



# Foundation for Internet Development

**BRIEF ANNUAL REPORT, 2018**

# 1. .SU TLD DEVELOPMENT IN 2018

By the end of 2018, the number of registered second-level domain names with the .SU ccTLD reached 116,628, that is slightly less than the number of domains as of the end of the last year. The number of delegated domain names is 89.64% (Fig. 1).

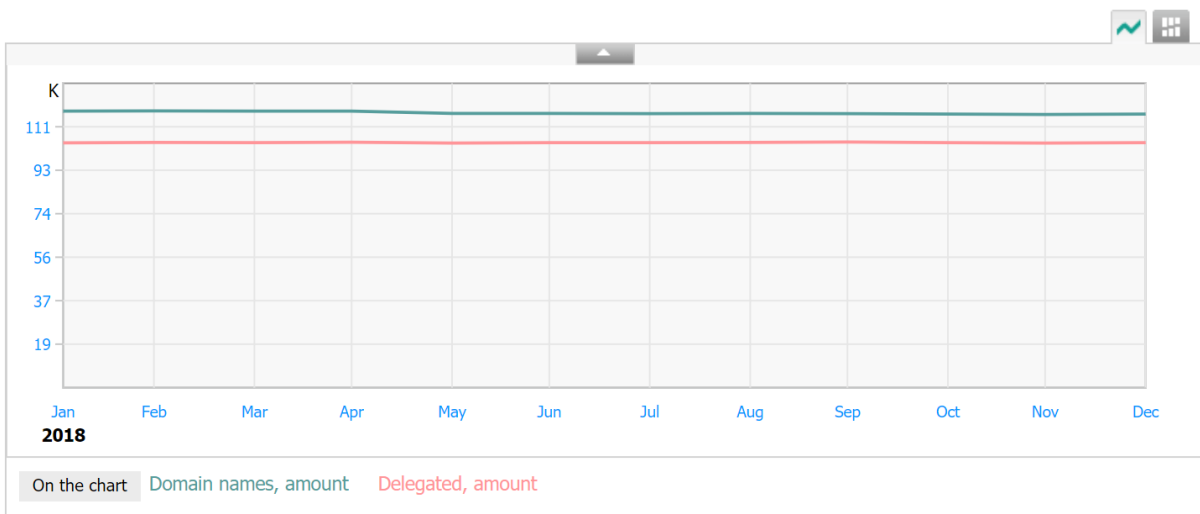


Fig. 1

The .SU zone shows a fairly stable numbers of domain names registration during the last few years (Fig. 2).

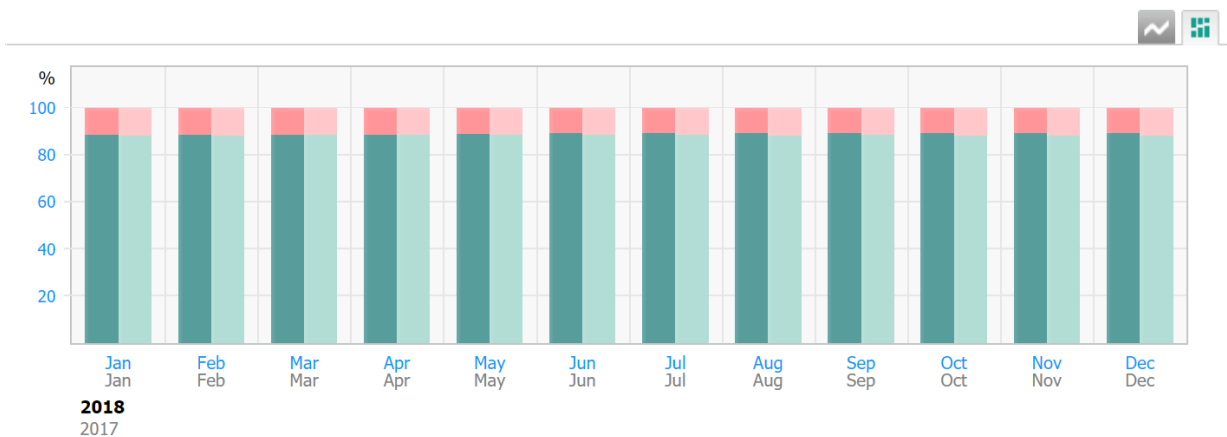


Fig. 2

The main part of the domains is held by individuals – i.e. 78.5% (Fig. 3), and 21.5% of domains is held by organizations.

