

FEAR OF CRIME IN SOCIAL NETWORKS: FACEBOOK EXAMPLE

Erdal Servet YURTSAL*

ABSTRACT

Social networks have entered our lives in 1997 and has become indispensable in a short time. Facebook, with 1,366 billion users, is located at the top of this social networking world. Studies carried out on this site, which has 34 million user accounts in Turkey, revealed that the fact of crime has taken its place and crimes can easily be committed on Facebook as in the real world. Fear of crime is both a result of crimes committed and a factor that makes it hard to fight against crimes. So, one of the priorities of fighting against crimes is reducing the fear of crime. To achieve that, first the level of it must be set. In this study we aimed to measure the fear of crime through the Facebook example. The data for this study was collected from a questionnaire, which was conducted with 141 active Facebook users. Through the data analysis, we found that the pre-victims of any information technologies crimes have more fear of crime than others. Also, according to the findings of our study we showed that there is not any significant relationship between gender and fear of crime, contrary to the previous studies. Additionally, the duration of Facebook membership and the frequency of daily Facebook usage of any participant has no significant relationships with fear of crime.

Key Words: Social Network, Facebook, Fear of Crime

SOSYAL AĞLARDA SUÇ KORKUSU: FACEBOOK ÖRNEĞİ

ÖZ

Sosyal ağlar 1997'de hayatımıza girmiş ve kısa zamanda vazgeçilmez hale gelmiştir. 1,336 milyar kullanıcısıyla Facebook, bu sosyal ağ dünyasının zirvesinde yer almaktadır. Ülkemizde de 34 milyon kullanıcı hesabı bulunan bu site ile ilgili yapılan araştırmalar, sosyal ağlarda suç olgusunun çoktan yerini aldığını ve suçların gerçek dünyada işlenir gibi, Facebook'ta da kolaylıkla işlenebildiğini ortaya koymuştur. Suç korkusu ise hem işlenen suçların bir sonucu, hem de suçlarla mücadeleyi zorlaştıran bir faktördür. Bu yüzden suçlarla mücadelenin önceliklerinden biri suç korkusunu azaltmaktır. Bunu başarmak için ilk olarak suç korkusunun derecesi ortaya konmalıdır. Facebook örneği üzerinden suç korkusunu ölçmeyi hedefleyen bu çalışmada, aktif Facebook kullanıcısı olan 141 katılımcıdan anket yöntemi ile elde edilen veriler analiz edilmiş ve daha önce bilişim suçu mağduru olmuş kişilerin daha fazla suç korkusuna sahip oldukları görülmüştür. Aynı zamanda daha önceki çalışmaların aksine, çalışmamızın bulgularına göre cinsiyet ve suç korkusu arasında anlamlı bir ilişki görülmemiştir. Buna ek olarak katılımcıların Facebook üyelik süresi ve günlük Facebook kullanım sıklığı arasında da anlamlı bir ilişki tespit edilmemiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Ağ, Facebook, Suç Korkusu

*Yüksek Lisans Müdavimi, Kara Harp Okulu, Savunma Bilimleri Enstitüsü, esyurtsal@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1997, social networks were defined as the new direction of communication. Social networks, in which written, audio and video communications can be achieved and recorded by users and others notwithstanding the time and location, are nesting almost all types of human relations. As all other phenomena, crime has already taken its place in this new world.

Despite their short history, social networks have given birth to an unprecedented demand. Every day new social networking profiles are created, billions of messages are sent through social networks, and the numbers reflected in the statistics are expressed in minutes, even seconds.

The high processing speed and intensity levels of social networks make it easy to be a victim of a crime or to learn about the experiences of other victims. Moreover, news about crimes reach users in some way, whether they want or not. Sharings without showing resource, faux news and false demonstrations, which are pulled by tweezers from a true one can render the situation more dramatic than it really is. An event which does not give a cause of apprehension to people, can be transformed to trigger people's fear. As a result, fear of crime emerges and spreads out as a contagious disease.

