Vista Community Clinic's (VCC) Alliance Healthcare Foundation Internet Safety Peer Education Project

Year Two Final Evaluation Report

July 2009

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I.   INTRODUCTION

The following serves as the final Evaluation Report for the Vista Community Clinic (VCC) Internet Safety Project. Accomplishments made specifically during Program Year Two, as well as a summary of the project's achievements across Program Years One and Two, are included. The body of this report documents the findings from evaluative efforts carried out during the 2008-09 Fiscal Year, and the successes the program has made toward achieving its intended goals and objectives for Program Year Two. To provide a long-term perspective on the program's successful implementation, the Summary section of this report presents the many achievements the Internet Safety Project has made over the last two years in terms of the objectives set for program participation and the learning outcomes established for program participants.

II.   METHODOLOGY

This section describes the Year Two objectives set for the Internet Safety Project, and the evaluation instruments used to measure program effectiveness. The demographic characteristics of those who participated in the program during Year Two also are presented.

Program Objectives

The specific program objectives and corresponding evaluation outcomes for Year Two are outlined in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Project Goals, Objectives, and Expected Evaluation Outcomes for Year Two

GOAL	OBJECTIVES	EVALUATION OUTCOMES
Develop materials and procedures for successful, replicable delivery of Internet Safety training to youth ages 12 to 18.	**Training, 1.9:** In Year Two and annually thereafter, complete training of ten (10) additional Peer Educators in the delivery of Internet Safety curriculum.	**Training, 1.9:** Trained Peer Educators will demonstrate 90% competence on curriculum trainer posttest materials.
Increase the Internet safety of youth ages 12 to 18 and parents through the delivery by staff and Peer Educators of the VCC Internet Safety curriculum.	**2.2:** In Year Two, facilitate Internet Safety curriculum with a minimum of 1,200 youth ages 12 to 18 facilitated by trained and experienced Peer Educators and overseen by experienced staff.	**2.2a** Workshop participants will demonstrate increased awareness of Internet safety issues as measured by pre/post surveys. **2.2b** Workshop participants will demonstrate knowledge of the Internet Safety curriculum content as measured by 80% minimum competency on workshop posttest.

GOAL	OBJECTIVES	EVALUATION OUTCOMES
	2.3 In Year Two, facilitate Internet Safety curriculum with a minimum of 200 parents facilitated by trained and experienced Peer Educators and overseen by experienced staff.	**2.3** Workshop participants will demonstrate knowledge of Internet Safety curriculum content as measured by 80% minimum competency on workshop posttest.

Instruments

The first-year evaluation findings led Vista Community Clinic to refine its data collection tools, as did the Year Two Interim Evaluation Report. The basic content of the pre- and post-surveys remained the same from Year One to Year Two, with minor revisions to increase the clarity of the questions and response options. Also, additional questions were added in order to explore more thoroughly how participants expect to apply the information they learned in their everyday lives. Throughout this report, findings are reported in terms of the original survey and the revised survey.

The specific surveys and their foci were: 1) a pre-post survey administered to youth to measure knowledge gains over the course of the peer educator facilitated training; and, 2) a post-survey administered to peer educators, parents, and college students to measure the extent to which participants acquired a specific level of knowledge and awareness about Internet safety issues. The parent survey was administered to parents in English, but during the first half of Year Two was also administered in Spanish. The college student post-survey was a new survey added in Year Two and only administered during the first half of the year. Its design was very similar to the parent post-survey, with modifications designed to meet the skill and experience levels of college students.

Data Collection and Entry

The data collection and entry process followed the same format as in Year One and the first half of Year Two. VCC administered all of the surveys and collected completed surveys from participants. The peer educator, parent, and college student post-surveys were administered at the end of the training and the youth pre- and post-surveys were administered on the first and last day of the training. Program staff entered all survey data on an ongoing basis into an Excel database designed by Evalcorp.

Analysis

Evalcorp reviewed and cleaned the survey data entered into the Excel database and transferred the Excel file to SPSS, the statistical software used to analyze the data. Frequency distributions were performed to analyze demographic data such as gender, ethnicity, age, and school affiliation. Content knowledge scores were computed and frequency distributions performed to identify the proportion of participants who met the 80 percent (youth and parents) and 90 percent (peer educators) post-survey competency levels specified in the program objectives. In addition, a paired-samples t-test was performed on youth who completed both pre- and post-surveys.

The parent, youth, and college student post-surveys also asked participants to respond to a few of open-ended questions. The responses to these open-ended questions were analyzed for emerging overall themes.

Participants

As in Year One, Year Two project participants included peer educators and youth between the ages of 10 and 18, and parents. Added during the first half of Year Two were college student participants.

Peer Educators
A total of 13 peer educators participated in the Internet Safety Program curriculum training. All the peer educators were students at either Oceanside High (n=8) or Rancho Bueno Vista (RBV) High School (n=5). Five of the 13 peer educators were male and eight were female. The ethnic makeup of the group was diverse with three Caucasian, two African American, and eight Hispanic peer educators. With respect to age, all 13 peer educators were 18 years old.

Youth
A total of 2,089 youth completed both a pre- and post-survey during the second year of the program. The demographic distribution of youth in terms of school, ethnicity, and age is reported based on pre-survey responses. Not all respondents provided an answer to every item assessed, thus the total number of respondents (N) is included in each table.

Among the 2,036 youth who indicated their gender on the pre-survey, 55 percent were male and 45 percent were female. Of all participating youth, 23 percent of pre-survey youth were from Rancho Buena Vista High School Computer Information Systems Class, followed by an additional 21 percent of youth who attended Vista High School Health Class (11%) and Vista High School (10%), specifically. The complete distribution of youth by school is provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Distribution of Youth by School

School	Percent of Youth (N=2,089)
Rancho Buena Vista (RBV) High School, Computer Information Systems Class 1	23%
Vista High School, Health Classes	11%
Vista High School	10%
Marshall Middle School	9%
Guajome Park Academy	7%
Oceanside High School, ROTC	7%
Clair Burgner High School	5%
John Muir School	5%
Borrego Springs Middle School	4%
Oceanside High School	3%
El Camino High School	4%
Valley Middle School (NCLA)	4%
Oceanside Boys and Girls Club at Martin Luther King Jr. Middle School	2%
Rancho Buena Vista High School	2%
Rancho Minerva Middle School	1%
San Diego Academy	3%
Washington Middle School	<1%

Among 1,999 pre-survey youth who provided their ethnicity, the majority were of Hispanic origin (52%), followed by Caucasian (30%), as shown in **Table 3**. "Other" ethnicities included Native Americans (n=11), Filipino (n=7), Italian (n=6), Puerto Rican (n=5), Samoan (n=3), German (n=2), Middle Eastern (n=3), Persian (n=3), Arabic (n=2), Hungarian (n=2), Indian (n=3), Norwegian (n=2), Pakistani (n=2), Irish (n=1), Portuguese (n=1), and Spanish (n=1).

