

# Towards a safer use of the Internet for children in the EU – a parents' perspective

## Analytical report

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This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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# Towards a safer use of the internet for children in the EU – a parents' perspective

Conducted by  
The Gallup Organisation, Hungary  
upon the request of Directorate General  
Information Society and Media



Survey co-ordinated by  
Directorate General Communication

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**THE GALLUP ORGANISATION**

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## Introduction

This survey (Flash Eurobarometer 248: *Towards a safer use of the Internet for children in the EU – a parents' perspective*) was conducted to study parents' views about their children's use of the Internet, to determine parents' strategies to supervise their child's Internet usage and their own awareness of safety measures.

In detail, the survey examined:

- children's Internet and mobile phone use, and the link with their parents' Internet use
- parents' concerns about the risks their child was facing when using the Internet
- the contexts in which children asked their parents for help with an Internet-related problem
- parental supervision over their child's Internet use (i.e. tactics used to supervise usage, setting rules for children's Internet use and using filtering or monitoring software)
- institutions or organisations to whom parents could / would report illegal and harmful content seen on the Internet
- parents' views about actions that would contribute to a safer use of the Internet
- parents' preferred sources for obtaining information and advice about safe use of the Internet.

Earlier surveys on this topic were carried out in 2003/04 (*Special Eurobarometer N° 203 and Candidate countries Eurobarometer CC-EB 2004.1*) and 2005/06 (*Special Eurobarometer N° 250*). Although this Flash Eurobarometer builds on these earlier surveys, it is different in various ways:

- the survey only looked at parents (including step-parents/guardians) of a 6-17 year-old child
- the questionnaire has been re-designed
- telephone interviews have replaced face-to-face discussions.

The fieldwork of the Flash Eurobarometer 248 "*Towards a safer use of the Internet for children in the EU – a parents' perspective*" was conducted between 9 and 17 October 2008. Approximately 12,750 randomly selected parents (including step-parents/guardians) of a 6-17 year-old child were interviewed in the 27 EU Member States. If there was more than one 6-17 year-old in the household, the parents were asked to answer the questions thinking about the child whose birthday was closest to the date of the interview.

Interviews were predominantly carried out via fixed telephone, with WebCATI (web-based computer assisted telephone interviewing), approximately 500 in each country – except in Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta where approximately 250 interviews were conducted. More details on the survey methodology are included in the annex of this report.

## Main findings

### *Usage of the Internet*

- The number of children using the Internet varied considerably across Europe. The proportion of parents who thought that their child used the Internet was the lowest in Italy (45%), Greece and Cyprus (both 50%). In all other Member States, at least two-thirds of the parents answered that, as far as they knew, their child used the Internet: from 68% in Portugal to 94% in Finland.
- Looking at both children's and parents' Internet usage, similarities existed in the country breakdown: for both, the same countries appeared at the higher and lower ends of the distribution. The correlation coefficient for the relationship between the proportion of online parents and children was .64 – a moderately-strong correlation between the two variables at the country level.
- Half of the parents who did not use the Internet themselves said that their child had online access. Nine out of 10 children – who were Internet users – accessed it from home.
- Older children were more likely to use the Internet on their own computer at home (47% of 15-17 year-olds vs. 22% of 6-10 year-olds), at school (57% vs. 49%), at a friend's place (32% vs. 16%) or in an Internet café (6% vs. 1%).

### *Mobile phones usage*

- Almost two-thirds of respondents said that their child had a mobile phone. In comparison, in 2005/06, only 48% of the 6-17 year-olds owned a mobile phone.
- As for Internet use, mobile phone use increased with age: nearly all parents answering questions about their 15-17 year-old said they owned a mobile phone (94%) – in this group, ownership of a mobile phone was more common than use of the Internet.

### *Concerns and awareness about online risks*

- The biggest risk in parents' eyes (65%) was that their child might see sexually or violently explicit images on the Internet: 45% were *very* worried.
- In terms of inappropriate contact, parents were most worried that their child could become a victim of online grooming (60%); other concerns were that their child could be bullied online by other children (54%) or bullied by others over a mobile phone link (49%).
- Parents were the least worried that their child might reveal personal or private information when using the Internet: only a quarter said they were *very* worried and 21% were *rather* worried.
- Parents in France, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Cyprus worried the most that their child might see inappropriate content, make contact with someone intent on grooming or bullying, or reveal personal information. Parents in Denmark, Sweden and Slovakia had the least concern there.
- Parents who did not use the Internet themselves, but who said that their child did use it, most frequently answered that they were *very worried* about the risks faced by their child when using the Internet and mobile phones.
- Parents answering a question about their 6-10 year-old or their 11-14 year-old more frequently said they were *very worried* about the risks their child faced when using the Internet and mobile phones.

*Offering assistance to children in case of problems*

- Only a minority of the respondents said that when their child asked for their help with an Internet-related problem, this was due to: contact online by a stranger (4%), harassment (4%) or bullying online (3%), or the existence of sexually or violently explicit images on the Internet (4%).
- Almost three out of 10 Dutch parents (28%) and a quarter of the parents in the UK (24%) said that, when their child asked for their help, this was because they had been contacted by a stranger, were bullied or harassed online or saw violently or sexually explicit images online.
- Older children, who asked their parents for help, more often did so for any of the reasons listed above (e.g. 7% of the 15-17 year-olds asked their parents for help because they were harassed online compared to 1% of the 6-10 year-olds).

*Strategies for parental supervision when children use the Internet*

- Three-quarters of parents – with a child who accessed the Internet at home – said they always or very frequently talked with their son or daughter about what they had been doing online. A majority of the parents (61%) took care that they – always or very frequently – stayed nearby when their child used the Internet, while one-third said that they sat next to their child when they used the Internet.
- Parents in almost all Member States were the least likely to regularly check whether their child had a profile on a social networking site (30%) or the messages in their child's email or IM account (24%).
- Parents in the UK and some southern European countries – Portugal, Italy and Spain – were more likely to regularly supervise their child when using the Internet (e.g. stay nearby or sit next to their child) and to check what their child had done online (e.g. check the history file or e-mail account).
- Parents in Lithuania and Estonia, on the other hand, were each time among the most likely to answer that they never supervised or checked their child's Internet-related activities.
- The 15-17 year-olds were subject to less parental supervision than the 11-14 year-olds and the 6-10 year-olds, but this reduction was more noticeable in the supervision of children using the Internet than for the monitoring of children's online activities (e.g. checking the history file or e-mail).

*Setting rules for children's Internet use*

- Parents in all countries mentioned that they have various rules and restrictions when their child used the Internet. For example, approximately eight out of 10 parents listed online shopping, talking to people that their child did not know in real life and spending a lot of time online as activities that were not allowed for their child.
- The smallest numbers of parents – but more than a third – said their child was not allowed to download or play music, films or games (38%) and use email or IM tools (37%).
- Parents in Italy, Portugal and Ireland were more likely to set certain rules for their child when using the Internet, while respondents in some eastern European countries – the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia and Slovakia – were the least likely to specify such rules.
- Younger parents and parents answering questions about a younger child were the most likely to say that they had imposed restrictions on their child's Internet use for each of the online activities listed. For most restrictions on online activities, parents did not distinguish between boys or girls.

*The use of monitoring and filtering software*

- Half of the parents participating in this survey answered that they had installed filtering software on the computer that their child used at home. Monitoring software was not as popular, but was still used by almost four out of 10 parents (37%).
- There was considerable variation across countries in the use of monitoring and filtering software: more than half of the British parents used such software compared to only 5% of the parents in Romania and Bulgaria.
- More than six out of 10 parents – who did not use filtering or monitoring software – simply saw no need for using such software as they trusted their child on the Internet.
- Younger parents, those with younger children or with more children in the family were more likely to answer that filtering and/or monitoring software was installed on their home computer.

*Where and to whom would parents report illegal content seen on the Internet?*

- Parents in all of the EU27 Member States most often thought of the police when asked how they would report illegal or harmful content seen on the Internet – 92% gave this response. Four out of 10 parents (38%) would report such content to a hotline set up for this purpose and one-third mentioned non-profit or other associations.
- Parents who did not use the Internet were more likely not to know how they would report illegal or harmful content seen on the Internet. For example, almost one-fifth of the parents who did not use the Internet did not know they could report illegal content to a hotline set up for this purpose compared to 12% of the parents who did use the Internet.

*What would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet?*

- For each of the proposed measures or actions to improve Internet safety and its effective use by children – e.g. more awareness-raising campaigns about online risks or more advice for parents about the websites that children visit – a large majority of the parents surveyed agreed that it would contribute to this cause.
- Relatively speaking, parents most often thought that more and better teaching and guidance about Internet use in school would contribute to safer and more effective use of the Internet by children (88%) and least often that training sessions organised for parents by NGOs, the government or local authorities would do the same (70%).
- The countries with the highest level of support for each of the proposed actions were Portugal, Ireland, Malta, Cyprus and Greece: in these countries between 65% and 79% of the parents believed each one would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for their child.
- The countries with the lowest levels of support were Denmark, the Czech Republic, Austria, Estonia and Slovakia: in these countries not more than one-third of the parents thought that each of these actions would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for their child (between 24% and 33%).
- Parents who did not use the Internet themselves, but who said that their child did use it, more often answered that more and better teaching and guidance about Internet use in school, training sessions for parents organised by NGOs and contact points where children and parents could go for individual support would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet by their child.

*Sources for information and advice about safer use of the Internet*

- Family and friends were the most popular source of information or advice for parents about monitoring and filtering tools and safe use of the Internet: 71% of parents had turned to a friend or family member to discuss Internet safety issues.
- Four out of 10 parents had browsed the Internet and found information or advice about safer Internet on various websites, and a similar proportion (36%) counted on Internet service providers (ISPs) to get such information.
- There was a great similarity across Member States, with many parents opting for similar sources of advice (family and friends, news media, different websites or ISPs). These choices would be at the expense of potential contact with their child's school to discuss safe Internet use and with associations or organisations dealing with Internet safety issues.
- Regarding the child's age, there were few differences in their parents' sources for information about safe use of the Internet; however, parents answering question about their 11-14 year-old were more likely to select their child's school (32% vs. 23% for a 6-10 year-old and 26% for a 15-17 year-old) as a source.



# 1. Internet use and mobile phones

*In all Member States, apart from Greece, Italy and Cyprus, at least two-thirds of the parents said that, as far as they knew, their child used the Internet. Nine out of 10 children – who were Internet users – accessed it from home.*

*Children whose parents were frequent Internet users, were themselves also the most likely to use the Internet. Half of the parents who did not use the Internet themselves said that their child had online access.*

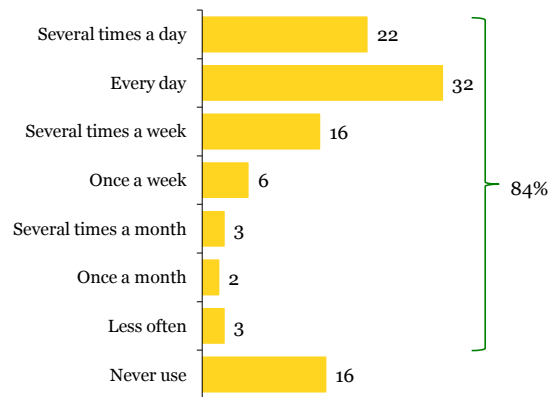
*Almost two-thirds of respondents said that their child had a mobile phone.*

## 1.1 Parents' Internet use

More than eight out of 10 parents participating in this survey (84%) had used the Internet – whether at home, at work or somewhere else. Only one in six parents (16%) answered that they had never used the Internet.

A slim majority of interviewees were “regular users” – surfing the Internet at least once a day (32%) or several times a day (22%). An additional 16% of the parents went online several times a week and 6% at least once a week. Only a minority said they were occasional users – using the Internet a few times a month (3%), once a month (2%) or less often (3%).

**Chart 1: Frequency of parents' Internet use**

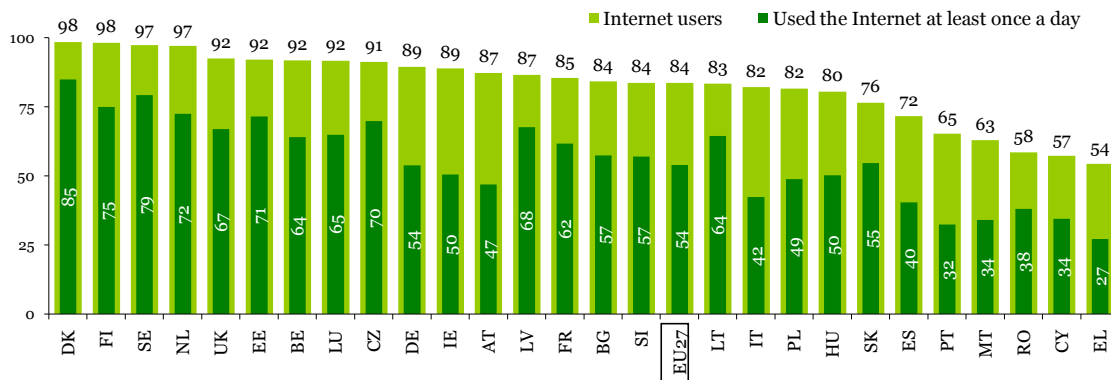


Q3. How often do you use the Internet (from any location)?  
Base: all respondents  
%, EU27

### Individual country differences in the frequency of parents' Internet use

The proportion of parents who had used the Internet ranged from 54% in Greece to virtually all respondents in Denmark and Finland (both 98%). Other countries at the lower end of the scale were Cyprus, Romania, Malta and Portugal – where less than two-thirds of the respondents had used the Internet. Other countries at the higher end of the ranking were Sweden and the Netherlands – where 97% of the interviewees had used the Internet. The country rankings showed that respondents in the eastern and southern EU Member States were less likely to be online users than those in the Union's northern and central regions.

**Chart 2: Frequency of parents' Internet use**



Q3. How often do you use the Internet (from any location)?  
Base: all respondents  
% by country

"Internet users" = "Several times a day" + "Every day" + "Several times a week" + "Once a week" + "Several times a month" + "Once a month" + "Less often"

The analysis in terms of the frequency of use (at least once a day vs. less often) showed a slightly different country ranking. Although similarities existed, with the same countries appearing at the top and bottom of the ranking in both cases, some of the central European countries now scored lower than the eastern European countries:

- parents in the Nordic countries – Denmark, Sweden and Finland – were not only the most likely to be Internet users but also to use it the most frequently (85%, 79% and 75%, respectively)
- those in Greece, Portugal, Cyprus, Malta and Romania, on the other hand, were the least likely to be Internet users and also the least likely to use it at least daily (between 27% and 38%)
- although parents in Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Slovenia and Slovakia were less likely than those in Germany, Ireland and Austria to have used the Internet, they were more likely – when using the Internet – to use it frequently (55%-68% vs. 47%-54%).

This survey measured a higher level of Internet use among parents with children aged between 6 and 17 compared to the average of the EU total adult population<sup>1</sup>. Note: research in many countries has shown that households with children tend to have more communicating devices. This was also confirmed by the results of the Eurobarometer on “*Internet safety*” conducted in 2005/06: among those families with at least one child, the proportion of Internet users in the EU was almost 20 percentage points higher than for the average EU adult (in all types of families).

### ***Socio-demographic considerations***

Certain socio-demographic groups were characterised by a higher number of parents who did not use the Internet: e.g. the over 54 year-olds (34% vs. 16% average), the less-educated ones (40%), manual workers (24%) and those not working (29%).

Fathers, younger parents, those with older children, the more educated ones, those living in metropolitan or urban areas, employees and the self-employed were the most likely to have used the Internet regularly (i.e. at least every day):

- six out of 10 fathers (62%) used the Internet every day, compared to half of the mothers
- slightly more than four out of 10 of the over 54 year-olds used the Internet this often (44%), compared to more than half of the younger parents (55% of 40-54 year-olds, 52% of the 25-39 year-olds)<sup>2</sup>
- half of the parents talking about their 6-10 year-old said they (the parent) used the Internet this frequently, compared to 55% of the parents talking about their 11-14 year-old and 59% of those talking about their 15-17 year-old<sup>3</sup>
- the most educated parents were twice as likely as those in the lowest educational category to use the Internet at least every day (64% vs. 33%)
- half of the rural residents were frequent Internet users; this proportion increased to 64% for respondents living in metropolitan areas
- while six out of 10 self-employed respondents and employees used the Internet this frequently, only four out of 10 manual workers and non-working respondents did so (42% and 41%, respectively).

For more details, see annex table 1b.

<sup>1</sup> The country ranking in terms of Internet use observed in this study was fairly similar to that for the adult population in the EU27 according to Eurostat’s “Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals”. Conducted in 2007, it said that Internet use among adults in the EU27 was the most widespread in Denmark, Finland and Sweden and the least widespread in Romania, Bulgaria and Greece (For more details, see: [http://nui.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=isoc\\_ci\\_ifp\\_iu](http://nui.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=isoc_ci_ifp_iu)).

<sup>2</sup> The number of 15-24 year-old parents participating in this survey was less than 50.

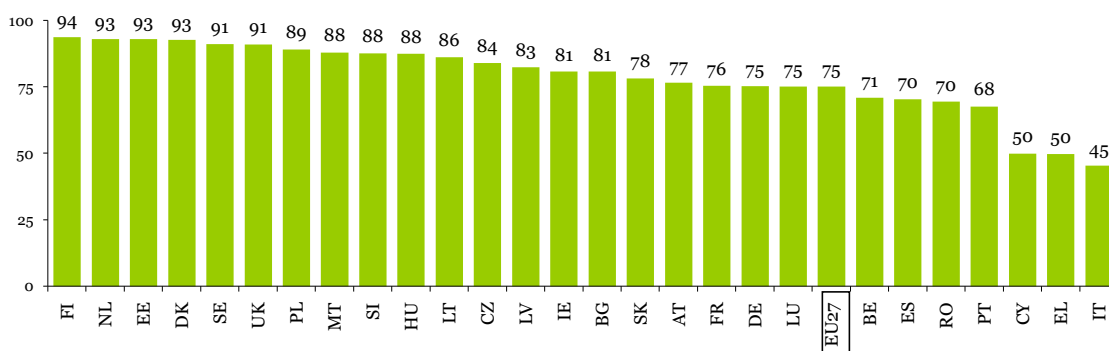
<sup>3</sup> This analysis could not consider the age of other children in the household.

## 1.2 Children's Internet use

Internet use among children in the EU27 is widespread and growing continually. The results of the Eurobarometer on “*Internet safety*” conducted in 2005/06 showed that 68% of children (6 to 17 years-of-age) – in the opinion of one of their parents – had gone online<sup>4</sup>; this proportion increased to three-quarters for this 2008 survey.

Nevertheless, the number of children using the Internet varied considerably across Europe. The proportion of parents who thought that their child (6 to 17 years-of-age) used the Internet was the lowest in Italy (45%), Greece and Cyprus (both 50%). In all other Member States, at least two-thirds of the parents answered that, as far as they knew, their child used the Internet: from 68% in Portugal to 94% in Finland.

**Chart 3: Does your child use the Internet?**



Q5. As far as you know, does your child use the Internet anywhere?  
 Base: all respondents  
 % of "Yes" shown, by country

Internet use has increased gradually in the past years and this current survey measured a higher level of Internet use among 6-17 year-olds in the EU27 in the opinion of a parent. Furthermore, this increase in Internet use was observed in almost all Member States. The eastern European countries saw the largest increase. For example, Internet use among 6-17 year-olds in Bulgaria has almost doubled (41% in 2005/06 and 81% in 2008)<sup>5</sup>. The most notable exceptions were France, Luxembourg and Belgium where the Internet penetration rate among 6-17 year-olds has not changed or slightly decreased. The rate of Internet use among children did not change much either, in, for example, the Netherlands and Denmark. However, in these countries more than 90% of the 6-17 year-olds already used the Internet in 2005/06.

### Socio-demographic considerations

A slightly higher proportion of girls used the Internet (74% for boys and 76% for girls). This was mainly due to the larger difference in access to the Internet in the 15-17 year-old age group, where girls were more likely to use the Internet (e.g. 91% of 16 year-old girls vs. 84% of boys).

Note: Parents were reporting Internet use and it might be that they were under-reporting its use by their sons compared to their daughters (especially in the 15-17 year-old age group). Furthermore, this study only looked at access to the Internet and not at, for example, time spent online – other studies have showed that boys were more likely to spend a greater amount of time online.

<sup>4</sup> Own calculations – the Eurobarometer report on “*Safer Internet*” (2004/05) presents results for children aged between 0 and 17.

<sup>5</sup> Note: the ‘real’ increase in Internet use might be smaller than the increase observed when comparing the results of the two surveys. The observed rate of Internet use is influenced by the age structure of the samples – a younger age structure of the 2005/06 sample would have caused a lower observed Internet rate. Furthermore, both surveys asked parents to assess their child’s Internet use. Earlier survey results showed that parents’ belief of children’s Internet use is lower than children’s reported use – if parents became more aware of their children’s Internet use, the observed Internet rate will have increased.

**Table 1: Does your child use the Internet?**

<i>Age of the child</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
6 years	39%	45%	42%
7 years	56%	47%	52%
8 years	57%	55%	56%
9 years	71%	72%	72%
10 years	76%	77%	77%
11 years	79%	82%	80%
12 years	83%	87%	85%
13 years	84%	85%	85%
14 years	84%	84%	84%
15 years	81%	88%	84%
16 years	84%	91%	87%
17 years	86%	89%	87%

**Q5. As far as you know, does your child use the Internet anywhere?**

*Base: all respondents  
% "Yes" shown, EU27*

The table above also shows that Internet use increases with age: e.g. 42% of the 6 year-olds used the Internet compared to 85% of the 13 year-olds and 87% of the 17 year-olds. Furthermore, eight out of 10 children with more than one brother or sister used the Internet, compared to only 72% of boys and girls who were an only child.

Children living in a city were more likely to be Internet users than their counterparts in rural areas: 79% of parents in metropolitan areas and 76% of those in urban areas said their child used the Internet compared to 72% of parents in rural areas.

Finally, fathers, older parents, the more educated ones, employees and the self-employed were the most likely to answer that their child used the Internet:

- 78% of fathers said their child used the Internet, compared to 74% of the mothers
- 82% of the over 54 year-olds and 79% of the 40-54 year-olds said their child used the Internet, compared to 68% of the 25-39 year-olds – older parents were, however, more likely to answer questions about an older child
- three-quarters of the highly-educated parents answered that their child used the Internet compared to 61% of parents in the lowest educational category
- while 78% of the self-employed respondents and employees said their child had access to the Internet, 73% of the manual workers and 68% of non-working respondents did so.

For more details, see annex table 2b.

### ***1.3 A comparison of children's and parents' Internet use***

Looking at both children's and parents' Internet usage, similarities could be seen, with the same countries each time appearing at the higher and lower ends of the distribution. The correlation coefficient for the relationship between the proportion of online parents and online children was .64 – i.e. this number signifies a moderately-strong correlation between the two variables at the country level.

In most countries, the proportion of parents using the Internet was higher than the proportion of children; at the European level, this difference was 9 percentage points (84% of parents vs. 75% of children). At the individual country level, the largest difference between these two proportions was seen in Italy (82% of parents vs. 45% of children), followed by Belgium (92% vs. 71%) and Luxembourg (92% vs. 75%).

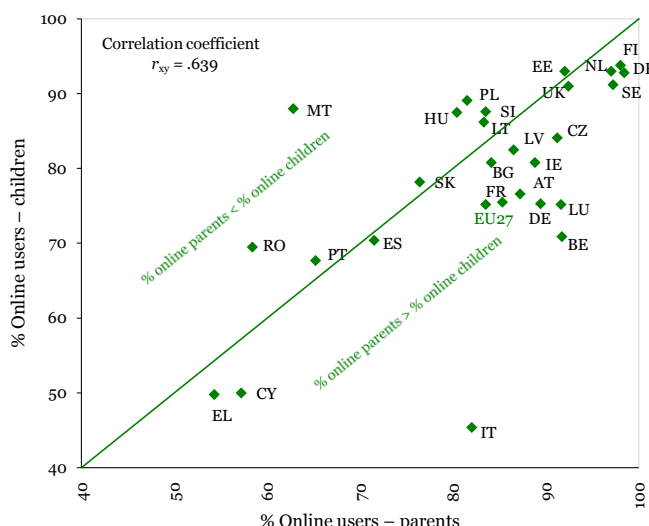
There were exceptions: children were more likely, than their parents, to use the Internet in Malta (88% of children vs. 63% of parents), Romania (70% vs. 58%), Poland (89% vs. 82%) and Hungary (88% vs. 80%).

The overall finding seems to contradict the expectation that children are more likely to be Internet users than their parents' generation. However, a higher probability that parents would use the Internet was only seen in regard to the younger children: for parents answering questions about their 6-10 year-old, the values were 81% for parents and 60% for children. However, for the older groups there were no differences: 84% of 11-14 year-olds and 86% of 15-17 year-olds used the Internet compared to 85% of their parents.

**Comparing Internet use of parents and children at the micro-level**

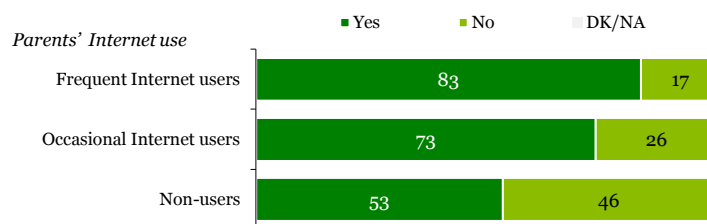
Children whose parents were frequent Internet users (i.e. using the Internet every day) were themselves also the most likely to use the Internet (83%), followed by those whose parents were occasional Internet users (73%). Nevertheless, even half of the parents who did not use the Internet themselves said that their child had online access.

**Chart 4: Parents' and children's Internet use**



Q3. How often do you use the Internet (from any location)?  
 Q5. As far as you know, does your child use the Internet anywhere?  
 Base: all respondents  
 % by country

**Chart 5: Does your child use the Internet?**



Q3. How often do you use the Internet (from any location)?  
 Q5. As far as you know, does your child use the Internet anywhere?  
 Base: all respondents  
 % by country

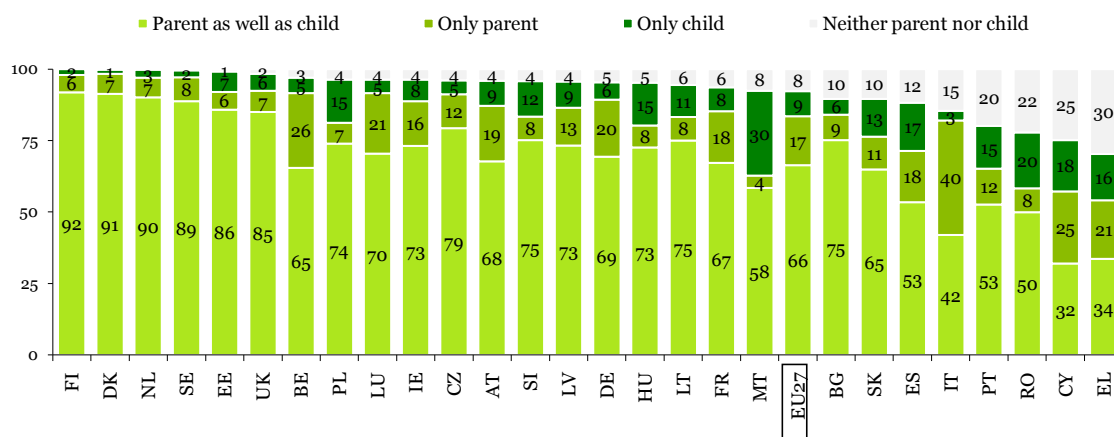
The following chart compares Internet use of parents and children at the micro-level by looking at the four combinations of parents' and children's online use:

- parents who said that they and their child used the Internet – 66% of cases in the EU27
- interviewees who used the Internet but who thought that their child did not – 17%
- parents who did not use the Internet themselves but who said that their child did use it – 9%
- interviewees who did not use the Internet and who also said that their child did not use it – 8%.

The individual country results showed that, in most cases, a minority of respondents belonged to the last group, i.e. neither parent nor child used the Internet. Only in Greece, Cyprus and Romania did more than one-fifth of the parents say that this was the situation (30%, 25% and 22%, respectively).

In almost all Member States, the majority of parents and children belonged to the first group – both using the Internet (from 50% in Romania to 92% in Finland). In Cyprus, Greece and Italy only 32%, 34% and 42%, respectively, belonged to this group. While four out of 10 parents in Italy used the Internet but did not think that their child had online access, only a minority said the opposite was true – that their child used the Internet but they did not (3%). In Cyprus and Greece, however, the proportion of children who used the Internet while their parent did not was significantly higher (18% and 16%, respectively). It was however, the Maltese parents who were the most likely to admit that their child used the Internet but that they did not (30%).

**Chart 6: Parents' and children's Internet use**



Q3. How often do you use the Internet (from any location)?  
Q5. As far as you know, does your child use the Internet anywhere?  
Base: all respondents  
% by country

## 1.4 Where do children use the Internet?

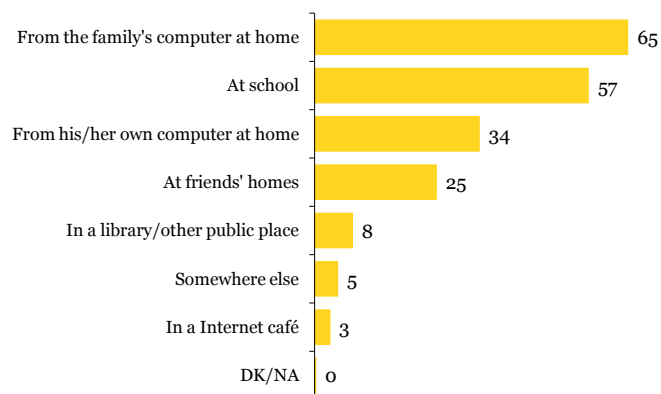
Although parents did not always know if and where their child used the Internet, they did know to some extent at which places their child had access to the Internet. In this section, we focused solely on the children who – in the opinion of one of their parents – used the Internet.

The largest proportion of online children (65%) used the Internet from their family's computer at home, while one-third used their own computer at home. In total, nine out of 10 children – who were Internet users – accessed it from home.

A majority of the parents (57%) answered that – as far as they were aware – their child had access to the Internet from school; only half as many parents (25%) mentioned a friend's place for using the Internet.

Slightly less than one-tenth of the parents (8%) thought their child

**Chart 7: Where does your child use the Internet?**



Q5A. As far as you are aware, where does your child access the Internet?  
Please list all the places where you are aware he/she is accessing Internet?  
Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
% of "Mentioned", EU27

accessed the Internet from a library or another public place, 3% mentioned an Internet café and 5% referred to some other place than the ones listed in the survey.

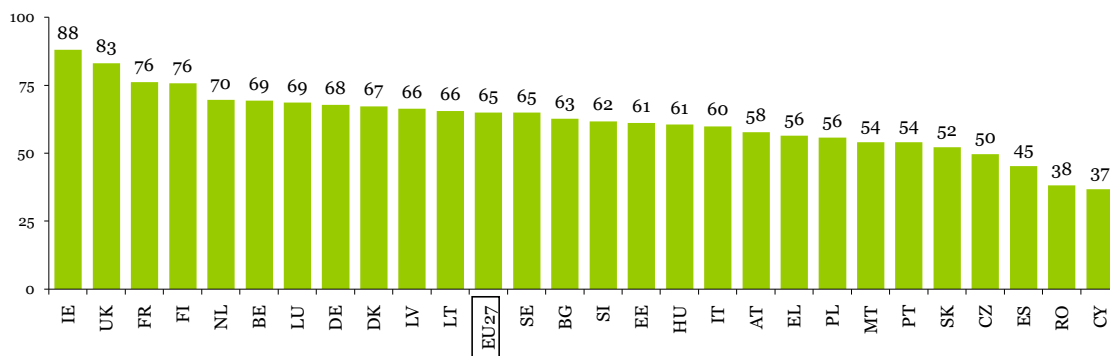
### Individual country differences

The results in this section focus only on children who – in the opinion of their parents – used the Internet.

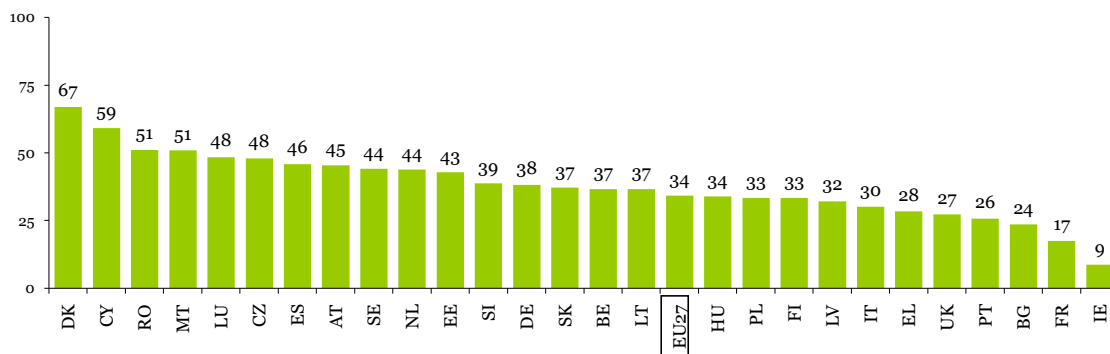
Similar to the results obtained for the EU overall, the largest proportion of parents said their child **used the Internet from home**. However, we saw some significant differences as to whether children accessed it from their own computer at home or from the family's computer:

- Virtually all children in Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Estonia and Sweden – who used the Internet – did this from home (between 97% and 99%). In all other countries – except in Portugal and Greece – more than eight out of 10 parents answered that their child used the Internet at home. In Portugal and Greece, respectively, 75% and 79% of the parents said that this was the case.
- The proportion of children who – according to their parents – used the Internet from the family's computer at home ranged from a minority in Cyprus (37%), Romania (38%) and Spain (45%) to more than three-quarters in Ireland (88%), the UK (83%), France and Finland (both 76%).
- Parents in Cyprus, Romania and Spain were, nevertheless, among the most likely to answer that their child used their own computer at home to go online (59% in Cyprus, 51% in Romania and 46% in Spain). It was, however, the Danish parents who most often gave this answer (67%). In sharp contrast, only one-tenth of Irish parents and one-sixth of French parents said their child had their own computer to access the Internet.

**Chart 8:** From the family's computer at home



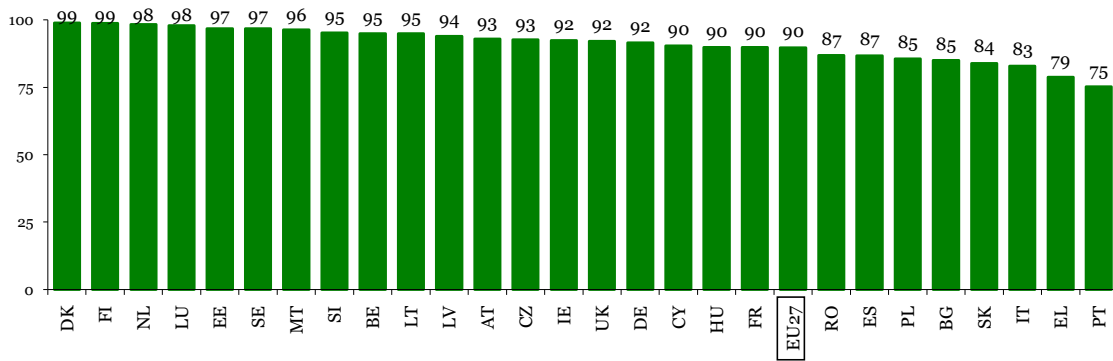
**Chart 9:** From his/her own computer at home



Q5A. As far as you are aware, where does your child access the Internet. Please list all the places where you are aware he/she is accessing Internet?

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
% of "Mentioned" by country

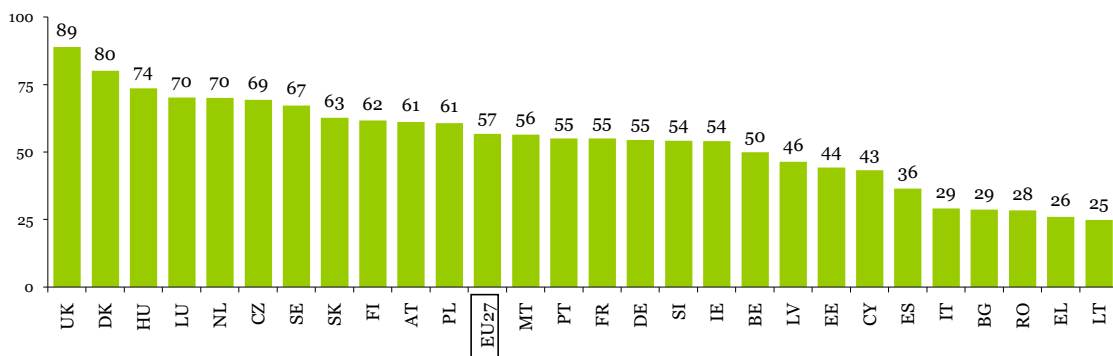


**Chart 10: From a computer at home**

Q5A. As far as you are aware, where does your child access the Internet. Please list all the places where you are aware he/she is accessing Internet?

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
% of "Mentioned" by country

In a majority of Member States, at least half of the parents thought that their child accessed the Internet from **school**: from 50% in Belgium to 89% in the UK. Denmark and Hungary joined the UK at the higher end of the ranking with, respectively, 80% and 74% of the interviewees mentioning their child's school as a place to use the Internet. In sharp contrast, in Lithuania, Greece, Romania, Bulgaria and Italy, less than three out of 10 parents selected this answer (between 25% and 29%).

**Chart 11: At school**

Q5A. As far as you are aware, where does your child access the Internet. Please list all the places where you are aware he/she is accessing Internet?

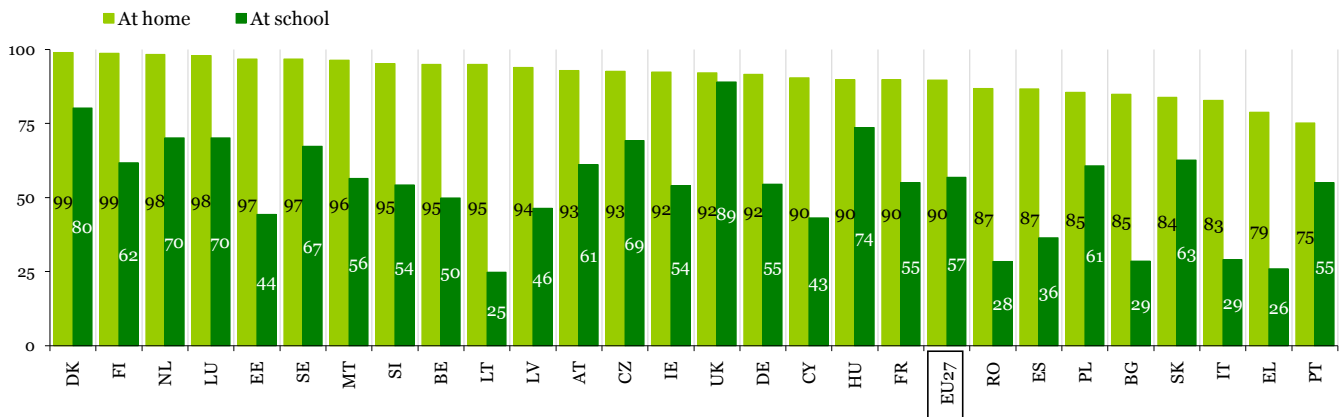
Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
% of "Mentioned" by country

The individual country results showed that home was the most common place from which to access the Internet in all Member States, while school followed in second place (except for Greece – see further). However, the difference between the likelihood of using the Internet from each of these places was the smallest in the UK (92% at home vs. 89% at school), Denmark (99% vs. 80%) and Hungary (90% vs. 74%), and the largest in Lithuania (95% vs. 25%) and Romania (87% vs. 28%)<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> The results for the Eurobarometer conducted in 2005/06 showed that school was still the most important place for children to go online in most of the (then 10) new Member States.



**Chart 12: Using the Internet at home vs. at school**



Q5A. As far as you are aware, where does your child access the Internet. Please list all the places where you are aware he/she is accessing Internet?  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
 % of "Mentioned" by country

Accessing the Internet from a **library or other public place** was not very common in the EU27 Member States. Virtually no parents in Cyprus, Romania and Malta thought that their child accessed the Internet from a public place. In only two countries did at least one-fifth of the parents say that their child, as far as they were aware, used the Internet in a public place: Slovenia (19%) and Denmark (22%).

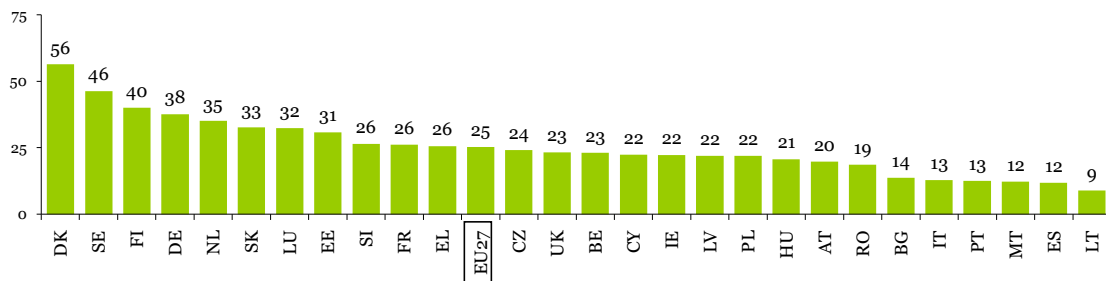
**Chart 13: In a library/other public place**



Q5A. As far as you are aware, where does your child access the Internet. Please list all the places where you are aware he/she is accessing Internet?  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
 % of "Mentioned" by country

The proportion of children who – according to their parents – used the Internet at a **friend's place** ranged from 9% in Lithuania to 56% in Denmark. The other Nordic countries – Sweden and Finland – joined Denmark at the higher end of the scale with, respectively, 46% and 40% of children using the Internet at a friend's home. In Bulgaria and the southern European countries – Spain, Malta, Portugal and Italy – less than one in seven children did so.

**Chart 14: At a friend's home**



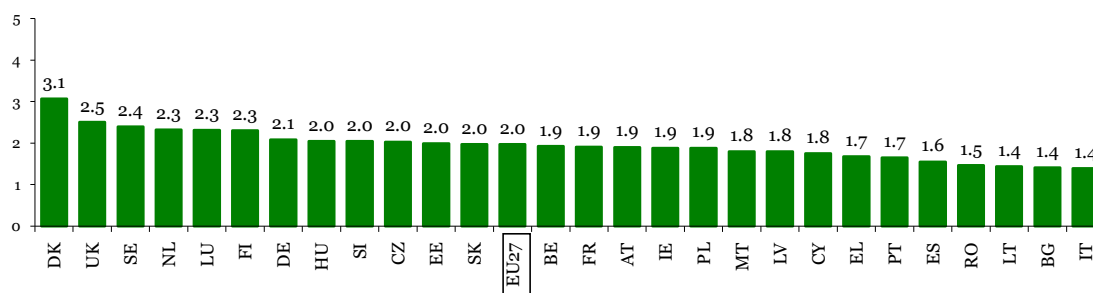
Q5A. As far as you are aware, where does your child access the Internet. Please list all the places where you are aware he/she is accessing Internet?  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
 % of "Mentioned" by country

Finally, less than one in 20 parents in most Member States thought that their child went to **Internet cafés** – the most commercial of the various online options. Countries with generally lower proportions of Internet users most often used such Internet cafés: more than a quarter of the Greek parents (27%) and one-tenth of the Cypriot parents (11%) thought that their child used the Internet in such places. In Greece, as many parents thought that their child went to an Internet café than used the Internet at school.

We calculated an index, based on the aforementioned locations for Internet usage, that reflected the **average number of locations where children used the Internet** – on average, young Internet users in the EU27 went online from 1.9 of these locations.

The following chart shows that Member States did not only differ in the places where children accessed the Internet, but also in the number of locations where children used it from. Parents in Denmark (3.1), the UK (2.5) and Sweden (2.4) listed the highest number of locations where they thought their child used the Internet. Parents in Italy, Bulgaria and Lithuania (all 1.4), on the other hand, were the least likely to list several places.

**Chart 15: Average number of places where children used the Internet**  
(7 possible places listed in the survey)



Q5A. As far as you are aware, where does your child access the Internet. Please list all the places where you are aware he/she is accessing Internet?  
Base: parents whose child used the Internet  
Average shown by country

## Socio-demographic considerations

### Characteristics of the child

Older children were more likely to use the Internet on their own computer at home (47% of 15-17 year-olds vs. 22% of 6-10 year-olds), from school (57% vs. 49%), from a friend's place (32% vs. 16%) or from an Internet café (6% vs. 1%).

Children living in metropolitan or urban areas were more likely to have their own computer at home to access the Internet (37% and 35%, respectively, vs. 32% in rural areas), while those in rural areas more often used the Internet at school (61% vs. 52%-55%) or at a friend's place (29% vs. 23%-25%).

Not surprisingly, the more siblings there were, the less likely it was that a child had their own computer at home (23% for children with at least three siblings vs. 36% for the "only" children), and the more likely they were to use a shared family computer. Children in households with more children were also more likely to use the Internet at school (71% for children with at least three siblings vs. 53% for the "only" children) or at a friend's place (28% vs. 23%, respectively).

