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# Summary Report of the questionnaires about web security and personal data protection

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## Introduction

This report should lay the background for the development of the further produced content (development of suitable and effective Learning Materials that are tailored to our target-group's learning preferences). To get all the information needed to fulfill this task, there have been two different tasks: questionnaires and a specific research.

This survey aims to provide relevant information about the impact that security and privacy have in society by analyzing the following aspects:

- The level of skills/experience of the target group.
- Learning methods and preferences of the target group to sort it out with these issues.
- Interesting topics and contents of the target group.

To obtain a complete image of the whole society, three types of public have been taken into account: University/VET Students, University/VET teachers or trainers and General Public.

The second part of this intellectual product is the specific research that focuses on determining the level of skills / experience in web security and data protection in the four countries participating in the study (Austria, Spain, Portugal and Czech Republic).

The next objective on which the survey is centered is to determine the different learning methods on web security and protection of personal data.

The following questions focus on interesting topics about web security that are interesting for the general public and the survey ends with a test experience.

Once the questionnaire is completed, users are offered the option to provide more information if they wish through an email provided for this purpose.

The following objectives (of the survey and investigation) have been declared for the whole task:

- summarize and describe the real situation of knowledge about web security and the protection of personal data to find out and specify knowledge gaps,
- to find applicable conclusions and recommendations for further project phases and
- ADDED VALUE: future projects will be able to build up on the research that we will be conducted as the report will be available under open access on our project website.



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## 1. Questionnaire

For the project success it is very important to get all the available information which can be found, about the actual situation of the web security and personal data protection, GDPR - all following impact of the INDUSTRY 4.0 in the partner countries and the EU as a whole, it means several qualitative and quantitative research have to be made. In other words - the synopsis of EU and national attitude to web security and personal data protection by our research partners to serve as a basis for the development of detailed content.

This intellectual output is a REPORT including 5 areas, the content will be always prepare from all partner countries and EU as well, the areas are:

- 1) The current situation of the web security literacy on EU level
- 2) The current situation of the personal data protection literacy on national level
- 3) Impact of the INDUSTRY 4.0 on the internet and personal data protection
- 4) Implementation of the web security and personal data protection in educational systems
- 5) Results of the survey within the target group

The survey platform used was Google Forms. On this website the data was first entered, then the answers were collected and then analyzed. The objective is to describe and summarize the real situation of knowledge about web security and the protection of personal data in each of those countries.

### 1.1. Introduction

The first thing to do in this report is an introduction about the respondents, providing information such as age, nationality or sector in which they are located. In this way, information about the source of the data is provided, important to explain part of the answers obtained in the survey.

| TOTAL ANSWERS | AUSTRIA | SPAIN | PORTUGAL | CZECH REPUBLIC |
|---------------|---------|-------|----------|----------------|
| 346           | 75      | 92    | 75       | 104            |



### Question 1: Nationality of the participants

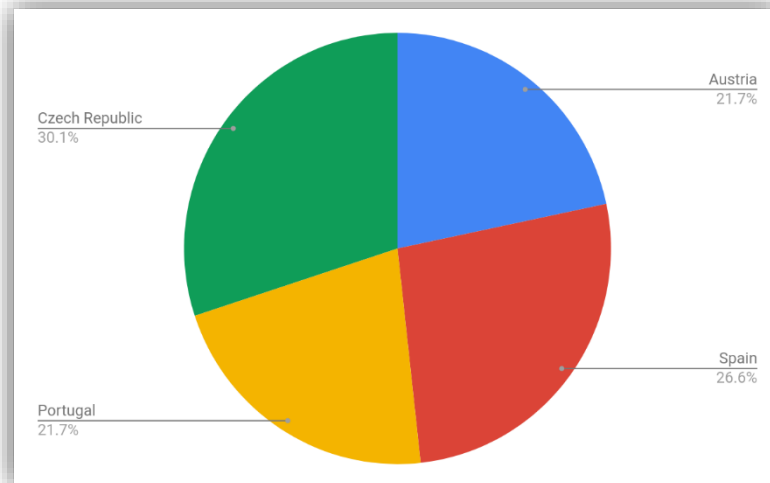


Figure 1: Nationality of participants

The report has sought to obtain uniform data from all participating countries, thus avoiding biases that may arise due to the location of the respondents.

### Question 2: Gender of the participants

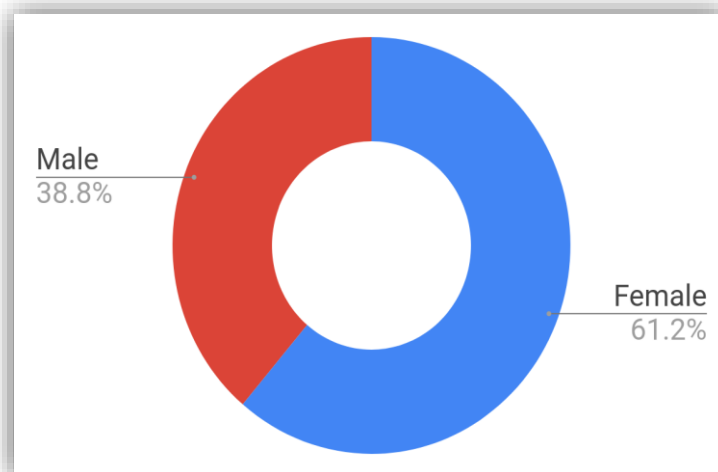


Figure 2: Gender of participants

In the report we find more responses from women (61,2%) compared to those from men (38,8%).



### Question 3: Age of participants

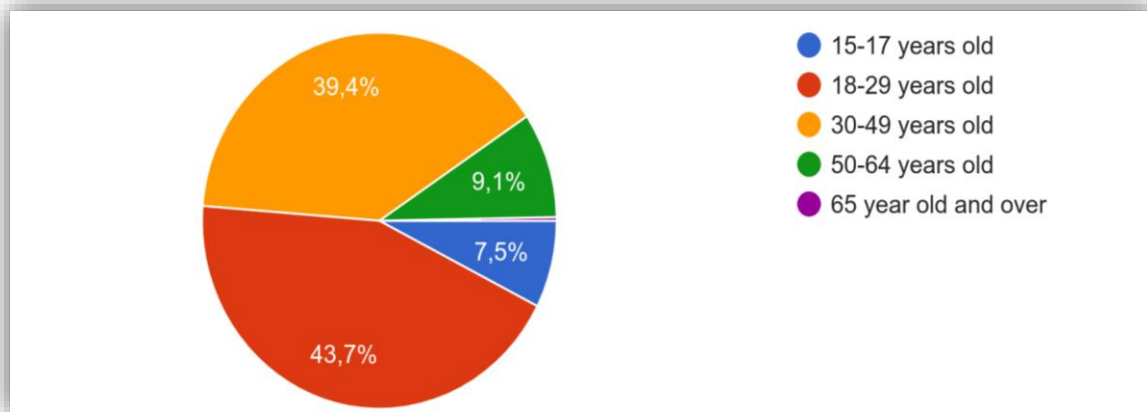


Figure 3: Age of participants

Especially the survey has been carried out by people between the ages of 18 and 49 years. A few respondents are below or above these ages and we only find one person above 65 years.

### Question 4: Academic relationship of the participants:

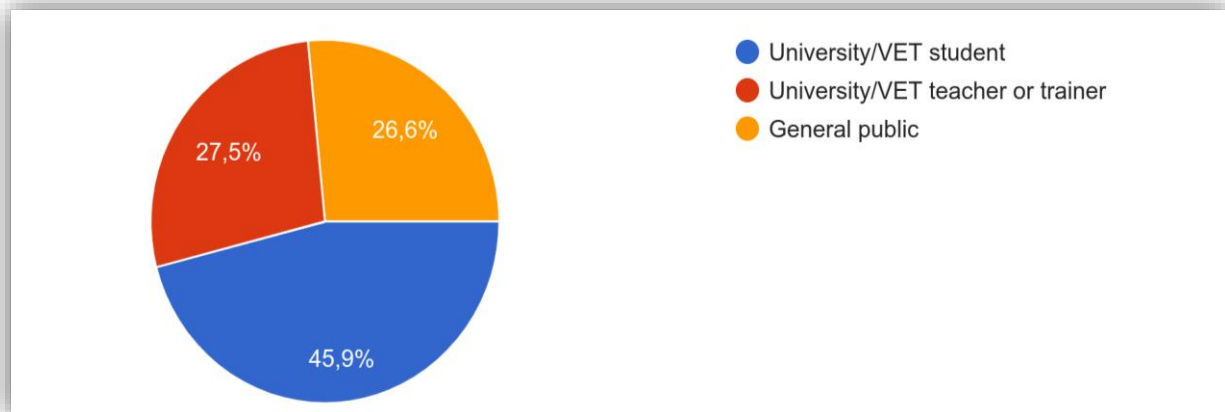
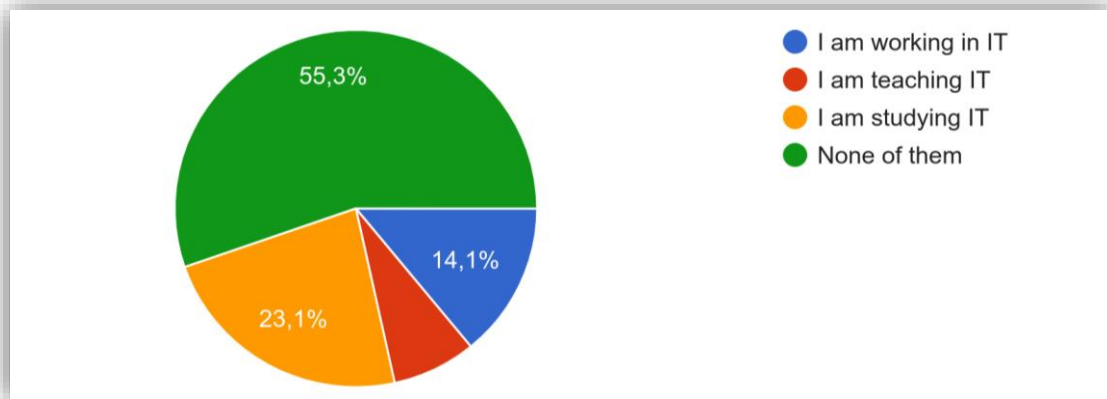


Figure 4: Academic relationship

Among the participants we have a greater presence of University/VET students. The rest of the participants are divided between University/VET teachers and general public.



**Question 5: Experience with IT of the participants:**



*Figure 5: Experience with IT*

As shown in the graph, most do not work in IT, do not study it or teach it. 23% are students of IT, 14% of participants work on something related to IT and the remaining 7.5% teach IT.



## 1.2. Level of skills/experience on web security and personal data protection

In this section of the survey, we will go into detail to know the level of skills/experience in web security and the protection of personal data of the participants.

### Question 6: Participants who have ever had an online security problem such a...

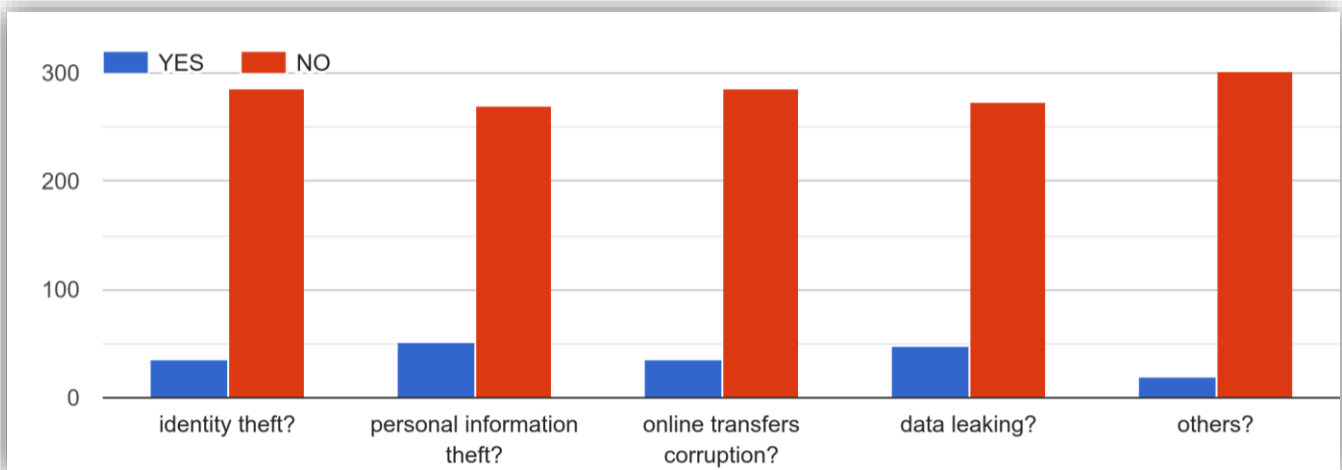


Figure 6: Online security problems

In general terms, it is observed that the participants have never had a problem of identity theft, theft of personal information, corruption of online transfers, filtering of data or others.

Even so it is worrisome that between 6% and 16% of respondents have had problems of this type. Among these problems, the ones that have suffered the most are the filtering of data and the theft of personal information.

Some participants also indicate that they have had other types of online security problems, such as: *phishing*, *pirated bank account*, *some pirated accounts* and *spam emails that try to steal data*.

*Conclusion 1: In general, participants have never had online security problems such as those cited. But there is always a small percentage that has suffered. Therefore, there are always some with this type of problem, although it is not the majority.*



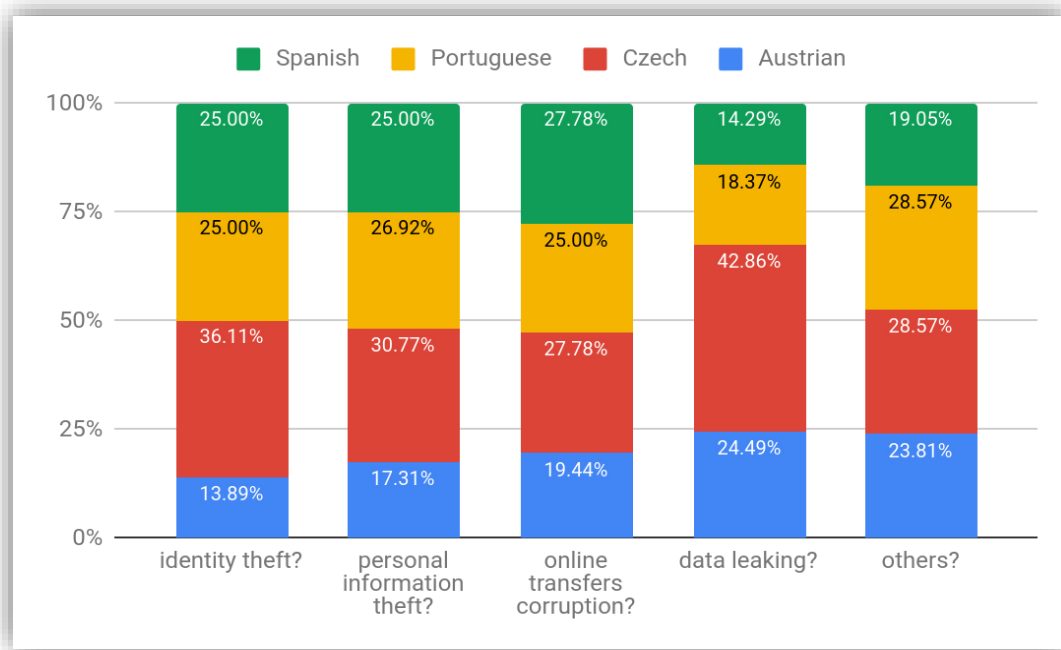


Figure 6.1: Online security problems by nationalities

As can be seen in the figure 6.1, Austrians are the ones with fewer problems with online security. On the contrary, Czechs are the ones with the most problems with online security, almost 43% of them have suffered data leaking.

#### Question 7: Do you consider that it is important to have knowledge in this field?

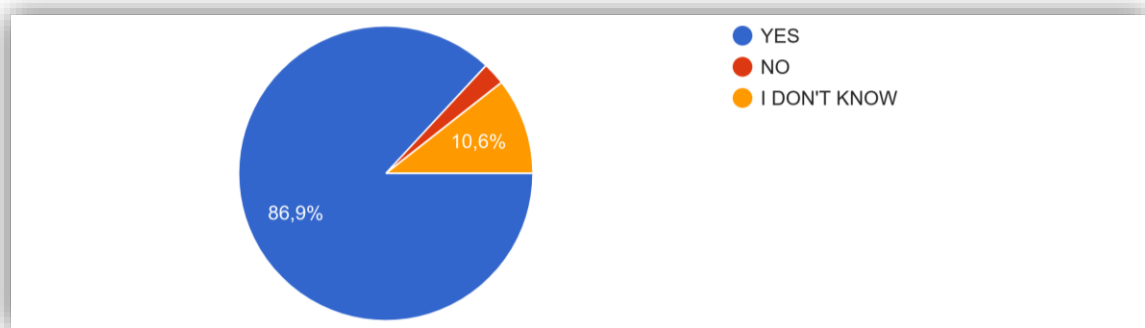


Figure 7: Knowledge in online security

**Conclusion 2:** Most of the participants consider it important to have knowledge about web security and protection of personal data (87%), some do not know (10.6%) and some believe that they do not (2.4%).

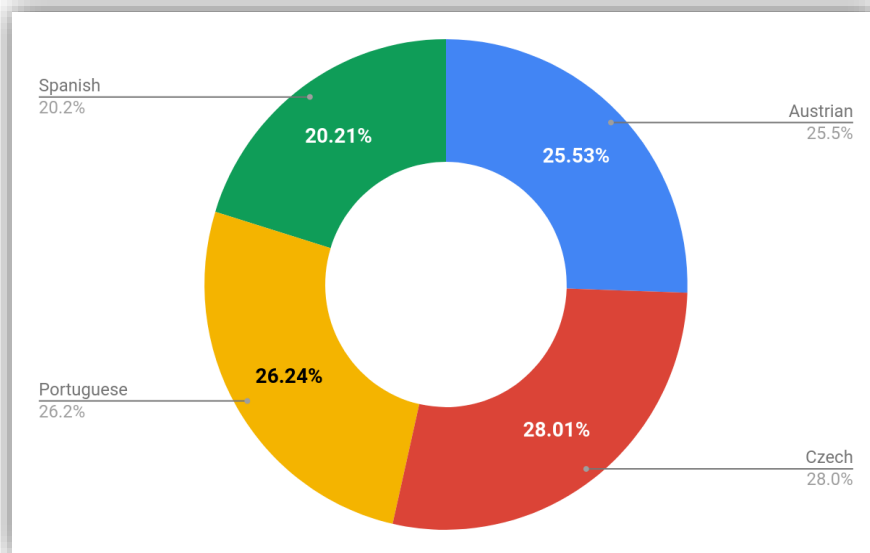


Figure 7.1: Knowledge in online security by nationalities

As we have seen before, the 87% of the participants consider it important to have knowledge about web security and protection of personal data. Within this percentage, all countries have more or less the same result.

**Question 8: Do you use some personal data mechanisms when you use the Internet?**

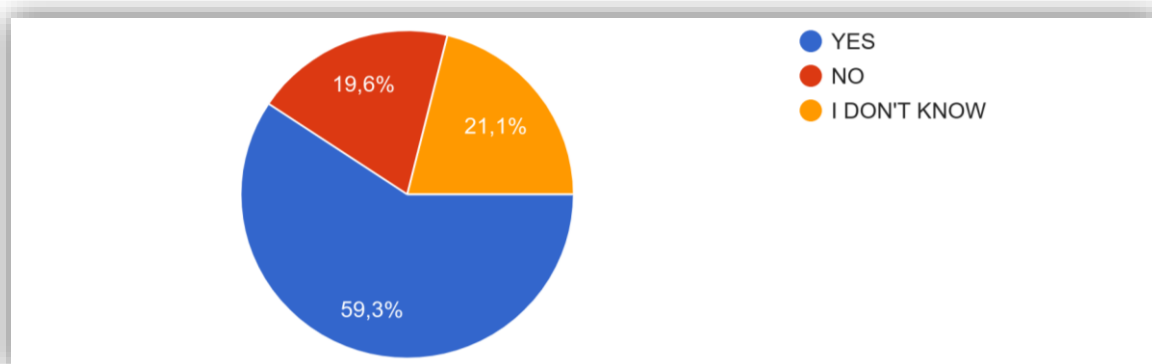


Figure 8: Mechanisms of personal data used

The majority of participants use some mechanism to protect personal data registered on the Internet (59.3%). On the other hand, of the rest, 19.6% do not use any mechanism and 21.1% don't know if they use a mechanism for this purpose.



**Conclusion 3:** The majority of respondents consider it important to have knowledge about these issues and take protective measures on the Internet, but there is a 20% that does not take protective measures.

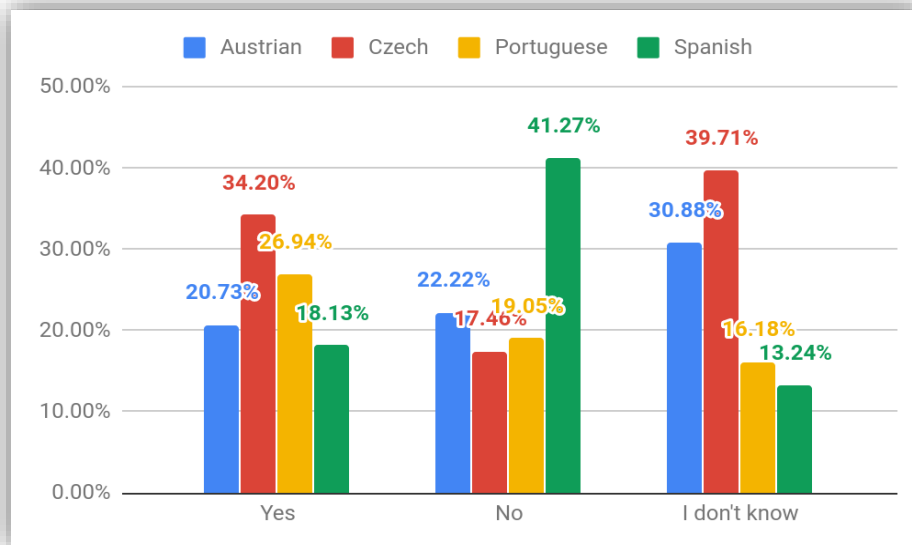


Figure 8.1: Mechanisms of personal data used by nationalities

Czechs are the ones who take the most measures to protect their personal data when using the internet, the Spaniards are the least.

#### Question 9: How do you classify your knowledge regarding personal data protection?

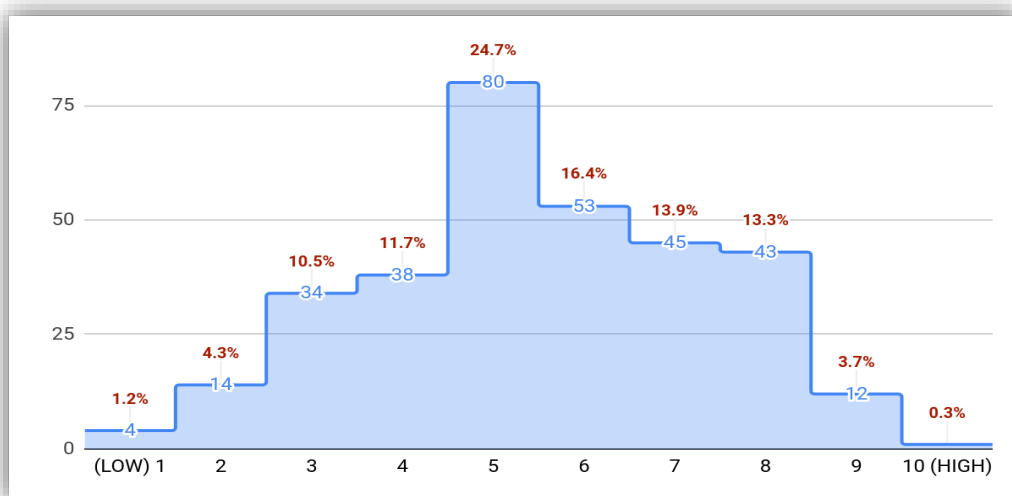


Figure 9: Knowledge regarding personal data protection

Most of the participants have to have a medium / medium-high knowledge about the protection of personal data. These would be followed by those who consider that they have a medium-low knowledge of the subject.

