Using Facebook

~Are American Young Adults Aware of Facebook Crimes? ~

img:musiclife.blog.so-net.ne.jp

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Section6

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Ⅰ .Introduction

A: Motivation

Before coming here to America, I already had a Facebook account. It was just for being connected with people whom I met before, that actually live abroad. When I was informed that our co-coordinators had prepared a Facebook group for us, I was surprised to know how pervasive Facebook is in America, and how officially it is used like this. Seeing their Facebook pages online, I found that those who live abroad often have many "Facebook friends", sometimes more than 500, and it also seemed that they had no resistance in showing their personal information online. In Japan, we have a similar SNS like Facebook which is called "Mixi". Although the features are quite similar, the way we use is quite different from how American people do. As for "Mixi", we tend to hide our personal information so that we can successfully conceal it. On the other hand, as for Facebook, it is often the case that true names and personal photos are exposed. Furthermore, I found many accounts that show much of their personal information. Seen from an Asian perspective, I was really curious about how they feel about exposing personal information online concerning their privacy. Moreover, searching online, I found many tragic crimes involving Facebook. These were often due to the users' exposure of private features. Realizing the dark side of Facebook, I decided to search if American Facebook users are aware of those crimes, and if so whether those crimes were affecting their use of Facebook in some way or not. For the research, I chose young adults of America for the participants. (By "young adults", I mean from teenagers to those who are in their twenties.) This is because I wanted to research this topic referring particularly to young Facebook users whose perspectives and situations might be similar to mine, even though we have

different cultural backgrounds. In addition, as I stated before, the trigger that made me come up with this topic was because I saw many Facebook friends of mine showing out disclosing their information. They are mostly in their teens or twenties, and this is also one of the reasons why I limit the participants to young adults.

The second and lighter reason is because I merely wanted to know more about Facebook which is not familiar in our country or other countries in Asia. It would be a good chance for me to know about it myself, and also to introduce it to those who don't know much about it like me.

B: Hypotheses

"Facebook users do not care much about exposing personal information online."

My hypothesis is due to the impression I have got from the way Facebook users around me deal with it. Showing their true names, faces (by photos in his/her profile), and many kinds of interests, it seemed like they do not care about showing their personal information, which may lead to certain crimes.

"Facebook crimes do not affect how American people use Facebook"

As there are many crimes involving Facebook, I wondered if the users even knew about those crimes, and if so, whether they affect the way those people use Facebook or not. The reason I came up with this hypothesis is because of the first hypothesis I wrote before. If they were affected in some way by Facebook crimes, I thought that their response would be more obvious, which I could not find before the survey.

Ⅱ Facts and Analysis

A: Facts

・Brief history of Facebook

The former- Harver student Mark Zuckerberg founded Facebook in 2004. The first motivation of his running the company was not for business but rather for his hobby. However, with the financial support, the main idea of Facebook, which is to create a social network online, soon became pervasive in from the dorm of Harvard to the university of Stanford and Yale. As they had been (and are) well known universities around the world, from them it soon spread to everywhere. At first, Facebook was a service only for high school and college students, but it extended its share to other people in USA, and soon to people all over the world. (Cashmore, ¶3) Now it has become one of the most pervasive social networking services with 500 million users. Moreover, according to the research, 700,000 new people are joining in the network in a day. (“Facebook and the privacy challenge”¶1)

・Main Facebook features

Main Facebook features are as follows.

Profile page reveals the users Names, profile photo, birthday, and more and more information added, such as relationships, politics, education or work, residence ,e-mail address, telephone number, interests and so on. The users can select and make a difference between what you show to your friends and strangers. (Profile) News feed is the main page of Facebook that the users can see what their friend did in Facebook, such as posting on walls or uploading new photos. (Wikipedia, 1.9)

Status is similar to Twitter. The users can post how they feel and what they are doing whenever they want to let their friends know what they are doing at that time. The users statuses shows on their friend's News feed. (Wikipedia, 1.14) Wall is like a bulletin board and the users can communicate with their friends on it. The contents can be seen by their friends or by the friends of their opponent. (Wikipedia, 1.17) Message box is just like a mail box and it offers you a chance to get in touch with your friend personally, which means no body except the sender and the receiver can read the contents. It is often used for more private discussions instead of using Wall post. (Wikipedia, 1.7) The similar feature is Chat, and the difference is that the conversation goes on simultaneously and instantly in Chat. Notes are similar to blog or a diary, however it enables the users "friends" to read what they wrote, as is the same as in Wall. In addition, users can add comments. (Wikipedia, 2.3) Events helps the users organize, or plan various events. They can also invite or recommend others to participate in the event. (Wikipedia, 2.1) On Photo/Video, the users can post their photos or videos. The extent of showing their photos is optional, but as long as the person is the users "friend", he can see their albums. Moreover, by tagging his/her name, it makes it easier to see the album which only contains the specific person's photo. (Wikipedia, 2.7/2.8) Other features would be Gifts, Games, and Applications, and all of them offer the users to interact with other users, but less that the ones I referred to above. In addition, Networks/Groups/Like Pages enables the users to link together according to their interests or belongings. In what group you are in is obvious to your "friends" by the list. (Wikipedia, 1.8)

It is surprising to see here how many of those features allow the users to know what other people are doing at a certain moment. The remarkable thing is that Facebook has several features for just letting others know about the users' status,

not only by Status but also by Wall post, or Notes and Events, showing what their schedules are. (wikipedia1.17/2.1/2.3)

To sum up this section, from my point of view, I would say that in accordance of the rate of disclosing personal information, Profile page is the first to be ranked, for containing a lot of direct information. Second would be several features such as Wall post, Status, Notes and Photo (plus Newsfeed, which report all of the updates of them). Although in an indirect form, those features allow the other users (often the user's friends and their friends' friends) guess their behavior and the way of life. Moreover, this is not due only to your intention of posting the information but also to other users comments that you might not expect to have. Third comes Events, which actually depends on your intention of what event you would like to show in Facebook, offering chances to choose. Fourth is Message box and Chat. It is not as high rated as the ones ranked before because the extent of communication is confined to who you actually accepted, and no one else can see the content. Other features (Gifts, Games and Applications) can also be the factors of disclosure, but as the contents are not too personal, they can be left behind.

・Crimes involving Facebook

There are crimes which Facebook is used in the process.

1) Bullying and Harassments

Cyber harassments and cyber bullying are repeatedly reported by Facebook users. By posting or sending disturbing messages, videos and photos, the Facebook user with malice bullies or even slanders the other user. What is more, harassments often appear on the third parties news feed, which would be a big disgrace for the victim. ("Cyber bullying on the rise"¶2)

2) Blackmail

The act of threatening someone can be completed by the use of Facebook, such as sending personal and incriminating information or pictures to the other user. Furthermore, as it is easy to fake the personal information online, the criminals may disguise to be someone else (such as another gender) and select the target by carefully examining the users profile, then send personal messages for the purpose of getting money or having an affair.(“Facebook crime and punishment” .¶2)

3) Impostors

Pretending to be a celebrity or a character seems to be one of the trends in America, but some of the fake accounts also contain web links. If we click, there is a possibility of downloading malware on to the computer, leaving it vulnerable to remote hacking by cybercriminals. (“Facebook closes fake accounts used by cybercriminals”) Moreover, it sometimes jumps to a link that requires you to pay great amount of money with threat.

