

The Rights of the Child

Analytical report

Fieldwork: May 2009

This survey was requested by the Directorate General for Justice, Freedom and Security and coordinated by Directorate General Communication.

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

Flash EB Series #273

The Rights of the Child

Conducted by
The Gallup Organisation, Hungary
upon the request of Directorate General
for Justice, Freedom and Security



Survey co-ordinated by
Directorate General Communication

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THE GALLUP ORGANISATION

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Introduction

This Flash Eurobarometer survey on “*The Rights of the Child*” (N°273), requested by the Directorate General for Justice, Freedom and Security is part of a trend survey. The results of the previous wave were published in 2008 – Flash Eurobarometer survey N°235. The current report presents comparative data between the two waves.

The objectives of the survey were unchanged. In detail, the survey examined respondents’:

- knowledge about their specific rights
- opinions to how those rights were protected
- experiences in asking for help
- opinions about the main areas of legislation that affected them
- ideas about national and Europe-wide actions to be taken
- opinions about the easiest ways of finding out more information about their rights.

The survey’s fieldwork was carried out between the 23th and 31th May 2009. Over 10,000 randomly selected young people (15-18 years old) were interviewed across the EU. The survey was carried out by telephone, with WebCATI (web-based computer assisted telephone interviewing). To correct for sampling disparities, a post-stratification weighting of the results was implemented, based on key socio-demographic variables. More details on the survey methodology are included in the Annex of this report.

Please note that due to rounding, the percentages shown in the charts and tables do not always add up exactly to the totals mentioned in the text.

Main findings

The Flash Eurobarometer “*The Rights of the Child*” is part of a trend survey; the results of the previous wave were published in 2008. A comparison, between 2008 and 2009 results, concerning young people’s knowledge and opinions about the rights of under 18 year-olds, showed very few significant differences.

Knowledge and information about the Rights of the Child

Awareness of the Rights of the Child

- Almost two-thirds of young people (15-18 years-old) from the 27 EU Member States were aware that people under 18 enjoy specific rights compared to adults.
- The Netherlands, Hungary and Denmark were the only countries where more than half of interviewees were unaware of the specific rights of under 18 year-olds (61%, 60% and 53%, respectively).

Knowledge about the Rights of the Child

- Young people across the EU were a lot more likely to know that video games specify the appropriate age group, i.e. they have a label and a ranking (82%), than to know that the decision on children’s custody and access rights will not change if parents are divorced and one of them goes to another Member State (25%).
- The percentage of young people that correctly thought that video games receive a label and a ranking – specifying the appropriate age group – in all EU countries ranged from 63% in the Czech Republic to 89% in Austria, the UK and Italy.
- In terms of knowing that the decision on children’s custody and access rights will not change if parents are divorced and one of them goes to another Member State, the proportion of correct answers ranged from 15% in Belgium to 37% in Bulgaria.

Information channels

- Roughly three-quarters (74%) of young EU citizens considered the Internet to be the easiest information channel to be used in order that they become more aware of their rights. Compared to 2008, this was an increase of four percentage points (70%).
- Cyprus, Spain, France and Portugal were lagging behind other EU Member States in terms of the Internet being a popular information channel (between 57% and 65% selected this information channel).
- Other information channels were selected by smaller proportions of respondents: 19% selected TV programmes and 6% mentioned material available in the school or city library.

Protection of the Rights of the Child

Perceived level of protection of the Rights of the Child

- Overall, roughly three-quarters of young people in the EU considered the specific rights of under-18s to be well protected in their country, while slightly more than a fifth believed that they are insufficiently protected.
- Young people in Denmark and the Netherlands were the most likely to answer that the Rights of the Child are very well protected in their country (38% and 36%, respectively). Portuguese

and Romanian young people, on the other hand, were the most sceptical about the protection of these rights in their country.

Looking for help when the rights of a child had been violated

- Roughly 8 in 10 young EU citizens said that neither they nor anyone they know (under 18) had ever tried to seek help when they thought their rights had been violated.
- The proportion of interviewees who said that they, or someone else in their own peer group, had tried to seek help when they thought that their rights had been violated ranged from 11% in Slovenia to 32% in Luxembourg and Greece.

Problems likely to be encountered when help is needed to defend the rights of a child

- When asked which problems might be encountered by people under 18 trying to defend their rights, the most commonly mentioned problems were that they would not know how to defend their rights and whom to contact (80%) and that they would simply not be aware of their rights (78%).
- Young people who said they were aware of the Rights of the Child and those who said the opposite – i.e. that they were not aware of these rights – did not differ in their opinion about the likelihood that others in their age group would not be aware of their rights (79% and 78%, respectively).
- Not only the above-mentioned problems, but also those related to procedures being too lengthy or too complicated to enable young people to defend their rights were considered to be potential difficulties by a majority in all Member States (e.g. ranging from 52% in Luxembourg to 86% in Portugal for “too lengthy procedures”).
- The problem of authorities not responding was perceived as being the least likely to occur when people under 18 would look for help to defend their rights (ranging from 33% to 78%).
- The current survey shows that young people in Portugal are generally more likely than others to think that someone in their age group might encounter each of the problems listed in the survey when needing help to defend their rights. In the 2008 wave, however, it was young Italians who expected most problems.

Policy areas of interest regarding the Rights of the Child

Policy areas thought to be of particular interest regarding the Rights of the Child

- When asked in which areas governments or public administrations should most take the particular interests of children into account, education came top (77% selected this area). The second most frequently mentioned topic was security (44%), followed by health and social affairs (42%).
- Although the country breakdowns for the policy area of security showed that the same countries appeared at the higher and lower ends of the 2008 and 2009 distributions, the countries at both ends of the distribution in 2009 saw increases in the proportion of young people selecting this policy area compared to 2008.
- The environment, immigration and the media were selected by less than one-third of young citizens in all EU Member States.

Problems impacting children that should receive priority at a national level

- Violence against children was considered to be the problem that should be given (the first or second) priority in their country by 45% of young EU citizens. Roughly 4 in 10 young people also indicated that sexual exploitation of children should be addressed nationally and one-third mentioned the problem of drugs.
- Violence against, or the sexual exploitation of, children was the most commonly mentioned problem in more than half of the Member States, while drugs or alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction proved to be the main problem in nine Member States.

Priority of actions to promote and protect the Rights of the Child to be taken at a European level

- An overwhelming majority of young EU citizens accepted all actions to promote and protect the Rights of the Child – as listed in the survey¹ – as a priority at a European level.
- Looking at the proposed actions to promote and protect children's rights, young people in Portugal, the UK and Ireland were more likely than others to support them. Although young people in the UK and Ireland were also among the strong supporters of these priority actions in 2008, young people in Portugal were more likely to consider the action as a priority to be tackled at EU level in 2009 than in 2008.
- Young people in the Netherlands and Finland were among the least likely in the EU to attach high priority to each of the actions to promote and protect children's rights covered in the survey – both in 2008 and 2009.

¹ (1) developing a “missing children” alert system operational throughout the EU; (2) giving more support to organisations working in the field of the protection of children's rights; (3) providing more information to children about their rights and where to enquire about them; (4) involving children more in the definition of policies that concern them; (5) promoting the rights of children in countries outside Europe.

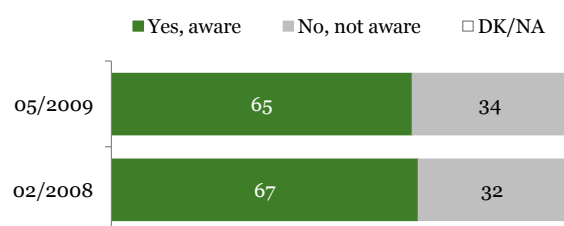
1. Awareness of the Rights of the Child

Almost two-thirds of young people (15-18 years-old) from the 27 EU Member States were aware that people under 18 enjoy specific rights compared to adults.

The Netherlands, Hungary and Denmark were the only countries where more than half of interviewees were unaware of the specific rights of under 18 year-olds (61%, 60% and 53%, respectively).

Almost two-thirds (65%) of young people (15-18) from the 27 EU Member States were aware that people under 18 enjoy specific rights compared to adults, while roughly one-third (34%) were not aware of this. These results are similar to those from the previous wave of the survey: in 2008, 67% of young people were aware of the Rights of the Child.

Awareness of the Rights of the Child



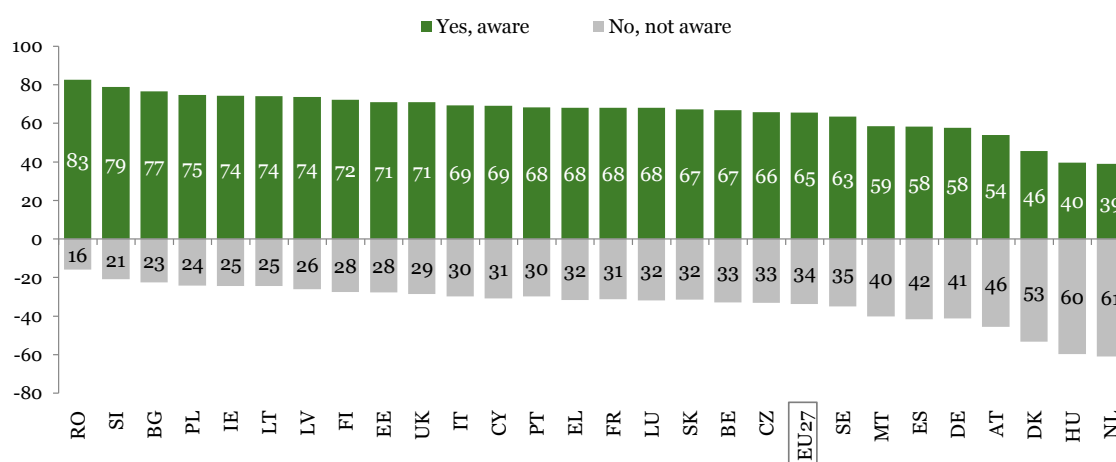
Q1. Are you aware that people under 18 enjoy specific rights compared to adults?
Base: all respondents, % EU27

Country variations

More than 8 in 10 Romanian interviewees were aware of the specific rights of people under 18 (83%; 18 percentage points above the EU average of 65%). Other countries with a high level of awareness of the Rights of the Child were Slovenia, Bulgaria and Poland – in these countries at least three-quarters of interviewees thought that under 18 year-olds enjoy specific rights (79%, 77% and 75%, respectively).

At the other end of the distribution – where respondents were less likely to be aware of the Rights of the Child – it was noted that Dutch and Hungarian respondents were the least informed (39% and 40%, respectively). In fact, Dutch and Hungarian interviewees were almost twice as likely as young citizens on average to be unaware of the specific rights of people under 18 (61% and 60%, respectively – compared to the EU average of 34%). Denmark was close to Hungary and the Netherlands, with 53% of young people who were unaware – and only 46% who were aware – that under 18 year-olds enjoy specific rights.

Awareness of the Rights of the Child



Q1. Are you aware that people under 18 enjoy specific rights compared to adults?
Base: all respondents, % by country

Between 2008 and the current survey, the individual country results mostly showed small differences between young people's awareness about their specific rights compared to adults². There were, however, a few exceptions. For example, the 2008 results showed that roughly 6 in 10 Dutch respondents were aware of the Rights of the Child (59%; eight percentage points below the EU average of 67%); in 2009, however, fewer Dutch respondents expressed such awareness (39%; 26 percentage points below the EU average of 65%).

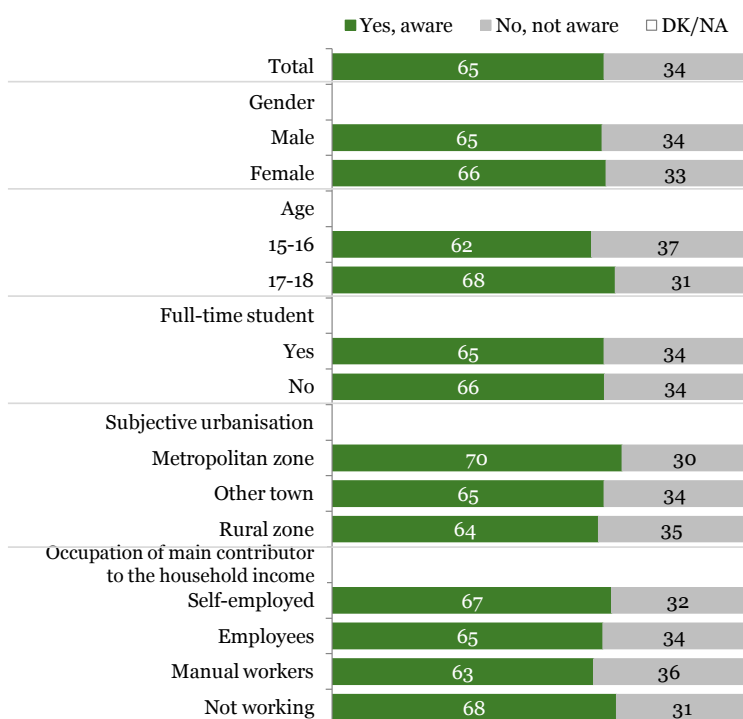
Socio-demographic considerations

There were no major differences according to socio-demographic groups in terms of awareness of the specific rights of people under 18.

It appears that the awareness levels of the Rights of the Child were slightly higher for 17-18 year-olds, metropolitan city dwellers and respondents living in a household where the main financial contributor was self-employed or not-working.

For example, while 70% of respondents living in metropolitan areas said they were aware that individuals under 18 had specific rights compared to adults, roughly two-thirds of respondents living in urban or rural areas said the same (65% and 64%, respectively).

Awareness about the Rights of the Child



Q1. Are you aware that people under 18 enjoy specific rights compared to adults?

Base: all respondents, % by socio-demographics

² Both in 2008 and in the current survey, 400 young people were interviewed in most EU countries. When comparing individual country results between waves, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 7 percentage points – in other words, we need to find a difference of more than seven percentage points between the results of the 2008 and 2009 wave in order to be able to talk about a statistically meaningful difference. (More details on calculating the margin of error for a difference in proportions between two independent samples are included in the Annex of this report.).

2. Perceived levels of protection of the Rights of the Child across the EU

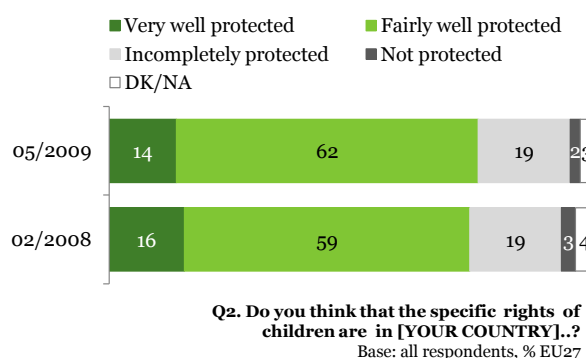
Overall, roughly three-quarters of young people in the EU considered the specific rights of under-18s to be well protected in their country, while slightly more than a fifth believed that they are insufficiently protected.

Young people in Denmark and the Netherlands were the most likely to answer that the Rights of the Child are very well protected in their country (38% and 36%, respectively). Portuguese and Romanian young people, on the other hand, were the most sceptical about the protection of these rights in their country.

Roughly three-quarters (76%) of young people across the EU considered the Rights of the Child to be *very well* or *fairly well* protected in their country. This was unchanged compared to 2008.

The dominant opinion was that the specific rights of under-18s are *fairly well protected* (62%), while only 14% thought they are *very well protected*. Furthermore, almost one-fifth of interviewees (19%) thought that the specific rights of the under-18s are *incompletely protected* in their country and 2% believed that they are *not protected at all*.

Perceived levels of protection of the Rights of the Child across the EU

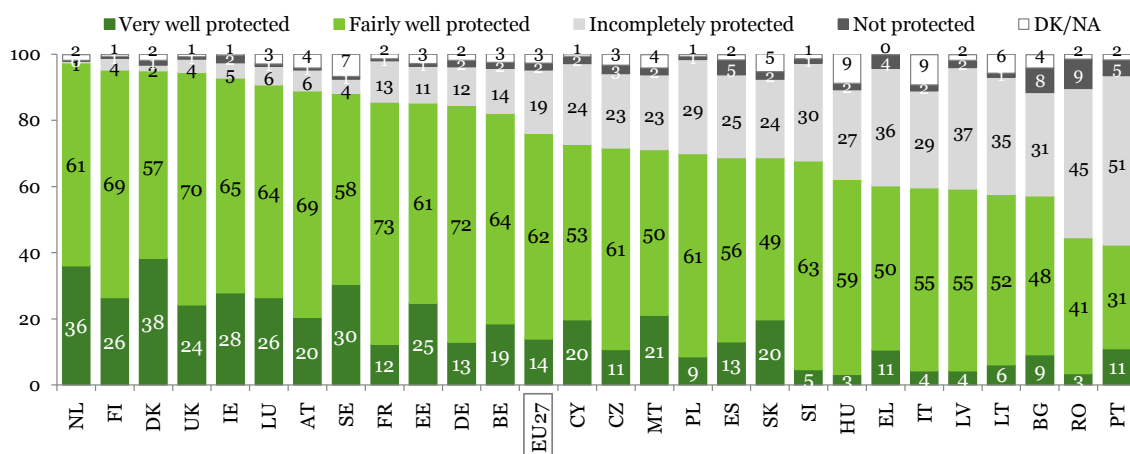


Country variations

The highest percentage of young people who believed that the specific rights of the under-18s are *very well* or *fairly well* protected in their country was found in the Netherlands (97%; 21 percentage points above the EU average of 76%). Finland, Denmark, the UK and Ireland were close to the Netherlands with more than 90% of interviewees saying that the Rights of the Child are *very well* or *fairly well* protected in their country (between 93% and 95%). Young people in the Netherlands and Denmark were also the most likely to say that the Rights of the Child are *very well protected* in their country (36% and 38%, respectively). In the other above-mentioned countries, however, young people were somewhat less likely to select this response (between 24% and 28%).

The lowest proportions of respondents who thought that children's rights are *very well* or *fairly well* protected in their country were found in Portugal (42%) and Romania (44%). Furthermore, these two countries were the only Member States where a majority of young people had a negative opinion on this issue: 56% of Portuguese respondents and 54% of Romanian respondents said that the Rights of the Child were *not at all* or *incompletely* protected in their country.

Perceived levels of protection of the Rights of the Child across the EU



Q2. Do you think that the specific rights of children are in [YOUR COUNTRY]..?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Examining the country breakdown in 2009 compared to 2008, it was noted that the ranking of countries remained more or less the same between the two surveys. For example, in both 2008 and 2009, the highest proportions of young people who thought that children's rights are *very well* or *fairly well* protected in their country were found in the Netherlands and Finland. Moreover, as in 2008, it can be concluded that Romanian young people were not only the most aware of the Rights of the Child (see previous chapter), but they were also among the most sceptical about the protection of these rights in their country.

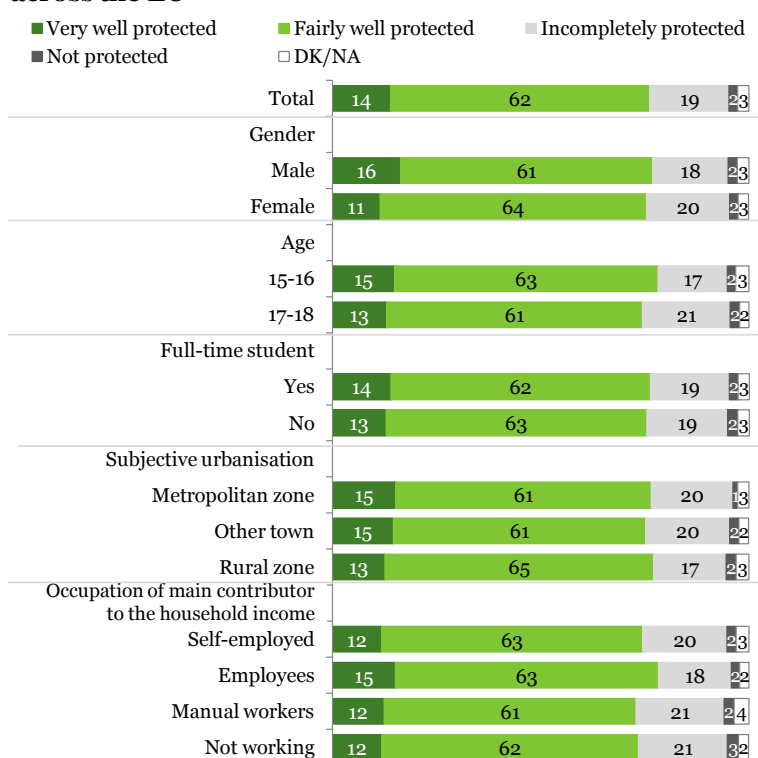
Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis did not reveal any great differences in the various groupings' opinions about the level of protection of the specific rights of people under 18 years-of-age.

The largest differences were seen when comparing opinions based on the main household contributor's occupational status: while 78% of respondents from a household where the main contributor was an employee believed that the Rights of the Child were *very well* or *fairly well* protected in their country, this proportion was five percentage points lower for respondents in households where the main contributor was a manual worker (73%).

Looking only at the percentages of interviewees who said that the specific rights of under-18s are *very well* protected in their country, it can be seen that young men were slightly more likely than young women to select this response (16% vs. 11%).

Perceived levels of protection of the Rights of the Child across the EU



Q2. Do you think that the specific rights of children are in [YOUR COUNTRY]..?

Base: all respondents, % by socio-demographics

3. Looking for help when the rights of a child had been violated

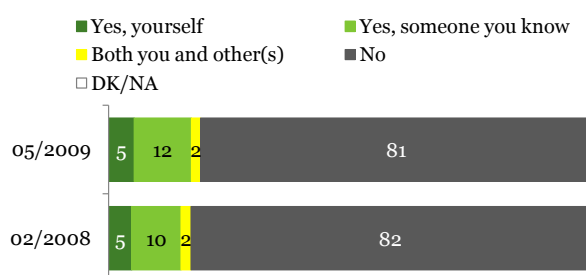
Roughly 8 in 10 young EU citizens said that neither they nor anyone they know (under 18) had ever tried to seek help when they thought their rights had been violated.

