



Flash Eurobarometer 532

Protection of children against online sexual abuse

Report



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Survey requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs and coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Flash Eurobarometer 532 – Ipsos European Public Affairs



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Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs

Survey coordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM “Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)

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Table of contents

Introduction	1
Key findings.....	2
Section 1. Increasing risks for children online.....	4
Section 2. Detecting and investigating the exchange of child sexual abuse material.....	8
Section 3. Support for the proposed EU legislation to prevent and combat child sexual abuse.....	11
Section 4. Detecting child abuse and the right to online privacy	14
Section 5. Tools to detect child sexual abuse online.....	15
Section 6. Exposure to child sexual abuse material and intentions to report.....	21
6.1. Exposure to online child sexual abuse material.....	21
6.2. Knowing of a victim of online child sexual abuse	22
6.3. Reporting online child sexual abuse material	23
Technical specifications.....	26
Questionnaire	28
Data annex.....	35

Introduction

On 11 May 2023, the European Commission proposed a Regulation laying down rules to prevent and combat child sexual abuse. With 85 million pictures and videos depicting child sexual abuse reported worldwide in 2021 alone, and many more going unreported, child sexual abuse is pervasive. The current system based on voluntary detection by companies has proven to be insufficient to adequately protect children and, in any case, will no longer be possible once the interim solution currently in place expires. In particular, providers falling within the scope of the ePrivacy Directive will have no EU legal basis to keep detecting child sexual abuse on a voluntary basis after August 2024.

The proposed Regulation is, first and foremost, about **prevention of child sexual abuse**. Providers would be required to assess and mitigate the risk of misuse of their services and the measures taken must be proportionate to that risk and subject to robust conditions and safeguards. Detection constitutes a **last resort measure** under the proposal, and it is only necessary where preventive measures fail. **Interpersonal communication services (chat, messages), as well as others (gaming services, other hosting and online service providers), would be required to detect online child sexual abuse material (both known and new content) and activities related to the solicitation of children, known as grooming.**¹

To find out what EU citizens think about the proposed new EU legislation, a Flash Eurobarometer survey was conducted between 28 June and 4 July 2023. On behalf of the European Commission, **Directorate-General Migration and Home Affairs**, Ipsos European Public Affairs interviewed a **representative sample of citizens, aged 18 and over, in each of the 27 Member States of the European Union**. More than 26 000 interviews were conducted online (via computer assisted web interviews). Data presented in this summary are weighted to known population proportions and the EU27 averages account for the size of the 18+ population of each EU Member State. Totals mentioned in the text are calculated from rounded percentages as shown in the charts. Due to rounding, percentages shown in the charts may not always appear to add up to 100%.

The country abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

BE 	Belgium	FR 	France	NL 	Netherlands
BG 	Bulgaria	HR 	Croatia	AT 	Austria
CZ 	Czechia	IT 	Italy	PL 	Poland
DK 	Denmark	CY 	Rep. of Cyprus*	PT 	Portugal
DE 	Germany	LV 	Latvia	RO 	Romania
EE 	Estonia	LT 	Lithuania	SI 	Slovenia
IE 	Ireland	LU 	Luxembourg	SK 	Slovakia
EL 	Greece	HU 	Hungary	FI 	Finland
ES 	Spain	MT 	Malta	SE 	Sweden

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 EU MS. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category.

¹ Source: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_2976

Key findings

Increasing risks for children online

- Across all Member States, **92% of respondents 'strongly' or 'rather agree' that children are increasingly at risk online**. At the individual country level, the level of agreement varies between 86% in Latvia and 96% in Croatia.
- Additionally, **73% of respondents across the EU reply that the problem of child sexual abuse in their country is 'very' or 'fairly widespread'**. There is, however, a large variation across the Member States for this question (from 37% in Latvia to 86% in Greece).

Support for the proposed EU legislation to prevent and combat child sexual abuse

- Respondents were explained that online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) can currently use several safety measures, including a combination of automated technology tools and human oversight, to detect and report sexual abuse of children, helping to rescue victims and bring perpetrators to justice. On 3 August 2024, however, the EU law that allows online service providers to voluntarily detect and report online child sexual abuse will expire. As such, **new legislation is proposed that would oblige online service providers to prevent child sexual abuse from happening on their services. If prevention fails, and in case of significant risk of child sexual abuse, the service provider could be temporarily obliged to detect or report online child sexual abuse**.
- **On average, 78% of respondents reply that they 'strongly support' or 'tend to support' the law proposed by the EU**. In contrast, 13% 'tend to oppose' or 'strongly oppose' the proposed EU law. The total level of support varies between 65% in Cyprus and 83% in Czechia and Luxembourg.

Detecting child abuse and the right to online privacy

- **In total, 96% of respondents state that the ability to detect child abuse is more important or equally important than the right to online privacy**. Not more than a handful of respondents (2%) reply that the right to online privacy is more important than the ability to detect child abuse.
- Across the EU, 60% of respondents reply that the statement **'the ability to detect child abuse is more important than the right to online privacy'** is closest to their own view; at the individual country level, this proportion is the highest in Italy (72%) and the lowest in Hungary (35%).

Tools to detect child sexual abuse online

- Even after explaining to respondents that the tools being used by online services providers may have an impact on privacy, **89% of respondents 'strongly' or 'tend to support' the use of tools that automatically detect images and videos of child sexual abuse material already known to the police, to identify where these images and videos are shared online again**. In Czechia, 81% of respondents, in total, support automatic detection

of images and videos of child sexual abuse material already known to the police; this proportion increases to 95% in Portugal.

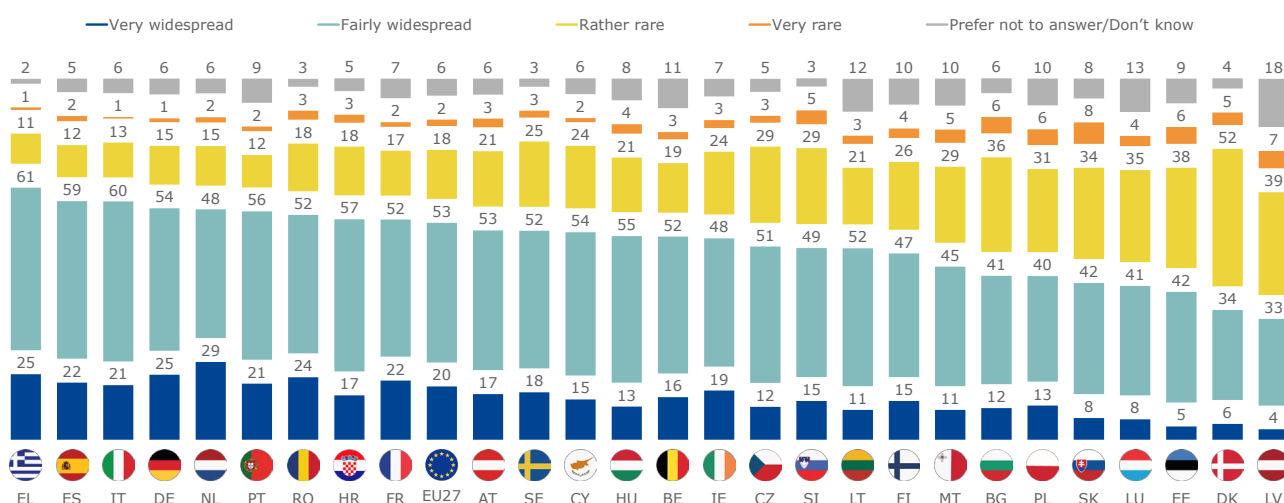
- When asked about **tools based on artificial intelligence (AI)**, **85% of respondents across the EU 'strongly support' or 'tend to support' the use of these tools**, even if they may interfere with the privacy of users, for **detecting new sexual abuse material shared online** and **84% 'strongly support' or 'tend to support' the use of these tools for detecting grooming and/or imminent abuse**. Support for the use of AI tools to detect new sexual abuse material shared online varies between 77% in Czechia and 93% in Portugal. Similarly, support for the use of AI tools to detect grooming and/or imminent abuse varies between 78% in Slovakia and 94% in Portugal.
- Taking into account that 70% of the 1.5 million reports of child sexual abuse online stemming from the EU come from online messages, email and chat, 87% of respondents across the EU 'strongly support' or 'tend to support' that **service providers detect child sexual abuse material and grooming conversations in messages (e.g. e-mail, chat) in case of a significant risk of child sexual abuse on a specific platform**. At the individual country level, support varies between 79% in Latvia and 93% in Greece, Portugal and Romania.
- When asked about **detecting child sexual abuse material and grooming in messages using end-to-end encryption**, in case of a significant risk of child sexual abuse on a specific platform, 83% of respondents across the EU 'strongly support' or 'tend to support' this. Respondents in Romania (92%) and Portugal (91%) are the most likely to support detecting child sexual abuse material and grooming in messages using end-to-end encryption, while respondents in Hungary and Latvia are the least likely to do so (both 73%).

Section 1. Increasing risks for children online

On average, across the EU, **73% of respondents reply that the problem of child sexual abuse in their country is 'very' or 'fairly widespread'**. There is, however, a large variation across the Member States for this question (from 37% in Latvia to 86% in Greece).

Women are more likely than men to answer that the problem of child sexual abuse is 'very' or 'fairly widespread' in their country (79% vs 66%). A difference is also seen by level of education, with respondents having completed their education aged 15 or younger being the most likely to answer that child sexual abuse is 'very' or 'fairly widespread' (82%) and those who completed their education aged 20 or older being the least likely (69%).

Q1 How widespread do you think the problem of online child sexual abuse is in [YOUR COUNTRY]? (% by country)

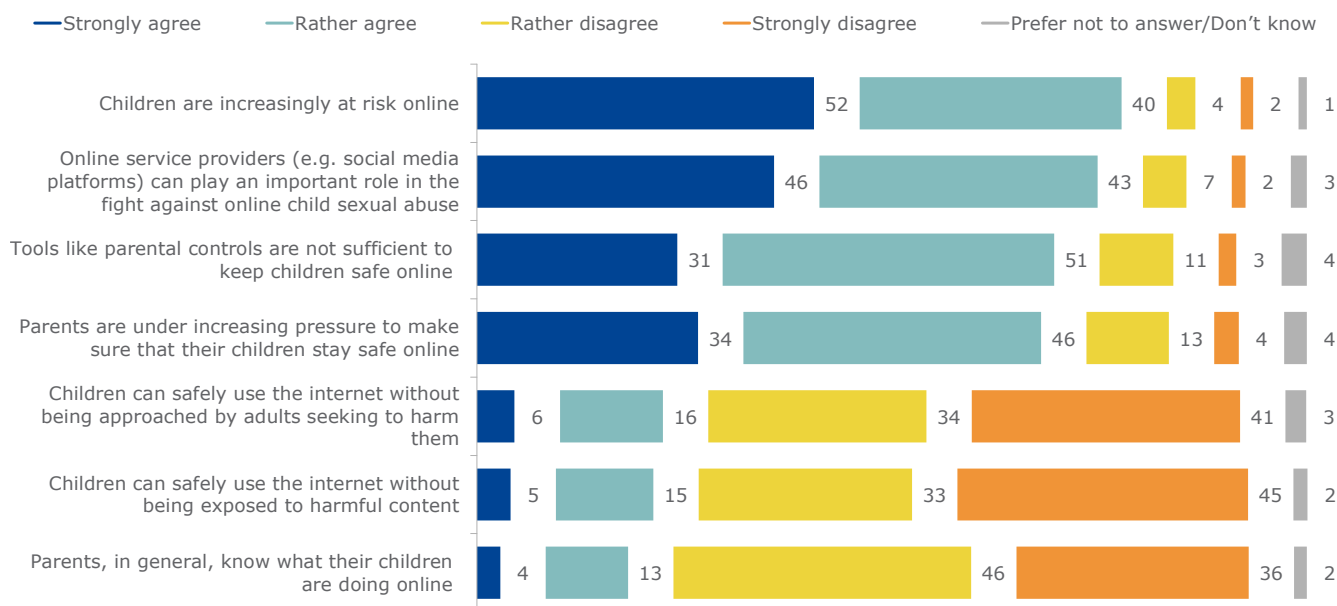


Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

Across all Member States, **92% of respondents 'strongly' or 'rather agree' that children are increasingly at risk online** (see chart on the next page). Moreover, 78% of respondents 'strongly' or 'rather disagree' that children can safely use the internet without being exposed to harmful content and 75% 'strongly' or 'rather disagree' that they can do so without being approached by adults seeking to harm them. More than eight in ten respondents (82%) 'strongly' or 'rather disagree' that parents, in general, know what their children are doing online.

