Online-Erfahrungen von 9- bis 17-Jährigen. Ergebnisse der EU Kids Online-Befragung in Deutschland 2019

Engl. transl.: Online experiences of 9- to 17-year-olds. Results from the EU Kids Online Survey in Germany 2019

# Keywords

* Online Experiences
* Children and Adolescents
* Online Risks
* Opportunities

# Details

## Year

2019

## Issued

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## Language

German

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## Type

Report and working paper

## Sample

A representative survey was conducted of 1,044 children and adolescents aged between 9 to 17 and one parent.

# Abstract

"The report takes a look at the online experiences of children and young people - both positive and negative. It shows what skills adolescents have in dealing with online media and to what extent they use the possibilities of digital media for themselves and their concerns. In addition, the study is interested in what adolescents themselves consider to be negative experiences and what experiences they have had with selected online risks. The children are not only seen as victims of negative online experiences, but are also asked to what extent they themselves have already disseminated problematic content or behaved antisocially toward others online. The study also looks at the extent to which parents, most of whom have already grown up with digital media, accompany their children's online use and where there may still be a need for support. Based on the results, recommendations for action with regard to the protection, empowerment and participation of adolescents on the Internet will be formulated." (Hasebrink, Lampert Thiel, 2019, p. 5; translated by the coder)

# Outcome

"9 percent of children and young people have experienced something online in the past year that bothered or upset them (e.g. something that made them uncomfortable, scared them or made them think they shouldn't have seen it). These experiences are diverse and range from common or offensive behaviour (e.g. others making fun of one's own content or photos being published without consent), unwanted contact by other (adult) users, sexual representations and messages to other problematic content (cruelty to animals, violence towa-rds other people, chain letters etc.)." (Hasebrink, Lampert Thiel, 2019, p. 7) The findings on specific risks show that user-generated content and cyberbullying are relevant risks.
But the study also shows that "topics that are regarded as risks in the public discussion are not always perceived as negative experiences by adolescents themselves. This is particularly evident in the example of sexual content, but also of meetings with strangers whom one has met on the Internet." (Hasebrink, Lampert Thiel, 2019, p. 7; translated by the coder)
"The results provide differentiated indications of the challenges faced by adolescents in the context of their online use, how they assess them and how they deal with them. They refer to very different user practices that are associated with different risks. Accordingly, target group- and risk-specific approaches are needed to help adole-scents exploit the potential of the Internet and keep the negative consequences as low as possible." (Hasebrink, Lampert Thiel, 2019, p. 8; translated by the coder)