The proportion of interviewees who said that they, or someone else in their own peer group, had tried to seek help when they thought that their rights had been violated ranged from 11% in Slovenia to 32% in both Luxembourg and Greece.

As in the previous wave of this trend survey, a large majority of respondents (81%) said that neither they, nor anyone else in their own peer group, had ever tried to seek help when they thought that their rights had been violated.

Only 7% of respondents said that they had personally looked for help in such a case; 5% had sought help themselves and 2% said that both they and others had looked for help. Finally, 12% stated that they know someone who had tried to look for help when they thought that their rights had been violated.

Likelihood of seeking for help when the rights of a child had been violated



Q3. Did you, yourself ever try to seek help in a matter when you thought your rights were violated, or did someone else below 18 years of age you know tried that?

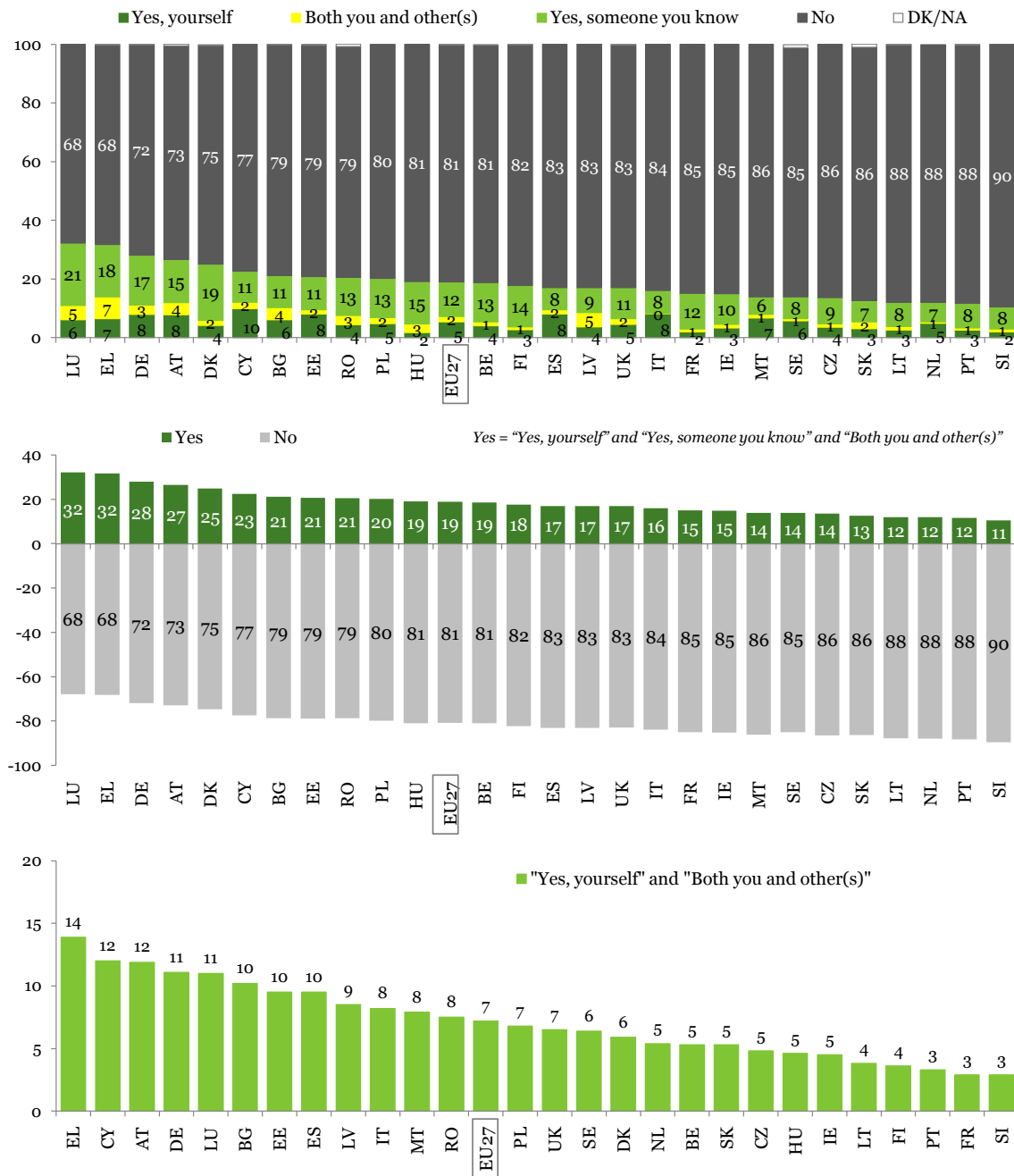
Base: all respondents, % EU27

Country variations

Summing all the “yes” answers (“yes, yourself”, “yes, someone you know” and “both you and others” – see second chart on the next page) and examining the resulting country breakdown, it was noted that Luxembourgish and Greek respondents were the most likely to say that they, or someone else that they know of a similar age, had tried to seek help when they thought that their rights had been violated (both 32%; 13 percentage points above the EU average of 19%). In Slovenia, Portugal, the Netherlands, Lithuania and Slovakia, on the other hand, just over 1 in 10 young people said that they, or someone in their own peer group, had tried to seek help in such circumstances (between 11% and 13%).

Looking only at the proportion of respondents who had tried to seek help themselves when they thought their rights had been violated (sum of categories “yes, yourself” and “both you and others” – see third chart on the next page), it was noted that young Greek interviewees were also the most likely to have sought help themselves (14%; 7 percentage points above the EU average of 7%), followed by young Cypriot and Austrian interviewees (both 12%). In almost all other Member States, however, less than 1 in 10 young people said that they had sought help themselves when they thought their rights had been violated (between 3% and 9%).

Likelihood of seeking for help when the rights of a child had been violated



Q3. Did you, yourself ever try to seek help in a matter when you thought your rights were violated, or did someone else below 18 years of age you know tried that?

Base: all respondents, % by country

A comparison, between 2008 and 2009 results, concerning young people's experiences in asking for help when they thought that their rights had been violated, did not show any significant trend since the likelihood that young people said that they, or anyone else in their own peer group, had tried to seek help in such circumstances was low in all countries in 2008 (between 12% and 32%) and in 2009 (between 11% and 32%).

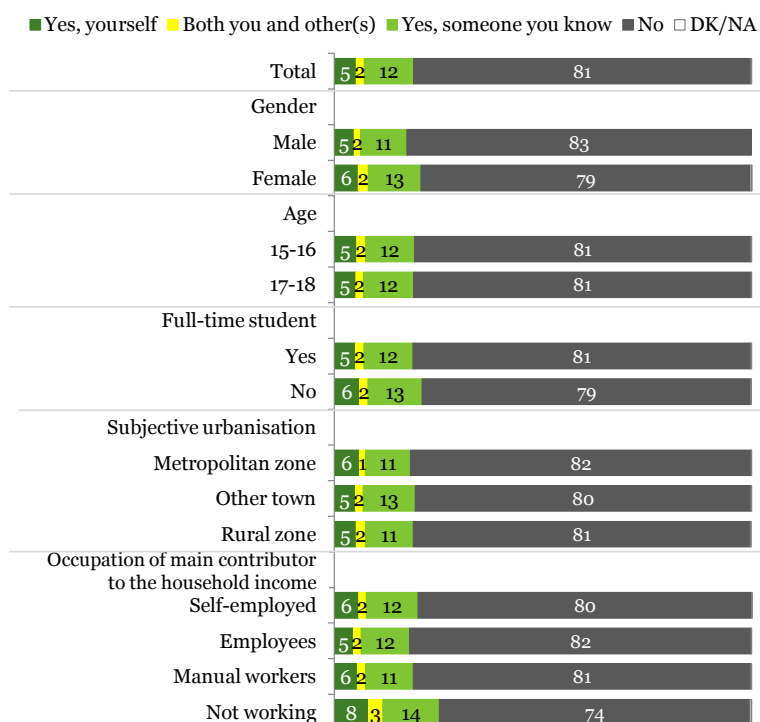
Socio-demographic considerations

Looking at the socio-demographic groups, hardly any differences were found, once again, in the responses on this topic in the various groups.

Respondents from a household in which the main financial contributor was not working, nevertheless, appeared to be somewhat more likely than their counterparts in, for example, “employee” households to say that they, or someone else in their own peer group, had tried to seek help when they thought that their rights had been violated (25% vs. 19%).

A similarly minor difference can be seen when comparing young men and women: while 21% of young women said that they, or someone else that they know of a similar age, had tried to seek help when they thought that their rights had been violated, this proportion fell to 18% for young men.

Likelihood of seeking for help when the rights of a child had been violated



Q3. Did you, yourself ever try to seek help in a matter when you thought your rights were violated, or did someone else below 18 years of age you know tried that?

Base: all respondents, % by socio-demographics

4. Problems likely to be encountered when help is needed to defend the rights of a child

When asked which problems might be encountered by people under 18 trying to defend their rights, the most commonly mentioned problems were that they would not know how to defend their rights and whom to contact (80%) and that they would simply not be aware of their rights (78%).

Young people who said they were aware of the Rights of the Child and those who said the opposite – i.e. that they were not aware of these rights – did not differ in their opinion about the likelihood that others in their age group would not be aware of their rights (79% and 78%, respectively).

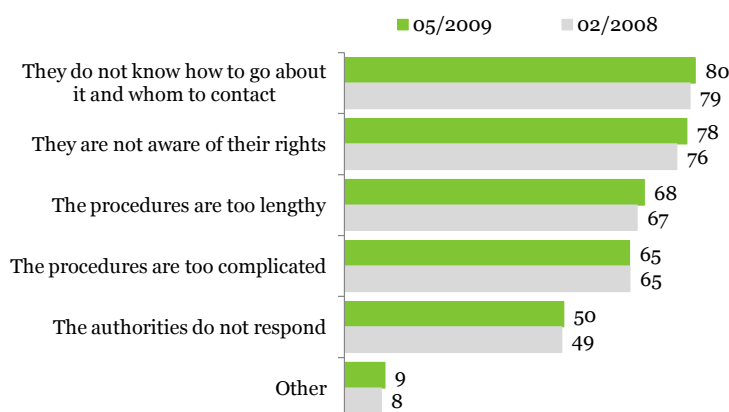
Not only the above-mentioned problems, but also those related to procedures being too lengthy or too complicated to enable young people to defend their rights were considered to be potential difficulties by a majority in all Member States (e.g. ranging from 52% in Luxembourg to 86% in Portugal for “too lengthy procedures”).

The problem of authorities not responding was perceived as being the least likely to occur when people under 18 years-of-age need help to defend their rights (ranging from 33% to 78%).

The current survey shows that young people in Portugal are generally more likely than others to think that someone in their age group might encounter each of the problems listed in the survey when needing help to defend their rights. In the 2008 wave, however, it was young Italians who expected most problems.

The next step was to ask young EU citizens about the problems that their age group might encounter when they need to defend their rights. As in 2008, young EU citizens were in agreement that their peers would not know **how to go about (defending their rights) and whom to contact** (80%) or simply that they would **not be aware of their rights** (78%).

Problems likely to be encountered when under 18 year-olds need help to defend their rights



Q4. What are the problems you think people under 18 years-of-age might encounter when they need help to defend their rights?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions EU27

Young people were, once again, less likely to expect problems defending their rights due to procedures: 68% of interviewees thought that people under 18 years-of-age might encounter problems because **procedures are too lengthy** and 65% thought that **procedures are too complicated**.

Finally, young EU citizens were the least likely to think that the problem would be that **authorities (e.g. the city council or an ombudsman) do not respond** when people under 18 years-of-age need help to defend their rights: only 50% mentioned this problem – this result is also similar to that recorded in the previous wave of the survey (49%).

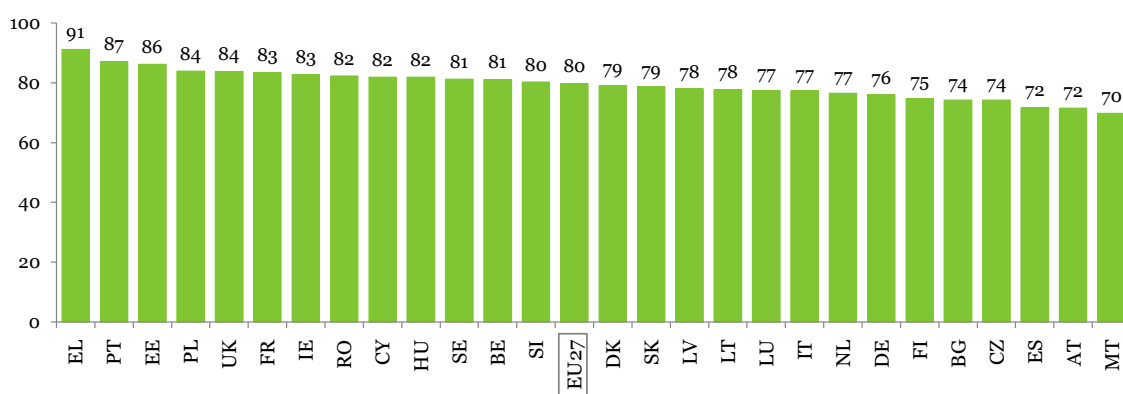
Country variations

In a majority of all EU Member States, the most likely problems to be met were thought to be **how to go about (defending one's rights) and whom to contact**, and **a lack of awareness** about one's rights. The proportion of respondents selecting the former problem ranged from 70% in Malta to 91% in Greece, while the proportion selecting the latter ranged from 64% in Malta to 86% in France.

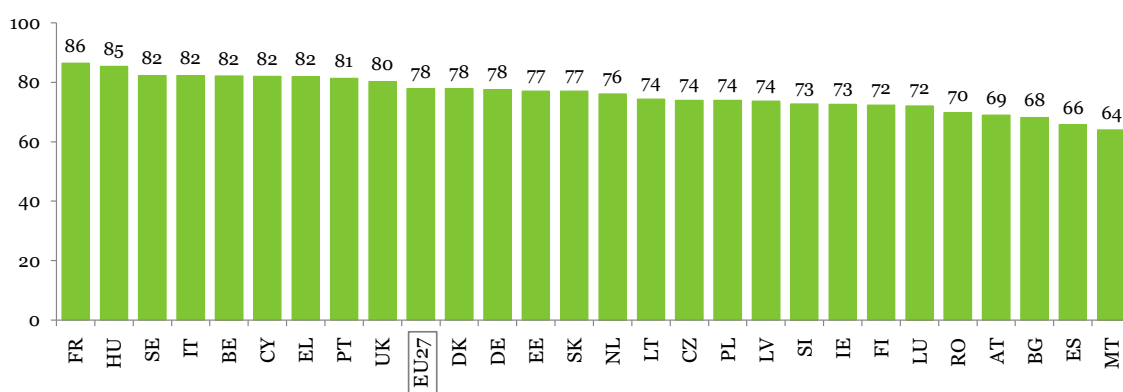
At the EU level, almost no difference was observed between 2008 and 2009 in the proportion of respondents who thought that people under 18 would not know how to defend their rights and whom to contact (79% vs. 80%) or that under-18s would not be aware of their rights (76% vs. 78%). Similarly, in most Member States, a very small (insignificant) increase or decrease was observed in the 2008 and 2009 results. There were, however, a few exceptions; for example, both Finland and the Netherlands saw an increase of more than 10 percentage points from 2008 to 2009 in the proportions of interviewees who thought that under-18s needing help to defend their rights might encounter these problems.

Problems likely to be encountered when people under 18 years-of-age need help to defend their rights

They do not know how to go about it and whom to contact



They are not aware of their rights



Q4. What are the problems you think people under 18 years-of-age might encounter when they need help to defend their rights?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

When looking at the relationship between respondents' awareness about children's rights (Chapter 1) and their perceptions about the problems that their age group might encounter when they need to defend their rights, our analysis shows that, although relatively few respondents (34%) said they were

unaware of the specific rights of people under 18, more than three-quarters did think this would be a problem faced by other people in their age group. Furthermore, respondents who were unaware and those who were aware of the Rights of the Child did not differ in their opinion about the likelihood that others in their age group would not be aware of their rights (79% and 78%, respectively).

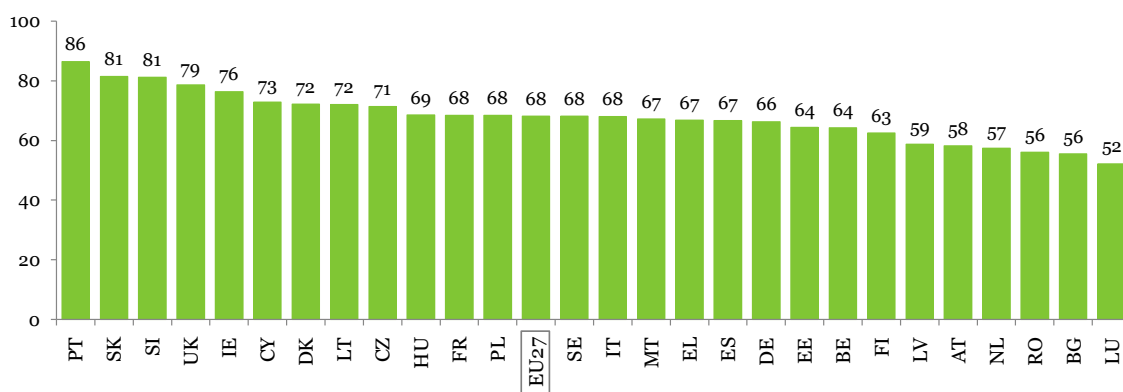
Not only the above-mentioned problems, but also those related to **procedures being too lengthy or too complicated** to defend one's rights were considered to be potential drawbacks by a majority of young people in all Member States. In comparison, in 2008, there were seven countries where a minority of interviewees thought that under-18s needing help to defend their rights would be confronted with procedures that are too lengthy or too complicated.

Looking at the individual country results for problems related to procedures to defend one's rights, it was noted that Portuguese and Slovak respondents scored the highest: more than 8 in 10 young people in these countries thought that people under 18 needing help to defend their rights would face procedures that are too lengthy (86% and 81%, respectively) and a similar proportion expected the procedures to be too complicated (81% and 82%, respectively).

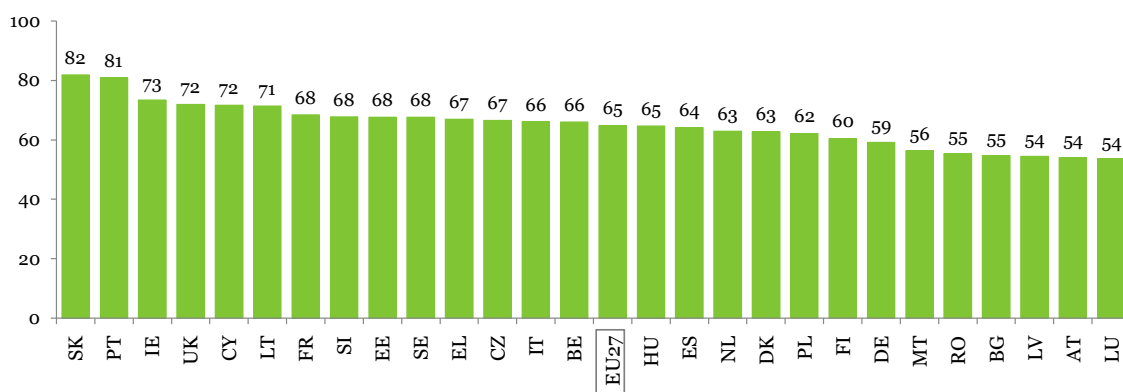
In sharp contrast, in Luxembourg, Austria, Bulgaria, Romania and Latvia, less than 6 in 10 respondents thought that young people needing help to defend their rights might encounter problems with too lengthy procedures (between 52% and 59%) and only a slim majority thought that they would be too complicated (54%-55%).

Problems likely to be encountered when people under 18 years-of-age need help to defend their rights

The procedures are too lengthy



The procedures are too complicated



Q4. What are the problems you think people under 18 years-of-age might encounter when they need help to defend their rights?

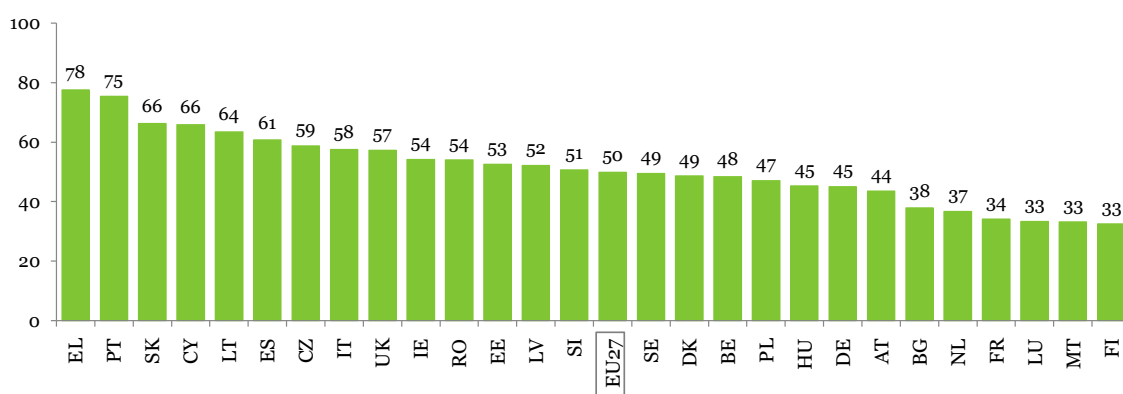
Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

Finally, in all EU Member States (with the exception of Greece), the problem of **authorities (i.e. public administrations such as city councils or ombudsman) not responding** was perceived as the least likely to occur when people under 18 looked for help to defend their rights.