Despite the fact that the most domains are more than 4 years old (43.97%), in 2018 the number of domains with age less than 1 year reached 25.33%, which demonstrates the interest of new users in .SU domain registration (Fig. 4).

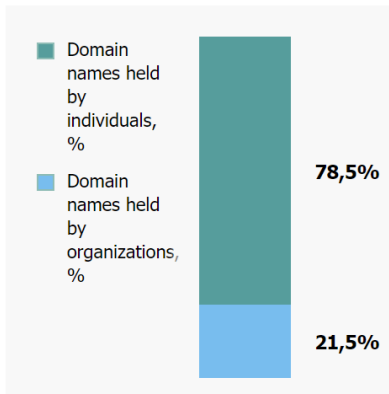


Fig. 3

	Total	116 628	100%
< 1 year	29 537	<b>25,33 %</b>	
1 year	15 776	<b>13,53 %</b>	
2 years	10 886	<b>9,33 %</b>	
3 years	9 153	<b>7,85 %</b>	
≥ 4 years	51 276	<b>43,97 %</b>	

Fig. 4

Geography of the .SU zone covers almost all continents, but most of the domains are registered in Russia (Fig. 5). The second place belongs to Ukraine, then Belarus, USA and Andorra. Most of Russian domains are registered in Moscow, Moscow region and Saint Petersburg.

Statistics on domain names usage in 2018 shows that most domains were used for websites and landing pages. Also part of domains was used as well-known parked domains, or only for mail and redirection (Fig. 6).

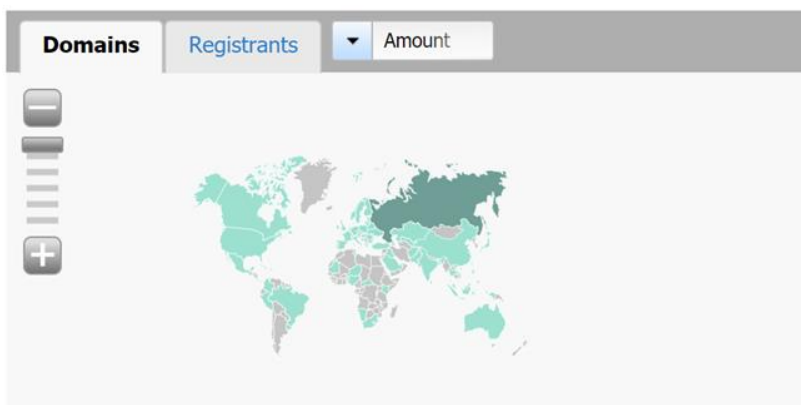


Fig. 5

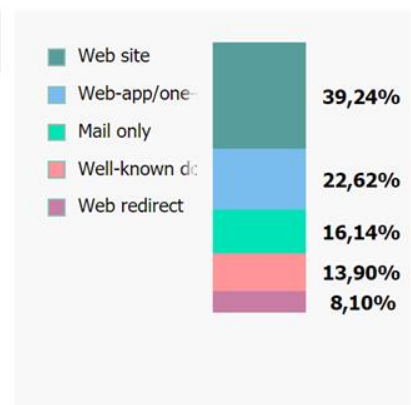


Fig. 6

On April 19, 2018, the .SU Top Level Domain Registry was accepted as an associate member of the Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association (APTLD). The membership of the domain .SU TLD was positively considered by the Board of the Association in April of that year, and in September .SU TLD delegation participated in APTLD 74 Meeting in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, where representatives of the .SU zone held a number of important meetings and made a presentation on .SU TLD during newcomers' session of the meeting.



## 2. KIDS ONLINE HELPLINE

The Kids Online Helpline is a unique Russian phone and online consulting service. The main aim of the service is to provide psychological and informational support for children and adolescents encountering difficulties of any kind on the Internet.

### **General purposes of the project are:**

- To provide professional psychological assistance for children and adolescents who faced danger while used the Internet and/or mobile services;

- To provide professional consulting services and informational support for parents and educational staff on the issue of safe Internet/mobile usage by children and adolescents.

The primary audience of the helpline includes underage persons (kids and adolescents) and their parents, educational staff of primary and secondary schools (teachers, tutors etc).

The highly qualified team of psychologists of the Foundation for Internet Development and the Faculty of Psychology at Lomonosov Moscow State University work at the helpline.

The Kids Online Helpline was included into the database of the official unified federal helpline telephone number for children, adolescents and their parents.