Table 3. Distribution of Youth by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Percent of Pre-Survey Youth (N=1,999)
Hispanic	52%
Caucasian	30%
Asian	6%
African American	4%
Multi-racial	5%
Other	3%

As reflected in **Table 4**, among 1, 986 youth who responded to the question on age, one eight year old youth and another ten year old youth at one end, and one 19 year old youth and another 21 year old youth at the other end represented less than one percent of the

youth at each end of the continuum. Fourty percent of the youth were between the ages of 11 and 14, and 60 percent were between the ages of 15 and 18.

Table 4. Distribution of Youth by Age

Age	Percent of Pre-Survey Youth (N=1,986)
10 or younger	< 1%
11	2%
12	5%
13	13%
14	20%
15	25%
16	17%
17	16%
18	2%
19	< 1%
21	< 1%

Parents

A total of 530 parents responded to the parent post-survey. Of the 530 parents, 41 took the Spanish version of the post-survey and 448 took the English version.

Among the 458 parents who provided their ethnicity, 43 percent were Caucasian, 46 percent were of Hispanic origin, 3 percent were African American, 5 percent were Asian and 3 percent indicated that they represented another ethnicity. The gender of parent respondents was primarily female (81%).

Table 5 provides a distribution of the schools and organizations represented by all 530 parents. The distribution of parents across the eight schools shown in **Table 5** ranged from a high of nine percent at San Pasquel High, Social Advocates for Youth (SAY) in San Diego, and Day of the Adolescent and a low of one percent or less at Vista Sheriff Department, John Muir School, Jewish Family Services, La Paloma Elementary School, and Washington Middle School.

Table 5. Distribution of Parents by School/Organization

School/Organization	Percent of Parents (N=530)
San Pasquel High School	8%
Social Advocates for Youth (SAY), San Diego	8%
Day of the Adolescent	8%
Child Welfare Services, Oceanside	7%
Magnolia Elementary	7%
First Lutheran, Vista	6%
Potter Junior High	6%
Life Skills Conference	5%
Maternal and Child Health (MCH)	5%
Valley Middle School	5%
San Diego Regional Center	5%
Alta Vista High School	4%
San Diego Jewish Academy	4%
Vista High School ELAC	4%
Rancho Buena Vista High	4%
National City Middle School	4%
San Diego County Office of Education, Linda Vista	2%
San Diego Drug and Alcohol Services	2%
Straight from the Heart, Inc.	2%
Vista Sheriff Department	1%
John Muir School	1%
Jewish Family Services	1%
La Paloma Elementary School	1%
Washington Middle School	<1%

Table 6 shows that 389 of 530 participants provided their age. Of the 389 who indicated their age, one-third were 35 years old or younger (32%). Just over half were between the ages of 36 and 55 (52%), and about one in six were 56 or older (16%). Overall, parents ranged in age from 16 to 83.

Table 6. Distribution of Parents by Age

Age	Percent of Parents (N=389)
16-25	9%
26-35	23%
36-45	31%
46-55	21%
56-65	12%
66+	4%

In addition, parents were asked to indicate the number of Internet users in their home. As shown in **Table 7**, the number of Internet users per household ranged from 0 to 12. Slightly over one-quarter of the responding parents do not have any Internet users in their home (27%). The largest proportion of households had two Internet users (35%).

Table 7. Distribution Internet Users per Household

Number of Internet Users	Percent of Households (N=304)
0	27%
1	21%
2	35%
3	13%
4	3%
5	1%
6-12	<1%

College Students

A total of 48 college students responded to a post-training survey modeled after the parent post-survey. All of the participants were enrolled in a Palomar College Health Class. Among the 36 of 48 college students who provided their ethnicity, 69 percent were Caucasian, 14 percent were of Hispanic origin, 14 percent were African American, and 3 percent were Asian. The gender makeup of the college students was primarily male (60%).

Table 8 shows that 42 of 48 college students provided their age. Among these 42 participating college students, most (83%) were between the ages of 17 and 25.

Table 8. Distribution of College Students by Age

Age	Percent of College Students (N=42)
17-25	83%
26-35	10%
36-45	5%
46+	2%

College students were also asked to indicate the number of hours they use the Internet. It should be noted that this is a variation on the question asked of parents (i.e., parents were asked to indicate the number of Internet users in their home). As shown in **Table 9**, the number of hours college students reported spending on the Internet ranged from 0 to 8. More than half of college students reported using the Internet three or more hours per day (56%).

**Table 9. Hours Spent on the Internet
Per Day by College Students**

Number of Hours	Percent of Students (N=32)
0	6%
1	9%
1.5	9%
2	16%
2.5	3%
3	25%
3.5	3%
4	19%
5	3%
8	6%

Overall, the Internet Safety Project exceeded its participation goals during Program Year Two.

- Thirteen peer educators were trained during Year Two—three more than the number of peer educators VCC had set as its objective for the year.
- A total of 2,089 youth participated in the program far exceeding the programs goal of educating 1,200 youth in Program Year Two.
- A total of 530 parents received training about Internet safety, which represents over 2.5 times the goal VCC set for itself during the second grant year.
- Of those 530 parents, 41 took a Spanish-version of the program and survey.
- VCC conducted additional outreach beyond the original scope of the program and delivered the Internet curriculum to 48 college students during the first half of the second year.

III. FINDINGS

This section presents the results of the analysis of the peer educator, youth, and parent surveys administered and collected during the second year of the Internet Safety Project.

Peer Educators

During the second grant year, a total of 13 peer educators from two schools were trained on how to deliver the Internet Safety curriculum. This exceeds VCC's goal of educating 10 peer educators in Program Year Two.

After receiving the training, all 13 peer educators responded to a post-training survey. VCC's goal is for trained peer educators to respond correctly to 90 percent or more of the questions posed on the survey. **The survey results indicated that all of the peer educators scored 90 percent or higher by correctly answering at least 18 of the 20 content questions posed.** The distribution of peer educators' scores is presented in **Table 10**.

Table 10. Distribution of Peer Educator Post-Survey Scores

Score (Percent Correct)	Number of Correct Answers (Out of 20)	Number of Peer Educators (N=13)
100%	20	9
95%	19	3
90%	18	1

Out of the total number of questions, all 13 peer educators responded correctly to all but four of the questions posed (see **Table 10**). Among the four incorrect responses, two peer educators had difficulty identifying the key parts of their cyber identity (Q14), one had trouble identifying the sign of an unhealthy relationship (Q7), another was unable to provide examples of unsafe web pages (Q8), and one did not know the difference between a gang affiliate and a gang member (Q13).