Greece – and Portugal – stood out from the pack, somewhat, with around three-quarters of young people who thought that the problem of non-responsive authorities is very likely to occur (78% and 75%, respectively). In Finland, Malta and Luxembourg, on the other hand, only one-third of young people expected this outcome (17 percentage points below the EU average of 50%). Other countries where less than 4 in 10 young people thought that authorities would not respond were France (34%), the Netherlands (37%) and Bulgaria (38%).

Problems likely to be encountered when people under 18 years-of-age need help to defend their rights

The authorities (public administrations as, for instance, city councils, ombudsman) do not respond



Q4. What are the problems you think people under 18 years-of-age might encounter when they need help to defend their rights?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

Based on the individual country results – both in 2008 and 2009 – regarding young EU citizens' opinions about the problems that their age group might encounter when they need to defend their rights, a few conclusions can be drawn:

- The current survey shows that young people in Portugal are generally more likely than others to think that someone in their age group might encounter each of the problems listed in the survey when needing help to defend their rights. In the 2008 wave, however, it was young Italians who expected most problems.
- Differences are also seen at the bottom of the country rankings: while in 2008, Dutch and Finnish respondents were each time the least likely to think that someone in their age group would encounter a specific problem – in 2009 there is no clear pattern.

Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis showed that the different groups agreed about the order of importance of the problems that people under 18 might encounter when needing help to defend their rights; for example, not knowing how to go about defending their rights and a lack of awareness were each time selected by the largest proportions of respondents, while the problem of non-responsive authorities was each time selected by the lowest proportion.

Furthermore, some differences were seen in the perceived likelihood that some of the problems mentioned in the survey might be encountered:

- respondents aged between 17 and 18 and those not in full-time education generally tended to expect that young people would encounter more problems than respondents aged between 15 and 16 and full-time students
- young women expected problems defending their rights because of the procedures slightly more often than young men (72% vs. 64% for *too lengthy procedures*, and 69% vs. 61% for *too complex procedures*)
- similarly, respondents where the head of the household was not working were the most likely to expect problems relating to procedures, while those where the main breadwinner was self-employed were the least likely to do so (72% vs. 67% for *too lengthy procedures*, and 66% vs. 62% for *too complex procedures*)
- respondents living in rural or urban areas were more likely than those in metropolitan zones to mention that the authorities would not respond when people under 18 years-of-age looked for help (50%-51% vs. 46%).

Problems likely to be encountered when under 18 year-olds need help to defend their rights

	They do not know how to go about it and whom to contact	They are not aware of their rights	The procedures are too lengthy	The procedures are too complicated	The authorities do not respond	Other
Total	80	78	68	65	50	9
Gender						
Male	79	77	64	61	48	9
Female	80	79	72	69	52	10
Age						
15-16	77	75	65	62	48	8
17-18	82	80	71	67	51	10
Full-time student						
Yes	80	78	68	64	49	9
No	82	79	75	71	55	12
Subjective urbanisation						
Metropolitan zone	82	75	67	63	46	8
Other town	79	79	68	64	51	10
Rural zone	79	77	68	66	50	9
Occupation main contributor to the household income						
Self-employed	79	79	67	62	51	9
Employee	80	77	67	65	50	10
Manual worker	80	78	70	66	49	9
Not working	80	79	72	66	48	8

Q4. What are the problems you think people under 18 years-of-age might encounter when they need help to defend their rights?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions by socio-demographics

5. Policy areas thought to be of particular interest regarding the Rights of the Child

When asked in which areas governments or public administrations should most take the particular interests of children into account, education came top (77% selected this area). The second most frequently mentioned topic was security (44%), followed by health and social affairs (42%).

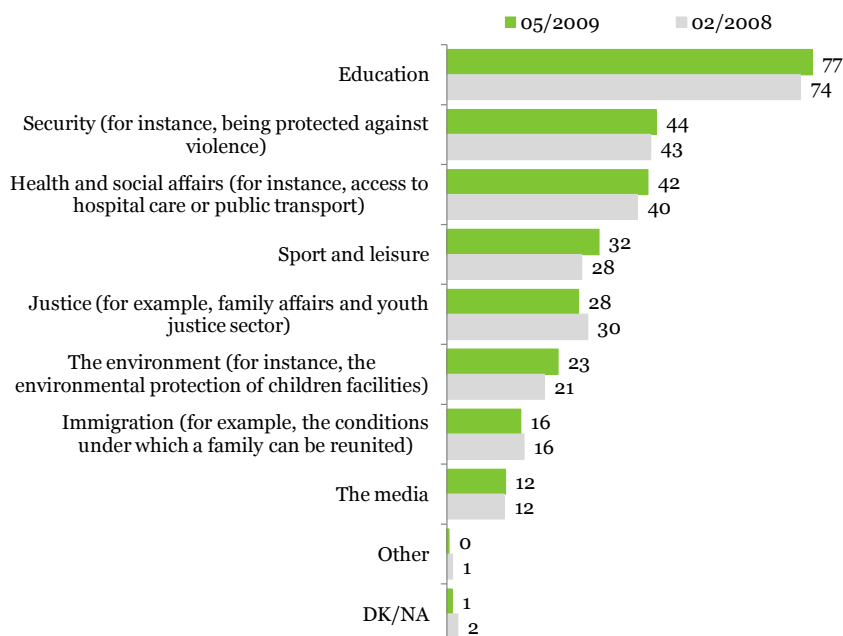
Although the country breakdowns for the policy area of security showed that the same countries appeared at the higher and lower ends of the 2008 and 2009 distributions, the countries at both ends of the distribution in 2009 saw increases in the proportion of young people selecting this policy area compared to 2008.

The environment, immigration and the media were selected by less than one-third of young citizens in all EU Member States.

Young people participating in this survey were also asked again in which areas they thought that the government or public administration should take the particular interest of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions. A list with different topics was presented and respondents were asked to make three choices.

Education was, by far, the most selected policy area where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account; it was selected by slightly more than three-quarters of respondents (77% vs. 74% in 2008).

Areas where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account



Q5. In which areas do you think that the government or public administration should particularly take the interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions EU27

The ranking of the policy areas listed in the survey remained the same between the two waves of the survey. The second most frequently mentioned topic was **security** (e.g. protection against violence),

followed by **health and social affairs** (e.g. access to hospital care or public transport) – both areas were selected by slightly more than 4 out of 10 respondents (44% and 42%, respectively – the corresponding proportions in 2008 were 43% and 40%, respectively).

Roughly one-third of respondents considered that the government or public administration should take children's interests into account when adopting legislation or making decisions in the field of **sports and leisure** (32% vs. 28% in 2008), and a similar proportion (28% vs. 30%) selected **justice** (e.g. family affairs and youth justice sector). The **environment** (e.g. the environmental protection of young people's facilities, 23%), **immigration** (e.g. the conditions under which a family can be reunited, 16%) and **the media** (12%) were selected by the lowest proportions of respondents.

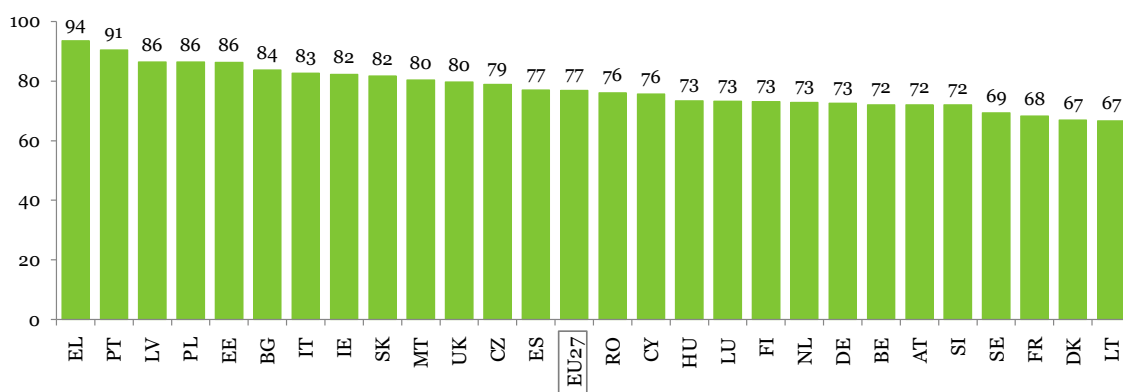
Country variations

In all countries, at least two-thirds of interviewees (between 67% and 94%) mentioned **education** as one of the areas where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account.

More than 9 in 10 Greek and Portuguese respondents (94% and 91%, respectively) selected *education*, followed by Latvians, Poles and Estonians with 86% respondents mentioning this policy area. Lithuania, Denmark, France and Sweden, on the other hand, were found at the lower end of the distribution, with less than 7 in 10 young people who selected this area as one where the government or public administration should pay special attention to children's interests (between 67% and 69%).

Areas where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account

Education



Q5. In which areas do you think that the government or public administration should particularly take the interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions?
Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

In comparison with the other policy areas named in the survey, the individual country results for *education* showed the least variation. The proportion of young people mentioning this policy area ranged from 67% in Lithuania and Denmark to 94% in Greece (a difference of 27 percentage points). In comparison, the proportion of young people selecting the area of **security**, e.g. protection against violence, as a field where the government or public administration should take children's interests into account ranged from 27% in Ireland to 67% in Portugal (a difference of 40 percentage points).

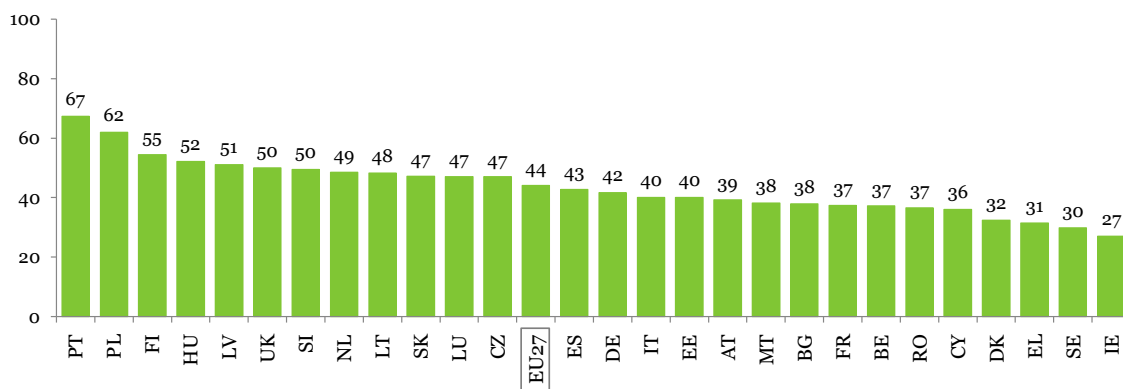
Respondents from Portugal and Poland were the most likely to think that that the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions in the field of security (67% and 62%, respectively), while those from Ireland, Sweden, Greece and Denmark were the least likely to share this opinion (between 27% and 32%).

Although the country breakdowns for the policy area of security showed that the same countries appeared at the higher and lower ends of the 2008 and 2009 distributions, the countries at both ends of the distribution in 2009 saw increases in the proportion of young people selecting this policy area

compared to 2008. For example, in 2008, 53% of Portuguese and 18% of Swedes selected security as a field where the government or public administration should take children's interests into account; the corresponding proportions in 2009 were 67% for Portugal (up 14 percentage points) and 30% for Sweden (up 12 percentage points).

Areas where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account

Security (e.g. being protected against violence)



Q5. In which areas do you think that the government or public administration should particularly take the interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions?

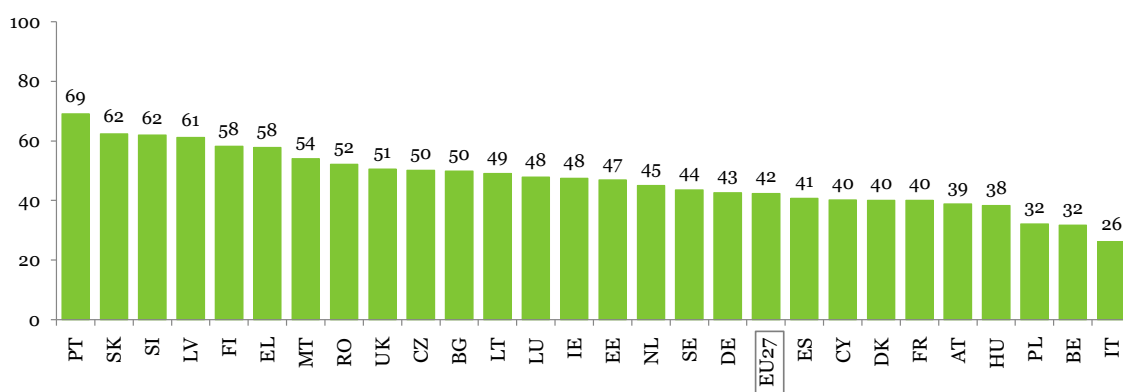
Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

The proportion of respondents who thought that the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account in the area of **health and social affairs** (e.g. access to hospital care or public transport) ranged from just 26% in Italy and 32% in both Belgium and Poland to 69% in Portugal.

Other countries where a higher percentage of respondents thought that the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions in the field of health and social affairs were Slovakia, Slovenia and Latvia (61%-62%). In these Member States, the proportion of respondents mentioning this policy area increased by at least seven percentage points compared to 2008.

Areas where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account

Health and social affairs (e.g. access to hospital care or public transport)



Q5. In which areas do you think that the government or public administration should particularly take the interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

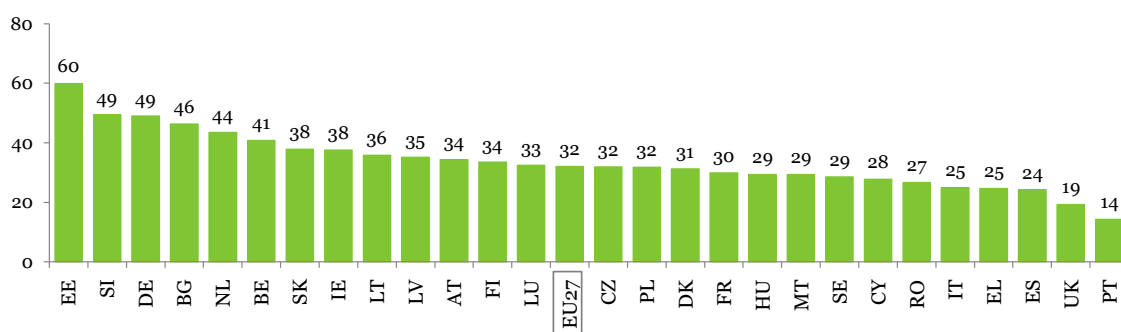
In 2008, twice as many Estonian and Slovenian respondents as the EU average mentioned **sport and leisure** as an area in which the interests of children should be given special attention by policymakers – in 2009, both countries were again found at the top of the country ranking (60% and 49%,

respectively, selected this category). Other countries where young people were more likely to mention this policy area were Germany (49%) and Bulgaria (46%).

Portugal and the UK, on the other hand, were the only Member States where less than one-fifth of respondents selected the policy area of sport and leisure (14% and 19%, respectively) – both countries were also found at the bottom of the country ranking in the previous wave of the survey.

Areas where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account

Sport and leisure



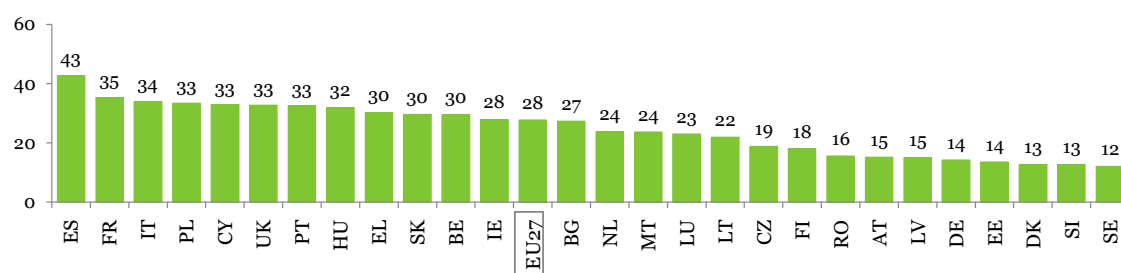
Q5. In which areas do you think that the government or public administration should particularly take the interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

In an overwhelming majority of Member States (24 of 27), not more than one-third of respondents said that the government or public administration should take particular interests of children into account in the area of **justice** (e.g. family affairs and the youth justice sector). The proportion of respondents who selected this policy area ranged from just over 1 in 10 young people in Sweden, Slovenia and Denmark (12%-13%) to just over a third in Italy and France (34%-35%) and more than 40% in Spain (43%).

Areas where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account

Justice (e.g. family affairs and youth justice sector)



Q5. In which areas do you think that the government or public administration should particularly take the interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

The **environment** (e.g. the environmental protection of children's facilities) was chosen by less than 30% of respondents in almost all Member States as an area where the government or public administration should pay special attention to the interests of children. The highest percentages of young people mentioning the environment were recorded in Greece (34%), Hungary and the UK (both 30%), while the lowest proportion was found in Portugal (9%).

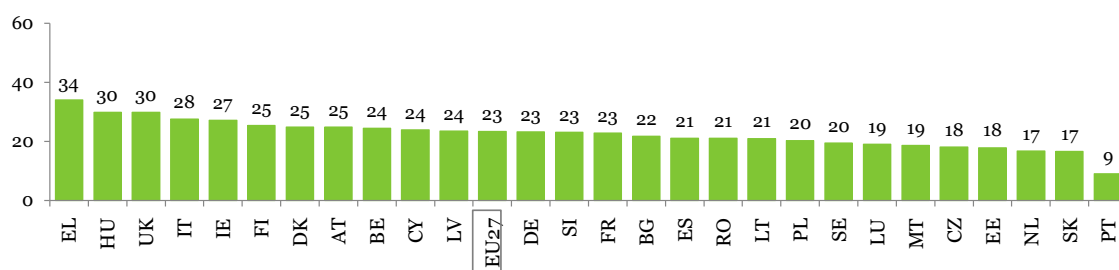
Similarly, in all Member States, less than 3 in 10 young people chose **immigration** (e.g. the conditions under which a family could be reunited) as an area where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account when adopting legislation or making decisions. In Denmark, Spain, Italy and Luxembourg, approximately a quarter (24%-26%) of interviewees selected this policy area out of the ones listed in the survey.

Finally, the proportion of young people who thought that the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account in the area of **the media** ranged from 3% in Portugal and Latvia to 21% in Ireland. In addition to Ireland, Cyprus, Belgium and Germany were the only countries where more than one-sixth of respondents selected the media as an area of special interest (between 18% and 20%).

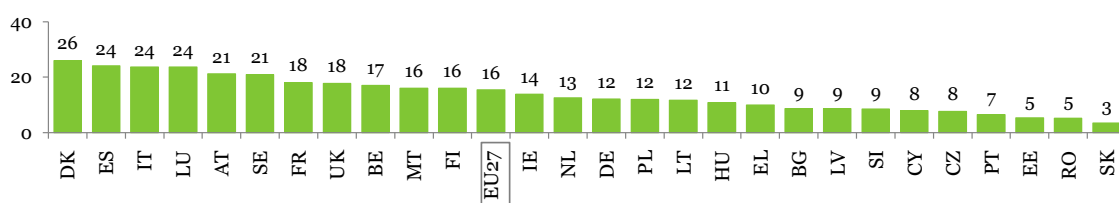
A comparison between the 2008 and 2009 proportions of young people selecting the areas of the environment, immigration and the media did not show any significant trend since the likelihood that young people selected each of these policy was low in all countries in both waves.

Areas where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account

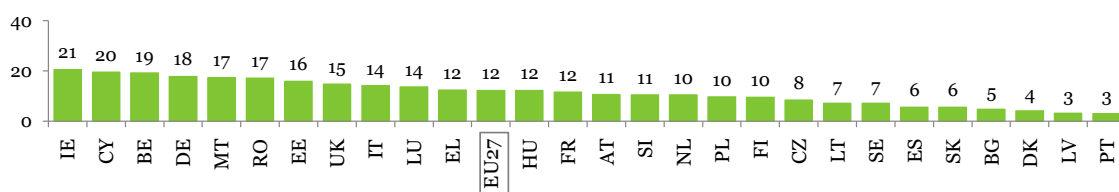
The environment (e.g. the environmental protection of children facilities)



Immigration (e.g. the conditions under which a family can be reunited)



The media



Q5. In which areas do you think that the government or public administration should particularly take the interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

As respondents were asked to select *up to three* policy areas where they thought that the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions, the importance of different policy areas was difficult to compare across countries. The table on the next page shows the three most mentioned policy areas for each country.

A first glance at the table shows that respondents in a majority of EU Member States (18 of 27) most frequently selected the same policy areas: **education** (in 1st position) – followed by **health and social affairs** and **security**.

Education also appeared in first position in all other Member States; however, in these nine cases, either *health and social affairs* or *security* did not feature in the top three. In five of these countries, the policy area of **sports and leisure** appeared among the three most mentioned areas: Estonia, Germany, Bulgaria, Belgium and Ireland. For example, 84% of young Bulgarians selected education as an area where the government or public administration should pay special attention to the interests of children (in 1st position), followed by 50% who cited health and social affairs (in 2nd position) and 46% who selected sports and leisure (in 3rd position). In Spain, Italy and Poland, on the other hand,

both the policy areas of security and **justice** appeared among the three most mentioned policy areas, while Greece was the only country where **the environment** appeared among the three most mentioned areas.