Eight in ten respondents, on average, 'strongly' or 'rather agree' that parents are under increasing pressure to make sure that their children are safe online. Additionally, 82% 'strongly' or 'rather agree' that tools like parental controls are not sufficient to keep children safe online. Finally, **89% of respondents 'strongly' or 'rather agree' that online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) can play an important role in the fights against online child sexual abuse.**

Q3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (% EU27)

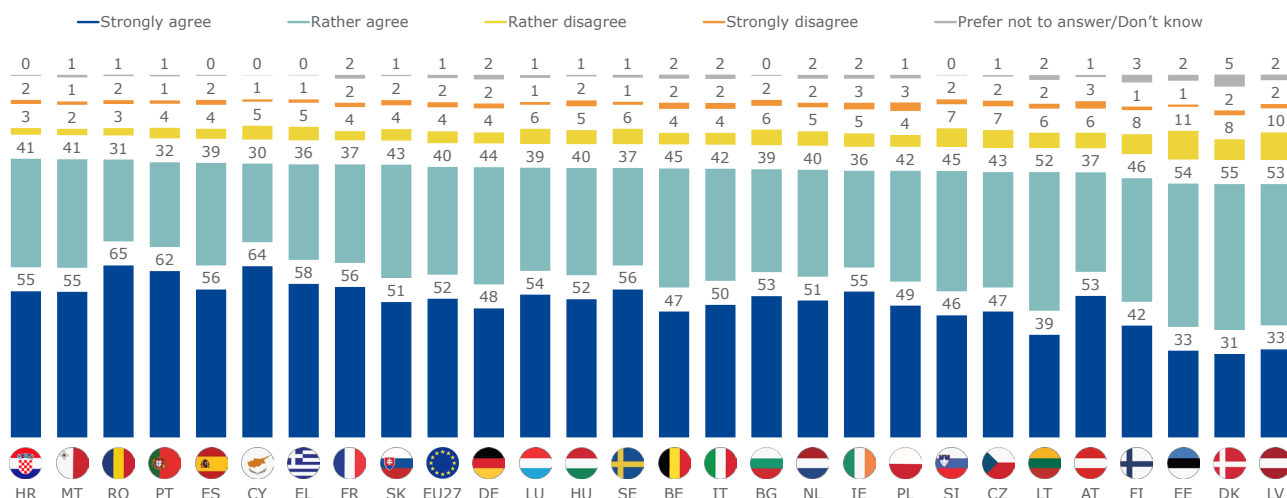


Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

At the individual country level, between 86% of respondents in Latvia and 96% in Croatia, in total, agree that **children are increasingly at risk online**. The proportion of respondents 'strongly agreeing' with this statement ranges from 31% in Denmark to 65% in Romania.

Women are more likely than men to 'strongly agree' that children are increasingly at risk online (58% vs 46%). The proportion 'strongly' or 'rather agreeing' that children are increasingly at risk online increases with age (from 89% of 18-24 year-olds to 95% of over 54 year-olds).

Q3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Children are increasingly at risk online (% by country)































Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

Across all Member States, a vast majority of respondents also 'strongly' or 'rather agree' that **online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) can play an important role in the fight against online child sexual abuse** (from 76% in Hungary to 94% in Portugal and Spain). Similarly, at least three-quarters of respondents, across all Member States, 'strongly' or 'rather agree' that **tools like parental controls are not sufficient to keep children safe online** (from 75% in Denmark, Finland and Slovenia to 88% in Cyprus).

There is more variation across the Member States in the proportions 'strongly' or 'rather agreeing' that **parents are under increasing pressure to make sure that their children are safe online**. While 58% of respondents in France, in total, agree with this proposition, this figure increases to 94% in Cyprus and Poland.

For the remaining statements, the total levels of agreement remain below 50% in all Member States. For example, across almost all Member States, not more than one in five respondents 'strongly' or 'rather agree' that parents, in general, know what their children are doing online. Respondents in Romania are overall the most likely to agree with this statement (31%).

Q3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
(% Total 'Agree' by country)

		Online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) can play an important role in the fight against online child sexual abuse	Tools like parental controls are not sufficient to keep children safe online	Parents are under increasing pressure to make sure that their children stay safe online	Children can safely use the internet without being approached by adults seeking to harm them	Children can safely use the internet without being exposed to harmful content	Parents, in general, know what their children are doing online
EU27		89	82	80	22	20	17
BE		86	78	73	15	15	14
BG		89	79	72	28	25	20
CZ		87	79	82	27	23	20
DK		86	75	87	23	19	21
DE		85	80	88	17	14	16
EE		90	79	88	25	18	15
IE		91	77	91	25	25	20
EL		88	86	93	23	26	14
ES		94	86	88	24	23	15
FR		90	87	58	15	14	13
HR		93	84	87	38	42	13
IT		89	81	66	24	22	15
CY		86	88	94	26	24	16
LV		89	76	61	24	19	21
LT		88	82	59	20	16	17
LU		88	80	87	19	13	11
HU		76	79	91	15	12	14
MT		89	80	91	28	25	16
NL		89	78	79	16	17	15
AT		84	79	89	20	16	15
PL		90	81	94	30	28	18
PT		94	87	89	41	45	16
RO		90	84	90	30	31	31
SI		87	78	85	27	24	17
SK		88	75	82	22	19	19
FI		91	75	92	24	21	16
SE		88	82	89	16	15	18

The higher the proportion Total 'Agree' responses, the **darker blue** the cell.

Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

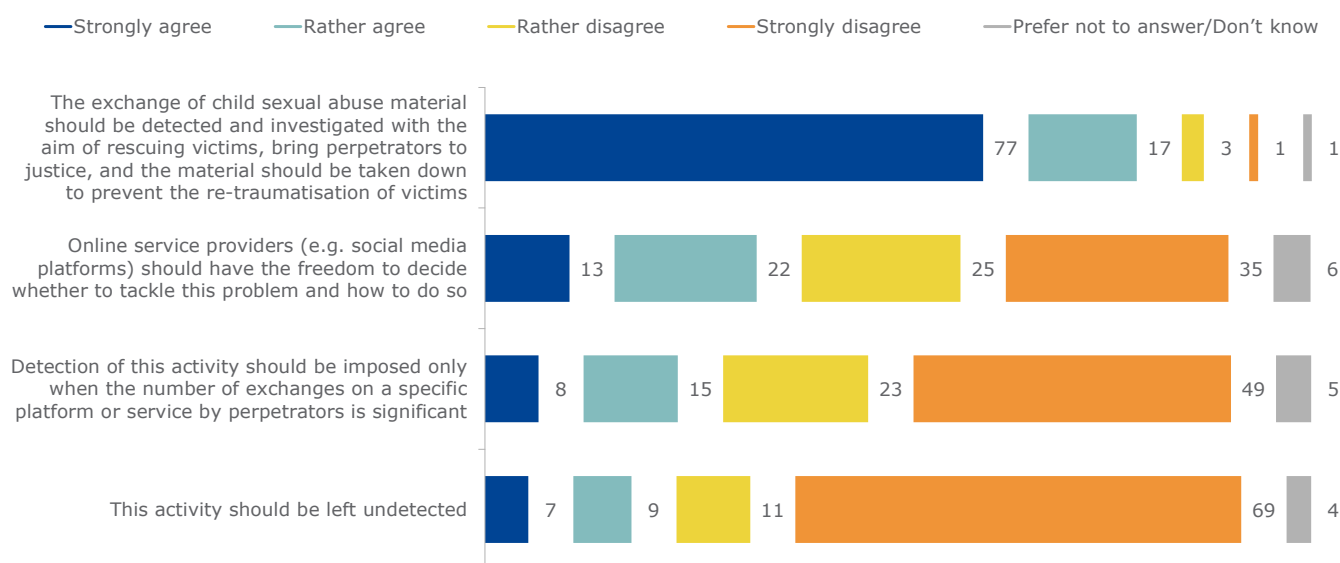
Section 2. Detecting and investigating the exchange of child sexual abuse material

After a small number of introductory questions (discussed in Sections 1 and 4), respondents were explained that perpetrators increasingly exchange child sexual abuse material (e.g. photos, videos) online. **More than three-quarters of respondents across the EU 'strongly agree' and 17% 'rather agree' that this type of exchanges should be detected and investigated with the aim of rescuing victims, bring perpetrators to justice, and that the material should be taken down to prevent the re-traumatisation of victims.** In line with this, 69% of respondents 'strongly disagree' and 11% 'rather disagree' that exchanges of child sexual abuse material should be left undetected.

Additionally, 60% of respondents 'strongly disagree' or 'rather disagree' that online service providers (e.g. social media platform) should have the freedom to decide whether to tackle the problem of child sexual abuse and how to do so and 70% 'strongly disagree' or 'rather disagree' that the detection of child sexual abuse exchanges should only be imposed when the number of exchanges on a specific platform or service by perpetrators is significant.

Among respondents aged 55 and over, 97% 'strongly' or 'rather agree' that the exchange of child sexual abuse material should be detected and investigated. Those aged 18 to 24 are less likely to share this view (90%), but they are more likely than their older counterparts to 'strongly' or 'rather agree' that the detection of child sexual abuse exchanges should only be imposed when the number of exchanges on a specific platform or service by perpetrators is significant (29% of 18-24 year-olds vs 19% of over 54 year-olds).

Q4 Perpetrators increasingly exchange child sexual abuse material (e.g. photos, videos) online among themselves. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (% EU27)































Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

Across all Member States, more than 90% of respondents 'strongly' or 'rather agree' that the **exchange of child sexual abuse material should be detected and investigated** with the aim of rescuing victims, bring perpetrators to justice, and that the material should be taken down to prevent the re-traumatisation of victims (from 91% in the Netherlands and Poland to 97% in Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and Portugal).

The largest shares of supporters of **giving online service providers the freedom to decide whether to tackle the problem of child sexual abuse and how to do so** are found in Romania (50%, in total, agree), Latvia (51%), Lithuania (51%) and Poland (53%). In Luxembourg (17%), Hungary (18%) and Denmark (19%), respondents are the least likely to agree with this proposition. Between 15% of respondents in Estonia and 33% in Denmark and Romania 'strongly' or 'rather agree' that **the detection of child sexual abuse exchanges should only be imposed when the number of exchanges on a specific platform or service by perpetrators is significant**.

Q4 Perpetrators increasingly exchange child sexual abuse material (e.g. photos, videos) online among themselves. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (% Total 'Agree' by country)

		The exchange of child sexual abuse material should be detected and investigated with the aim of rescuing victims, bring perpetrators to justice, and the material should be taken down to prevent the re-traumatisation of victims	Online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) should have the freedom to decide whether to tackle this problem and how to do so	Detection of this activity should be imposed only when the number of exchanges on a specific platform or service by perpetrators is significant	This activity should be left undetected
EU27		94	35	23	16
BE		95	40	23	11
BG		93	43	32	26
CZ		92	40	24	21
DK		93	19	33	17
DE		94	25	18	14
EE		95	41	15	12
IE		95	37	22	14
EL		95	43	22	20
ES		94	36	21	15
FR		94	40	25	14
HR		96	26	21	17
IT		95	29	23	20
CY		97	37	23	32
LV		95	51	32	16
LT		96	51	21	20
LU		97	17	20	11
HU		94	18	16	11
MT		97	32	26	7
NL		91	37	27	12
AT		94	21	23	15
PL		91	53	26	12
PT		97	41	22	20
RO		93	50	33	23
SI		96	35	22	19
SK		93	31	29	19
FI		96	38	22	14
SE		95	32	22	16

The higher the proportion Total 'Agree' responses, the **darker blue** the cell.

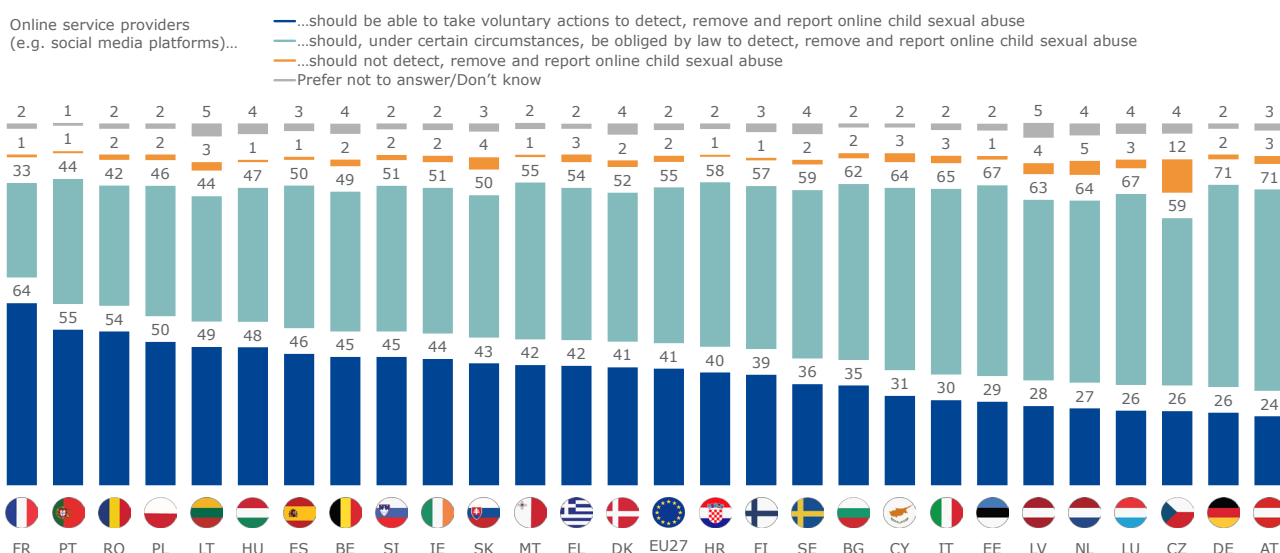
Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

Section 3. Support for the proposed EU legislation to prevent and combat child sexual abuse

Before introducing the new EU legislation to prevent and combat child sexual abuse, respondents were explained that online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) can currently use several safety measures, including a combination of automated technology tools and human oversight, to detect and report sexual abuse of children, helping to rescue victims and bring perpetrators to justice. Across the EU, **41% of respondents think that service providers should be able to take voluntary actions to detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse material, compared to 55% who reply that, under certain circumstances, online service providers should be obliged by law to detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse material.** Just 2% of respondents answer that online service providers should not detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse.

