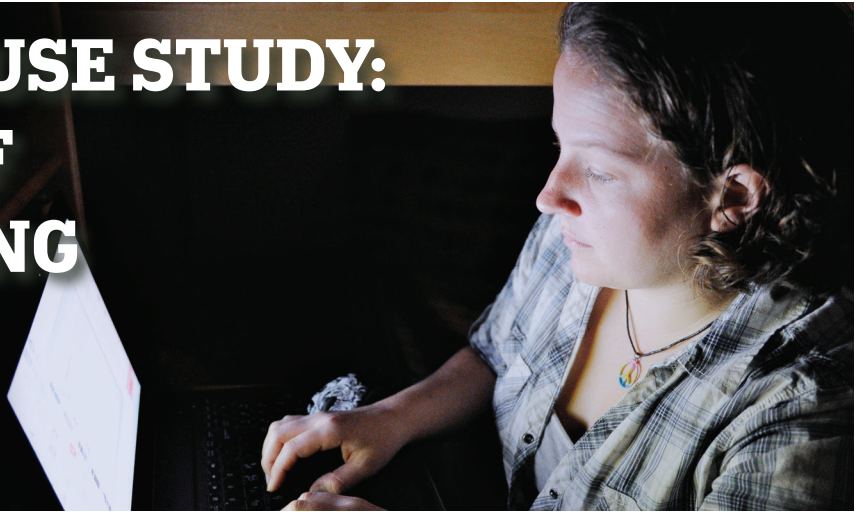




THE DIGITAL ABUSE STUDY: EXPERIENCES OF TEENS AND YOUNG ADULTS



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A Study from The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research and MTV

INTRODUCTION

Digital abuse is any type of bullying or harassing behavior that occurs online, through social networking, text messaging, or other technologies. These acts include anything from sending or posting mean or threatening messages about another person to disclosing private information without permission. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention finds that, similar to traditional forms of bullying, digital bullying is associated with emotional distress and trouble at school.

In response to growing concerns about the harmful effects of digital abuse, both public and private sector organizations initiated campaigns and interventions aimed at educating young people about appropriate online behavior and how to deal with digital abuse when it happens. Seeking to contribute rigorous research on this issue, MTV and the Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research conducted a national survey of 1,297 teens and young adults between the ages of 14 and 24 to gain a fresh look at digital use and abuse among young people in the United States and to update previous estimates from AP and MTV on the number of teens and young adults involved in or affected by digital abuse.

The key findings from the study, summarized below, provide much-needed information on these changing trends. This survey gives a voice to young Americans and contributes to an in-depth public discourse on the issue.

- Digital abuse affects a large number of teenagers and young adults. Nearly half of all young people 14-24 report being electronically harassed in some form, 40 percent report incidences of digital dating abuse, and 11 percent have shared naked pictures of themselves.
- Trends do show a decline in the number of young people affected by digital abuse since 2011. Forty-nine percent of young people surveyed say they have been electronically harassed in at least one of the ways included in the 2013 survey. This represents a 7-point decrease from 56 percent in 2011. Twenty-six percent of teenagers and young adults say they have participated in some form of sexting, down 6 percentage points from 32 percent in 2011.