Table 11. Peer Educator Distribution of Incorrect and Correct Responses by Question

Question*	Number of Incorrect Responses	Number of Correct Responses
Q14. What are the key parts of your cyber identity?	2	11
Q7. Which of the following is a sign of an unhealthy relationship?	1	12
Q8. What are some examples of an unsafe web page?	1	12
Q13. What is the difference between a gang affiliate and a gang member?	1	12

Youth

The results presented in this section reflect the findings for the entire second year of the grant. **Table 12** shows a marked increase in the percentage of youth who scored 80 percent or higher on the subject matter test after participation in the program. **At the pre-test, only 11 percent of the participating youth achieved scores of 80 percent or higher compared to 77 percent of the youth at the post-test.**

To further assess gains in knowledge and awareness of Internet safety, a paired-samples t-test was conducted on 2,089 youth who completed both the pre- and post-surveys. The t-test compared youth's mean (average) pre-and post-scores to determine the difference between the two. **Results indicated a statistically significant average gain of 32 percentage points from pre- to post-survey ($p < .001$).**

Overall, VCC has met its objective that participants will achieve a minimum of 80 percent competency on the workshop post-test. In addition, the gains made from pre- to post-test represent a statistically significant difference, indicating that the program is having an impact on the youth's knowledge of Internet safety.

**Table 12. Distribution of Youth
Pre- and Post-Survey Scores**

Score (Percent Correct out of 10 Questions)	Percent of Pre-Survey Youth (N=2,089)	Percent of Post-Survey Youth (N=2,089)
100%	0%	31%
90%	3%	29%
80%	8%	17%
70%	17%	10%
60%	21%	5%
50%	20%	4%
40%	14%	1%
30%	10%	1%
20%	5%	1%
10%	2%	<1%
0%	2%	<1%

Table 13 presents the post-survey questions with the highest and lowest percentage of correct responses. Of the 10 questions posed, between 91 and 95 percent of the youth demonstrated an understanding of the risks of file-sharing software (Q2), and whether or not deleted information on the Internet is truly deleted (Q4). In contrast, a smaller percentage of youth (73%), were able to identify the signs of an unhealthy cyber relationship (Q9).

**Table 13. Post-survey Questions with the Highest and
Lowest Percentage of Youth Responding Correctly**

Post-Survey Question	Percent of Youth Responding Correctly (N=2,089)
Highest Percentage of Correct Responses	
Q2. "Lime Wire" file-sharing software is a safe way to download music and movies.	95%
Q4. If I post an embarrassing picture of myself online and then delete it will be taken off the Internet forever.	91%
Lowest Percentage of Correct Responses	
Q9. Which of the following is a sign of an unhealthy relationship?	73%

As part of a revised version of the youth post-survey administered during the second half of Year Two, youth were asked to indicate which social networking sites they use. **Table 14** indicates that Myspace is the most popular social networking site among youth. Almost two-thirds (61%) of the youth use Myspace compared to other means of social networking.

Table 14. Social Networking Sites Used by Youth

Social Networking Sites	Percent Response (N=1,033)
Myspace	61%
Facebook	17%
Xanga	2%
Hi5	4%
Tagged	2%
Other	13%

The original youth post-survey contained some open-ended questions designed to document how youth intend to apply what they have learned in the program as well as how satisfied they were with the program. The first question asked youth to think about and indicate what they would do differently now that they had acquired new information about how to safely use the Internet. Some of the most typical examples of immediate changes in behavior included:[1]

- Be more careful about what I post, what I say, who I talk to, and what I do online.
- Change my profile and personal information on Myspace, my settings, and my password.
- Protect my identity.
- Do not give out my personal information.
- Delete Limewire from my computer, and delete people I do not know, and pictures of myself from the Internet.
- Make sure friends are not sharing information about me on Myspace, Facebook, or other social networking website.

On the revised youth post-survey, youth were asked a similar question. The only difference was that they were asked to identify what they would do differently from a list of predetermined selections. **Table 15** below shows responses equivalent to those from youth

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[1] The examples of qualitative comments provided throughout the rest of this report are paraphrased and often combine more than one comment in order to provide the reader with the flavor of the emerging themes.

responding to the original version of the survey. The revised survey quantifies those comments and allows VCC to assess where youths' emphases lie.

Over half of the youth (54%) reported that they plan not to give out personal information online. More than one-third will be more careful about what they post (39%), set their profile to private (38%), be more careful about who they talk to (38%), and delete personal pictures from their sites (34%). Very few youth are considering deleting their profiles on Myspace (6%) or changing their profile settings on the social networking sites they currently use (<1%).

Table 15. Ways in Which Youth will Apply Internet Safety

Applications of Internet Safety	Percent Response (N=1,033)
Not give out personal information online	54%
Be more careful about what I post online	39%
Set my profile to private	38%
Be more careful about who I talk to online	38%
Delete pictures of myself from the online/Internet programs I use	34%
Delete Limewire	27%
Be more careful about what I do online	26%
Change my password to the online/Internet programs I use	18%
Delete Myspace	6%
Change the settings on the online/Internet programs I use	<1%

The revised survey also asked youth if they will talk to their parents about what they had learned. Of 956 youth who responded to this question, 73 percent indicated that they would. As a corollary, youth were asked on the original survey to indicate what information from the presentation they think might be important for their parents to know. Comments ranged from the very broad and general ("Everything is important for my parents to know") to the very specific. The types and range of specific information important for parents to know is reflected in the list below.

- Identity theft.
- Limewire.
- Cyberbullying.
- Safety on the Internet.
- Signs of gangs and how to detect them.
- How to protect our computers.

- How to use the Internet.
- Megan's law website.
- Myspace.
- Not to give out personal information.
- Nothing is safe on the Internet.
- Predators.
- Profile settings.

On the revised post-survey, youth were asked to rate the program on a scale ranging from "excellent" to "very unsatisfactory." Of 515 youth who responded, 88 percent considered the program "excellent" or "very good." These findings from the second half of Program Year Two are supported by the comments youth made on the original survey to a similar, but open-ended question.

A number of youth found all of the information that was presented to be valuable or helpful, but even more youth cited specific aspects of the presentation which they found to be most valuable. Examples of the content that was most valuable and helpful to the youth are listed below.

- Myspace.
- Hackers.
- Cyberbulling.
- Healthy and unhealthy relationships.
- Identity theft.
- How to protect ourselves on the Internet.
- Limewire.
- How people can still see profiles even though they are set to private.
- Ease of being labeled or misjudged by a picture or comment that is linked to you.
- Privacy settings that work and those that do not.
- Information about pictures on the Internet.
- The videos and examples.
- Learning to think a lot more about things we do online.

When asked what VCC could do to make the presentation better, a significant proportion of students from the original survey either stated "I do not know," "nothing," or stated "it was perfect." Ninety-nine percent of the youth who responded to the revised survey indicated that there was nothing the program could do better.

Nevertheless, youth responding to both the original and revised versions of the survey did make some suggestions for improvement and those suggestions focused on the following:

- More active.
- More examples.

- More videos.
- More real life stories that "actually happened."

