Safety and Social Media

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Social Media

• Social Media is “forms of electronic communication through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages and other content.” – Merriam Webster

• Modern social media is a relatively new invention.

Launched in 2004

Launched in 2010

Launched in 2006

Launched in 2011
Social Media and Teens

- More teens are using social media than ever before.
- The Pew Research Center reported in 2013 that:
  - Teen Twitter use has grown significantly: 24% of online teens use Twitter, up from 16% in 2011.
  - The typical (median) teen Facebook user has 300 friends, while the typical teen Twitter user has 79 followers.
  - 60% of teen Facebook users keep their profiles private, and most report high levels of confidence in their ability to manage their settings.
  - Teens take other steps to shape their reputation, manage their networks and mask information they don’t want others to know; 74% of teen social media users have deleted people from their network or friends list.

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Dangers of Social Media

1) Catfishing –
You don’t always know who you are talking to online! People can pretend to be whoever they want to. Catfishing is when a person creates fake personal profiles on social media sites with the intention of deception.
Dangers of Social Media

- People catfish others for a lot of different reasons. Sometimes, people are embarrassed of their true self, so they pretend to be someone more attractive online. Some people like the attention that comes from pretending to be someone else. Others use catfishing to bully people.
Dangers of Social Media

Signs of a Catfish
- They refuse to speak on the phone with you.
- They refuse to video chat.
- They are quick to try and form a strong bond with you.
- They ask you for money.
- All of their photos appear professionally done.
- They have too many or too few internet friends.
- They travel for work/school, but never seem to travel into your area.
- If you live in the same area, they refuse to meet in person.
In Other Words . . .

If it sounds too good to be true, it probably is!

Person I think I’m talking to

Person I’m actually talking to
2) – Anything posted online can never be fully deleted. You may think this is no big deal now, but it could be in your future.

- According to the New York Times, 31% of college admission staff admit to searching social network sites of applicants (if they saw that picture of you drinking, flipping the camera off, etc. what would they think?)

- CareerBuilder says 60% of employers admit to searching social network sites for their applicants. The main thing they look for? To see if the person presents themselves professionally!
But What are They Looking For?

According to a survey by CareerBuilder, 51% of employers who look at an applicant’s social media presence have found content that caused them not to hire the candidate.

This includes offenses such as:

• **Job candidate posted provocative or inappropriate** photographs or information – 46 percent;

• **Job candidate posted information about them drinking** or using drugs – 41 percent;

• **Job candidates bad-mouthed their previous company** or fellow employee – 36 percent;

• **Job candidate showed poor communication skills** – 32 percent;

• **Job candidate posted discriminatory comments** related to race, gender, religion etc. – 28 percent;

• **Job candidate lied** about qualifications – 25 percent;

• **Job candidate shared confidential information** from previous employers – 24 percent;

• **Job candidate was linked to criminal behavior** – 22 percent;

• **Job candidate’s screen name was unprofessional** – 21 percent;

• **Job candidate lied about an absence** – 13 percent.
Does This Look Professional?

**EMPLOYER -->** is so happy listening to T4F, while pretending to work :)
Like · Comment · 7 hours ago · 7

**BOSS -->**

This is a nice status update? How stupid can you be? You can fool me but when you act in total disrespect to all the hard work people, abuse the environment, then you have crossed the line.
7 hours ago · Like

by the way we are the people that pay you while you pretend to work? Please come and see me when you get to the office
7 hours ago · Like

**Yvonne**

Cant wait till monday! My only day off inbetween working 18 days.
August 7 at 5:22pm · Comment · Like

**Cheryl**

You asked to work both weekends in a row so you could have the following off. I find it funny that a girl who asks if we are going to get more hours, complains when she actually does!!
August 8 at 6:59am

Write a comment...
How About This?

My boss is such a jerk! He is a selfish, low life prune that doesn't deserve me!

I completely agree, I don't deserve you. You have 12 hours to clear out your office, and clock out for the last time. Talk to me tomorrow about getting you your last pay check.
The Things You Post Now Can Have Life-Altering Consequences

At Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Me., admissions officers are still talking about the high school senior who attended a campus information session last year for prospective students. Throughout the presentation, she apparently posted disparaging comments on Twitter about her fellow attendees, repeatedly using a common expletive.

Perhaps she hadn’t realized that colleges keep track of their social media mentions.

Teen jailed over making ‘LOL’ crack on Facebook about car crash and drunk driving

Longview teen arrested after social media school shooting threat

Girl, 13, arrested in connection with social media threats in Splendora

Facebook cooperates with law enforcement
Dangers of Social Media

3) – Privacy

• Privacy is a big concern on social media. Every single site and app you use has a privacy policy.

• YOU are responsible for knowing how to use your privacy settings.