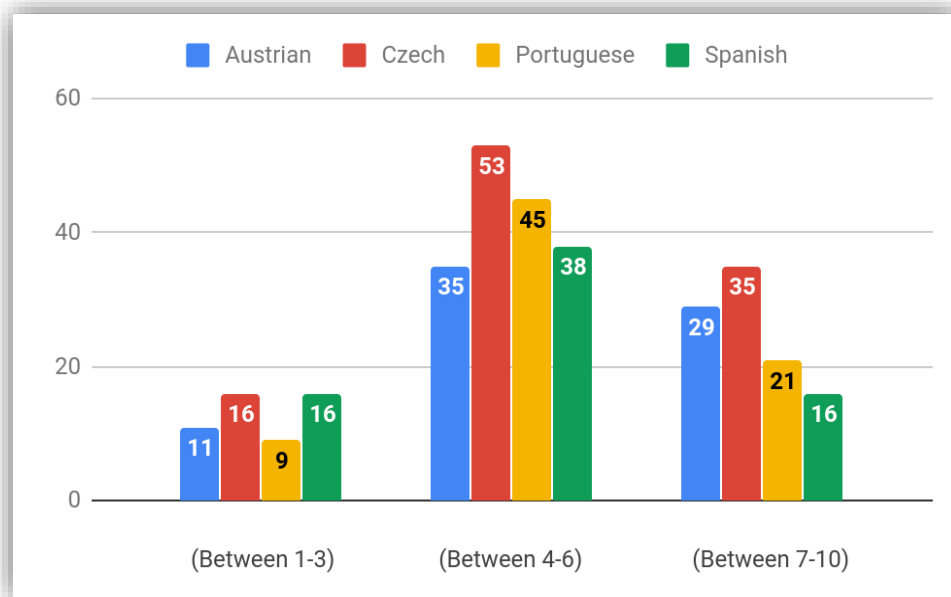


Figure 9.1: Knowledge regarding personal data protection by nationalities

Most of the participants have a medium/medium-high knowledge about the protection of personal information on the Internet.

Figure 9.1 shows that Czechs and Spaniards have a lower level of knowledge about the subject. However, if we look at the range (7-10), it is also the Czechs who stand out the most. Both the Austrians and the Portuguese are within the average.

#### Question 10: How do you classify your knowledge regarding cybersecurity?

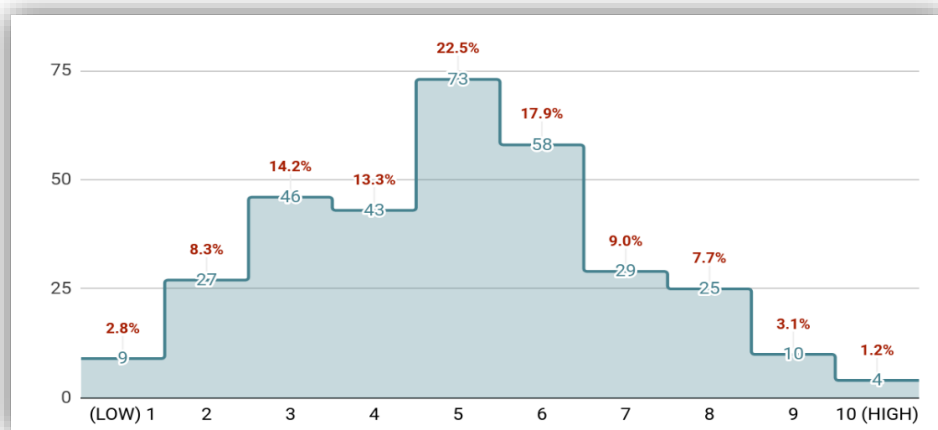


Figure 10: Knowledge regarding cybersecurity



Compared with the previous results, participants have more knowledge about the protection of personal data than about cybersecurity. Most consider having knowledge between 3 and 6 of 10 possible points. In general, participants show an average knowledge of personal data protection and cybersecurity, which demonstrates the importance of teaching on these topics.

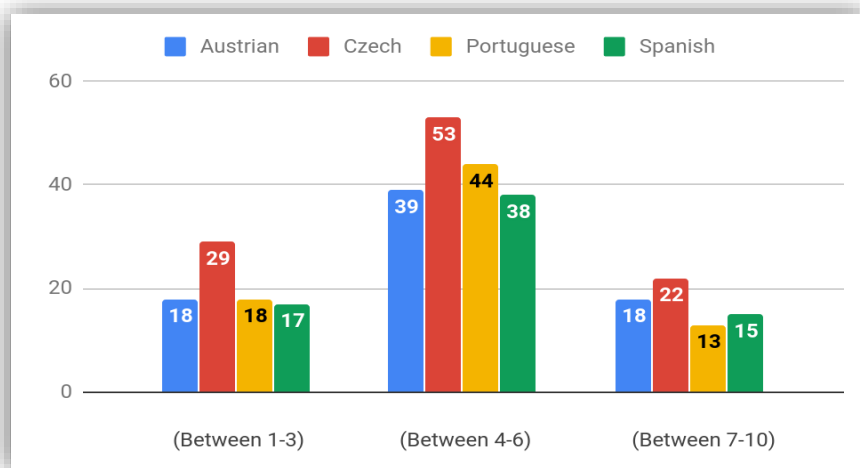


Figure 10.1: Knowledge regarding cybersecurity by nationalities

As can be seen in figure 10.1, the four countries show more knowledge about personal data protection than about cybersecurity.

#### Question 11: Do you know what data protection means and includes?

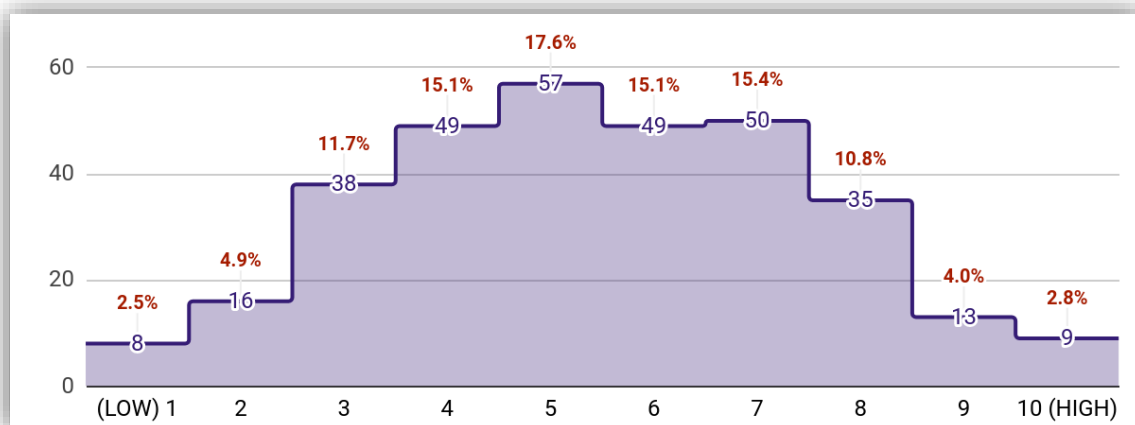


Figure 11: What data protection means and includes

In general, the participants have a medium knowledge regarding the protection of personal data, distributing evenly throughout the majority of the results between 3 and 8 out of 10 possible points.



*Conclusion 4: The results show that most of them know what includes the protection of personal data, but do not have enough knowledge about it.*

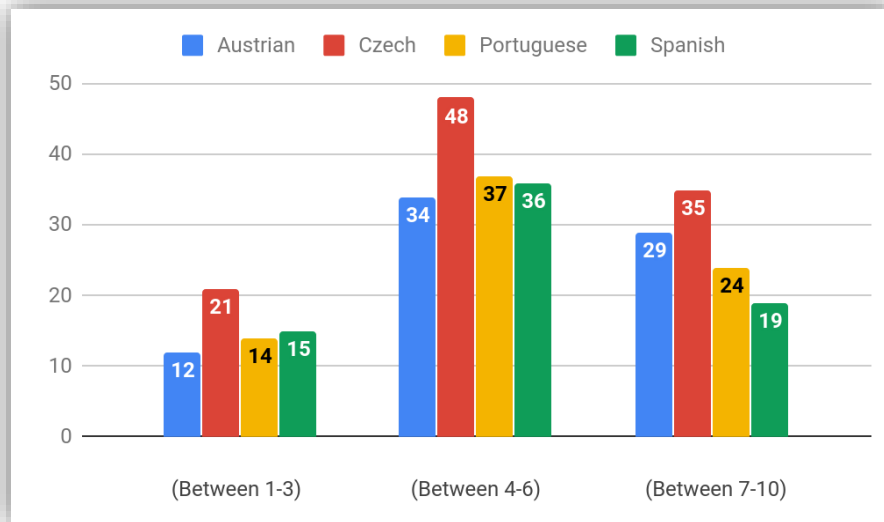


Figure 11.1: What data protection means and includes by nationalities

Czechs have the most knowledge about personal data protection. The rest of the countries have more or less the same knowledge about this.

#### Question 12: How high do you rate your knowledge concerning radicalization?

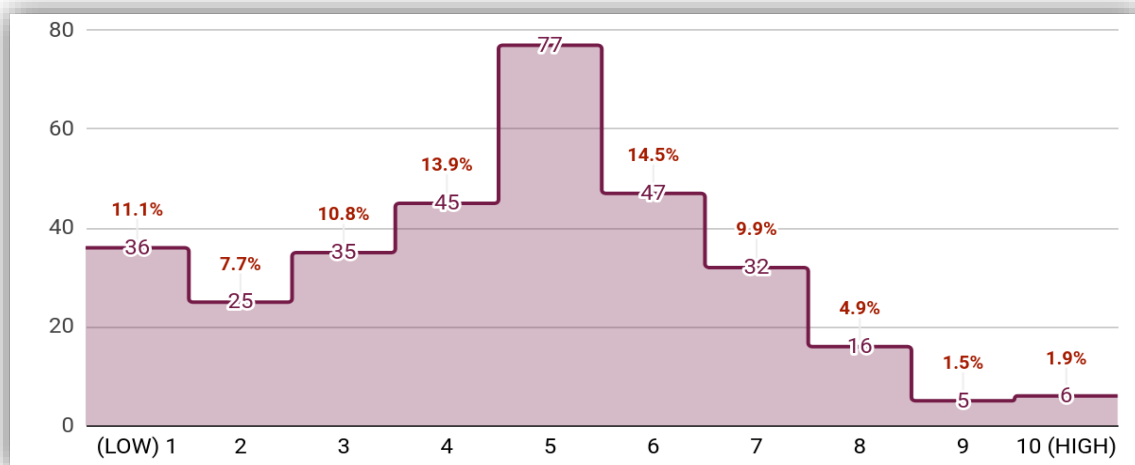


Figure 12: Knowledge concerning radicalization

*Conclusion 5: In general, participants show not having too much knowledge about radicalization.*

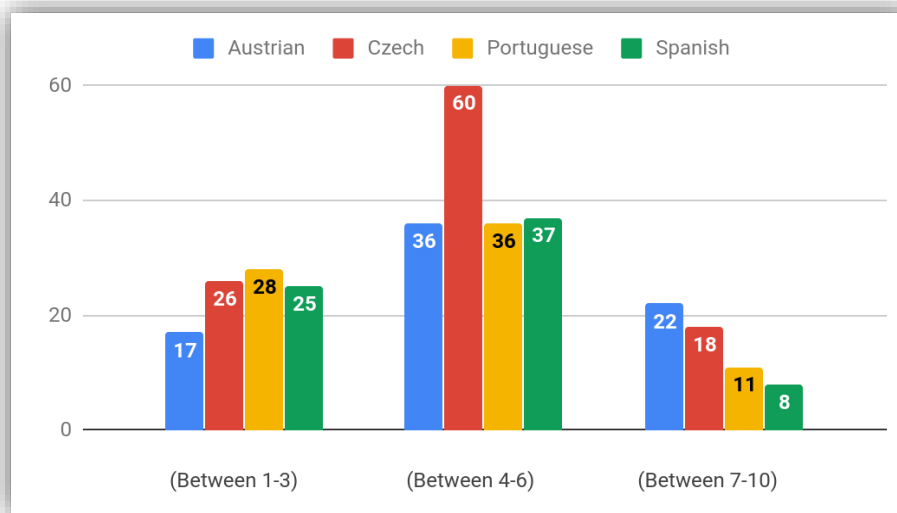


Figure 12.1: Knowledge concerning radicalization by nationalities

Given that the majority of participants' answers about radicalization are below 5, we can say that there is not much knowledge. All four countries have approximately the same results.

**Question 13: Do you understand the term 'web vulnerability' (hackers can exploit to access private back-end data such as customer details and financial information)?**

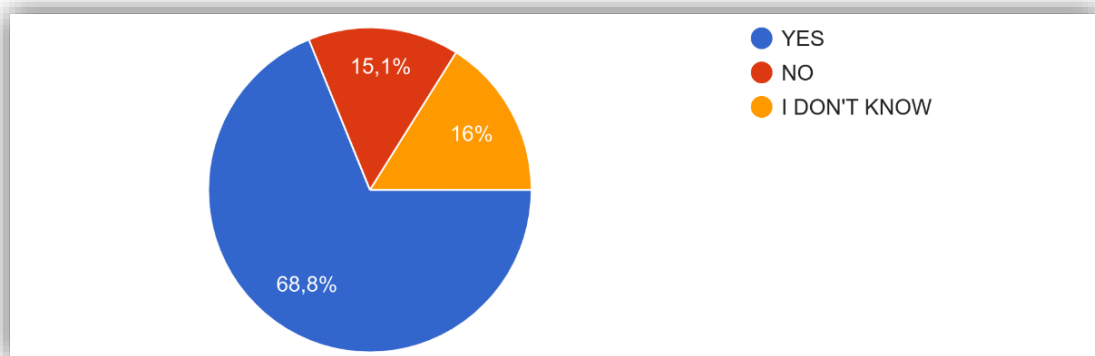


Figure 13: Understanding of the term "web vulnerability"

68.8% of respondents understand the term 'web vulnerability'. The rest don't understand it or don't know if they understand the term.

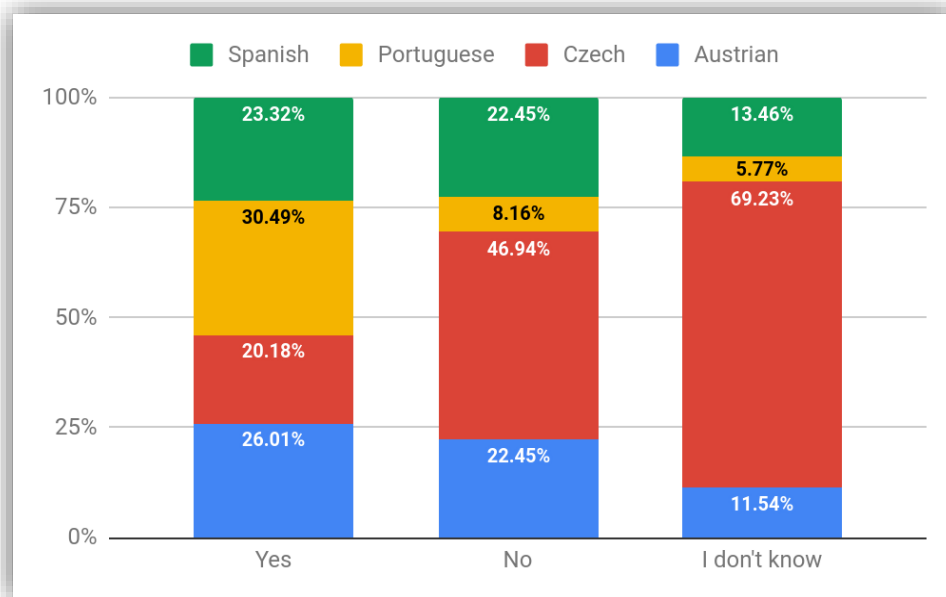


Figure 13.1: Understanding of the term "web vulnerability" by nationalities

Most of the participants have answered that they do know the term web vulnerability, we can see that the results of the four countries are quite similar.

#### Question 14: Do you read the privacy policies of every website?

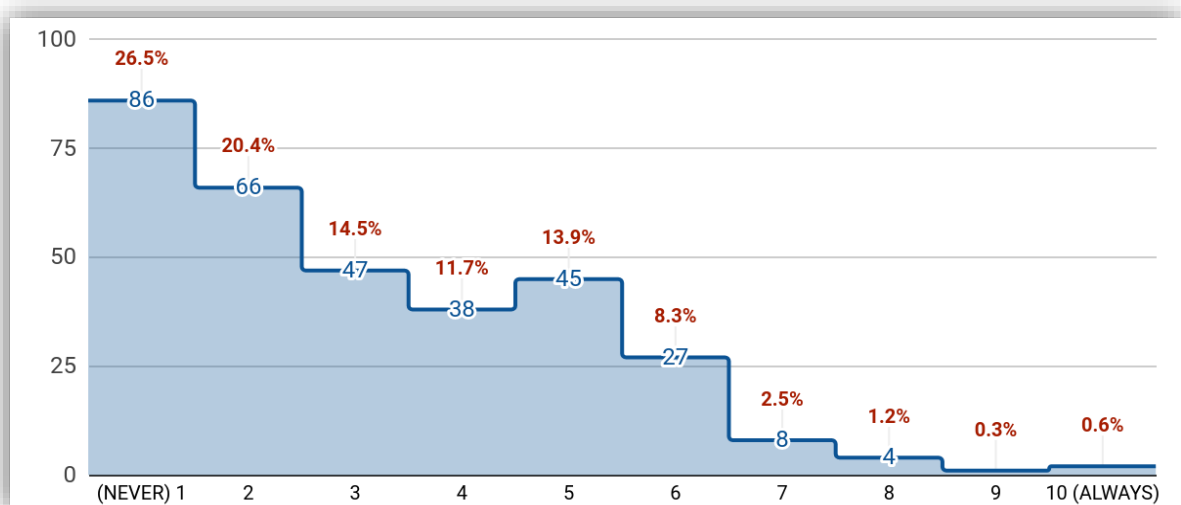


Figure 14: Privacy policies

**Conclusion 6:** As the results show, users do not usually read the privacy policies of the websites they visit.



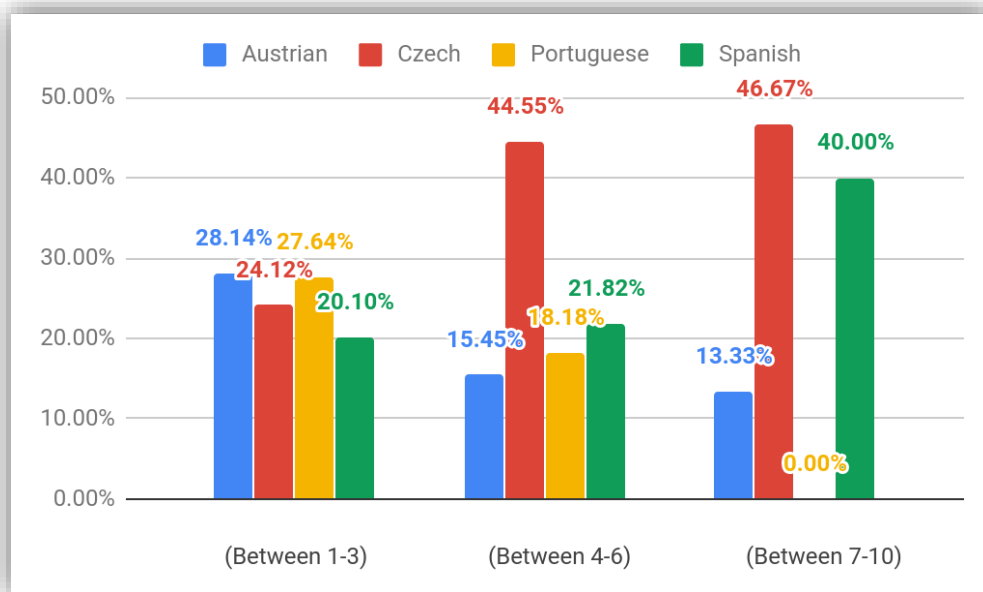


Figure 14.1: Privacy policies by nationalities

If we look at the previous figure, we can see that almost all the answers are that privacy policies are never or almost never read in the four countries, the Portuguese being the only ones who never read these policies.

#### Question 15: Do you know the consequences in case of cyber-attacks?

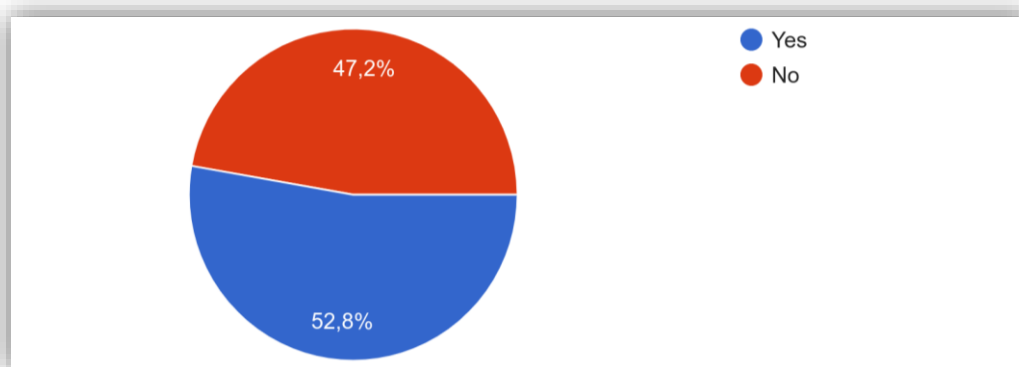


Figure 15: Consequences in case of cyber attacks

**Conclusion 7:** Approximately half of respondents know the consequences of cyber-attacks, the other half do not know. It would be important to teach the serious consequences for users that may have cyber-attacks.

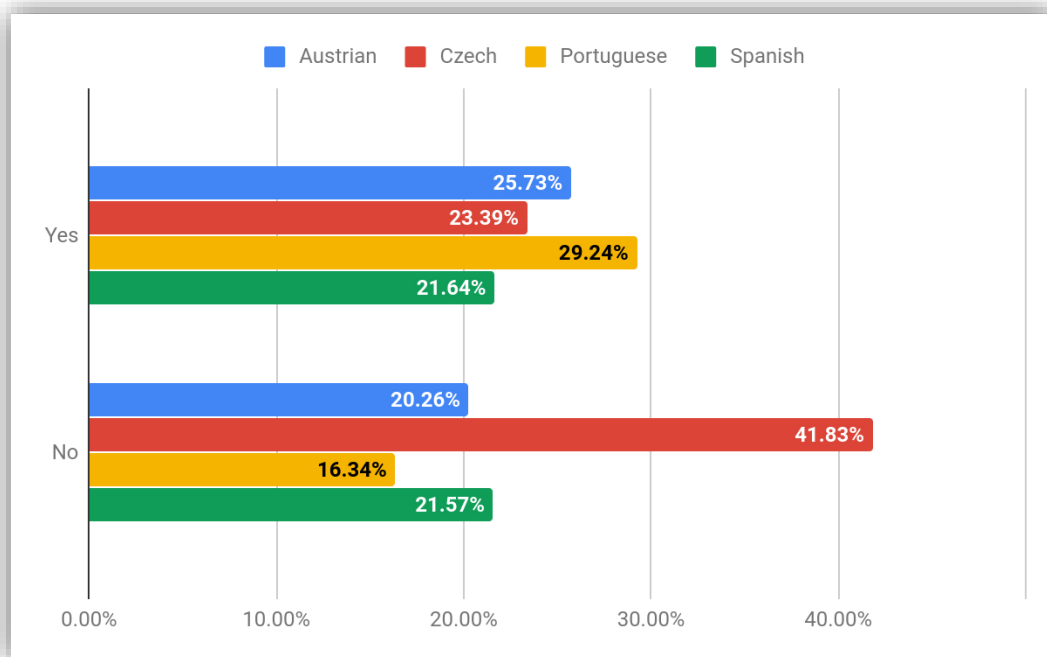


Figure 15.1: Consequences in case of cyber-attacks by nationalities

The number of affirmative answers is distributed practically equally among the four countries.

#### Question 16: Do you know the most effective countermeasures against cyber-attacks?

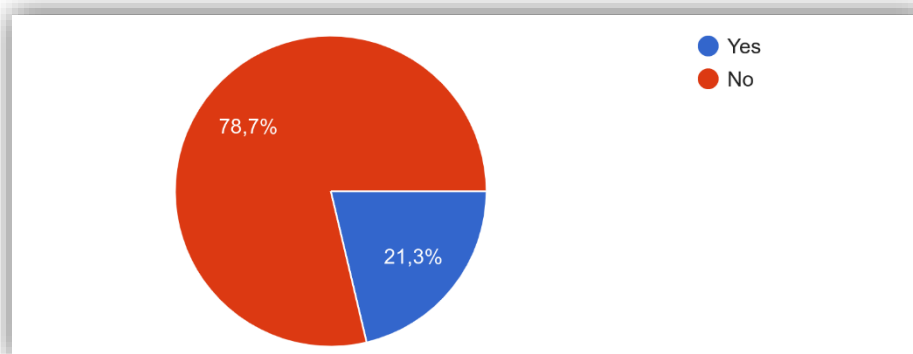


Figure 16: Most effective countermeasures against cyber attacks

Approximately half of respondents do not know what the consequences of cyber-attacks are, and therefore do not know what action to take to counteract these cyber-attacks. On the other hand, half of those who know the consequences would not know how to counterattack these cyber-attacks.