### Characteristics of the parent

Fathers slightly more often said that their child used the Internet from their own computer at home (40% vs. 32% of mothers), while mothers were slightly more likely to say it was from the family computer (66% vs. 63% of fathers). Parents in the lowest educational category also less frequently mentioned the family's computer at home (52% vs. 66% in the highest educational category).

The children's age specific patterns for the location of Internet access were repeated when looking at the parents' age groups. Note: earlier in the report, we explained that older parents more often answered question about an older child.

Employees were the most likely to answer that their child used the family's computer at home to use the Internet (68% vs. 65% average); however, they were the least likely to say that their child had their own computer (33% vs. 34% average). Manual workers, on the other hand, least frequently mentioned

that their child used the Internet at school (53% vs. 57% average) and the self-employed were the least liable to say that their child went to a friend’s house to use the Internet (20% vs. 25% average).

For more details, see annex table 3b.

### 1.5 Mobile phone use

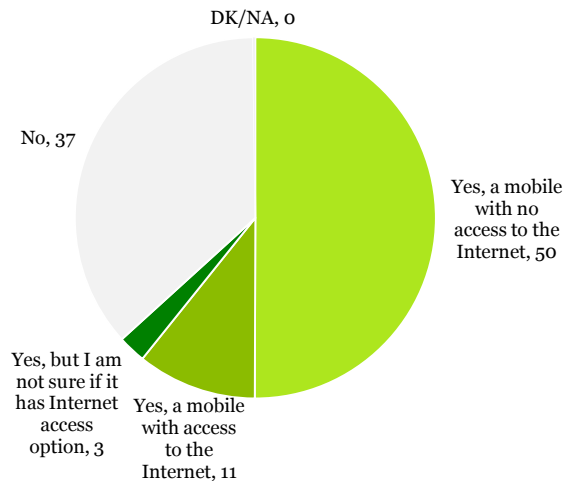
Almost two-thirds of the respondents said that their child had a mobile phone and only 37% said the opposite. In comparison, in 2005/06, only 48% of the 6-17 year-olds had their own mobile phone<sup>7</sup>.

Of the children with a mobile phone, the largest group had one without access to the Internet (50%), while 11% had a mobile phone with such access, and 3% of the parents did not know if this was the case.

The *individual country results* showed that children in Spain, France and Greece were the least likely to own a mobile phone: in these countries approximately half of the parents answered their child had a mobile phone – with or without the capability of Internet access. In all other countries, at least six out of 10 children owned a mobile phone: from 59% in the UK and Cyprus to 88% in Lithuania and Estonia. The country rankings showed that 6-17 year-olds in the eastern European Member States and the Nordic countries were more likely to own a mobile phone than those in the Union’s southern and central regions.

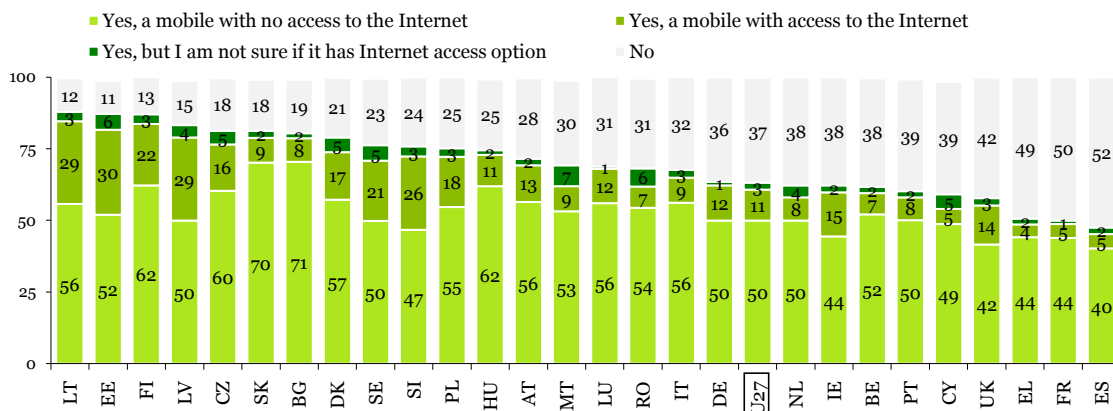
Mobile phones with access to the Internet were most common in Estonia (30%), Lithuania and Latvia (both 29%). In Greece, Spain, France and Cyprus, on the other hand, only one in 20 parents said that their child’s mobile phone allowed them to access the Internet. In all countries, a minority of the parents answered that their child had a mobile phone but that they did not know if it had the possibility to access the Internet (1%-6%).

**Chart 16: Does your child use a mobile phone of his/her own?**



Q8. Does your child use his/her own mobile phone?  
Base: all respondents; %, EU27

**Chart 17: Does your child use a mobile phone of his/her own?**



Q8. Does your child use his/her own mobile phone?  
Base: all respondents; % by country, DK/NA not shown

<sup>7</sup> Own calculations – the Eurobarometer report on “Safer Internet” (2004/05) presents results for children aged between 0 and 17. This increase in mobile phone ownership among 6-17 year-olds was also observed in all individual Member States.

### *Socio-demographic considerations*

As for Internet use, mobile use increased with age: e.g. only 11% of the 6 year-olds used a mobile phone of their own compared to 52% of the 10 year-olds, 87% of the 13 year-olds and 95% of the 17 year-olds. Among 15-17 year-olds, a mobile phone was more common than the use of the Internet was (84%-87% used the Internet – see section 1.2).

**Table 2: Does your child use a mobile phone of his/her own?**

<b>Age of the child</b>	<i>Yes, a mobile with no access to the Internet</i>	<i>Yes, a mobile with access to the Internet</i>	<i>Yes, but I am not sure if it has Internet access option</i>	<b>Total Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
6 years	9%	1%	1%	11%	89%
7 years	11%	2%	0%	13%	87%
8 years	18%	3%	1%	22%	78%
9 years	27%	4%	1%	32%	68%
10 years	45%	6%	1%	52%	47%
11 years	54%	8%	2%	64%	36%
12 years	64%	15%	3%	82%	18%
13 years	72%	11%	4%	87%	13%
14 years	67%	17%	3%	87%	13%
15 years	68%	18%	4%	90%	8%
16 years	71%	18%	6%	95%	5%
17 years	73%	19%	3%	95%	4%

**Q8. Does your child use his/her own mobile phone?**

*Base: all respondents  
%, DK/NA not shown*

Boys and girls were equally likely to have a mobile phone (62% and 64%, respectively). However, children with at least three siblings were less likely to have a mobile phone of their own (54% vs. 63% average), as were those living in rural areas (60% vs. 65%-66% in urban and metropolitan areas).

Finally, older parents, the less educated ones and the self-employed were the most likely to answer that their child had a mobile phone:

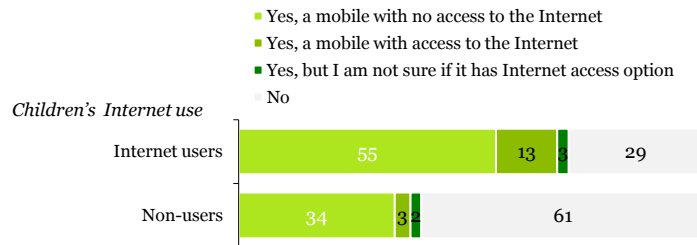
- three-quarters (74%) of the over 54 year-olds and 71% of the 40-54 year-olds said their child used a mobile phone, compared to 48% of the 25-39 year-olds – older parents were, however, more likely to answer questions about an older child
- six out of 10 of the parents in the highest educational category answered that their child had a mobile phone compared to 65%-66% of parents in the other educational categories
- while 67% of the self-employed respondents said their child had their own mobile phone, only 61%-64% of the parents in the other occupational categories said the same.

For more details, see annex table 21b.

**A comparison of mobile phone use and Internet use**

Furthermore, parents who answered that their child did not use the Internet were twice as likely as parents who said the opposite to say that their child did not have a mobile phone of his or her own (61% vs. 29%). More than half of the parents whose child did use the Internet said that they had a mobile phone without Internet access, 13% said that it was one with Internet access and 3% did not know the type of mobile phone their child had. The corresponding proportions for children who did not use the Internet were 34%, 3% and 2%, respectively.

**Chart 18: Does your child use a mobile phone of his/her own?**



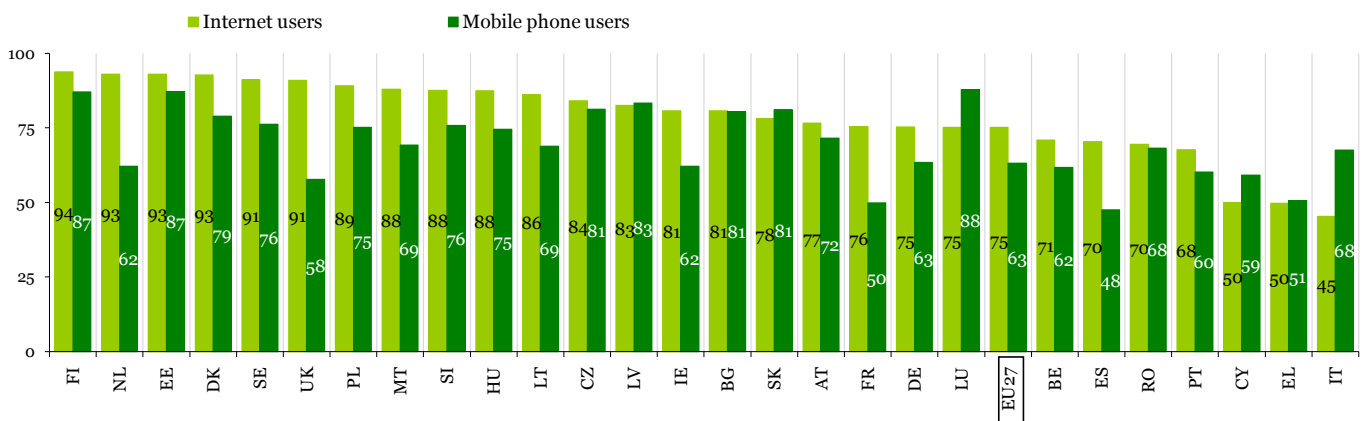
Q5. As far as you know, does your child use the Internet anywhere?  
 Q8. Does your child use his/her own mobile phone?  
 Base: all respondents  
 %, EU27, DK/NA not shown

As stated above, in the 15-17 year-old age group, a mobile phone was more common than the use of the Internet. Nevertheless, when comparing mobile phone use and Internet use *at the country level*, we saw that a mobile phone was generally less common as a means of communication than the Internet: 75% of the 6-17 year-olds in the EU27 used the Internet compared to 63% who had their own mobile phone – with or without Internet access.

Similar to the result obtained for the EU27 overall, in almost all countries the proportion of children using the Internet was higher than the proportion having a mobile phone. There were some exceptions:

- Children were as likely to have a mobile phone as to use the Internet in the Czech Republic (84% of children used the Internet and 81% had a mobile phone), Latvia (both 83%), Bulgaria (both 81%), Slovakia (78% vs. 81%) and Romania (70% vs. 68%).
- In Luxembourg and Italy, however, 6-17 year-olds were even more likely to have a mobile phone than to use the Internet (75% vs. 88% for Luxembourg and 45% vs. 68% for Italy).

**Chart 19: Children’s Internet and mobile phone use**



Q5. As far as you know, does your child use the Internet anywhere?  
 Q8. Does your child use his/her own mobile phone?  
 Base: all respondents  
 % by country

## 2. Parents' concerns and awareness about the risks online

*Almost two-thirds of parents were worried that their child might see sexually or violently explicit images on the Internet. In terms of inappropriate contact, parents were most worried that their child could become a victim of online grooming (60%), followed by their child being bullied online by other children (54%). Parents who did not use the Internet themselves worried the most about these online risks.*

*Parents in France, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Cyprus worried the most about the risks for their child of using the Internet, while those in Denmark, Sweden and Slovakia worried the least about online risks.*

*Only a minority of the respondents said their child had asked for help because they had been contacted online by a stranger, had been harassed or bullied online, or because they had found sexually or violently explicit images on the Internet.*

### 2.1 Parents' concerns about online risks

The risks for children when using the Internet and mobile phones include: viewing **inappropriate content**, making contact with **someone who might be intent on grooming**<sup>8</sup> a young person and revealing **personal information**.

#### Viewing inappropriate content – material available to children online

The largest proportion of parents – two-thirds – were worried that their child might see sexually or violently explicit images on the Internet: 45% were *very* worried about this and 20% *rather* worried. Respondents were less worried that their child might see such images via their mobile phone (37% were *very* worried about this and 14% *rather* worried). A slim majority were also worried that their child might have access to information about self-harm, suicide or anorexia (39% were *very* worried and 16% *rather* worried).

#### Making contact with someone who might be intent on grooming or bullying

In terms of contact, parents were the most worried about their child becoming a victim of online grooming (60%), followed by the fact that their child could be bullied online by other children (54%) or bullied by others over a mobile phone (49%). Almost half of the parents (46%) were *very* worried about the former and 37%-34% about the latter.

Half of the parents (53%) were worried that their child might become isolated from other people if they spent too much time online – one-third were *very* worried that this might happen.

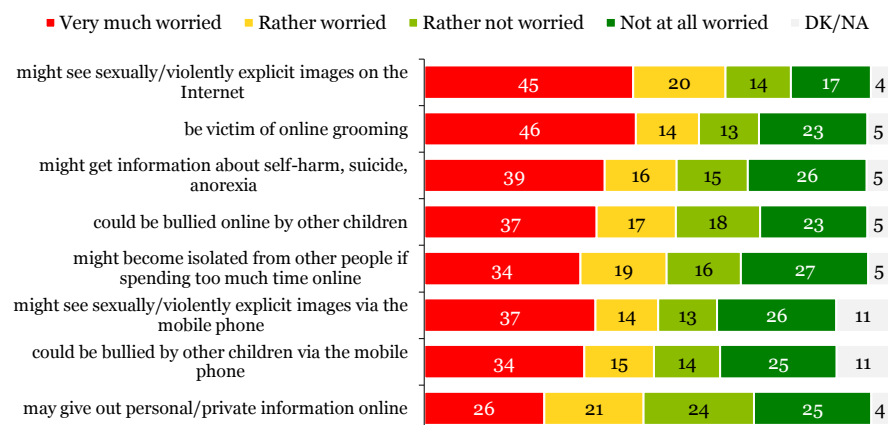
#### Revealing personal information – an invasion of privacy (and risk of financial loss)

Parents were the least worried that their child might reveal personal or private information when using the Internet: only a quarter said they were *very* worried about this and 21% were *rather* worried. Equally large proportions of parents answered they were not worried: 24% were *rather not* worried and 25% *not* worried *at all*.

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<sup>8</sup> Online grooming: actions deliberately undertaken with the aim of befriending and establishing an emotional connection with a child, in order to lower the child's inhibitions in preparation for sexual abuse of that child.

**Chart 20: When your child uses the Internet or a mobile phone, how worried are you that he or she ... ?**



Q9. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she ...  
Base: all respondents  
% EU27

### *Individual country differences*

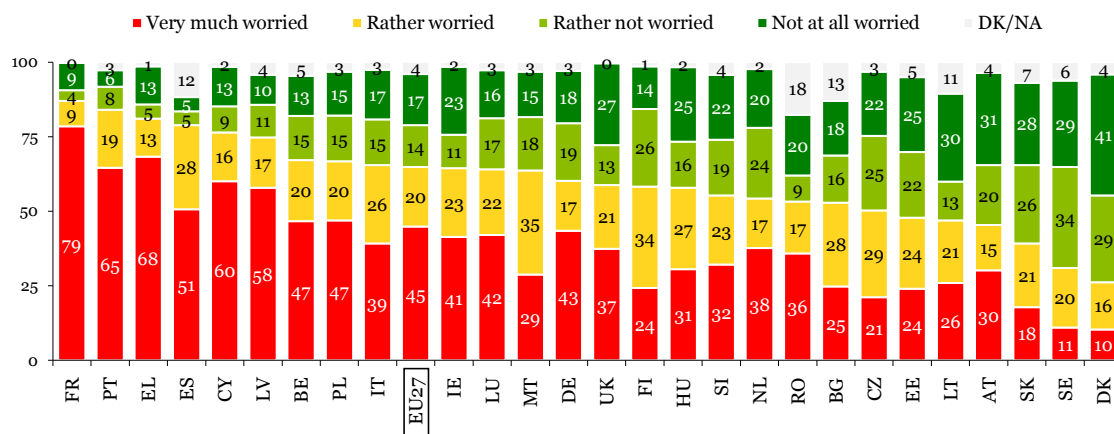
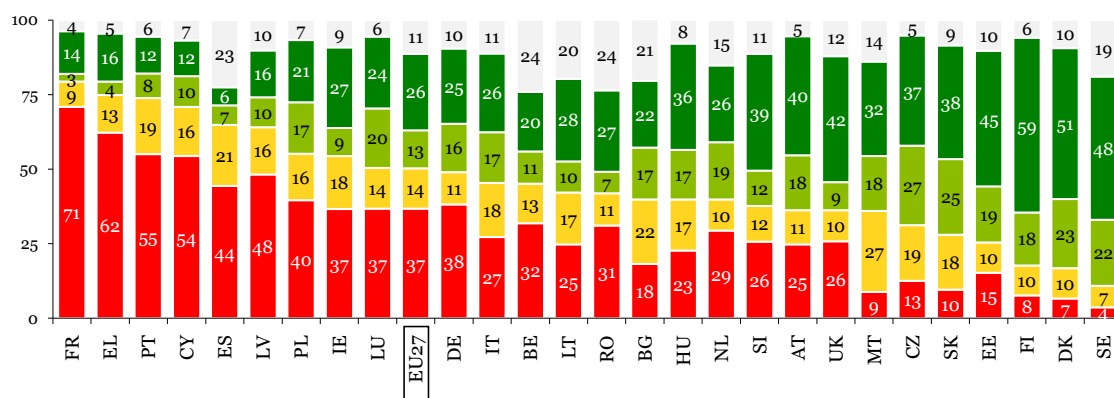
#### Viewing inappropriate content – material available to children online

More than eight out of 10 parents in France (88%), Portugal (84%) and Greece (81%) were worried that their child might see **sexually or violently explicit images** when browsing the Internet. Furthermore, at least two-thirds of the parents in these countries were *very* worried that this might happen (79%, 65% and 68%, respectively). In three more countries, at least half of the parents were *very* worried about this: Cyprus (60%), Latvia (58%) and Spain (51%).

In the Nordic countries – Denmark and Sweden – less than one-third of the parents said they were concerned that their child might see inappropriate content online (26% and 31%, respectively), and only one-tenth were *very* worried about this. The proportion of parents who were not at all worried was four times greater in Denmark than the proportion who were *very* worried (41% vs. 10%). Other countries where a large number of parents said they were not at all worried about this risk were: Austria (31%), Lithuania (30%), Sweden (29%), Slovakia (28%) and the UK (27%).

Looking at the concerns about seeing **sexually or violently explicit images via a mobile phone**, similarities can be seen, with the same countries each time appearing at the higher and lower ends of the distribution. However, in all countries, the proportion of parents who were worried about inappropriate content being seen on a mobile phone was smaller than for the Internet. Furthermore, in some countries, a larger proportion of parents gave a “don’t know” (or “not applicable”) response: e.g. almost a quarter of the Spanish parents said they did not know if they worried about this – children in Spain were, however, the least likely in the EU27 to have their own mobile phone (see section 1.5).



**Chart 21: How worried are you that your child might see sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet?****Chart 22: How worried are you that your child might see sexually/violently explicit images via his/her mobile phone?**

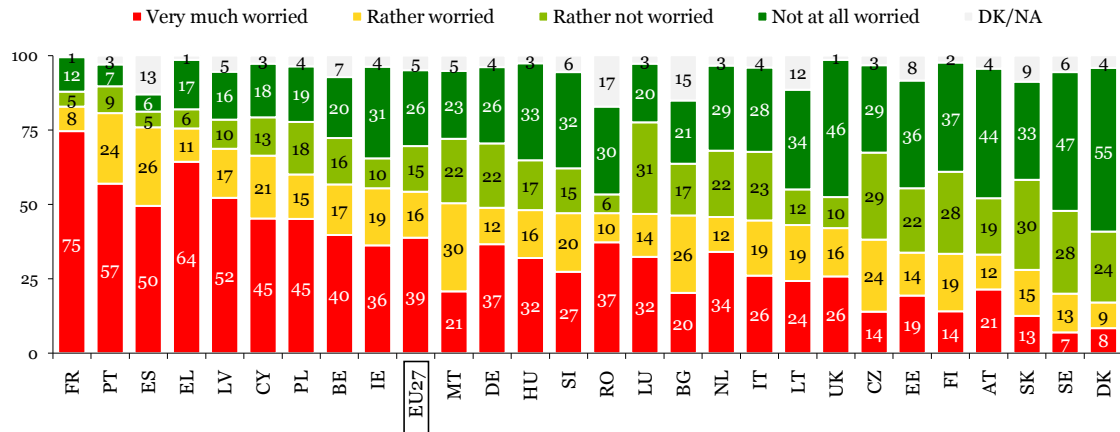
Q9. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she ...  
Base: all respondents  
% by country

Similarities could also be seen – with the same countries appearing at the higher or lower ends of the distribution – when concerns that children might find **information about self-harm, suicide or anorexia** were compared to the previous statements:

- The French, Portuguese and Greek parents – once again – were the ones most frequently worried that their child might find information about self-harm, suicide or anorexia on the Internet: at least three-quarters were worried about this and more than half were *very* worried.
- Denmark and Sweden were again at the bottom of the distribution – in these countries one in five or less of the parents were worried about their child finding this kind of information on the Internet and less than one-tenth were *very* worried about it.
- Finally, the Danish (55%), Swedish (47%), British (46%) and Austrian (44%) parents were the ones the most likely not to be worried at all about this risk.



**Chart 23:** How worried are you that your child might **get information about self-harm, suicide or anorexia** when using the Internet/mobile phone?



Q9. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she ...  
Base: all respondents  
% by country

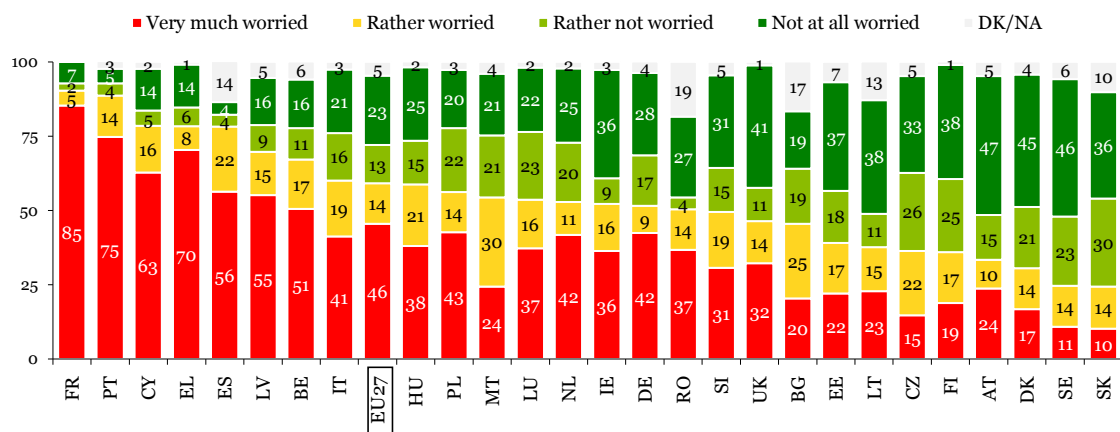
**Contact – online grooming and bullying**

Almost all French and Portuguese parents said they were worried that their child might become a **victim of online grooming** (90% and 89%, respectively). In Cyprus, Greece and Spain, almost 80% of the parents were worried about this and in Latvia and Belgium, the proportion of worried parents was approximately 70%. Furthermore, in all of these countries a majority of the parents were *very* worried about this risk.

In about half of the Member States, not more than half of the parents were worried that their child might become a victim of online grooming: from 24% in Slovakia to 50% in Slovenia. At the bottom of the distribution, next to Slovakia, were Sweden and Denmark with only 25% and 31%, respectively, of concerned parents.

In four Member States more than four out of 10 parents said that they were not at all worried that their child would become a victim of online grooming: Austria (47%), Sweden (46%), Denmark (45%) and the UK (41%).

**Chart 24:** How worried are you that your child might become a **victim of online grooming**?



Q9. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she ...  
Base: all respondents  
% by country

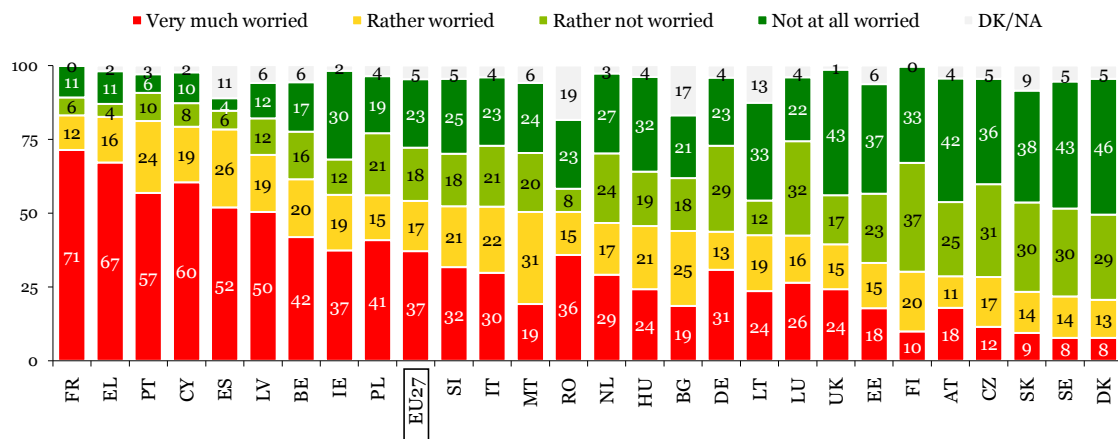
As with the results for worries about online grooming, more than two-thirds of the French and Greek parents were *very* concerned that their child could be **bullied online by other children** (71% and 67%, respectively) – less than one-sixth of the parents in these countries did not worry about this online risk. Similarly, less than one in five of the parents in Portugal (16%), Cyprus (18%) and Spain

(10%) were not worried about their child being bullied. The proportion of *very worried* parents was, nevertheless, slightly lower in these countries (between 52% and 60%) than in France and Greece.

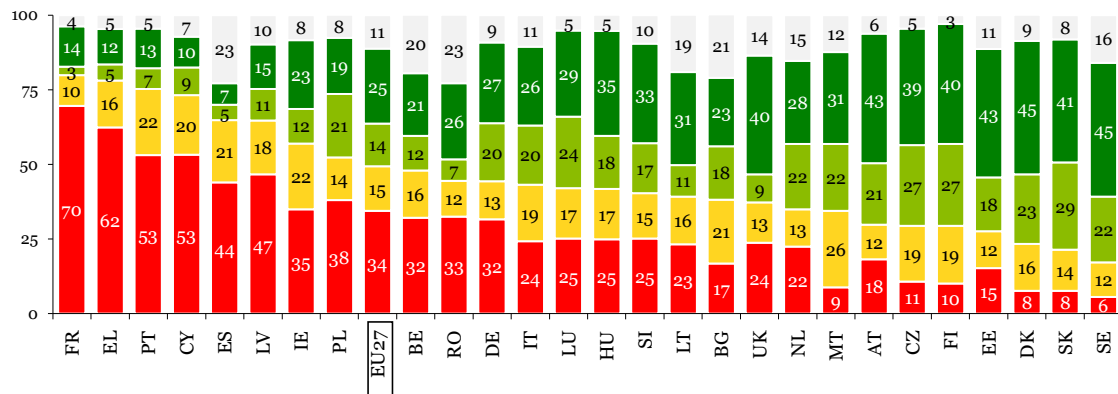
In Denmark, Sweden, the UK and Austria – once again – more than four out of 10 parents answered that they were not at all worried that their child could be bullied online by other children (between 42% and 46%). Furthermore, in Denmark and Sweden – and in Slovakia – less than a quarter of the parents said they were worried about this (21%-23%) and less than one-tenth were *very worried* (8%-9%).

The country results for parents' worries about their child **being bullied by other children via their mobile phone** showed the same variation across Member States as the question about online bullying.

**Chart 25:** How worried are you that your child could be **bullied online by other children**?



**Chart 26:** How worried are you that your child could be **bullied by other children via his/her mobile phone**?



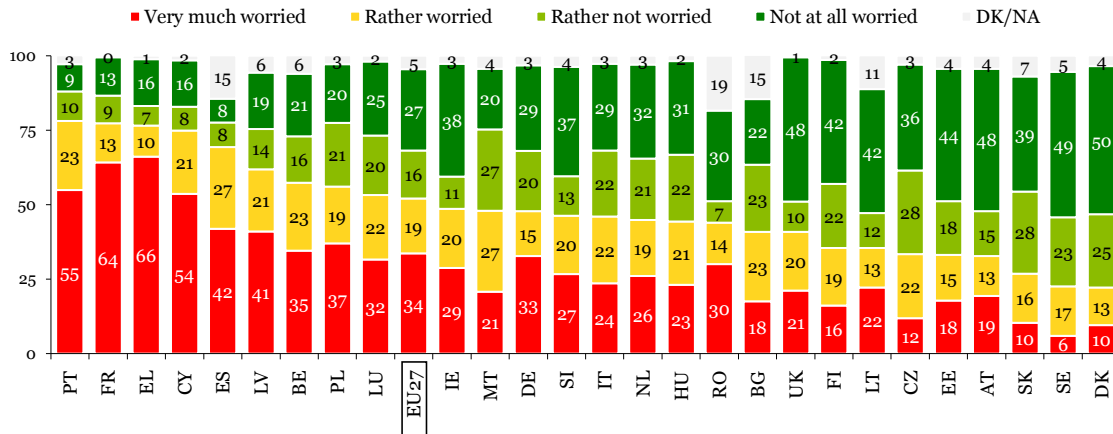
Q9. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she ...  
Base: all respondents  
% by country

Similarities could again be seen with the same countries appearing at the higher or lower ends of the distribution regarding concerns that children might **become isolated from other people when spending too much time online** and the previous statements about inappropriate contact:

- Approximately three-quarters of the parents in Portugal, France, Greece and Cyprus worried that their child might become isolated from other people if they spent too much time online.
- Only in the four countries listed above did more than half of the parents say they were *very worried* (between 54% and 66%).
- Less than a quarter of the parents in Denmark and Sweden were worried that their child might become isolated if they used the Internet too much (both 23%).

- Furthermore, half of the parents in Denmark and Sweden were not at all worried about their child becoming isolated – and the same was true for parents in the UK and Austria (both 48%).

**Chart 27: How worried are you that your child might become isolated from other people when spending too much time online?**



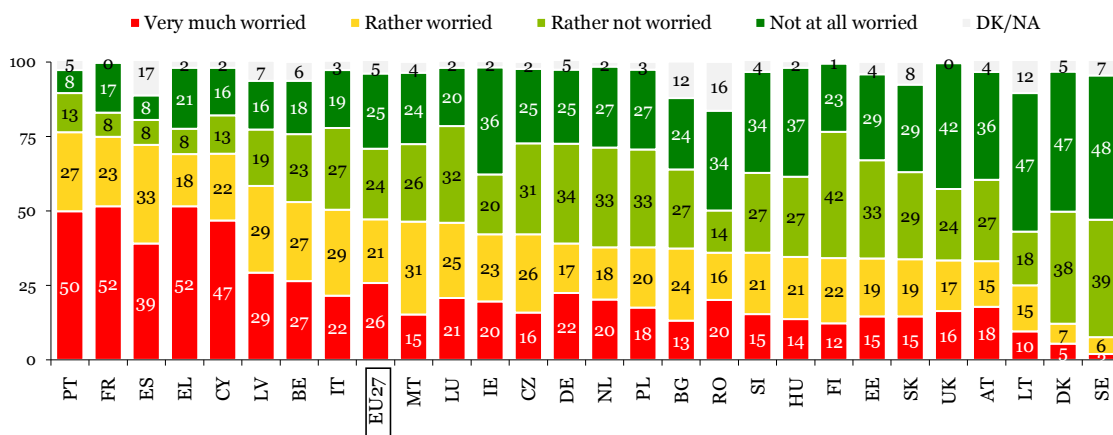
Q9. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she ...  
Base: all respondents % by country

**Invasion of children’s and family’s privacy by giving out personal information**

In a majority of the Member States, not more than half of the parents were worried that their child might **reveal personal or private information over the Internet** – proportions ranged from less than one-tenth in Sweden (8%) to 51% in Italy. Furthermore, in all of these countries less than a quarter of the respondents said they were *very* worried – ranging from 2% in Sweden to 22% in Italy and Germany.

In Latvia and Belgium, a slim majority of the parents was worried that their child might reveal personal or private information online (58% and 54%, respectively) and almost three out of 10 parents were *very* worried about this (29% and 27%, respectively). Parents in Portugal, France, Spain, Cyprus and Greece were, nevertheless, again the most worried: between 69% and 77% of the parents in these countries were worried that their child might reveal such information online and between 39% and 52% were *very* worried about this.

**Chart 28: How worried are you that your child might give out personal/private information online?**



Q9. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she ...  
Base: all respondents % by country

### ***Individual country differences – most important concerns***

The table on the following page shows – for each country – the *online risks* that parents were most worried about; these risks listed in the survey were sorted based on the proportion of parents who said to be “very worried” or “rather worried”.

A first glance shows that parents in all of the EU Member States have similar worries about the online risks faced by their child when using the Internet and a mobile phone:

- viewing sexually or violently explicit images when browsing the Internet,
- making contact with someone who might be intent on grooming a young person,
- being bullied online by other children, and
- getting access to information about self-harm, suicide or anorexia.

Parents were especially worried that their child might see **sexually or violently explicit images** – this online risk appeared among the three most mentioned concerns in all EU Member States. As noted previously, parents in France (88%), Portugal (84%) and Greece (81%) were the most worried that their child might view inappropriate content. However, this online risk was also among the most mentioned concerns in, for example, Sweden, even though only three out of 10 parents (31%) worried about this risk.

That a child might become a **victim of online grooming** also appeared among the three most important concerns in almost all of the Member States. For example, two-thirds (64%) of the Maltese parents were worried that their child might view inappropriate content when browsing the Internet (in 1<sup>st</sup> position), followed by 54% who were worried that that child might become a victim of online grooming (2<sup>nd</sup> position) and half who were concerned that their child might find information about self-harm, suicide or anorexia (3<sup>rd</sup> position). Parents in Ireland, Lithuania and Slovakia appeared to worry slightly less about online grooming, as this risk did not appear in the top three most important concerns in these countries.

**Table 3: When your child uses the Internet or a mobile phone, how worried are you that he/she ... ?**  
(three most mentioned concerns)

<b>BE</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>BG</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>CZ</b>	<b>%</b>
See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	67	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	53	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	50
Victim of online grooming	67	Get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia	46	Get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia	38
Bullied online by other children	62	Victim of online grooming	46	Victim of online grooming	36
<b>DK</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>DE</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>EE</b>	<b>%</b>
Victim of online grooming	31	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	60	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	48
See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	26	Victim of online grooming	52	Victim of online grooming	39
Bullied via the mobile phone	23	Get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia	49	Get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia	34
<b>EL</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>ES</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>FR</b>	<b>%</b>
Bullied online by other children	83	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	79	Victim of online grooming	90
See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	81	Bullied online by other children	78	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	87
Victim of online grooming	78	Victim of online grooming	78	Bullied online by other children	83
<b>IE</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>IT</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>CY</b>	<b>%</b>
See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	64	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	65	Bullied online by other children	79
Bullied online by other children	56	Victim of online grooming	60	Victim of online grooming	78
Get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia	55	Bullied online by other children	52	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	76
<b>LV</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>LT</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>LU</b>	<b>%</b>
See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	75	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	47	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	64
Victim of online grooming	70	Get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia	43	Victim of online grooming	54
Bullied online by other children	70	Bullied online by other children	43	Become isolated	53
<b>HU</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>MT</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>NL</b>	<b>%</b>
Victim of online grooming	59	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	64	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	54
See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	58	Victim of online grooming	54	Victim of online grooming	53
Get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia	48	Get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia	50	Bullied online by other children	47
<b>AT</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>PL</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>PT</b>	<b>%</b>
See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	45	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	67	Victim of online grooming	89
See sexually/violently explicit images on the mobile phone	36	Get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia	60	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	84
Victim of online grooming	33	Victim of online grooming	56	Bullied online by other children	81
<b>RO</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>SI</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>SK</b>	<b>%</b>
See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	53	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	55	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	39
Victim of online grooming	51	Bullied online by other children	52	Give out personal information	34
Bullied online by other children	51	Victim of online grooming	50	Get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia	28
<b>FI</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>%</b>
See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	58	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	31	See sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	59
Victim of online grooming	36	Victim of online grooming	25	Victim of online grooming	46
Become isolated	35	Become isolated	23	Get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia	42

**Q9. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she ...**  
Base: all respondents; % "very worried" or "rather worried" shown by country

### ***Online risks and parents' and children's Internet usage***

Parents who did not use the Internet themselves, but who said that their child did use it, most frequently answered that they were *very worried* about the risks that their child faced when using the Internet and mobile phones (i.e. viewing inappropriate content, making contact with someone who might be intent on grooming a young person and revealing personal information). Parents who did not use the Internet and who also said that their child did not use it, were only slightly less worried about the risks that their child might face one day.

Parents who did use the Internet worried the least about online risks – independent of whether their child actually used the Internet or if they were talking about a hypothetical situation in which their child would start using the Internet.

For example, while only one-third of the Internet-using parents worried that their child might become isolated when spending too much time online, slightly more than four out of 10 parents who did not use the Internet worried about this (43% of the parents whose child used the Internet and 41% of the parents whose child did not use it).

Finally, parents whose child did not have their own mobile phone were more likely to be *very worried* that their child – if they had a mobile phone – might see sexually or violently explicit images on it (41% vs. 30%-35% of parents who child did have a mobile phone) or that they might be bullied by other children via their phone (37% vs. 27%-34%).

**Table 4: When your child uses the Internet or a mobile phone, how worried are you that he/she ... ?**

	might see sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet	might see sexually/violently explicit images via the mobile phone	might get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia	be victim of online grooming	could be bullied online by other children	could be bullied by other children via the mobile phone	might become isolated from other people	may give out personal information online
<i>Internet use</i>								
Neither parent nor child	48%	42%	44%	50%	45%	41%	40%	31%
Only child	52%	46%	48%	55%	47%	43%	41%	34%
Only parent	45%	36%	37%	46%	37%	35%	32%	26%
Parent as well as child	44%	35%	38%	44%	35%	33%	32%	24%
<i>Owens a mobile phone</i>								
Yes – no Internet access		35%			34%			
Yes – with access		35%			30%			
Yes – unknown type		30%			27%			
No mobile phone		41%			37%			

**Q9. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she ...**

Base: all respondents  
% "very worried" shown

### ***Socio-demographic considerations***

Certain socio-demographic groups tended to more frequently answer that they were *very worried* about the risks for their child when using the Internet and mobile phones (i.e. viewing inappropriate content, making contact with someone who might be intent on grooming a young person and revealing personal information):

- mothers, older parents and those with several children
- parents answering the question with reference to their 6-10 year-old or their 11-14 year-old
- the less educated ones
- manual workers and those not working
- respondents living in rural areas.

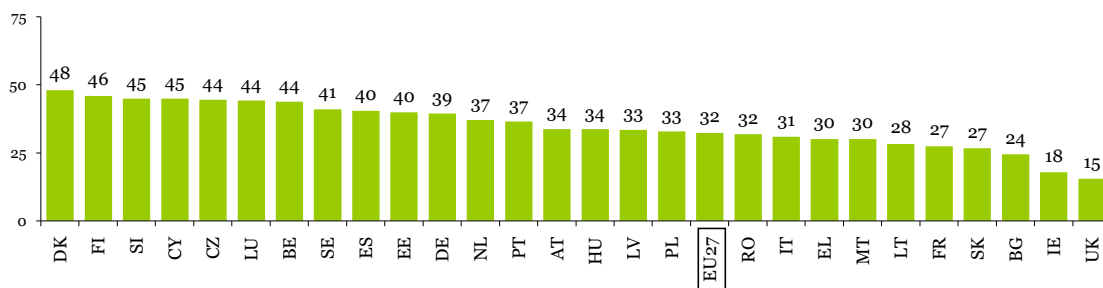
For example, while four out of 10 parents answering a question about their 15-17 year-old were *very* worried that they might become a victim of online grooming, almost half of the parents talking about their 6-10 year old or their 11-14 year-old were *very* worried about this (both 48%). Similarly, half of both the manual workers and the non-working parents were *very* worried that their child might see sexually or violently explicit images on the Internet, compared to only 43% of the self-employed respondents and employees.

For more details, see annex tables 22b through 29b.

## 2.2 Has your child asked for help?

The proportion of children who had asked their parent (the one interviewed) for help when a problem (of any kind) occurred using the Internet was the largest in Denmark (48%), followed by Finland (46%), Slovenia and Cyprus (both 45%). Children in the UK, on the other hand, were very unlikely to have asked their parents for help with an Internet-related problem – only 15% of British parents said their child had asked for help. Other countries where children were less likely to have asked for help were Ireland (18%) and Bulgaria (24%).

**Chart 29: Has your child asked for your help when a problem occurred using the Internet?**



**Q12. Has your child ever asked for your help concerning a situation on the Internet that s/he could not handle?**  
Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
% of "Yes" shown by country

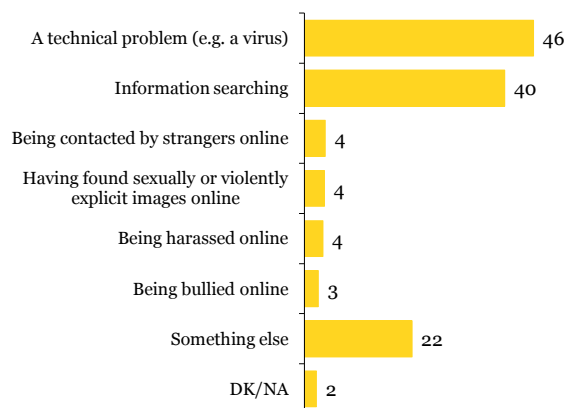
### Asking for help for specific problems

Parents who answered that their child had asked for help were then asked for details about the context. Those children who had asked for help were most likely to have done so because they had a technical problem, such as a virus on the computer, or when they were browsing the Internet looking for information (46% and 40%, respectively).

Only a minority of the respondents said their child had asked for help because they had been contacted online by a stranger (4%), had been harassed (4%) or bullied online (3%), or because they had found sexually or violently explicit images on the Internet (4%). In total, slightly more than one-tenth of the children (12%) encountered one or more of the above-mentioned risks (see further).

Around one in five of the parents (22%) said that their child asked for help relating to another problem than the ones listed in the survey.

**Chart 30: In which situation did your child ask for your help?**

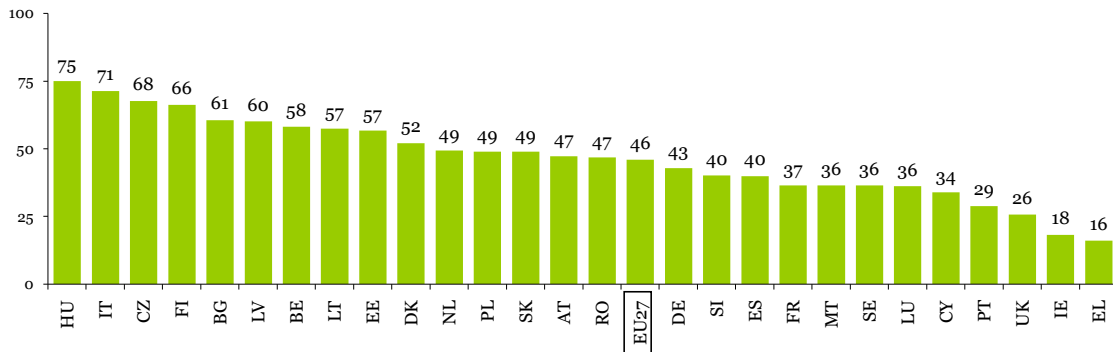


**Q13. What was the situation in which your child asked your help?**  
Base: parents whose child asked for help  
% of "Mentioned" shown, EU27



The **individual country results** showed that children in Hungary (75%), followed by those in Italy (71%), the Czech Republic (68%) and Finland (66%), were the most likely to have asked their parents for **help with a technical problem**. Children in Greece and Ireland, on the other hand, were four times less likely to have asked for help with a technical problem (16% and 18%, respectively). Other countries at the lower end of the scale were the UK and Portugal with, respectively, 26% and 29%, of children asking for technical assistance.