• Be aware that privacy settings are ever changing. Some sites and apps will give you notice when their privacy policy has been updated. Others won’t.
Social Media is Like a Giant Bulletin Board

- When you post something to a site/app, you are posting on THEIR bulletin board.
- This means that the content no longer belongs to YOU.
- The site/app you posted to can do whatever they want with your content.
American family's web photo ends up as Czech advertisement

Smiths from Missouri only heard about it when a friend travelling in Prague saw them on a grocery store poster.
Information Sharing

- Online, how many of you have posted...?
- A photo of yourself?
- Your school name?
- The town/city in which you live?
- Your email address?
- Your cell phone number?
- Your real name?
- Your interests?
- Your birth date?
- Your relationship status?
- A video of you?
Information Sharing

While teens are more aware of their privacy settings than ever before, they are also sharing more information:

- 91% post a **photo of themselves**, up from 79% in 2006.
- 71% post their **school name**, up from 49%.
- 71% post the **city or town where they live**, up from 61%.
- 53% post their **email address**, up from 29%.
- 20% post their **cell phone number**, up from 2%.
- 92% post their **real name** to the profile they use most often.
- 84% post their **interests**, such as movies, music, or books they like.
- 82% post their **birth date**.
- 62% post their **relationship status**.
- 24% post **videos of themselves**.
Be Aware of Your Location Settings

• All modern smart phones are equipped with GPS.
• GPS can be a useful tool for a lot of different apps.
• However, many apps will try and access your location services when GPS is unnecessary for the app’s function.
Apps that Need GPS

- Maps
- Weather

Apps that Don’t

- Camera
- Facebook
- Instagram
- Twitter

Apps that May Need GPS

- Safari
- Siri
- Location-based apps such as Lyft, Fitbit, etc.
You Are in Control of Your Location Settings

• Many apps’ default settings allow them access to your location services.
• If an app is not location-based, then it doesn’t need your location.
• You can change these settings and choose which apps can use your GPS.
• You can also allow different degrees to which apps can use this information.

Be aware that, unless you change it, your camera is set up to record the GPS location of EVERY PHOTO YOU TAKE.
Dangers of Social Media

• 4) – Cyberbullying

• Cyberbullying is a form of bullying that occurs through electronic means, such as by phone or social media.

• Cyberbullying is different from traditional bullying in that:
  - It can happen 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Cyberbullying can reach a person at any time.
  - Bullying messages/images can be distributed anonymously and to a wide audience.
  - Deleting bullying content can be extremely difficult once it has been posted/sent out.
Cyberbullying is a Growing Problem

• According to the Pew Research Center, 88% of teens have witnessed cyberbullying online.
• 66% of teens who witnessed cyberbullying also witnessed other people joining in on the bullying.
• 21% of teens reported joining in on the bullying themselves.
Forms of Cyberbullying

- **Flaming** – Online fights through email, instant messaging or chat rooms where angry/rude comments are exchanged.
- **Disparaging** – Putting mean online messages up to make fun of someone.
- **Exclusion** – Intentionally leaving someone out of a group.
- **Outing** – Sharing secrets about someone online including private information, pictures and videos.
- **Trickery** – Tricking someone into revealing personal information then sharing it with others.
- **Impersonation** – Pretending to be someone else online.
- **Harassment** – Repeatedly sending malicious messages.
- **Cyberstalking** – Continuously harassing and disparaging including threats of physical harm.
Tyler Clementi, 18
Jessica Logan, 18
Phoebe Prince, 15
Amanda Todd, 15
Carla Jamerson, 14

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Dangers of Social Media

• 5) Internet Addiction

How many of you have access to:
- A smartphone?
- An iPad/tablet?
- A laptop or PC?
- A gaming device with internet access?

How many of you check your phone/device:
- When you wake up?
- When you’re at school?
- When you’re with family or friends?
- When you’re supposed to be sleeping?
Research on Teen Internet Usage

- On average, teens spend more than 9 hours a day online.
- Now, because teens are using multiple devices at once, the amount of online exposure they are getting is higher.
- More than 87% teens now own cellphones, compared to the 45% of teens who owned phones in 2004.
- Technology exposure is starting at an earlier age, with 38% of children under the age of 2 having used an iPad, smartphone or tablet.
Effects of Internet Usage

- Heavy internet/social media usage can:
  - Result in lower grades.
  - Lead to stress and offline relationship problems.
  - Increase feelings of loneliness/social isolation, depression, anxiety and need for instant gratification.
  - Decrease in-person communication abilities.
  - An increase in time-wasting and procrastination.
  - Promote the spread of unreliable/false information.
Dangers of Social Media

- 6) Digital Abuse
- Digital Abuse is similar to cyberbullying.
- It is the use of technology (such as texting and social media) to bully, stalk or harass a dating partner.
Signs of Digital Abuse

If your dating partner:

• Tells you who you can/can’t be friends with on social media
• Sends you negative, insulting or threatening messages
• Uses social media to keep constant tabs on you
• Puts you down in status updates
• Sends you unwanted explicit pictures or videos
• Pressures you to send explicit pictures/videos
• Steals or insists to be given your passwords
• Constantly texts you and makes you feel like you can’t be separated from your phone
• Looks through your phone frequently, checks up on your pictures, texts and call log
• Tags you unkindly in pictures or in posts
Your Digital Relationship Rights

- You have the right to be away from your phone or social media without worrying that your partner will get angry or that there will be repercussions.
- You do not have to send any pictures or statements that you are uncomfortable sending.
- You do not have to share your passwords with anyone that you are dating.
- Know that you lose control of any message you send out.
The Internet is like a Neighborhood

• Just like in the real world, the internet has safe and unsafe neighborhoods.

• Larger sites/apps like Google, Facebook, and Instagram are generally “safer” because of their terms and privacy settings. They will investigate claims of abuse and try to monitor for safety and responsible usage.

• They will also cooperate with law enforcement should there be an investigation.
So How Do We Become Good Neighbors?
Being a Good Digital Citizen

• You are responsible for everything you send, post or forward.
• Know your terms and conditions.
• Keep your privacy settings on lock.
• Limit your exposure to strangers online.
• Be aware of the persona you are portraying.
• The things you say in the digital world can cause real world pain.
• Know your reporting and blocking features.
• If you or someone you know is being harassed online, tell an adult you trust IMMEDIATELY.