Areas where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account

BE	%	BG	%	CZ	%
Education	72	Education	84	Education	79
Sport and leisure	41	Health and social affairs	50	Health and social affairs	50
Security	37	Sport and leisure	46	Security	47
DK	%	DE	%	EE	%
Education	67	Education	73	Education	86
Health and social affairs	40	Sport and leisure	49	Sport and leisure	60
Security	32	Health and social affairs	43	Health and social affairs	43
EL	%	ES	%	FR	%
Education	94	Education	77	Education	68
Health and social affairs	58	Security	43	Health and social affairs	40
The environment	34	Justice	43	Security	37
IE	%	IT	%	CY	%
Education	82	Education	83	Education	78
Health and social affairs	48	Security	40	Health and social affairs	40
Sport and leisure	38	Justice	34	Security	36
LV	%	LT	%	LU	%
Education	86	Education	67	Education	73
Health and social affairs	61	Health and social affairs	49	Health and social affairs	48
Security	51	Security	48	Security	47
HU	%	MT	%	NL	%
Education	73	Education	80	Education	73
Security	52	Health and social affairs	54	Security	49
Health and social affairs	38	Security	38	Health and social affairs	45
AT	%	PL	%	PT	%
Education	72	Education	86	Education	91
Security	39	Security	62	Health and social affairs	69
Health and social affairs	39	Justice	33	Security	67
RO	%	SI	%	SK	%
Education	76	Education	72	Education	82
Health and social affairs	52	Health and social affairs	62	Health and social affairs	62
Security	37	Security	50	Security	47
FI	%	SE	%	UK	%
Education	73	Education	69	Education	80
Health and social affairs	58	Health and social affairs	44	Health and social affairs	51
Security	55	Security	30	Security	50

Q5. In which areas do you think that the government or public administration should particularly take the interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions?
Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis showed that young men were more likely to select *sports and leisure* as an area where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account (39% vs. 24% of young women), while the latter were more likely to select

security, health and social affairs and justice. For example, 48% of young women selected *health and social affairs*, whereas only 37% of young men selected this policy area.

While 35% of 15-16 year-olds selected *sports and leisure* as an area where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account, only 30% of 17-18 year-olds selected this response. However, while 79% of the latter selected *education* and 30% selected *justice*, the corresponding percentages for 15-16 year-olds were 75% and 26%. Not surprisingly, full-time students were also more likely to select *education* (78% vs. 70% of respondents not in full-time education).

In terms of subjective urbanisation, city dwellers more often said that *education* and *security* were areas where the government or public administration should take into account the particular interests of children when developing policies, while rural residents were more likely to select *sports and leisure* and *the media*. For example, while 82% of metropolitan city dwellers selected education, only 74% of rural residents did so.

The largest differences in terms of the occupation of the main contributor to the household income were found for the policy areas of *education* and *health and social affairs*. While 81% of respondents in “self-employed” households thought that the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account in the area of *education*, approximately three-quarters of respondents in other types of households selected this answering category (between 73% and 77%). However, while only 38% of respondents in the former type of household mentioned *health and social affairs*, 4 in 10 or more respondents in other household types selected this policy area (between 40% and 45%).

Areas where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account

	Education	Security	Health and social affairs	Sport and leisure	Justice	The environment	Immigration	The media	Other	DK/NA
Total	77	44	42	32	28	23	16	12	0	1
Gender										
Male	77	41	37	39	26	23	15	13	1	1
Female	77	47	48	24	29	24	16	12	0	1
Age										
15-16	75	45	42	35	26	25	15	11	0	1
17-18	79	44	43	30	30	22	16	14	0	1
Full-time student										
Yes	78	44	42	32	28	24	15	12	0	1
No	70	41	45	34	28	22	18	13	1	1
Subjective urbanisation										
Metropolitan zone	82	45	43	30	29	25	16	10	0	1
Other town	78	46	43	32	28	23	15	12	0	1
Rural zone	74	41	41	34	27	23	16	14	0	1
Occupation of main contributor to the household income										
Self-employed	81	45	38	31	29	23	16	14	0	1
Employee	77	44	45	31	28	23	16	13	0	1
Manual worker	73	44	40	35	26	25	14	10	1	1
Not working	74	45	42	32	27	24	17	11	0	1

Q5. In which areas do you think that the government or public administration should particularly take the interest of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions?
 Base: all respondents, % of mentions by socio-demographics

6. Knowledge about the Rights of the Child

Young people across the EU were a lot more likely to know that video games specify the appropriate age group, i.e. they have a label and a ranking (82%), than to know that the decision on children's custody and access rights will not change if parents are divorced and one of them goes to another Member State (25%).

The percentage of young people that correctly thought that video games receive a label and a ranking – specifying the appropriate age group – in all EU countries ranged from 63% in the Czech Republic to 89% in Austria, the UK and Italy.

In terms of knowing that the decision on children's custody and access rights will not change if parents are divorced and one of them goes to another Member State, the proportion of correct answers ranged from 15% in Belgium to 37% in Bulgaria.

Roughly 7 in 10 (69%) interviewees thought, incorrectly, that the statement that “if parents are divorced and one of the parents goes to another Member State, a new decision on a child's custody and access rights has to be taken” is right. Only a quarter of respondents correctly assumed that this statement is wrong. Finally, 6% of respondents said they do not know if the statement is true or false.

Slightly more than 8 out of 10 (82%) respondents answered correctly that “in all EU countries, video games (consoles or online) receive a label and a ranking showing the appropriate age group”. Only 15% of respondents thought that this statement is wrong, and 4% did not know if the statement is true.

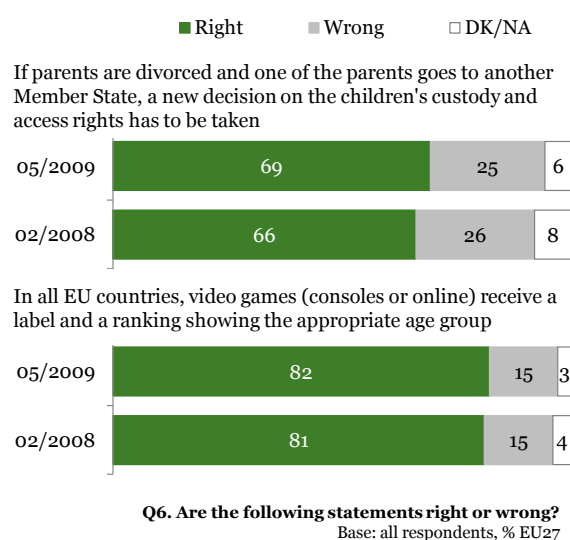
As in the previous wave of this survey, young people across the EU were a lot more likely to correctly answer the question about a labelling system for video games than the question about decisions on child's custody (81% vs. 26% in 2008 and 82% vs. 25% in 2009).

Country variations

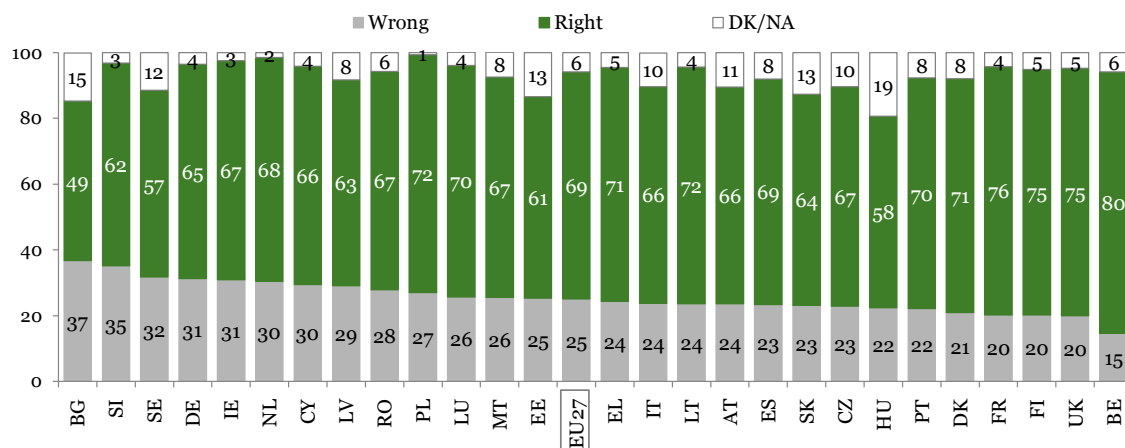
In terms of knowing that the decision on **children's custody and access rights will not change if parents are divorced and one of them goes to another Member State**, the EU countries showing the greatest level of awareness were Bulgaria and Slovenia (35% and 37%, respectively), while the lowest level of knowledge was recorded in Belgium (15%; 10 percentage points below the EU average 25%).

In 10 Member States, at least 7 in 10 young people provided an incorrect answer to this question about children's custody and access rights if parents are divorced and one of them goes to another Member State. The proportions of incorrect answers were the highest in Belgium (80%), the UK and Finland (both 75%). Respondents in Hungary (18%), Bulgaria (15%), Estonia and Slovakia (both 13%) were the most likely to answer that they did not know if the statement is true or false.

Knowledge about specific Rights of the Child



If parents are divorced and one of the parents goes to another member state, a new decision on the children's custody and access rights has to be taken
(Sorted in descending order by the correct answer: “wrong”)



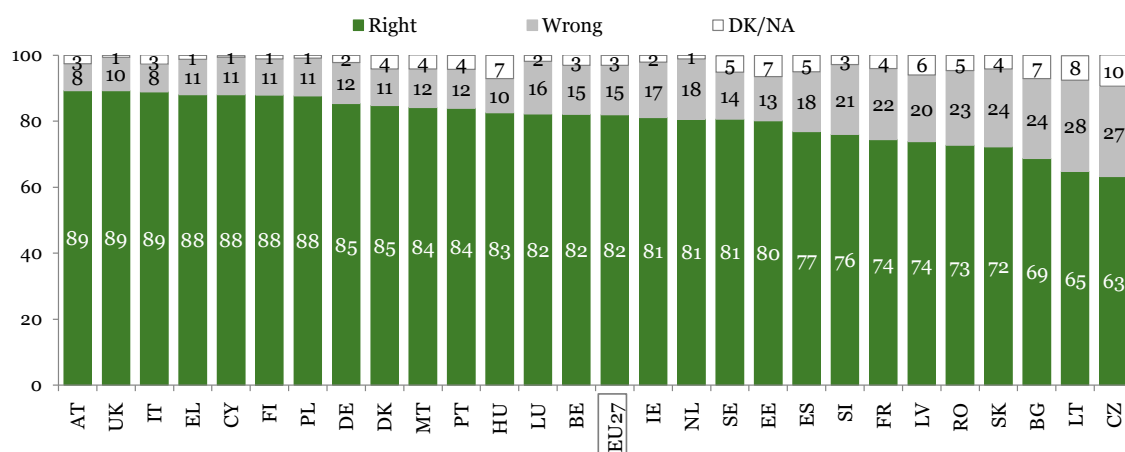
Q6. Are the following statements right or wrong?

Base: all respondents, % by country

The percentage of respondents that correctly thought that the statement that “**in all EU countries, video games (consoles or online) receive a label and a ranking specifying the appropriate age group**” is correct ranged from 63% in the Czech Republic to 89% in Austria, the UK and Italy.

Other Member States at the higher end of the distribution were Greece, Cyprus, Finland and Poland, with 88% of respondents who were aware that video games received a label and a ranking specifying the appropriate age group. Lithuania and Bulgaria (65% and 69%, respectively) joined the Czech Republic at the lower end of the distribution.

In all EU countries, video games (consoles or online) receive a label and a ranking showing the appropriate age group
(Sorted in descending order by the correct answer: “right”)



Q6. Are the following statements right or wrong?

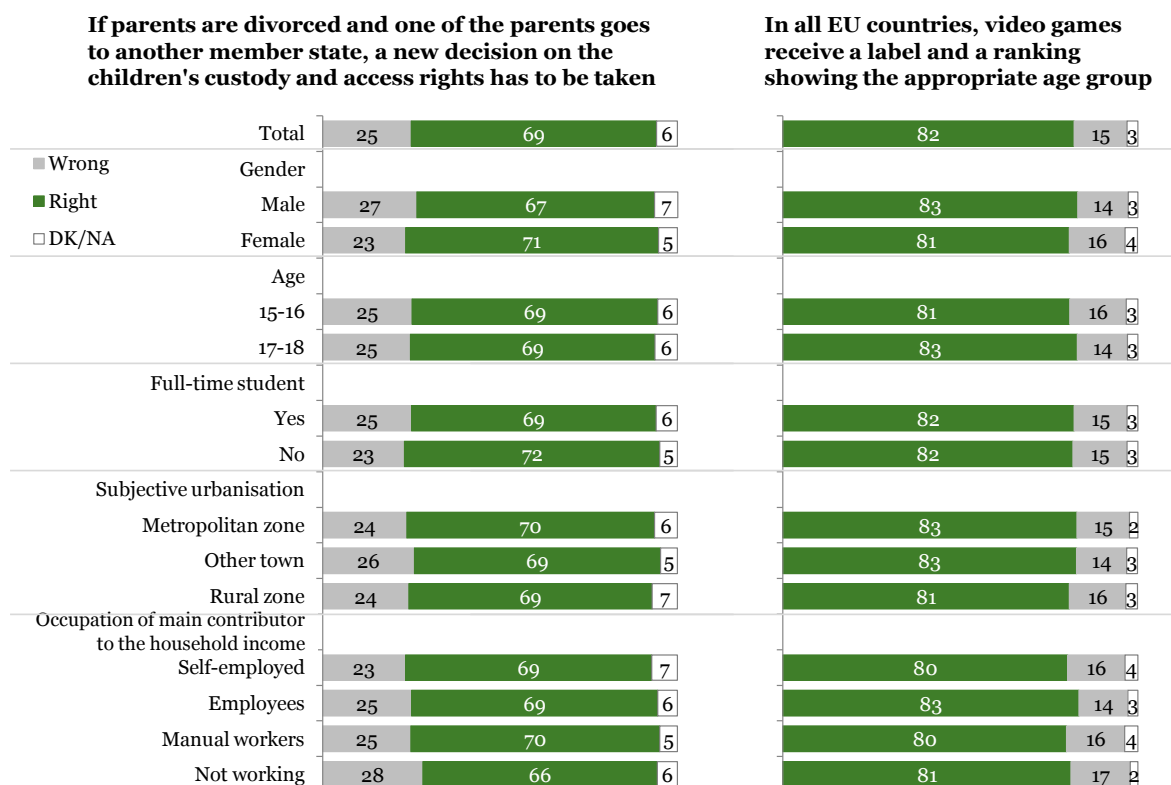
Base: all respondents, % by country

At the EU level, no difference was observed between 2008 and 2009 results in terms of young people’s awareness about the fact that video games received a label and a ranking specifying the appropriate age group and about the rule that the decision on children’s custody and access rights will not change if parents are divorced and one of them goes to another Member State. Similarly, in most Member States, a very small (insignificant) increase or decrease was observed between the two surveys.

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men and respondents from households where the main income provider was not working were slightly more likely to know about the decision on children's custody and access rights linked to divorced parents living in different Member States. For example, 27% of young men said the statement about children's rights in such cases was wrong, compared to 23% of young women.

The socio-demographic analysis showed hardly any differences across groups in the knowledge that video games in all EU countries receive a label and a ranking specifying the appropriate age group.



Q6. Are the following statements right or wrong?

Base: all respondents, % by socio-demographics

7. Problems impacting children that should receive priority at a national level

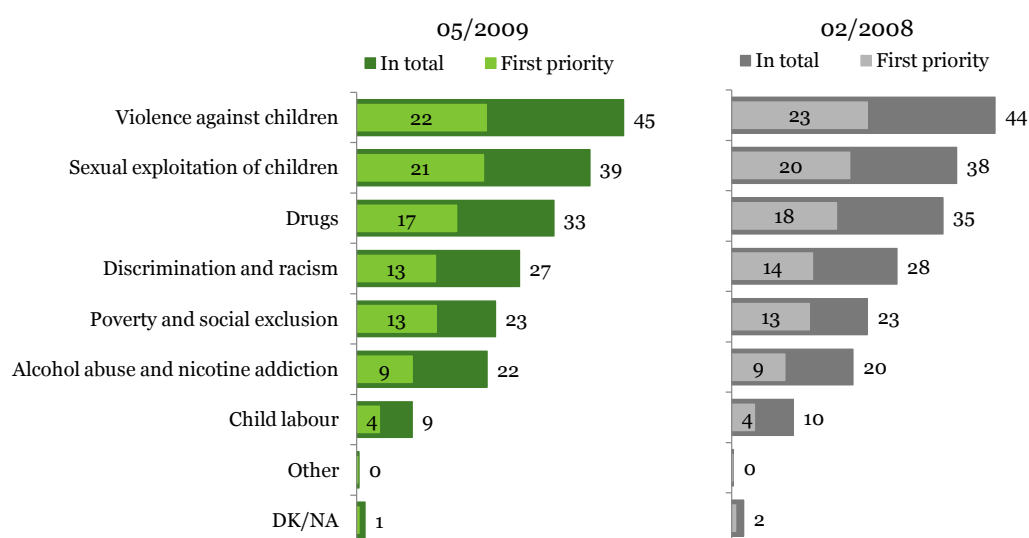
Violence against children was considered to be the problem that should be given (the first or second) priority in their country by 45% of young EU citizens. Roughly 4 in 10 young people also indicated that sexual exploitation of children should be addressed nationally and one-third mentioned the problem of drugs.

Violence against, or the sexual exploitation of, children was the most commonly mentioned problem in more than half of the Member States, while drugs or alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction proved to be the main problem in nine Member States.

When young EU citizens were asked which problem impacting children should be addressed *as a first priority* in their country, more than 4 in 10 chose either **violence against children** (22%) or **sexual exploitation of children** (21%). One-sixth of respondents (17%) indicated that the problem of **drugs** should be addressed at a national level. About one in seven respondents considered that **discrimination and racism** should be addressed first (13%), and the same proportion mentioned **poverty and social exclusion** (13%). **Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction**, and **child labour** were chosen by less than 10% of interviewees (9% and 4%, respectively). These results are, once again, similar to those from the previous wave of the survey.

Respondents were also asked which one of the above problems should be addressed *as a second priority* in their country. Adding up the percentages of the *first* and *second selections*, the above ranking of problems remained the same at the EU level. Forty-five percent of respondents considered violence against children to be either the problem that should be given the first or second priority in their country. Using the same logic, sexual exploitation of children was considered to be the main problem by 39% of respondents, and 33% mentioned drugs. Other ratings were discrimination and racism (27%), poverty and social exclusion (23%), alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction (22%), and child labour (just 9%).

Which problems should be tackled as a priority?



Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?

Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?

Base: all respondents, % EU27

Country variations

In the following section, we look at variations by Member State, based on the *total percentages* of respondents who indicated that a certain topic should be addressed in their country as either a *first* or *second* priority.

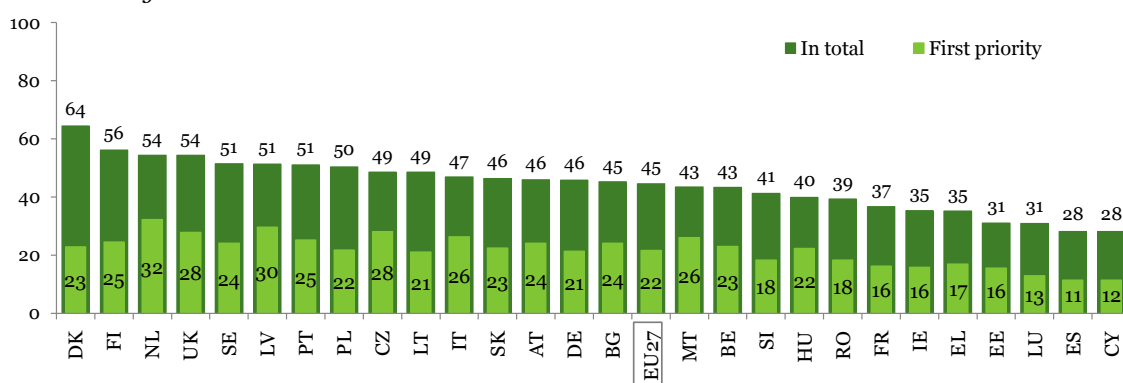
Violence against children was selected as being the problem that should be given a *first or second* priority at a national level by at least a slim majority of young people in Denmark (64%), Finland (56%), the Netherlands and the UK (both 54%), the Netherlands and the UK (both 54%).

Young people in Cyprus, Spain, Luxembourg and Estonia, on the other hand, were the least worried about *violence against children* in their country: only approximately 3 in 10 – less than half of the proportion in Denmark (64%) – considered that out of the problems reviewed in this survey *violence against children* should be tackled as a priority issue in their country (between 28% and 31%).

Examining the country sequence for the priority level of the problem of violence against children in 2009 and 2008, it was noted that the ranking of countries remained more or less the same between the two surveys. For example, in both years, Denmark was at the top of the ranking, while Cyprus, Spain, Luxembourg and Estonia were each time at the bottom of the ranking. In fact, the country ranking was not only relatively stable across the two waves for this topic, but also for all other problems impacting children covered in the survey.

Which problems should be tackled as a priority?

Violence against children



Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?

Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?

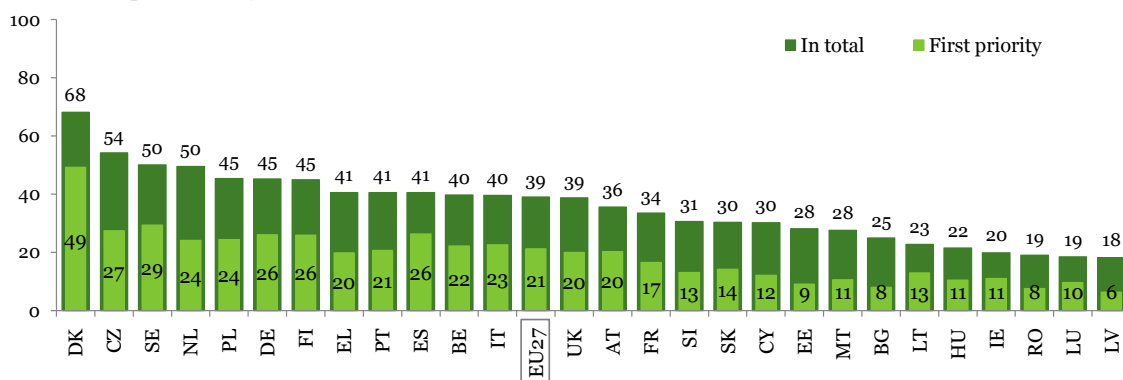
Base: all respondents, % by country

As in 2008, more than two-thirds of interviewees in Denmark indicated **sexual exploitation of children** as a problem that should be addressed as a priority – in first or second place – in their country (68%; 29 percentage points above the EU average of 39%). Other countries at the higher end of the distribution were the Czech Republic (54%), Sweden and the Netherlands (both 50%).

