2014]
- Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) (2012) 'Threat Assessment of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 2012': http://ceop.police.uk/Documents/ceopdocs/CEOPThreatA_2012_190612_web.pdf [Accessed 12 February 2014]
- Cosmogirl (2008) National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy & CosmoGirl.com. *Sex and tech: Results from a survey of teens and young adults*. Available at http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/sextech/pdf/sextech_summary.pdf
- Dosomething.org. *11 Facts about Cyberbullying*. Available at: <https://www.dosomething.org/facts/11-facts-about-cyber-bullying>. [Accessed on 4 February 2014]
- Englander, E.K. (2012) *Low risk associated with most Teenage Sexting: A Study of 617 18-Year-Olds*, Massachusetts Aggression Reduction Centre, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, MA. Available at: <http://webhost.bridgew.edu/marc/SEXTING%20AND%20COERCION%20report.pdf> [Accessed 3 February 2014]
- Griffin, M. (2014) cited in: Sheehy, C. (2014) One in four children has taken part in 'sexting' *The Irish Independent*, 20 January, viewed 20 January 2014 <

<http://www.independent.ie/tablet/technology/one-in-four-irish-children-has-taken-part-in-sexting-29931190.html#sthash.Hlq4Y8O1.dpuf>>

Halloran McLaughlin, J. (2010) Crime and Punishment: Teen Sexting in Context Unpublished paper. Retrieved from http://works.bepress.com/julia_mclaughlin/1/

McAfee (2012) 'The Digital Divide' Study: *How the Online Behaviour of Teens is Getting Past Parents*. Available at: <http://www.mcafee.com/us/resources/misc/digital-divide-study.pdf>

McAfee (2013) 'Digital Deception' Study : *Exploring the Online Disconnect between Parents & Pre-teens, Teens and Young Adults*. Available at: <http://www.mcafee.com/au/resources/reports/rp-digital-deception-survey.pdf> [Accessed on 15 February 2014]

National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) (2009)*Policy Statement on Sexting* (September 21, 2009) Available at: <http://esd113.org/cms/lib3/WA01001093/Centricity/Domain/22/policystatementonsexting-ncmec.pdf>.

NSPCC/Childline Survey (2013). *ChildLine tackling sexting with Internet Watch Foundation: Partnership to help young people remove explicit images online as survey reveals sexting is common*. 17 October 2013. Available at: http://www.nspcc.org.uk/news-and-views/media-centre/press-releases/2013/childline-internet-watch-foundation/childline-tackling-sexting-internet-watch-foundation_wdn98995.html [Accessed on 12 February 2014]

Ofcom (2012) *Children and Parents: Media Use and Attitudes Report*. Available at: <http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/binaries/research/media-literacy/october-2013/research07Oct2013.pdf> [Accessed on 8 February 2014]

O'Neill, B. and Dinh, T.(2014) *Net Children Go Mobile: initial findings from Ireland*. Dublin: Dublin Institute of Technology.

Thomas, T. (2014) 30 Statistics about Teens and Social Networking, *TopTenREVIEWS* Available at: <http://facebook-parental-controls-review.toptenreviews.com/30-statistics-about-teens-and-social-networking.html>

Walker, M. (2013) The Good, the Bad, and the Unexpected Consequences of Selfie Obsession, *Teen Vogue*. Available at: <http://www.teenvogue.com/advice/2013-08/selfie-obsession>. Accessed on: 6 February 2014.

Zetter, K. (2009) Survey: One-Third of Youths Engage in Sexting, *Wired*. Available at: <http://www.wired.com/2009/12/sexting-survey> Accessed on: 15 February 2014

Lots of kids will get a new smartphone with a built-in camera this Christmas...

Although they may not admit it, children are also worried about things that can happen *by-phone*.

Engaging with your kids can help build the confidence & resilience they need to cope.



For example, a regular sit down meal is a great way of encouraging kids to open up.



It allows them to chat more freely about things they like on their phones, as well as things they don't.

For kids who need extra help with new technology, *Parental Controls* can also be useful.



For example, the Parental Control *SelfieCop* teaches kids to use their phone's built-in camera safely.

SelfieCop reminds kids that any photos or videos they take may ultimately be seen by anyone.

SelfieCop also allows parents to monitor their child's images to help safeguard behaviour.



Download the *SelfieCop* apps for free at www.selfiecop.com



Download now at
www.selfiecop.com

'SelfieCop is a useful tool to help parents safeguard their children's online activities.'

Andrew Jackson, AntiBullying
Co-ordinator, ISPC.



SelfieCop is FREE
till January 2016

Lots of kids will get a new smartphone with a built-in camera this Christmas



Yes, but 70% of usage is unmonitored & *Sexting* may fill this void



Up to 1-in-5 kids is now *Sexting* or has seen a *Sext*



The consequences for those whose trust is broken can be devastating



Shared images are a terrible form of bullying & can ruin reputations



They can also criminalise the young people who forward such images

What should we do?



Teach our kids to **STOP-&-THINK!**



SelfieCop is a new app that can teach kids safer camera behaviour. SelfieCop allows parents to check photos & videos taken by their child's smartphone. www.selfiecop.com