

Children's use of mobile phones

An international comparison 2013



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and Information Technology

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Chapter One

Introduction

Children's use of mobile phones – An international comparison 2013

provides a detailed picture of children's mobile phone behaviour in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia. Now in its fifth year, the 2013 study surveyed 3,560 pairs of children and their parents/guardians.



The 2013 research has been funded by mobile operators in each country with a small contribution from the GSMA and the continued support of the Mobile Society Research Institute. The report data was obtained through a series of surveys conducted in each country in 2012 and 2013. Unless otherwise specified, all data contained in the report is based on these surveys.

1.1 Research focus

To enable year-on-year comparisons, standard questions were posed to children and their parents including:

- Age of first mobile ownership
- Reasons for getting a mobile
- How they feel about their mobile phone
- Parent's concerns over their children's use of mobile phones

Additionally, topics for the 2013 survey included:

SOCIAL NETWORKING AND PRIVACY: How many children use social networking services on mobile phones; how many contacts do they have; are children and parents aware of what information they are making public via their mobile phones?

INTERNET ACCESS VIA MOBILE AND CONTENT: Are children accessing the internet via mobile phones; how many are doing so; how long do they spend online; and what content are they looking for?

MOBILE APP USE: Are apps being accessed by children and how does that compare against their parent's use; what types of apps are being used, and which are the most popular?

TABLET USE: Are tablets being used by children, and for what purpose; are tablets used instead of mobile phones or in conjunction with them?

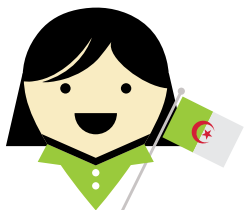
1.2 Sampling methodologies

The surveys were undertaken by researchers in each of the countries. Children and parents were presented with different questionnaires that followed the same themes, allowing for direct comparisons to be drawn on key areas. A summary of the surveys in each country is shown in Table 1-2-1.

Table 1-2-1 **SURVEY SUMMARIES**

	MONTH SURVEYED	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS (CHILD & PARENT)	SEX	CHILDRENS AGE RANGE	SURVEY MODE
TOTAL	-	3,560 PAIRS	BOY 53.9% GIRL 45.8% NA 0.3%	8-18	-
ALGERIA	MAY-JUNE 2013	1,000 PAIRS	BOY 53.7% GIRL 46.3% NA 1.2%	8-18	PERSONAL IN-HOME SURVEY
EGYPT	JULY-AUGUST 2012	1,059 PAIRS	BOY 55.5% GIRL 44.5%	8-18	PERSONAL IN-HOME & DROP OFF SURVEY
IRAQ	JUNE-JULY 2013	500 PAIRS	BOY 58.4% GIRL 41.6%	8-17	PERSONAL IN-HOME SURVEY
SAUDI ARABIA	JUNE-JULY 2013	1,001 PAIRS	BOY 50.1% GIRL 49.9%	8-18	PERSONAL IN-HOME SURVEY

1.2.1 Sampling – Algeria



The survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews with 1,000 pairs of children and guardians living across the country in schools or at home. Children between the ages of eight and 18 were surveyed. Interviewees were chosen randomly from the 48 national provinces to ensure all social classes were represented.

A more detailed breakdown of each country's sample distribution by age and region can be found in the appendix (Table A 1-2-1 and Table A 1-2-2).

1.2.2 Sampling – Egypt



The survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews with 1,030 pairs of children and guardians living across 12 geographic locations representing the Egyptian community both geographically and demographically. Random sampling was applied to choose interviewees, and the field survey was conducted by four partner NGOs. The amount of valid responses collected was 1,050 pairs, representing an 81 per cent success rate.

A more detailed breakdown of each country's sample distribution by age and region can be found in the appendix (Table A 1-2-3 and Table A 1-2-4).

1.2.3 Sampling – Iraq



The survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews with 500 pairs of children and parents living in the 10 most populated governorates nationwide in Iraq. In each governorate random sampling was applied to choose the households and interviewees.

A more detailed breakdown of each country's sample distribution by age and region can be found in the appendix (Table A 1-2-5 and Table A 1-2-6).

1.2.4 Sampling – Saudi Arabia



The survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews with 1,001 pairs of children and parents living in six cities in Saudi Arabia. The sampling of age, gender and SEC¹ is consistent with the demographics of the population, which were calculated from population estimates taken from CITY POPULATION² (as of July 2013). The field survey was conducted by researchers in each city.

A more detailed breakdown of each country's sample distribution by age and region can be found in the appendix (Table A 1-2-7 and Table A 1-2-8).

1. SEC Quota has been set from a large scale population study done in Saudi Arabia by AMRB LLC. AMRB LLC is a market research & analysis services provider conducted the survey in Saudi Arabia.

2. <http://www.citypopulation.de/SaudiArabia.html>

Chapter Two

Summary of key findings

2.1 Key findings by chapter

Chapter 3 CHILDREN AND MOBILE PHONES – AN OVERVIEW

- 81% of all children surveyed currently use a mobile phone; of those 79% have a new handset
- 10 and 12 are the most common ages for children to receive their first mobile phone
- On average one in three child mobile phone owners has a smartphone, however this varies by country ranging from as low as 15% in Iraq to as high as 71% in Saudi Arabia
- Children whose parents own smartphones are more likely to have one also
- Tablet use is similar to that of smartphones, ranging from 9% penetration in Iraq to 54% in Saudi Arabia, with those children from higher income families, or those children who already own a smartphone, being more likely to use a tablet

Chapter 4 CHILDREN'S USE OF MOBILE PHONES

- Children use the calling and messaging functions on their mobile phones more than their parents, with boys calling more frequently than girls
- 55% of all child mobile phone users access the mobile internet; this increases to 93% when looking exclusively at child smartphone users
- 63% of all children who use the internet through their mobile phone access it between one and five times a day, with 21% accessing it more than six times a day and only 16% accessing it less than once a day
- 14% of all children surveyed list their handset as their primary method of accessing the internet; this increases to 38% among child smartphone users
- Cameras are the most used pre-installed function on mobiles at 91%, followed by music players at 88% and movie players at 78%
- More than half of all child mobile phone users surveyed make use of location based services

Chapter 5 APPS, SOCIAL NETWORKING AND OTHER SERVICES

- Across all countries ringtones, video games, music and videos are the most popular internet content accessed by children on mobile phones
- 85% of children who access the internet via their smartphones download or use apps; this is highest in Algeria at 94% and lowest in Iraq at 62%
- Children use social networking services more than their parents across all four countries
- 53% of all child mobile phone users surveyed use social networking services; this increases to 81% when looking exclusively at child smartphone users
- 40% of children on social networking sites have public profiles, though girls are more likely than boys to have private profiles
- 72% of children who use social networking services communicate with new “friends” online

Chapter 6 PARENTAL CONCERNS DIGITAL LITERACY AND CHILDREN'S WELLBEING

- Over 60% of parents have concerns about children's mobile phone use, with viewing inappropriate sites the highest percentage at 88%
- 73% of parents surveyed expressed concern about their children's privacy when using mobile phones, with equal concern expressed for girls and boys
- Parents whose children use social networking sites are no more concerned about privacy than those whose children don't
- 61% of all parents surveyed set rules on their children's mobile phone use, with the most common response to rule-breaking being to talk with the child
- 57% of parents who have access to parental control solutions used them; content filters are the most popular control method at 56%
- 75% of parents believe that an adult in the family should educate their children about mobile phone use; this is a consistent preference across all countries
- 87% of children surveyed say that having a mobile phone increases their confidence; this is particularly the case in Saudi Arabia where this figure rises to 98%
- 94% of children who use social networking services on their mobile phone agree that these services reinforce relationships with close friends

2.2 Key findings by country

Algeria

MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP RATE

- 70% of children own a mobile phone, reaching to over 80% by age 16
- 19% of all children with a mobile phone own a smartphone
- 20% of all children surveyed use a tablet

USE OF MOBILE PHONES

- 55% of children use their mobile phones for both calling and messaging

MOBILE INTERNET

- 41% of children who use a mobile phone use it to access the internet; this increases to 89% when looking exclusively at child smartphone users

MOBILE APPS USE

- 94% of children who access the internet via their smartphones download or use apps
- Entertainment apps are most popular at 73%, followed by communication apps at 53%

SOCIAL NETWORKING ON MOBILE PHONES AND PRIVACY

- 40% of child mobile phone users access social networking and micro-blogging sites on their phones
- 76% of children who use social networking services communicate with new “friends” online
- 37% of children on social networking sites have public profiles, while 28% have private profiles

PARENTAL CONCERNS AND MOBILE SAFETY

- 47% of parents expressed concerns about children’s privacy when using mobile phones
- 68% of child mobile phone users have set a password/PIN for their mobile phone
- 70% of parents have introduced rules on their children’s mobile phone use
- 70% of children surveyed say that having a mobile phone increases their confidence

Egypt

MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP RATE

- 91% of children own a mobile phone, reaching to over 80% by age 12
- 16% of all children with a mobile phone own a smartphone
- 19% of all children surveyed use a tablet

USE OF MOBILE PHONES

- 68% of children use their mobile phones for both calling and messaging

MOBILE INTERNET

- 55% of children who use a mobile phone use it to access the internet; this increases to 94% when looking exclusively at child smartphone users

MOBILE APPS USE

- 66% of children who access the internet via their smartphone download or use apps
- Entertainment apps are the most popular at 69%, followed by education and learning apps at 32%

SOCIAL NETWORKING ON MOBILE PHONES AND PRIVACY

- 47% of child mobile phone users access social networking and micro-blogging sites on their phones
- 71% of children who use social networking services communicate with new “friends” online
- 45% of children on social networking sites have public profiles, while only 16% have private profiles

PARENTAL CONCERNS AND MOBILE SAFETY

- 78% of parents expressed concerns about children’s privacy when using mobile phones
- 51% of child mobile phone users have set a password/PIN for their mobile phone
- 65% of parents have introduced rules on their children’s mobile phone use
- 87% of children surveyed say that having a mobile phone increases their confidence

Iraq

MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP RATE

- 68% of children own a mobile phone, reaching to over 80% by age 15
- 15% of children with a mobile phone own a smartphone
- 9% of all children surveyed use a tablet

USE OF MOBILE PHONES

- 76% of children use their mobile phones for both calling and messaging

MOBILE INTERNET

- 71% of all children surveyed responded that they do not use the internet
- 18% of children who use a mobile phone use it to access the internet; this increases to 78% when looking exclusively at child smartphone users
- Internet access from smartphones by children exceeds internet access from home computers

SOCIAL NETWORKING ON MOBILE PHONES AND PRIVACY

- 82% of child mobile phone users access social networking and micro-blogging sites on their phones
- 88% of children who access the mobile internet, and who use social networking services, communicate with new “friends” online
- 49% of children on social networking sites have public profiles, while 31% have private profiles

PARENTAL CONCERNS AND MOBILE SAFETY

- 98% of parents are concerned about children viewing inappropriate sites, whilst 94% are concerned about children overusing their mobile phone
- 84% of parents expressed concerns about children's privacy when using mobiles phones
- 48% of child mobile phone users have set a password/PIN for their mobile phone
- 72% of parents have introduced rules on their children's mobile phone use
- 87% of children surveyed say that having a mobile phone increases their confidence

MOBILE APPS USE

- 62% of children who access the internet via their smartphones download or use apps
- Entertainment apps are most popular at 74%, followed by communication apps at 52%

GENDER

- 11% of boys use a tablet compared with 7% of girls
- 92% of girls make less than 5 phone calls per day, compared to 78% of boys
- 24% of boys with a mobile phone use it to access the internet; this compares to just 7% of girls
- 7% of children with a mobile phone use it as their primary method of accessing the internet; this consists of 11% of boys and only 0.5% of girls
- 88% of girls use their mobile phone to access social networking or micro-blogging sites compared to 82% of boys

Saudi Arabia

MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP RATE

- 87% of children own a mobile phone, reaching to over 80% by age 10
- 71% of all children with a mobile phone own a smartphone
- 54% of all children surveyed use a tablet

USE OF MOBILE PHONES

- 85% of children use their mobile phones for both calling and messaging

MOBILE INTERNET

- 82% of children who use a mobile phone use it to access the internet; this increases to 95% when looking exclusively at child smartphone users
- Internet access via a mobile phone is more than 50% by age 8, and more than 80% by age 12
- Internet access from smartphones by children exceeds internet access from home computers

GENDER

- 58% of girls use a tablet compared with 50% of boys
- 88% of girls with a mobile phone use it to access the internet; this compares with 75% of boys
- 34% of children with a mobile phone use it as their primary method of accessing the internet; this consists of 44% of girls and 23% of boys
- 74% of girls use their mobile phone to access social networking or micro-blogging sites compared to 64% of boys

MOBILE APPS USE

- 90% of children who access the internet via their smartphones download or use apps
- Communication apps are most popular at 85%, followed by entertainment apps at 84%

SOCIAL NETWORKING ON MOBILE PHONES AND PRIVACY

- 69% of child mobile phone users access social networking and micro-blogging sites on their phones
- 71% of children who use social networking services communicate with new “friends” online
- 36% of children on social networking sites have public profiles, while 30% have private profiles
- Parents are twice as likely to have a public profile on social networking sites compared to children

PARENTAL CONCERNS AND MOBILE SAFETY

- 84% of parents expressed concerns about children's privacy when using mobile phones
- 74% of child mobile phone users have set a password/PIN for their mobile phone
- 48% of parents have introduced rules on their children's mobile phone use
- 98% of children surveyed say that having a mobile phone increases their confidence

Chapter Three

Children and mobile phones - an overview

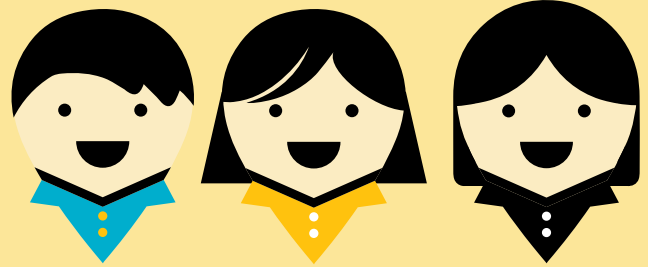
How many children own mobile phones and what do they use them for? This chapter discusses the differences across the four countries surveyed and how they relate to mobile phone ownership rates, age of first acquisition, type of handset owned and tablet use.

Key findings

81%

of all children surveyed
currently use a mobile phone

of those, 79% have a new handset

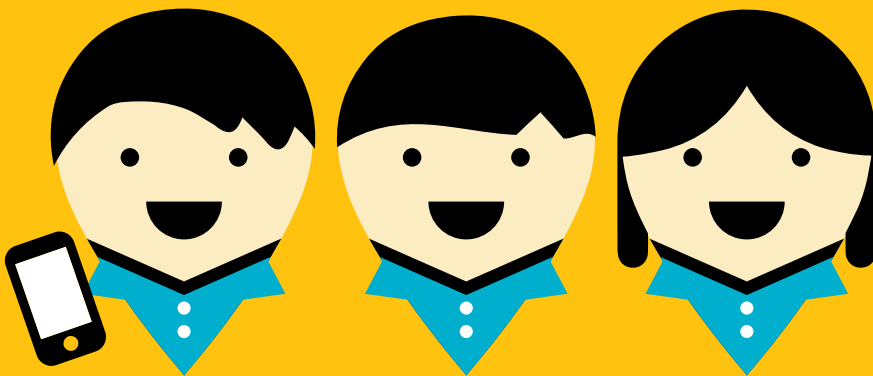


No significant differences are found in age or gender in relation to mobile phone use, age of first ownership, mobile phone type and tablet use

10 12

10 and 12 are the most common
ages for children to receive
their first mobile phone

Children whose
parents own
smartphones are
more likely to
have one also



1 out of 3

On average one in three child mobile phone owners has a smartphone, though per country it ranges from as low as **15%** in Iraq to as high as **71%** in Saudi Arabia

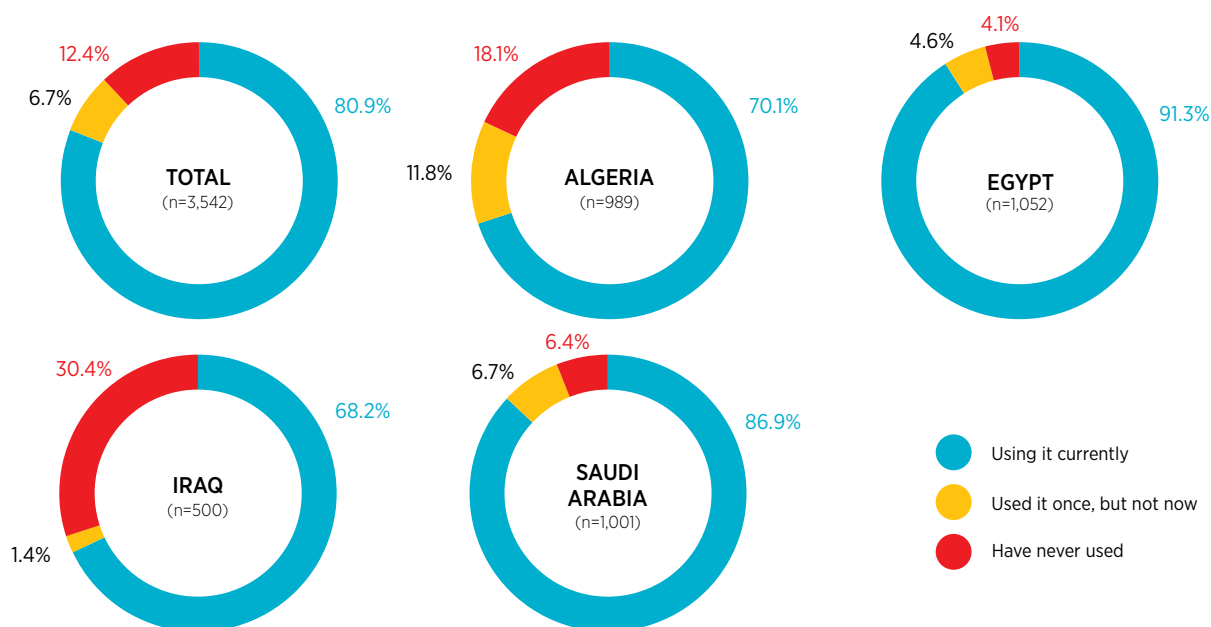


Tablet use is similar to that of smartphones, ranging from **9%** penetration in Iraq to **54%** in Saudi Arabia, with those children from higher income families, or those children who already own a smartphone, being more likely to use a tablet

3.1 Mobile phone use

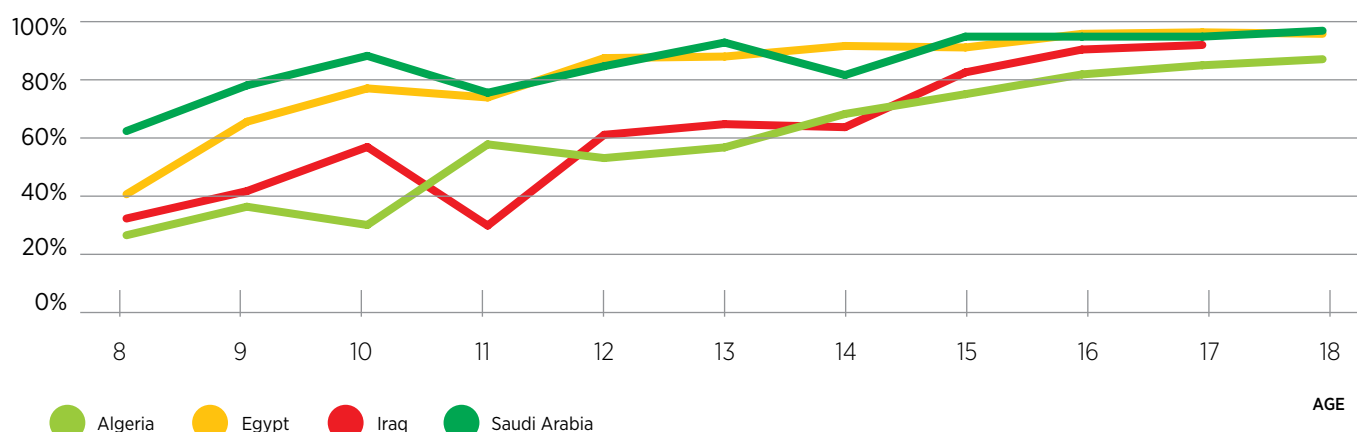
Almost 81 per cent of children surveyed are using a mobile phone, with Egypt having the highest proportion at 91 per cent, followed by Saudi Arabia at 87 per cent, Algeria at 70 per cent and Iraq at 68 per cent (Figure 3-1-1). Although Algeria and Iraq have the lowest penetration rates, 13 per cent of Iraqi children and 11 per cent of Algerian children have access to a shared family handset³.

Figure 3-1-1 **CHILDREN'S MOBILE PHONE USAGE BY COUNTRY (%)**



In all countries, the rate of children's mobile phone ownership increases as they get older (Figure 3-1-2)⁴. Both Saudi Arabia and Egypt show high usage rates from a younger age, with over 80 per cent at age 10 in Saudi Arabia and at age 12 in Egypt. In contrast, Iraq and Algeria reach over 80 per cent at ages 15 and 16 respectively.

Figure 3-1-2 **MOBILE PHONE PENETRATION BY COUNTRY/AGE (%)**



As purchasing power in each of the countries differs greatly, it is quite hard to draw direct comparisons for handset costs and usage charges. A detailed breakdown of each country's phone costs and monthly charges can be found in the appendix (Tables A 3-1-2 and 3-1-3).