There is a large variation across the Member States in the proportions answering that service providers should be able to take **voluntary actions** vs should, under certain circumstance, be **obliged by law** to take actions against online child sexual abuse. For example, in Austria, 24% of respondents are in favour of voluntary actions, while 71% reply that, under certain circumstances, online service providers should be obliged by law to take actions. In France, on the other hand, the former response is selected by 64% of respondents and the latter by 33% (a near-mirror result from Austria).

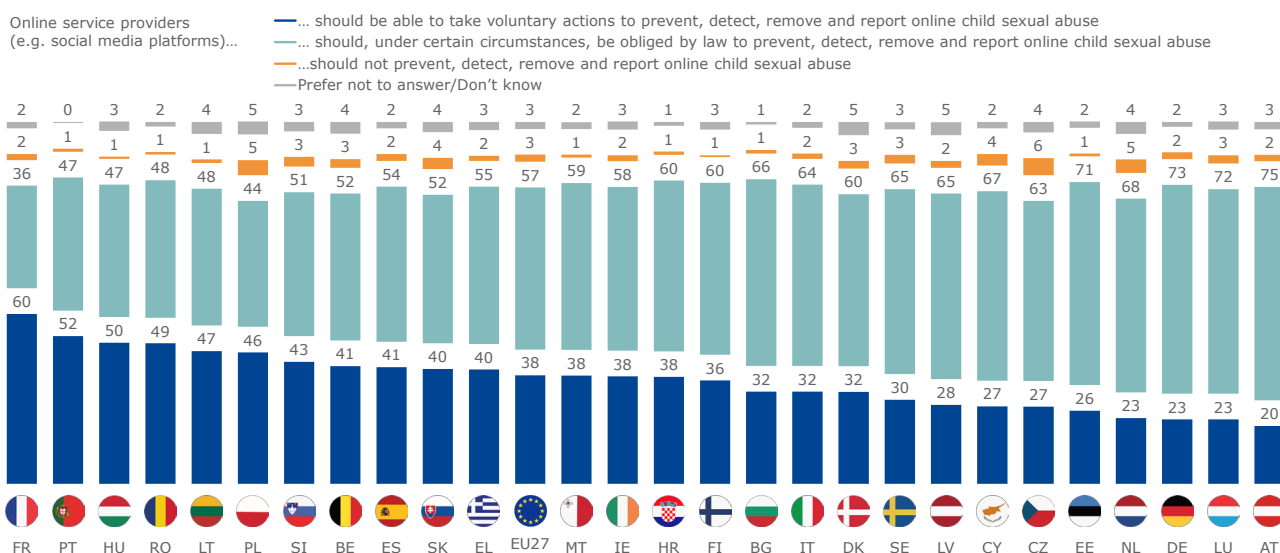
Q5 Online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) can currently use several safety measures, including a combination of automated technology tools and human oversight, to detect and report sexual abuse of children, helping to rescue victims and bring perpetrators to justice. Which of the following statements is closest to your view? (% by country)



Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

Respondents were next explained that, at the moment, due to the voluntary nature of the current temporary legislation, only a small number of service providers detect, remove and report online sexual abuse on their platforms, while a significant number take no action. After being presented with this fact, **the proportion of respondents answering that, under certain circumstances, online service providers should be obliged by law to detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse material increases by two percentage points – to 58%**. At the individual country level, this view is expressed by between 36% of respondents in France and 75% in Austria.

Q6 At the moment, due to the voluntary nature of the current temporary legislation, only a small number of service providers detect, remove and report online sexual abuse on their platforms, while a significant number take no action. With that in mind, which of the following statements is closest to your view? (% by country)

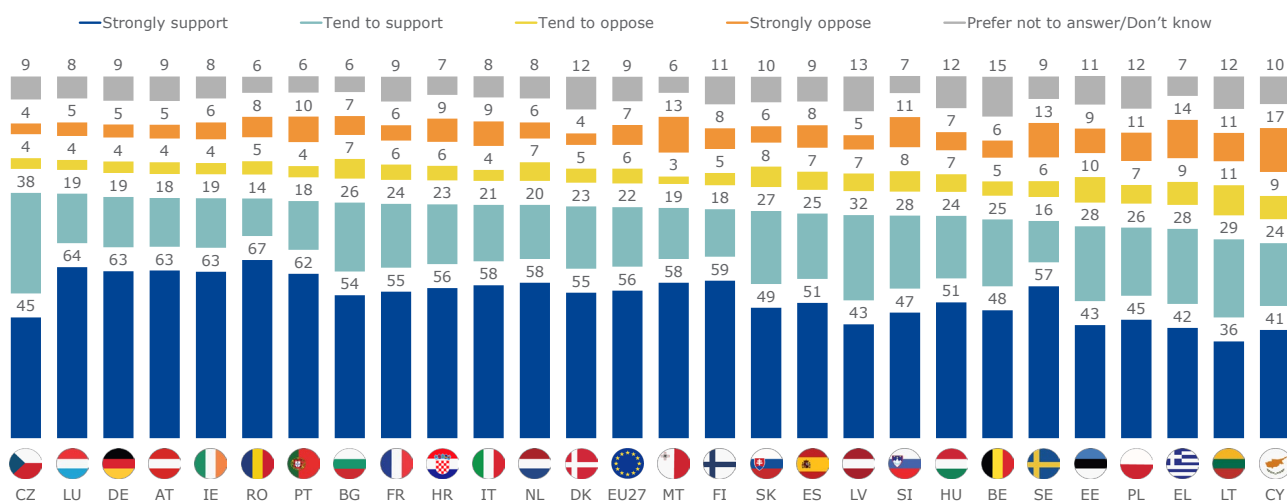


Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

In the third and final question on the new EU legislation, respondents were informed that, on 3 August 2024, the EU law that allows online service providers to voluntarily detect and report online child sexual abuse will expire and that **new legislation is proposed that would oblige online service providers to prevent child sexual abuse from happening on their services**. Additionally, **if prevention fails, and in case of significant risk of child sexual abuse, the service provider could be temporarily obliged to detect and report online child sexual abuse**.

On average, 78% of respondents reply that they 'strongly support' or 'tend to support' the law proposed by the EU. In contrast, 13% 'tend to oppose' or 'strongly oppose' the proposed EU law. The total level of support varies between 65% in Cyprus and 83% in Czechia and Luxembourg. In Czechia, however, the level of 'strong support' is lower than in Luxembourg (45% vs 64% respectively). Differences in 'strong support' are also seen across socio-demographic groups. For example, across all age groups, a vast majority at least 'tend to support' the EU proposed law; however, the level of 'strong support' is 41% for those aged 18 to 24 and increases to 62% for those aged 55 and over.

Q7 On 3 August 2024, the EU law that allows online service providers to voluntarily detect and report online child sexual abuse will expire. The EU has proposed a new law that would oblige online service providers to prevent child sexual abuse from happening on their services. If prevention fails, and in case of significant risk of child sexual abuse, the service provider could be temporarily obliged to detect and report online child sexual abuse. If this new legislation is not agreed upon by August 2024, the detection of online child sexual abuse in online exchanges – voluntary or not – becomes illegal. **With that in mind, to what extent would you support or oppose this proposed law?** (% by country)



Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

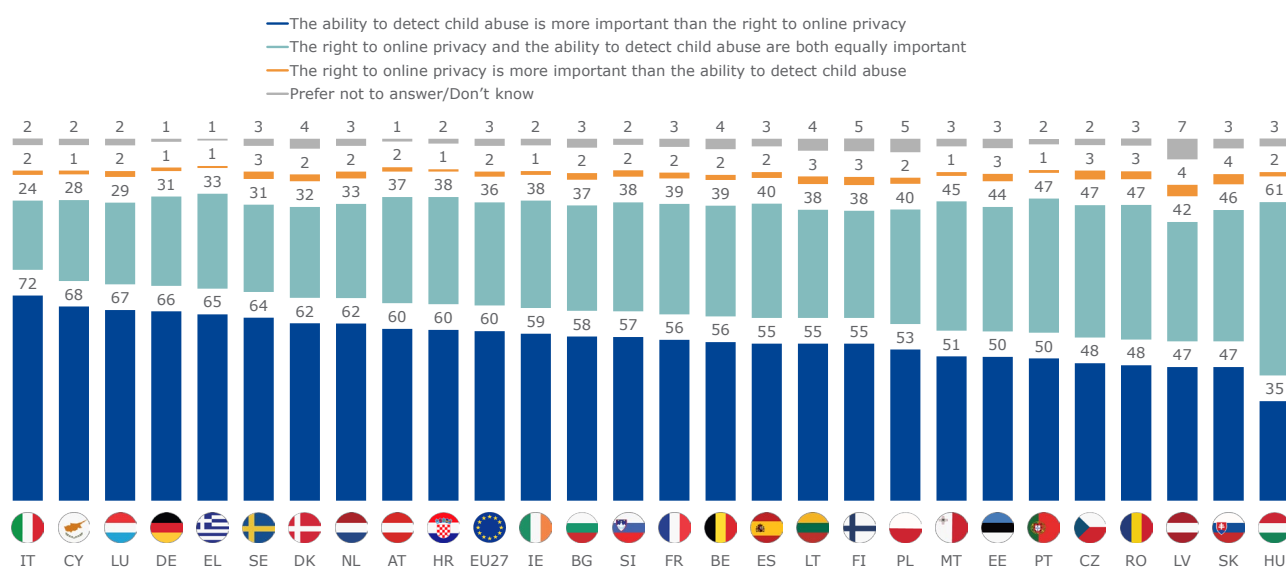
Section 4. Detecting child abuse and the right to online privacy

In total, 96% of respondents state that the ability to detect child abuse is more important or equally important than the right to online privacy. Not more than a handful of respondents (2%) reply that the right to online privacy is more important than the ability to detect child abuse.

Across the EU, 60% of respondents reply that the statement '**the ability to detect child abuse is more important than the right to online privacy**' is closest to their own view; at the individual country level, this proportion is the highest in Italy (72%) and the lowest in Hungary (35%). The statement that **the right to online privacy and the ability to detect child abuse are both equally important** is selected by 36% of respondents across the EU and varies between 24% in Italy and 61% in Hungary.

Older respondents are more likely to reply that the ability to detect child abuse is more important than the right to online privacy (from 45% for 18-24 year-olds to 66% for over 54 year-olds), while younger respondents are more likely to state that both are equally important (from 30% for over 54 year-olds to 50% for 18-24 year-olds). A similar difference is also seen by level of education, with the lower educated being more likely to reply that the ability to detect child abuse is more important than the right to online privacy and the higher educated being more likely to state that both are equally important.

Q2 Which one, if any, of the following statements comes closest to your view? (% by country)



Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

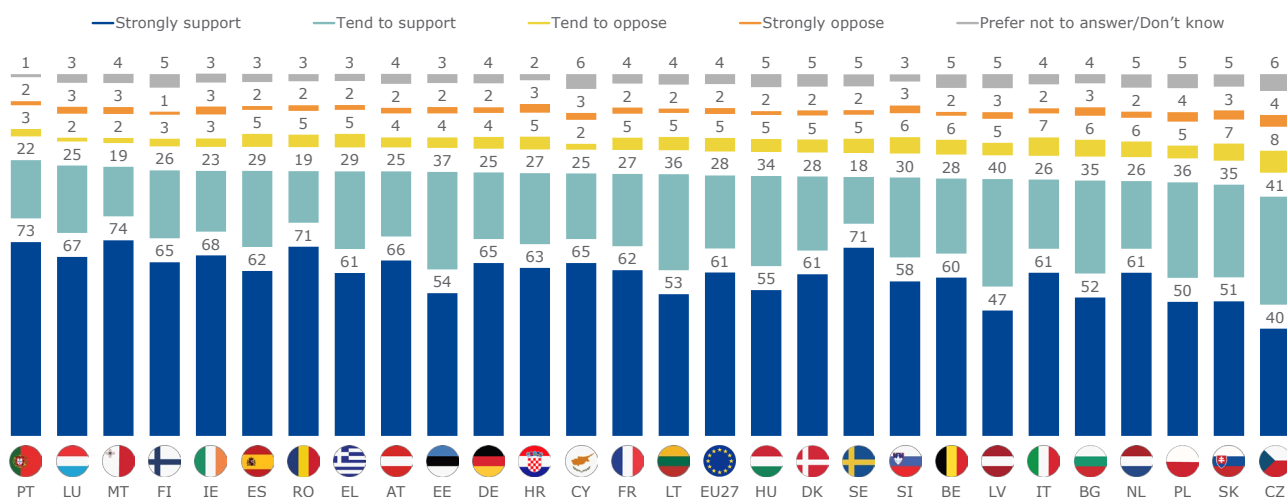
Section 5. Tools to detect child sexual abuse online

The tools that online services providers can use to detect child sexual abuse online may interfere to a different extent with the privacy of the users. Even after explaining to respondents that the tools being used by online services providers may have an impact on privacy, **89% of respondents 'strongly' or 'tend to support' the use of tools that automatically detect images and videos of child sexual abuse material already known to the police, to identify where these images and videos are shared online again.** In Czechia, 81% of respondents, in total, support automatic detection of images and videos of child sexual abuse material already known to the police; this proportion increases to 95% in Portugal.

Support for automatic detection of images and videos of child sexual abuse material already known to the police increases with age: the total level of support is 80% among those aged 18 to 24 and increases to 92% for those aged 55 and over. On the contrary, support for automatic detection of images and videos of child sexual abuse material already known to the police increases with level of education (from 84% for those who left school aged 15 and younger to 91% for those who stayed in school longer).

