

**SAFER INTERNET  
FOR CHILDREN  
QUALITATIVE STUDY  
IN 29 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES  
NATIONAL ANALYSIS: LITHUANIA**

**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

**Directorate-General Information Society and Media**

**April 2007**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

❖ **The European Commission – Directorate-General Information Society and Media - has commissioned OPTEM and its European partners to carry out a qualitative study on the subject “Safer Internet for Children”<sup>(1)</sup>.**

❖ **This study covers 29 countries** (the 27 Member States, as well as Iceland and Norway) and it involves children :

- Boys aged 9 to 10 years
- Girls aged 9 to 10 years
- Boys aged 12 to 14 years
- Girls aged 12 to 14 years

all of whom have the possibility to access the Internet (although not necessarily at their home place) and use it at least once per month.

❖ **It aims at improving knowledge about :**

- **Internet usage by children, as well as mobile phone usage** (by those who own a mobile phone)
- **Their on-line behaviour**
- **Their perceptions of risk and safety related questions**

The results of the study are to be used to contribute to designing the Safer Internet Programme, and to increase the impact of awareness building actions.

❖ **The methodology used is that of group discussions** – with, in each country, four groups of children (one in each of the above categories).

❖ **This report constitutes the national analysis of results of the section of the study conducted in Lithuania by Baltic Surveys, Lithuanian permanent member of the above-mentioned network of partners.**

❖ It includes, in the Annexes:

- The composition of the groups
- The discussion guide used by the moderators.

(1) Study conducted under the aegis of the Framework Contract Eurobarometer “Qualitative Studies”, set up and managed by Directorate-General Communication A/4.

**CHAPTER I**  
**THE INTERNET AND INTERNET APPLICATIONS**

## I.1 LEARNING TO USE THE INTERNET

- ❖ An absolute majority of children have computers at home. The same is true of Internet. It is worth to say that it came out spontaneously that some share of children, boys in particular has learned how to use Internet before they got computers and Internet at home. When asked, how they learnt to use it majority said one's folks have helped: parents, brothers and sisters, or friends, or they did it themselves watching others browsing Internet. Few said they learned at school. Some girls 12-14 mentioned computer professionals who installed Internet in their homes, and instructed how to use it. Two girls attended computer literacy courses. None of children have mentioned any difficulties rather in opposite stated it was pretty easy.

*“The computer professional, who installed Internet at home instructed me, showed several programs and than came several times more and explained other necessary things.” (Girls group, 12-14)*

*“I learned on my own watching my sister. At our age we still do not have computer literacy lessons at school, it is at the fifth grade. ” (Girls group, 9-10 )*

*“I have had Internet at home for two years but I learned how to use it several years ago being 8 visiting Internet cafés..” (Boys group,12-14)*

## I.2 INTENSITY OF USAGE

❖ Majority of children can be considered as frequent Internet users surfing it daily. Thus they estimate their usage on average per day. Usage intensity varies from half an hour per day to 2-3 hours per day. The same tendency is observed in all groups independently of age and gender. Intensity of usage also depends on the weekdays and season. Some children say they spend more time using Internet on weekends when having more spare time, then it might exceed 3 hours. Some said they use it less in summer as they want to spend more time outdoors.

- The Internet is mainly used at home. As it was already said all children have a computer at home with Internet access. Several households have more than one computer. Quite a big share of children said they have to share computer with their brothers, sisters or parents. It is worth to say that there are no significant differences observed in terms of intensity of Internet usage between those who have own or shared computer at home. It is rather age and gender that determines intensity of usage more. This mainly applies to girls group 9-10.

*“I spend 30-45 minutes corresponding with friends, then go outdoors and when back home use Internet for some time.” (Boys, 12-14)*

*“I use Internet in summer or on weekends less as usually I am not at home..” (Girls, 9-10)*

*“I use it everyday and dependently where I am. It might be home, school or at friend’s home.” (Girls, 12-14.)*

- Amongst other places where Internet is used the following can be mentioned: at friends’ or relatives’ home as well as school. Both options apply mainly to youngsters.
- Intensity of usage to some extent also depends on parents. Some parents have set a rule on a maximum usage of Internet /computer per day..

### I.3 DEGREE OF FREEDOM IN USING THE INTERNET

- ❖ In general children do not really feel they are strongly restricted by their parents in the way they use the Internet. It mainly concerns two “big matters”: health issues (including duration time) and information content (including applications used, downloading of certain type of files).

- Health issues. Quite a big share of children said their parents are really concerned in health issues, i.e. possible vision problems or even addiction. Thus they set some limits in this regard.

*“My parents ask me to use Internet sensibly, i.e. not to spend the whole day.” (Boys, 10-14)*

*“My mother allows me to spend two hours due to possible vision problems and also asks to do short breaks in between.” (Girls, 12-14)*

*“My mother says not to spend much time browsing Internet and not to ruin my eyesight.” (Girls, 9-10)*

- Information content. According to the children their parents also are concerned in information content they may come across.

*“My parents allow me to go on sites for children only.” (Girls, 9-10)*

*“I was strictly forbidden to go to pornography sites. I guess it was needless to say as I knew myself it won’t do me any good..” (Boys, 12-14)*

*“I am not allowed to go to Internet sites for adults to avoid various rubbish..” (Boys, 9-10)*

- Applications used. The issue occurred only in boys’ group 9-10. Some boys said they are not allowed to play games on Internet, brutal in particular. One boy said his parents control e-mail message contents he receives and messages got on Skype.

*“My parents used to say stop playing games, use Internet for more serious issues.” (Boys, 9-10)*

*“My parents dislike when I get trash on my e-mail or Skype ” (Boys, 9-10)*

- ❖ When asked about any limits, rules or recommendations that their parents might have given to them few “threats” came out spontaneously, i.e. limits concerning the time they are allowed to spend surfing Internet and the computer as well as a ban to play games or search of information other than for school needs. It is worth to say that nothing came out spontaneously in boys’ 9-10 group in this regard.

*“I would feel bad if for example there would be time limits as if downloading some game and having less speedy Internet it takes pretty much time.” (Boys, 12-14)*

*“It would be most painful if my parents would ban playing games.” (Girls, 9-10)*

- ❖ Majority of children said they would accept limits or rules set to them as their parents definitely wish them good. In youngsters groups such attitudes seem more deliberate compared to younger age children. The latter, and boys 9-10 in particular misunderstood the issue in question. Both boys and girls 9-10 are more likely to “violate rules” compared to youngsters, motivating it by impossibility of control.

*“I would agree with some dosage of control as sometimes happens that I even forget to do my homework. Another thing is that it is very hard to stop.” (Boys, 12-14)*

*“I would agree with everything that concerns health issues.” (Girls, 12-14 )*

*“It is rather personal matters as parents are different. As for me I agree with everything in this regard.” (Girls, 12-14)*

*“Parents work hard and come home late. They don’t know what I do.” (Boys, 9-10 )*

## I.4 SPECIFIC INTERNET APPLICATIONS

Internet applications used	Boys 9-10	Girls 9-10	Boys 12-14	Girls 12-14	Total
Searching for information as a part of my school work	8*/**2	9/2	9/2	8/4	34/10
Searching for information on subjects which interest me/surfing for fun	7/3	6/2	9/8	8/6	30/19
Sending and receiving emails	8/2	5/2	9/3	8/4	30/11
Using instant messaging (MSN)/chatting with friends	9/4	3/0	8/3	6/0	26/7
Engage in open chat rooms	4/0	6/2	6/3	8/5	24/10
Creating my own blog/homepage and posting my own texts, photos, music on the Internet	3/1	4/2	6/1	4/1	17/5
Reading and responding to friends' blogs/homepages	5/2	2/1	8/3	6/1	21/7
Reading and responding to blogs/homepages of someone I have never met	3/1	0/0	5/0	5/1	13/2
Playing on-line games	10//5	8/6	8/6	6/3	32/20
Downloading music, films, videos, games or other files	8/2	6/2	9/5	6/6	29/15
Sharing files (music, films, videos, games or others)	6/1	3/1	9/6	5/3	24/11
Sharing photos	6/2	2/1	7/2	4/2	19/7
Downloading ring tones/images for my mobile phone	2/1	2/1	6/2	3/1	13/5
Taking part in competitions	2/1	2/0	3/0	3/0	10/1
Making phone calls through the Internet	3/1	6/4	8/3	3/0	20/8
<b>Total</b>	<b>84/28</b>	<b>61/24</b>	<b>110/46</b>	<b>83/36</b>	<b>342/138</b>

\* applications used /\*\* application used most frequently

- ❖ Children are quite active on the Internet: they all use many different applications. Most frequently used applications are as follows: searching of information as part of school work, playing games, searching information on subjects of interest/for fun and downloading music, films, videos and etc.
  - Searching of information as a part of school work. Application frequently used by youngsters groups and girls 9-10. According to children application in question is frequently used not because really liked rather more because “forced” by teachers or learning needs.

