6-2008

Is talking online to unknown people always risky? Distinguishing online interaction styles in a national sample of youth Internet users.

Janis Wolak  
*University of New Hampshire - Main Campus*

David Finkelhor  
*University of New Hampshire - Main Campus*, David.Finkelhor@unh.edu

Kimberly J. Mitchell  
*University of New Hampshire - Main Campus*

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholars.unh.edu/soc_facpub

🔗 Part of the Psychology Commons, and the Sociology Commons

Recommended Citation

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Sociology at University of New Hampshire Scholars' Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Sociology Scholarship by an authorized administrator of University of New Hampshire Scholars' Repository. For more information, please contact nicole.hentz@unh.edu.
Is Talking Online to Unknown People Always Risky? Distinguishing Online Interaction Styles in a National Sample of Youth Internet Users

JANIS WOLAK, J.D., DAVID FINKELHOR, Ph.D., and KIMBERLY MITCHELL, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT
We examined the risk of unwanted online sexual solicitations and characteristics associated with four online interaction styles among youth Internet users. The interaction styles took into account the people with whom youth interacted online (people known in person only, unknown people met through face-to-face friends, unknown people met in chatroom, and other places online) and high- and low-risk patterns of online behavior. The aim was to provide a basis for identifying which youth may be most at risk from interacting online with unknown people.

METHODS
THE DATA WERE GATHERED in a telephone survey of a nationally representative sample of 1,500 youth Internet users ages 10 to 17 years, conducted between March and June 2005. A detailed description of the sample and methodology can be found in other publications.1,2

MEASURES
We asked the youth nine questions about interacting online with others. The first five questions concerned people they knew in person. “People use the Internet to communicate with a lot of different individuals. In the past year, have you communicated online with (1) people your age you see often, like friends from school? (2) people your age you don’t see often, like friends who have moved away? (3) people in your family you see often? (4) people in your family you don’t see often, like relatives who live in other places? (5) other people you know personally, like teachers or coaches or neighbors?” The next four questions concerned unknown people. “People also communicate with individuals they only know from the Internet, whom they don’t know in person. In the past year, have you been online with (6) people you don’t know in person, but you met online through friends or family—for example, a friend introduced you to someone through email? (7) people you get information from, like when you’re working on school projects, but you don’t know them in person? (8) people you met through an online dating or romance site? (9) people you don’t know in person, whom you know online other ways—for example, people you met chatting or through instant messages?” Youth who answered yes to any of the first five questions and no to questions 6 through 9 were
coded as *cautious interactors*. Youth who answered yes to question 6 and no to questions 7 through 9 were coded as *friend-mediated interactors*. Youth who answered yes to any of questions 7 through 9 were coded as *unrestricted interactors*.

The measure that distinguished high- versus low-risk unrestricted interactors was based on analyses developed by Ybarra et al., which found increases in online harassment and unwanted sexual solicitation based on the number of different potentially risky online behaviors youth had engaged in during the past year. The behaviors are listed in Table 1. The number of behaviors was summed, and youth who scored at least 1 SD above the mean ($M = 2.5, SD = 2.1$) by engaging in five or more different behaviors were deemed high risk.

Aggressive online sexual solicitations were unwanted sexual solicitations (e.g., requests to talk about sex, give sexual information, or do something sexual) involving attempts at or actual offline contact by the solicitor. The variables describing demographic, Internet use and psychosocial characteristics are described in detail in other publications.

### RESULTS

Of youth Internet users who interacted online with other people, 17% were high-risk unrestricted interactors who engaged in high levels of potentially risky online behaviors (see Table 1). Twenty-one percent were low-risk unrestricted interactors; 10% were friend-mediated interactors; and 51% were cautious interactors who interacted online only with people they knew in person.

Fifteen percent of high-risk unrestricted interactors had received aggressive solicitations, compared to 6% of the low-risk, 4% of the friend-mediated, and 1% of the cautious groups. The high-risk youth had significantly higher rates of every type of potentially risky online behavior. In particular, 25% had talked online to unknown people about sex, compared to 4% of the low-risk group and 5% of the friend-mediated group.

Bivariate comparisons of high- and low-risk unrestricted, friend-mediated, and cautious interactors showed demographic differences in terms of age, family structure, and race among the four groups, as well as significant differences in many of the Internet use and psychosocial characteristics assessed (see Table 2).

Using multinomial logistic regression comparing high-risk unrestricted interactors to cautious ones, we found that high-risk unrestricted interactors were more likely to be teenagers, have high levels of Internet use, and engage in most types of interactive Internet use (see Table 2). They were more likely to report offline interpersonal victimization such as physical assaults by siblings or being bullied. They were over four times more likely to score in the borderline or clinically significant range on the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) subscales for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>High-risk unrestricted interactors (n = 228)</th>
<th>Low-risk unrestricted interactors (n = 281)</th>
<th>Friend-mediated interactors (n = 136)</th>
<th>Cautious interactors (n = 682)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received aggressive solicitation***</td>
<td>15a</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of potentially risky online behavior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interacted online with unknown people*</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posted personal information or picture online***</td>
<td>93a</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent personal info/picture to unknown person***</td>
<td>93a</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People on buddy list never met in person***</td>
<td>90a</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Made rude or nasty comments online***</td>
<td>79a</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used file sharing software to download images***</td>
<td>47a</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visited X-rated Web site on purpose***</td>
<td>39a</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harassed or embarrassed someone mad at***</td>
<td>27a</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talked about sex to person met online***</td>
<td>25a</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High level of risky behaviors (five or more)*</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a* $p \leq 0.001$, comparing low- and high-risk unrestricted interactors only.

*ns* Significance tests not applicable.

***$p \leq 0.001$; **$p \leq 0.01$; comparing all four categories.
rule-breaking behavior (AOR 4.9, 95% CI 2.7–8.5) and depression (AOR 4.7, 95% CI 1.9–11.1) and more than twice as likely to exhibit social problems (AOR 2.7, 95% CI 1.3–5.4). (Odds ratios are adjusted to correct for over-estimation of risk).4

**DISCUSSION**

Internet safety messages often suggest that interacting online with unknown people in any circumstance is risky for youth Internet users because it
may invite unwanted sexual solicitations that could lead to sexual victimization. Our findings suggest that many youth interact online with unknown people with little such risk. The youth most at risk included those with a diverse range of problems, including rule-breaking behavior, depression, and social problems that may manifest in different respects in interactions with unknown people. Rather than issuing blanket warnings to youth not to converse online with unknown people, more nuanced messages should be developed and targeted at the youth most at risk.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

To comply with Section 507 of PL 104–208 (the “Stevens Amendment”), we advise readers that 100% of the funds for this research were derived from federal sources, through Grant No. 2005-MC-CX-K024 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, and Grant No. HSCEOP-05-P-00346 from the U.S. Secret Service, Department of Homeland Security. The total amount of federal funding is $348,767. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice or Department of Homeland Security.

REFERENCES


Address reprint requests to:

Janis Wolak
Crimes against Children Research Center
University of New Hampshire
10 West Edge Drive, Suite 106
Durham, New Hampshire 03824

E-mail: Janis.Wolak@unh.edu