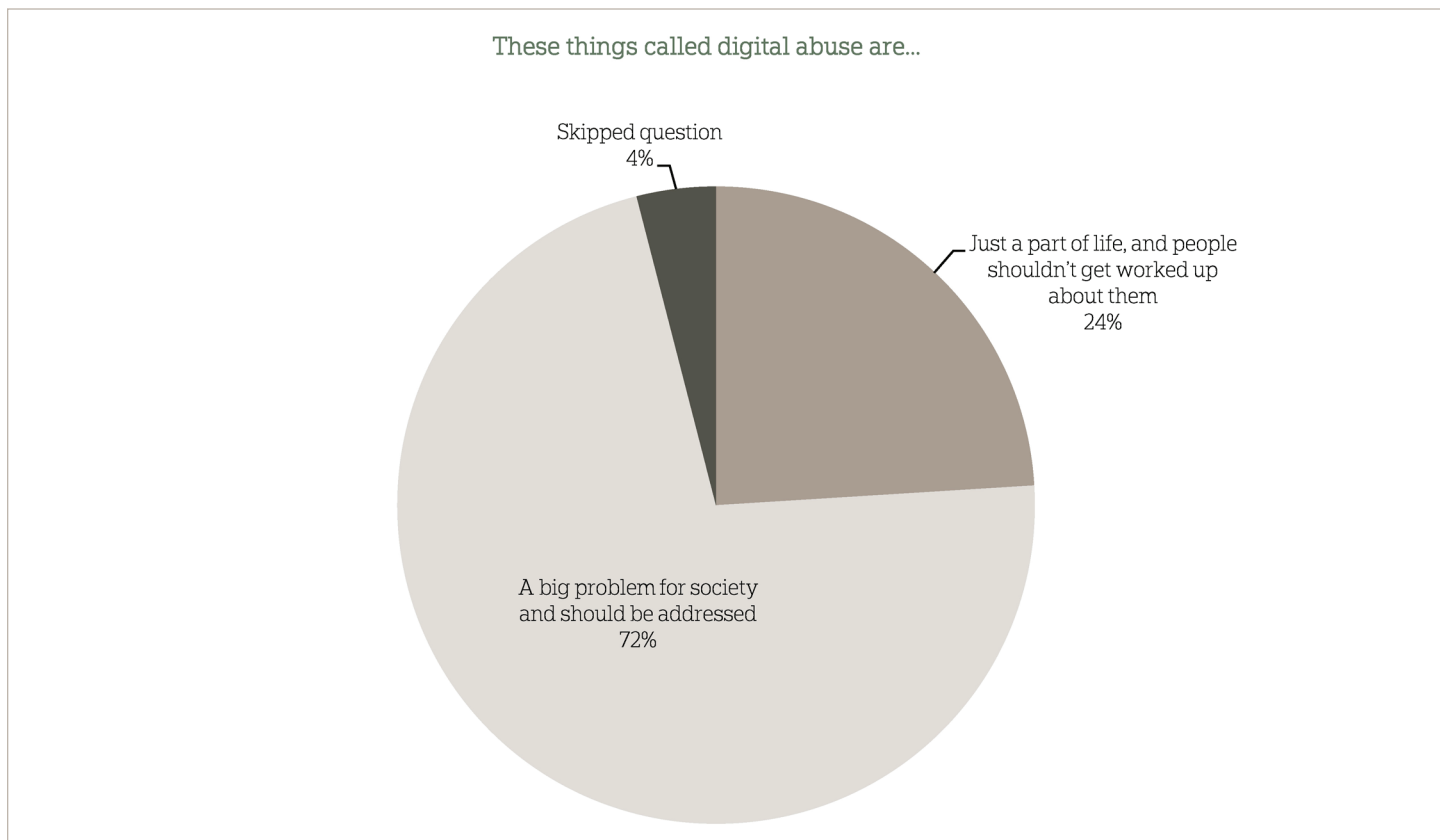
- Increasing numbers of teens and young adults view digital abuse as a problem that society must face. Nearly three quarters of young people say digital abuse, such as harassing people online or via cell phone, is a big problem for society that needs to be addressed. This represents a 7-point increase from the last time this question was asked in 2011. Just 24 percent of young people believe that digital abuse is just a part of life and people should not get worked up about it.
- When they experience digital abuse, young people are responding in a variety of ways, with increasing numbers turning to family for help and finding that telling their parents improves the situation. In 2013, 44 percent of young people report seeking help from family in response to digital abuse situations, up 9 percentage points from 35 percent in 2011. Among those who specifically ask their parents for help, 66 percent say it made the situation better, up significantly from 49 percent in 2011.
- A large majority of young people in serious relationships say they do not feel like their significant other uses technology to keep tabs on them. However, 39 percent of teenagers or young adults in a serious or casual relationship say they have experienced at least one form of digital dating abuse.

GROWING NUMBERS OF TEENS AND YOUNG ADULTS VIEW DIGITAL ABUSE AS A PROBLEM THAT NEEDS TO BE ADDRESSED BY SOCIETY.

Among teenagers 14-17 years old and young adults 18-24 years old, there is an increasing awareness of digital abuse as a societal problem that needs to be addressed. Seventy-two percent say digital abuse, such as harassing people online or via cell phone, impersonating others online to embarrass them, and using text messaging to control and excessively keep tabs on them, is a big problem for society that needs to

be dealt with. This represents a 7-point increase from 2011. Just 24 percent of young people say that digital abuse is just a part of life and people should not get worked up about it, a 9-point decrease from 33 percent in 2011. Seventy-two percent of teenagers and young adults also report that digital abuse is a somewhat or very serious problem for people their age.

Which of the following best describes how you feel about digital abuse?



Young women are significantly more likely to perceive digital abuse as a problem compared to young men. Teenage girls age 14-17 (83 percent) and young women age 18-24 (79 percent) are significantly more likely than teenage boys age 14-17 (68 percent) and young men age 18-24 (61 percent) to say digital abuse is a somewhat or very serious problem for people their age. The same pattern emerges on whether digital abuse is a serious issue for society, with teenage girls age 14-17 (82 percent) and young women age 18-24 (83 percent) significantly more likely than teenage boys age 14-17 (68 percent) and young men age 18-24 (57 percent) to say that digital abuse is a big problem for society that should be addressed.