*“For exp. when I need to prepare some paper on history or other subjects.” (Boys group, 12-14)*

*“After classes we have a so called half an hour meeting and the teacher told us to look for information for Mothers day. I also searched for information about birds for my classes.” (Girls, 9-10)*

*“Majority of teachers dislike our handwriting and require essays or papers to be printed.. Pretty much of information can be found for school needs on Internet. ” (Girls group, 12-14)*

- Surfing Internet for subjects of interest or fun. Majority of children confirmed that they really like to use this application. Spectrums of interests in this regard vary from very practical matters (transport schedule, TV programmes) to more “light matters”, music, sports, search for new good sites.

- Playing on line games. Application preferred more by boys than girls.

*“I like to play games and I would like to learn to play them better as it helps to develop memory, concentrate attention and is relaxing.” (Boys group, 12-14)*

- Sending and receiving e-mails. Application preferred more by girls than boys. Usually children communicate via e-mail with their classmates or friends.

*“For example it might be information for a test on some subject and we discuss it point by point.” (Girls group, 12-14y.)*

- Downloading music, films, videos and etc. Application in question preferred more by boys than girls.

- ❖ Other applications used quite frequently are as follows: using MSN /chatting with friends, engage in open chat rooms, reading and responding to friends blogs/homepages, making phone call through Internet.

- Making phone calls via Internet (using Skype) is preferred by boys and girls groups 9-10. Open chat rooms are preferred by girls group (12-14).

- ❖ Less used Internet applications include: taking part in competitions, downloading ring tones for mobile phones and reading and responding to blogs/homepages of strangers.

**CHAPTER II**  
**MOBILE PHONE AND MOBILE PHONE USAGE**

## II.1 MOBILE PHONE USAGE

- ❖ An absolute majority of children own a mobile phone. It was either given as a present (birthday, Christmas), just bought without any occasion or “inherited” from parents or older brothers and sisters.

*“I was 9 when my sister gave me first mobile phone as birthday present. Since that I receive a new one each birthday.” (Girls group, 9-10)*

*“I got a mobile phone when my parents understood that I spend pretty much time out of home and that having it I will be always reachable ” (Girls group, 12-14)*

- ❖ Majority of children said they could hardly imagine themselves without mobile phone. Thus they do not part with it even at school during classes and said they feel uncomfortable if they forget mobile phone at home. According to children it is good to have mobile phone as they are reachable for their parents and friends at any time. On the other hand, in the opinion of some children this advantage might turn to opposite, i.e. to be always under control of parents.

*“I have had it from the first grade. Parents bought it to me for control. Only 2 of 26 students in our grade do not have it. It’s a shame not to have mobile phone as a number of applications is also important.” (Boys groups, 12-14)*

*“Let us say if I missed lessons I can call my friends and ask what was at school, what are home works and etc.” (Girls group, 12-14 )*

*“It would be hard for our parents to control us.” (Boys group, 12-14)*

*“I need mobile phone to reach my parents or friends.” (Boys, 9-10)*

- ❖ Majority of children use their mobile phones mainly for making and receiving phone calls and sending and receiving SMSs. There are no clear cut preferences observed to one or another application. According to children it rather depends on situation and mood. Sometimes it is more convenient to make a call as faster and easier to explain the matter, sometimes – to send SMS.

*“Mobile connection providers offer very good terms it is very cheap to send SMS or even free of charge dependently on subscription terms or prepaid card.” (Girls group, 12-14)*

*“I like to make calls more as it takes too long to write SMS.” (Boys group, 12-14)*

➤ Usage of other mobile phone applications varies:

- Boys group 12-14 like to connect to Internet through mobile phone, download games and play them. Some said they make photos, others send ring tones.
- Younger girls group 9-10 do not have clear-cut preferences besides those two mentioned. Only some of them take photos, though all said their have this application in their handsets, but do not send them to anyone, play games only rarely and never connect to Internet.
- Older age girls 12-14 said sometimes send images and connect to Internet very rarely.
- Younger age boys 9-10 use other mobile phone applications only occasionally.

<b>Mobile phone applications used</b>	<b>Boys 9-10</b>	<b>Girls 9-10</b>	<b>Boys 12-14</b>	<b>Girls 12-14</b>	<b>Total</b>
Making and receiving phone calls	9*/6**	9/5	9/8	8/5	<b>35/24</b>
Sending/receiving SMSs	10/6	9/5	9/9	8/8	<b>36/26</b>
Taking photos/images	4/1	6/1	8/2	8/2	<b>26/6</b>
Sending/receiving/sharing images	4/2	2/1	7/1	4/1	<b>17/5</b>
Connecting to the Internet through my mobile phone	3/2	3/1	8/3	5/2	<b>19/8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30/15</b>	<b>29/13</b>	<b>41/23</b>	<b>33/18</b>	<b>138/69</b>

**applications used /\*\* application used most frequently**

- ❖ Table above confirms the spontaneous answers of children concerning mobile phone application usage.

## II.2. DEGREE OF FREEDOM IN USING MOBILE PHONES

- ❖ According to children they can use their mobile phones even more freely than Internet.

*“There are no rules set related to mobile phone usage as a majority of applications are simply free of charge.” (Boys, 12-14)*

*“Mobile connection providers offer very good terms, services are very cheap due to strong competition on the market.” (Girls group, 12-14)*

- However it is worth to say that if rules are set regarding usage of mobile phones by parents they are mostly cost related.

*“My parents say do not exceed credit in two days.” (Boys group, 12-14 )*

*“I am allowed to spend 25 litas.” (Girls group, 9-10)*

*“My parents warn me not to talk too much.” (Boys group, 9-10)*

- Some younger age boys 9-10 said that their parents have warned them not to respond to calls of swindlers, which are widely spread in the country. The same is true for SMSs.
- ❖ When asked about any other limits that might be set by their parents in addition children could hardly imagine other than cost related ones. While they noted that it is enough with the ones they are given at school by their teachers and school administration.

**CHAPTER III**  
**PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNET AND MOBILE PHONE**  
**RELATED PROBLEMS AND RISKS**

### III.1. SPONTANEOUS MENTIONS OF PROBLEMS AND RISKS

- ❖ When asked about aspects of the Internet and mobile phone usage that could be risky or problematical in some way a lot of things came out spontaneously. Children provided numerous examples and stories (fake calls, undesired contents and etc) that they have heard about or that happened to their relatives or even to them. Examples provided show that children relate possible risks either with PC itself (technical) or with personal safety (psychological, emotional).
- ❖ Technical or computer related problems and risks were mostly mentioned by both younger age children - boys group 9-10 and girls group 9-10. Children in both groups mentioned recent technical problem that Skype users had widely experienced getting messages and opening them.