4) Suicide

One of the reasons why SNS is blamed by the opponent is because it is indirectly involved in suicides. (“Facebook crime and punishment” .¶5) Although not in America, the extreme case is that the SNS being blamed for the string of seven suicides that have taken place in South Wales. They were only connected by SNS, but induced each other to commit suicide and eventually ended up found dead. (Hopkins, ¶4) Although Facebook takes a position not to support this situation and informs the users to let them know the possibility of collective suicide, it indeed had a group named “I have to practice suicide”, the members of which all shared the information of the best ways to commit suicide. Eventually, they chose not to kill themselves individually but to gather to commit mass suicide. (IANS,)

5) Murder

Some people become a victim of a murder because of Facebook. One of the extreme cases happened in England, that a husband killed his wife for changing her status of relationships from “married” to “single”, which was totally a lie and led to rise her husband’s fury.(“Facebook crime and punishment” .¶6)

What I found from these facts is that crimes are committed not only between unknown people but also between those who know each other very well, by being a “friend” in Facebook. To support this idea, Elgan’s article says that Facebook is “structured on the false assumption that you have one social network” (¶4) which means that Facebook ignores our actual life of having various social networks. The clash between different social groups you belong to is due to Facebook use, and it is caused because the participants of the group have chance to get access to what others are involved in, without actually being noticed by the party concerned.

Thus we can say that regardless of whether someone is your “friend” or not, there is a certain possibility that anyone can be involved in crimes, their personal information being used by searching their Facebook page.

・Crimes solved by Facebook

Lastly for the facts, I will mention about another side of crimes involving Facebook. In Wadhwa’s article “How Facebook is used to solve crimes”, she firstly refers to the feature of Facebook which disregards the users’ privacy. From bullying to certain criminal activities, some of the mischief can be solved by using personal information on Facebook such as wall messages as a clue to solve the crime. Photos and personal inbox messages would be the next to come, for also offering great chances to the investigators to search for the clues and evidences to solve the crime. Overall, he clearly states these features to be one of the

"advantages of using Facebook" (¶1). I partially agree with him, for there is no doubt that crimes should be solved in any way we can come up with. However, at the same time, I wonder if anyone in America thinks this situation as uncomfortable, for being scrutinized through the process.

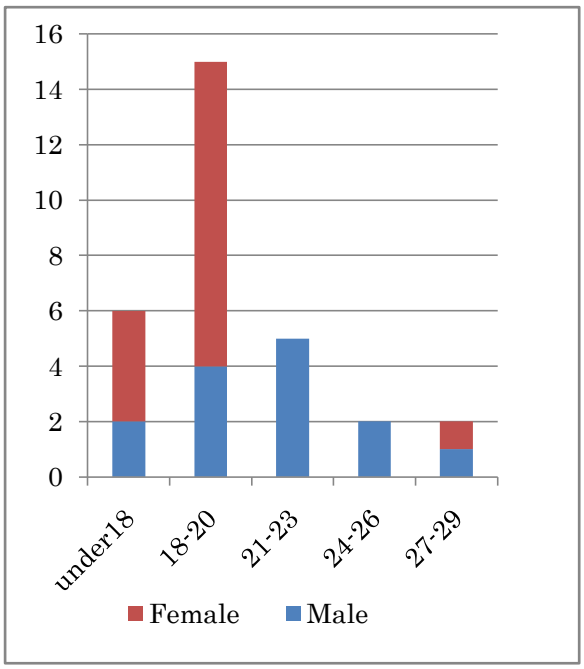
B: Research

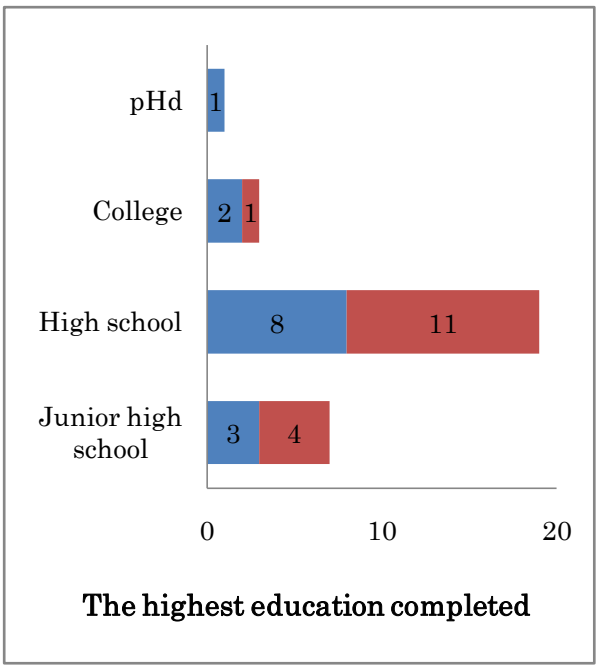
・Basic information about the participants

My survey is based on 30 young adults mainly in Stanford University. (Male/14 Female/16)

Most of the participants' are 18 -20 years old, which belong to the same age group as I am in.

For the highest education completed, those who are under 18 all graduated from junior high school, whereas every participant from 18 to 23 all graduated from high school. In addition, all of them except one man were also now college students, including several Stanford students. The man of exception and the other participants over 24 years old all graduated from college. Two of them were now graduate students and one was working now after getting PhD.





・**Results and analysis ~Basic part~**

1. Do you have an account in Facebook?

Not to my surprise, most of them (28 participants93%) had an account in Facebook. (Appendix-Q.1) I frequently got the answer "**of course** I do." However, two of the participants did not have their own account. They both belonged to the age group of 27-29, and had never had an account of themselves before.

2. How they log in?

(Appendix-Q.2) High school students tend to log in on Facebook only once in a day. However, having more spare time, college students tend to log in more than twice a day. The interesting thing was that the results were divided into extremes, those who log in a couple of times a day, or more than 6 times a day. The interesting thing is that those who log in less are mostly men, and women tend to log in more on Facebook. As for the length of time (Appendix-Q3.), most of them were logged in for 5-30 minutes at a time. With the answer of 9 participants (30%), logging in 2 to 3 times a day for 5 to 30 minutes was the mostly seen set of answer I have got. There is a tendency that the more frequently the users log in, the less time they are logged in.

3.Facebook addict

Apart from crimes involving Facebook, one of the most controversial problems of Facebook is the addiction to it. As I came here in Stanford University, many of the coordinators seemed to be always logged in on Facebook. From the results above, it can be said that the total time of logging in on Facebook is about roughly the same for every one. (5-30min×2to3＝5min×more than 6＝30to60min on average) In their opinion, the self-rank of their own feeling of whether they are addicted to

Facebook or not varied(Appendix-Q.4). However, most of their answers were 3, neutral.