Q8 Online services providers can use various tools, including a combination of automated technology tools and human oversight, to detect child sexual abuse online. These tools may interfere to a different extent with the privacy of the users. To what extent would you support or oppose the detection of child sexual abuse by online service providers via... (% by country)

Tools that automatically detect images and videos of child sexual abuse material already known to the police, to identify where these images and videos are shared online again



Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

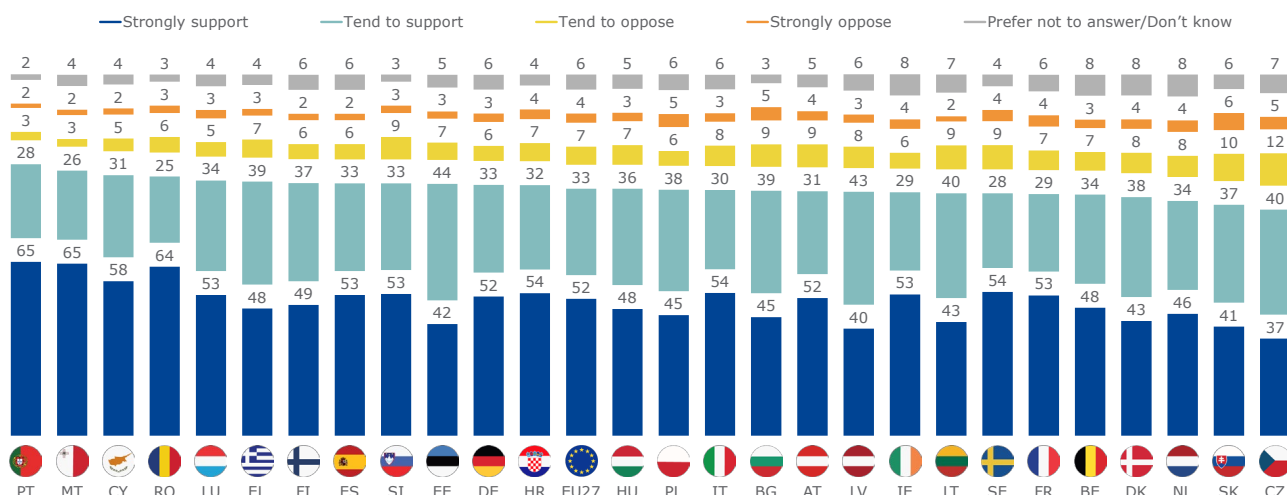
When asked about tools based on artificial intelligence (AI), 85% of respondents across the EU 'strongly support' or 'tend to support' the use of these tools, even if they may interfere with the privacy of users, for detecting new sexual abuse material shared online and 84% 'strongly support' or 'tend to support' the use of these tools for detecting grooming and/or imminent abuse.

Support for the use of AI tools to detect **new sexual abuse material shared online** varies between 77% in Czechia and 93% in Portugal. Similarly, support for the use of AI tools to detect **grooming and/or imminent abuse** varies between 78% in Slovakia and 94% in Portugal.

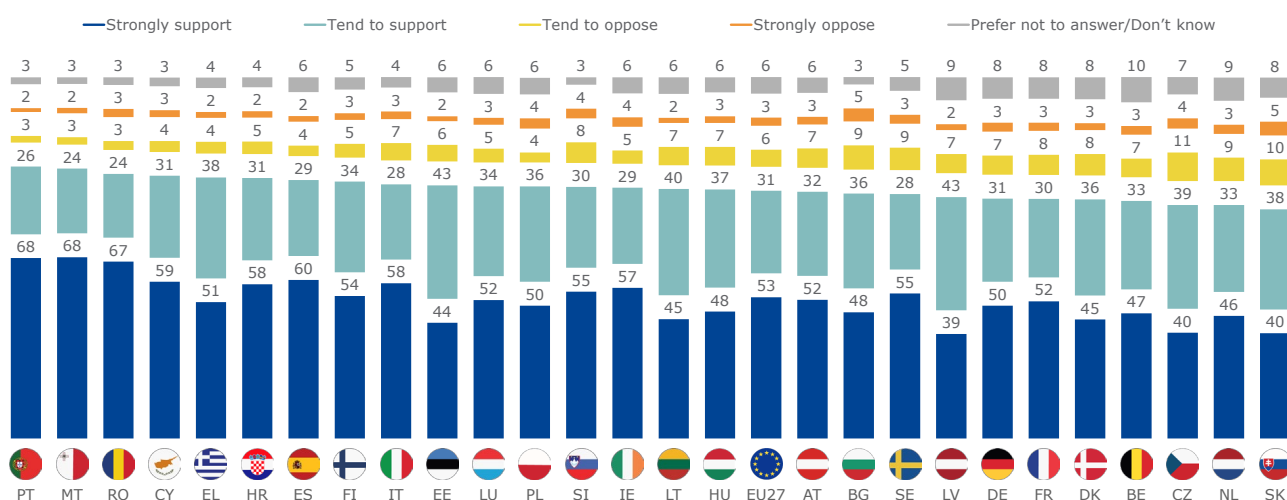
Differences across socio-demographic groups in the level of support to use AI tools in the fight against online child sexual abuse are in line with those discussed for automatic detection of images and videos of child sexual abuse material already known to the police. For example, 78% of 18-24 year-olds 'strongly support' or 'tend to support' the use of these tools for detecting new sexual abuse images and videos shared online; the level of support increases to 87% for those age 55 and over.

Q8 Online services providers can use various tools, including a combination of automated technology tools and human oversight, to detect child sexual abuse online. These tools may interfere to a different extent with the privacy of the users. To what extent would you support or oppose the detection of child sexual abuse by online service providers via... (% by country)

Tools based on artificial intelligence (AI) detecting new sexual abuse material images and videos shared online



Tools based on artificial intelligence (AI) detecting grooming and/or imminent abuse



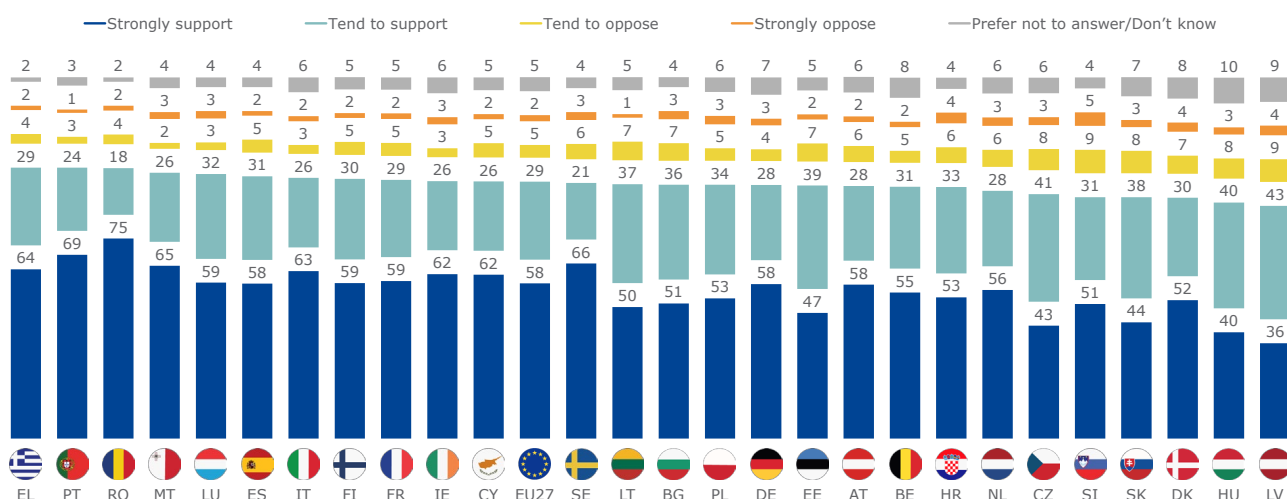
Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

Taking into account that 70% of the 1.5 million reports of child sexual abuse online stemming from the EU come from online messages, email and chat, **87% of respondents across the EU 'strongly support' or 'tend to support' that service providers detect child sexual abuse material and grooming conversations in messages (e.g. e-mail, chat) in case of a significant risk of child sexual abuse on a specific platform**. At the individual country level, the total level of support varies between 79% in Latvia and 93% in Greece, Portugal and Romania.

In line with the results discussed earlier in this section, younger respondents are somewhat less likely to express their support than older respondents. While 92% of over 54 year-olds 'strongly support' or 'tend to support' that service providers detect child sexual abuse material and grooming conversations in messages in case of a significant risk of child sexual abuse on a specific platform, this applies to 78% of 18-24 year-olds. An increase in support is – once again – seen by level of education (from 85% for those who left school aged 15 and younger to 89% for those who stayed in school longer).

Q9 Last year, service providers sent 1.5 million reports of child sexual abuse online stemming from the EU. Over one million of these reports – 70 per cent – came from online messages, email and chat, the rest from other sources, such as social media and gaming platforms. To what extent would you support or oppose the following? (% by country)

Service providers detecting child sexual abuse material and grooming conversations in messages (e.g. e-mail, chat) in case of a significant risk of child sexual abuse on a specific platform

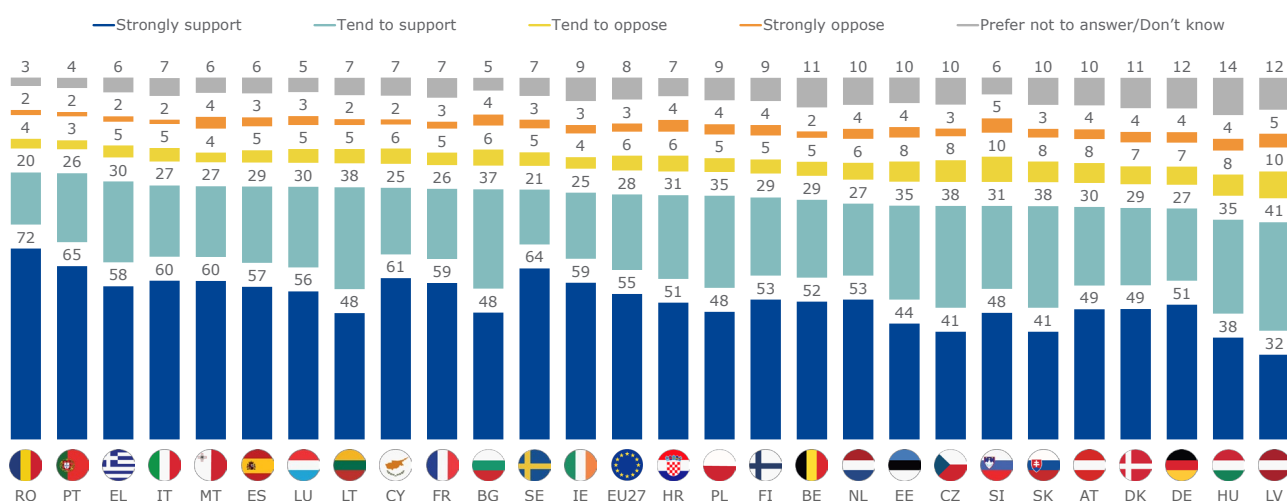


Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

When asked about **detecting child sexual abuse material and grooming in messages using end-to-end encryption**, in case of a significant risk of child sexual abuse on a specific platform, **83% of respondents across the EU 'strongly support' or 'tend to support' this**. Respondents in Romania (92%) and Portugal (91%) are the most likely to support detecting child sexual abuse material and grooming in messages using end-to-end encryption, while respondents in Hungary and Latvia are the least likely to do so (both 73%). Differences across socio-demographic groups for using end-to-end encryption are in line with those discussed so far in this section.

Q9 Last year, service providers sent 1.5 million reports of child sexual abuse online stemming from the EU. Over one million of these reports - 70 per cent - came from online messages, email and chat, the rest from other sources, such as social media and gaming platforms. To what extent would you support or oppose the following? (% by country)

Service providers detecting child sexual abuse material and grooming in messages using end-to-end encryption (end-to-end encryption prevents material or conversations from being viewed by anyone other than the sender and recipient) in case of a significant risk of child sexual abuse on a specific platform

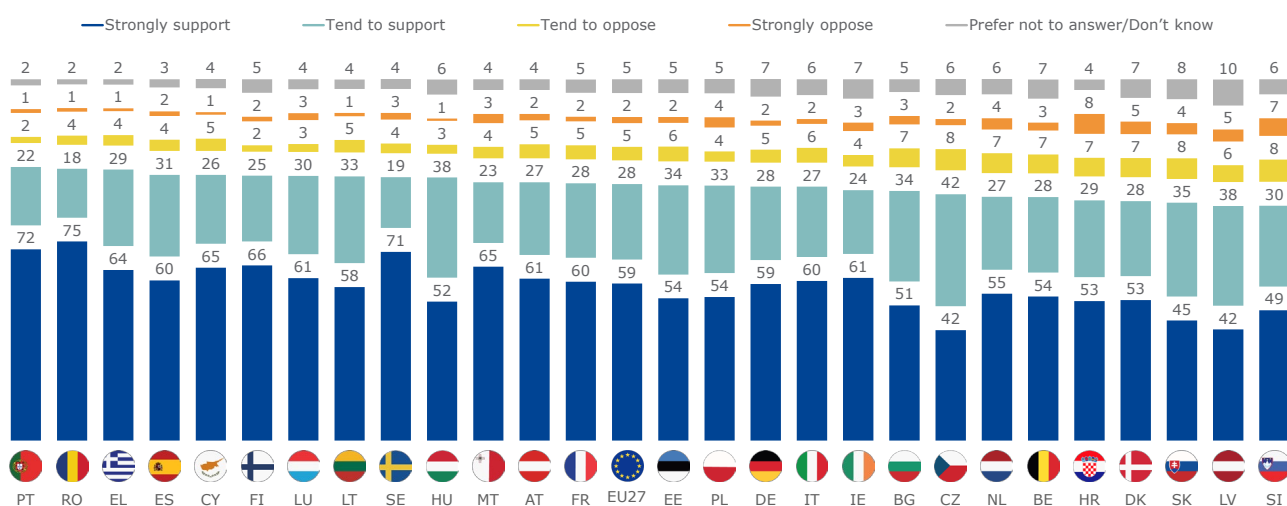


Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

Finally, **87% of respondents across the EU 'strongly support' or 'tend to support' that service providers detect child sexual abuse material and grooming conversations shared publicly (e.g. on forums, gaming platforms)**. Respondents in Portugal (94%), Romania (93%) and Greece (93%) are – once again – the most likely to express support, while respondents in Slovenia (79%) are the least likely to do so. Differences across socio-demographic groups are in line with those already discussed in this section.