In this study we assume that to set the fear of crime of Facebook user's in Turkey;

- the hypotheses which we use in the questionnaire is adequate,
- survey method is appropriate for the purpose and subject,
- the number of participants are enough.

The limits of our study are;

- the findings obtained from the study reflects the fear of crime level on the date of participation,
- reliability and validity of the data collected by questionnaire is limited by the characteristics of this data collection technique,
- the data used in the survey is only collected by questionnaire method, other methods like interview or observation were not used.

In our study we tried to find answers to those:

H-1: There is a significant relation between the gender of Facebook users and their fear of crime levels.

H-2: There is a significant relation between the duration of Facebook membership and fear of crime level.

H-3: There is a significant relation between the frequency of Facebook usage and fear of crime level.

H-4: There is a significant relation between being victim of any information technology (IT) crime and fear of crime level.

2. FEAR OF CRIME

According to Maslow (1943), our basic needs are within a hierarchical order, and this order is mostly shown as a pyramid. There are physiological and biological needs on the basis of that pyramid. Just above them security need is located. Within this hierarchy, needs are provided in an order from bottom to top. A hungry individual thinks about to eat something. After his biological need is provided, he thinks about his safety (Maslow, 1942:336). If this is not possible, he can not think of other needs located above. Fear of crime saps this pyramid by weakening security level and does not let people to climb higher.

Fear of crime can be defined as “an emotional response of dread or anxiety to crime or symbols that a person associates with crime” (Ferraro, 1995:23). For the formation of the fear of crime, individuals do not need to be subjected to a crime or they are not required to be under the threat of a crime. The symbols associated with the crime may also constitute the source of the fear of crime. When we see a man prowling on the street with a gun in his hand, we want to get ourselves away from there as soon as possible. Almost none of us think that there is a film set and a movie is being shot on location. This is due to the meaning that we give to the gun.

Fear of crime is evaluated as an indicator of how safe people feel (Dolu, Uludağ and Doğutaş, 2011:60). It is more than statistical data. Walking alone in a dark and silent street at midnight makes people mostly anxious although there is no crime record for that street. The important spot is not the clean records of the street, it is how the characteristics of the street make us feel. If the characteristics are close to the symbols that we associate with crime, it is enough for us to have fear.

Fear of crime is not due only to the increase in crime rates. This is a matter of perception. The more individuals feel themselves unsafe, the higher they have fear of crime level. According to a poll conducted in 1982 in the United States; only 3% of the citizens thought that the number one problem of the country was crime and violence. This rate increased to 9% in 1993, 37% to 1994 and decreased to 20% in 1998 (Callanan, 2005:3). However, when we look at the crime rates, it was 5603,6 in 1982(per 100000 citizens), 5484,4 in 1993, 5373,5 in 1994, 4615,5 in 1998(<http://www.disastercenter.com>). Numbers tells us that although crime rates were descending, in 1993 and 1994 fear of crime was ascending. In 1998 both crime rates and fear of crime descended, but fear of crime level is higher than the level in 1982. Secondly, we can say that the decline of fear of crime level is slower than the decline of the crime rates.

Fear of crime has some some negative affects on individuals, such as retreat, timidity and alienation. In some cases, it can drive up to the anti-social personality problems, and sometimes mental illness (Dolu et al, 2011:58). As it increases, individuals' and society's -depending on individuals- security perception is weakened. Also it has a feature that makes it difficult to fight against crime;it undermines social solidarity which is needed to prevent and control crime. Therefore, states have to fight not only against crime but also fear of crime to ensure both security and social peace.

Today the facilities of individuals to access to information about crimes has increased. Most of the time, individuals learn about crimes committed, even if they donot want to. Besides newspapers, radio, television or internet, they hear crimes through the grapevine (Yücel, 2009:285-286). Individuals concern about falling into the same situation with victims. As a result of that the quality of life deteriorates.

Fear of crime vary person to person. Disadvantageous groups such as women, elderly, disabled people and minorities in society have higher levels of fear than others. Apart from these, economic status, education and the environment and previous experiences are also variables that has an impact on the occurrence and intensity of it. Violent news having place on media has a positive correlation with fear of crime (Çardak , 2012:28-33). Social media and social networks has the same effect because they both are parts of media.