*Conclusion 8: The majority of the participants in the survey consider not knowing which are the most effective measures against cyber-attacks.*

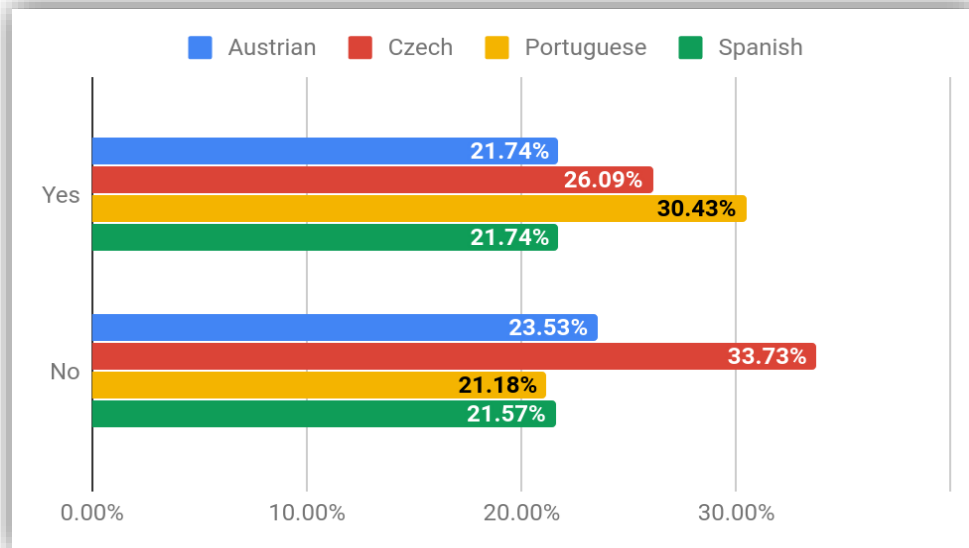


Figure 16.1: Most effective countermeasures against cyber-attacks by nationalities

Although the comparison of the answers between the four countries surveyed is quite similar in both affirmative and negative cases, there is a general misinformation about the countermeasures that can be taken to avoid cyber-attacks.



### 1.3. How to learn about web security and personal data protection (learning methods)

**Question 17: Do you know any initiative/s regarding web safety in your city/country?**

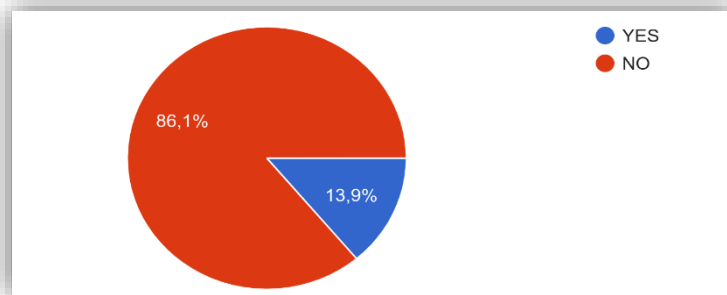


Figure 17: Initiatives regarding web safety

**Conclusion 9: Most respondents do not know of any initiative in their cities / countries about internet security.**

Of those who have responded that they know about an initiative, they have cited several initiatives on web security, these are some:

- Saferinternet (best known)
- INCIBE and others initiatives from Police
- [www.osi.es](http://www.osi.es)
- [www.epicenter.works](http://www.epicenter.works)
- Government measures
- Workshops and informational events at school

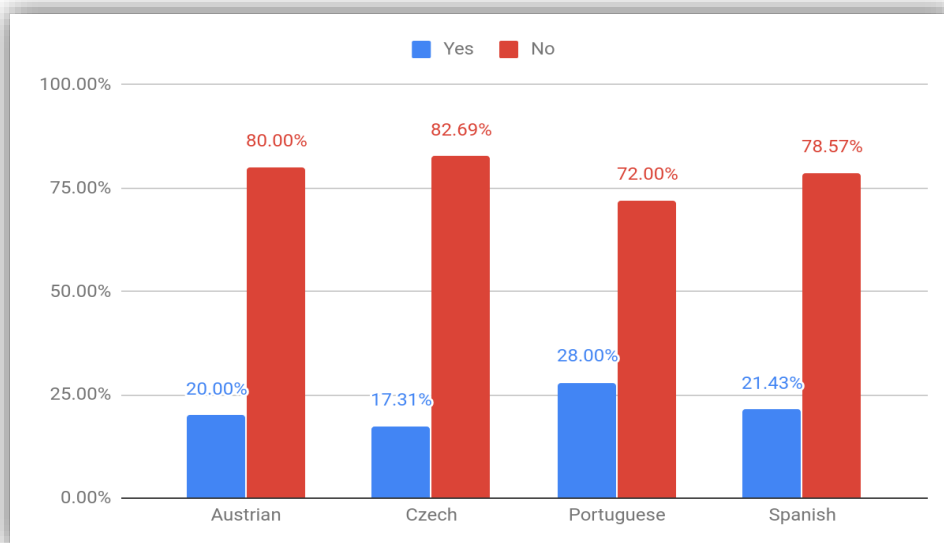


Figure 17.1: Initiatives regarding web safety by nationalities



As we can see in figure 17.1, regardless of the country surveyed, the refusal of the question about knowing any initiative in the field of web security is overwhelming. The NO over the YES stands out in all four countries.

**Question 18: Would you like to have information related to web safety/online protection through...**

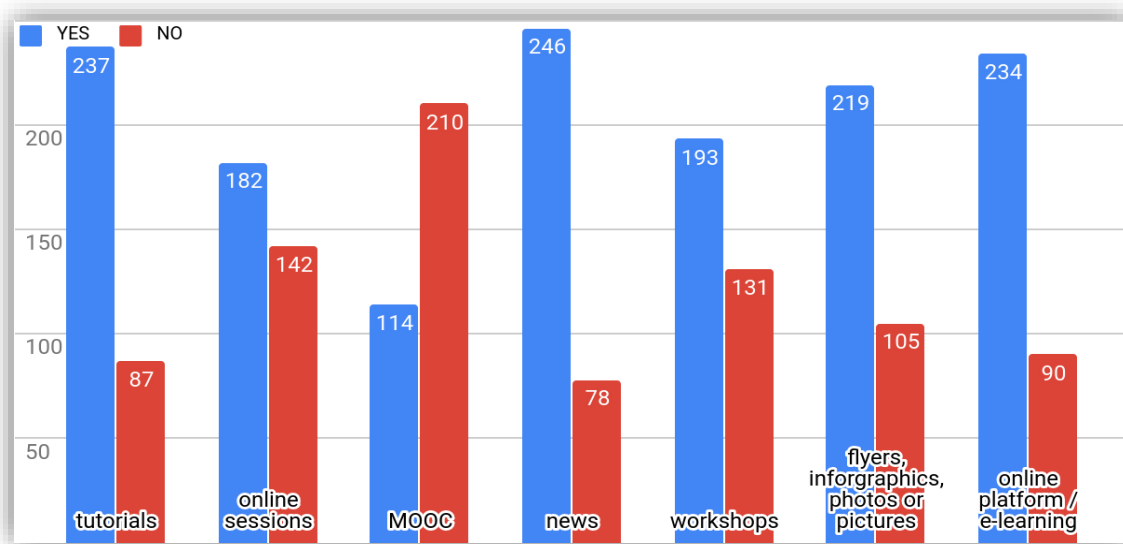


Figure 18: Ways to receive information

The respondents would like to have more information about web safety / online protection. The preferred means of receiving this information, from greater to lesser interest, are:

1. News
2. Tutorials
3. Online platform / e-learning
4. Flyers, infographics, photos or pictures
5. Workshops
6. Online sessions
7. MOOCs (This is the only way that there are more people who prefer not to receive information than the people they want to receive)

**Conclusion 10: The ways by which participants prefer to receive information about web security and online protection are: news, tutorials and online platform / e-learning.**

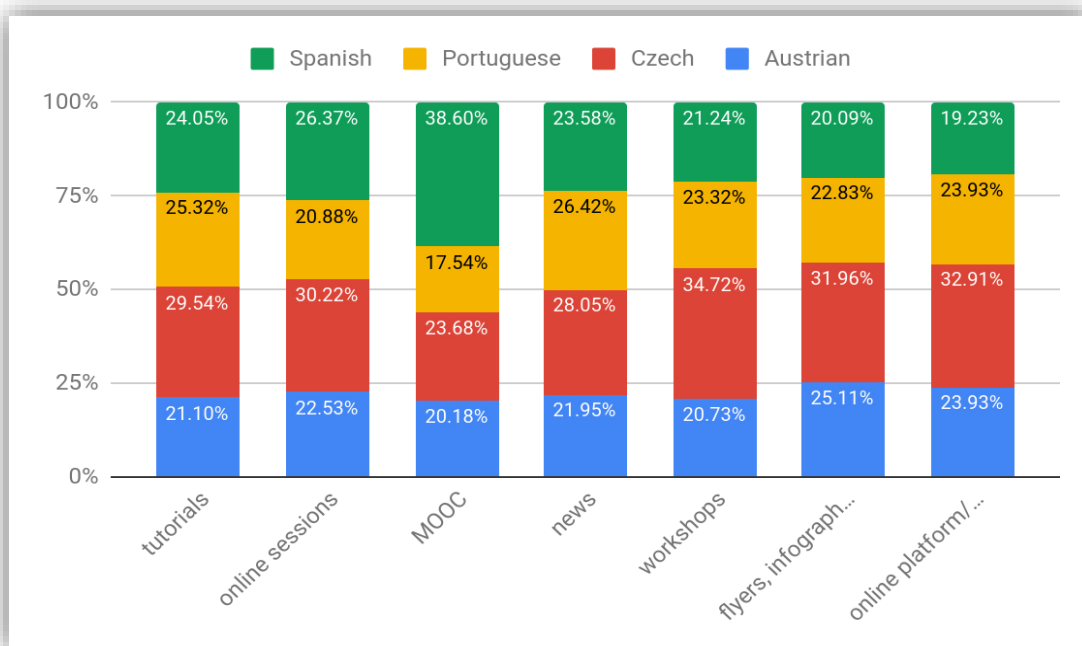


Figure 18.1: Ways to receive information by nationalities

Czechs prefer to receive information related to web safety/online protection through an online e-learning platform, Spaniards prefer MOOCs, Austrians prefer infographics or flyers; and the Portuguese prefer news or tutorials.

#### Question 19: Is there enough information on this subject in educational centers?

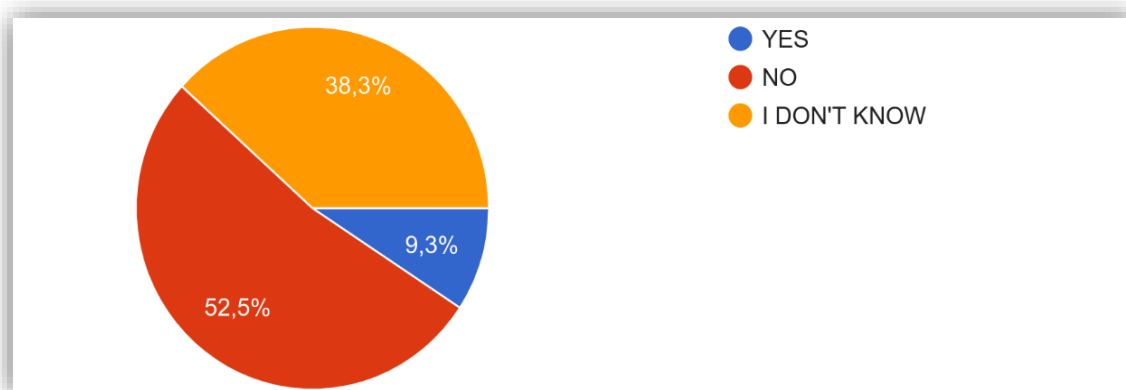


Figure 19: Information in educational centers

As shown in the results of this question, there is a clear lack of information about these issues in schools. Half consider that schools do not provide enough information, 38.3% do not know and only 9.3% consider that the information provided is sufficient.



**Conclusion 11:** Participants clearly don't believe that educational centers teach enough about web security and personal data protection.

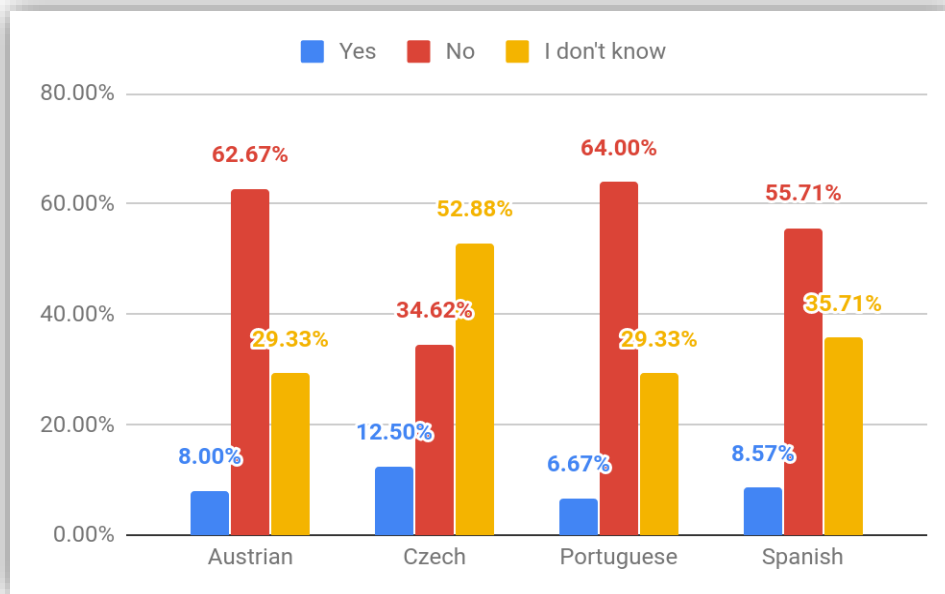


Figure 19.1: Information in educational centers by nationalities

In the four countries, it is mostly ignored if there is enough information on this subject in educational centers.

**Question 20:** Is further training necessary regarding this topic?

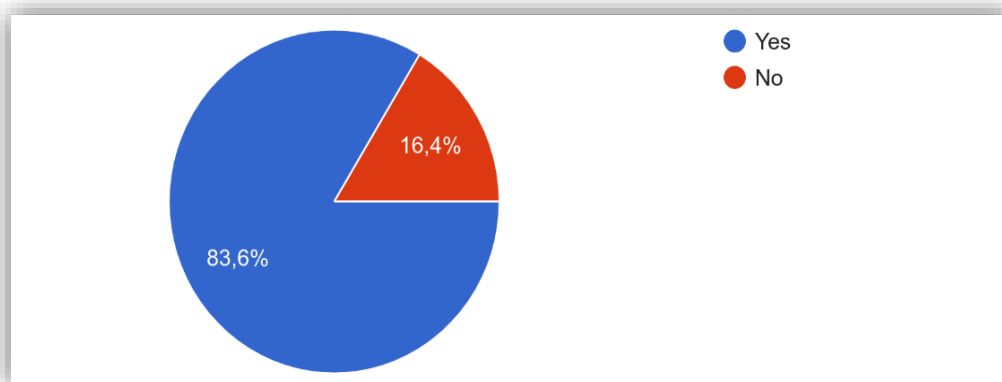


Figure 20: Further training necessary

**Conclusion 12:** the majority (83%) think that further training is needed on this topic.

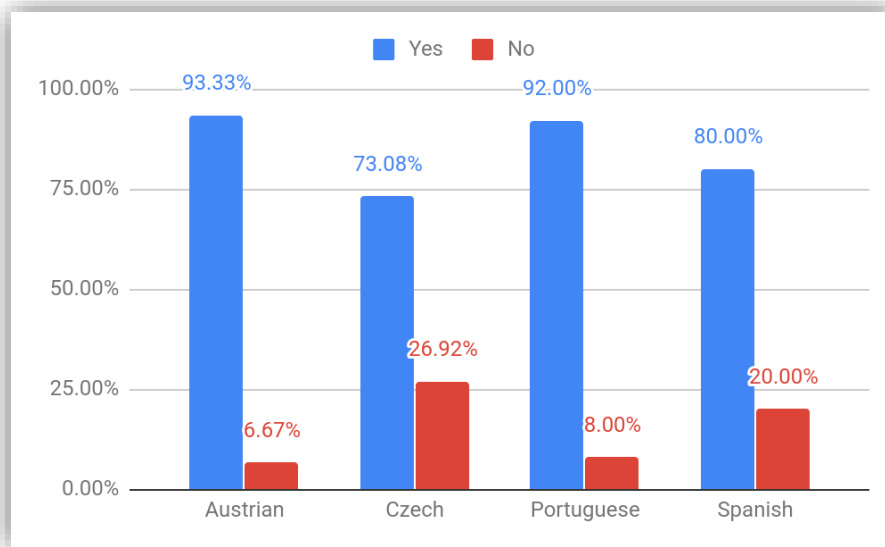


Figure 20.1: Further training necessary by nationalities

Regardless of the nationality of the respondents, everyone thinks that it is necessary to receive training in web security.

**Question 21: Do you know any online platform focused on the information of web security?**

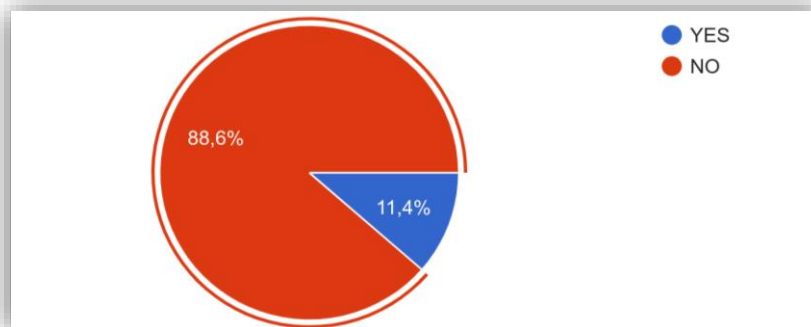


Figure 21: Online platforms focused on web security

**Conclusion 13:** In general, participants don't know about platforms focused on web security information.

Of those who do know platforms of this type, they cited the following:

- [www.saferinternet.at](http://www.saferinternet.at)
- [www.incibe.es](http://www.incibe.es)
- [www.is4k.es](http://www.is4k.es)
- [www.osi.es](http://www.osi.es)
- [www.nist.gov](http://www.nist.gov) (USA)
- [www.epicenter.works](http://www.epicenter.works)
- [www.sophos.com](http://www.sophos.com)
- [www.netzpolitik.org](http://www.netzpolitik.org)



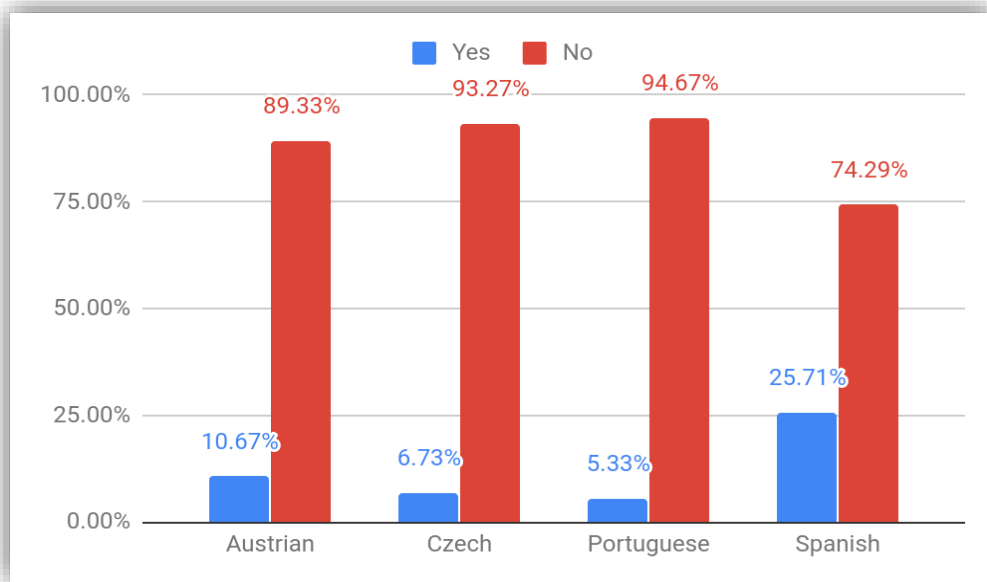


Figure 21.1: Online platforms focused on web security by nationalities

Regardless of the country surveyed, participants do not know if there is an online platform focused on web security information.

**Question 22: Do you have information about workshops, seminars, MOOCs or masters on web security and personal data protection that are taught in your country?**

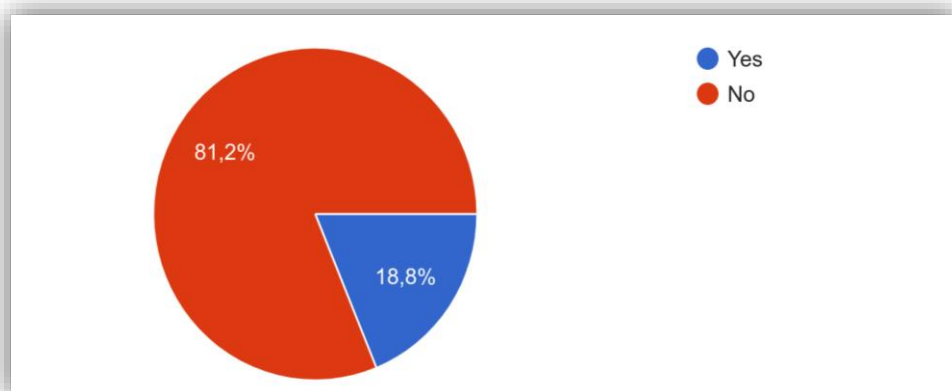
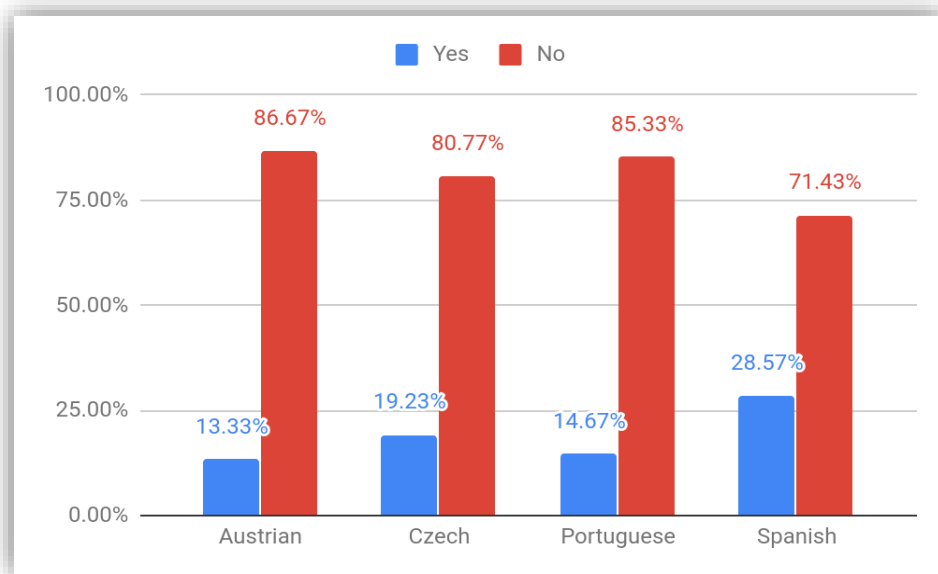


Figure 22: Information about workshops, MOOCs or masters

In relation to the previous questions, the results reaffirm that the majority of participants in the survey do not have information about workshops, MOOCs or masters on web security and protection of personal data.



*Figure 22.1: Information about workshops, MOOCs or masters by nationalities*

Although most of the answers are negative, the Spaniards as those who have more information about workshops, MOOCs or masters on web security and personal data protection.