Parents

In the second grant year, 530 parents had participated in the Internet Safety course and responded to a post-survey. Of the 530 parents, 41 took the post-survey in Spanish. The results are presented separately for each language group. The Spanish parent post-survey asked nine questions versus the English parent post-survey asked 10 questions. VCC exceeded its objective of educating 200 parents about Internet safety by more than 150 percent.

Spanish-version Parent Post-survey

Table 16 shows that on the high end, **over one-third (39%) of participating parents who took the Spanish version of the post-survey scored 89 percent or higher.** The remaining 61 percent of the parents scored between 44 and 78 percent on the Spanish version of the post-survey.

Table 16. Distribution of Spanish-version Parent Post-survey Scores

Score (Percent Correct)	Number Correct Answers (Out of 9)	Percent of Parents (N=41)
100%	9	7%
89%	8	32%
78%	7	12%
67%	6	24%
56%	5	17%
44%	4	7%

Table 17 presents the questions with the highest and lowest performance. A total of 93 percent of the Spanish-version parents learned whether it is truly possible to delete information from the Internet, and 90 percent learned about safe forms of online communication. In comparison, a smaller percentage of parents were able to identify the age range at which identity theft is most likely to occur (42%).

**Table 17. Post-Survey Questions with the Highest and Lowest Proportion
of Spanish-version Parents Responding Correctly**

Question	Percent of Parents Responding Correctly (N=41)
Highest Percentage of Correct Responses	
Q4. If your child posts an embarrassing picture of themselves online and then deletes it, the picture will be taken off the Internet forever.	93%
Q8. Email, vlogs, blogs, forums, and "My Space" comments are all safe forms of online communication.	90%
Lowest Percentage of Correct Responses	
Q7. The fastest growing group of victims of identity theft are 18-25 years olds.	42%

English-version Parent Post-survey

Table 18 shows that on the high end, **83 percent of participating English-speaking parents scored 80 percent or higher on the post-survey, meeting the objective for Year Two.** On the low end, a small number of parents (4%) completing the English version of the post-survey answered 40 percent or fewer of the questions correctly.

**Table 18. Distribution of English-version
Parent Post-survey Scores**

Score (Percent Correct)	Number Correct Answers (Out of 10)	Percent of Parents (N=489)
100%	10	15%
90%	9	43%
80%	8	25%
70%	7	8%
60%	6	4%
50%	5	1%
40%	4	2%
30%	3	<1%
20%	2	<1%
10%	1	<1%
0%	0	1%

Table 19 presents the questions with the highest and lowest performance among the parents who took the English-version of the post-survey. Specifically, 92 percent or more of the English-speaking parents knew whether it is truly possible to delete information from the Internet permanently, were able to define cyber bullying, understood how gang affiliation is evident on personal web pages, were able to define "vlog", and knew the types

of safe forms of online communication. Similar to Spanish-speaking parents, fewer English-speaking parents were able to identify the age range at which identity theft is most likely to occur.

Table 19. Post-Survey Questions with the Highest and Lowest Proportion of English-version Post-survey Parents Responding Correctly

Question	Percent of Parents Responding Correctly (N=489)
Highest Percentage of Correct Responses	
Q4. If your children post an embarrassing picture of themselves online and then delete it, the picture will be taken off the Internet forever.	94%
Q5. Gang affiliation can be determined in part by the pictures on your personal webpage.	93%
Q6. A vlog is an online video diary.	93%
Q8. Email, vlogs, blogs, forums, and "My Space" are all safe forms of online communication.	93%
Q3. Cyber bullying is sending or posting harmful or cruel text messages or images	92%
Lowest Percentage of Correct Responses	
Q7. The fastest growing group of victims of identity theft are 18-25 years olds.	34%

Parents who took the English version of the post-survey were also asked a few additional questions concerning the importance of parent involvement in their child's Internet safety. When asked whether or not they planned to talk to their child about Internet safety, almost all "strongly agreed" or "agreed" that they would (99%).

The original parent post-survey also asked parents if they felt more comfortable talking to their child about Internet safety now that they had completed the course. Two-thirds of the parents "strongly agreed" or "agreed" that they feel more comfortable. Overall, 99 percent of the parents considered their involvement in protecting their child online "very important."

The revised parent post-survey asked an additional question about what parents would do to protect their child from the dangers of the Internet. As shown in **Table 20**, most parents (87%) indicated they would communicate with them about Internet safety. Over 70 percent also indicated that they would review their profile for personal information (75%), and monitor the amount of time they spend on the Internet (74%), the software they use (73%), their activity (72%), and the types of information they share (70%).

Table 20. What Parents Would Do to Protect Their Child

Forms of Protection	Percent of Parents (N=209)
Communicate with them about the dangers of the Internet	87%
Review their profile for personal information	75%
Monitor the amount of time they spend on the Internet	74%
Monitor the software they use	73%
Monitor their activity	72%
Monitor the types of information they share	70%
Block certain sites	69%
Monitor the websites they visit	64%
Keep the computer in a common area of our home	67%
Other	4%

Parents were also asked to rank four Internet safety issues from most dangerous to least dangerous on a scale from one to four. These issues were cyberbullying, social networking pages, gang affiliation, and identity theft. Gang affiliation was considered the most dangerous among the four, social networking the second most dangerous, followed by cyberbullying. Identity theft was considered the least dangerous.

Of the 201 parents who rated their satisfaction with the overall program, 77 percent reported it was "excellent", 21 percent reported it was "very good" or "good."

<u>English-version and Spanish-version Parents' Responses to Open-Ended Questions</u>
Parents who responded to the Spanish version only, as well as those parents who responded to the original and revised English version of the post-survey were asked the same three open-ended questions. The first question asked parents to cite what they now feel they can do to protect their child online. The following are some examples of comments that reflect the general ways in which parents now feel they can provide Internet safety for their children.

- Communicate with them about the dangers of the Internet.
- Be knowledgeable about Internet safety.
- Monitor their activity, the amount of time they spend on the Internet, the websites they visit, the software they are using, and the types of information they share.
- Block certain sites.
- Review their profile for personal information.
- Set up security passwords.

- Keep the computer in a common area of the home.

When parents were asked what they found most valuable about the Internet safety presentation, approximately one-quarter of the parents stated that they found all of the information presented helpful. Others offered specific content areas organized around the following themes:

- The examples.
- The visual presentation.
- How to protect myself and my children.
- How to talk to our children about Internet safety.
- How to use the Internet safely.
- Identity theft.
- Monitoring software.
- "The realization that when kids think they are safe they are not."

The original and revised parent post-surveys also asked parents what could be done to improve the program. Recommendations were minimal and included requests to provide handouts of notes and references, as well as to have more hands-on time on the computer. The recommendation cited most often was to allow more time for questions and details, and more time for the presentation in general. Other recommendations included providing information on web page sites in a handout for future reference, requiring all school children to take this training, providing trainings more often, and providing more information on sexual predators on the Internet.

