





Virtual Worlds and Kids: Mapping the Risks

A REPORT TO CONGRESS













Virtual Worlds and Kids: Mapping the Risks

A REPORT TO CONGRESS DECEMBER 2009



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Jon Leibowitz, Chairman
Pamela Jones Harbour, Commissioner
William E. Kovacic, Commissioner
J. Thomas Rosch, Commissioner

REPORT CONTRIBUTORS

BUREAU OF CONSUMER PROTECTION

Phyllis Hurwitz Marcus, Attorney, Division of Advertising Practices

Elizabeth Nach, Attorney, Division of Advertising Practices

Jessica Skretch, Visual Information Specialist, Division of Consumer and Business Education

Richard Quaresima, Assistant Director, Division of Advertising Practices

Mary Koelbel Engle, Associate Director, Division of Advertising Practices

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS

Laura Hosken, Economist, Division of Consumer Protection

Isaac Knowles, 2008-2009 Research Analyst, Division of Consumer Protection

Julie Miller, Research Analyst, Division of Consumer Protection

John Mountjoy, Research Analyst, Division of Consumer Protection

James Lacko, Deputy Assistant Director, Division of Consumer Protection

Janis Pappalardo, Assistant Director, Division of Consumer Protection

RESEARCH ASSISTANCE

A special thanks to Kristin Lindsley and Geoffrey Weiss, graduate students at Indiana University-Bloomington; Diana Finegold and Linda Henry, Investigators, Bureau of Consumer Protection; Siwei Kwok and Kye Lippold, 2009 Summer Interns, Bureau of Economics; and, Lisa Fish, 2009 Summer Law Clerk, Bureau of Consumer Protection.

CONTENTS

Executive Summary
Introduction
Online Virtual Worlds: Appeal, Proliferation, and Risks
Scope of the Commission's Review
Sources of Information
Types of Content Available in Online Virtual Worlds5
General Features of the Online Virtual Worlds Surveyed
Avatar Customization
Communication
Entertainment6
Commerce6
Availability of Explicit Content in the Online Virtual Worlds Surveyed
Child-oriented Virtual Worlds9
Teen- and Adult-oriented Virtual Worlds
Minors in Online Virtual Worlds: Access and Community Policing Measures 13
Age-Screening Mechanisms
Age-Segregation Initiatives
Conduct Standards and Community Policing16
Filters 17

Recommendations19
Access to Online Virtual Worlds
Segregating Users By Age19
Filters
Community Moderators
Parental and Youth Education
Conclusion23
Endnotes25
Appendix A: Survey Sample
Appendix B: Survey MethodologyB-1
Appendix C: Survey Instrument
Appendix D: Screenshots

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Expressing concern about reports that children can easily access explicit content in online virtual worlds, in March 2009 Congress directed the Federal Trade Commission to conduct a study of such worlds, examining the types of content available and the methods virtual world operators use to restrict minors' access to explicit content. Accordingly, the Commission conducted an empirical survey of the explicit content offerings in 27 online virtual worlds, selected as a cross section of worlds specifically intended for young children, worlds that appealed to teens, and worlds intended only for adult participation. The Commission also obtained information directly from six specific virtual worlds. This Report presents the results of the Commission's inquiry, focusing only on content found in online virtual worlds, and not on explicit content that children might encounter generally on the Internet.

Commission researchers registered in each world as adults, teens, and children, creating video recordings of each world's content offerings. Commission researchers then looked at each video recording, documenting instances of sexually or violently explicit content observed. Because Congress did not define "explicit content," the Commission developed a set of factors to guide its review. The Commission recognizes that defining what constitutes explicit content is inherently subjective, as is characterizing a virtual world's level of such content as heavy, moderate, or low. These subjective determinations were necessary, however, for the Commission to conduct the study as directed.

Overall, the Commission found at least one instance of either sexually or violently explicit content in 19 of the 27 virtual worlds surveyed. The Commission observed a heavy amount of explicit content in five worlds, a moderate amount of explicit content in another four worlds, and only a low amount in the remaining 10 worlds in which explicit content was found.

The Commission studied both child-oriented and teen- and adult-oriented worlds. Of the 14 child-oriented virtual worlds in the Commission's study (those that were open to children under age 13), seven contained no explicit content, six contained a low amount of explicit content, and only one contained a moderate amount of explicit content. Significantly, almost all of the explicit content observed in the child-oriented worlds occurred when the Commission's researchers were registered as teens or adults, not when registered as children. In addition, most of the explicit content observed was text-based and found in chat rooms, message boards, and discussion forums.

The Commission observed a greater concentration of explicit content in worlds that permit teens to register and where teens are likely to congregate. Twelve of the thirteen online virtual worlds directed to teens or adults contained explicit content, with a heavy amount of explicit content observed in five such worlds, a moderate amount in three worlds, and a low amount of explicit content in four worlds. Half of the explicit content observed in the teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds was text-based; the balance of the explicit content observed appeared in graphic form, occasionally with accompanying audio.

For the eight teen- and adult-oriented online virtual worlds that contained moderate to heavy explicit content, the Commission analyzed the methods the worlds used to prevent minors from accessing such content. Most worlds employed age-screening mechanisms to prevent minors from registering with a birth date below the minimum participation age. Half of these worlds took the additional step of rejecting a child's immediate attempt to re-register as an age-eligible user from the same computer. Three of the teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds in which the Commission found a moderate to heavy amount of explicit content had separate "adult only" sections to keep minors from viewing age-inappropriate content; these worlds also employed supplemental age-segregation initiatives to prevent interactions between adults and minors.

The Commission also reviewed the conduct standards for the teen- and adult-oriented worlds in which it observed moderate to heavy explicit content, and found that, while most prohibited certain types of sexual, threatening, or abusive material, they did so in vague terms that provide little guidance to users about specific prohibited conduct. Indeed, the Commission found explicit content in these worlds despite their rules of conduct, a fact that indicates that conduct standards, on their own, are insufficient to stem the creation of or exposure to explicit material.

Currently, operators of these teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds rely on community policing measures such as abuse reporting systems, flagging, and live moderators to enforce their conduct policies. Some worlds also employ live moderators to monitor heavily populated areas and help control conduct in those areas. Finally, in an attempt to bolster their conduct standards, several of these worlds use language filters to prevent objectionable language from entering into text-based communications in-world, with limited success. Of the three teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds purporting to have filters, the Commission found a heavy amount of explicit text in one of these worlds, a moderate amount of explicit text in one world, and a low amount in the remaining world.

As a result of its study, the Commission suggests that virtual world operators make certain enhancements aimed at reducing the risk of youth exposure to explicit content, including:

- Ensuring that the age-screening mechanisms virtual world operators employ do not encourage underage registration;
- Implementing or strengthening age-segregation techniques to help ensure that minors and adults interact only with their peers and view only age-appropriate material;
- Re-examining the strength of language filters to ensure that such filters detect and eliminate communications that violate online virtual worlds' conduct standards;
- Providing greater guidance to community enforcers in online virtual worlds so that
 they are better equipped to: self-police virtual worlds by reviewing and rating online
 content; report the presence of potential underage users; and comment on users who
 otherwise appear to be violating a world's terms of behavior; and,
- Employing a staff of specially trained moderators whose presence is well known inworld and who are equipped to take swift action against conduct violations.

Given important First Amendment considerations, the Commission supports virtual world operators' self-regulatory efforts to implement these recommendations.

In addition, the Commission recommends that parents and children alike become better educated about the benefits and risks of youth participation in online virtual worlds. The Commission is committed to ensuring that parents have the information they need to decide which online virtual worlds may be appropriate for their children.

INTRODUCTION

At Congress's request,¹ the Federal Trade Commission ("the Commission") conducted a study of virtual reality web programs, commonly known as online virtual worlds. The Commission's study examined the types of content available in virtual worlds, focusing on users' access to explicit content and the methods virtual world operators use to restrict minors' access to such content. This Report presents the results of that study.

ONLINE VIRTUAL WORLDS: APPEAL, PROLIFERATION, AND RISKS

Online virtual worlds blend three-dimensional or 3D gaming environments with elements of online social networking, allowing their users to interact in and shape their own online content.² Through avatars,³ virtual world users socialize, network, play, and often conduct business in graphics-intensive landscapes using text or voice chat, sounds and gestures, and video.⁴

Because new virtual worlds are constantly being created, their exact number is hard to determine. Obtaining accurate demographic and virtual world usage statistics similarly can be difficult since commercial virtual worlds do not routinely publicize information on user traffic.⁵ Some reports state that there may be as many as 200 youth-oriented live, planned, or beta virtual worlds,⁶ with these numbers expected to grow in the coming years.⁷ Users, especially tweens and teens, are embracing online virtual worlds in significant numbers.⁸ Popularity among children, especially among pre-teen users, is projected to increase.⁹

For children and teens, virtual worlds offer educational, social, and creative opportunities. For example, educators are using these spaces to provide students with hands-on experiential learning opportunities. Online virtual worlds also can serve as conduits for increased civic engagement. Even features on virtual worlds that are not specifically designed to educate have been cited for their educational and social value. Nevertheless, explicit content exists, free of charge, in online virtual worlds that minors are able to access.

The Commission's study found some form of explicit content on 70% of the worlds it reviewed. As a result, this Report suggests that virtual world operators make certain enhancements aimed at reducing the risk of youth exposure to such content.

Introduction

SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION'S REVIEW

Although there has been considerable scholarship concerning virtual worlds, there is no universally agreed-upon definition of an online virtual world. The Commission targeted its inquiry to virtual worlds that do not charge for entry and that provide for real-time communications among users, represented in avatar form, who physically appear together within the same landscape. The Commission did not include within the scope of its study massively multiplayer online games ("MMOGs"). Unlike most virtual worlds, MMOGs give users only limited control over the game world or their roles in it. 18

The Commission believes that, in requesting that the Commission report on the availability of "explicit content," Congress intended the agency to examine and report on content extending beyond the legal definition of "obscenity." The Commission interpreted Congress's use of the term "explicit" to cover both sexually and violently explicit content. Since no settled definition of explicit content exists, and the Congressional request did not provide a definition, the Commission had to develop its own factors for explicit content. Drawing in part from the rating criteria of the Motion Picture Association of America and the Entertainment Software Rating Board, the Commission crafted the following guidelines for its review:

Sexually Explicit Content

Depictions or descriptions of: (1) sexual references; (2) full or partial nudity, including depictions of uncovered female breasts, aroused or unaroused male or female genitalia, and unrealistic or overly detailed genitalia; (3) bestiality; (4) sexual acts to or with minors (anyone under the age of 18); (5) sexual acts including, but not limited to, penetration/intercourse, and/or oral sex with or without another avatar or any other object, including overt sexual toys and/or sexual aids; or (6) sexual behavior that has a violent context.

Violently Explicit Content

Depictions or descriptions of: (1) animations involving blood; (2) excess/gratuitous blood or the mutilation of body parts; (3) violence against minors (anyone under the age of 18); (4) violence toward animals; (5) aggressive conflict, including but not limited to realistic weapons used against other avatars or whose intent was obvious, aggressive harm of other avatars; any realistic weapons with blood or gore depicted on them or in their use; graphic and/or realistic-looking depictions of physical conflict, graphic violence, dismemberment, self-mutilation, homicide; anything depicting extremely grotesque images or acts; or (6) graphic discussions or portrayals of suicide.

Content typically seen in "PG-13" movies or "T"-rated video games was not considered explicit content.²⁰ The Commission recognizes that, in applying these factors, judgments as to what constitutes explicit content are necessarily subjective.

Sources of Information

The Commission conducted an empirical survey of the content offerings on 27 online virtual worlds that permit users to interact free of charge.²¹ In crafting its survey sample, the Commission included a cross section of online virtual worlds that were specifically intended for young children, worlds that appealed to teens, and worlds intended only for adult participation.²² Demographic data on website viewership showed that even very young children visited each of the online virtual worlds in the Commission's study.²³

In conducting the study, the Commission's researchers registered in each world as an adult over the age of 18, and explored each world's explicit content offerings as an adult user. The researchers spent 45 minutes searching for sexually explicit content, and 30 minutes doing the same for violently explicit content, creating video recordings of their explorations using the screen recording software Camtasia Studio. After spending time in each world as an adult, the researchers then attempted registration as a teen between the ages of 13 and 17. Again they searched for explicit content for the designated amounts of time and recorded their experiences. Finally, the researchers attempted to register as a child under the age of 13, again recording their experiences (if permitted to register). The Commission's researchers then reviewed each of the video recordings and documented each instance of sexually explicit and violently explicit content, applying the factors noted above.²⁴

In addition, both to corroborate the survey results and for the purpose of delving deeper into world-specific activities, the Commission sought targeted information from six of the online virtual worlds included in the agency's survey sample.²⁵ The Commission also conducted interviews with numerous experts in the field and reviewed literature, much of which is cited herein, on virtual world user habits and governance. The next section of the Report analyzes the types of content, including explicit content, the Commission encountered in the online virtual worlds surveyed. The Report then describes the access and community policing measures that operators of online virtual worlds currently employ to restrict minors' access. Finally, the Report sets forth a set of recommendations that virtual world operators, educators, and parents might consider to limit youth exposure to explicit content in virtual worlds.

Types of Content Available in Online Virtual Worlds

The 27 online virtual worlds included in the Commission's survey offer an array of features and activities. Some are gaming sites, with well-articulated goals that users pursue; other worlds offer purely social activities; yet others allow users to create and display their own artistic or technological prowess; and some worlds combine aspects of each of these characteristics.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE ONLINE VIRTUAL WORLDS SURVEYED

The activities offered by the virtual worlds in the Commission's study ranged from design and customization of avatars and spaces, to communications, group entertainment, commerce, and education. Because many worlds also provide opportunities for users to create their own content, the range of possibilities and applications these worlds offer is nearly limitless, subject only to operator guidelines.²⁶

AVATAR CUSTOMIZATION

In creating digital versions of themselves, users of teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds such as Meez, IMVU, and Second Life can customize their avatars' hair, clothes, accessories, and other features.²⁷ However, virtual worlds geared towards young children appear to afford users less avatar customization.

Along with customizing an avatar's appearance, users select avatar names, which may or may not differ from their real world names. Users may move and animate their avatars in all manner of ways — from walking, to dancing, to flying — using keyboard and mouse functions. In some virtual worlds, avatars can perform sexually or violently explicit acts. Virtual worlds users may also customize personal spaces.²⁸

With so many options for customizing one's avatar's appearance and movements as well as one's personal space, virtual world developers typically set out guidelines, such as minimum clothing coverage requirements.²⁹

COMMUNICATION

Users communicate in online virtual worlds through a variety of means, including text, voice, and video.³⁰ Text-based communication often is automatically made available to users free of charge, in the form of real-time instant messaging, chat boxes appearing in the user's viewer, private messaging, or message boards. A few virtual world operators place limitations on text communication.³¹ Voice communication, such as through Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP), and video, such as with a webcam, typically are offered to users as part of a fee-based subscription service.³²

ENTERTAINMENT

Virtual worlds offer a myriad of entertainment opportunities, including in-world games, virtual shopping malls, access to music and movies, forums on a variety of topics, and numerous activities that users can perform to earn in-world currency.³³

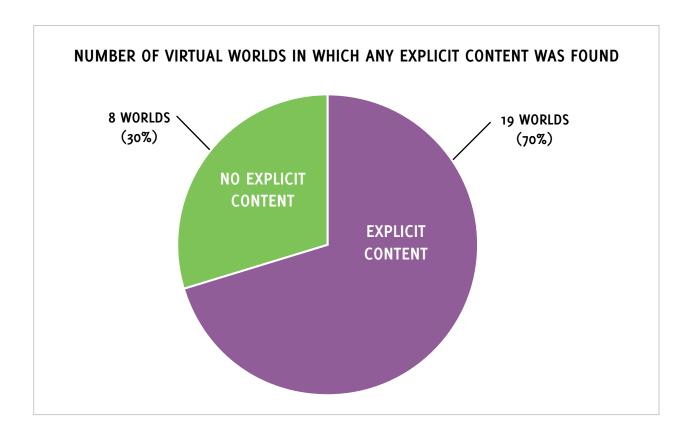
COMMERCE

Linden Lab, the creator of Second Life, has been credited with creating the first currency system in a virtual world.³⁴ This model has been replicated in many other virtual worlds to varying degrees.³⁵ All of the online virtual worlds in the Commission's survey except one had some type of in-world monetary system.³⁶

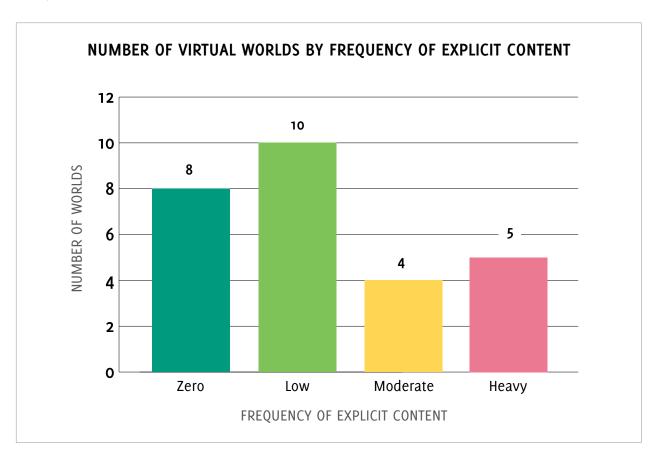
AVAILABILITY OF EXPLICIT CONTENT IN THE ONLINE VIRTUAL WORLDS SURVEYED

Congress directed the Commission not only to report on the types of content generally available in online virtual worlds, but also to investigate whether explicit content exists in these worlds, and if so, whether such content can be accessed by minors. The Commission's study, therefore, was specifically aimed at locating explicit content in online virtual worlds, and determining what steps, if any, world operators took to prevent minors from viewing such content.

As is fully described in Appendix B (setting forth the Commission's survey methodology), the Commission surveyed content offerings on 27 online virtual worlds that permit users to interact free of charge.³⁷ Overall, the Commission found no explicit content in eight of the online virtual worlds surveyed but did find at least one instance of either sexually or violently explicit content in 19 of the 27 worlds.



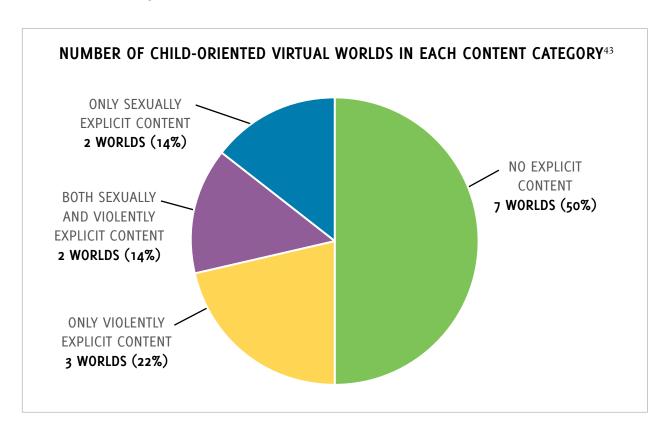
Despite this seemingly high statistic, the Commission found very little explicit content in most of the virtual worlds surveyed, when viewed by the actual incidence of such content. In 10 of the 19 worlds in which explicit content was found, the Commission observed only a low amount of such content.³⁸ In another four worlds, the Commission observed a moderate amount of explicit content,³⁹ and in the five remaining worlds, the Commission observed a heavy amount of explicit content.⁴⁰



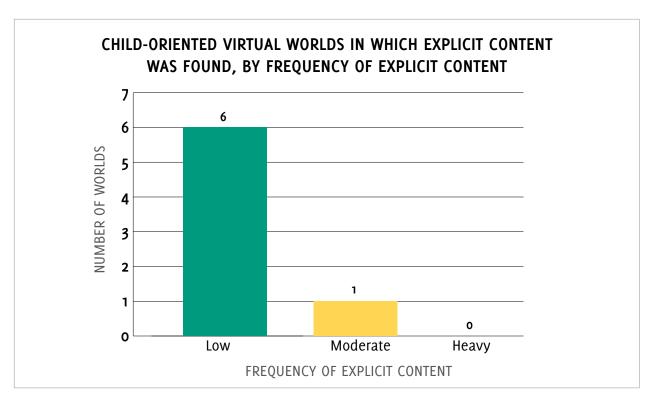
The Commission then looked more closely at the types of worlds in which explicit content was found, dividing the worlds into two categories — those that permitted children under age 13 to register ("child-oriented virtual worlds"), and those that did not ("teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds").