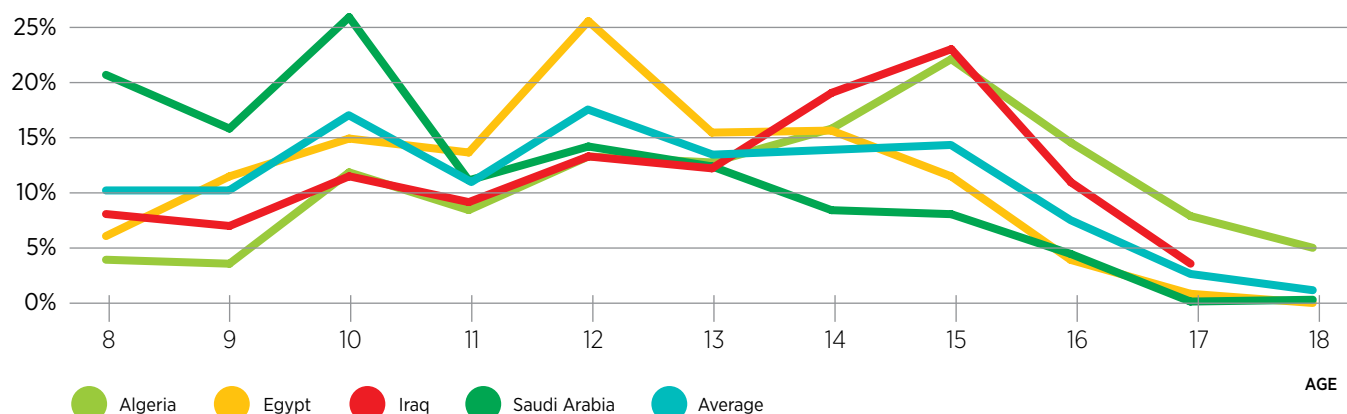
³. See Appendix Figure A 3-1-1

⁴. In Iraq the rate actually decreases at age 10 to 58 per cent and at age 11 to 30 per cent

3.2 Age of first ownership

Across the four countries 12 and 10 are the most common ages for a child to own their first mobile phone (Figure 3-2-1).

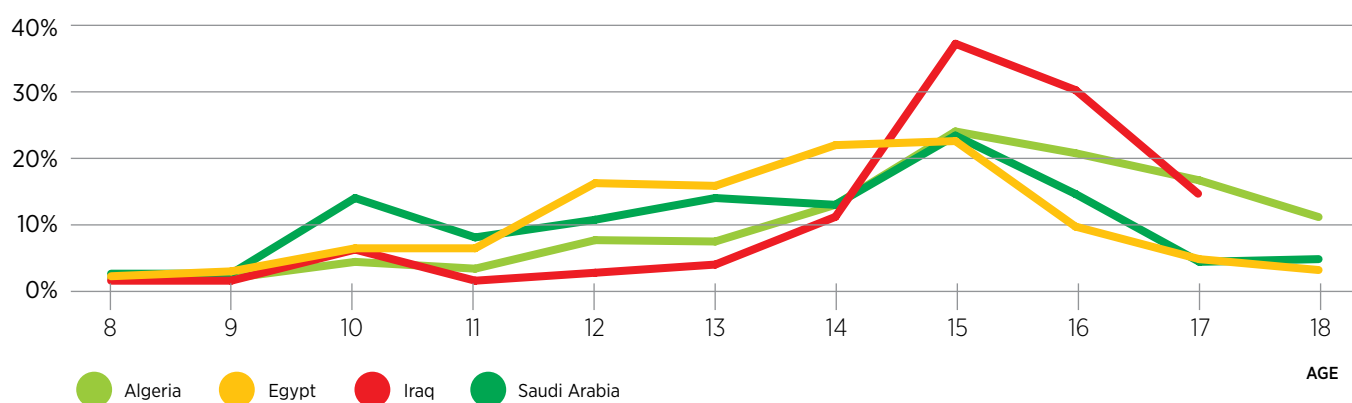
Figure 3-2-1 **AGE OF FIRST MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP** (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILES)



The results shown in Figure 3-2-1 are dependent on the age distribution of the sample and tend to be biased towards a younger age of first ownership. For example, if a 12-year-old is asked when they first received a mobile phone, they could not reply 12 years or older. The more respondents aged 12 or younger there are, the lower the age of first ownership will be.

In an attempt to mitigate this bias, children aged 17 or 18 were asked when they first owned a mobile phone. The results are shown in Figure 3-2-2 and indicate that 15 is the most common age for children to first receive a mobile phone, particularly in Iraq which shows a sharp spike to 38 per cent⁵ at this age.

Figure 3-2-2 **MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP AT AGE 17 TO 18** (% OF 17 AND 18 YEAR OLDS WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)

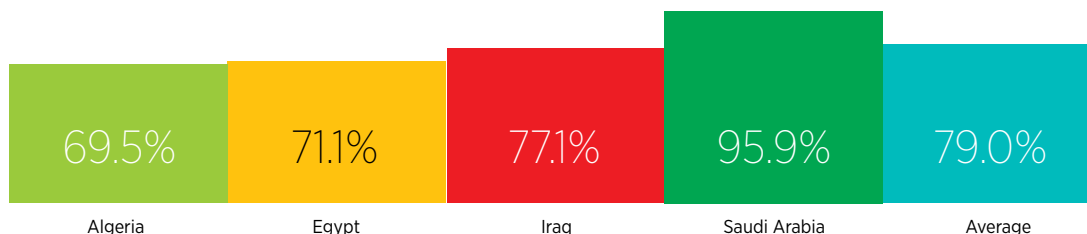


5. The survey results for age 18 are not shown for Iraq as there were no 18 year olds surveyed

3.3 Mobile phones – new or used

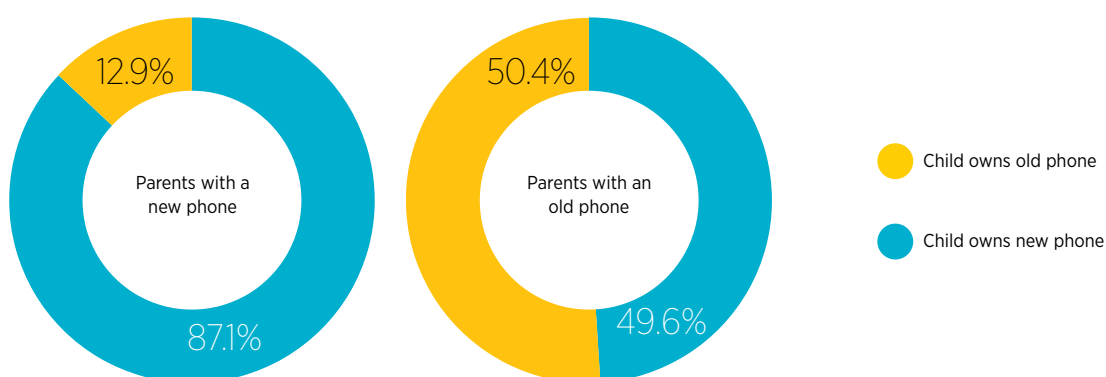
Almost 80 per cent of children surveyed own a new mobile phone, with Saudi Arabia having the highest proportion at 96 per cent, followed by Iraq at 77 per cent, Egypt at 71 per cent and Algeria at 70 per cent (Figure 3-3-1).

Figure 3-3-1 **NEW MOBILE PHONES** (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)



Additionally, where parents own a new mobile phone, 87 per cent of their children also have a new model. Where parents own a pre-owned/used phone, 50 per cent of their children also have a used model (Figure 3-3-2)⁶

Figure 3-3-2 **COMPARISON OF PARENT OWNERSHIP OF NEW OR USED MOBILE PHONE WITH THEIR CHILD**
(% OF CHILDREN AND PARENTS WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)



3.4 Types of mobile phones used

Mobile devices can be categorized into three types:



BASIC PHONES: Used to make calls and send messages, such as SMS, but cannot access the internet and have limited other functions



FEATURE PHONES: Have multiple functions in addition to calling and messaging, such as a camera and possibly internet access; however the user cannot easily download apps.



SMARTPHONES: Highly sophisticated phones with access to the internet and Wi-Fi, where users can easily download and run apps. Examples of smartphones include iPhone, Blackberry and phones that use the Android operating system.

As Figure 3-4-1 shows, one out of every three children with mobile handsets owns a smartphone. Saudi Arabia has the highest smartphone ownership rate at 71 per cent.

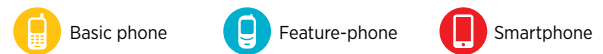
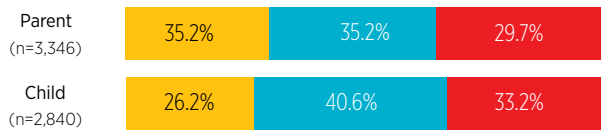
When comparing smartphone ownership for parents and children, the rate is nearly the same for both. Children whose parents own a smartphone are more likely to own one also. Conversely, when a parent owns a feature-phone or basic phone, the ratio of their children owning the same handset type also rises⁷.

⁶ Algeria is excluded from these results as the parent and child responses are not linked

⁷ See Appendix Figure A 3-4-1

Figure 3-4-1 **MOBILE PHONE TYPE COMPARISON BETWEEN CHILDREN AND PARENTS**
(% OF CHILDREN AND PARENTS WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)

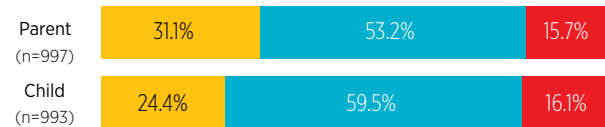
TOTAL



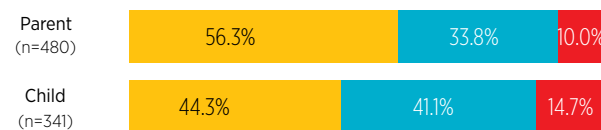
ALGERIA



EGYPT



IRAQ



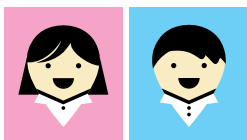
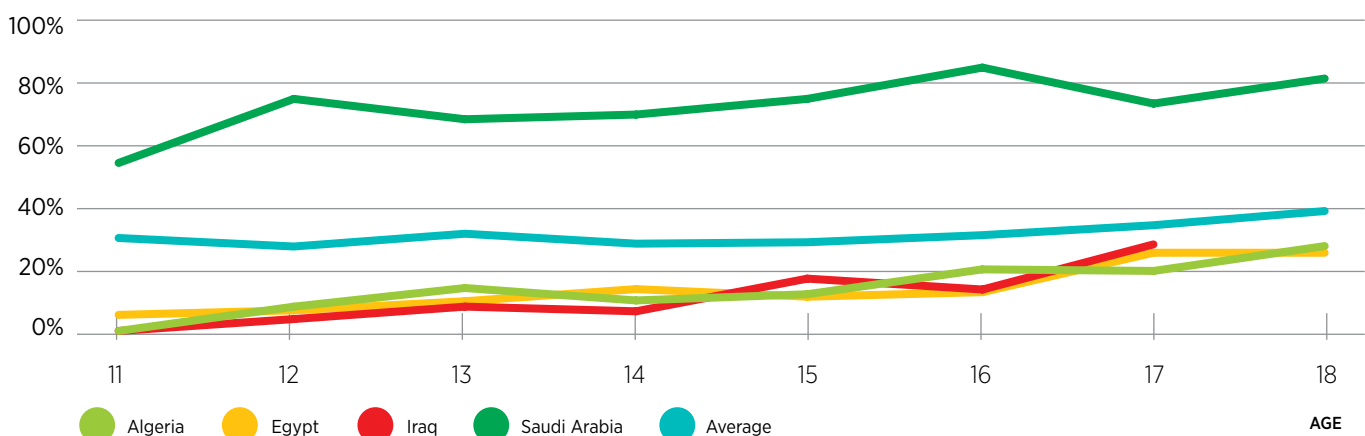
SAUDI ARABIA



Figure 3-4-2 shows children's smartphone ownership by age. For each country, the uptake of smartphones tends to increase as children get older. Note that Saudi Arabia has the highest smartphone ownership rate regardless of age.

In both Iraq and Saudi Arabia household income levels affect the rates of smartphone ownership⁸. In Iraq those children from households with higher income levels are more likely to use smartphones, whereas in Saudi Arabia it is the children from lower income households who are more likely to use smartphones. There appears to be no income effect on smartphone ownership in Algeria and Egypt.

Figure 3-4-2 **CHILDREN'S SMARTPHONE OWNERSHIP BY AGE** (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)



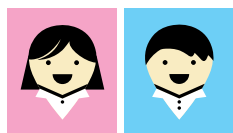
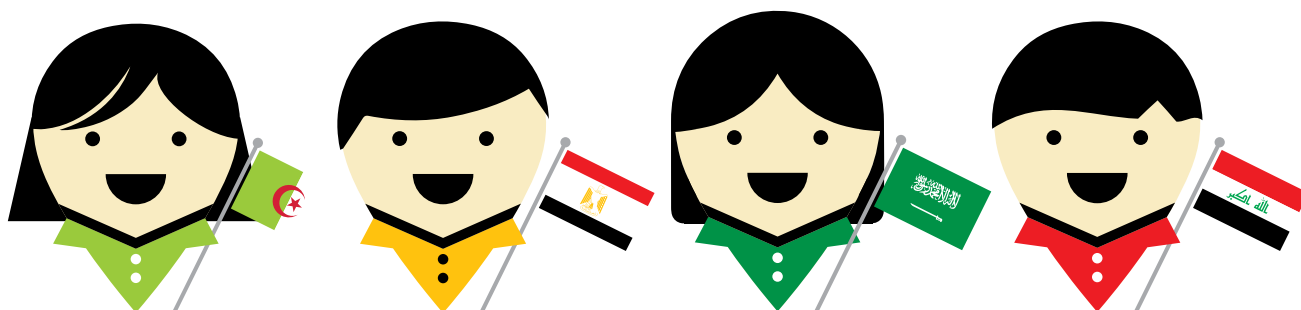
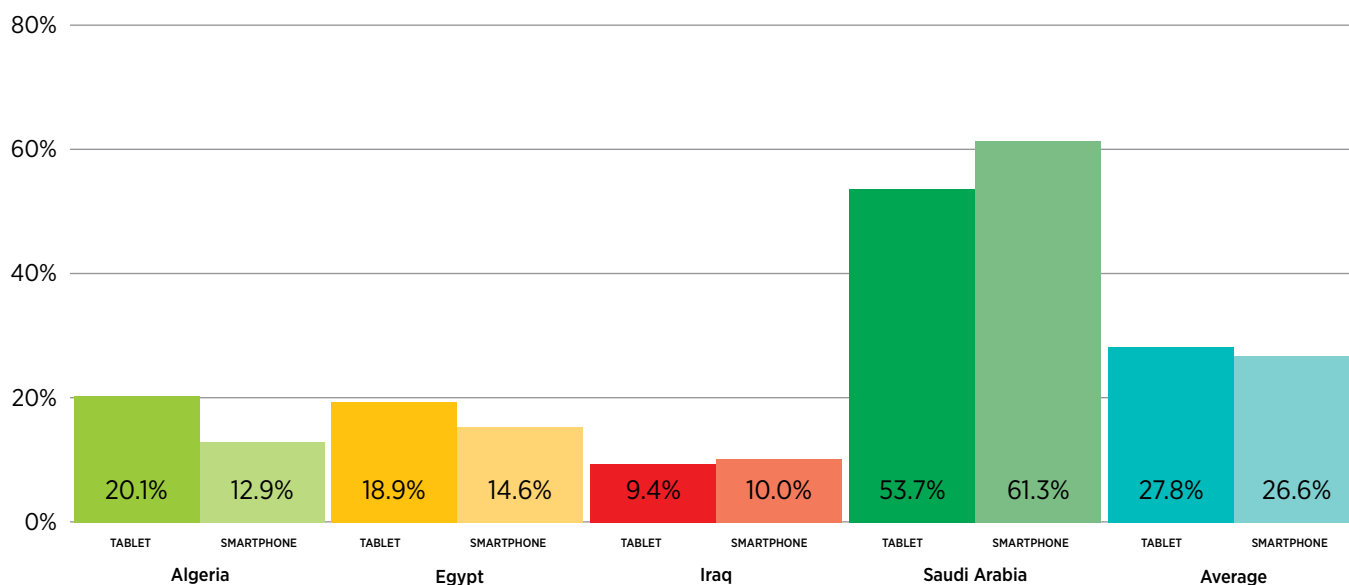
Gender differences in smartphone use are found in both Saudi Arabia and Iraq, but not in Egypt or Algeria. The rates of smartphone use in Saudi Arabia are much higher amongst girls at 75 per cent compared to 66 per cent amongst boys. In contrast the rates in Iraq are at 18 per cent amongst boys and at 7 per cent amongst girls⁹.

⁸. See Appendix Table A 3-4-1
⁹. See Appendix Figure A 3-4-2

3.5 Tablet use

As Figure 3-5-1 shows, approximately 28 per cent of all children surveyed are using a tablet. Saudi Arabia has the highest proportion of children using a tablet at 54 per cent, followed by Algeria at 20 per cent, Egypt at 19 per cent and Iraq at 9 per cent. When comparing tablet use with smartphone ownership, the rate is nearly the same for all countries, except in Algeria and Egypt where tablet usage is slightly higher than smartphone ownership.

Figure 3-5-1 **TABLET AND SMARTPHONE USAGE** (% OF ALL CHILDREN SURVEYED)¹⁰



Gender differences in tablet use are found in both Saudi Arabia and Iraq, but not in either Egypt or Algeria. The rates of tablet use in Saudi Arabia are much higher amongst girls at 58 per cent compared to 50 per cent amongst boys¹³. In contrast the rates in Iraq are at 11 per cent amongst boys and at 7 per cent amongst girls.

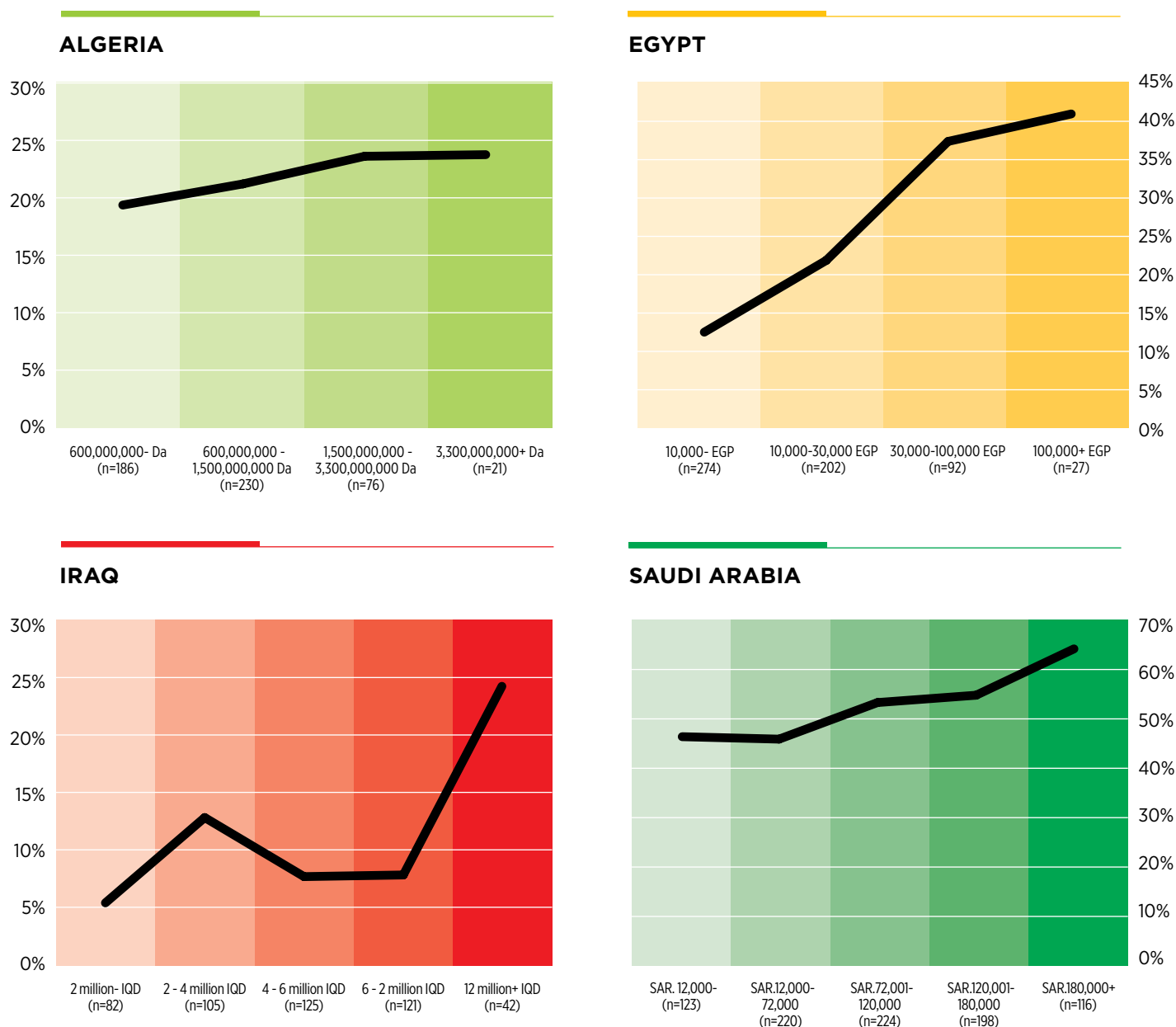
¹⁰. See Appendix Table A-3-5-1 for sample numbers

Children from households with higher income levels are more likely to use tablets than those children from households with lower income levels (Figure 3-5-2)¹¹.

Across the four countries the uptake of tablets tends to remain the same up to age 15, however, from age 15 the rate starts to increase¹².

When comparing handset type and tablet use, children who own a smartphone are more likely to use a tablet (54%). This compares with 15 per cent of children who own a basic phone and 20 per cent of children who own a feature-phone¹⁴.

Figure 3-5-2 **TABLET USAGE BY INCOME**



11. See Appendix Table A 3-5-2

12. See Appendix Figure A 3-5-1

13. See Appendix Figure A 3-5-2

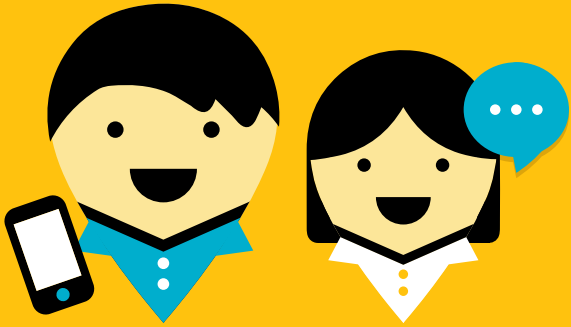
14. See Appendix Table A 3-5-2

Chapter Four

Children's use of mobile phones

Which mobile phone functions are most popular among children? This chapter looks at calling, messaging and the use of other features such as cameras and music and movie players. It also examines children's mobile internet behaviour.