The helpline had its 9th year anniversary on December 15, 2018. During this period the following results were reached:

- in total for the year 2018, 5,063 requests were processed via the helpline: 3,676 phone calls, 703 e-mails and 684 chat messages;
- techniques and methods for providing psychological and informational assistance on the problems of safe Internet usage were developed;
- a training program for online counseling specialists was designed;
- the information portal [www.detionline.com](http://www.detionline.com) was created where electronic requests are received 24 hours a day;
- a database was created for recording and processing incoming calls;
- regular supervision of the staff is organized to improve the work quality of the helpline.

In 2018, a statistic and content analysis of received requests was done. 5,063 incoming requests were registered in 2018. 3,676 phone calls, 703 e-mails and 684 chat messages were received and processed (Table 1).

*Table 1. Helpline requests, 2012-2018.*

Parameter	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Overall number of requests</b>	6,970	7,424	13,456				
<b>Incoming calls</b>	6,517	6,493	12,449				
<b>Calls received</b>	1,730	954	2,457	2,656	2,983	3,095	3,676
<b>E-mails received</b>	339	474	514	551	572	657	703
<b>Chat messages received</b>	114	460	493	532	563	652	684
<b>Kids' requests (%)</b>	62	42	80	36	28	30	39
<b>Adults' requests (%)</b>	38	58	20	64	72	70	61
<b>Requests from Moscow (%)</b>	26	22	33	39	34	31	33
<b>Requests from the other Russian regions (%)</b>	74	78	67	61	66	69	67
<b>Requests by risk types (%):</b>							
<b>Technical</b>	30	19	37	42	23	20	22
<b>Communication</b>	39	30	46	40	55	58	53
<b>Content</b>	22	37	10	14	15	17	20
<b>Consumer</b>	9	14	7	4	7	5	5

Due to lack of objective data, the helpline remains one of the few reliable and valid sources of information about the spectrum of online threats and their evolution as well as the impact of information technology on health and development of children and adolescents. As we observed in previous years, most often in 2018, children and adults sought help via the helpline in relation to communication risks (cyber bullying, sexting, grooming, trolling etc) - 53% of the total number of calls. This year, issues related to technical risks (computer blocking, profile hacking, personal data loss) and

content risks (negative and illegal information of various kinds) - 22% and 20% of the total number of calls respectively - turned out to be less popular. The percentage of consumer risks (online shopping frauds, mobile frauds) is still small - 5%.

Comparing to last year, the percentage of requests about the problem of online communities promoting among minors and persuading them to commit suicide decreased - 7% of the total number of relevant complaints - in 2018 against 20% in 2017.

Also, the same as before, the problem of Internet addiction remains relevant; the percentage of requests about this problem was 11% in 2018.