Young people's use of digital technology and exposure to inappropriate online behavior are also related to their perception of digital abuse as a problem. Young people who use the Internet several times a day are more likely than those who use the Internet less often than once a day to say digital abuse is a somewhat or very serious problem for people their age (76 percent to 53 percent), but are no more likely to say digital abuse is a big problem for society that should be addressed. Young people who report that they see or hear people being mean to each other on social networking sites at least sometimes are significantly more likely than those who do not to say digital abuse is a somewhat or very serious problem for people their age (84 percent to 60 percent) and a big problem for society that should be addressed (77 percent to 69 percent).

SINCE 2011, FEWER YOUNG PEOPLE REPORT EXPERIENCING DIFFERENT TYPES OF DIGITAL ABUSE.

The reported incidence of digital abuse is on the decline since 2011. Forty-nine percent of all teenagers and young adults in the United States say they have experienced at least one type of digital abuse, compared with 56 percent in 2011. Fifty percent say they have not experienced digital abuse. On average, teenagers and young adults say they have experienced two types of digital abuse. Fifteen percent of teenagers and young adults say they have experienced five or more types.

The top three most frequently cited forms of digital abuse remain unchanged since 2011; however, the percentage of teenagers and young adults who say they have had these experiences has decreased. Twenty-three percent of young people report someone looking at their text messages and recent call log without permission, a decrease of 11 points from 34 percent in 2011. Twenty-two percent experienced someone writing something about them on the Internet that wasn't true, a decrease of 4 points from 26 percent in 2011. Twenty-one percent report someone writing something about them on the Internet that was really mean, about the same as in 2011.

For each of the following items, please say whether this has happened to you, or not.

Someone...	2013 % has happened to me	2011 % has happened to me
... looked at your text messages and recent call log in your phone without your permission	23*	34
... wrote something about you on an Internet page that wasn't true	22*	26
... wrote something about you on an Internet page that was really mean	21	24
... spied on you by logging into your email account or Facebook, Twitter, or other Internet account without your permission ¹	16*	21
... put embarrassing pictures or videos of you on an Internet page without your permission	16	16
... used email, IM or cell phone text messages to spread rumors about you that weren't true	15*	21
... impersonated you by logging into your email account or Facebook, Twitter, or other Internet account without your permission ¹	15*	21
... shared/sent to another person an email or IM you had sent them that you didn't want shared	15*	20
... used an e-mail message, IM or cell phone text message or post on an Internet page to threaten to harm you physically	10	12
... found embarrassing information about you on the Internet and used it to tease you in person	8	11
... videotaped or photographed you doing something embarrassing without your knowledge and shared it with other people	8	9

Continued on next page.

For each of the following items, please say whether this has happened to you, or not. (Continued)

Someone...	2013 % has happened to me	2011 % has happened to me
... used email, IM, text messaging or a site like Facebook or Twitter to say they were interested in dating you, and later told you they were only pretending ¹	6*	11
... threatened to send e-mail, text messages or post things on sites like Facebook or Twitter telling other people private things about you, true or untrue, if you didn't do as they demanded ¹	6	9
... found some embarrassing information about you on the Internet and shared it with other people without your permission	6	7
... sent you email, IM or cell phone messages encouraging you to hurt yourself	4	5
... impersonated you by creating a fake Facebook ¹ profile for you	4	5

¹ 2011 survey also included MySpace and did not include Twitter in question wording

* Indicates a statistically significant decrease from 2011

About half of teenagers and young adults (49 percent) say they sometimes or often see or hear people being mean to each other on social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter. Just 6 percent of teenagers and young adults say they never see or hear people being mean to each other. Teenage girls age 14-17 (59 percent) and young women age 18-24 (58 percent) are significantly more likely than teenage boys age 14-17 (38 percent) and young men (44 percent) to say they sometimes or often see or hear people being mean to each other on social networking sites.

Teenagers and young adults who have friends or relatives who are gay, lesbian, or bisexual are significantly more likely than those who do not to say they sometimes or often see or hear people being mean to each other on social networking sites (60 percent to 37 percent).

WHEN THEY EXPERIENCE DIGITAL ABUSE YOUNG PEOPLE ARE RESPONDING IN A VARIETY OF WAYS. MORE YOUNG PEOPLE ARE GOING TO FAMILY FOR HELP AND FIND THAT TELLING THEIR PARENTS IMPROVES THE SITUATION.