## 1.4. Topics from web security interesting for the public in general.

### Question 23: How much do you know about privacy?

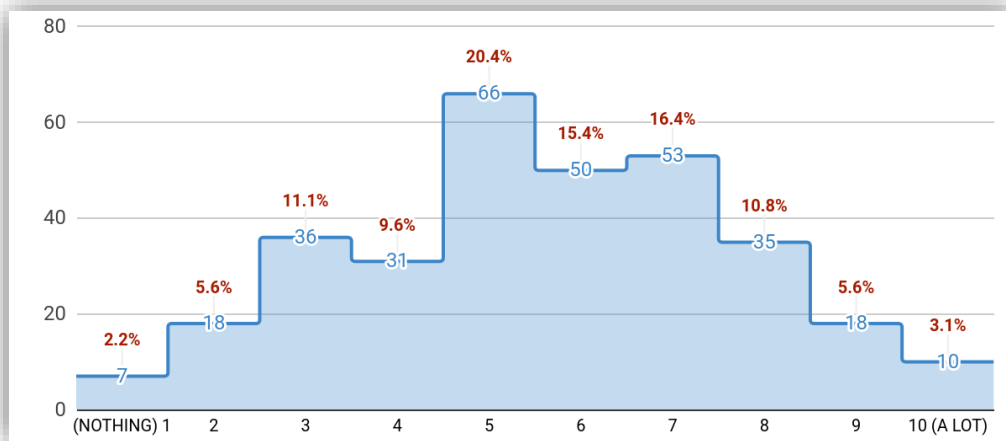


Figure 23: Knowledge about privacy

**Conclusion 14:** According to the results, the participants have a medium knowledge about privacy on the internet.

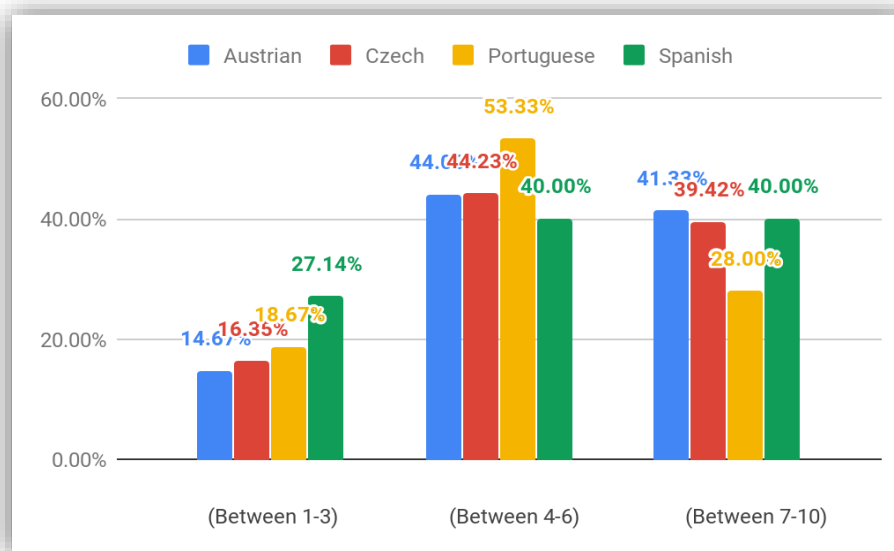


Figure 23.1: Knowledge about privacy by nationalities

Austrians are the ones who have more information about privacy. On the other hand, we can see that the Portuguese are the ones with less knowledge on this topic, leaving the Spaniards and Czechs within the average.



#### Question 24: How much do you know about sexting?

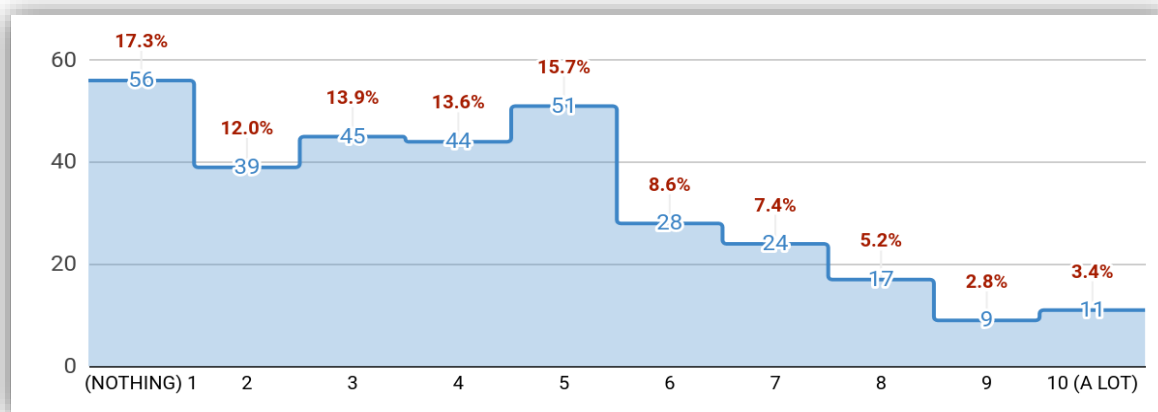


Figure 24: Knowledge about sexting

**Conclusion 15:** According to the results, the participants have a low knowledge about sexting.

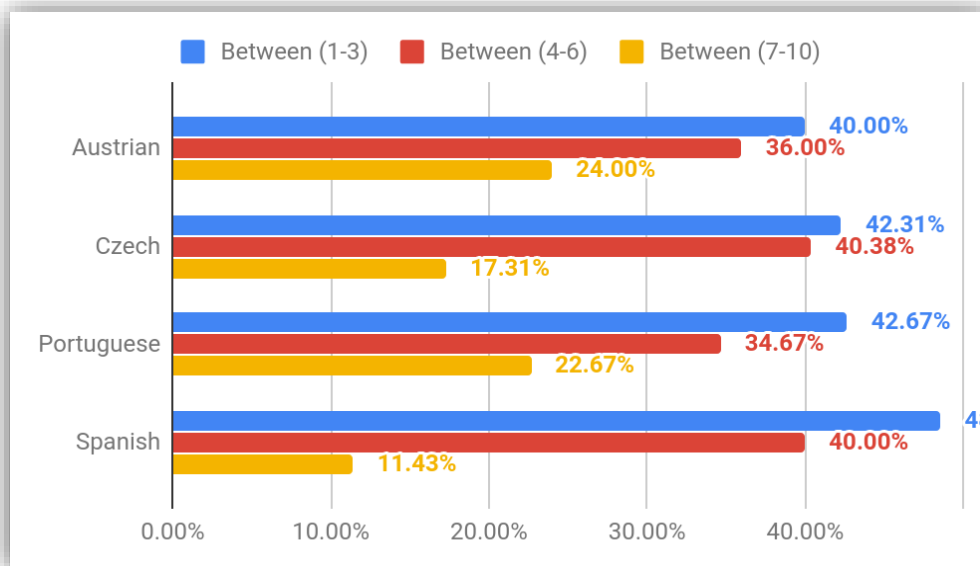


Figure 24.1: Knowledge about sexting by nationalities

Spaniards are the ones who have less knowledge about sexting since they have the lowest number in the percentage of responses within the range (7-10). Those with more knowledge about the subject are the Austrians closely followed by the Portuguese.



### Question 25: How much do you know about cyberbullying at school?

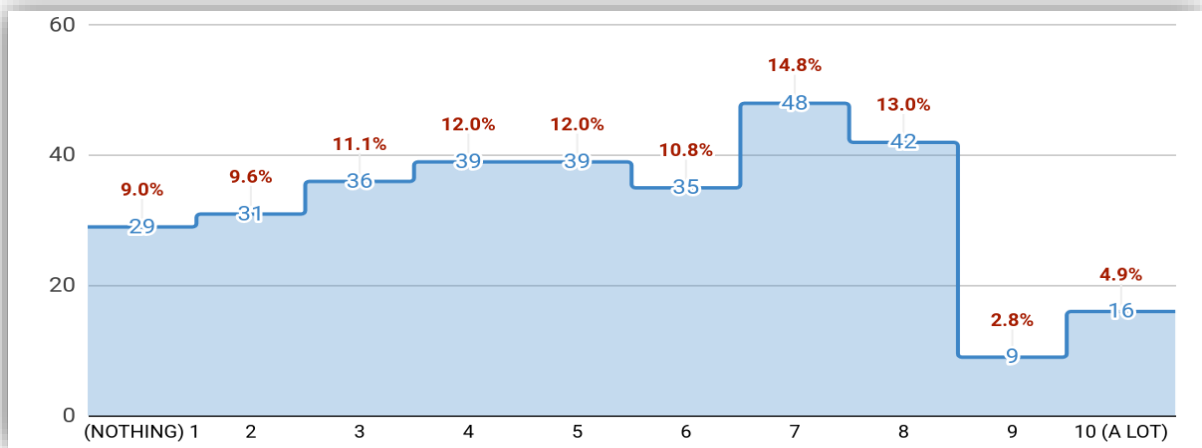


Figure 25: Knowledge about cyberbullying at school

*Conclusion 16: From these results, it can be drawn that there is no solid knowledge about cyberbullying but there is usually a medium knowledge about the subject.*

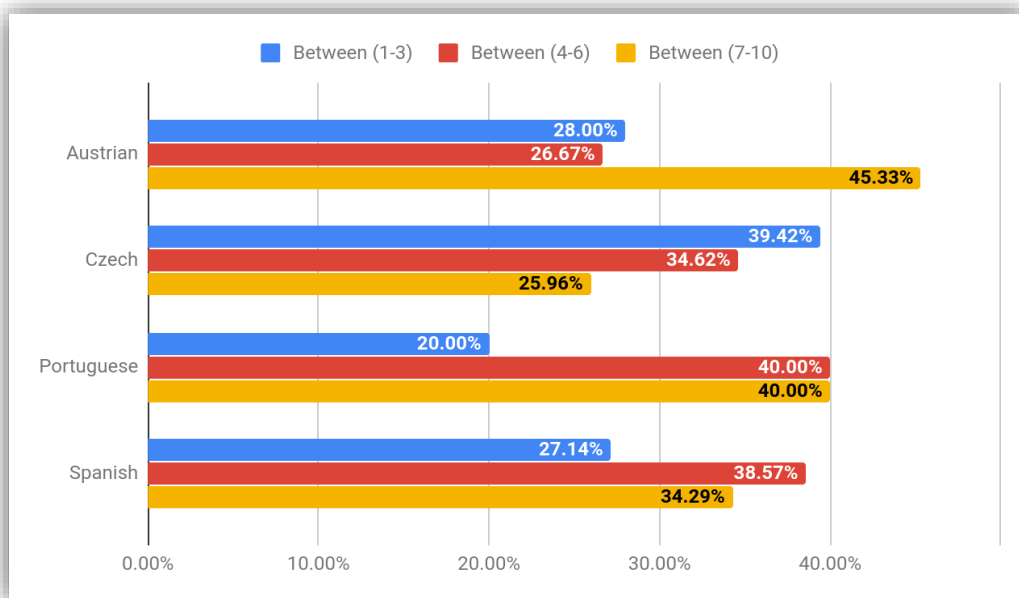


Figure 25.1: Knowledge about cyberbullying at school by nationalities

Austrians are the ones with more knowledge about cyberbullying in school, leaving the Czechs as the ones with less knowledge about the subject.



### Question 26: How much do you know about inappropriate content?

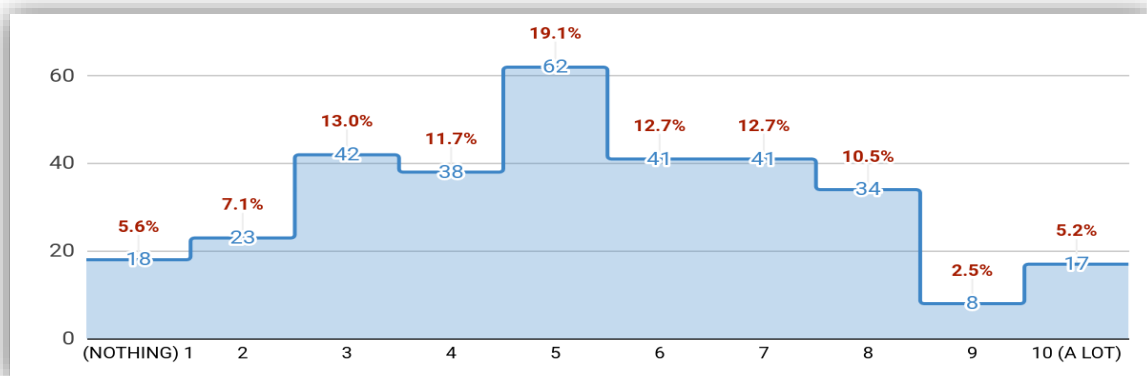


Figure 26: Knowledge about inappropriate content

*Conclusion 17: These results seem to be distributed, although there is a general knowledge of inappropriate content on the Internet.*

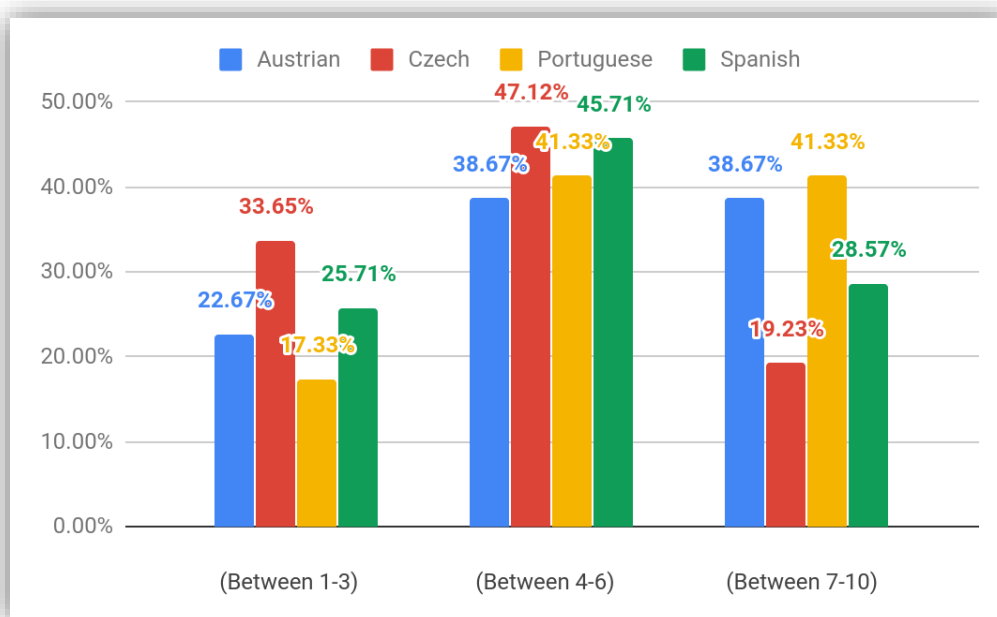


Figure 26.1: Knowledge about inappropriate content by nationalities

Portuguese and Austrians are the ones with more knowledge about inappropriate content, leaving the Czechs as the ones with less knowledge about the subject.



### Question 27: How much do you know about excessive use of ICTs?

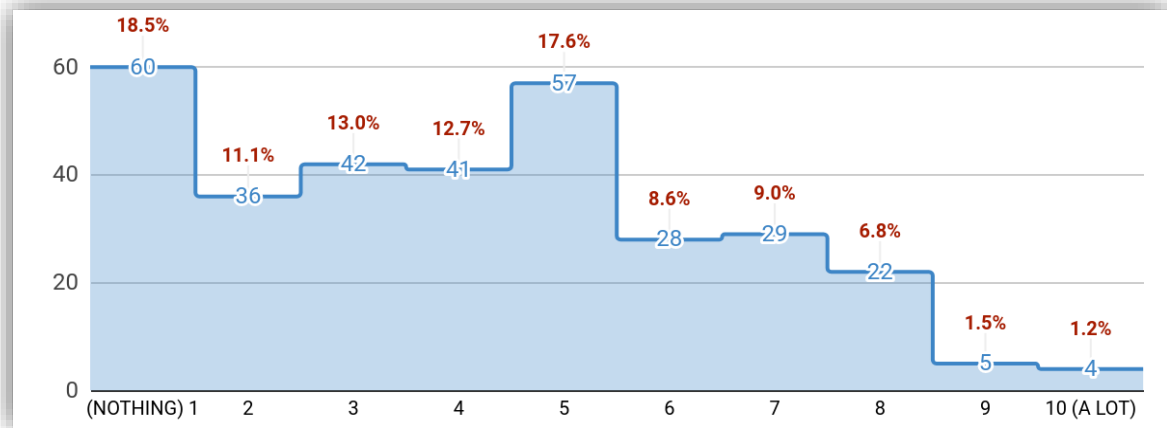


Figure 27: Knowledge about excessive use of ICTs

**Conclusion 18:** In general, the results show a medium-low knowledge about the excessive use of ICTs.

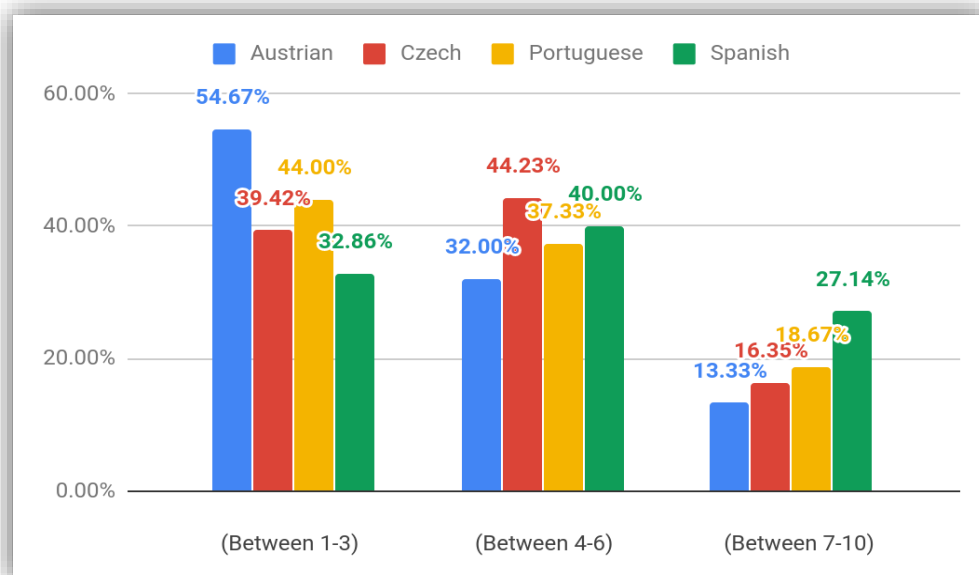


Figure 27.1: Knowledge about excessive use of ICTs by nationalities

The Austrians with the greatest ignorance about the excessive use of ICTs are the Austrians while the Spaniards are the ones who have voted the most in the range (7-10).



### Question 28: How much do you know about parental control?

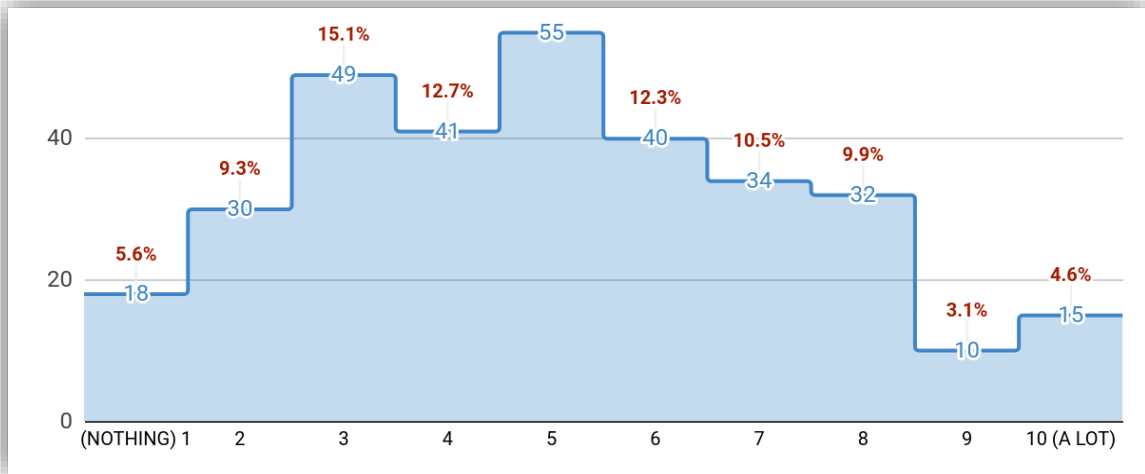


Figure 28: Knowledge about parental control

**Conclusion 19:** As with inappropriate content, participants have general knowledge about parental control.

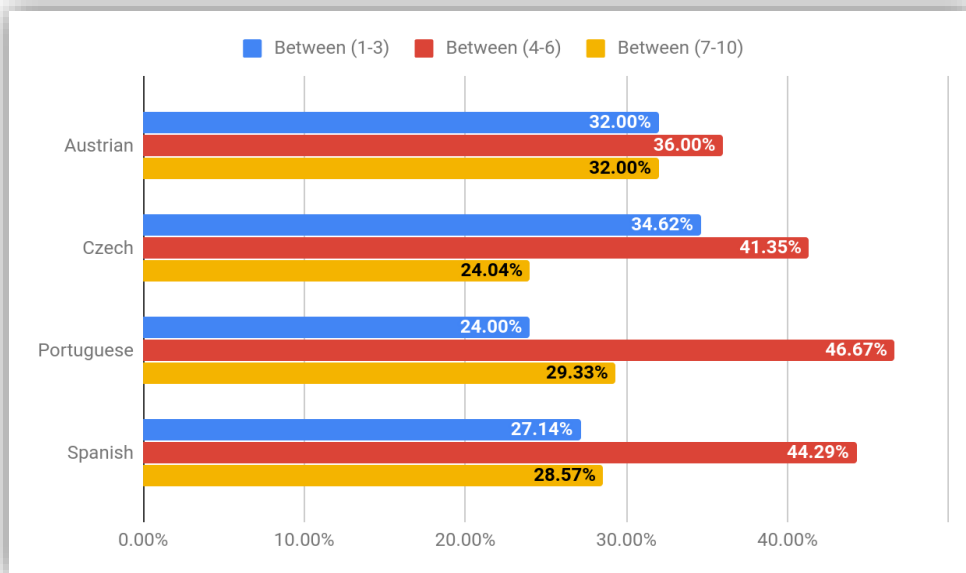


Figure 28.1: Knowledge about parental control by nationalities

There is widespread general knowledge about parental control regardless of the nationality of the survey participants.





### Question 29: How much do you know about safe use of Internet?

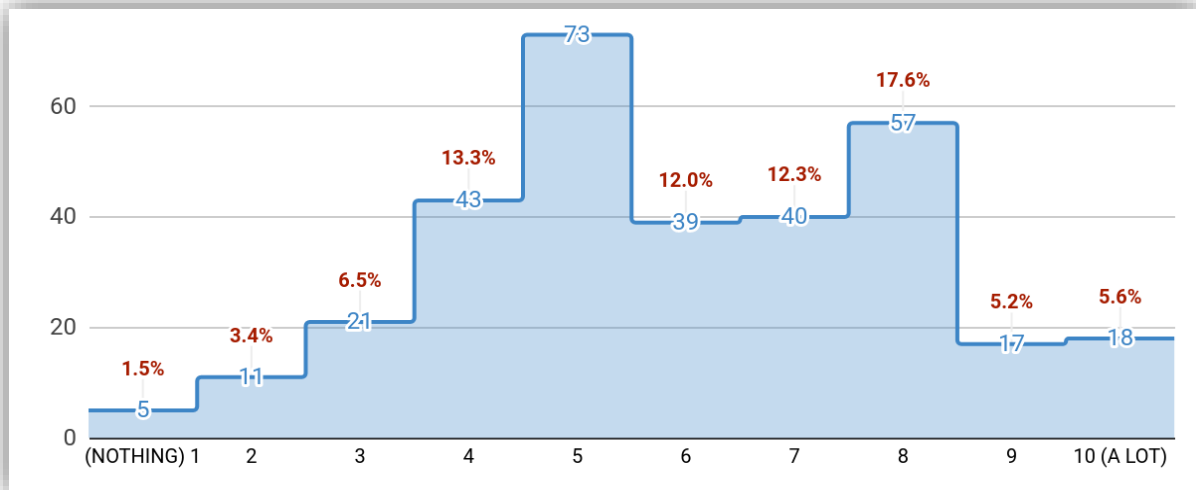


Figure 29: Knowledge about safe use of Internet

**Conclusion 20:** According to the results, participants consider having a medium-high knowledge about safe internet use.