Key findings



Children use the calling and messaging functions on their mobile phones more than their parents, with boys calling more frequently than girls



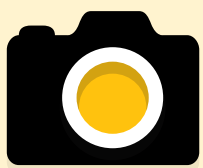
55%

of all child mobile phone users access the mobile internet

This increases to 93% when looking exclusively at child smartphone users

63%

of all children who use the internet through their mobile phone access it between one and five times a day, with 21% accessing it more than six times a day and only 16% accessing it less than once a day



91%



88%



78%

The highest frequency of function use is camera features, followed by music players and movie players



14%

of all children surveyed list their handset as their primary method of accessing the internet

This increases to 38% among child smartphone users.



More than half of all child mobile phone users surveyed make use of location based services

4.1 Calling and messaging use

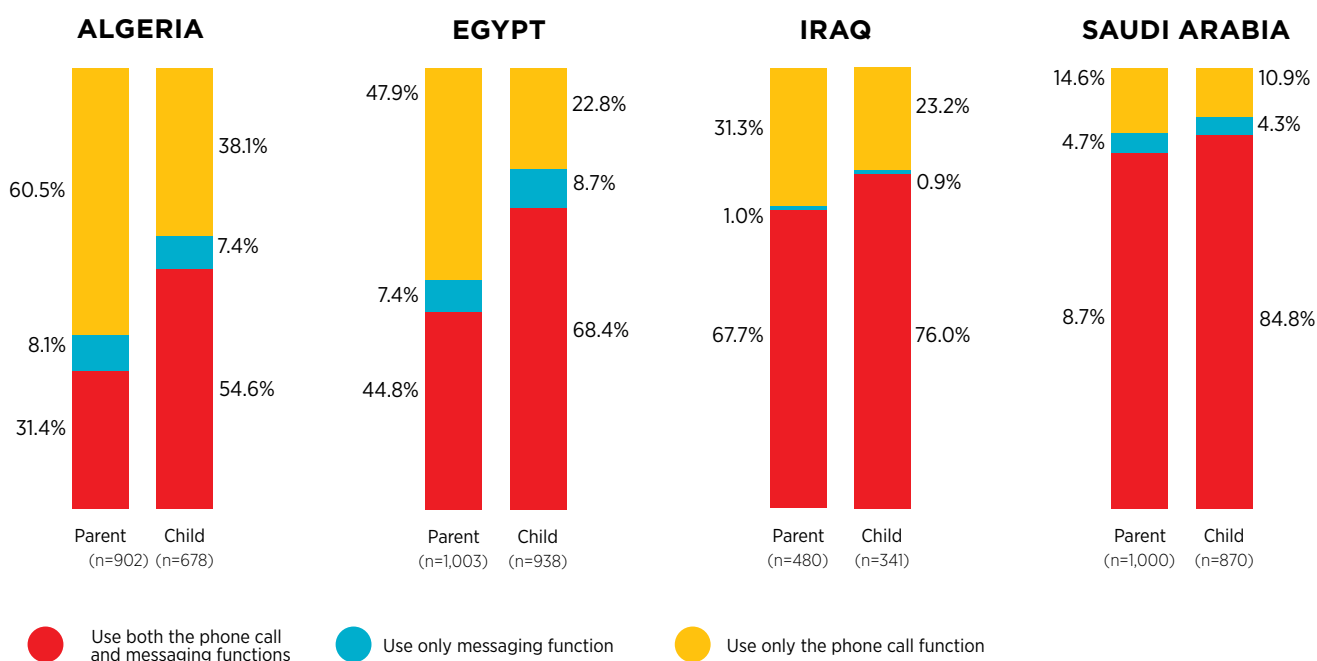
Looking at mobile phones as a communication tool, the majority of children (71%) use both the calling and messaging functions (Table 4-1-1). The percentage of children who use only their phone's calling function varies by country ranging from 11-38%. A small number of children, less than 10 per cent across all countries, use their phone for messaging only.

Table 4-1-1 **MOBILE PHONE USE – CALLING AND MESSAGING** (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)

	NUMBER	USE ONLY THE PHONE CALL FUNCTION	USE BOTH THE PHONE CALL AND MESSAGING FUNCTIONS	USE ONLY THE MESSAGING FUNCTION
TOTAL	2,827	22.9%	71.1%	6.1%
ALGERIA	870	10.9%	84.8%	4.3%
EGYPT	678	38.1%	54.6%	7.4%
IRAQ	341	23.2%	76.0%	0.9%
SAUDI ARABIA	938	22.8%	68.4%	8.7%

In all four countries surveyed, children use their mobile phone for both calling and messaging more than their parents (Figure 4-1-1). When looking at parents' trends, a higher ratio of parents than children use the calling function only.

Figure 4-1-1 **MOBILE PHONE CALLING AND MESSAGING RATES BY COUNTRY**
(% OF CHILDREN AND PARENTS WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)



4.2 Calling and messaging frequency

For the purposes of this report, calling and messaging frequency has been categorised into low, medium and high as defined below:

CALLING FREQUENCY	MESSAGING FREQUENCY
LOW: Less than 5 calls per day	LOW: Less than 5 messages per day
MEDIUM: Between 6 and 10 calls per day	MEDIUM: Between 6 and 25 messages per day
HIGH: More than 10 calls per day	HIGH: More than 25 messages per day

The majority of children's calling frequency is medium across all countries surveyed (Figure 4-2-1). Both Egypt (31%) and Algeria (24%) also have a large proportion of high frequency callers, contrasting with 40 per cent of Iraqi children's low frequency callers.

Boys tend to call more frequently than girls in all four countries (Figure 4-2-2)¹⁵. In Iraq the difference is particularly notable with 78 per cent of boys' making a low number of calls compared to 92 per cent of girls who make a low number of calls.

Figure 4-2-1 **NUMBER OF CALLS, BY COUNTRY** (% OF CHILDREN WHO CALL WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)

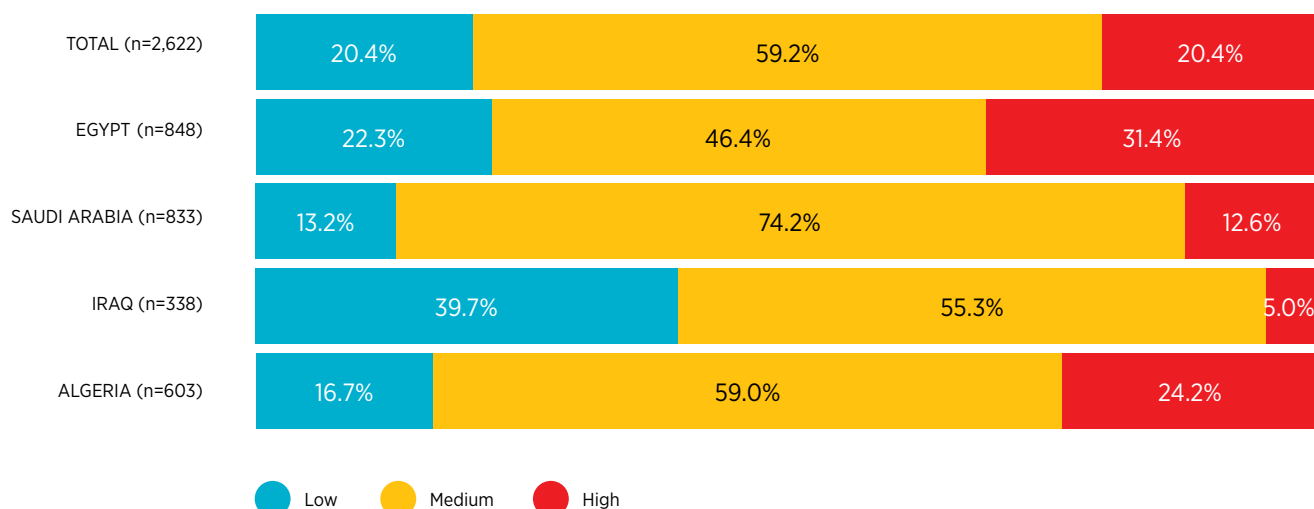
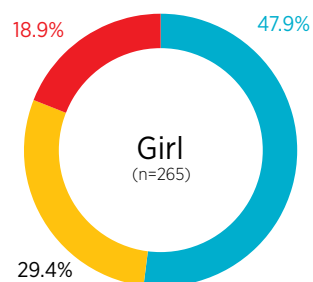
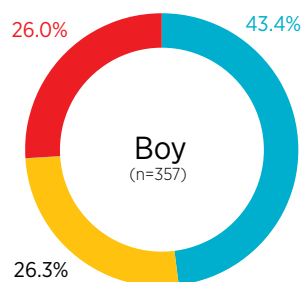
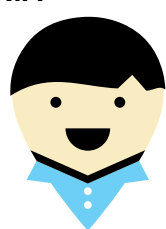
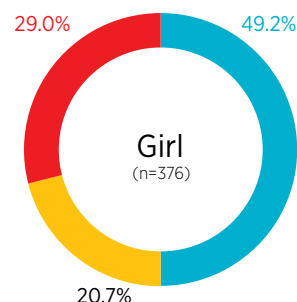
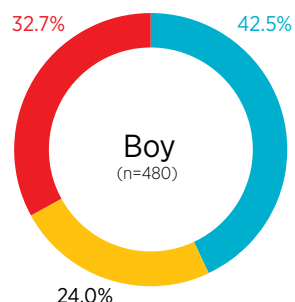
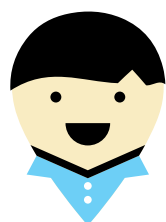
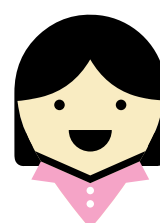
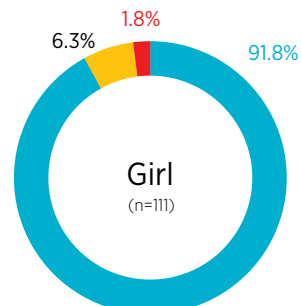
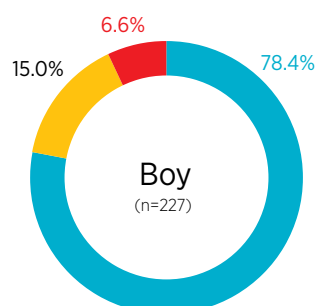
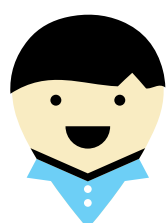
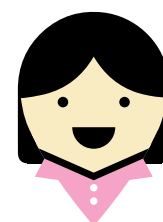
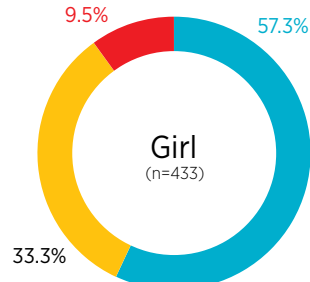
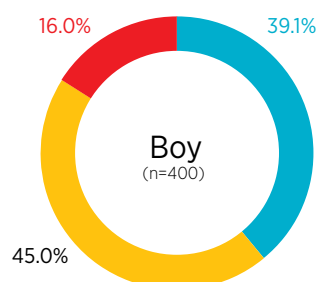
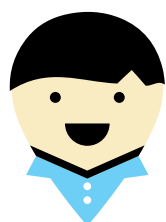


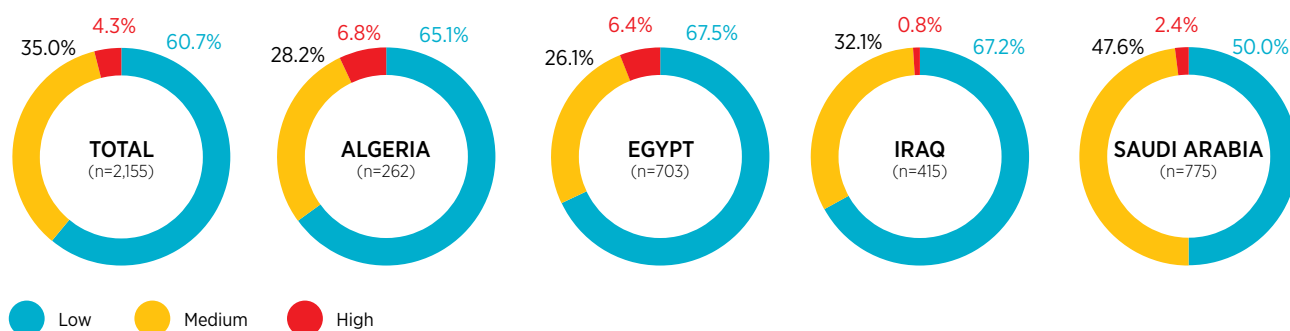
Figure 4-2-2 **NUMBER OF CALLS, BY COUNTRY/GENDER** (% OF CHILDREN WHO CALL WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)**ALGERIA****EGYPT****IRAQ****SAUDI ARABIA**

Low Medium High

Looking at messaging frequency, the majority of children send a low number of messages daily¹⁶. As children get older their messaging frequency increases but not by a significant amount. Whilst low messaging frequency is most common in Egypt, Iraq and Algeria (65-68%), medium and low messaging frequency are at similar levels in Saudi Arabia (Figure 4-2-3).

15. See Appendix Table A 4-2-1

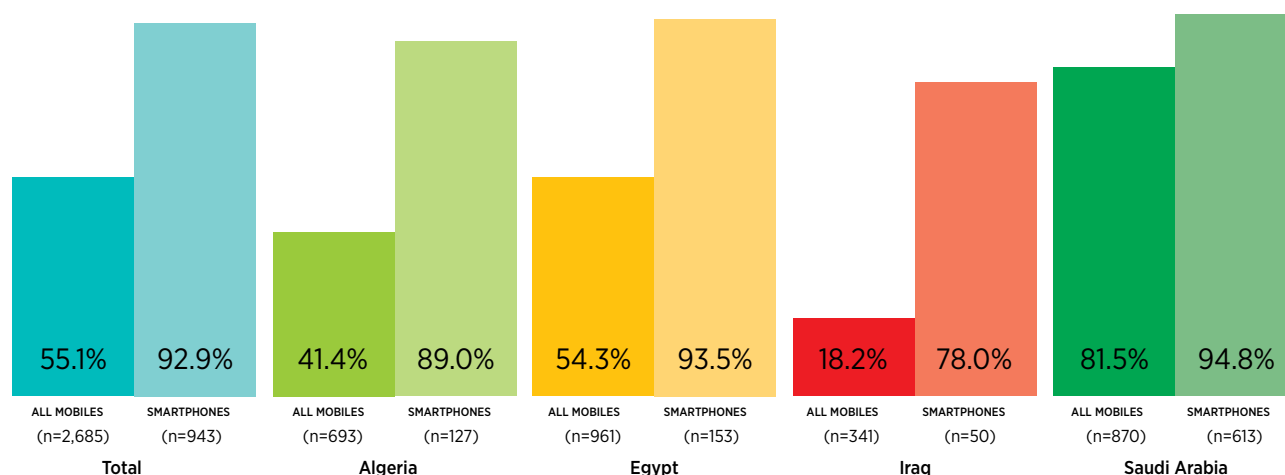
Figure 4-2-3 **NUMBER OF MESSAGES SENT PER DAY**
(% OF CHILDREN WHO SEND MESSAGES WITH MOBILE PHONES)



4.3 Mobile internet use

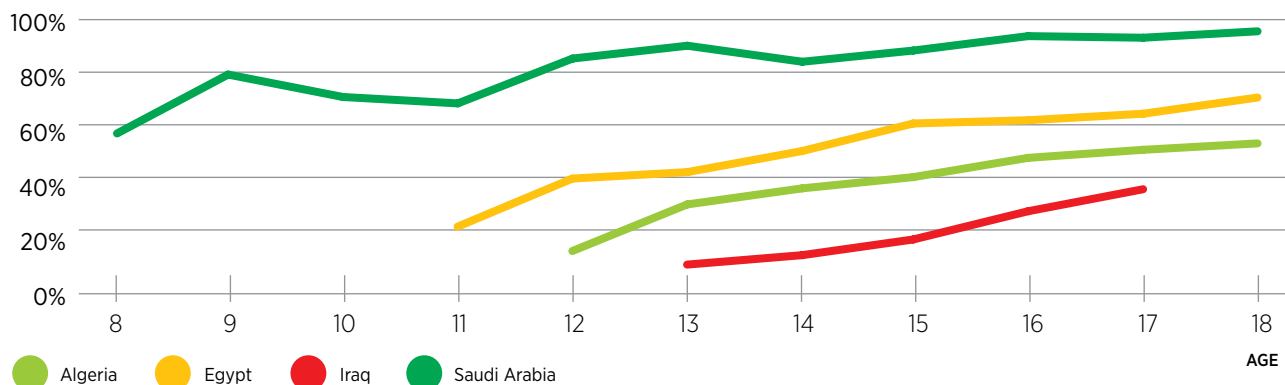
Children's mobile internet use is 55 per cent across all four countries surveyed (Figure 4-3-1). Saudi Arabia has the highest percentage at 82 per cent, followed by Egypt (54%), Algeria (41%) and Iraq (18%). Mobile internet use is particularly high among child smartphone users compared to other mobile handset users¹⁷, accounting for 95 per cent in Saudi Arabia, 94 per cent in Egypt, 89 per cent in Algeria and 78 per cent in Iraq.

Figure 4-3-1 **MOBILE INTERNET PENETRATION COMPARISON BETWEEN CHILD SMARTPHONE AND NON-SMARTPHONE USERS** (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)



Mobile internet use by country and age is shown in Figure 4-3-2¹⁸. In most countries, consumption increases as children get older. Children in Saudi Arabia access the internet from an early age, with over 50 per cent at age 8, over 80 per cent at age 12, and 90 per cent at age 16.

Figure 4-3-2 **PENETRATION RATE OF MOBILE INTERNET BY AGE** (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)



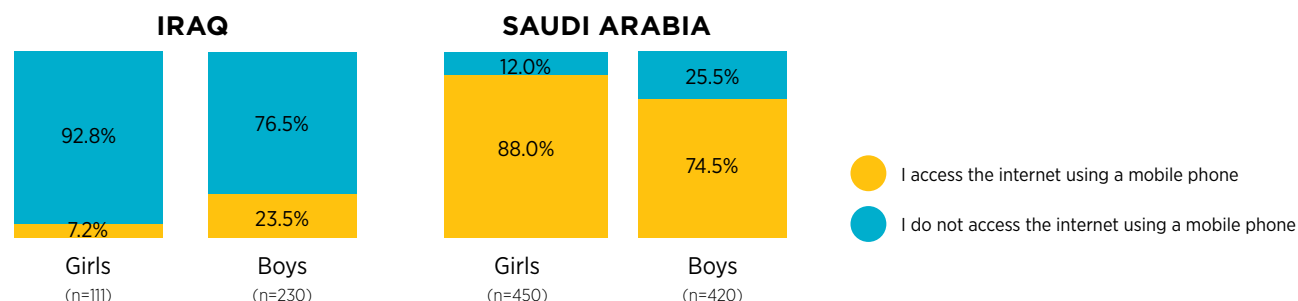
16. See Appendix Figure A 4-2-1

17. See Appendix Table A 4-3-1

18. The sample sizes are small for children aged 8-11 in Algeria, aged 8-10 in Egypt, and ages 8-12 and 18 in Iraq. Consequently this data has been omitted from the results.

Figure 4-3-3¹⁹ shows that girls in Saudi Arabia access the internet more (88%) than boys (75%), however, in Iraq the reverse is true with boys accessing the internet more (24%) than girls (7%). In Algeria and Egypt little difference is seen between boys and girls.

Figure 4-3-3 **MOBILE INTERNET PENETRATION COMPARISON BETWEEN GIRLS AND BOYS IN SAUDI ARABIA AND IRAQ** (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)



4.4 Mobile internet access – duration and frequency

For the purposes of this report, mobile internet access duration and frequency has been categorised into low, medium and high as defined below:

INTERNET ACCESS FREQUENCY

LOW: Less than once a day

MEDIUM: Between 1 and 5 times a day

HIGH: More than 6 times a day

INTERNET ACCESS DURATION

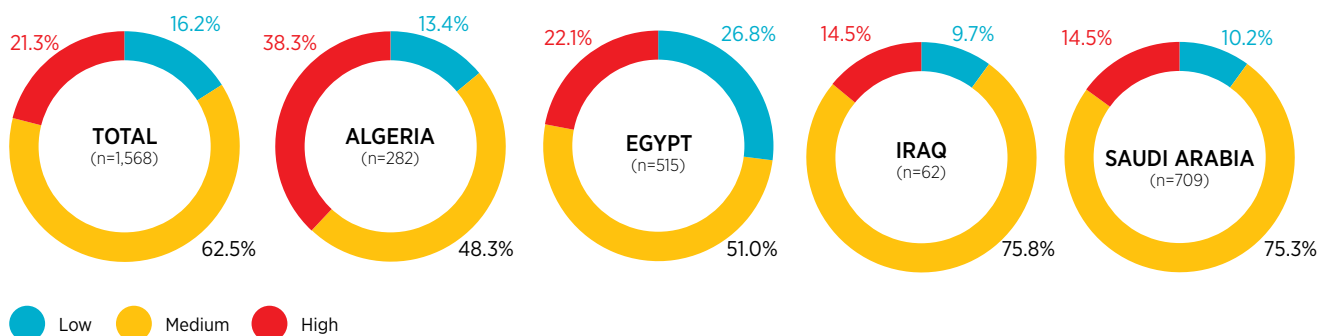
LOW: Less than 15 minutes a day

MEDIUM: Between 15 and 59 minutes a day

HIGH: More than 1 hour a day

Overall 84 per cent of child mobile internet users have medium or high frequency access (Figure 4-4-1)²⁰. While medium access frequency is most common in all the countries, Algeria has a significant number of children with high access frequency (38%), and Egypt has the highest proportion of children with low access frequency (27%). No significant gender trend is apparent in any of the four countries.