3. SOCIAL NETWORKS

Internet usage began in 1970s and with the proliferation of personal computers in the 1990s, the number of users has continued to increase rapidly. The spread of internet, web sites, portals and social networks has continued to increase the number of users (Vural and Bat, 2010:3349). In 2000s, mobile usage of internet and wi-fi spots facilitated to reach knowledge.

Boyd and Ellison define social network sites as;

“web-based services that allow individuals to construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system” (2007:211).

They state that structures and terminologies of these sites may vary from site to site.

Communication via computer was transfigured by the site “sixdegrees.com” which went on the air in 1997 (Boyd and Ellison, 2007:214). It was the first site providing the conditions in the definition above. Although it was closed in 2000 by reason of excess demand, it is considered as the ancestor of modern social networks.

The excess demand to social networks caused to mushroom of new social networks. In parallel with the increase in the number of social network sites, the problems encountered increased. For example, Friendster site was allowing to view other’s profile initially despite they were not added in friendlist. Site changed its privacy policy and restricted that. Most of the users left the site and started to use Myspace which had no rules on age of users. But in 2006 this sites was implicated in some sexual abuse of children cases. Orkut site was first designed as an English-based site for the use of the U.S. citizens. But the increasing density of Brazilian users made this site a place of cultural conflicts (Boyd and Ellison, 2007:214-217).

In 2004 Facebook, which has become a global phenomenon and still preserves this feature, was designed for the undergraduates of Harvard University who have “...@harvard.edu ” e-mail addresses. The site was opened first to other university undergraduates, then to high school students and eventually to all users (Boyd and Ellison, 2007:218). The

difference of Facebook from other social networks is that it has opened to all users gradually. It had the chance of ironing problems out before they became gordian knot.

According to the data from January 2015, there are 2,08 billion social media accounts throughout the world and Facebook is leading the social media world with 1,366 billion user accounts(Kemp, 2015). With this feature, if Facebook were a state, it would be the second in world population rankings just after China whose population is 1,393 billion (Countries in the World,2015).

The usage of social networks in Turkey is increasing as in the world. According to the data from January 2015, 49% of our population is active internet users and there are 40 million active social media accounts in Turkey. The number of social media accounts on mobile is 32 million. For the last one year period, the rate of increase of the numbers of internet users is 5%, social media accounts is 11%, and mobile social media accounts is 14%. Average daily usage of social media via any device is 2 hours and 56 minutes. The most popular social network site is Facebook. 26%of all social media users in Turkey prefer Facebook to others.

It seems likely that crimes can be committed on social networks which havemillions of users.In their study examining crimes which is committed on Facebook and conducted in Turkey, Yalçın and Gürbüz (2015:7) found that participants stated at least once they saw sexual harrasment (42,9%), spams (41,1%), child pornography (17,4%), unauthorized access (12,5%), arms sales (10,3%), threat because of a shared content (9,4%), fake accounts using real user's names without permission (6,7%), drug trafficking (4,9%), blackmail because of a shared content (1,8%) and organ trafficking (0,9%).

Also, in a study conducted in Bitlis Eren and Firat universities in Turkey, 83,7% of 1004 participants stated that they thought social networks were not succesful to protect their personal data. Nevertheless, 76,8% of them stated that they gave their personal data accurate (Yıldırım and Varol, 2013). It is obvious that users donot give up using social networks and they are deliberately being nominated to be the victims, although they think that their personal data can not be protected.

With the increase of internet speed and accessibility, conventional media tools like television, radio and newspaper is mostly replaced by social media. Social media became a tool for not only learning news but also spreading news and commenting on them (Babacan, Haşlak and Hira, 2011:72). During Arabian spring and Gezi park protests, it was observed how quickly news can spread through social media.