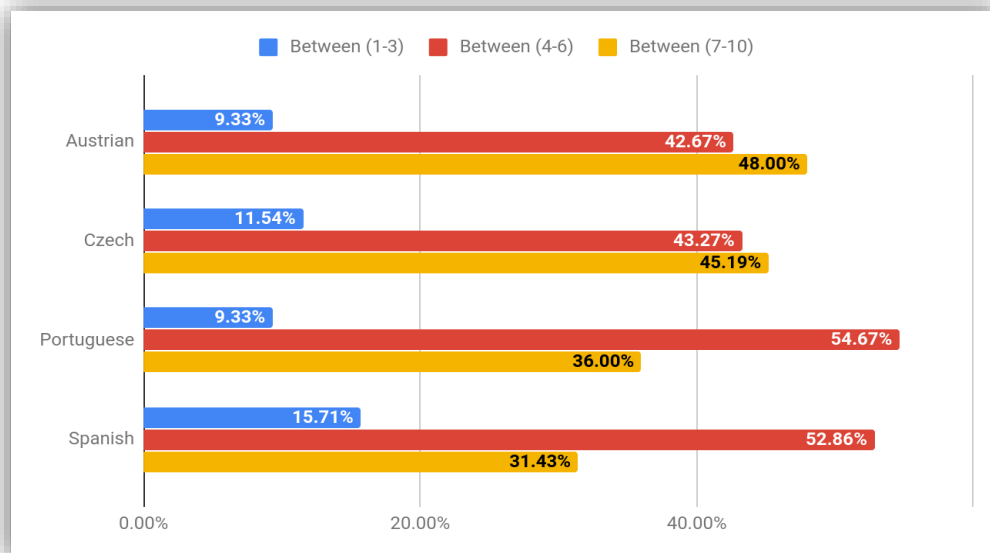


Figure 29.1: Knowledge about safe use of Internet by nationalities

There is a medium-high knowledge about the safe use of the Internet. Austrians are the ones with more knowledge closely followed by Czechs. The Spanish would be last.



### Question 30: How much do you know about grooming?

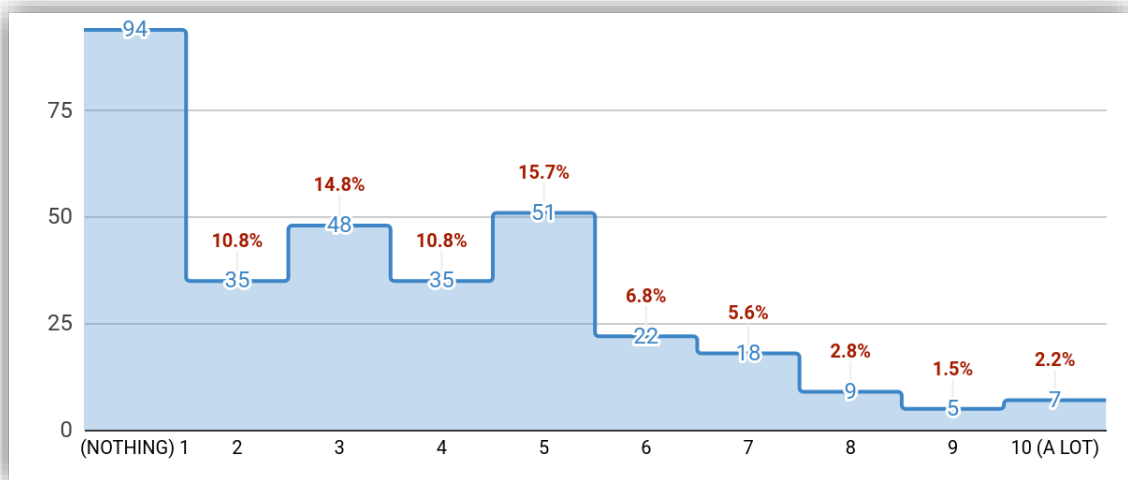


Figure 30: Knowledge about grooming

**Conclusion 21:** About the grooming on the internet, the participants show a general low knowledge about the subject.

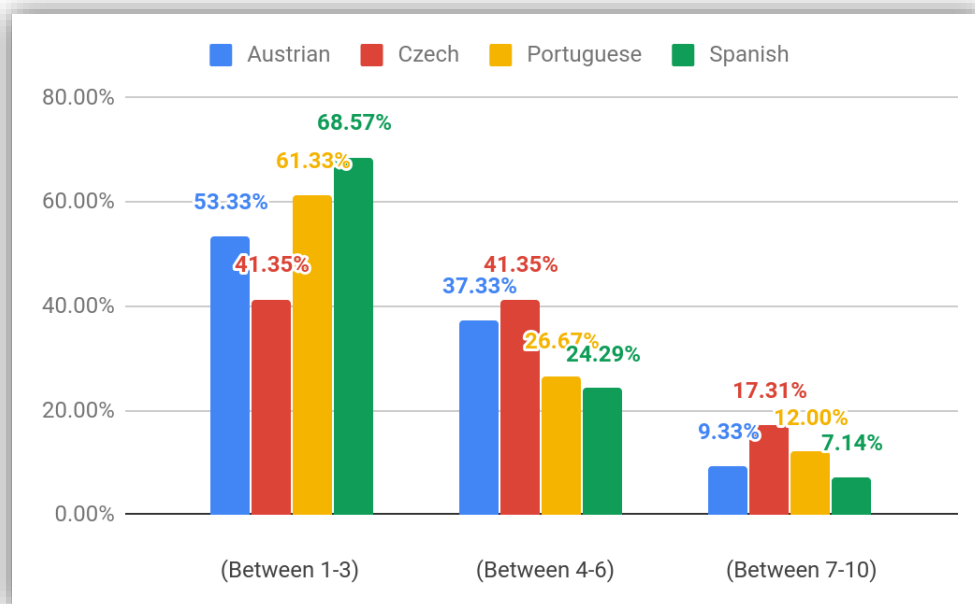


Figure 30.1: Knowledge about grooming by nationalities

Regardless of the country surveyed, most respondents have little knowledge about grooming.



### Question 31: How much do you know about social networks?

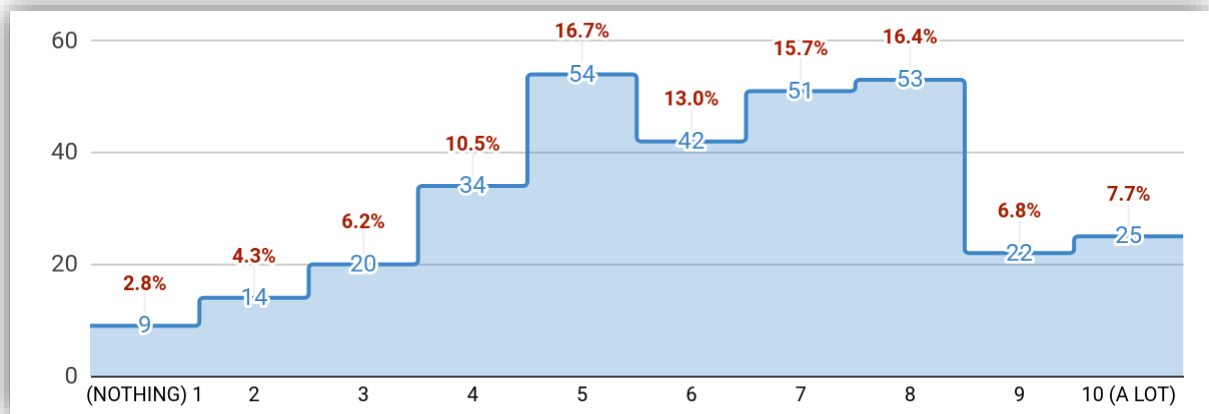


Figure 31: Knowledge about social networks

Social networks are used a lot every day by society, in addition there is a great diversity of networks that are currently used. Therefore, there are few people who do not know anything about social networks.

**Conclusion 22: In general, a medium-high knowledge about social networks is shown.**

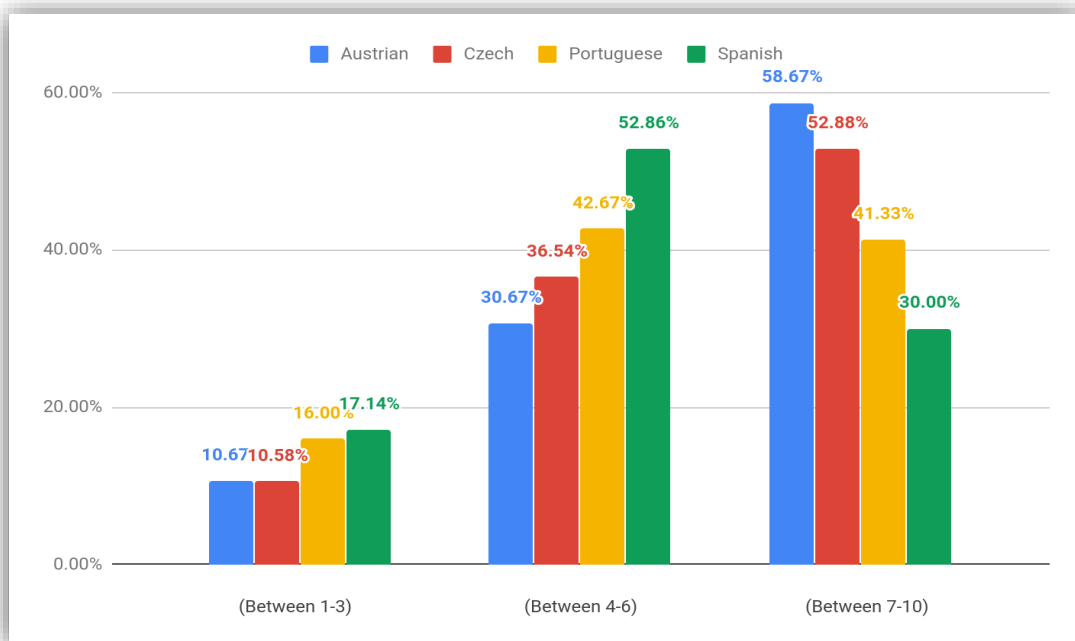


Figure 31.1: Knowledge about social networks by nationalities

Austrians are the ones with more knowledge in Social Networks followed closely by Czechs. Those who have less knowledge are Spaniards.



**Question 32: Are you prepared to solve any problem that may arise from the above?**

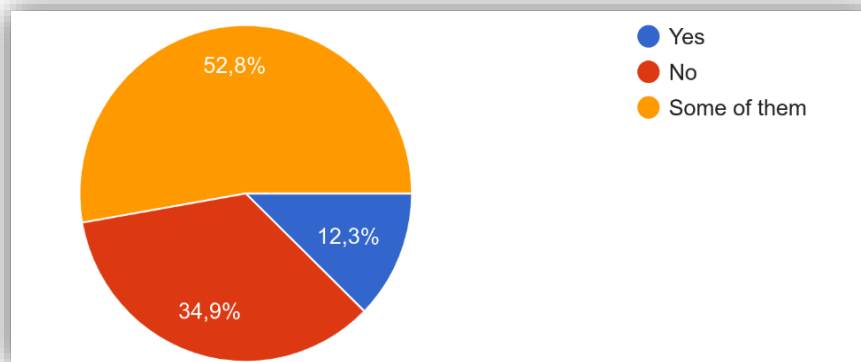


Figure 32: Prepared to solve any previous problem

Most of the participants would know how to solve some of the problems mentioned above. A few (12%) would know how to solve them all and 35% of them would not know how to solve any of the previous problems.

*Conclusion 23: Many of the respondents would know how to solve some of the previous problems, but there are few who could solve them all. This result again highlights the importance of providing information on these issues.*

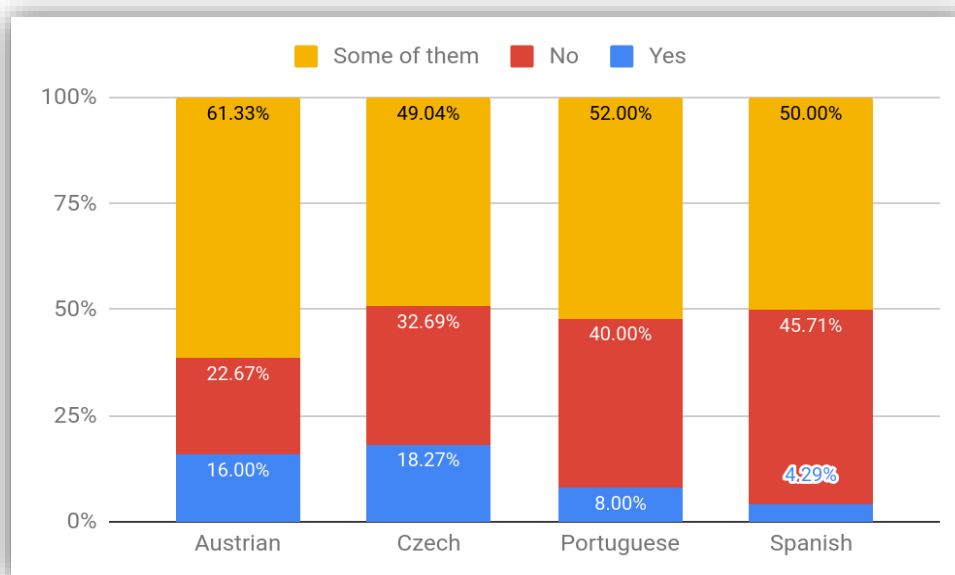


Figure 32.1: Prepared to solve any previous problem by nationalities

Although the “Some of them” option stands out in the majority of the answers, regardless of the country of the participant, the Spaniards are less able to solve these hypothetical problems and the Czechs are the most qualified.



### Question 33: Which of these actions have you done when using the Internet?

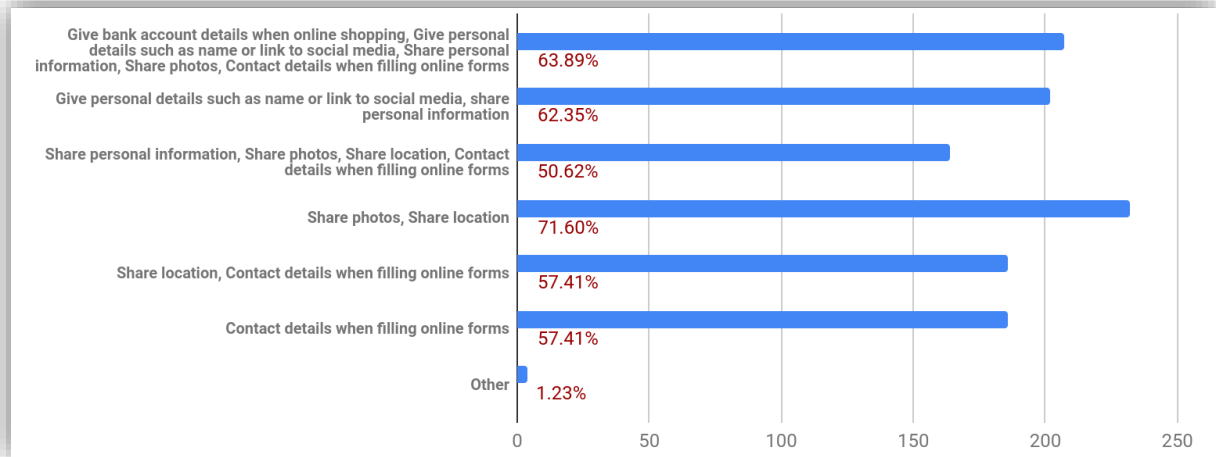


Figure 33: Actions taken when using the Internet

**Conclusion 24:** Of the actions given, the majority (71,6%) admit having shared photos and / or location (normally this is linked to social networks).

**Conclusion 25:** Regarding the rest, more than half of the participants have made any of the remaining actions (give details of the bank account, personal information, contact details and location)

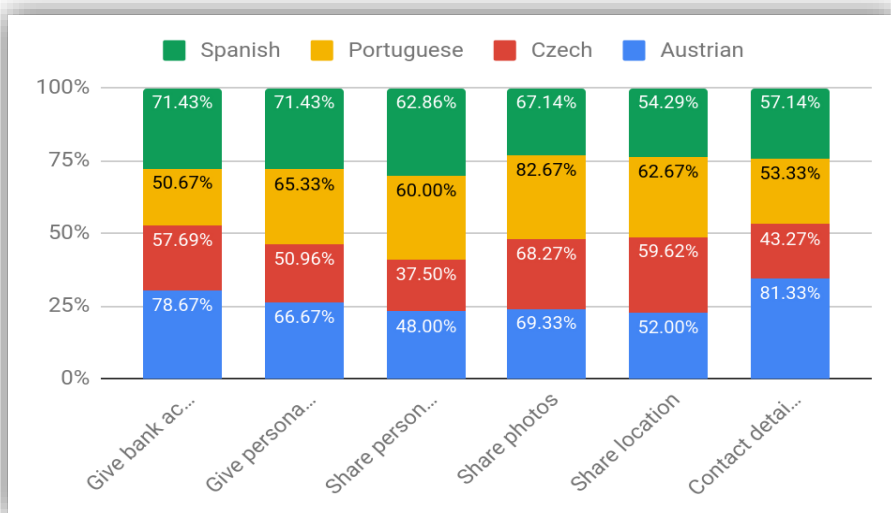


Figure 33.1: Actions taken when using the Internet by nationalities



According to the answers of the participants in the survey, the most voted options by each country in relation to what actions they have carried out most frequently on the Internet are:

- Austrians used to share personal information when filling out online forms.
- The Czechs and the Portuguese, used to share photos.
- And the Spaniards used to give details about their bank accounts and buying online and give personal information on social networks.

#### Question 34: What kind of measures do your own data protection on the Internet?

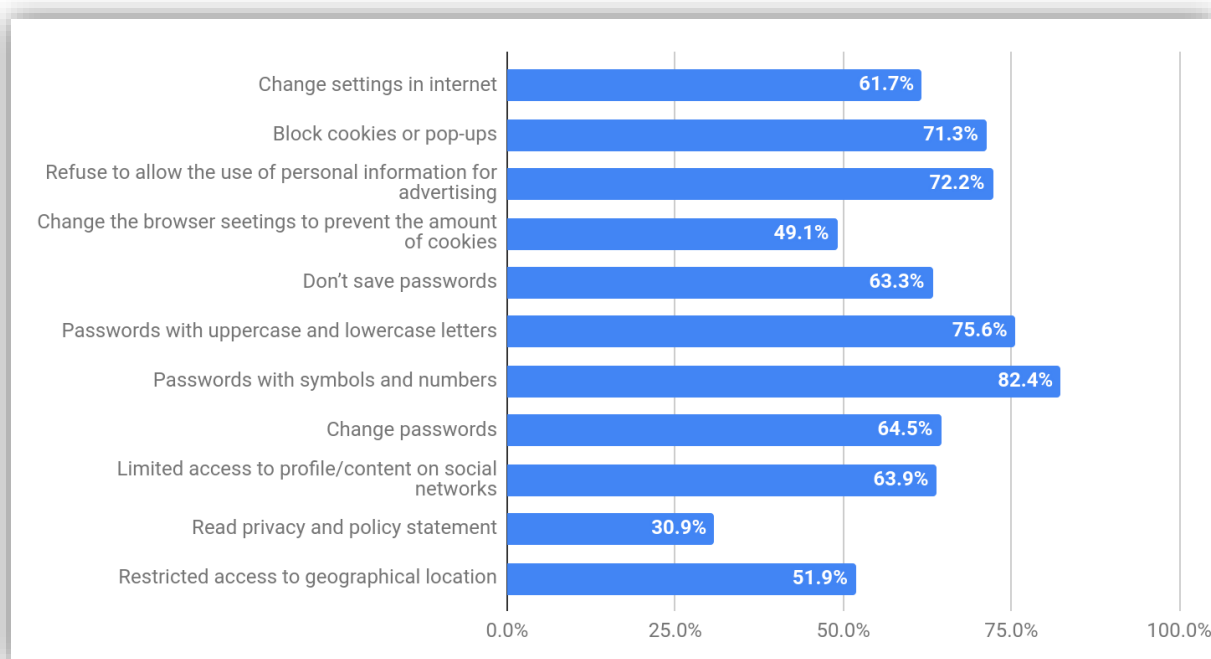


Figure 34: Measures to data protection on the Internet

**Conclusion 26:** With these results it is shown that most of the participants take some measures for the protection of personal data.

**Conclusion 27:** The vast majority (81%) use passwords with symbols and numbers. Many of them (75%) use passwords with uppercase and lowercase letters. On the other hand, 71-72% blocks cookies or pop ups and refuses to give personal information for advertising.

**Conclusion 28:** To highlight, only 49,1% of the participants change the browser settings to avoid the amount of cookies. On the other hand, as indicated above, only 30.9% read the privacy and policy statement.

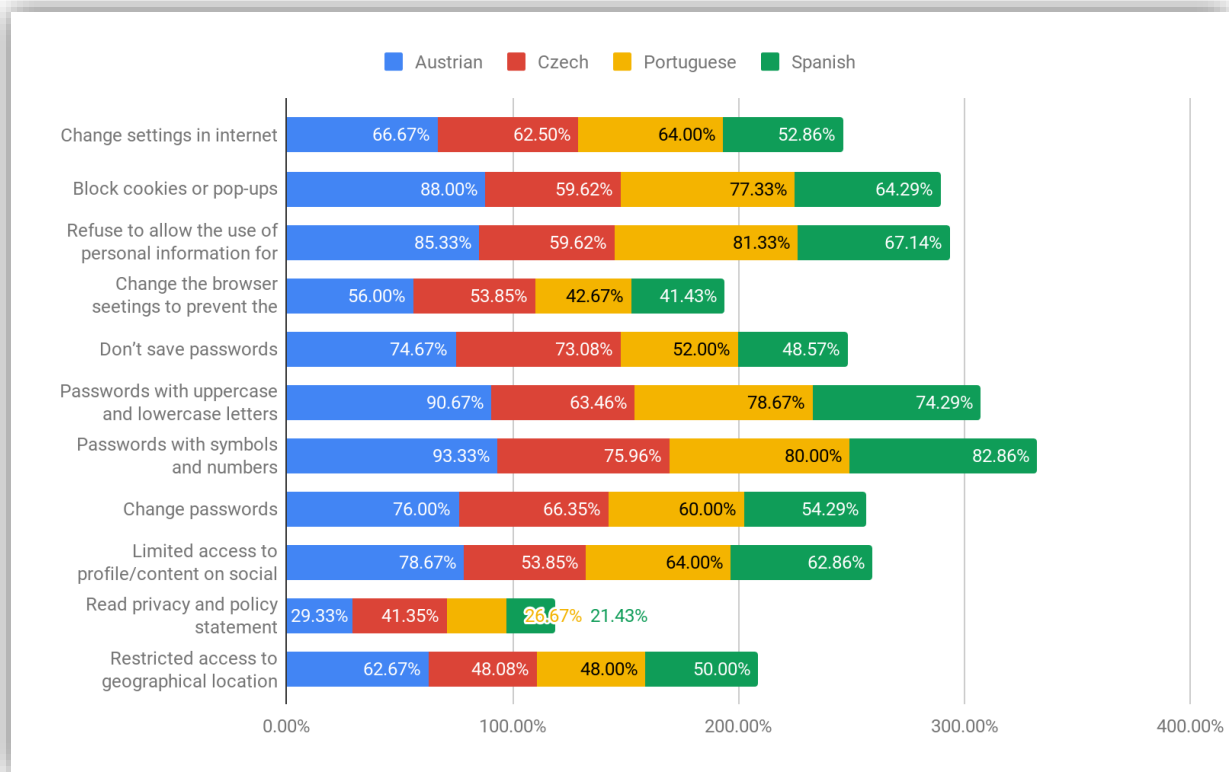


Figure 34.1: Measures to data protection on the Internet by nationalities

According to the answers, the data protection action most carried out by Austrians, Czechs and Spaniards is to use symbols and numbers in passwords and upper and lower case letters. On the other hand, the action most adopted by the Portuguese is to refuse to allow the use of personal information for advertising.