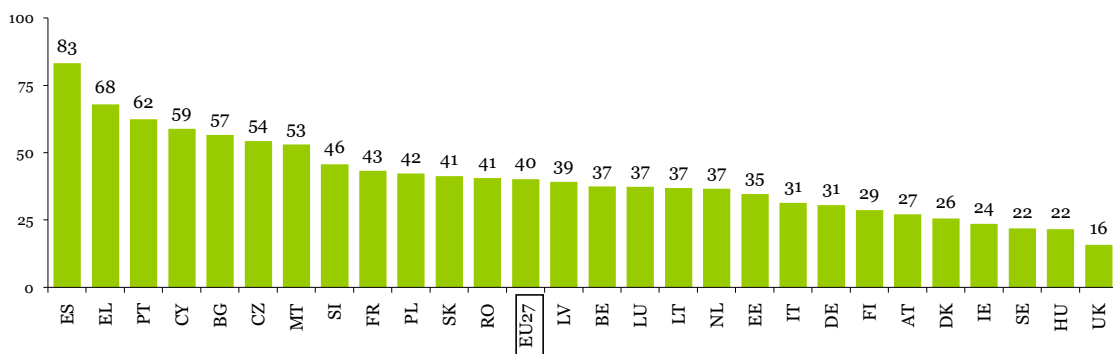
**Chart 31: Children asking for help in case of a technical problem (e.g. a virus)**



**Q13. What was the situation in which your child asked your help:**  
Base: parents whose child asked for help  
% of "Yes" shown by country

Children in Greece, who asked for help from their parents, were the least likely to have done so because they had a technical problem, but they were among the most likely to have done so when **searching the Internet for information** (68%). The opposite was observed for Hungarian children: while they were the most likely to have asked for help with a technical problem, they were among the least likely to have done so when searching the Internet (16%). It was, however, Spanish parents who most often answered that their child asked for help looking for information online (83%), and British children who were the least likely to do so (16%).

**Chart 32: Children asking for help when searching the Internet**

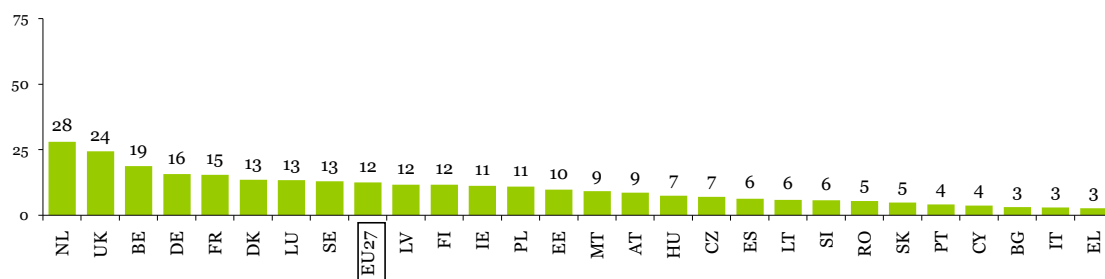


**Q13. What was the situation in which your child asked your help:**  
Base: parents whose child asked for help  
% of "Yes" shown by country

The following chart looks at the proportion of children who asked their parents for help because they were **contacted by a stranger, were bullied or harassed online or saw violently or sexually explicit images online**. Almost three out of 10 Dutch parents (28%) and a quarter of the parents in the UK (24%) said that, when their child asked for their help, this was because they had encountered one of the abovementioned problems. In Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Portugal, on the other hand, less than one in 20 parents mentioned this kind of problem.



**Chart 33: Children asking for help when being contacted by a stranger, having found violently or sexually explicit images, being bullied or harassed**



**Q13. What was the situation in which your child asked your help:**  
Base: parents whose child asked for help  
% of "Yes" shown by country

### Children asking for help and parents' Internet use

Not surprisingly, the proportion of children who had asked their parent (the one interviewed) for help when a problem (of any kind) occurred using the Internet was lower for parents who did not use the Internet themselves (11% vs. 30% of the frequent Internet users and 38% of the occasional Internet users). Furthermore, in terms of the context in which a child asked for help, parents who did not use the Internet were less often asked to help with a technical problem, such as a virus on the computer (46% and 40%, respectively).

**Table 5: In which situation did your child ask for your help?**

	Children asking for help	In which situation did your child ask for your help?						
		Technical problem	Searching for information	Contacted by a stranger	Violently/sexually explicit images	Harassed online	Bullied online	Something else
<i>Parents' Internet use</i>								
Non-users	11%	26%	37%	8%	3%	1%	7%	20%
Occasional users	30%	46%	41%	4%	3%	3%	3%	23%
Frequent users	38%	47%	40%	4%	5%	4%	3%	21%

**Q12. Has your child ever asked for your help concerning a situation on the Internet that s/he could not handle?**

**Q13. What was the situation in which your child asked your help:**

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet/asked for help  
% of "Mentioned" shown

### Socio-demographic considerations

Certain socio-demographic groups were more likely to have been asked for help with an Internet-related problem:

- fathers (37% vs. 30% of mothers)
- the 25-39 year-olds (37% vs. 29% of the over 54 year-olds)
- parents with fewer children (33% for parents with one child vs. 28% for parents with three children)
- interviewees answering questions about a 6-10 year-old (40% vs. 25% for 15-17 year-olds)
- the more highly-educated parents (38% vs. 25% in the lowest educational category)
- those living in metropolitan and urban areas (35% in metropolitan areas and 33% in urban areas vs. 30% in rural areas)
- the self-employed and employees (33% and 34%, respectively, vs. 30% of manual workers and 29% of the non-working parents).

However, some differences were also seen when looking at the context in which children asked for help; for example:

- fathers were more often asked for help with a technical problem (54% vs. 42% of women)
- younger parents were most often asked for help when children were browsing the Internet looking for information (41% of the 25-39 year-olds vs. 32% of the over 54 year-olds)
- the less educated parents were less often asked for because their child had a technical problem (28% vs. 46% average) or when they were browsing the Internet looking for information (37% vs. 40% average), but they were more frequently asked for help relating to another problem than the ones listed in the survey (31% vs. 21% average).
- older children who asked their parents for help more often did so because they were contacted by a stranger, were bullied or harassed online or saw violently or sexually explicit images online (e.g. 7% of the 15-17 year-olds asked their parents for help because they were harassed online compared to 1% of the 6-10 year-olds).

For more details, see annex tables 32b and 33b.

### 3. Parental supervision of children’s Internet use

Six out of 10 parents took care that they – always or very frequently – **stayed nearby when their child used the Internet**. Parents were the least likely to regularly **check the messages in their child’s email or IM account** (24%). Parents in the UK, Portugal, Italy and Spain were the most likely to supervise or check their child’s Internet-related activities, while parents in Lithuania and Estonia were the most likely to say they never did so.

Parents in all countries mentioned that they have various **rules and restrictions when their child used the Internet**. Parents in Italy, Portugal and Ireland were more likely than others to set certain rules for their child when using the Internet, while respondents in the eastern European countries – the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia and Slovakia – were the least likely to specify various rules that applied when their child used the Internet. The smallest proportion said that their child was not allowed to download or play music, films or games (38%) and use email or IM tools (37%).

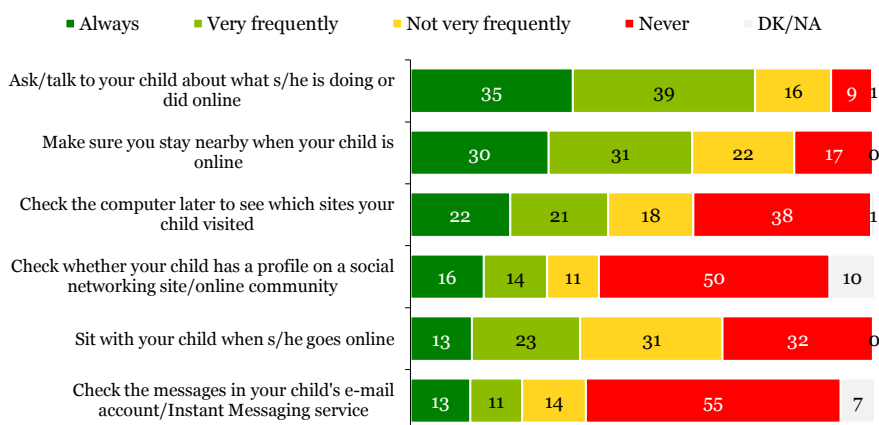
Half of the parents had installed **filtering software** on the computer that their child used at home. **Monitoring software** was not as popular, but was still used by almost four out of 10 parents. Younger parents, those with younger children or more children were more likely to use filtering and/or monitoring software. More than six out of 10 parents – who did not use such software – simply saw no need for using it since they trusted their child with the Internet.

#### 3.1 Strategies for supervising children’s use of the Internet

Three-quarters of the parents – with a child who accessed the Internet at home<sup>9</sup> – said that they always or very frequently talked with their son or daughter about their online activities. A majority of the parents (61%) took care that they – always or very frequently – stayed nearby when their child used the Internet, while slightly more than one-third (36%) even sat next to their child at that time.

Note: It should be pointed out that the level of parental supervision might be slightly over-represented in the sample. Since parents do not want to come across as bad parents, they might have answered in a “socially acceptable” way to this question; this may explain why so many of them said they regularly supervise their child’s use of the Internet.

**Chart 34: What do parents do when their child uses the Internet at home?**



**Q6. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do?**  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet from his/her own computer or from the family's computer at home; % EU27

<sup>9</sup> The results in this section focus only on parents with a child who accessed the Internet at home.

Slightly more than one-fifth of the parents (22%) said that they always checked the computer to see which websites their child had visited and a similar proportion (21%) said they did this very frequently. Almost twice as many parents, however, said they never did this (38%). A majority of the parents also said that they never checked the messages in their child's e-mail account or IM service (55%) or whether their child had a profile on a social networking site (50%). Three out of 10 parents admitted always or very frequently checking whether their child had a social networking profile and a quarter checked the messages in their child's email account.

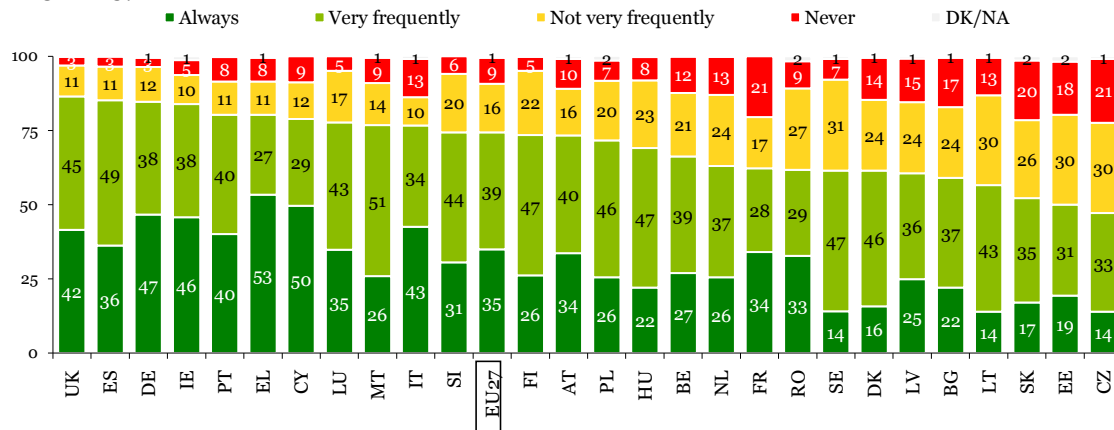
### Individual country differences

In all EU27 Member States (except the Czech Republic) at least half of the parents – with a child who accessed the Internet at home – very frequently or always **talked to their child about what he or she was doing online**: from 50% in Estonia to 87% in the UK. In the Czech Republic, slightly less than half of the parents said they talked this frequently to their child about what they did online (47%).

Spain, Germany, Ireland and Portugal joined the UK at the higher end of the scale (between 80% and 85% selected the “always” or “very frequently” responses); however, it was the Greek and Cypriot parents who most frequently said that they *always* talked to their child about what he or she had been doing online (53% and 50%, respectively).

In four countries, one-sixth or more of the parents answered that they never talked to their child about what he or she had been doing online: Estonia (18%), Slovakia (20%), France and the Czech Republic (both 21%).

**Chart 35: How often do you ask/talk to your child about what he/she is doing or did online?**

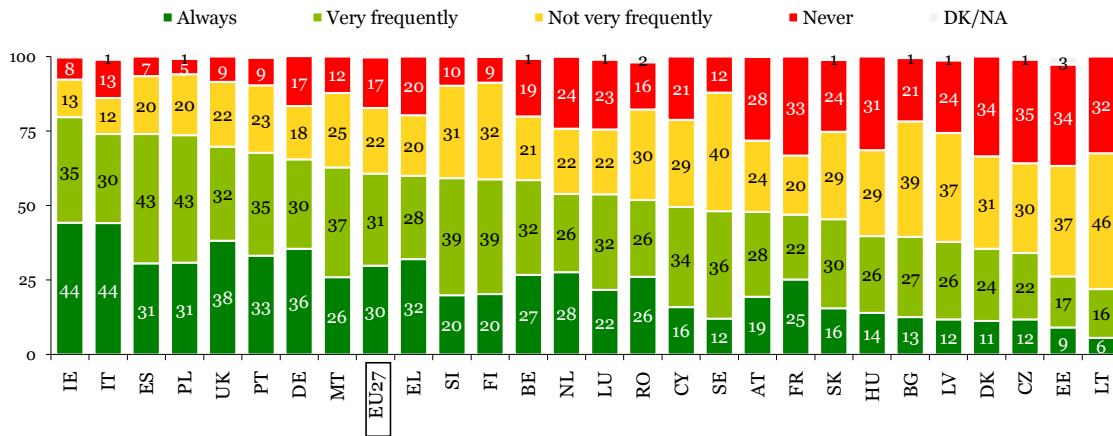


**Q6. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do?**  
Base: parents whose child uses the Internet from his/her own computer or from the family's computer at home  
% by country

Parents in the UK, Spain, Germany, Ireland and Portugal – together with those in Italy and Poland – were also the most likely to answer that they always or very frequently **stayed nearby when their child used the Internet** at home (between 66% and 79%). The Czech parents were again found at the bottom of the distribution (34%); however, Estonian and Lithuanian parents were as unlikely to stay nearby when their child used the Internet (26% and 32%, respectively).

While in only four countries one-sixth or more of the parents said that they never talked to their child about what he or she had been doing online; in more than half of the countries more than one-sixth of the parents said that they never stayed nearby when their child used the Internet. The proportion of parents who never stayed nearby when their child used the Internet was the highest in the Czech Republic (35%), Estonia and Denmark (both 34%).

**Chart 36: How often do you stay nearby when your child uses the Internet?**

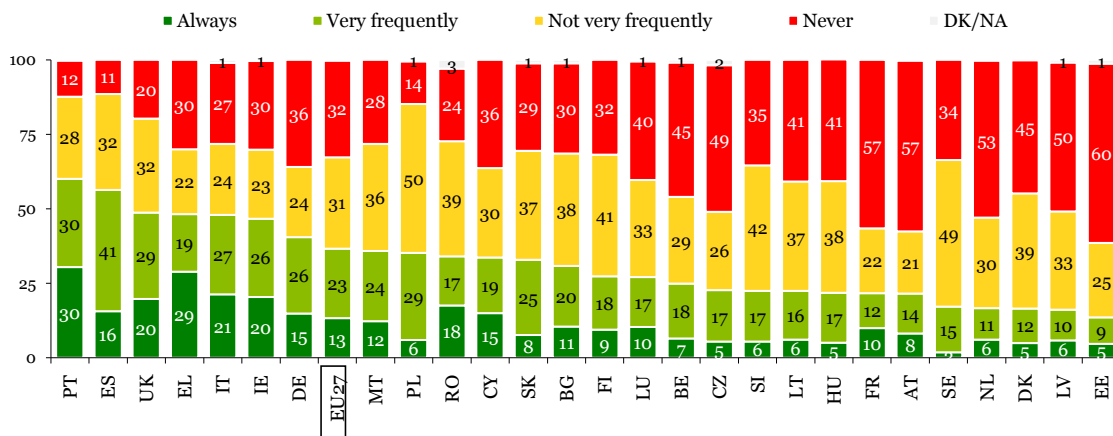


**Q6. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do?**  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet from his/her own computer or from the family's computer at home  
 % by country

Only in Portugal and Spain did more than half of the parents always or very frequently **sat with their child when he or she was using the Internet** (60% and 57%, respectively). However, while only 16% of the Spanish parents said they always sat with their child; twice as many Portuguese parents said this was the case (30%). The proportion of parents who always sat next to their child when he or she was using the Internet was as high in Greece (29%).

In Estonia, Latvia, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden, on the other hand, less than one-sixth of the parents always or very frequently sat with their child while he or she was online (between 14% and 17%). Furthermore, while one in two Swedish parents sat with their child once in a while and only one-third never did so, in Estonia, the Netherlands, Latvia and Denmark, more than four out of 10 parents never sat with their child when he or she was online (between 45% and 60%). The proportion of parents who never sat with their child was as high in France and Austria (both 57%).

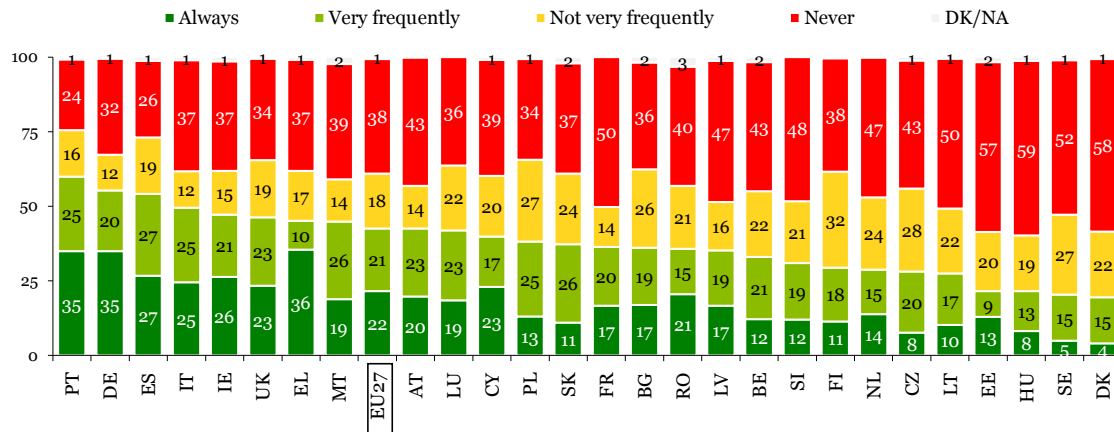
**Chart 37: How often do you sit with your child when he/she uses the Internet?**



**Q6. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do?**  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet from his/her own computer or from the family's computer at home  
 % by country

Less than a quarter of the parents in Sweden (19%), Denmark (20%), Hungary (21%) and Estonia (22%) answered that they always or very frequently **checked the computer after their child had used it to see which websites were visited**, and a slim majority of the parents in these countries said they never did this (between 52% and 59%).

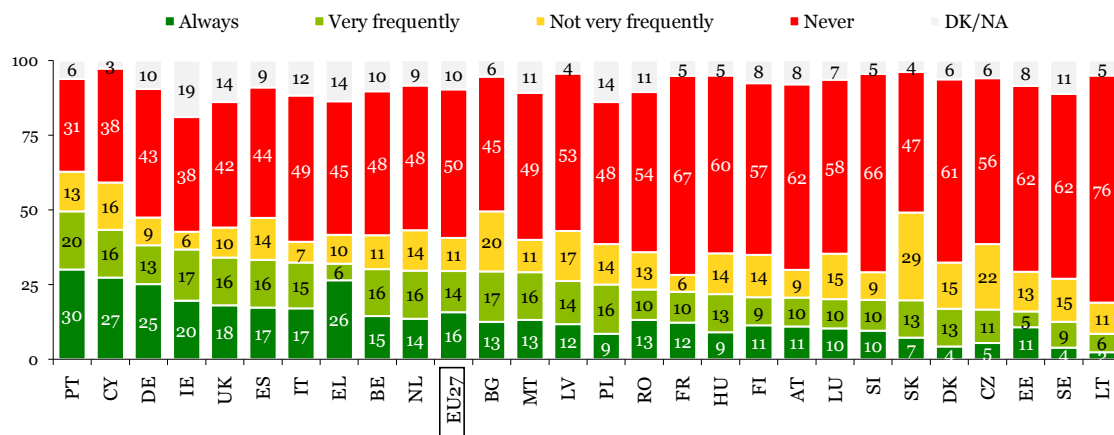
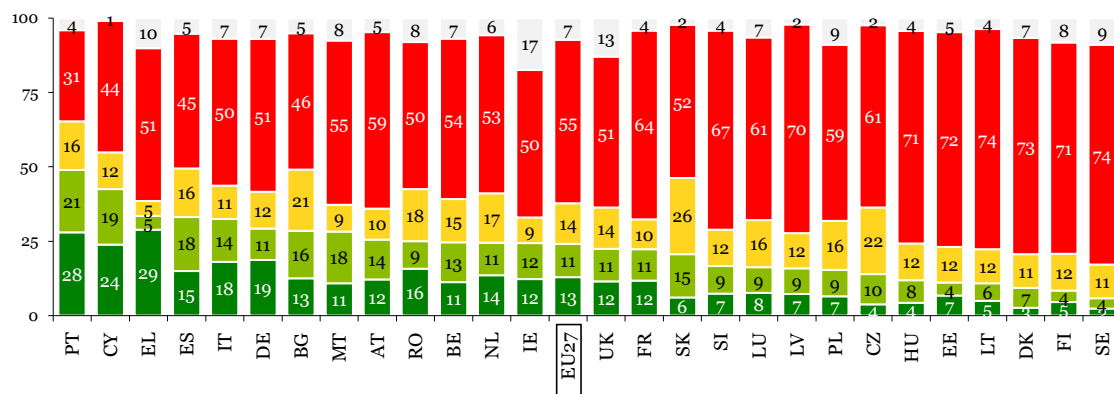
In Portugal, Germany and Spain, on the other hand, a slim majority of the parents said they always or very frequently checked the history file of websites visited after their child had gone online (60%, 55% and 54%, respectively) and less than one-third never did this (24%, 32% and 26%, respectively).

**Chart 38:** How often do you check the computer later to see which sites you child visited?

Q6. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do?

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet from his/her own computer or from the family's computer at home % by country

Similar to the results obtained for the EU27 overall, parents in almost all Member States were the least likely to regularly **check whether their child had a profile on a social networking site** or to **check the messages in their child's email or IM account**. Furthermore, a relative majority of the parents in all of the EU27 Member States never checked if their child had created a profile on a social networking site (from 31% in Portugal to 76% in Lithuania). An equally large or even higher proportion of parents never checked email or IM of their child (from 31% in Portugal to 74% in Lithuania and Sweden).

**Chart 39:** How often do you check whether your child has a profile on a social networking site/online community?**Chart 40:** How often do you check the messages in your child's e-mail / IM service?

Q6. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do?

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet from his/her own computer or from the family's computer at home % by country

After looking at the individual country results regarding the strategies for parental supervision of their child's use of the Internet, two conclusions can be drawn:

- parents in the UK and some southern European countries – Portugal, Italy and Spain – were more likely than others to regularly supervise their child's use of the Internet (e.g. stay nearby or sit next to their child) and to check what their child had done online (e.g. check the history file of websites visited or e-mail account)
- parents in Lithuania and Estonia, on the other hand, were each time among the most likely to answer that they never supervised or checked their child's Internet-related activities.

### ***Parental supervision and parents' Internet use***

Parents who were Internet users themselves said they operated more control over their child's use of the Internet – this was as expected, since most strategies for parental supervision assume that parents know how to use the Internet, e.g. how to check their child's Internet history.

Not many differences were observed when looking at the frequency of parents' Internet use. Nevertheless, parents who only occasionally used the Internet were slightly more liable to stay nearby (65% vs. 60% of frequent Internet users) or sit next to their child when they were online (40% vs. 36%).

**Table 6: What do parents do when their child uses the Internet at home?**

	Ask/talk to your child about what they do or did online	Make sure you stay nearby when your child is online	Sit with your child when they go online	Check the computer later to see which sites your child visited	Check whether your child has a profile on a social networking site	Check the messages in your child's e-mail account/IM service
<i>Parents' internet use</i>						
Non-users	60%	44%	28%	24%	17%	18%
Occasional users	75%	65%	40%	44%	29%	26%
Frequent users	76%	60%	36%	44%	31%	24%

**Q6. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do?**

*Base: parents whose child uses the Internet from their own computer or from the family's computer at home  
% "always" or "very frequently" shown*

### ***Socio-demographic considerations***

Mothers more frequently talked to their child about what they had been doing online (77% of mothers selected the "always" or "very frequently" compared to 67% of fathers) and more frequently stayed nearby when their child used the Internet (63% vs. 55%). Fathers and mothers did not differ much in the likelihood of their checking what their child had done online (e.g. check the history file or e-mail account).

Parents with a different level of education did not differ in the likelihood of supervising their child's Internet behaviour (e.g. approximately six out of 10 parents in all educational groups answered that they always or very frequently stayed nearby when their child used the Internet). Parents with a lower level of educational attainment were, nevertheless, slightly more likely to check their child's online activities. For example, one-third of the least-educated parents said they regularly checked the messages in their child's e-mail or IM account compared to only slightly more than one-fifth of parents in the highest educational category (22%).

Manual workers were generally the least likely to supervise and check their child's Internet-related activities: they less frequently talked to their child about what they did online (69% selected the "always" or "very frequently" vs. 74% on average), less often stayed nearby when their child used the Internet (56% vs. 61% average) and less frequently checked whether their child had created a profile on a social networking site (26% vs. 30% average). It was, nevertheless, the self-employed and employees who least frequently checked their child's Internet history (42% vs. 45% of manual workers and non-working parents) or their email and IM accounts (23%-24% vs. 26%).



The 15-17 year-olds were subject to less parental supervision than the 11-14 year-olds and the 6-10 year-olds, but this reduction was more noticeable in the supervision of a child's usage as opposed to the monitoring of online activities (e.g. checking the history file or e-mail account). For example, only 16% of the parents who answered the question about their 15-17 year-old said that they regularly sat next to them when they were online, compared to six out of 10 parents who were referring to their 6-10 year-old. The corresponding proportion for checking messages in their child's e-mail or IM account were 17% vs. 26%, respectively. Since younger parents more often answered the question about a younger child, the children's age specific patterns for setting rules for children's Internet use were repeated when looking at the parents' age groups.

Parents did not distinguish between boys or girls regarding their strategies for supervising their child's Internet behaviour. Furthermore, almost no differences were observed when looking at the number of children in the household or when looking at the place of residence.

For more details, see annex tables 4b through 9b.

### 3.2 Setting rules for children's use of the Internet

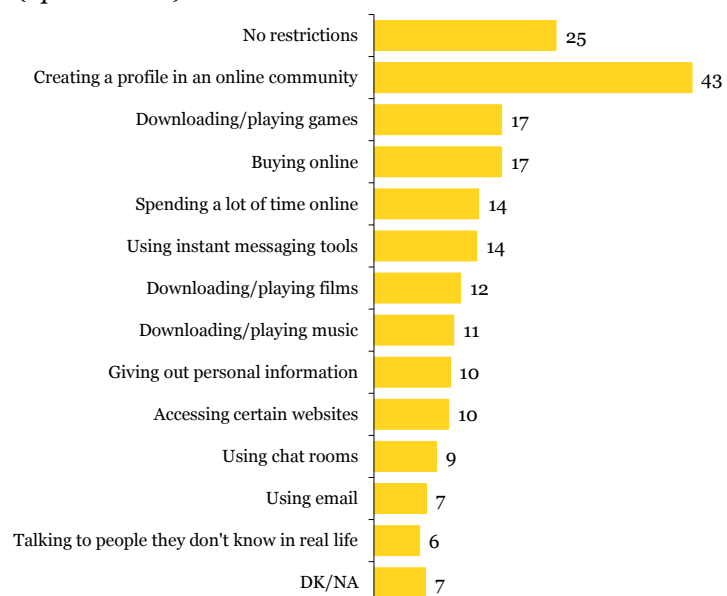
Another safety measure that parents with children that use the Internet can take is to set conditions about what they can or cannot do on the Internet. Parents were first asked whether there were any rules or restrictions about their child's use of the Internet using an open-ended question format, i.e. parents were not given a list of possible answers to choose from, but were asked to list all the activities that were "not allowed". In a second step, a similar question was asked using a closed question format – e.g. I will list a number of online activities, please tell for each if you allow them or not? In this case, nine specific online activity were treated as separate questions items, so respondents had the option to answer "not allowed" or "allowed" to each option. The results in this section focus solely on parents who said that their child used the Internet.

When asked as an "open question", a quarter of the parents spontaneously said that there were no rules or restrictions about their child's use of the Internet. All the other parents listed one or more rules that applied when their child used the Internet. For example, one in 10 parents said that their child was not allowed to use chat rooms or to visit certain websites, and one-sixth said that their son or daughter was not allowed to download or play games. By far the largest proportion of parents (43%) said that their child was not allowed to create a profile in an online community.

The proportion of parents who spontaneously said that no rules

were set for their child's Internet use was the largest in Lithuania (60%), followed by Cyprus and the Czech Republic (both 52%). All but one of the New Member States (NMS) had a proportion of parents above the EU27 average of 25% who said that there were no restrictions for Internet use, while 10 of the EU15 countries scored lower than that average. Poland was the exception in the NMS, with a

**Chart 41: Which online activities are not allowed?**  
(Spontaneous)

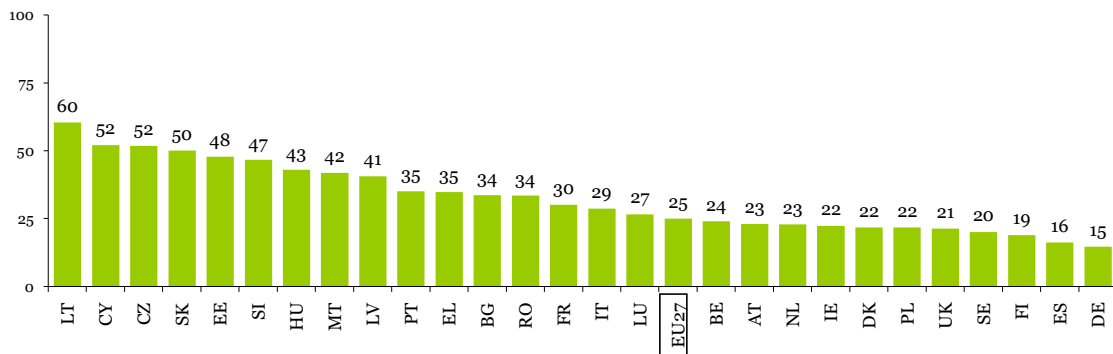


Q7. When your child is online, are there things that s/he is not allowed to do?  
Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
% of "Mentioned", EU27



slightly lower proportion than the EU27 average (22%). The most significant exceptions among the EU15 countries were Portugal and Greece, with 35% of parents saying that no rules were set.

**Chart 42: Proportion of parents who set no restrictions when their child uses the Internet**



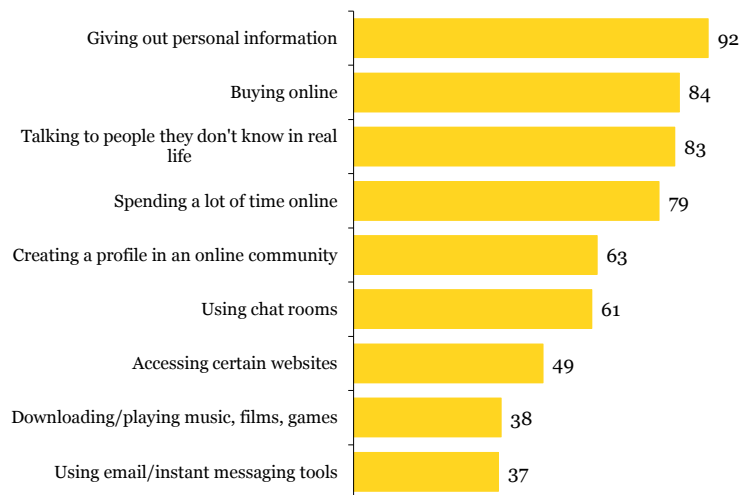
**Q7. When your child is online, are there things that s/he is not allowed to do?**  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
 % of "Mentioned" shown by country

Although a quarter of the parents said that no rules were set when their child used the Internet and not so many parents spontaneously mentioned certain online activities that were not allowed, when parents were asked about specific online activities (in the format of a "closed question"), a significantly higher number of parents said that restrictions were in place. For example, although none of the parents spontaneously mentioned that their child was not allowed to reveal personal information when using the Internet, when specifically asked if they allowed this or not, almost all parents (92%) said this was banned.

Approximately eight out of 10 parents – when presented with closed questions – listed online shopping (84%), talking to people that their child did not know in real life (83%) and spending a lot of time online (79%) as activities that were not allowed for their child.

Slightly more than six out of 10 parents said that their child was not allowed to create a profile in an online community (63%) or to use chat rooms (61%), and half of the parents had rules against visiting certain websites (e.g. with inappropriate sexual content).

**Chart 43: Which online activities are not allowed?**  
(Closed question)



**Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not:**  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
 % of "Not allowed", EU27

The smallest proportion of parents – but still more than one-third – said that their child was not allowed to download or play music, films or games (38%) and use email or instant messaging (IM) tools (37%).

That more parents answered that restrictions were in place when answering the closed question than when responding to the open-ended question can be explained by a number of factors, such as:

- Using the open-ended question format, most parents listed only one or two online activities that were not allowed – this, however, does not mean that these were the only activities that

were not allowed. Parents probably listed the most important or most evident activities that were not allowed or they mentioned those activities which they thought of first (*top-of-mind*).

- The open-ended question measured the actual situation – what specific rules were in place for a child of a certain age and with a certain level of experience using the Internet. The closed question, on the other hand, added a hypothetical element to the question about restrictions. For example, children might have been too young to know how to download music, so parents will not have mentioned this as a restriction in the open-ended question. However, when specifically asked whether downloading music was allowed (using the closed-question format), parents might say that this activity would not be allowed – talking about a hypothetical situation in which their child would learn how to download music.

### Individual country differences

A large majority of parents in all EU27 Member States responded that they did not allow their child to **disclose personal information** when using the Internet – ranging from 75% in the Czech Republic to 98% in Finland and Ireland. Only in four countries did less than eight out of 10 parents say they had a rule against revealing personal information: the Czech Republic (75%), Latvia (77%), Estonia (77%) and Belgium (78%). The fact that almost all parents had rules against divulging personal information might explain why not so many parents in a majority of the Member States were worried that their child might reveal personal information over the Internet (see section 2.1).

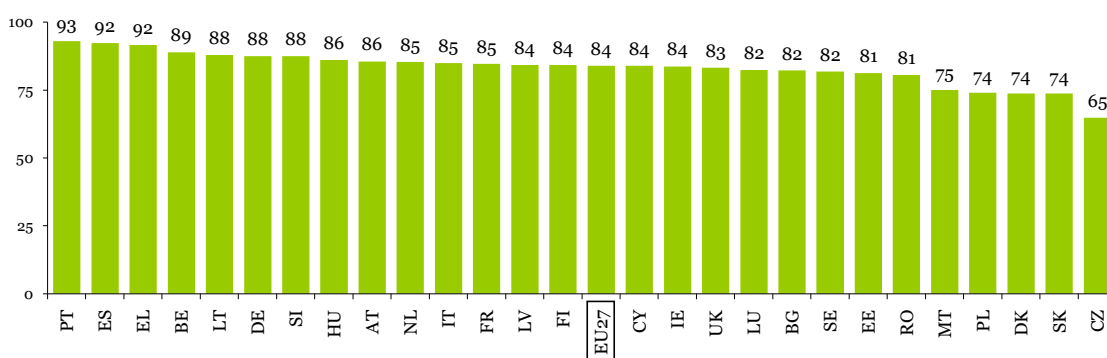
**Chart 44: Not allowed to give out personal information**



Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not:  
Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
% of "Not allowed" shown by country

Rules against **buying things online** were most often mentioned in Portugal (93%), Spain and Greece (both 92%). In Malta, Poland, Denmark and Slovakia, on the other hand, only three-quarters of the parents said that their child was not allowed to shop online. It was the Czech parents, however, who were the least likely to answer that they did not allow this (65%).

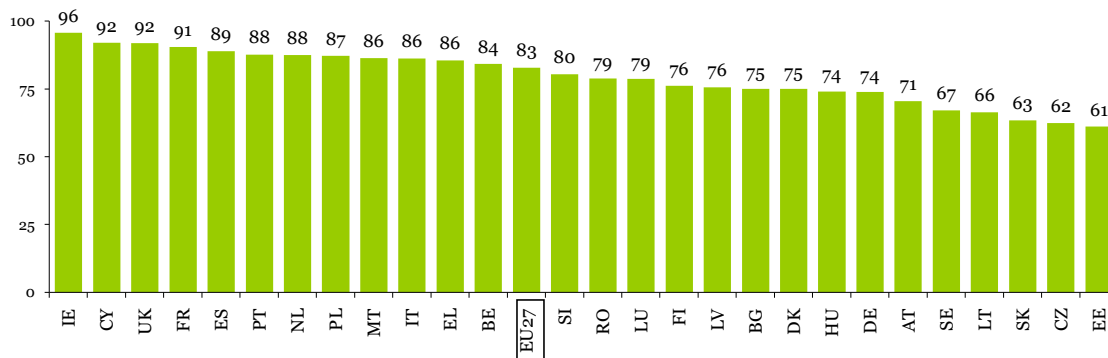
**Chart 45: Not allowed to buy online**



Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not:  
Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
% of "Not allowed" shown by country

“Don’t talk to strangers” was also a common rule in all EU Member States: the proportion of parents who said they did not allow this ranged from 61% in Estonia to 96% in Ireland. Parents in the Czech Republic and Slovakia were – once again – found at the lower end of the distribution with 62% and 63%, respectively, of parents saying that they had rules to stop their child talking online to people that they did not know in real life.

**Chart 46: Not allowed to talk to people they don’t know in real life**

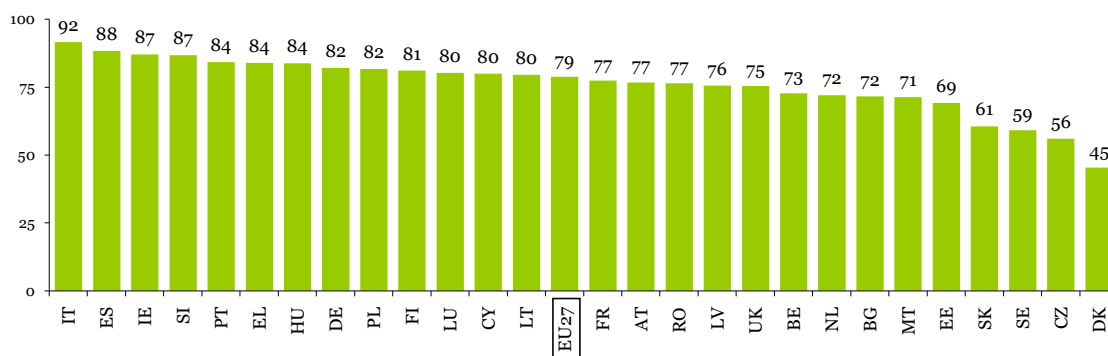


Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not:

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
% of “Not allowed” shown by country

Although 92% of the parents in Italy and 87%-88% in Spain, Ireland and Slovenia had imposed **time restrictions** on their child’s Internet use, only half as many parents in Denmark had set such rules (45%). Slovak, Swedish and Czech parents were also less likely to set such time restrictions (61%, 59% and 56%, respectively) – in these countries parents were also among the least likely to worry that their child might become isolated when spending too much time online (see section 2.1). In all other Member States, between 69% and 84% of the parents did not allow their child to spend a lot of time online.

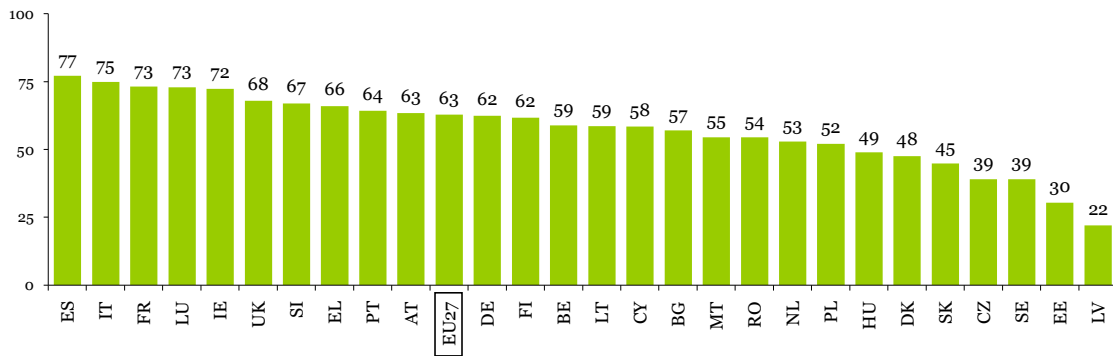
**Chart 47: Not allowed to spend a lot of time online**



Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not:

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
% of “Not allowed” shown by country

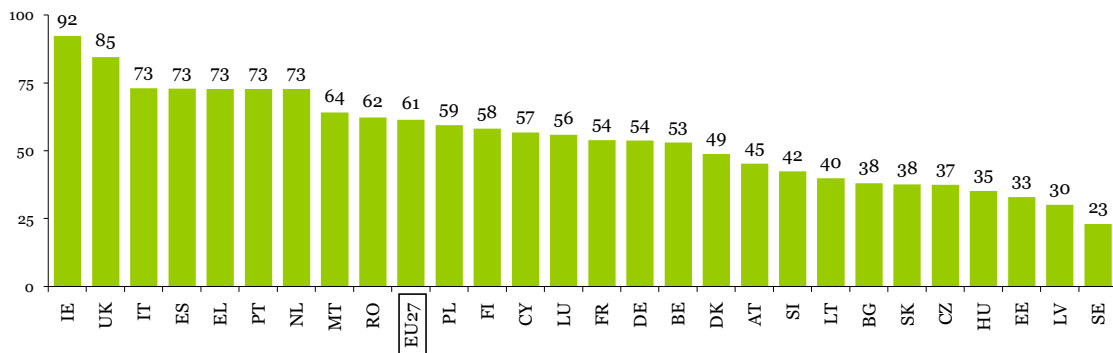
Three-quarters of the parents in Spain (77%) and Italy (75%) said that their child was not allowed to **create a profile in an online community**. In France, Luxembourg and Ireland, slightly more than seven out of 10 parents did not allow this. Latvian parents, on the other hand, were more than three times less likely to mention such a rule – 22%. Other countries at the lower end of the distribution were Estonia (30%), Sweden and the Czech Republic (both 39%).

**Chart 48: Not allowed to create a profile in an online community**

Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not:

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
% of "Not allowed" shown by country

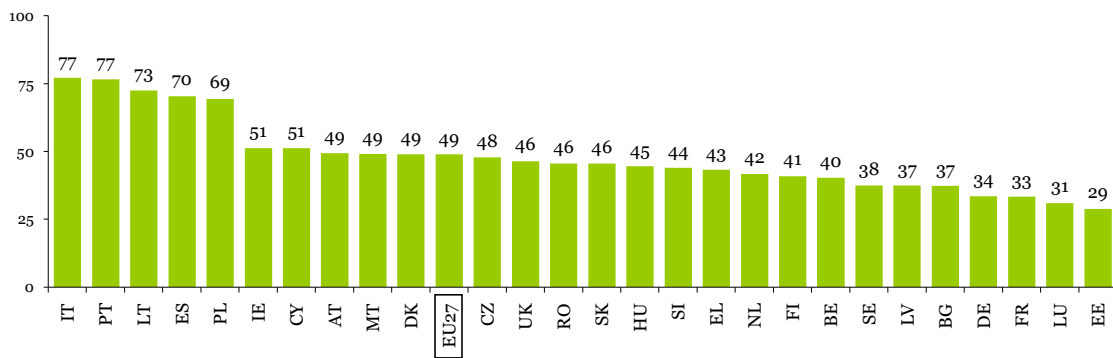
Spanish and Italian parents were also among the most likely to have rules against their child **visiting chat rooms** – 73% said their child was not allowed to talk to people in such “online” rooms. It was, however, the Irish and British parents who were the most likely to have set such restrictions (92% and 85%, respectively). Similar to the results for the creation of a profile in an online community, parents in Sweden, Latvia and Estonia were the ones least often mentioning such restrictions: only a quarter of Swedish, and approximately three out of 10 Latvian and Estonian, parents did not allow their child to visit chat rooms.

**Chart 49: Not allowed to visit chat rooms**

Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not:

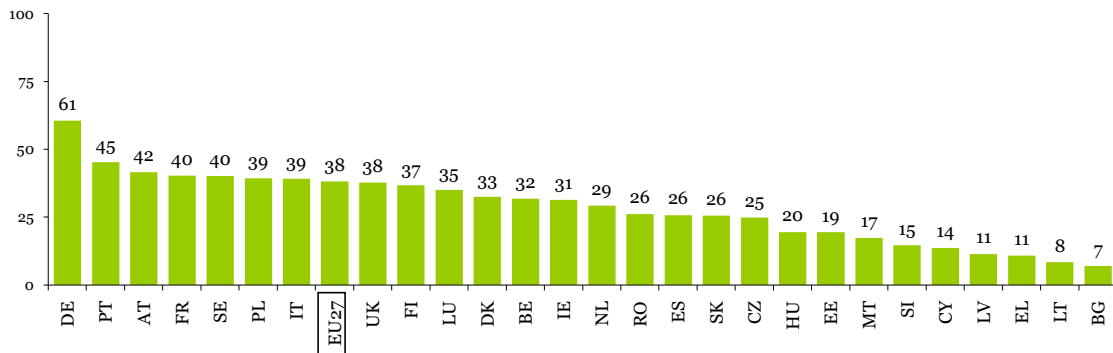
Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
% of "Not allowed" shown by country

Seven out of 10 or more parents in Poland (69%), Spain (70%), Lithuania (73%), Portugal and Italy (both 77%) had established rules to stop their child **visiting certain websites**. In all other countries, however, only between three out of 10 and half of the parents had such rules: from 29% in Estonia to 51% in Ireland and Cyprus.