*“My friend got a message from administrator with suggestion to send a message and he did so. The next day he could not connect to the Skype and even password has changed.” (Boys group, 9-10 )*

*“There was a lot information in Media that that messages are coming with attached viruses, which destroy the whole system.” (Boys group, 9-10 )*

- ❖ Risks related to usage of different applications were more often mentioned by older age groups respondents.
  - Games related risks. Boys’ group 12-14 thinks playing games might cause serious health problems both physical and mental (psychological, emotional). The latter according to them happen more often. Amongst mental risks and dangers the following were mentioned: strong stress, scare, aggressiveness, and in most serious cases it might lead to addiction. According to boys group 12-14 emotional people are predisposed to risks in question more. The same is true for fresh Internet users or older age people, who feel less comfortable when surfing on Internet. Girls group 12-14 hold the opinion that boys are exposed to addiction more than girls.

*“Some time ago when I was still visiting Internet café’s I used to see one boy younger than me who has been playing the same game all the time. He was shooting all the time. Sitting and sitting for hours finally he got sick with cancer of lips.” (Boys group, 12-14)*

*“There are quite numerous examples of computer and Internet addiction. I guess boys are predisposed to virtual life more than girls.” (Girls group, 12-14 )*

*“Mother said she read in some paper that in Germany children influenced by a computer game has killed their dog.” (Girls group, 12-14)*

- Communicating in chat sites. According to girls group 12-14 on-line chatting is amongst favourite applications used by girls. Majority agree that it is a quite risky activity.

*“When communicating online you cannot know who this person is or pretends to be, how old is he, is he cheating or not.” (Girls group, 12-14)*

*“The situation is really scaring girls communicate with strangers on Internet, then have an appointment and are being murdered.” (Girls 12-14)*

- Amongst other unpleasant things mentioned that happen when using one or another application are different windows or so called commercials that open and due to suddenness might scare (strong sound, ugly, unpleasant view) or simply annoy.

*“Different windows are opening on Internet and ugly muzzles can appear on the screen.” (Boys, 9-10 )*

*“Sometimes ugly photos come or invitations. I got a message on Skype with suggestion to make love.” (Boys group, 9-10)*

*“Sometimes it happens that while surfing in some site for some reason suddenly advertising which is usually at the top of right corner opens and you move with the mouse and your site closes. Such things make me nervous.” (Boys group, 12-14 )*

- ❖ When asked whether problems enumerated changed the way children use Internet, majority answered negatively. More than that children appeared to be prepared pretty well to cope with possible Internet related risks and dangers. Majority of them said they have taken some precautions, i.e. became more minded and selective when choosing games, visiting unknown sites, blocking contacts of strangers or simply never responding to strangers.

- ❖ Majority of children are quite knowledgeable about mobile phone related threats. They provided numerous facts and examples they learned from their parents, either heard or seen in the media or ones experienced themselves or even done by themselves to others. According to them blackmailing and cheating are widespread most (both phone calls and SMSs). While other things are happening less publicly, i.e. obscene SMS or images sending.

*“My father had a call at night and he was told that his son (my brother) was kidnapped and father was asked for ransom. My godparents and grandparents got similar calls. My father knew that my brother is at home. Later both my father and my brother told me that if something similar happens I should know that it is cheating and do not respond to such calls..” (Girls group, 9-10)*

*“There are cases when someone calls and informs about large winnings in the lottery and asks to press some number and empties your credit this way .” (Boys group, 12-14)*

*“We did jokes ourselves calling unknown number we asked people answering whether they need a fridge and if they answered negatively we were saying that we will come and take it.” (Boys group, 12-14)*

- ❖ Children almost uniformly stated that mobile phone related matters are less annoying and risky and solvable easier. According to children the easiest way to avoid importunate phone calls or SMSs is simply to switch mobile phone off. At worst – to change SIM card and phone number.

*“When I fell out with my friend, she asked someone to call me and threaten me then I used to switch my phone off. ” (Girls group, 12-14 )*

### III.2. PROBLEMS AND RISKS RELATED TO SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS

<b>Problems/risks related to Internet applications</b>	<b>Boys 9-10</b>	<b>Girls 9-10</b>	<b>Boys 12-14</b>	<b>Girls 12-14</b>	<b>Total</b>
Searching for information as a part of my school work	2/0	1/0	4/2	4/1	11/3
Searching for information on subjects which interest me/surfing for fun	6/0	1/0	4/1	0/0	11/1
Sending and receiving emails	10/2	1/0	4/2	4/4	19/8
Using instant messaging (MSN)/chatting with friends	8/2	1/0	2/2	4/4	15/8
Engage in open chat rooms	6/3	1/1	3/1	7/4	17/9
Creating my own blog/homepage and posting my own texts, photos, music on the Internet	5/0	0/0	6/0	3/1	14/1
Reading and responding to friends'blogs/homepages	6/1	1/0	4/0	2/0	13/1
Reading and responding to blogs/homepages of someone I have never met	9/4	7/5	7/2	3/0	26/11
Playing on-line games	6/2	3/1	4/3	6/2	19/8
Downloading music, films, videos, games or other files	6/3	0/0	6/4	6/3	18/10
Sharing files (music, films, videos, games or others)	5/0	2/0	5/3	4/1	16/4
Sharing photos	5/4	1/1	4/1	5/2	15/8
Downloading ring tones/images for my mobile phone	4/2	2/0	6/3	3/0	15/5
Taking part in competitions	5/4	4/1	4/2	5/1	18/8
Making phone calls through the Internet	5/2	2/1	3/1	4/2	14/6
<b>Total</b>	<b>88/29</b>	<b>27/10</b>	<b>66/27</b>	<b>60/25</b>	<b>241/91</b>

\* involves problems / \*\* most annoying/scary

<b>Problems/risks related to Mobile phone applications</b>	<b>Boys 9-10</b>	<b>Girls 9-10</b>	<b>Boys 12-14</b>	<b>Girls 12-14</b>	<b>Total</b>
Making and receiving phone calls	8*/0**	5/2	3/2	5/1	21/5
Sending/receiving SMSs	9/4	5/1	3/1	3/1	20/7
Taking photos/images	4/1	0/0	3/0	1/0	8/1
Sending/receiving/sharing images	7/0	0/0	3/2	3/1	13/3
Connecting to the Internet through my mobile phone	7/5	2/0	4/2	5/3	18/10
<b>Total</b>	<b>35/10</b>	<b>12/3</b>	<b>16/7</b>	<b>17/6</b>	<b>80/26</b>

- ❖ The basic problem areas as singled out by the children are related to specific applications: personal related problems/safety, technical related problems and cost related problems.
  - Personal related problems and risks. As regards Internet, engaging in and responding to blogs/homepages of someone never met, sending e-mails are considered as most likely involving risks and problems as in both cases one doesn't know with whom he/she communicates, what are his/her intentions. While with mobile phone receiving calls and SMSs were mentioned as most risky for the same reason.
 

*“Reading blogs of strangers might lead to ugly proposals. With mobile phone there might be offer to play lottery.” (Boys group, 9-10)*

*“Let us say if you would write your name, age, e-mail address you could start to receive unwanted messages, and if you would give your phone number you might get unwanted phone calls.” (Girls, 9-10)*

*“Once I got a phone call from an unfamiliar guy asking me to come outdoors and to talk to him. I was scared as he knew my name. May be nothing would have happened or may be I simply did not recognize the one calling but that was definitely a guy older than me around 16.” (Boys group, 9-10)*
  - Technical problems concern the PC itself. According to children usage of almost all applications might be risky in terms of downloading viruses that might damage hard discs.
  - Cost related problems. Playing on-line games is considered to be risky in terms of money as children sometimes due to poor knowledge of English and lack of attention miss important points (exp. price per minute is being considered as price per game). According to children similar problems might appear playing lotteries on mobile phone.

**CHAPTER IV**

**REACTIONS TO THE PRESENTATION OF SIX  
CATEGORIES OF PROBLEMS AND RISKS**

#### IV.1. TRUTHFULNESS OF INFORMATION FOUND ON THE INTERNET

- ❖ Children agree that not all information available on the Internet is true and worth to be trusted. Some said surfing on Internet for school or other needs they came across false/wrong information.