Q9 Last year, service providers sent 1.5 million reports of child sexual abuse online stemming from the EU. Over one million of these reports - 70 per cent – came from online messages, email and chat, the rest from other sources, such as social media and gaming platforms. To what extent would you support or oppose the following? (% by country)

Service providers detecting child sexual abuse material and grooming conversations shared publicly (e.g. on forums, gaming platforms)



Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

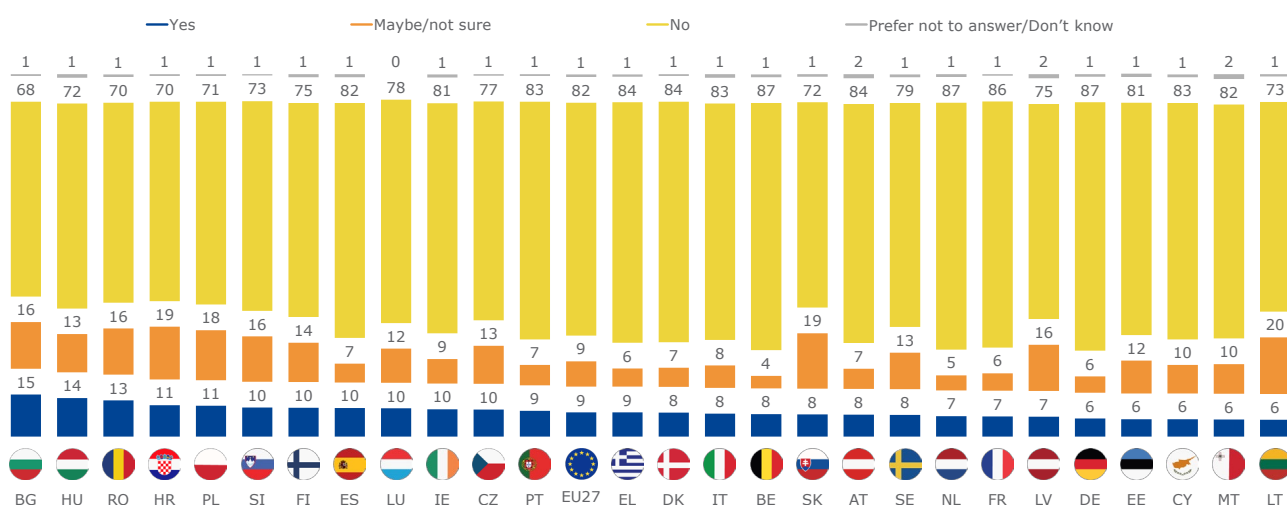
Section 6. Exposure to child sexual abuse material and intentions to report

6.1. Exposure to online child sexual abuse material

On average, 9% of respondents report having come across or having been exposed to child sexual abuse material (e.g. pictures and videos, grooming activities). An additional 9% reply that they may have been exposed, but that they are not sure. At the individual country level, the proportion of respondents having been exposed ranges from 6% in countries, such as Lithuania and Malta, to 13% in Romania, 14% in Hungary and 15% in Bulgaria.

Among 18-24 year-olds, 18% of respondents report having come across or having been exposed to child sexual abuse material; this figure is also higher than 10% for 25-39 year-olds (13%) and for those still in full-time education (18%).

Q11 Have you ever come across or been exposed to child sexual abuse material online (e.g. pictures and videos, grooming activities)? (% by country)



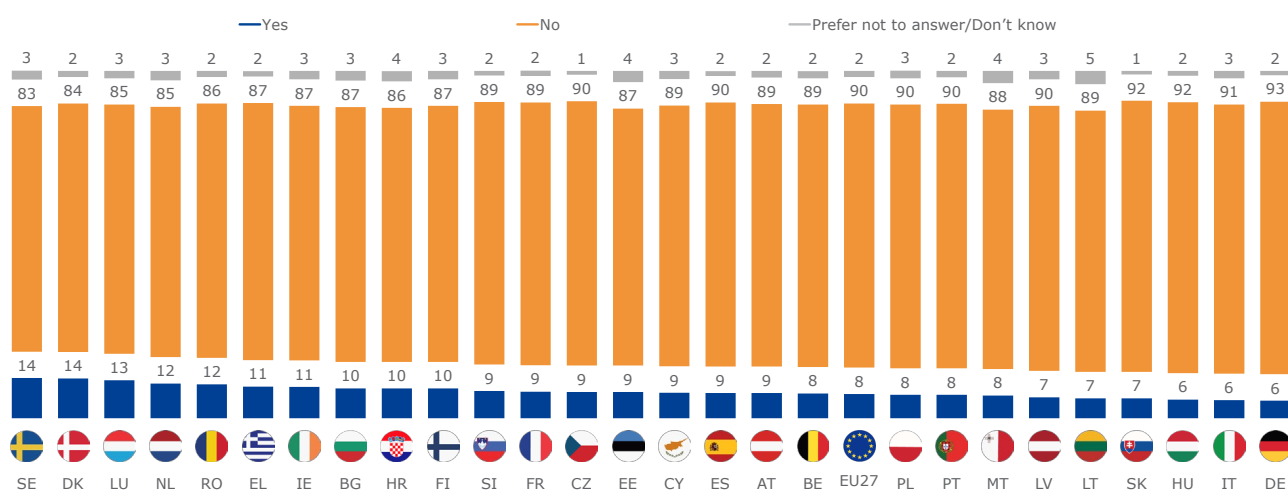
Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

6.2. Knowing of a victim of online child sexual abuse

On average, 8% of respondents know of a child who has been a victim of online child sexual abuse (e.g. having images and videos of their abuse shared online or being groomed); this figure is highest in Luxembourg (13%), Denmark and Sweden (both 14%).

Among those aged 55 and over, 3% answer that they know of a child who has been a victim of online child sexual abuse; this figure, however, increases to 13% for those aged 25 to 39 and 20% for those aged 18 to 24.

Q10 Do you know of a child who has been a victim of online child sexual abuse (e.g. having images and videos of their abuse shared online or being groomed)? (% by country)

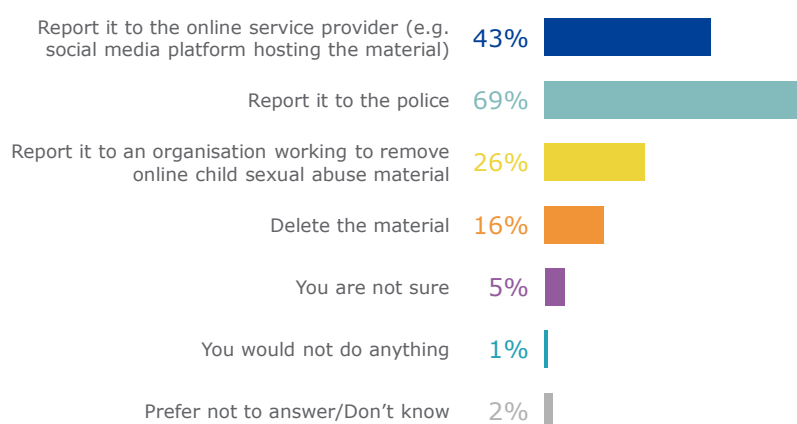


Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

6.3. Reporting online child sexual abuse material

When asked what they would do if they came across child sexual abuse material online, 69% of respondents across the EU reply that they would report it to the police. Over four in ten respondents (43%) would (also) report it to the online service provider (e.g. the social media platform hosting the material). Smaller shares would report it to an organisation working to remove online child sexual abuse material (26%) or would delete the material (16%). Just a handful of respondents (1%) say they would not do anything and 5% are unsure about what they would do.

Q12 What would you do if you came across child sexual abuse material online? [Multiple answers allowed] (% EU27)































Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

The analysis by **socio-demographic groups** shows that women (73%) are more likely than men (66%) to reply that they would report online child sexual abuse material to the police, while men are more likely to say that they would delete the material (19% vs 13% of women). The intention to report child sexual abuse material to the police increases with age (from 50% for 18-24 year-olds to 77% for over 54 year-olds). Younger respondents, in turn, have a higher tendency to intend to report child sexual abuse material to the online service provider hosting the material (from 35% for over 54 year-olds to 57% for 18-24 year-olds) or to an organisation working to remove such material (from 24% for over 54 year-olds to 31% for 18-24 year-olds), or to delete the material (from 14% for over 54 year-olds to 26% for 18-24 year-olds).

Across all Member States, the largest share of respondents reply that they would report online child sexual abuse material to the **police**. Moreover, in all but two of the Member States, about six in ten – or more – of respondents answer that this is what they would do (from 59% in Bulgaria and Czechia to 78% in Denmark, Germany and Greece). In Slovakia (47%) and Latvia (50%), about one in two respondents reply that they would report online child sexual abuse material to the police.

The proportion of respondents who would report online child sexual abuse material to the **online service provider hosting the material** ranges from 31% in Estonia and Greece to 55% in Ireland and Portugal. Between 17% of respondents in Czechia and Spain, and 36% in Ireland and the Netherlands reply that would report the online child sexual abuse material to **an organisation working to remove this type of material**. More than one in five respondents in France and the Netherlands (both 22%) answer that, if they would come across child sexual abuse material online, they would **delete the material**. In Estonia, Hungary and Romania, this response is selected by just 9% of respondents.

Q12 What would you do if you came across child sexual abuse material online? [Multiple answers allowed] (% mentioned by country)

		Report it to the online service provider (e.g. social media platform hosting the material)	Report it to the police	Report it to an organisation working to remove online child sexual abuse material	Delete the material	You are not sure	You would not do anything	Prefer not to answer/Don't know
EU27		43	69	26	16	5	1	2
BE		40	63	28	14	9	1	3
BG		49	59	34	12	6	1	2
CZ		34	59	17	10	13	2	2
DK		44	78	28	14	5	0	1
DE		44	78	30	16	4	1	2
EE		31	68	31	9	11	1	1
IE		55	68	36	19	6	1	2
EL		31	78	33	10	3	0	0
ES		35	75	17	13	5	0	2
FR		54	66	35	22	4	0	2
HR		50	60	25	12	6	1	2
IT		38	67	18	18	3	2	2
CY		33	77	25	11	5	1	1
LV		36	50	22	10	16	2	2
LT		35	60	31	13	7	1	5
LU		45	77	23	12	4	0	1
HU		51	60	28	9	4	1	5
MT		45	66	28	17	7	0	2
NL		45	66	36	22	7	1	4
AT		45	76	35	18	3	1	1
PL		37	65	21	14	8	1	3
PT		55	71	23	18	3	0	1
RO		51	63	26	9	8	1	1
SI		41	64	32	11	6	1	3
SK		41	47	20	13	11	2	4
FI		46	64	24	13	8	1	2
SE		43	71	26	10	10	1	2





























The higher the proportion selecting the response, the **darker blue** the cell.

Base: All respondents (n=26 270)

Technical specifications

Between 28 June and 4 July 2023, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 532 at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General Migration and Home Affairs. It is a general public survey coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, “Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit. Flash Eurobarometer 532 covers the population of EU citizens, residents in one of the 27 EU Member States and aged 18 years and over.

All interviews were carried via Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network. Respondents were selected from online access panels, groups of pre-recruited individuals who have agreed to take part in research. Sampling quota were set based on age (18-24 year-olds, 25-34 year-olds, 35-44 year-olds, 45-54 year-olds, 55-64 year-olds and 65+ year-olds), gender, level of education and geographic region (NUTS1, NUTS2 or NUTS 3, depending on the size of the country and the number of NUTS regions).

		Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Population 18+ (absolute number)	Population 18+ (as % of EU27 population)
EU27		26 270	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	365 822 635	100%
BE		1 004	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	9 289 646	2.54%
BG		1 015	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	5 650 134	1.54%
CZ		1 045	28.6.2023-3.7.2023	8 513 726	2.33%
DK		1 025	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	4 721 691	1.29%
DE		1 011	28.6.2023-3.7.2023	69 373 865	18.96%
EE		1 040	28.6.2023-3.7.2023	1 072 458	0.29%
IE		1 050	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	3 864 876	1.06%
EL		1 011	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	8 711 062	2.38%
ES		1 038	28.6.2023-3.7.2023	39 294 807	10.74%
FR		1 011	28.6.2023-29. 6.2023	53 438 508	14.61%
HR		1 040	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	3 195 690	0.87%
IT		1 011	28.6.2023-29. 6.2023	49 811 219	13.62%
CY		530	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	731 677	0.20%
LV		1 020	28.6.2023-3.7.2023	1 518 893	0.42%
LT		1 022	28.6.2023-3.7.2023	2 310 067	0.63%
LU		526	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	522 754	0.14%
HU		1 040	28.6.2023-1.7.2023	7 981 992	2.18%
MT		538	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	438 294	0.12%
NL		1 004	28.6.2023-1.7.2023	14 289 828	3.91%
AT		1 030	28.6.2023-3.7.2023	7 427 239	2.03%
PL		1 049	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	30 743 972	8.40%
PT		1 065	28.6.2023-5.7.2023	8 715 904	2.38%
RO		1 025	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	15 304 495	4.18%
SI		1 030	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	1 730 790	0.47%
SK		1 010	28.6.2023-3.7.2023	4 402 238	1.20%
FI		1 043	28.6.2023-3.7.2023	4 512 724	1.23%
SE		1 037	28.6.2023-4.7.2023	8 254 086	2.26%

Questionnaire

ASK ALL

This questionnaire is about fighting online child sexual abuse. “Online child sexual abuse” occurs when child abuse images are shared on social networking and messaging services, or where children are approached online by adults who pretend to befriend them for the purpose of sexual abuse (i.e. grooming). At present, a number of online services, such as social media platforms, detect such activities and report them to law enforcement. Law enforcement usesDX these reports to stop ongoing abuse, rescue children and bring perpetrators to justice.