CHILD-ORIENTED VIRTUAL WORLDS

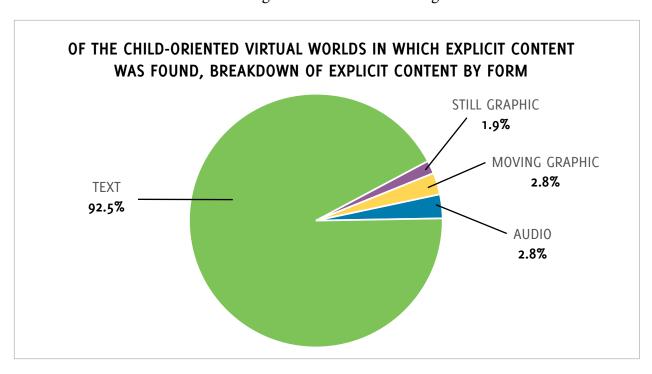
Fourteen of the 27 online virtual worlds in the Commission's survey were open to children under age 13. Of these 14 virtual worlds, the Commission found at least one instance of explicit content on seven of them. Significantly, however, with the exception of one world, Bots, all of the explicit content observed in the child-oriented worlds occurred when the Commission's researchers visited those worlds as teen or adult registrants, not when visiting the worlds as children under age 13.42



Moreover, in *six* of these seven child-oriented virtual worlds, the amount of explicit content observed was low.⁴⁴ Only in the seventh child-oriented world, Stardoll, did the Commission find a moderate amount of explicit content. Because the Commission's researchers examined these worlds with the express purpose of uncovering sexually and violently explicit content, it is unlikely that a typical user would stumble upon such content unintentionally.⁴⁵

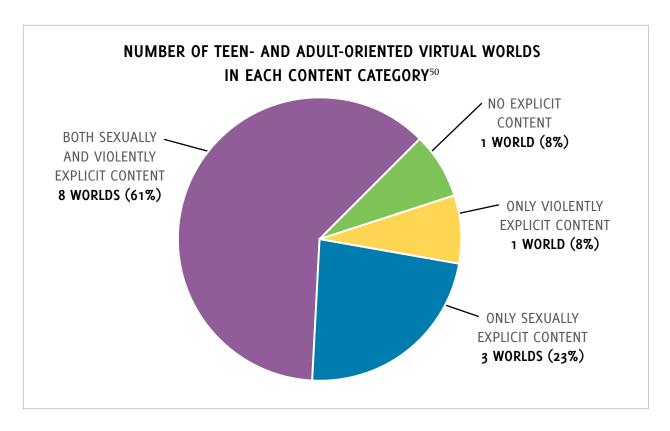


Almost all of the explicit content in the six child-oriented virtual worlds in which the Commission observed a low amount of such content was text-based and was found in chat rooms, message boards, and discussion forums. In the seventh child-oriented virtual world, Stardoll, almost all of the explicit content observed was in the form of violently explicit text posted on discussion boards. ⁴⁶ Again, however, none of the explicit content observed on Stardoll occurred when the Commission's researchers registered as a child under age 13.⁴⁷

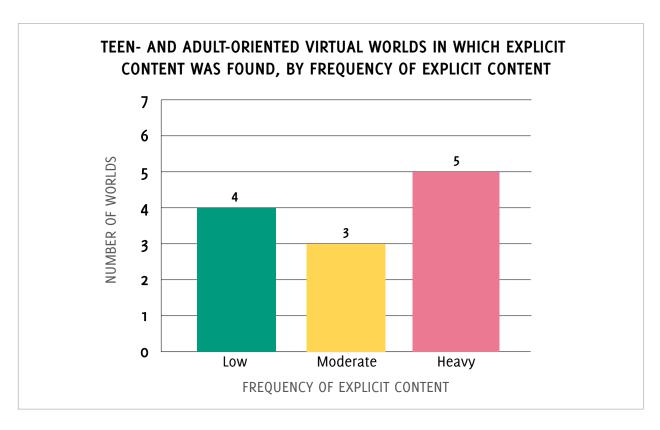


TEEN- AND ADULT-ORIENTED VIRTUAL WORLDS

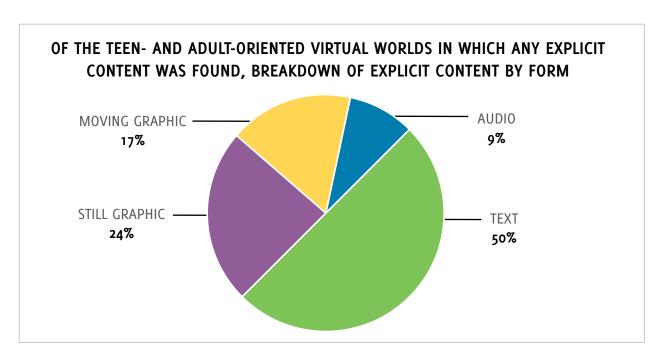
The Commission found a greater amount of explicit content in the online virtual worlds that purported to be closed to children under age 13 ("teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds"). Thirteen of the 27 worlds fell into the category of teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds.⁴⁸ The Commission observed at least one instance of explicit content in 12 of these worlds.⁴⁹



For teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds, the amount of explicit content observed was more evenly and broadly distributed than for child-oriented virtual worlds. The Commission observed a heavy amount of explicit content in five such worlds, a moderate amount in three worlds, and a low amount in four such worlds.



Half of the explicit content observed in the 12 teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds was text-based and was found in chat rooms, message boards, and discussion forums. The balance of explicit content observed appeared as graphics, occasionally with accompanying audio. Such graphics consisted of photos or illustrations posted on message boards, as sexually or violently explicit animations, or as video.

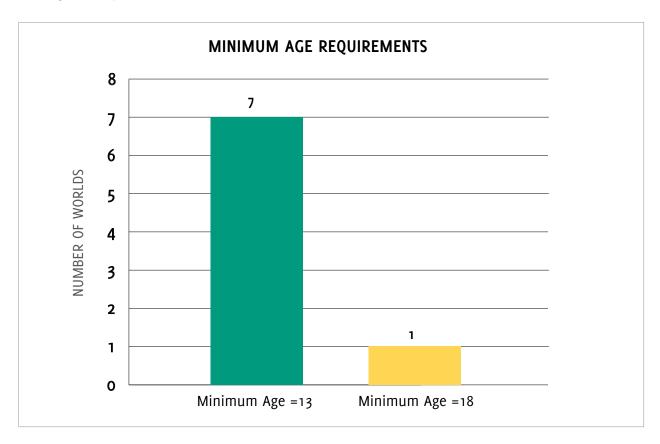


MINORS IN ONLINE VIRTUAL WORLDS: ACCESS AND COMMUNITY POLICING MEASURES

For the eight teen- and adult-oriented online virtual worlds in which the Commission found moderate to heavy explicit content, the Commission examined more closely the methods these worlds used to prevent minors from accessing explicit content.⁵¹ The Commission's examination included testing the age-screening mechanisms in each of these eight worlds. The Commission also directed letters of inquiry to operators of six of these worlds.⁵²

AGE-SCREENING MECHANISMS

All eight of the teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds with moderate to heavy explicit content had a stated minimum age for participation. Seven worlds set the minimum participation age at 13 years.⁵³ One world, the adult-oriented Red Light Center, set the minimum participation age at 18 years.



Of the seven online virtual worlds that set a minimum participation age of 13, all rejected attempts to register below that age. However, two worlds, Kaneva and There.com, rejected child registrations, but then immediately permitted users to re-register as an adult from the same computer. Kaneva offered only birth years starting at 1996 and earlier, and then transparently flagged for users whose birth date made them 12 years old or less the reason for their rejection. Another five worlds disallowed underage registrations, and then took the additional step of rejecting immediate attempts to re-register as age-eligible users from the same computer.

Red Light Center's registration process is unique and evolved over the course of the Commission's study. When the Commission conducted its initial test, although Red Light Center had a stated minimum age of 18 to participate, users were not required to enter any date of birth during the registration process. Currently, however, Red Light Center offers two different registration pathways. On one registration page, Red Light Center offers only dates of birth starting at 1991 and earlier. Accordingly, all users who register through this page automatically are over the world's minimum age requirement. On the other registration page, on which sexually explicit video clips appear immediately adjacent to the registration form, users must enter a date of birth and can select from among all available birth years. When the Commission's researchers tested this registration page by entering a birth date under age 18, they received an accompanying error message. However, they were immediately able to re-register from the same computer by adjusting their birth year to an age-eligible date of birth.

Second Life's age-screening system also was unique among the virtual worlds the Commission studied in that Second Life automatically segmented registrants into three age categories, based on the date of birth the users first enters during the registration process. All users registering for the Second Life grid (whether for the adult-oriented Second Life or for Teen Second Life) register at the same URL. Depending on the birth date entered, a user either is rejected (where the age entered is under 13), directed to Teen Second Life (if the age entered is between 13 and 17), or directed to adult Second Life (if the age entered is 18+). In the former two cases, a persistent cookie is set correlating to the entered age, giving the user no access to Second Life at all, or access only to Teen Second Life.⁵⁹

AGE-SEGREGATION INITIATIVES

Three teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds with moderate to heavy amounts of explicit content — IMVU, Kaneva, and Second Life — have separate "adult only" sections in order to prevent minors from viewing age-inappropriate content.⁶⁰

Kaneva and IMVU offer subscriptions to "Access Pass" sections of the online virtual worlds, which are only available to users who register as 18 years or older and must be purchased using a valid credit card. Users who are not "Access Pass" members do not have access to content or features designated as such. ⁶¹ See Appendix D, Figures 1 and 2.

IMVU and Kaneva also use several automated techniques to enforce divisions between minors and adults registered in their worlds. ⁶² Both worlds limit search functions between these two age groups. In addition, Kaneva divides its public spaces into under 18 and 18+ categories. Minors are not visible "in world" to Kaneva members who are 18 years or older. IMVU adult users can send messages to minors who are registered as age 13 to 17, and vice versa. However, IMVU does not allow users who are registered as 18 and over to search for users who are registered as age 13 to 17, so they must know an underage user's avatar name to send him or her a message. For a fee, IMVU offers a voluntary age-verification program whereby adults provide certain items of personal information and are verified as adults, thereby helping verified users establish to other IMVU members that they are engaging with someone whose age is in fact the age indicated on the verified user's profile. ⁶³ Despite these measures, explicit content is easily accessible in these worlds' general access areas free of charge.

Second Life was in the process of implementing its "Adult Content Initiative" during the Commission's study. This initiative has several components. World operators first developed and implemented a three-tiered rating system — PG, Mature, or Adult — to be used to identify content and set individual preferences for Second Life users. ⁶⁴ Second Life users that host conduct or display content that is sexually explicit or intensely violent (or that depicts illicit drug use) must designate such content as "Adult," and only users who are payment- or ageverified ("account verified") may access such content. To become account verified, users must complete a valid payment, generally through use of a credit card or PayPal, or be age-verified, free of charge, through an arrangement that Second Life has with a third-party age verification vendor. ⁶⁵ In addition, Second Life will filter search listings so that only account verified users may view adult-oriented "search tags." Finally, Second Life has created a new adult-oriented portion of its mainland, called "Zindra," and all adult content previously located elsewhere on the mainland is required to be relocated to Zindra. Nevertheless, like IMVU and Kaneva, at least during the Commission's review, explicit content was still easily available free of charge in Second Life, without account verification.

Red Light Center's main purpose is to offer sexually explicit content.⁶⁶ As noted earlier, the virtual world purports to have a minimum participation age of 18, yet it employed no mechanism to limit access to underage users at the time of the Commission's study. Indeed, when

the Commission selected the virtual world for inclusion in its review, demographic data from comScore, Inc. indicated that nearly 16% of Red Light Center's users were under age 18.⁶⁷

CONDUCT STANDARDS AND COMMUNITY POLICING

Virtual world operators also attempt to limit certain types of explicit content through community enforcement of conduct standards. These conduct standards usually are articulated in written policies found in Terms of Service and codes of conduct documents that describe, and proscribe, expected user behavior.

Aside from Red Light Center, on which explicit content clearly is anticipated as an accepted form of expression,⁶⁸ the conduct standards for the remaining seven teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds on which the Commission found moderate to heavy amounts of explicit content all prohibited "offensive," "obscene," or "pornographic" material. Three of these virtual worlds also specifically prohibited "sexually explicit" content,⁶⁹ while a fourth simply prohibited "objectionable or explicit content." Two virtual worlds described their in-world environments using terms such as "PG-13" or "PG" audiences. Although none of these seven virtual worlds specifically addressed violently explicit content, all of them prohibited content that was "threatening," "harassing," or "abusive," and, in certain cases, that contained depictions of weapons.

Reflecting the inherent difficulty in defining explicit content, virtual world operators often provide little guidance to their users about prohibited conduct beyond the broad, and often vague, terms described above. Moreover, despite these rules of conduct, the Commission found moderate or heavy explicit content in the virtual worlds noted above, an indication that such conduct standards, on their own, are insufficient to stem the creation of or exposure to explicit material.⁷²

Operators rely mostly on community policing measures such as abuse reporting systems, flagging, and live moderators to enforce their conduct policies. For example, in Kaneva, users have easy access to the virtual world's online reporting system. See Appendix D, Figure 3. Kaneva employees and community moderators monitor and review these reports and take action, including removing or blocking content, or deactivating a user's account, when appropriate.

IMVU users can report abuse from numerous places on the site, including from the homepage, in public rooms, and on message boards and in chat rooms. IMVU also offers a user flagging system in its catalog of virtual goods that enables any registered user to rate an item as being suitable only for Access Pass holders or as completely unsuitable for IMVU. See

Appendix D, Figure 4. Flagged products are monitored by IMVU representatives and may be re-categorized or removed from the site.

On Red Light Center, Second Life, and There.com, users are able to supplement their abuse reports with evidence including screenshots, video, or chat logs. Most worlds claim to take a "zero tolerance" approach to inappropriate behavior between an adult and a minor, and to the suspected presence of an underage user on the site.⁷⁴

In addition to community policing, Gaia, Kaneva, and There.com employ their own live moderators to monitor heavily populated areas of their worlds and help control conduct in those areas. Operators of these worlds reported equipping these moderators with a variety of tools such as the ability to: mute users' text, instant messaging, or voice chat; "freeze" an avatar's movement; prevent a user from uploading virtual items into the world; limit visibility to user profiles or spaces; and place long- or short-term bans against accessing the online virtual world. In some worlds, moderators must participate in an ongoing training and evaluation process.

FILTERS

Finally, in an attempt to bolster virtual world rules, three of the eight teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds in which the Commission found moderate to heavy explicit content claim to employ language filters to automatically prevent objectionable language from being entered or viewed during in-world text-based communications.⁷⁵ These filters take a variety of forms. Some permit users only to communicate via pre-selected phrases, while others fail to display problematic words when entered by a user, or replace blacklisted terms with symbols or random characters. These filters are applied automatically, although one world, Gaia, reported to the Commission that users have the ability to choose between four levels of language filtering, ranging from "None" to the default setting of "Very Strong Filtering."⁷⁶

Although filtering technologies help sites leverage limited human oversight of online virtual worlds,⁷⁷ the Commission's study uncovered the limits of reliance upon filters as currently designed to reduce the presence of explicit content, even text-based explicit content. Of the three teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds purporting to have filters, the Commission found a heavy amount of explicit text in one of these worlds, a moderate amount of explicit text in one world, and a low amount in the remaining world.⁷⁸ In many of these instances, users employed creative misspellings of explicit terms, perhaps in an attempt to evade the worlds' profanity filters.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As reported above, the Commission found very little explicit content on virtual worlds open to children under age 13. The Commission found a greater concentration of explicit content in worlds that permit teens to register, and where teens are likely to congregate. Although some of the teen- and adult-oriented online virtual worlds in which the Commission observed explicit content have taken steps to restrict minors' access to explicit content, their efforts have not fully succeeded. Virtual world operators can do more to limit youth exposure to explicit content. Given important First Amendment considerations, the Commission supports virtual world operators' self-regulatory efforts to implement these recommendations.

ACCESS TO ONLINE VIRTUAL WORLDS

At a minimum, operators of virtual worlds should ensure that the age-screening mechanisms they employ, while clearly no cure-all for underage access, do not encourage underage registration. Online data entry points should be designed to allow users to enter their age accurately, and operators should avoid including messages during the registration process that signal to users that there is an appropriate age for entry. Moreover, once a user has entered a date of birth indicating that he is under the minimum age for entry, virtual world operators should consider installing mechanisms to prevent easy reentry. Virtual world operators also should consider age-locking mechanisms that automatically direct younger users to content more appropriately targeted to their age groups. 80

These improvements are not foolproof, however, and might be coupled with the following additional measures to help reduce youth access to explicit content in online virtual worlds.⁸¹

SEGREGATING USERS BY AGE

A number of online virtual worlds in the Commission's study employ age-segregation techniques that kept minors from interacting with adults in-world and/or from viewing content designated as "adult only." Operators should consider implementing and strengthening their age-segregation techniques to help ensure that minors and adults interact only with their peers and view only age-appropriate material.

FILTERS

Several online virtual worlds in the Commission's study employ text-based profanity filters programmed to detect specific blacklisted words. In some instances, these filters are applied automatically. In other worlds, users can exercise some control over filter settings.

The strength and value of current Internet filtering systems have been debated. Indeed, the decision overturning the federal Child Online Protection Act ("COPA") turned on whether Internet content filters were more effective than other mechanisms to reduce youth exposure to harmful material online. That case, ACLU v. Gonzales, found that Internet filtering products, many of which provide multiple layers of filtering, are now more effective than ever in controlling access to online material. Some researchers commenting on the outcome of the COPA case concur that filtering objectionable sexual or violent content may be more effective than attempting to legislate sex and violence out of virtual worlds.

Online virtual worlds that employ basic language filters should re-examine their strength to ensure that they detect and eliminate communications that violate the worlds' conduct standards. In fact, a stronger filter designed to capture violently explicit text may have nearly eliminated the explicit content the Commission found on Stardoll, the one child-oriented virtual world on which the Commission found more than a low amount of explicit content.⁸⁴

COMMUNITY MODERATORS

Virtual world operators primarily rely on user enforcement of conduct standards, backed up in some instances by moderators expressly retained for that purpose. To be effective, a virtual world's standards of behavior must be clear, well-publicized, well-monitored, and backed up by meaningful sanctions for misbehavior. Much more guidance should be given, therefore, to community enforcers so that they understand precisely the kinds of conduct permitted, and prohibited, in-world. With more specific standards, users would be better able to self-police by reviewing and rating online content; reporting the presence of potential underage users; and commenting on users who otherwise appear to be violating a world's terms of behavior.