College Students

The college student post-survey was administered during the first half of Program Year Two and asked similar questions to those posed on the parent post-survey. The results of the 48 college students who participated in the training are depicted in **Table 21**.

Eighty-one percent of the participating college students scored 80 percent or higher on the post-survey. Fifteen percent of students answered 60 to 70 percent of the items correctly. Less than 5 percent of students answered half or fewer of the items correctly on the post-survey.

Table 21. Distribution of College Post-Survey Scores

Score (Percent Correct)	Number Correct Answers (Out of 10)	Percent of College Students (N=48)
100%	10	4%
90%	9	50%
80%	8	27%
70%	7	13%
60%	6	2%
50%	5	2%
40%	4	2%

Table 22 presents the true-false questions with the highest and lowest performance among the college students. Specifically, 98 percent or more of the college students understood that "Lime Wire" file-sharing software may not be the safest way to download movies and other items from the Internet. In contrast, college students were not able to identify the fastest growing group of victims of identify theft (12% correct responses).

Table 22. Post-Survey Questions with the Highest and Lowest Proportion of College Students Responding Correctly

Question	Percent of College Students Responding Correctly (N=48)
Highest Percentage of Correct Responses	
Q4. "Lime Wire" file-sharing software is a safe way to download music and movies.	98%
Lowest Percentage of Correct Responses	
Q7. The fastest growing group of victims of identity theft are 18-25 years olds.	12%

In addition to the content-based questions asked above, college students were also asked a few questions about changes they might make to their Internet profiles, which social networking websites they frequent, and how confident they now feel about protecting their online reputation. When asked about changing their Internet profile, 96 percent "strongly agreed" or "agreed" that they had plans to make changes to their Facebook, Myspace, or other Internet profiles. Almost half of the college students use Facebook (45%), another one-third use Myspace (34%), 5 percent use both, and an additional 16 percent use other sites such as Mixi, Mocospace, and YouTube. Overall, all of the participating college students felt better able to protect their online reputation as a result of the training.

At the end of the survey participants were asked to indicate what they might do differently with respect to Internet safety based on what they had learned in the course. Here is a sample of the types of things they said they would do once they got home:

- Change their profile.
- Delete LimeWire file-sharing software from their computer.
- Check the security of the websites they use.
- Change their passwords.
- Remove their pictures on the Internet or limit access to them.
- Change the privacy settings.

With respect to the overall presentation, participants found the general body of information presented to be most valuable. The following variety in participant specific comments reflects this theme:

- Step-by-step instructions to change my profile.
- How easy it is to find information about someone.
- How to change my profiles.
- How private profiles can be hacked into.
- The information about how Myspace links to YouTube and "LimeWire."
- The security suggestions.

There were no significant comments about how to improve the presentation.

The overall findings across the Internet Safety Project participants (peer educators; youth, including college students; and, parents) strongly indicate that the program is meeting all of its goals and objectives. The section that follows relays a summary of Program Year Two findings. In addition, the successes achieved in Program Year One are presented in relation to those achieved in Program Year Two.

IV.   SUMMARY

This report presents evaluation findings and documents the successes that the VCC Internet Safety Project has achieved relative to its Year Two goals and objectives. The achievements that VCC has made during Program Year Two also reflect the success of its efforts over the last two years and are worthy of note. VCC has worked steadfastly over the past two years to train peer educators and deliver the program to ethnically diverse youth and their parents at a wide range of schools in San Diego County. Through educating thousands of individuals about Internet safety, the Internet Safety Project has demonstrated that as a result of its curriculum, youth and their families are becoming more aware of the potential dangers of the Internet and ways in which they can simultaneously protect themselves and still use the Internet safely.

In order to underscore the successes of the Internet Safety Project, this summary will highlight not only the achievements made during the current program year, but also those made during the first year of the program. The achievements the Internet Safety Project has made over the last two years are presented in terms of the objectives it set for program participation and the learning outcomes it anticipated among program participants.

Participants
- Peer Educators: In Program Year One seven peer educators were trained; in Program Year Two an additional 13 peer educators were trained, totaling 20 peer educators over two years. This achievement exceeds VCC's goal of training 20 peer educators over two years.
- Youth: In Program Year One, 143 youth participated in the Internet safety curriculum; in Year Two 2,089 youth participated, resulting in a total of 2,232 youth benefiting from the program. The number of youth served far exceeds the combined Year One and Two objectives of serving a minimum of 1,500 youth.
- College Youth: During the first half of Program Year Two, VCC extended its program to include 48 college students, representing an additional group served (i.e., above and beyond peer educators, youth and parents). VCC had not proposed serving college students through the project; thus, this accomplishment exceeds what had been initially proposed for the initiative.
- Parents: In Program Year One, 79 parents participated in the program; in Year Two, an additional 530 parents participated. In total, 609 parents learned about Internet safety over the last two years. The number of parents reached is more than three times the goal of 200 that VCC had set for itself.

Learning Outcomes
- Peer Educators: During Program Years One and Two, all but one peer educator each year, out of a total of 20 peer educators, scored 90 percent or higher by correctly answering the majority of the content questions posed.
- Parents: In Program Year One, 68 percent of participating parents scored 78 percent or higher on the post-survey, equivalent to correctly answering all but three questions. In Program Year Two, 83 percent of participating English-speaking parents scored 80 percent or higher on the post-survey, equivalent to correctly answering all but three questions. The percentage of parents who increased their score rose by 15 percentage points between the first and second years of the program. VCC exceeded its objective of attaining 80 percent minimum knowledge competency on the program post-survey.
- Youth: In Program Year One, 49 percent of the participating youth achieved scores of 80 percent or higher on a post-program survey. In Program Year Two, 77 percent of participating youth achieved scores of 80 percent or higher on the same post-program survey, representing a 28 point increase in the percentage of youth who achieved VCC's objective of 80 percent minimum knowledge competency on the program post-survey.

- o Further support for the positive outcomes achieved among youth is the results comparing pre- and post-survey scores using statistical analysis to test for significant differences (t-test). Results indicate a statistically significant average gain from pre- to post-survey among youth in both Year One and Two cohorts (p.<.001).
- College Students: Although not in their original proposal for the program, VCC also reached out effectively to 48 college students. Of the 48 participating college students, 81 percent scored 80 percent or higher on the post-survey, providing additional support for the program's success.

Another significant accomplishment of the Internet Safety Project is the consistently high level of satisfaction ratings received among youth, parents, and college students. Over 80 percent of the youth and parents rated the program as either "excellent" or "very good." Parents as well as college students reported that they found all of the information presented to be helpful and valuable. Youth and parents also reported ways in which they plan to change and/or improve their behaviors with respect to Internet safety. For example, 54 percent of the youth reported that as a result of the program, they would not give out personal information online. In addition, 73 percent of the youth stated that they would talk to their parents about being Internet safe. Furthermore, 99 percent of parents reported that they would communicate with their children about the dangers of the Internet.