This may be a sensitive topic, so a 'Prefer not to say' option is included in every question. Please remember, your answers will always be treated anonymously and will never be examined individually.

ASK ALL

Q1 How widespread do you think the problem of online child sexual abuse is in [YOUR COUNTRY]?
(ONE ANSWER)

1	Very widespread
2	Fairly widespread
3	Rather rare
4	Very rare
998	Prefer not to answer/Don't know

ASK ALL

Q2 Which one, if any, of the following statements comes closest to your view?
(ONE ANSWER)

1	The ability to detect child abuse is more important than the right to online privacy
2	The right to online privacy and the ability to detect child abuse are both equally important
3	The right to online privacy is more important than the ability to detect child abuse
998	Prefer not to answer/Don't know

ASK ALL

Q3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Even if you do not have any particular roles with children, we are still interested in your opinion.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE – RANDOMISE 1-7)

		Strongly agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer/Don't know
1	Children can safely use the internet without being exposed to harmful content	1	2	3	4	998
2	Children can safely use the internet without being approached by adults seeking to harm them	1	2	3	4	998
3	Children are increasingly at risk online	1	2	3	4	998
4	Parents, in general, know what their children are doing online	1	2	3	4	998
5	Parents are under increasing pressure to make sure that their children stay safe online	1	2	3	4	998
6	Tools like parental controls are not sufficient to keep children safe online	1	2	3	4	998
7	Online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) can play an important role in the fight against online child sexual abuse	1	2	3	4	998

ASK ALL

Q4 Perpetrators increasingly exchange child sexual abuse material (e.g. photos, videos) online among themselves. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE – RANDOMISE 2-4, KEEP 1 IN FIRST POSITION)

		Strongly agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer/Don't know
1	This activity should be left undetected	1	2	3	4	998
2	Online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) should have the freedom to decide whether to tackle this problem and how to do so	1	2	3	4	998
3	The exchange of child sexual abuse material should be detected and investigated with the aim of rescuing victims, bring perpetrators to justice, and the material should be taken down to prevent the re-traumatisation of victims	1	2	3	4	998
4	Detection of this activity should be imposed only when the number of exchanges on a specific platform or service by perpetrators is significant	1	2	3	4	998

ASK ALL

Q5 Online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) can currently use several safety measures, including a combination of automated technology tools and human oversight, to detect and report sexual abuse of children, helping to rescue victims and bring perpetrators to justice.

Which of the following statements is closest to your view?

Online service providers (e.g. social media platforms)...

(ONE ANSWER – ROTATE 1-3 & 3-1, RECORD ORDER AS Q5_ORDER)

1	...should be able to take voluntary actions to detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse
2	...should, under certain circumstances, be obliged by law to detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse
3	...should not detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse
998	Prefer not to answer/Don't know

ASK ALL

- Q6** At the moment, due to the voluntary nature of the current temporary legislation, only a small number of service providers detect, remove and report online sexual abuse on their platforms, while a significant number take no action. With that in mind, which of the following statements is closest to your view?

Online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) ...

(ONE ANSWER – SHOW RESPONSE OPTIONS IN SAME ORDER AS IN Q5)

1	... should be able to take voluntary actions to prevent, detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse
2	... should, under certain circumstances, be obliged by law to prevent, detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse
3	...should not prevent, detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse
998	Prefer not to answer/Don't know

ASK ALL

- Q7** On 3 August 2024, the EU law that allows online service providers to voluntarily detect and report online child sexual abuse will expire. The EU has proposed a new law that would oblige online service providers to prevent child sexual abuse from happening on their services. If prevention fails, and in case of significant risk of child sexual abuse, the service provider could be temporarily obliged to detect and report online child sexual abuse. If this new legislation is not agreed upon by August 2024, the detection of online child sexual abuse in online exchanges – voluntary or not – becomes illegal.

With that in mind, to what extent would you support or oppose this proposed law?

(ONE ANSWER, REVERSE ORDER 1-4/4-1, RECORD ORDER AS Q7_ORDER)

1	Strongly support
2	Tend to support
3	Tend to oppose
4	Strongly oppose
998	Prefer not to answer/Don't know

ASK ALL

- Q8** Online services providers can use various tools, including a combination of automated technology tools and human oversight, to detect child sexual abuse online. These tools may interfere to a different extent with the privacy of the users. To what extent would you support or oppose the detection of child sexual abuse by online service providers via...

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE, SHOW RESPONSE SCALE IN SAME ORDER AS IN Q7, 1-4 vs 4-1)

		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Prefer not to answer/Don't know
1	Tools that automatically detect images and videos of child sexual abuse material already known to the police, to identify where these images and videos are shared online again	1	2	3	4	998
2	Tools based on artificial intelligence (AI) detecting new sexual abuse material images and videos shared online	1	2	3	4	998
3	Tools based on artificial intelligence (AI) detecting grooming and/or imminent abuse	1	2	3	4	998

ASK ALL

- Q9** Last year, service providers sent 1.5 million reports of child sexual abuse online stemming from the EU. Over one million of these reports – 70 per cent – came from online messages, email and chat, the rest from other sources, such as social media and gaming platforms. To what extent would you support or oppose the following?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE, SHOW RESPONSE SCALE IN SAME ORDER AS IN Q7, 1-4 vs 4-1)

		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Prefer not to answer/Don't know
1	Service providers detecting child sexual abuse material and grooming conversations shared publicly (e.g. on forums, gaming platforms)	1	2	3	4	998
2	Service providers detecting child sexual abuse material and grooming conversations in messages (e.g. e-mail, chat) in case of a significant risk of child sexual abuse on a specific platform	1	2	3	4	998
3	Service providers detecting child sexual abuse material and grooming in messages using end-to-end encryption (end-to-end encryption prevents material or conversations from being viewed by anyone other than the sender and recipient) in case of a significant risk of child sexual abuse on a specific platform	1	2	3	4	998

ASK ALL

- Q10** Do you know of a child who has been a victim of online child sexual abuse (e.g. having images and videos of their abuse shared online or being groomed)?

(ONE ANSWER)

1	Yes
2	No
998	Prefer not to answer/Don't know

ASK ALL

- Q11** Have you ever come across or been exposed to child sexual abuse material online (e.g. pictures and videos, grooming activities)?

(ONE ANSWER)

1	Yes
2	No
3	Maybe/not sure
998	Prefer not to answer/Don't know





























ASK ALL

Q12 What would you do if you came across child sexual abuse material online?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED)


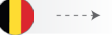
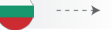
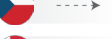
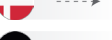
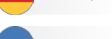
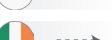
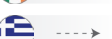
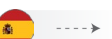
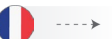

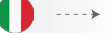
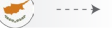
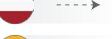
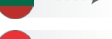
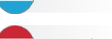
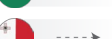
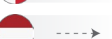
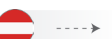
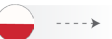
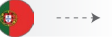
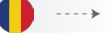
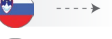
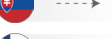
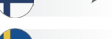
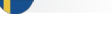


1	Report it to the online service provider (e.g. social media platform hosting the material)
2	Report it to the police
3	Report it to an organisation working to remove online child sexual abuse material
4	Delete the material
5	You are not sure [EXCLUSIVE]
6	You would not do anything [EXCLUSIVE]
998	Prefer not to answer/Don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

Data annex





























Q1 How widespread do you think the problem of online child sexual abuse is in [YOUR COUNTRY]?

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Rather rare	Very rare	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		20	53	18	2	6
BE		16	52	19	3	11
BG		12	41	36	6	6
CZ		12	51	29	3	5
DK		6	34	52	5	4
DE		25	54	15	1	6
EE		5	42	38	6	9
IE		19	48	24	3	7
EL		25	61	11	1	2
ES		22	59	12	2	5
FR		22	52	17	2	7
HR		17	57	18	3	5
IT		21	60	13	1	6
CY		15	54	24	2	6
LV		4	33	39	7	18
LT		11	52	21	3	12
LU		8	41	35	4	13
HU		13	55	21	4	8
MT		11	45	29	5	10
NL		29	48	15	2	6
AT		17	53	21	3	6
PL		13	40	31	6	10
PT		21	56	12	2	9
RO		24	52	18	3	3
SI		15	49	29	5	3
SK		8	42	34	8	8
FI		15	47	26	4	10
SE		18	52	25	3	3

Q2 Which one, if any, of the following statements comes closest to your view?





























		The ability to detect child abuse is more important than the right to online privacy	The right to online privacy and the ability to detect child abuse are both equally important	The right to online privacy is more important than the ability to detect child abuse	Prefer not to answer/Don't know
EU27		60	36	2	3
BE		56	39	2	4
BG		58	37	2	3
CZ		48	47	3	2
DK		62	32	2	4
DE		66	31	1	1
EE		50	44	3	3
IE		59	38	1	2
EL		65	33	1	1
ES		55	40	2	3
FR		56	39	2	3
HR		60	38	1	2
IT		72	24	2	2
CY		68	28	1	2
LV		47	42	4	7
LT		55	38	3	4
LU		67	29	2	2
HU		35	61	2	3
MT		51	45	1	3
NL		62	33	2	3
AT		60	37	2	1
PL		53	40	2	5
PT		50	47	1	2
RO		48	47	3	3
SI		57	38	2	2
SK		47	46	4	3
FI		55	38	3	5
SE		64	31	3	3

Q3_1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Children can safely use the internet without being exposed to harmful content


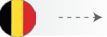
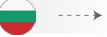
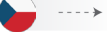
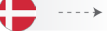

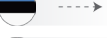
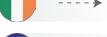
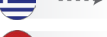
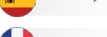
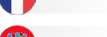
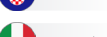
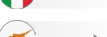
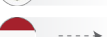
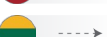

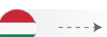

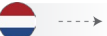
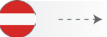
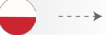

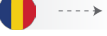
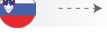
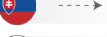
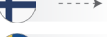
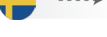

		Strongly agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		5	15	33	45	2
BE		3	12	32	51	2
BG		7	19	43	31	1
CZ		5	18	41	35	2
DK		4	15	43	37	2
DE		3	11	34	49	3
EE		3	15	47	32	2
IE		7	18	32	40	3
EL		7	19	40	33	1
ES		6	16	32	43	3
FR		4	10	25	61	1
HR		9	33	35	22	1
IT		5	17	34	41	3
CY		10	14	42	33	0
LV		4	15	44	36	1
LT		3	13	47	37	1
LU		3	9	39	48	0
HU		4	8	36	51	1
MT		9	16	36	38	1
NL		4	13	29	52	2
AT		4	12	38	45	2
PL		7	21	35	34	3
PT		13	32	27	26	2
RO		9	22	29	38	1
SI		5	20	31	44	1
SK		5	14	39	40	1
FI		3	18	37	40	3
SE		3	12	32	53	1

Q3_2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?





