Users should not have to go it alone in online virtual worlds. Operators should consider using a staff of specially trained moderators whose presence is well known in-world and who are equipped to take swift action against conduct violations.

PARENTAL AND YOUTH EDUCATION

Finally, parents and children alike should become better educated about online virtual worlds. Parents should be aware that:

- Despite stated age restrictions, underage children may still access teen- and adultoriented online virtual worlds by falsifying their ages to evade age-screening mechanisms. Therefore, parents should not overly rely on age-screening mechanisms to keep their children off online virtual worlds;
- Unlike "old fashioned" video games, today's online virtual worlds center around the premise of real-time communications, and many have integrated social networking tools into their spaces. The worlds the Commission studied permitted a wide array of communication vehicles, including not only the ability to chat by text, but also the ability to instant message, meet privately, voice chat, and communicate via webcams. These communication methods are more difficult for parents to monitor and for worlds to filter;
- In most non-child-directed online virtual worlds, users create the content that is displayed online; the virtual world operator acts merely as a host to users' own creations. Therefore, it may be quite difficult to gauge the types of content a child may encounter by a mere review of a world's Terms of Service or FAQs.

Several independent sources currently provide parental guidance about online virtual worlds. In September 2008, the European Network and Information Security Agency released a guidance document, *Children on Virtual Worlds: What Parents Should Know.*⁸⁵ In January 2009, the Commission issued a consumer alert titled, "Virtual Worlds: Mapping the Risks," providing guidance to parents about children's activities in virtual worlds.⁸⁶ Both documents provide a good start for parental education.

Children also should be taught that it is their responsibility to behave appropriately when accessing and playing in online virtual worlds.⁸⁷ Children cannot be adequately protected in online virtual worlds when they represent themselves to be older than they are. Moreover, even properly registered children should be taught to make safe and responsible choices when communicating online, and to be cognizant of the risks posed by playing games and congregating in venues that may be designed for older audiences.

The Commission's recently issued booklet, "NET CETERA: Chatting with Kids About Being Online," provides online safety advice for parents of kids at different ages — children, tweens, and teens. 88 Although not specifically focused on online virtual worlds, sections of

"NET CETERA" cover activities relevant to virtual worlds, such as socializing and communicating online, as well as parental controls. The Commission intends to expand upon this guidance and include information about online virtual worlds in the next edition of NET CETERA.

CONCLUSION

Online virtual worlds provide children and teens with educational, social, and creative opportunities. However, as with other aspects of the Internet, youth may be exposed to explicit content while participating in online virtual worlds. Parents, therefore, should familiarize themselves with the features offered by the online virtual worlds their children visit. For their part, operators should ensure that they have mechanisms in place to limit youth exposure to explicit content in their online virtual worlds.

ENDNOTES

 The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act (Public Law 111-8, enacted March 11, 2009) directed the Federal Trade Commission to submit a report to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations regarding "virtual reality web programs." Specifically, the statement read:

Concerns have been raised regarding reports of explicit content that can be easily accessed by minors on increasingly popular virtual reality web programs. The FTC is directed to issue a consumer alert to educate parents on the content that is available to children on virtual reality web programs. In addition, no later than nine months after enactment of this Act, the FTC shall submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations discussing the types of content on virtual reality sites and what steps, if any, these sites take to prevent minors from accessing content.

In January 2009, the Commission issued the requested consumer alert, "Virtual Worlds and Kids: Mapping the Risks," available at http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/pubs/consumer/alerts/alt038.pdf.

- 2. Paul R. Messinger, Eleni Stroulia & Kelly Lyons, A Typology of Virtual Worlds: Historical Overview and Future Directions, *Journal of Virtual Worlds Research*, Vol. 1, No. 1, at 3 (July 2008), *available at* http://journals.tdl.org/jvwr/article/view/291/245.
- 3. An "avatar" is a "digital representation (graphical or textual), beyond a simple label or name, that has agency (an ability to perform actions) and is controlled by a human agent in real time." See Mark W. Bell, "Toward a Definition of Virtual Worlds," Journal of Virtual Worlds Research, Vol. 1, No. 1, at 3 (July 2008), available at http://journals.tdl.org/jvwr/article/view/283/237. For general descriptions of the types of activities available in online virtual worlds, see kZero Ltd., "Kids, Tweens, & Teens Virtual World Case Study," at 2 (2009) (listing 50 virtual worlds with screenshots and descriptions); Eur. Network and Info. Sec. Agency [ENISA], Children on Virtual Worlds: What Parents Should Know (Sept. 2008), at 11, available at

http://www.enisa.europa.eu/doc/pdf/deliverables/children_on_virtual_worlds.pdf (hereafter "ENISA, Children on Virtual Worlds").

4. In some instances, the online activities and experiences in virtual worlds can even affect users in the offline world. One scholar, Professor Joshua Fairfield of Washington & Lee University School of Law, has observed:

The border between virtual and real worlds is porous. Within virtual worlds, people assume new, electronic identities and develop group identities. Paradoxically, virtual-world inhabitants value the anonymity the new setting brings, but immediately set about establishing real-world friendships and even romantic relationships that require them to reveal real-world information about themselves. Similarly, economic activity within virtual worlds affects real-world economies, and vice versa. Some people simply treat a virtual world like a game. Other people pay real money for virtual items in order to better enjoy the virtual world. Still others work in virtual worlds and convert virtual-world currency into money in order to make a living.

Joshua A.T. Fairfield, Anti-social Contracts: The Contractual Governance of Virtual Worlds, 53 McGill L. J. 427, 434 (2008). According to Viximo, a company that markets virtual goods to social networking, gaming, and online dating websites, "[v]irtual goods have become the Internet's new revenue machine," with U.S. consumers spending an estimated \$400 million on virtual goods in 2009 alone. Viximo, Virtual Goods: New Frontier of Online Merchandise,

http://viximo.com/publishers/about/why (last visited Nov. 19, 2009). One virtual world open to users 13 and older – Meez – reported that 30% of its \$5 million-\$10 million in revenue over the past year derived from the sale of virtual goods such as branded clothing, room decorations, and virtual pets. Patrick Hoge, *The Virtues of Virtual*, San Francisco Business Times, Aug. 7, 2009, http://sanfrancisco.bizjournals.com/sanfrancisco/stories/2009/08/10/story2.html.

- 5. ENISA, Children on Virtual Worlds, supra note 3, at 11-12; Jeremiah Spence, "Demographics of Virtual Worlds," Journal of Virtual Worlds Research, Vol. 1, No. 2, at 5 (Nov. 2008), available at http://journals.tdl.org/jvwr/article/view/360/272. See also Enrique P. Becerra & Mary Ann Stutts, "Ugly Duckling by Day, Super Model by Night: The Influence of Body Image on the Use of Virtual Worlds," Journal of Virtual Worlds Research, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Nov. 2008), available at http://journals.tdl.org/jvwr/article/view/346/254.
- 6. Virtual Worlds Management Report: 200+ Youth-Oriented Worlds Live or Developing, Virtual World News, Jan. 26, 2009, http://www.virtualworldsnews.com/2009/01/virtual-worlds-management-today-released-its-updated-youth-worlds-analysis-based-on-comprehensive-research-available-through.html.
- 7. Mark Hefflinger, Report: Virtual Worlds to Grow at 23% Through 2015, Digital Media Wire, June 16, 2009, http://www.dmwmedia.com/news/2009/06/16/report:-virtual-worlds-grow-23%25-through-2015.
- 8. Virtual worlds consultancy kZero estimates that the number of registered accounts in the virtual worlds sector totaled 579 million globally in the second quarter of 2009. This figure represents an increase of 38.6% from the previous quarter when global registered accounts totaled 417 million. Of these 579 million registered accounts, kZero estimates that nearly 60% are ages 10-15. Approximately 20% of users are ages 5-10, and 15% are ages 15-25. Users over age 25 constitute the minority at 5%. Virtual Worlds News, Virtual Worlds Popularity Spikes, July 15, 2009, http://www.virtualworldsnews.com/2009/07/virtual-world-popularity-spikes.html. According to research by eMarketer, an estimated eight million U.S. teens and children (ages 3-17) visited virtual worlds on a regular basis in 2008. Virtual Worlds News, Teen, Pre-teen Migration to Virtual Worlds on the Rise, May 21, 2009, http://www.virtualworldsnews.com/2009/05/teen-preeteen-migration-to-virtual-worlds-on-the-rise.html.
- 9. The number of youth participants in online virtual worlds is projected to grow to over 15 million by 2013, with the most significant growth among the pre-teen (ages 3-11) segment of users. See Virtual Worlds News, Teen, Pre-teen Migration to Virtual Worlds On the Rise, supra note 8.
- 10. "Virtual worlds provide opportunities for children to build educational and emotional skills in a variety of ways, for example by helping enhancing imagination and general knowledge, getting stimulated from other things.... Young people are encouraged to collaborate together in many of the virtual worlds and to participate in group competitions. These competitions and events build team skills, relationship skills, and creative skills." ENISA, Children on Virtual Worlds, supra note 3, at 26.

- 11. For example, in September 2008, Global Kids, Inc., a nonprofit educational outreach organization based in New York City, launched "Global Kids Second Life Curriculum," an initiative offering over 160 lesson plans and other resources to help educators incorporate virtual worlds into their work. See Global Kids, Global Kids' Groundbreaking Second Life Curriculum Featured at Virtual Worlds Conference in Los Angeles and Tampa, September 2, 2008, http://www.globalkids.org/?id=13&news=24. The "Global Kids Island" in Teen Second Life hosts interactive, experiential programs for teens from around the world. U.S. middle school students have learned about literature by creating animated movies in Second Life based on American literature. See The Virtual Chalkboard, Metanomics Transcript (July 28, 2008), available at http://www.slideshare.net/WeAreRemedy/072808-the-virtual-chalkboard-metanomics-transcript. British middle schoolers participating in the Schome Project for 21st Century Learning have used Teen Second Life to build exhibitions of the history of steam engines and to restore a crumbling North Sea historic jetty and convert it into a tourism destination. See video at http://www.teachers.tv/video/30858#share.
- 12. For instance, public health workers associated with the University of Illinois at Chicago School of Public Health have trained in Second Life for scenarios including bioterrorism attacks, epidemics, and natural disasters. The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston has used Teen Second Life to teach teens about finance and banking; the U.S. Army uses Second Life as a recruitment tool; and the Smithsonian Institution has staged exhibits from its islands.
- 13. The Pew Internet & American Life Project suggests that the interactive nature of computer-based games can foster active learning, and that visual and other sensory components can help simplify complex learning topics. Pew also suggests that online virtual worlds can be used to learn about civics and even encourage more civic participation because of the social benefits that flow from playing games with friends, assuming leadership roles in-game, and playing in teams. See Amanda Lenhart et al., Pew Internet & American Life Project, "Teens, Video Games, & Civics" (Sept. 2008), available at http://www.pewinternet.org/Reports/2008/Teens-Video-Games-and-Civics/01-Summary-of-Findings.aspx?r=1.
- 14. Several recent publications have concluded that children playing in adult-oriented virtual worlds may be exposed to sex play, pornography, gambling, and undesirable contacts, as well as defamation and damage to their reputation. See, e.g., Robin F. Wilson, Sex Play in Virtual Worlds, 66 Wash. & Lee L. Rev. 1127 (2009); Robert Bloomfield & Benjamin Duranske, Protecting Children in Virtual Worlds Without Undermining Their Economic, Educational, and Social Benefits, 66 Wash. & Lee L. Rev. 1175, 1186 (2009) ("virtual world users can and do position and animate their avatars to make them appear on the screens of the participants and of other users who have avatars in the area that their avatars are engaged in explicit sexual activity"); ENISA, Children on Virtual Worlds, supra note 3, at 21-22.

It should be noted that outside of the virtual worlds context, children explore explicit content online. In a recently released study conducted by information security company Symantec, the terms "sex" and "porn" ranked fourth and sixth respectively among children's top 100 search terms logged between February 2009 and July 2009. See OnlineFamily.Norton, School's Out and Your Kids Are Online: Do You Know What They've Been Searching For This Summer?, Aug. 10, 2009, http://onlinefamilyinfo.norton.com/articles/schools_out.php.

- 15. See Availability of Explicit Content in the Online Virtual Worlds Surveyed, infra.
- 16. Virtual world experts frequently debate the features that distinguish such worlds from other online communities. Bell, *supra* note 3, at 2. ("There is currently no agreed upon definition, however, and the

term is used in different ways at different times by academics, industry professionals and the media."); Spence, *supra* note 5, at 3 ("Although no single definition of virtual worlds exists, scholars continue to explore the key factors that separate virtual worlds from non-virtual worlds.").

See also Bell, supra note 3, at 2 (defining a virtual world as "a synchronous, persistent network of people, represented as avatars, facilitated by networked computers"); Ralph Schroeder, "Defining Virtual Worlds and Virtual Environments," Journal of Virtual Worlds Research, Vol. 1, No. 1, at 2 (July 2008), available at http://journals.tdl.org/jvwr/article/view/294/248 ("Virtual worlds are persistent virtual environments in which people experience others as being there with them - and where they can interact with them"); Posting of Raph Koster to Terra Nova: A Virtual World by any Other Name?, http://terranova.blogs.com/terra_nova/2004/06/a_virtual_world.html (June 9, 2004, 03:20) ("A virtual world is a spatially based depiction of a persistent virtual environment, which can be experienced by numerous participants at once, who are represented within the space by avatars"); ENISA, Virtual Worlds, Real Money Security and Privacy in Massively-Multiplayer Online Games and Social and Corporate Virtual Worlds (Nov. 2008), at 8, available at http://www.enisa.europa.eu/act/it/ oar/massively-multiplayer-online-games-and-social-and-corporate-virtual-worlds/security-andprivacy-in-virtual-worlds-and-gaming (hereafter "ENISA, Virtual Worlds, Real Money") (describing virtual worlds as: "shared and persistent," [i] nteractions occur in real-time," [t] here is an underlying automated rule set, the 'physics' that determines how individuals effect changes," and "individuals are represented within the world as 'avatars'"); Nicolas Ducheneaut et al., "Body and Mind: A Study of Avatar Personalization in Three Virtual Worlds," Proceedings of CHI 2009 (2009), available at http://www.nickyee.com/pubs/Ducheneaut,%20Wen,%20Yee,%20Wadley%20-%20CHI%20 2009.pdf ("Virtual worlds are immersive 3D environments that enable large numbers of users to interact with one another over the Internet"); Edward Castronova, Synthetic Worlds, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press (2004) (virtual worlds are "crafted places inside computers that are designed to accommodate large numbers of people"); kZero, supra note 3, at 2 (defining a virtual world as "an online 3D environment where people (avatars) can interact with each other by communication (text or voice chat), collaboration and shared experiences").

- 17. Thus, the Commission did not include in its study instant messaging programs, basic chat rooms and message boards, and social networking sites.
- 18. See Lenhart, supra note 13, at 40 ("While gamers can go anywhere within the digital world of an MMOG, the game developer has determined the direction and goals of game play"). Some experts consider MMOGs to be a type of online virtual world, namely, a "closed" virtual world, because of the user's structured, limited influence on the world. See Alexandra McGill, Commentary, Virtual Worlds Continuum, Pew Internet (Feb 6. 2008), available at http://www.pewinternet.org/Commentary/2008/February/Virtual-World-Continuum.aspx; Schroeder, supra note 16, at 2 ("online games are a subset of virtual worlds; namely, those where the activity revolves around gaming activities," and are "primarily designed to foster accumulating points or reaching new levels"). Others consider online virtual worlds to be a subset of MMOGs called "social" MMOGs. See, e.g., Phil White, "MMOG Data, Tracked MMOGs," http://mmogdata.voig.com/tracked.html (last visited Nov. 19, 2009). The Commission also excluded from the scope of the study any environment rated by the Entertainment Software Rating Board ("ESRB").
- 19. The Supreme Court has developed a three-part legal standard to determine whether a work is obscene: (1) if, taken as a whole by an average person applying contemporary community standards, the work appeals to the prurient interest; (2) if it depicts sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; and (3) when taken as a whole, the work lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value. *Miller v.*

- *California*, 413 U.S. 15, 25 (1973). Sexual expression that is deemed to be indecent, but does not rise to the level of obscenity, is protected by the First Amendment. *See Sable Communications v. FCC*, 492 U.S. 115, 126 (1989).
- 20. See MPAA rating criteria, available at http://www.mpaa.org/FlmRat_Ratings.asp; see also ESRB rating criteria, available at http://www.esrb.org/ratings/search.jsp.
- 21. For a listing of the 27 worlds in the Commission's survey, a description of survey methodology, and the actual survey instrument, see respectively Appendices A, B and C to this Report. The Commission excluded worlds that required payment because it viewed such a requirement as a mechanism to prevent youth access to such worlds.
- 22. This cross section also reflected virtual worlds that sustained enough user traffic to be detected by comScore, Inc., ("comScore"), a marketing research company that collects demographic data, such as the number of unique visitors to a website.
- 23. For example, although RedLightCenter.com is specifically designed for adults ages 18 and older, com-Score data indicated that a substantial number of the world's unique visitors were under the age of 18. According to comScore, 5% of Red Light Center's unique visitors in May 2009 were between the ages of 2 and 11. Another 10.8% of the world's visitors for that month were 12-17. See Appendix A.
- 24. As noted earlier, even though the Commission developed these factors to guide its researchers in identifying explicit content, the task required the researchers to make judgment calls as to whether particular content was explicit. See supra Scope of the Commission's Review.
- 25. The six companies from which the Commission specifically requested written information are: Gaia Online (www.gaiaonline.com), IMVU, Inc. (www.imvu.com), Kaneva, LLC (www.kaneva.com), Linden Research, Inc. (http://secondlife.com/), Makena Technologies, Inc. (www.there.com), and Utherverse Digital, Inc. (http://www.redlightcenter.com/index.aspx).
- 26. For example, in Second Life, users may use a scripting language called "Linden Scripting Language," or "LSL" to create a range of content roughly equivalent to any content one might be able to draw or animate.
- 27. Meez offers sophisticated avatar customization from the time of registration, including the ability to change face, eye, nose, and mouth shape, as well as body type. Meez, "Meezmaker," http://www.meez.com/main.dm. A Meez user can give his or her avatar freckles, facial hair, makeup, face paint, or even a scar.

In Second Life, new users can choose from among 12 pre-made avatars when they register; after registering, users can customize their Second Life avatars to a much greater extent. The world advertises that, "you can change your clothes, your skin, your hair, your shape and even your gender. You might even choose to make your avatar something nonhuman such as a fish, a robot, or maybe even a potted flower. The only limit is your imagination." See Second Life, http://www.secondlife.com. IMVU uses a similar approach. At registration, IMVU users must choose a pre-made avatar, either male or female, but afterwards can further customize clothes, hair, and accessories from a selection of over two million virtual goods, most of which are generated by other users. See IMVU, http://www.imvu.com.