In Turkey, there have been arrests based on sharings and comments especially on Facebook and Twitter in recent years. Those arrests gives people the impression that they can be blamed for using social media and because of that their fear of crime levels have increased.

4. METHOD

a. Aim and the Importance of the Study:

The aim of this study is to determine the fear of crime levels of Facebook users in Turkey and to demonstrate some evaluation results. To achieve this aim, a cross-sectional survey was conducted and relational model was used to find the relations between the variables which are gender, daily average time of Facebook usage, length of time of membership and being pre-victims of any information technologies cime of Facebook users in Turkey. There are numerous studies about fear of crime or social networks. In this study, we will examine whether there is a relationship between having an active social media account and fear of crime.

b. Population and Sample Group

The population of the study is formed by Facebook users in Turkey. We chose Facebook social network because it is located at the top of the social networking listwith 1,366 billion users around the worldand 36 million accounts are from Turkey (Kaytmaz, 2014).The number for the sample group must be at least 384 (population 36000000,confidence level 95%, confidence interval 5%).

At the beginning of the study reaching participants as many as we can was aimed to keep margin of error low. But it could not be achieved and our study was limited with 141 participants. We think that the reason of unwillingness to participate to the survey is again fear of crime. People might have thought it was spam or malicious software. So the survey was conducted with 134 out of 141 questionnaire form, which was appropriate and 7 inappropriate forms was disregarded.

c. Data Collection Tool

The questionnaire form was prepared on GoogleDocs site. In the first part there are six close-ended questions to define the demographics of the participants. Second part contains three yes/no questions to identify the victimization history. In the third part there are 27 likert-type questions to evaluate the fear of crime levels of them.

The clarity of the questionnaire was tested by 10 subjects. Then, by using snowball technique, the link of questionnaire's page was sent to the users via Facebook Messenger with a notewhich requests users to forward it to their Facebook friends.

d. Analysis of Data

The data obtained was analyzed by using SPSS 21 software package. First the distribution tables of variables were examined. Upon finding that educational level and age variables' distributions were not normal, the questionnaire forms were re-examined. After the second examination, it was seen that only 4,5% of participants had received education below high school level and the ages of 95,5% of them were between 18-45. For this reason, 7 forms were excluded from the study and the sample of the study was redefined as "Facebook users in Turkey, between 18-45 years old and received at least high school education".

Our aim is to put the relation between variables, if a relation exists. The frequency analysis was made in order to find the percentage of the specified variables. Then, answers were tested by T test and one way analysis of variance (One Way ANOVA) to determine the significance level of hypotheses. Regression analysis was not used because, as it is explained in the findings part of our research, our study showed us there is no relationship between our variables. So that we did not find it necessary to use regression analysis.

e. Questions and Answers

(1) Demographics (Table-1)

41,7% of the participants taken into consideration are woman and 58,3% are man. They are all between 18-45 years old and 26-35 years old group is the most crowded (65,4%). They had received at least high school education, and 66,1% of them are university graduates.

93,7% of the participants are members of Facebook for three years or more. Daily average time of internet usage seems to have normal distribution. Daily average time of Facebook usage has a positive skewness. 40,2% of the participants chose less than one hour, 9,4% chose 4 hours or more.

The rate of participants who stated that they were victims of violent crimes is 3%. This rate increases to 21,3% on IT crimes. 23,6% of them think that they will be a victim of any crime within the next 12 months.

(2) Fear Of Crime (Appendix, Table-2)

Questions about fear of crime were asked in the third part of the questionnaire as 5 likert-type. To have more understandable analyze results, answers of them was assembled into three groups. The answers "not at all concerned" and "moderately concerned" were assembled in "Low Concerned Group", "very concerned" and "extremely concerned" were assembled in "High Concern Group". The answer "moderately concerned" is "Moderate Concern Group". The percents of answers to this questions are given in the Addendum Table: 2 at the end of the study.