Children can safely use the internet without being approached by adults seeking to harm them

		Strongly agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		6	16	34	41	3
BE		3	13	32	49	3
BG		7	21	40	29	2
CZ		7	20	39	31	3
DK		4	18	40	33	5
DE		4	13	36	43	4
EE		3	23	48	23	4
IE		7	18	36	34	5
EL		6	17	40	36	1
ES		8	17	32	40	3
FR		5	10	25	58	2
HR		9	29	37	23	2
IT		6	18	34	39	3
CY		10	16	43	30	1
LV		5	18	44	29	4
LT		5	15	49	28	3
LU		4	14	38	42	1
HU		4	11	40	44	2
MT		11	17	41	29	2
NL		4	12	33	48	3
AT		3	17	39	37	3
PL		7	23	35	28	6
PT		13	28	29	28	2
RO		10	21	29	37	3
SI		5	22	33	40	1
SK		7	15	42	34	3
FI		5	19	40	33	3
SE		2	13	31	52	2

Q3_3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Children are increasingly at risk online





























		Strongly agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		52	40	4	2	1
BE		47	45	4	2	2
BG		53	39	6	2	0
CZ		47	43	7	2	1
DK		31	55	8	2	5
DE		48	44	4	2	2
EE		33	54	11	1	2
IE		55	36	5	3	2
EL		58	36	5	1	0
ES		56	39	4	2	0
FR		56	37	4	2	2
HR		55	41	3	2	0
IT		50	42	4	2	2
CY		64	30	5	1	0
LV		33	53	10	2	2
LT		39	52	6	2	2
LU		54	39	6	1	1
HU		52	40	5	2	1
MT		55	41	2	1	1
NL		51	40	5	2	2
AT		53	37	6	3	1
PL		49	42	4	3	1
PT		62	32	4	1	1
RO		65	31	3	2	1
SI		46	45	7	2	0
SK		51	43	4	2	1
FI		42	46	8	1	3
SE		56	37	6	1	1

Q3_4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Parents, in general, know what their children are doing online





























		Strongly agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		4	13	46	36	2
BE		3	11	46	38	2
BG		4	16	55	24	1
CZ		5	15	55	24	1
DK		3	17	53	23	3
DE		3	13	46	35	2
EE		1	14	61	23	1
IE		5	15	43	34	2
EL		3	11	53	32	1
ES		6	9	44	39	2
FR		3	10	44	42	1
HR		3	10	45	41	1
IT		3	12	44	39	3
CY		2	13	58	26	1
LV		4	18	54	22	2
LT		4	14	60	21	2
LU		3	9	55	33	1
HU		3	11	49	35	2
MT		3	13	53	29	2
NL		3	12	43	40	3
AT		3	12	50	34	1
PL		4	15	49	31	2
PT		3	14	42	41	1
RO		7	24	39	27	3
SI		3	15	46	36	1
SK		4	15	53	27	1
FI		3	13	47	35	3
SE		3	16	42	39	1

Q3_5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Parents are under increasing pressure to make sure that their children stay safe online


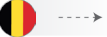
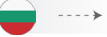
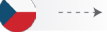
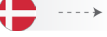

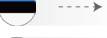
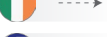
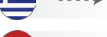
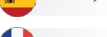
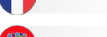
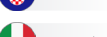
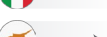
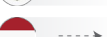
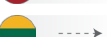

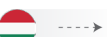

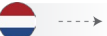
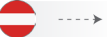
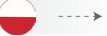

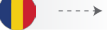
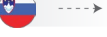
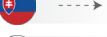
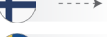
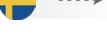

		Strongly agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		34	46	13	4	4
BE		23	50	16	5	7
BG		27	45	20	4	4
CZ		30	53	13	2	3
DK		34	54	8	2	3
DE		40	48	8	2	2
EE		36	51	10	1	2
IE		56	34	6	2	2
EL		45	48	5	2	1
ES		41	47	7	3	2
FR		14	44	27	8	8
HR		34	53	9	3	1
IT		17	49	22	6	5
CY		54	40	5	0	1
LV		13	48	25	5	9
LT		15	44	28	5	8
LU		37	50	9	2	2
HU		50	41	6	2	1
MT		49	43	7	1	1
NL		30	49	12	4	6
AT		44	44	7	3	2
PL		58	36	3	1	1
PT		48	41	7	3	1
RO		46	45	7	2	1
SI		29	56	11	3	1
SK		28	54	12	4	3
FI		45	47	5	1	2
SE		49	40	7	2	3

Q3_6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Tools like parental controls are not sufficient to keep children safe online

		Strongly agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		31	51	11	3	4
BE		25	53	14	4	5
BG		27	53	17	3	2
CZ		24	55	15	3	3
DK		25	51	14	3	9
DE		30	50	12	2	6
EE		23	56	16	2	3
IE		32	46	14	3	6
EL		31	55	10	3	2
ES		35	52	9	2	3
FR		40	47	9	2	3
HR		27	56	12	2	2
IT		26	55	12	4	4
CY		38	50	9	2	1
LV		21	55	18	3	3
LT		30	52	14	3	1
LU		26	55	14	3	4
HU		28	51	15	4	3
MT		28	52	16	1	3
NL		27	51	14	3	5
AT		29	50	14	4	3
PL		26	55	12	3	5
PT		35	52	9	2	2
RO		39	45	11	3	3
SI		24	55	16	4	2
SK		22	53	16	4	5
FI		21	54	14	3	8
SE		37	45	10	2	6


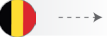
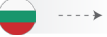
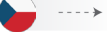
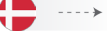

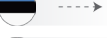
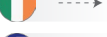
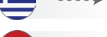
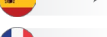
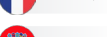
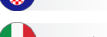
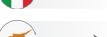
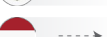
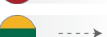

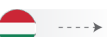

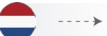
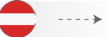
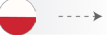

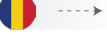
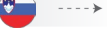
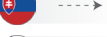
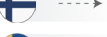
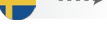

Q3_7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) can play an important role in the fight against online child sexual abuse





























		Strongly agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		46	43	7	2	3
BE		43	43	7	2	5
BG		47	42	8	2	2
CZ		38	49	8	2	3
DK		43	42	7	2	6
DE		45	41	9	2	3
EE		39	51	6	1	3
IE		62	30	4	2	3
EL		44	44	8	3	2
ES		47	47	3	1	2
FR		46	43	6	3	1
HR		49	43	5	2	1
IT		46	44	7	2	2
CY		54	32	9	2	2
LV		39	50	6	2	3
LT		36	52	7	2	3
LU		43	45	7	3	3
HU		31	45	15	5	4
MT		54	35	6	2	3
NL		48	41	5	2	4
AT		44	40	9	3	3
PL		42	48	5	2	3
PT		61	33	3	2	1
RO		54	35	6	2	3
SI		39	49	8	3	2
SK		41	48	7	2	3
FI		48	43	5	1	3
SE		54	34	7	1	4

Q4_1 Perpetrators increasingly exchange child sexual abuse material (e.g. photos, videos) online among themselves. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

This activity should be left undetected


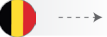
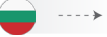
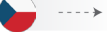
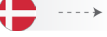

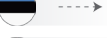
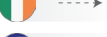
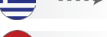
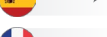
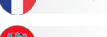
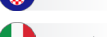
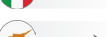
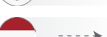
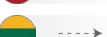

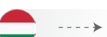

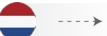
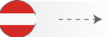
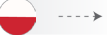

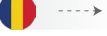
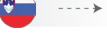
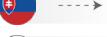
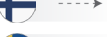
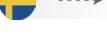

		Strongly agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		7	9	11	69	4
BE		4	8	11	74	3
BG		12	15	16	54	4
CZ		11	11	14	60	4
DK		5	12	15	63	6
DE		6	8	10	73	3
EE		4	7	12	72	5
IE		7	7	10	73	4
EL		10	10	11	66	3
ES		5	10	13	69	4
FR		6	8	11	73	3
HR		6	11	11	65	6
IT		8	12	13	62	5
CY		17	15	8	55	5
LV		5	11	16	60	9
LT		10	11	13	61	6
LU		6	6	10	75	5
HU		4	7	14	72	4
MT		3	5	13	75	4
NL		5	7	10	72	6
AT		8	7	10	72	3
PL		5	7	13	71	4
PT		11	9	7	70	4
RO		15	8	8	67	3
SI		8	11	12	65	4
SK		9	10	16	62	4
FI		6	8	9	74	3
SE		7	9	10	70	4

Q4_2 Perpetrators increasingly exchange child sexual abuse material (e.g. photos, videos) online among themselves. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) should have the freedom to decide whether to tackle this problem and how to do so

		Strongly agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		13	22	25	35	6
BE		13	27	24	29	7
BG		16	27	33	22	2
CZ		13	27	29	25	6
DK		6	13	27	45	9
DE		8	16	24	48	4
EE		10	31	35	20	5
IE		17	20	21	37	6
EL		14	29	27	27	4
ES		14	22	26	31	8
FR		16	24	21	32	7
HR		9	18	27	42	5
IT		10	20	26	38	7
CY		18	20	30	28	5
LV		17	34	28	16	6
LT		16	35	27	15	7
LU		5	13	33	48	2
HU		6	12	32	46	5
MT		13	20	26	37	5
NL		15	22	23	35	5
AT		6	14	28	47	4
PL		23	31	20	20	7
PT		16	25	27	29	4
RO		21	29	24	22	4
SI		16	20	23	39	3
SK		9	22	31	33	5
FI		18	20	22	34	6
SE		10	22	29	34	6


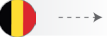
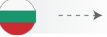
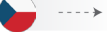
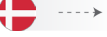

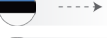
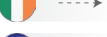
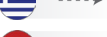
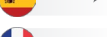
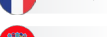
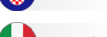
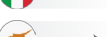
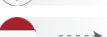
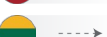

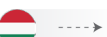

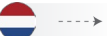
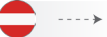
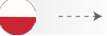

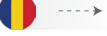
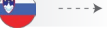
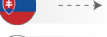
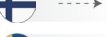
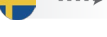

Q4_3 Perpetrators increasingly exchange child sexual abuse material (e.g. photos, videos) online among themselves. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

The exchange of child sexual abuse material should be detected and investigated with the aim of rescuing victims, bring perpetrators to justice, and the material should be taken down to prevent the re-traumatisation of victims

		Strongly agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		77	17	3	1	1
BE		77	18	3	1	1
BG		71	22	4	2	1
CZ		69	23	4	2	2
DK		73	20	4	1	2
DE		79	15	4	1	1
EE		71	24	2	1	1
IE		83	12	2	2	1
EL		81	14	2	1	1
ES		78	16	3	2	1
FR		77	17	4	1	1
HR		79	17	2	1	1
IT		78	17	3	1	1
CY		86	11	1	1	1
LV		72	22	3	2	1
LT		72	23	3	1	1
LU		83	15	2	1	1
HU		73	20	3	2	1
MT		85	12	1	1	1
NL		77	14	6	2	1
AT		80	14	4	2	1
PL		70	21	4	2	3
PT		86	11	2	1	1
RO		80	14	4	2	1
SI		76	20	3	1	0
SK		67	27	4	2	1
FI		78	18	2	1	1
SE		83	12	3	1	1





























Q4_4 Perpetrators increasingly exchange child sexual abuse material (e.g. photos, videos) online among themselves. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Detection of this activity should be imposed only when the number of exchanges on a specific platform or service by perpetrators is significant

		Strongly agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Strongly disagree	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		8	15	23	49	5
BE		8	15	19	50	9
BG		12	20	32	33	3
CZ		7	17	27	42	7
DK		13	20	27	29	11
DE		6	12	22	54	6
EE		4	11	31	52	3
IE		8	14	22	49	7
EL		8	14	26	47	5
ES		8	13	21	54	4
FR		11	14	19	51	5
HR		7	14	22	52	4
IT		7	15	24	49	5
CY		8	15	20	52	6
LV		9	23	28	34	7
LT		7	14	31	43	5
LU		5	15	23	52	5
HU		5	11	27	53	4
MT		6	19	28	41	5
NL		10	17	22	43	8
AT		8	15	24	48	6
PL		9	17	26	42	7
PT		7	15	20	57	2
RO		15	18	19	45	4
SI		9	14	21	55	2
SK		9	20	31	35	5
FI		9	13	25	47	7
SE		8	14	19	51	8





























Q5 Online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) can currently use several safety measures, including a combination of automated technology tools and human oversight, to detect and report sexual abuse of children, helping to rescue victims and bring perpetrators to justice. Which of the following statements is closest to your view?

Online service providers (e.g. social media platforms)...





























		...should be able to take voluntary actions to detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse	...should, under certain circumstances, be obliged by law to detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse	...should not detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse	Prefer not to answer/Don't know
EU27		41	55	2	2
BE		45	49	2	4
BG		35	62	2	2
CZ		26	59	12	4
DK		41	52	2	4
DE		26	71	2	2
EE		29	67	1	2
IE		44	51	2	2
EL		42	54	3	2
ES		46	50	1	3
FR		64	33	1	2
HR		40	58	1	2
IT		30	65	3	2
CY		31	64	3	2
LV		28	63	4	5
LT		49	44	3	5
LU		26	67	3	4
HU		48	47	1	4
MT		42	55	1	2
NL		27	64	5	4
AT		24	71	3	3
PL		50	46	2	2
PT		55	44	1	1
RO		54	42	2	2
SI		45	51	2	2
SK		43	50	4	3
FI		39	57	1	3
SE		36	59	2	4

Q6 At the moment, due to the voluntary nature of the current temporary legislation, only a small number of service providers detect, remove and report online sexual abuse on their platforms, while a significant number take no action. With that in mind, which of the following statements is closest to your view?





























Online service providers (e.g. social media platforms) ...