- 28. For example, in Kaneva, members are given homes to furnish and decorate as they choose and to which they can invite other users.
- 29. There.com sets minimum clothing coverage requirements for users' avatars. IMVU also has a coverage template, to which all articles of clothing must adhere. See Appendix D, Figure 5. Some worlds, like Kaneva, restrict users to Kaneva-supported features and movements, which can vary depending on which part of the world the user is accessing. In Gaia, users may not customize their avatars beyond fixed poses and appearance options.
- 30. In Second Life, which offers all three communication capabilities, users can host meetings and conferences and even attend university courses.
- 31. For instance, Red Light Center allows all users to engage in text-based chat, but restricts full private messaging capabilities to "VIP" subscription members.
- 32. There.com offers voice chat to users who pay a one-time Premium membership fee of \$9.95.
- 33. On its "Showcase" page, Second Life highlights entertainment activities such as: riding a roller coaster in Prim Hearts Amusement Park; go-kart racing; adopting virtual pets; converting photographs to avatars on Avatar Island; dancing at Ambrosia Dance Club; exploring Mayan ruins and the jungle in the Mexican Tourism Board's virtual Mexico; and playing robotic battle war gaming with players from around the world. See Secondlife.com, "Showcase: Activities,"

 http://secondlife.com/whatis/showcase/?lang=en-US (last visited Nov. 19, 2009); see also Appendix D, Figure 6.

There.com promotes activities such as hover boarding, racing, trivia, scavenger hunts, virtual shopping, decorating "your dream home," designing fashion lines, attending virtual parties, and celebrating real-life holidays in the virtual world. See Appendix D, Figure 7.

34. See Yesha Sivan, "3D3C Real Virtual Worlds Defined: The Immense Potential of Merging 3D, Community, Creation, and Commerce," Journal of Virtual Worlds Research, Vol. 1, No. 1, at 8 (July 2008), available at http://journals.tdl.org/jvwr/article/view/278/234. The basis for Second Life's virtual economy is the "Linden Dollar," or "L\$." Users may buy and sell Linden Dollars on the "Lindex" or "Linden Exchange," which Linden Lab operates. As of September 2009, the exchange rate on the Lindex is approximately 270 Linden Dollars for each U.S. Dollar. Users may sell Linden Dollars on the Lindex and cash out the sale proceeds in U.S. Dollars into their PayPal accounts. Linden Lab monitors and manages the Lindex to keep it stable, and has implemented anti-fraud and anti-money laundering measures.

Given this framework for conducting business, "Second Life has been a starting ground for many real-life companies to explore the opportunities for virtual business and marketing." Lyle R. Wetsch, "The 'New' Virtual Consumer," *Journal of Virtual Worlds Research*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Nov. 2008), at 2. Many users have even used Second Life to earn money by creating, advertising, and selling virtual goods such as clothing and accessories as well as by operating entertainment venues and offering scripting and creative services to major businesses and universities.

35. Other online virtual worlds the Commission surveyed that had in-world monetary systems include: Gaia, in which users may use "Gaia Cash" purchased with U.S. dollars online and at certain brick-and-

mortar stores, or earned in-world by doing surveys and completing sponsored deals; Neopets, in which users may buy items for their virtual pets with "Neopoints," earned through playing games, investing in the game's stock market, and winning contests; and There.com, in which users engage in monetary transactions using Therebucks purchased directly from There.com, from other members, or from third-party online "banks."

- 36. Maid Marian did not appear to have an in-world monetary system.
- 37. See Appendix A for a listing of these 27 online virtual worlds.
- 38. The Commission defined between 1 and 9 observations of explicit content as "low," between 10 and 29 observations as "moderate," and between 30 and 49 observations as "heavy."
- 39. The four worlds on which the Commission found a moderate amount of explicit content were IMVU, Kaneva, Stardoll, and There.com.
- 40. The five worlds on which the Commission found a heavy amount of explicit content were Gaia, Meez, Red Light Center, Second Life, and Vivaty.
- 41. These seven worlds were: 9 Dragons, Adventure Quest, Bots, Dofus, My Diva Doll, Neopets, and Stardoll.
- 42. The Commission observed five instances of explicit content when registered as a child in Bots. Four of these observations were of sexually explicit content, and one was of violently explicit content. In addition, the Commission observed two instances of explicit content, both violent, when registered in Bots as an adult. All of the explicit content observed in Bots was text-based.
- 43. The Commission found only sexually explicit content in Dofus and Neopets; only violently explicit content in 9 Dragons, Adventure Quest, and My Diva Doll; and both sexually and violently explicit content in Bots and Stardoll.
- 44. Again, the only child-oriented world in which the Commission observed explicit content when registered as a child was Bots.
- 45. In visiting each online virtual world studied, the Commission's researchers did not put themselves in the place of an average virtual world user. Instead, the researchers were specifically instructed to search for as many different types of explicit content as possible in the time allotted, performing key word searches using explicit terms, looking for explicitly-themed discussion forums and chat rooms, and observing explicit avatar chat.
- 46. Nineteen of the Commission's 20 observations of explicit content on Stardoll were violently explicit in nature. Each of the 19 observations of violence arose in the context of text-based posts on discussion boards on topics such as suicide and self-mutilation. The single observation of sexually explicit content was also text-based and described a sexual act.
- 47. The seventh child-oriented virtual world, Stardoll, automatically provides registrants under age 13 with a "Kid Safe" membership that grants access to doll related games and other members' "albums." With a Kid Safe membership, children cannot write any original content, and are unable to access

other users' written content. Kid Safe members are also unable to communicate with other members using the message boards or other fora. To obtain access to additional services, such as blogs, guest-books, friends' lists, and user messaging, children under age 13 must have a Stardoll Community Membership, which requires parental consent. Based on the Commission's research, it appears that Stardoll's Kid Safe membership is effective at keeping children who register as age 12 or under from viewing explicit content in this virtual world.

- 48. One of these thirteen teen- and adult-oriented virtual worlds, Red Light Center, purports to be closed to persons under age 18. For an in-depth discussion of Red Light Center's registration process, see *Age-Screening Mechanisms, infra*.
- 49. These 12 worlds were: Gaia, Habbo, IMVU, Kaneva, Meez, Red Light Center, Second Life, Secret of the Solstice, There.com, Vivaty, YoVille, and Zwinktopia. Wind Slayer was the only teen- and adult-oriented virtual world on which the Commission observed no explicit content.
- 50. The Commission found only sexually explicit content in Habbo, Red Light Center, and Zwinktopia; only violently explicit content in Secret of the Solstice; and both sexually and violently explicit content in Gaia, IMVU, Kaneva, Meez, Second Life, There.com, Vivaty, and YoVille.
- 51. These eight teen- and adult-oriented online virtual worlds were: Gaia, IMVU, Kaneva, Meez, Red Light Center, Second Life, There.com, and Vivaty. Stardoll, the ninth world on which the Commission found moderate to heavy explicit content, permits users of all ages to register. However, none of the explicit content observed on Stardoll occurred when the Commission's researchers registered as a child under age 13.
- 52. At the beginning of this study, the Commission sent out letters to operators of six online virtual worlds that the Commission's preliminary research indicated likely contained explicit content. See *supra* note 25 for a listing of these six worlds.
- 53. The Commission presumes the minimum age of 13 was selected to reflect the definition of a "child" as an individual under the age of 13 in the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act ("COPPA"). See 15 U.S.C. § 6501; 16 C.F.R. Part 312.2. In the Commission's experience enforcing COPPA, many U.S. websites similarly select age 13 as the minimum age for participation in order to avoid having to notify parents and obtain their consent before collecting personal information from a child under age 13. One teen- and adult-oriented virtual world in the Commission's survey, There.com, did offer a parental consent mechanism, initially rejecting registrations from children under age 13, but later allowing registrations from children whose parent sends a fax with written permission to enter There.com's online virtual world.
- 54. See Appendix D, Figure 8, showing the limited range of birth years offered during Kaneva's registration process. Users who attempt to register as 12 years old on Kaneva receive an error message stating: "We apologize but users under the age of 13 are not allowed to register." Because Kaneva did not appear to employ a persistent blocking mechanism, a 12-year-old child rejected by the site may be able to use Kaneva's rejection notice as a roadmap for an age-eligible, successful re-registration.
- 55. These five virtual worlds were: Gaia, IMVU, Meez, Second Life, and Vivaty. For example, IMVU's registration system appears to be broken for underage users, refreshing the first page of registration and offering no explanation to a rejected user as to why the system will not accept his information. In

Vivaty, users initially barred from registering because they failed to meet the minimum age requirements received error messages that their emails were "already on file, or blocked." See Appendix D, Figure 9. In Gaia, similar attempts by underage users to re-register over the minimum age resulted in the appearance of the error message, "Unable to Complete Request. We're sorry, you must be at least 13 years old to join Gaia Online." See Appendix D, Figure 10.

- 56. See http://www.redlightcenter.com/signup.aspx (Login -> Members Login -> Create a New Account -> Sign Up for a New Account). See Appendix D, Figure 11.
- 57. See http://www.redlightcenter.com/Sites/RLC/download.aspx (Download -> Create Free Account).
- 58. The error message stated: "You must be 18 years of age in order to create an account."
- 59. Second Life's age-segmenting measures appear to have had an effect in blocking the existence of explicit content in the Teen Second Life grid. Indeed, all but one of the Commission's 49 observations of explicit content in Second Life appeared when the Commission's researchers registered as adults and immediately were sent to the Adult Second Life grid. The one remaining observation of explicit content appeared in Teen Second Life, and may have been an aberration in that world.
- 60. IMVU, Kaneva, and Second Life reported using age-segregation measures to keep minors from interacting with adult registrants. The Commission's researchers did not enter "VIP" areas of virtual worlds, nor any other portions of these worlds that required payment for access. Because Red Light Center is designed for adults only, age segregation measures do not apply. The remaining five worlds with moderate to heavy amounts of explicit content Gaia, Meez, Stardoll, There.com, and Vivaty do not contain separate "adults-only" spaces. Stardoll, which is open to children under age 13, however, automatically registers such children in its "Kid Safe," limited membership.
- 61. IMVU considers content to be "Access Pass" material if it is R-rated or is intended for mature audiences only. Kaneva maintains that it deletes any material that is adult in nature yet is not marked as Access Pass material.
- 62. Gaia also claimed to require users to be 18 years old, based on their self-reported birth date, in order to view any movie with a rating above PG-13 (R-rated only). However, the Commission's researchers were able to view full-length R-rated movies such as "Freddy vs. Jason," "The Grudge 3," and "The Matrix" when registered as teens on Gaia.
- 63. At the time of the Commission's study, IMVU charged \$9.95 for this verification service. Age verification does not automatically grant users access to IMVU's adult content.
- 64. See Second Life Maturity Ratings: An Overview, https://support.secondlife.com/ics/support/default.asp?deptID=4417&task=knowledge&questionID=6010 (last visited Nov. 19, 2009).
- 65. See Second Life Support Portal, "How to Become Verified as an Adult," https://support.secondlife.com/ics/support/default.asp?deptID=4417&task=knowledge&questionID=6362 (last visited Nov. 19, 2009). Second Life users who seek to become age verified must enter certain items of personal information that then is independently checked against publicly available data. Second Life has designed a "match" basis for age verification based on multiple factors. See "Age Verification FAQ," id.

- 66. See Red Light Center's introductory video on its landing page, http://www.redlightcenter.com.
- 67. See Appendix A.
- 68. Red Light Center's rules of conduct do prohibit "illegal or inappropriate content (such as copyrighted material, child pornography, hate speech or other offensive material)."
- 69. See Gaia Rules and Guidelines, http://www.gaiaonline.com/info/index.php?mode=rules; IMVU Terms of Use ("Site Etiquette"), http://www.imvu.com/catalog/web_info.php?section=Info&topic=terms_of_service; Kaneva Rules of Conduct, http://www.kaneva.com/overview/rulesofconduct.aspx.
- 70. See Meez Terms of Service Agreement (Section 9, "Objectionable or Explicit Content"), http://www.meez.com/help.dm?sect=6.
- 71. These worlds were There.com and Teen Second Life, respectively. In addition to stating that "Teen Second Life" should follow "PG" guidelines, the Second Life rules of conduct elaborated: "This means no strong vulgar language or expletives, no nudity or sexual content, and no depictions of sex or strong violence." See Second Life, "Community Standards," http://teen.secondlife.com.
- 72. Research has shown that few users read standard form contracts, such as end user license agreements. See Yannis Bakos, Florencia Marotta-Wurgler & David R. Trossen, "Does Anyone Read the Fine Print? Testing a Law and Economics Approach to Standard Form Contracts," Oct. 6, 2009, (N.Y.U. Law & Economics Working Papers), available at http://lsr.nellco.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1199&context=nyu_lewp (on file with the Federal Trade Commission).
- 73. The Commission was not able to evaluate the efficacy of these community policing measures, but instead reports on their existence as described by the companies that responded to the Commission's requests for information.
- 74. In addition to sending formal abuse reports, online virtual world users often make efforts to prevent others from even introducing explicit content, such as by establishing rules or conditions for chat groups. In a Gaia discussion forum, creators of chat groups sometimes marked topics as "mature," or with warnings like: "All images must be appropriate and with in [sic] the ToS," "You may not have explicit rp's (cyber sex) in this thread," "You must be mature to chat here," and "Follow the ToS."
- 75. These three worlds are Gaia, Kaneva, and There.com. It is possible that other worlds use language filters, but do not indicate to users that they do so.
- 76. Second Life also employs a form of filtering in its search function so that anyone who is not account verified is blocked from viewing search results tagged with adult terms.
- 77. See, e.g., Leslie Berlin, "Software That Guards Virtual Playgrounds," New York Times, Apr. 19, 2009 ("For moderators, technical advances have changed the nature of the job").

- 78. The Commission observed a heavy amount (32 observations) of *text-based* explicit content on Gaia, a moderate amount of *text-based* explicit content on There.com (11 observations), and a low amount of *text-based* explicit content on Kaneva (4 observations).
 - In addition, the child-oriented virtual world Stardoll purported to use a language filter. The Commission observed 20 instances of explicit content, all of which were text-based, on Stardoll. Nineteen of these observations were of violently explicit text, and one was of sexually explicit text. None of this explicit content was observed when the Commission's researchers were registered as a child in Stardoll, and this content may have been nearly eliminated in the teen/adult areas of the world had Stardoll employed a stronger filtering system that took violent, as well as sexual, expression into account.
- 79. In connection with COPPA enforcement, the Commission has long counseled website operators to ask age information in a neutral manner and to design online data entry points that allow users to enter their age accurately. See FTC's Frequently Asked Questions about the Children's Online Privacy Protection Rule, FAQ 39 ("Can I block children under 13 from my general audience website?"), http://www.ftc.gov/privacy/coppafaqs.shtm. An example of a neutral age-screen would be a system that allows users to freely enter their month, day, and year of birth. A process that includes a dropdown menu that only permits users to enter birth years making them 13 or older would not be considered to be neutral, since children cannot enter their correct age. Moreover, a statement that users under age 13 are unable to participate in the online virtual world, or that they should ask their parents before participating, may be viewed as encouraging age falsification.
- 80. The uniform registration system employed by Second Life, for example, provides a streamlined way for the online virtual world to manage its age groups without automatically telegraphing to users the version of Second Life in which they will be enrolled. Moreover, in their landmark agreements with the State Attorneys General, the social networking sites MySpace and Facebook agreed to implement similar "age locking" mechanisms, thereby making it difficult for users to alter their ages over or under 18 once they initially registered on the social networking sites. See Joint Statement on Key Principles of Social Networking Sites Safety (MySpace Agreement) Jan. 14, 2008, available at http://www.oag.state.va.us/KEY_ISSUES/FAMILY_INTERNET/Joint%20Statement%20 on%20Key%20Principles%20of%20Social%20Networking%20Sites%20Safety.pdf; Joint Statement on Key Principles of Social Networking Sites Safety (Facebook Agreement) May 8, 2008, available at http://www.doj.state.wi.us/news/files/Facebook_JointStatement.pdf.
- 81. The Commission noted in its February 2007 COPPA Report to Congress that age-screening mechanisms that rely on self-reporting only go so far in protecting children from participating in online programs that are not intended for their use. See "Implementing the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act: A Report to Congress" (Feb. 2007), at 13, available at http://www.ftc.gov/reports/coppa/07COPPA_Report_to_Congress.pdf.
- 82. ACLU v. Gonzales, 478 F. Supp. 2d 775 (E.D. Pa. 2007), aff'd, ACLU v. Mukasey, 534 F. 3d 181 (3d Cir. 2008), cert. denied, 129 S. Ct. 1032 (2009).
- 83. See Joshua A.T. Fairfield, Virtual Parentalism, 66 Wash. & Lee L. Rev. 1215, 1238 (2009) ("In short, it is possible to protect adult speakers and child listeners without legislation that threatens to split up virtual worlds"). But see "Enhancing Child Safety and Online Technologies: Final Report of the Internet Safety and Technical Task Force to the Multi-State Working Group on Social Networking of State Attorneys General of the United States" ("ISTTF Report") Dec. 31, 2008, at 34, available at http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/sites/cyber.law.harvard.edu/files/ISTTF_Final_Report.pdf

("Filtering technologies are also limited in their scope. To date, most filtering technologies focus on sexual context and inappropriate language. Some fail to restrict access to violent content, hate content, and self-harm content.").

- 84. See supra notes 46 and 47.
- 85. See ENISA, Children on Virtual Worlds, supra note 3.
- 86. See "Virtual Worlds: Mapping the Risks," supra note 1.
- 87. See, e.g., Point Smart. Click Safe, "Task Force Recommendations for Best Practices for Child Online Safety" (July 2009), at 25, available at http://www.pointsmartreport.org/PointSmartReport.pdf ("Children must learn to minimize risks but also learn appropriate and ethical behaviors in this digital world").
- 88. Federal Trade Commission, "NET CETERA: Chatting with Kids About Being Online" (Oct. 2009), available at http://www.onguardonline.gov/pdf/tec04.pdf.

APPENDIX A: SURVEY SAMPLE

LIST OF ONLINE VIRTUAL WORLDS IN THE COMMISSION'S SAMPLE AND MAY 2009 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

ONLINE VIRTUAL WORLD	URL	TOTAL UNIQUE VISITORS (000) MAY 2009	UNIQUE VISITORS AGES 2-11 (000) MAY 2009	UNIQUE VISTORS AGES 2-11 (%) MAY 2009	UNIQUE VISITORS AGES 12-17 (000) MAY 2009	UNIQUE VISITORS AGES 12-17 (%) MAY 2009
9 Dragons ¹	9dragons.acclaim.com	267	11	4.3	50	18.9
AQ	www.aq.com	974	95	9.8	212	21.8
Bots ¹	bots.acclaim.com	267	11	4.3	50	18.9
Buildabearville	www.buildabearville.com	1,510	366	24.3	212	14.1
Dofus	www.dofus.com/en/	89	11	11.9	20	23.0
Gaia Online	www.gaiaonline.com/	2,756	238	8.6	719	26.1
Habbo	www.habbo.com	811	76	9.3	197	24.3
Handipoints	handipoints.com	238	75	31.4	9	4.0
IMVU	www.imvu.com	2,160	137	6.3	535	24.8
Kaneva	www.kaneva.com	143	8	5.9	31	21.8
Maid Marian	maidmarian.com	650	51	7.9	112	17.2
Meez	www.meez.com	1,461	154	10.6	375	25.7
Millsberry	www.millsberry.com	1,497	277	18.5	247	16.5
My Diva Doll¹	www.mydivadoll.com	40	1	1.9	4	10.2

^{1.} The virtual worlds "9 Dragons" and "Bots" are owned by the same company, Acclaim Games, Inc., and are launched from the same landing page. Thus, the comScore data for these virtual worlds are the same. My Diva Doll also is owned by Acclaim, but has its own URL and independent comScore statistics.