Table: 1 Demographics (Part - I and Part – II of the Questionnaire)

Gender		
Woman		Men
41,7%		58,3%
Age		
18-25	26-35	36-45
18,1%	65,4%	16,5%

Education					
High School		University		Master/PhD	
15,0%		66,1%		18,9%	
For how many years are you a member of Facebook?					
Less than	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-6 years	7-8 years	9 years
1,6%	3,1%	21,3%	25,2%	35,4%	13,4%
How much time on average do you spend on the internet daily?					
Less than1 hour		1-2 hours		3-4 hours	
40,2%		37,8%		12,6%	
How much time on average do you spend on Facebook daily?					
Less than1 hour		1-2 hours		3-4 hours	
40,2%		36,6%		12,7%	
Have you ever been a victim of any violent crime?					
Yes			No		
3,1%			96,9%		
Have you ever been a victim of any information technologies crime?					
Yes			No		
21,3%			78,7%		
Do you think that you will be a victim of any crime in next 12 months?					
Yes			No		
23,6%			76,4%		

Participants, who has low concern while they are wandering around alone in the immediate vicinity of their house after dark, is 61,4% of all participants. Before dark, 88,2% of them are in low concern group.

When they are asked how they feel about being a victim, 48,8% of them stated that they feel low concern about being a victim of any crime. But the rate increases to 55,9% about being a victim of any crime committed on social networks.

When they are asked how they feel about being a victim, 48,8% of them stated that they feel low concern about being a victim of any crime. But the rate increases to 55,9% about being a victim of any crime committed on social networks.

As the familiarity of others decreases, fear of crime increases. The rate of the participants, who think that they feel high concern on being a victim of any crime committed by someone they donot know, is 46,5%. They feel lower concern about being a victim of the crimes committed by someone they know less or intimately. In parallel with that when there is someone, whom they dont know, approaches you for offering or asking help, 42,5% of them feels moderate and high concern. Also they feel themselves more or less concerned about the messages according to the sender. If the sender is someone they donot know thel feel more concerned; 72,4% of them are in high concern group. But about the messages they took from someone they know, the rate of moderate and high concern group decreases 43,3%.

Most of the partitipants feels themselves safe in their house. 86,6% of them have low concern about being a victim of a crime committed in their houses, but when they are out low concern groups rate decreases to 78,7%. More participants feel higher concern about the probability of their houses was broken into when they are out than they are in.

The rate of the participants who are moderately or highly concerned about sharing their ideas on Facebook is 57,5%,being accused because of their sharings is 56,7%,their photos and videos they shared on their accounts to be used in sexual content sites is 61,4%.

The rate of moderate and high concern groups, who are concerned about being a victim of the acts which was done by someone without their permission on their own social network account, as almost equal to the rate of participants who are moderately and highly concerned about being accused of a crime committed via a social media account which uses their personal data without their knowledge. The former rate is 60,6% and the latter one is 61,4%.

Participants, who are highly concerned about their computers to be hacked into via social networks, have a rate of 66,1%. 76,4% of them are in high concern group about their computer to be affected by virus via same way.

The answers of the last two questions which are indicators of the trust of participants to the criminal justice system, are remarkable. Only 20,5% of all participants feel low concern about their grievances being resolved if they become a victim of any of these situations above. Moreover 69,3% of them are moderately or highly concerned about living secondary victimizations.

5. RESULTS

To test the validity of the first hypothesis, independent samples T test; for the second and third hypotheses One way ANOVA was used. In the findings of these tests, the values of significance was found less than "0,05". That means $p > \alpha$. As a result it was found that, there is no significant relation between independent variables (the gender of Facebook users, the duration of Facebook membership and the frequency of Facebook usage) and the dependent variable (the fear of crime level).