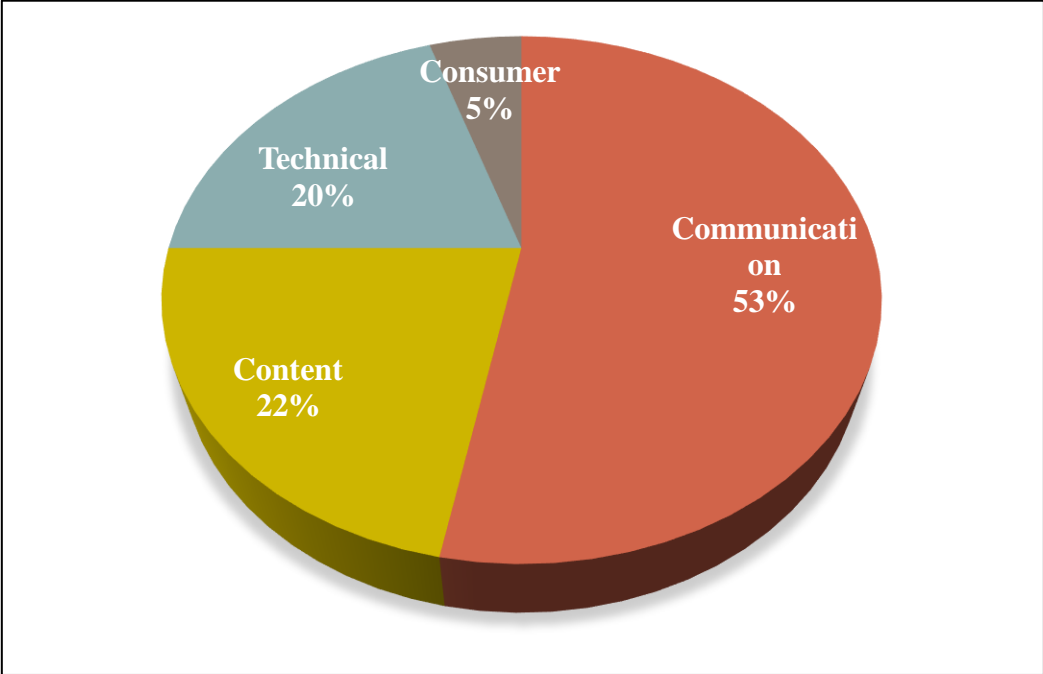


Figure 7. Helpline requests according to risk types, 2018

Every fifth call to the helpline (20%) in 2018 contained a request for information on the service, its target audience and the nature of the help which indicates high interest from the public. The growth of requests and visitors' permanent interest in information in the About the Helpline section of the information portal of the Russian Kids Online Foundation allow us to state that such service is in demand from society today, and in future this need will only increase. The percentage of requests from the regions is still high which indicates positive results of the information campaign in the Russian regions.

In the website's special section Russian Kids Online dedicated to the helpline, constant work is carried out to update and supplement the information. For the period from January 1 to December 31, 2018, the helpline section of the site was visited 16,004 times. The most popular subsections were: About the Helpline (9,577 visits) and Safety Rules (3,469 visits).

The results of the Foundation's studies show that adolescents are often unable to cope with Internet risks on their own, and both parents and teachers are far not always able to help them. In this situation, the Kids Online Helpline is the only resource where you can get help.

### 3. CHILDREN IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY JOURNAL

Quarterly journal for teachers, psychologists and parents «Children in the Information Society» has been published since 2009. The journal is made with the methodological support of the Faculty of Psychology of Lomonosov Moscow State University and Federal Institution for Education Development of the Russian Federation.

In 2018, due to the changes in the editorial board, only one issue of the journal Children in the Information Society was prepared for publication: Issue No. 29 with the theme Childhood by the Screens.

In 2018, the journal published the results of studies on the influence of the time that children spend by the screens of digital devices on their psychological well-being and development, the results of the study on the problem of media consumption of modern Russian children. Much attention was also paid to the topic of virtual reality and the problem of Internet addiction as some of the major issues for teachers and parents.

In 2018 in the Practicum section, readers were offered lessons aimed at improving the digital competence of schoolchildren and teachers in the field of personal data management and developing the skills of competent personal information handling on the Internet. Also in 2018, the journal continued the section School of New Technologies dedicated to the project



started in 2012 on the initiative of the Government of Moscow. It was created for the purpose of technological modernization of Moscow schools, expanding educational opportunities for students, and supporting school IT start-ups.

At our online source [www.detionline.com/journal](http://www.detionline.com/journal), we have all issues of the journal in PDF, so both a whole issue and each article separately (sorted by authors and sections) are available to any visitor for downloading/reading for free. Subscription to the latest news is available at our informational website <http://detionline.com>.

According to Google Analytics, in 2018 the number of page views of the journal section at <http://detionline.com> was 16,158. The number of unique page views was 13,119.

The number of journal's regular subscribers steadily increases: at the end of 2018 it amounted to 573 people (Growth comparing to the previous year is 42%).

On average, about 500 people visit the journal section weekly. The visiting rate was much higher in February when the national conference Digital Childhood: Socialization and Safety was held.

During the relevant period the journal was being actively distributed at industrial nationwide events, conferences, exhibitions devoted to the topic of children's online safety. Quarterly the journal is sent to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly, Ministry of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media (including their departments) and different scientific, educational and IT-organizations. Each quarter 400 copies are distributed among general education schools in Moscow, and 150 copies are sent to children and youth's libraries across Russia with the support of the Russian State Children's Library.

## 4. SOCIAL EDUCATIONAL PROJECT TALK TO YOUR CHILD ABOUT THE INTERNET

Talk to Your Child About the Internet is a social educational project aimed at increasing adults' – especially parents and teachers - awareness in the sphere of Internet safety of Russian adolescents and little children. The project has been developed and carried out with the support of the MTS Company.

The project was integrative and included demonstration lessons of the safe and useful Internet for primary school children of Russian schools, master classes for teachers, and parents' meetings.

**The target audience of the project:** primary school children, school teachers, children's parents and adolescents under 18.