Moreover, youth, parents, and college students made few recommendations for improvement. Youth requested more examples, more videos, and more real life stories. Parents requested handouts of notes and references and to allow more time for questions and details, and to have more hands-on time on the computer. And, college students did not provide any significant comments for program improvement.

In summary, VCC's Internet Safety Project has not only met its goals and objectives for Year Two, but has exceeded its overall two-year goals in the case of peer educator, youth, and parent participation and learning outcomes. The findings from Evalcorp's comprehensive evaluation indicate that VCC has successfully implemented a program over the last two years that is producing positive learning outcomes regarding Internet safety among youth and their parents.

V. APPENDIX
EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS

VISTA COMMUNITY CLINIC *Presents*

Teen Cyber Educators

Funded in part by Alliance HealthCare Foundation

Peer Educator Post-Test (Original)

All information collected will be kept confidential.

First Name_____ **Last Name**_____ **Date:**_____

School_____ **Age**_____ **Gender M / F (Circle One)**

Ethnicity: (Circle One)

Latino/Hispanic   African American/Black Other:_____

Asian/Pacific Islander   Caucasian/White

1. If I set my profile to private, then only people I give permission can see my profile.   TRUE /FALSE

2. "LimeWire" file-sharing software is a safe way to download music and movies.   TRUE /FALSE

3. If I post an embarrassing picture of myself online and then delete it, the picture will be taken off the
   Internet forever.   TRUE / FALSE

4. Gang affiliation can be determined in part by the pictures on your personal webpage.   TRUE / FALSE

5. If you are cyber bullied you should first respond by:
a. Telling the bully to leave you alone   c. Telling a friend to get them back
b. Cyber bully the person back   d. Save evidence of the cyberbullying, and report it

6. What age group is the fastest growing victims of identity theft?
a. 14-18   c. 25-35   e. 45-75
b. 18-25   d. 35-45

7. Which of the following is a sign of an unhealthy relationship?
a. Give you a cell phone to call you whenever they want   c. They do not get jealous when you spend   time with
                                                               your friends
b. They do not spend all of their free time with you   d. Sending a text message to see how you are feeling

8. What is the safest form of online communication?
a. IM's   c. E-mail   e. Forums   g. All of the above
b. "MySpace" Comments   d. Blogs   f. None of the above

9. What are some examples of an unsafe webpage?
_____
_____

10. What is the definition of Cyber-bullying?
_____
_____

11. What is the bystander effect? How does it relate to cyber bullying?
_____
_____

12. What are some examples of tech-dating abuse?

_____
_____

13. What does the term "electronic leash" mean, and how can it contribute to a unhealthy tech relationship?

_____
_____

14. What is the difference between a gang affiliate and a gang member?

_____
_____

15. What are some other possible dangers of posting gang affiliated items online?

_____
_____

16. What are the key parts of your cyber identity? ???Social Networking???

_____
_____

17. Why is it important to protect your online reputation?

_____
_____

18. What is CAPTCHA? How can it protect you on MySpace?

_____
_____

19. There are several ways an ID thief can steal your identity. Name two ways an ID thief can steal your identity?

_____
_____

20. What are the two different ways you can tell a webpage is secure?

_____
_____

VISTA COMMUNITY CLINIC *Presents*

Teen Cyber Educators

Funded in part by Alliance HealthCare Foundation

Peer Educator Post-Test (Revised)

All information collected will be kept confidential.

First Name_____ **Last Name**_____ **Date:**_____

School_____ **Age_____ Gender M / F (Circle One)**

Ethnicity: (Circle One)

 Latino/Hispanic   African American/Black Other:_____

Asian/Pacific Islander   Caucasian/White

1. If I set my profile to private, then only people I give permission can see my profile.   TRUE /FALSE

2. "LimeWire" file-sharing software is a safe way to download music and movies.   TRUE /FALSE

3. If I post an embarrassing picture of myself online and then delete it, the picture will be taken off the
    Internet forever.   TRUE / FALSE

4. Gang affiliation can be determined in part by the pictures on your personal webpage.   TRUE / FALSE

5. What is a vlog?
a. Virtual Lumber   c. Online written diary   e. email
b. A short cartoon   d. Online video diary   f. a computer virus

6. What age group is the fastest growing victims of identity theft?
a. 14-18   c. 25-35   e. 45-75
b. 18-25   d. 35-45

7. Which of the following is a sign of an unhealthy relationship?
a. Give you a cell phone to call you whenever they want   c. They do not get jealous when you spend   time with
                                                                your friends
b. They do not spend all of their free time with you   d. Sending a text message to see how you are feeling

8. What are some examples of an unsafe webpage?
_____
_____

9. What is the definition of Cyber-bullying? What should you do if your cyber bullied?
_____
_____

10. What are some of the ways victims of cyber-bullying react?
a) Negative ways to deal with cyber-bullying
_____
_____

b) Positive ways to deal with cyber-bullying

_____
_____

11. What are some examples of tech-dating abuse?

_____
_____

12. What does the term "electronic leash" mean, and how can it contribute to a unhealthy tech relationship?

_____
_____

13. What is the difference between a gang affiliate and a gang member?

_____
_____

14. What are the key parts of your cyber identity?

_____
_____

15. Why is it important to protect your online reputation?

_____
_____

VISTA COMMUNITY CLINIC *Presents*

Teen Cyber Educators

Funded in part by Alliance HealthCare Foundation

Youth Pre-Survey (Original)

All information collected will be kept confidential.

First Name_____ Last Name_____ Date:_____

School_____ Age_____ Gender M / F (Circle One)

Ethnicity: (Circle One)

 Latino/Hispanic African American/Black Other:_____

Asian/Pacific Islander Caucasian/White

---

1. If I set my profile to private, then only people I give permission can see my profile.   TRUE / FALSE

2. "LimeWire" file-sharing software is a safe way to download music and movies.   TRUE / FALSE

3. Cyber-bullying is
a. Only done through the computer   c. Only done by older kids to control younger kids
b. OK if someone else did it to you first   d. Sending or posting harmful or cruel text messages or images.