#### Question 35: Do you check the reliability level of an uncommon website?

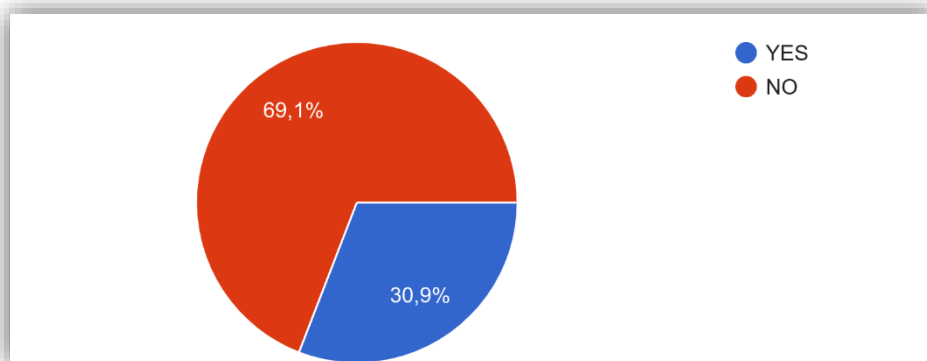


Figure 35: Reliability level check of an uncommon website



*Conclusion 29: Only 30.9% of the participants checked the level of reliability of uncommon websites, the remaining 69.1% did not check it.*

It is important to review unusual web pages, for the possible presence of viruses or other risks that may occur, especially if we download files from this type of pages or if we provide personal data to make purchases or similar.

Of those that do verify the reliability of this type of web, they use the following mechanisms:

- [www.trustpilot.com](https://www.trustpilot.com)
- Looking at the protocol (https/http...)
- Checking terms & conditions if it's an e-commerce
- Googling for reviews/opinions
- Following antivirus recommendations
- [www.greenlock.domains](https://www.greenlock.domains)
- [www.scamadviser.com](https://www.scamadviser.com)

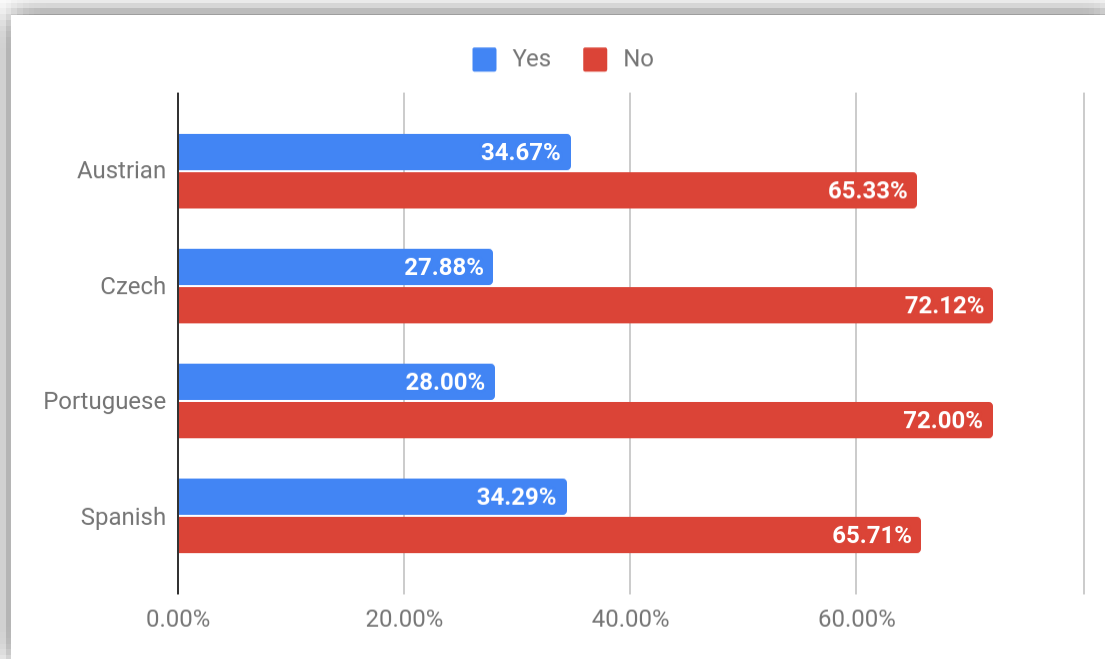


Figure 35.1: Reliability level check of an uncommon website by nationalities

Almost 70% of respondents do not check the reliability level of an unusual website. Regardless of nationality, respondents from each country vote similar to the average.





### Question 36: Sort Internet Options by Risk and Danger to the Normal User

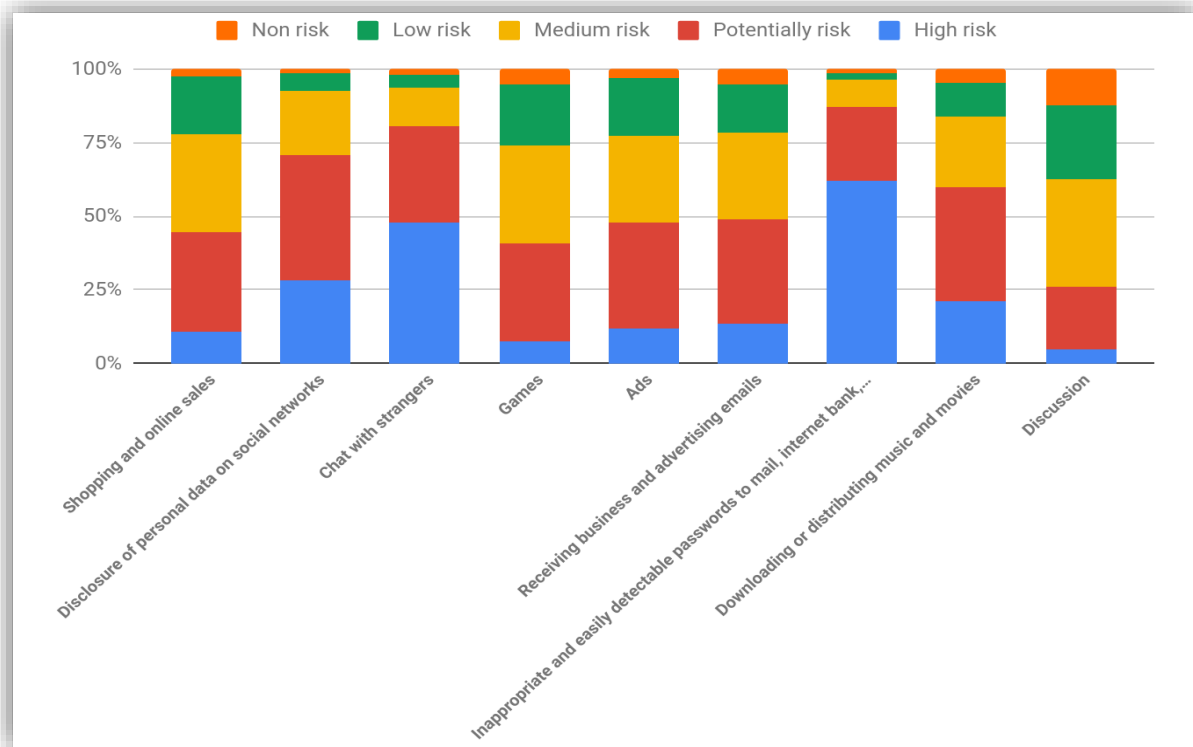


Figure 36.1: Options for risk and danger for the normal user

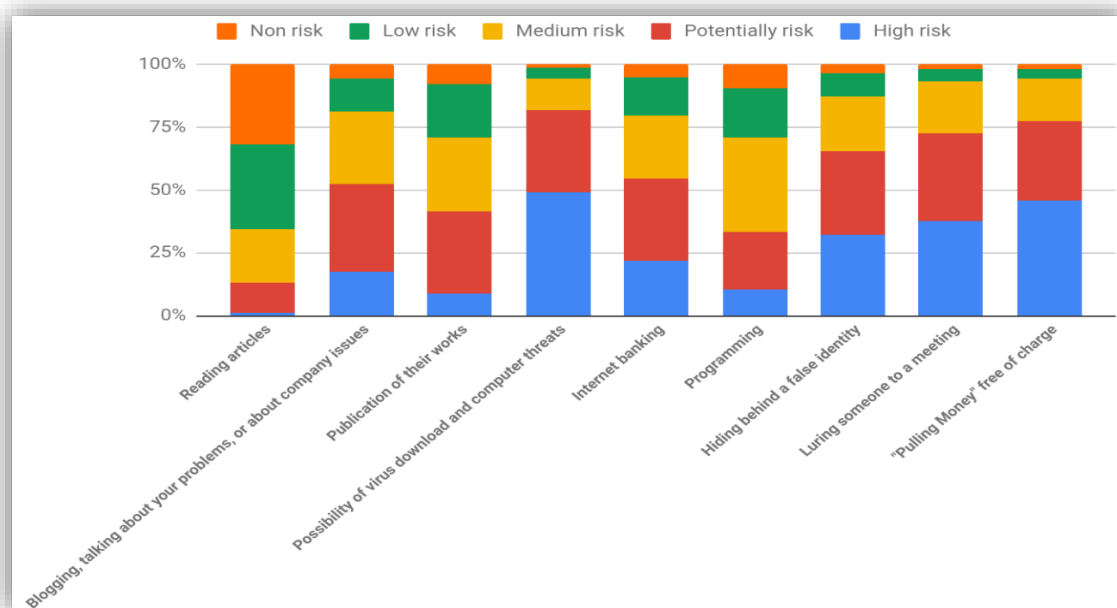


Figure 36.2: Options for risk and danger for the normal user

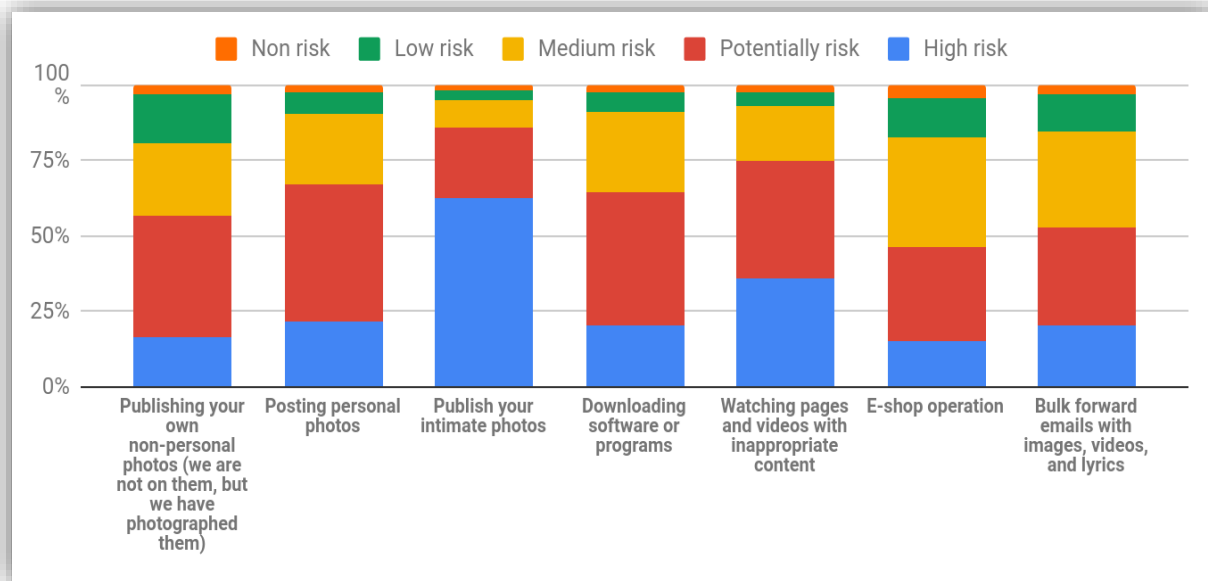


Figure 36.3: Options for risk and danger for the normal user

*Conclusion 30: According to the results of the survey, the options of more risk and danger for a normal user are as follows: Inappropriate and easily passwords, Chat with strangers, possibly of virus downloads, computer threats, "Pulling money" free of charge and publish intimate photos.*

*Conclusion 31: Instead, according to the results of the survey, the options of lower risk and danger for a normal user are: Discussion, Games, Reading articles and Programming.*

As shown in the previous graphs, the rest of the options are in an intermediate zone of risk and danger.

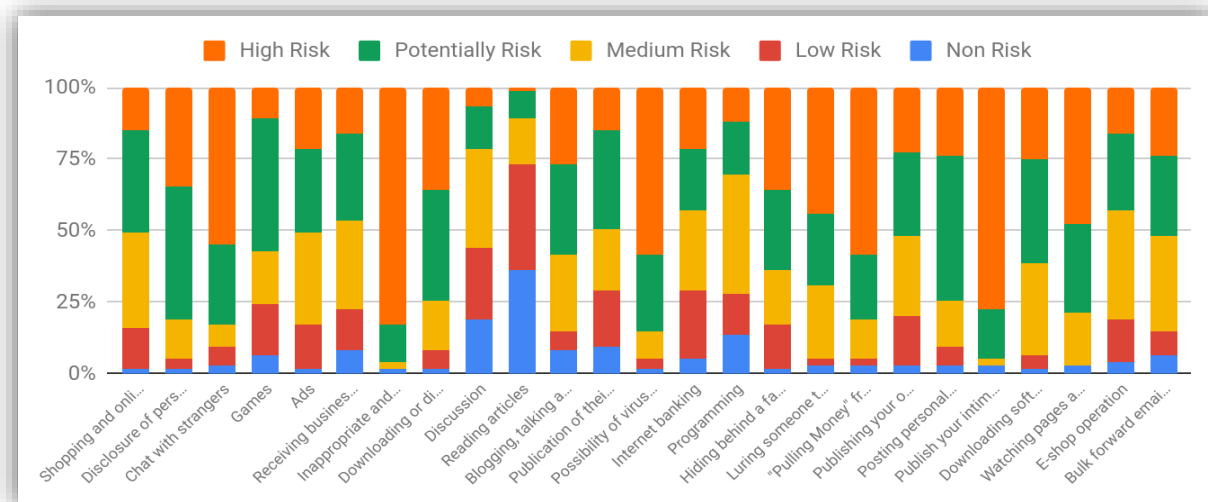


Figure 36.4: Options for risk and danger for the normal user (Austrian)



For Austrians, among all the options given, the greatest and least risk is found in: reading articles (Non or low risk), programming (medium risk), posting personal photos (potentially risk) and inappropriate and easily detectable passwords to mail, Internet bank, etc. (high risk).

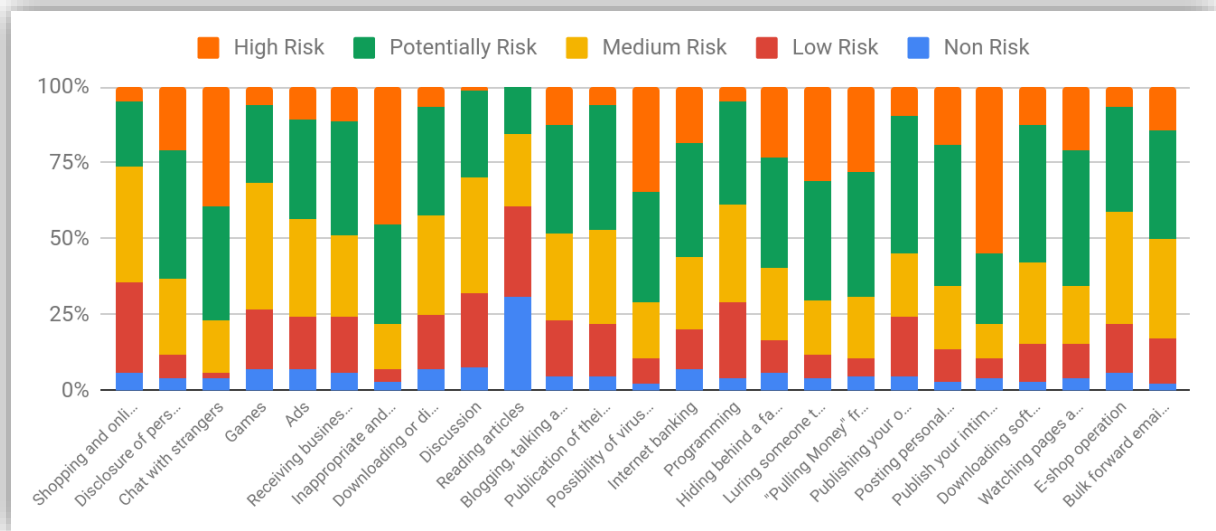


Figure 36.5: Options for risk and danger for the normal user (Czech)

For Czechs, among all the options given, the greatest and least risk is found in: reading articles (Non risk), shopping and online sales (Low risk), games (medium risk), posting personal photos (potentially risk) and publish your intimate photos (high risk).

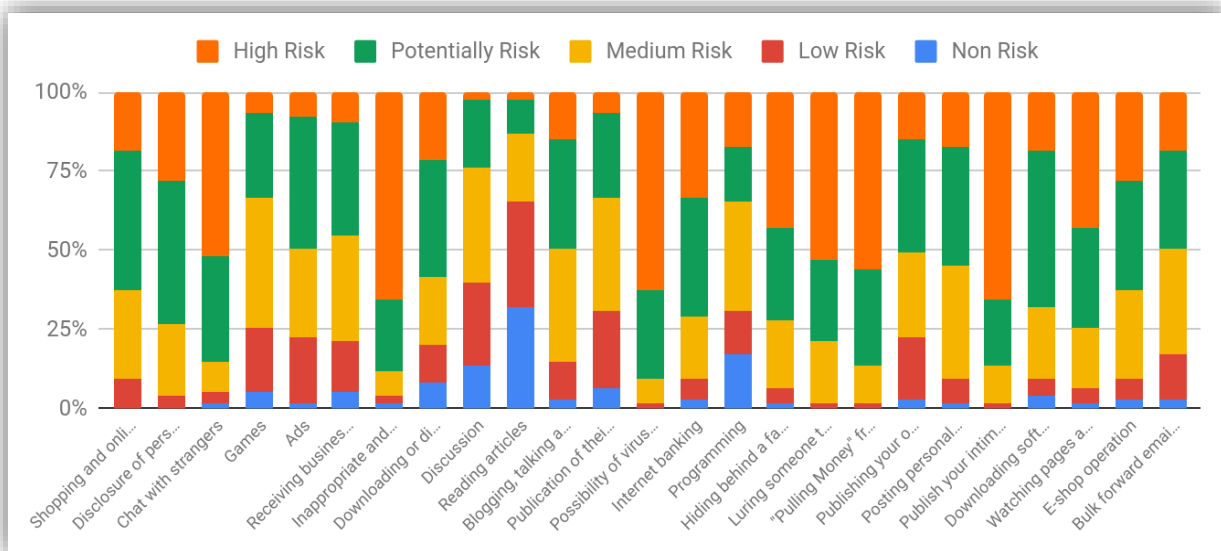


Figure 36.6: Options for risk and danger for the normal user (Portuguese)



For the Portuguese, among all the options given, the greatest and least risk is found in: reading articles (Non or low risk), games (medium risk), downloading software or programs (potentially risk) and inappropriate and easily detectable passwords to mail, Internet bank, etc. (high risk).

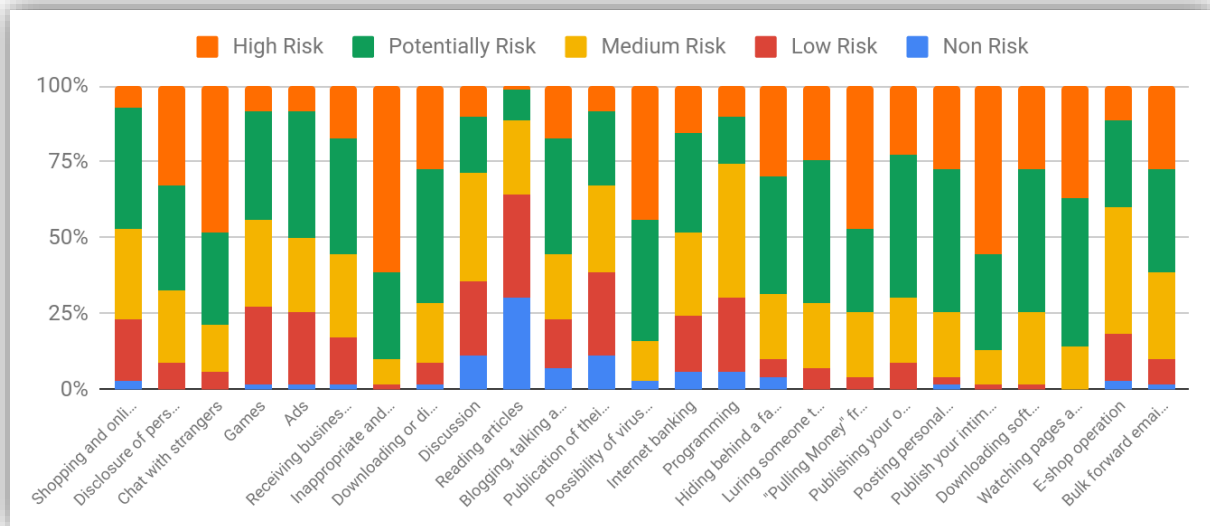


Figure 36.7: Options for risk and danger for the normal user (Spanish)

For Spaniards, among all the options given, the greatest and least risk is found in: reading articles (Non or low risk), programming (medium risk), watching pages and videos with inappropriate content (potentially risk) and inappropriate and easily detectable passwords to mail, Internet bank, etc. (high risk).

### Question 37: What is Cyberbullying?

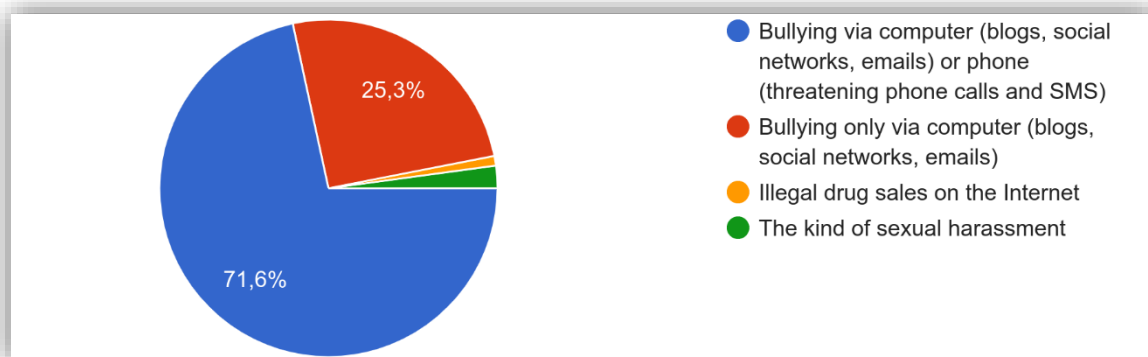


Figure 37: Knowledge about cyberbullying

The vast majority know the correct definition of cyberbullying (bullying through a computer or telephone). Many indicate that it is only through the computer and very few have marked other answers.

**Conclusion 32:** In general, participants have a correct notion about what cyberbullying is.

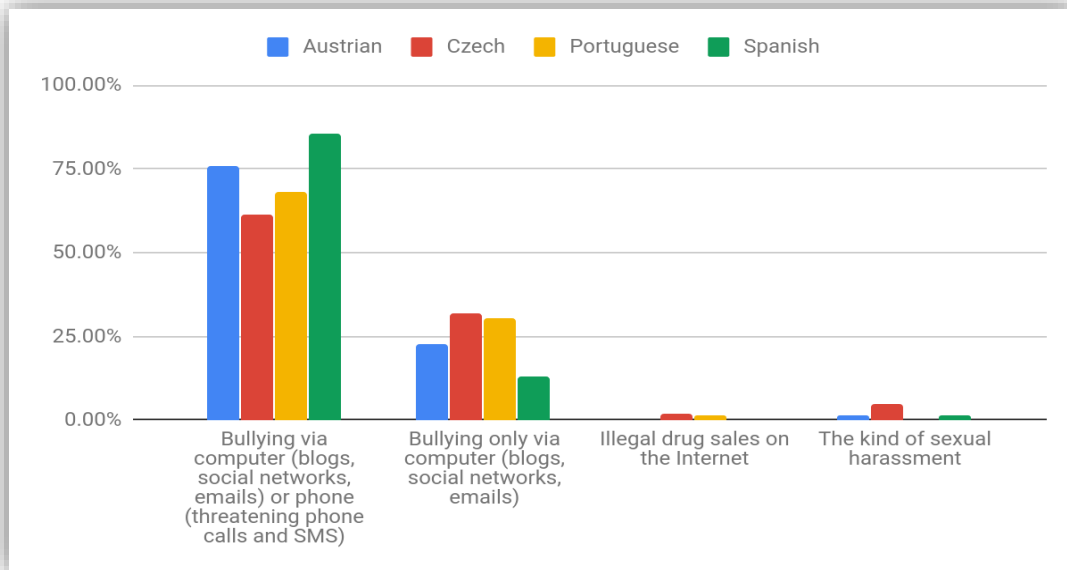


Figure 37.1: Knowledge about cyberbullying by nationalities

Regardless of the nationality of the respondents, most know the correct definition of cyberbullying.