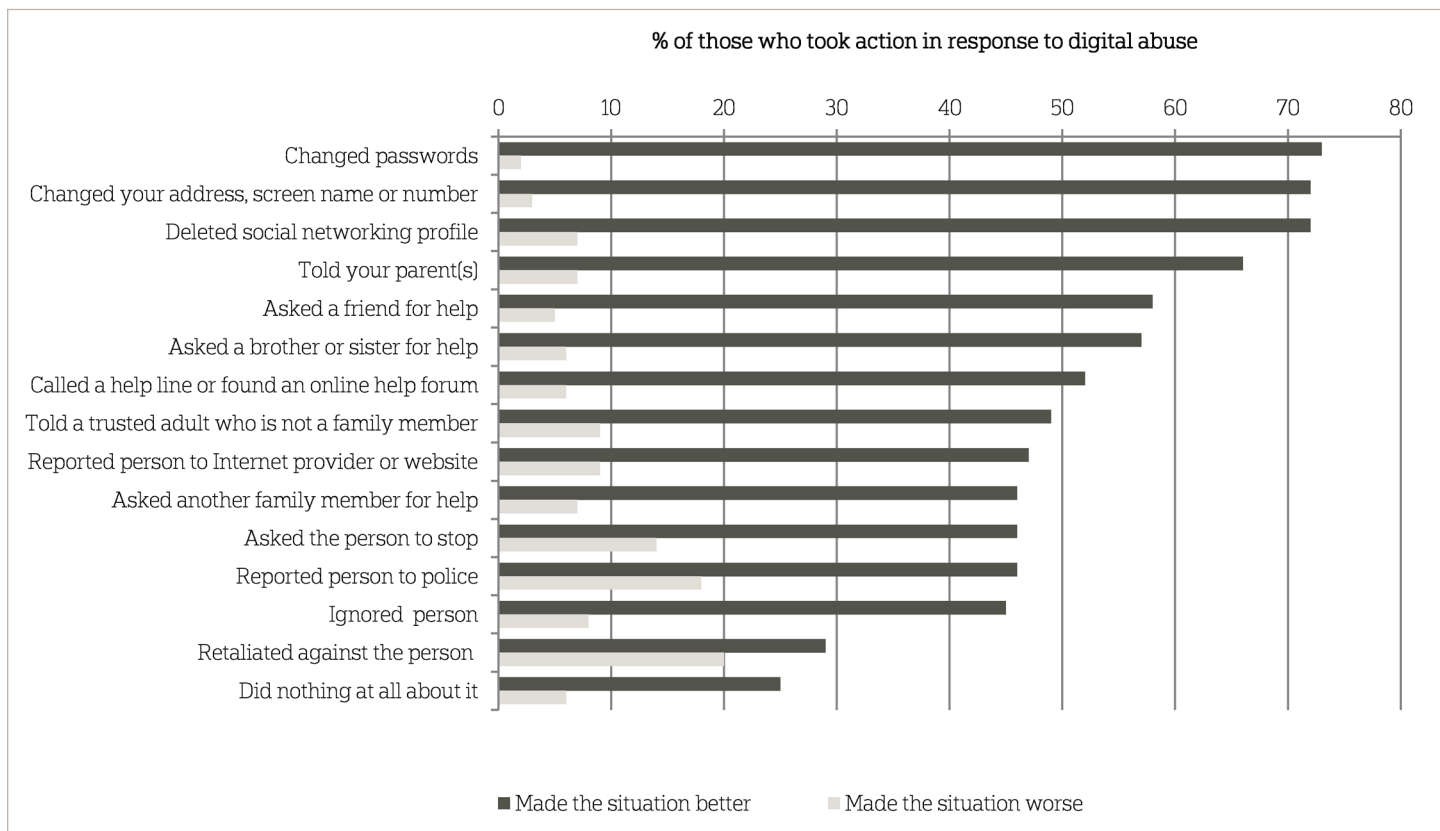
For young adults and teenagers who say they experienced at least one form of digital abuse, ignoring the person who perpetrated the harassment is the most common action taken in response (57 percent). Fifty-one percent say they asked the person who did it to stop and 50 percent say they changed their email, IM, or social networking passwords. The least common actions taken by teenagers and young adults in response are reporting the perpetrator to the police (6 percent) and calling a help line or contacting an online help forum (5 percent). Twenty-nine percent of teenagers and young adults say they took no action in response to the digital abuse situation.

Although seeking help from family is not the most often cited remedy, it is more common in 2013 than it was in 2011. In 2013, 34 percent say they told their parents, 18 percent asked a sibling for help, and 16 percent asked a family member who is not a parent or sibling for help. In 2013, 44 percent of young people report seeking help from family in at least one of these three ways, up 9 percentage points from 35 percent in 2011.

Women 14-24 are more likely than young men 18-24 to report telling their parents about abuse experiences. Forty-six percent of teenage girls age 14-17 and 37 percent of young women age 18-24 told their parents compared with 22 percent of young men age 18-24. Thirty-three percent of teenage boys report telling their parents.

Of the actions teenagers and young adults say they took in response to the digital abuse they experienced, changing their email, IM, or social networking passwords was most often reported to be helpful in combatting digital abuse, with 73 percent of teenagers and young adults who took this step saying it made the situation better, and just 2 percent saying it made the situation worse. Along with changing passwords, a majority of young adults said each of the following actions improved the situation -- changing their email address, screen name, or cellphone number (72 percent), deleting their social networking profile (72 percent) and telling their parents (66 percent).