4. If I post an embarrassing picture of myself online and then delete it, the picture will be taken off the Internet forever.   TRUE / FALSE

5. Gang affiliation can be determined in part by the pictures on your personal webpage. TRUE/FALSE

6. What is CAPTCHA?
a. A computer program that can   c. Video capture device   e. Email
tell Computers and Humans Apart
b. A short cartoon   d. Coffee Creamer   f. A computer virus

7. What age group is the fastest growing victims of identity theft?
a. 14-18   c. 25-35   e. 45-75
b. 18-25   d. 35-45

8. What is the safest form of online communication?
a. IM's   c. E-mail   e. Forums   g. All of the above
b. "MySpace" Comments   d. Blogs   f. None of the above

9. Which of the following is a sign of an unhealthy relationship?
a. Give you a cell phone to call you whenever they want   c. They do not get jealous when you spend time with your friends
b. They do not spend all of their free time with you   d. Sending a text message to see how you are feeling

10. If you are cyber bullied you should first respond by:
a. Telling the bully to leave you alone   c. Telling a friend to get them back
b. Cyber bully the person back   d. Save evidence of the cyberbullying, and report it

Answers:1.False 2.False 3.D 4.False 5.True 6.A 7.A 8.F 9.A 10.D

YOUTH POST-SURVEY (Original)

1. If I set my profile to private, then only people I give permission can see my profile. TRUE / FALSE

2. "LimeWire" file-sharing software is a safe way to download music and movies. TRUE / FALSE

3. Cyber-bullying is
a. only done through the computer
b. ok if someone else did it to you first
c. only done by older kids to control younger kids
d. Sending or posting harmful or cruel text messages or images.

4. If I post an embarrassing picture of myself online and then delete it, the picture will be taken off the Internet forever. TRUE / FALSE

5. Gang affiliation can be determined in part by the pictures on your personal webpage. TRUE/FALSE

6. What is CAPTCHA?
a. A computer program that can tell Computers and Humans Apart
b. A short cartoon
c. Video capture device
d. Coffee Creamer
e. Email
f. A computer virus

7. What age group are the fastest growing victims of identity theft?
a. 14-18
b. 18-25
c. 25-35
d. 35-45
e. 45-75

8. What is the safest form of online communication?
a. E-mail
b. "MySpace" Comments
c. IM's/text messages
d. Blogs
e. Forums
f. None of the above
g. All of the above

9. Which of the following is a sign of an unhealthy relationship?
a. Give you a cell phone to call you whenever they want
b. They do not spend all of their free time with you
c. They do not get jealous when you spend time with your friends
d. Sending a text message to see how you are feeling

10. If you are cyber bullied you should first respond by:
a. Telling the bully to leave you alone
b. Cyber bully the person back
c. Telling a friend to get them back
d. Save evidence of the cyberbullying, and report it

11. What things will you do differently after these presentations (i.e. changes to your Myspace, protecting you identity, etc.)_____
_____

12. What did you find most valuable or helpful about the presentations?_____
_____

13. What do you think would make the presentations better?_____
_____

14. What have you learned during this presentation that you think is important for your parents to know?
_____
_____

Complete this side only

Complete this side only

VISTA COMMUNITY CLINIC
Presents

Teen Cyber Educators
Funded in part by Alliance HealthCare Foundation

Youth Pre-Survey (Revised)
All information collected will be kept confidential.

First Name_____ Last Name_____ Date:_____

School_____ Age_____ Gender M / F (Circle One)

Ethnicity: (Circle One)

Latino/Hispanic   African American/Black Other:_____

Asian/Pacific Islander   Caucasian/White

---

1. If I set my profile to private, then only people I give permission can see my profile.   TRUE / FALSE

2. "LimeWire" file-sharing software is a safe way to download music and movies.   TRUE / FALSE

3. Cyber-bullying is
a. Only done through the computer   c. Only done by older kids to control younger kids
b. OK if someone else did it to you first   d. Sending or posting harmful or cruel text messages or images.

4. If I post an embarrassing picture of myself online and then delete it, the picture will be taken off the Internet forever.   TRUE / FALSE

5. Gang affiliation can be determined in part by the pictures on your personal webpage. TRUE/FALSE

6. What is CAPTCHA?
a. A computer program that can   c. Video capture device
tell Computers and Humans Apart
b. A short cartoon   d. Coffee Creamer

7. What age group is the fastest growing victims of identity theft?
a. 14-18   c. 25-35
b. 18-25   d. 35-45

8. What is the safest form of online communication?
a. IM's   c. Blogs
b. "MySpace" Comments   d. None of the above

9. Which of the following is a sign of an unhealthy relationship?
a. Give you a cell phone to call you whenever they want   c. They do not get jealous when you spend time with your friends

b. They do not spend all of their free time with you   d. Sending a text message to see how you are feeling

10. If you are cyber bullied you should first respond by:
a. Telling the bully to leave you alone   c. Telling a friend to get them back
b. Cyber bully the person back   d. Save evidence of the cyberbullying, and report it

STOP

STOP HERE AND TURN IN SURVEY

STOP

YOUTH POST- SURVEY (Revised)

1. If I set my profile to private, then only people I give permission can see my profile. TRUE / FALSE

2. "LimeWire" file-sharing software is a safe way to download music and movies. TRUE / FALSE

3. Cyber-bullying is
a. only done through the computer
b. ok if someone else did it to you first
c. only done by older kids to control younger kids
d. Sending or posting harmful or cruel text messages or images.

4. If I post an embarrassing picture of myself online and then delete it, the picture will be taken off the Internet forever.   TRUE / FALSE

5. Gang affiliation can be determined in part by the pictures on your personal webpage. TRUE/FALSE

6. What is CAPTCHA?
a. A computer program that can tell Computers and Humans Apart
b. A short cartoon
c. Video capture device
d. Coffee Creamer
e. Email
f. A computer virus

7. What age group are the fastest growing victims of identity theft?
a. 14-18
b. 18-25
c. 25-35
d. 35-45
e. 45-75

8. What is the safest form of online communication?
a. E-mail
b. "MySpace" Comments
c. IM's/text messages
d. Blogs
e. Forums
f. None of the above
g. All of the above

9. Which of the following is a sign of an unhealthy relationship?
a. Give you a cell phone to call you whenever they want
b. They do not spend all of their free time with you
c. They do not get jealous when you spend time with your friends
d. Sending a text message to see how you are feeling

10. If you are cyber bullied you should first respond by:
a. Telling the bully to leave you alone
b. Cyber bully the person back
c. Telling a friend to get them back
d. Save evidence of the cyberbullying, and report it

11. Which social networking sites do you use?
____MySpace ____Facebook ____Xanga ____hi5 ____Tagged ____Other (Please list):_____

12. What will you do differently after these presentations? **PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**:
___ Delete Limewire
___ Set my profile to private
___ Not give out personal info online
___ Change my password
___ Delete pictures of myself from the online/Internet programs I use
___ Be more careful about what I post
___ Be more careful who I talk to online
___ Change my profile and personal info

13. Will you talk to your parents about what you have learned from these presentations? ___Yes___ No

14. Using the following scale how would you rate this program?
___Excellent ___ Very Good ___ Good ___ Satisfactory ___Unsatisfactory ___ Very Unsatisfactory

15. Is there anything we can do to improve the program?
___No. If yes, what should we improve? program?_____

Parent Post Survey (Original)

All information collected will be kept confidential.