### Question 38: What is Cyberstalking?

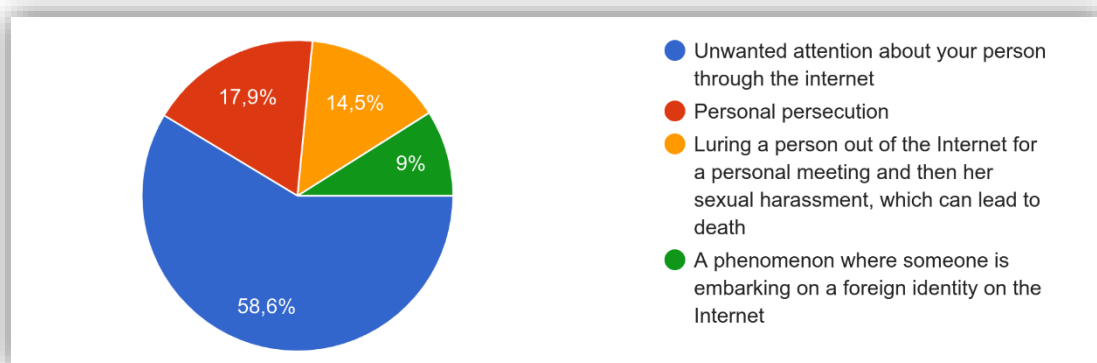


Figure 38: Knowledge about cyberstalking

Most respondents know the concept of 'Cyberstalking' as an unwanted attention about your person through the internet. The rest are divided among the other three answers: personal persecution (17,9%), luring a person out of the Internet for a personal meeting and then her sexual harassment (14,5%) and a phenomenon where someone is embarking on a foreign identity on the Internet (9%).



**Conclusion 33:** This concept is not as clear as the previous one, although most know the correct definition of cyberstalking.

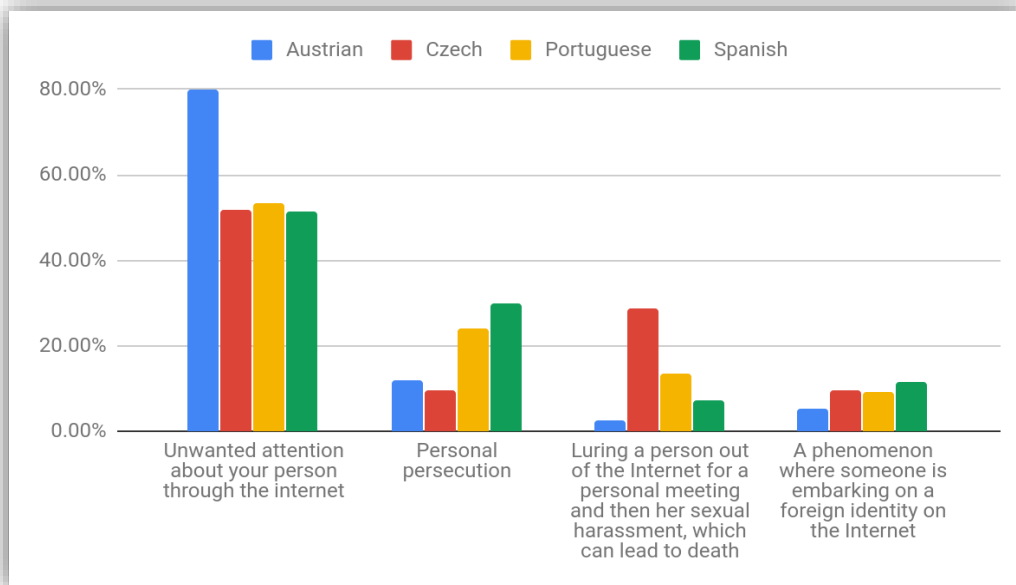


Figure 38.1: Knowledge about cyberstalking by nationalities

Regardless of the nationality of the respondents, most know the correct definition of cyberstalking.

**Question 39:** In your opinion, which age category is most at risk of cyberbullying and cyberstalking?

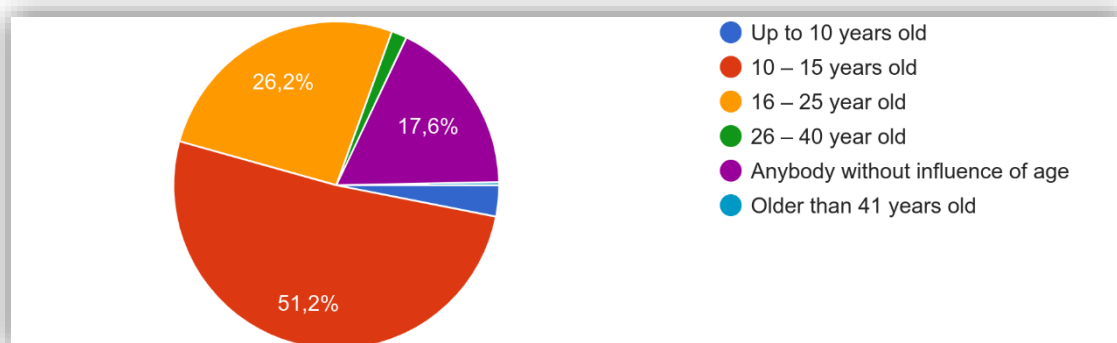


Figure 39: Age with higher risk of cyberbullying and cyberstalking

**Conclusion 34:** Half of the participants agree that the age range with the highest risk of cyberbullying and cyberstalking is between 10 and 15 years. The next most voted rank would be between 16 and 25 years.



There is also a good part of the respondents who believe that cyberbullying and cyberspace can occur at any age equally.

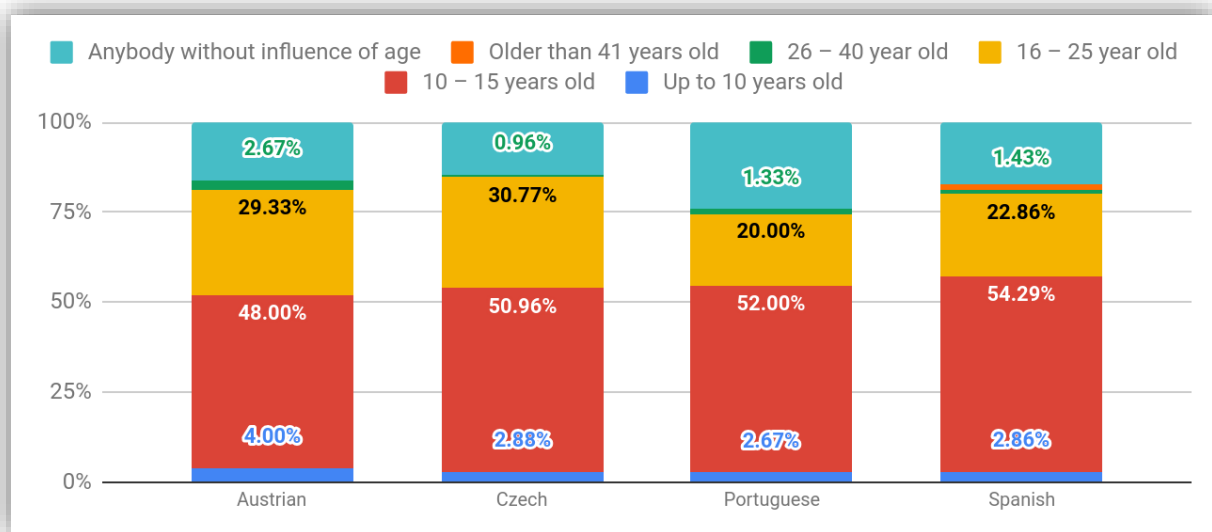


Figure 39.1: Age with higher risk of cyberbullying and cyberstalking by nationalities

Most of the respondents think that the age range with the highest risk for cyberbullying and cyberstalking is 10 to 15 years.



## 1.5. Test Experience

### Question 40: Have you ever encountered a computer virus on your computer?

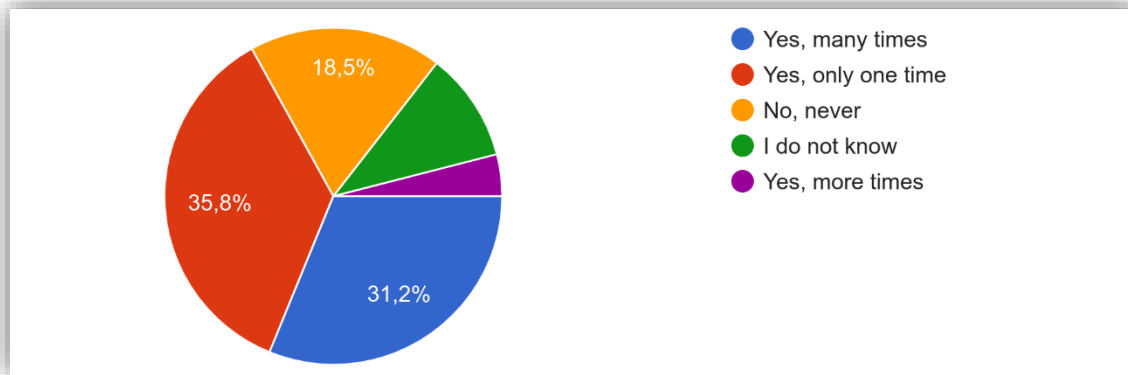


Figure 40: Viruses ever found on the computer

Those who most agree on their response (35,8%) have found viruses on their computer only once. These are followed by those who answered that they find viruses on their computers many times (31,2%).

Only 18.5% answered that they have never found a virus on their computer and 10.5% do not know. The remaining 4% answered that they found viruses many more times.

*Conclusion 35: In general, participants have ever had a virus. Sometimes more, others less and there is a sector that does not know if it has had or has a virus on its computer.*

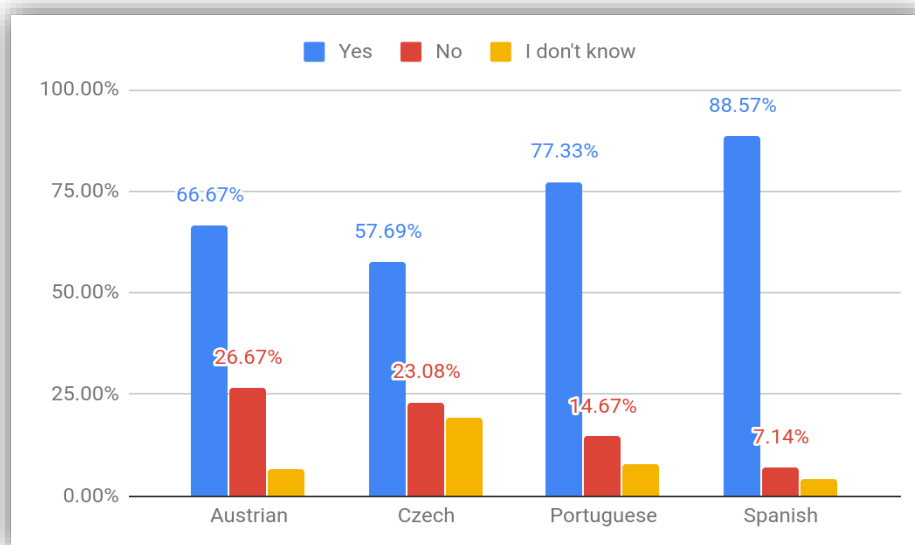


Figure 40.1: Viruses ever found on the computer by nationalities

Almost all respondents have had a computer virus on their computer. Spaniards are the ones who have answered 'YES' the most.





**Question 41: Have you activated the option “Accept from Unknown Sources” in your phone or tablet?**

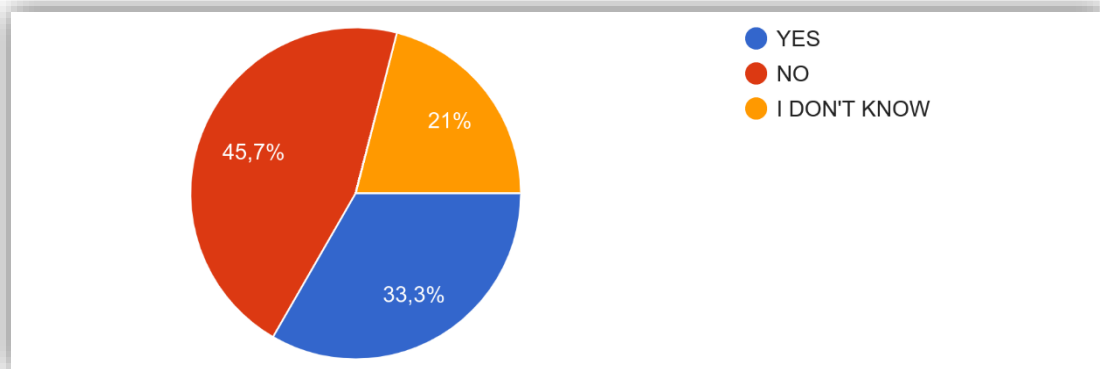


Figure 41: Accept from Unknown Sources

*Conclusion 36: Almost half of the participants have not activated the option 'Accept from Unknown Sources' on their phones or tablets. One third of respondents say they have activated this option. The remaining 21% do not know or do not remember if they have activated this option on their phones and tablets.*

Many users activate this option to install applications that are not available in the markets to download safely.

These programs can be a problem for the user that activates this option and installs them, because it is not an application that is checked and is safe. They can be viruses and pose a danger to save the data contained in the device or for its proper functioning.

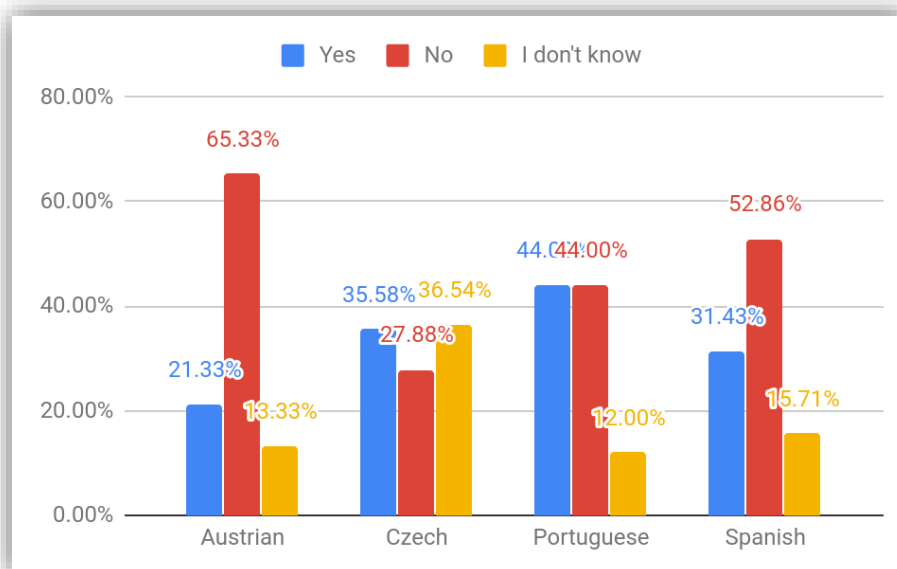


Figure 41.1: Accept from Unknown Sources by nationalities



Those who reject the most unknown sources on mobile phones or tablets are Austrians. On the contrary, the Czechs are the ones who accept this functionality in their devices to download certain apps.

**Question 42: If you enter a website and it shows you a cookies policy advertisements, what do you usually do?**

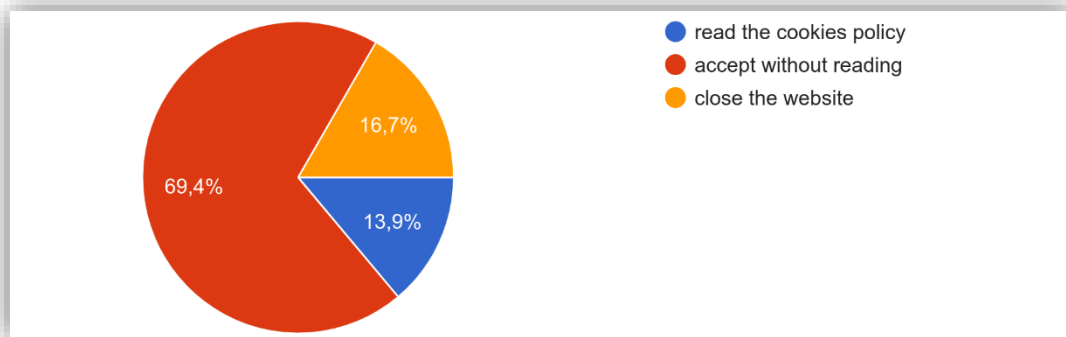


Figure 42: Behavior before cookies policy ads

*Conclusion 37: According to the results, most of the participants (69,4%) accept cookie policies without reading them. Some read the cookie policies before accepting them (16,7%) and others close the website when the cookie ads appear (13,9%).*

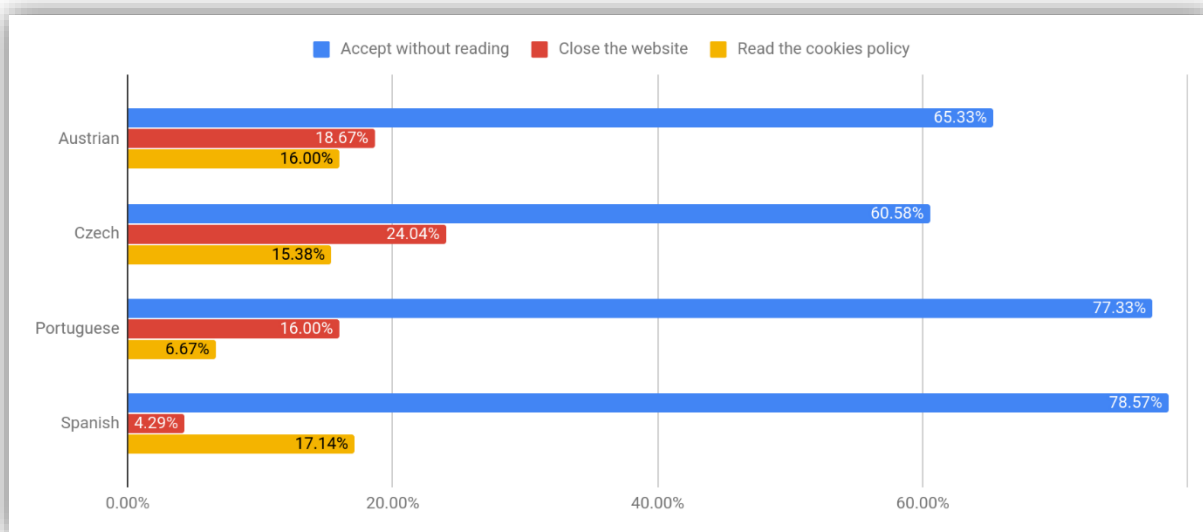


Figure 42.1: Behavior before cookies policy ads by nationalities

The main behavior in the four countries is to accept the cookies policies without reading them previously. Specifically, Spanish and Portuguese stand out above the rest.



**Question 43: When you are searching for a product that you want to buy, and you find it very cheap on a website that you have never bought before, what do you usually do?**

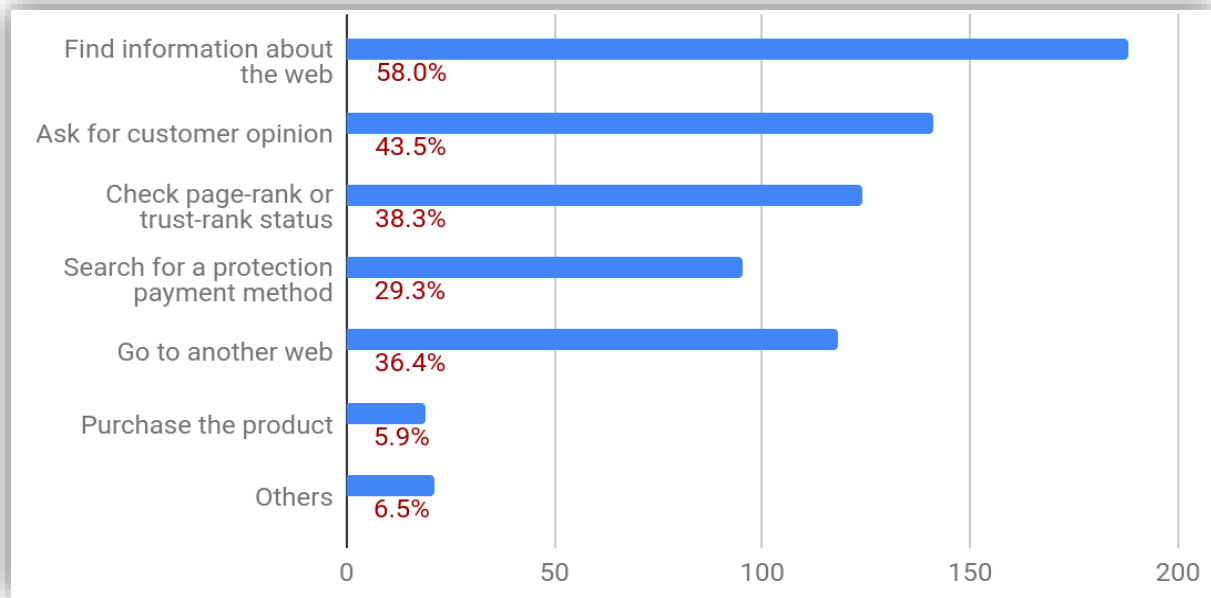


Figure 43: Purchase behavior in unusual pages

When participants look for a product they want to buy and find it very cheap on a website that they have never bought before, they usually look for information on the web (58%).

Many ask for opinions of buyers (43.5%) and others check the page-rank or the trust-rank status (38%) or look for the payment protection method (29.6%).

36.4% of respondents go to another website to make the purchase and 5.9% still make the purchase.

*Conclusion 38: According to the results, the majority of respondents use some method to check the reliability and security of the website. A part of the respondents directly goes to other web pages if they suspect that the page may not be secure. Only 5.9% make purchases on unusual pages without performing reliability and security checks.*

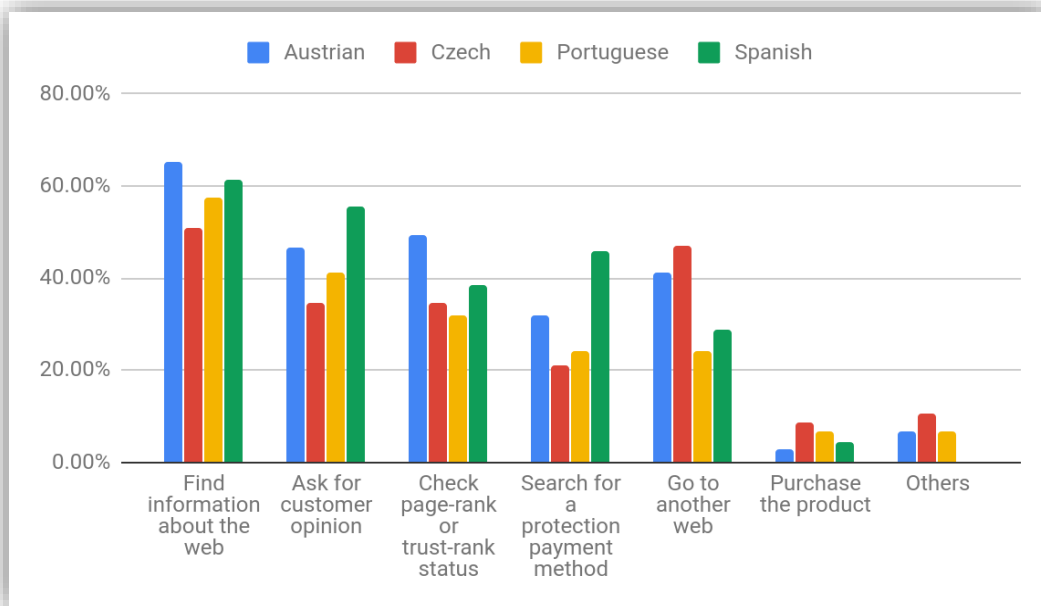


Figure 43.1: Purchase behavior in unusual pages by nationalities

The previous figure shows that when a participant searches for a product on a website that he has never bought before, the first thing he does is look for information about that website. The ones who perform this action the most are the Austrians and the least the Czechs. As a second option, they usually ask or seek opinions from other buyers, this is the action preferred by the Spaniards. The least used option is to purchase the product directly.