Thinking about the most recent time you took each of the following steps, for each of the steps you took in response to situations you faced, please indicate whether that response did more to make the situation better, did more to make the situation worse, or if it had no effect on the situation.



Since 2011, more young people report that telling their parents and getting help from hotlines or online resources make the digital abuse situation better. Among those who asked their parents for help, 66 percent say it made the situation better, up significantly from 49 percent in 2011. Among those who called a help line or found an online help forum, 52 percent say it made the situation better, also up significantly from 2011, when 11 percent said it helped.

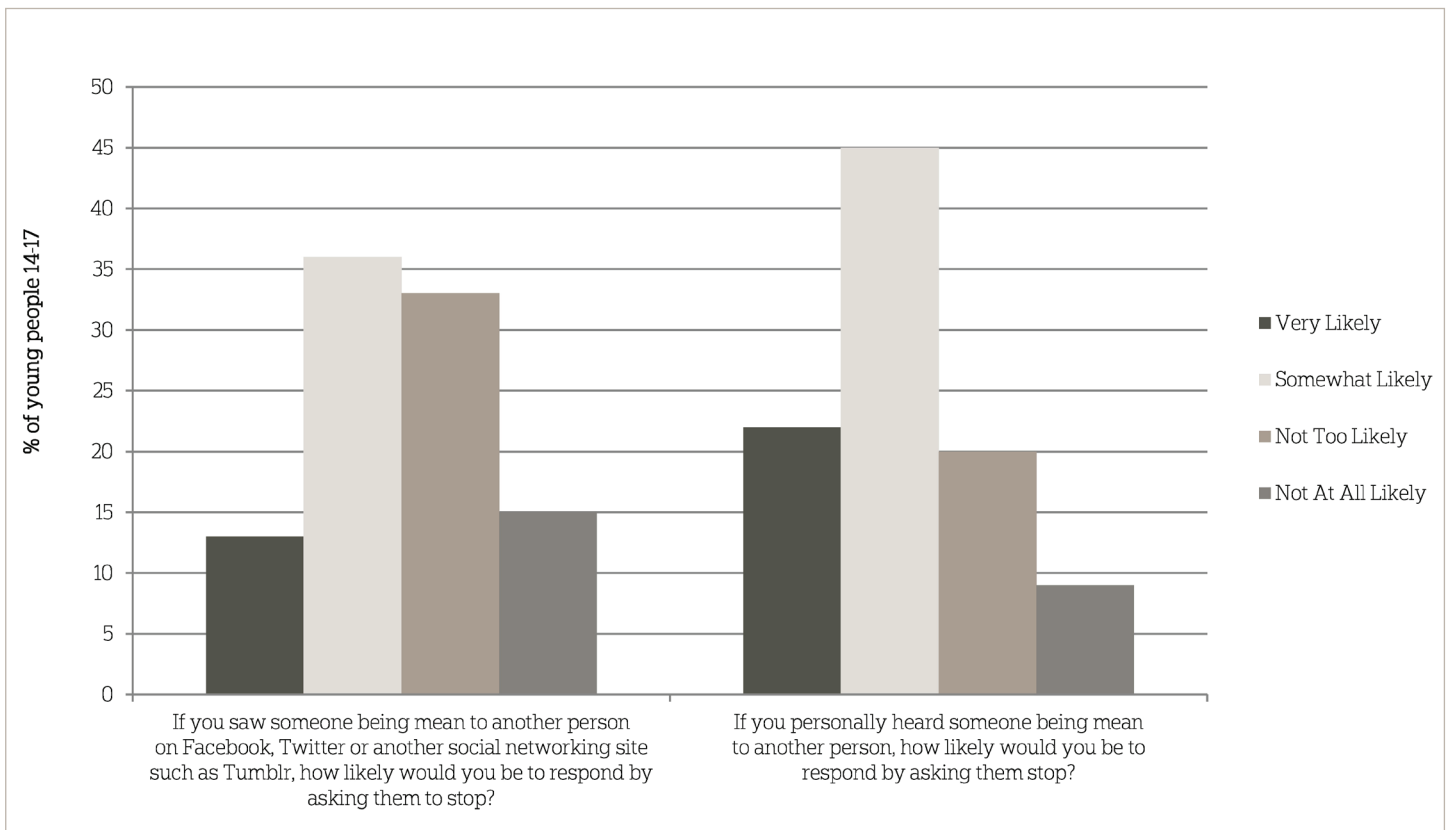
More than 1 in 10 who took some form of direct action against a harasser - including retaliating against the harasser, reporting the person to police or asking the harasser to stop - said that made the situation worse, higher than for any other type of action tested in the survey. Over time, more young people perceive retaliation as a less effective solution with 29 percent saying it made the situation better in 2013, down significantly from 47 percent in 2011.

