

YOUNG CANADIANS IN A WIRED WORLD

METHODOLOGY Conducted February to June of 2013

5,436 Canadian students

in grades 4-11 in 10 provinces and three territories 41% boys 46% girls

140 schools in 51 school boards

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LIFE ONLINE

ONLINE ACCESS

of students nternet using a cell/smart phone

of boys access the nternet through a gaming console

One quarter of students in Grade 4, half of students in Grade 7, and 85% of students in Grade 11, own their cell phone.

of students with cell phones sleep with them.

WITH CELL / **SMART PHONE**

Grade	Own
4	24%
5	31%
6	38%
7	52 %
8	68%
9	83%
10	87%
11	85%

HOUSEHOLD RULES WITH STRONG RELATIONSHIPS TO STUDENT BEHAVIOUR:

TALKING TO STRANGERS ONLINE:

RESPECTING PEOPLE ONLINE/MEAN AND CRUEL BEHAVIOUR:

% with a rule have never done it,

RULES ABOUT...

GETTING TOGETHER TALKING TO STRANGERS | POSTING CONTACT INFO WITH SOMEONE

of students agree with the statement "I know I can protect myself online".

BOYS AND GIRLS HAVE DIFFERENT EXPERIENCES ONLINE

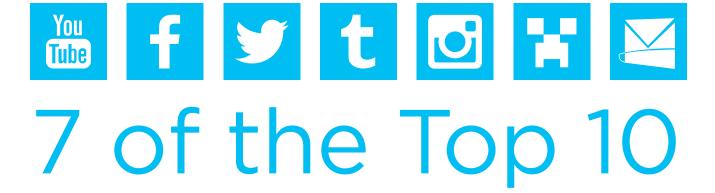
Girls are both more likely than boys to agree with the statement that they could be hurt by online strangers (82% compared to 62% of boys) and less likely to see the Internet as a safe place (51% compared to 61% of boys).

ONLINE ACTIVITIES (GRADES 4-6)

The most frequent online activities reported by students are:

have a Facebook account and

have a Twitter account in spite of the fact that anyone under the age of 13 is barred from using



favourite sites are all about posting and sharing information and content

CYBERBULLYING

PEOPLE WHO REPORT BEING CYBERBULLIED

PEOPLE WHO REPORT THEY'VE **CYBERBULLIED**

% Have been % Have mean or cruel

made threats

IMPACT

of students who say that someone has said something mean or cruel about them online or who have received threats online do not see this as a serious problem. BUT it is a serious problem for 1 in 10 students.

MOTIVATIONS

"just joking around".

of students online behaviour say they were

said something mean or cruel about them first.

BYSTANDERS AND INTERVENERS

% of students have done something to help someone who is being picked on online. Students who have been cyberbullied and those who have cyberbullied others are both more likely to step up and help.

MYTH BUSTERS

MEAN GIRL MYTH: Boys (26%) are more likely than girls (20%) to be mean online.

BULLIES VS VICTIMS MYTH:

of students report being both a recipient and deliverer of mean or cruel online behaviour.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENCOUNTERING **RACIST AND SEXIST CONTENT ONLINE** (GRADES 7-11)

CONTRADICTORY ATTITUDES:



of students have come across racist or sexist content online



agree that it is important to say something so people know racist and sexist talk is wrong

feel that it is not their place to say something when it occurs

JUST "JOKING AROUND":

odon't say anything because, most of the time, people are just joking around

SEXTING



EXPERTS OR AMATEURS?

ILLEGAL DOWNLOADING:

of students (29% in Grade 4 and 72% in Grade 11) agree with the statement,

"Downloading music, TV shows or movies illegally is not a big deal."

WHAT STUDENTS WANT TO LEARN:

How to tell if online information is true

What is legal and illegal to do online

How companies collect and use personal information

ONLINE ACTIVISM AND ADVOCACY

of grades 7-11 students have shared links to a news story or information about current events

of grades 7-11 students have posted comments on a news site

of students have joined or supported an activist group online

ONLINE PRIVACY, **ONLINE PUBLICITY**

CONTROLLING PERSONAL INFO



While it's not surprising that 89% of students say it's wrong for a friend to post a bad/embarrassing picture of them, it is surprising that more than half (54%) agree that it's wrong for a friend to post a good picture without asking first.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PRIVACY PROTECTION



	AGREE
Companies are not interested in what I say and do online.	39 %
would like more control over what companies do with ne photos and information I post online.	75 %
a website has a privacy policy, that means it will not hare my personal information with others.*	68%

* This statement is false and was used to test students' understanding of privacy policies.



AUDIENCES MATTER

Who do you think SHOULD be allowed to read what you post on a social networking page like Facebook?

My friends	86%
My parent(s) and people in my family	68%
Anyone who knows me	37%
The company that owns the site	17%
The police	28%