ONLINE VIRTUAL WORLD	URL	TOTAL UNIQUE VISITORS (000) MAY 2009	UNIQUE VISITORS AGES 2-11 (000) MAY 2009	UNIQUE VISTORS AGES 2-11 (%) MAY 2009	UNIQUE VISITORS AGES 12-17 (000) MAY 2009	UNIQUE VISITORS AGES 12-17 (%) MAY 2009
Neopets	www.neopets.com	2,279	326	14.3	488	21.4
Pixiehollow	pixiehollow.go.com	1,155	176	15.2	194	16.8
Poptropica	www.poptropica.com	4,655	1,075	23.1	557	12.0
Red Light Center	www.redlightcenter.com	1,540	78	5.0	167	10.8
Runescape	www.runescape.com	4,560	425	9.3	1,072	23.5
Second Life	www.secondlife.com	480	38	8.0	57	11.9
Secret of the Solstice ²	solstice.outspark.com	775	60	7.7	136	17.5
Stardoll	www.stardoll.com	1,588	232	14.6	401	25.3
There	www.there.com	190	40	21.0	29	15.0
Vivaty	www.vivaty.com	160	17	10.3	30	18.7
Wind Slayer ²	windslayer.outspark.com	775	60	7.7	136	17.5
YoVille	www.yoville.com	2,376	179	7.5	237	10.0
Zwinktopia	www.zwinky.com	5,109	472	9.2	808	15.8

Source: comScore

^{2.} The virtual worlds "Secret of the Solstice" and "Wind Slayer" are owned by the same company, Outspark.com, and are launched from the same landing page. Thus, the comScore data for these virtual worlds are the same.

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In response to the Congressional request to investigate online virtual worlds and the extent of explicit content available to minors in these worlds, the Commission developed a methodology for surveying a sample of the worlds and categorizing their content. After determining what characteristics were necessary to qualify as a virtual world (see Scope of the Commission's review, supra, at 2), the Commission conducted an extensive search, consulting resources such as the parental guidance website Commonsense Media (http://www.commonsensemedia.org) and virtual worlds news network iVinnie (http://www.ivinnie.com), to locate candidate virtual worlds for its survey. This search provided a list of 187 virtual worlds that met the following conditions: (1) the virtual world satisfied the Commission's guidelines for an online virtual world; (2) the parent website that hosted the virtual world received enough traffic to have demographics recorded by comScore, Inc.; and (3) the virtual world was not ESRB-rated.

From the "master list" of 187 virtual worlds, the Commission constructed a sample of 30 worlds whose content would be evaluated. The sample consisted of six pre-chosen virtual worlds identified as potentially containing explicit content; 12 worlds that had the largest number of unique visitors ages 12 to 17 based on demographic data provided by comScore for May 2009, when the sample was constructed; 2 and 12 worlds selected at random. 3 Because one of the worlds, Adventure Rock, could not be accessed by the Commission's researchers, and two other worlds, Webkinz and MyePets, required the purchase of a plush toy for registration, the Commission excluded these worlds from its survey, resulting in a sample of 27 online virtual worlds.

For each of the 27 worlds in its sample, the Commission collected and entered into an Access database preliminary information, accessible without registration, on the following: (1) whether there existed terms of service and/or community guidelines; (2) whether there was an explicit content warning or mention of the use of a language filter; (3) whether there were private spaces available on the virtual world, such that the user could restrict access to a space from other users; (4) whether there were minimum or maximum age restrictions and what verification methods were used by the virtual world to restrict entry of age-ineligible users; (5) whether any necessary software, hardware, or payments were

- 1. These worlds were Gaia, IMVU, There.com, Second Life, Red Light Center, and Kaneva.
- 2. These demographic data represent the number of unique visitors to the parent website for an online virtual world, not the number of registered users for an online virtual world.
- 3. The random component of the sample was designed to gain a broader view of what types of content were generally available.

required to use the virtual world; and (6) details about the registration process. See Appendix C, Survey Instrument.

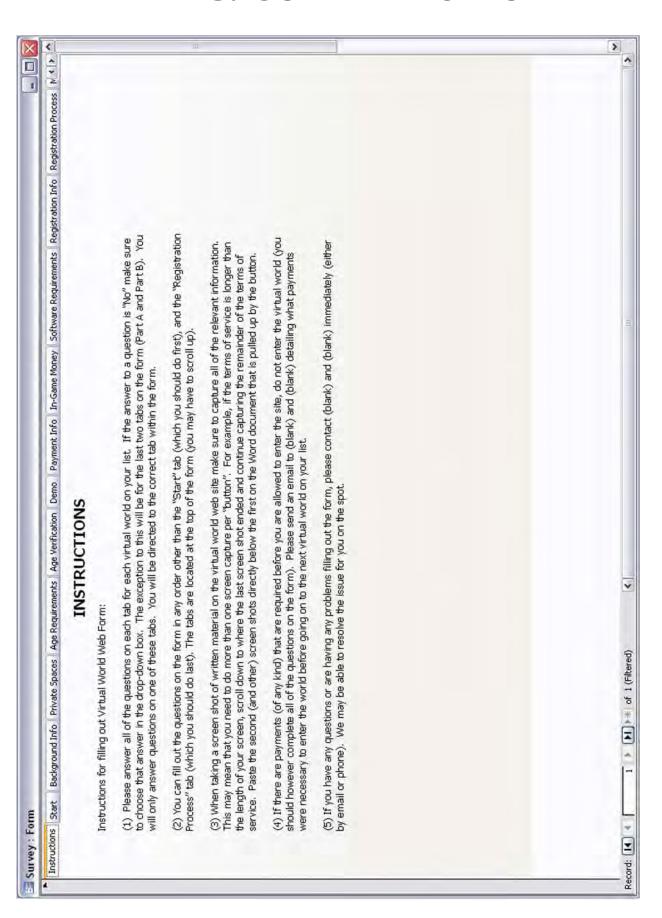
Researchers for the Commission then attempted to register in each of the sampled worlds within three different age groups: adult (18 and above), teen (13 to 17), and child (12 and below). Where registration was permitted, the researchers conducted a guided search for sexually explicit content for 45 minutes and then a guided search for violently explicit content for 30 minutes. All searches were recorded with the screen recording software Camtasia Studio. The researchers were instructed to search for as many different types of explicit content as possible in the time allotted, using any search methods available, including reviewing discussion forums and chat boards, performing keyword searches, using maps to explore virtual world offerings, and chatting with and observing other avatars.

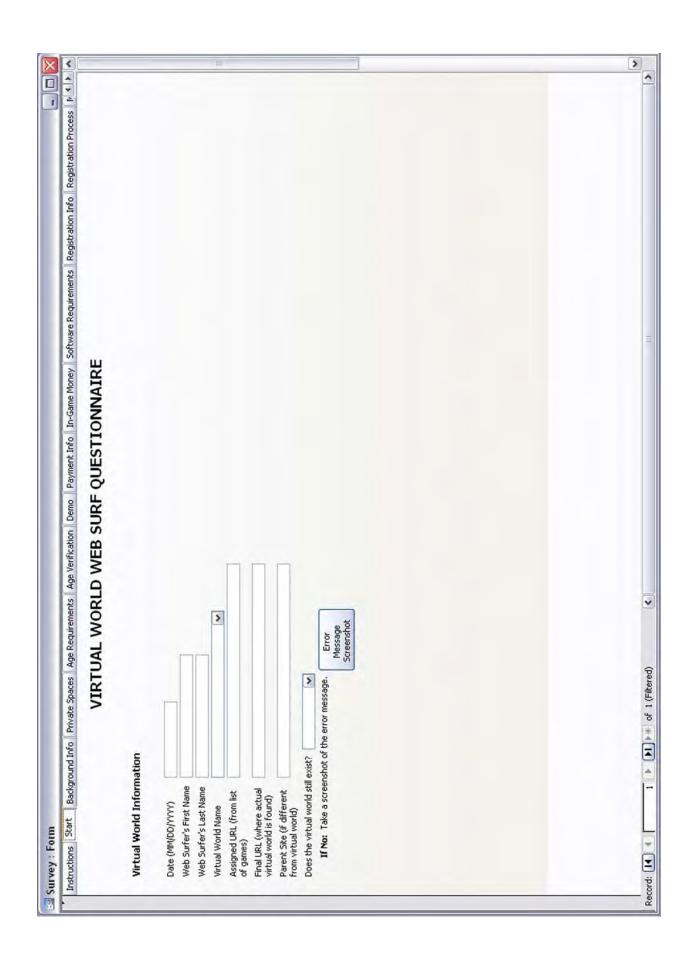
The video recordings became the basis for the Commission's content categorization. Each video was divided into three-minute segments (15 time segments for videos searching for sexually explicit content, and 10 time segments for videos searching for violently explicit content) and reviewed for explicit content. Then, for a given three-minute time segment, the Commission documented whether content of a particular type and form was observed during that time segment. This allowed the Commission to have a measure of how often types of content appeared on a per-minute basis and to make comparisons across online virtual worlds.

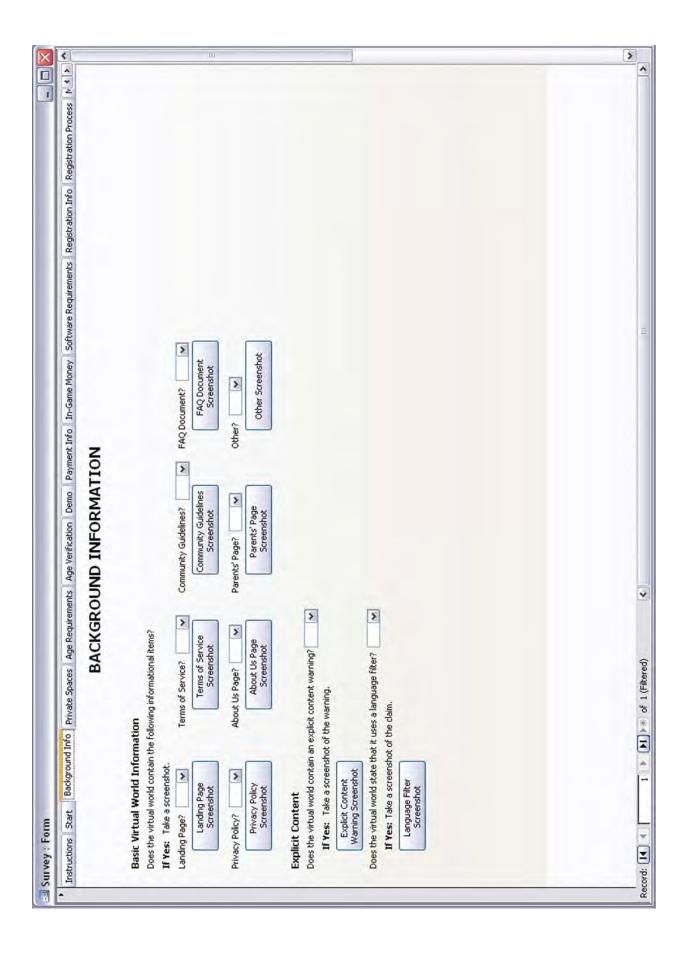
Additionally, the content categorization process was replicated for a small sample of the videos recorded by the Commission's researchers. One of these researchers, who had not reviewed and documented instances of explicit content originally, did the replication. The results of the replication showed a 99.5% match rate between the original coders and the replication, ensuring a good measure of reliability for what were clearly subjective decisions made during the content categorization process.⁷

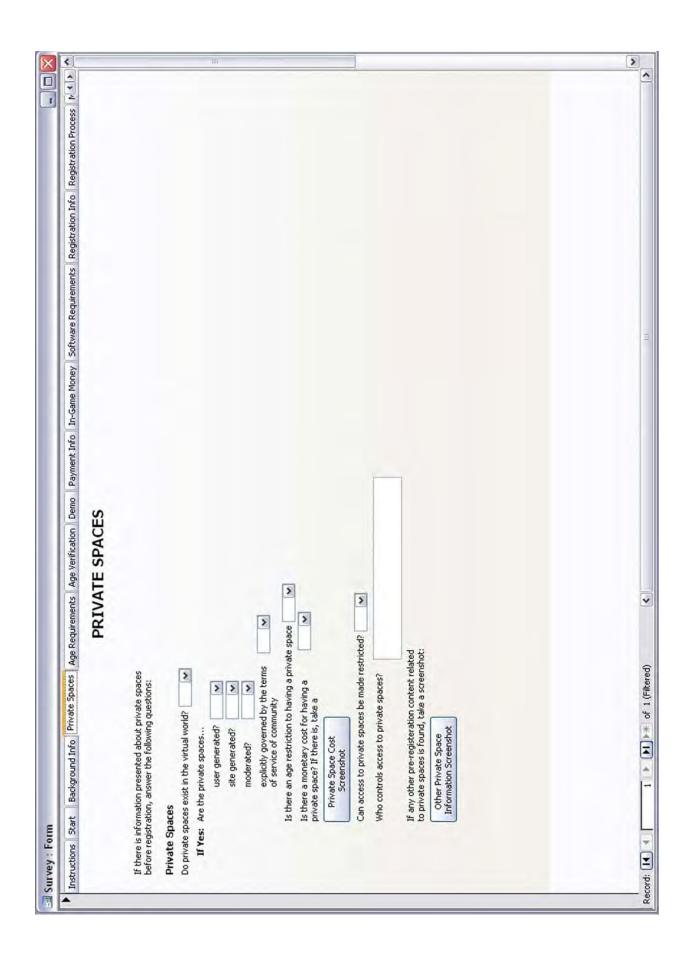
- 4. The Commission defined a child in this manner to mirror the definition found in COPPA. *See* note 53 of the main Report.
- 5. See Appendix C for search instructions.
- 6. The different type categorizations for both sexually explicit content and violently explicit content are detailed in the Scope of the Commission's Review section of the Report. In addition, the content coding distinguished between four different content forms: text, still graphics, moving graphics, and audio. Once a type or form had been identified, there was no count of how many times a coder witnessed that particular combination during the three-minute time segment. For example, once a researcher had read about suicide in a text forum, he would check off the box for suicide/text. If the researcher came across another instance of a discussion of suicide in text form during the **same** three-minute time segment, that additional instance would not be included in the count of explicit content for that video.
- 7. For an in-depth discussion of this research issue, see William D. Perreault, Jr. & Laurence E. Leigh, "Reliability of Nominal Data Based on Qualitative Judgments," XXVI Journal of Marketing Research 135 (May 1989).

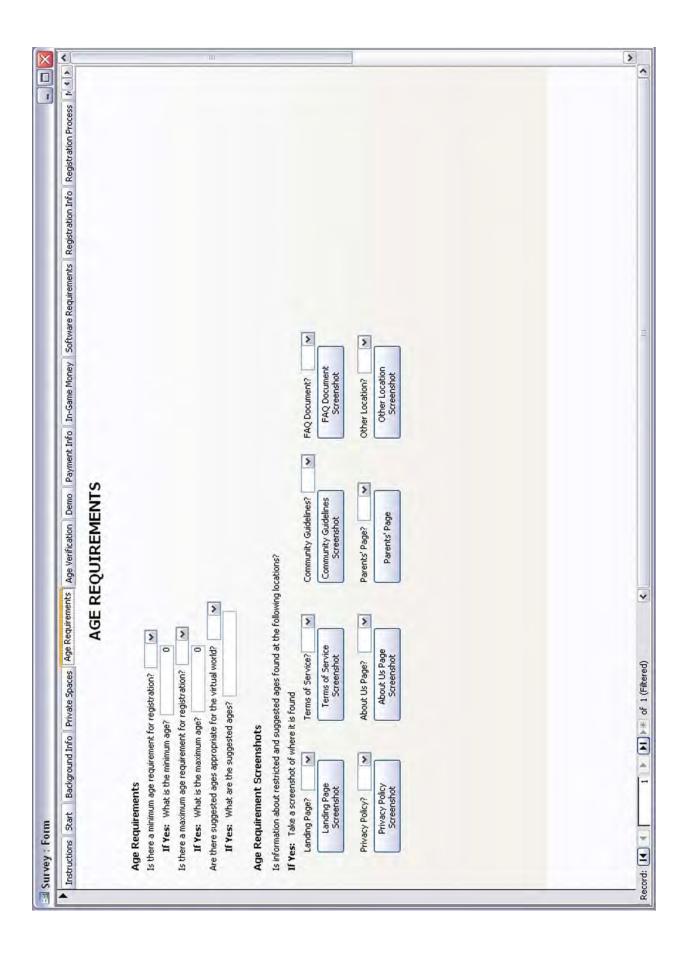
APPENDIX C: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