ABOUT HALF OF ALL YOUNG PEOPLE THINK THEY WOULD INTERVENE IF THEY WITNESSED DIGITAL MEANNESS, SIGNIFICANTLY FEWER THAN SAY THEY WOULD RESPOND IF THEY SAW IT HAPPENING IN-PERSON.

Nearly half (49 percent) of all teenagers and young adults in the United States say they would be somewhat or very likely to ask someone who they saw being mean to another person on a social networking site to stop. About the same share (48 percent) say they would be not too or not at all likely to ask someone to stop. The percentage that would be likely to ask someone to stop is down 7 points from 56 percent in 2011. In comparison, 67 percent of teenagers and young adults say

they would be somewhat or very likely to ask someone who they personally witnessed being mean to another person to stop, and 29 percent say they would be not too or not at all likely to ask someone to stop.

Percent of young people likely to intervene...



Of the 17 percent who say they would not be at all likely to ask someone to stop digital or in-person meanness they witnessed, 84 percent say they wouldn't feel comfortable intervening, and 14 percent say they wouldn't intervene because they do not see anything wrong with this type of behavior.

Young men ages 18-24 are the least likely to say they would intervene online or in-person. Teenage girls age 14-17 and young women age 18-24 are more likely than men age 18-24 to say if they saw someone being mean to another person on a

social networking site they would be somewhat or very likely to respond by asking them to stop (53 percent, 56 percent, and 41 percent, respectively). Likewise, teenage girls age 14-17, young women age 18-24, and teenage boys age 14-17 are more likely than men age 18-24 to say that if they personally heard someone being mean to another person, they would be somewhat or very likely to respond by asking them to stop (75 percent, 71 percent, 69 percent, and 58 percent, respectively).

NEARLY 40 PERCENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN A RELATIONSHIP REPORT EXPERIENCING SOME TYPE OF DIGITAL DATING ABUSE.

Thirty-eight percent of teenagers or young adults who are married, in a serious relationship, or dating someone say they have experienced at least one out of eight digital dating abuse items tested in the survey, about equivalent to the 2011 rates. Twenty-two percent say their significant other has checked up with them multiple times per day on the Internet or via cell phone asking where they are, who they're with and what they're doing, 21 percent say their significant other has read their text messages without their permission, 13 percent say their significant other has made them remove former girlfriends or boyfriends from their friends list on social networking sites. Fewer than 1 in 10 say their significant other

has called them names, put them down, or said really mean things to them on the Internet or on their cell phone (9 percent), demanded to know the passwords to their email and internet accounts (8 percent), used the Internet or text messages to try to pressure them into unwanted sexual activity (4 percent), used information posted on the Internet against them to harass or embarrass them (4 percent), or spread rumors about them on the Internet or on a cell phone (3 percent). Two percent say their significant other has contacted them on the Internet or on their cell phone to threaten to hurt them, significantly down from 5 percent in 2011.

The majority of young people in serious relationships do not feel like their significant other uses technology to keep tabs on them too often. Nineteen percent of young people who currently have a serious boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, wife, or significant other say they always or sometimes feel like their significant other tries to check up on them too often and

81 percent say they rarely or never feel this way. Seventeen percent of young people in one of these serious relationships say they always or sometimes feel like their significant other tries to pressure them into responding to their phone calls, emails, texts, or IMs and 83 percent say they rarely or never feel this way.

ABOUT A QUARTER OF YOUNG ADULTS REPORT EXPERIENCES WITH SEXTING, A DECLINE FROM 2011.

Twenty-six percent of teenagers and young adults say they have participated in at least one of the forms of sexting they were asked about, down 6 percentage points from 32 percent in 2011. Of the 12 sexting items tested in the survey, 10 saw a decrease in the percentage of teenagers and young adults saying each has happened to them, 1 saw an increase, and 1 remained the same since 2011.

Eleven percent of the teenagers and young adults say they have shared naked pictures of themselves, either by posting the pictures on a website or social networking site or by sending the pictures via the Internet or text message. This rate is relatively stable over the past several years, but young people in 2013 are now less likely to share pictures with people they only know from the Internet. The percentage of teenagers and young adults who say they sent naked pictures to someone they only know online has decreased by over half since 2009, a decrease of 15 points from 29 percent in 2009 to

14 percent in 2013. Of the teenagers and young adults who say they shared naked pictures or videos of themselves, 66 percent say they sent naked pictures of themselves to their boyfriend or girlfriend, 31 percent sent them to someone they dated or hooked up with, 20 percent sent them to a good friend, 19 percent sent them to their husband, wife, or significant other, 19 percent sent them to someone they wanted to date or hook up with, 9 percent sent them to someone they had a crush on, 5 percent sent them to someone they just met, and 5 percent sent them to someone they know but who isn't a good friend.

