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Department of Media and  
Communications

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sensationalist media.

Interviews show that younger children's awareness of online risks reflects the concerns of the media and parents, while older children draw more on personal and peer experiences.

Children report encountering violent, vulgar or sexual content; perpetrating or witnessing hateful, vulgar or nasty messages; being killed, cursed or excluded in online games; sending inappropriate "friend" requests and communicating with older/adult strangers.

The report also reveals a diverse set of ways in which children try to cope with online risk of harm. Though many parents try to help, children find some parental accounts of what's 'bad' online more confusing than helpful.

[Report](#): Policy influences and country clusters: a comparison of internet safety policy and implementation:

Reveals a divide between parts of Europe that enjoy better or lesser public support for internet safety.

Finds that 'Unprotected networkers' and 'Semi-supported risky networkers' country clusters display uneven commitments, with lower levels of investment, coordination and public sector involvement.

The EU Kids Online network is busy in its [33 countries](#) analysing our [survey](#) results and qualitative interviews with children about the changing online environment.

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