As is seen in Cohen's article, there are numerous websites and books offering to measure how Facebook users are addicted to it. Those clues are often based on the users' feelings or time they spend on Facebook. Although many cases of Facebook addiction are seen nowadays, according to the article, there are no solid statistics about Facebook addiction and it is not a real medical diagnosis. Cohen also quotes the information from Pile's "Facebook Compulsion Inventory" that "Facebook itself isn't the problem and that the vast majority of its 200 million users probably function just fine. "(qtd.in ¶8)

With the result I got here, I would say that the participants of this research are NOT too much addicted to Facebook, and that their use of it is about the all the young adult users average in America. Supported by this basic information, I will analyze the main part of how young adults in America are affected by crimes involving Facebook, as follows.

・Results and analysis~Main part~

1.Facebook friends

One of the distinguishing features of Facebook offers the users the opportunity to easily know what their Facebook friends are doing. To say more, much of the information can be seen by their friend's friends too. Thus the number of the user's friends indicates how widely your information and status are exposed.

The number of "friends" the participants have exceeded what I had imagined (Appendix-Q.5). The smallest number I have gotten is 51-100, but the majority

had more than 400, which I personally estimated as an extreme before the survey. In fact, the biggest number was about 1400.

For the next question “Are they all friends you’ve actually met before?” (Appendix-Q.6), 19 participants (68%) answered "Yes". As for the participants who chose No, the proportion of the friends who they previously met was from 80% (5 people) to more than 90% (4people). What I drew from this result is that as far as the acquisition of “friends” is concerned, Facebook users try not to be a “friend” of a total stranger.

2 Using Facebook

Facebook has a lot of features enabling the users to know about each other.

To the answer of the question “What are the features mostly used?” (Appendix-Q.7) (participants can choose as many as possible), Photo gathered the support of the overwhelming majority. (14 people-50%) Next was Wall posting (8people-29%), and the third came Chat and Message (6 people-21%), which is both personal features that allows no one but the party concerned can see the contents. However, one of the other features given Status ehich is quite similar to the top two features because it is ranked in the high position as to the degree of disclosure of information. (Refer to #4 Main Facebook features) It seems that the high-ranked features are more often chosen to be the most used features in Facebook, which means that the chances of the user’s disclosure of their personal information would be more than not.

To the answer of the next question “What are the features mostly not used?” (Appendix-Q.8) most of the participants chose Gifts (20 people-71%). The next was

Game (15 people-54%), followed by Notes (8people-29%) and Video and Application (7people-25% each).

Compared to the features that the users often use, those not often used tend to be low ranked features. (Refer to #4 A: Facts Main Facebook features)

What I can tell from this is that Facebook users are surely prone to use the features offering chances to interact with people. While Gifts and Games also are capable of interacting with others, they are not features requiring comments from them, and they are comparatively concentrated on users' personal pastimes. In addition, the contents of those features do not include too much personal information. (More concrete analyses of the features of Facebook: refer to A: Facts Main Facebook features)

It can be said that concerning the fact that what the users first see after logging in on Facebook is the news feed (letting them know if their "friends" have done something new), the users are disclosing where they are and what they are doing to many of the other Facebook users, either directly or indirectly.

3 Privacy attitudes

"In your opinion, do you take care not to expose too much information online? (Self rank 1-Not at all 5-Very much)" (Appendix-Q.9)

Surprisingly, most of the participants (27 people-90%) ranked themselves as 3 (average) or above. None of them chose 1 (Not at all), and only three participants left hesitantly chose 2.

For more concrete analysis, I asked the Facebook users what they show to a total stranger (by which I mean "not your Facebook friend") in their profile page

(Appendix-Q.10). To my surprise, all of them had their name and photo displayed on their profile page.

My first opinion was that showing their true names and faces can already be considered as exposing personal information. However, through the survey, I found out that from American standard of culture, disclosing their names and faces are not yet considered as "too much". As it is the way most Facebook users think, the participants seemed to have no idea of what I pointed out. The most careful attitude was to use the initial for only their first name, blocking people to easily find them by searching their name on Facebook.

Besides name and their profile photo, education, such as the name of their university was mostly displayed. (11people-39%) Birthdays and interests were chosen too, but apparently, the closer to their personal information, the less they were disclosed, such as their residences or phone numbers. Another thing I found interesting was that men tend to show their personal information more than women do. To say it the other way round, it can be said that women tend to care more about their privacy.

However, 21participants (75%) said that as long as he/she was their "Facebook friend", they would show the rest of the information. What others mostly do not show are phone numbers (7people) and e-mail addresses, which I mentioned before as the closer information to one's privacy.

In addition, for other features like albums, it is often the case that the users limit the extent of disclosure to "only friends" or "friend's friend".

4. Interest in current news

Before asking directly about their awareness of crimes involving Facebook, I surveyed their source and frequency of getting current news and happenings (Appendix-Q.12). As a result, 27 participants (90%) chose the Internet as their source. Setting aside the overwhelming impact of internet, 5 participants (17%) chose TV, and 2 of them (7%) chose newspapers.

The frequency of checking the news varied (Appendix-Q.13), but most of them chose every day. Thanks to the convenience of using the Internet, it has become easier to get current information, just by clicking the mouse.

Since most of them check the news every day, my first assumption was that the participants, most of whom are Facebook users, are somewhat aware of crimes involving Facebook.

5.Facebook and crimes

Firstly, I asked the participants if they had ever felt scared when using Facebook (Appendix-Q.11). (For example, getting a message from a total stranger). Only 4 (14%) of the Facebook users had a frightening experience, leaving the rest of 24 users (86%) never feeling scared. For those 86%, the often mentioned opinion was that they were not scared but just felt annoyed or weird. In addition, there was a tendency that women feel more scared than men do, because 3 out of 4 participants who chose YES (felt scared when using Facebook before) was women, and the reason was that they got a message from unknown man. Even if they had an experience of getting strange messages, men tend not to say that they have felt scared about it. Most of the participants agreed that they would ignore messages from strangers.

For the results I have got, there was no crime involving Facebook which occurred around the participants.

Secondly, I asked if the participants knew anything about crimes involving Facebook(Appendix-Q.17). (Including those who do not have an account in Facebook too.) 20 participants (67%) knew something about the crimes. Interestingly, those who know about the crimes tend to check the news more often than those who do not know about them. (12 out of 20 participants, 60% checked it every day.) As for the specific contents of crime, the most typical answer was "Bullying(Harassments)" with the answer of 10 participants(50% of those who chose "Yes"). (Others were Hacking -5, Blackmail-2, Suicide-2,and Murder-2.) From this result, I would say that Facebook users are not so ignorant to crimes involving Facebook.

However, for the next question for those who had known about Facebook "Does it affect the way you use Facebook?"(Appendix-Q.18), the answers varied. Besides those who chose 3-neutral, the number of participants who feel that they are affected (5-Very much 4-in some way) by Facebook crimes were 8, whereas the number of those who are not affected (1-Not at all 2-Not much) were 10, which slightly exceeds the number of former.

From these results, I would like to say that the influence of Facebook crimes differs from one to another, and we cannot say that the users are "strongly" affected by them. To support this position, the number of participants who chose 5-Very much was only 2, while the number of participants who chose 1-Not at all was 5, so comparing these extreme parts of alternative choices, the tendency of rather not being affected by Facebook crimes can be drawn.