**Chart 50: Not allowed to visit certain websites**

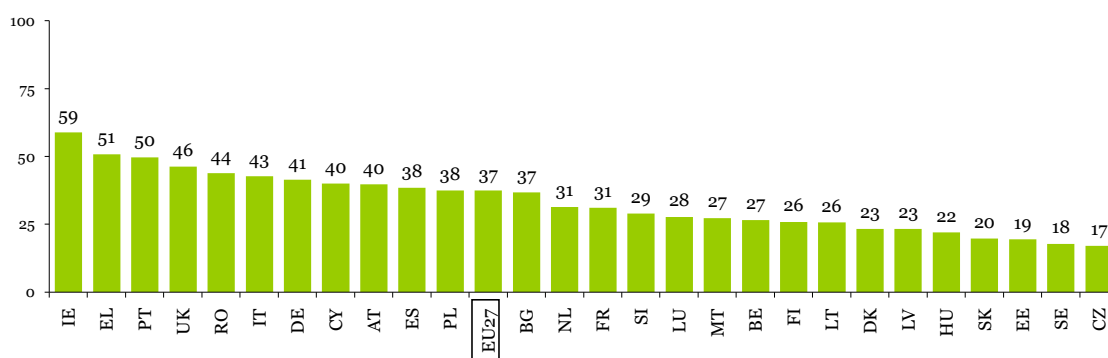
Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not:  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
 % of "Not allowed" shown by country

Parents in almost all Member States were less likely to have rules against **downloading and playing music, films and games**. Less than one-tenth of the parents in Bulgaria (7%) and Lithuania (8%), and one-tenth of the parents in Greece and Latvia (both 11%) answered that their child was not allowed to download or play music, films and games. Parents in Germany were six times more likely to have rules against downloading (61%). Other countries at the higher end of the scale were Portugal (45%), Austria (42%), France and Sweden (both 40%). In Germany, France and Sweden, parents were more likely to have rules against downloading and playing music, films and games than against visiting certain websites (and, for Sweden, against the use of chat rooms).

**Chart 51: Not allowed to download or play music, films, games**

Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not:  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
 % of "Not allowed" shown by country

Six out of 10 Irish, and half of the Greek and Portuguese, parents answered that their child was not allowed to **use e-mail or IM tools**, compared to only one-sixth of the parents in the Czech Republic (17%), Sweden (18%) and Estonia (19%). In a majority of the Member States, less than one-third of the parents did not allow their child to use e-mail or IM. In almost all Member States this online activity was the least frequently mentioned, or second least frequently mentioned (after downloading), as "not allowed".

**Chart 52: Not allowed to use e-mail or IM tools**

**Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not:**  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
 % of "Not allowed" shown by country

After looking at the individual country results for the rules that parents established about what their children could and could not do when using the Internet, a few conclusions can be drawn:

- parents in all countries mentioned that they have various rules and restrictions when their child used the Internet
- nevertheless, parents in some countries (e.g. Italy, Portugal and Ireland) were more likely than others to set such rules for their child's use of the Internet
- respondents in some eastern European countries – the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia and Slovakia – were the least likely to specify rules that applied when their child used the Internet.

### ***Setting rules for Internet use and parents' Internet use***

Parents who were occasional Internet users (i.e. not using it every day) were the most likely to have various rules and restrictions for each of the online activities – that their child might be involved with – listed in the survey: for example, 43% of these parents did not allow their child to use email or IM, compared to 34% of the frequent Internet users and 39% of the parents who did not use the facility.

Parents who did not use the Internet themselves were the least likely to say that disclosing personal information, making purchases online and downloading/playing music, film or games were not allowed. Frequent Internet users, on the other hand, were the ones the least likely to have rules concerning: spending a lot of time online, creating a profile in an online community, accessing certain websites and using email or IM. For example, three-quarters of the frequent Internet users (76%) said their child was not allowed to spend a lot of time online, compared to 80% of the non-users and 83% of the occasional users. The proportions of non-users and frequent Internet users who established rules for not talking to strangers and using chat rooms were almost the same.

**Table 7: Which online activities are not allowed?**

	Disclosing personal information	Making purchases online	Talking to people they don't know in real life	Spending a lot of time online	Creating a profile in an online community	Using chat rooms	Accessing certain websites	Downloading /playing music, films, games	Using email/ IM tools
<i>Parents' Internet use</i>									
Non-users	86%	81%	81%	80%	64%	58%	51%	32%	39%
Occasional users	93%	85%	85%	83%	66%	65%	53%	40%	43%
Frequent users	92%	84%	82%	76%	61%	60%	46%	38%	34%

**Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not:**  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet  
 % of "Not allowed"

### *Socio-demographic considerations*

Mothers were slightly more likely to answer that each of the online activities listed was not allowed. The largest difference was found for time restrictions about their child's Internet uses: 81% of the interviewed mothers said they had imposed time restrictions on their child's Internet use, compared to three-quarters (73%) of the fathers.

For most restrictions on online activities, parents did not distinguish between boys and girls; the largest differences were observed for buying online (86% of the girls were not allowed to shop online vs. 82% of the boys) and downloading and playing music, films and game (40% for girls and 36% for boys). Similarly, almost no differences were observed when looking at the number of children in the household; although it did appear that parents with less children were more likely to have imposed restrictions on visiting certain websites (51% of parents with one child vs. 44% of those with three children) and using email or IM (39% vs. 34%, respectively).

Younger parents and those parents answering questions about a younger child were the most likely to say that they had imposed restrictions on their child's Internet use – for each of the online activities listed, they more frequently said that such activities were prohibited. For example, more than eight out of 10 parents answering question about their 6-10 year-old (84%) answered they had rules against visiting chat rooms, compared to 61% of the parents talking about their 11-14 year-old and 40% of those referring to their 15-17 year-old. The children's age specific patterns for setting rules for children's Internet use were repeated when looking at the parents' age groups. Note: earlier in the report, we explained that younger parents more often answered questions about a younger child.

For the other socio-demographic variables, fewer differences were found in the number and type of restrictions that parents had imposed on their child's Internet use. The more significant differences were, for example, that:

- The less educated parents were more likely to have rules to prohibit their child visiting certain websites, downloading and playing music, films and game, and using email or IM (e.g. 42% of the parents in the highest educational category did not allow their child to visit certain websites compared to 52% of the parents in the lowest educational category).
- Manual workers were less likely than their counterparts in other occupational groups to have rules against their child visiting chat rooms (54% vs. 61% average), the self-employed were the least liable to have rules about downloading and playing music, films and games (32% vs. 38% average), and employees were the least apt to have placed restriction on the websites that their child could visit (47% vs. 49% average).
- Parents living in metropolitan areas were the least likely to have rules against creating a profile in an online community (59% vs. 64% in urban areas and 63% in rural areas), parents in the rural areas were the least likely to have rules about visiting certain websites (44% vs. 50% in metropolitan areas and 44% in rural areas). Finally, parents in the metropolitan and rural areas were both less likely than those in urban areas to have rules against using chat rooms (58%-59% vs. 65%).

For more details, see annex tables 12b through 20b.

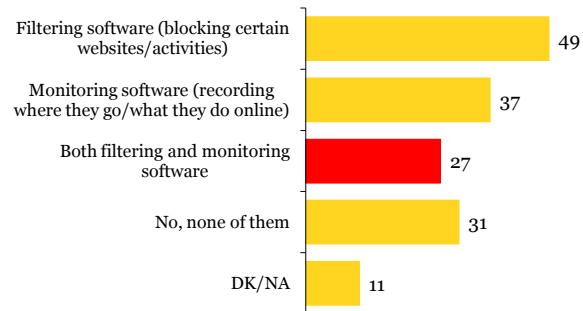


### 3.3 The use of filtering and monitoring software

Another option for parents to regulate their children's Internet use is the use of software that either filters (i.e. blocks certain websites or activities) or monitors (i.e. records Internet activity).

Half of the parents – with a child who accessed the Internet at home<sup>10</sup> – responded that they had installed filtering software on the computer that their child used at home. Monitoring software was not so popular, but was still used by almost four out of 10 parents (37%). In total, slightly more than a quarter of the parents (27%) said they used both filtering and monitoring software.

**Chart 53: Use of monitoring and filtering software**



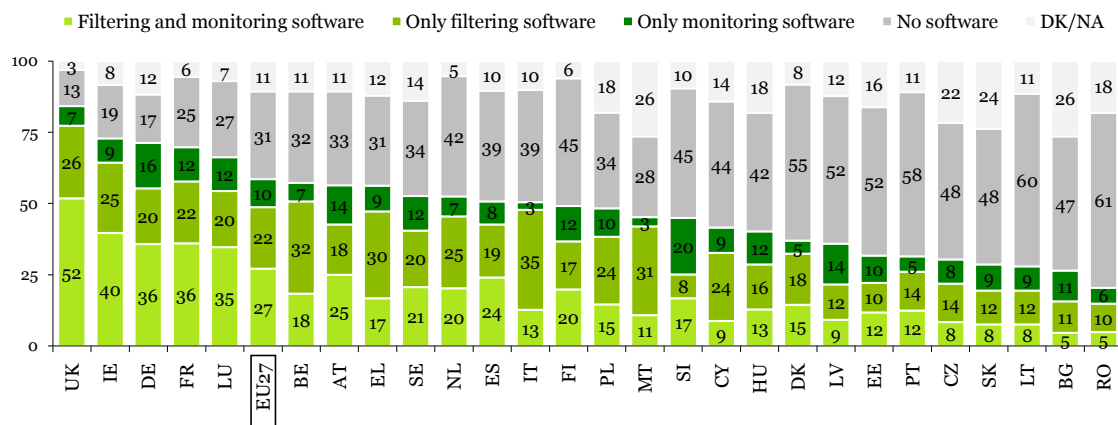
**Q10. Does the computer – that your child uses at home – have installed any of the following software?**  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet from his/her own computer or from the family's computer at home  
 % of "Mentioned" shown, EU27

Three out of 10 parents said they did not have filtering or monitoring software on their home computer, and another 11% said they did not know if such software was installed.

There was *considerable variation across countries* in the use of such software. More than half of the British parents (52%) answered that they had installed both monitoring and filtering software on the computer that their child used at home, compared to only 5% of the parents in Romania and Bulgaria. In Romania – and in Lithuania and Portugal – approximately six out of 10 parents said they did not have filtering or monitoring software on their home computer. In Bulgaria – and in Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Malta – more than one-fifth of parents did not know if such software was installed on their home computer (between 22% and 26%).

In all countries, except Slovenia, filtering software was more popular than that used for monitoring. For example, less than one-sixth of the parents in Italy (16%) had installed monitoring software – either on its own or alongside filtering software – on the computer that their child used at home, while almost three times as many parents had a filter installed (48%). In Slovenia, on the other hand, 37% of the parents had installed monitoring software, but only a quarter (25%) used filtering software – either on its own or alongside monitoring software.

**Chart 54: Use of monitoring and filtering software**



**Q10. Does the computer – that your child uses at home – have installed any of the following software?**  
 Base: parents whose child uses the Internet from his/her own computer or from the family's computer at home  
 % by country

<sup>10</sup> The results in this section focus only on parents with a child who accessed the Internet at home.



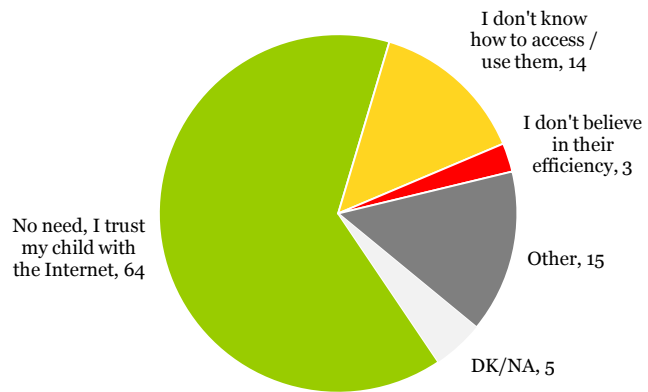
### Reasons for not using monitoring or filtering software

More than six out of 10 parents – who did not use filtering or monitoring software – simply saw no need for such software since they trusted their child on the Internet. Fourteen percent of the parents who did not use filtering or monitoring software did not know how to obtain or use it. Only a minority (3%) did not use such software because they did not believe in its efficiency.

Finally, an equally large proportion of the parents gave some other reason for not using filtering or monitoring software on the computer that their child used at home.

The *individual country results* showed that in almost all countries a majority of the parents – who did not use filtering or monitoring software – believed there was no need to do so since they trusted their child on the Internet: from 53% in Greece to 80% in Hungary. In Ireland, Cyprus, Romania, the UK and Malta, between 36% and 48% of the parents gave this as the reason for not using the software.

**Chart 55: Reasons for not using filtering or monitoring software**



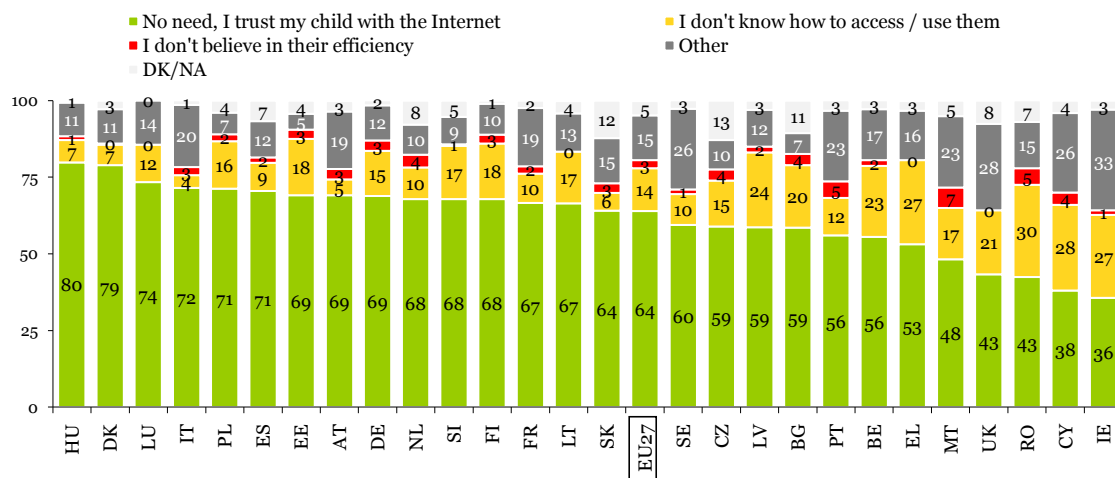
Q11. Why did you choose not to use filtering or monitoring software?  
Base: parents who do not use filtering or monitoring software % , EU27

Finally, in all Member States, only a minority of the parents said they did not use such software because they did not believe in its efficiency. Only in Malta did more than one in 20 parents select this reason (7%), while in Romania and Portugal one in 20 parents did not believe in the efficiency of the software.

Furthermore, parents in Romania, Cyprus, Ireland and Greece were the most likely to admit not knowing how to obtain or use filtering or monitoring software (between 27% and 30%). By comparison, in Italy, Austria and Slovakia only one in 20 parents who did not use filtering or monitoring software said that this was because they did not know how to obtain or use such software.

Finally, the proportion of parents who gave some other reason for not using filtering or monitoring software on the computer that their child used at home ranged from 5% in Estonia to 33% in Ireland.

**Chart 56: Reasons for not using filtering or monitoring software**



Q11. Why did you choose not to use filtering or monitoring software?  
Base: parents who do not use filtering or monitoring software % by country

## Using filtering and monitoring software and parents' Internet use

### Using filtering and monitoring software

Parents who used the Internet frequently (i.e. every day) were the most likely to answer that they had installed filtering and/or monitoring software on the computer that their child used at home (53% and 40%, respectively). The corresponding proportions for occasional Internet users were slightly lower: 44% and 35%, respectively. Respondents who did not use the Internet were the ones who least often said that such software was installed; however, almost one-third of the parents who did not use the Internet (32%) did not know if filtering or monitoring software was installed on the computer that their child used at home.

### Reasons for not using filtering and monitoring software

Almost two-thirds of the parents who used the Internet said that they did not need to use filtering or monitoring software since they trusted their child on the Internet (65% of frequent Internet users and 64% of occasional users) compared to 59% of the parents who did not use the Internet. The latter were more likely to admit that they did not know how to use or obtain such software (18% vs. 13%-14% of the Internet users).

**Table 8: Use of filtering and monitoring software**

	Using filtering and/or monitoring software				Reasons for not using filtering or monitoring software				
	Filtering software	Monitoring software	No, none of them	DK/NA	No need, I trust my child	I don't know how to access/use them	I don't believe in their efficiency	Other	DK/NA
<i>Parents' Internet use</i>									
Non-users	24%	18%	38%	32%	59%	18%	2%	10%	12%
Occasional users	44%	35%	32%	13%	64%	14%	2%	15%	5%
Frequent users	53%	40%	29%	8%	65%	13%	3%	15%	4%

**Q10. Does the computer – that your child uses at home – have installed any of the following software?**

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet at home  
% "Mentioned" shown

**Q11. Why did you choose not to use filtering or monitoring software?**

Base: parents who do not use filtering or monitoring software

## Socio-demographic considerations

### Using filtering and monitoring software

Younger parents, those with younger children or with more children were more likely to answer that filtering and/or monitoring software was installed on their home computer. For example, more than half of the parents reporting about their 6-10 year-old or their 11-14 year-old had installed filtering software (54% and 51%, respectively) and four out of 10 had installed monitoring software (both 41%) – the corresponding proportions for parents referring to questions about their 15-17 year-old were, respectively, 41% and 29%.

Parents with a higher level of educational attainment were more likely to have installed filtering software (43% in the lowest educational category vs. 48%-50% for respondents in the other educational categories), although no differences between the educational categories were observed for monitoring software (between 36% and 38% across all educational categories).

Manual workers, on the other hand, were the least likely to use filtering software (37% vs. 49% average); however, the proportion of parents in the different occupational groups did not differ so much (between 33% and 39% across all groups). The opposite was observed when comparing respondents living in cities and in rural areas: parents living in the latter areas more frequently said that they had installed monitoring software (41% vs. 33% in metropolitan areas and 35% in urban areas), but the differences in the proportion who had installed filtering software were smaller (between 47% and 52% in all groups).

Furthermore, certain socio-demographic groups were less likely to know whether filtering or monitoring software was installed on the computer their child used at home: mothers (13% vs. 5% of fathers), the over 54 year-olds (15% vs. 11% average), parents with the lowest level of education (14% vs. 8% of those with the highest level of education), manual workers and those not working (both 16% vs. 8% of the self-employed).

For more details, see annex table 30b.

#### Reasons for not using filtering and monitoring software

Not much variation was observed in the proportion of parents who did not use monitoring or filtering software because they did not believe in the efficiency of such software. More variation was observed, however, when the other reasons for not using such software were examined.

Fathers, parents of older children the 40-54 year-olds, higher educated parents, employees and manual workers more frequently said that they did not need to use filtering or monitoring software as they trusted their child on the Internet. For example, almost three-quarters of the parents talking about their 15-17 year-old – who did not use filtering or monitoring software – simply saw no need to do that since they trusted their child on the Internet; the corresponding proportion for parents answering questions about their 6-10 year-old was 54%.

Women, parents with younger children or with more than one child, the 25-39 year-olds, the less highly-educated parents and the self-employed, on the other hand, were more likely to admit that they did not know how to use or obtain the software. For example, 18% of the parents in the lowest educational category who did not use filtering or monitoring software did not know how to obtain or use it, compared to 13% of the parents in the highest educational category.

For more details, see annex table 31b.

## 4. Awareness and information about safety measures

*Parents in all of the EU27 Member States most often thought of the police when asked **where or to whom they would report illegal or harmful content** seen on the Internet – 92% gave this response.*

*For each of the proposed **measures or actions to improve Internet safety and effective use of the Internet by children** – e.g. more awareness raising campaigns about online risks or more advice for parents about the websites that children visit, a large majority of the parents surveyed agreed that it would contribute to this cause. The countries with the highest level of support were Portugal, Ireland, Malta, Cyprus and Greece, while those with the lowest support were Denmark, the Czech Republic, Austria, Estonia and Slovakia.*

*Parents who did not use the Internet themselves, but who said that their child did use it, were the most likely to think that each of the proposed measures or actions would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for their child.*

*There was a great similarity across Member States, with many parents opting for similar **sources of advice about safe Internet use** (family and friends, news media, different websites or ISPs). These choices would be at the expense of potential contact with their child’s school to discuss safe Internet use and with associations or organisations dealing with Internet safety issues.*

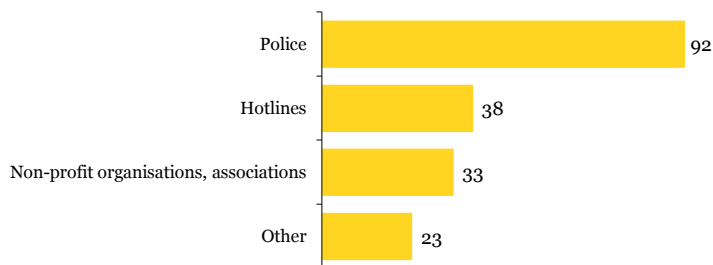
### 4.1 Reporting illegal or harmful content seen on the Internet

Parents most often thought of the **police** when asked where, or to whom, they would report illegal or harmful content seen on the Internet – 92% gave this response.

Four out of 10 parents (38%) would report such content to a **hotline** set up for this purpose and one-third mentioned a non-profit organisation or other associations<sup>11</sup>.

Finally, a quarter of the parents (23%) said they would report this somewhere else than the options listed in the survey.

**Chart 57: Where or to whom would you report illegal content?**



**Q16. Where or to whom would you report illegal content (like child abuse material)?**  
Base: all respondents  
% of "Yes" shown, EU27

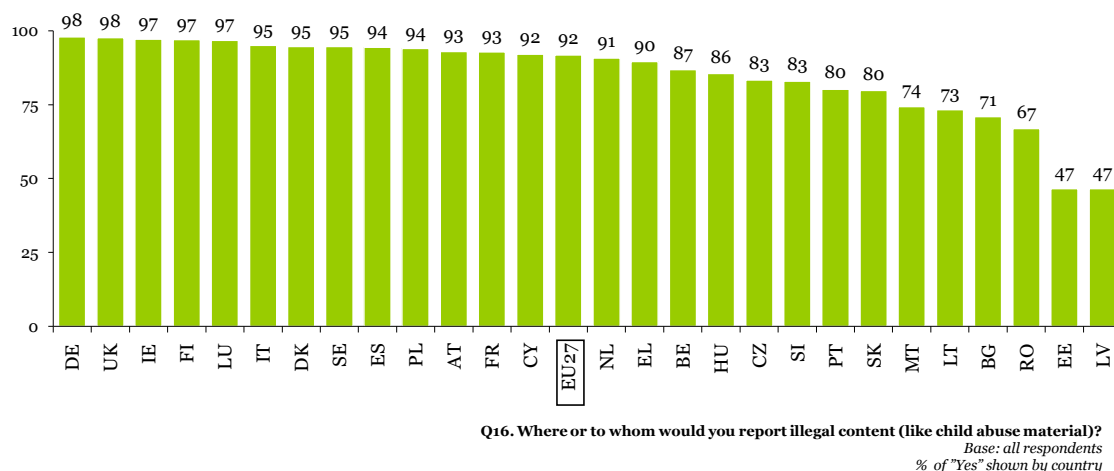
<sup>11</sup> Although this question was also asked in the Eurobarometer survey “Safer Internet” (2004/05), those results and the ones from the current survey could not be compared because of the different question wording. In 2004/05, parents were asked where – or to whom – they would report illegal content seen online using an open-ended question format, i.e. they were not given a list of possible answers to choose from. In the current survey, on the other hand, parents were asked if they would report to (a) the police; (b) a hotline; (c) non-profit organisations; (d) someone else – treating each of these instances as separate question items, so respondents had an option to answer yes or no on each option. The latter question format, as a consequence, measured a higher level of awareness about the possibility to report illegal content to a hotline than the original question used in the 2004/05 survey.

### Individual country differences

Virtually all parents in Germany, the UK, Ireland, Finland and Luxembourg (between 97% and 98%) would notify **the police** about illegal or harmful content they found on the Internet. Latvian and Estonian parents were the least likely to answer they would do this – slightly less than half of the interviewees mentioned this option (both 47%).

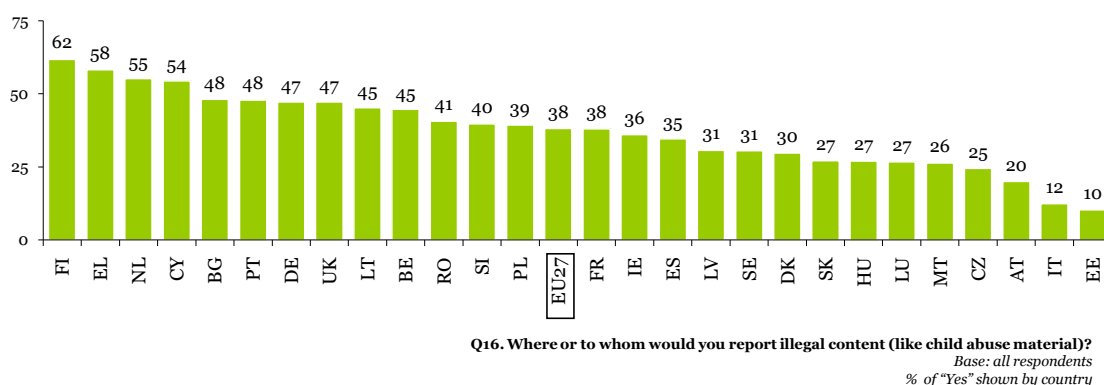
Although the proportion of parents willing to report illegal content to the police in the other NMS was significantly higher than in Latvia and Estonia (from 67% in Romania to 94% in Poland) – most of these countries were found at the lower end of the ranking.

**Chart 58: Reporting illegal content to the police**

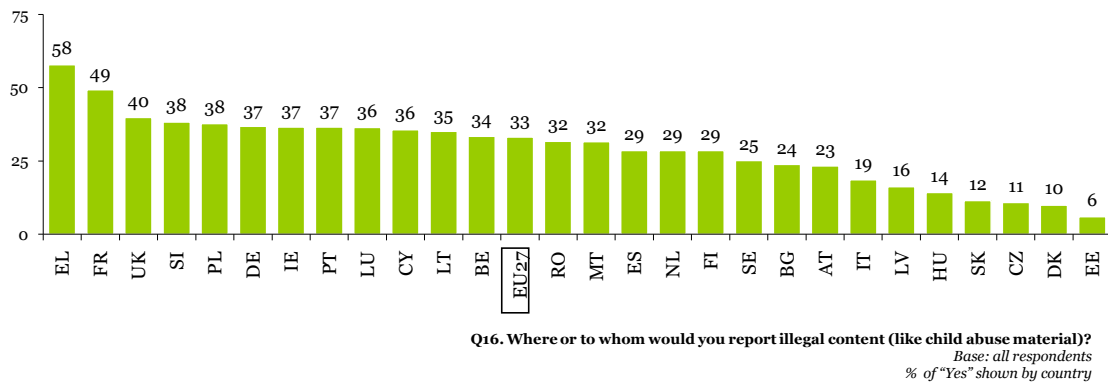


In only four countries did more than half of the parents say they would call or contact a **hotline** for reporting illegal content on the Internet: Finland (62%), Greece (58%), the Netherlands (55%) and Cyprus (54%). In more than half of the countries less than four out of 10 parents had the same intention: ranging from 10%-12% in Estonia and Italy to 39% in Poland.

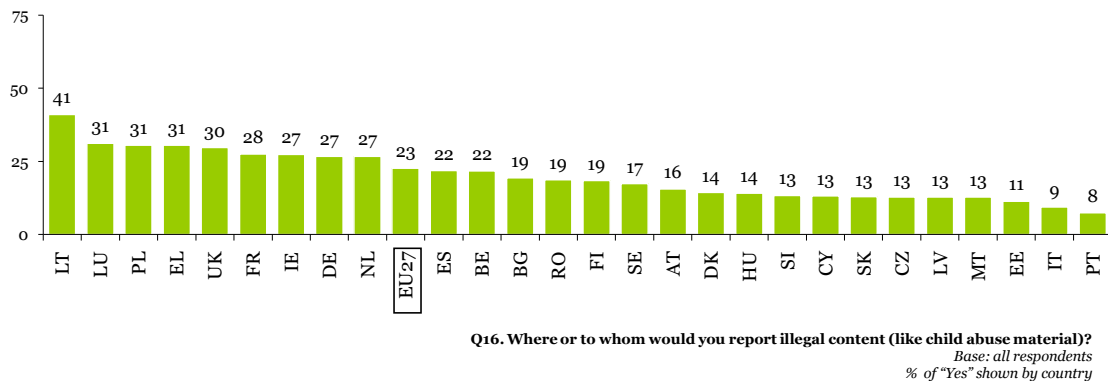
**Chart 59: Reporting illegal content to a hotline**



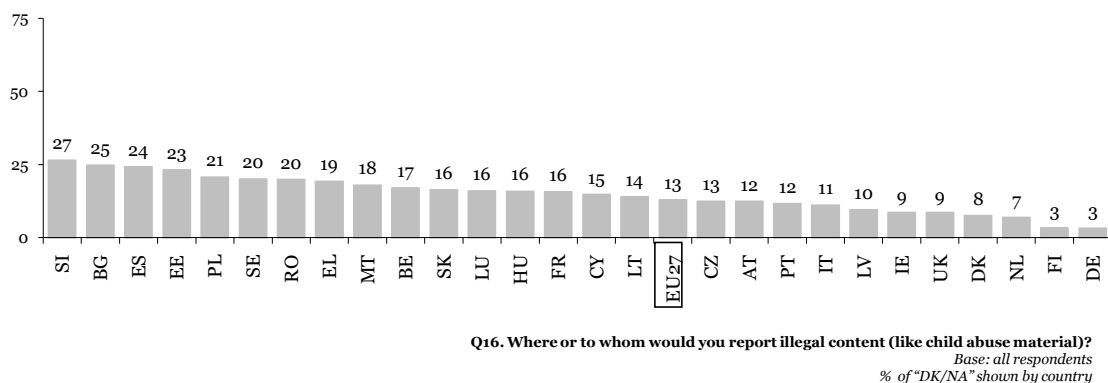
The Estonian interviewees were also the least likely to say they would report illegal or harmful content found on the Internet to a **non-profit organisation or some other association**, while Greek respondents were again the most likely to do so (6% vs. 58%). Other countries where parents were likely to contact a non-profit organisation were France (49%) and the UK (40%), while parents in Denmark (10%), the Czech Republic (11%) and Slovakia (12%) were very unlikely to do so.

**Chart 60:** Reporting illegal content to non-profit organisations or associations

The proportion of parents who answered they would notify **someone else** about illegal content found on the Internet ranged from less than one-tenth in Portugal and Italy (8% and 9%, respectively) to four-tenths in Lithuania (41%).

**Chart 61:** Reporting illegal content somewhere else or to someone else

Although a large majority of the respondents would report – or at least knew they could report – illegal content to the police, this was not the case for reporting such content to hotlines and non-profit organisations or associations: more than one-tenth of the parents did not know they could notify a hotline or non-profit organisation about illegal content. The following chart looks at the proportion of “don’t know” responses for reporting illegal content to a hotline set up for this purpose. Although virtually all of the parents in Germany and Finland knew they could contact a hotline, more than one-fifth of the parents in Slovenia (27%), Bulgaria (25%), Spain (24%), Estonia (23%) and Poland (21%) were not aware that this was possible.

**Chart 62:** Proportion of “don’t know” responses for hotlines for reporting illegal content

### ***Socio-demographic considerations and differences in terms of parents' and children's Internet use***

Parents who did not use the Internet were more likely not to know how they could report illegal or harmful content seen on the Internet. For example, almost one-fifth of the parents who did not use the Internet did not know they could report illegal content to a hotline set up for this purpose compared to 12% of the parents who did use the Internet.

Between 90% and 95% in all of the socio-demographic groups would report illegal content to the police. Some greater differences were found in the intention to report such content to a hotline or non-profit organisation:

- parents between 25-39 years-of-age and parents answering question about their 6-10 year-old were the most likely to answer that they would report illegal content seen on the Internet to a hotline (43% and 40%, respectively, vs. 38% average)
- those parents with a lower level of education and those living in rural areas were more likely to mention non-profit organisations or other associations (35% of respondents with the lowest level of education or living in a rural area vs. 30% of respondents in the highest educational category or living in a metropolitan area)
- the self-employed parents were the least likely to answer they would report to a hotline (34% vs. 38% average) or a non-profit organisation (29% vs. 33%).

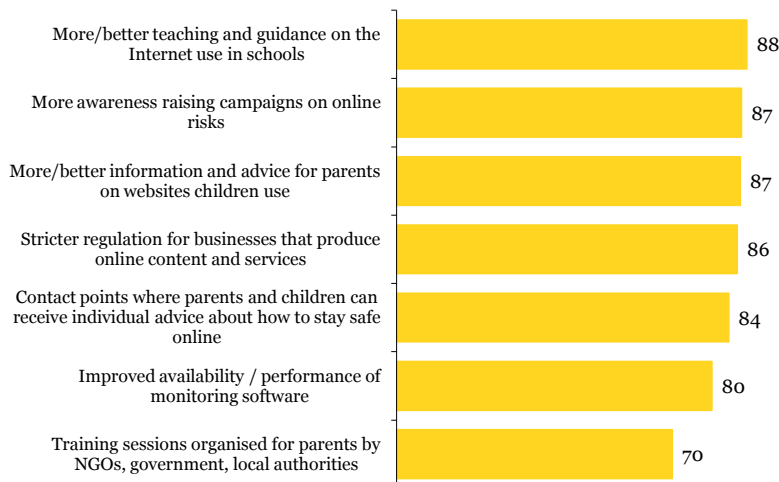
For more details, see annex table 36b.

## ***4.2 Towards a safer and more effective use of the Internet***

For each of the proposed measures or actions that could improve the safe and effective use of the Internet by children, a large majority of the parents surveyed agreed that it would be beneficial.

Relatively speaking, parents most often thought that a greater amount and better quality of teaching and guidance about Internet usage in school would contribute to its safer and more effective use by children (88%), while they gave the least credence to training sessions organised for parents by NGOs, the government or local authorities (70%).

**Chart 63: What would contribute to safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child?**



**Q14. Which of the following do you think would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child?**  
 Base: all respondents  
 % of "Would contribute" shown, EU27



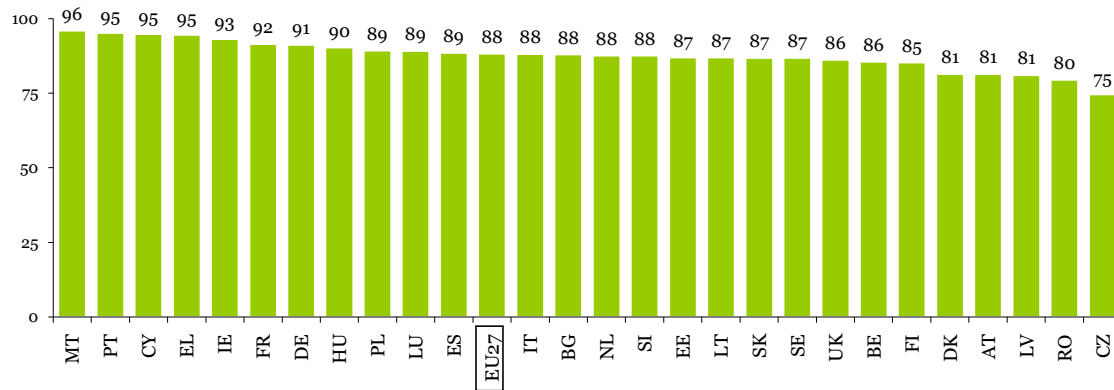
Between 80% and 87% of the parents answered that the other five measures would contribute to safer and more effective Internet use, i.e.:

- more awareness raising campaigns about online risks (87%),
- more and better information and advice for parents about the websites that children use (87%),
- stricter regulation for businesses that produce online content and provide online services (86%),
- contact points where parents and children can ask advice about safe Internet use (84%), and
- improvements in the availability and performance of monitoring and filtering software (80%).

### Individual country differences

Almost all of the parents in Malta (96%), Portugal, Cyprus and Greece (all 95%) thought **that more and better teaching and guidance in schools about the use of the Internet** would contribute to its safer and more effective use by their child. Parents in the Czech Republic, followed by those in Denmark, Austria, Latvia and Romania, were the least likely to think that better guidance in school would contribute to safer Internet use; nevertheless, three-quarters of the parents in the Czech Republic and eight out of 10 in the three latter countries still believed in the effectiveness of such a measure.

**Chart 64:** More/better teaching and guidance on Internet use in schools



Q14. Which of the following do you think would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child?  
Base: all respondents  
% of "Would contribute" shown by country

A large majority of parents in all countries also agreed that **more awareness raising campaigns about online risks** would help them and their children to use the Internet more safely. In only six countries did less than eight out of 10 parents think that such campaigns would be beneficial: the Czech Republic (69%), Austria (74%), Slovakia (75%), Romania (76%), Estonia and Denmark (both 78%) – these countries were also found at bottom of the country ranking regarding the support for better teaching on Internet usage at schools (see chart above).

**Chart 65:** More awareness raising campaigns on online risks



Q14. Which of the following do you think would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child?  
Base: all respondents  
% of "Would contribute" shown by country



Almost identical results in terms of support were also found for the next three actions:

- **more and better information and advice for parents about websites that children use most frequently,**
- **stricter regulation for businesses that produce online content and provide online services, and**
- **contact points where parents and children can ask advice about safe Internet use.**

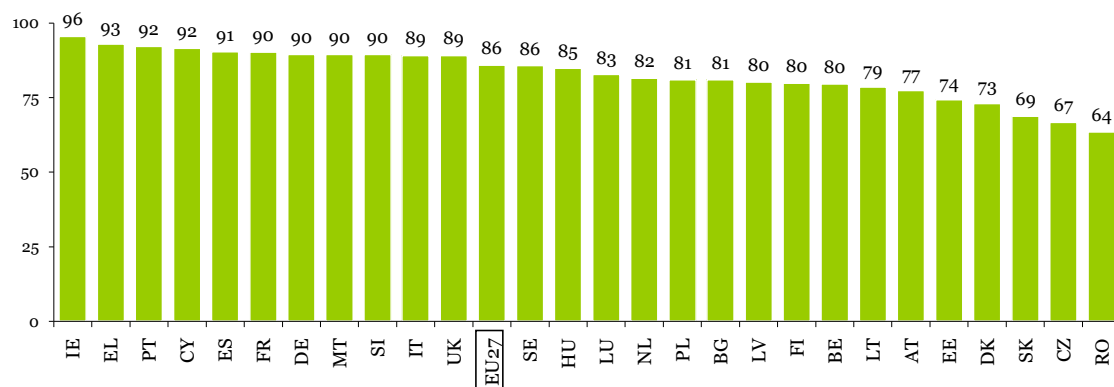
The countries with the highest level of support were again Ireland, Portugal, Malta, Greece and Cyprus: between 90% and 97% of the parents believed that these actions would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for their child.

In only a minority of the countries did less than eight out of 10 parents agree that these actions would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for their child – however, the countries with such lower support were again the Czech Republic, Austria, Slovakia, Romania, Estonia and Denmark.

**Chart 66:** *More/better information and advice for parents on the websites that children use*



**Chart 67:** *Stricter regulation for businesses that produce online content and services*



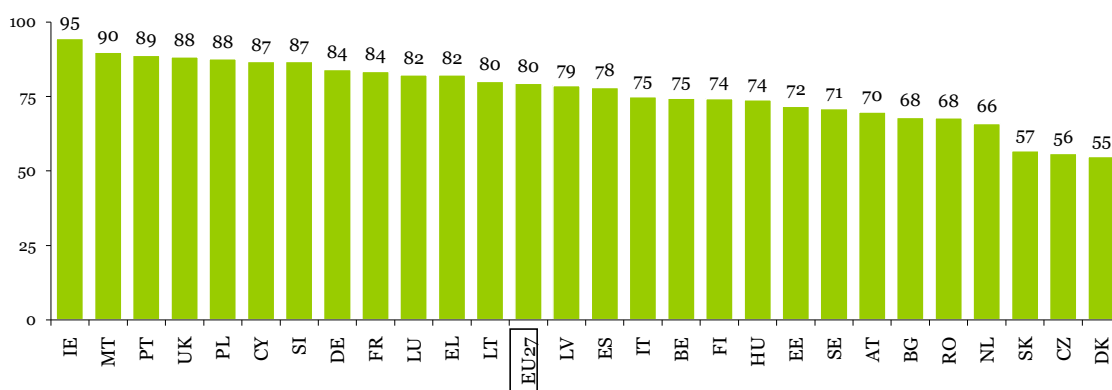
**Chart 68:** *Contact points where parents and children can receive individual advice about how to use the Internet safely*



Q14. Which of the following do you think would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child?  
Base: all respondents  
% of "Would contribute" shown by country

Parents in Ireland were among the most likely to answer that they had installed monitoring software on the computer that their child used at home. Furthermore, when asking parents who had not installed such software, why they had not done so, it was also the Irish who were most likely to answer that they did not know how to obtain or use the software (see section 3.3). Both findings help explain why almost all parents in Ireland (95%) agreed that **improvements in the availability or the performance of monitoring software** would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet by their child. In sharp contrast, only a slim majority in Denmark (55%), the Czech Republic (56%) and Slovakia (57%) thought that this measure would contribute to safer use of the Internet.

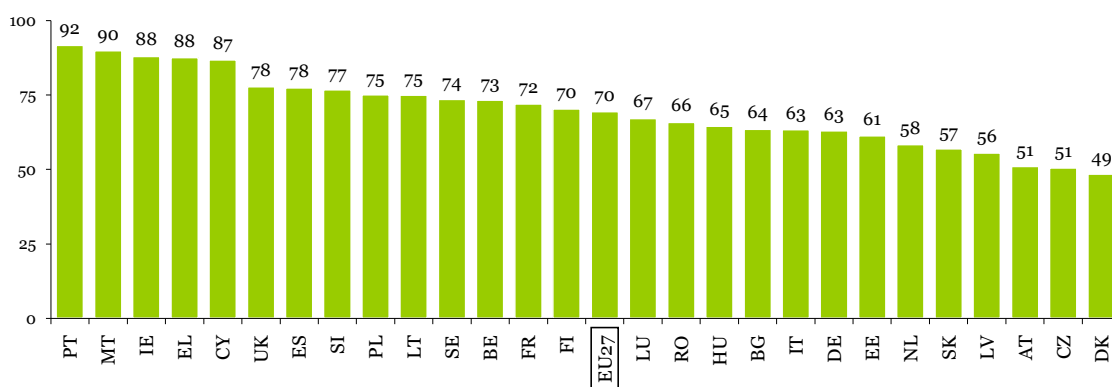
**Chart 69:** Improved availability or performance of monitoring software



Q14. Which of the following do you think would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child?  
Base: all respondents  
% of "Would contribute" shown by country

In comparison with the previous actions, the individual country results for **training sessions organised by NGOs, governments or local authorities** showed the largest variations. Although approximately nine out of 10 Portuguese (92%), Maltese (90%), Irish (88%), Greek (88%) and Cypriot parents (87%) thought that such training sessions would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet by their child, only half of the Danish, Czech and Austrian parents shared this opinion.

**Chart 70:** Training sessions organised for parents by NGOs, government, local authorities



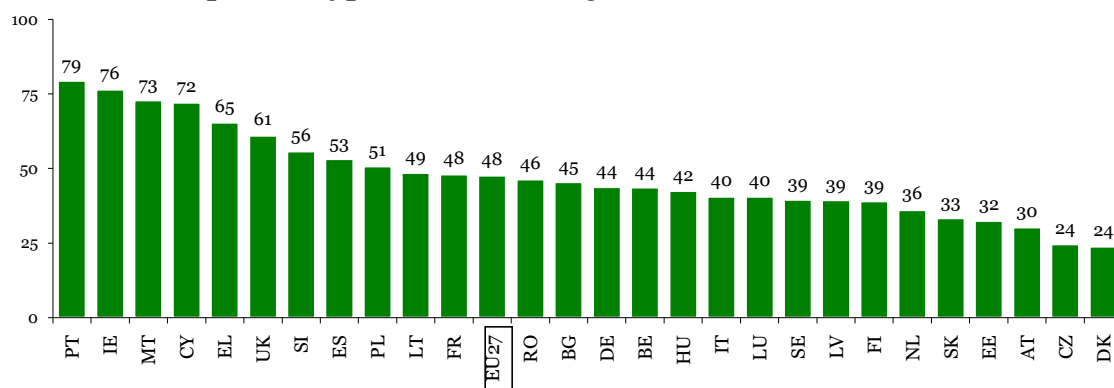
Q14. Which of the following do you think would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child?  
Base: all respondents  
% of "Would contribute" shown by country

The previous charts showed that in almost all Member States – similar to the results obtained for the EU27 overall – a large majority of the parents each time agreed that the measure proposed to them would improve the safe and effective use of the Internet by their child. We calculated the proportion of parents who thought that each of the eight measures would be beneficial (see next chart).