In 2018, the project took place in Mogilev, Republic of Belarus, and Moscow and Samara, Russia. The project was implemented in the framework of both face-to-face and online events.

The following remarkable social effects were achieved:

- Within the framework of the project, information kits about child and adolescent information security on the Internet (presentation and brochure How to Talk to Your Child About the Internet, methodological guide for conducting lessons on the topic Useful and Secure Internet. Rules for Primary-School-Age Children on Safe Internet Usage) were distributed;
- More than 500 people - teachers and psychologists - took part in the events organized within the project. Education workers had the opportunity to attend demonstration lessons and master classes conducted by the Foundation staff to get familiar with the developments in the field of child and adolescent safety on the Internet.

With the help of the master classes held as part of the project, a wide audience learned about other projects of the Foundation for Internet

Development and MTS Company (educational and exhibition project Children on the Internet, lessons about the useful and safe Internet The Adventures of Interneshka and Mityasik, Russian national helpline Kids Online). In general, the results of the project suggest that there is a high demand for informational and educational work with adults - parents and teachers - on the safety of children and adolescents on the Internet.

## 5. FID'S RESEARCH PROJECTS

### *5.1. Generation Z: Information and Communication Technologies as a Cultural Instrument of Higher Mental Functions Development.*

The project was funded by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR).

**Purpose of the study.** The study of the features of the use of information and communication technologies in families with children and adolescents, as well as the influence of information and communication technologies on the development of higher mental functions of children.

In the framework of the RFBR project Generation Z: Information and Communication Technologies as a Cultural Instrument of Higher Mental Functions Development, in 2018 a research team led by Soldatova G. U. conducted the second part of the planned study of the impact of digitalization on children and adolescents. In accordance with the objectives of the study, special techniques were developed for two age groups of children (adolescents aged 11–13 and 14–17) and for their parents. The study involved 100 families: a total of 200 people - 100 children aged 11-17 and 100 parents.

#### **Key findings**

Modern adolescents are actively involved in the digital world at an early age. They begin to use digital devices at preschool and primary school age and believe that they master them independently without much help from adults. Most adolescents use the Internet every day, and 4 groups of user activity among adolescents were identified: 1) low user activity - this

includes a third of adolescents who use the Internet for up to 3 hours on weekdays and weekends; 2) average user activity – also about a third of adolescents were in this group; adolescents who spend no more than 5 hours on the Internet on weekdays and about the same amount of time on weekends and those who compensate low user activity on weekdays (1-3 hours) by increasing activity on weekends (6-8 hours); 3) controlled high user activity - every fifth adolescent spends 4-5 hours on the Internet on weekdays and 6-12 hours on weekends or no more than 6-8 hours on weekdays and weekends; 4) uncontrolled high user activity - 17% of adolescents spend at least 6-8 hours online on weekdays and more than 9 hours on weekends. Thus, in regards to more than a third of modern adolescents, their time spend online is not less than offline one. At the same time, older adolescents are ahead of younger ones in terms of the intensity and frequency of use of digital devices.

Adolescents are distinguished by the diversity of their online activity. For access to the Internet, they primarily use mobile phones while with age the set of personal devices expands. Most often, among other activities, on the Internet adolescents look for a variety of information and watch videos, movies and TV shows, and use the Internet to complete study tasks.

Digital technologies are changing the usual interaction practices. Thus, adolescents are more accustomed to communicate with friends on social networks: primarily Vkontakte as the most popular social network among them and also Instagram which is gaining popularity and on which every fifth adolescent has his/her own profile.

The Internet brings improvements into the lives of its users. The younger generation is well acquainted with the various capabilities of its useful usage, but at the same time, due to inexperience, it remains vulnerable to the various risks of the Internet environment. Thus, in the study of online risks, it was found that the frequency of facing these risks increases with age. Among younger adolescents, at least one out of two experienced at least one type of online risk and among older adolescents - already three-quarters. Younger adolescents are most often faced with online technical risks. For older adolescents, technical online risks are less common, but communication and content online risks surpass them all - almost every second adolescent experienced cyber aggression or negative content, every

third adolescent - pornography. There are also consumer online risks - every fifth older adolescent lost money as a result of fraudulent online activities.