Seventy-six percent of the teenagers and young adults who shared naked pictures or videos with someone else say they do not think the person who they sent the naked pictures to shared them with anyone else. Just 11 percent say the person did share the pictures with someone else, and 12 percent are not sure.

For each of the following, please say whether this has ever happened to you personally, or not.

	% this has happened to me	% this has not happened to me	% skipped question
Someone I know sent me messages with sexual words by text message or on the Internet	28	68	4
Someone sent me on my cell phone or on the Internet, naked pictures or videos of themselves	18	78	4
Someone I know showed me naked pictures of someone else we know, even though that person didn't say they could share them	11	86	4
I used my cell phone or the Internet to send naked pictures of myself to someone else	10	85	4
Was pressured by someone to send them naked pictures or videos of myself	7	89	4
Someone sent me on my cell phone or on the Internet, naked pictures or videos of someone else that I know personally	7	89	4
Participated in a webcam chat during which someone else performed sexual activities	7	89	4
Someone I know showed me a video of someone else we know performing sexual activities, even though that person didn't say they could share it	5	91	4
Someone sent me on my cell phone or on the Internet a video of someone else I know personally performing sexual activities	4	92	4
I posted naked pictures or videos of myself on a website or social networking site	2	93	5
Someone took photos or videos of me in a sexual situation that I was not aware were taken and shared them with others	2	94	4
I posted naked pictures or videos on a website or social networking site of someone else I know personally	2	94	5

There are significant differences by age and gender in the prevalence of sexting behavior.

- Teenage girls (27 percent), young women (34 percent), and young men (29 percent) are more likely than teenage boys (17 percent) to say they have been sent text or Internet messages with sexual words.
- Young women (25 percent) and young men (20 percent) are more likely than teenage girls (11 percent) and teenage boys (9 percent) to say they have been sent text or Internet messages with naked pictures or videos of the sender.
- Teenage girls (11 percent) and young women (9 percent) are significantly more likely than teenage boys (2 percent) to say someone pressured them to send naked pictures or videos of themselves.
- Young women (18 percent) and young men (10 percent) are significantly more likely than teenage girls (4 percent) and teenage boys (3 percent) to say they have used their cell phone or the Internet to send naked pictures or videos of themselves to someone else.

Teenagers and young adults who say they have experienced at least one form of digital dating abuse are more likely than teenagers and young adults who have not to say they have participated in each different type of sexting tested, including the following: having been sent text or Internet messages with sexual words (58 percent to 23 percent), having been sent text or Internet messages with naked pictures or videos of the sender (49 percent to 13 percent), and having been sent naked pictures or videos of someone else they know personally (23 percent to 4 percent).

Young people who are in a relationship are more likely than teenagers and young adults who are not to say they have been sent text or Internet messages with sexual words (42 percent to 19 percent) and sent text or Internet messages with naked pictures or videos of the sender (31 percent to 10 percent).

MOST YOUNG PEOPLE ARE THINKING ABOUT THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH SHARING INFORMATION ONLINE AND THROUGH SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES.

A large majority of teenagers and young adults in the United States have given at least some thought to the consequences that can occur when using the Internet, cell phones, or gaming devices, and the false sense of security that anonymity sometimes provides. Eighty percent of teenagers and young adults have thought about one or more of the 11 consequences of or risks associated with using these technologies. While there appears to be a general trend of fewer young people thinking about these potential consequences since 2011, only a few of the decreases are statistically significant.

- Twenty-nine percent of teenagers and young adults who are employed say they have thought a lot or some about how when you post things on a website or social networking site or share them by text message, there's a risk you will get in trouble with your boss and 68 percent say they have thought about this a little or never. The percentage of teenagers and young adults who are employed who say they have thought about this is down 14 points from 43 percent in 2011.
- Sixty-nine percent of teenagers and young adults say they have thought some or a lot about how sometimes people do or say things on the Internet or by text message that they wouldn't do or say to someone's face, while 29 percent say they have thought about this a little or never. The percentage of teenagers and young adults who say they have thought about this is down 6 points from 75 percent in 2011.

- Fifty-three percent of teenagers and young adults say they have thought a lot or some about how when you share pictures using the Internet or cell phone, it's hard to know where those pictures might wind up, and 45 percent say they have thought about this a little or never. The percentage of teenagers and young adults who say they have thought about this is down 5 points from 58 percent in 2011.

Young people who say they have had at least one digital abuse experience are significantly more likely than those who have not to say they have thought about some of the consequences of digital life, including the following: how it is easier for your words to be passed on to other people without your knowledge when writing on a computer or a cell phone (65 percent to 44 percent), how when you post things on a website or social networking site that information can come back to hurt you later (64 percent to 45 percent), and how when you share pictures using the Internet or a cell phone, it's hard to know where those pictures might wind up (63 percent to 43 percent).