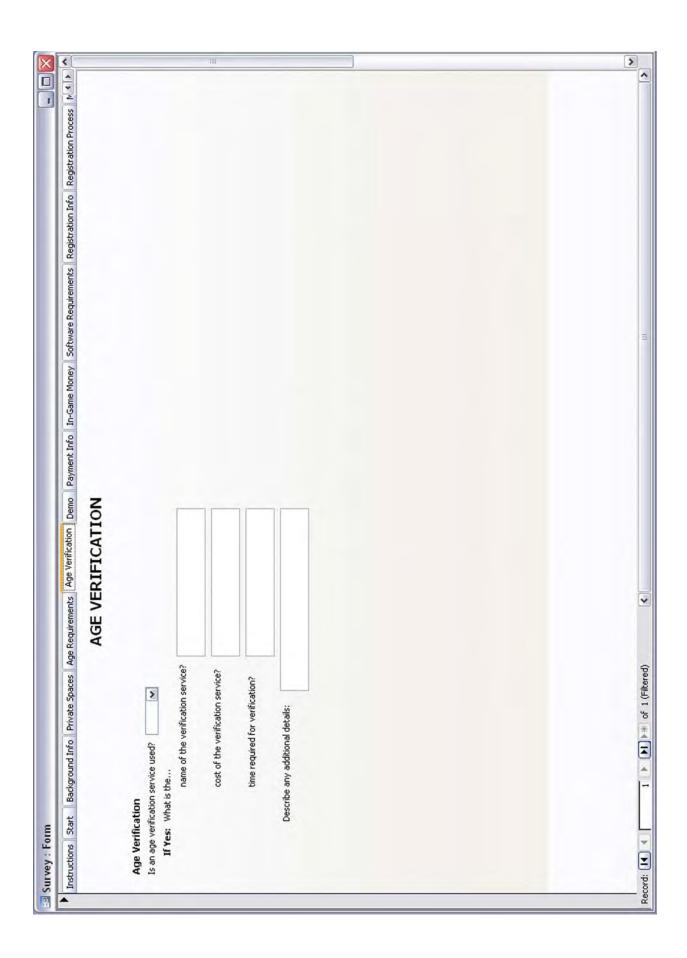


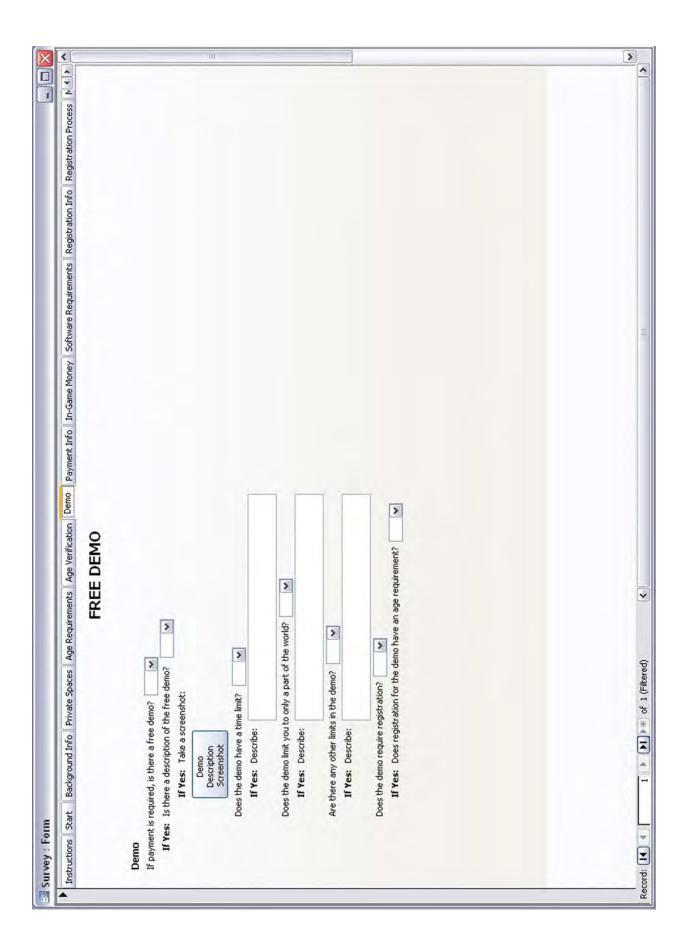


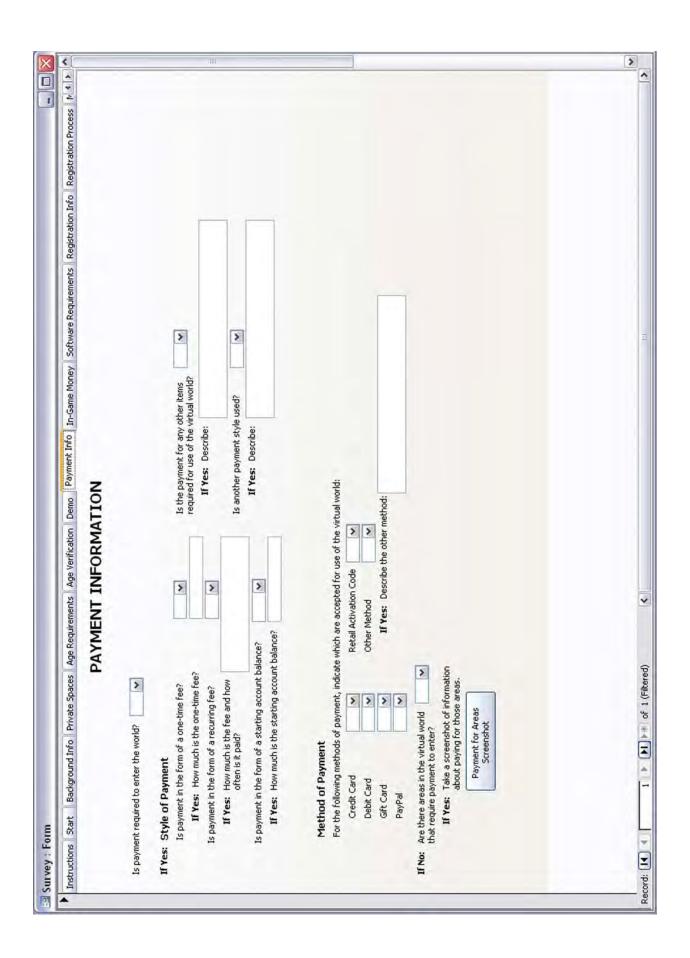


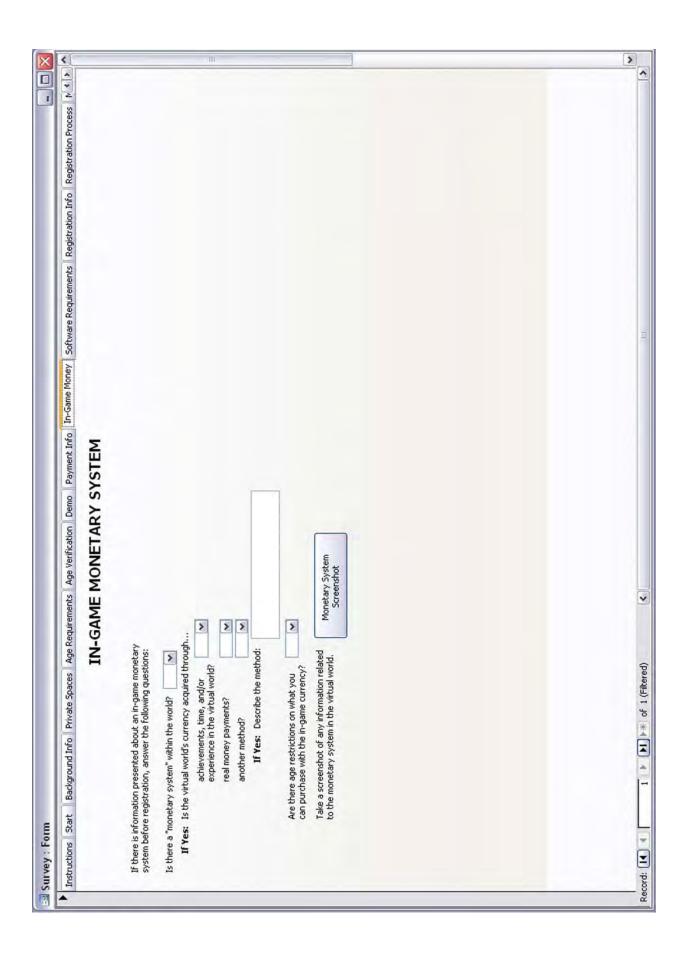


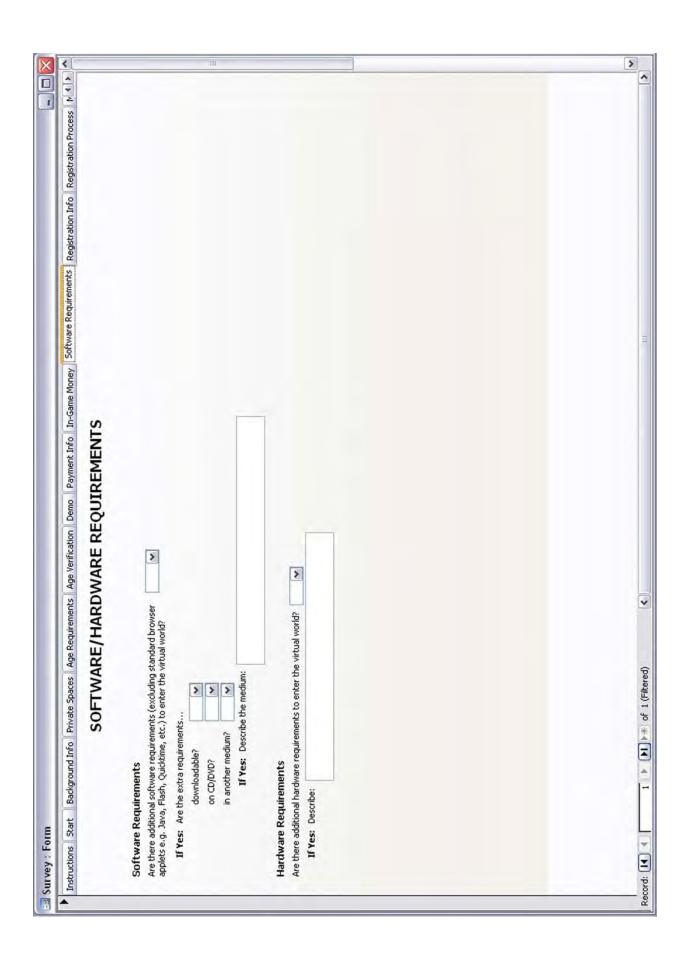


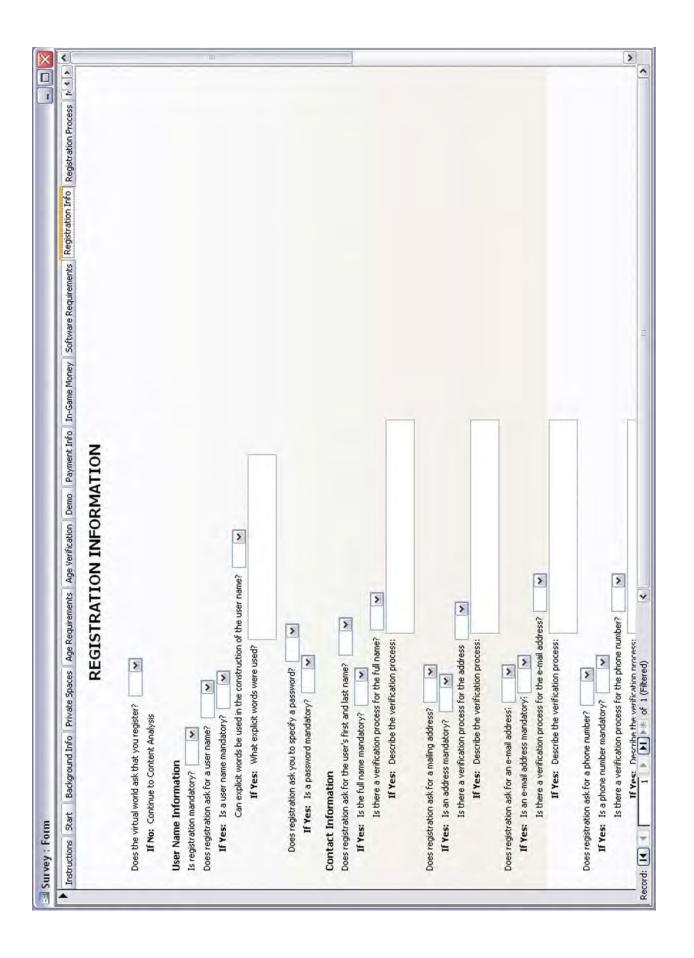


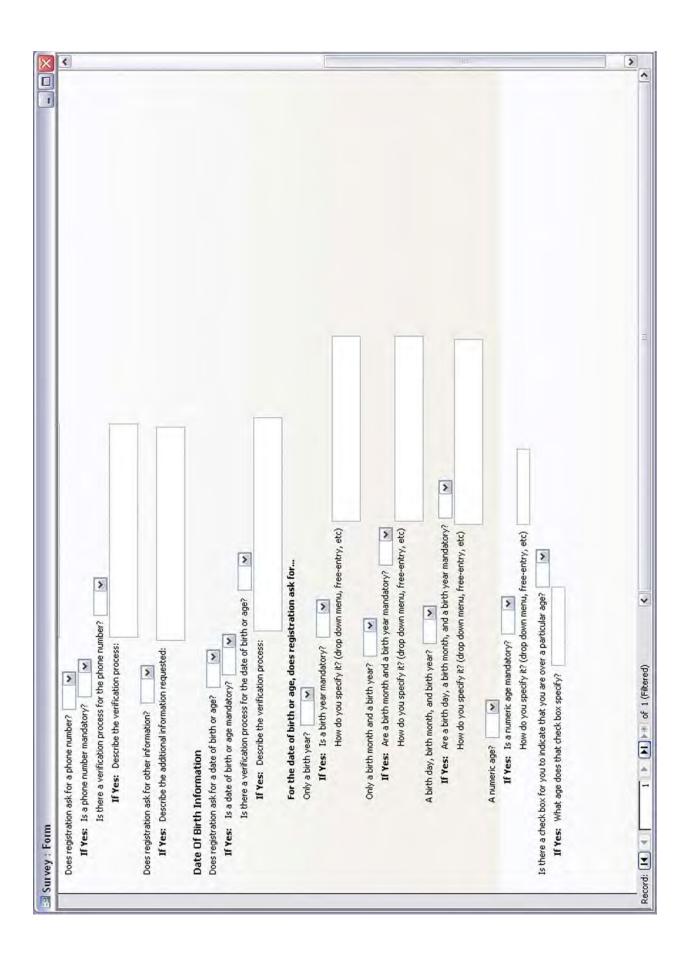


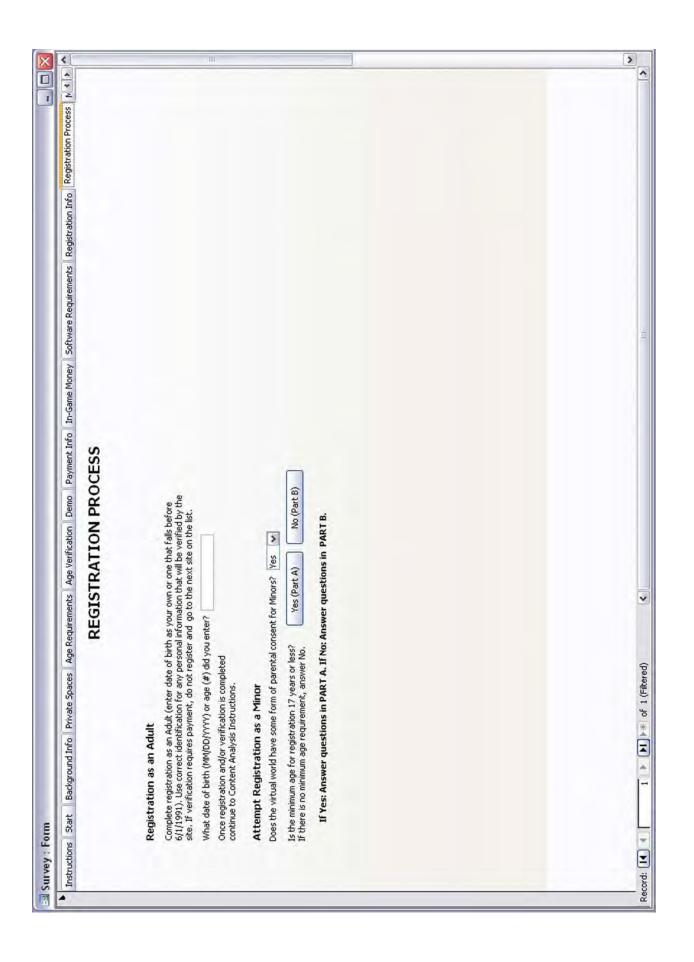


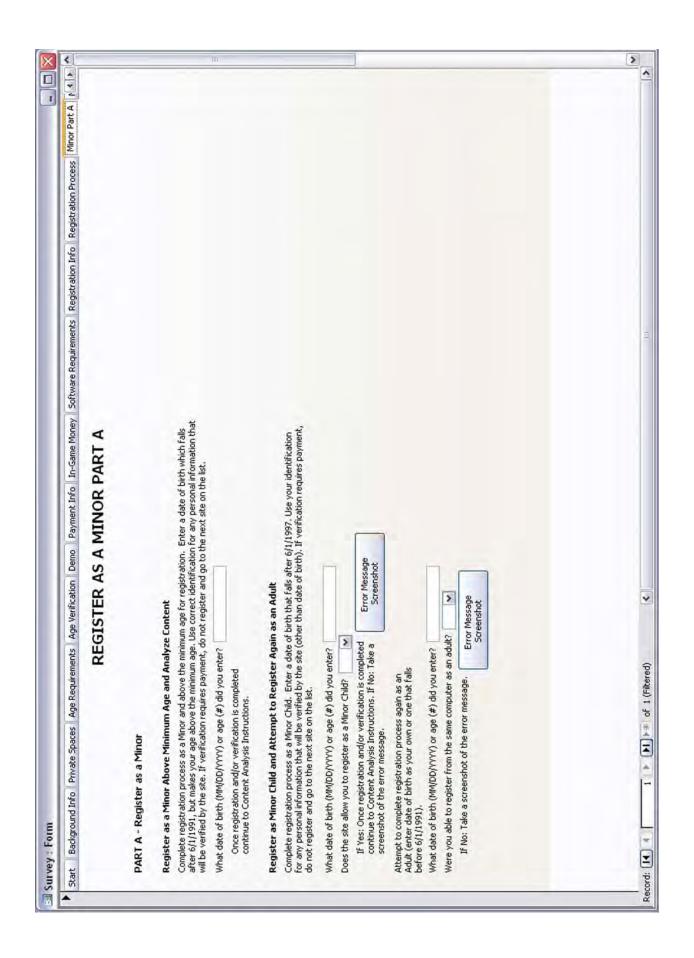


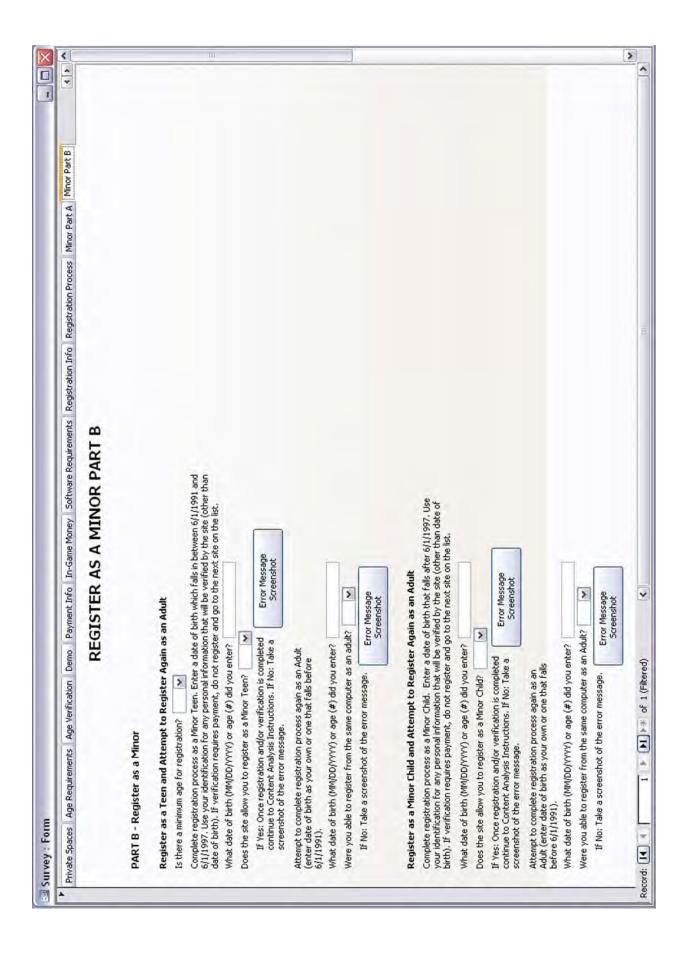


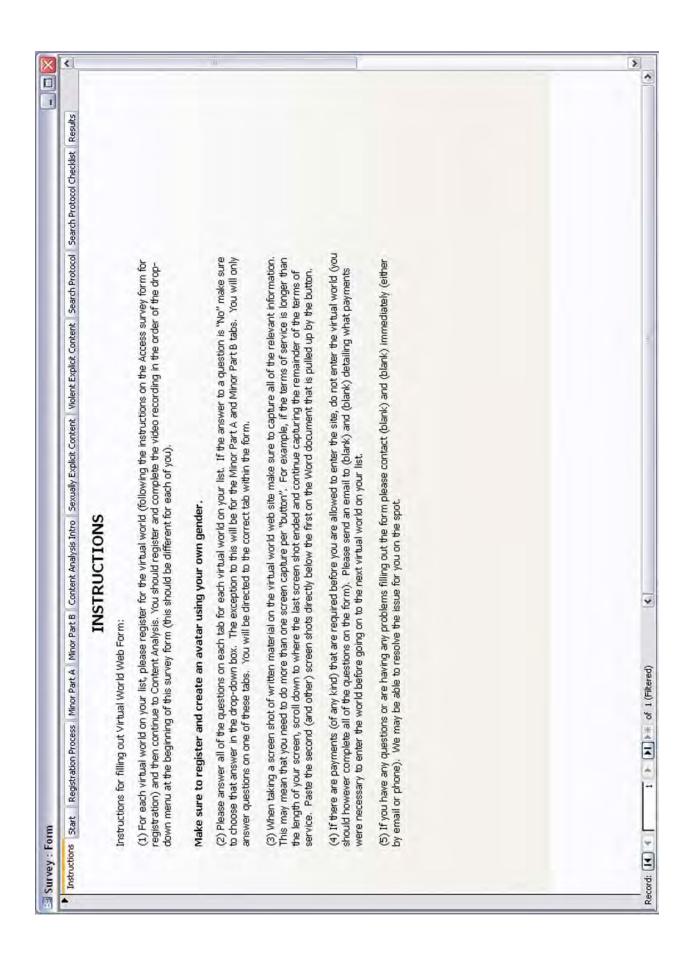


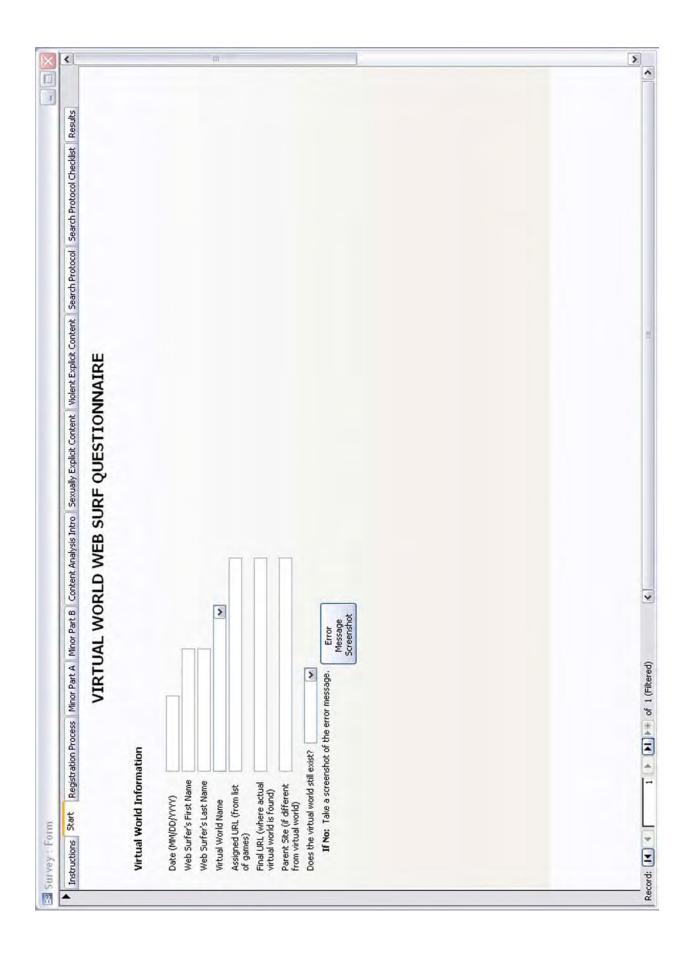


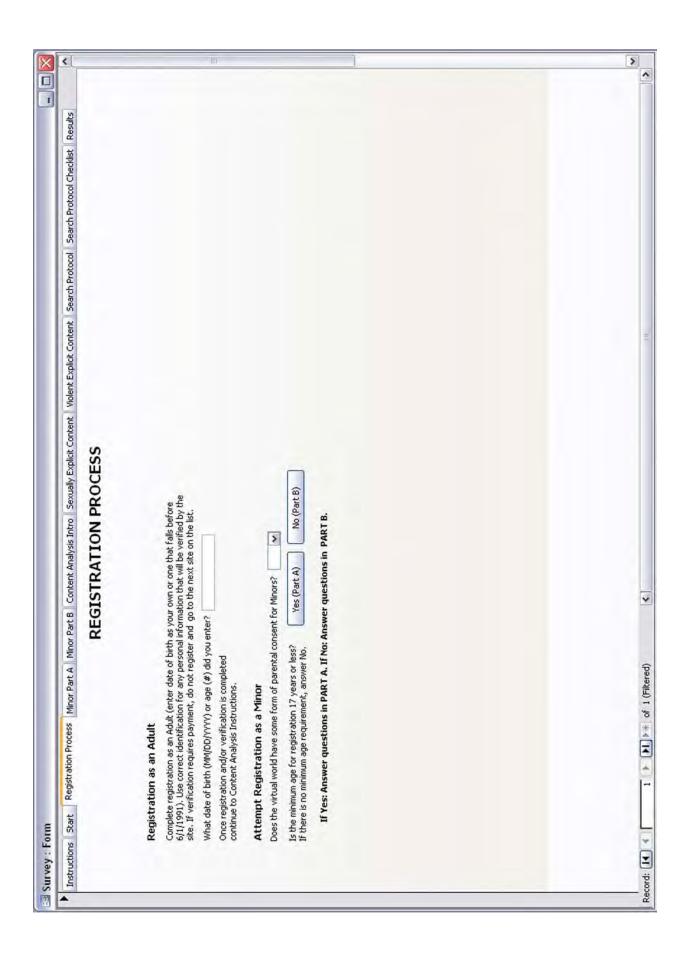


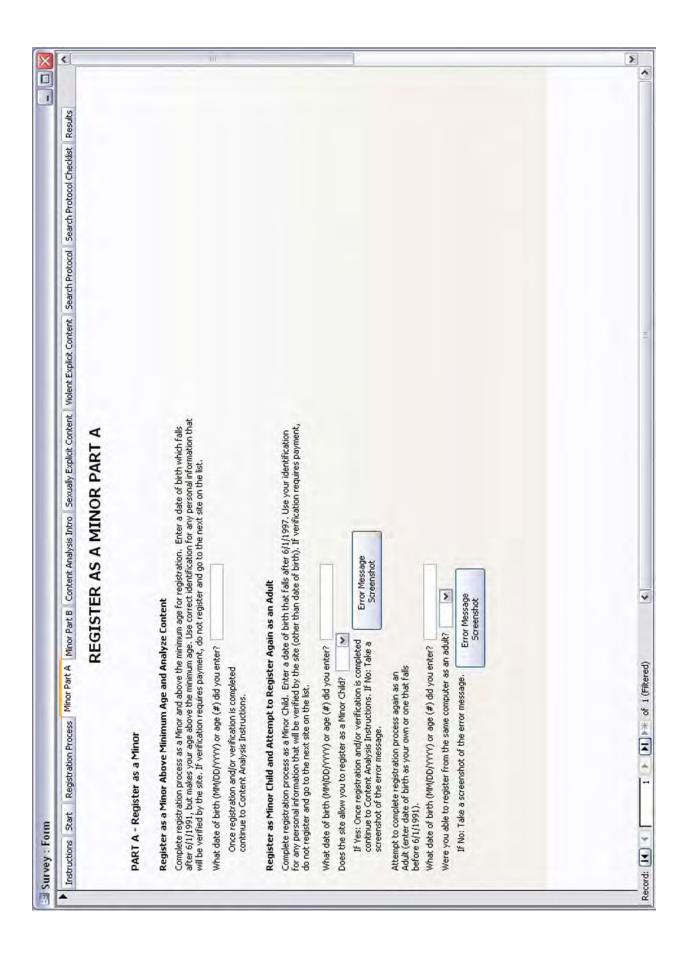


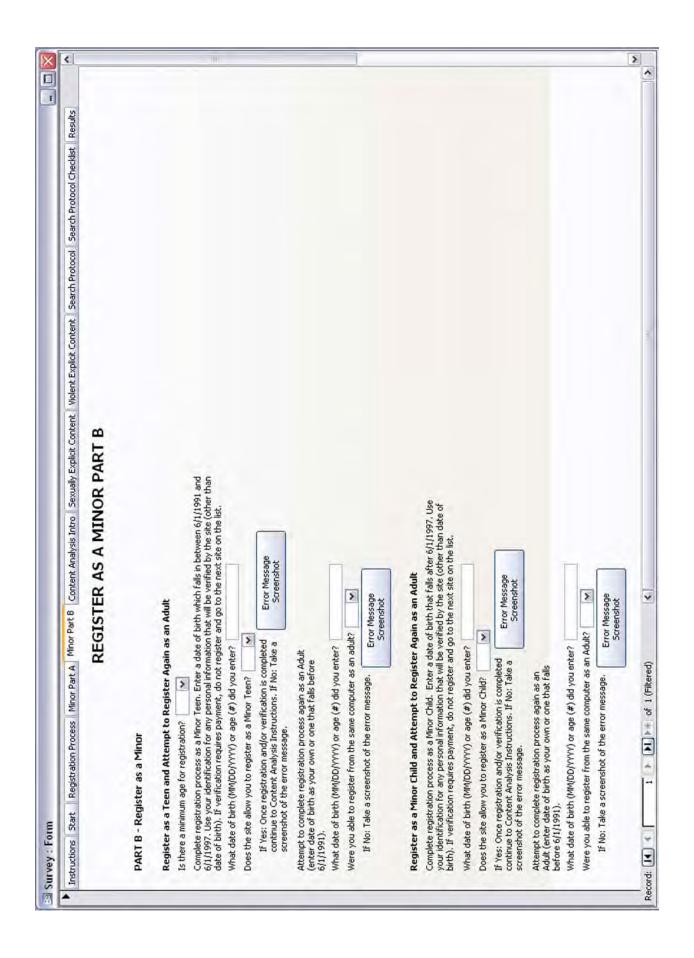


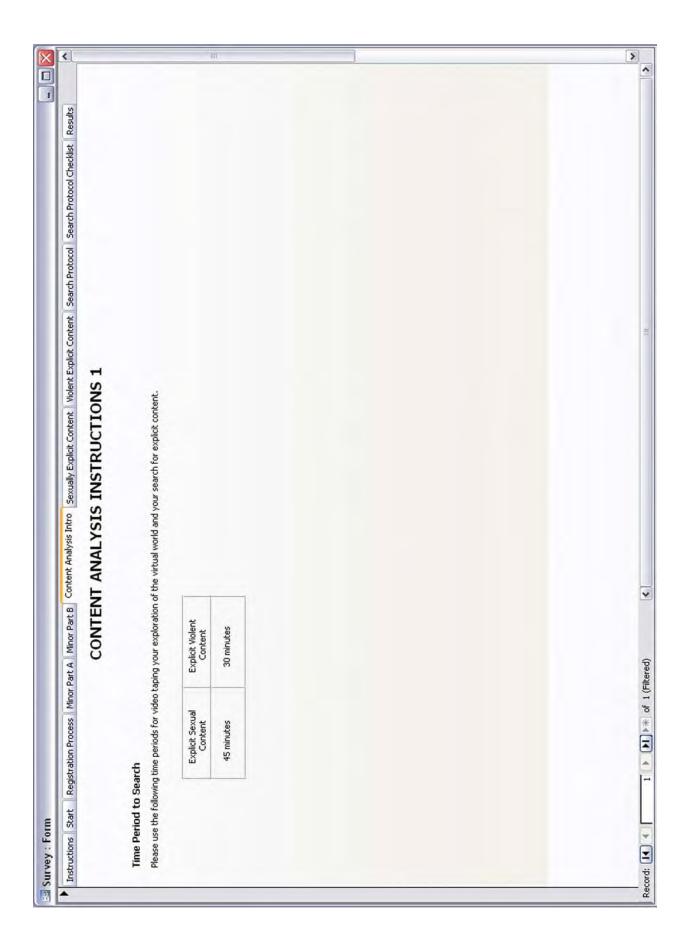


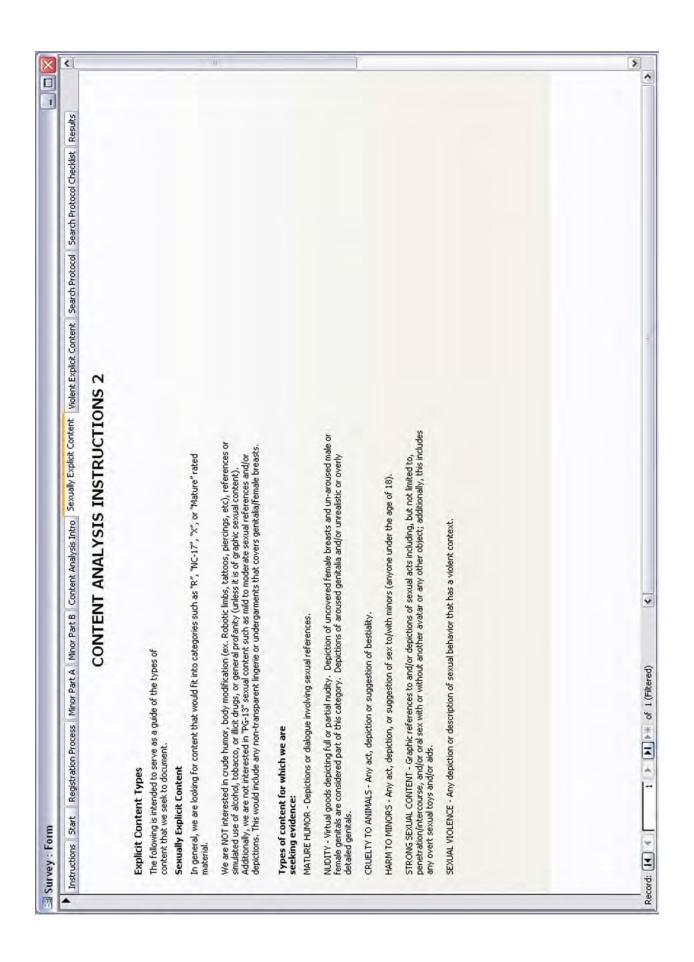


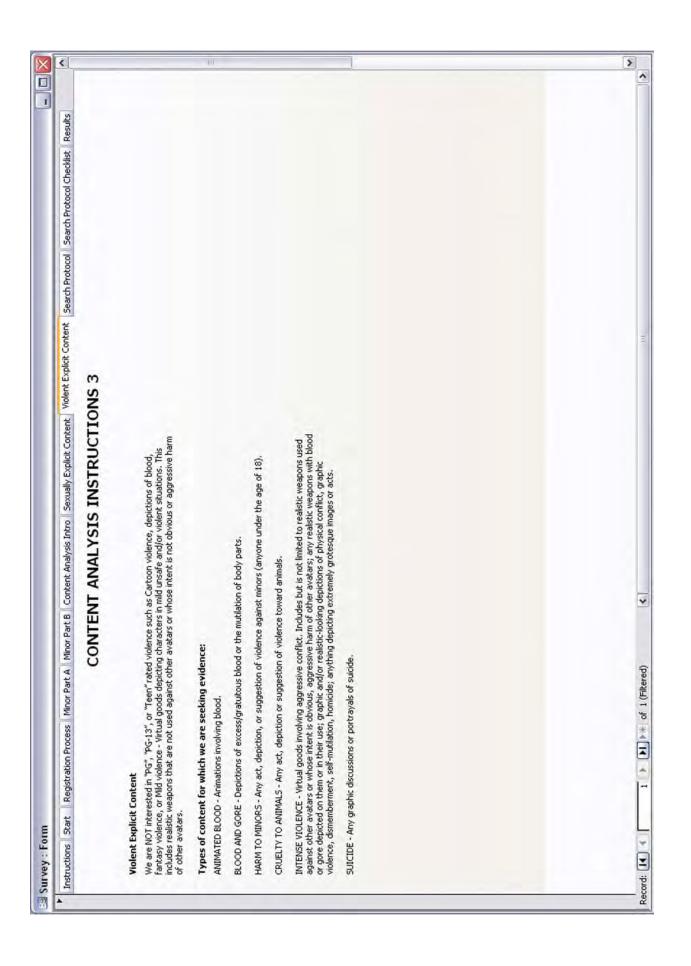


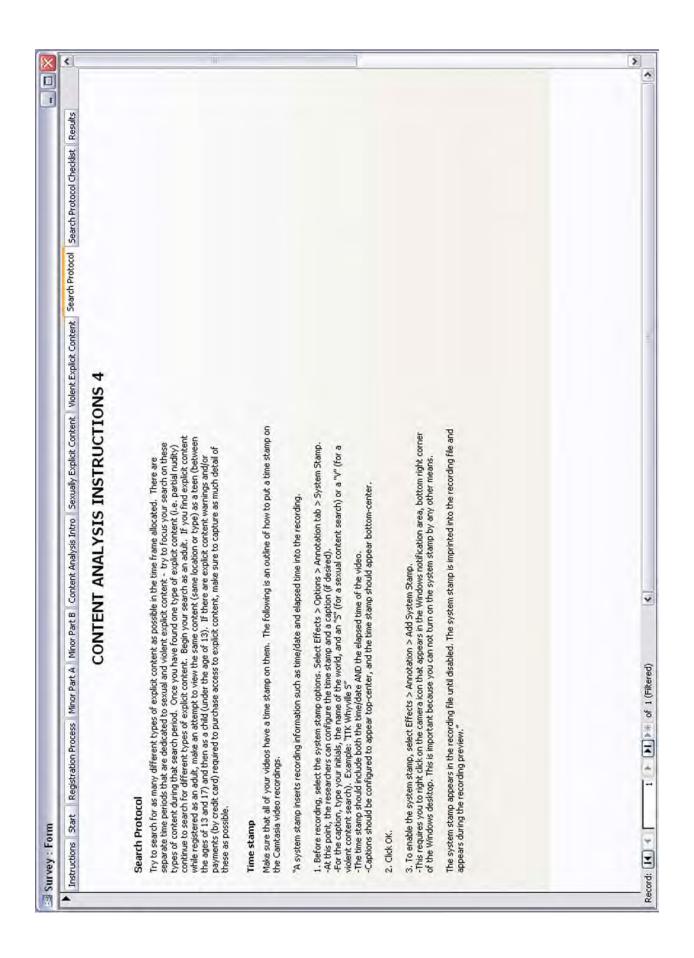


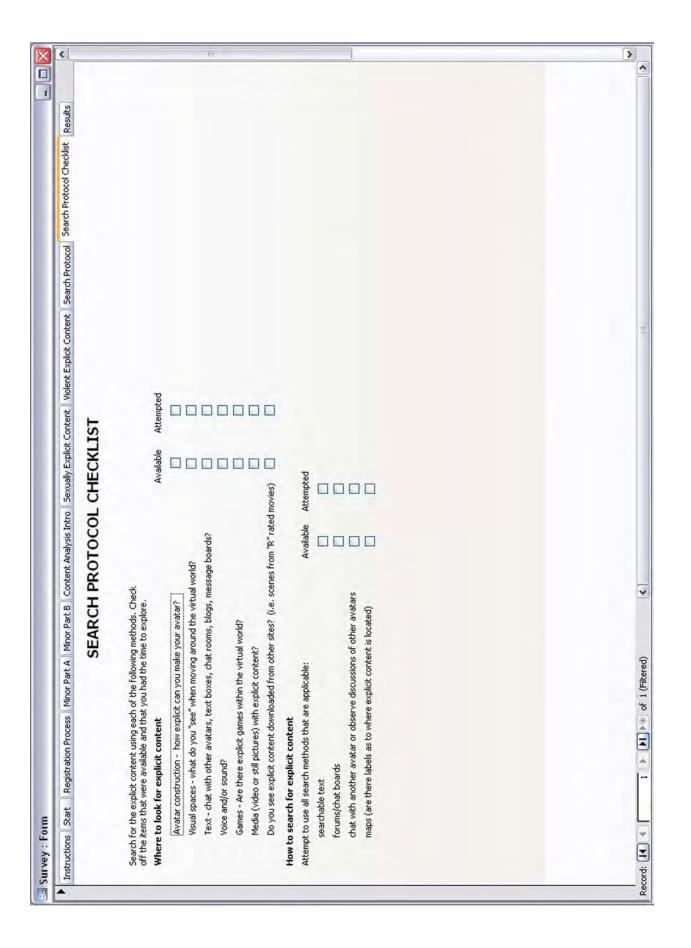


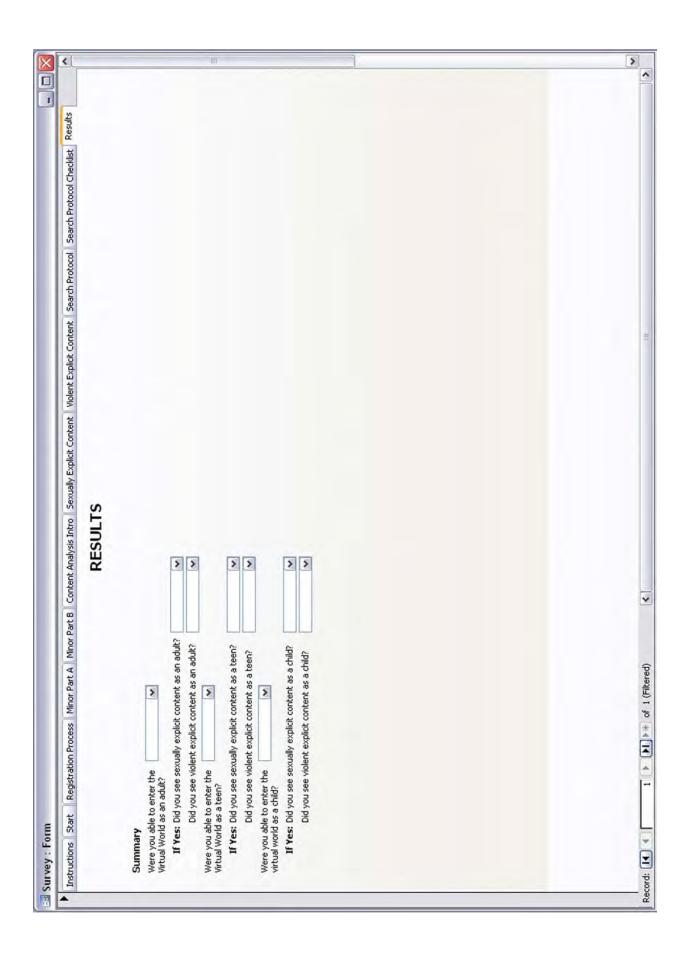




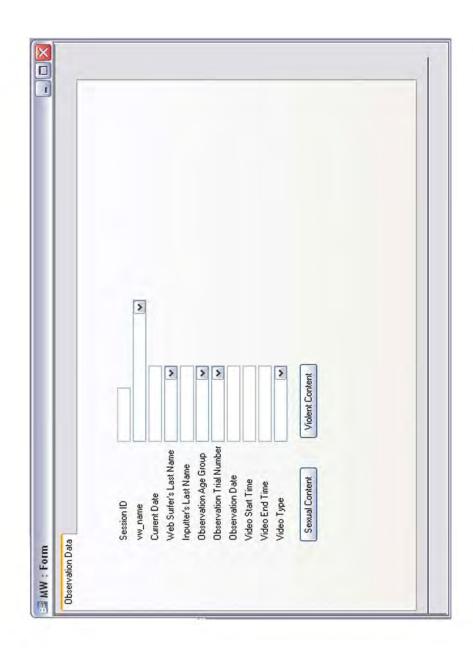




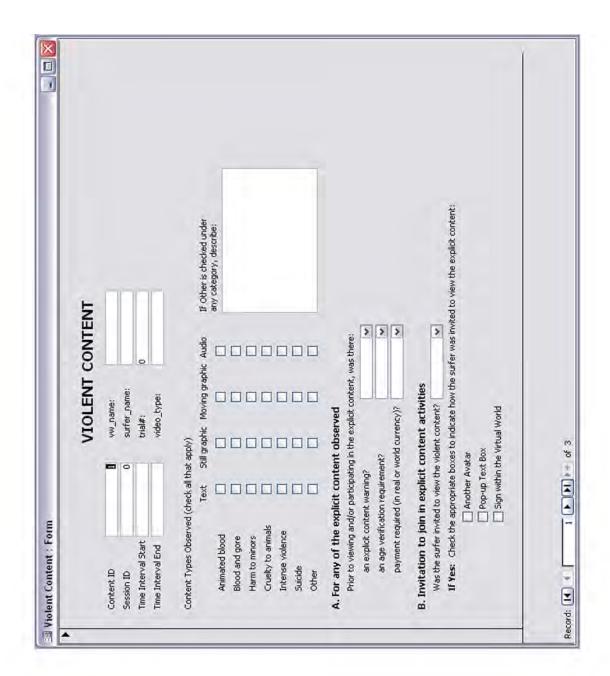








Content ID vw_name: Session ID surfer_name: Time Interval Start trial#: Time Interval End video_type: Content Types Observed (check all that apply) Text Still graphic Moving graphic Audio If Other is checked under Mature humor If Other is checked under Nudity If Other is checked under	d under scribe:
Surfer_name: surfer_name: trial#:	d under scribe:
