

## **Crime related to the use of new media by children**

Mgr. et Mgr. Kateřina Kudrlová

### **Abstract:**

The thesis confirms two hypotheses: young people online are put at risk of crime and commit crime as well. It is based mostly on the study of documents and scientific literature and analyzing of statistical data. The predominantly criminological perspective sets out the specifics of cyberspace and mentions some of its technological, sociological, psychological and at last but not least legal aspects. Furthermore, the thesis demonstrates the use of cyberspace by young people and the risks that users face. It focuses specifically on internet technology, new media, communication and identity (not only) online, digital imprint, social networks, netnolism, an avatar as a user's representation, legal framework and criminal law regulation of cyberspace, bitcoins, cybercrime in general, cybercrime research conducted by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, sexual exploitation of children (focusing on child pornography, sexting and cyber grooming), cyber bullying, intolerance and finally prevention and cybercrime trends. The threat of online crime occurs from the early age of the child, starting with the possible misuse of the digital imprint created by others and encountering inappropriate content. During childhood and especially adolescence, sexual abuse occurs through sexting, cyber bullying manipulation and cyber bullying trauma, allowed and enhanced by the ease, speed and massiveness of shared digitized content on the social networks. Extremely vulnerable are young people with higher vulnerability in a real world, a warning signal can be excessive ICT use. Juvenile offenders use mostly the social networks and act more often in the form of virtual violence compared to adults. Online environment gives the impression of anonymity and less control compared to the real world, and the inconceivability of the consequences and a physically absent victim contributes to offending as well. Other factors can be mentioned such as the specifics of communication without a non-verbal component, the amount of time spent online, the non-differentiation of real and virtual relationships etc. Offenders attack mainly peers and do not physically threaten them, but the psychological injuries are at least comparable. In cybercrime, juvenile offenders participate more often than in crime in general, youngsters are on the contrary less likely to be among the victims of cybercrime.

**Key words:**

cybercrime, internet, children