Table-3:Independent-Samples T Test for "Gender" and "The Fear of Crime Level"

	F	Sig.
Equal Variances Assumed	2,319	0,130
Equal Variances Not Assumed		0,143

Table-4: One-Way ANOVA Test for “The Duration of Facebook Membership” and “The Fear of Crime Level”

	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3,776	5	0,755	1,173	0,327
Within Groups	77,932	121	0,644		
Sum	81,708	126			

Table-5: One-Way ANOVA Test for “The Frequency of Daily Facebook Usage” and “The Fear of Crime Level”

	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1,127	3	0,376	0,574	0,633
Within Groups	80,581	123	0,655		
Sum	81,708	126			

To test the validity of the fourth and last hypothesis, again independent samples T test was used. The value of significance was found 0,05. It means $p \leq \alpha$ ($0,05 = 0,05$), there is significant relation between the gender of Facebook users and their fear of crime levels. When we look at the mean values of the answers for pre-victims of IT crimes is 3,0096 and others 2,5215. These values reflect that pre-victims of IT crimes have more fear of crime than others (Table-6).

Table-6: Independent-Samples T Test for “Being a Pre-Victim of any IT crimes” and “The Fear of Crime Level”

	F	Sig.
Equal Variances Assumed	0,104	0,05
Equal Variances Not Assumed		0,06

6. DISCUSSION

In the results part of the study it was found that there is no significant relation between gender of Facebook users and their fear of crime. According to Çardak (2012:30-32), although fewer women than men are victims of crimes, they have more fear of crime. In accordance with her, Sutton and Farrall (2004), Franklin C.A. and Franklin T.W. (2009) found similar findings. Sutton and Farrell states that men suppress their fear, so women seem to have more (2004:219). Franklin and Franklin found that women are more anxious to be a victim of a crime than men (2009:15). But our Cops and Pleysier's finding ranges against them. They found that the level of fear of crime “is not as static as what is traditionally expected” (2010:14). Our finding is closer to Cops and Pleysier's.

According to the results of previous studies, the relation between gender and fear of crime had to be significant and more intensive for women. The difference of our study may be due to the questions which were about the fear of crime on social networks. The physical weaknesses of women than men do not make difference while they are behind the screen of computers or mobile phones. The fear of crime of women without their physical disadvantages may not be the same as in real life and may not differ from men.

The second and third hypotheses of the study were not clarified, too. We found that the relations of the duration of Facebook membership and the frequency of Facebook usage with fear of crime level are insignificant. These hypotheses were based on the idea that “The more longer users have an

account or the more they spend time on Facebook, the more they encounter the crimes or the symbols they associates with crimes". We evaluate that both hypotheses are refused because of the high speed of information sharing on social networks.

A new user easily reaches to symbols about crimes due to the rapid flow of information and has the same fear of crime with old-timers in a short period. Likewise, although participants donot spend the same time, it may not makea difference to reach those symbols. The increasing acceleration of fear of crime should slow down after a certain point. Otherwise, the curve of increasing or constant acceleration draws a curve or a line to infinity. As we mentioned before this situation may cause a never-ending concern and of course mental illnesses for individuals. If the increase of fear of crime slows down or stops, users who have less fear, may be able to reach the users who have greater fear.

Another reason for the refusal of second and third hyphoteses might be related to the characteristics of users. People from different backgrounds and cultures can attribute different meanings to symbols. A shantytown may be an frightening place for an individual who lives in a better place of the city, while it is the safest place for the residents.

Between the variables of the last hyphotesis, being pre-victim of any IT crimes and fear of crime, there is a significant relation. According to the results we found, pre-victims have greater fear of crime than others. We can say past experiences affect future activities. As Yücel (2009) stated the risk of being a vicitm of pre-victims is higher and so their fear of crime level is higher. Grabosky (1995:2) and Scott (2003:204) also reported that fear of crime is affected by personal or indirect experience. According to a study which was conducted by Uludağ (2009, as cited in Dolu et al,2011:65) thedata collected from 40 countries, it was found that there is a positive relation between the increase in the rate of directly being a victim of a crime and the increase in fear of crime. But in 2009, in a survey that was conducted by himself in Malatya, he founded that there is no significant relation between them (as cited in Dolu et al,2011:72). As a result, although there are contrary examples, our hyphotesis matches up to the general opinion and verifies the significant and positive relation.

7. CONCLUSION

Social networking is a part of our lives that can not be ignored anymore. In parallel with the increase in the number of personal computers and internet usage, Facebook addiction is increasing and spreading. Worse than that it seems impossible to remove it from our lives.