Parents try to be more actively involved in the regulation of the digital life of their children. Thus, three quarters of the surveyed younger adolescents and their parents reported the presence of certain rules about using digital devices. In families with older adolescents, there is no such consensus on the presence of rules about using digital devices: more than half of older adolescents believe that there are no rules in their families, and parents having the same opinion constitute only a third. Among parenting strategies on regulating the use of digital devices, in families with adolescents, active user activity mediation and restrictive mediation prevail. It should be noted that the assessments of children and parents regarding the use of different mediation strategies differ: for example, parents more often indicate that they use one or another mediation strategy while this is not reflected in the children's responses. According to children's estimates, such type of parenting mediation as monitoring begins to spread: more than one third of younger adolescents have their parents as their friends on social networks, and among older adolescents there are already two thirds. With regard to security mediation, two thirds of parents of adolescents use this strategy by installing anti-virus software.

The level of digital competence among adolescents is growing in comparison to the data for the year 2013. It reached almost half of the maximum possible while parents' level remained stable (just above a third). As in 2013, knowledge is developed at maximum, and motivation to improve digital competence is at minimum. Both parents and adolescents spending more time online have higher level of digital competence.

The results of the study of the processes of thinking, attention, memory and speech in adolescents with different user activity indicate the existence of some "optimal" activity. If an adolescent has an average user activity, that is he/she spends 3-5 hours a day on the Internet, then he/she demonstrates higher rates for these processes. This tendency is more displayed in younger adolescents. Thus, if a younger adolescent spends a moderate amount of time on the Internet, he/she is more successful at processing and memorizing information, concentrates attention better, makes fewer errors

in test tasks, works better with a text, has greater breath of knowledge. In regard to older adolescents, the picture does not look so straightforward which requires further research.

### **Scientific publications**

In 2018, within the framework of the project, 9 publications were prepared, 2 of them in journals included in the list of Scopus databases, 2 in works included in the WAC list, 6 in works indexed in RISC.

During the reporting period, project participants submitted 17 reports at 9 scientific events of different levels, including 4 plenary meetings, 12 oral sessions and 1 poster session.

### *5.2. Cyber Aggression*

The research was carried out by the Foundation for Internet Development with the support of the Russian Association for Electronic Communications and Google. In 2018, the second stage of the study was conducted, the results of which are presented here.

The purpose of the study was to study the phenomenon of cyber aggression in modern Russian society.

Geography of research: 8 federal districts of the Russian Federation. The research sample consisted of 3,395 people from 20 cities in eight federal districts of Russia, of which adolescents – 1,554 people (generation Z), youth - 736 people (generation Y), parents – 1,105 people - having children aged 12-17 years (the vast majority is generation X).

As methodological tools, the author's questionnaire was created and tested, and it includes several blocks of questions.

### **Key findings**

1. The generation of modern adolescents is developing under conditions of active interaction between the processes of traditional and digital socialization. This generation is in the complex and contradictory conditions of transformation of the established social situation of development and the formation of new relationships and ways of working

in a mixed offline/online environment, and interaction with which is sometimes partially, sometimes largely carried out by electronic devices connected to the Internet. Today we can state that in Russia, as in other developed countries of the world, adolescents are mastering a high-tech arsenal of increasingly personalized electronic devices, primarily mobile ones. Comparing the results of this study with the study conducted five years ago, we can argue that despite the fact that there is still a difference in the spatiotemporal configuration of the Internet usage between adolescents and their parents, there are data showing positive changes in the development of digital socialization space of modern adolescents. Among them, those that are related to the safety of children and adolescents on the Internet are particularly significant: modern adolescents are more technically ready to cope with communication risks on social networks; modern adolescents, especially those aged 12-13, are more willing to contact adults and support each other in cases of problematic situations on the Internet than according to the studies of previous years; adolescents are more likely to follow online rules and share responsibility for creating a safe and positive digital space; among parents of modern adolescents, there are more and more active Internet users who are able to use its resources, ready to help a child and become an expert in difficult situations.

2. The research data shows that online platforms, first of all, social networks acquired the status of the most important self-presentation platforms for adolescents. The same as five years ago, among communication risks that are most often encountered by adolescents on the Internet, risks associated with aggressive communication are to the fore, and this communication has various forms and displays.