NAME: _____   DATE: _____

 LOCATION: _____   GENDER (circle one):   Male / Female

AGE: _____   NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOME USING INTERNET: _____

ETHNICITY (circle one): African American/Black   Asian/Pacific Islander   Caucasian/White

Latino/Hispanic   Other: _____

Circle your answer

1. If your children set their profile to "private", then only the people
    they give permission can see their profile ……………………………….   TRUE   or   FALSE

2. "LimeWire" file-sharing software is a safe way to download music and movies...   TRUE   or   FALSE

3. Cyber bullying is sending or posting harmful or cruel text messages or images.....   TRUE   or   FALSE

4. If your children post an embarrassing picture of themselves online
    and then delete it, the picture will be taken off the Internet forever ......   TRUE   or   FALSE

5. Gang affiliation can be determined in part by the pictures on your
    personal webpage……………………………………………………..   TRUE   or   FALSE

6. A vlog is an online video diary. ………………………………………..   TRUE   or FALSE

7. The fastest growing group of victims of identity theft are 18-25 year olds……..   TRUE   or   FALSE

8. Email, vlogs, blogs, forums, and "My Space" comments are all
    safe forms of online communication……………………………………   TRUE   or   FALSE

9. If your children are cyber bullied, you should first respond by saving
    evidence of the cyber bullying…………………………………………   TRUE   or   FALSE

10. Monitoring Software is the best way to keep track of the websites
     your child visits……………………………………………………...   TRUE   or   FALSE

11. I plan to talk to my child about Internet safety. (Circle One)
        Strongly Agree   Agree   Disagree   Strongly Disagree

12. In your opinion, how important is parent involvement in protecting your children online. (Circle One)
        Not important   Somewhat Important   Very Important   Don't Know

13. I now feel better able to talk to my child about Internet safety. (Circle One)
        Strongly Agree   Agree   Disagree   Strongly Disagree

14. What can you do to protect your children online? _____
_____

15. What did you find most valuable or helpful about the presentation?_____
_____

16. What do you think would make the presentation better? _____
_____

Answer Key: 1.) False 2.) False 3.) True 4.) False 5.) True 6.)True7.) False 8). False 9.) True 10.) List possible responses

Parent Post Survey (Revised)

All information collected will be kept confidential.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

LOCATION: _____ GENDER (circle one): Male / Female

AGE: _____ NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOME USING INTERNET: _____

ETHNICITY (circle one): African American/Black   Asian/Pacific Islander   Caucasian/White

Latino/Hispanic   Other: _____

Circle your answer

1. If your children set their profile to "private", then only the people
   they give permission can see their profile …………………………….   TRUE   or   FALSE

2. "LimeWire" file-sharing software is a safe way to download music and movies...   TRUE   or   FALSE

3. Cyber bullying is sending or posting harmful or cruel text messages or images.....   TRUE   or   FALSE

4. If your children post an embarrassing picture of themselves online
   and then delete it, the picture will be taken off the Internet forever ......   TRUE   or   FALSE

5. Gang affiliation can be determined in part by the pictures on your
   personal webpage…………………………………………………………….   TRUE   or   FALSE

6. A vlog is an online video diary. …………………………………………..   TRUE   or   FALSE

7. The fastest growing group of victims of identity theft are 18-25 year olds……..   TRUE   or   FALSE

8. Email, vlogs, blogs, forums, and "My Space" comments are all
   safe forms of online communication……………………………………   TRUE   or   FALSE

9. If your children are cyber bullied, you should first respond by saving
   evidence of the cyber bullying……………………………………………   TRUE   or   FALSE

10. Monitoring Software is the best way to keep track of the websites
    your child visits……………………………………………………..   TRUE   or   FALSE

11. I plan to talk to my child about Internet safety. (Circle One)

    Strongly Agree   Agree   Disagree   Strongly Disagree

12. Please rank order the following four Internet Safety Issues with 1 being the most dangerous to your child(ren)
    and 4 being the least dangerous to your child(ren).
    ___Cyberbullying ___Social networking pages ___Gang Affiliation ___ID Theft ___Other:_____

13. What will you do to protect your child(ren) online?
___Communicate with them about the dangers of the Internet   ___Monitor their activity
___Monitor the amount of time they spend on the Internet   ___Monitor the websites they visit
___Monitor the software they use   ___Monitor the types of information they share
___Block certain sites   ___Review their profile for personal information
___Keep the computer in a common area of our home   ___Other:_____

14. Using the following scale how would you rate this program?
___Excellent ___ Very Good ___ Good ___ Satisfactory ___Unsatisfactory ___ Very Unsatisfactory

15. Is there anything we can do to improve the program? ___No. If yes, what should we improve _____

Answer Key: 1.) False 2.) False 3.) True 4.) False 5.) True 6.)True7.) False 8). False 9.) True 10.) True

TeenCyber Educators

Funded in part by Alliance HealthCare Foundation

EVALCORP
Research & Consulting

College Student Post-Survey
All information collected will be kept confidential.

NAME: _____   DATE: _____

LOCATION: _____   GENDER (circle one):   Male / Female

AGE: _____   NUMBER OF HOURS A DAY USING INTERNET: _____

ETHNICITY (circle one): African American/Black   Asian/Pacific Islander   Caucasian/White

Latino/Hispanic   Other: _____

Circle your answer

1. If you set your profile to "private", then only the people
    you give permission can see your profile ……………………………..   TRUE   or   FALSE

2. "LimeWire" file-sharing software is a safe way to download music and movies...   TRUE   or   FALSE

3. Cyber bullying is sending or posting harmful or cruel text messages or images.....   TRUE   or   FALSE

4. If you post an embarrassing picture online
    and then delete it, the picture will be taken off the Internet forever ...…   TRUE   or   FALSE

5. Electronic leash is a term used to describe someone who uses technology
    to keep tabs on a partner………………………………………………………   TRUE   or FALSE

6. A vlog is an online video diary. ……………………………………….   TRUE   or FALSE

7. The fastest growing group of victims of identity theft are 18-25 year olds……..   TRUE   or   FALSE

8. Email, vlogs, blogs, forums, and "My Space" comments are all
    safe forms of online communication……………………………………   TRUE   or   FALSE

9. If you are harassed, you should first respond by saving
    evidence of the harassment ……………………………………………   TRUE   or   FALSE

10. CAPCHA is a computer program that can tell humans and computers apart…   TRUE   or   FALSE

11. I plan to make changes to my profiles (Facebook / Myspace). (Circle One)
    Strongly Agree   Agree   Disagree   Strongly Disagree

12. Which social networking website do you use most often. (Circle One)
    My Space   Facebook   Bebo   Tagged   Other:_____
13. I now feel better able to protect my online reputation. (Circle One)
    Strongly Agree   Agree   Disagree   Strongly Disagree

14. What things will you do differently after these presentations (i.e. changes to your profile, protecting you identity, etc.)_____
_____

15. What did you find most valuable or helpful about the presentation?_____
_____

16. What do you think would make the presentation better? _____
_____

Answer Key: 1.) False 2.) False 3.) True 4.) False 5.) True 6.)True7.) False 8). False 9.) True 10.) List possible responses