Figure 4-4-1 **FREQUENCY OF MOBILE INTERNET USAGE** (% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS THE INTERNET VIA MOBILE)

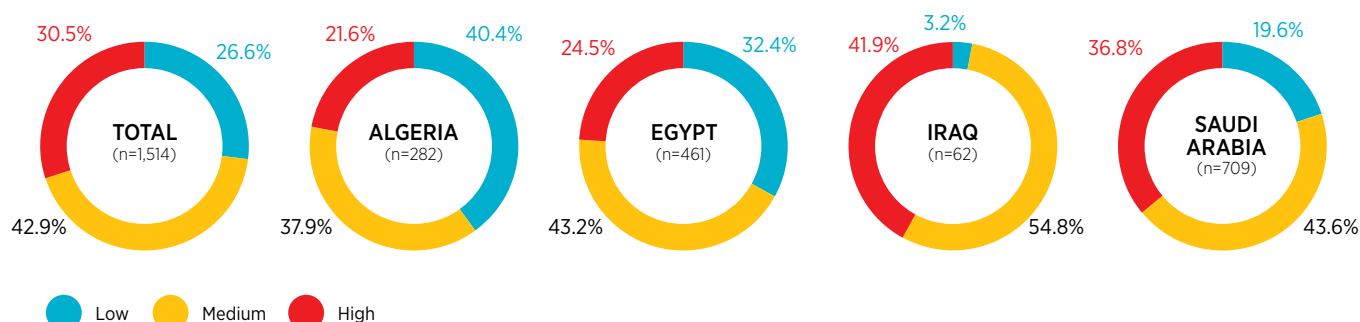


19. See Appendix Table A 4-3-2

20. See Appendix Table 4-4-1

Figure 4-4-2 shows the average amount of time children spend daily accessing the internet from their phone. Across all four countries medium access duration is the most common. Despite the fact that overall internet use is low in Iraq, the country has the highest proportion of children with high access duration (42%). The figures for high access duration in the remaining three countries are Saudi Arabia at 37 per cent, Egypt at 25 per cent and Algeria at 22 per cent.

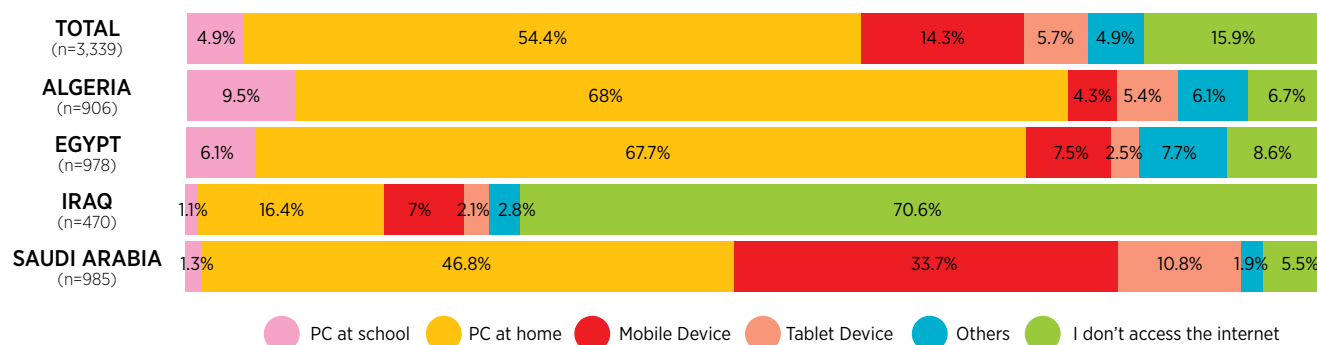
Figure 4-4-2 **AVERAGE TIME SPENT ACCESSING MOBILE INTERNET**
(% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS THE INTERNET VIA MOBILE)



4.5 Internet access - mobile and other devices

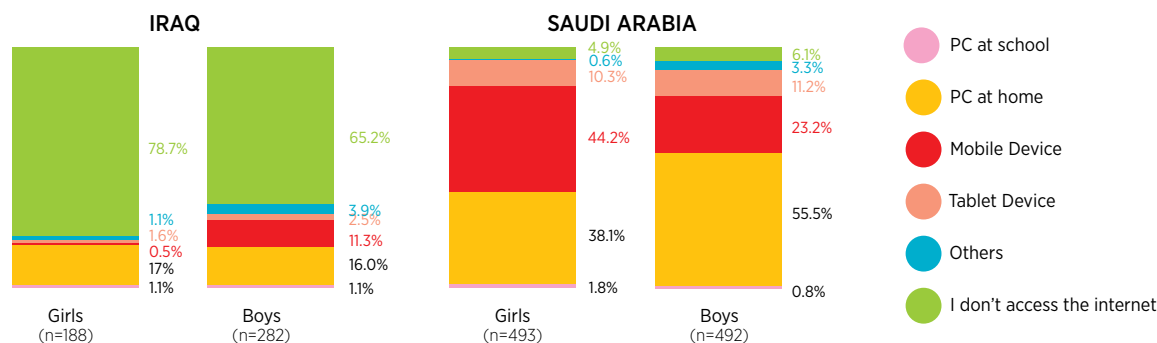
Figure 4-5-1 shows which device children primarily use to access the internet. The majority of children surveyed (54%) answered that they use their home computer as their primary device, notably 68 per cent in both Algeria and Egypt. In contrast to this 71 per cent of children in Iraq responded that they do not access the internet at all.

Figure 4-5-1 **PRIMARY DEVICES USED TO ACCESS THE INTERNET (%)**



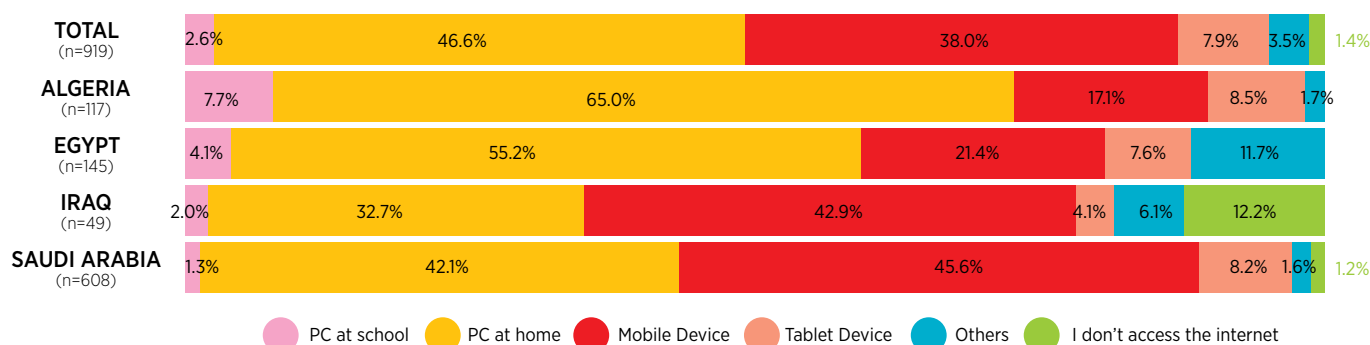
Overall only 14 per cent of children surveyed access the internet primarily via their mobile phone, ranging from just 4 per cent in Iraq to a high of 34 per cent in Saudi Arabia. Figure 4-5-2 shows that the percentage of girls accessing the mobile internet is higher (44%) than that of boys (23%) in Saudi Arabia, however, in Iraq the reverse is the case with boys accessing the mobile internet more (11%) than girls (0.5%). It should be noted though that the overall figures for internet access in Iraq are low with only 37 per cent of boys and 29 per cent of girls accessing the internet.

Figure 4-5-2 PRIMARY DEVICES USED TO ACCESS THE INTERNET BY COUNTRY AND GENDER IN SAUDI ARABIA AND IRAQ (%)



The mobile internet figures are much higher (38%) when looking solely at child smartphone users (Figure 4-5-3), with internet access from smartphones exceeding home computers in both Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Figure 4-5-3 PRIMARY DEVICES USED TO ACCESS THE INTERNET BY CHILD SMARTPHONE USERS (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE SMARTPHONES)

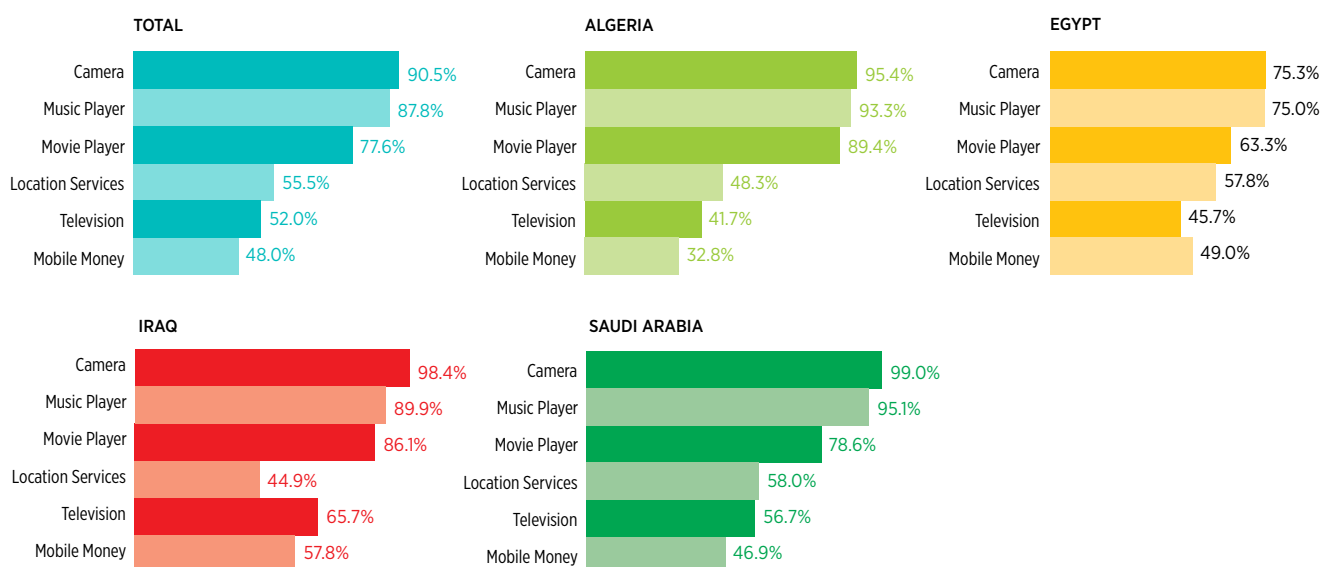


4.6 Use of pre-installed mobile phone functions

Figure 4-6-1 shows which pre-installed handset functions and services are most popular among children. These functions typically include cameras, music and movie players, television, passwords/PINs, location services and e-money²¹.

Figure 4-6-1 USE OF PRE-INSTALLED FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES

(% OF CHILDREN WHO DOWNLOAD OR USE APPS ON A MOBILE PHONE)

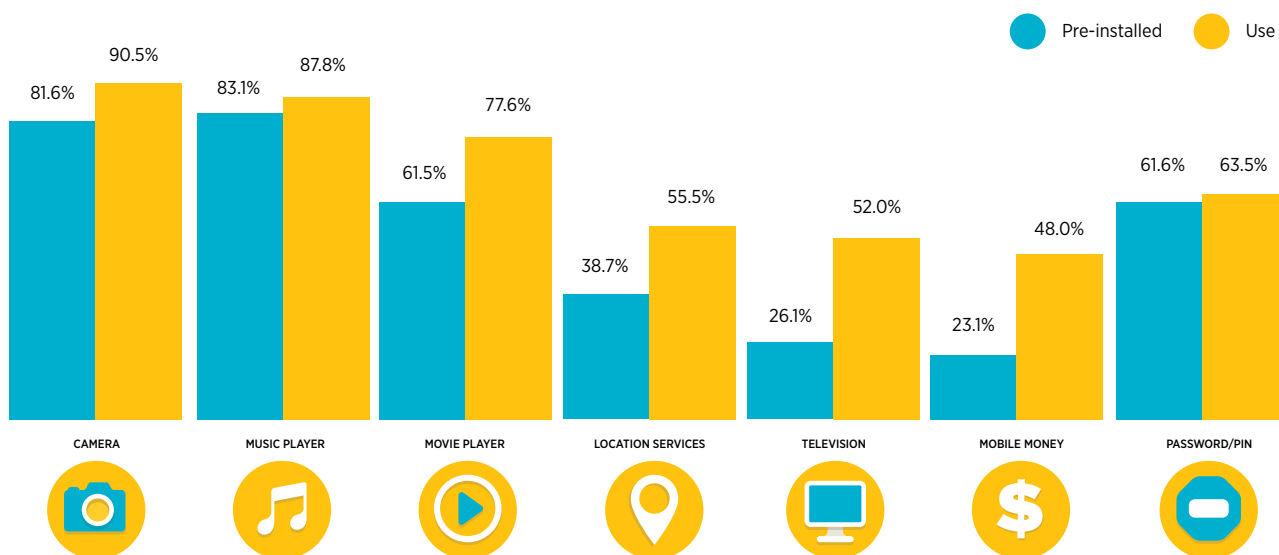


21. The usage rates shown in the table reflect only the owners of handsets that have those functions and services pre-installed on them.

Overall cameras are the most used function (91%), followed by music players (88%), and movie players (78%). Other popular functions vary between each country. For example, 58% of children in Saudi Arabia and Egypt use location services.

Figure 4-6-2 shows which pre-installed functions and services are most popular among children. Overall those functions and services which have been pre-installed on mobile phones are generally used more than those which do not tend to be pre-installed²².

Figure 4-6-2 USE OF PRE-INSTALLED FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES AND THEIR USE
(% OF CHILDREN WHO DOWNLOAD OR USE APPS ON A MOBILE PHONE)



The comparison of pre-installed functions and services which are most popular between children and parents is shown in Figure 4-6-3. Across the four countries children use almost every kind of additional function or service far more actively than their parents²³.

Figure 4-6-3 COMPARISON BETWEEN CHILDREN AND PARENTS USE OF PRE-INSTALLED FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES
(% OF CHILDREN WHO DOWNLOAD OR USE APPS ON A MOBILE PHONE)

	CAMERA	MUSIC PLAYER	MOVIE PLAYER	LOCATION SERVICES	TELEVISION	MOBILE MONEY	PASSWORD/PIN
TOTAL							
ALGERIA							
EGYPT							
IRAQ							
SAUDI ARABIA							

22. See Appendix Table A 4-6-2

23. See Appendix Table A 4-6-3

Chapter Five

Apps, social networking and other services

The number of children who access the internet and use apps via their mobile phone is significantly increasing. This chapter looks at the types of mobile content children access and the apps and social networking services they use.

Key findings



Ringtones, video games, music, and videos...

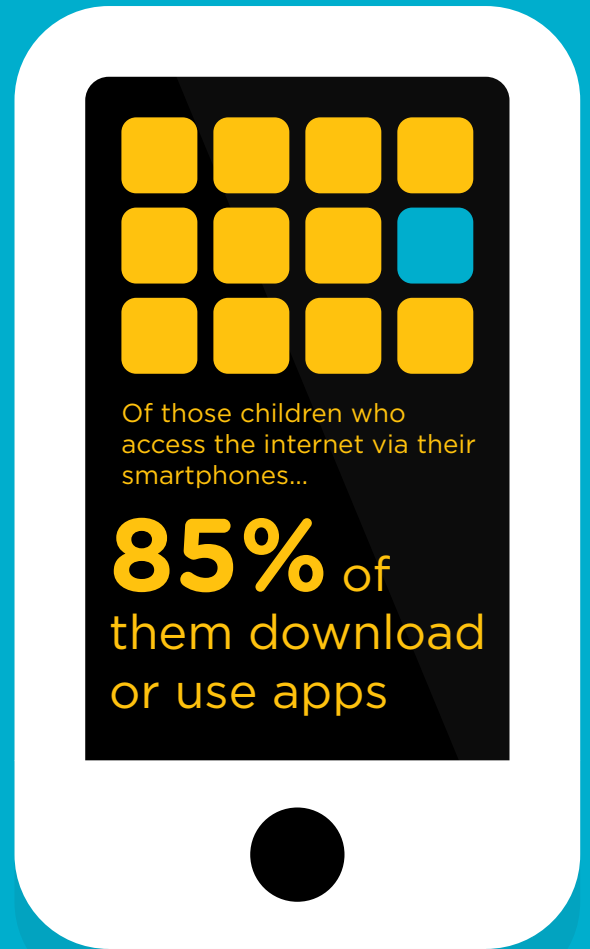
...are the most popular internet content accessed by children on mobile phones across all four countries

 **53%**

of all child mobile phone users surveyed use social networking services; this increases to 81% when looking exclusively at child smartphone users



40% of children on social networking sites have public profiles, though girls are more likely than boys to have private profiles



Of those children who access the internet via their smartphones...

85% of them download or use apps

This is highest in Algeria (94%) and lowest in Iraq (62%)



Children use social networking services more than their parents across all four countries

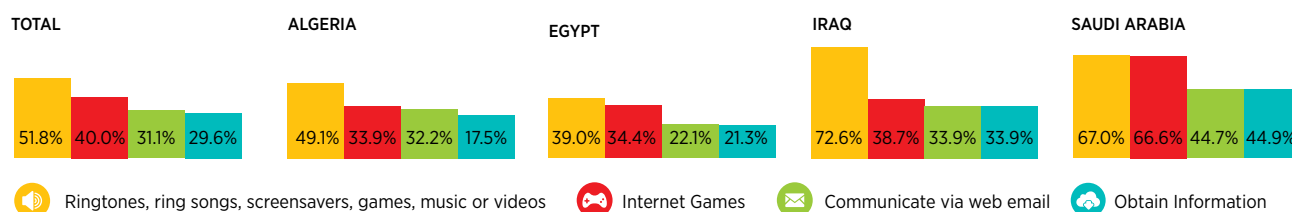
72% of children who use social networking services communicate with 'new friends' online



5.1 Internet content accessed by mobile phone

Figure 5-1-1 shows the four most popular types of internet content children access from their mobile phones²⁴. Across all countries ringtones, video games, music and videos are the most popular internet content accessed, followed by internet games. Communication via web mail is highest in Egypt and Iraq at 34%, followed by Algeria at 18 per cent. In Iraq and Algeria 34% of children obtain information, followed by 22% in Egypt. Watching video clips is very popular among children in Iraq (71%) and Saudi Arabia (45%).

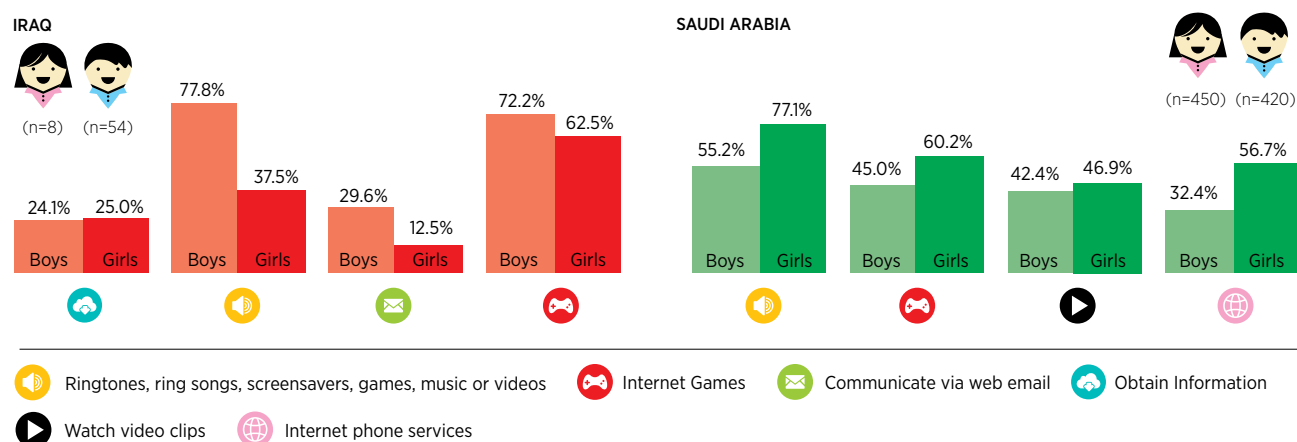
Figure 5-1-1 TYPES OF INTERNET CONTENT CHILDREN ACCESS VIA MOBILE PHONE
(% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS THE INTERNET VIA MOBILE²⁵)



In Saudi Arabia girls access the most popular types of internet content more frequently than boys; however in Iraq it is boys who access some types of internet content more than girls (Figure 5-1-2).

Across all countries it is more common for children than their parents to access internet content such as ring tones, ring songs, screensavers, games, music and videos, as well as internet games²⁶.

Figure 5-1-2 TYPES OF INTERNET CONTENT CHILDREN ACCESS VIA MOBILE PHONE BY GENDER IN SAUDI ARABIA AND IRAQ
(% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)



As shown in Figure 5-1-3, use of the internet by children for school or work is highest in Saudi Arabia at 27 per cent, followed by Algeria (15%), and Egypt (13%).

Figure 5-1-3 USE OF THE INTERNET BY CHILDREN FOR SCHOOL OR WORK VIA MOBILE PHONE
(% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES²⁷)



24. See Appendix Table A 5-1-1 for further types of internet content accessed

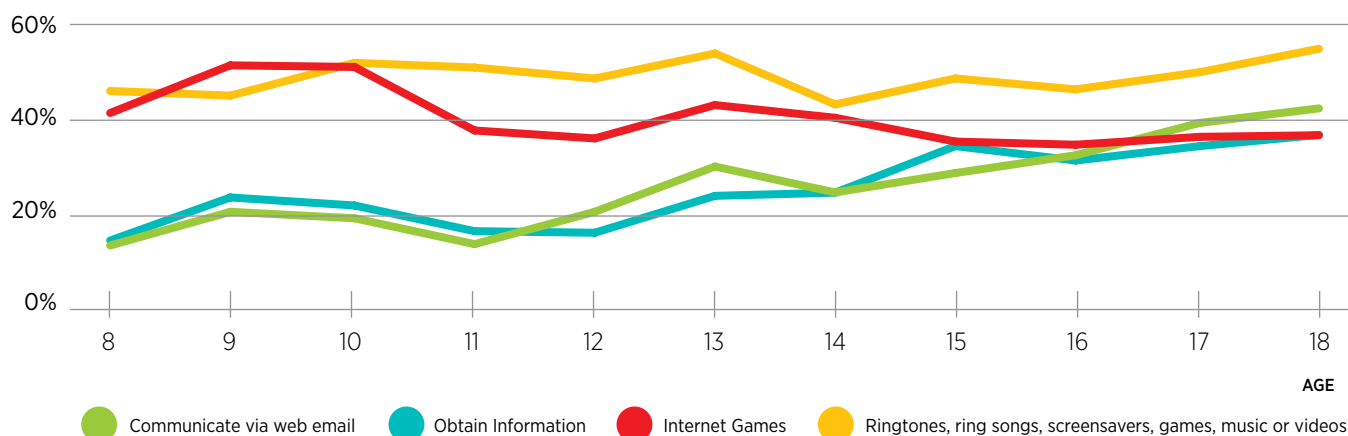
25. For Iraq only the figures are based on the percentage children who access the internet via their mobile phone

26. See Appendix Table A 5-1-2

27. Iraq is excluded from these results as the base for Iraq is children who access the internet via mobile

In general, children increasingly access content such as information and web email on their mobile phones as they get older (Figure 5-1-4).

