„Ich darf nur YouTube.“ Die Perspektive von Zehn- bis 14-Jährigen auf Online-Medien und Online-Risiken. Ergebnisse und Schlussfolgerungen aus der Monitoring-Studie des Projekts ACT ON!

Engl. transl.: "Ich darf nur YouTube." The perspective of ten- to 14-year-olds on online media and online risks. Results and conclusions from the monitoring study of the project ACT ON!

# Keywords

* online offers
* risks
* perspective of children and adolescents

# Details

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German

## Authors

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## Type

Short report

## Topics

## Sample

"The monitoring study used qualitative survey methods in small groups. A total of 213 adolescents participated in group surveys. In 2015, the focus was on the age group of twelve to 14-year-olds (n=103), in 2016 on ten to twelve-year-olds (n=108)." (Gebel et al 2016, 2-3)

## Implications For Parents About

## Implications For Educators About

Digital citizenship

## Implications For Stakeholders About

Industry

# Abstract

"The final report presented here gives an overview of the design of the monitoring study and presents its most important results on an interpretative level in an accentuated and conclusive manner." (Gebel et al. 2016)

[translated by the coder]

# Outcome

"In both survey years, it became apparent that the use of smartphone apps and the associated advantages and disadvantages of different online services are of particular concern to young people. They used the survey as an opportunity to exchange views on usage practices, discuss risks and also ask risk-related questions. A direct comparison between the results of 2015 and 2016 can only be interpreted with restrictions. Differences may be due to the age adjustment of the method. Furthermore, changes in supply as well as cross-age changes in usage trends may be significant.

- Adolescents use a wide range of apps and online services on their smartphones. The absolute "must-haves" are in the areas of communication, photo and video platforms, games and film and music streaming. The most frequently and extensively discussed offers are WhatsApp, Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook and YouTube.

- Adolescents place a stronger emphasis on offers that are geared toward communication. For the younger ones, photo/video platforms, knowledge-oriented offers and games are more present. YouTube is particularly relevant. They value YouTube as a source for solving practical everyday questions.

- Many online offers and the commercial interests behind them remain intransparent for children and adolescents.

- Children and Adolescents are unsure about the technical, legal and commercial structuring of certain offers.

- Attempts to avoid costs can lead to risky paths, which some children and adolescents are well aware of. Especially in connection with computer games and apps, children know of cost traps and malware.

- Relatively few adolescents and children state that they have to follow parental rules regarding offers and contents. If restrictions are put in place, the reasons given by parents refer to age restrictions as well as the disclosure of personal data.

- The peer group provides an important orientation framework. Nevertheless, there is too little exchange of media-related knowledge.

- Children and young people are by no means as risk-averse and impartial on the internet. They are aware of a whole range of risks, including concrete fears (exploitation of data by third parties or bullying). However, they cannot realistically assess them." (Gebel et al. 2016,7-21)

[translated by the coder]