Teenagers and young adults who have participated in at least one form of sexting are significantly more likely than those who have not to say they have thought some or a lot about several of the consequences of using the Internet, including the following: sometimes people do or say things on the Internet or by text message that they wouldn't do or say to someone's face (81 percent to 64 percent), when you post

things on a website or social networking site, that information could come back to hurt you later (64 percent to 51 percent), and when you share pictures using the Internet or a cellphone, it's hard to know where those pictures might wind up (63 percent to 49 percent).

Young people who say they shared naked images of themselves are significantly more likely than those who have not to say they have thought about how when you post things on a website or social networking site, that information could

come back to hurt you later (71 percent to 53 percent), how when you share pictures using the Internet or a cell phone, it's hard to know where those pictures might wind up (71 percent to 52 percent), and how sometimes people share images or videos through social networking applications such as Instagram, Vine, or Snapchat that they wouldn't share if they knew it would become public (65 percent to 47 percent).

STUDY METHODOLOGY

This survey was conducted by the GfK Group using the web-enabled KnowledgePanel®, a probability-based panel designed to be representative of the U.S. population. Initially, participants are chosen scientifically by a random selection of telephone numbers and residential addresses. Persons in selected households are then invited by telephone or by mail to participate in the web-enabled KnowledgePanel®. For those who agree to participate, but do not already have Internet access, GfK provides at no cost a laptop and ISP connection. People who already have computers and Internet service are permitted to participate using their own equipment. Panelists then receive unique log-in information for accessing surveys online, and then are sent emails throughout each month inviting them to participate in research.

The study design was a collaborative effort between MTV and The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research. Funding for the study was provided by MTV. The authors thank Emily Alvarez of NORC at the University of Chicago and Dennis Junius of AP for their assistance in the data processing and analysis.

Interviews were conducted in English between September 27 and October 7, 2013 with 1,297 young people ages 14-24 (489 ages 14-17; 808 ages 18-24). A total of 4,321 panel members were randomly drawn from GfK's KnowledgePanel®, and 1,297 of those members (excluding breakoffs) responded to the

invitation, yielding a final stage completion rate of 30.0 percent. The recruitment rate for this study, reported by GfK, was 13.2 percent and the profile rate was 66.7 percent, for a cumulative response rate of 2.6 percent. The overall margin of error is +/- 3.7 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Once the sample has been selected and fielded, and all the study data has been collected and made final, a post-stratification process is used to adjust for any survey non-response as well as any non-coverage or under- and oversampling resulting from the study-specific sample design. Post-stratification variables included age, sex, education, race, and metropolitan status using the August 2013 Current Population Survey (CPS). The weighted data, which reflect the U.S. population of 14-24 year olds, were used for all analyses.

All analyses were conducted using STATA (version 13), which allows for adjustment of standard errors for complex sample designs. All differences reported between subgroups of the U.S. population are at the 95 percent level of statistical significance, meaning that there is only a 5 percent (or lower) probability that the observed differences could be attributed to chance variation in sampling. A comprehensive listing of all study questions, complete with tabulations of top-level results for each question, is available on the AP-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research website: www.apnorc.org.

ABOUT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-NORC CENTER FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS RESEARCH

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- The Associated Press is the world's essential news organization, bringing fast, unbiased news to all media platforms and formats.
- NORC at the University of Chicago is one of the oldest and most respected independent research institutions in the world.

The two organizations have established the Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research to conduct, analyze, and distribute social science research in the public interest on newsworthy topics and to use the power of journalism to tell the stories that the research reveals.

The founding principles of the AP-NORC Center include a mandate to carefully preserve and protect the scientific integrity and objectivity of NORC and the journalistic independence of The Associated Press. All work conducted by the Center conforms to the highest levels of scientific integrity to prevent any real or perceived bias in the research.

All of the work of the Center is subject to review by its advisory committee to help ensure it meets these standards. The Center will publicize the results of all studies and make all datasets and study documentation available to scholars and the public.

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MTV is the world's premier youth entertainment brand. With a global reach of more than a half-billion households, MTV is the cultural home of the millennial generation, music fans and artists, and a pioneer in creating innovative programming for young people. MTV reflects and creates pop culture with its Emmy®, Grammy® and Peabody® award-winning content built around compelling storytelling, music discovery and activism across TV, online and mobile. MTV's sibling networks MTV2 and mtvU each deliver unparalleled customized content for young males, music fans and college students, and its online hub MTV.com is the leading destination for music, news and pop culture. MTV is part of MTV Networks, a unit of Viacom (NYSE: VIA, VIA.B), one of the world's leading creators of programming and content across all media platforms. For more information, go to www.mtvpress.com.

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