In six Member States, less than a quarter of respondents said that *sexual exploitation of children* should be tackled as a priority in their country: Latvia (18%), Luxembourg and Romania (both 19%), Ireland (20%), Hungary (22%) and Lithuania (23%).

Which problems should be tackled as a priority?

Sexual exploitation of children



Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?

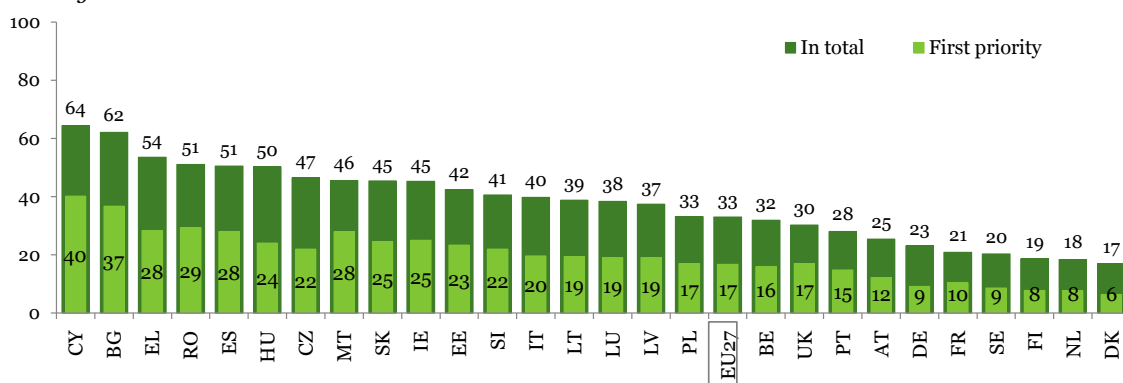
Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Out of the topics presented, the problem of **drugs** was placed in *first or second* place among the problems to be tackled nationally by 64% of young Cypriots and 62% of young Bulgarians. At the opposite end of this ranking, it was noted that not more than one-fifth of young people in the Nordic countries – Denmark (17%), Finland (19%) and Sweden (20%) – and the Netherlands (18%) considered *drugs* as the problem to be tackled in their country.

Which problems should be tackled as a priority?

Drugs



Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?

Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?

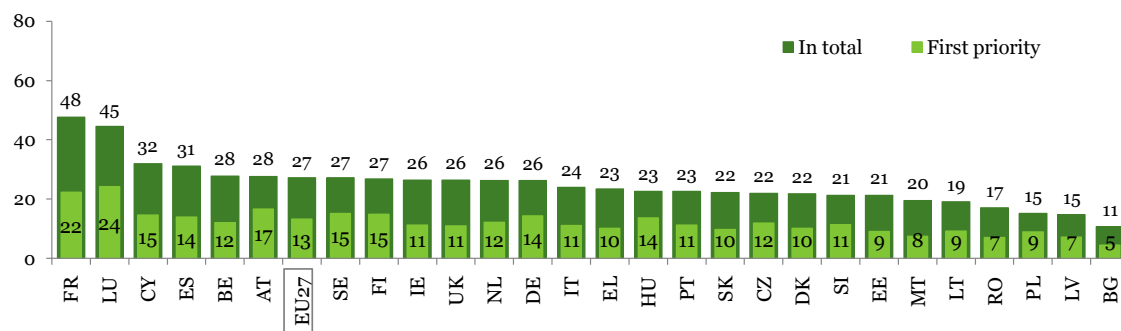
Base: all respondents, % by country

Compared to respondents in other Member States, those most worried about **discrimination and racism** were the French and Luxembourgish interviewees (48% and 45%, respectively). In all other Member States, less than a third of young people indicated discrimination and racism as a problem that should be addressed as a priority – in first or second place – in their country

As in the previous wave of this survey, young people in Bulgaria, Latvia, Poland and Romania appeared to be the least concerned about *discrimination and racism*: in these countries, only between 11% and 17% thought that this problem should be tackled as a priority in their country.

Which problems should be tackled as a priority?

Discrimination and racism



Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?

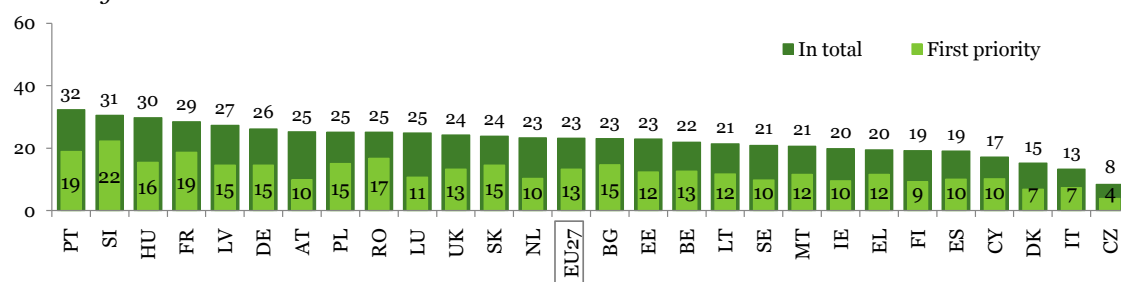
Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Roughly 3 in 10 young Portuguese (32%), Slovenes (31%), Hungarians (30%) and French (29%) considered **poverty and social exclusion** to be a problem that should be addressed as a priority in their country. At the other end of the ranking, Member States where young people thought this should be a major issue included the Czech Republic (8%), Italy (13%), Denmark (15%) and Cyprus (17%).

Which problems should be tackled as a priority?

Poverty and social exclusion



Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?

Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?

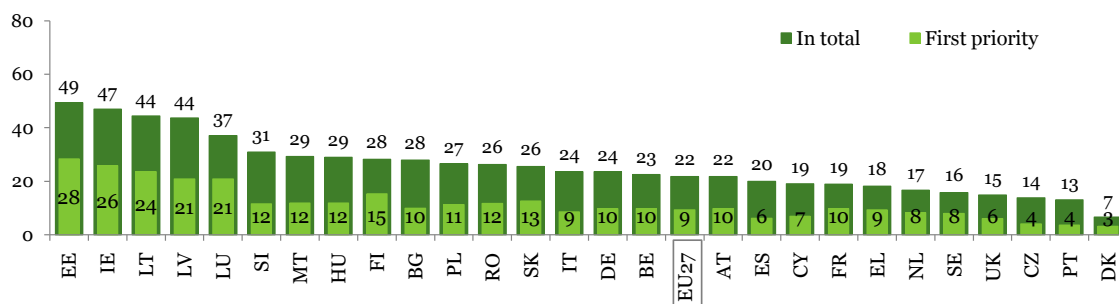
Base: all respondents, % by country

Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction was the issue chosen to be tackled as a priority issue – in first or second place – by almost half of interviewees in Estonia (49%) and Ireland (47%) and by 44% in Lithuania and Latvia.

Young people in Denmark, on the other hand, were the least worried about *alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction*: only 7% of Danes thought this problem should be addressed as a priority nationally. Between 13% and 17% of interviewees in Portugal, the Czech Republic, the UK, Sweden and the Netherlands held the same opinion about this issue.

Which problems should be tackled as a priority?

Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction



Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?

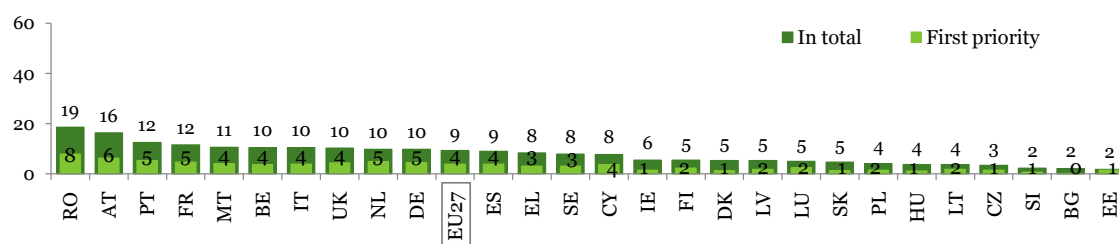
Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Finally, the issue of **child labour** received a low priority across all EU Member States. Romanian and Austrian respondents (19% and 16%, respectively) were the most likely to think that it should be tackled as a first or second priority in their country. In a majority of Member States (17 of 27), less than 10% of young people thought that child labour was a problem that should be addressed first or secondly in their country.

Which problems should be tackled as a priority?

Child labour



Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?

Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?

Base: all respondents, % by country

The table on the next page summarises the top three problems that should be tackled *either as a first or second priority* at a national level, according to each country's young people. These results again showed no surprises when compared to those obtained in 2008.

Violence against children was the most commonly mentioned problem in 14 Member States: Finland (56%), the Netherlands and the UK (both 54%), Latvia, Portugal and Sweden (all 51%), Poland (50%), Lithuania (49%), Italy (47%), Germany, Austria and Slovakia (all 46%), Belgium (43%) and Slovenia (41%). Although **sexual exploitation of children** was rated in second or third place as one of the most pressing issues in many of the above-mentioned Member States, it was the most mentioned issue in just two countries: 68% of respondents in Denmark and 54% in the Czech Republic chose this topic as the one to be tackled above all others.

Out of the topics presented, **drugs** proved to be the main problem in seven Member States. It was selected as a priority problem by over 40% of respondents in: Cyprus (64%), Bulgaria (62%), Greece (54%), Spain and Romania (both 51%), Hungary (50%) and Malta (46%). In Estonia and Ireland, 42% and 45%, respectively, of young people thought that the problem of drugs should be tackled as a priority in their country; however, **alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction** was the main issue in these countries: 49% of Estonians and 47% of Irish young people chose this topic as the one to be tackled above all others.

In France and Luxembourg, **discrimination and racism** was the most commonly mentioned problem: 48% and 45%, respectively, of young people in these countries chose this topic as the one to be tackled above all others. **Poverty and social exclusion** was only rated in second or third place as one of the most pressing issues and **child labour** did not appear among the top three problems in any country.

Which problems should receive priority?

BE	%	BG	%	CZ	%
Violence against children	43	Drugs	62	Sexual exploitation of children	54
Sexual exploitation of children	40	Violence against children	45	Violence against children	49
Drugs	32	Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	28	Drugs	47
DK	%	DE	%	EE	%
Sexual exploitation of children	68	Violence against children	46	Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	49
Violence against children	64	Sexual exploitation of children	45	Drugs	42
Discrimination and racism	22	Discrimination and racism	26	Violence against children	31
EL	%	ES	%	FR	%
Drugs	54	Drugs	51	Discrimination and racism	48
Sexual exploitation of children	41	Sexual exploitation of children	41	Violence against children	37
Violence against children	35	Discrimination and racism	31	Sexual exploitation of children	34
IE	%	IT	%	CY	%
Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	47	Violence against children	47	Drugs	64
Drugs	45	Drugs	40	Discrimination and racism	32
Violence against children	35	Sexual exploitation of children	40	Sexual exploitation of children	30
LV	%	LT	%	LU	%
Violence against children	51	Violence against children	49	Discrimination and racism	45
Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	44	Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	44	Drugs	38
Drugs	37	Drugs	39	Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	37
HU	%	MT	%	NL	%
Drugs	50	Drugs	46	Violence against children	54
Violence against children	40	Violence against children	43	Sexual exploitation of children	50
Poverty and social exclusion	30	Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	29	Discrimination and racism	26
AT	%	PL	%	PT	%
Violence against children	46	Violence against children	50	Violence against children	51
Sexual exploitation of children	36	Sexual exploitation of children	45	Sexual exploitation of children	41
Discrimination and racism	28	Drugs	33	Poverty and social exclusion	32
RO	%	SI	%	SK	%
Drugs	51	Violence against children	41	Violence against children	46
Violence against children	39	Drugs	41	Drugs	45
Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	26	Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	31	Sexual exploitation of children	30
FI	%	SE	%	UK	%
Violence against children	56	Violence against children	51	Violence against children	54
Sexual exploitation of children	45	Sexual exploitation of children	50	Sexual exploitation of children	39
Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	28	Discrimination and racism	27	Drugs	30

Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?

Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

Socio-demographic considerations

The following analysis describes the variation of opinions – of young people saying that certain issues should be tackled as a first or second priority – by socio-demographic characteristics.

Gender

Out of the problems reviewed, young women were more likely to indicate *violence against children* (50% vs. 39% of young men) and *sexual exploitation of children* (44% vs. 35%) as problems that should be tackled at a national level. Young men tended to be more concerned about *discrimination and racism* (29% vs. 25% of young women) and the problems of *drugs* (36% vs. 30%) and of alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction (24% vs. 19%).

Age

Younger respondents (15-16 year-olds) were more likely to say that the problem of *drugs* should be tackled as a priority (36% vs. 30% of 17-18 year-olds). Younger respondents also tended to be more concerned about *discrimination and racism* (29% vs. 25%). *Violence against children* and *sexual exploitation of children*, on the other hand, were perceived as being more serious by older respondents (46% vs. 43% of 15-16 year-olds for the former problem and 42% vs. 36% for the latter).

Full-time students

Full-time students were more or less in line with the average responses recorded. However, respondents who were not in full-time education were less likely to regard *discrimination and racism* as a problem that should be tackled in their country (20% vs. 28% of full-time students). Conversely, they were much more concerned about *exploitation of children* (51% vs. 38% of full-time students).

Occupation of the main contributor to the household income

Considering the categories based on the occupation of the person who contributed most to the household income, the following was noted:

- Respondents from “self-employed” households tended to be more concerned about the *sexual exploitation of children* (43% vs. 37%-39% in other household types) and *alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction* (24% vs. 21%-22%) than those in other types of households.
- *Drugs* were considered to be the problem that should be tackled as a priority by a higher proportion of respondents from households where the most important contributor was a manual worker (38% vs. 31%-34%).
- Respondents from “employee” and “non-working” households were more likely to regard *discrimination and racism* as a problem that should be addressed nationally (29% and 30%, respectively, vs. 23%-24%).

Which problems should receive priority?

	Violence against children		Sexual exploitation of children		Drugs		Discrimination and racism		Poverty and social exclusion		Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction		Child labour		Other		DK/NA	
	In total	Firstly	In total	Firstly	In total	Firstly	In total	Firstly	In total	Firstly	In total	Firstly	In total	Firstly	In total	Firstly	In total	Firstly
Total	45	22	39	21	33	17	27	13	23	13	22	9	9	4	0	0	0	0
Gender																		
Male	39	18	35	18	36	20	29	14	24	15	24	10	10	4	1	0	0	0
Female	50	26	44	24	30	14	25	12	22	12	19	8	8	4	0	0	1	1
Age																		
15-16	43	21	36	19	36	19	29	14	22	13	22	9	10	4	0	0	1	1
17-18	46	22	42	23	30	15	25	13	24	14	21	9	9	4	1	0	0	0
Full-time student																		
Yes	45	22	38	21	33	17	28	14	23	13	22	9	9	4	0	0	1	1
No	46	21	51	29	31	16	20	9	21	12	20	10	9	4	1	1	0	0
Subjective urbanisation																		
Metropolitan zone	43	20	39	22	31	15	31	15	24	15	21	9	10	3	1	0	0	0
Other town/urban centre	45	22	39	21	35	19	26	13	23	12	23	10	8	3	0	0	1	1
Rural zone	45	22	39	21	32	15	28	13	23	14	21	9	10	5	1	0	0	0
Occupation of main contributor to the household income																		
Self-employed	46	22	43	24	33	16	23	14	21	11	24	10	9	4	1	0	0	0
Employee	44	22	39	21	31	16	29	14	24	14	22	10	9	4	0	0	1	1
Manual worker	47	24	38	22	38	18	24	12	22	12	20	8	10	4	1	0	0	0
Not working	43	17	37	19	34	21	30	16	24	15	21	8	10	4	0	0	0	0

Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?

Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions by socio-demographics

8. Priority of actions to promote and protect the Rights of the Child to be taken at a European level

An overwhelming majority of young EU citizens accepted all actions to promote and protect the Rights of the Child – as listed in the survey – as a priority at a European level.

Looking at the proposed actions to promote and protect children's rights, young people in Portugal, the UK and Ireland were more likely than others to support them. Although young people in the UK and Ireland were also among the strong supporters of these priority actions in 2008, young people in Portugal were more likely to consider the action as a priority to be tackled at EU level in 2009 than in 2008.

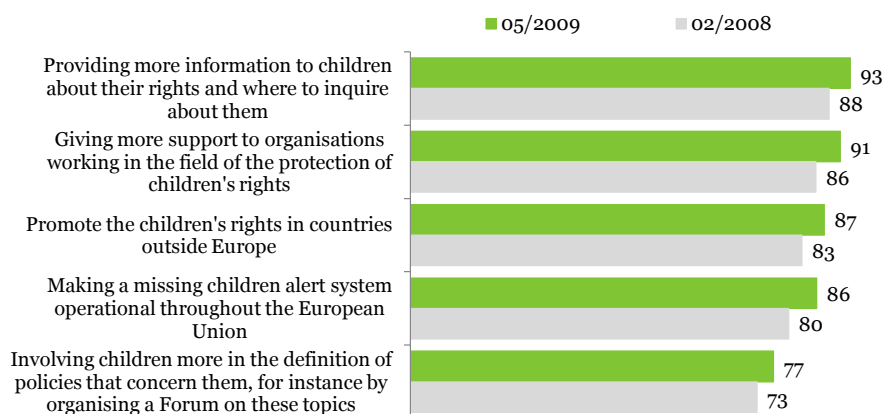
Young people in the Netherlands and Finland were among the least likely in the EU to attach high priority to each of the actions to promote and protect children's rights covered in the survey – both in 2008 and 2009.

Towards the end of the survey, respondents were asked which actions – to promote and protect the Rights of the Child – should be taken as a priority at the European level.

A large majority of respondents supported all actions covered in the survey – in fact, the level of support for each action was somewhat higher in 2009 than in 2008. In the current survey, each of the proposed actions to promote and protect children's rights was selected as a priority to be tackled at the European level by at least three-quarters of respondents (between 77% and 93% – in 2008, the corresponding proportions were between 73% and 88%).

The largest percentage of respondents said that it should be a priority to **provide more information to children about their rights and where to enquire about them** (93%). The action that came second was giving **more support to organisations working in the field of the protection of children's rights**; 91% of respondents considered this a priority to be tackled at the EU level. Almost 9 in 10 respondents (87%) thought that it would be important to **promote the rights of children in countries outside Europe** and 86% mentioned the action of developing a **“missing children” alert system operational throughout the EU**. Finally, 77% of respondents across the EU thought it was important to **have greater involvement of children in the definition of policies that concern them**, for example, by organising a forum on these topics.

Priority of actions to promote and protect the rights of children to be taken at a European level



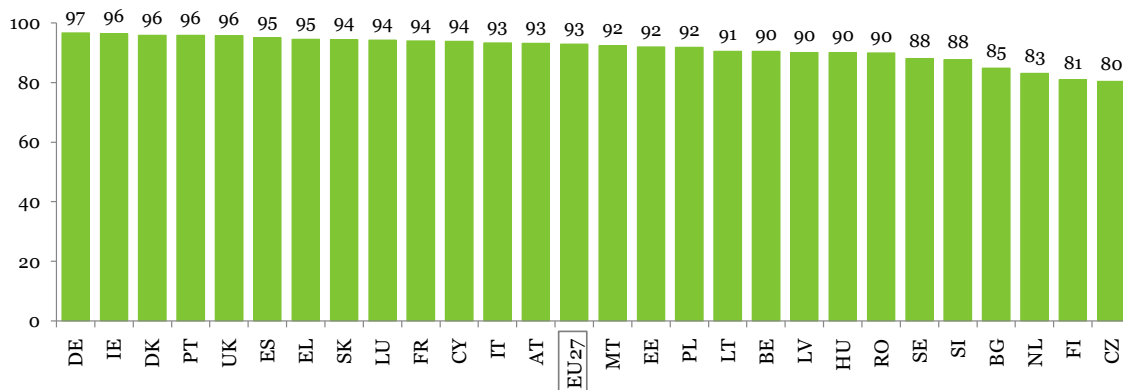
Q8. Which actions should be taken as a priority at the European level to promote and protect the rights of children?
Base: all respondents, % of mentions EU27

Country variations

In a majority of EU Member States (21 of 27), at least 90% of respondents mentioned **the provision of information to children about their rights and where to enquire about them** (e.g. through information campaigns, or via the creation of a website) as a priority action at the European level to promote and protect the Rights of the Child. Furthermore, in only three countries did the proportion of young people considering this a priority at EU level drop below 85%: the Czech Republic (80%), Finland (81%) and the Netherlands (83%).