		... should be able to take voluntary actions to prevent, detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse	... should, under certain circumstances, be obliged by law to prevent, detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse	...should not prevent, detect, remove and report online child sexual abuse	Prefer not to answer/Don't know
EU27		38	57	3	3
BE		41	52	3	4
BG		32	66	1	1
CZ		27	63	6	4
DK		32	60	3	5
DE		23	73	2	2
EE		26	71	1	2
IE		38	58	2	3
EL		40	55	2	3
ES		41	54	2	2
FR		60	36	2	2
HR		38	60	1	1
IT		32	64	2	2
CY		27	67	4	2
LV		28	65	2	5
LT		47	48	1	4
LU		23	72	3	3
HU		50	47	1	3
MT		38	59	1	2
NL		23	68	5	4
AT		20	75	2	3
PL		46	44	5	5
PT		52	47	1	0
RO		49	48	1	2
SI		43	51	3	3
SK		40	52	4	4
FI		36	60	1	3
SE		30	65	3	3





























Q7 On 3 August 2024, the EU law that allows online service providers to voluntarily detect and report online child sexual abuse will expire. The EU has proposed a new law that would oblige online service providers to prevent child sexual abuse from happening on their services. If prevention fails, and in case of significant risk of child sexual abuse, the service provider could be temporarily obliged to detect and report online child sexual abuse. If this new legislation is not agreed upon by August 2024, the detection of online child sexual abuse in online exchanges – voluntary or not – becomes illegal. **With that in mind, to what extent would you support or oppose this proposed law?**

		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		56	22	6	7	9
BE		48	25	5	6	15
BG		54	26	7	7	6
CZ		45	38	4	4	9
DK		55	23	5	4	12
DE		63	19	4	5	9
EE		43	28	10	9	11
IE		63	19	4	6	8
EL		42	28	9	14	7
ES		51	25	7	8	9
FR		55	24	6	6	9
HR		56	23	6	9	7
IT		58	21	4	9	8
CY		41	24	9	17	10
LV		43	32	7	5	13
LT		36	29	11	11	12
LU		64	19	4	5	8
HU		51	24	7	7	12
MT		58	19	3	13	6
NL		58	20	7	6	8
AT		63	18	4	5	9
PL		45	26	7	11	12
PT		62	18	4	10	6
RO		67	14	5	8	6
SI		47	28	8	11	7
SK		49	27	8	6	10
FI		59	18	5	8	11
SE		57	16	6	13	9





























Q8_1 Online services providers can use various tools, including a combination of automated technology tools and human oversight, to detect child sexual abuse online. These tools may interfere to a different extent with the privacy of the users. To what extent would you support or oppose the detection of child sexual abuse by online service providers via... **Tools that automatically detect images and videos of child sexual abuse material already known to the police, to identify where these images and videos are shared online again**

		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		61	28	5	2	4
BE		60	28	6	2	5
BG		52	35	6	3	4
CZ		40	41	8	4	6
DK		61	28	5	2	5
DE		65	25	4	2	4
EE		54	37	4	2	3
IE		68	23	3	3	3
EL		61	29	5	2	3
ES		62	29	5	2	3
FR		62	27	5	2	4
HR		63	27	5	3	2
IT		61	26	7	2	4
CY		65	25	2	3	6
LV		47	40	5	3	5
LT		53	36	5	2	4
LU		67	25	2	3	3
HU		55	34	5	2	5
MT		74	19	2	3	4
NL		61	26	6	2	5
AT		66	25	4	2	4
PL		50	36	5	4	5
PT		73	22	3	2	1
RO		71	19	5	2	3
SI		58	30	6	3	3
SK		51	35	7	3	5
FI		65	26	3	1	5
SE		71	18	5	2	5





























Q8_2 Online services providers can use various tools, including a combination of automated technology tools and human oversight, to detect child sexual abuse online. These tools may interfere to a different extent with the privacy of the users. To what extent would you support or oppose the detection of child sexual abuse by online service providers via... **Tools based on artificial intelligence (AI) detecting new sexual abuse material images and videos shared online**

		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		52	33	7	4	6
BE		48	34	7	3	8
BG		45	39	9	5	3
CZ		37	40	12	5	7
DK		43	38	8	4	8
DE		52	33	6	3	6
EE		42	44	7	3	5
IE		53	29	6	4	8
EL		48	39	7	3	4
ES		53	33	6	2	6
FR		53	29	7	4	6
HR		54	32	7	4	4
IT		54	30	8	3	6
CY		58	31	5	2	4
LV		40	43	8	3	6
LT		43	40	9	2	7
LU		53	34	5	3	4
HU		48	36	7	3	5
MT		65	26	3	2	4
NL		46	34	8	4	8
AT		52	31	9	4	5
PL		45	38	6	5	6
PT		65	28	3	2	2
RO		64	25	6	3	3
SI		53	33	9	3	3
SK		41	37	10	6	6
FI		49	37	6	2	6
SE		54	28	9	4	4


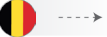
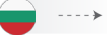
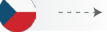
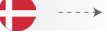

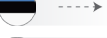
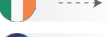
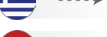
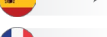
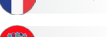
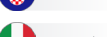
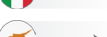
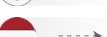
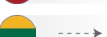

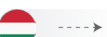

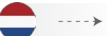
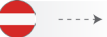
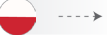

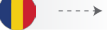
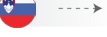
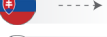
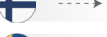
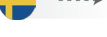

Q8_3 Online services providers can use various tools, including a combination of automated technology tools and human oversight, to detect child sexual abuse online. These tools may interfere to a different extent with the privacy of the users. To what extent would you support or oppose the detection of child sexual abuse by online service providers via... **Tools based on artificial intelligence (AI) detecting grooming and/or imminent abuse**

		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		53	31	6	3	6
BE		47	33	7	3	10
BG		48	36	9	5	3
CZ		40	39	11	4	7
DK		45	36	8	3	8
DE		50	31	7	3	8
EE		44	43	6	2	6
IE		57	29	5	4	6
EL		51	38	4	2	4
ES		60	29	4	2	6
FR		52	30	8	3	8
HR		58	31	5	2	4
IT		58	28	7	3	4
CY		59	31	4	3	3
LV		39	43	7	2	9
LT		45	40	7	2	6
LU		52	34	5	3	6
HU		48	37	7	3	6
MT		68	24	3	2	3
NL		46	33	9	3	9
AT		52	32	7	3	6
PL		50	36	4	4	6
PT		68	26	3	2	3
RO		67	24	3	3	3
SI		55	30	8	4	3
SK		40	38	10	5	8
FI		54	34	5	3	5
SE		55	28	9	3	5






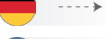
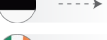
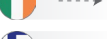
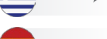
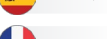
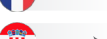
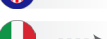
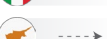
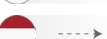
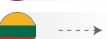
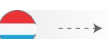



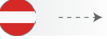

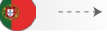

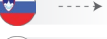

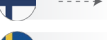
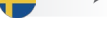

Q9_1 Last year, service providers sent 1.5 million reports of child sexual abuse online stemming from the EU. Over one million of these reports - 70 per cent - came from online messages, email and chat, the rest from other sources, such as social media and gaming platforms. To what extent would you support or oppose the following? **Service providers detecting child sexual abuse material and grooming conversations shared publicly (e.g. on forums, gaming platforms)**

		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		59	28	5	2	5
BE		54	28	7	3	7
BG		51	34	7	3	5
CZ		42	42	8	2	6
DK		53	28	7	5	7
DE		59	28	5	2	7
EE		54	34	6	2	5
IE		61	24	4	3	7
EL		64	29	4	1	2
ES		60	31	4	2	3
FR		60	28	5	2	5
HR		53	29	7	8	4
IT		60	27	6	2	6
CY		65	26	5	1	4
LV		42	38	6	5	10
LT		58	33	5	1	4
LU		61	30	3	3	4
HU		52	38	3	1	6
MT		65	23	4	3	4
NL		55	27	7	4	6
AT		61	27	5	2	4
PL		54	33	4	4	5
PT		72	22	2	1	2
RO		75	18	4	1	2
SI		49	30	8	7	6
SK		45	35	8	4	8
FI		66	25	2	2	5
SE		71	19	4	3	4





























Q9_2 Last year, service providers sent 1.5 million reports of child sexual abuse online stemming from the EU. Over one million of these reports - 70 per cent – came from online messages, email and chat, the rest from other sources, such as social media and gaming platforms. To what extent would you support or oppose the following? **Service providers detecting child sexual abuse material and grooming conversations in messages (e.g. e-mail, chat) in case of a significant risk of child sexual abuse on a specific platform**

		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		58	29	5	2	5
BE		55	31	5	2	8
BG		51	36	7	3	4
CZ		43	41	8	3	6
DK		52	30	7	4	8
DE		58	28	4	3	7
EE		47	39	7	2	5
IE		62	26	3	3	6
EL		64	29	4	2	2
ES		58	31	5	2	4
FR		59	29	5	2	5
HR		53	33	6	4	4
IT		63	26	3	2	6
CY		62	26	5	2	5
LV		36	43	9	4	9
LT		50	37	7	1	5
LU		59	32	3	3	4
HU		40	40	8	3	10
MT		65	26	2	3	4
NL		56	28	6	3	6
AT		58	28	6	2	6
PL		53	34	5	3	6
PT		69	24	3	1	3
RO		75	18	4	2	2
SI		51	31	9	5	4
SK		44	38	8	3	7
FI		59	30	5	2	5
SE		66	21	6	3	4


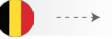
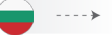
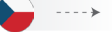
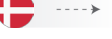
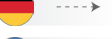
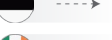
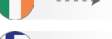
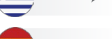
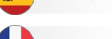
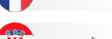
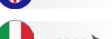
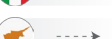
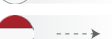
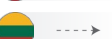
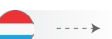
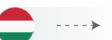
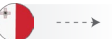

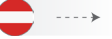
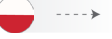
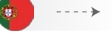
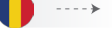
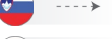
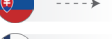
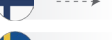
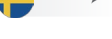

Q9_3 Last year, service providers sent 1.5 million reports of child sexual abuse online stemming from the EU. Over one million of these reports - 70 per cent - came from online messages, email and chat, the rest from other sources, such as social media and gaming platforms. To what extent would you support or oppose the following? **Service providers detecting child sexual abuse material and grooming in messages using end-to-end encryption* in case of a significant risk of child sexual abuse on a specific platform** (*end-to-end encryption prevents material or conversations from being viewed by anyone other than the sender and recipient)

		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		55	28	6	3	8
BE		52	29	5	2	11
BG		48	37	6	4	5
CZ		41	38	8	3	10
DK		49	29	7	4	11
DE		51	27	7	4	12
EE		44	35	8	4	10
IE		59	25	4	3	9
EL		58	30	5	2	6
ES		57	29	5	3	6
FR		59	26	5	3	7
HR		51	31	6	4	7
IT		60	27	5	2	7
CY		61	25	6	2	7
LV		32	41	10	5	12
LT		48	38	5	2	7
LU		56	30	5	3	5
HU		38	35	8	4	14
MT		60	27	4	4	6
NL		53	27	6	4	10
AT		49	30	8	4	10
PL		48	35	5	4	9
PT		65	26	3	2	4
RO		72	20	4	2	3
SI		48	31	10	5	6
SK		41	38	8	3	10
FI		53	29	5	4	9
SE		64	21	5	3	7





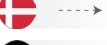




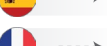


















Q10 Do you know of a child who has been a victim of online child sexual abuse (e.g. having images and videos of their abuse shared online or being groomed)?

	Yes	No	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27 	8	90	2
BE 	8	89	2
BG 	10	87	3
CZ 	9	90	1
DK 	14	84	2
DE 	6	93	2
EE 	9	87	4
IE 	11	87	3
EL 	11	87	2
ES 	9	90	2
FR 	9	89	2
HR 	10	86	4
IT 	6	91	3
CY 	9	89	3
LV 	7	90	3
LT 	7	89	5
LU 	13	85	3
HU 	6	92	2
MT 	8	88	4
NL 	12	85	3
AT 	9	89	2
PL 	8	90	3
PT 	8	90	2
RO 	12	86	2
SI 	9	89	2
SK 	7	92	1
FI 	10	87	3
SE 	14	83	3

Q11 Have you ever come across or been exposed to child sexual abuse material online (e.g. pictures and videos, grooming activities)?

		Yes	No	Maybe/not sure	Prefer not to answer/Don't know
EU27		9	82	9	1
BE		8	87	4	1
BG		15	68	16	1
CZ		10	77	13	1
DK		8	84	7	1
DE		6	87	6	1
EE		6	81	12	1
IE		10	81	9	1
EL		9	84	6	1
ES		10	82	7	1
FR		7	86	6	1
HR		11	70	19	1
IT		8	83	8	1
CY		6	83	10	1
LV		7	75	16	2
LT		6	73	20	1
LU		10	78	12	0
HU		14	72	13	1
MT		6	82	10	2
NL		7	87	5	1
AT		8	84	7	2
PL		11	71	18	1
PT		9	83	7	1
RO		13	70	16	1
SI		10	73	16	1
SK		8	72	19	1
FI		10	75	14	1
SE		8	79	13	1

Q12 What would you do if you came across child sexual abuse material online?
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED]

		Report it to the online service provider (e.g. social media platform hosting the material)	Report it to the police	Report it to an organisation working to remove online child sexual abuse material	Delete the material	You are not sure	You would not do anything	Prefer not to answer/ Don't know
EU27		43	69	26	16	5	1	2
BE		40	63	28	14	9	1	3
BG		49	59	34	12	6	1	2
CZ		34	59	17	10	13	2	2
DK		44	78	28	14	5	0	1
DE		44	78	30	16	4	1	2
EE		31	68	31	9	11	1	1
IE		55	68	36	19	6	1	2
EL		31	78	33	10	3	0	0
ES		35	75	17	13	5	0	2
FR		54	66	35	22	4	0	2
HR		50	60	25	12	6	1	2
IT		38	67	18	18	3	2	2
CY		33	77	25	11	5	1	1
LV		36	50	22	10	16	2	2
LT		35	60	31	13	7	1	5
LU		45	77	23	12	4	0	1
HU		51	60	28	9	4	1	5
MT		45	66	28	17	7	0	2
NL		45	66	36	22	7	1	4
AT		45	76	35	18	3	1	1
PL		37	65	21	14	8	1	3
PT		55	71	23	18	3	0	1
RO		51	63	26	9	8	1	1
SI		41	64	32	11	6	1	3
SK		41	47	20	13	11	2	4
FI		46	64	24	13	8	1	2
SE		43	71	26	10	10	1	2





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