*“Once we had to prepare a paper for school and we decided to do it on Europe Cup. We searched for information in Wikipedia and we found out that information in the Lithuanian version was different from that English version.” (Boys group, 12- 14)*

*“There is a lot of information on Internet and one needs to compare information on the same subject at least at two sites” (Girls group, 12-14)*

*“I was looking for information for an essay about cats and in one of the sites I found information saying that cats could be given a bath using Nivea for men shampoo. I thought it was a joke ” (Girls group, 9-10)*

- ❖ Despite the facts of false information provided above, children hold the opinion that credibility of information available on Internet depend on credibility of Internet site. According to girls group 12-14 time-proved site is considered to be the best indicator for credibility of information.

*“When searching for information on Internet one could never know whether it will useful and credible, therefore I always use only those sites which are familiar to me in this regard.” (Girls group, 12-14)*

- ❖ When asked to compare different sources of information in terms of credibility the respondents came to a conclusion that books might be trusted most as before publishing they are usually being carefully checked, read by editors and etc. The same is true for teachers but only having in mind school matters

*“I think books should be trusted more as someone has read them, checked and reviewed before publishing.” (Girls group, 12-14 )*

- ❖ As for other sources like friends and TV they are not trusted much either. The former because they distort information. The latter because focused on information of sensational character or based on empty vessels.

*“Friends they should be also carefully chosen.” (Girls group, 12-14)*

- ❖ Majority of the respondents do not feel false information on the Internet to be a big a problem even having some negative experience in this regard. Some girls 12-14 hold opposite views.

## IV.2 POTENTIALLY SHOCKING CONTENTS

- ❖ Majority of children have come across images or other contents that include ribaldry, violence or pornography.

*“Thai Internet trash always comes out. While opening one site two extras automatically open themselves up. There were murders, pornography and etc. Definitely it is shocking.” (Girls group, 12-14)*

- Majority of children do not consider potentially shocking contents to be a big problem, compared to adults. According to them almost 100 percent of images containing violence or brutality are not real, false or played by actors.

*“It does not look natural I mean black eye and adults have enough strength to hit.. It’s make-up.” (Boys group, 12-14)*

- Discussions showed that children either come across shocking content by accident or intentionally. The first way is more characteristic for younger age children and boys in particular due to curiosity, the other way - for youngsters with boys more likely again mainly having in mind on-line games.

*“I was looking for information for school but instead I received links to pornography sites visited most often.” (Boys group, 9-10)*

*“There is a lot of violence on Internet, exp. wrestling. My friend has sent it. It was so shocking and nasty to look at.” (Boys group, 12-14 )*

*“All internet users have personal interests. Adults definitely go to “bad sites” intentionally, the same is true for boys. Girls have other interests.” (Girls group , 12-14)*

- It is worth to say that shocking contents according to children rather cause disgust than fear.
- ❖ Though children agree that there is pretty much of shocking content on Internet, only few and those younger in particular said they talk or would talk about it to their parents if they would come across unwanted contents. Majority said that if they do not like to see it, they will simply close the unwanted site or block senders.

### 4.3 POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS CONTACTS

- ❖ Children were suggested to discuss one more issue that worries adults, i.e. engagement of children in relations with strangers with whom they have talked online but never met face-to face. Most said they have had on line contact with strangers, and youngsters' discussion groups' participants assured that this is mass phenomenon. Some willingly shared their own or friends' experiences.

*“There is a site where there is possibility to play games and chat. Once I played and one girl began to talk to me asking how old I am and etc. I said I am 14 and she suggested a rendezvous in one of supermarkets. I agreed just for fun and gave her my phone number and she called me she is also 14 and she’s fooling about.” (Boys group, 12-14)*

- ❖ When asked about the risks and problems that are involved only girls groups appeared to treat it seriously and with fresh Internet users in particular. According to them it is stupid to get into contacts with strangers. While younger boys demonstrated misunderstanding of possible consequences.
- ❖ According to children the best way to protect themselves from possible risks and dangers is non provision of any personal data on Internet, as well as avoiding visiting chat sites or blocking unwanted contacts.

*“Better not give personal data to anyone and to poke one’s nose into such things.” (Girls group, 9-10)*

*“Not all children communicate exceptionally with their friends. Children get into new contacts. And if a new friend starts to play the fool it is better to block such contact.” (Girls group 12-14)*

#### 4.4 BULLYING

- ❖ Bullying through online or mobile communication is familiar to all respondents. According to the children it is being practised widely. According to boys group 12-14 it is usually team work.

*"People these days like to do wrong things to each other. Exp. my friend is sending to me e-mails with rude words Once he sent me a game and after finishing each level some naked part of the body was appearing on the screen.."* (Boys group, 9-10 )

*"There are a lot of advertisements in the papers offering intimate services. My friends gave me a number and it came out that it was one of such numbers."* (Boys group, 12-14)

*"One of my friends told me that at least in two sites she found her photos and facts about herself. Though she has nothing to do with it she was called impostor and asked take away her files."* (Girls group, 12-14)

- ❖ When asked about reasons some said it might be simply teasing without any bad intentions or a kind of revenge, response to a similar action. In the worst cases it turns to mockery and demonstration of some superiority.

*"If would have a chance to learn who did it, I would do the same to that person, although I know that it is not correct and rather stupid."* (Girls group, 12-14)

*"There is a girl named Ivona. She has some mental disorder. So children send her different nasty SMSs. She does not understand that they treat her bad and they continue to send messages."* (Girls group, 9-10 )

- Besides similar action is considered as one of the possible ways of solving problems in question. With sensitive and emotional children girls 12-14 think sometimes parents even have to send their children to another school if there is no other solution.
- Overall children consider that bullying is a wrong thing but less serious than other risks and dangers if within limits of common sense.

#### 4.5 DECEPTION ON FREE OF CHARGE CHARACTER

- ❖ Children are knowledgeable about possible deceit on Internet either through their own bad experience (younger children) or recommendations/ warnings (youngsters).

*“Once I connected to mobile Internet and downloaded different files. My job was charged by 600 litas. My parents were really angry but covered it.” (Boys group, 9-10)*

*“My friend saw Barbie’s handbag on Internet. She just wanted to zoom it but she pushed a wrong button and the bill came.” (Girls group, 9-10)*

- ❖ Younger children consider it to be a big problem. Thus they think that either parents or other adults should necessarily warn children to be careful when downloading files (music, games and etc.). Youngsters do not consider it to be a big problem or risk. According to them it doesn’t require much knowledge, just stronger notice as all information needed is available when downloading files or taking part in competitions and etc. Though they agree that people who do not know English might get into trouble, or if information is somewhere in above corner and fonts are rather small, or coming across some tricks.

*“It is very rare that an Internet site does not show that it is not free of charge. Eventually money has to be transferred or is being added to bill.” (Boys group, 12-14)*

*“We do not surf Internet blindly, pressing every button. If we need a new site we consult with friends who are more knowledgeable than us.” (Girls group, 12-14)*

*“It might happen that pressing off button to close site, it instead begins to download files. Such tricks happen.” (Boys group, 12-14)*

- ❖ Children are not likely to talk to parents about possible deceit unless a bill comes.

#### 4.6 ILLEGAL DOWNLOADING

- ❖ Majority of children are active in downloading files from the Internet (games, music, and movies). Younger children (it mainly appeals to boys group) said they are not aware whether it is legal or illegal. Youngsters confirmed (mainly appeals to boys group). While girls' group participants confirmed they have not yet downloaded anything illegal but are aware of such actions.

*"I download music and movies from free of charge sites only. How could I know whether it is legal or illegal?" (Boys group, 9-10)*

*"I know that even sending music from free of charge sites might be illegal as author's rights are preserved and it is forbidden to do copies. If one wants to listen to music he/she should buy the original CD then "(Girls group, 9-10)*

- ❖ Children understand that illegal downloading is not good but according to them it is beneficial in terms of money and therefore rather popular amongst adults in particular. Children simply imitate them without thinking about consequences.