The countries with the highest level of support for each of the proposed actions were Portugal, Ireland, Malta, Cyprus and Greece: in these countries between 65% and 79% of the parents believed that each of these actions would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for their child (or in other words, they supported all of the proposed actions).

The countries with the lowest levels of support were Denmark, the Czech Republic, Austria, Estonia and Slovakia: in these countries not more than one-third of the parents thought that each of these actions would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for their child (between 24% and 33%).

**Chart 71: Proportion of parents answering that each measure would contribute**



Q14. Which of the following do you think would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child?  
Base: all respondents  
% by country

### ***Difference in support for the various measures dependent on parents' and children's use of the Internet***

Parents who did not use the Internet themselves, but who said that their child did use the facility, more often answered that more and better teaching and guidance about Internet use in school, training sessions for parents organised by NGOs and contact points where children and parents could go for individual support would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet by their child. For example, eight out of 10 parents in this group thought that training sessions for parents organised by NGOs would be helpful, while only slightly more than two-thirds of those parents who did use the Internet thought the same.

Interviewees who did not use the Internet, and who said that their child did not use it, were the least likely to think that any of the proposed measures or actions would contribute to a safer use of the Internet. The last column of the following table shows that these parents were also the least likely to believe that each of the measures would contribute: 43% compared to 58% of the parents who did not use the Internet themselves, but who said that their child did use it.

**Table 9: What would contribute to safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child?**

	More/better teaching and guidance on Internet use in schools	More/better information and advice for parents on websites children use	Training sessions organised for parents by NGOs, government, local authorities	Improved availability/performance of filtering & monitoring software	Stricter regulation for businesses that produce online content, services	More awareness-raising campaigns about online risks	Contact points where parents and children can receive individual advice	Proportion who said that each measure would contribute
<i>Internet use</i>								
Neither parent nor child	83%	80%	65%	67%	79%	78%	76%	43%
Only child	92%	88%	80%	78%	85%	87%	90%	58%
Only parent	88%	87%	67%	80%	88%	86%	81%	45%
Parent as well as child	89%	87%	69%	81%	86%	88%	85%	47%

Q14. Which of the following do you think would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child?  
Base: all respondents  
% of "Would contribute" shown

### *Socio-demographic considerations*

Mothers, younger parents and those with four or more children were the most likely to answer that each of the proposed actions or measures would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for their child. For example, 49% of the mothers believed that this was the case compared to 43% of the fathers.

Parents answering questions about a younger child were particularly likely to say that improvements in the availability and performance of monitoring software would contribute to a safer and more efficient use of the Internet by their child (80%-82% for a 6-14 year-old vs. 76% for a 15-17 year-old) – as was seen earlier, parents with younger children were more likely to use such software (see section 3.3).

Respondents with the lowest levels of educational attainment were more likely to answer that training sessions for parents organised by NGOs and contact points would contribute to a safer use of the Internet. The most educated respondents, on the other hand, gave more support to more and better information and advice for parents about the websites that children visit, more awareness-raising campaigns about online risks and an improvement in the availability and performance of monitoring and filtering software. For example, 87% respondents in the highest educational category thought that more and better information and advice about the websites that children visited would be helpful, while only 83% of the parents in the lowest educational category thought the same.

The place of residence had no impact on the level of support for the different measures to increase safer Internet use for children. Respondents in the different occupational categories only differed in their support for the improved availability and performance of monitoring and filtering software: while three-quarters (76%) of the non-working respondents thought improving such software would contribute to safer Internet use for their child, this proportion was slightly higher in the other occupation groups (80%-81%).

For more details, see annex table 34b.

### **4.3 Where to get information about the safer use of the Internet**

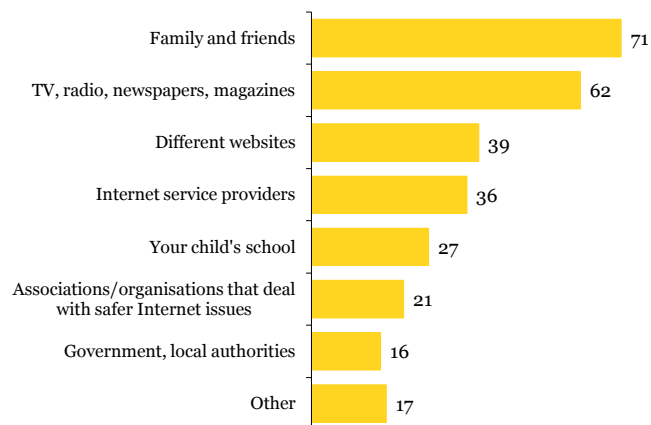
**Family and friends** were the most popular source of information or advice for parents about filtering and monitoring tools and the safe use of the Internet: 71% of parents had turned to family and friends to discuss Internet safety issues. That source was followed in popularity by **TV, radio, newspapers and magazines** – selected by 62% of the parents.

Four out of 10 parents had browsed the Internet and found information or advice about safer Internet usage on **different (various) websites**, and a similar proportion (36%) counted on **Internet service providers (ISPs)** to get such information.

Slightly more than a quarter of the parents (27%) answered they had received information or advice about safer Internet use at their **child's school**, while a fifth (21%) got their information from **associations or organisations dealing with Internet safety issues**.

A smaller group of respondents said

**Chart 72: Sources for information and advice about safety tools and safe use of the Internet**



Q15. Where do you get your information and advice on safety tools and safe usage of the Internet from?  
Base: all respondents  
% of "Yes" shown, EU27

they got their information about Internet safety tools from **the local authorities or government** (16%). Finally, 17% of respondents said they received information or advice from a **source other than the ones listed**.

### Individual country differences

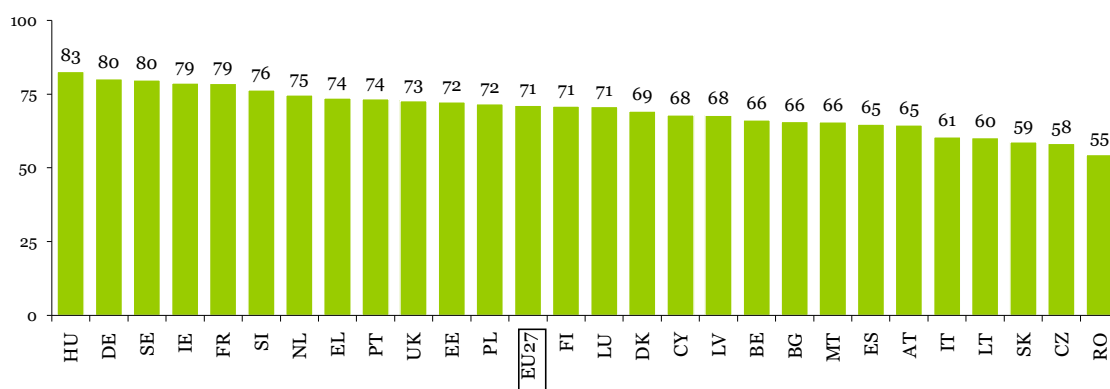
In all of the EU Member States, parents most frequently selected the same two sources for information and advice about safety tools and a safer use of the Internet: (a) family and friends, and (b) TV, radio, newspapers and magazines.

A majority of respondents in all EU27 Member States selected **family and friends** as their source for information and advice about filtering and monitoring tools and the safe use of the Internet. The proportion selecting this source ranged from a slim majority of parents in Romania (55%), the Czech Republic (58%) and Slovakia (59%) to approximately eight out of 10 parents in Hungary, Germany, Sweden, Ireland and France (between 79% and 83%).

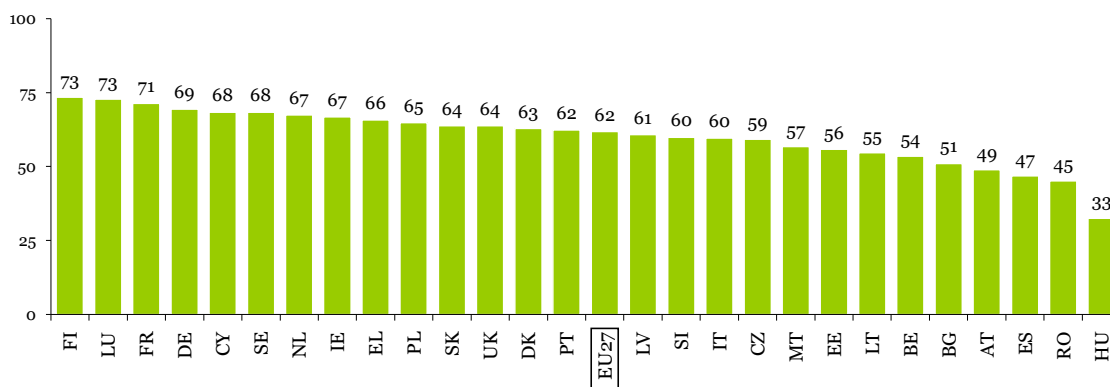
In almost all Member States, more than half of the parents had read or heard information about safer use of the Internet on **TV or the radio**, or had read about it in **newspapers or magazines**. Finnish and Luxembourgish respondents (both 73%), followed by those from France (71%), were the ones making the most use of these information sources. Respondents from Hungary were the least likely to have been informed in this way (33%). Furthermore, Hungary, Romania (45%), Spain (47%) and Austria (49%) were the only countries where less than half of the parents mentioned these channels.

In 21 of the 27 EU Member States, **family and friends** were selected by the largest group of respondents – followed by TV, radio, newspapers and magazines (in 2<sup>nd</sup> position). In Finland, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Italy and the Czech Republic, on the other hand, these two sources were as important – selected by the same proportion of parents. In Slovakia, the proportion of parents selecting TV, radio and newspapers was slightly higher than the proportion mentioning family and friends.

**Chart 73: Family and friends**



**Chart 74: TV, radio, newspapers, magazines**



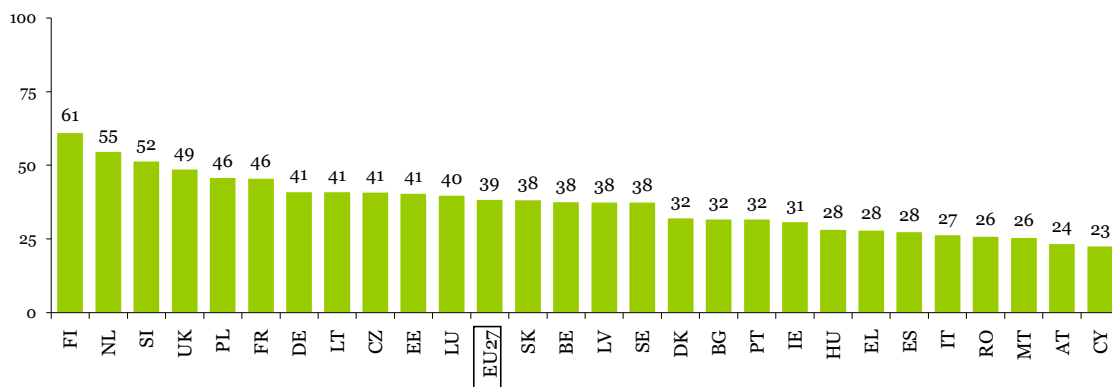
Q15. Where do you get your information and advice on safety tools and safe usage of the Internet from?  
Base: all respondents  
% of "Yes" shown by country

A majority of Finnish (61%), Dutch (54%) and Slovenian (52%) parents said they used **various websites** when looking for more information about safety tools and safe use of the Internet. Dutch parents were not only among the most likely to have used the Internet for this purpose, they were also among the most liable to select **ISPs** as their source for advice about safe Internet use – 56% named this source, compared to 60% of the parents in the UK (the highest EU27 figure).

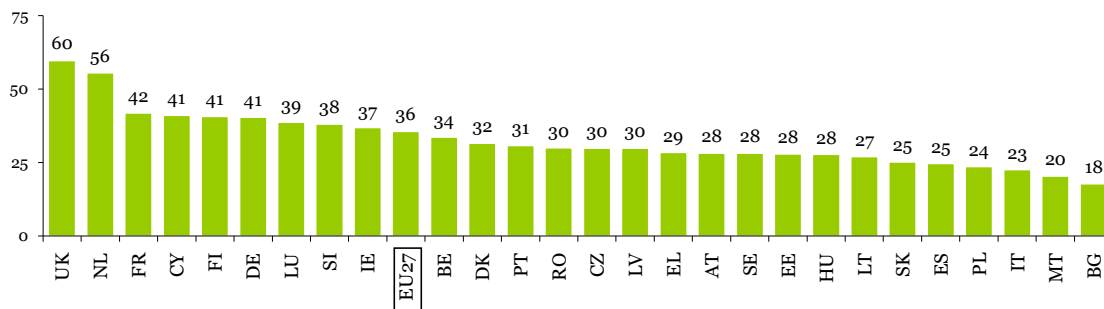
Parents in Cyprus and Austria were the least likely to say they informed themselves about safe Internet use issues by visiting various websites (23% and 24%, respectively). Although the Internet itself was the third most popular source for information about safe Internet use in a majority of the countries, in half of the countries less than one-third of the parents used it as a source of information: from 23% in Cyprus to 32% in Portugal, Bulgaria and Denmark.

Similar to the results regarding getting information from various websites, in a majority of the countries less than one-third of the interviewees said they got information about safe Internet use from ISPs. In Bulgaria, Malta, Italy and Poland, even less than a quarter of the parents counted on this source for advice (between 18% and 24%).

**Chart 75: Different websites**



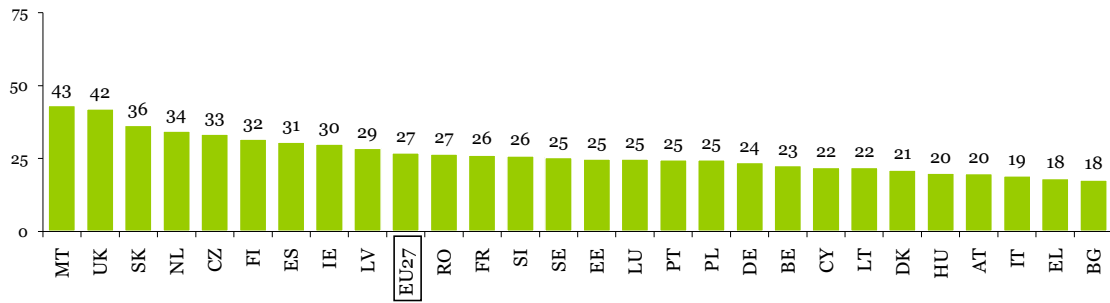
**Chart 76: Internet service providers (ISPs)**



Q15. Where do you get your information and advice on safety tools and safe usage of the Internet from?  
Base: all respondents  
% of "Yes" shown by country

British children were not only the most likely to have access to the Internet at their school, British parents – together with those in Malta – were also the most likely to have received information about filtering and monitoring tools and safe Internet usage at **their child's school** (42% and 43%, respectively). The opposite could be seen for parents and children in Bulgaria, Greece and Italy: children in these countries were unlikely to have access to the Internet at their school and parents were the least likely to have received information about safe Internet use at their child's school (18%-19%).

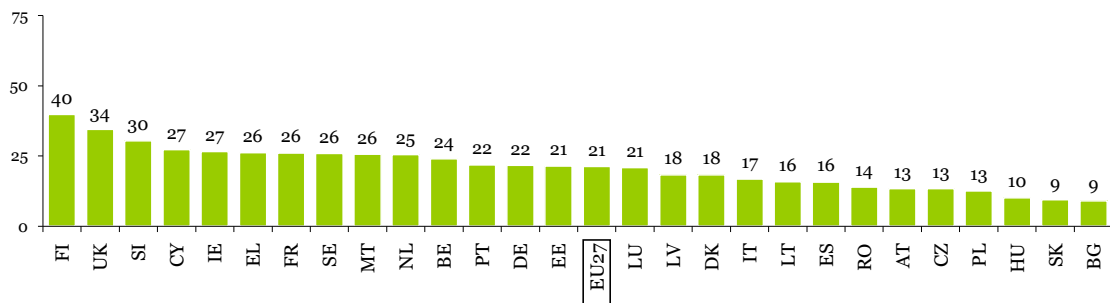
**Chart 77: Your child’s school**



**Q15. Where do you get your information and advice on safety tools and safe usage of the Internet from?**  
 Base: all respondents  
 % of "Yes" shown by country

Less than half of the parents in all of the EU Member States said they got information about safe Internet use from **associations or organisations dealing with Internet safety issues**. Four out of 10 Finnish parents and one-third of the British parents mentioned these organisations as a source for advice – the highest EU27 figures. Parents in Bulgaria, Slovakia and Hungary, however, were four times less likely than the Finnish parents to mention organisations dealing with Internet safety issues (9%-10% vs. 40%). Other countries at the lower end of the scale were Poland, the Czech Republic and Austria (all 13%).

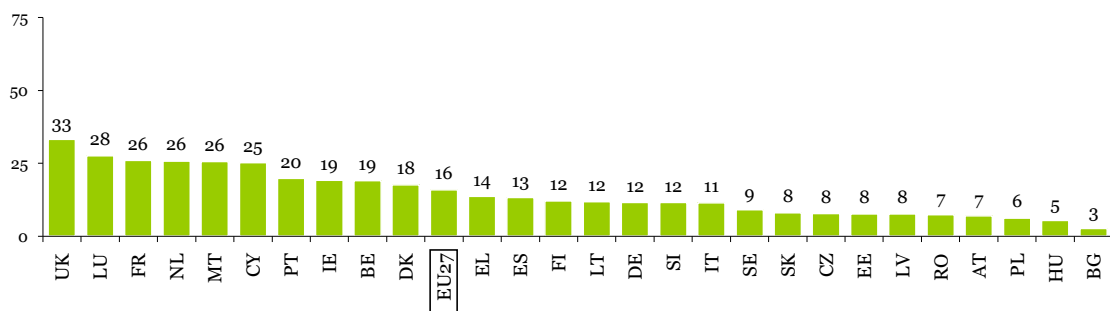
**Chart 77: Associations and organisations dealing with Internet safety issues**



**Q15. Where do you get your information and advice on safety tools and safe usage of the Internet from?**  
 Base: all respondents  
 % of "Yes" shown by country

The proportion of parents who said that they received information about safe Internet use from their **government or local authority** ranged from 3% in Bulgaria to 33% in the UK. This source of advice was the least important in almost all of the Member States. The exceptions were the UK, Luxembourg, France, the Netherlands, Malta and Cyprus – in these countries at least a quarter had received information or advice from the government or local authorities, and as such these were as important, or more important, as a source of advice about safe Internet use as the associations and organisations dealing with Internet safety issues.

**Chart 78: Government, local authorities**



**Q15. Where do you get your information and advice on safety tools and safe usage of the Internet from?**  
 Base: all respondents  
 % of "Yes" shown by country



### *Differences in the sources for information dependent on children's and parents use of the Internet*

In regard to sources of information and advice about filtering and monitoring tools and the safe use of the Internet, the analysis by parents' and children's Internet use showed that:

- Not surprisingly, interviewees who did not use the Internet, and who said that their child did not use it, were the least likely to have received information from any of the sources listed in the survey.
- Parents who did not use the Internet themselves, but who said that their child did use it, were also less likely to mention each of the listed information sources; the exception being their child's school – one-third of these parents said they got information about safe Internet use at their child's school compared to 23%-28% of the Internet using parents.
- The largest differences between occasional and frequent Internet users were found for information found by visiting various websites and that received from ISPs. While almost half of the frequent Internet users found information through websites (49%) and ISPs (44%), only one-third of the occasional Internet users mentioned these (32% for both sources).

**Table 10: Sources for information and advice about safety tools and safe use of the Internet**

	Family and friends	TV, radio, newspapers, magazines	Various websites	ISPs	Your child's school	Associations dealing with safe Internet usage	Government or local authorities	Other
<i>Internet use</i>								
Neither parent nor child	53%	58%	13%	14%	21%	12%	12%	9%
Only child	65%	57%	20%	18%	34%	17%	14%	11%
Only parent	67%	62%	35%	31%	23%	23%	16%	17%
Parent as well as child	75%	63%	45%	42%	28%	22%	17%	19%
<i>Frequency of parents' Internet use</i>								
Non-users	59%	57%	17%	16%	28%	15%	13%	10%
Occasional users	75%	62%	32%	32%	29%	20%	16%	16%
Frequent users	73%	63%	49%	44%	26%	24%	17%	20%

**Q15. Where do you get your information and advice on safety tools and safe usage of the Internet from?**  
*Base: all respondents  
 % "yes" shown*

### *Socio-demographics considerations*

In regard to sources of information and advice about filtering and monitoring tools and the safe use of the Internet, the analysis by socio-demographic groups showed that:

- Mothers were more likely to select family and friends (73% vs. 67% of fathers) and their child's school (29% vs. 22%) as a source for information; fathers had a greater tendency to mention various websites (46% vs. 36% of mothers) and ISPs (42% vs. 33%).
- Parents in the oldest age category were prone to select the government or local authorities as a source for information (19% vs. 15%-16% for parents between 25 and 54 years-of-age), but they were less likely to choose various websites (33% vs. 38%-40%) and family and friends (58% vs. 72%).
- Respondents with the lowest level of educational attainment were more liable to select their child's school as a source for information about safe Internet use (30% vs. 25% of the most educated respondents), but they were less likely to choose various websites (26% vs. 41%), ISPs (25% vs. 37%) and organisations dealing with Internet safety (17% vs. 20%).



- The place of residence had little impact on the sources used to get information about the safe use of the Internet; respondents living in metropolitan areas, however, were slightly less likely to select their child's school (23% vs. 29% of rural residents) as source.
- Three out of 10 manual workers and those without paid work selected their child's school as the place where they received information about safe Internet use compared to 24%-26% of the self-employed and employees. The manual workers and non-working respondents were, on the other hand, less likely to have searched the Internet (34%-36% vs. 41% of employees) or have contacted their ISP for information about filtering and monitoring tools (31%-34% vs. 38% of the employees).
- Regarding the child's gender and age, there were again fewer differences regarding their parents' sources for information about safe use of the Internet; however, parents answering question about their 11-14 year-old were more likely to select their child's school (32% vs. 23% for a 6-10 year-old and 26% for a 15-17 year-old).
- Parents with more children in the family were more likely to select any of the sources for information and advice listed in the survey (e.g. a quarter of the parents with one child selected their child's school as a source of information; this proportion increased to 38% for parents with four or more children).

For more details, see annex table 35b.

Flash EB Series #248

Towards a safer use  
of the internet for  
children in the EU –  
a parents' perspective

# Annex tables and survey details

THE GALLUP ORGANISATION

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Table 1a. Frequency of parents' Internet use – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3. How often do you use the Internet (from any location)?





























	Total N	% Several times a day	% Every day	% Several times a week	% Once a week	% Several times a month	% Once a month	% Less often	% Never use	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	21.9	31.9	15.6	6.1	2.9	2.2	2.9	16.4	0.1
<b>COUNTRY</b>										
 Belgium	501	25	38.9	15.4	6.8	2.4	1.6	1.6	8.4	0
 Bulgaria	501	16.2	41.1	15.2	5.6	1.2	1	3.8	15.2	0.8
 Czech Rep.	503	27.6	42.1	10.1	4.8	2.4	1.6	2.6	8.3	0.4
 Denmark	501	41.5	43.3	9.2	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	0
 Germany	519	25.2	28.5	21.4	6.2	2.9	1.9	3.3	10.6	0
 Estonia	500	20.6	50.8	11.6	3.8	2.4	1.8	1	7.8	0.2
 Greece	502	6.2	20.9	9.6	7	2.2	4.4	4	45.8	0
 Spain	503	7.4	33	12.9	6	5	2.2	5	28.6	0
 France	503	27.2	34.4	13.3	5	1.4	2.2	1.8	14.7	0
 Ireland	500	15.6	34.8	20.8	8.4	2.4	4.2	2.6	11.2	0
 Italy	500	17.4	24.8	18	10.8	5	2.2	3.8	17.6	0.4
 Cyprus	250	13.2	21.2	9.2	4	2.8	3.2	3.6	42	0.8
 Latvia	502	21.9	45.6	9	4	1	3	2	13.3	0.2
 Lithuania	501	18.2	46.1	9	4	1.2	0.4	4.4	16.8	0
 Luxembourg	250	32.8	32	18.8	4	1.2	0.8	2	7.6	0.8
 Hungary	503	25.4	24.7	14.7	6.4	4	3	2.2	19.7	0
 Malta	250	6.8	27.2	14.4	6.4	2	0.8	5.2	36.8	0.4
 Netherlands	500	32.6	39.8	15.6	5	1.2	0.4	2.4	3	0
 Austria	500	20.2	26.6	19.4	9	5	2.6	4.4	12.8	0
 Poland	503	24.3	24.5	15.7	5	5.8	4	2.2	18.7	0
 Portugal	505	9.9	22.4	17.4	7.3	2.4	1.8	4	34.3	0.6
 Romania	502	13.1	24.9	9.6	3.2	1.4	0.8	5.4	41.4	0.2
 Slovenia	501	22	34.9	14.8	3.8	3.2	2.2	2.6	16.6	0
 Slovakia	500	19	35.6	11	5.8	1	1.2	2.8	23.2	0.4
 Finland	503	27	47.9	15.1	4.4	1.8	1.2	0.6	2	0
 Sweden	500	44	35.2	11	3.6	0.6	1.4	1.4	2.8	0
 United Kingdom	500	24.6	42.2	14.8	5.4	1.4	3	1	7.6	0

Table 1b. Frequency of parents' Internet use – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3. How often do you use the Internet (from any location)?









	Total N	% Several times a day	% Every day	% Several times a week	% Once a week	% Several times a month	% Once a month	% Less often	% Never use	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	12803	21.9	31.9	15.6	6.1	2.9	2.2	2.9	16.4	0.1
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>										
Male	3634	26.6	35.7	13.1	4.6	1.8	2	2.4	13.7	0.1
Female	9169	20	30.4	16.6	6.8	3.4	2.3	3.1	17.4	0.1
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>										
15 - 24	49	50.7	24.1	1.3	2.1	1.5	0	3.5	16.8	0
25 - 39	4405	20.3	31.6	16.8	6.4	2.7	2.6	2.3	17.3	0.1
40 - 54	7740	22.6	32.6	15.2	6.2	3.2	2.1	3.2	14.7	0.1
55+	471	19.6	24.7	13.6	2.7	1	1.5	2.7	34	0.3
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>										
Until 15 years of age	957	13.8	19.2	11.7	5.1	3.1	2.8	4.3	39.9	0.1
16 - 20	7072	19.7	30.4	16.6	7.2	3.2	2.5	3.2	17.1	0.1
20 +	4440	26.8	36.7	15.3	4.8	2.5	1.8	2.1	9.9	0.1
Still in education	132	30.8	44.1	7.8	1.3	4.9	2.6	0.8	7.8	0
 <b>URBANISATION</b>										
Metropolitan	2178	29	35.2	13.4	4.2	2.1	2	2.1	11.8	0.2
Urban	5254	20.8	32.9	15	6.1	3.4	2.3	3.1	16.4	0.1
Rural	5293	20.1	29.7	17.1	7.1	2.8	2.3	2.9	17.9	0
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>										
Self-employed	1526	25.2	34.3	13.1	6.4	2.3	2.8	2.5	13.3	0
Employee	7186	24.2	35.4	16.2	6.3	2.9	1.8	2.1	11	0.1
Manual worker	1239	14.9	26.7	17.1	6.7	2.5	3.4	4.5	23.9	0.3
Not working	2735	16.9	23.8	15	5.4	3.4	2.5	4.3	28.7	0.1
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>										
6 - 10	4923	20	29.1	16.9	6.6	3.1	2.3	2.9	19	0.1
11 - 14	4344	22.2	32.9	15.8	6.6	2.9	2.3	2.7	14.6	0
15 - 17	3536	24	34.6	13.5	5	2.8	2.1	3.1	14.7	0.2
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>										
A boy	6749	21.8	31.3	15.8	6.2	3.2	2.2	2.9	16.5	0.1
A girl	6054	21.9	32.6	15.4	6.1	2.7	2.2	2.8	16.1	0.1
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>										
1	6795	21.4	31.7	15.3	6	2.5	2.2	2.9	17.8	0.1
2	4654	22.7	31.3	16	6.9	3.3	2.3	2.9	14.6	0.1
3	1116	19.6	37.1	15.5	3.6	4.3	2.2	3.1	14.5	0
4+	238	29.8	24	15.8	6.8	1.5	4	0.8	17.2	0

Table 2a. Does your child use the Internet? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5. As far as you know, does your child use the Internet anywhere?





























	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	75.2	24.4	0.4
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	501	70.9	28.5	0.6
 Bulgaria	501	80.8	18.2	1
 Czech Rep.	503	84.1	14.9	1
 Denmark	501	92.8	7.2	0
 Germany	519	75.3	24.7	0
 Estonia	500	93	6.4	0.6
 Greece	502	49.8	49.6	0.6
 Spain	503	70.4	29.6	0
 France	503	75.5	24.3	0.2
 Ireland	500	80.8	19	0.2
 Italy	500	45.4	53.8	0.8
 Cyprus	250	50	49.6	0.4
 Latvia	502	82.5	17.5	0
 Lithuania	501	86.2	13.6	0.2
 Luxembourg	250	75.2	24.8	0
 Hungary	503	87.5	11.9	0.6
 Malta	250	88	12	0
 Netherlands	500	93	7	0
 Austria	500	76.6	23.4	0
 Poland	503	89.1	10.7	0.2
 Portugal	505	67.7	28.9	3.4
 Romania	502	69.5	29.3	1.2
 Slovenia	501	87.6	12.2	0.2
 Slovakia	500	78.2	20.6	1.2
 Finland	503	93.8	6	0.2
 Sweden	500	91.2	8.6	0.2
 United Kingdom	500	91	8.8	0.2



Table 2b. Does your child use the Internet? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5. As far as you know, does your child use the Internet anywhere?









	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	12803	75.2	24.4	0.4
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>				
Male	3634	77.8	21.6	0.6
Female	9169	74.1	25.6	0.3
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>				
15 - 24	49	77.2	21.7	1.1
25 - 39	4405	68.2	31.4	0.4
40 - 54	7740	78.8	20.9	0.3
55+	471	81.7	17.3	1
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	957	60.9	37.9	1.1
16 - 20	7072	76.9	22.6	0.4
20 +	4440	75.9	24	0.1
Still in education	132	68.3	31.7	0
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	2178	78.7	21.2	0.1
Urban	5254	76.1	23.7	0.3
Rural	5293	72.9	26.5	0.6
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>				
Self-employed	1526	78.3	21.3	0.3
Employee	7186	77.5	22.3	0.2
Manual worker	1239	73.3	25.5	1.3
Not working	2735	68.4	31.2	0.4
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
6 - 10	4923	60.1	39.6	0.3
11 - 14	4344	83.5	16	0.5
15 - 17	3536	86	13.6	0.4
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
A boy	6749	74.3	25.3	0.4
A girl	6054	76.2	23.4	0.4
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>				
1	6795	72.4	27	0.6
2	4654	77.9	22	0.1
3	1116	79.9	19.8	0.3
4+	238	80.5	19.2	0.3

Table 2c. Does your child use the Internet? – by country and age group

QUESTION: Q5. As far as you know, does your child use the Internet anywhere?

% of “Yes” shown





























	Total N	Age of child		
		6-10	11-14	15-17
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	60.1	83.5	86
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	501	57.6	75.1	79.6
 Bulgaria	501	64.4	88.9	92.7
 Czech Rep.	503	57.7	93.9	96.3
 Denmark	501	82.6	97.9	99.2
 Germany	519	55.7	88.4	94.1
 Estonia	500	85.3	96.7	96.3
 Greece	502	24.8	59.2	78.7
 Spain	503	52.2	85.9	79.3
 France	503	53	86.1	90.9
 Ireland	500	61.4	94.3	95.6
 Italy	500	34.1	47.7	54.3
 Cyprus	250	27.5	57.3	64.2
 Latvia	502	59.2	92.2	99.4
 Lithuania	501	68.7	93.5	95.9
 Luxembourg	250	47.2	89.2	93.2
 Hungary	503	68.1	94.8	95.3
 Malta	250	71.2	92.9	97.4
 Netherlands	500	83.4	96	100
 Austria	500	48.5	89.2	92.5
 Poland	503	72	96.7	97.5
 Portugal	505	53.5	80.8	74.6
 Romania	502	57.3	72.1	82.1
 Slovenia	501	72.8	94.9	96
 Slovakia	500	54.5	87.3	86.3
 Finland	503	86.5	98.1	100
 Sweden	500	76.8	97.3	99.5
 United Kingdom	500	87	94.3	95.3

Table 3a. Where does your child use the Internet? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5A. As far as you are aware, where does your child access the Internet. Please list all the places where you are aware he/she is accessing Internet?

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet

% of “Mentioned” shown





























	Total N	From his/her own computer at home	From the family's computer at home	At school	In an Internet café	At friends' homes	In a library/other public place	Somewhere else	DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	9626	34.2	65	56.8	3.2	25.3	7.9	4.8	0.2
<b>COUNTRY</b>									
 Belgium	355	36.6	69.3	49.9	2.8	23.1	6.2	3.7	0
 Bulgaria	405	23.5	62.7	28.6	8.4	13.8	2	2.2	0.2
 Czech Rep.	423	48	49.6	69.3	3.8	24.1	5	2.8	0.5
 Denmark	465	66.9	67.3	80.2	5.6	56.3	22.4	8.4	0.2
 Germany	391	38.1	67.8	54.5	2.6	37.6	4.3	3.3	0
 Estonia	465	42.8	61.1	44.3	3.4	30.8	11.4	5.6	0.2
 Greece	250	28.4	56.4	26	26.8	25.6	2	2.4	0.4
 Spain	354	45.8	45.2	36.4	4	11.9	9.6	2	0.6
 France	380	17.4	76.1	55	1.8	26.1	9.2	5.5	0.3
 Ireland	404	8.7	88.1	54	3	22.3	8.2	4	0.5
 Italy	227	30	59.9	29.1	1.3	12.8	2.6	3.5	0.4
 Cyprus	125	59.2	36.8	43.2	11.2	22.4	0	2.4	0.8
 Latvia	414	32.1	66.4	46.4	2.9	22	8.5	1.4	0.2
 Lithuania	432	36.6	65.5	24.8	1.6	9	4.4	2.1	0.2
 Luxembourg	188	48.4	68.6	70.2	2.1	32.4	4.3	4.8	0.5
 Hungary	440	33.9	60.5	73.6	1.4	20.7	11.1	2.7	0
 Malta	220	50.9	54.1	56.4	2.3	12.3	1.4	2.3	0
 Netherlands	465	43.9	69.7	70.1	1.7	35.1	8.2	3.7	0
 Austria	383	45.4	57.7	61.1	1.6	19.8	3.1	1.6	0.3
 Poland	448	33.3	55.8	60.7	5.8	21.9	6.5	4.2	0.2
 Portugal	342	25.7	54.1	55	1.5	12.6	12.9	3.2	0.3
 Romania	349	51	38.1	28.4	5.7	18.6	0.6	4	0.3
 Slovenia	439	38.7	61.7	54.2	0.9	26.4	18.7	3	0
 Slovakia	391	37.1	52.2	62.7	5.1	32.7	4.3	2.8	1.3
 Finland	472	33.3	75.8	61.7	0.6	40	14.4	4.2	0.2
 Sweden	456	44.1	64.9	67.3	2.9	46.3	7.2	6.8	0.4
 United Kingdom	455	27.3	83.1	89	1.5	23.3	15.2	10.8	0

Table 3b. Where does your child use the Internet? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5A. As far as you are aware, where does your child access the Internet. Please list all the places where you are aware he/she is accessing Internet?

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet

% of “Mentioned” shown









	Total N	From his/her own computer at home	From the family's computer at home	At school	In an Internet café	At friends' homes	In a library/other public place	Somewhere else	DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	9626	34.2	65	56.8	3.2	25.3	7.9	4.8	0.2
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>									
Male	2828	39.8	62.9	56.6	4	26.7	8.2	4.9	0.1
Female	6798	31.8	65.8	56.9	2.9	24.8	7.7	4.7	0.3
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>									
15 - 24	38	45.5	55.9	65.9	8.5	21.9	16.1	0.7	1.4
25 - 39	3004	27.4	66.5	55.3	2.8	21.3	7.6	5.4	0.3
40 - 54	6101	36.7	65.1	57.5	3.2	27.2	8	4.4	0.2
55+	385	45	52.4	58.6	6.1	29.8	7.9	5.6	0.4
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>									
Until 15 years of age	583	34.7	55.4	59.4	4.9	28.5	11.9	4.8	0.6
16 - 20	5438	32.9	65.6	57.2	3.1	24.7	7.7	4.9	0.1
20 +	3368	35	66.1	56	3.1	26.2	7.5	4.6	0.2
Still in education	90	66.3	53.6	60	7.8	23.8	9.7	7.6	1.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>									
Metropolitan	1714	37.4	67.6	52.2	4	24.5	6.8	4	0.5
Urban	3997	34.9	63.9	54.8	2.6	22.6	8.7	5.2	0.2
Rural	3858	32	64.9	61	3.6	28.6	7.4	4.7	0.1
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>									
Self-employed	1196	37	62	56.4	4.3	20.4	7.4	4.4	0.1
Employee	5570	33	68.2	57.8	2.9	25.4	7	5	0.2
Manual worker	908	35.6	61	53.2	4.3	28.8	10.3	4.8	0
Not working	1871	34.8	59.4	56.1	3.1	26.6	9.5	4.3	0.4
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>									
6 - 10	2958	22.4	72.3	49.2	0.7	15.7	5.7	5	0.4
11 - 14	3627	32.9	65.2	62.9	3.1	27.3	9.2	4.1	0.1
15 - 17	3042	47.1	57.6	57.1	5.8	32.4	8.4	5.3	0.2
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>									
A boy	5013	34.6	63.7	56.8	3.6	25	7.8	5.2	0.2
A girl	4613	33.7	66.3	56.9	2.8	25.7	7.9	4.3	0.2
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>									
1	4919	36.3	62.3	53.1	3.3	23.4	7.3	5.5	0.3
2	3625	32.6	67.8	59.4	3	26.9	8.4	3.6	0.2
3	891	31	67.9	63.9	2.9	29.1	8.6	5	0.1
4+	191	23.2	68.1	71.3	5.9	28	9	7.6	0.1

Table 4a. How often do you stay nearby when your child uses the Internet? – *by country*

**QUESTION: Q6\_A. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do? – Make sure you stay nearby when your child is online**

*Base: parents whose child accesses the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home*





























	Total N	% Never	% Not very frequently	% Very frequently	% Always	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	8630	17	22	30.9	29.8	0.3
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	337	19.3	21.4	31.8	26.7	0.9
 Bulgaria	344	21.2	38.7	27	12.5	0.6
 Czech Rep.	392	34.7	30.1	22.4	11.7	1
 Denmark	460	33.5	31.1	24.1	11.3	0
 Germany	358	16.8	17.9	29.9	35.5	0
 Estonia	450	34	37.1	17.1	9.1	2.7
 Greece	197	19.8	20.3	27.9	32	0
 Spain	307	6.5	19.5	43.3	30.6	0
 France	341	33.1	19.9	21.7	25.2	0
 Ireland	373	7.5	12.6	35.4	44.2	0.3
 Italy	188	12.8	12.2	29.8	44.1	1.1
 Cyprus	113	21.2	29.2	33.6	15.9	0
 Latvia	389	24.4	36.5	26	11.8	1.3
 Lithuania	410	32.4	45.6	16.3	5.6	0
 Luxembourg	184	23.4	21.7	32.1	21.7	1.1
 Hungary	395	31.4	28.9	25.8	13.9	0
 Malta	212	12.3	25	36.8	25.9	0
 Netherlands	457	24.1	21.9	26.3	27.6	0.2
 Austria	356	28.1	23.9	28.4	19.4	0.3
 Poland	383	5.2	20.4	42.8	30.8	0.8
 Portugal	257	9.3	22.6	34.6	33.1	0.4
 Romania	303	15.8	30.4	25.7	26.1	2
 Slovenia	418	9.8	31.1	39.2	19.9	0
 Slovakia	328	24.1	29.3	29.9	15.5	1.2
 Finland	466	8.6	32.4	38.6	20.2	0.2
 Sweden	441	12.2	39.7	36.1	12	0
 United Kingdom	419	8.6	21.7	31.5	38.2	0

Table 4b. How often do you stay nearby when your child uses the Internet? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6\_A. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do? – Make sure you stay nearby when your child is online

Base: parents whose child accesses the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home









	Total N	% Never	% Not very frequently	% Very frequently	% Always	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	8630	17	22	30.9	29.8	0.3
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	2591	19.8	25.2	29.2	25.5	0.3
Female	6039	15.7	20.7	31.6	31.7	0.3
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						
15 - 24	33	22.6	21.8	34.8	20.7	0
25 - 39	2608	9.5	17.3	30.7	42.2	0.3
40 - 54	5577	19.7	24.2	31.3	24.6	0.2
55+	327	30.2	23.1	25.5	20.1	1.1
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	472	19.5	21.4	31.4	27.7	0
16 - 20	4823	17.1	22.2	30.2	30.4	0.1
20 +	3112	16.2	21.6	32.4	29.4	0.4
Still in education	89	19.1	26	20.5	33	1.4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	1603	16.5	20.2	32.3	30.4	0.5
Urban	3611	15.4	24.1	30.3	30	0.2
Rural	3363	19	20.8	30.6	29.3	0.3
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						
Self-employed	1081	16	22.3	31.8	29.5	0.4
Employee	5093	17	22.2	31.3	29.3	0.2
Manual worker	793	21	23.5	27.4	27.7	0.4
Not working	1589	15.6	20	30.6	33.2	0.6
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						
6 - 10	2602	5.4	12.3	31.1	50.8	0.3
11 - 14	3226	13.1	23	34.6	29	0.2
15 - 17	2801	32	30	26.4	11.1	0.5
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						
A boy	4462	16.9	20.9	30.7	31.2	0.3
A girl	4168	17	23.3	31	28.3	0.4
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						
1	4421	19.4	22.1	28.2	30	0.4
2	3255	13.3	21.9	34.1	30.4	0.2
3	793	17.4	24.1	31.1	26.9	0.4
4+	162	21.7	12.4	38.8	27.2	0

Table 5a. How often do you sit with your child when he/she uses the Internet? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q6\_B. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do? – Sit with your child when s/he goes online

Base: parents whose child accesses the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home





























	Total N	% Never	% Not very frequently	% Very frequently	% Always	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	8630	32.4	30.7	23.3	13.3	0.4
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	337	45.1	29.1	18.4	6.5	0.9
 Bulgaria	344	30.2	37.8	20.3	10.5	1.2
 Czech Rep.	392	49.2	26.3	17.3	5.4	1.8
 Denmark	460	44.6	38.7	11.5	5	0.2
 Germany	358	36	23.5	25.7	14.8	0
 Estonia	450	60.2	24.9	8.9	4.7	1.3
 Greece	197	29.9	21.8	19.3	28.9	0
 Spain	307	11.4	32.2	40.7	15.6	0
 France	341	56.6	21.7	11.7	10	0
 Ireland	373	29.8	23.1	26.3	20.4	0.5
 Italy	188	27.1	23.9	26.6	21.3	1.1
 Cyprus	113	36.3	30.1	18.6	15	0
 Latvia	389	49.9	32.9	10.3	5.9	1
 Lithuania	410	40.7	36.8	16.3	6.1	0
 Luxembourg	184	39.7	32.6	16.8	10.3	0.5
 Hungary	395	40.8	37.5	16.7	5.1	0
 Malta	212	28.3	35.8	23.6	12.3	0
 Netherlands	457	52.7	30.4	10.5	6.1	0.2
 Austria	356	57.3	20.8	13.5	8.1	0.3
 Poland	383	14.4	49.9	29.2	6	0.5
 Portugal	257	12.1	27.6	29.6	30.4	0.4
 Romania	303	24.4	38.6	16.5	17.5	3
 Slovenia	418	35.4	42.1	17	5.5	0
 Slovakia	328	29.3	36.6	25.3	7.6	1.2
 Finland	466	31.8	40.8	18	9.4	0
 Sweden	441	33.6	49.2	15.4	1.8	0
 United Kingdom	419	19.8	31.5	28.9	19.8	0

Table 5b. How often do you sit with your child when he/she uses the Internet? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6\_B. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do? – Sit with your child when s/he goes online

Base: parents whose child accesses the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home