Figure 5-1-4 **MOBILE INTERNET CONTENT ACCESSED BY CHILDREN BY AGE**
(% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES²⁸)



5.2 Mobile apps - downloads and use

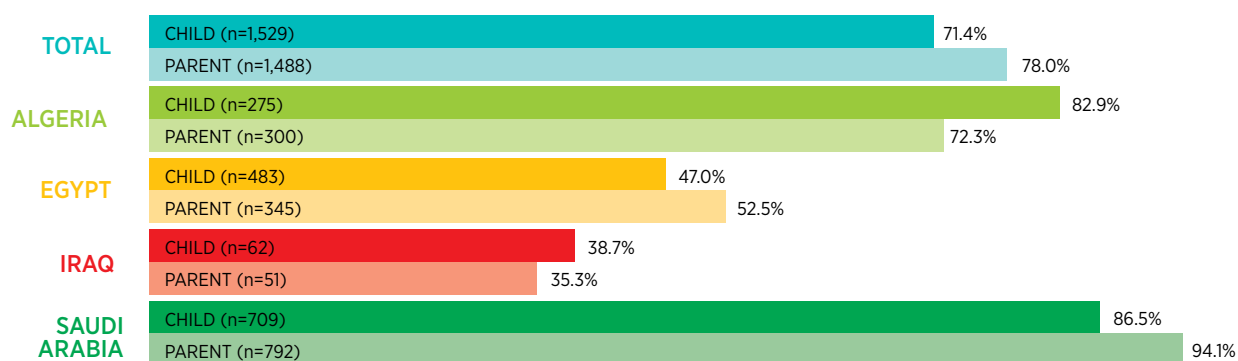
Figure 5-2-1 shows that 85 per cent of children who access the internet on their smartphones download or use mobile apps, however, there are variations between the four countries. Children in Algeria download the highest proportion at 94 per cent, followed by Saudi Arabia (90%), Egypt (66%) and Iraq (62%).

Figure 5-2-1 **CHILD SMARTPHONE USERS WHO DOWNLOAD/USE APPS**
(% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS THE INTERNET VIA SMARTPHONE)



In Algeria and Iraq, it is more common for children than parents to download and use mobile apps (Figure 5-2-2), whilst the reverse is true in Egypt and Saudi Arabia.






Figure 5-2-2 **COMPARISON OF CHILDREN AND PARENT MOBILE PHONE USERS WHO DOWNLOAD OR USE MOBILE APPS** (% OF CHILDREN AND PARENTS WHO ACCESS THE INTERNET VIA MOBILE PHONES)



28. The base used for Iraq was children who access the internet via mobile

5.3 Mobile apps – downloads and use by type

In the survey, mobile apps are categorised into five different types:

-  Entertainment (e.g. games, music)
-  Communication (e.g. social networking, instant messaging)
-  Education and learning (e.g. digital textbook)
-  Information (e.g. news, weather, transportation, search tools)
-  Fitness and health (e.g. pedometer, recorder of running)

Across the four countries, entertainment apps are most popular overall (78%), followed by communication apps (62%), whilst fitness and health apps are the least popular (16%) among children who download or use mobile apps (Figure 5-3-1). However in Saudi Arabia communication apps are slightly more popular (85%) than entertainment apps but conversely in Egypt they are the least popular (10%). No significant gender trend is apparent in any of the four countries²⁹.

Figure 5-3-1 **TYPES OF MOBILE APPS CHILDREN USE** (% OF CHILDREN WHO DOWNLOAD OR USE APPS)

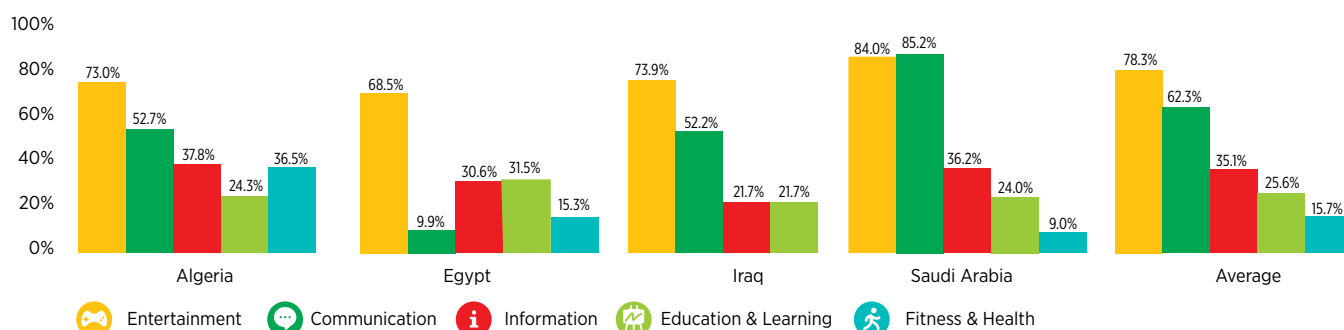



























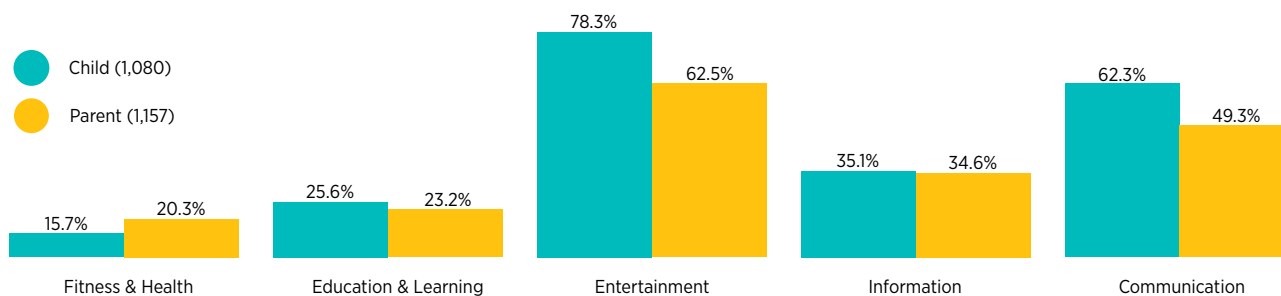
Figure 5-3-2 shows that overall app use is higher for children than for parents with the exception of fitness and health apps. Across the four countries entertainment apps are consistently used more by children than parents (Table 5-3-1), but the other apps children use more actively than parents differs from country to country³⁰.

Table 5-3-1 **BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN, WHO USES EACH APP TYPE MORE, BY COUNTRY**
(% OF CHILDREN WHO DOWNLOAD/USE APPS)

	ALGERIA Child (n=222) Parent (n=214)		EGYPT Child (n=222) Parent (n=180)		IRAQ Child (n=23) Parent (n=18)		SAUDI ARABIA Child (n=613) Parent (n=745)	
 ENTERTAINMENT								
 COMMUNICATION								
 EDUCATION AND LEARNING								
 INFORMATION								
 FITNESS AND HEALTH								

29. See Appendix Figure A 5-3-2

30. See Appendix Figure A 5-3-2

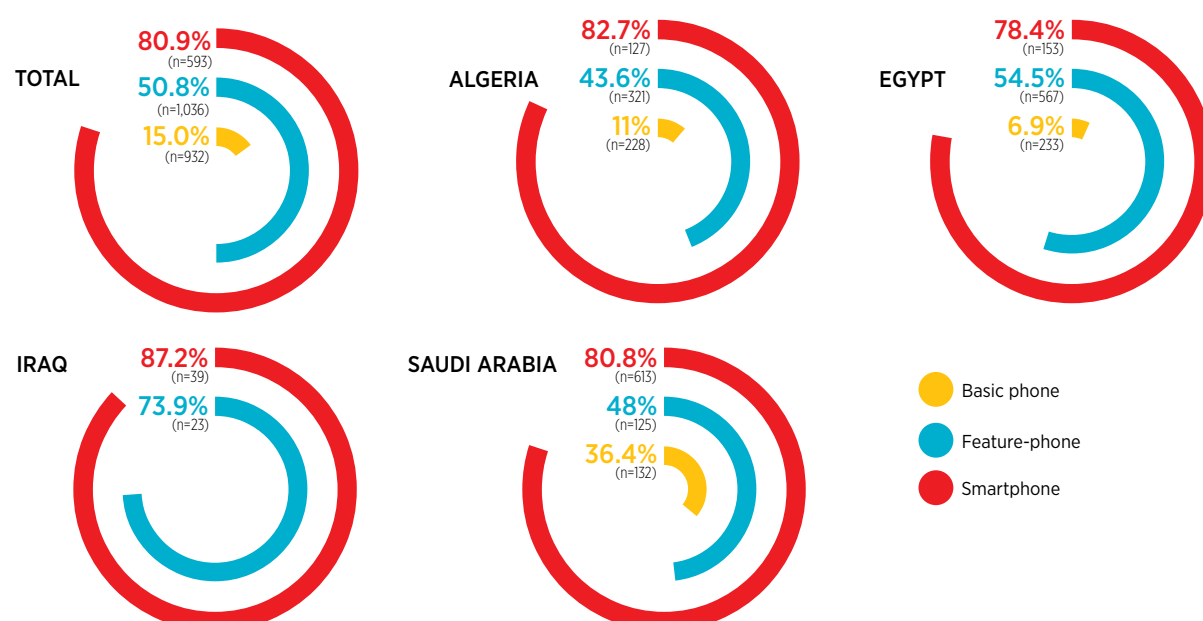
Figure 5-3-2 **CHILD AND PARENT MOBILE APP USE** (% OF CHILDREN WHO DOWNLOAD OR USE APPS)

5.4 Social networking on mobile phones

Fifty-three per cent of child mobile phone users access social networking and micro-blogging sites on their phones (Figure 5-4-1). When comparing countries, Saudi Arabia leads at 69 per cent, followed by Egypt (47%) and Algeria (40%). Of the small number of children surveyed in Iraq who do access the mobile internet, a relatively high proportion (82%) access social networking and micro-blogging sites.

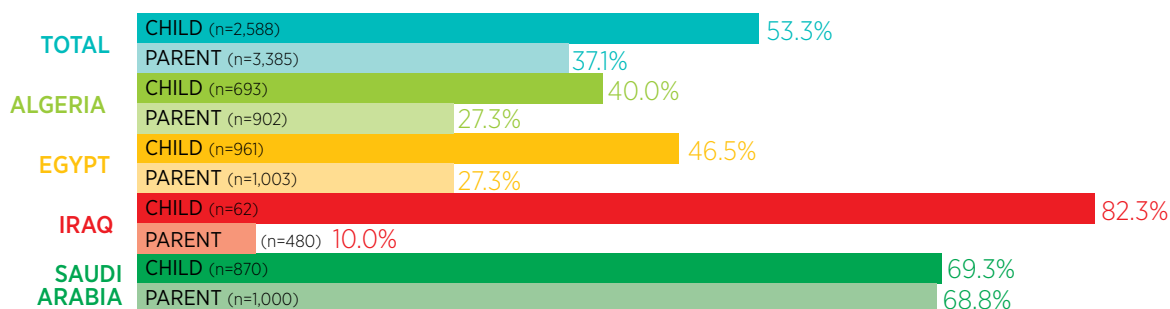
Figure 5-4-1 **CHILDREN WHO ACCESS SOCIAL NETWORKING AND MICRO-BLOGGING SITES ON THEIR MOBILE PHONES** (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)

As would be expected, children with smartphones use social networking and micro-blogging sites significantly more (81%) than those with other handset types (Figure 5-4-2).

Figure 5-4-2 **USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES ON MOBILE PHONES BY HANDSET TYPE** (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)

In all countries surveyed, children's use of social networking services on mobile phones surpasses their parents (Figure 5-4-3). In Iraq the figures are based only on the percentage of children who access the internet via their mobile phone and the country shows the largest gap between children and parents.

Figure 5-4-3 **COMPARISON OF CHILDREN AND PARENTS ACCESSING SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES ON THEIR MOBILE PHONES** (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)³¹



Gender differences in the use of social networking services are found in both Saudi Arabia and Iraq, but not in Egypt or Algeria. The use of social networking services in Saudi Arabia is proportionally higher amongst girls at 74 per cent compared to 64 per cent amongst boys. Similarly in Iraq the use of social networking services is slightly higher among girls at 88 per cent than amongst boys at 82 per cent³³.

As children get older, they gradually use social networking services on their mobile phone more (Figure 5-4-4)³².

Figure 5-4-4 **USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES ON MOBILE PHONES BY AGE** (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)

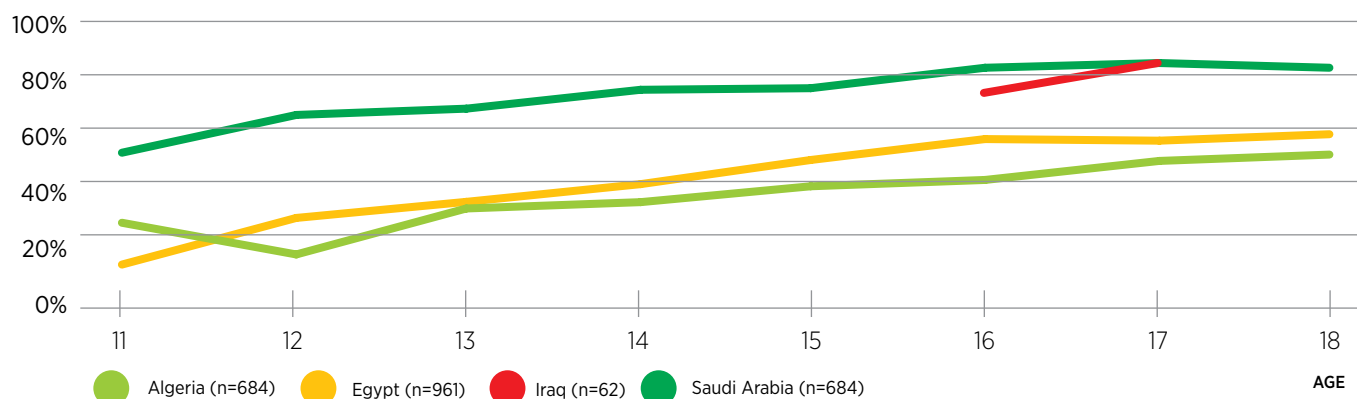


Table 5-4-1 shows the most popular social networking service platforms used by children overall (this includes all internet-enabled devices such as mobile phones, computers, etc.). In all countries Facebook is used by over 70 per cent of children. In Saudi Arabia, this is followed by Twitter at 23 per cent.

Table 5-4-1 **SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES USED BY CHILDREN** (% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES VIA THEIR MOBILE PHONE)

	ALGERIA (n=273)	EGYPT (n=431)	IRAQ (n=50)	SAUDI ARABIA (n=603)
TWITTER	13.2%	6.7%	2.0%	23.1%
FACEBOOK	85.0%	93.0%	98.0%	71.8%
PLURK	-	-	-	3.8%
OTHER	1.8%	0.2%	-	1.4%

31. For Iraq only the figures are based on the percentage children who access the internet via their mobile phone

32. Iraq is excluded from these results as the sample size of children aged 11-15 is too small

33. See Appendix Figure A 5-4-1

5.5 Children's social networks

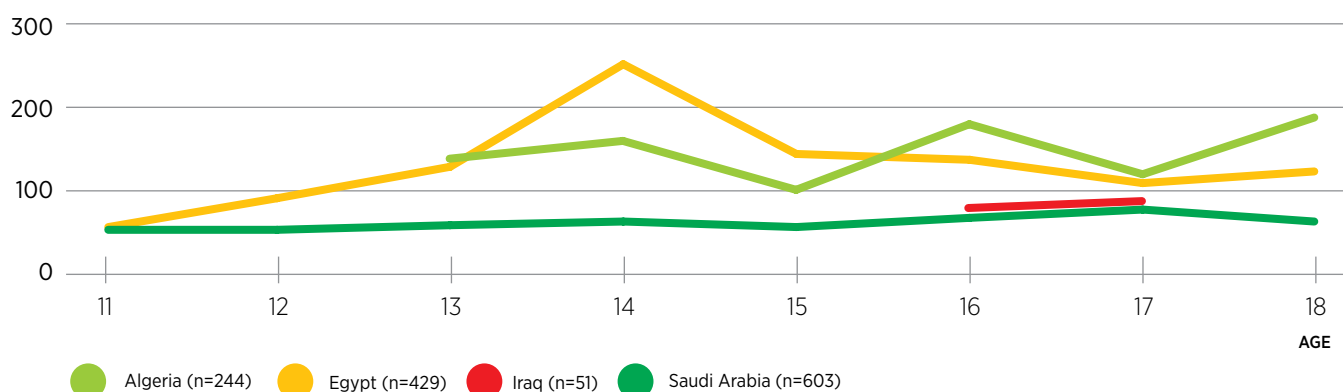
The average number of contacts children have on social networking sites differs between countries (Table 5-5-1). Algeria has the highest average number with 142 contacts, followed by Egypt (123), Iraq (77) and Saudi Arabia (37).

Table 5-5-1 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S SOCIAL NETWORK CONTACTS
(% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES VIA THEIR MOBILE PHONE)

	(n=)	AVERAGE NUMBER OF 'FRIENDS' ON SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES	MAX	MIN	STANDARD DEVIATION
ALGERIA	246	142	4,000	2	396.9
EGYPT	429	123	4,000	1	240.9
IRAQ	51	77	550	2	103.4
SAUDI ARABIA	603	37	460	1	53.3

The number of children's contacts on social networking services increases with age in all countries surveyed (Figure 5-5-1)³⁴.

Figure 5-5-1 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S SOCIAL NETWORKING CONTACTS BY AGE (% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES VIA THEIR MOBILE PHONE)



In Algeria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia boys tend to have more contacts on social networking services than girls, however in Egypt the reverse is true with girls having more social networking services contacts than boys³⁵.

Over 70 per cent of children who use social networking services met or started to communicate with new "friends" online (Figure 5-5-2). When comparing countries, Iraq has the highest proportion at 88 per cent, with Egypt and Saudi Arabia the lowest at 71 per cent. Specifically children in Algeria have the highest average number of both contacts (142) and new "friends" (52), whilst children in Saudi Arabia have the lowest average number of new "friends" (8)³⁶.

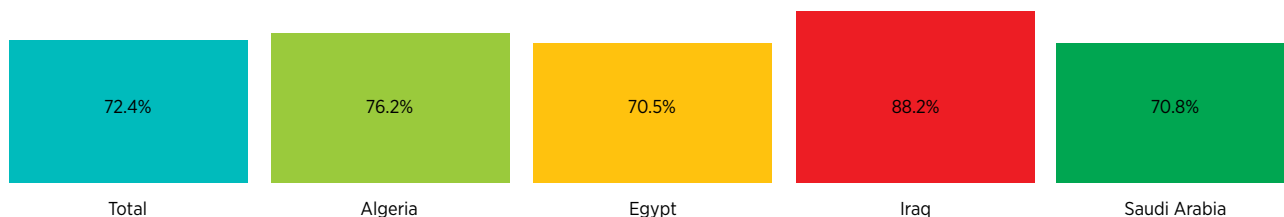
The number of new "friends" made by girls and boys in Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia is similar; however in Algeria girls have made almost double (74%) the number of new "friends" than boys (38%).

³⁴. Children aged 11-12 in Algeria, and those aged 11-15 and 18 in Iraq were excluded from these results as the sample size of children from these age groups is too small

³⁵. See Appendix Table A 5-5-1

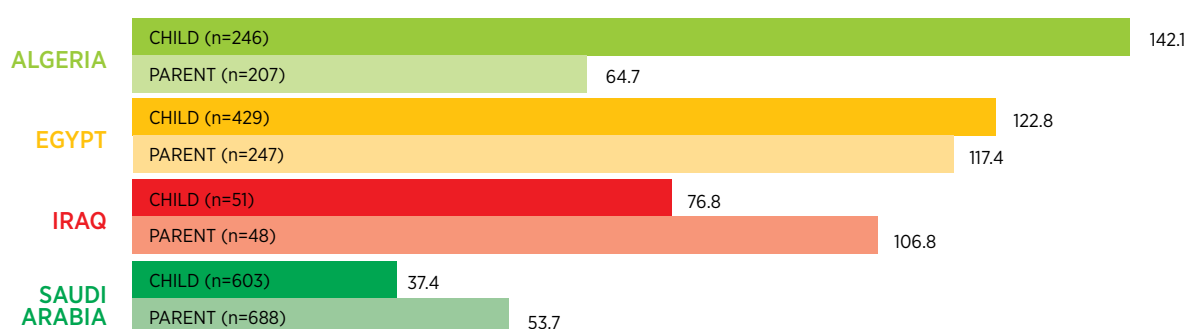
³⁶. See Appendix Table A 5-5-2

Figure 5-5-2 **CHILDREN WHO HAVE MET NEW “FRIENDS” ON SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES**
(% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES VIA THEIR MOBILE PHONE)






In Algeria and Egypt children tend to have a higher number of online contacts than their parents, however in Iraq and Saudi Arabia parents tend to have a higher number of online contacts than their children (Figure 5-5-3).