*"There is a place close to my home where one can buy illegal CD's (games, movies)I also go to that place and buy as it saves money. I know I do wrong but many people do that. When I download music from Internet I usually make copies and give it to my friends or send to their home pages." (Boys group, 12-14)*

*"It makes no sense to pay 20 litas for a CD, if you can download to your PC and then transfer to a CD." (Boys group, 12-14)*

- ❖ The most serious concerns with illegal downloading are the possibility to get viruses that might damage hard disc. Another possible concern is fine.
- ❖ It worth to say that children are absolutely sure that control of illegal actions is almost impossible.

**CHAPTER V**  
**RISK RELATED INFORMATION AND REPORTING**

## V.1 PRECAUTIONS ENVISAGED BY CHILDREN

- ❖ When asked for feedback during the final stage of the discussion majority of children stated they haven't learnt anything particular new concerning risks related to usage of the Internet or their mobile phone. During the discussion it came out that the bigger share of children and those older in particular feel they are well informed and experienced enough to take care of themselves on the Internet. Risks revealed and discussed are recognized by majority of children and most of them consider they have already figured out how to prevent themselves from getting into undesired situations and assured that they are going to follow all earlier mentioned precautions in the future as well.
- ❖ The precautions mentioned at this point were focused more on other less experienced children and Internet newcomers that selves.

- Boys group 9-10 consider that it is quite useful to use special programs from friendly Internet sites which block all unwanted information to be downloaded or sent. It is worth to say that at least part of the respondents of this discussion group seemed quite sceptical concerning precautions discussed to be strictly followed by boys of their age, saying curiosity dominates.

*"It is very unlikely that boys of this age follow any precautions they go to forbidden sites as it is interesting to know how it looks like." (Boys group, 9-10)*

- Boys group 12-14 consider that in terms of content there should be stronger restrictions for younger children to play brutal games as they are likely to be affected stronger compared to older ones. To prevent computer damage (avoid viruses) boys recommend to download antivirus programs.
- Girls group 9-10 simply assured that they will follow currently used precautions.
- Girls group 12-14 said that after the discussion they realized that there is a necessity to establish a special institution that should protect from negative information at least young age children or less mature ones. On the other hand they singled role of the family where children get first explanations and are set rules. And finally noted that older children should be responsible and exigent when surfing Internet.

*"Children are curious and it's hard to define age bands as level of their maturity differs at the same age, They at present start to use Internet from the first grade and it seems that they will do it even earlier. Everything begins in the family - explanations, limitations." (Girls group, 12-14)*

## V.2 WAYS OF REPORTING ENVISAGED

❖ During the discussion the respondents were asked whom they would be likely to inform if they would see or experience something in their view uncomfortable or scary. It is worth to say that only few alternatives came out spontaneously, i.e.: parents, closest friends and Internet forums. Several alternatives were prompted :

➤ Parents. Majority of children confirmed that they would definitely address parents if something mentioned above would happen as parents are savvy and well-wishing.

➤ Teachers. Opinions concerning the possibility to address teachers differ.

- Boys 9-10 were uniformly negative towards teachers in this regard. According to them instead of understanding they will simply moralize.

*“Teachers simply start to moralize and ask numerous questions, like why did you go to that site, how much did you spend, when did it happen and etc.? Thus it is better to tell parents.” (Boys group, 9-10 )*

- According to girls 12-14 teachers do not have authority with children and they are not likely to be open to them when it comes to problem matters. Thus it depends on teacher and level of trust to him/her. Some of the respondents said they are most likely to address the school psychologist.

- Girls 9-10 said they are most likely to address information science teacher.

- Boys 10-14 did not mention teachers in this regard.

➤ Police. Opinions concerning likelihood to inform the police about something unwanted or scary differ as well.

- Boys 9-10 said they would not inform the police if something scary would happen to them. According to them the police serves other purpose.

*“If something uncomfortable would happen I would not run to the police office on the other side of the street. The police has other things to do.” (Boys group, 10-14)*

- Boys 12-14 also gave a categorical “no” reply concerning the police as according to them matters of this kind seem rather trivial to inform the police.

*“All these threatening messages seem so banal. I guess everybody should be familiar with that and does not pay any notice at them.” (Boys group, 12-14)*

- Girls 9-10 have no idea whether they would inform the police or not.

- Girls 10-12 said they would inform the police in worst cases turning to continuous terror.

- Contacting a specialist organisation or calling a free phone line. Neither younger age boys and girls nor boys 12-14 would contact the institution in question or call a free phone line. Only girls 12-14 would be likely to call and provide extended information including Internet site were bad things happen but only if that would be an anonymous call.

*“I would inform if it would become a kind of a terror calling and sending messages or e-mails everyday for several times. I am ready to reveal the Internet site where these things happen but I would not like to give my name.” (Girls group, 12-14)*

- The idea of informing specialist organizations by email was accepted by girls 12-14 only. According to them e-mail message would be even more convenient than phone call, but again stressed anonymity guarantees.

*“E-mail is more convenient than phone call and live talk. But personal information should be protected and not provided to any other third parties. I wish to have guarantees.” (Girls group, 12-14)*

- The idea of a report button was treated differently. Boys 9-10 considered it to be funny. Boys 12-14 considered it unrealistic and said they definitely won't use it. Girls 12-14 doubt the usefulness of alternative in question in general. According to them it is impossible to control all information having negative content.

### V.3 ATTITUDES TOWARDS INFORMATION ON PROBLEMS AND RISKS

- ❖ The respondents and those of older age groups in particular consider themselves well-informed about the problems and possible risks related to Internet and mobile phone usage. Therefore, they do not really feel the need to learn more on the subject in question, but do not deny such a need when it comes to younger children in general. Younger age children said they simply don't know if more information is necessary and consider this question to be too tough for their age.
- ❖ Of four discussion groups only girls 12-14 seem really knowledgeable about already existing sources of information on issues in question and named a special Internet site (Saugus Internetas.lt. - Safety Internet).

*“In my opinion there is enough information on problems, risks and etc. There is a special site where information is differentiated for different age groups and provided clearly and in an easy understandable way For younger children there are short, nice film, for other ages information is provided in some other way .” (Girls group, 12-14)*

- ❖ Boys 9-10 said if needed it is possible to find such information in some Encyclopaedia and experience problems themselves.

## **SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

- ❖ All children have computers and access to the Internet at home. Most children have to share computer with their brothers/sisters or parents.
- ❖ Majority of children said they learned how to use Internet at home either helped by their family members (parents, brothers/sisters) or watching how they did that. Some boys' groups' participants said they learned how to use Internet at Internet café's. Some girls' groups' participants said they attended computer literacy courses.
- ❖ Majority of children use Internet daily. Usage intensity varies from half an hour to 2-3 hours per day. There is some usage differences observed dependently on weekday (more intensively on weekends) or season (more intensively in winter time). It also to some extent depends on rules set by parents as well as whether computer is shared with somebody else or not.
- ❖ In general children do not feel they are strongly restricted by their parents in the way they use the Internet. It mainly concerns health issues due to possible vision problems and information contents (including applications used, downloading of certain type of files). Freedom of usage from the side of parents partly depends on parents being less experienced in Internet usage than their children.
- ❖ Children could hardly imagine any other rules besides those already set by their parents that should really make them feel bad. In case some new rules or limits would be implemented, children said they would accept it because parents definitely wish them good. Only few said they would "violate rules". Disobedience is more likely with younger age children as according to them parents have no time control whether they follow rules or not.
- ❖ Children are quite active on Internet, majority use different applications. Amongst 15 listed applications the most often used are: searching for information as part of school work; playing online games; sending and receiving e-mails, searching for information of interest or surfing for fun. Less often or rarely used are: taking part in competitions; downloading ring tones/images for mobile phone and reading or responding to blogs/homepages of someone never met.
- ❖ All children own a mobile phone. It was either given on special occasion (birthday, Christmas present) or without special occasion (just bought), or "inherited" from other family members.
- ❖ According to children it is both advantageous and disadvantageous to have mobile phone as they are always reachable to their parents or friends.
- ❖ Majority of children use mobile phone for making/receiving calls or sending/receiving SMSs. Other applications are used less often. Boys 12-14 compared to others seem more active users of other applications like connection to Internet, downloading games and playing.
- ❖ When asked about freedom of usage of mobile phones majority of children said it is even more liberal compared to Internet as less expensive and in some cases, depending on subscription terms or prepaid card, some applications are provided by operators free of charge.
- ❖ Mobile phone usage limitations are cost related and compel to stay within credit. Some children said that parents also said not to respond to calls or SMSs of swindlers which are widely spread in the country.