3. Not only adolescents, but also representatives of all generations unconditionally give the primacy of the strength and frequency of unpleasant situations occurring in life to the real world. However, online acquires more and more signs of the real word. For example, due to its greater publicity, online aggression is beginning to be as widespread as offline one. At least two thirds of all the respondents encountered at least one of the most common types of cyber aggression: flaming, trolling, hating, cyber stalking or cyber bullying. However, the frequency of facing aggression is not a reason for panic anxiety. What is important is the

emotional residue (how strong and how long an event is experienced) that was left after participation in such situations. It should be borne in mind that such types of cyber aggression as cyber stalking and cyber bullying are especially traumatic. The results of the study show that, on the one hand, the more time a child spends on the Internet, the more chances there are for the child to encounter various types of online risks. On the other hand, at the same time, the child's ability to cope not only with various technical problems on the Internet but also with difficult life situations online is developing.

4. Cyber aggression as a type of aggression is a systemic social phenomenon that has, in its essence, characteristics and mechanisms similar to aggression in real life. First of all, it concerns the causes of aggression, its content, role structure, characteristics of emotional reactions. At the same time, cyber aggression comparing to offline aggression: a) has other spatiotemporal characteristics: it is transboundary; b) its number of recipients can vary widely; c) technical capabilities and special ways of coping are used to spread and respond to it.

5. Digital culture as a system of rules and norms of online communication, social online practices, various phenomena and artifacts associated with the use of digital technologies is the most important factor in preventing and reducing cyber aggression. The representatives of all the three generations unanimously assigned the main responsibility for reducing aggression in the digital environment primarily on those who create, support and internally regulate online platforms and then on Internet users themselves, including representatives of their generation. Each generation, although to different extents, noted the high importance of its own responsibility for the order on the Internet.

6. Solving the acute problem of preventing and reducing cyber aggression, ensuring online security and developing digital culture behavior on the Internet is an issue of the collective responsibility of politicians, law enforcement agencies, social services, school administration, teachers, opinion leaders, IT companies, parents, and adolescents and young people. We should not underestimate or undervalue the role of each party in resolving this issue. Strategies that involve all of these levels and parties will ensure a comprehensive and effective approach to intervention and



prevention of cyber bullying. The focus should not be on limiting the use of online platforms, but on the digital socialization of the younger generation, educating them as responsible and competent users of ICT and decent digital citizens because attempts to prevent access to technology are inefficient, useless and reduce the competitiveness of the younger generation in digital world. Based on the results, a number of recommendations were developed for different levels of social responsibility and structures: state, IT industry, media and opinion leaders, school, family.

### *5.3. International Project EU Kids Online*

The purpose of the study is to explore the features of digital socialization of different generations.

Taking into account the age related and psychological peculiarities, three variants of the questionnaire were prepared for 3 age groups (adolescents aged 12-13, adolescents aged 14-17, parents of adolescents aged 12-17).

Approbation of the questionnaires in two regions (Moscow, Moscow region) was carried out. The study involved 209 parents of adolescents aged 12-17 and 504 adolescents aged 12-17.

Matrices for data entry and an electronic database of population studies were prepared. The data obtained in the framework of the approbation were entered into the matrix. The results of the pilot phase of the study were processed; its discussion was held, and analysis was made.

Below you can find a part of the main results of the pilot study conducted in the framework of the international project EU Kids Online (see the section International Cooperation).

Both adolescents and parents of Moscow and the Moscow Region basically do not experience limitations of access or payment for traffic, although in more than half of the cases they complain about the high cost of digital devices. Older adolescents basically do not experience parental prohibitions on online activities, and every fourth adolescent never encounters any restrictions on the use of the Internet, even at school by teachers. Two out of three older adolescents spend two to five hours online on weekdays; one

out of five older adolescents spends six hours or more, and one out of twenty-five older adolescents (in fact, at least one adolescent in the class) spends 12 or more hours. By the weekend, every tenth older adolescent spends 12 or more hours on the Internet. Indices of user activity of the adolescents differ not only formally: unlike the adults who consider themselves to be more likely living in the real world, adolescents often feel as if they are in two worlds - online and offline - and equally or constantly switch between them.

Every second adolescent (54.5% of adolescents aged 12–13 and 47.4% of adolescents aged 14–17) notes that there were matters on the Internet over the last year that upset or made him/her worry. Among the parents, only one out of three (30.1%) agrees that something similar happened to their child. The parents also underestimate the frequency of adolescents' encounters with the risks, but they estimate high their abilities to help and the ability of the child to cope. The same as in the studies of 2010 and 2013, the adolescents rarely seek support from their parents and almost never from specialists, and active technical coping strategies are still familiar to only one out of three to five school children, even in a megalopolis.