Figure 5-5-2 **COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES CONTACTS BETWEEN CHILDREN AND PARENTS BY COUNTRY** (% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES VIA THEIR MOBILE PHONE)



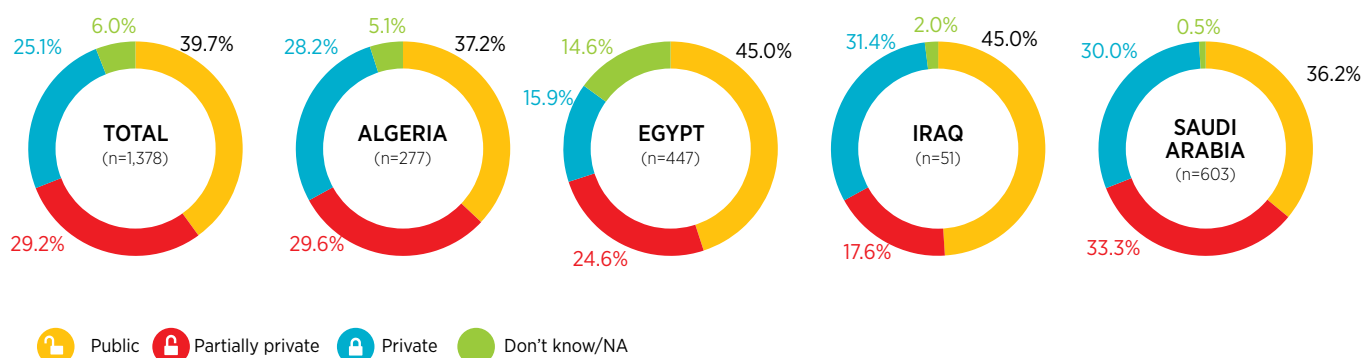
5.6 Children's privacy settings on social networks

On social networking services there are various settings that allow the user to control the amount of content they share with others. Three levels of privacy were examined in the survey:

-  Public: everyone can see the user's information
-  Partially private: friends of friends can see the user's information
-  Private: only friends/connections can see the user's information

Public settings are the most common setting across all the countries surveyed, with 40 per cent of children surveyed who use social networking services having their profile set to public (Figure 5-6-1).

Figure 5-6-1 **CHILDREN'S SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES PRIVACY SETTING**
(% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES VIA THEIR MOBILE PHONE)





A significant gender difference was found in all four countries, with girls tending to have higher privacy settings than boys (Figure 5-6-2)³⁷.

Figure 5-6-2 CHILDREN'S SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES PRIVACY SETTINGS BY GENDER
(% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES VIA THEIR MOBILE PHONE)

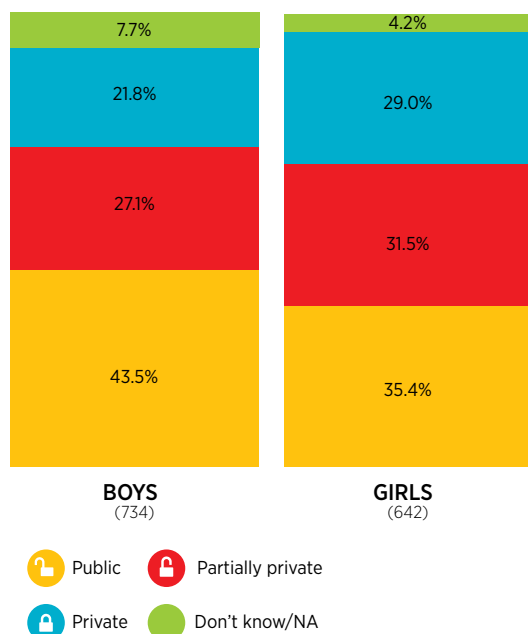
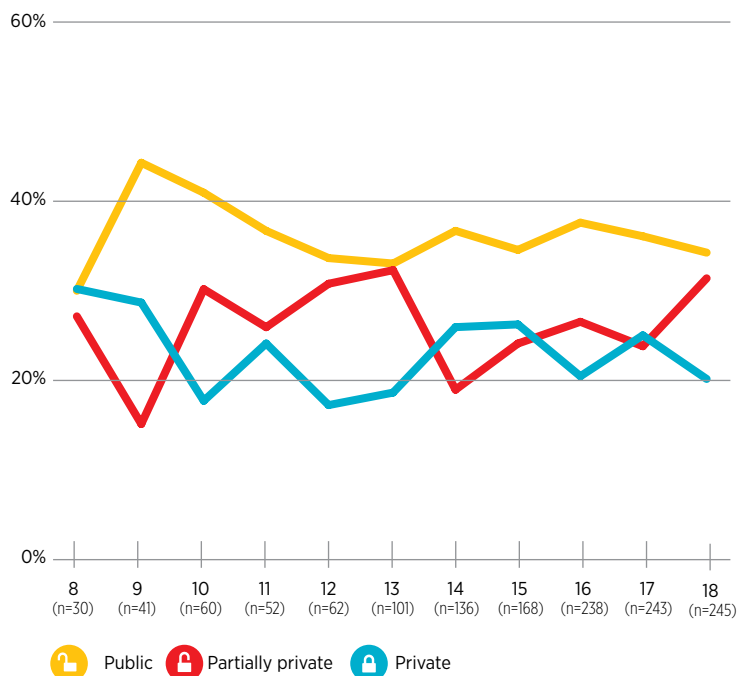


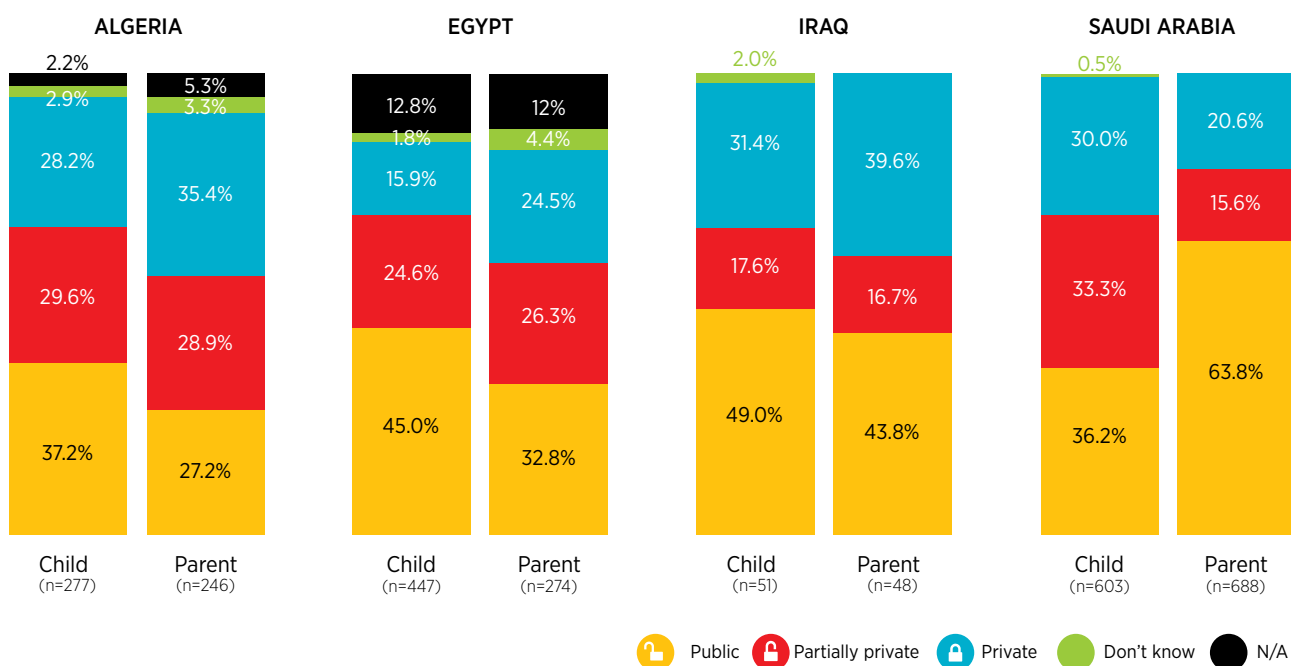
Figure 5-6-3 shows that in all countries surveyed public profiles are most common across all ages.

Figure 5-6-3 CHILDREN'S SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES PRIVACY SETTINGS BY AGE (% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES VIA THEIR MOBILE PHONE)



When comparing children's and parent's privacy settings, children more frequently have lower privacy settings than their parents (Figure 5-6-4). The exception is found in Saudi Arabia where parents are twice as likely to have a public profile compared to their children.

Figure 5-6-4 COMPARISON OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES PRIVACY SETTINGS BETWEEN CHILDREN AND PARENTS (% OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN WHO ACCESS SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES VIA THEIR MOBILE PHONE)



37. See Appendix Figure A 5-6-1

Chapter Six

Parental concerns, digital literacy and children's wellbeing

This chapter examines why parents give children mobile phones, what their concerns are and how they respond to those concerns. It also looks at children's digital literacy, comparing the people whom parents think should be providing digital guidance versus the people children actually ask. Finally, it looks at what role mobile technology plays in children's wellbeing and if it has a positive effect on their confidence and relationships.

Key findings



Over **60%** of parents have concerns about children's mobile phone use, with viewing inappropriate sites the highest percentage at 85%

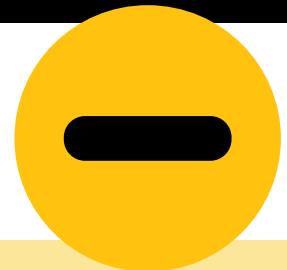
73%

of parents surveyed expressed concern about their children's privacy when using mobile phones, with equal concern expressed for girls and boys



Parents whose children use social networking sites are no more concerned about privacy than those whose children don't

57% of parents who have access to parental control solutions used them; content filters are the most popular control method at 56%



75%

of parents believe that an adult in the family should educate their children about mobile phone use; this is a consistent preference across all countries

87%

of children surveyed say that having a mobile phone increases their confidence; this is particularly the case in Saudi Arabia where this figure rises to 98%

94%

of children who use social networking services on their mobile phone agree that these services reinforce relationships with close friends

61%

of all parents surveyed set rules on their children's mobile phone use, with the most common response to rule-breaking being to talk with the child

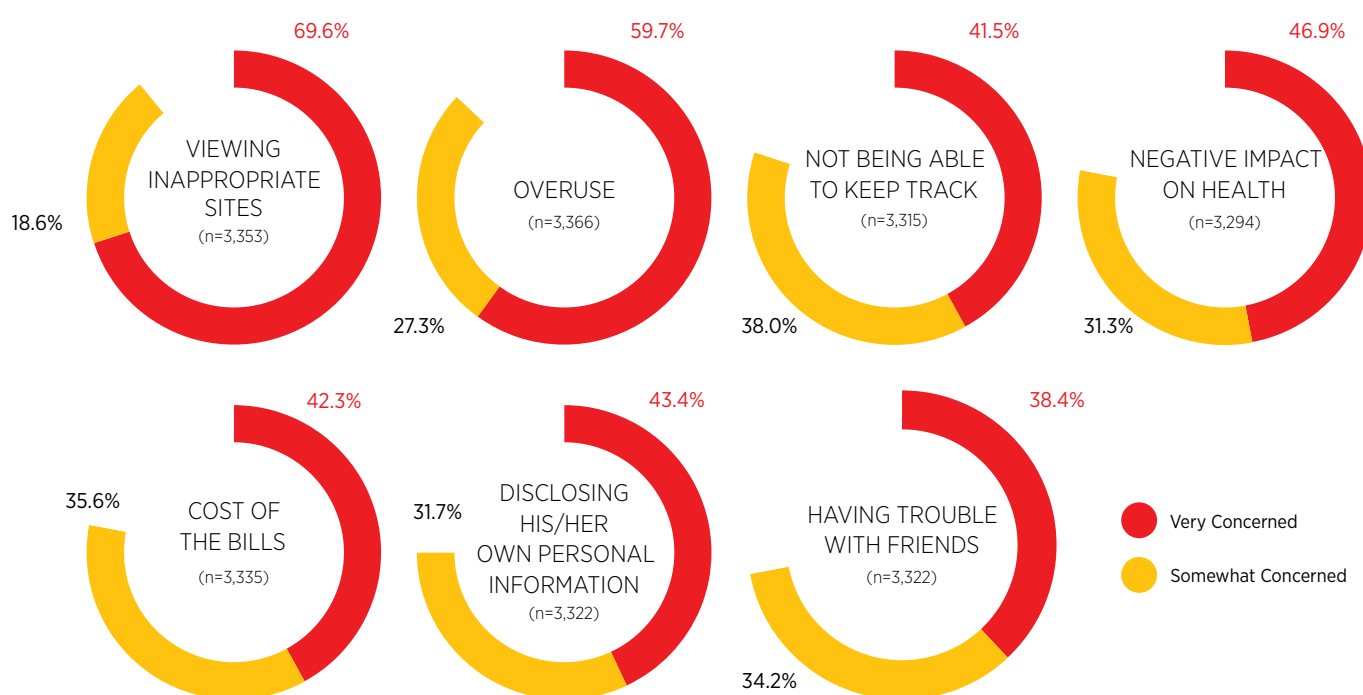
6.1 Parental concerns about children's use of mobile phones and privacy



When asked why their children started using a mobile phone³⁸, parents mainly responded that it was for the purpose of maintaining contact with them when they are apart³⁹. The exception was Saudi Arabia where the highest response was that children were given one when advancing to the next level of education (e.g. primary to secondary) or to the next year, and the second highest response was for the purpose of staying in daily contact. Although both children and parents seem to enjoy the convenience this brings, parental concerns over children's mobile use do arise.

Figure 6-1-1 shows the proportion of parents who expressed concern about mobile phone use issues. Over 70% of parents have concerns about all of the issues – with 88% concerned about children viewing inappropriate sites (e.g. dating or sexually explicit sites).

Figure 6-1-1 **PARENTS' CONCERNS OVER THEIR CHILD'S USE OF A MOBILE PHONE (%)**



Parents in Saudi Arabia and Iraq tend to express higher levels of concern than in the other countries (Figure 6-1-2)⁴⁰. A particularly high proportion of Iraqi parents are worried about their children viewing inappropriate sites (98%) and overusing their mobile phone (94%).

Figure 6-1-2 **PARENTS CONCERNED ABOUT CHILDREN'S MOBILE PHONE USE (%)**

	Overuse	Cost of the bills	Viewing inappropriate sites	Not being able to keep track	Negative impact on health	Having trouble with friends	Disclosing his/her own personal information	(n=)
TOTAL	87.0%	77.9%	88.2%	79.5%	78.2%	72.6%	75.1%	3,366
ALGERIA	77.1%	60.6%	80.2%	67.3%	63.4%	61.8%	61.7%	856
EGYPT	87.0%	80.4%	86.6%	74.7%	75.1%	58.8%	66.5%	1,009
IRAQ	94.0%	90.6%	98.4%	86.2%	84.6%	84.2%	83.2%	500
SAUDI ARABIA	92.0%	83.6%	91.4%	91.1%	89.9%	89.5%	90.4%	1,001

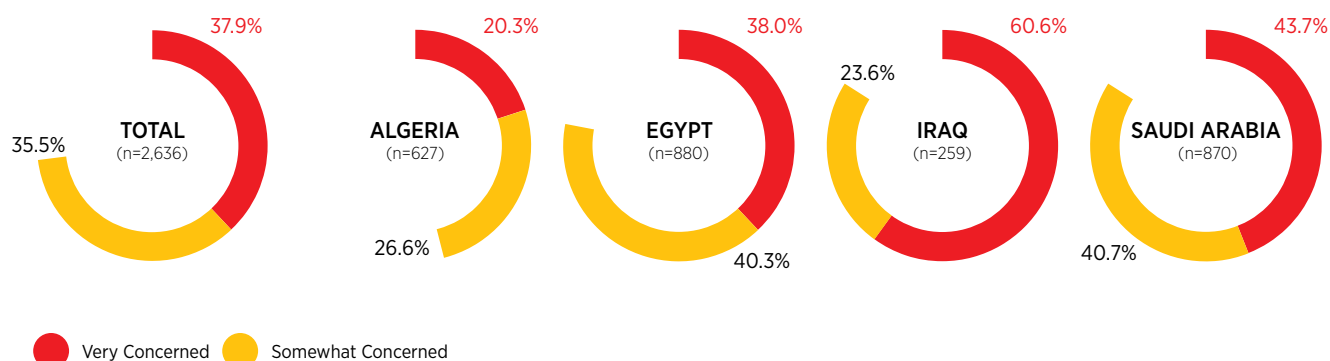
38. The base is parents who answered that their children have their own mobile phones

39. See Appendix Table A 6-1-1

40. This represents those that are "very concerned" as well as those that are "somewhat concerned"

Figure 6-1-3 shows that more than 70 per cent of parents are very or somewhat concerned about children's privacy when using mobile phones. This proportion is particularly high in Saudi Arabia and Iraq where 84 per cent of parents expressed concern over children's privacy. Across all four countries parents expressed equal concern for the privacy of girls and boys⁴¹.

Figure 6-1-3 PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR CHILD'S PRIVACY ON MOBILE PHONES
(% OF PARENTS WITH CHILDREN WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)

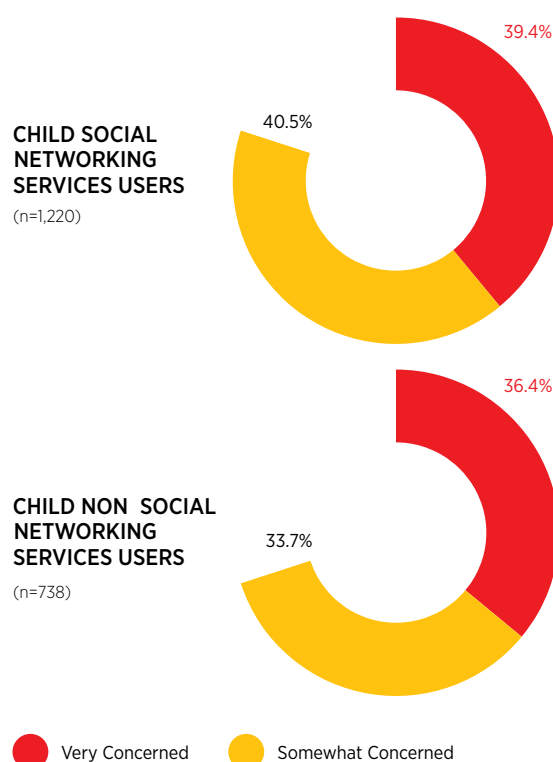


Although the level of concern about privacy varies from country to country, reflecting the conditions of the country and national characteristics, parents tend to be as concerned about their own privacy as that of their children's privacy⁴².

Chapter 5 shows that in general children use social networking services more than their parents. Overall 53 per cent of child mobile phone users surveyed use social networking services. For parents who are unfamiliar with social media, understanding what their children do on these services and how they share information may be difficult.

Figure 6-1-4 shows that parents of children who use social networking services show higher levels of concern about their child's privacy than those who do not use social networking services.

Figure 6-1-4 PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR CHILD'S PRIVACY ON MOBILE PHONES
(BY CHILDREN WHO USE SOCIAL NETWORKING AND THOSE WHO DON'T)



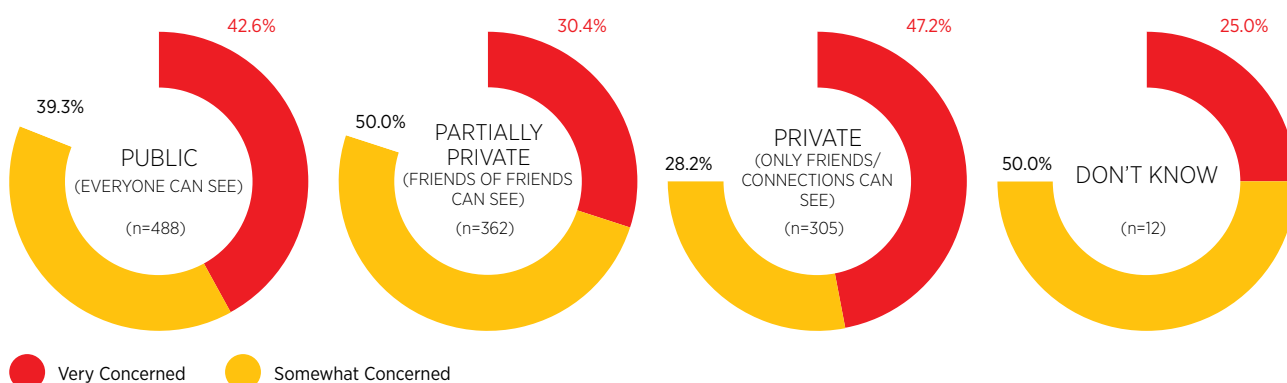
41. See Appendix Figure A 6-1-2

42. See Appendix Figure A 6-1-3

Figure 6-1-5 shows the percentage of parents who are concerned about their child's privacy, split by the child's privacy setting on social networking services. As discussed in chapter 5, privacy settings are classified into three levels: private, public, and partially private. Whilst concern for children with public profiles is slightly more overall, a slightly higher proportion of parents whose children have

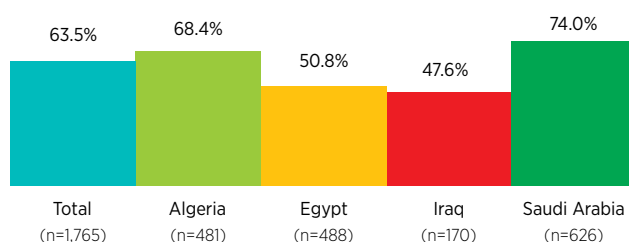
private profiles responded that they were 'very concerned'. In general though there are almost no changes in the percentage of parents who are concerned, for each of the three levels. These results suggest that parents might not have an accurate understanding of children's use of social networking services.

Figure 6-1-5 PARENTS CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR CHILD'S PRIVACY ON SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES
(% OF PARENTS WHOSE CHILDREN USE SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES VIA THEIR MOBILE)



Most mobile phones have the functionality to be locked via either a PIN or a password. Use of a PIN or password improves security of the mobile phone, as well as helping to protect information on phones and thus the privacy of the mobile phone owner. Across all countries surveyed, Saudi Arabia has the highest proportion of children using either a PIN or password at 74 per cent (Figure 6-1-6), followed by Algeria (68%), Egypt (51%) and Iraq (48%). However, parents whose children use a PIN or password on their mobile phone are no less concerned about their children's privacy than those parents whose children do not use a PIN or password.