- ❖ When asked about aspects of the Internet that could be risky or problematical in some way children name aspects either related with PC itself (viruses that might damage computer) or with applications used that might cause serious psychological/emotional disorders(stress, burst of anger or even addiction). Though children have some personal negative experience (coming across negative contents, ugly images and etc.), they confirm that such things do not change their behaviour in general but make them more minded and selective when choosing online games, surfing unknown sites and etc.
- ❖ With mobile phone related threats children appeared to be even more knowledgeable. According to them blackmailing and cheating are widespread most (both phone calls and SMSs), the rest according to them is happening less publicly. Children hold a uniform opinion that mobile phone related matters are less annoying and risky compared to Internet. Easiest way to avoid unpleasant things is to switch off mobile phone; at worst to change SIM card and telephone number.
- ❖ Some of the problem areas as seen by adults and suggested for discussion were mentioned by the children spontaneously i.e.: potentially shocking contents, potentially dangerous contacts and bullying. In the opinion of children with the first two children may come across them either occasionally or intentionally lead by curiosity. In girls' opinions boys are predisposed to both more than girls. Bullying through online or mobile communication is familiar to all children and according to them practised widely in order to tease someone or as a kind of revenge/response to similar actions of others. Children are also knowledgeable about the other problems i.e. deception on free of charge character and illegal downloading. The former according to children is more cost related, the latter more to moral. As for truthfulness of information found on Internet children do not consider it to be a big problem as credibility of information might be checked comparing different sources (different Internet sites or exp. books an etc.). Overall children do not dramatize the mentioned problems areas, recognize them and feel they are experienced enough to take care of themselves on the Internet. According to them it might cause problems for fresh Internet users of younger age or older people who are less experienced or not experienced at all.
- ❖ In case of coming across something scary or uncomfortable children are most likely to inform parents as according to them parents are savvy and well-wishing. Majority would never or almost never say anything to teachers as according to them teachers will simply moralize. On the other hand level of confidence in of teachers is very low. Children are also unlikely to inform the police as in their opinion this institution serves other goals. The idea of informing specialist organizations either by free phone line or by email message was accepted only by girls 12-14 and only if anonymous reporting would be available. The idea of report button was treated differently either as a kind of fun (younger boys group) or as unrealistic (youngsters' groups).
- ❖ Overall children hold the opinion that there is enough information on possible Internet usage related problems or risks. According to them sufficient information could be found on special Internet sites (Saugus Internetas.lt), some piece of information could be found in media. If they needed more even Encyclopaedia was mentioned.

**ANNEX I**

**COMPOSITION OF THE GROUPS**

## COMPOSITION OF THE GROUPS

	Boys group 9-10 years	Girls group 9-10 years	Boys group 12-14 years	Girls group 12-14 years
	Vilnius April 17th 2007	Vilnius April 19th 2007	Vilnius April 16th 2007	Vilnius April 18th 2007
<b>Household social level</b> (Socio-professional category of the head of household)				
Business owners, liberal professions, high-level managers	2	3	1	1
Mid-level managers	2	2	2	2
Office employees (non-managerial)	3	3	2	4
Manual workers	2	1	2	1
Others	1	0	2	0
<b>Places and means of access to the Internet</b>				
Home (broadband))				
Home (non broadband)	10	9	9	8
School			3	
Internet cafes				
Others			4	
<b>Personal ownership of computer</b>				
Yes	3 own computer 7 family computer	4 own computer 5 family computer	2 own computer 7 family computer	3 own computer 5 family computer
No	0	0	0	0
<b>Ownership of mobile phone</b>				
Yes	10	9	8	8
No	0	0	1	0

**ANNEX II**  
**DISCUSSION GUIDE**

## SAUGESNIS INTERNETAS

### DISKUSINIŲ GRUPIŲ PLANAS

(29.03.2007)

#### IŽANGA

Labą dieną, mano vardas ..... Aš dirbu kompanijoje „Baltijos tyrimai“, kuri yra įpareigota atlikti minėtą tyrimą.

Tyrimo tikslas išsiaiškinti, kaip vaikai/jaunimas naudojami Internetu bei mobiliaisiais telefonais.

Ar Jums aišku, ką mes darysime?

- Prašom pasakyti, ar Jūs žinote, kas yra visuomenės nuomonės tyrimai? Kaip Jūs tai suprantate?
- Man labai svarbu sužinoti Jūsų nuomonę. Tai ne pamoka, tad jauskitės laisvai ir kalbėkite atvirai.
- Norėčiau pabrėžti, kad visą tai, ką Jūs šiandien man pasakysite niekur nebus skelbiama ar siejama su Jūsų vardu, mes taip pat nieko nepasakosime ir Jūsų tėvams.

Pirmiausiai prašyčiau Jus papasakoti apie save. Koks Jūsų vardas, kurioje klasėje mokotės, ar turite brolių/seserų, ar turite galimybę naudotis Internetu, ar jūs turite savo nuosavą kompiuterį, o gal tai Jūsų tėvų kompiuteris, kur Jūs naudojate Internetu: mokykloje, pas draugus, Interneto kavinėje. Taip pat noriu paklausti, ar Jūs turite mobilųjį telefoną.

#### TEMA I. INTERNETAS IR NAUDOJIMASIS INTERNETU

Pakalbėkime apie Internetą.

- I.1** Prieš pradėdami kalbėtis apie tai, kokių tikslų Jūs naudojate Internetu, aš norėčiau sužinoti, kaip Jūs išmokote tai daryti.
- Spontaniai atsakymai
  - Klausimai išsamiai :
    - Išmoko savarankiškai ar padedamas/ma kitų.
    - Iš ko išmoko? Kitų vaikų (Ko? Draugų, brolių ar seserų ?), suaugusių ? (tėvų, mokytojų, kitų suaugusių ?)
- I.2** Prašom pasakyti, kaip ir ar dažnai Jūs naudojate Internetu? Kiek apytikriai laiko tam skiriate ?
- Spontaniai atsakymai
  - Klausimai išsamiai :
    - Naudojasi pastoviai ar įvairiai? Nuo ko tai priklauso ?
    - rašau pasakyti kiek vidutiniškai Jūs naudojate Internetu (per dieną, per savaitę)

**I.3** Ar Jūs galite naudotis Internetu kada norite ir kiek norite, ar Jums taikomi kokie nors apribojimai, taisyklės ar kitos tėvų keliamos sąlygos – arba tai, ką Jūsų tėvai norėtų, kad Jūs darytumėte ar nedarytumėte, nors jie to Jums nėra pasakę.