Just as we take measures against negative situations to improve quality of our daily lives, we have to do the same in our virtual social lives. Fear of crime is a factor that affects that quality negatively, if it is not avoided. As explained in the discussion part of our study, social network users who are pre-victims of IT crimes, have more fear of crime than others. Therefore, a short information about the measures that can be taken while using social networks, can help to reduce fear of crime. This information may be made by a law enforcement agent who has received adequate instruction. In public education offices of districts, social media experts may be assigned and they may do the same job.

In fact, with a proactive service approach, this information must be done to all citizens regardless of whether they are victims or not of any IT crime. Due to the fact that the majority of social network users are young adults, they must be given a course about security in social networks in schools.

Parents should be aware of their responsibilities in this regard. They should control the internet usage of young generation and put certain limits to their access. For this, family filters that prevent entry to undesirable sites and can mostly be obtained free of charge, should be used. As reaching crime and symbols decreases, fear of crime decreases and also the quality of life improves.

REFERENCES

- Babacan, M. E., Haşlak, İ. and Hira, İ. (2011). **Sosyal Medya ve Arap Baharı**.*Akademik İncelemeler Dergisi*, 6(2), 63-91.
- Boyd, D. M. and Ellison, N. B. (2007). **Social Network Sites: Definition, History and Scholarship**. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*(13), 210-230.
- Callanan, V. J. (2005). **Feeding the Fear of Crime, Crime-related Media and Support for Three Strikes**.New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC.
- Cops, D. and Pleysier, S. (2010). **'Doing Gender' in Fear of Crime**. *British Journal Criminal*, 58-74.
- Countries in the world (ranked by 2014 population). (2014).Retrieved 2015, May 2 from <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/population-by-country/>
- Çardak , B. (2012). **Kadınların Suç Korkuları Üzerine Nitel Bir Çalışma**.*Güvenlik Bilimleri Dergisi*, 1(1), 23-45.
- Dolu, O., Uludağ, Ş. ve Doğutaş, C. (2011). **Suç Korkusu: Nedenleri, Sonuçları ve Güvenlik Politikaları İlişkisi**. *Ankara Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi*, 65(1), 57-81.
- Ferraro, K. F. (1995). **Fear of Crime: Interpreting Victimization Risk**. New York: Suny Press.
- Franklin, C. A. andFRANKLİN, T. W. (2009). **Predicting Fear of Crime Considering Differences Across Gender**. *Feminist Criminology*, 4(1), 83-106.
- Grabosky, P. N. (1995). **Fear of Crime and Fear Reduction Strategies**. *Australian Institute of Criminology*, 1-6.
- Kaytmaz, Y. (2014, February 20).**Facebook Türkiye Rakamlarını Açıkladı**.Retrieved 2015, May 2 from <http://www.campaigntr.com/2014/02/20/68209/facebook-turkiye-rakamlarini-acikladi/>

- Kemp, S. (2015.). **Digital, Social & Mobile Worldwide in 2015**. Retrieved 2015, May 2 from <http://wearesocial.net/blog/2015/01/digital-social-mobile-worldwide-2015/>
- Maslow, A. H. (1942). **The Dynamics of Psychological Security-Insecurity**. *Journal of Personality*, 10(4), 331-344.
- Maslow, A. H. (1943). **A Theory of Human Motivation**. *Psychological Review*(50), 370-396.
- Scott, H. (2003). **Stranger Danger: Explaining Women's Fear of Crime**. *Western Criminology Review*, 4(3), 203-214.
- Sutton, R. M. and Farrall, S. (2004). **Gender, Socially Desirable Responding and the Fear of Crime**. *British Journal Criminal*, 212-224.
- United States Crime Rates 1960 - 2013 (2014). Retrieved 2015, May 6 from <http://www.disastercenter.com/crime/uscrime.htm>
- Vural, Z. A. and Bat, M. (2010). **Yeni Bir İletişim Ortamı Olarak Sosyal Medya: Ege Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesine Yönelik Bir Araştırma**. *Journal of Yasar University*, 5(20), 3348 – 3382.
- Yalçın, N. and Gürbüz, F. (2015). **Sosyal Ağlarda İşlenen Suçlar, Facebook Sosyal Ağı Örneği**. *Akademik Bilisim Konferansı 2015*. Eskişehir: Anadolu Üniversitesi.
- Yıldırım, N. B. and Varol, A. (2013). **Sosyal Ağlarda Güvenlik: Bitlis Eren ve Fırat Üniversitelerinde Gerçekleştirilen Bir Alan Çalışması**. *Türkiye Bilişim Vakfı Bilgisayar Bilimleri ve Mühendisliği Dergisi*, 7(7).
- Yücel, M. T. (2009). **Suç Korkusu ve Etkisinin Nötrleştirilmesi**. *Türkiye Barolar Birliği Dergisi*(83), 278-301.