Over the past year every third adolescent aged 12-13 (34.0%) and every second adolescent aged 14-17 (49.8%) met face to face with someone he/she originally had met on the Internet, but usually parents do not know about that. More than one out of three adolescents (41.0% of adolescents aged 12–13 and 41.4% of adolescents aged 14–17) says that he/she was a victim of aggression when offensive and unpleasant things were committed towards him; however, face-to-face aggression is somewhat ahead of cyber aggression. Over the past 10 years, the number of adolescents who confessed that they were initiators of aggression against others (every third) has increased, but cyber aggression is on average just as common as offline aggression. From 15% to more than 50% of the adolescents face different variants of negative content - even the most extreme ones (methods of committing suicide or someone else's experience of using drugs) - about which the parents are often not sufficiently informed. On average, one out of ten adolescents experiences fraud and identity theft; moreover, the parents are aware the most of fraud cases. Nearly half of adolescents reports that at least several times in the past year they felt

uncomfortable without access to the Internet, argued over it with their relatives, felt that excessive use of the Internet was their problem and even, in a less number of cases, tried unsuccessfully to limit time online.

A comparison of the preferable methods of communication among the parents and adolescents clearly indicates that fears that the Internet has replaced real communication and children do not feel the difference between them are rather groundless. Both for the adolescents and parents face-to-face communication remained the preferable one, and almost every second tries to always communicate in person if there is such an opportunity. However, in the terms of preference, communication via messages, phone and social networks is steadily "catching up" face-to-face communication.

Since 2013, the level of digital competence has increased among both the adolescents and parents, and it constitutes about 50% of the maximum possible value - although it is possible that the reason is in sampling due to the fact that the residents of the megalopolis and the area around it were involved in the pilot. At the same time, since 2013 the general pattern of the parents' digital competence remained unchanged: demonstrating generally high level of knowledge, they have a certain lack of skills and responsibility and a marked reluctance to improve their knowledge of the Internet. In regards to the adolescents, the picture is different: their skills and responsibility are developed while knowledge and especially motivation "lag behind" skills.

## 6. FID's EVENTS

During 2018, the Foundation for Internet Development organized and hold 4 events, including: 1 conference, 3 methodical seminars.

The FID's specialists participated in 22 specialized events: 15 conferences, 1 press conferences, 4 seminars, 3 webinars, and 3 master classes.

## 7. INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP

The Foundation for Internet Development continued to cooperate with the international project EU Kids Online. EU Kids Online is a multinational

network of researchers united by the study of online opportunities, risks for children and their safety online. Several methods are used in the studies for investigating the experience of children and parents on the Internet. These studies are aimed at influencing European legislative system.

In 2018, the Foundation for Internet Development participated in the development of methodological tools for the study of the EU Kids Online. Following the joint work of representatives from different countries, a questionnaire was developed that included questions about psychological well-being, user activity, online activities, online risks, parental and school mediation, digital citizenship, digital competence, interaction with the latest digital technologies.

The description of the study is given in the Research section.

## 8. FID'S PROJECTS IN MEDIA

Our current activities are presented on the official FID website [www.fid.su](http://www.fid.su) and at the informational portal [www.detionline.com](http://www.detionline.com).

On the website [www.detionline.com](http://www.detionline.com), we present the main projects of the Foundation for Internet Development devoted to issues about children and adolescents' socialization in modern information society and their safety in modern communication environment. The website is an important information resource as relevant analytics and information about current events in the sphere of IT, innovation research, legislative changes are available and presented there in a popular scientific style. Also on our website we post recommendations to children, parents and teachers about safe online behavior.

According to Google Analytics, the visiting rate of the website is stable. This result indicates permanent public interest in our projects and activities. The number of unique visitors increased comparing to the previous period and now constitutes 86,886.

According to Google Analytics, in 2018 the most popular section of the website was the main page (34% of the total number of views). The second place is shared by the section dedicated to the journal Children in the Information Society (19%) and the section dedicated to the Kids Online

Helpline (19%). The third place is taken by the section dedicated to the project of the Foundation and MTS Company Children on the Internet (8%). These projects of the Foundation are the most popular and cause the greatest interest among users.

Also we regularly publish news and information about our projects on Facebook ([www.facebook.com/FoundIntDev](http://www.facebook.com/FoundIntDev)). By the end of 2018 the number of its followers raised up to 1,073 users.

In addition to that, activities of the Foundation for Internet Development are widely covered by different social media such as TV, radio, print media and online sources. Total of 66 articles about our work were published during the relevant period (for the full list, see the FID-2018 full report).