	Total N	% Never	% Not very frequently	% Very frequently	% Always	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	8630	32.4	30.7	23.3	13.3	0.4
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	2591	34.1	31	23.1	11.4	0.4
Female	6039	31.7	30.6	23.3	14	0.4
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						
15 - 24	33	28.1	19.9	42.7	9.3	0
25 - 39	2608	22.9	29.3	26.9	20.6	0.3
40 - 54	5577	36.1	31.8	21.8	10	0.3
55+	327	48.7	24.1	15.8	10	1.3
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	472	33.1	27.6	21.3	18	0
16 - 20	4823	32.8	30	24.2	12.9	0.2
20 +	3112	31.4	32.4	22.7	13.1	0.5
Still in education	89	35.8	24.9	13.6	24.4	1.3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	1603	31.6	29.1	25.4	13.5	0.4
Urban	3611	29.7	32.5	23.6	13.7	0.5
Rural	3363	36	29.3	22	12.5	0.2
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						
Self-employed	1081	29.7	30.8	25.1	14.2	0.2
Employee	5093	33.4	31.5	22	12.8	0.3
Manual worker	793	30.9	28.8	27.9	11.8	0.5
Not working	1589	32.3	27.9	24.3	14.9	0.6
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						
6 - 10	2602	14.5	25.4	32.1	27.6	0.4
11 - 14	3226	29.8	34.3	24.8	10.9	0.3
15 - 17	2801	52	31.6	13.3	2.7	0.4
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						
A boy	4462	31.5	30.7	23.6	13.8	0.3
A girl	4168	33.4	30.7	22.8	12.6	0.4
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						
1	4421	32.6	30	22.9	14	0.5
2	3255	29.9	31.5	25.2	13.3	0.2
3	793	39.4	33.8	16.4	10.1	0.2
4+	162	42.2	19.8	28.8	9.2	0



Table 6a. How often do you ask/talk to your child about what he/she is doing or did online? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q6\_C. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do? – Ask/talk to your child about what s/he is doing or did online

Base: parents whose child accesses the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home





























	Total N	% Never	% Not very frequently	% Very frequently	% Always	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	8630	8.8	16.4	39.3	35	0.6
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	337	12.2	21.4	39.2	27	0.3
 Bulgaria	344	16.6	23.8	36.9	22.1	0.6
 Czech Rep.	392	21.4	30.4	33.2	14	1
 Denmark	460	14.1	23.9	45.7	15.7	0.7
 Germany	358	3.1	11.7	38	46.6	0.6
 Estonia	450	18	30.2	30.7	19.3	1.8
 Greece	197	8.1	11.2	26.9	53.3	0.5
 Spain	307	3.3	11.4	48.9	36.2	0.3
 France	341	20.5	17.3	28.2	34	0
 Ireland	373	5.1	9.7	38.1	45.8	1.3
 Italy	188	12.8	9.6	34	42.6	1.1
 Cyprus	113	8.8	12.4	29.2	49.6	0
 Latvia	389	14.7	23.9	35.7	24.9	0.8
 Lithuania	410	12.7	30.2	42.7	13.9	0.5
 Luxembourg	184	4.9	17.4	42.9	34.8	0
 Hungary	395	7.8	22.8	47.1	22	0.3
 Malta	212	8.5	14.2	50.9	25.9	0.5
 Netherlands	457	12.9	23.9	37.4	25.6	0.2
 Austria	356	10.1	15.7	39.6	33.7	0.8
 Poland	383	6.8	20.1	46	25.6	1.6
 Portugal	257	8.2	11.3	40.1	40.1	0.4
 Romania	303	9.2	27.4	29	32.7	1.7
 Slovenia	418	6	19.6	43.8	30.6	0
 Slovakia	328	20.1	26.2	35.1	17.1	1.5
 Finland	466	4.7	21.7	47.2	26.2	0.2
 Sweden	441	7	30.6	47.4	14.1	0.9
 United Kingdom	419	2.9	10.5	44.9	41.5	0.2

Table 6b. How often do you ask/talk to your child about what he/she is doing or did online? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6\_C. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do? – Ask/talk to your child about what s/he is doing or did online

Base: parents whose child accesses the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home









	Total N	% Never	% Not very frequently	% Very frequently	% Always	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	8630	8.8	16.4	39.3	35	0.6
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	2591	11.9	20.3	38.6	28.5	0.7
Female	6039	7.4	14.7	39.6	37.7	0.6
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						
15 - 24	33	26.4	18.5	35.9	13.3	6
25 - 39	2608	5.8	11.9	37.2	44.6	0.5
40 - 54	5577	9.8	18	40.4	31.4	0.4
55+	327	15.3	26	34.4	22.4	1.9
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	472	10.6	15	42.5	31.3	0.6
16 - 20	4823	8.4	16.5	38.4	36.5	0.2
20 +	3112	8.8	16.2	39.9	34.2	0.9
Still in education	89	11.3	21	35.4	28.8	3.5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	1603	8.2	16.3	41.5	33.2	0.9
Urban	3611	8.6	16.7	40	34.1	0.6
Rural	3363	9.3	16.1	37.3	36.9	0.4
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						
Self-employed	1081	9.1	16.9	41.2	31.7	1.1
Employee	5093	8.1	16.7	38.8	36	0.4
Manual worker	793	11.6	19.1	37.2	31.3	0.8
Not working	1589	9.1	13.6	40	36.5	0.8
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						
6 - 10	2602	6.1	8.3	33.5	51.1	1.1
11 - 14	3226	5.5	14.9	42.3	36.8	0.4
15 - 17	2801	15.1	25.6	41	17.9	0.4
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						
A boy	4462	8.7	16	39.6	35	0.6
A girl	4168	8.8	16.8	38.9	34.9	0.6
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						
1	4421	10	18.3	36.1	34.9	0.6
2	3255	6.4	13.3	43.3	36.4	0.6
3	793	11.1	19.2	39.1	30.2	0.4
4+	162	10.7	12.5	45.5	31.3	0

Table 7a. How often do you check the computer later to see which sites you child visited? – *by country*

**QUESTION: Q6\_D. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do? – Check the computer later, to see which sites your child visited**

*Base parents whose child accesses the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home*





























	Total N	% Never	% Not very frequently	% Very frequently	% Always	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	8630	38.3	18.4	21.1	21.5	0.8
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	337	43.3	22	20.8	12.2	1.8
 Bulgaria	344	35.8	26.2	19.2	16.9	2
 Czech Rep.	392	42.9	27.8	20.4	7.7	1.3
 Denmark	460	57.8	22	15.4	4.1	0.7
 Germany	358	32.1	12	20.4	34.9	0.6
 Estonia	450	56.9	19.8	8.7	12.9	1.8
 Greece	197	37.1	16.8	9.6	35.5	1
 Spain	307	25.7	18.9	27.4	26.7	1.3
 France	341	50.1	13.5	19.6	16.7	0
 Ireland	373	36.7	14.7	20.9	26.3	1.3
 Italy	188	37.2	12.2	25	24.5	1.1
 Cyprus	113	38.9	20.4	16.8	23	0.9
 Latvia	389	47.3	16.2	18.5	16.7	1.3
 Lithuania	410	50.2	21.7	17.3	10.2	0.5
 Luxembourg	184	36.4	21.7	23.4	18.5	0
 Hungary	395	58.5	18.7	13.4	8.1	1.3
 Malta	212	38.7	14.2	25.9	18.9	2.4
 Netherlands	457	46.8	24.3	14.9	13.8	0.2
 Austria	356	43	14.3	22.8	19.7	0.3
 Poland	383	33.7	27.4	25.1	13.1	0.8
 Portugal	257	23.7	15.6	24.9	35	0.8
 Romania	303	39.9	21.1	15.2	20.5	3.3
 Slovenia	418	48.3	20.8	18.9	12	0
 Slovakia	328	36.9	23.8	26.2	11	2.1
 Finland	466	38	32.2	18	11.4	0.4
 Sweden	441	51.7	26.8	15.4	5	1.1
 United Kingdom	419	34.1	19.1	22.9	23.4	0.5

Table 7b. How often do you check the computer later to see which sites your child visited? – *by segment*

**QUESTION: Q6\_D. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do? – Check the computer later, to see which sites your child visited**

*Base: parents whose child accesses the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home*








	Total N	% Never	% Not very frequently	% Very frequently	% Always	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	8630	38.3	18.4	21.1	21.5	0.8
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	2591	36.7	21.6	21.7	19.4	0.6
Female	6039	39	17	20.8	22.3	0.9
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						
15 - 24	33	29.1	30.8	25.4	12.5	2.2
25 - 39	2608	31.5	17	19.9	30.8	0.9
40 - 54	5577	40.8	19.4	21.6	17.6	0.7
55+	327	54.5	11	18.9	14.1	1.5
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	472	43	14.1	20.7	21.2	1
16 - 20	4823	36.7	17.3	22.5	22.9	0.6
20 +	3112	40.1	20.2	19.3	19.5	0.8
Still in education	89	31.3	30.8	10.7	22.9	4.4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	1603	38	17.7	21.3	22.4	0.6
Urban	3611	39.5	19.1	20.1	20.3	1
Rural	3363	37.2	17.7	22.1	22.3	0.7
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						
Self-employed	1081	36.4	21.1	21	21	0.5
Employee	5093	38.9	18.8	21.2	20.3	0.8
Manual worker	793	35.8	18.4	22.7	22.3	0.9
Not working	1589	39.3	14.6	19.3	25.5	1.2
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						
6 - 10	2602	35.2	14	18	31.2	1.5
11 - 14	3226	31.6	19.6	24.3	24	0.5
15 - 17	2801	48.9	21	20.1	9.4	0.6
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						
A boy	4462	35.9	19.3	22.4	21.7	0.7
A girl	4168	40.9	17.4	19.6	21.2	1
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						
1	4421	42.5	16.7	18.8	21	1
2	3255	33.7	20.5	22.7	22.2	0.7
3	793	36.2	19.4	24	20.3	0.2
4+	162	24.7	15.9	34.2	25	0.2

Table 8a. How often do you check the messages in your child's e-mail / IM service? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q6\_E. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do? – Check the messages in your child's e-mail account/instant messaging service

Base: parents whose child accesses the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home





























	Total N	% Never	% Not very frequently	% Very frequently	% Always	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	8630	54.9	13.7	11.2	12.9	7.3
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	337	54	14.5	13.4	11.3	6.8
 Bulgaria	344	45.9	20.6	16	12.5	4.9
 Czech Rep.	392	61.2	22.4	10.2	3.8	2.3
 Denmark	460	72.8	11.3	6.7	2.6	6.5
 Germany	358	51.4	12.3	10.6	18.7	7
 Estonia	450	72.2	12	4.4	6.7	4.7
 Greece	197	51.3	5.1	4.6	28.9	10.2
 Spain	307	45.3	16.3	18.2	15	5.2
 France	341	63.6	10	10.6	11.7	4.1
 Ireland	373	49.6	8.6	12.1	12.3	17.4
 Italy	188	49.5	11.2	14.4	18.1	6.9
 Cyprus	113	44.2	12.4	18.6	23.9	0.9
 Latvia	389	70.2	11.8	8.7	7.2	2.1
 Lithuania	410	74.1	11.5	5.9	4.9	3.7
 Luxembourg	184	61.4	15.8	8.7	7.6	6.5
 Hungary	395	71.4	12.4	7.6	4.3	4.3
 Malta	212	55.2	9	17.5	10.8	7.5
 Netherlands	457	53.2	16.6	10.9	13.6	5.7
 Austria	356	59.3	10.4	13.5	12.1	4.8
 Poland	383	59.3	16.4	8.9	6.5	8.9
 Portugal	257	30.7	16.3	21	28	3.9
 Romania	303	49.5	17.5	9.2	15.8	7.9
 Slovenia	418	67	12.2	9.3	7.4	4.1
 Slovakia	328	51.5	25.6	14.6	6.1	2.1
 Finland	466	71	12.4	3.9	4.5	8.2
 Sweden	441	73.9	11.3	3.6	2.3	8.8
 United Kingdom	419	50.8	13.8	11	11.5	12.9

Table 8b. How often do you check the messages in your child's e-mail / IM service? – by segment

QUESTION: Q6\_E. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do? – Check the messages in your child's e-mail account/instant messaging service

Base: parents whose child accesses the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home

	Total N	% Never	% Not very frequently	% Very frequently	% Always	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	8630	54.9	13.7	11.2	12.9	7.3
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	2591	56.6	14.9	11.6	9.9	7
Female	6039	54.2	13.2	11	14.2	7.4
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						
15 - 24	33	59.4	10.8	17.4	1.3	11.1
25 - 39	2608	48.9	12.5	9.4	16.8	12.4
40 - 54	5577	57.6	14.1	11.9	11.4	5
55+	327	60.6	18.5	10.3	6.5	4
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	472	53.6	11.5	15.2	18.2	1.5
16 - 20	4823	54.2	13.3	11.7	13.2	7.7
20 +	3112	56.1	14.6	10	11.8	7.5
Still in education	89	55.6	20.4	7.6	9.8	6.6
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	1603	54.5	13.4	11.6	14	6.5
Urban	3611	55.5	14.3	11.2	11.4	7.6
Rural	3363	54.6	13.3	10.9	13.9	7.3
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						
Self-employed	1081	56	13.3	10.4	13.4	7
Employee	5093	55	13.8	11.1	12.3	7.8
Manual worker	793	53.5	16.9	12.8	12.8	4.1
Not working	1589	54.8	11.9	11.2	14.5	7.5
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						
6 - 10	2602	47.4	8.1	9.6	16.1	18.7
11 - 14	3226	50.6	17.2	12.4	16.4	3.5
15 - 17	2801	67	14.9	11.2	5.9	1
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						
A boy	4462	55.3	13.3	11.3	13.1	7
A girl	4168	54.6	14.1	11	12.7	7.6
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						
1	4421	56.7	12.4	11.2	12.3	7.5
2	3255	52.3	15.4	11	14.1	7.3
3	793	58.2	14.8	10.4	11.1	5.5
4+	162	46.4	11.3	19.5	13.4	9.4

Table 9a. How often do you check whether your child has a profile on a social networking site/online community? – *by country*

**QUESTION: Q6\_F. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do? – Check whether your child has a profile on a social networking site/online community**

*Base: parents whose child accesses the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home*





























	Total N	% Never	% Not very frequently	% Very frequently	% Always	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	8630	49.7	11.1	13.7	15.8	9.8
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	337	48.1	11.3	15.7	14.5	10.4
 Bulgaria	344	45.1	20.1	16.9	12.5	5.5
 Czech Rep.	392	55.6	21.9	11.2	5.4	5.9
 Denmark	460	61.3	15.4	12.6	4.3	6.3
 Germany	358	43	9.2	13.1	25.1	9.5
 Estonia	450	62.2	13.3	5.3	10.7	8.4
 Greece	197	44.7	9.6	5.6	26.4	13.7
 Spain	307	43.6	14	16	17.3	9.1
 France	341	66.6	5.6	10.3	12.3	5.3
 Ireland	373	38.3	5.9	17.2	19.6	19
 Italy	188	48.9	6.9	15.4	17	11.7
 Cyprus	113	38.1	15.9	15.9	27.4	2.7
 Latvia	389	52.7	16.7	14.4	11.8	4.4
 Lithuania	410	75.9	10.5	6.1	2.4	5.1
 Luxembourg	184	58.2	15.2	9.8	10.3	6.5
 Hungary	395	59.5	13.7	12.7	9.1	5.1
 Malta	212	49.1	10.8	16	13.2	10.8
 Netherlands	457	48.4	13.6	16	13.6	8.5
 Austria	356	62.1	9.3	9.6	11	8.1
 Poland	383	47.5	13.6	16.4	8.6	13.8
 Portugal	257	31.1	13.2	19.5	30	6.2
 Romania	303	53.5	12.5	10.2	13.2	10.6
 Slovenia	418	66.3	9.3	10.3	9.6	4.5
 Slovakia	328	47	29.3	12.5	7.3	4
 Finland	466	57.3	14.2	9.4	11.4	7.7
 Sweden	441	61.7	14.5	8.6	3.9	11.3
 United Kingdom	419	42	10	16	18.1	13.8

Table 9b. How often do you check whether your child has a profile on a social networking site/online community? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6\_F. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do? – Check whether your child has a profile on a social networking site/online community

Base: parents whose child accesses the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home

	Total N	% Never	% Not very frequently	% Very frequently	% Always	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	8630	49.7	11.1	13.7	15.8	9.8
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	2591	53.4	10.6	13.7	13.5	8.8
Female	6039	48.1	11.3	13.7	16.8	10.2
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						
15 - 24	33	50.6	9.9	16.9	11	11.7
25 - 39	2608	45	8.3	12.4	20.2	14.1
40 - 54	5577	51.5	12.5	14.1	14	7.8
55+	327	59.7	8.9	13.1	10.1	8.2
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	472	52.9	9	16.4	18.8	2.9
16 - 20	4823	48.4	11.1	14	16.9	9.5
20 +	3112	50.6	11.4	13.1	14	10.9
Still in education	89	51.4	14.7	6.6	13.1	14.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	1603	48	9.8	14	18.6	9.6
Urban	3611	47.8	12.2	15.4	14.5	10.1
Rural	3363	52.4	10.6	11.8	15.8	9.5
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						
Self-employed	1081	47.2	11.9	14.8	17	9.2
Employee	5093	50.1	10.8	13.9	15.1	10.1
Manual worker	793	53.3	11.4	13	13.3	9.1
Not working	1589	48.2	11.1	12.8	18.5	9.5
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						
6 - 10	2602	46.9	6	9.1	17.4	20.5
11 - 14	3226	47	12.3	16.1	19.1	5.5
15 - 17	2801	55.3	14.5	15.1	10.5	4.7
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						
A boy	4462	51.7	10.7	13.1	15.1	9.4
A girl	4168	47.5	11.5	14.3	16.5	10.2
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						
1	4421	50.7	10.6	12.4	15.6	10.7
2	3255	48.5	11.8	14.2	16.2	9.3
3	793	49	11.1	17.1	15.5	7.3
4+	162	47.7	11.9	19.8	13.9	6.7



Table 10a. Which online activities are not allowed? – part 1 – by country

QUESTION: Q7. When your child is online, are there things that s/he is not allowed to do?

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet

% of “Mentioned” shown





























	Total N	No restrictions	Spend a lot of time online	Talk to people they don't know in real life	Use email	Use instant messaging tools	Use chat rooms	Create a profile in an online community	Access certain websites
 <b>EU27</b>	9626	24.9	14.3	6.2	7.1	14	8.5	43.4	10.2
<b>COUNTRY</b>									
 Belgium	355	23.9	20.6	5.9	7.6	20.8	7.9	29.6	11.8
 Bulgaria	405	33.6	37.8	13.1	13.3	17	23.2	20	3.2
 Czech Rep.	423	51.8	17.7	3.1	2.1	10.2	4.7	26.2	7.6
 Denmark	465	21.7	11.4	4.1	3.4	17.2	9.9	19.1	9.9
 Germany	391	14.6	10	5.6	7.7	12.5	8.4	46.5	19.9
 Estonia	465	47.7	15.5	5.4	5.2	9.9	7.7	18.1	7.1
 Greece	250	34.8	8	2.4	1.2	2.8	2.4	39.2	1.2
 Spain	354	16.1	29.7	19.5	17.8	23.7	19.2	43.2	19.2
 France	380	30	5.8	1.3	3.2	7.4	2.1	50.5	6.1
 Ireland	404	22.3	4	2.5	2.2	11.1	5.7	44.3	4.5
 Italy	227	28.6	21.6	10.6	16.3	26	19.8	45.4	10.1
 Cyprus	125	52	16	9.6	9.6	12	10.4	31.2	6.4
 Latvia	414	40.6	17.6	3.9	4.8	6.3	5.1	23.4	3.4
 Lithuania	432	60.4	7.2	2.3	3.2	4.4	6.5	21.3	1.2
 Luxembourg	188	26.6	4.3	3.2	3.7	6.9	3.7	40.4	9
 Hungary	440	43	15	4.3	4.8	9.1	8	25.5	3.9
 Malta	220	41.8	15.9	9.1	8.6	23.6	10.5	30.5	6.8
 Netherlands	465	22.8	25.2	10.5	9.7	28.4	12.9	36.1	14.2
 Austria	383	23	6.3	3.1	2.3	8.4	4.4	29.2	10.7
 Poland	448	21.7	17.2	3.6	3.3	6	2.9	50	4.7
 Portugal	342	35.1	21.1	6.1	5.8	17.3	8.2	21.9	8.2
 Romania	349	33.5	26.4	10.3	8.9	12.9	15.5	30.4	13.2
 Slovenia	439	46.7	12.8	2.3	2.3	4.1	3.9	18	1.4
 Slovakia	391	50.1	16.4	4.1	2	9.2	5.9	20.2	4.9
 Finland	472	18.9	12.7	4.7	6.6	10.6	12.1	48.3	7.4
 Sweden	456	20	7.5	2	2	4.6	5	44.7	6.6
 United Kingdom	455	21.3	4.8	3.1	4.4	15.6	3.7	56.7	4.4

Table 10b. Which online activities are not allowed? – part 1 – by segment

QUESTION: Q7. When your child is online, are there things that s/he is not allowed to do?

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet

% of “Mentioned” shown








	Total N	No restrictions	Spend a lot of time online	Talk to people they don't know in real life	Use email	Use instant messaging tools	Use chat rooms	Create a profile in an online community	Access certain websites
<b>EU27</b>	9626	24.9	14.3	6.2	7.1	14	8.5	43.4	10.2
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>									
Male	2828	29.3	11.6	4.4	6.3	11	7.2	42.4	10.9
Female	6798	23.0	15.5	6.9	7.5	15.2	9.1	43.8	9.9
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>									
15 - 24	38	53.1	16.8	0	8.2	17.6	10.6	28.5	3
25 - 39	3004	23.3	15.3	7.8	7.9	14.4	9.4	43.2	11.8
40 - 54	6101	24.8	13.7	5.6	6.7	14.1	8.2	44.4	9.7
55+	385	35.4	11.1	3.1	4.5	7	4.6	32.9	6.2
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>									
Until 15 years of age	583	21.7	11.3	4.2	7.2	11	7.7	47.1	7.9
16 - 20	5438	24.6	13.3	5.6	6.7	13.7	8	44.5	9.4
20 +	3368	25.6	16.2	7.3	7.6	15	9.7	42.1	11.3
Still in education	90	34.8	13.8	11.2	7.9	9.8	8.8	33.7	13.7
 <b>URBANISATION</b>									
Metropolitan	1714	26.1	15.5	6.7	8.9	15.7	11.1	45	10.3
Urban	3997	24.8	16.6	6.3	7	14.6	8.9	44.5	9
Rural	3858	24.4	11.4	5.8	6.5	12.5	7	41.8	11.3
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>									
Self-employed	1196	25.8	16.7	7.1	10.1	15.3	10.6	41.2	9.3
Employee	5570	25.5	13.8	6.3	6.7	14.5	8.5	44.3	10.5
Manual worker	908	23.9	14	3.8	5.4	11.1	8.1	41.4	9.3
Not working	1871	22.5	14.5	6.5	7.3	12.8	7.1	44.1	9.9
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>									
6 - 10	2958	21.4	13.6	9.7	8.9	17.3	9.9	44.2	12.3
11 - 14	3627	20.4	16.5	6	7.7	15.5	9.1	45.6	10.7
15 - 17	3042	33.6	12.5	3	4.7	8.9	6.5	39.9	7.6
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>									
A boy	5013	22.9	13.8	6.1	7.3	13.6	8.6	46.1	10.2
A girl	4613	27	15	6.2	6.9	14.4	8.5	40.5	10.2
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>									
1	4919	27.6	15.6	6.5	7.6	13.5	8.9	38.9	9.4
2	3625	21.7	13.9	6.4	7.1	14.2	8.5	47.8	11.2
3	891	23.6	9.4	3.8	4.8	15	5.8	48.8	8.6
4+	191	20.6	12.4	4.2	5.6	15.8	12	51.9	18.1

Table 11a. Which online activities are not allowed? – part 2 – by country

QUESTION: Q7. When your child is online, are there things that s/he is not allowed to do?

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet

% of “Mentioned” shown





























	Total N	Download/play music	Download/play films	Download/play games	Buy online	Give out personal information	Other	DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	9626	10.9	11.8	17.4	17.4	10.4	0	7
<b>COUNTRY</b>								
 Belgium	355	13	13.5	21.1	15.5	9	0	9.3
 Bulgaria	405	4.4	4.2	39.8	43.2	2	0	4.9
 Czech Rep.	423	7.6	8.5	23.4	17	1.9	0	4
 Denmark	465	10.3	9.7	12	16.1	21.7	0	12.3
 Germany	391	20.7	23.8	23.3	20.7	16.6	0	6.4
 Estonia	465	8	8.6	24.9	18.5	11.8	0	3.2
 Greece	250	1.6	3.2	2.8	5.2	8.8	0	11.2
 Spain	354	17.8	15.5	24.3	21.8	4.8	0	9.3
 France	380	6.3	7.1	2.4	7.1	7.4	0	3.7
 Ireland	404	4.2	5.7	7.7	7.4	10.9	0	12.4
 Italy	227	10.6	10.1	26	26	5.3	0	9.3
 Cyprus	125	6.4	4	14.4	15.2	2.4	0	2.4
 Latvia	414	3.9	6.5	20.8	11.8	2.2	0	7.5
 Lithuania	432	1.6	2.5	6.9	7.4	6.2	0	4.9
 Luxembourg	188	11.7	13.3	10.1	16	11.2	0	9
 Hungary	440	4.1	6.8	18	17.5	10	0	6.4
 Malta	220	10	5.5	14.5	19.1	1.8	0	7.3
 Netherlands	465	16.3	14.8	34	33.3	15.5	0	2.6
 Austria	383	11.5	12.8	23.2	18.3	18.3	0	9.9
 Poland	448	8.3	8	10	15.2	8.7	0	10.3
 Portugal	342	8.8	8.2	14.9	18.1	11.7	0	12.6
 Romania	349	14.6	12.3	29.8	30.1	5.2	0	9.7
 Slovenia	439	3.6	3.4	6.2	5.9	22.1	0	2.5
 Slovakia	391	5.4	5.1	24.6	24.6	1	0	7.2
 Finland	472	10	7.6	17.4	26.3	14.8	0	4.9
 Sweden	456	7.2	9.4	18.9	18.6	15.1	0	10.7
 United Kingdom	455	4.4	7.5	8.8	7.3	12.7	0	4.4

Table 11b. Which online activities are not allowed? – part 2 – by segment

QUESTION: Q7. When your child is online, are there things that s/he is not allowed to do?

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet

% of “Mentioned” shown









	Total N	Download/play music	Download/play films	Download/play games	Buy online	Give out personal information	Other	DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	9626	10.9	11.8	17.4	17.4	10.4	0	7
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>								
Male	2828	10.9	10.9	16	15.3	10.1	0	5.9
Female	6798	10.9	12.1	18	18.3	10.5	0	7.4
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>								
15 - 24	38	4.2	3	15.8	16.6	0.7	0	2.2
25 - 39	3004	11.9	13.7	18.6	18.1	11	0	8.2
40 - 54	6101	10.9	11.3	17.2	17.4	10.3	0	6.4
55+	385	5.2	7	9.6	10.7	6.8	0	7.8
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT</b> (end of)								
Until 15 years of age	583	7.9	10.3	17.1	14.5	8.3	0	11.1
16 - 20	5438	9.9	10.8	16.4	16.9	10	0	7.1
20 +	3368	12.7	13.4	18.9	18.7	11.4	0	5.8
Still in education	90	11.2	12.8	14	15.4	5.9	0	9.3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>								
Metropolitan	1714	11.5	13.5	19.4	19.3	10	0	5.3
Urban	3997	9.9	10.2	17.7	18.6	9.3	0	7
Rural	3858	11.8	12.7	16.2	15.4	11.8	0	7.7
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>								
Self-employed	1196	11.4	10.2	19	18.3	9.6	0	8.2
Employee	5570	11.2	11.9	17.5	17.9	10.2	0	6.2
Manual worker	908	9.5	11.6	18	17.2	12.8	0	7.4
Not working	1871	10.5	12.5	15	15.5	10.4	0	8.1
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>								
6 - 10	2958	12.3	13.4	17	15.7	13.1	0	8.8
11 - 14	3627	12	13	18.8	19.6	9.8	0	6.9
15 - 17	3042	8.2	8.8	16.1	16.5	8.5	0	5.3
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>								
A boy	5013	10.8	12.3	18.2	17.3	11.9	0	6.4
A girl	4613	11.1	11.2	16.5	17.5	8.8	0	7.5
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>								
1	4919	10	11.1	18.1	18	10.2	0	7.7
2	3625	12.2	13.3	17.2	17.3	10.4	0	6.6
3	891	9.1	8.1	13.9	14.5	11.1	0	4.5
4+	191	19	17.8	19	18.7	11.8	0	7.5

Table 12a. Allowing activities: Spending a lot of time online – *by country*

QUESTION: Q7A\_A Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Spend a lot of time online

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet





























	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	9627	19.3	78.8	1.9
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	355	25.6	72.7	1.7
 Bulgaria	405	22.2	71.6	6.2
 Czech Rep.	423	40.7	56	3.3
 Denmark	465	50.1	45.4	4.5
 Germany	391	17.1	82.1	0.8
 Estonia	465	25.2	69.2	5.6
 Greece	250	13.6	84	2.4
 Spain	354	9	88.4	2.5
 France	380	22.6	77.4	0
 Ireland	404	12.6	87.1	0.2
 Italy	227	7	91.6	1.3
 Cyprus	125	19.2	80	0.8
 Latvia	414	20	75.6	4.3
 Lithuania	432	18.1	79.6	2.3
 Luxembourg	188	18.6	80.3	1.1
 Hungary	440	12.5	83.9	3.6
 Malta	220	25.5	71.4	3.2
 Netherlands	465	27.3	72	0.6
 Austria	383	19.8	76.8	3.4
 Poland	448	15	81.7	3.3
 Portugal	342	11.7	84.2	4.1
 Romania	349	16.9	76.5	6.6
 Slovenia	439	11.4	86.8	1.8
 Slovakia	391	35.8	60.6	3.6
 Finland	472	17.6	81.1	1.3
 Sweden	456	36.6	59.2	4.2
 United Kingdom	455	24	75.4	0.7

Table 12b. Allowing activities: Spending a lot of time online – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7A\_A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Spend a lot of time online

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet









	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	9627	19.3	78.8	1.9
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>				
Male	2828	25.4	72.6	2.1
Female	6798	16.7	81.4	1.8
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>				
15 - 24	38	49.2	50.8	0
25 - 39	3004	13.5	84.6	1.9
40 - 54	6101	21.3	77	1.7
55+	385	29.5	66.3	4.2
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	583	18.8	78.7	2.5
16 - 20	5438	20.3	78.1	1.6
20 +	3368	16.7	81.3	2
Still in education	90	34.2	63.9	1.9
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	1714	21	77.5	1.5
Urban	3997	18.4	79.8	1.9
Rural	3858	19.5	78.4	2.1
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>				
Self-employed	1196	19.2	78.4	2.4
Employee	5570	18.7	79.8	1.5
Manual worker	908	21.7	76.2	2.1
Not working	1871	19.6	77.9	2.4
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
6 - 10	2958	7.5	90.4	2
11 - 14	3627	18.2	80.2	1.6
15 - 17	3042	32	65.9	2.1
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
A boy	5013	18.9	79.2	1.9
A girl	4613	19.7	78.4	1.9
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>				
1	4919	20.2	77.6	2.2
2	3625	18.3	80.2	1.5
3	891	17.7	80.4	1.9
4+	191	21.7	77.3	1

Table 13a. Allowing activities: Talking to people they don't know in real life– *by country*

**QUESTION: Q7A\_B. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Talk to people they don't know in real life**

*Base: parents whose child uses the Internet*





























	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	9627	13.8	82.9	3.2
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	355	12.4	84.2	3.4
 Bulgaria	405	13.3	75.1	11.6
 Czech Rep.	423	32.6	62.4	5
 Denmark	465	20.4	75.1	4.5
 Germany	391	24.3	73.9	1.8
 Estonia	465	25.2	61.1	13.8
 Greece	250	11.2	85.6	3.2
 Spain	354	5.9	89	5.1
 France	380	8.7	90.5	0.8
 Ireland	404	3.7	95.8	0.5
 Italy	227	10.1	86.3	3.5
 Cyprus	125	6.4	92	1.6
 Latvia	414	16.7	75.6	7.7
 Lithuania	432	26.9	66.4	6.7
 Luxembourg	188	19.7	78.7	1.6
 Hungary	440	16.4	74.1	9.5
 Malta	220	8.6	86.4	5
 Netherlands	465	11	87.5	1.5
 Austria	383	24	70.5	5.5
 Poland	448	8.7	87.3	4
 Portugal	342	8.8	87.7	3.5
 Romania	349	13.2	78.8	8
 Slovenia	439	17.1	80.4	2.5
 Slovakia	391	30.4	63.4	6.1
 Finland	472	22.5	76.1	1.5
 Sweden	456	28.7	67.1	4.2
 United Kingdom	455	7	91.9	1.1

Table 13b. Allowing activities: Talking to people they don't know in real life – *by segment*

**QUESTION: Q7A\_B. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: Talk to people they don't know in real life**

*Base: parents whose child uses the Internet*









	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	9627	13.8	82.9	3.2
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>				
Male	2828	16	79.8	4.2
Female	6798	12.9	84.2	2.8
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>				
15 - 24	38	37.6	58.2	4.2
25 - 39	3004	9.8	87.6	2.5
40 - 54	6101	15.5	81.1	3.3
55+	385	16.3	77.8	5.9
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	583	12.3	84.1	3.6
16 - 20	5438	14.1	83.1	2.9
20 +	3368	13.5	83.2	3.3
Still in education	90	19.9	76	4.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	1714	15.2	81	3.8
Urban	3997	12.7	84.5	2.8
Rural	3858	14.5	82	3.5
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>				
Self-employed	1196	15.1	80.6	4.3
Employee	5570	13.2	83.9	2.9
Manual worker	908	15.4	81.1	3.5
Not working	1871	14.2	82.6	3.2
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
6 - 10	2958	5.1	92.2	2.7
11 - 14	3627	11.4	85.9	2.6
15 - 17	3042	25.3	70.2	4.5
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
A boy	5013	15.1	81.4	3.4
A girl	4613	12.4	84.5	3
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>				
1	4919	14.6	81.8	3.6
2	3625	13	84.2	2.8
3	891	13.4	83.6	3
4+	191	13.3	84.7	1.9



Table 14a. Allowing activities: Use email or instant messaging tools– *by country*

QUESTION: Q7A\_C. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Use email/instant messaging tools

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet





























	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	9627	58.3	37.4	4.3
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	355	70.7	26.5	2.8
 Bulgaria	405	45.2	36.8	18
 Czech Rep.	423	79.7	17	3.3
 Denmark	465	72	23.2	4.7
 Germany	391	55.2	41.4	3.3
 Estonia	465	70.8	19.4	9.9
 Greece	250	45.6	50.8	3.6
 Spain	354	54.5	38.4	7.1
 France	380	67.6	31.1	1.3
 Ireland	404	38.6	58.9	2.5
 Italy	227	55.1	42.7	2.2
 Cyprus	125	56	40	4
 Latvia	414	71.5	23.2	5.3
 Lithuania	432	68.5	25.7	5.8
 Luxembourg	188	69.1	27.7	3.2
 Hungary	440	73	22	5
 Malta	220	67.3	27.3	5.5
 Netherlands	465	64.5	31.4	4.1
 Austria	383	49.6	39.7	10.7
 Poland	448	55.4	37.5	7.1
 Portugal	342	44.4	49.7	5.8
 Romania	349	45.8	43.8	10.3
 Slovenia	439	69.2	28.9	1.8
 Slovakia	391	76.5	19.7	3.8
 Finland	472	73.1	25.8	1.1
 Sweden	456	79.2	17.8	3.1
 United Kingdom	455	51.6	46.2	2.2

Table 14b. Allowing activities: Using email or instant messaging tools– *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7A\_C. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Use email/instant messaging tools

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet









	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	9627	58.3	37.4	4.3
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>				
Male	2828	63	32.5	4.5
Female	6798	56.3	39.5	4.2
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>				
15 - 24	38	59.8	37.3	3
25 - 39	3004	47.1	48.8	4.1
40 - 54	6101	63.5	32.4	4.1
55+	385	61.8	29.9	8.2
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	583	49.9	43.1	7
16 - 20	5438	56.6	39.6	3.8
20 +	3368	61.5	34.1	4.4
Still in education	90	80.9	17.1	1.9
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	1714	60	36	4
Urban	3997	56.4	39	4.6
Rural	3858	59.5	36.6	4
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>				
Self-employed	1196	58.4	37.3	4.4
Employee	5570	59.4	37.1	3.5
Manual worker	908	53.6	39.9	6.5
Not working	1871	56.6	37.8	5.6
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
6 - 10	2958	31.4	64.7	3.9
11 - 14	3627	64	31.9	4
15 - 17	3042	77.5	17.4	5
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
A boy	5013	57.3	38.7	4
A girl	4613	59.2	36.1	4.7
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>				
1	4919	56.3	38.8	4.9
2	3625	60.2	36.4	3.4
3	891	61.4	34	4.6
4+	191	56.9	38.4	4.6

Table 15a. Allowing activities: Using chat rooms– *by country*

QUESTION: Q7A\_D. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Use chat rooms

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet





























	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	9627	33.5	61.4	5.1
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	355	41.4	53	5.6
 Bulgaria	405	44.9	38	17
 Czech Rep.	423	57	37.4	5.7
 Denmark	465	44.9	48.8	6.2
 Germany	391	45.5	53.7	0.8
 Estonia	465	50.8	32.9	16.3
 Greece	250	18.4	72.8	8.8
 Spain	354	20.9	72.9	6.2
 France	380	44.2	53.9	1.8
 Ireland	404	7.4	92.3	0.2
 Italy	227	22.9	73.1	4
 Cyprus	125	33.6	56.8	9.6
 Latvia	414	64	30	6
 Lithuania	432	53.7	39.8	6.5
 Luxembourg	188	41.5	55.9	2.7
 Hungary	440	57.5	35.2	7.3
 Malta	220	28.6	64.1	7.3
 Netherlands	465	24.5	72.7	2.8
 Austria	383	47.8	45.2	7
 Poland	448	23.4	59.4	17.2
 Portugal	342	20.5	72.8	6.7
 Romania	349	25.2	62.2	12.6
 Slovenia	439	55.8	42.4	1.8
 Slovakia	391	57	37.6	5.4
 Finland	472	36.4	58.1	5.5
 Sweden	456	73.7	23	3.3
 United Kingdom	455	14.1	84.6	1.3

Table 15b. Allowing activities: Using chat rooms– *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7A\_D. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Use chat rooms

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet









	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	9627	33.5	61.4	5.1
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>				
Male	2828	37.8	57.3	4.9
Female	6798	31.7	63.1	5.2
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>				
15 - 24	38	40	56.2	3.8
25 - 39	3004	23.3	71.3	5.4
40 - 54	6101	38.4	56.9	4.8
55+	385	35.7	56.4	7.9
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	583	32.9	60.5	6.6
16 - 20	5438	32.4	63.2	4.4
20 +	3368	34.8	59.5	5.7
Still in education	90	41.5	54.1	4.4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	1714	36.3	57.8	5.9
Urban	3997	29.8	65	5.2
Rural	3858	36.3	59	4.7
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>				
Self-employed	1196	33.8	60.3	5.9
Employee	5570	33.2	62.6	4.2
Manual worker	908	37.5	53.8	8.7
Not working	1871	32.1	62.4	5.5
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
6 - 10	2958	12.8	83.8	3.4
11 - 14	3627	33.2	61.2	5.7
15 - 17	3042	54	39.8	6.2
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
A boy	5013	32.4	62.2	5.4
A girl	4613	34.7	60.4	4.9
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>				
1	4919	34	60.5	5.5
2	3625	33.2	62.3	4.5
3	891	32.5	61.5	6
4+	191	33	64.3	2.7

Table 16a. Allowing activities: Creating a profile in an online community – *by country*

QUESTION: Q7A\_E. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Create a profile in an online community

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet





























	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	9627	30.1	62.8	7.1
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	355	33.2	58.9	7.9
 Bulgaria	405	23	57	20
 Czech Rep.	423	51.3	39	9.7
 Denmark	465	47.1	47.5	5.4
 Germany	391	33.2	62.4	4.3
 Estonia	465	53.3	30.3	16.3
 Greece	250	24.4	66	9.6
 Spain	354	10.2	77.1	12.7
 France	380	24.2	73.2	2.6
 Ireland	404	25	72.3	2.7
 Italy	227	16.7	74.9	8.4
 Cyprus	125	36	58.4	5.6
 Latvia	414	71	22	7
 Lithuania	432	32.9	58.6	8.6
 Luxembourg	188	23.9	72.9	3.2
 Hungary	440	39.8	48.9	11.4
 Malta	220	35.5	54.5	10
 Netherlands	465	43.7	52.9	3.4
 Austria	383	24	63.4	12.5
 Poland	448	35.5	52	12.5
 Portugal	342	27.8	64.3	7.9
 Romania	349	31.8	54.4	13.8
 Slovenia	439	21.4	67	11.6
 Slovakia	391	45.8	44.8	9.5
 Finland	472	34.1	61.7	4.2
 Sweden	456	50.2	39	10.7
 United Kingdom	455	30.1	67.9	2

Table 16b. Allowing activities: Creating a profile in an online community – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7A\_E. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Create a profile in an online community

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet









	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	9627	30.1	62.8	7.1
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>				
Male	2828	33.2	59.6	7.1
Female	6798	28.7	64.1	7.1
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>				
15 - 24	38	46.9	49.9	3.1
25 - 39	3004	24.5	69.8	5.8
40 - 54	6101	32.9	59.8	7.3
55+	385	26.4	58.7	14.9
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	583	26.3	61.6	12
16 - 20	5438	28.7	64.8	6.4
20 +	3368	32.4	60.5	7.1
Still in education	90	43.8	49.4	6.8
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	1714	33.7	59.2	7.2
Urban	3997	29.2	63.9	6.9
Rural	3858	29.4	63.2	7.4
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>				
Self-employed	1196	31.1	61.8	7.2
Employee	5570	31.3	62.6	6
Manual worker	908	25.6	65.8	8.6
Not working	1871	27.8	62.7	9.5
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
6 - 10	2958	12	83	4.9
11 - 14	3627	31.2	61.8	6.9
15 - 17	3042	46.2	44.3	9.5
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
A boy	5013	28.8	63.9	7.3
A girl	4613	31.4	61.6	7
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>				
1	4919	28.9	63.4	7.8
2	3625	31.8	61.8	6.4
3	891	29.6	63.1	7.3
4+	191	29.6	66	4.3

Table 17a. Allowing activities: Accessing certain websites – *by country*

QUESTION: Q7A\_F. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Access certain websites

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet





























	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	9627	46.5	48.9	4.6
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	355	54.9	40.3	4.8
 Bulgaria	405	50.6	37.3	12.1
 Czech Rep.	423	45.9	47.8	6.4
 Denmark	465	44.7	49	6.2
 Germany	391	63.9	33.5	2.6
 Estonia	465	58.9	28.8	12.3
 Greece	250	54.8	43.2	2
 Spain	354	22	70.3	7.6
 France	380	65.5	33.4	1.1
 Ireland	404	47	51.2	1.7
 Italy	227	18.1	77.1	4.8
 Cyprus	125	44.8	51.2	4
 Latvia	414	52.9	37.4	9.7
 Lithuania	432	19	72.5	8.6
 Luxembourg	188	67	30.9	2.1
 Hungary	440	45.5	44.5	10
 Malta	220	35.9	49.1	15
 Netherlands	465	54.2	41.7	4.1
 Austria	383	43.6	49.3	7
 Poland	448	22.8	69.4	7.8
 Portugal	342	15.2	76.6	8.2
 Romania	349	45	45.6	9.5
 Slovenia	439	51.9	44	4.1
 Slovakia	391	48.6	45.5	5.9
 Finland	472	53.8	40.9	5.3
 Sweden	456	57	37.5	5.5
 United Kingdom	455	52.3	46.4	1.3

Table 17b. Allowing activities: Accessing certain websites – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7A\_F. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Access certain websites

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet









	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	9627	46.5	48.9	4.6
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>				
Male	2828	48.9	46.8	4.3
Female	6798	45.6	49.7	4.7
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>				
15 - 24	38	45.9	50.4	3.7
25 - 39	3004	43.2	51.9	4.9
40 - 54	6101	48.2	47.6	4.2
55+	385	49.2	42.2	8.6
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	583	38	53.8	8.2
16 - 20	5438	48	48.4	3.7
20 +	3368	45.8	49.3	4.9
Still in education	90	51.9	45.1	3.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	1714	45.2	50.3	4.5
Urban	3997	42.9	53.1	4
Rural	3858	50.9	43.8	5.3
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>				
Self-employed	1196	42.3	52.5	5.2
Employee	5570	48.7	47.4	3.9
Manual worker	908	43.8	50.7	5.5
Not working	1871	44	50.3	5.7
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
6 - 10	2958	41.8	53.4	4.8
11 - 14	3627	45.2	50.7	4.1
15 - 17	3042	52.7	42.3	5
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
A boy	5013	45.3	49.9	4.7
A girl	4613	47.9	47.7	4.4
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>				
1	4919	44.5	50.5	5
2	3625	47.9	47.9	4.2
3	891	51.4	44.4	4.2
4+	191	50.3	44.9	4.8



Table 18a. Allowing activities: Downloading or playing music, films, games – *by country*

QUESTION: Q7A\_G. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: Download/play music, films, games