served (check all that apply) Text Still graphic Moving graphic Audio	d under scribe;
video_type: served (check all that apply) Text Still graphic Moving graphic Audio	d under scribe:
hic Moving graphic Audio	d under scribe:
Text Still graphic Moving graphic Audio humor	d under scribe:
humor	scrope:
Nudity Control of the	
Cruelty to animals 🔲 🗎 🗎	
Harm to minors	
Strong sexual content	
Sexual violence	
other — — — — —	
A. For any of the explicit content observed	
Prior to viewing and/or participating in the explicit content, was there:	
an explicit content warning?	
an age verification requirement?	
payment required (in real or world currency)?	
B. Invitation to join in explicit content activities	
Was the surfer invited to view the sexual content?	
If Yes: Check the appropriate boxes to indicate how the surfer was invited to view the explicit content!	cit content:
Another Avatar	
Pop-up Text Box	
Sign within the Virtual World	



APPENDIX D: SCREENSHOTS

FIGURE 1: KANEVA'S ACCESS PASS



FIGURE 2: IMVU'S ACCESS PASS

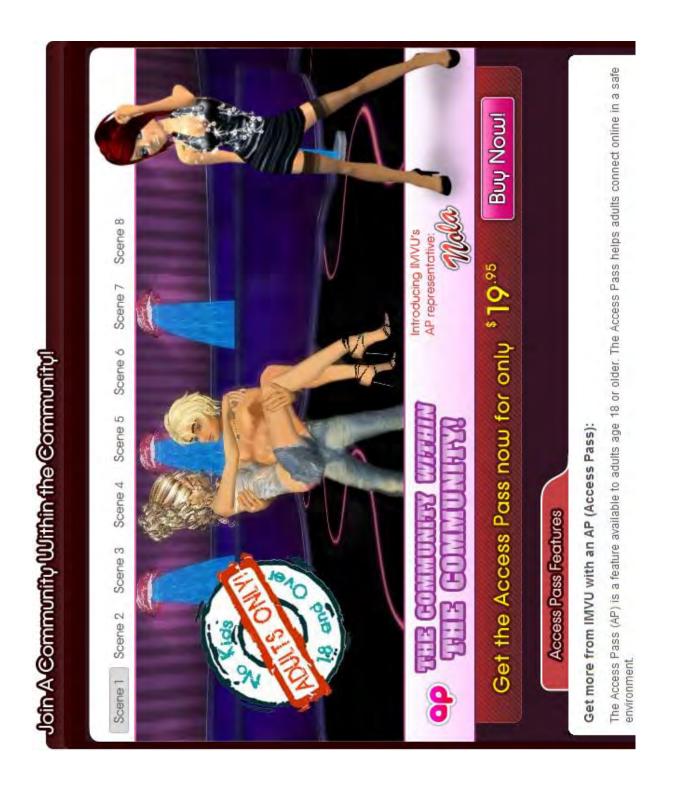


FIGURE 3: KANEVA'S ABUSE REPORTING SYSTEM

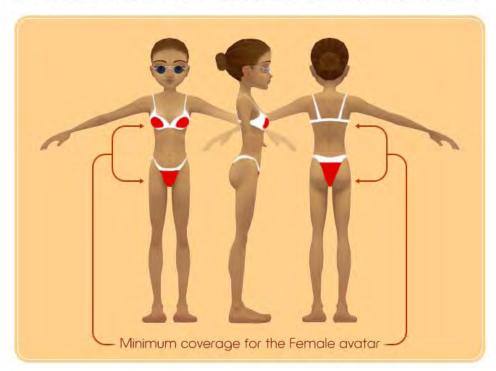


FIGURE 4: IMVU'S USER FLAGGING SYSTEM



FIGURE 5: IMVU'S MINIMUM COVERAGE GUIDELINES