Priority of actions to promote and protect the rights of children to be taken at a European level

Providing more information to children about their rights and where to inquire about them (for instance, through information campaigns, or the creation of a website)



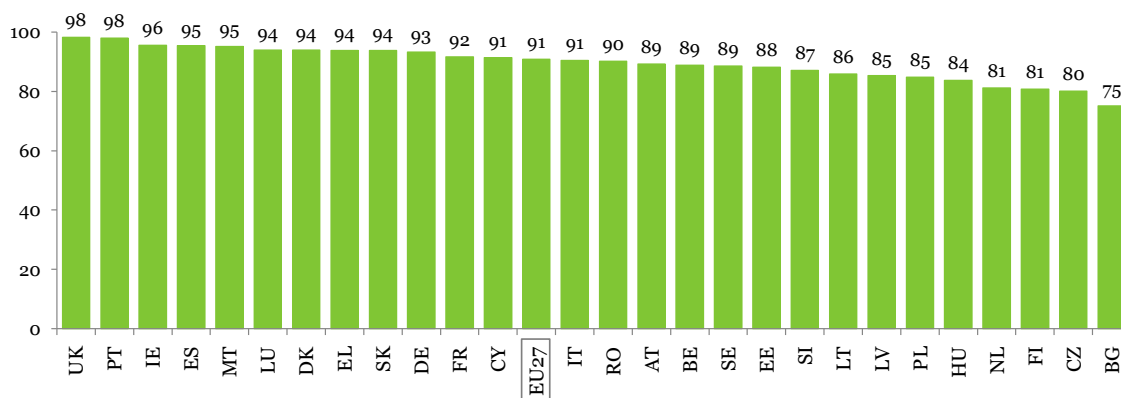
Q8. Which actions should be taken as a priority at the European level to promote and protect the rights of children?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

Giving more support to organisations working in the field of the protection of children's rights was also perceived as a priority action at the EU level by at least three-quarters of interviewees in all Member States: the proportion prioritising this action ranged from 75% in Bulgaria to 98% in the UK and Portugal. Other countries at the higher end of the country distribution were Ireland (96%), Spain and Malta (both 95%). The Czech Republic, Finland and the Netherlands, on the other hand, joined Bulgaria at the lower end of the distribution with 80%-81% of young people considering that giving more support to organisations working in the field of the protection of children's rights is a priority to be tackled at EU level.

Priority of actions to promote and protect the rights of children to be taken at a European level

Giving more support to organisations working in the field of the protection of children's rights



Q8. Which actions should be taken as a priority at the European level to promote and protect the rights of children?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

Young people in Ireland, Portugal and the UK were not only the most likely in the EU to attach high priority to giving more support to organisations working in the field of the protection of children's rights, they were also among the most likely to prioritise **promoting children's rights in countries**

outside Europe (96%, 94% and 92%, respectively). In this case, however, they were joined by Germany, Spain and Luxembourg with 94%-95% of young people mentioning this action.

Similarly, Bulgarian and Czech interviewees were not only the least likely to prioritise more support for children's rights organisations, they were also among the least likely to give priority to promoting children's right outside Europe (76% and 78%, respectively). Young people in the Netherlands and Slovenia were, nevertheless, even less likely to consider this to be a priority to be tackled at the EU level (71% and 75%, respectively).

Priority of actions to promote and protect the rights of children to be taken at a European level

Promote the children's rights in countries outside Europe



Q8. Which actions should be taken as a priority at the European level to promote and protect the rights of children?
Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

The individual country results for the action to develop a **“missing children” alert system operational throughout the EU** showed more variation. The highest percentages of respondents who selected this priority action were found in Portugal and France (both 97%), while the lowest ones were found in Austria (65%; 32 percentage points below Portugal and France) and Finland (52%; 45 percentage points below Portugal and France).

Priority of actions to promote and protect the rights of children to be taken at a European level

Making a “missing children” alert system operational throughout the European Union



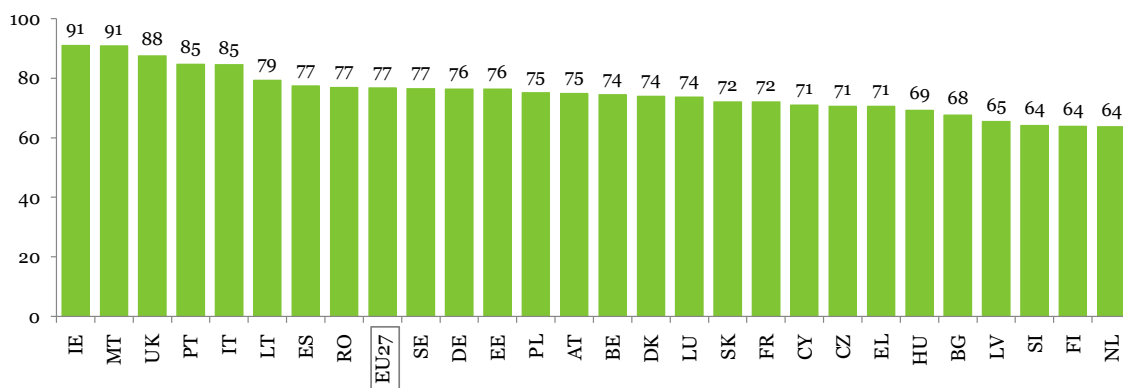
Q8. Which actions should be taken as a priority at the European level to promote and protect the rights of children?
Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

For all actions discussed so far, at least 80% of young people in a majority of all Member States (at least 20 out of 27) considered the action to be a priority to be tackled at EU level to promote and protect the Rights of the Child. The individual country results for the action to **have greater involvement of children in the definition of policies that concern them** (e.g. by organising a forum on these topics), however, showed that the proportion prioritising this action was higher than 80% in only five Member States: Ireland and Malta (both 91%), the UK (88%), Portugal and Italy (both 85%).

Respondents in the Netherlands, Finland, Slovenia and Latvia were the least likely to think that it would be important to have greater involvement of children in the definition of policies that concern them (64%-65%).

Priority of actions to promote and protect the rights of children to be taken at a European level

Involving children more in the definition of policies that concern them, for instance by organising a forum on these topics



Q8. Which actions should be taken as a priority at the European level to promote and protect the rights of children?

Base: all respondents, % of mentions by country

After looking at the individual country results regarding young people's ideas about the priority of actions to promote and protect the Rights of the Child to be taken at a European level – both in the 2008 and 2009 waves, a few conclusions can be drawn:

- The current survey shows that young people in Portugal, the UK and Ireland are more likely than others to support all actions to promote and protect children's rights covered in the survey. Although young people in the UK and Ireland were also among the strong supporters of these priority actions in 2008, young people in Portugal were more likely to consider the action as a priority to be tackled at EU level in 2009 than in 2008. The opposite tendency was observed when looking at the results for Italy: young Italians were among strong supporters in 2008, but appear to be somewhat less likely to prioritise the proposed actions in the current survey.
- Young people in the Netherlands and Finland were among the least likely in the EU to attach high priority to each of the actions to promote and protect children's rights covered in the survey – both in 2008 and 2009. While young people in Luxembourg and Spain were also among the least likely to attach high priority to each of the actions to be taken at the EU level in 2008, they appear to attach more importance to these actions in 2009. The opposite can be said for young Bulgarians – who now seem to give less priority to each of the actions.

Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis showed that the priority order of the proposed actions to be taken at a European level to promote and protect the Rights of the Child was the same across all groups (e.g. *providing more information to children about their rights* and *where to acquire them* were selected by most respondents, while *having greater involvement of children in the definition of policies that concerned them* was each time selected by the lowest proportion of respondents).

Young women, 17-18 year-olds, those not in full-time education and those from households where the main financial contributor was not working, generally selected more of the proposed actions to promote and protect the Rights of the Child. For example, while 91% of those who were not a full-time student mentioned *the promotion of children's rights in countries outside the EU* and 84% of them mentioned *having greater involvement of children in the definition of policies that concerned them*, the corresponding percentages for full-time students were, respectively, 87% and 76%.

Priority of actions to promote and protect the rights of children to be taken at a European level

	Providing more information to children about their rights and where to inquire about them	Giving more support to organisations working in the field of the protection of children's rights	Promoting children's rights in countries outside Europe	Making a missing children alert system operational throughout the EU	Involving children more in the definition of policies that concern them
Total	93	91	87	86	77
Gender					
Male	92	90	86	84	75
Female	94	91	89	88	78
Age					
15-16	92	90	86	85	74
17-18	94	91	89	87	79
Full-time student					
Yes	93	91	87	86	76
No	96	93	91	83	84
Subjective urbanisation					
Metropolitan zone	91	89	89	87	76
Other town/urban centre	94	91	87	86	78
Rural zone	93	91	88	85	76
Occupation of main contributor to the household income					
Self-employed	93	91	87	86	78
Employee	93	91	88	86	77
Manual worker	94	91	85	86	77
Not working	93	93	91	88	77

Q8. Which actions should be taken as a priority at the European level to promote and protect the rights of children?
Base: all respondents, % of mentions by socio-demographics

9. Information channels that seem to offer the easiest way for young people to be more aware of their rights

Roughly three-quarters (74%) of young EU citizens considered the Internet to be the easiest information channel to be used in order that they become more aware of their rights. Compared to 2008, this was an increase of four percentage points (70%).

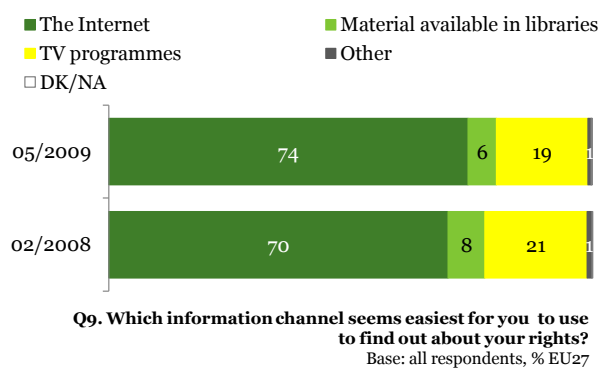
Cyprus, Spain, France and Portugal were lagging behind other EU Member States in terms of the Internet being a popular information channel (between 57% and 65% selected this information channel).

Other information channels were selected by smaller proportions of respondents: 19% selected TV programmes and 6% mentioned material available in the school or city library.

Roughly three-quarters of interviewees (74%) said the Internet seems to be the easiest way for them to find out about their rights as a child. Compared to the previous wave of this survey, this was an increase of four percentage points (70%).

Other information channels were selected by smaller proportions of respondents: roughly one in five respondents (19%) thought that TV programmes would be the easiest way for them to find out about their rights, and only a minority of 6% selected material available in the school or city library.

Information channels that people under 18 consider the easiest to find out about their rights



Country variations

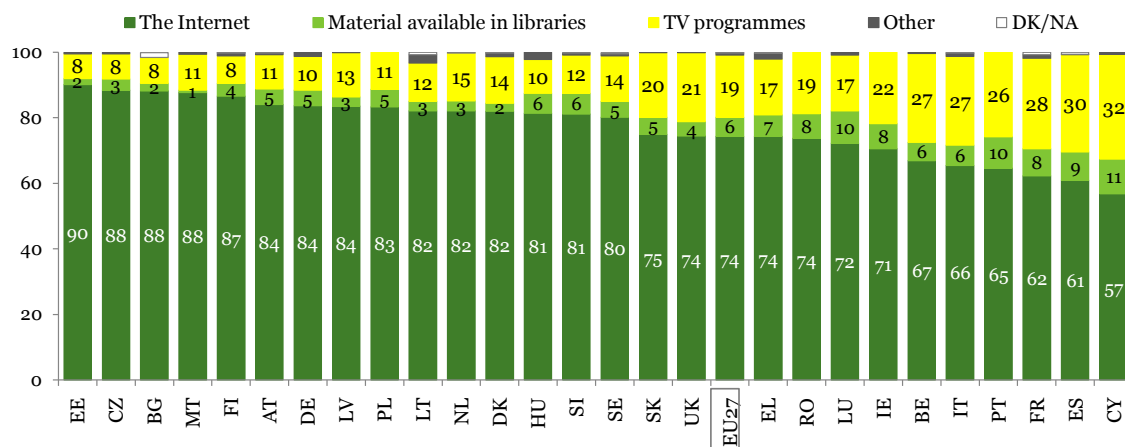
In more than half of the EU Member States (15 of 27), at least 8 in 10 interviewees answered that the **Internet** would be the easiest information channel for them to find out about their rights as a child, with respondents in Estonia (90%), the Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Malta (all 88%) leading the way. By comparison, in 2008, the proportion selecting the Internet had only exceeded 80% in eight Member States.

The Internet was the least popular information channel in Cyprus, Spain, France and Portugal – in these countries less than two-thirds of young people said that this information channel would be the easiest way for them to find out about their rights as a child (between 57% and 65%); as in 2008, these countries were lagging behind other EU Member States in terms of the Internet being a popular information channel among young people. Although Italy was also found at the bottom of the distribution – with 66% of young people naming the Internet – this country saw an increase 15 percentage points since 2008 in terms of the popularity of the Internet for this purpose.

Approximately 3 in 10 respondents in Cyprus (32%), Spain (30%) and France (28%) said that **TV programmes** seem to be the easiest way for them to find out about their rights. In Belgium, Italy and Portugal, slightly more than a quarter selected this information channel (between 26% and 27%).

Only in three countries – Cyprus, Portugal and Luxembourg – did 1 in 10 or more respondents say that material available in **libraries** (e.g. in the school library or the library of an information centre) would be the easiest information channel for them to learn more about their rights as a child (10%-11%).

Information channels that people under 18 consider the easiest to find out about their rights



Q9. Which information channel seems easiest for you to use to find out about your rights?
Base: all respondents, % by country

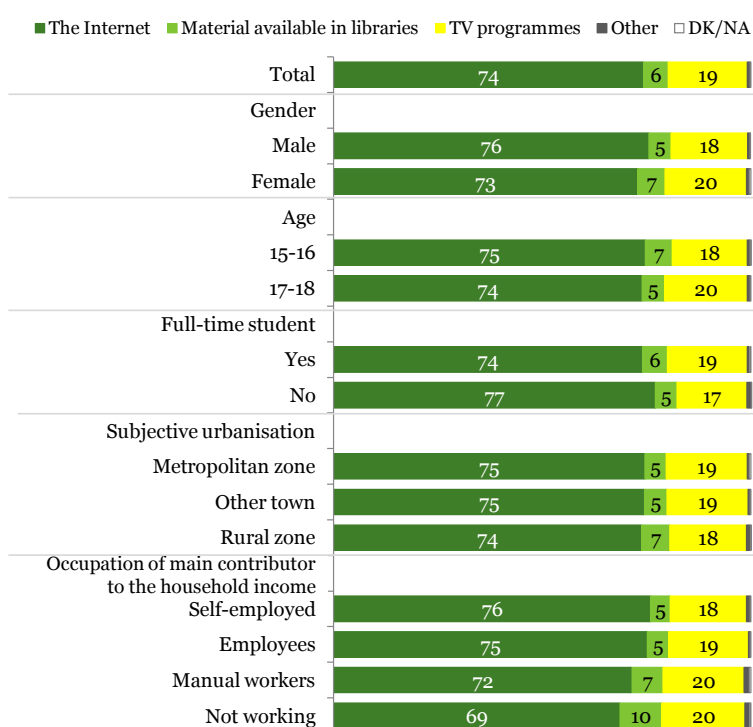
Socio-demographic considerations

Looking at the differences between respondents from a different socio-economic background, the largest differences were again found between respondents from households where the main breadwinner was self-employed or an employee compared to a non-working head of the household. While roughly three-quarters of respondents in the former (76% and 75%, respectively) selected the Internet as the easiest information channel for them to find out about their rights, only 69% in the latter selected this information channel. The corresponding proportion for respondents in “manual worker” households was 72%.

Respondents where the head of the household was not working were somewhat more likely to say that the easiest information channel for them to find out about their rights would be material from, for example, the school or city libraries (10% compared to 5% for respondents in “employee” and “self-employed” households).

Finally, respondents who were not full-time students were also slightly more likely than their counterparts to mention the Internet as the easiest information source for them to find out about their rights as a child (77% compared to 74% of full-time students).

Information channels that people under 18 consider the easiest to find out about their rights



Q9. Which information channel seems easiest for you to use to find out about your rights?
Base: all respondents, % by socio-demographics

Flash EB Series #273

The rights of the child

Annex tables and survey details

THE GALLUP ORGANISATION

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Table 1a. Awareness of the Rights of the Child – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1. Are you aware that people under 18 enjoy specific rights compared to adults?





























		Total N	% Yes, aware	% No, not aware	% DK/NA
	EU27	10061	65.4	33.8	0.8
	EU15	5854	63.3	36	0.7
	NMS12	4207	71.9	27	1.1
	COUNTRY				
	Belgium	402	66.8	33	0.2
	Bulgaria	400	76.6	22.6	0.8
	Czech Rep.	400	65.7	33.3	1
	Denmark	400	45.5	53.4	1.1
	Germany	400	57.5	41.3	1.2
	Estonia	250	70.9	27.9	1.1
	Greece	400	68	31.8	0.2
	Spain	400	58.2	41.8	0
	France	400	68	31.4	0.6
	Ireland	400	74.2	24.6	1.1
	Italy	400	69.2	29.9	0.9
	Cyprus	250	69.1	30.9	0
	Latvia	401	73.6	26.2	0.2
	Lithuania	400	74.1	24.6	1.3
	Luxembourg	250	68	32	0
	Hungary	401	39.6	59.9	0.5
	Malta	251	58.5	40.3	1.2
	Netherlands	401	38.9	61.1	0
	Austria	400	53.8	45.8	0.4
	Poland	404	74.7	24.2	1.1
	Portugal	401	68.1	30	1.9
	Romania	400	82.6	16	1.4
	Slovenia	250	78.8	21	0.2
	Slovakia	400	67.2	31.5	1.3
	Finland	400	72.1	27.6	0.3
	Sweden	400	63.4	35.2	1.4
	United Kingdom	400	70.8	28.7	0.5

Table 1b. Awareness of the Rights of the Child – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1. Are you aware that people under 18 enjoy specific rights compared to adults?






	Total N	% Yes, aware	% No, not aware	% DK/NA
EU27	10061	65.4	33.8	0.8
 SEX				
Male	5159	64.9	34.4	0.7
Female	4902	65.9	33.2	0.9
 AGE				
15-16	4736	62.4	36.6	1
17-18	5324	68.1	31.4	0.6
 FULL-TIME STUDENT				
Yes	9259	65.4	33.8	0.8
No	800	65.5	34	0.5
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	1382	69.7	30	0.3
Urban	4630	65.4	33.8	0.8
Rural	4021	64	35.1	0.9
 OCCUPATION OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR TO THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Self-employed	1808	67.2	31.8	0.9
Employee	5350	65.1	34.2	0.7
Manual worker	1857	62.9	36.1	1
Not working	821	68.4	31.4	0.1

Table 2a. Perceived level of protection of the Rights of the Child – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2. Do you think that the specific rights of children are in [YOUR COUNTRY]..?































	Total N	% Very well protected	% Fairly well protected	% Incompletely protected	% Not protected	% DK/NA
 EU27	10061	13.9	62.3	19	2.1	2.7
 EU15	5854	15.8	64.7	15	1.7	2.7
 NMS12	4207	8	54.8	31.3	3.4	2.5
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	402	18.5	63.6	13.6	1.9	2.5
 Bulgaria	400	9.1	48.1	31.2	7.5	4
 Czech Rep.	400	10.7	60.9	22.5	2.6	3.3
 Denmark	400	38.3	56.7	1.7	1.4	1.9
 Germany	400	12.9	71.7	11.6	2	1.8
 Estonia	250	24.7	60.6	11	0.9	2.8
 Greece	400	10.6	49.6	35.5	4.1	0.2
 Spain	400	13	55.7	25.1	4.5	1.6
 France	400	12.3	73.2	12.6	0.5	1.5
 Ireland	400	27.8	65	4.7	2.1	0.5
 Italy	400	4.2	55.4	29.3	1.8	9.2
 Cyprus	250	19.7	53.1	24.4	2.2	0.7
 Latvia	401	4.3	55	36.7	2.1	1.8
 Lithuania	400	6.1	51.6	35.4	1.2	5.7
 Luxembourg	250	26.4	64.3	5.7	0.7	2.9
 Hungary	401	3.2	59	27.1	1.9	8.9
 Malta	251	21	50.2	22.6	2	4.1
 Netherlands	401	36	61.4	0.5	0.2	1.8
 Austria	400	20.4	68.5	6.4	0.6	4.1
 Poland	404	8.5	61.4	28.5	1	0.6
 Portugal	401	10.9	31.4	51.2	4.8	1.7
 Romania	400	3.4	41.1	45.1	8.9	1.5
 Slovenia	250	4.6	63.2	29.5	1.3	1.4
 Slovakia	400	19.7	49	23.8	2.3	5.3
 Finland	400	26.4	68.9	3.5	0.6	0.6
 Sweden	400	30.4	57.8	4.2	0.9	6.7
 United Kingdom	400	24.2	70.3	4.1	0.7	0.7

Table 2b. Perceived level of protection of the Rights of the Child – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2. Do you think that the specific rights of children are in [YOUR COUNTRY]..?






	Total N	% Very well protected	% Fairly well protected	% Incompletely protected	% Not protected	% DK/NA
EU27	10061	13.9	62.3	19	2.1	2.7
 SEX						
Male	5159	16.3	60.6	18.1	2.2	2.8
Female	4902	11.4	64	20	2	2.5
 AGE						
15-16	4736	14.9	63.3	16.6	2	3.2
17-18	5324	13	61.4	21.1	2.3	2.2
 FULL-TIME STUDENT						
Yes	9259	14	62.3	19	2.1	2.7
No	800	12.9	62.6	19.4	2.4	2.8
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	1382	15.2	61.3	19.7	1.1	2.7
Urban	4630	14.6	60.6	20.2	2.2	2.3
Rural	4021	12.6	64.5	17.4	2.4	3.1
 OCCUPATION OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR TO THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Self-employed	1808	11.8	62.7	20.2	2.2	3.1
Employee	5350	15.1	63.2	17.5	2	2.2
Manual worker	1857	12.4	60.5	21.1	2.4	3.6
Not working	821	11.8	61.7	21.3	2.7	2.4

Table 3a. Likelihood of seeking help when the rights of a child had been violated – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3. Did you, yourself ever try to seek help in a matter when you thought your rights were violated, or did someone else below 18 years of age you know tried that?