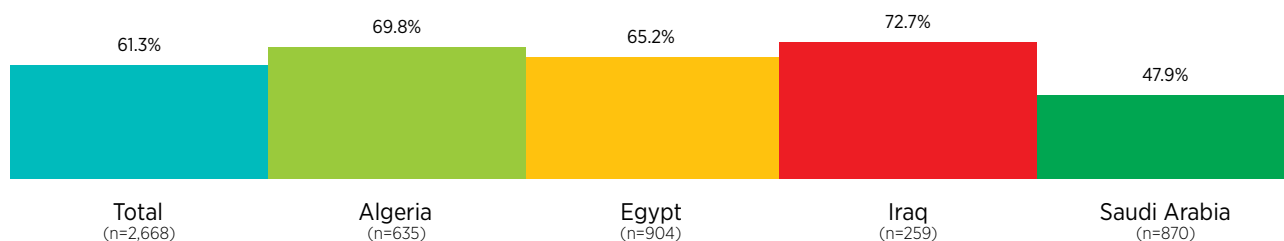
Figure 6-1-6 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO USE A PIN OR PASSWORD ON THEIR MOBILE PHONE



6.2 Family rules about children's use of mobile phones

One way of alleviating parent's concerns about their child's mobile phone use is to have family agreements or parental rules specifying what children are allowed to do on their mobile phone. Figure 6-2-1 shows that 61 per cent of families whose children use mobile phones have such agreements or rules in place. Iraq has the highest proportion at 72 per cent, followed by Algeria (70%), Egypt (65%), and Saudi Arabia (48%)⁴³.

Figure 6-2-1 PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES INTRODUCING RULES FOR MOBILE PHONE USE
(% OF PARENTS WITH CHILDREN WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)



43. See Appendix Figure A 6-2-1

Parents in different countries respond differently when their children break the rules, however, the majority (95%) do take some kind of action when rules are broken (Figure 6-2-2)⁴⁴. In Algeria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia parents mostly discuss the issue with their child, whereas in Iraq children are mainly punished by having their phone confiscated (Figure 6-2-3).

Figure 6-2-2 PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS WHO TAKE ACTION WHEN RULES FOR MOBILE PHONE USE ARE BROKEN (% OF PARENTS WHO SET RULES ON MOBILE PHONE USAGE)

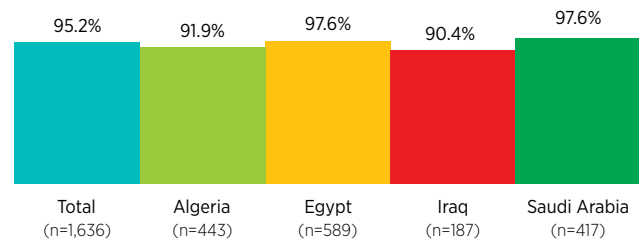
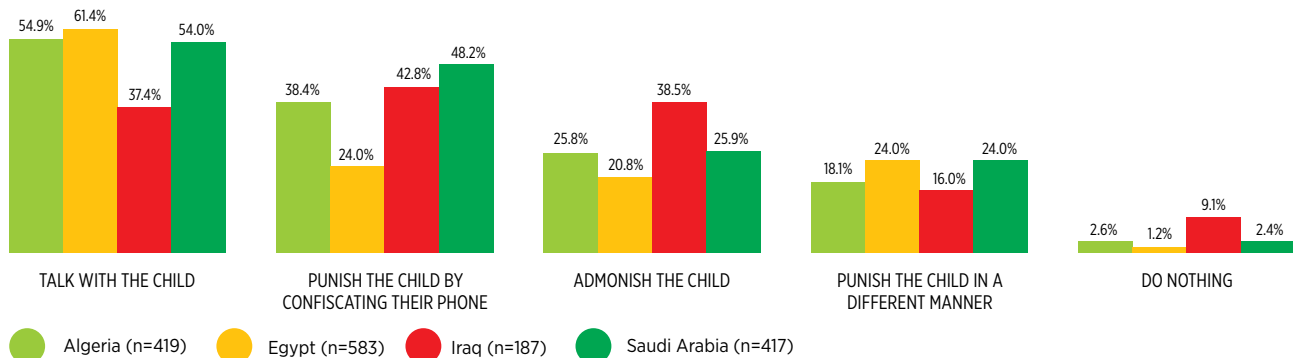
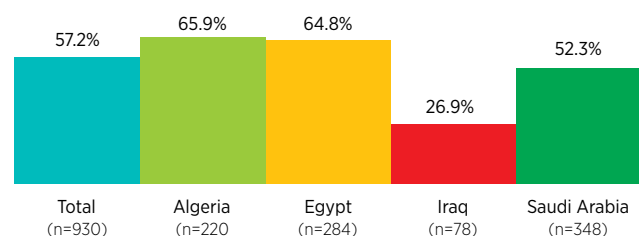


Figure 6-2-3 PARENT'S RESPONSE WHEN THEIR CHILD BREAKS MOBILE PHONE RULES (% OF PARENTS WHO SET RULES ON MOBILE PHONE USAGE)



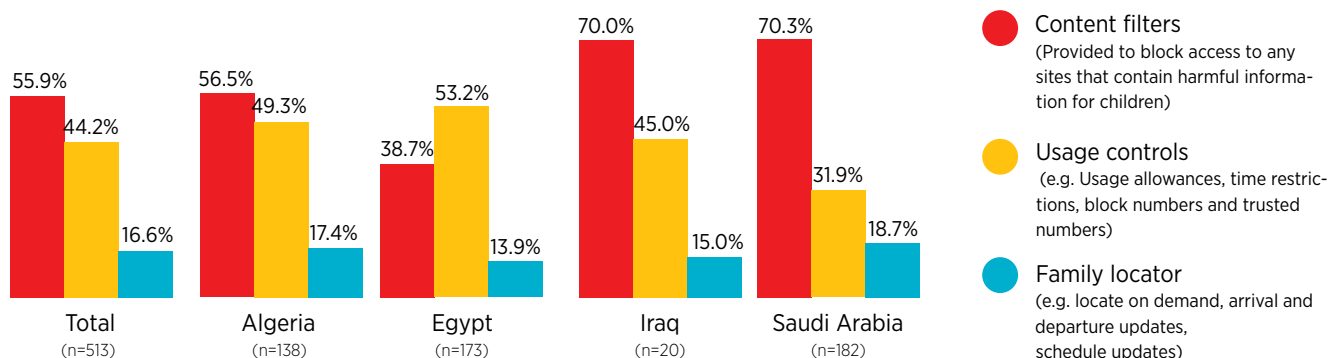
Technological controls, such as filtering and usage controls, enable parents to restrict children's mobile phone use. However, these services are not always readily available to families in all countries⁴⁵. Across all the countries surveyed only 21 per cent of families have access to parental control services and use them. Where these services are available, 57 per cent of parents responded that they use the services (Figure 6-2-4).

Figure 6-2-4 PARENTAL CONTROL SERVICE USAGE BY COUNTRY (% OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES TO WHICH PARENTAL CONTROL SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE)



Content filters are the most common type of control method used by parents for children's mobile phone use, followed by usage controls and family locator services (Figure 6-2-5).

Figure 6-2-5 TYPES OF PARENTAL CONTROL USED BY PARENTS FOR CHILDREN'S MOBILE PHONES (% OF CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS USE PARENTAL CONTROL SERVICES)



44. The base for this is those parents who set rules for children's mobile phone use

45. See Appendix Figure A 6-2-2

6.3 Digital literacy and sources of advice for children

Improving children's digital literacy is another way to make mobile phone use safer for children, for example, by helping children understand the risks, how to avoid them, and whom to ask for help.

When asked "who is the best person to educate their child on mobile phone use", 75 per cent of parents believe it should be an adult in the family (Figure 6-3-1). In Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia older siblings are the next most popular response, however, in Algeria mobile network operators are listed as the second most popular response (Figure 6-3-2).

Figure 6-3-1 PARENTS WHO BELIEVE AN ADULT IN THE FAMILY SHOULD EDUCATE CHILDREN ON MOBILE PHONE USE (% OF PARENTS WHOSE CHILDREN USE MOBILE PHONES)

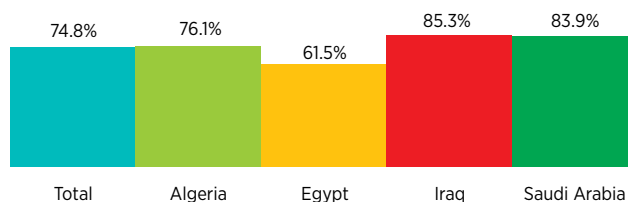
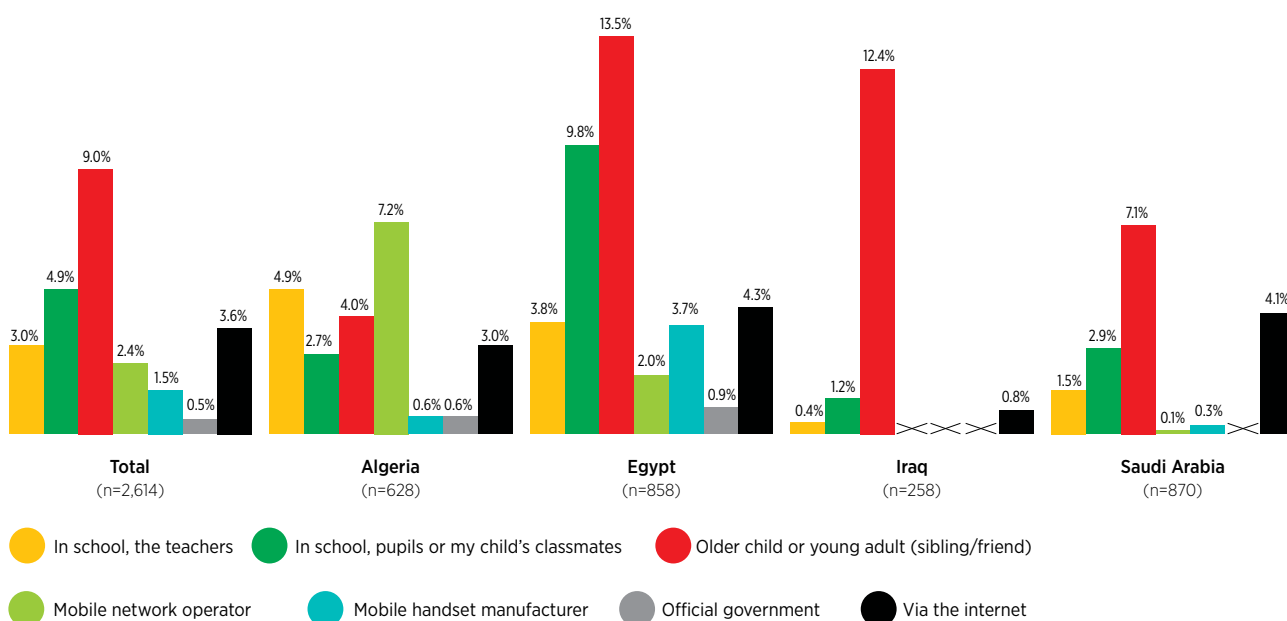


Figure 6-3-2 PEOPLE WHOM PARENTS THINK SHOULD EDUCATE CHILDREN ABOUT MOBILE PHONE USE – NOT INCLUDING FAMILY MEMBERS (% OF PARENTS WHOSE CHILDREN USE MOBILE PHONES)



Children mainly seek advice from parents and friends when they encounter a problem on their mobile phone (Figure 6-3-3). Younger children predominantly ask their parents for help and older children increasingly turn to their friends (Figure 6-3-4).

Figure 6-3-3 PEOPLE FROM WHOM CHILDREN SEEK ADVICE ABOUT THEIR MOBILE PHONE (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)

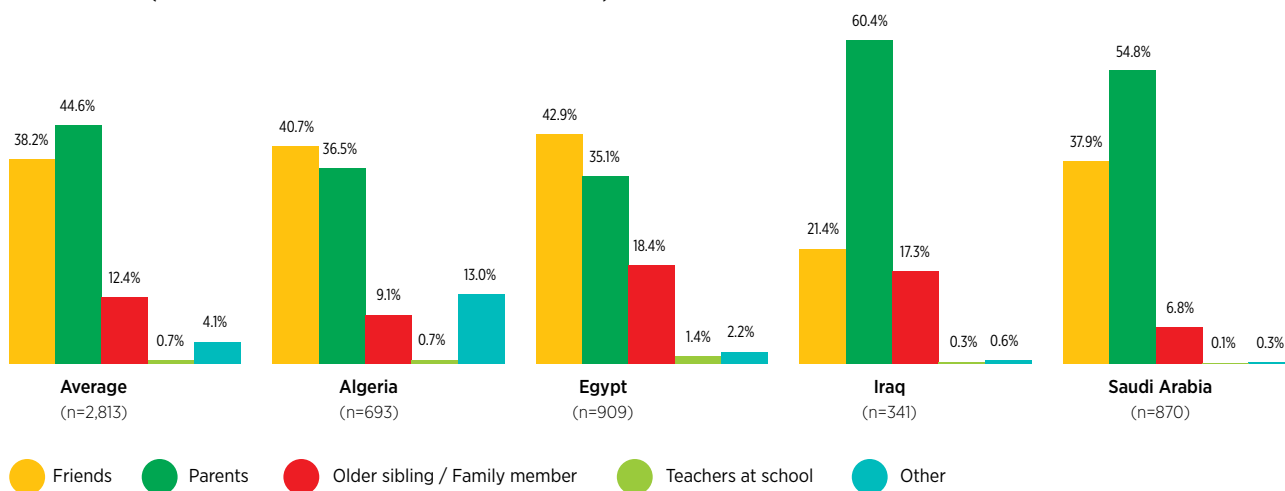


Figure 6-3-4 **PEOPLE FROM WHOM CHILDREN SEEK ADVICE ABOUT THEIR MOBILE PHONE BY AGE**
(% OF CHILDREN WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)

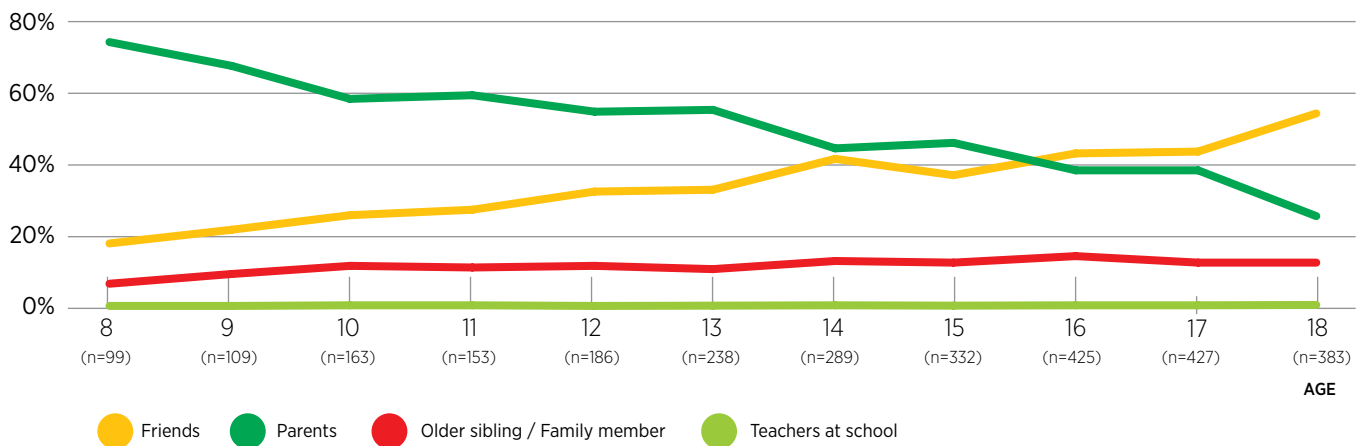
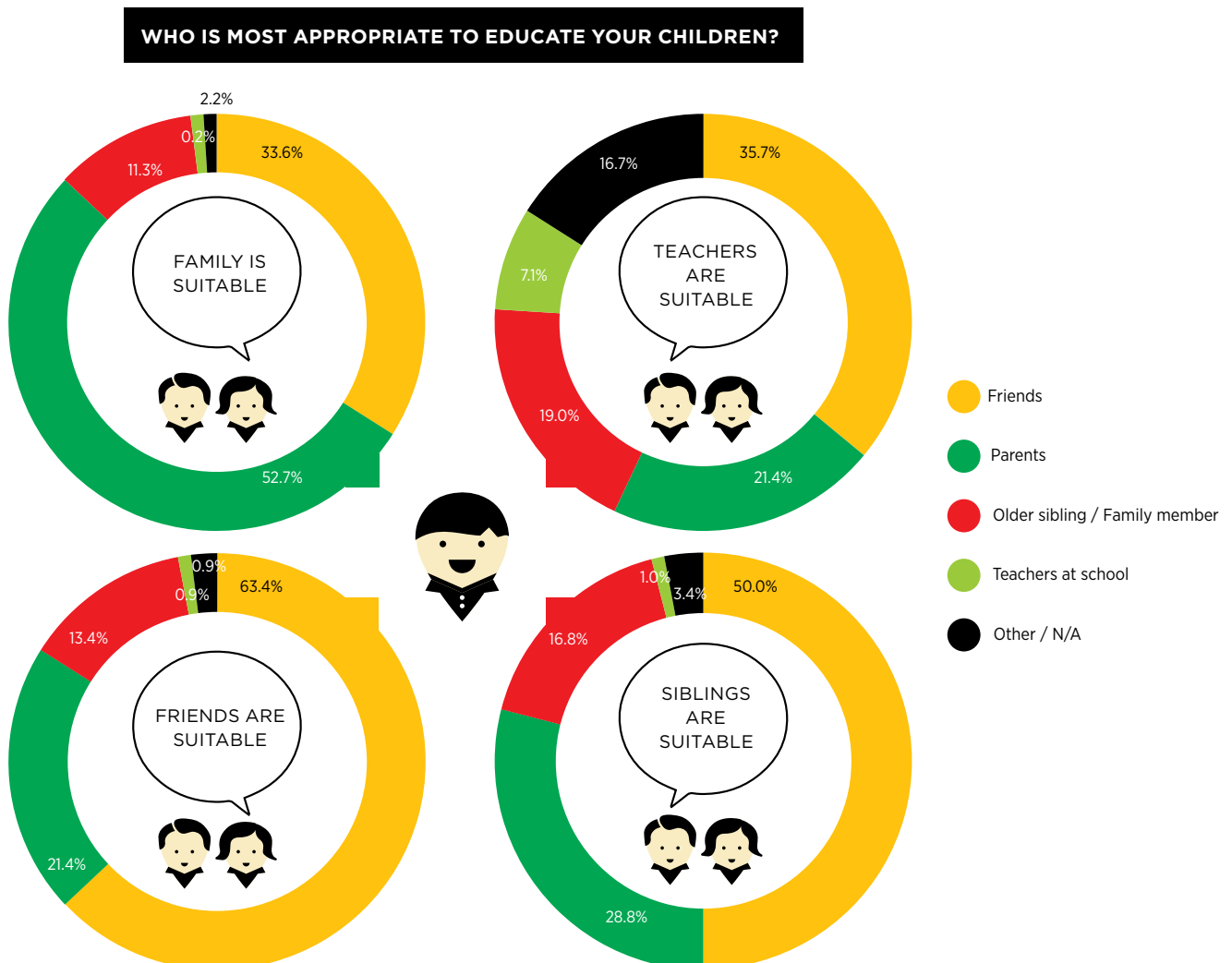


Figure 6-3-5 shows the relationship of responses between parents and their children regarding whom they think should educate children about mobile phone use. Sixty-three per cent of children, whose parents think school friends should be the ones educating children about mobile phone use, also

responded that school friends were the most appropriate to seek advice from. Followed by fifty-three per cent of children who ask their parents for advice, when their parents responded it should be an adult in the family who educates children on mobile phone use.

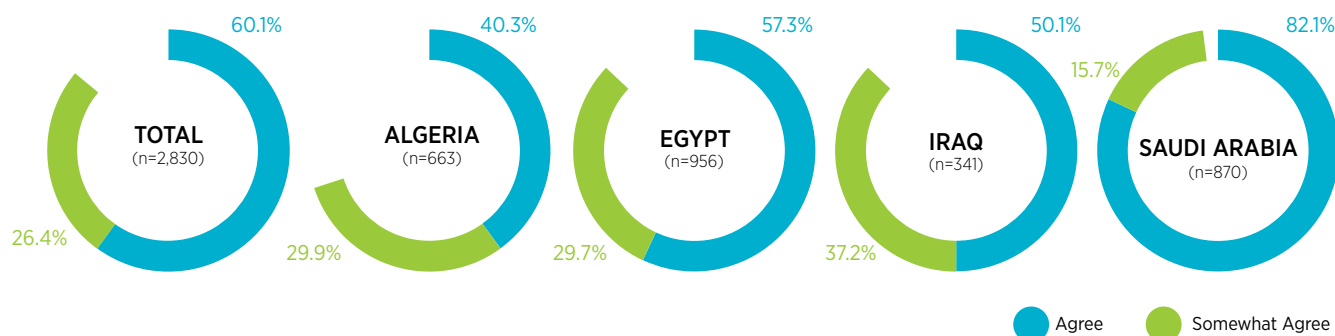
Figure 6-3-5 **COMPARISON BETWEEN PEOPLE WHOM PARENTS THINK ARE THE MOST APPROPRIATE TO EDUCATE THEIR CHILDREN ON MOBILE PHONE USE AND THE PEOPLE CHILDREN ACTUALLY ASK**
(% OF CHILDREN WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)



6.4 Mobile phone ownership and confidence

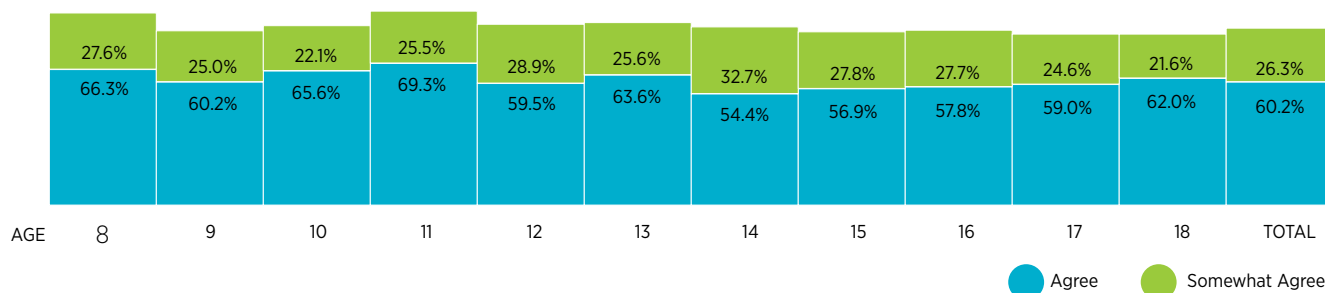
Across all four countries children's confidence is enhanced by having a mobile phone. The strongest results are seen in Saudi Arabia with 98 per cent of children agreeing that owning a mobile phone makes them feel more confident (Figure 6-4-1). Algeria has the lowest proportion at 70 per cent.

