

Predator Statistics

- Only 18% of youth use chat rooms, however, the majority of Internet-initiated sex crimes against children are initiated in chat rooms. ([Journal of Adolescent Health 47, 2010](#))
- As of December 2012, NCMEC's child victim identification program has reviewed and analyzed more than 80 million child pornography images since it was created in 2002. ([National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2012](#))
- In 82% of online sex crimes against minors, the offender used the victim's social networking site to gain information about the victim's likes and dislikes. ([Journal of Adolescent Health 47, 2010](#))
- 65% of online sex offenders used the victim's social networking site to gain home and school information about the victim ([Journal of Adolescent Health 47, 2010](#))
- Only 1 in 3 people will report sexual crimes to a trusted adult ([International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children](#))
- At least 1.8 million children are used in commercial sex, many sold into sexual slavery by poor families and others abducted and trafficked into brothels ([International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children](#))
- The UN reports that 79% of human trafficking is sexual exploitation ([International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children, 2009](#))
- Dr. Michael Seto estimated that 3% of the male population is aroused by pedophilic stimuli ([International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children](#))
- At least 200 million girls and 100 million boys will be sexually victimized before they reach adulthood ([International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children](#))
- At least 8 million children go missing each year ([International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children](#))
- 26% of online sex offenders used the victim's social networking site to gain information about the victim's whereabouts at a specific time. ([Journal of Adolescent Health 47, 2010](#))
- There are over 747,408 registered sex offenders in the United States, and over 100,000 are lost in the system ([National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, 2012](#))
- Research indicates that 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 6 boys will be sexually abused before adulthood; [2] sadly, 30-40% of these victims are abused by a family member and 50% are abused by someone outside the family whom they know and trust. [3] Although the majority of this child sex abuse does not occur online, in the Internet age, offline sex abuse is fueled by pedophiles' unprecedented access to child pornography online.
- The "4 every girl campaign" found that underage female characters on primetime television are more likely to be presented in sexual scenes than adult women ([Parent's Television Council, 2013](#))
- Pornography and stripping were two forms of exploitation most likely to be written into scripts as punchy lines ([Parent's Television Council, 2013](#))
- One in seven kids received a sexual solicitation online. [4]
- Over half (56%) of kids sexually solicited online were asked to send a picture; 27% of the pictures were sexually-oriented in nature. [5]
- 44% of sexual solicitors were under the age of 18. [6]
- Four percent of all youth Internet users received aggressive sexual solicitations, which threatened to spill over into "real life". These solicitors asked to meet the youth in person, called them on the telephone or sent offline mail, money or gifts. Also, four percent of youth had distressing sexual solicitations that left them feeling upset or extremely afraid. [7]
- Of aggressive sexual solicitations of youth (when the solicitor attempted to establish an offline contact via in-person meeting or phone call), 73% of youth met the solicitor online. [8]
- Sexual solicitations of youth occur: [9]
 - o Chatrooms (37%)
 - o Instant Messaging (40%)
 - o Other, like gaming devices (21%)

- The more risky behaviors kids engage in online, the more likely they will receive an online sexual solicitation. These risky behaviors include^[10]:
 - o Posting personal information (50%)
 - o Interacting with online strangers (45%)
 - o Placing strangers on buddy lists (35%)
 - o Sending personal information to strangers (26%)
 - o Visiting X-rated sites (13%)
 - o Talking about sex with strangers (5%)
- 80% of online offenders against youth were eventually explicit with youth about their intentions, and only 5% concealed the fact that they were adults from their victims.^[11]
- The majority of victims of Internet-initiated sex crimes were between 13 to 15 years old; 75% were girls and 25% were boys.^[12]
- 14 percent of students in 10th-12th grade have accepted an invitation to meet an online stranger in-person and 14 percent of students, who are usually the same individuals, have invited an online stranger to meet them in-person. ^[13]
- 14 percent 7th-9th grade students reported that they had communicated with someone online about sexual things; 11 percent of students reported that they had been asked to talk about sexual things online; 8 percent have been exposed to nude pictures and 7 percent were also asked for nude pictures of themselves online. ^[14]
- 59 percent of 7th-9th grade victims said their perpetrators were a friend they know in-person; 36 percent said it was someone else they know; 21 percent said the cyber offender was a classmate; 19 percent indicated the abuser was an online friend; and 16 percent said it was an online stranger.^[15]
- Nine percent of children in 7th-9th grade have accepted an online invitation to meet someone in-person and 10 percent have asked someone online to meet them in-person.^[16]
- 13 percent of 2nd-3rd grade students report that they used the Internet to talk to people they do not know, 11 percent report having been asked to describe private things about their body and 10 percent have been exposed to private things about someone else's body. ^[17]

View Enough Is EnoughSM's full library of statistics [HERE](#).

^[1] United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2008. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

^[2] Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Prevalence of Individual Adverse Childhood Experiences, 1995-1997.

^[3] United States Department of justice. National Institute of Justice. Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications, 2003.

^[4] Wolak, Mitchell and Finkelhor. Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later. Alexandria, VA, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. 2006.

^[5] Wolak, Mitchell and Finkelhor. Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later. Alexandria, VA. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. 2006.

^[6] Wolak, Mitchell and Finkelhor. Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later. Alexandria, VA. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. 2006.

^[7] Wolak, Mitchell and Finkelhor. Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later. Alexandria, VA. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. 2006.

- [8] Wolak, Mitchell and Finkelhor. Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later. Alexandria, VA. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. 2006.
- [9] Wolak, Mitchell and Finkelhor. Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later. Alexandria, VA. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. 2006.
- [10] Indicates percentage of teens that demonstrate indicated behavior. Ybarra, Michele et. Al. "Internet Prevention Messages: Targeting the Right Online Behaviors." Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine. 2007.
- [11] Wolak, Mitchell, and Finkelhor. "Internet-initiated sex crimes against minors; implications for prevention based on findings from a national study." Journal of Adolescent Health. 35.5. 2007.
- [12] Wolak, Mitchell, and Finkelhor. "Internet-initiated sex crimes against minors; implications for prevention based on findings from a national study." Journal of Adolescent Health. 35.5. 2007.
- [13] Rochester Institute for Technology, 2008
- [14] Rochester Institute for Technology, 2008
- [15] Rochester Institute for Technology, 2008
- [16] Rochester Institute for Technology, 2008
- [17] Rochester Institute for Technology, 2008

<http://www.internetsafety101.org/Predatorstatistics.htm>