	Total N	% Yes, yourself	% Yes, someone you know	% Both you and other(s)	% No	% DK/NA
 EU27	10061	5.3	11.8	1.9	80.8	0.2
 EU15	5854	5.6	11.8	1.8	80.7	0.1
 NMS12	4207	4.2	12	2.4	81.1	0.3
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	402	4	13.4	1.3	81	0.2
 Bulgaria	400	6.1	11	4.1	78.7	0.2
 Czech Rep.	400	3.5	8.8	1.3	86.4	0
 Denmark	400	4.1	19.1	1.8	74.6	0.3
 Germany	400	7.9	17	3.2	71.8	0.2
 Estonia	250	8	11.3	1.5	78.9	0.3
 Greece	400	6.5	17.8	7.4	68.1	0.2
 Spain	400	8	7.5	1.5	83	0
 France	400	1.9	12.2	1	84.9	0
 Ireland	400	3.3	10.4	1.2	85.2	0
 Italy	400	8	7.9	0.2	83.9	0
 Cyprus	250	9.9	10.6	2.1	77.4	0
 Latvia	401	3.7	8.5	4.8	83.1	0
 Lithuania	400	2.6	8.3	1.2	87.7	0.2
 Luxembourg	250	6.1	21.2	4.9	67.8	0
 Hungary	401	1.7	14.5	2.9	80.9	0
 Malta	251	6.7	6	1.2	86.1	0
 Netherlands	401	4.9	6.6	0.5	87.9	0
 Austria	400	7.8	14.7	4.1	72.9	0.6
 Poland	404	4.7	13.4	2.1	79.8	0
 Portugal	401	2.5	8.4	0.8	88.2	0.1
 Romania	400	4.4	13.1	3.1	78.6	0.9
 Slovenia	250	2	7.6	0.9	89.5	0
 Slovakia	400	3	7.4	2.3	86.3	1.1
 Finland	400	2.7	14.1	0.9	82.2	0.2
 Sweden	400	5.7	7.5	0.7	85	1
 United Kingdom	400	4.5	10.5	2	82.8	0.2

Table 3b. Likelihood of seeking help when the rights of a child had been violated – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3. Did you, yourself ever try to seek help in a matter when you thought your rights were violated, or did someone else below 18 years of age you know tried that?






	Total N	% Yes, yourself	% Yes, someone you know	% Both you and other(s)	% No	% DK/NA
EU27	10061	5.3	11.8	1.9	80.8	0.2
 SEX						
Male	5159	4.8	11.1	1.5	82.5	0
Female	4902	5.8	12.6	2.4	79	0.3
 AGE						
15-16	4736	5.4	11.7	2.1	80.6	0.2
17-18	5324	5.2	12	1.8	80.9	0.1
 FULL-TIME STUDENT						
Yes	9259	5.2	11.7	1.9	81	0.2
No	800	6.2	13	1.9	78.7	0.1
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	1382	6.1	10.8	1.4	81.6	0.1
Urban	4630	5.1	12.5	1.8	80.4	0.2
Rural	4021	5.3	11.4	2.2	80.8	0.2
 OCCUPATION OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR TO THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Self-employed	1808	5.9	12.4	1.8	79.9	0.1
Employee	5350	4.6	11.7	1.8	81.8	0.1
Manual worker	1857	5.6	11.4	1.9	80.9	0.2
Not working	821	8.3	13.6	3.3	74.4	0.4

Table 4a. Problems likely to be encountered when people under 18 need help to defend their rights – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_A-F. What are the problems you think people under 18 years-of-age might encounter when they need help to defend their rights?

% of “Mentioned” shown





























	Total N	They are not aware of their rights	They do not know how to go about it and whom to contact	The authorities (public administrations as, for instance, city councils, ombudsman) do not respond	The procedures are too complicated	The procedures are too lengthy	Other
 EU27	10061	77.8	79.7	49.8	64.8	68.1	9.2
EU15	5854	79.1	79.2	49.4	65.6	68.8	8
NMS12	4207	73.9	81	50.9	62.4	66.1	12.8
COUNTRY							
 Belgium	402	82.1	81	48.4	66	64.3	12.1
 Bulgaria	400	68.1	74.2	37.9	54.7	55.5	4.4
 Czech Rep.	400	73.9	74.2	58.8	66.5	71.4	14.1
 Denmark	400	77.8	79	48.6	62.8	72.2	4.8
 Germany	400	77.5	75.9	45	59.1	66.3	3.9
 Estonia	250	77	86.2	52.6	67.6	64.4	8.2
 Greece	400	81.9	91.1	77.6	67	66.8	3.4
 Spain	400	65.7	71.7	60.7	64.1	66.7	14.9
 France	400	86.4	83.3	34.1	68.4	68.4	5.4
 Ireland	400	72.6	82.7	54.1	73.4	76.3	16.4
 Italy	400	82.2	77.3	57.5	66.1	68	2.6
 Cyprus	250	82	81.9	65.9	71.7	72.8	18.4
 Latvia	401	73.6	77.9	52.2	54.4	58.8	11.2
 Lithuania	400	74.3	77.7	63.5	71.4	72	20
 Luxembourg	250	72.1	77.4	33.4	53.6	52.2	9.5
 Hungary	401	85.3	81.8	45.3	64.6	68.6	13.4
 Malta	251	64	69.7	33.2	56.3	67.2	3.8
 Netherlands	401	76.1	76.5	36.7	62.9	57.4	10.5
 Austria	400	69	71.5	43.5	54	58.2	5.8
 Poland	404	73.9	83.9	47.1	62.1	68.4	5.4
 Portugal	401	81.3	87.1	75.4	80.9	86.4	10.3
 Romania	400	69.8	82.2	54	55.4	56	17.9
 Slovenia	250	72.7	80.2	50.7	67.7	81.2	7.7
 Slovakia	400	77	78.6	66.2	81.9	81.4	50.5
 Finland	400	72.3	74.7	32.5	60.4	62.5	4.6
 Sweden	400	82.3	81.2	49.4	67.6	68.1	12.6
 United Kingdom	400	80.3	83.8	57.2	71.9	78.6	15.9

Table 4b. Problems likely to be encountered when people under 18 need help to defend their rights – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_A-F. What are the problems you think people under 18 years-of-age might encounter when they need help to defend their rights?

% of “Mentioned” shown






	Total N	They are not aware of their rights	They do not know how to go about it and whom to contact	The authorities (public administrations as, for instance, city councils, ombudsmen) do not respond	The procedures are too complicated	The procedures are too lengthy	Other
EU27	10061	77.8	79.7	49.8	64.8	68.1	9.2
 SEX							
Male	5159	77.2	78.9	48.2	61.4	64.4	8.9
Female	4902	78.5	80.4	51.5	68.5	72	9.5
 AGE							
15-16	4736	75	77.3	48.4	62.3	64.7	8.2
17-18	5324	80.4	81.7	51	67.1	71.1	10.1
 FULL-TIME STUDENT							
Yes	9259	77.8	79.5	49.3	64.3	67.5	8.9
No	800	78.5	81.5	55.4	70.8	75.4	11.7
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	1382	75.4	82.1	46	62.9	66.9	8.4
Urban	4630	78.8	79.2	50.9	63.9	68.2	9.8
Rural	4021	77.4	79.2	49.8	66.4	68.3	8.7
 OCCUPATION OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR TO THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Self-employed	1808	78.8	79	50.7	61.9	67.3	9
Employee	5350	77.4	79.9	49.9	65.4	67.4	9.6
Manual worker	1857	78.4	79.7	49.1	65.9	69.6	8.8
Not working	821	78.5	80.2	47.8	65.6	71.9	7.8

Table 5a. Areas where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5_01-99. In which areas do you think that the government or public administration should particularly take the interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions?

% of “Mentioned” shown





























	Total N	Education	Health and social affairs (for instance, access to hospital care or public transport)	Justice (for example, family affairs and youth justice sector)	Security (for instance, being protected against violence)	Immigration (for example, the conditions under which a family can be reunited)	The media	Sport and leisure	The environment (for instance, the environmental protection of children facilities)	Other	DK/NA
 EU27	10061	76.9	42.3	27.7	44.1	15.5	12.3	32	23.4	0.4	1.1
EU15	5854	75.6	41.9	28.3	42	17.5	12.8	31.8	24.1	0.4	1.2
NMS12	4207	80.9	43.5	26.1	50.5	9.1	10.8	32.7	21.2	0.3	0.8
COUNTRY											
 Belgium	402	72.1	31.7	29.5	37.2	17.1	19.2	40.8	24.4	1.6	0
 Bulgaria	400	83.7	49.8	27.3	37.9	8.6	4.7	46.3	21.8	2	1.1
 Czech Rep.	400	78.9	50.2	18.8	47	7.6	8.4	31.9	18.1	0.7	0.9
 Denmark	400	67	40	12.7	32.4	26	4.2	31.2	24.9	3.5	9.8
 Germany	400	72.6	42.6	14.2	41.7	12.2	17.7	49	23.2	0	0.3
 Estonia	250	86.3	46.9	13.5	40	5.4	15.8	59.9	17.9	0.3	1.6
 Greece	400	93.5	57.8	30.2	31.4	9.9	12.4	24.6	34.1	0.5	0.3
 Spain	400	77	40.7	42.7	42.8	24.1	5.5	24.2	21.1	1.5	1.2
 France	400	68.3	40	35.3	37.4	18.1	11.6	29.9	22.8	0	0.6
 Ireland	400	82.2	47.5	27.9	27	13.8	20.5	37.6	27.2	0.3	0.6
 Italy	400	82.7	26.2	33.9	40.1	23.7	14.1	24.9	27.5	0.4	1.4
 Cyprus	250	75.7	40.2	32.8	36	7.9	19.6	27.7	23.9	0.8	0
 Latvia	401	86.4	61.1	15	51.1	8.6	3.2	35.1	23.5	0.6	0.2
 Lithuania	400	66.7	49.1	21.9	48.2	11.7	7.2	35.8	20.9	0.2	1.7
 Luxembourg	250	73.3	47.8	23	47.1	23.7	13.7	32.5	19.1	0	0
 Hungary	401	73.4	38.3	31.9	52.1	10.9	12.3	29.3	29.9	0	3
 Malta	251	80.4	54	23.6	38.2	16.1	17.3	29.3	18.7	0	0.9
 Netherlands	401	72.9	45	23.8	48.5	12.5	10.4	43.5	16.8	1.5	2.2
 Austria	400	72.1	38.8	15.2	39.2	21.2	10.6	34.3	24.9	0.2	0.6
 Poland	404	86.4	32.1	33.4	62	12	9.7	31.8	20.3	0	0.2
 Portugal	401	90.5	69.1	32.5	67.4	6.5	3	14.3	9.1	0	0.4
 Romania	400	76.1	52.2	15.5	36.6	5.2	17.2	26.7	21.1	0	1.1
 Slovenia	250	72	62	12.7	49.5	8.5	10.5	49.4	23.1	1.2	1.2
 Slovakia	400	81.7	62.4	29.6	47.2	3.4	5.5	37.8	16.6	0.3	0.2
 Finland	400	73.1	58.2	18	54.5	16	9.5	33.6	25.4	0.2	0.9
 Sweden	400	69.3	43.6	12	29.8	21	7.2	28.5	19.5	1	7.5
 United Kingdom	400	79.7	50.5	32.7	50	17.7	14.8	19.2	29.8	0	0.9

Table 5b. Areas where the government or public administration should take the particular interests of children into account – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5_01-99. In which areas do you think that the government or public administration should particularly take the interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions?

% of “Mentioned” shown






	Total N	Education	Health and social affairs (for instance, access to hospital care or public transport)	Justice (for example, family affairs and youth justice sector)	Security (for instance, being protected against violence)	Immigration (for example, the conditions under which a family can be reunited)	The media	Sport and leisure	The environment (for instance, the environmental protection of children facilities) ^d	Other	DK/NA
EU27	10061	76.9	42.3	27.7	44.1	15.5	12.3	32	23.4	0.4	1.1
 SEX											
Male	5159	76.8	37.3	26.4	41.1	14.9	12.8	39.3	23.1	0.5	1.1
Female	4902	76.9	47.5	29.1	47.2	16.2	11.8	24.4	23.6	0.3	1
 AGE											
15-16	4736	74.8	41.6	25.6	44.5	15.4	10.7	34.7	25.1	0.4	1.4
17-18	5324	78.7	42.9	29.7	43.7	15.6	13.7	29.6	21.8	0.4	0.8
 FULL-TIME STUDENT											
Yes	9259	77.5	42.1	27.7	44.4	15.3	12.3	31.9	23.5	0.3	1
No	800	70	45.2	28.1	40.5	18	12.5	33.9	21.9	1.1	1.4
 URBANISATION											
Metropolitan	1382	81.6	43.2	28.8	44.7	15.8	9.7	29.7	24.9	0.3	0.8
Urban	4630	77.7	42.9	27.8	46.3	15.3	11.6	31.6	23.4	0.4	1
Rural	4021	74.2	41.1	27.4	41.2	15.6	14.2	33.5	22.9	0.4	1.2
 OCCUPATION OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR TO THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME											
Self-employed	1808	80.7	37.9	28.7	45.3	15.6	14.4	30.5	22.6	0.2	0.9
Employee	5350	77.1	44.6	28.2	43.5	15.7	12.8	30.7	23.2	0.4	1
Manual worker	1857	73.4	40.4	26.4	44.2	14.4	10.2	35.3	24.7	0.7	1.4
Not working	821	74.4	41.8	27	45.1	17.4	11.4	32.1	23.7	0.1	1

Table 6a. Knowledge about specific Rights of the Child: If parents are divorced and one of the parents goes to another member state, a new decision on the children's custody and access rights has to be taken – *by country*

QUESTION: Q6_A. Are the following statements right or wrong? - If parents are divorced and one of the parents goes to another member state, a new decision on the children's custody and access rights has to be taken





























		Total N	% Right	% Wrong	% DK/NA
	EU27	10061	69.1	25	5.9
	EU15	5854	69.9	24.4	5.8
	NMS12	4207	66.7	26.8	6.4
	COUNTRY				
	Belgium	402	79.5	14.6	5.9
	Bulgaria	400	48.6	36.7	14.6
	Czech Rep.	400	66.7	22.9	10.4
	Denmark	400	71.2	20.9	7.9
	Germany	400	65.2	31.3	3.5
	Estonia	250	61.3	25.3	13.4
	Greece	400	71.2	24.3	4.5
	Spain	400	68.7	23.3	8
	France	400	75.5	20.2	4.3
	Ireland	400	66.6	30.9	2.5
	Italy	400	66	23.7	10.2
	Cyprus	250	66.3	29.5	4.2
	Latvia	401	62.6	29.1	8.3
	Lithuania	400	72	23.6	4.4
	Luxembourg	250	70.4	25.7	4
	Hungary	401	58.3	22.4	19.3
	Malta	251	66.9	25.6	7.6
	Netherlands	401	68.1	30.4	1.5
	Austria	400	65.9	23.6	10.5
	Poland	404	72.4	27	0.6
	Portugal	401	70.2	22.1	7.7
	Romania	400	66.5	27.8	5.7
	Slovenia	250	61.7	35.1	3.2
	Slovakia	400	64.2	23.1	12.7
	Finland	400	74.7	20.2	5.1
	Sweden	400	56.8	31.7	11.5
	United Kingdom	400	75.2	20	4.8

Table 6b. Knowledge about specific Rights of the Child: If parents are divorced and one of the parents goes to another member state, a new decision on the children's custody and access rights has to be taken – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6_A. Are the following statements right or wrong? - If parents are divorced and one of the parents goes to another member state, a new decision on the children's custody and access rights has to be taken






	Total N	% Right	% Wrong	% DK/NA
EU27	10061	69.1	25	5.9
 SEX				
Male	5159	67	26.5	6.6
Female	4902	71.3	23.4	5.3
 AGE				
15-16	4736	69.3	25.2	5.5
17-18	5324	68.9	24.8	6.3
 FULL-TIME STUDENT				
Yes	9259	68.9	25.1	6
No	800	71.9	23.1	5
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	1382	69.9	23.7	6.4
Urban	4630	69.3	25.9	4.8
Rural	4021	68.6	24.3	7.1
 OCCUPATION OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR TO THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Self-employed	1808	69.4	23.4	7.2
Employee	5350	69.4	25.1	5.5
Manual worker	1857	70.1	24.9	5
Not working	821	66	28.3	5.7

Table 7a. Knowledge about specific Rights of the Child: Video games (consoles or online) receive in all EU countries a label and a ranking specifying the appropriate age group – *by country*

QUESTION: Q6_B. Are the following statements right or wrong? - Video games (consoles or online) receive in all European Union countries a label and a ranking specifying the appropriate age group





























		Total N	% Right	% Wrong	% DK/NA
	EU27	10061	82	14.9	3.1
	EU15	5854	83.1	14.1	2.8
	NMS12	4207	78.3	17.6	4.1
	COUNTRY				
	Belgium	402	82.1	14.8	3.2
	Bulgaria	400	68.7	24.2	7.1
	Czech Rep.	400	63.2	27.4	9.5
	Denmark	400	84.8	11.1	4.1
	Germany	400	85.4	12.4	2.2
	Estonia	250	80.2	13.3	6.5
	Greece	400	88.1	10.7	1.2
	Spain	400	76.9	18.1	5
	France	400	74.4	21.6	4.1
	Ireland	400	81.2	16.7	2.1
	Italy	400	88.9	8.4	2.8
	Cyprus	250	88.1	11.3	0.5
	Latvia	401	73.8	20.2	6
	Lithuania	400	64.8	27.6	7.5
	Luxembourg	250	82.2	16	1.8
	Hungary	401	82.6	10.3	7.1
	Malta	251	84.2	11.7	4.2
	Netherlands	401	80.7	18.2	1.1
	Austria	400	89.3	8.1	2.6
	Poland	404	87.7	11.4	0.9
	Portugal	401	83.9	11.8	4.3
	Romania	400	72.7	22.7	4.6
	Slovenia	250	76	21.2	2.8
	Slovakia	400	72.3	23.6	4.1
	Finland	400	88	10.9	1.1
	Sweden	400	80.6	14.3	5
	United Kingdom	400	89.3	10.1	0.6

Table 7b. Knowledge about specific Rights of the Child: Video games (consoles or online) receive in all EU countries a label and a ranking specifying the appropriate age group – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6_B. Are the following statements right or wrong? - Video games (consoles or online) receive in all European Union countries a label and a ranking specifying the appropriate age group






	Total N	% Right	% Wrong	% DK/NA
EU27	10061	82	14.9	3.1
 SEX				
Male	5159	83.1	14.2	2.7
Female	4902	80.7	15.7	3.5
 AGE				
15-16	4736	80.8	15.9	3.3
17-18	5324	83	14.1	2.9
 FULL-TIME STUDENT				
Yes	9259	82	14.9	3.1
No	800	81.7	15.2	3.1
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	1382	82.9	14.7	2.4
Urban	4630	82.7	14.1	3.1
Rural	4021	80.7	15.9	3.3
 OCCUPATION OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR TO THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Self-employed	1808	80.2	16.2	3.6
Employee	5350	83.4	13.8	2.8
Manual worker	1857	79.9	16.4	3.7
Not working	821	81.2	16.6	2.2

Table 8a. Which problems should be tackled as a priority, first selection – *by country*

QUESTION: Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?





























		Total N	% Violence against children	% Discrimination and racism	% Drugs	% Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	% Child labour	% Sexual exploitation of children	% Poverty and social exclusion	% OTHER	% DK/NA
	EU27	10061	21.7	13.2	16.7	9.3	3.8	21.2	13.3	0.2	0.4
	EU15	5854	21.7	14.5	14.8	8.6	4.2	22.6	13	0.2	0.4
	NMS12	4207	21.9	9.1	22.9	11.6	2.7	16.9	14.2	0.2	0.6
	COUNTRY										
	Belgium	402	23	12.1	15.9	9.8	3.7	22.2	12.6	0.3	0.4
	Bulgaria	400	24.2	4.5	36.7	9.9	0.2	8	14.7	0.5	1.3
	Czech Rep.	400	28.1	11.9	22	4	1.4	27.4	3.9	0.2	1
	Denmark	400	22.9	10.2	6.3	3.1	1.2	49.2	6.8	0	0.3
	Germany	400	21.4	14.3	9.1	9.7	4.5	26.1	14.6	0.4	0
	Estonia	250	15.6	9.1	23.3	28.3	1.4	9.1	12.4	0	0.9
	Greece	400	16.9	10.2	28.3	9.3	3	19.9	11.6	0.6	0.2
	Spain	400	11.4	14	28	6.1	3.9	26.3	10.1	0.2	0
	France	400	16.3	22.4	10.4	9.7	4.7	16.6	18.7	0.2	0.9
	Ireland	400	15.9	11.2	25	25.8	1.4	11	9.5	0	0.3
	Italy	400	26.3	11.1	19.6	8.5	3.8	22.6	7.4	0.3	0.3
	Cyprus	250	11.5	14.6	40.2	6.9	3.7	12.2	10.2	0	0.7
	Latvia	401	29.7	7.2	19	20.9	1.8	6.4	14.6	0.3	0.3
	Lithuania	400	21.1	9.2	19.3	23.6	1.7	13	11.7	0	0.3
	Luxembourg	250	13	24.2	19.1	20.9	2.4	9.7	10.7	0	0
	Hungary	401	22.4	13.7	24	11.8	1.1	10.5	15.5	0	1.1
	Malta	251	26.1	7.5	27.9	11.9	4	10.6	11.6	0	0.3
	Netherlands	401	32.3	12.2	7.6	8.3	4.8	24.1	10.3	0	0.3
	Austria	400	24.2	16.6	12.1	9.8	6.3	20.3	9.9	0	0.9
	Poland	404	21.8	9	17	11.2	1.5	24.4	15	0	0.2
	Portugal	401	25.3	11.3	14.8	3.6	5.3	20.7	18.9	0	0
	Romania	400	18.3	7.1	29.2	11.7	7.9	7.6	16.8	0.5	0.7
	Slovenia	250	18.4	11.4	22	11.5	0.7	13.1	22.3	0	0.6
	Slovakia	400	22.5	9.8	24.5	12.6	1.3	14.2	14.5	0	0.7
	Finland	400	24.6	14.9	7.7	15.3	2.2	25.9	9.3	0	0.2
	Sweden	400	24.1	15.2	8.5	7.9	3	29.4	9.8	0.7	1.4
	United Kingdom	400	27.9	10.9	16.9	6	4.3	20	13.3	0	0.5

Table 8b. Which problems should be tackled as a priority, first selection – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?