APPENDIX

Table-2: Fear of Crime (Part – III of the Questionnaire)

HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT...	Not at all Concerned	Slightly Concerned	Moderately Concerned	Very Concerned	Extremely Concerned
1. ... wandering around alone in the immediate vicinity of your house after dark ?	29,9	31,5	28,3	4,7	5,5
2. ... wandering around alone in the immediate vicinity of your house before dark ?	58,3	29,9	8,7	1,6	1,6
3. ... being a victim of any crime? (Thinking all crime types)	22,0	26,8	30,7	11,0	9,4
4. ... being a victim of a crime committed by someone you do not know?	26,0	27,6	28,3	8,7	9,4
5. ... being a victim of a crime committed by someone you know but not much?	33,9	34,6	15,7	8,7	7,1
6. ... being a victim of a crime committed by someone you know intimately?	48,8	29,9	12,6	3,9	4,7
7. ... being a victim of a crime committed in your house?	64,6	22,0	7,1	3,1	3,1
8. ... being a victim of a crime committed out, in the immediate vicinity of your house?	44,1	34,6	13,4	5,5	2,4
9. ... someone breaking into your house while you are out?	28,3	20,5	31,5	10,2	9,4
10.... someone breaking into your house while you are in?	32,3	26,8	24,4	7,9	8,7
11.... if someone, whom you dont know, approaches you for offering or asking help?	29,9	27,6	29,9	7,1	5,5
12.... being a victim of any crime committed on social networks?	29,1	26,8	29,1	10,2	4,7
13.... sharing your ideas on social networks?	19,7	22,8	26,8	18,1	12,6
14.... the reliability of messages by someone you do not know?	12,6	15,0	40,9	18,1	13,4
15.... the reliability of messages by someone you know?	30,7	26,0	25,2	11,8	6,3
16.... the protection of your personal data on social networks?	10,2	15,7	33,9	19,7	20,5
17.... the usage of your personal data without your permission?	7,9	18,1	33,9	20,5	19,7
18.... being accused because of your sharings?	26,0	17,3	23,6	17,3	15,7
19.... being a victim of the acts which was done by someone without your permission on your own social network account?	17,3	22,0	28,3	15,7	16,5

Erdal Servet YURTSAL

20.... buying a product being advertised on social networks?	18,1	14,2	38,6	16,5	12,6
21.... being accused of a crime committed via a social media account which uses your personal data without your knowledge?	16,5	22,0	29,9	15,0	16,5
22.... your computer to be hacked into via social networks?	11,8	22,0	27,6	22,0	16,5
23.... your computer to be affected by virus via social networks?	9,4	14,2	33,1	18,9	24,4
24.... your photos and videos you shared on your account to be used in sexual content sites?	20,5	18,1	28,3	15,7	17,3
25.... sharing your location on social networks?	19,7	18,1	34,6	16,5	11,0
26.... the duration of resolving your grievances if any of the situations above happens?	9,4	11,1	36,2	15,0	28,3
27.... living secondary victimizations if any of the situations above happens?	9,4	21,3	39,4	11,8	18,1