6.Attitude to Facebook

To research the relationship between the users knowledge of Facebook crimes and their attitude toward it, I lastly asked about their opinion to Facebook.

To the question “Have you ever thought of quitting Facebook?” (Appendix-Q14), 11 participants (39%) replied “Yes”, and 17 participants (61%) replied “No”.

The biggest reason why they thought of quitting Facebook (Appendix-Q.15) was because they thought that the time they spend on using Facebook was wasteful (With 6 participants,55% of whom chose “Yes”,21% of all). Other reasons was that they got tired and bored of using it (3 participants,27%,11%), because of restriction or because of the work not getting done.(1 participant for each,9%,4%). Although it was a fixed alternative question including “afraid of crimes” in the option, no one chose it as the reason to quit Facebook.

On the other hand, the biggest reason for not thinking of quitting Facebook (Appendix-Q.16) was because of socialization. The result was outstanding, with 13 participants (76% of whom chose “No”, 46% of all).Other reason was because it was a good pastime for them (4 participants,24% ,14%). One of the participant admitted that she was too addicted to Facebook that she can never quit it.

Here in this section, (Appendix-Q14-16) the discussion of Facebook crimes could not be seen. However, one participant who chose “Yes” (have thought about quitting Facebook before) said that one of the reasons of her withdrawal was that she feared about disclosing too much personal information. She also said that what made her think so was the privacy debate* about Facebook.

(*Facebook is basically founded on the ideal that more people, especially those who are interested in the same thing should be connected and interact with each

other. To realize the ideal, their misson is to collect more data and organize it as public information, which would be disclosed in common. This is the root of Facebook privacy debate, for not a few people think that the idea of disclosing their personal information is uncomfortable.(Kirkpatrick))

To research how the participants feel about their personal information seen by the third party, I told them about the crimes solved by using Facebook. (Appendix-Q,19) When I asked them how they felt about their personal information being scrutinized by the police, but to solve the crimes, their opinion fairly varied. However, those who consider the case as “safe (comfortable)” exceeded the opponent with 12 participants (40%). The number of participants who disagreed to this opinion, that chose “uncomfortable” is 7 (23%). There was no difference found between men and women.

For those who chose the former, the reason was that

・As long as the user do not disclose information that he does not want to, it is OK.

・What the user decide to be confidential is his own choice, and it is his responsibility.

・As far as the disclosure is confined to “Facebook friends”, it can be considered as safe.

30% of the participants who chose neutral seemed to be finding hard to decide which standpoint to take. However, as the majority chose “safe” with the reason above, it can be said that Facebook users generally take care of what they disclose to public, but they do have trust in their “Facebook friends” and “Facebook frineds’

friends". They also believe in the system of Facebook which allow them to confine specific information to strangers.

For the last question, I asked the participants if they will keep using Facebook (Appendix-Q.20). Not surprisingly (from all the results I have got before),27 participants (96%) replied they will. For the 2 participants who had no account in Facebook, one said he will not, but one said that she was not sure. The reason why the left participant (30-27-2=1) chose "No" (will quit Facebook) was that he merely did not know how to delete his profile from Facebook. However, as was seen as a major cause in the previous data, the reason of his withdrawal from Facebook was not because of crimes but because it deprived of his free time which he thought would be used for more valuable activities. Thus it can be said that even though Facebook crime has something to do with the users attitude, it is not as crucial as to make them withdraw from their use of Facebook.

Finally, I would like to introduce several opinions I have got from the participants through this survey.

POSITIVE

・No matter how controvertial it may be, Facebook is a good tool to keep in touch with others, and it is <u>just fun to see other's lives</u>. (from 3 participants)

・Facebook is an important innovation and revolution for communication.

・People became to know how to gain confidence in themselves by <u>choosing specific information</u> that they only want to show.

NEUTRAL

・We should try to be private about our personal information, but we feel fine about showing it to close friends, or the friends of those.

・It is uncomfortable to think that the police is looking at the users account, but they can decide the content to show, and the police cannot see what they don't want to show. Besides, criminals can not see it as well.

NEGATIVE

・Maybe we should spend less time not to be involved in troubles.

・Facebook led us to be too self-centered, always waiting for others comments and willing to show our lives.

On the whole, positive opinions were more often heard than the negative ones.

From these opinions, it seems that for American young adults, Facebook is a crucial factor to organize their relationships between each other. Because of their confidence in their decision of what they show to others, Privacy debate and Facebook crimes are not the main factor to make them think over how they can use it wisely as possible. It was rather the sense of guilt that they spend too much time on Facebook (although not "addicted") that made them feel bad about using it.

Interestingly, those two participants who had no account in Facebook had the same reason of not having an account (that they thought it was a waste of time), but both of them also briefly mentioned about light Facebook crimes (e.g.bullying), saying that they wanted to avoid troubles before getting involved in it.

Although they were not actually Facebook users, this reason, “prevention of crimes-“ was the nearest answer to what I firstly expected by the term “affected by Facebook crimes”.

Ⅲ Conclusion

“Facebook users do care about exposing personal information online.”

Considering the way how American young adults use Facebook, it was a common sense among them that they expose what I thought would be the personal information, such as their own name and photos. It was one of the ways of how they use SNS websites, and it must be due to the culture and standard of America, which is different from Asia. Apart from that, much of them do take care not to disclose especially phone numbers or E-mail addresses to whom are not yet to be their “Facebook friends”, and who are in most case not the people who the users have actually met before.

However, at the same time, as long as they were your “Facebook friend”, who they at least for once met before, they tend to disclose much of the personal information, so as to keep in touch and be well known with each other all the time. The features of Facebook they use tend to have more interactive aspects and the contents are more concentrated on showing their real life. As the main reason for users of using Facebook is to get involved to each other and be “sociable”, it might be the crucial factor to disclose one’s personal information in some extent.

（Kirkpatrick） In addition, even though there is basically no assurance that his or her privacy is protected, the users feel safe just by excluding strangers to directly accessing to their source of personal information that they do not want them to see.

In my opinion, no matter how the users feel like they know enough about their

"Facebook friends", they should be aware of the fact that their personal information can be easily seen by their "Friends' friends" too. Furthermore, no matter whether he or she was your friend or not, exposing too much personal information online and letting the third parties know where you are and what you are doing is dangerous. I would support this position by considering the cases I mentioned before that involve Facebook, which happened not only between strangers but also between the user's friends or relatives.

"Facebook crimes do not strongly affect how American people use Facebook"

For the second hypothesis, I would have to say that it was correct, that Facebook users are not strongly affected by the reports of Facebook crimes. While the majority knew about what Facebook crimes are, they seldom related to their own use of Facebook, giving me an impression of "It has nothing to do with me" attitude. However, from analyzing my survey, I found that this attitude was not because they intentionally ignore Facebook crimes but because they had other thing which has a higher priority. Socialization is more important than anything. Feeling the comfort of connecting themselves with others, many of the users do not think about the possibility of being involved in Facebook crimes. The dark side of Facebook is hidden behind the joy and convenience it offers.