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet





























	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	9627	59.4	38.1	2.5
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	355	66.5	31.8	1.7
 Bulgaria	405	84.9	6.9	8.1
 Czech Rep.	423	71.2	24.8	4
 Denmark	465	62.8	32.5	4.7
 Germany	391	38.9	60.6	0.5
 Estonia	465	74.4	19.4	6.2
 Greece	250	88.4	10.8	0.8
 Spain	354	70.1	25.7	4.2
 France	380	59.2	40.3	0.5
 Ireland	404	68.6	31.4	0
 Italy	227	56.8	39.2	4
 Cyprus	125	85.6	13.6	0.8
 Latvia	414	86	11.4	2.7
 Lithuania	432	90.3	8.3	1.4
 Luxembourg	188	64.4	35.1	0.5
 Hungary	440	73.4	19.5	7
 Malta	220	80.9	17.3	1.8
 Netherlands	465	69.7	29.2	1.1
 Austria	383	54.6	41.5	3.9
 Poland	448	56	39.3	4.7
 Portugal	342	49.4	45.3	5.3
 Romania	349	65.6	26.1	8.3
 Slovenia	439	83.8	14.6	1.6
 Slovakia	391	69.6	25.6	4.9
 Finland	472	62.1	36.7	1.3
 Sweden	456	55.5	40.1	4.4
 United Kingdom	455	62.2	37.8	0

Table 18b. Allowing activities: Downloading or playing music, films, games – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7A\_G. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: Download/play music, films, games

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet









	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	9627	59.4	38.1	2.5
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>				
Male	2828	60.8	36.5	2.7
Female	6798	58.8	38.8	2.4
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>				
15 - 24	38	84.1	12.9	3
25 - 39	3004	54.6	43.1	2.3
40 - 54	6101	61.1	36.4	2.4
55+	385	62.9	32.4	4.7
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	583	54.8	41	4.1
16 - 20	5438	59.1	39.1	1.8
20 +	3368	60.5	36.4	3.1
Still in education	90	68.5	29.9	1.7
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	1714	60.4	36.5	3.1
Urban	3997	60.4	37	2.6
Rural	3858	57.5	40.3	2.2
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>				
Self-employed	1196	65	31.7	3.3
Employee	5570	58.1	39.7	2.2
Manual worker	908	56.9	40.1	3
Not working	1871	60.4	37.3	2.4
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
6 - 10	2958	46.8	50.5	2.7
11 - 14	3627	61.4	36.3	2.3
15 - 17	3042	69.3	28.2	2.5
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
A boy	5013	60.8	36.4	2.8
A girl	4613	57.8	39.9	2.2
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>				
1	4919	58.5	38.7	2.8
2	3625	60.7	36.8	2.4
3	891	59	39.6	1.4
4+	191	59	38	2.9

Table 19a. Allowing activities: Buying online– *by country*

QUESTION: Q7A\_H. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Buy online

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet





























	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	9627	14.2	84	1.8
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	355	8.7	89	2.3
 Bulgaria	405	6.4	82.2	11.4
 Czech Rep.	423	32.2	64.8	3.1
 Denmark	465	22.2	73.8	4.1
 Germany	391	12.5	87.5	0
 Estonia	465	11	81.3	7.7
 Greece	250	7.2	91.6	1.2
 Spain	354	4	92.4	3.7
 France	380	15	84.7	0.3
 Ireland	404	16.3	83.7	0
 Italy	227	13.7	85	1.3
 Cyprus	125	13.6	84	2.4
 Latvia	414	11.8	84.3	3.9
 Lithuania	432	9.3	88	2.8
 Luxembourg	188	16.5	82.4	1.1
 Hungary	440	10	86.1	3.9
 Malta	220	20.5	75	4.5
 Netherlands	465	13.1	85.4	1.5
 Austria	383	11.7	85.6	2.6
 Poland	448	23.7	74.1	2.2
 Portugal	342	3.8	93	3.2
 Romania	349	12.9	80.5	6.6
 Slovenia	439	11.6	87.5	0.9
 Slovakia	391	22	73.7	4.3
 Finland	472	15	84.3	0.6
 Sweden	456	15.8	81.8	2.4
 United Kingdom	455	16.5	83.3	0.2

Table 19b. Allowing activities: Buying online – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7A\_H. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Buy online

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet









	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	9627	14.2	84	1.8
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>				
Male	2828	16.5	81.8	1.8
Female	6798	13.2	85	1.8
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>				
15 - 24	38	38.3	57.5	4.2
25 - 39	3004	8.5	89.6	1.9
40 - 54	6101	16.9	81.6	1.4
55+	385	12.9	82.1	5
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	583	12.8	84.7	2.5
16 - 20	5438	13.8	84.8	1.4
20 +	3368	14.8	83.1	2
Still in education	90	19.3	79.3	1.4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	1714	14.3	84.4	1.4
Urban	3997	14	83.9	2
Rural	3858	14.1	84.1	1.7
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>				
Self-employed	1196	16.6	81.5	1.9
Employee	5570	13.8	84.8	1.5
Manual worker	908	14.8	83.1	2.2
Not working	1871	13.6	84.1	2.2
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
6 - 10	2958	5.4	92.2	2.3
11 - 14	3627	10.3	88.3	1.4
15 - 17	3042	27.3	71	1.6
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
A boy	5013	15.8	82.4	1.9
A girl	4613	12.4	85.9	1.7
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>				
1	4919	15	82.8	2.2
2	3625	12.6	86.1	1.2
3	891	14.1	84.4	1.5
4+	191	23.7	74.8	1.5

Table 20a. Allowing activities: Giving out personal information – *by country*

QUESTION: Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Give out personal information

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet





























	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	9627	5.8	91.5	2.7
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	355	17.2	77.7	5.1
 Bulgaria	405	6.4	80.2	13.3
 Czech Rep.	423	20.3	75.4	4.3
 Denmark	465	10.3	85.6	4.1
 Germany	391	4.6	94.9	0.5
 Estonia	465	13.3	77.4	9.2
 Greece	250	5.2	92.8	2
 Spain	354	2.8	91	6.2
 France	380	5.3	92.9	1.8
 Ireland	404	1.7	97.8	0.5
 Italy	227	4	94.7	1.3
 Cyprus	125	4.8	92.8	2.4
 Latvia	414	15.2	77.3	7.5
 Lithuania	432	13.4	80.6	6
 Luxembourg	188	7.4	91	1.6
 Hungary	440	6.1	89.5	4.3
 Malta	220	8.6	85	6.4
 Netherlands	465	8.8	90.1	1.1
 Austria	383	7.3	89.8	2.9
 Poland	448	7.1	89.5	3.3
 Portugal	342	4.4	91.8	3.8
 Romania	349	6.9	85.7	7.4
 Slovenia	439	5	93.4	1.6
 Slovakia	391	17.4	79.5	3.1
 Finland	472	1.5	98.1	0.4
 Sweden	456	5.5	91.2	3.3
 United Kingdom	455	2.6	96.5	0.9

Table 20b. Allowing activities: Giving out personal information – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are letting their allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not: - Give out personal information

Base: parents whose child uses the Internet








	Total N	% Allow	% Doesn't allow	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	9627	5.8	91.5	2.7
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>				
Male	2828	6.9	90.1	2.9
Female	6798	5.3	92.1	2.6
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>				
15 - 24	38	26.6	69	4.4
25 - 39	3004	4.1	93.7	2.3
40 - 54	6101	6.4	90.9	2.7
55+	385	7.4	86.4	6.2
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	583	5.9	89.6	4.6
16 - 20	5438	5.7	91.9	2.3
20 +	3368	5.6	91.6	2.8
Still in education	90	13.9	83.8	2.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	1714	6.9	90.3	2.7
Urban	3997	5.6	91.6	2.8
Rural	3858	5.5	91.9	2.6
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>				
Self-employed	1196	6.9	90.4	2.7
Employee	5570	4.8	92.9	2.2
Manual worker	908	6.8	89.4	3.7
Not working	1871	7.3	89.4	3.3
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
6 - 10	2958	2	95.3	2.6
11 - 14	3627	4.1	93.6	2.2
15 - 17	3042	11.4	85.2	3.3
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
A boy	5013	6.3	90.9	2.8
A girl	4613	5.2	92.2	2.6
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>				
1	4919	6.7	90.2	3.2
2	3625	4.4	93.5	2
3	891	6.6	91.3	2.1
4+	191	5.9	87.9	6.1

Table 21a. Does your child use a mobile phone of his/her own? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q8. Does your child use his/her own mobile phone?





























	Total N	% Yes, a mobile with no access to the Internet	% Yes, a mobile with access to the Internet	% Yes, but I am not sure if it has Internet access option	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	50	10.7	2.5	36.5	0.2
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	501	52.1	7.4	2.2	37.9	0.4
 Bulgaria	501	70.5	8.2	1.8	18.6	1
 Czech Rep.	503	60.4	16.1	4.8	18.3	0.4
 Denmark	501	57.3	16.6	5	20.8	0.4
 Germany	519	49.9	12.3	1.2	36.4	0.2
 Estonia	500	52	29.6	5.6	11.4	1.4
 Greece	502	44.2	4.4	2	49.4	0
 Spain	503	40.2	5	2.4	52.3	0.2
 France	503	43.9	4.8	1.2	50.1	0
 Ireland	500	44.4	15.4	2.4	37.6	0.2
 Italy	500	56.2	8.8	2.6	32.4	0
 Cyprus	250	48.8	5.2	5.2	39.2	1.6
 Latvia	502	50	28.9	4.4	15.3	1.4
 Lithuania	501	55.7	28.9	3.2	11.8	0.4
 Luxembourg	250	56	12	0.8	31.2	0
 Hungary	503	62	10.9	1.6	24.7	0.8
 Malta	250	53.2	8.8	7.2	29.6	1.2
 Netherlands	500	50	8	4.2	37.6	0.2
 Austria	500	56.4	12.8	2.4	28	0.4
 Poland	503	54.7	17.5	3	24.7	0.2
 Portugal	505	50.1	7.9	2.2	39	0.8
 Romania	502	54.4	7.4	6.4	31.3	0.6
 Slovenia	501	46.7	25.7	3.4	24	0.2
 Slovakia	500	70.2	8.6	2.4	17.8	1
 Finland	503	62.2	21.5	3.4	12.9	0
 Sweden	500	49.8	21	5.4	23.2	0.6
 United Kingdom	500	41.6	13.6	2.6	42	0.2

Table 21b. Does your child use a mobile phone of his/her own? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q8. Does your child use his/her own mobile phone?







	Total N	% Yes, a mobile with no access to the Internet	% Yes, a mobile with access to the Internet	% Yes, but I am not sure if it has Internet access option	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	12803	50	10.7	2.5	36.5	0.2
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	3634	50.5	11.6	2.4	35.4	0.2
Female	9169	49.8	10.4	2.6	37	0.3
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						
15 - 24	49	43.6	8.9	4.3	43	0.2
25 - 39	4405	38	8.3	1.5	52.1	0.1
40 - 54	7740	56.2	12.2	2.8	28.5	0.3
55+	471	58.2	11.5	4.5	25.2	0.6
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	957	54	7.9	3.9	33.6	0.6
16 - 20	7072	50.9	11.6	2.4	34.8	0.2
20 +	4440	47.5	10.2	2.1	40.1	0.2
Still in education	132	50.8	10.8	0.7	37.7	0
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	2178	52.2	10.9	2.6	33.9	0.4
Urban	5254	52.4	10.5	2.5	34.5	0.2
Rural	5293	46.6	11	2.5	39.6	0.2
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						
Self-employed	1526	53.6	11.4	2	32.9	0.1
Employee	7186	49.7	11	2.4	36.7	0.2
Manual worker	1239	49.3	12.5	1.8	36.2	0.2
Not working	2735	48.9	9.2	3.1	38.6	0.2
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						
6 - 10	4923	22.6	3.2	0.7	73.4	0.1
11 - 14	4344	64.2	12.9	2.8	19.9	0.2
15 - 17	3536	70.6	18.7	4.5	5.7	0.6
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						
A boy	6749	48.1	11.5	2.5	37.6	0.3
A girl	6054	52	9.9	2.5	35.3	0.2
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						
1	6795	48.6	10.2	2.5	38.4	0.3
2	4654	51.1	11.3	2.5	35	0.1
3	1116	55.9	11.2	2.7	29.9	0.2
4+	238	39	12.8	1.9	46	0.3



Table 21c. Does your child use a mobile phone of his/her own? – *by country and age group*

QUESTION: Q8. Does your child use his/her own mobile phone?

% of “Yes” shown





























		<i>Age of child</i>			
		Total N	6-10	11-14	15-17
	<b>EU27</b>	12803	26.5	79.9	93.8
<b>COUNTRY</b>					
	Belgium	501	18.2	73.4	92.8
	Bulgaria	501	66	87.7	90.7
	Czech Rep.	503	53	89.6	96.3
	Denmark	501	46.6	97.4	95.4
	Germany	519	32.9	83.1	93.3
	Estonia	500	75.6	91.5	93.2
	Greece	502	10.3	67.1	95.6
	Spain	503	8.3	63.2	88.1
	France	503	7.1	57.2	92.9
	Ireland	500	22.9	87.5	95.6
	Italy	500	22	84.5	95.7
	Cyprus	250	12.5	71.9	91.4
	Latvia	502	66.3	93.5	92.7
	Lithuania	501	66.3	98.2	98.2
	Luxembourg	250	23.6	91.2	98.3
	Hungary	503	28.4	89.5	95.9
	Malta	250	28.8	82.8	89.7
	Netherlands	500	16	75.4	97.4
	Austria	500	34.1	86	95.9
	Poland	503	42.2	85.6	96.3
	Portugal	505	30.3	86.9	77.8
	Romania	502	35.4	82.5	94.2
	Slovenia	501	43.4	90.4	96.0
	Slovakia	500	43.9	93.6	95.3
	Finland	503	70.2	100	97.9
	Sweden	500	35.7	94.7	98.4
	United Kingdom	500	24.3	87.4	90.7

Table 22a. How worried are you that your child might give out personal/private information online? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9\_A. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - may give out personal/private information online?





























	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	25.8	21.4	23.7	25.2	3.8
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	501	26.5	26.5	22.8	17.8	6.4
 Bulgaria	501	13.2	24.2	26.5	24	12.2
 Czech Rep.	503	15.9	26.2	30.6	24.9	2.4
 Denmark	501	5.4	6.8	37.5	47.1	3.2
 Germany	519	22.4	16.6	33.5	24.9	2.7
 Estonia	500	14.6	19.4	33	28.8	4.2
 Greece	502	51.6	17.5	8.4	20.5	2
 Spain	503	39	33.2	8.3	8.2	11.4
 France	503	51.5	23.3	8.2	16.7	0.4
 Ireland	500	19.6	22.6	20	36	1.8
 Italy	500	21.6	28.8	27.4	19.4	2.8
 Cyprus	250	46.8	22.4	12.8	16	2
 Latvia	502	29.3	29.1	18.9	16.3	6.4
 Lithuania	501	9.6	15.4	18	46.5	10.6
 Luxembourg	250	20.8	25.2	32.4	19.6	2
 Hungary	503	13.7	20.9	26.8	36.6	2
 Malta	250	15.2	31.2	26	24	3.6
 Netherlands	500	20.2	17.6	33.4	27.2	1.6
 Austria	500	17.8	15.4	27.2	36.2	3.4
 Poland	503	17.5	20.3	32.8	26.8	2.6
 Portugal	505	49.9	26.5	13.1	7.7	2.8
 Romania	502	20.1	15.9	14.1	33.5	16.3
 Slovenia	501	15.4	20.6	26.7	33.9	3.4
 Slovakia	500	14.6	19.2	29.2	29.4	7.6
 Finland	503	12.3	21.9	42.3	22.9	0.6
 Sweden	500	2	5.6	39.4	48.4	4.6
 United Kingdom	500	16.4	17	24	42.2	0.4

Table 22b. How worried are you that your child might give out personal/private information online? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9\_A. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - may give out personal/private information online?









	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	12803	25.8	21.4	23.7	25.2	3.8
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	3634	21.7	22.3	25	27.4	3.7
Female	9169	27.5	21.1	23.2	24.3	3.9
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						0
15 - 24	49	14.2	27.3	24.3	30.9	3.4
25 - 39	4405	27.8	20.8	20.3	26.3	4.9
40 - 54	7740	24.6	22.2	25.7	24.6	3
55+	471	27	15.4	26.3	24.9	6.5
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						0
Until 15 years of age	957	27.3	24.7	16.9	23.7	7.4
16 - 20	7072	27	20.9	23.3	25.8	3.1
20 +	4440	24.1	21.2	26.1	24.5	4.1
Still in education	132	15.4	25.4	23.4	30.2	5.6
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						0
Metropolitan	2178	23.7	20.5	25.4	26.3	4.1
Urban	5254	26.4	22.8	22.7	24.9	3.1
Rural	5293	26	20.4	24.1	25.1	4.4
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						0
Self-employed	1526	25.4	23.5	25.2	23.6	2.3
Employee	7186	24.3	20.9	25.4	26	3.4
Manual worker	1239	28.5	22.5	20.7	24	4.4
Not working	2735	28.9	21.1	19.9	24.6	5.5
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						0
6 - 10	4923	29.2	20.6	18.1	25.2	6.9
11 - 14	4344	27	22.4	26.6	21.9	2.1
15 - 17	3536	19.7	21.4	27.9	29.2	1.8
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						0
A boy	6749	24.6	22	23.7	26.1	3.7
A girl	6054	27.3	20.8	23.7	24.3	3.9
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						0
1	6795	25.4	20.8	22.7	26.4	4.6
2	4654	26	21.9	24.7	24.1	3.2
3	1116	27.8	22.3	26.3	22.3	1.3
4+	238	24.4	25.1	21	27.3	2.2

Table 23a. How worried are you that your child might see sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9\_B. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - might see sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet?





























	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	44.9	19.9	14	17.2	4.1
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	501	46.7	20.4	14.8	13.4	4.8
 Bulgaria	501	24.8	28.1	15.8	18.2	13.2
 Czech Rep.	503	21.1	29.2	25	21.5	3.2
 Denmark	501	10.4	15.8	29.1	40.5	4.2
 Germany	519	43.4	16.8	19.3	17.5	3.1
 Estonia	500	24	23.8	22	25.2	5
 Greece	502	68.3	12.7	4.8	12.7	1.4
 Spain	503	50.7	28.2	4.6	4.8	11.8
 France	503	78.5	8.5	3.6	9.1	0.2
 Ireland	500	41.4	23	11.2	22.8	1.6
 Italy	500	39.2	26.2	15.4	16.6	2.6
 Cyprus	250	60	16.4	8.8	13.2	1.6
 Latvia	502	57.8	16.9	11	10	4.4
 Lithuania	501	25.9	21	13	29.5	10.6
 Luxembourg	250	42	22	17.2	16	2.8
 Hungary	503	30.6	27.2	15.5	25	1.6
 Malta	250	28.8	34.8	18	15.2	3.2
 Netherlands	500	37.6	16.6	23.8	19.6	2.4
 Austria	500	30.2	15.2	20	31	3.6
 Poland	503	46.9	19.9	15.3	14.7	3.2
 Portugal	505	64.6	19.4	7.7	5.5	2.8
 Romania	502	35.9	17.3	8.8	20.3	17.7
 Slovenia	501	32.1	23.2	18.6	21.8	4.4
 Slovakia	500	17.8	21.4	26.2	27.6	7
 Finland	503	24.3	34	26	14.3	1.4
 Sweden	500	11	20	33.8	29	6.2
 United Kingdom	500	37.4	21.4	13.4	27.4	0.4

Table 23b. How worried are you that your child might see sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9\_B. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - might see sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet?









	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	12803	44.9	19.9	14	17.2	4.1
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	3634	39.3	22.1	15.5	19	4.2
Female	9169	47.2	19	13.4	16.4	4
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						0
15 - 24	49	25	27.2	19.5	24	4.3
25 - 39	4405	49	17.6	11.4	16.9	5.2
40 - 54	7740	43.3	21.1	15.6	17.1	3
55+	471	37.3	19.7	13.8	20.8	8.4
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						0
Until 15 years of age	957	49	19	10.8	14	7.2
16 - 20	7072	46	19.8	13.6	17.3	3.3
20 +	4440	42.5	20.3	15.4	17.4	4.3
Still in education	132	42.2	16.5	15.4	23.1	2.8
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						0
Metropolitan	2178	43.5	19.7	14.1	18.8	4
Urban	5254	44.2	21.3	13	18	3.4
Rural	5293	46.3	18.4	15	15.7	4.6
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						0
Self-employed	1526	43.2	20.8	15	17.8	3.2
Employee	7186	43	20.7	14.8	18.2	3.3
Manual worker	1239	49.6	17.4	12.4	15.4	5.2
Not working	2735	48.8	18.1	12.1	15.2	5.7
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						0
6 - 10	4923	49.1	16.8	9.9	17.3	6.8
11 - 14	4344	47.6	21	14.5	14.7	2.3
15 - 17	3536	35.9	22.8	19.1	20	2.2
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						0
A boy	6749	43.3	20.9	14.8	17.2	3.8
A girl	6054	46.7	18.7	13.1	17.2	4.3
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						0
1	6795	42.6	20.6	13.5	18.4	5.1
2	4654	46.9	19.8	13.9	16.1	3.2
3	1116	49.8	17.5	16.6	14.4	1.7
4+	238	51	11	19.4	16.4	2.1

Table 24a. How worried are you that your child could be bullied online by other children? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9\_C. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - could be bullied online by other children?





























	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	37.1	17	18.1	23.1	4.7
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	501	41.9	19.6	16	16.8	5.8
 Bulgaria	501	18.6	25.3	18	21.2	17
 Czech Rep.	503	11.5	16.9	31.4	35.6	4.6
 Denmark	501	7.8	12.8	28.9	45.9	4.6
 Germany	519	30.8	12.9	29.1	23.1	4.1
 Estonia	500	17.8	15.4	23.4	37	6.4
 Greece	502	67.1	15.5	4.4	11	2
 Spain	503	51.9	26.4	6.4	4.2	11.2
 France	503	71.4	11.7	6	10.7	0.2
 Ireland	500	37.4	18.8	12	30	1.8
 Italy	500	29.8	22.4	20.6	23.2	4
 Cyprus	250	60.4	18.8	8	10.4	2.4
 Latvia	502	50.4	19.3	12.4	12	6
 Lithuania	501	23.6	19	11.6	33.1	12.8
 Luxembourg	250	26.4	16	32	21.6	4
 Hungary	503	24.3	21.3	18.5	32	4
 Malta	250	19.2	31.2	20	23.6	6
 Netherlands	500	29.2	17.4	23.6	27	2.8
 Austria	500	18	10.6	25.2	41.8	4.4
 Poland	503	40.8	15.3	20.9	19.3	3.8
 Portugal	505	56.8	24.4	9.5	6.3	3
 Romania	502	35.9	14.5	7.8	23.3	18.5
 Slovenia	501	31.7	20.6	17.8	25.3	4.6
 Slovakia	500	9.4	14	30.2	37.8	8.6
 Finland	503	9.9	20.3	36.8	32.6	0.4
 Sweden	500	7.8	14	29.8	43	5.4
 United Kingdom	500	24.2	15.2	16.6	42.6	1.4

Table 24b. How worried are you that your child could be bullied online by other children? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9\_C. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - could be bullied online by other children?









	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	12803	37.1	17	18.1	23.1	4.7
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	3634	31.1	17.2	18.9	27.6	5.1
Female	9169	39.5	16.9	17.7	21.4	4.6
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						0
15 - 24	49	16	21.7	16.8	40.6	4.9
25 - 39	4405	40.1	16.5	15.8	21.8	5.8
40 - 54	7740	36.1	17.1	19.4	23.6	3.8
55+	471	28.3	16.7	17.8	28.7	8.6
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						0
Until 15 years of age	957	42.6	18.9	12.8	18.7	7
16 - 20	7072	38.5	16.6	17.4	23.3	4.2
20 +	4440	33.7	17.2	20.1	24.1	4.8
Still in education	132	38.8	13.5	18.7	25.4	3.5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						0
Metropolitan	2178	36.9	16.1	18.3	23.6	5.2
Urban	5254	36.7	18.9	16.9	23.2	4.3
Rural	5293	37.5	15.3	19.2	23	5
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						0
Self-employed	1526	33.6	19.3	19.6	24.3	3.1
Employee	7186	35.7	16.4	19.4	24.3	4.2
Manual worker	1239	39.9	16.9	16.5	20.7	6.1
Not working	2735	41.1	17.2	14.3	20.9	6.5
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						0
6 - 10	4923	39	15	15.6	22.5	7.9
11 - 14	4344	40.2	18.5	18.4	19.5	3.3
15 - 17	3536	30.6	17.7	21	28.5	2.1
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						0
A boy	6749	35.7	16.3	19.4	23.8	4.9
A girl	6054	38.7	17.7	16.6	22.4	4.6
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						0
1	6795	36.2	17.2	17.3	23.8	5.6
2	4654	38.5	16.3	19	22.2	4.1
3	1116	35.6	19.3	19.8	22.3	3
4+	238	43.9	13.5	13.5	25.2	4

Table 25a. How worried are you that your child might see sexually/violently explicit images via his/her mobile phone? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9\_D. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - might see sexually/violently explicit images via the mobile phone?





























	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	36.8	13.5	12.7	25.6	11.4
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	501	31.9	13.2	10.8	20	24.2
 Bulgaria	501	18.2	21.6	17.4	22.4	20.6
 Czech Rep.	503	12.5	18.7	26.6	37	5.2
 Denmark	501	6.6	10.2	23.2	50.5	9.6
 Germany	519	38.2	10.8	16.2	25.2	9.6
 Estonia	500	15.2	10.2	18.8	45.4	10.4
 Greece	502	62.2	12.7	4.4	16.1	4.6
 Spain	503	44.3	20.5	6.6	6	22.6
 France	503	70.8	8.5	2.6	14.3	3.8
 Ireland	500	36.6	17.8	9.4	27	9.2
 Italy	500	27.2	18.2	17	26.4	11.2
 Cyprus	250	54.4	16.4	10.4	12	6.8
 Latvia	502	48.2	15.9	10	15.7	10.2
 Lithuania	501	24.8	17.4	10.4	27.7	19.8
 Luxembourg	250	36.8	13.6	20	24	5.6
 Hungary	503	22.7	17.1	16.7	35.6	8
 Malta	250	8.8	27.2	18.4	31.6	14
 Netherlands	500	29.4	10.4	19.2	25.8	15.2
 Austria	500	24.8	11.4	18.4	40	5.4
 Poland	503	39.6	15.5	17.3	20.9	6.8
 Portugal	505	55	18.8	8.3	12.3	5.6
 Romania	502	31.1	10.8	7.2	27.3	23.7
 Slovenia	501	25.7	12	11.8	39.1	11.4
 Slovakia	500	9.6	18.4	25.4	38	8.6
 Finland	503	7.6	10.1	17.7	58.6	6
 Sweden	500	3.6	7.2	22.2	48	19
 United Kingdom	500	25.8	10.4	9.4	42.2	12.2



Table 25b. How worried are you that your child might see sexually/violently explicit images via his/her mobile phone? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9\_D. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - might see sexually/violently explicit images via the mobile phone?









	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	12803	36.8	13.5	12.7	25.6	11.4
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	3634	32.6	15.2	13.3	28	11
Female	9169	38.5	12.8	12.5	24.6	11.6
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						0
15 - 24	49	21.7	20.4	13.9	32.8	11.1
25 - 39	4405	39	12.8	9.7	25.3	13.2
40 - 54	7740	35.8	13.8	14.5	25.7	10.2
55+	471	34	12.9	11.9	27.7	13.5
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						0
Until 15 years of age	957	40	19.7	10.2	17.6	12.5
16 - 20	7072	38.3	13.1	12.5	25.7	10.4
20 +	4440	34	12.7	13.7	26.9	12.6
Still in education	132	31.3	15	12.3	32.2	9.3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						0
Metropolitan	2178	35.1	13.8	14	27.1	10
Urban	5254	36.9	13.6	12.1	26.2	11.2
Rural	5293	37.5	13.2	12.8	24.5	12.1
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						0
Self-employed	1526	34.7	13.7	15.8	26.6	9.3
Employee	7186	34.7	13.4	13	27.6	11.4
Manual worker	1239	42	14.9	8.3	24.9	10.1
Not working	2735	41.1	12.8	12.2	20.5	13.5
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						0
6 - 10	4923	37.8	11.2	8.8	24.9	17.3
11 - 14	4344	40.6	13.5	13.4	23.9	8.6
15 - 17	3536	30.8	16.6	17.4	28.5	6.6
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						0
A boy	6749	35.4	14.3	13.1	25.8	11.4
A girl	6054	38.4	12.6	12.2	25.3	11.5
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						0
1	6795	35.6	14	12.7	25.8	11.9
2	4654	38.1	13.7	12.1	25	11.1
3	1116	38.1	10.9	15.8	26	9.3
4+	238	40.5	5.7	11.5	29	13.3

Table 26a. How worried are you that your child could be bullied by other children via his/her mobile phone? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9\_E. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - could be bullied by other children via the mobile phone?





























	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	34.4	15	14.2	25.1	11.3
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	501	32.1	15.8	11.6	21	19.6
 Bulgaria	501	16.8	21.4	17.8	23	21.2
 Czech Rep.	503	10.7	18.7	27	39	4.6
 Denmark	501	7.6	15.8	23.2	44.7	8.8
 Germany	519	31.6	12.7	19.5	27	9.2
 Estonia	500	15.2	12.4	18	43	11.4
 Greece	502	62.4	15.7	5.4	11.8	4.8
 Spain	503	43.9	20.9	5.2	7.2	22.8
 France	503	69.6	10.3	2.8	13.5	3.8
 Ireland	500	35	22	11.6	23	8.4
 Italy	500	24.2	19	19.8	26.4	10.6
 Cyprus	250	53.2	20	9.2	10.4	7.2
 Latvia	502	46.6	18.1	10.6	14.9	9.8
 Lithuania	501	23.2	16	10.6	31.1	19.2
 Luxembourg	250	25.2	16.8	24	28.8	5.2
 Hungary	503	24.9	16.9	17.7	35.2	5.4
 Malta	250	8.8	25.6	22.4	30.8	12.4
 Netherlands	500	22.4	12.6	21.8	27.8	15.4
 Austria	500	18.2	11.6	20.6	43.4	6.2
 Poland	503	38	14.3	21.3	18.7	7.8
 Portugal	505	53.1	22.2	6.9	13.3	4.6
 Romania	502	32.5	12	7.2	25.5	22.9
 Slovenia	501	25.1	15.2	16.8	33.3	9.6
 Slovakia	500	7.6	13.8	29.2	41.2	8.2
 Finland	503	10.1	19.3	27.4	40.2	3
 Sweden	500	5.6	11.6	22	44.8	16
 United Kingdom	500	23.8	13.4	9.4	39.8	13.6

Table 26b. How worried are you that your child could be bullied by other children via his/her mobile phone? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9\_E. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - could be bullied by other children via the mobile phone?









	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	12803	34.4	15	14.2	25.1	11.3
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	3634	30.1	16.5	14.2	28.1	11.1
Female	9169	36.1	14.4	14.2	24	11.3
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						0
15 - 24	49	16	22.2	19.1	33.2	9.6
25 - 39	4405	35.8	14.8	12.1	23.9	13.3
40 - 54	7740	34.1	15	15.3	25.7	9.9
55+	471	29.9	14.8	15	28.6	11.7
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						0
Until 15 years of age	957	38	20.1	11.2	18.8	12
16 - 20	7072	35.7	14.6	13.6	25.6	10.5
20 +	4440	31.7	14.6	15.8	25.8	12.2
Still in education	132	31.5	10.9	20	28.2	9.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						0
Metropolitan	2178	32.5	15.7	15.1	26.2	10.5
Urban	5254	33.9	15.9	13.9	25.6	10.7
Rural	5293	35.8	13.7	14.2	24.3	12
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						0
Self-employed	1526	30.7	16	18	26.1	9.2
Employee	7186	33	15	14.7	26.4	10.8
Manual worker	1239	38.8	16.6	10.5	23.3	10.8
Not working	2735	38.1	13.7	12.3	22.2	13.7
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						0
6 - 10	4923	35	12.6	10.2	24.2	17.9
11 - 14	4344	37.8	16.3	15.3	22.3	8.3
15 - 17	3536	29.6	16.8	18.4	29.8	5.5
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						0
A boy	6749	33.2	14.5	14.6	26.3	11.4
A girl	6054	35.8	15.6	13.7	23.9	11
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						0
1	6795	33.4	14.8	13.1	26.7	12
2	4654	35.3	15.9	15.1	23.1	10.6
3	1116	36.4	13.1	17.6	24.3	8.5
4+	238	37.6	12.5	11.5	24.9	13.6

Table 27a. How worried are you that your child might get information about self-harm, suicide or anorexia when using the Internet/mobile phone? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9\_F. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - might get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia?





























	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	38.8	15.5	15.3	25.5	4.9
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	501	39.7	17	15.6	20.4	7.4
 Bulgaria	501	20.2	26.1	17.4	21.2	15.2
 Czech Rep.	503	13.9	24.3	29.2	29.4	3.2
 Denmark	501	8.4	8.6	23.8	55.1	4.2
 Germany	519	36.6	12.3	21.6	25.6	3.8
 Estonia	500	19.4	14.4	21.6	36.2	8.4
 Greece	502	64.3	11.2	6.4	16.7	1.4
 Spain	503	49.5	26.4	5.2	5.8	13.2
 France	503	74.6	8.3	5	11.5	0.6
 Ireland	500	36.2	19.2	10	30.8	3.8
 Italy	500	26	18.6	23	28.4	4
 Cyprus	250	45.2	21.2	12.8	18	2.8
 Latvia	502	52.2	16.5	9.8	16.1	5.4
 Lithuania	501	24.2	18.8	12	33.5	11.6
 Luxembourg	250	32.4	14.4	30.8	19.6	2.8
 Hungary	503	32	16.1	16.7	32.6	2.6
 Malta	250	20.8	29.6	21.6	22.8	5.2
 Netherlands	500	34	11.8	22.2	28.6	3.4
 Austria	500	21.4	11.8	18.8	43.6	4.4
 Poland	503	45.1	14.9	17.7	18.7	3.6
 Portugal	505	57	23.6	9.1	7.3	3
 Romania	502	37.3	9.8	6.2	29.5	17.3
 Slovenia	501	27.3	19.8	15	32.3	5.6
 Slovakia	500	12.6	15.4	30.2	33	8.8
 Finland	503	14.1	19.3	27.6	36.6	2.4
 Sweden	500	7	13	27.8	46.6	5.6
 United Kingdom	500	25.8	16.2	10.4	46.2	1.4

Table 27b. How worried are you that your child might get information about self-harm, suicide or anorexia when using the Internet/mobile phone? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9\_F. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - might get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia?









	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	12803	38.8	15.5	15.3	25.5	4.9
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	3634	35	15.1	15.7	29.3	4.8
Female	9169	40.3	15.7	15.2	24	4.8
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						0
15 - 24	49	20.3	25.1	15.4	28.8	10.4
25 - 39	4405	41.5	15.9	12.4	24.1	6.1
40 - 54	7740	37.7	15.4	17.1	26	3.8
55+	471	33.2	12.2	12.3	33.6	8.7
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						0
Until 15 years of age	957	42.9	20.3	8.9	19.7	8.2
16 - 20	7072	40.1	15.4	14.9	25.6	3.9
20 +	4440	36	14.6	17.6	26.6	5.2
Still in education	132	32.3	16.5	11.4	33.2	6.8
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						0
Metropolitan	2178	36.1	14.2	17	27.6	5.1
Urban	5254	37.7	16.9	14.5	26.3	4.6
Rural	5293	41.1	14.7	15.4	24	4.9
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						0
Self-employed	1526	36.4	16.6	16.7	27.8	2.5
Employee	7186	36.4	15.3	16.6	27.1	4.5
Manual worker	1239	46.3	14.6	12.1	22.3	4.8
Not working	2735	42.8	16	12.3	21.9	6.9
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						0
6 - 10	4923	40	14.7	11.3	25.9	8.1
11 - 14	4344	41	16.3	16.6	22.8	3.2
15 - 17	3536	34.4	15.7	19.3	28.3	2.4
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						0
A boy	6749	37.9	15.1	15.8	26.6	4.7
A girl	6054	39.8	16	14.8	24.3	5
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						0
1	6795	37.3	15.6	14.8	26.3	5.9
2	4654	39.6	15.9	15.8	24.9	3.9
3	1116	43	14.1	17.7	23.1	2.1
4+	238	47.1	11.7	9.1	28.3	3.8

Table 28a. How worried are you that your child might become isolated from other people when spending too much time online? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9\_G. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - might become isolated from other people if spending too much time online?





























	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	33.6	18.5	16	27.4	4.5
<b>COUNTRY</b>						0
 Belgium	501	34.5	22.8	15.6	21	6.2
 Bulgaria	501	17.6	23.2	22.6	22	14.8
 Czech Rep.	503	11.9	21.5	28	35.6	3
 Denmark	501	9.6	12.6	24.6	49.7	3.6
 Germany	519	32.8	15	20.2	28.7	3.3
 Estonia	500	17.8	15.4	18	44.4	4.4
 Greece	502	66.1	10.4	6.6	15.7	1.2
 Spain	503	41.9	27.4	8.2	8	14.6
 France	503	64.2	13.1	9.3	12.9	0.4
 Ireland	500	28.8	19.8	10.8	37.8	2.8
 Italy	500	23.6	22.4	22.2	29	2.8
 Cyprus	250	53.6	21.2	8	15.6	1.6
 Latvia	502	41	20.9	13.5	18.9	5.6
 Lithuania	501	22.2	13.2	11.8	41.5	11.4
 Luxembourg	250	31.6	21.6	20	24.8	2
 Hungary	503	23.1	21.3	22.3	31.4	2
 Malta	250	20.8	27.2	27.2	20.4	4.4
 Netherlands	500	26	18.8	20.6	31.6	3
 Austria	500	19.4	13.4	15	47.8	4.4
 Poland	503	37	19.1	21.3	19.7	3
 Portugal	505	54.9	23.2	9.9	9.1	3
 Romania	502	30.1	13.9	7.2	30.3	18.5
 Slovenia	501	26.7	19.6	13.2	36.7	3.8
 Slovakia	500	10.4	16.4	27.6	38.6	7
 Finland	503	16.1	19.3	21.5	41.6	1.6
 Sweden	500	6	16.6	23.2	48.8	5.4
 United Kingdom	500	21.2	19.6	10.2	48.4	0.6

Table 28b. How worried are you that your child might become isolated from other people when spending too much time online? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9\_G. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - might become isolated from other people if spending too much time online?









	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	12803	33.6	18.5	16	27.4	4.5
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	3634	30.2	19.2	17.1	29.3	4.2
Female	9169	35	18.2	15.5	26.7	4.6
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						0
15 - 24	49	12.4	15.9	25.1	43.3	3.2
25 - 39	4405	36.5	18.4	13.4	25.9	5.9
40 - 54	7740	32.6	18.6	17.4	28.1	3.4
55+	471	28.8	16.5	15.7	31.2	7.9
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						0
Until 15 years of age	957	38	19.9	10.7	23.2	8.2
16 - 20	7072	34.4	18	15.7	28.3	3.7
20 +	4440	32	18.9	17.7	26.8	4.7
Still in education	132	28.4	20.4	13.7	34.6	2.9
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						0
Metropolitan	2178	33.1	19.5	16.4	27.2	3.8
Urban	5254	31.9	19.8	15.7	28.4	4.2
Rural	5293	35.7	16.6	16	26.7	5
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						0
Self-employed	1526	30.6	21.8	16.3	28.3	3.1
Employee	7186	32.3	18.3	17	28.6	3.9
Manual worker	1239	36.5	19.1	14.7	25.2	4.6
Not working	2735	37.6	17	13.5	25.4	6.5
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						0
6 - 10	4923	38.3	17	11.8	25.4	7.6
11 - 14	4344	33.9	19	17.6	26.4	3
15 - 17	3536	26.8	19.9	19.7	31.7	1.9
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						0
A boy	6749	33.4	19.1	16.2	26.7	4.6
A girl	6054	33.9	17.8	15.7	28.2	4.4
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						0
1	6795	32.7	17.9	15.7	28.1	5.5
2	4654	34.2	19.3	16.4	26.6	3.6
3	1116	35.9	19.3	16.5	25.9	2.4
4+	238	39.6	14.4	11	31.8	3.2

Table 29a. How worried are you that your child might become a victim of online grooming? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9\_H. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - be victim of online grooming?





























	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	45.5	13.6	12.9	23.3	4.7
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	501	50.5	16.6	10.6	16.4	6
 Bulgaria	501	20.4	25.1	18.6	19.2	16.8
 Czech Rep.	503	14.7	21.7	26.2	32.6	4.8
 Denmark	501	16.8	13.8	20.6	44.5	4.4
 Germany	519	42.4	9.1	17.1	27.6	3.9
 Estonia	500	22	17	17.6	36.6	6.8
 Greece	502	70.3	8	6.4	14.3	1
 Spain	503	56.3	21.9	4	4.2	13.8
 France	503	85.3	5	2.4	7.2	0.2
 Ireland	500	36.4	15.8	8.6	36.4	2.8
 Italy	500	41.2	18.8	16	21.4	2.6
 Cyprus	250	62.8	15.6	5.2	14	2.4
 Latvia	502	55.2	14.5	9	15.9	5.4
 Lithuania	501	22.8	14.8	11.2	38.3	13
 Luxembourg	250	37.2	16.4	22.8	21.6	2
 Hungary	503	38	20.7	14.7	24.7	2
 Malta	250	24.4	30	20.8	20.8	4
 Netherlands	500	41.8	11	20	25	2.2
 Austria	500	23.8	9.6	15	46.8	4.8
 Poland	503	42.7	13.5	21.5	19.5	2.8
 Portugal	505	74.7	13.9	4.2	4.8	2.6
 Romania	502	36.7	13.7	4	27.1	18.5
 Slovenia	501	30.7	18.8	14.8	31.1	4.6
 Slovakia	500	10.2	14.2	29.6	35.8	10.2
 Finland	503	18.9	17.1	24.5	38.4	1.2
 Sweden	500	10.8	13.8	23.4	46.2	5.8
 United Kingdom	500	32.2	14.2	11.2	41.2	1.2



Table 29b. How worried are you that your child might become a victim of online grooming? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9\_H. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone, he/she... - be victim of online grooming?