#### Question 44: When browsing online do you pay attention to:

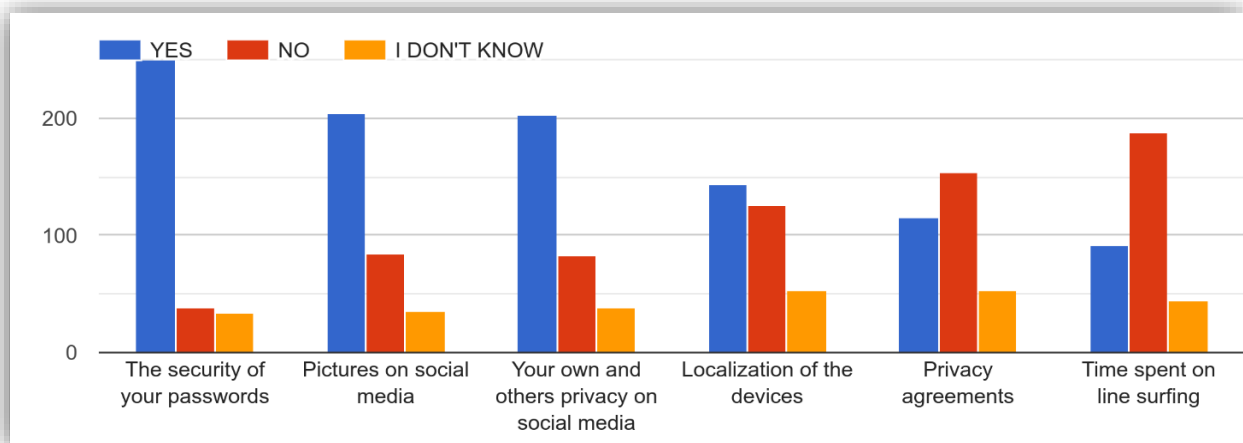


Figure 44: Attention when browsing online



As shown in the results, participants show progressively less attention when browsing online in the following order:

1. The security of the passwords
2. Pictures on social media
3. Their own and others' privacy on social media
4. Localization of the devices
5. Privacy agreements
6. Time spent online surfing

*Conclusion 39: Participants surfing the Internet show more attention to the security of passwords, images on social networks and their own privacy and others on social networks.*

*Conclusion 40: Participants surfing the Internet show less attention to the location of the devices, the privacy agreements and the time spent on online browsing.*

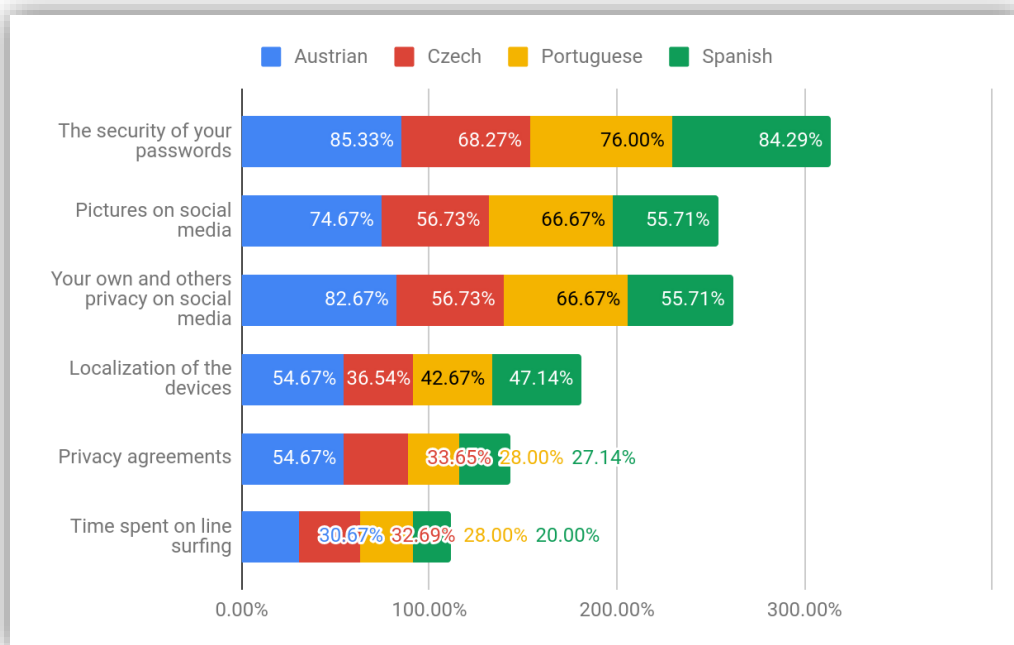


Figure 44.1: Attention when browsing online by nationalities

Austrians pay approximately the same attention to the security of their passwords as to the privacy of their social networks while in the other three countries the security of their passwords stands out.



**Question 45: Which topic seems more interesting to you regarding web security and personal data protection:**

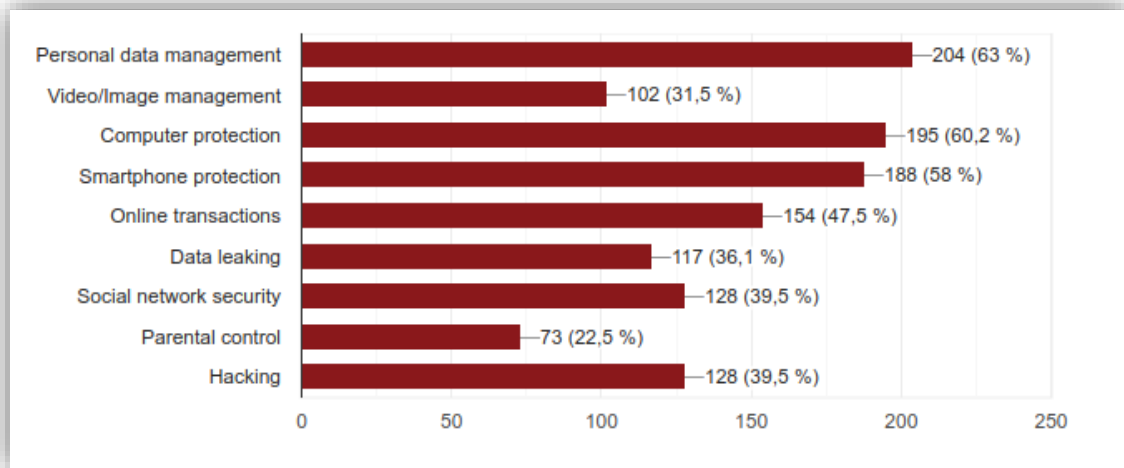


Figure 45: Interesting topics

*Conclusion 41: The three most interesting topics for the participants are: Personal data management, Computer protection and Smartphone protection.*

*Conclusion 42: On the other hand, the three topics in which the participants are less interested are: Parental control, Video/Image management and Data leaking.*

The participants have also expressed interest in the other topics: Online transactions, Social network security and Hacking.

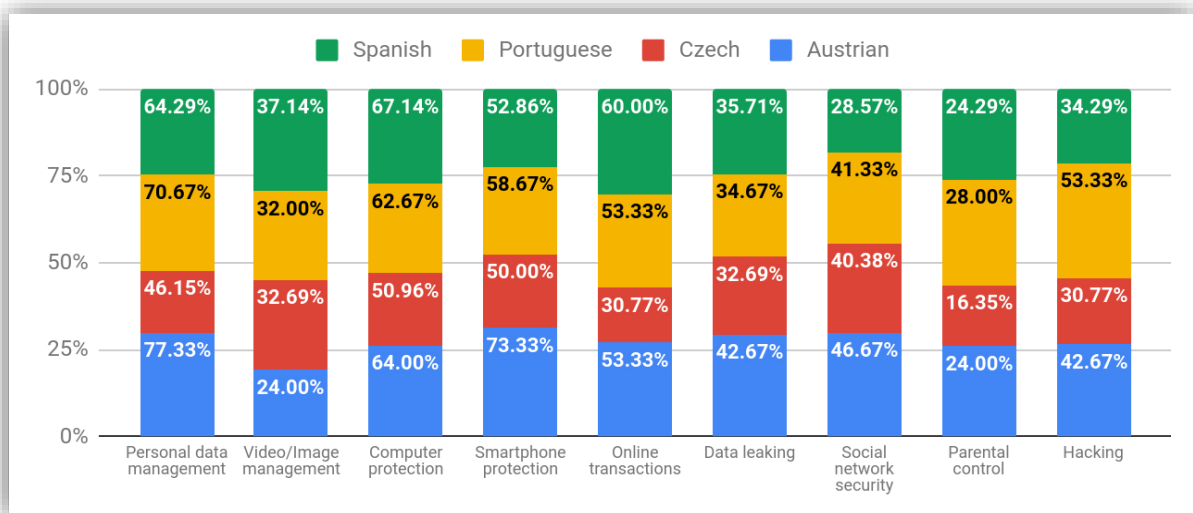


Figure 45.1: Interesting topics by nationalities



The previous figure shows that all countries consider that video and image management and parental control are the least interesting issues. Each country considers more interesting:

- Spain → the protection and security of the computer.
- Portugal → the management of personal data.
- Czech Republic → the protection and security of the computer and smartphone protection.
- Austria → personal data management and smartphone protection.



## 2. Conclusions

Below are some of the final conclusions drawn from the survey results.

1. In general, respondents have not suffered many problems related to internet security and personal data protection, but there is always a percentage of them that have suffered various problems related to the subject.
2. Most of the participants consider it important to have knowledge about web security and protection of personal data, even though many of them already take protective measures and have sufficient knowledge.
3. On several occasions, users say that they do not usually read the privacy policies of the websites they visit.
4. The majority of the participants in the survey consider not knowing which are the most effective measures against cyber-attacks. Many, in fact, do not know exactly what consequences it may have.
5. Most respondents do not know of any initiative in their cities / countries about internet security. Therefore, the need to proportional this information becomes clear. Preferably through news, tutorials and online platform / e-learning.
6. It would be nice to reinforce information about cyberbullying, sexting, inappropriate content or excessive use of ICTs. These concepts are known, but knowledge about them is not very high. On the other hand, the concept of grooming and cyberstalking are quite unknown, it should be explained in more detail.
7. It is shown that most of the participants take some measures for the protection of personal data. Many create passwords that are difficult to decipher, block cookies, etc.
8. According to the results of the survey, the options of more risk and danger for a normal user are as follows: Inappropriate and easily passwords, Chat with strangers, possibly of virus downloads and computer threats and "Pulling money" free of charge and publish intimate photos.
9. In general, participants have ever had a virus. That is why it is important to be informed about it, especially about the measures to be taken in those cases.
10. The majority of respondents use some method to check the reliability and security of the website, but in general they don't read the cookie policies.
11. The three most interesting topics for the participants are: Personal data management, Computer protection and Smartphone protection. after all, the dangers derived from the use of the most used devices on a day-to-day basis.





### 3. Summary

The objective of the questionnaire was to find conclusions and applicable recommendations for future phases of the project based on the data and information collected.

When planning the questionnaire, 5 main distinctions were made:

1. Introduction. It is important to know what kind of public we have surveyed. Know their age, professional sector, sex, nationality and use of IT.
2. Level of skills/experience on web security and personal data protection. To know the strengths and weaknesses in which it would be necessary to delve into the content, it is necessary to know the level that the participants have in order to reach a global idea of the deficiencies and learning needs.
3. How to learn about web security and personal data protection (learning methods). This part of the questionnaire seeks to know to what extent there is material that offers information about web security and protection of personal data, which users are already using. And in the case that there is no such material, questions to know what are the most demanded topics and general opinions on this subject.
4. Topics from web security interesting for the public in general. Here, the knowledge that users have about specific topics is determined, as well as behaviors they have in certain situations related to web security and the protection of personal data. This way, it is possible to analyze if users react correctly to threats or if they must have training to ensure themselves better and react in different ways to threats on the Internet.
5. Test Experience. In this last part of the questionnaire we go into the experience of the participants' use, their behavior in front of certain situations and main interests.

People are exposed daily to threats on the Internet and do not always know how to deal with them. In addition, it has been shown that people have an interest in knowing methods to improve security, this information should reach users directly and concisely.

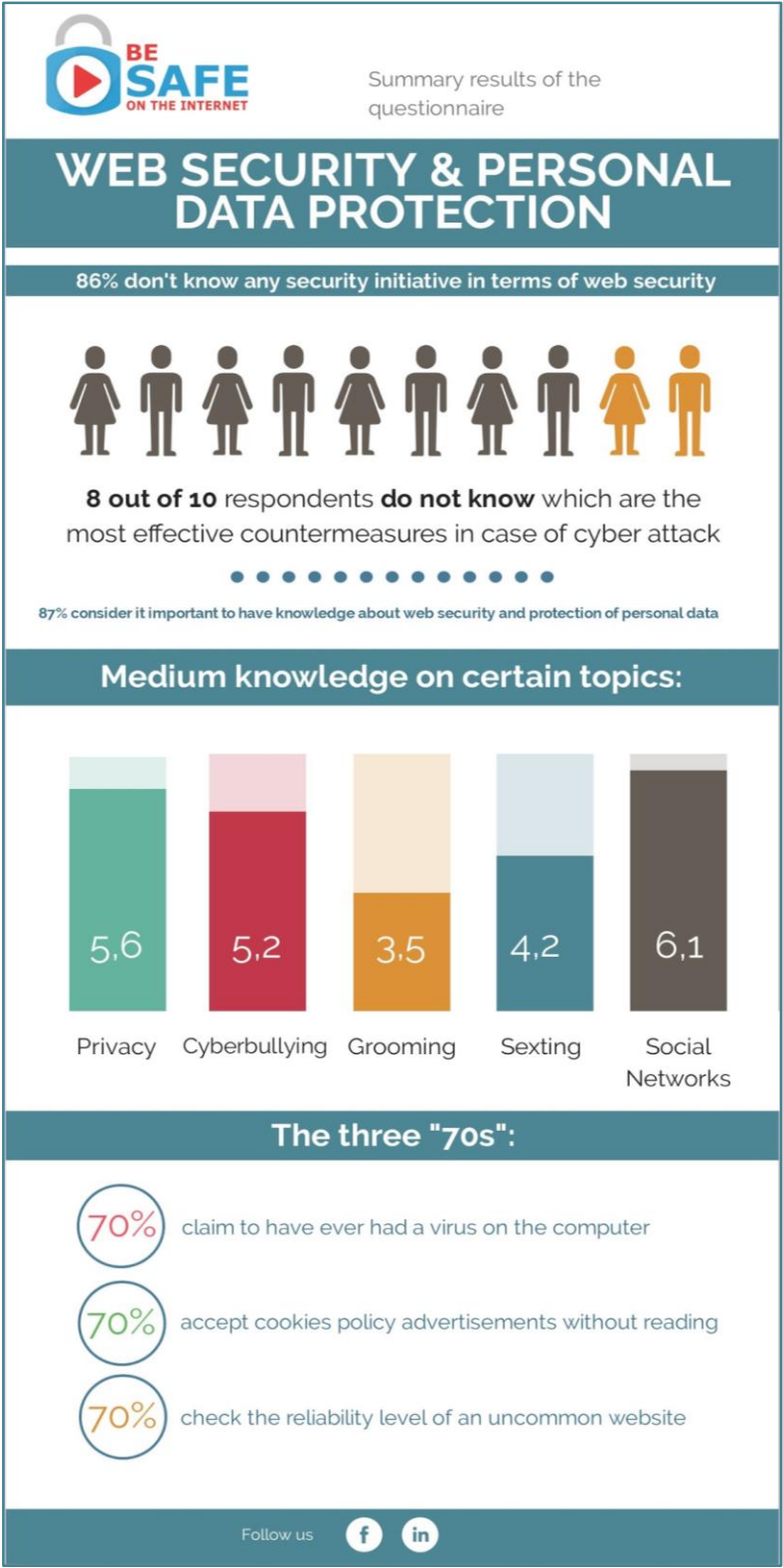


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## **2. Conclusions**

## **3. Summary**

Figure 46: Summary diagram of the results



## 5. Annex

In this section you will find the questionnaire which have been developed for this use only. After we made the framework, we created an online survey through Google Forms.

**BE SAFE SURVEY**

\*Required

Erasmus+

**INTRODUCTION**

This survey aims to provide relevant information about the impact that security and privacy have in society by analyzing the following aspects: the level of skills/experience of the target group; learning methods and preferences of the target group to short it out with these issues; and interesting topics and contents of the target group.

1. Please select your nationality \*  
Choose ▼
2. What is your gender? \*  
Choose ▼
3. What is your age? \*  
Choose ▼
4. You are... \*  
Choose ▼
5. What is your experience with IT ? \*  
Choose ▼

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\*Obligatorio

### Level of skills/experience on web security and personal data protection



6. Have you already have an online security problem such a... \*

|                              | YES                   | NO                    |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| identity theft?              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| personal information theft?  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| online transfers corruption? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| data leaking?                | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| others?                      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

(If 'others' above) Which one?

Tu respuesta

7. Do you consider that it is important to have knowledge in this field? \*

- ☐ YES
- ☐ NO
- ☐ I DON'T KNOW

8. Do you use some personal data mechanisms when you use the Internet? \*

- ☐ YES
- ☐ NO
- ☐ I DON'T KNOW





9. How do you classify your knowledge regarding personal data protection? \*

|      | 1                     | 2                     | 3                     | 4                     | 5                     | 6                     | 7                     | 8                     | 9                     | 10                    |          |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| None | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Advanced |

10. How do you classify your knowledge regarding cybersecurity? \*

|     | 1                     | 2                     | 3                     | 4                     | 5                     | 6                     | 7                     | 8                     | 9                     | 10                    |      |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| Low | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | High |

11. Do you know what data protection means and includes? \*

|     | 1                     | 2                     | 3                     | 4                     | 5                     | 6                     | 7                     | 8                     | 9                     | 10                    |      |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| Low | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | High |

12. How high do you rate your knowledge concerning radicalization? \*

|     | 1                     | 2                     | 3                     | 4                     | 5                     | 6                     | 7                     | 8                     | 9                     | 10                    |      |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| Low | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | High |

13. Do you understand the term 'web vulnerability' (hackers can exploit to access private back-end data such as customer details and financial information)? \*

- ☐ YES
- ☐ NO
- ☐ I DON'T KNOW

14. Do you read the privacy policies of every website? \*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|



15. Do you know the consequences in case of cyber attacks? \*

Choose ▼

16. Do you know the most effective countermeasures against cyber attacks? \*

Choose ▼

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### How to learn about web security and personal data protection (learning methods)



17. Do you know any initiative/s regarding web safety in your city/country? \*

☐ YES

☐ NO

(If "YES" above) Explain the initiative/s

Tu respuesta



(If "YES" above) Explain the initiative/s

Tu respuesta

18. Would you like to have information related to web safety/online protection through.... \*

|  | YES                   | NO                    |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| tutorials                                | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| online sessions                          | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| MOOC                                     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| news                                     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| workshops                                | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| flyers, infographics, photos or pictures | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| online platform/e-learning               | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

19. Is there enough information on this subject in educational centers? \*

- ☐ YES
- ☐ NO
- ☐ I DON'T KNOW

20. Is further training necessary regarding this topic? \*

Elige ▼

If you know some program, please state its name:

Tu respuesta



21. Do you know any online platform focused on the information of web security? \*

☐ YES

☐ NO

(If "YES" above) Please state its name

Tu respuesta

22. Do you have information about workshops, seminars, MOOCs or masters on web security and personal data protection that are taught in your country? \*

Elige ▼

ATRÁS

SIGUIENTE

Página 3 de 6

Nunca envíes contraseñas a través de Formularios de Google.



Topics from web security interesting for the public in general. How much do you know about.....

Following questions are being asked to know in which topics/issues you have the most knowledge. So we are going to ask your know-how on each topic



23. ... PRIVACY? \*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Not much

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

I know a lot

24. ... SEXTING? \*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

25. ... CYBERBULLYING AT SCHOOL? \*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Not much

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

I know a lot

26. ... INAPPROPRIATE CONTENT? \*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Not much

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

I know a lot



27. ... EXCESSIVE USE OF THE ICT's? \*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Not much ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ I know a lot

28. ... PARENTAL CONTROL? \*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Not much ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ I know a lot

29. ... SAFE USE OF INTERNET? \*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Not much ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ I know a lot

30. ... GROOMING? \*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Not much ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ I know a lot

31. WHAT ABOUT SOCIAL NETWORKS? \*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Not much ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ I know a lot

32. Are you prepared to solve any problem that may arise from the above?

\*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Some of them



33. Which of these actions have you done when using the Internet? \*

- ☐ Give bank account details when online shopping
- ☐ Give personal details such as name or link to social media
- ☐ Share personal information
- ☐ Share photos
- ☐ Share location
- ☐ Contact details when filling online forms
- ☐ Other

(If "Other" above) Indicate what...

Tu respuesta

34. What kind of measures do your own data protection on the Internet?

\*

|   | YES                   | NO                    |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Change settings in internet                                     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Block cookies or pop-ups  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Refuse to allow the use of personal information for advertising | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Change the browser settings to prevent the amount of cookies    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Don't save passwords  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Passwords with upercase and lowercase letters                   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Passwords with symbols and numbers                              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Change passwords  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Limited access to profile/content on social networks            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Read privacy and policy statement                               | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Restricted access to geographical location                      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |



35. Do you check the reliability level of an uncommon website? \*

☐ YES

☐ NO

(If "YES" above) How do you do it?

Tu respuesta

36. Sort Internet Options by Risk and Danger to the Normal User \*

|  | High risk             | Potentially risk      | Medium risk           | Low risk              | Non risk              |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Shopping and online sales  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Disclosure of personal data or problems (eg family) on social networks   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Chat with strangers  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Games  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Ads  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Receiving business and advertising emails  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Inappropriate and easily detectable passwords to mail, internet bank, etc. (eg password, 12345, proper name ...) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Downloading or distributing music and movies   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |





|   |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Discussion  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Reading articles  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Blogging, talking about your problems, or about company issues                              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Publication of their works (style, seminar, diploma, papers ...)                            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Possibility of virus download and computer threats  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Internet banking  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Programming   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Hiding behind a false identity  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Luring someone to a meeting   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| "Pulling Money" free of charge  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Publishing your own non-personal photos (we are not on them, but we have photographed them) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |



|  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Posting personal photos                              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Publish your intimate photos                         | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Downloading software or programs                     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Watching pages and videos with inappropriate content | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| E-shop operation                                     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Bulk forward emails with images, videos, and lyrics  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

37. What is cyberbullying? \*

- ☐ Bullying via computer (blogs, social networks, emails) or phone (threatening phone calls and SMS)
- ☐ Bullying only via computer (blogs, social networks, emails)
- ☐ Illegal drug sales on the Internet
- ☐ The kind of sexual harassment

38. What is cyberstalking? \*

- ☐ Unwanted attention about your person through the internet
- ☐ Personal persecution
- ☐ Luring a person out of the Internet for a personal meeting and then her sexual harassment, which can lead to death
- ☐ A phenomenon where someone is embarking on a foreign identity on the Internet



39. In your opinion, which age category is most at risk of cyberbullying and cyberstalking? \*

- ☒ Up to 10 years old
- ☐ 10 – 15 years old
- ☐ 16 – 25 year old
- ☐ 26 – 40 year old
- ☐ Anybody without influence of age
- ☐ Older than 41 years old

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## Test Experience

User's experiences generate a valuable feedback that allows to identify the impact of all these topics, providing real, usable, credible and useful information



40. Have you ever encountered a computer virus on your computer? \*

- ☐ Yes, many times
- ☐ Yes, only one time
- ☐ No, never
- ☐ I do not know

41. Have you activated the option "Accept from Unknow Sources" in your phone or tablet? \*

- ☐ YES
- ☐ NO
- ☐ I DON'T KNOW

42. If you enter a website and it shows you a cookies policy advertisements, what do you usually do? \*

- ☐ read the cookies policy
- ☐ accept without reading
- ☐ close the website



43. When you are searching for a product that you want to buy, and you find it very cheap on a website that you have never bought before, what do you usually do? \*

- ☐ Find information about the web
- ☐ Ask for customer opinion
- ☐ Check page-rank or trust-rank status
- ☐ Search for a protection payment method
- ☐ Go to another web
- ☐ Purchase the product
- ☐ Others

44. When browsing online do you pay attention to: \*

|   | YES                   | NO                    | I DON'T KNOW          |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| The security of your passwords              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Pictures on social media                    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Your own and others privacy on social media | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Localization of the devices                 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Privacy agreements                          | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Time spent on line surfing                  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |



45. Which topic seems more interesting to you regarding web security and personal data protection: \*

- ☐ Personal data management
- ☐ Video/Image management
- ☐ Computer protection
- ☐ Smartphone protection
- ☐ Online transactions
- ☐ Data leaking
- ☐ Social network security
- ☐ Parental control
- ☐ Hacking

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If you would like to get more information about the topics or the questionnaire please send an email to [innovacion@udima.es](mailto:innovacion@udima.es)



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