- Spontaniniai atsakymai
- Klausti išsamiai :
  - Jeigu yra tam tikri apribojimai/sąlygos: kokie/kokios ?
  - Prašom pasakyti apie kiekvieną apribojimą/rekomendaciją/sąlygą: reikalingumo suvokimas ir pritarimo lygmuo
  - Jeigu nėra jokių apribojimų/taisyklių/rekomendacijų/sąlygų: kaip Jūs jaustumėtės, jeigu tokios būtų?
  - Su kuriomis sutiktų (ar nesutiktų)?: reikalingumo suvokimas ir pritarimo lygmuo

**I.4** Mes paruošėme sąrašą su įvairiomis Interneto naudojimosi galimybėmis. Prašau kiekvieno :

- Pažymėkite **žaliu lipduku** viską, kuo naudojate
- Pažymėkite antru **žaliu lipduku tai**, kuo naudojate dažniausiai
- Išdalinkite anketas.
- Leiskite dalyviams jas užpildyti.  
Patikrinkite, ar vieno/dviejų lipdukų sąlyga suprasta.  
  
Patikrinkite ar visi dalyviai parašė savo vardą.
- Surinkite anketas, trumpai apibendrinkite pasirinkimus.

**I.5** Akivaizdu, kad kai kuriais dalykais Jūs naudojate dažniau nei kitais.

Kas Jūs ypatingai domina ar kas Jums ypatingai patinka turint omenyje šiuos pasirinkimus?

- Spontaniniai atsakymai
- Klausti išsamiai: dažnai naudojami dalykai nepaminėti spontaniškai

## TEMA II. MOBILUSIS TELEFONAS IR NAUDOJIMASIS JUO

### II.1 Kai kurie iš Jūsų taip pat turi ir mobilųjį telefoną.

Tie, kas turite. Prašom papasakoti, kaip Jūs juo naudojate ?

- Klausiti kiekvieną turintį mobilųjį telefoną

Leisti pasisakyti spontaniškai ir klausiti išsamiai :

- Su kuo (draugais, tėvais, kokiose situacijose ?)
- Kokių tikslų naudojasi dažniausiai (pokalbiams, SMS, kita)

Klausiti neturinčių mobiliojo telefono. Kodėl Jūs neturite mobiliojo telefono?

- Klausiti išsamiai (kaina ; tėvų nenoras, kad vaikai turėtų mobilųjį telefoną ; kita)

### II.2 Mobilusis telefonas taip pat gali būti naudojamas nuotraukų siuntimui arba gavimui (MMS), dalyvavimui pokalbiuose (čatinimui), ar prisijungimui prie Interneto. Ar Jūs naudojate tokiomis paslaugomis ?

- Vėl klausiti turinčius mobiliuosius telefonus

Jeigu jis/ji jau naudojosi minėtomis funkcijomis (kuriomis), ką iš to gauna – jeigu nesinaudoja – kodėl?

### II.3 Ar Jūs galite naudotis mobiliuoju telefonu laisvai taip kaip norite ir kiek norite ar tėvai Jums taiko kokių nors apribojimus, sąlygas ar rekomendacijas – arba numanote, kad tėvai kažką norėtų taikyti, tačiau nėra to pasakę Jums.

- Spontaniai atsakymai

- Klausiti išsamiai :

- Jeigu yra apribojimai/taisyklės/rekomendacijos/numanomos taisyklės: kokios jos ?
- Apie kiekvieną apribojimą/taisyklę/rekomendaciją/numanomas taisykles : pritarimas bei pritarimo lygmuo
- Jeigu nėra apribojimų/rekomendacijų/numanomų taisyklių : kaip Jūs jaustumėtės, jeigu bent vienas iš paminėto būtų taikoma?
- Kam Jūs pritarumėte/su kuo sutiktumėte ? : Pritarimas ir pritarimo lygmuo

### II.4 Tai yra trumpas galimų mobiliojo telefono funkcijų sąrašas.

Analogiškai kaip ir kalbant apie Internetą, prašom :

- Pažymėti **žaliu lipduku** viską, kuo naudojate
- Pažymėti antru **žaliu lipduku tai**, kuo naudojate dažniausiai

- Išdalinti anketas.

Patikrinkite, ar vieno/dviejų lipdukų sąlyga suprasta.

Patikrinkite ar visi dalyviai parašė savo vardą.

- Surinkite anketas ir trumpai apibendrinkite, kurios funkcijos naudojamos dažniausiai.

### TEMA III. PROBLEMOS IR PAVOJAI SIEJAMI SU INTERNETU IR MOBILIAISIAIS TELEFONAIŠ

**III.1** Šalia naudingų ir malonių dalykų, ar, Jūsų manymu, yra tam tikros problemos ir pavojai, kalbant apie naudojimąsi Internetu bei mobiliaisiais telefonais – kitais žodžiais tariant dalykai, kurie Jums nepatinka ar atrodo bauginantys?

- Spontaniniai atsakymai
- Klausiti išsamiai :
  - Paminėtos problemos/pavojai
  - Problemos/pavojai sietinos/sietini su naudojimu Internetu bei mobiliaisiais telefonais
  - Kaip Jūs sužinojote apie šias problemas/pavojus?
  - (Asmeninė patirtis ? Buvote perspėti apie tai ? Kas perspėjo? Kitas vaikas ? Suaugusieji– kas ? Institucija/autoritetingas asmuo ?)
  - Ar, Jūsų manymu, šios problemos/pavojai yra rimti ?

**III.2A** Ar šio problemos turėjo įtakos naudojimosi Internetu ypatumams?

- Spontaniniai atsakymai
- Klausiti išsamiai
  - Mažiau intensyvus naudojimas
  - Atsargumo priemonės; savo paties iniciatyva/tėvų prašymu

**III.2.B** Ar šios problemos turėjo įtakos naudojimosi mobiliuoju telefonu ypatumams ?

- Spontaniniai atsakymai
- Klausiti išsamiai :
  - Mažiau intensyvus naudojimas
  - Atsargumo priemonės; savo paties iniciatyva /tėvų prašymu

**III.3** Štai anketos, kuriose Jūs žaliai pažymėjote tai kuo naudojotės dažniausiai turint omenyje Internetą ir mobiliuosius telefonus.

Prašom pažymėti raudonai tuos dalykus, kurie Jūsų manymu, yra problemiški ir antru raudonu lipduku tuos dalykus, kurie Jums kelia didžiausią susierzinimą arba kelia baimę.

- Iš dalinkite anketas.
- Leiskite užpildyti anketas.

Patikrinkite, ar vieno/dviejų lipdukų sąlyga suprasta.

Patikrinkite ar visi dalyviai parašė savo vardą.
- Surinkite anketas ir trumpai apibendrinkite dalyvių pasirinkimus, jų manymu, keliančius pavojų.

**III.4** Aptarkime problemas išsamiau, atskirai nagrinėdami tai, ką Jūs paminėjote dažniausiai. Kodėl, Jūsų manymu, šis dalykas gali kelti pavojų ?

- Aptarti kiekvieną paminėtą problemą ar pavojų atskirai bei išsiaiškinti problemos/pavojaus aktualumą.

## TEMA IV REAKCIJA Į ĮVAIRIAS PAMINĖTAS PROBLEMAS AR PAVOJUS

Dabar aš norėčiau aptarti su Jumis kai kurias problemas, kurios kelia suaugusiųjų susirūpinimą. Prašau pasakyti, ką **Jūs** apie tai manote.

**IV.1** Viena iš problemų yra ta, kad informacija, kuria Jūs randate Internete yra nebūtinai teisinga.

Ką Jūs apie tai manote? Apskritai kalbant, ar, Jūsų manymu, mes galime pasitikėti tuo, ką randame Internete?

- Spontaniniai atsakymai.
- Klausti išsamiai :
  - Prašau įvertinti pasitikėjimą Internetu apskritai ?
  - Lyginant su kitais šaltiniais (tėvai, mokytojai, draugai, televizija, knygos...)
  - Kodėl Internetas yra labiau ar mažiau patikimas ?
  - Klaidingi dalykai matyti Internete. Apie ką jie buvo ? Kaip Jūs supratote, kad tai klaidinga.neteisinga ?
  - Ar, Jūsų manymu, tai rimta problema/pavojus ?