	Total N	% Very much worried	% Rather worried	% Rather not worried	% Not at all worried	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	12803	45.5	13.6	12.9	23.3	4.7
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	3634	41.2	12.1	14.8	27.2	4.7
Female	9169	47.3	14.2	12.2	21.8	4.6
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						0
15 - 24	49	18.3	18.8	23.3	32.8	6.8
25 - 39	4405	48.3	13.1	10.2	22.4	6
40 - 54	7740	44.7	14	14.4	23.4	3.5
55+	471	38.6	10.7	12.8	30	7.9
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						0
Until 15 years of age	957	52	16.1	7.3	16.6	7.9
16 - 20	7072	47	12.9	12.1	24.2	3.8
20 +	4440	42.2	14.2	15.5	23.2	4.9
Still in education	132	41.9	11.9	10.4	32.8	3.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						0
Metropolitan	2178	42.8	14	14.5	24.4	4.3
Urban	5254	44.2	15.2	12.2	24	4.4
Rural	5293	48.1	11.8	12.9	22.3	4.9
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						0
Self-employed	1526	41.5	16.2	14.5	25.2	2.6
Employee	7186	43.9	13.4	13.9	24.4	4.3
Manual worker	1239	51.6	11	12	20.2	5.3
Not working	2735	49.2	13.9	9.6	21.1	6.2
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						0
6 - 10	4923	47.5	12.2	9.3	23.2	7.8
11 - 14	4344	48.3	14.8	13.8	19.9	3.1
15 - 17	3536	39.3	14.1	16.9	27.5	2.1
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						0
A boy	6749	44	13.2	13.3	24.9	4.6
A girl	6054	47.2	14.1	12.4	21.5	4.7
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						0
1	6795	43.8	14.1	12.5	24	5.6
2	4654	46.6	13.5	13.2	22.8	3.9
3	1116	49.8	11.9	14.8	21.1	2.4
4+	238	53.9	11.1	9.9	22.9	2.2

Table 30a. Use of monitoring and filtering software – *by country***QUESTION: Q10. Does the computer – that your child uses at home – have installed any of the following software?***Base: parents whose child access the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home**% of "Mentioned" shown*





























	Total N	Filtering software (blocking certain websites/activities)	Monitoring software (recording where they go/what they do online)	No, none of them	DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	8631	48.8	37	30.7	10.7
<b>COUNTRY</b>					
 Belgium	337	50.7	24.9	32	10.7
 Bulgaria	344	15.7	15.4	47.1	26.5
 Czech Rep.	392	21.9	16.8	48	21.7
 Denmark	460	32.4	19.1	54.8	8.3
 Germany	358	55.3	51.7	17	11.7
 Estonia	450	22.2	21.3	52	16.2
 Greece	197	47.2	25.9	31.5	12.2
 Spain	307	42.7	32.2	38.8	10.4
 France	341	57.8	48.1	24.6	5.6
 Ireland	373	64.3	48.3	18.8	8.3
 Italy	188	47.9	15.4	39.4	10.1
 Cyprus	113	32.7	17.7	44.2	14.2
 Latvia	389	21.6	23.7	51.7	12.3
 Lithuania	410	19.5	16.1	60.5	11.5
 Luxembourg	184	54.3	46.7	26.6	7.1
 Hungary	395	28.6	24.6	41.5	18.2
 Malta	212	42	14.2	28.3	26.4
 Netherlands	457	45.5	27.4	42.2	5.3
 Austria	356	42.7	38.8	32.9	10.7
 Poland	383	38.4	24.5	33.7	18
 Portugal	257	26.1	17.9	57.6	10.9
 Romania	303	14.9	10.6	61.4	18.2
 Slovenia	418	25.1	36.6	45.5	9.6
 Slovakia	328	19.5	16.8	47.6	23.8
 Finland	466	36.7	32.4	44.8	6
 Sweden	441	40.6	32.7	33.6	13.8
 United Kingdom	419	77.3	58.7	12.6	3.1

Table 30b. Use of monitoring and filtering software – *by segment***QUESTION: Q10. Does the computer – that your child uses at home – have installed any of the following software?***Base: parents whose child access the Internet from their own computer or the family's computer at home**% of "Mentioned" shown*









	Total N	Filtering software (blocking certain websites/ activities)	Monitoring software (recording where they go/what they do online)	No, none of them	DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	8631	48.8	37	30.7	10.7
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>					
Male	2591	51.6	37.7	34.2	4.7
Female	6039	47.5	36.7	29.3	13.2
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>					
15 - 24	33	66.6	37.7	22	3.8
25 - 39	2608	49.2	41.3	29.1	10.9
40 - 54	5577	49.1	35.9	31.1	10.2
55+	327	38.8	27.7	38.3	15
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>					
Until 15 years of age	472	43	39	31.9	14.1
16 - 20	4823	50.4	38.2	28.3	11.5
20 +	3112	48.2	35.6	33.8	8.2
Still in education	89	42.5	36.6	38.9	9.9
 <b>URBANISATION</b>					
Metropolitan	1603	51.8	32.7	33.8	8
Urban	3611	47.3	35.3	31.8	11
Rural	3363	49.4	41.1	28.1	11.3
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>					
Self-employed	1081	51.9	33	33.7	8
Employee	5093	50.9	39	30.5	8.6
Manual worker	793	37.3	34.6	33.3	16
Not working	1589	46.7	35.7	28.1	15.8
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>					
6 - 10	2602	54.4	41.3	27.7	7.9
11 - 14	3227	51	40.7	27.8	10.4
15 - 17	2801	40.9	29	36.9	13.5
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>					
A boy	4462	49.4	36.6	31.3	10.2
A girl	4168	48.1	37.6	30.2	11.1
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>					
1	4421	45.9	33.4	34.2	10.9
2	3255	50.4	39.4	28.5	10.2
3	793	56.1	46.5	23.3	9.7
4+	162	55.7	41	18.1	17.4

Table 31a. Reasons for not using filtering or monitoring software – *by country*

QUESTION: Q11. Why did you choose not to use filtering or monitoring software?

Base: who does not use filtering or monitoring software





























	Total N	% Don't believe in their efficiency	% Don't know how to access / use them	% No need, I trust my child with the Internet	% Other	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	2654	2.6	14	64	14.7	4.6
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	108	1.9	23.1	55.6	16.7	2.8
 Bulgaria	162	3.7	20.4	58.6	6.8	10.5
 Czech Rep.	188	3.7	14.9	59	9.6	12.8
 Denmark	252	0.4	6.7	79	11.1	2.8
 Germany	61	3.3	14.8	68.9	11.5	1.6
 Estonia	234	3	18.4	69.2	5.1	4.3
 Greece	62	0	27.4	53.2	16.1	3.2
 Spain	119	1.7	9.2	70.6	11.8	6.7
 France	84	2.4	9.5	66.7	19	2.4
 Ireland	70	1.4	27.1	35.7	32.9	2.9
 Italy	74	2.7	4.1	71.6	20.3	1.4
 Cyprus	50	4	28	38	26	4
 Latvia	201	2	24.4	58.7	11.9	3
 Lithuania	248	0	16.9	66.5	12.5	4
 Luxembourg	49	0	12.2	73.5	14.3	0
 Hungary	164	1.2	7.3	79.9	11	0.6
 Malta	60	6.7	16.7	48.3	23.3	5
 Netherlands	193	4.1	10.4	67.9	9.8	7.8
 Austria	117	3.4	5.1	69.2	18.8	3.4
 Poland	129	2.3	15.5	71.3	7	3.9
 Portugal	148	5.4	12.2	56.1	23	3.4
 Romania	186	5.4	30.1	42.5	15.1	7
 Slovenia	190	0.5	17.4	67.9	8.9	5.3
 Slovakia	156	3.2	5.8	64.1	14.7	12.2
 Finland	209	2.9	18.2	67.9	10	1
 Sweden	148	1.4	10.1	59.5	26.4	2.7
 United Kingdom	53	0	20.8	43.4	28.3	7.5

Table 31b. Reasons for not using filtering or monitoring software – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q11. Why did you choose not to use filtering or monitoring software?

Base: who does not use filtering or monitoring software









	Total N	% Don't believe in their efficiency	% Don't know how to access / use them	% No need, I trust my child with the Internet	% Other	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	2654	2.6	14	64	14.7	4.6
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>						
Male	886	3.2	12.1	66.9	14.8	3
Female	1767	2.4	15	62.5	14.7	5.5
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>						
15 - 24	7	3.7	17.1	63.5	3.9	11.9
25 - 39	759	2.1	19.7	54	18.2	6
40 - 54	1736	3	11.6	68.9	13	3.6
55+	125	1.5	14.2	57	18.2	9.2
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	151	4	18	53.3	17.1	7.5
16 - 20	1366	1.9	14.8	63.9	13.7	5.6
20 +	1051	3.2	12.7	65.5	15.8	2.7
Still in education	34	9.6	13.8	56.2	16.1	4.3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	541	3.4	13.4	66.3	12.7	4.2
Urban	1150	2.7	14.7	63.4	14.6	4.5
Rural	947	2	13.6	63.5	16.1	4.8
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>						
Self-employed	365	4.3	17.5	59.5	13.6	5.1
Employee	1551	2.2	13.5	65.9	15.2	3.2
Manual worker	264	5.1	14.3	64.6	10.1	5.8
Not working	447	1.5	12.9	59.9	17.3	8.4
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>						
6 - 10	721	2.9	14.4	53.8	23.9	5
11 - 14	898	2.8	16.3	62.3	14.3	4.3
15 - 17	1035	2.2	11.8	72.5	8.7	4.7
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>						
A boy	1396	2.7	13.6	63.2	16.3	4.2
A girl	1258	2.5	14.5	64.8	13	5.1
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>						
1	1511	3.1	12.7	64.8	13.9	5.4
2	928	1.9	14.9	62.9	16.9	3.4
3	185	2.8	18.5	63.7	10.5	4.4
4+	29	0	22.9	55.6	16.4	5.1

Table 32a. Has your child asked for your help when a problem occurred using the Internet? – *by country*

**QUESTION: Q12. Has your child ever asked for your help concerning a situation on the Internet that s/he could not handle?**

*Base: parents whose child uses the Internet*





























	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	9627	32.2	67.3	0.5
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	355	43.7	55.2	1.1
 Bulgaria	405	24.4	70.4	5.2
 Czech Rep.	423	44.4	55.6	0
 Denmark	465	48	51.8	0.2
 Germany	391	39.4	60.4	0.3
 Estonia	465	39.8	59.1	1.1
 Greece	250	30	70	0
 Spain	354	40.4	59	0.6
 France	380	27.4	72.6	0
 Ireland	404	17.8	82.2	0
 Italy	227	30.8	67.4	1.8
 Cyprus	125	44.8	53.6	1.6
 Latvia	414	33.3	65.2	1.4
 Lithuania	432	28.2	70.8	0.9
 Luxembourg	188	44.1	55.9	0
 Hungary	440	33.6	65.7	0.7
 Malta	220	30	69.1	0.9
 Netherlands	465	37	63	0
 Austria	383	33.7	65.5	0.8
 Poland	448	32.8	66.7	0.4
 Portugal	342	36.5	63.2	0.3
 Romania	349	31.8	67	1.1
 Slovenia	439	44.9	54.7	0.5
 Slovakia	391	26.6	72.6	0.8
 Finland	472	45.8	54.2	0
 Sweden	456	41	58.8	0.2
 United Kingdom	455	15.4	84.6	0

Table 32b. Has your child asked for your help when a problem occurred using the Internet? – *by segment*

**QUESTION: Q12. Has your child ever asked for your help concerning a situation on the Internet that s/he could not handle?**

*Base: parents whose child uses the Internet*









	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	9627	32.2	67.3	0.5
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>				
Male	2828	36.9	62.6	0.5
Female	6798	30.2	69.2	0.5
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>				
15 - 24	38	31.5	68.2	0.3
25 - 39	3004	36.5	63.1	0.5
40 - 54	6101	30.5	69.1	0.4
55+	385	28.7	69.8	1.5
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	583	25.1	74	0.9
16 - 20	5438	29.1	70.6	0.3
20 +	3368	38.4	61.2	0.4
Still in education	90	49.8	50.2	0
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	1714	34.6	64.8	0.5
Urban	3997	33.3	66.2	0.5
Rural	3858	30.1	69.6	0.3
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>				
Self-employed	1196	32.7	66.2	1
Employee	5570	33.7	66.1	0.3
Manual worker	908	30.1	69	1
Not working	1871	29.1	70.3	0.6
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>				
6 - 10	2958	40.2	59.5	0.3
11 - 14	3627	32.1	67.5	0.4
15 - 17	3042	24.6	74.7	0.8
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>				
A boy	5013	31.9	67.7	0.4
A girl	4613	32.6	66.8	0.6
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>				
1	4919	33.1	66.3	0.5
2	3625	32.3	67.1	0.6
3	891	28.1	71.9	0
4+	191	26.3	73.7	0

Table 33a. In which situation did your child ask for your help? –by country

QUESTION: Q13. What was the situation in which your child asked your help:

Base: parents whose child asked help

% of “Mentioned” shown





























	Total N	A technical problem (like a virus)	Being harassed online	Information searching	Being bullied online	Being contacted by strangers online	Having found sexually or violently explicit images online	Something else	DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	3101	46	3.7	40.2	2.8	4.2	4	21.6	2.4
<b>COUNTRY</b>									
 Belgium	155	58.1	7.7	37.4	3.2	9	3.9	9	1.3
 Bulgaria	99	60.6	1	56.6	0	1	1	16.2	1
 Czech Rep.	188	67.6	2.7	54.3	2.1	3.7	3.7	10.6	2.7
 Denmark	223	52	4	25.6	6.7	6.3	1.3	33.6	2.7
 Germany	154	42.9	8.4	30.5	3.2	3.2	4.5	30.5	3.2
 Estonia	185	56.8	4.3	34.6	1.1	3.2	1.6	20	3.2
 Greece	75	16	0	68	0	2.7	0	24	6.7
 Spain	143	39.9	0	83.2	0.7	0.7	4.9	6.3	3.5
 France	104	36.5	1	43.3	1	6.7	6.7	12.5	1.9
 Ireland	72	18.1	0	23.6	2.8	5.6	4.2	48.6	5.6
 Italy	70	71.4	1.4	31.4	0	0	1.4	12.9	0
 Cyprus	56	33.9	1.8	58.9	3.6	0	0	21.4	1.8
 Latvia	138	60.1	5.8	39.1	0.7	4.3	1.4	15.2	0.7
 Lithuania	122	57.4	0	36.9	0	5.7	0	17.2	4.1
 Luxembourg	83	36.1	7.2	37.3	3.6	6	4.8	31.3	2.4
 Hungary	148	75	3.4	21.6	0.7	2	2	17.6	0
 Malta	66	36.4	3	53	0	1.5	4.5	21.2	3
 Netherlands	172	49.4	11	36.6	8.7	7.6	10.5	23.8	0.6
 Austria	129	47.3	3.1	27.1	0.8	2.3	3.1	29.5	3.9
 Poland	147	49	0.7	42.2	2.7	7.5	2.7	15.6	2.7
 Portugal	125	28.8	0.8	62.4	1.6	2.4	0	20	2.4
 Romania	111	46.8	2.7	40.5	0.9	1.8	0.9	26.1	0.9
 Slovenia	197	40.1	2.5	45.7	0.5	2	1.5	16.2	5.6
 Slovakia	104	49	2.9	41.3	1	1.9	1	10.6	6.7
 Finland	216	66.2	1.9	28.7	2.8	7.4	1.9	19	0.9
 Sweden	187	36.4	7.5	21.9	4.3	3.7	1.1	46.5	1.6
 United Kingdom	70	25.7	1.4	15.7	10	7.1	7.1	41.4	2.9



Table 33b. In which situation did your child ask for your help? –by segment

QUESTION: Q13. What was the situation in which your child asked your help:

Base: parents whose child asked help

% of “Mentioned” shown





	Total N	A technical problem (like a virus)	Being harassed online	Information searching	Being bullied online	Being contacted by strangers online	Having found sexually or violently explicit images online	Something else	DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	3101	46	3.7	40.2	2.8	4.2	4	21.6	2.4
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>									
Male	1045	53.5	1.6	35.7	2.1	3.3	2.5	24.1	3
Female	2056	42.3	4.8	42.5	3.2	4.6	4.8	20.3	2.1
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>									
15 - 24	12	78.8	0.6	22.6	0	0	0.6	9.7	6.9
25 - 39	1096	47.5	2.3	41.1	2.9	3.5	2.7	20.6	1.7
40 - 54	1860	45.4	4.6	39.8	3	4.6	4.7	22.4	2.2
55+	111	45.7	3.3	32.3	0.5	4.7	7.1	18.8	11.7
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>									
Until 15 years of age	146	28.2	2.8	36.8	3.6	3.5	3.9	31.2	8.5
16 - 20	1585	46.5	4.5	38.4	3.1	4.4	3.3	21.9	2.3
20 +	1292	48.1	2.7	43.3	2.2	4	5	20	1.5
Still in education	45	44.3	3.1	32.9	9.6	0.6	2.9	23.2	6.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>									
Metropolitan	594	47.5	4.4	35.7	1.7	3	2.5	23.6	2.2
Urban	1331	47.2	2.7	42.6	3.1	4.2	4.7	20.6	2.8
Rural	1162	44.3	4.5	39.7	3.2	4.7	4	21.9	1.9
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>									
Self-employed	392	42.1	3.2	43.1	1.6	3	2	23	2.8
Employee	1876	45.7	3.6	39.6	3.7	4.3	4	22.2	2.3
Manual worker	273	44.2	2.3	37.4	0.2	3.7	1.1	28.9	2.8
Not working	545	51.3	5.1	40.5	2.2	4.8	7.2	15.2	2.5
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>									
6 - 10	1188	47.2	1.4	38.8	0.6	1.4	2.8	24.7	2.3
11 - 14	1165	45.8	4.2	43.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	17	1.7
15 - 17	747	44.7	6.5	37	2.8	6.9	4.2	23.9	3.6
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>									
A boy	1597	48.3	2.3	39.5	1.5	2.7	4.4	23.6	2.4
A girl	1503	43.7	5.2	41	4.2	5.7	3.7	19.4	2.4
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>									
1	1629	46.2	3.1	40.4	1.9	3.9	3.3	21.8	2.7
2	1170	46.2	4.1	40.5	4	3.7	4.9	20.4	2.1
3	251	40.1	6.7	40.7	3.8	8.7	4.6	24.5	1.4
4+	50	67.3	0	26.7	0.5	0	6.1	28.5	4.5

Table 34a. What would contribute to safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child? – *by country*

**QUESTION: Q14. Which of the following do you think would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child?**

% of “Would contribute” shown





























	Total N	More/better teaching and guidance on the Internet use in schools	More/better information and advice for parents on websites children use	Training sessions organised for parents by NGOs, government, local authorities	Improved availability / performance of monitoring software	Stricter regulation for businesses that produce online content, services	More awareness raising campaigns on online risks	Contact points where parents and children can receive individual advice
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	88.3	86.6	69.5	79.5	85.9	86.9	83.7
<b>COUNTRY</b>								
 Belgium	501	85.6	83.6	73.3	74.5	79.6	83.2	81.8
 Bulgaria	501	88	84.6	63.5	68.1	81	82.4	78.6
 Czech Rep.	503	74.6	71.2	50.5	55.9	66.8	68.8	64.4
 Denmark	501	81.4	82.4	48.5	54.9	73.1	78.4	69.9
 Germany	519	91.3	86.1	63	84.2	89.6	87.1	87.1
 Estonia	500	87	78.8	61.4	71.8	74.4	78.4	77.8
 Greece	502	94.6	93.8	87.6	82.3	93	94	93.6
 Spain	503	88.5	89.5	77.5	78.1	90.5	88.5	87.1
 France	503	91.5	88.9	72	83.5	90.3	89.5	82.1
 Ireland	500	93.2	95.2	88	94.6	95.6	95.8	96.8
 Italy	500	88.2	85.4	63.4	75	89.2	87	76
 Cyprus	250	94.8	92	86.8	86.8	91.6	93.2	92.4
 Latvia	502	81.1	79.9	55.6	78.7	80.3	80.3	79.9
 Lithuania	501	87	81	75	80.2	78.6	80.8	86.6
 Luxembourg	250	89.2	91.6	67.2	82.4	82.8	84.8	80.4
 Hungary	503	90.3	84.5	64.6	74	84.9	87.7	72
 Malta	250	96	94	90	90	89.6	94.8	96
 Netherlands	500	87.6	84.2	58.4	66	81.6	85.6	80.6
 Austria	500	81.4	79.6	51	69.8	77.4	74.4	73.2
 Poland	503	89.3	87.7	75.1	87.7	81.1	88.9	88.7
 Portugal	505	95.2	94.1	91.7	88.9	92.3	95.4	94.1
 Romania	502	79.5	78.3	65.9	67.9	63.5	76.1	79.1
 Slovenia	501	87.6	88.4	76.8	86.8	89.6	87.8	91.8
 Slovakia	500	86.8	84	57	56.8	68.8	75.4	66.4
 Finland	503	85.3	90.1	70.4	74.4	79.9	88.7	73.2
 Sweden	500	86.8	81.4	73.6	71	85.8	85	83.4
 United Kingdom	500	86.2	90.8	77.8	88.4	89.2	91.2	92

Table 34b. What would contribute to safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child? – *by segment*

**QUESTION: Q14. Which of the following do you think would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child?**

% of “Would contribute” shown









	Total N	More/better teaching and guidance on the Internet use in schools	More/better information and advice for parents on websites children use	Training sessions organised for parents by NGOs, government, local authorities	Improved availability / performance of monitoring software	Stricter regulation for businesses that produce online content, services	More awareness raising campaigns on online risks	Contact points where parents and children can receive individual advice
<b>EU27</b>	12803	88.3	86.6	69.5	79.5	85.9	86.9	83.7
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>								
Male	3634	88.7	81.4	64.5	76.3	81.1	84.6	79.3
Female	9169	88.2	88.7	71.4	80.8	87.8	87.8	85.5
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>								
15 - 24	49	73.2	81.6	50.1	75.4	73.4	70.8	69.9
25 - 39	4405	89.7	88.1	70.6	82.8	85.4	87.4	86.5
40 - 54	7740	87.7	86.3	68.9	78.5	86.7	87.2	82.5
55+	471	88	81.3	68.4	66.1	80.4	80.4	80.2
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>								
Until 15 years of age	957	88.7	83.2	75.4	74	86.7	84.3	84.7
16 - 20	7072	89.6	87.6	70.7	81.3	86.4	88.2	86.1
20 +	4440	86.9	86.5	66.8	78.6	85.8	86.4	80.6
Still in education	132	79.1	84.4	69.1	81	83.4	79.7	79.5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>								
Metropolitan	2178	88	84.7	67.8	77.8	83.8	86	81.6
Urban	5254	87.9	87.7	70.8	79.3	86	88.1	84
Rural	5293	88.9	86.5	68.9	80.4	86.7	86.1	84.4
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>								
Self-employed	1526	88.3	85.7	69.7	80.6	84.8	87.5	83.4
Employee	7186	88.6	87.2	68.6	80.8	87.4	87.5	83.4
Manual worker	1239	89.8	87.6	70.7	79.6	84.6	86.6	84.3
Not working	2735	87.2	85.7	71.4	75.8	83.6	85.3	84.6
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>								
6 - 10	4923	88.7	87.3	69.3	81.8	86.1	85.7	83.2
11 - 14	4344	88.8	86.9	70.6	80.2	86.6	88.3	84.7
15 - 17	3536	87.3	85.4	68.4	75.5	84.6	86.8	83.3
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>								
A boy	6749	88.7	86.6	70.2	79.7	85.6	87.2	84.2
A girl	6054	87.9	86.7	68.6	79.3	86.1	86.6	83.2
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>								
1	6795	88.3	86.7	68.6	78	85.3	86.2	83.4
2	4654	88.4	85.9	69.9	80.5	87.1	88.3	83.6
3	1116	87.7	87.5	70.8	81.9	84.8	85.3	84.6
4+	238	91.5	94	77.7	90.7	83.6	88.1	91.3

Table 35a. Sources for information and advice about safety tools and safe use of the Internet – *by country*

QUESTION: Q15. Where do you get your information and advice on safety tools and safe usage of the Internet from?

% of “Yes” shown





























	Total N	Your child's school	TV, radio, newspapers, magazines	Internet Service Providers	Government, local authorities	Associations/ organisations that deal with safer Internet	Different websites	Family and friends	Other
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	26.9	61.8	35.7	15.9	21.2	38.5	71.2	17.2
<b>COUNTRY</b>									
 Belgium	501	22.6	53.5	33.7	19	24	37.7	66.3	18.6
 Bulgaria	501	17.6	51.1	17.8	2.6	9	31.9	65.7	15
 Czech Rep.	503	33.4	59.2	30	7.8	13.3	41	58.3	15.3
 Denmark	501	21	62.9	31.7	17.6	18.2	32.3	69.3	27.7
 Germany	519	23.7	69.4	40.5	11.6	21.6	41.2	80.2	21.6
 Estonia	500	24.8	55.8	28	7.6	21.4	40.6	72.4	20.8
 Greece	502	18.1	65.7	28.5	13.7	26.1	28.1	73.7	13.1
 Spain	503	30.6	46.9	24.7	13.3	15.7	27.6	64.8	13.5
 France	503	26.2	71.4	41.9	26	26	45.7	78.7	13.7
 Ireland	500	30	66.8	37	19.2	26.6	31	78.8	22.8
 Italy	500	19	59.6	22.6	11.4	16.8	26.6	60.6	13.2
 Cyprus	250	22	68.4	41.2	25.2	27.2	22.8	68	8.8
 Latvia	502	28.5	60.8	29.9	7.6	18.3	37.6	67.9	14.1
 Lithuania	501	22	54.7	27.1	11.8	15.8	41.1	60.3	27.1
 Luxembourg	250	24.8	72.8	38.8	27.6	20.8	40	70.8	25.2
 Hungary	503	19.9	32.6	27.8	5.4	10.1	28.4	82.7	12.1
 Malta	250	43.2	56.8	20.4	25.6	25.6	25.6	65.6	17.6
 Netherlands	500	34.4	67.4	55.6	25.8	25.4	54.8	74.8	29
 Austria	500	19.8	49	28.2	7	13.4	23.6	64.6	21.2
 Poland	503	24.5	64.8	23.7	6.2	12.5	45.9	71.8	18.7
 Portugal	505	24.6	62.4	30.9	19.8	21.8	31.9	73.5	7.1
 Romania	502	26.5	45.2	30.1	7.4	13.9	26.1	54.6	15.5
 Slovenia	501	25.9	59.9	38.1	11.6	30.3	51.5	76.4	12.6
 Slovakia	500	36.4	63.8	25.2	8	9.4	38.4	58.8	16.4
 Finland	503	31.6	73.4	40.8	12.1	39.8	61.2	71	16.7
 Sweden	500	25.4	68.4	28.2	9	25.8	37.6	79.8	17.8
 United Kingdom	500	42	63.8	59.8	33.2	34.4	48.8	72.8	19

Table 35b. Sources for information and advice about safety tools and safe use of the Internet – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q15. Where do you get your information and advice on safety tools and safe usage of the Internet from?

% of “Yes” shown









	Total N	Your child's school	TV, radio, newspapers, magazines	Internet Service Providers	Government, local authorities	Associations/ organisations that deal with safer Internet	Different websites	Family and friends	Other
<b>EU27</b>	12803	26.9	61.8	35.7	15.9	21.2	38.5	71.2	17.2
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>									
Male	3634	21.8	60.4	41.8	16	21.9	46	66.5	21
Female	9169	28.9	62.3	33.3	15.9	20.9	35.5	73	15.7
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>									
15 - 24	49	32	65.1	41.1	7.6	18.1	50	70	17.8
25 - 39	4405	25.7	62.1	37	15.3	21.6	39.5	71.6	16.3
40 - 54	7740	27.5	61.6	35	16	20.9	38.1	71.8	18
55+	471	25.7	59.8	34.7	19.4	20.7	32.8	58.1	14.5
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>									
Until 15 years of age	957	29.7	59.4	25.4	14.3	17.3	25.6	67.8	14.5
16 - 20	7072	28.1	62.9	37.4	16.5	22.4	38.9	73.2	16.6
20 +	4440	24.6	61.3	35.6	15.6	20.2	40.7	69.3	18.5
Still in education	132	23.2	50.9	24.6	11	21.9	39.1	70	24.8
 <b>URBANISATION</b>									
Metropolitan	2178	23	61.7	35.6	15.4	22.9	42.2	71	19.4
Urban	5254	26.7	62.5	34.6	16.3	20.7	37.6	70.9	15.7
Rural	5293	28.5	61.1	36.9	15.6	21	37.9	71.6	17.7
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>									
Self-employed	1526	23.7	58.9	35.5	11.7	21.1	39.5	66.8	16.7
Employee	7186	25.7	62	38.1	17.7	22.4	40.8	72.6	18.5
Manual worker	1239	29.8	63.2	34.1	14.3	19.4	35.5	72	17.2
Not working	2735	30.4	62.4	30.6	14.4	19.2	33.5	70	14.2
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>									
6 - 10	4923	23	60.6	37.6	15.6	21.2	38.5	69.7	16.2
11 - 14	4344	32	62.4	36.4	16.8	21.3	38.3	72.8	18.4
15 - 17	3536	26.1	62.6	32.4	15.2	20.9	38.8	71.2	17.2
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>									
A boy	6749	26.5	61.7	35.8	15.3	21.1	37.9	70	16.5
A girl	6054	27.3	61.8	35.7	16.6	21.2	39.1	72.5	18
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>									
1	6795	24.4	61.1	34.2	14.9	20	37.5	69.6	15.7
2	4654	29	62.2	36.9	16.6	21.5	39.8	72.3	18.7
3	1116	30.5	63.4	39.2	16.6	23.5	39.1	75.1	20.5
4+	238	38.3	64.6	40.8	28.1	36.7	37.8	76.2	16.7

Table 36a. Where or to whom would you report illegal content? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q16. Where or to whom would you report illegal content (like child abuse material)?

% of “Yes” shown





































	Total N	Police	Hotlines	Non-profit organisations, associations	Other
 <b>EU27</b>	12803	91.8	38.1	33.2	22.7
<b>COUNTRY</b>					
 Belgium	501	86.8	44.7	33.5	21.8
 Bulgaria	501	70.9	48.1	23.8	19.4
 Czech Rep.	503	83.3	24.5	10.9	12.9
 Denmark	501	94.6	29.7	10	14.4
 Germany	519	97.9	47.2	36.8	26.8
 Estonia	500	46.6	10.4	6	11.4
 Greece	502	89.6	58.2	57.8	30.5
 Spain	503	94.4	34.6	28.6	21.9
 France	503	92.8	38	49.3	27.6
 Ireland	500	97.2	36	36.6	27.4
 Italy	500	95	12.4	18.6	9.4
 Cyprus	250	92	54.4	35.6	13.2
 Latvia	502	46.6	30.7	16.3	12.9
 Lithuania	501	73.3	45.3	35.1	41.1
 Luxembourg	250	96.8	26.8	36.4	31.2
 Hungary	503	85.5	27	14.3	14.1
 Malta	250	74.4	26.4	31.6	12.8
 Netherlands	500	90.8	55.2	28.6	26.8
 Austria	500	93	20	23.4	15.6
 Poland	503	94	39.4	37.8	30.6
 Portugal	505	80.2	47.9	36.6	7.5
 Romania	502	66.9	40.6	31.7	18.7
 Slovenia	501	83	39.7	38.3	13.4
 Slovakia	500	79.8	27.2	11.6	13
 Finland	503	97	61.8	28.6	18.5
 Sweden	500	94.6	30.6	25.2	17.4
 United Kingdom	500	97.6	47.2	39.8	29.8

Table 36b. Where or to whom would you report illegal content? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q16. Where or to whom would you report illegal content (like child abuse material)?

% of “Yes” shown

	Total N	Police	Hotlines	Non-profit organisations, associations	Other
<b>EU27</b>	12803	91.8	38.1	33.2	22.7
 <b>SEX OF PARENT</b>					
Male	3634	92	35.8	30.8	21
Female	9169	91.8	39	34.1	23.4
 <b>AGE OF PARENT</b>					
15 - 24	49	65.9	30.8	20.1	16.1
25 - 39	4405	91.5	43	34.9	23.2
40 - 54	7740	92.6	35.5	32.5	22.8
55+	471	89.6	35.9	31.6	19.7
 <b>EDUCATION OF PARENT (end of)</b>					
Until 15 years of age	957	91.9	36.8	34.5	21.3
16 - 20	7072	93.1	39.4	35.5	23.2
20 +	4440	90.4	36.6	29.5	22.4
Still in education	132	90.1	31.4	30.8	23.5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>					
Metropolitan	2178	92.8	38.2	30.3	23.5
Urban	5254	90.7	37.2	33	21.6
Rural	5293	92.8	39	34.7	23.4
 <b>OCCUPATION OF PARENT</b>					
Self-employed	1526	91	33.8	28.8	21.6
Employee	7186	92.5	37.8	31.6	21.4
Manual worker	1239	92.6	43.4	37.5	26.2
Not working	2735	91.1	39	38.3	25.4
 <b>AGE OF CHILD</b>					
6 - 10	4923	92.1	39.5	34.9	23.4
11 - 14	4344	91.7	38.1	32.5	22.7
15 - 17	3536	91.7	36	31.6	21.7
 <b>SEX OF CHILD</b>					
A boy	6749	91.8	37.7	32	21.9
A girl	6054	91.8	38.6	34.5	23.6
 <b>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</b>					
1	6795	90.7	38.1	32	21.4
2	4654	92.6	37.7	33.9	24.3
3	1116	94.9	39.7	38.1	24.9
4+	238	95.1	37.3	31.4	18.4

## II. Survey details

This Flash Eurobarometer “*Safe Internet for children*” (N° 248) was conducted for the European Commission, DG Information Society & Media DG – Unit E6: Safer Internet Plus.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 10/09/2008 and the 10/17/2008 by these Institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
France	FR	Efficience3	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Italy	IT	Demoskopoea	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Netherlands	NL	Telder	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Finland	FI	Norstat Finland Oy	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Bulgaria	BG	Vitoshia	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 10/17/2008 )

### Representativeness of the results

Target of the sample were parents (stepparents/guardians) of children 6-17 years-of-age in each of the EU27 Member States.

### Sizes of the sample

In most EU countries the target sample size was 500 respondents (in Cyprus, Malta and Luxembourg, the target was 250 interviews), the table below shows the achieved sample size by country.

We applied a weighting factor to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

Due to absence of systematic information regarding the parents population, a non-response weighting (controlling for specific socio-demographic parameters such as age, sex, etc.) was not carried out in the sample. However, for calculating average figures for multiple countries (most notably the overall average for the EU27), a weight factor was assigned to each country in the proportion of the total Eurobarometer population.

The table below presents, for each of the countries:

(1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country



(2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each country

## TOTAL INTERVIEWS

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 Weighted	% on Total (weighted)
<b>Total</b>	<b>12803</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12803</b>	<b>100</b>
BE	501	3.9	272	2.1
BG	501	3.9	211	1.7
CZ	503	3.9	275	2.1
DK	501	3.9	138	1.1
DE	519	4.1	2245	17.5
EE	500	3.9	36	0.3
EL	502	3.9	294	2.3
ES	503	3.9	1103	8.6
FR	503	3.9	1519	11.9
IE	500	3.9	101	0.8
IT	500	3.9	1570	12.3
CY	250	2.0	19	0.1
LV	502	3.9	62	0.5
LT	501	3.9	90	0.7
LU	250	2.0	11	0.1
HU	503	3.9	264	2.1
MT	250	2.0	10	0.1
NL	500	3.9	419	3.3
AT	500	3.9	211	1.6
PL	503	3.9	1005	7.8
PT	505	3.9	275	2.1
RO	502	3.9	564	4.4
SI	501	3.9	54	0.4
SK	500	3.9	141	1.1
FI	503	3.9	137	1.1
SE	500	3.9	235	1.8
UK	500	3.9	1542	12.0

## Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in English (see hereafter).
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to the results.

## Tables of results

### VOLUME A: COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A presents the European Union results country by country.

### VOLUME B: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B presents the European Union results with the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

## Volume B:

Sex of parents (Male, Female)

Age of parents (15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55+)

Education of parents (15-, 16-20, 21+, Still in full time education)

Subjective urbanisation (Metropolitan zone, Other town/urban centre, Rural zone)

Occupation (Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Not working)

Sex of child (Boy, Girl)

Age of child (6-10, 11-14, 15-17)

Number of children in the family (1, 2, 3, 4+)

**Sampling error**

Surveys are designed and conducted to provide an estimate of a true value of characteristics of a population at a given time. An estimate of a survey is unlikely to exactly equal the true population quantity of interest for a variety of reasons. One of these reasons is that data in a survey are collected from only some – a sample of – members of the population, this to make data collection cheaper and faster. The “margin of error” is a common summary of *sampling error*, which quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result.

Usually, one calculates a 95 percent confidence interval of the format: *survey estimate +/- margin of error*. This interval of values will contain the true population value at least 95 percent of time.

For example, if it was estimated that 45 percent of EU citizens are in favour of a single European currency and this estimate is based on a sample of 100 EU citizens, the associated margin of error is about 10 percentage points. The 95 percent confidence interval for support for a European single currency would be (45%-10%) to (45%+10%), suggesting that in the EU the support for a European single currency could range from 35 percent to 55 percent. Because of the small sample size of 100 EU citizens, there is considerable uncertainty about whether or not the citizens of the EU support a single currency.

As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. Larger samples are more likely to give results closer to the true population quantity and thus have smaller margins of error. For example, a sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of no more than about 4.5 percentage points, and a sample of 1,000 will produce a margin of error of no more than about 3 percentage points.

**Margin of error (95% confidence interval)**

Survey estimate	Sample size (n)									
	10	50	100	150	200	400	800	1000	2000	4000
5%	13.5%	6.0%	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%
10%	18.6%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%
25%	26.8%	12.0%	8.5%	6.9%	6.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
50%	31.0%	13.9%	9.8%	8.0%	6.9%	4.9%	3.5%	3.1%	2.2%	1.5%
75%	26.8%	12.0%	8.5%	6.9%	6.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
90%	18.6%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%
95%	13.5%	6.0%	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%

(The values in the table are the margin of error – at 95% confidence level – for a given survey estimate and sample size)

The examples show that the size of a sample is a crucial factor affecting the margin of error. Nevertheless, once past a certain point – a sample size of 800 or 1,000 – the improvement is small. For example, to reduce the margin of error to 1.5% would require a sample size of 4,000.

### III. Questionnaire

**Q0. How many children do you have in your household under your responsibility in age between 6 and 17?**

Write in [ ][ ]

None ..... 00  
DK/NA ..... 99

**Q1. Thinking about the child among your children aged 6 - 17 years old whose birthday is closest to the date of this interview (first birthday to come), is it a boy or a girl?**

A boy ..... 1  
A girl ..... 2

**Q2. How old is this child?**

[ ][ ] years old

**Q3. How often do you use the Internet (from any location)?**

Several times a day ..... 1  
Every day ..... 2  
Several times a week ..... 3  
Once a week ..... 4  
Several times a month ..... 5  
Once a month ..... 6  
Less often ..... 7  
Never use ..... 8  
[DK/NA] ..... 9

#### RISKS PERCEPTION & INVOLVEMENT

*[ASK ALL]*

**Q5. As far as you know, does your child use the Internet anywhere?**

Yes ..... 1  
No ..... 2  
[DK/NA] ..... 9

**[IF “YES”, Q5=1, ASK Q5A, OTHERWISE GO TO Q8]**

**Q5A. As far as you are aware, where does your child access the Internet. Please list all the places where you are aware he/she is accessing Internet?**

(READ OUT 1-9 - THEN MARK ANSWERS THAT HAVE BEEN MENTIONED - SEVERAL ANSWER IS POSSIBLE)

From his/her own computer at home .....	1
From the family’s computer at home .....	2
At school .....	3
In an Internet café .....	4
At friends’ homes .....	5
In a library/other public place .....	6
Somewhere else .....	7
[DK/NA] .....	9

**[ASK ONLY IF THE ANSWER IS “1” OR “2” IN Q5A, OTHERWISE GO TO Q7]**

**Q6. When your child uses the Internet at home, what do you usually do?**

Always .....	4
Very frequently .....	3
Not very frequently .....	2
Never .....	1
[DK/NA] .....	9
A. Make sure you stay nearby when your child is online .....	1 2 3 4 9
B. Sit with your child when s/he goes online .....	1 2 3 4 9
C. Ask/talk to your child about what s/he is doing or did online .....	1 2 3 4 9
D. Check the computer later, to see which sites your child visited .....	1 2 3 4 9
E. Check the messages in your child’s e-mail account/instant messaging service .....	1 2 3 4 9
F. Check whether your child has a profile on a social networking site/online community .....	1 2 3 4 9

**[ASK ONLY IF ANSWER IS YES IN Q5]**

**Q7. When your child is online, are there things that s/he is not allowed to do?**

[OPEN ENDED DO NOT READ OUT JUST CODE MULTIPLE RESPONSES SHOULD BE RECORDED]

No restrictions .....	1
Spend a lot of time online talk to people they don't know in real life .....	2
Use email .....	3
Use instant messaging tools .....	4
Use chat rooms.....	5
Create a profile in an online community .....	6
Access certain websites .....	7
Download/play music.....	8
Download/play films.....	9
Download/play games .....	10
Buy online .....	11
Give out personal information.....	12
OTHER (please specify) .....	13
[DK/NA].....	99

**Q7A. Some parents are restricting activities, while others are allowing more activities to their children online. I will list activities, and please tell for each if you allow them or not:**

[ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

Allow .....	1
Doesn't allow .....	2
[DK/NA].....	9
A. Spend a lot of time online .....	1 2 9
B. talk to people they don't know in real life .....	1 2 9
C. Use email/ instant messaging tools .....	1 2 9
D. Use chat rooms .....	1 2 9
E. Create a profile in an online community.....	1 2 9
F. Access certain websites .....	1 2 9
G. Download/play music, films, games .....	1 2 9
H. Buy online .....	1 2 9
I. Give out personal information .....	1 2 9

**[ASK ALL]****Q8. Does your child use his/her own mobile phone?**

Yes, a mobile with no access to the Internet .....	1
Yes, a mobile with access to the Internet .....	2
Yes, but I am not sure if it has Internet access option .....	3
No .....	4
[DK/NA] .....	9

**[ASK ALL]****Q9. How worried are you that when your child is using the Internet or mobile phone , he/she**

.....

Very much worried .....	1
Rather worried .....	2
Rather not worried .....	3
Not at all worried .....	4
[DK/NA] .....	9
[Not applicable] .....	8

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| A. may give out personal/private information online? .....  | 1 2 3 4 8 9 |
| B. might see sexually/violently explicit images on the Internet?.....   | 1 2 3 4 8 9 |
| C. could be bullied online by other children? .....   | 1 2 3 4 8 9 |
| D. might see sexually/violently explicit images via the mobile phone? .....   | 1 2 3 4 8 9 |
| E. could be bullied by other children via the mobile phone? .....   | 1 2 3 4 8 9 |
| F. might get information about self-harm, suicide, anorexia?.....   | 1 2 3 4 8 9 |
| G. might become isolated from other people if spending too much time online? .....  | 1 2 3 4 8 9 |
| H. be victim of online grooming? (grooming = actions deliberately undertaken with the aim of befriending and establishing an emotional connection with a child, in order to lower the child's inhibitions in preparation for sexual abuse of the child; proper translation/explanations for every language will be necessary) ..... | 1 2 3 4 8 9 |

**[ASK ONLY IF THE ANSWER IS "1" OR "2" IN Q5A]****Q10. Does the computer - that your child uses at home - have installed any of the following software?**

[CHOOSE ONE OR MORE]

Filtering software (blocking certain websites/activities) .....	1
Monitoring software (recording where they go/what they do online) .....	2
No, none of them .....	3
[DK/NA] .....	9

**[ASK ONLY IF Q10=3]**

**Q11. Why did you choose not to use filtering or monitoring software?**

Don't believe in their efficiency .....	1
Don't know how to access / use them .....	2
No need, I trust my child with the Internet .....	3
Other .....	4
[DK/NA] .....	9

**[ASK FROM EVERYONE WHO ANSWERS YES IN Q5]**

**Q12. Has your child ever asked for your help concerning a situation on the Internet that s/he could not handle?**

Yes .....	1
No .....	2
[DK/NA] .....	9

**[ASK ONLY IF "YES", Q12=1]**

**Q13. What was the situation in which your child asked your help:**

[DO NOT READ OUT SEVERAL RESPONSES POSSIBLE MARK THOSE MENTIONED]

A technical problem (like a virus) .....	1
Being harassed online .....	2
Information searching .....	3
Being bullied online .....	4
Being contacted by strangers online .....	5
Having found sexually or violently explicit images online .....	6
Something else .....	7
[DK/NA] .....	9

**AWARENESS OF SAFETY MEASURES****[ASK ALL]****Q14. Which of the following do you think would contribute to a safer and more effective use of the Internet for your child?**

[ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| Would contribute .....  | 1     |
| Would not contribute .....  | 2     |
| [DK/NA] .....   | 9     |
|   |       |
| A. More/better teaching and guidance on the Internet use in schools .....   | 1 2 9 |
| B. More/better information and advice for parents on websites children use .....                                  | 1 2 9 |
| C. Training sessions organised for parents by NGOs, government, local authorities .....                           | 1 2 9 |
| D. Improved availability / performance of monitoring software .....   | 1 2 9 |
| E. Stricter regulation for businesses that produce online content and services .....                              | 1 2 9 |
| F. More awareness raising campaigns on online risks .....   | 1 2 9 |
| G. Contact points where parents and children can receive individual advice about how to stay<br>safe online ..... | 1 2 9 |

**[ASK ALL]****Q15. Where do you get your information and advice on safety tools and safe usage of the Internet from?**

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| Yes .....  | 1     |
| No .....   | 2     |
| [DK/NA] .....  | 9     |
|  |       |
| A. Your child's school.....                                      | 1 2 9 |
| B. TV, radio, newspapers, magazines .....                        | 1 2 9 |
| C. Internet Service Providers.....                               | 1 2 9 |
| D. Government, local authorities .....                           | 1 2 9 |
| E. Associations/organisations that deal with safer Internet..... | 1 2 9 |
| F. Different Internet websites.....                              | 1 2 9 |
| G. Family and friends.....                                       | 1 2 9 |
| H. OTHER .....   | 1 2 9 |



**[ASK ALL]**

**Q16. Where or to whom would you report illegal content (like child abuse material)?**  
(READ THEM OUT, LINE BY LINE - MORE ANSWERS ARE POSSIBLE)

Yes ..... 1  
No ..... 2  
[DK/NA] ..... 9

- A. Police ..... 1 2 9
- B. Hotlines (we will provide as example the national hotline for all MS) ..... 1 2 9
- C. Non-profit organisations, associations ..... 1 2 9
- D. OTHER ..... 1 2 9

**Demography****D1. Gender [DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]**

[1] Male

[2] Female

**D2. How old are you?**

[ ][ ] years old

[00] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

**D3. How old were you when you stopped full-time education?**

[Write in THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED]

[ ][ ] years old

[00] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]

[01] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]

[99] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

**D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you are a(n)...**

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

**- Self-employed**

- i.e. : - farmer, forester, fisherman ..... 11
- owner of a shop, craftsman ..... 12
- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) ... 13
- manager of a company ..... 14
- other ..... 15

**- Employee**

- i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) ..... 21
- general management, director or top management ..... 22
- middle management ..... 23
- Civil servant ..... 24
- office clerk ..... 25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...) ..... 26
- other ..... 27

**- Manual worker**

- i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...) ..... 31
- Manual worker ..... 32
- unskilled manual worker ..... 33
- other ..... 34

**- Without a professional activity**

- i.e. : - looking after the home ..... 41
- student (full time) ..... 42
- retired ..... 43
- seeking a job ..... 44
- other ..... 45
- [Refusal] ..... 99

**D6. Would you say you live in a ...?**

- metropolitan zone ..... 1
- other town/urban centre ..... 2
- rural zone ..... 3
- [Refusal] ..... 9