From the reasons above and analyzing the results of my survey, I would sum up the conclusion by saying that

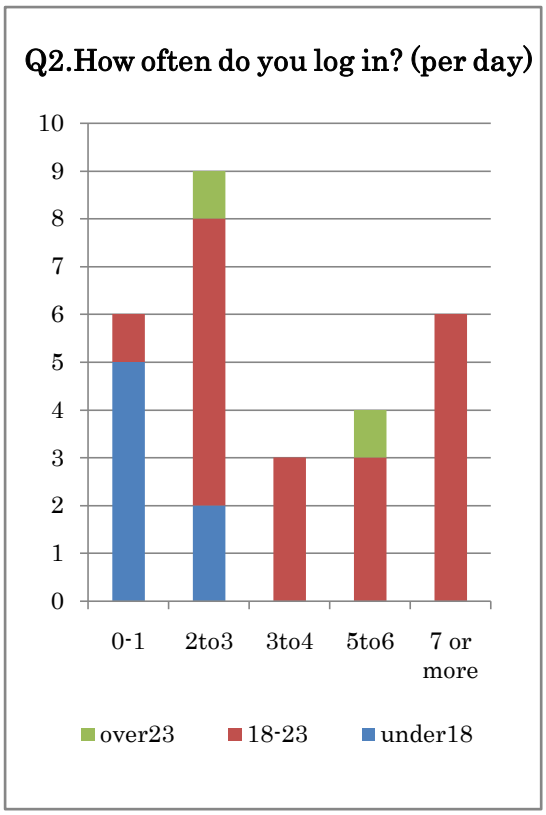
・ Facebook crimes do not have a strong impact to change the users attitude toward Facebook, and rather than that, other factors strongly affect them how they think about their use of Facebook.

・Facebook users generally share the same notion that they should limit and

conceal what personal information they show to total strangers and decide the extent themselves. This is not because of Facebook crimes but because of the simple unpleasantness of disclosing their privacy to strangers.

・For socializing, Facebook is a necessity of life for the majority of young adults.

IVAppendix


Q2.How often do you log in? (per day)
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5
4
3
2
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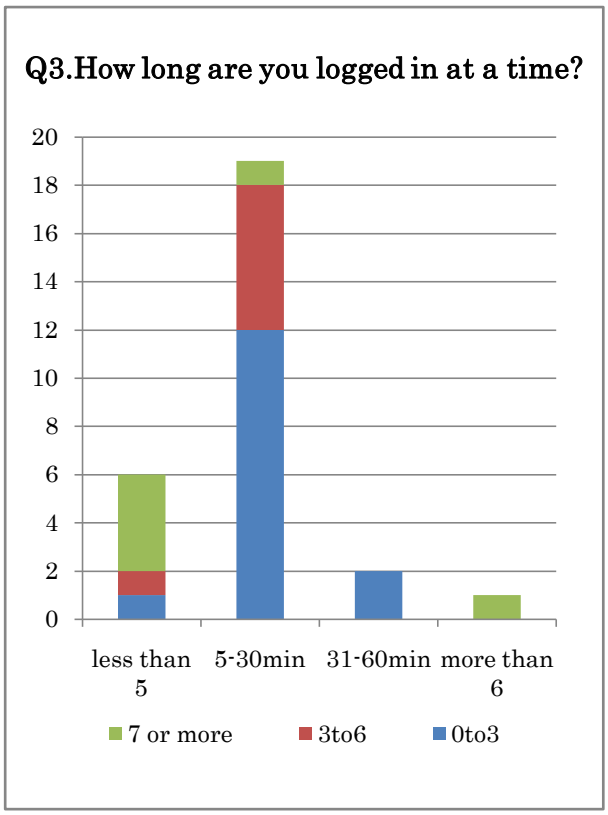
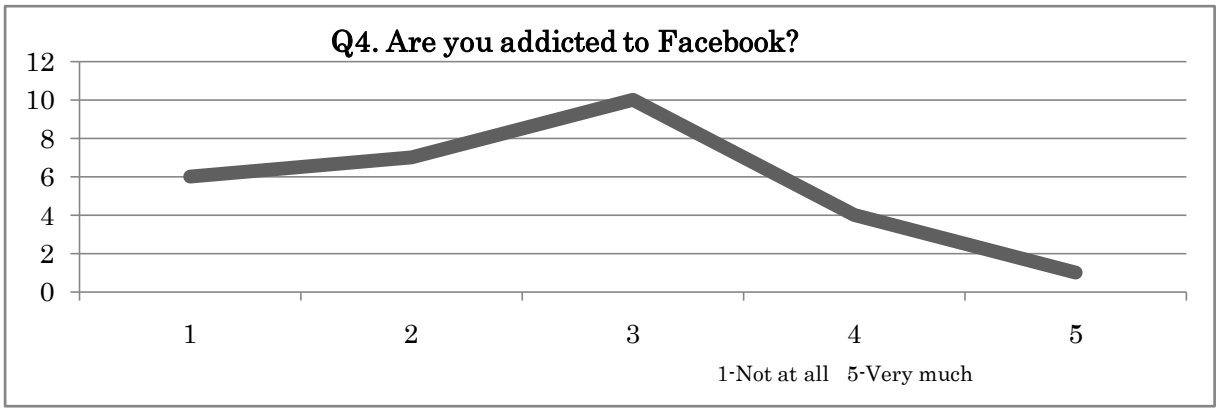
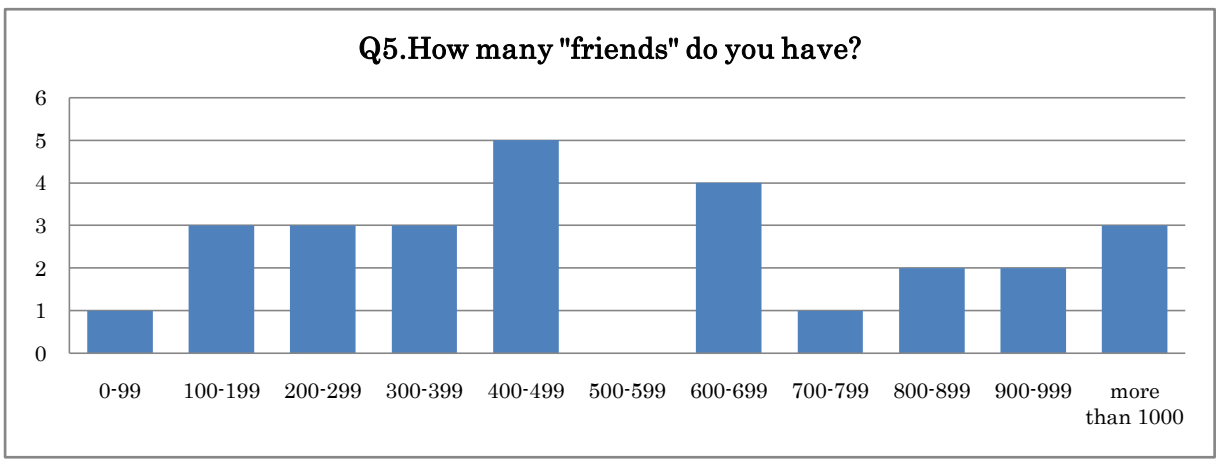
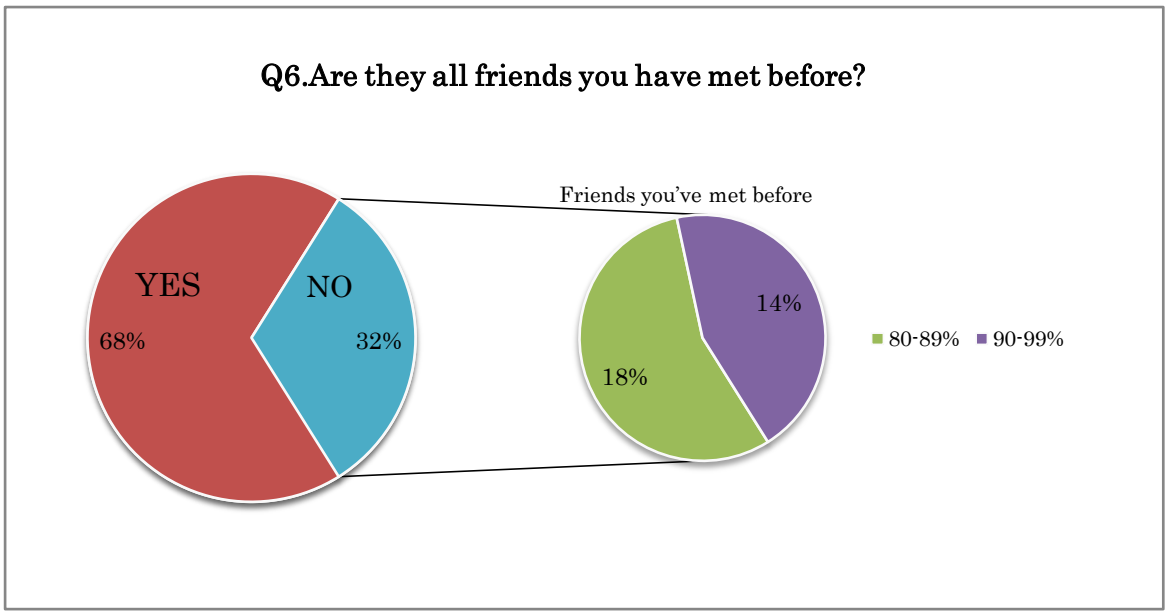
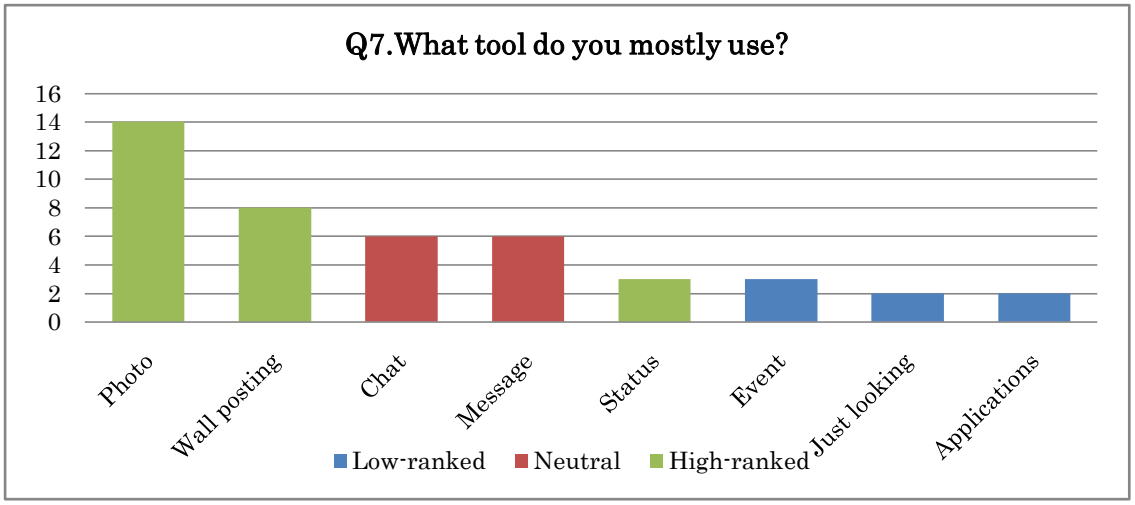
0-1
2to3
3to4
5to6
7 or more
over23
18-23
under18