	Total N	% Violence against children	% Discrimination and racism	% Drugs	% Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	% Child labour	% Sexual exploitation of children	% Poverty and social exclusion	% OTHER	% DK/NA
EU27	10061	21.7	13.2	16.7	9.3	3.8	21.2	13.3	0.2	0.4
 SEX										
Male	5159	18.1	14.2	19.7	10.3	4.1	18.3	14.5	0.3	0.4
Female	4902	25.5	12.2	13.6	8.2	3.6	24.3	12	0.1	0.5
 AGE										
15-16	4736	21.3	14	18.7	9.3	4	19.2	12.7	0.1	0.6
17-18	5324	22.1	12.5	15	9.3	3.6	23.1	13.8	0.3	0.3
 FULL-TIME STUDENT										
Yes	9259	21.8	13.6	16.8	9.2	3.9	20.6	13.4	0.2	0.5
No	800	20.5	9	15.5	10.1	3.5	28.9	11.5	0.9	0.2
 URBANISATION										
Metropolitan	1382	20.4	15	14.9	8.8	3.4	22.2	14.8	0.2	0.3
Urban	4630	22	12.5	18.5	9.6	3.2	21	12.3	0.2	0.6
Rural	4021	21.8	13.4	15.4	9.1	4.6	21.2	14	0.3	0.3
 OCCUPATION OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR TO THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME										
Self-employed	1808	21.5	13.5	16.2	9.6	3.9	23.8	10.8	0.4	0.4
Employee	5350	21.7	13.6	15.7	9.9	3.7	20.7	14.1	0.2	0.5
Manual worker	1857	24	11.5	18.4	8.1	3.5	21.5	12.4	0.3	0.3
Not working	821	17.3	15.6	20.8	7.6	4.4	19.3	14.9	0	0.1

Table 9a. Which problems should be tackled as a priority, second selection – *by country*

QUESTION: Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?





























	Total N	% Violence against children	% Discrimination and racism	% Drugs	% Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	% Child labour	% Sexual exploitation of children	% Poverty and social exclusion	% OTHER	% DK/NA
 EU27	10061	22.9	14	16.3	12.5	5.5	17.8	9.9	0.2	1
EU15	5854	22.6	15.8	15	11.6	5.9	18	10	0.2	0.9
NMS12	4207	23.9	8.3	20.1	15.4	4.1	17.4	9.4	0.2	1.2
COUNTRY										
 Belgium	402	20.3	15.7	15.9	12.7	6.7	17.5	9.3	1.6	0.4
 Bulgaria	400	21	6.2	25.4	18	1.9	17	8.3	0.3	2
 Czech Rep.	400	20.4	10	24.5	9.8	2	26.8	4.5	0.2	1.9
 Denmark	400	41.5	11.6	10.6	3.5	4.1	18.9	8.4	0.5	0.9
 Germany	400	24.4	11.9	14	13.8	5.2	19.2	11.5	0	0
 Estonia	250	15.5	12.1	19.1	21.1	0.3	19	10.5	0	2.4
 Greece	400	18.3	13.2	25.2	8.9	5.3	20.7	7.9	0.2	0.2
 Spain	400	16.8	17.1	22.5	13.8	5	14.2	9	0.5	1
 France	400	20.4	25.3	10.4	9.2	6.8	16.9	9.8	0.2	1.1
 Ireland	400	19.4	15.2	20.3	21.2	4.1	8.9	10.3	0.2	0.3
 Italy	400	20.6	12.8	20.1	15.1	6.6	17	5.8	0	2
 Cyprus	250	16.6	17.4	24.2	12.1	4	18	6.9	0	0.7
 Latvia	401	21.6	7.5	18.4	22.8	3.5	11.8	12.7	0.4	1.2
 Lithuania	400	27.4	9.9	19.5	20.8	1.9	9.8	9.7	0	1
 Luxembourg	250	17.9	20.3	19.2	16.2	2.5	8.8	14.2	0.4	0.4
 Hungary	401	17.4	8.9	26.2	17.1	2.6	11	14.3	0	2.5
 Malta	251	17.3	12	17.6	17.4	6.6	17	9	0.3	2.8
 Netherlands	401	22.1	14.1	10.8	8.4	5	25.4	13	0	1.3
 Austria	400	21.7	11	13.3	12	10	15.3	15.3	0	1.4
 Poland	404	28.6	6.2	16.1	15.3	2.5	21	10.1	0	0.2
 Portugal	401	25.8	11.3	13.2	9.4	7.1	19.9	13.4	0	0
 Romania	400	21	9.9	21.8	14.5	10.7	11.5	8.3	0.5	1.9
 Slovenia	250	22.9	9.9	18.5	19.4	1.5	17.5	8.2	0	2.1
 Slovakia	400	23.8	12.4	20.9	12.9	3.4	16.1	9.3	0	1.2
 Finland	400	31.5	11.9	10.9	12.9	3.2	19.1	9.9	0	0.7
 Sweden	400	27.3	12	11.8	7.9	4.9	20.6	11.1	0.9	3.5
 United Kingdom	400	26.4	15.5	13.3	8.8	6	18.7	10.9	0	0.5

Table 9b. Which problems should be tackled as a priority, second selection – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?






	Total N	% Violence against children	% Discrimination and racism	% Drugs	% Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	% Child labour	% Sexual exploitation of children	% Poverty and social exclusion	% OTHER	% DK/NA
EU27	10061	22.9	14	16.3	12.5	5.5	17.8	9.9	0.2	1
 SEX										
Male	5159	21.3	14.8	16.6	13.8	6.1	16.2	9.9	0.2	1.2
Female	4902	24.7	13.1	15.9	11.2	4.8	19.6	9.9	0.1	0.8
 AGE										
15-16	4736	21.4	15.2	17.3	12.9	5.8	16.8	9.4	0.2	1.1
17-18	5324	24.3	12.9	15.3	12.1	5.2	18.8	10.3	0.2	0.9
 FULL-TIME STUDENT										
Yes	9259	22.7	14.2	16.4	12.7	5.5	17.5	9.9	0.2	0.9
No	800	25.3	10.9	15.1	10.2	5.2	22.3	9.4	0.1	1.4
 URBANISATION										
Metropolitan	1382	22.2	15.7	15.7	12.1	7	16.9	9.5	0.3	0.7
Urban	4630	22.8	13	16.5	13.1	5	17.9	10.4	0.1	1.1
Rural	4021	23.2	14.6	16.2	12	5.4	18.1	9.4	0.2	0.9
 OCCUPATION OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR TO THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME										
Self-employed	1808	24.4	9.7	16.8	14.5	4.6	18.8	10.4	0.1	0.6
Employee	5350	22.4	15.6	15.2	12.1	5.5	18.2	10	0	1
Manual worker	1857	22.5	12.6	19.5	11.6	6.3	16.3	9.5	0.6	1.1
Not working	821	25.2	14.7	13.4	13.2	5.8	17.7	9.3	0.1	0.7

Table 10a. Priority of actions to promote and protect the rights of children to be taken at a European level – *by country*

QUESTION: Q8_A-E. Which actions should be taken as a priority at the European level to promote and protect the rights of children?

% of “Mentioned” shown





























	Total N	Making a missing children alert system operational throughout the European Union	Giving more support to organisations working in the field of the protection of children's rights	Providing more information to children about their rights and where to inquire about them (for instance, through information campaigns, or the creation of a website)	Involving children more in the definition of policies that concern them, for instance by organising a Forum on these topics	Promote the children's rights in countries outside Europe
 EU27	10061	85.8	90.8	92.9	76.7	87.4
EU15	5854	86.5	92.5	93.9	77.7	89.3
NMS12	4207	83.9	85.5	89.8	73.6	81.3
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	402	91	88.9	90.4	74.4	86.7
 Bulgaria	400	80.3	75.1	84.8	67.6	75.6
 Czech Rep.	400	83.2	80.1	80.4	70.6	77.9
 Denmark	400	74.4	93.9	95.9	73.9	86.4
 Germany	400	76.5	93.3	96.7	76.4	95.1
 Estonia	250	87.4	88.2	92	76.4	90.8
 Greece	400	91.9	93.8	94.5	70.6	88.6
 Spain	400	88.6	95.4	95	77.4	93.7
 France	400	96.5	91.6	93.9	72	90.4
 Ireland	400	93.6	95.6	96.4	91	95.5
 Italy	400	87.1	90.5	93.3	84.5	81
 Cyprus	250	85.5	91.4	93.8	71	85
 Latvia	401	88.3	85.3	90.1	65.4	83.9
 Lithuania	400	89.3	85.9	90.5	79.3	82.2
 Luxembourg	250	73.8	94	94.2	73.6	93.7
 Hungary	401	78.1	83.7	90.1	69.2	84.1
 Malta	251	94.2	95.2	92.4	90.8	87.2
 Netherlands	401	80.8	81.2	83	63.7	70.8
 Austria	400	65.1	89.2	93.2	74.9	84.6
 Poland	404	82.8	84.8	91.8	75.1	80.4
 Portugal	401	97	98	95.8	84.7	93.7
 Romania	400	86.2	90.2	89.9	76.9	83
 Slovenia	250	69.8	87.1	87.7	64.1	75.2
 Slovakia	400	94.9	93.8	94.4	72.1	86
 Finland	400	52.4	80.8	80.9	63.8	80.6
 Sweden	400	82.5	88.6	88.1	76.5	88.9
 United Kingdom	400	92.8	98.2	95.7	87.5	91.7

Table 10b. Priority of actions to promote and protect the rights of children to be taken at a European level – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q8_A-E. Which actions should be taken as a priority at the European level to promote and protect the rights of children?

% of “Mentioned” shown






	Total N	Making a missing children alert system operational throughout the European Union	Giving more support to organisations working in the field of the protection of children's rights	Providing more information to children about their rights and where to inquire about them (for instance, through information campaigns, or the creation of a website)	Involving children more in the definition of policies that concern them, for instance by organising a Forum on these topics	Promote the children's rights in countries outside Europe
EU27	10061	85.8	90.8	92.9	76.7	87.4
 SEX						
Male	5159	83.9	90.4	91.7	75.4	85.7
Female	4902	87.9	91.3	94.2	78	89.2
 AGE						
15-16	4736	84.9	90.3	92	74	85.8
17-18	5324	86.7	91.3	93.7	79.1	88.8
 FULL-TIME STUDENT						
Yes	9259	86.1	90.6	92.7	76	87.1
No	800	83.3	92.9	95.6	84.4	91.2
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	1382	86.7	88.7	90.6	75.8	88.6
Urban	4630	85.9	91	93.5	77.5	87
Rural	4021	85.4	91.3	93	76	87.5
 OCCUPATION OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR TO THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Self-employed	1808	86.4	90.8	93.2	77.8	86.9
Employee	5350	85.6	90.6	92.5	76.6	88.2
Manual worker	1857	85.8	91.2	93.8	77	85.2
Not working	821	88.1	92.5	93.4	76.5	91.1

Table 11a. Information channels that people under 18 consider the easiest to find out about their rights – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9. Which information channel seems easiest for you to use to find out about your rights?


































		Total N	% The Internet	% Material available in libraries (at school, in information centres, in your city)	% TV programmes	% Other	% DK/NA
	EU27	10061	74.3	5.9	18.9	0.7	0.2
	EU15	5854	72	6.1	20.9	0.8	0.3
	NMS12	4207	81.3	5.4	12.8	0.4	0.1
COUNTRY							
	Belgium	402	66.9	5.6	27.1	0.4	0
	Bulgaria	400	88.2	2.3	7.9	0	1.5
	Czech Rep.	400	88.4	3.4	7.7	0.5	0
	Denmark	400	82	2.4	14.3	1.1	0.2
	Germany	400	83.7	4.7	10.4	1.3	0
	Estonia	250	90.2	1.8	7.5	0.5	0
	Greece	400	74.3	6.6	17	1.8	0.2
	Spain	400	61	8.6	29.7	0.1	0.6
	France	400	62.3	8.3	27.6	1.1	0.7
	Ireland	400	70.6	7.6	21.8	0	0
	Italy	400	65.5	6.2	27.1	0.9	0.3
	Cyprus	250	56.8	10.6	32	0.7	0
	Latvia	401	83.6	2.8	13.4	0.3	0
	Lithuania	400	82.1	2.9	11.7	2.6	0.7
	Luxembourg	250	72.3	9.8	17	1	0
	Hungary	401	81.4	6.1	10.3	2.2	0
	Malta	251	87.7	0.8	10.9	0.6	0
	Netherlands	401	82.1	3	14.7	0	0.2
	Austria	400	84.1	4.7	10.5	0.5	0.2
	Poland	404	83.3	5.4	11.3	0	0
	Portugal	401	64.6	9.6	25.8	0	0
	Romania	400	73.7	7.6	18.7	0	0
	Slovenia	250	81.2	6.3	11.6	0.6	0.3
	Slovakia	400	74.9	5.3	19.6	0.2	0
	Finland	400	86.6	3.9	8.4	0.9	0.2
	Sweden	400	80.2	4.8	13.9	0.6	0.4
	United Kingdom	400	74.4	4.4	21	0.2	0

Table 11b. Information channels that people under 18 consider the easiest to find out about their rights – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9. Which information channel seems easiest for you to use to find out about your rights?

	Total N	% The Internet	% Material available in libraries (at school, in information centres, in your city)	% TV programmes	% Other	% DK/NA
EU27	10061	74.3	5.9	18.9	0.7	0.2
 SEX						
Male	5159	75.6	5.3	18.3	0.6	0.1
Female	4902	72.9	6.5	19.5	0.7	0.4
 AGE						
15-16	4736	74.7	6.5	17.9	0.7	0.3
17-18	5324	73.9	5.4	19.8	0.7	0.2
 FULL-TIME STUDENT						
Yes	9259	74	6	19.1	0.6	0.3
No	800	77.1	5.2	16.7	1.1	0.1
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	1382	74.6	5.1	19.4	0.5	0.4
Urban	4630	74.5	5.4	19.4	0.5	0.2
Rural	4021	73.8	6.8	18.3	1	0.2
 OCCUPATION OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR TO THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Self-employed	1808	76	4.7	18.2	0.9	0.2
Employee	5350	75.2	5.1	19.1	0.4	0.2
Manual worker	1857	71.5	7.4	19.5	1.2	0.4
Not working	821	68.7	10	19.9	1.1	0.3

II. Survey details

This survey on “The Rights of the Child” (Flash N° 273) was conducted for the European Commission, DG Justice, Freedom and Security.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 5/23/2009 and the 5/31/2009 by the following institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup-Europe	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
France	FR	Efficiencie3	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Italy	IT	Demoskopea	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Netherlands	NL	MSR	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o.	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Finland	FI	Hermelin	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitosha Research	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 5/23/2009 - 5/31/2009)

Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the general population between 15 and 18 years-of-age.

Sizes of the sample

In each EU country the target sample size was 400 respondents. except in Luxembourg, Cyprus, Estonia, Slovenia and Malta, where the targeted number of interviews was 250. The table on the following page shows the achieved sample size for each country.

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the EU result in proportion to the size its population.

The table below presents, for each of the countries:

- (1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country
- (2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each country

TOTAL INTERVIEWS

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 Weighted	EU27 % on Total (weighted)
Total	10061	100	10061	100
1 Belgium	402	4.0	229	2.3
2 Czech Rep.	400	4.0	224	2.2
3 Denmark	400	4.0	119	1.2
4 Germany	400	4.0	1605	15.9
5 Estonia	250	2.5	33	0.3
6 Greece	400	4.0	203	2.0
7 Spain	400	4.0	778	7.7
8 France	400	4.0	1416	14.1
9 Ireland	400	4.0	101	1.0
10 Italy	400	4.0	1034	10.3
11 Cyprus	250	2.5	20	0.2
12 Latvia	401	4.0	58	0.6
13 Lithuania	400	4.0	92	0.9
14 Luxembourg	250	2.5	10	0.1
15 Hungary	401	4.0	218	2.2
16 Malta	251	2.5	10	0.1
17 Netherlands	401	4.0	355	3.5
18 Austria	400	4.0	175	1.7
19 Poland	404	4.0	944	9.4
20 Portugal	401	4.0	203	2.0
21 Slovenia	250	2.5	39	0.4
22 Slovakia	400	4.0	136	1.4
23 Finland	400	4.0	117	1.2
24 Sweden	400	4.0	225	2.2
25 UK	400	4.0	1053	10.5
26 Bulgaria	400	4.0	162	1.6
28 Romania	400	4.0	502	5.0

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this annex, in English.
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to the data tables' result volumes.

Tables of results**VOLUME A: COUNTRY BY COUNTRY**

The VOLUME A presents the EU results country-by-country.

VOLUME B: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

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

Volume B:

Sex (Male, Female)

Age (15-16, 17-18)

Are you currently a full time student? (yes, no)

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

Occupation of the main contributor of household income (Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Not working)

Sampling error

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

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

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

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

Margin of error (95% confidence interval)

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3

More details on calculating the margin of error for differences between surveys can be found in Franklin's 2007 paper: “The Margin of Error for Differences in Polls”

<http://abcnews.go.com/images/PollingUnit/MOEFranklin.pdf>

III. Questionnaire

Flash Eurobarometer “*The Rights of the Child*”

D1. Gender

[DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

[1] Male

[2] Female

D2. How old are you?

[][] years old

[00] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D3. Are you currently a full time student?

Yes 1

No 2

[DK/NA]9

D4. What is the current occupation of the person who contributes most to the household income ? Would you say he/she is self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that he/she is without a professional activity? Does it mean that he/she is a(n)...

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Self-employed

- i.e. :
- farmer, forester, fisherman 11
 - owner of a shop, craftsman 12
 - professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) 13
 - manager of a company 14
 - other 15

- Employee

- i.e. :
- professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) 21
 - general management, director or top management 22
 - middle management 23
 - Civil servant 24
 - office clerk 25
 - other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...) 26
 - other 27

- Manual worker

- i.e. :
- supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...) 31
 - Manual worker 32
 - unskilled manual worker 33
 - other 34

- Without a professional activity

- i.e. :
- looking after the home 41
 - student (full time) 42
 - retired 43
 - seeking a job 44
 - other 45

- [Refusal] 99

D6.	Would you say you live in a ...?	
	metropolitan zone	1
	other town/urban centre	2
	rural zone	3
	[Refusal].....	9

*INTRODUCTION: In this questionnaire, the word 'child' must be understood as a person under 18 years old.
(United Nations definition)*

Q1. Are you aware that people under 18 enjoy specific rights compared to adults?

INTERVIEWER: These rights are specific to people under 18 years of age:

Yes, aware	1
No, not aware.....	2
[DK/NA]	9

Q2. People under 18 years-of-age have specific rights, for instance:

- the right to protection and care necessary for their well-being
- the right to express their views freely and to have them taken into consideration on matters which concern them
- the right to have their interest taken into primary consideration in all actions relating to them, whether taken by public authorities or private institutions
- or the right to maintain on a regular basis a personal relationship and direct contact with both parents, unless that is contrary to their interests

Do you think that the specific rights of children are in [YOUR COUNTRY]...?

Very well protected	1
Fairly well protected	2
Incompletely protected	3
Not protected	4
[DK/NA]	9

Q3. Did you, yourself ever try to seek help in a matter when you thought your rights were violated, or did someone else below 18 years of age you know try that?

Yes, yourself	1
Yes, someone you know	2
Both you and other(s)	3
No	4
[DK/NA]	9

Q4. What are the problems you think people under 18 years-of-age might encounter when they need help to defend their rights?

Mentioned	1
Did not mention	2
DK/NA	9
They are not aware of their rights	1 2 9
They do not know how to go about it and whom to contact	1 2 9
The authorities (public administrations as, for instance, city councils, ombudsman) do not respond.....	1 2 9
The procedures are too complicated.....	1 2 9
The procedures are too lengthy	1 2 9
Other	1 2 9

Q5. In which areas do you think that the government or public administration should particularly take the interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions?
(3 choices among the following fields)

education	01
health and social affairs (for instance, access to hospital care or public transport)	02
justice (for example, family affairs and youth justice sector)	03
security (for instance, being protected against violence)	04
immigration (for example, the conditions under which a family can be reunited)	05
the media	06
sport and leisure	07
the environment (for instance, the environmental protection of children facilities)	08
[OTHER]	09
[DK/NA]	99

Q6. Are the following statements right or wrong?

Right	1
Wrong	2
[DK/NA]	9

If parents are divorced and one of the parents goes to another member state, a new decision on the children's custody and access rights has to be taken.	1 2 9
Video games (consoles or online) receive in all European Union countries a label and a ranking specifying the appropriate age group	1 2 9

Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?

Violence against children	1
Discrimination and racism	2
Drugs	3
Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	4
Child labour	5
Sexual exploitation of children	6
Poverty and social exclusion	7
[OTHER]	8
[DK/NA]	9

Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?

Violence against children	1
Discrimination and racism	2
Drugs	3
Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction	4
Child labour	5
Sexual exploitation of children	6
Poverty and social exclusion	7
[OTHER]	8
[DK/NA]	9

Q8. Which actions should be taken as a priority at the European level to promote and protect the rights of children?

Mentioned	1
Did not mention	2

Making a missing children alert system operational throughout the European Union 1 2

Giving more support to organisations working in the field of the protection of children's rights 1 2

Providing more information to children about their rights and where to inquire about them (for instance, through information campaigns, or the creation of a website) 1 2

Involving children more in the definition of policies that concern them, for instance by organising a Forum on these topics 1 2

Promote the children's rights in countries outside Europe 1 2

Q9. Which information channel seems easiest for you to use to find out about your rights?

The Internet	1
Material available in libraries (at school, in information centres, in your city) ..	2
TV programmes	3
[OTHER]	4
[DK/NA]	9