General Audience items MUST cover the areas in red below. Additionally, GA clothing items must cover the red areas shown below in a manner that is commonly acceptable to IMVU's GA audience (i.e. no "pasties")



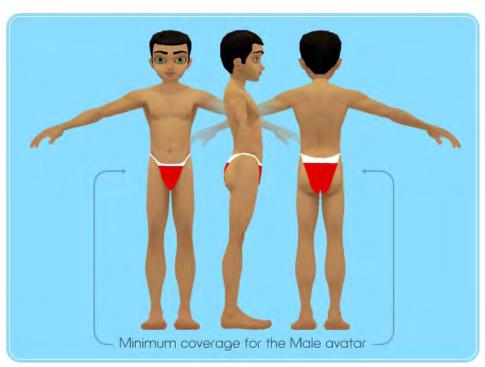


FIGURE 6: EXAMPLES OF ONLINE VIRTUAL WORLD ACTIVITIES – SECOND LIFE'S SHOWCASE

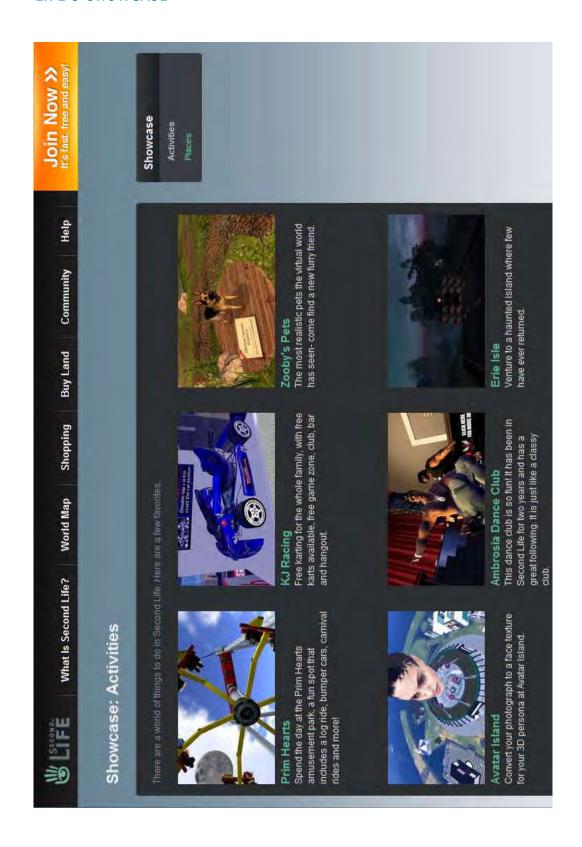


FIGURE 7: THERE.COM'S ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

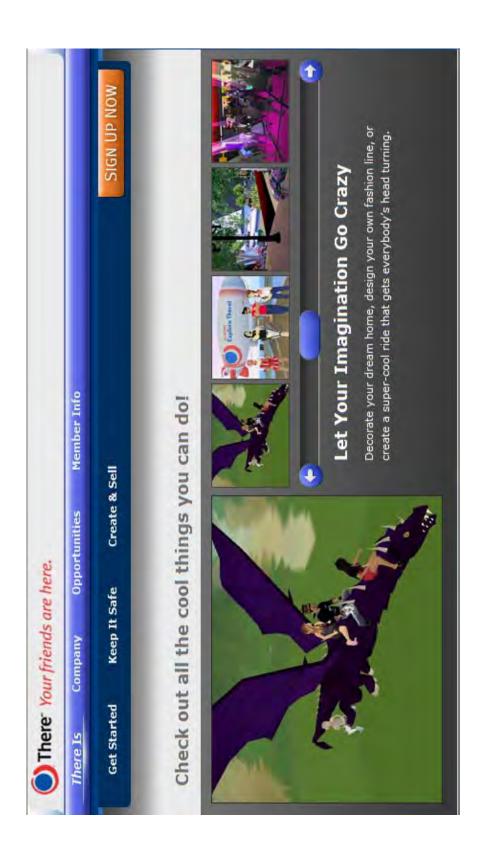
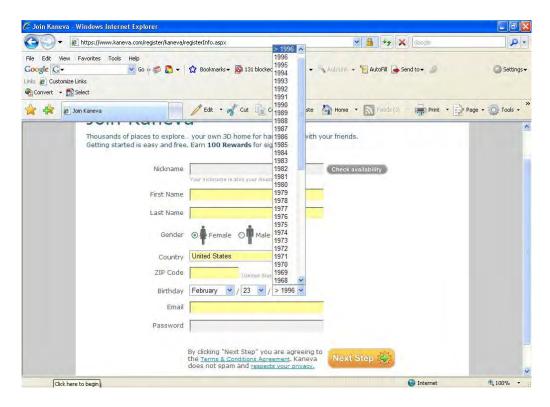


FIGURE 8: KANEVA'S REGISTRATION PAGE AND REJECTION NOTICE



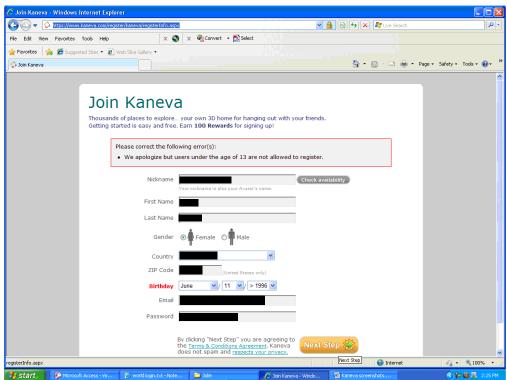


FIGURE 9: VIVATY'S ERROR MESSAGES TO UNDERAGE REGISTRANTS



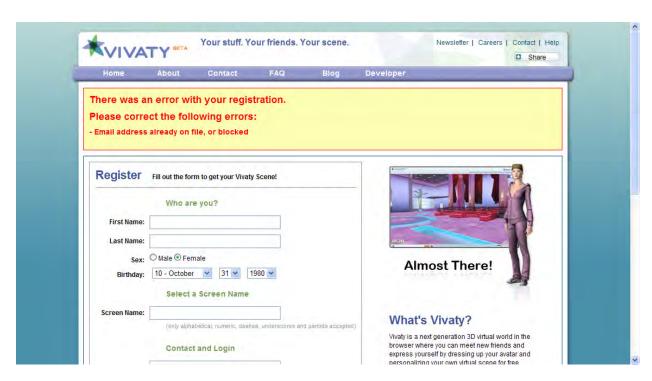
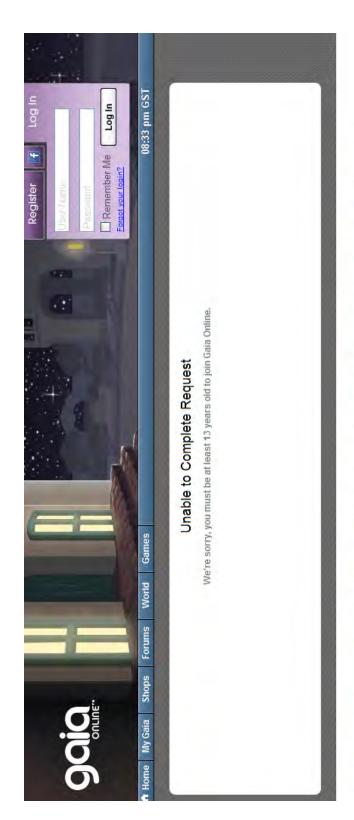
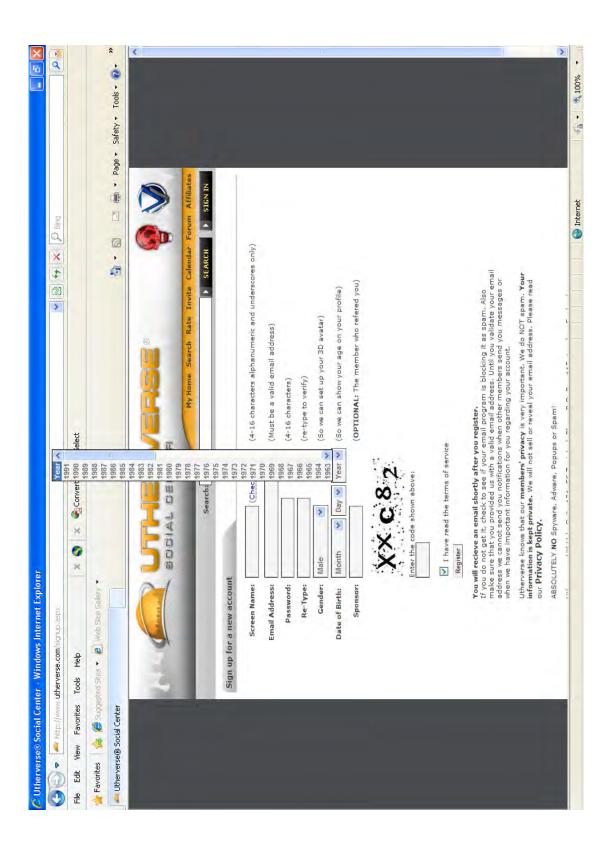


FIGURE 10: GAIA'S ERROR MESSAGE TO UNDERAGE REGISTRANTS



About Us | Terms of Service | PRIVACY NOTICE | Rules & Guidelines | Safety Tips | Information for Parents | FAQ./ HELP | Grow Gaia | Contact Us | Site Map | Advertise With Us Arenas | Contribute | Dress Up | Find Friends | Friends | Games | Guids | Journals | Mail | Marketplace | Members | My Stuff | Profile | Shops | Towns | Trade | World Map © Copyright 2003 - 2009 Gaia Interactive, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

FIGURE 11: RED LIGHT CENTER'S NEW ACCOUNT REGISTRATION





FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ftc.gov