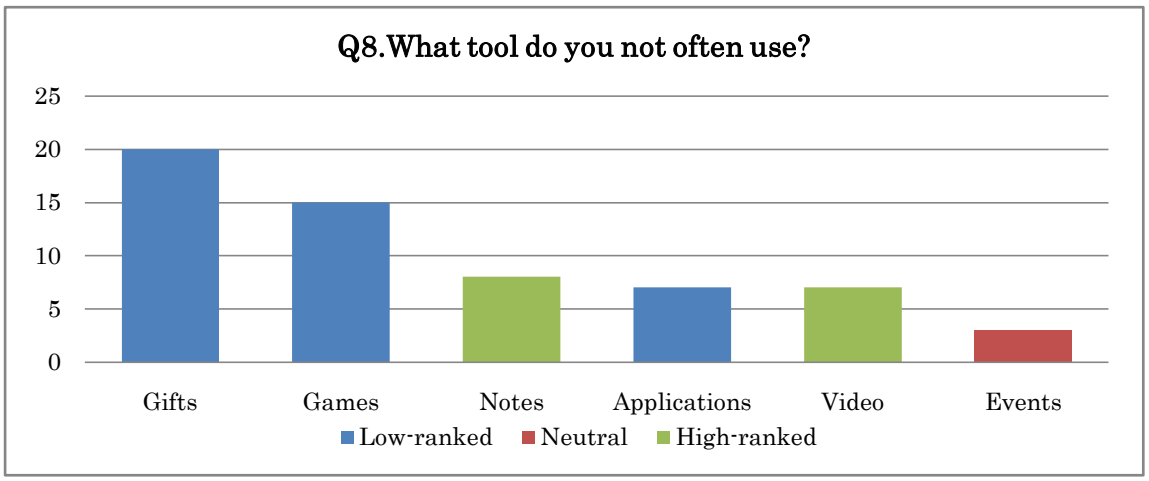

Q3.How long are you logged in at a time?
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
less than 5
5-30min
31-60min
more than 6
7 or more
3to6
0to3