**IV.2** Kita problema, kuri jaudina suaugusius, tai pavojus, kad Jums gali būti atsiųsti arba Jūs patys galite susidurti su vaizdais ar kito pobūdžio šokiruojančia informacija – tai gali būti smurto scenos, brutalių/žiaurių scenos, rasizmas ar pornografija.

Ką Jūs apie tai manote ?

- Spontaniniai atsakymai
- Klausti išsamiai :
  - Ar Jums teko su tuo susidurti ? Kas tai buvo ?
  - Ką Jūs darėte ? Ar Jūs su kuo nors apie tai kalbėjotės ? Su kuo?
  - Ką Jūs darytumėte, jeigu Jums tai nutiktų, arba, ką Jūs patartumėte draugui/draugei, jeigu jiems tai nutiktų ? Patartumėte pasikalbėti apie tai su kuo nors ? Su kuo ? Ką patartumėte ?
  - Vedėjui : klausti apie problemos/pavojaus rimtumo suvokimą.

**IV.3** Kitas pavojus suaugusių akimis yra tai, kad vaikai yra įtraukiami į bendravimą su nepažįstamais, kurių jie niekad nematė akyse ir bendravo tik Internete.

Aš Jums pateiksiu pavyzdį.

X/Y yra Jūsų amžiaus vaikas.

Jis/ji žaidžia žaidimus ar patalpina duomenis apie save Internete, ir jis/ji kalbasi on-line su kažkuo, suteikia pvz. savo MSN adresą, savo mobiliojo telefono numerį, savo vardą, ar adresą kuriuo gyvena, ar pradeda siuntinėti savo nuotraukas.

Jis/ji mano, kad tai jo amžiaus vaikas ir tikrai mielas žmogus, bet gali pasirodyti, kad jis visai kitoks nei pasirodė, kad jis gali pastūmėti jį/ją daryti tai, ko nederėtų daryti, arba tai gali būti suaugęs žmogus turintis blogų ketinimų.

(Vedėjui : Berniukų grupei vartoti tipiškiausią vyrišką vardą Lietuvoje ; mergaičių grupėse - tipiškiausią moterišką vardą).

Ką Jūs apie tai manote ?

➤ Spontaniniai atsakymai

➤ Klausti išsamiai :

- Ar kam nors iš Jūsų pažįstamų tai buvo nutikę ? Kaip, kokioje situacijoje ?
- Kaip Jūs manote, ar Jums taip gali nutikti ? Kaip Jūs bendraujate ir tampate draugais Internete ?
- (Jeigu yra nutikę) Ką Jūs darėte ? Su kuo nors kalbėjotės apie tai ? Su kuo ?
- Ką Jūs darytumėte, jeigu Jums tai nutiktų ar ką Jūs patartumėte draugui/draugei, jeigu tai nutiktų jam /jai?
- Vedėjui : klausti ar suvokia problemos/pavojaus rimtumą.

**IV.4** Kitas suaugusių rūpestis tai, kad vaikai bendrauja su kitais vaikais on-line Internetu, nes norėdami nuskriausti jį/ją, nes jiems jis/ji nepatinka. Tai pvz. gali būti kalbėjimasis Internetu apie jį/ją neįtraukiant į pokalbį, ar siunčiant bjaurias anonimines žinutes.

Ką Jūs apie tai manote ?

➤ Spontaniniai atsakymai

➤ Klausti išsamiai :

- Ar Jums teko su tuo susidurti ? Kaip. Kokioje situacijoje?
- Ką Jūs darėte ? Ar Jūs su kuo nors apie tai kalbėjotės ? Su kuo? Ar Jūs esate gavęs/gavusi bjaurias žinutes? O gal Jūs pats/pati siuntėte bjaurias žinutes/
- (Jeigu yra nutikę) Ką Jūs darėte ? Kalbėjotės apie tai su kuo nors ? Su kuo ?
- Ką Jūs darytumėte, jeigu tai nutiktų Jums arba, ką Jūs patartumėte daryti draugui/draugei, jeigu tai nutiktų su Juo/ja.
- Vedėjui : klausti apie problemos/pavojaus rimtumo suvokimą.

**IV.5** Kitas galimas pavojus yra apgavystė, pvz. kai parsisiunčiama informacija atrodo nemokama, tačiau pasirodo, kad už ją reikia mokėti, arba dalyvavimas loterijoje.

Ką Jūs apie tai manote?

➤ Spontaniniai atsakymai

➤ Klausti išsamiai :

- Ar Jums teko su tuo susidurti ? Kaip. Kokioje situacijoje?
- Ką Jūs darėte ? Ar Jūs su kuo nors apie tai kalbėjotės ? Su kuo? Ar Jūs esate gavęs/gavusi bjaurias žinutes? O gal Jūs pats/pati siuntėte bjaurias žinutes/
- (Jeigu yra nutikę) Ką Jūs darėte ? Kalbėjotės apie tai su kuo nors ? Su kuo ?
- Ką Jūs darytumėte, jeigu tai nutiktų Jums arba, ką Jūs patartumėte daryti draugui/draugei, jeigu tai nutiktų su Juo/ja.

- Vedėjui : klausti apie problemos/pavojaus rimtumo suvokimą.

**IV.6** Kita problema yra tai, kad vaikai gali parsisiųsdinti muziką, filmus, žaidimus ar kitą informaciją už tai nemokėdami..

Galbūt Jums taip yra nutikę : ar esate parsisiųsdinęs kažką už tai nemokėdamas/ama ?

➤ Užrašykite atsakymus ir po to tęskite :

Daugeliu atveju, tai informacija, kurios kūrėjai (pvz. muzikantai) tokiu būdu užsidirba pinigus gyvenimui, todėl už ją reikia mokėti.

Ar Jums tai žinoma ? Kokios, Jūsų manymu, gali būti pasekmės ? Ar tie vaikai žino, kad tai yra nelegalu /neleistina ? Kaip jie tai sprendžia ?

➤ Klausti išsamiai :

- Žinojimas, kad kažką daro nelegaliai/pasekmių žinojimas
- Ką Jūs darote/darytumėte tokioje situacijoje?
- Ar suvokiamas problemos rimtumas ?

## **TEMA V. INFORMACIJA SIEJAMA SU PAVOJUM BEI INFORMAVIMAS APIE TAI**

**V.1** Turint omenyje visa tai, apie ką mes kalbėjomės, ar Jūsų manymu, turėtų būti kokios nors atsargumo priemonės, kurios būtų naudingos, kalbant apie naudojimąsi Internetu ir mobiliais telefonais – ar ką Jūs patartumėte jaunesniam broliukui/sesutei ?

- Spontaniniai atsakymai
- Klausti išsamiai :
  - Atsargumo priemonės (ir galimi pavojai) ką diskusijos metu vaikai labiau įsisąmonino
  - Tikimybė vadovautis atsargumo priemonėmis realybėje

**V.2** Jeigu matėte arba patyrėte kažkokius nepatogumus ar baimę ir norėjote apie tai ką nors pranešti, koks būdas Jums būtų paprasčiausias ?

- Spontaniniai atsakymai
- Klausti išsamiai :6
  - Pasikalbėti su tėvais
  - Pasikalbėti su mokytoju
  - Informuoti policiją
  - Susisiekti su specialia organizacija nemokama telefono linija
  - Susiekti su minėta organizacija elektroniniu paštu
  - Turėti mygtuką, kurį nuspaudus automatiškai informuojamos atitinkamos tarnybos

**V.3** Kokių būdu Jūs norėtumėte susižinoti daugiau apie problemas bei pavojus, siejamus su naudojimu Internetu bei mobiliais telefonais ?

- Spontaniniai atsakymai
- Klausti išsamiai :
  - Noras sužinoti daugiau apie problemas ir pavojus
  - Ieškomos informacijos prigimtį
  - Iš kokių šaltinių/kokiais kanalais

DISKUSIJOS PABAIGA.

IŠDALINTI PAŽINTINĘ INFORMACIJĄ.