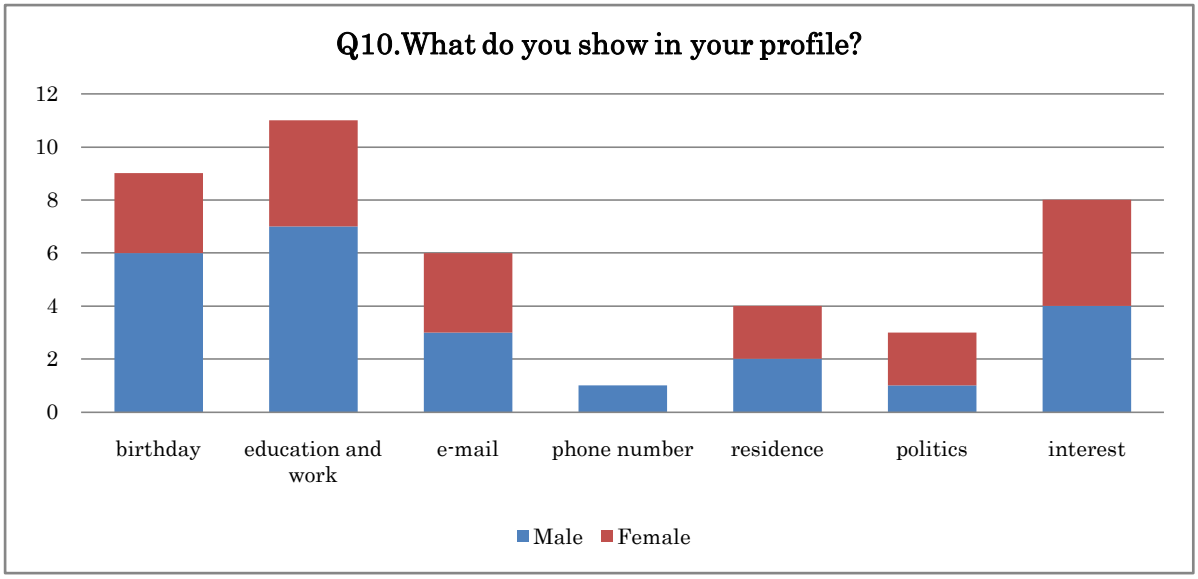

Q4. Are you addicted to Facebook?
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
1
2
3
4
5
1-Not at all
5-Very much

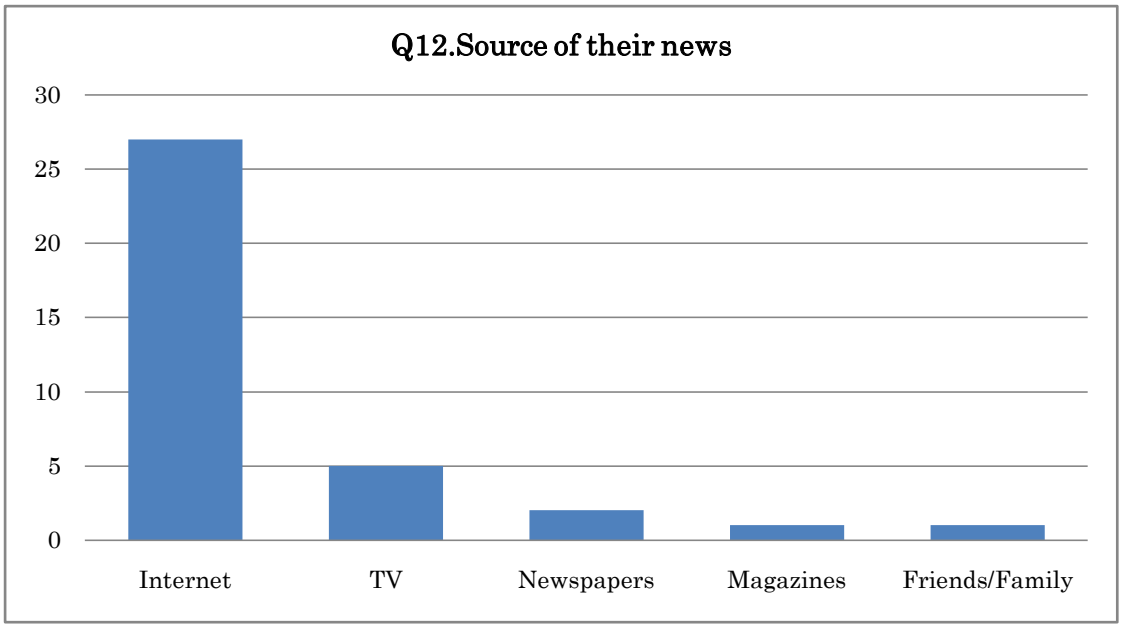

Q5.How many "friends" do you have?
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
0-99
100-199
200-299
300-399
400-499
500-599
600-699
700-799
800-899
900-999
more than 1000

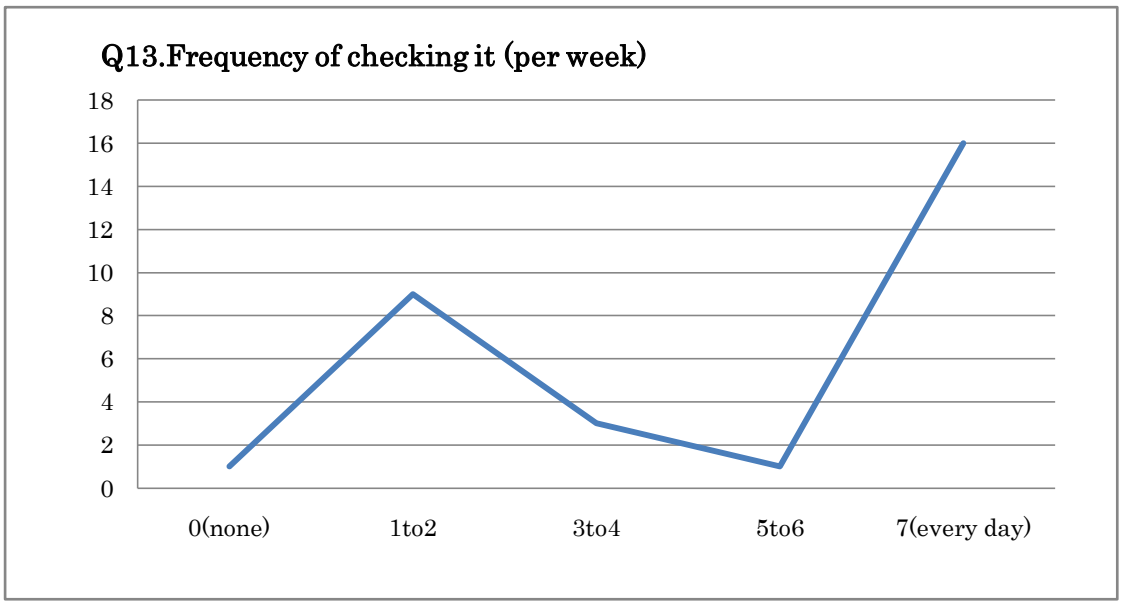

Q6.Are they all friends you have met before?
YES
68%
NO
32%
Friends you've met before
14%
18%
80-89%
90-99%

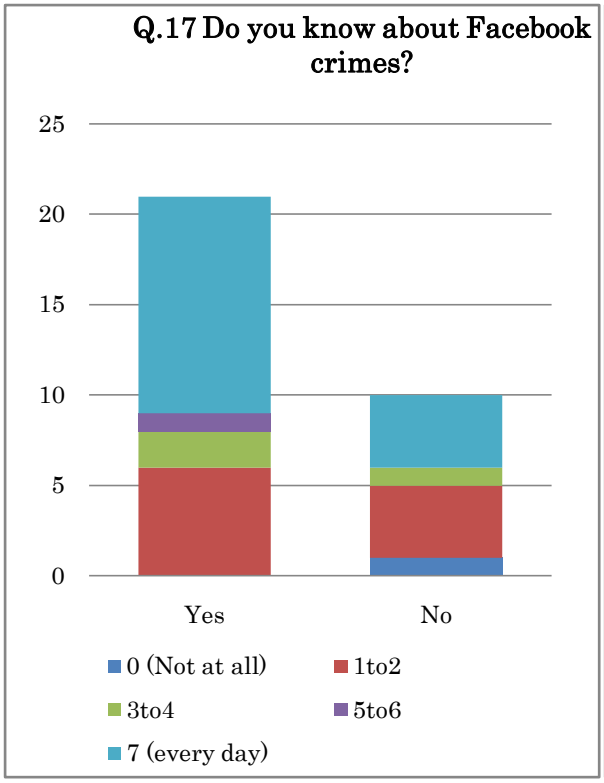

Q7.What tool do you mostly use?
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Photo
Wall posting
Chat
Message
Status
Event
Just looking
Applications
Low-ranked
Neutral
High-ranked

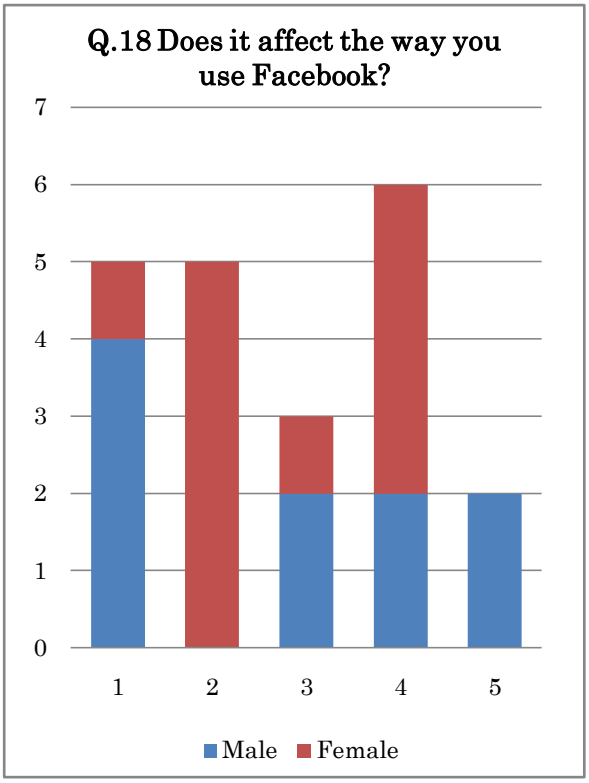

Q8.What tool do you not often use?
25
20
15
10
5
0
Gifts
Games
Notes
Applications
Video
Events
Low-ranked
Neutral
High-ranked

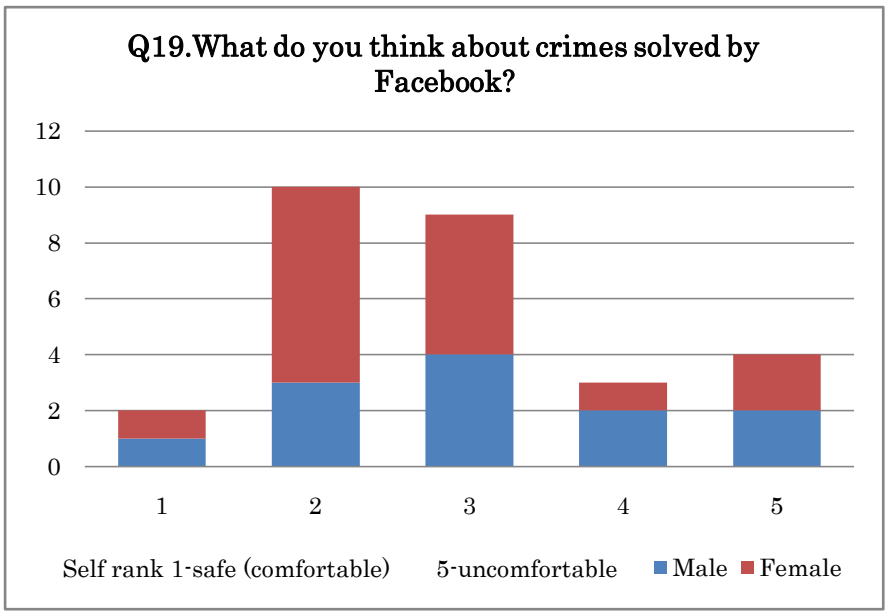

Q10.What do you show in your profile?
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
birthday
education and work
e-mail
phone number
residence
politics
interest
Male
Female


Q12.Source of their news
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Internet
TV
Newspapers
Magazines
Friends/Family


Q13.Frequency of checking it (per week)
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
0(none)
1to2
3to4
5to6
7(every day)


Q.17 Do you know about Facebook crimes?
25
20
15
10
5
0
Yes
No
0 (Not at all)
1to2
3to4
5to6
7 (every day)


Q.18 Does it affect the way you use Facebook?
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1
2
3
4
5
Male
Female


Q19.What do you think about crimes solved by Facebook?
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
1
2
3
4
5
Self rank 1-safe (comfortable)
5-uncomfortable
Male
Female

Facebook Research

Sex Male Female

In what age group do you belong to?

Age under 18 18-20 21-23 24-26 27-30 31-40 41-50 51-60 over60

The highest education completed

high school college master's degree PhD

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1 Do you have an account in Facebook?

Yes No

2 How often do you login? (per day)

0-1 2-3 3-4 5-6 more than 6 ( )

3 How long are you logged in? (At a time)

Less than 5min 5-30min 31-60min 61-90min 91-120min more than 2H ( )

4 Do you feel like you are addicted to Facebook?

(Self-rank 1-Not at all 5-Very much)

1 2 3 4 5

5 How many "friends" do you have?

1-50 51-100 101-150 151-200 201-250 251-300 301-350 more ( )

6 Are they all friends you've actually met before?

YES NO (proportion %)

7 What tool do you mostly use?

message Photo Video Events Notes Gifts Games Applications other (news feed)

8 What tool do you not often use?

message Photo Video Events Notes Gifts Games Applications other (news feed)

9 In your opinion, do you take care not to expose too much information online?

(Self-rank 1-Not at all 5-Very much)

1 2 3 4 5

10 How would you rate your level of privacy? Choose what you show in Facebook!

Name your picture (photo) residence birthday race politics

Your interest Education and work email address phone number

11 Have you ever felt scared when using Facebook?

YES ( ) NO

12 What is your source of the recent news and happenings?

News papers Internet TV magazines friends family other ( )

13 How often do you check the news (per week?)

0(Not at all) 1-2 3-4 5-6 7 (every day)

14 Have you ever thought of quitting Face book?

YES NO

15 (If yes) why?

Restriction got tired of it afraid of crimes other ( )

16 (If no) why not?

Required For socialization a pastime other ( )

17 Do you know about any crimes involving Facebook?

YES ( ) NO

18(If yes) Does it affect the way you use Facebook?

(Self-rank it 1-Not at all 5-Very much)

1 2 3 4 5

19 At the same time, many crimes are solved by using Facebook.

What do you feel about it?

safe (positive) uncomfortable (negative)

1 2 3 4 5

20 For now, do you think you will keep on using Facebook?

YES NOT SURE NO

(If any opinion)

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