Figure 6-4-1 **"HAVING A MOBILE PHONE MAKES ME FEEL MORE CONFIDENT"**
(% OF CHILDREN WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)



When comparing age and gender, there is little difference across either category (Figure 6-4-2), with children of all ages and genders responding that they feel more confident if they own a mobile phone⁴⁶.

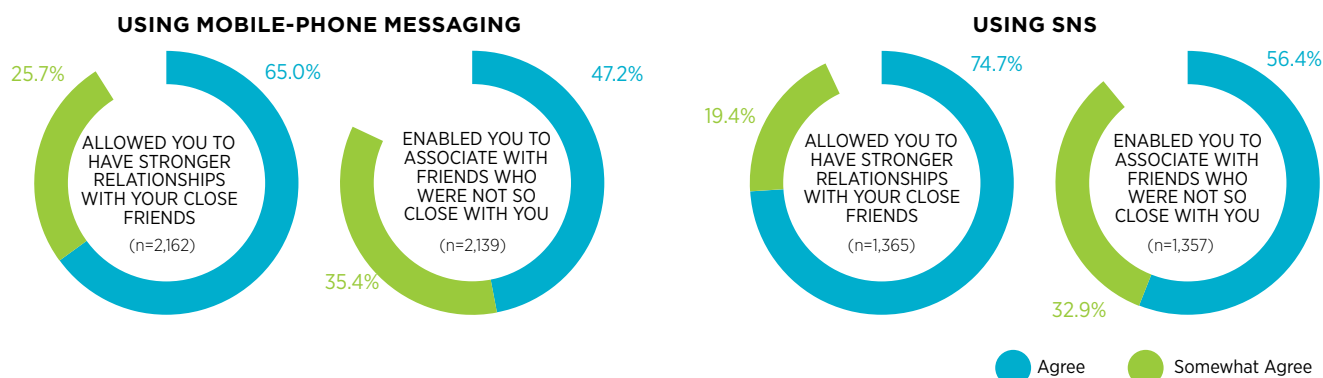
Figure 6-4-2 **"HAVING A MOBILE PHONE MAKES ME FEEL MORE CONFIDENT" BY AGE**
(% OF CHILDREN WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)



6.5 Mobile technology, social networking and relationships

Figure 6-5-1 shows that social networking services and text messaging influence children's relationships⁴⁷. Overall, 90 per cent of children who use mobile phone messaging agree that it reinforces relationships with close friends, while 83 per cent agree it enables them to connect with acquaintances. Of those children who use social networking services via their mobile phones, 94 per cent agree that the services reinforce relationships with close friends, with 89 per cent agreeing it enables them to connect with acquaintances.

Figure 6-5-1 **SOCIAL NETWORKING INFLUENCE ON RELATIONSHIPS VERSUS OTHER FORMS OF COMMUNICATION**



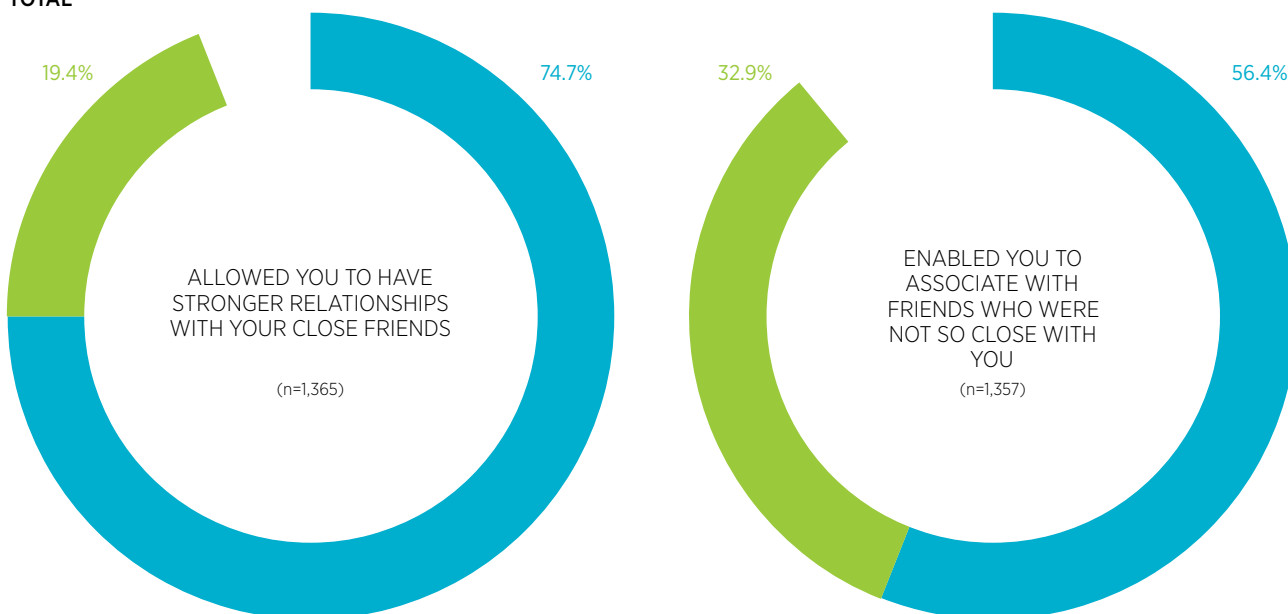
46. See Appendix Figure A 6-4-1

47. The influence of social networking services on relationships is based on child mobile phone users. The influence of text messaging on relationships is based on children who use text messaging on their mobile phones.

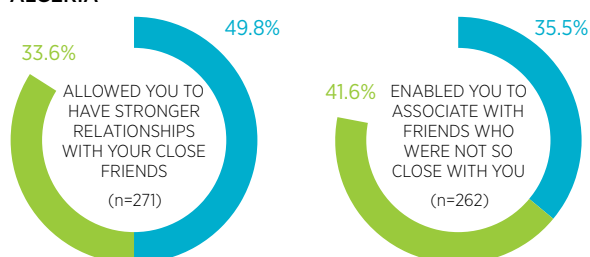
When looking at each country, more than 90 per cent of children in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Egypt who use social networking services agree that it enhances their relationships with close friends, in contrast to 80 per cent in Algeria (Figure 6-5-2). There is no significant difference in response across gender in any of the countries surveyed.

Figure 6-5-2 SOCIAL NETWORKING INFLUENCE ON RELATIONSHIPS
(% OF CHILDREN WHO USE SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES VIA THEIR MOBILE)

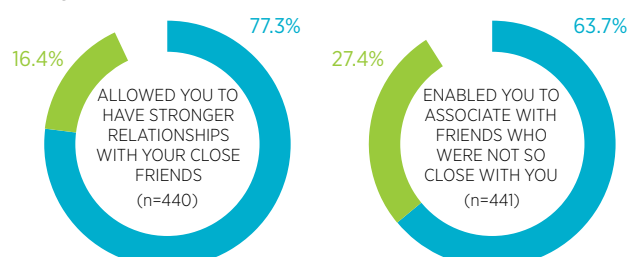
TOTAL



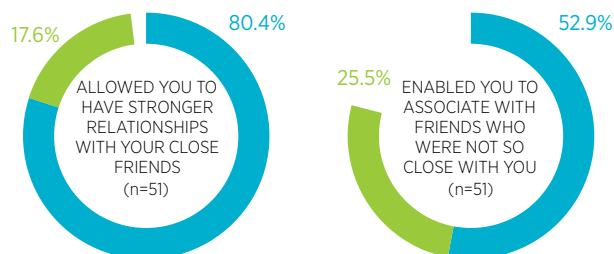
ALGERIA



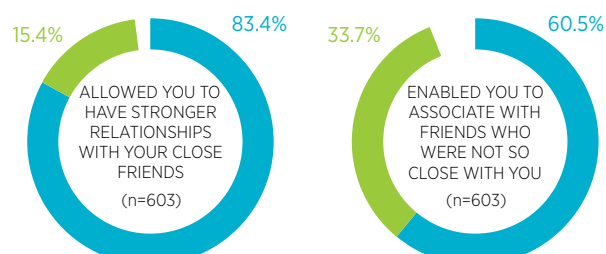
EGYPT



IRAQ



SAUDI ARABIA



● Agree ● Somewhat Agree

Appendix One

Overview of the region

The Middle East accounts for approximately 6 per cent of the world's current mobile connections. The region has experienced an average annual growth of more than 32 per cent in the last 10 years, growing from 19 million in 2002 to 391 million in 2012. This growth is only surpassed by that of sub-Saharan Africa, and is expected to continue to be driven by the large youth population⁴⁸.

Algeria

1. COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Algeria has a population of around 38 million. The country has a diverse culture due to its location in the Maghreb region on the Mediterranean coast.

Since 1999 efforts have been made by the government to improve security and promote a policy of national reconciliation. The government has also made efforts to decrease dependency on oil and natural gas revenues, promoting industrial and infrastructure development.

Algerian families are generally large, however nuclear families are now becoming more common in urban areas due to poor housing conditions and changes in lifestyle. Traditionally though the family is the cornerstone of Algerian society in both rural and urban areas.

The educational system is organised into elementary school, junior high school and higher education. Performance monitoring starts in elementary school, with entry requirements set for junior high school.

2. ICT ENVIRONMENT

In Algeria the internet is publicly available in urban areas from libraries, telecentres and cyber cafés, however only 7 per cent of libraries, 25 per cent of telecentres and 64 per cent of cyber cafés actually have ICT facilities. Access to ICT services in rural areas is less readily available. Use of ICT facilities is predominantly by high school graduates, middle income earners and those aged 35 and under⁴⁹.

Appendix 1 Table - 1 **MOBILE MARKET DATA**⁵⁰

UNIQUE SUBSCRIBERS (Q3 2013)	18,399,531
MARKET PENETRATION (Q3 2013)	46.2%
ARPU (2013 2Q)	14.39€

48. GSMA and Deloitte, 2013, Arab States Mobile Observatory 2013, p.9

49. Public Access Landscape Study Summary, University of Washington

50. GSMA Intelligence, November 2013

Egypt

1. COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Egypt accounts for one quarter of the Arab world population. The country enjoyed a period of rapid economic growth from 1995 to 2001, but since then the economy has been growing more steadily. Of the 85.3 million population, approximately 50 per cent are aged 25 years and under.

Due to on-going political instability, tourism revenues and foreign direct investment are declining⁵¹. In addition youth unemployment is high, with 46 per cent unemployment between the ages of 20 to 24. As a result the government has a number of initiatives underway to try to resolve the unemployment problem by improving the quality of education⁵².

Egyptians are bright and sociable, and enjoy talking. In addition, great importance is placed on the family and respect given to Islamic culture.

Children often enjoy playing games and watching cartoons. In addition, adults and children from the higher income families enjoy popular facilities such as the Stars Centre Shopping Mall in Cairo that is equipped with large-scale amusement facilities.

Children have the right to receive basic education⁵³ from age six for a period of nine years. However, in actuality 10 per cent of children from age 11 to 13 do not receive education⁵⁴.

From elementary school to senior high school, it is prohibited to bring mobile phones to most schools.

2. ICT ENVIRONMENT

In 2003 the National Telecom Regulatory Authority was established to help promote the use of mobile phones. As 3G services are becoming more accessible, the number of mobile broadband users has grown to 13 per cent of mobile phone subscribers. Social networking services, such as Twitter, and SMS messages have enjoyed widespread use, particularly among Egyptian activists who have regularly used the services.

2011 saw a number of changes, with the first the establishment of the IT Houses initiative who in conjunction with regional government set up ICT skill training and e-government services for residents and small to medium sized businesses. Following the downfall of the Mubarak regime Egypt entered a new information era with the diffusion of information and communication technologies as the driving force of democracy. The Egyptian Ministry of Communications and Information Technology introduced a number of initiatives in 2012 such as the publication of a “Facebook guide for parent”, development of online agricultural land registration, and a mHealth project for women⁵⁵.

Appendix 1 Table - 2 **MOBILE MARKET DATA**⁵⁶

UNIQUE SUBSCRIBERS (Q3 2013)	45,042,122
MARKET PENETRATION (Q3 2013)	54.7%
ARPU (2013 2Q)	5.67€

51. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, the Arab Republic of Egypt basic data as of 12 November, 2013 <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/egypt/data.html>

52. AfDB/OECD/UNPD/UNECA, African Economic Outlook, 2013 <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/north-africa/egypt/>

53. OECD and IBRD/The World Bank, Higher Education Egypt, pp. 60-61

54. UNESCO-UIS/OECD, Education Trends in Perspective: Analysis of the World Education Indicators, OECD, 2005, pp.118-119

55. World Telecommunication Situation “Egypt” published by <http://www.soumu.go.jp/g-ict/country/egypt/pdf/020.pdf> (5 September 2013)

Iraq

1. COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Iraq has a population of 32 million split among a number of ethnic groups including Arabs, Kurds, Turks and Assyrians⁵⁷. The largest city, Baghdad province, has a population of approximately 720 million, making it also the second largest city in the Arab World after Cairo.

Since 1980 the domestic economic and social infrastructure has suffered through a number of sanctions and wars, resulting in the country lagging behind in technology and international programs. However, since 2003 grant aid and full-scale implementation of reconstruction assistance has enabled the country to focus on medium to long-term reconstruction and development.

The educational system is divided into pre-school education, primary education, secondary education and higher education. Higher education colleges provide both vocational studies and preparation for university.

Sports are very popular in Iraq, particularly football⁵⁸.

2. ICT ENVIRONMENT

Between 2003 and 2011 there was little change in ICT which resulted in poor levels of service and a lack of basic ICT infrastructure. However from 2003 the government has encouraged private sector and public-private partnerships in ICT projects. These have been hampered though by limited budgets, disputes, and security issues within the country.

Only 18 per cent of households in Iraq own a computer. The main reasons given for not owning a computer are 60 per cent stating that they are not familiar with computers, and 35 per cent stating that they do not need computers⁵⁹. Since 2005 the number of mobile phone users, and since 2009 the number of internet users, within the country has risen rapidly.

Baghdad and a number of other cities are deploying Fibre to the Home (FTTH) and Fiber to the Cabinet (FTTC), resulting in 500,000 optical fibres being laid⁶⁰. Since February 2011 there have been frequent demonstrations, predominantly by young people, requesting the improvement of public services. Social networking services were commonly used by demonstrators to co-ordinate activities.

Appendix 1 Table - 3 **MOBILE MARKET DATA**⁶¹

UNIQUE SUBSCRIBERS (Q3 2013)	19,105,217
MARKET PENETRATION (Q3 2013)	55.3%
ARPU (2013 2Q)	14.93 €

⁵⁶. GSMA Intelligence, November 2013

⁵⁷. CIA The World Factbook

⁵⁸. Melvin Ember, Carol R. Ember (2001) Countries and their Culture, p.1080

⁵⁹. Alyasiri, Hayam, and N. Abdulbaqi. "Proposed policy for Iraqi ICT secotr (part I)" Future Communication Networks (ICFCN), 2012 International Conference on IEEE pp. 129- 134, 2012

⁶⁰. Alyasiri, Hayam, and N. Abdulbaqi. "Proposed policy for Iraqi ICT secotr (part I)" Future Communication Networks (ICFCN), 2012 International Conference on IEEE pp. 129, 2012

⁶¹. GSMA Intelligence, November 2013

Saudi Arabia

1. COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Saudi Arabia has a population of approximately 28 million split into two ethnic groups: 90 per cent Arab and 10 per cent Afro-Asian. There is a growing youth population, with 50 per cent of the current population aged 25 and under. In addition there are over 5 million foreign workers in the country who play an important role in the country's economy.

Saudi Arabia owns around 17 per cent of the world's petroleum reserves, accounting for approximately 45 per cent of GDP and 90 per cent of export earnings. In order to diversify its economy and to employ more Saudi nationals, Saudi Arabia is encouraging the growth of the private sector. The country is also introducing employment support measures to increase employment opportunities for Saudi citizens, particularly focussed to employ the large youth population which lacks the education and technical skills required by the private sector. As a consequence it is predicted that this focus will spread and result in the employment of women in the country, and that they will be given increased opportunities⁶².

The country's per capita GDP is \$24,120 but while there are many wealthy residents, there are also many whose income level is low. Saudi Arabia has no personal income tax, and the majority of education and medical costs are paid for by the government.

In Saudi Arabia meetings are prohibited due to political reasons, so there are no cinemas and theatres. In addition gender segregation occurs, e.g. male only coffee shops and female only clothes stores. Instead Saudi Arabians enjoy wearing fashionable clothing and sporting fashionable accessories, including mobile phones⁶³.

Public school education is free for a period of 12 years, from elementary school to university. Elementary school lasts for 5 years, secondary school for 4 years, followed by 3 years of higher education and finally four years of university. The majority of schools in the country have separate facilities and teachers for boys and girls.

2. ICT ENVIRONMENT

By September 2011 internet penetration in Saudi Arabia was at 46 per cent of the population, while mobile penetration had increased to 74 per cent⁶⁴.

Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Education has encouraged the introduction of information and communication technologies in educational institutions. Since 2004 they have been promoting education programmes through infrastructure, for example introducing hardware and software that combines ICT technology with computer based programs and applications⁶⁵.

In February 2000 the first website for women was launched in Saudi Arabia, and in 2008 the website won an award from Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Information and Communications. The website, LAKII.com, is a networking and review site aimed entirely at women⁶⁶.

Appendix 1 Table - 4 **MOBILE MARKET DATA**⁶⁷

UNIQUE SUBSCRIBERS (Q3 2013)	2,142,981
MARKET PENETRATION (Q3 2013)	74.2%
ARPU (2013 2Q)	42.66 €

62. CIA The World Factbook

63. JETRO, Market Report on women in Saudi Arabia, 2012, p.12 and 43-44

64. GSMA Intelligence, November 2013

65. Al-Sulaimani, Abdullah Abdullah. (2010) the Importance of Teachers in Integrating ICT into Science Teaching in Intermediate Schools in Saudi Arabia: A Mixed Methods Study, RMIT University

66. JETRO, Market Report on women in Saudi Arabia, 2012, p.13

67. GSMA Intelligence, November 2013

Appendix Two

Chapter 1

Figure A 1-2-1 **SAMPLE DISTRUBUTION BY AGE - ALGERIA**

AGE	Total	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	NA
%	100.0%	4.5%	4.1%	6.3%	3.9%	6.9%	7.1%	9.4%	11.7%	12.7%	14.2%	17.9%	1.3%
n	1 000	45	41	63	39	69	71	94	117	127	142	179	179

Figure A 1-2-2 **SAMPLE AND PROPORTION BY REGION/PROVINCE - ALGERIA**

Region	Province	"Population (As of 2008)"	Number of Sample of the survey (Child)
Alger	Alger	2,988,145	200
	Blida	1,002,937	
	Bouira	695,583	
	Tizi Ouzou	1,127,607	
	Boumerdes	802,083	
	Tipaza	591,010	
Annaba	Annaba	609,499	100
	Tebessa	648,703	
	Skikda	898,680	
	Guelma	482,430	
	El Tarf	408,414	
	Souk Ahras	438,127	
Béchar	Bechar	270,061	100
	Adrar	399,714	
	El Bayad	228,624	
	Tindouf	49,149	
	Naama	192,891	
Chlef	Chlef	1,002,088	150
	Tiaret	846,823	
	Djelfa	1,092,184	
	Medea	819,932	
	Tissemsilt	294,476	
	Ain Defla	766,013	
	Relizane	726,180	
Constantine	Constantine	938,475	100
	Batna	1,119,791	
	Oum El Bouaghi	621,612	
	Khenchla	386,683	
	Mila	766,886	
Oran	Oran	1,454,078	150
	Tlemcen	949,135	
	Saida	330,641	
	Sidi Bel abbas	604,744	
	Mostaganem	737,118	
	Ain Temouchent	371,239	
	Mascara	784,073	
Ouargla	Ourgla	558,558	100
	Laghouat	455,602	
	Biskra	721,356	
	Tamenrasset	176,637	
	Illizi	52,333	
	El Oued	647,548	
	Ghardaia	363,598	
Sétif	Setif	1,489,979	100
	Bejaia	912,577	
	Jijel	636,948	
	M'sila	990,591	
	Bour Bou Arraridj	628,475	
Total		34,080,030	1,000

Figure A 1-2-3 **SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE - EGYPT**

Age	Total	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
%	100.0	2.5%	3.0%	3.5%	5.0%	8.1%	8.5%	12.2%	12.4%	16.6%	13.8%	14.4%
n	1,059	27	32	37	53	86	90	129	131	176	146	152

Figure A 1-2-4 **SAMPLE AND PROPORTION BY REGION - EGYPT**

Region: Governorate and City	"Population (As of Nov. 2011)"	Sample	Sample (n)
Alexandria – Alexandria	4,110,015	10.5%	110
Assuit – Assuit City	3,441,597	8.8%	92
Beheira – Rashid. Damanhur	4,737,129	12.1%	127
Cairo – Metropolis	7,786,640	19.9%	209
Giza – Giza City	5,724,545	14.6%	154
Ismailia – Ismailia City	942,832	2.4%	25
Port Said – Port Said City	570,768	1.5%	15
Kalioubia – Banha. Shoubra K	4,237,003	10.8%	114
Qena – Qena City	3,001,494	7.7%	81
Red Sea – Hurghada	288,233	0.7%	8
Sohag – Sohag City	3,746,377	9.6%	101
Suez – Suez City	512,135	1.3%	14
Total	39,098,768	100.0%	1,050

Figure A 1-2-5 **SAMPLE DISTRUBUTION BY AGE - IRAQ**

AGE	Total	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
%	100.0%	7.4%	10.0%	8.6%	6.0%	7.4%	10.6%	9.2%	10.4%	13.4%	17.0%	9.0%
n	500	37	50	43	30	37	53	46	52	67	85	90

Figure A 1-2-6 **SAMPLE AND PRORTION BY GOVERNORATE - IRAQ**

Governorate	Population	Sample (%)	Sample (n)	
			Urban (n)	Rural (n)
Baghdad	7,055,196	10.0%	40	10
Ninawa	3,270,422	10.0%	30	20
Basra	2,531,997	10.0%	40	10
Suleimaniyah	1,878,764	10.0%	40	10
ThiQar	1,836,181	10.0%	30	20
Babil	1,820,673	10.0%	30	20
Erbil	1,612,692	10.0%	40	10
Anbar	1,561,407	10.0%	30	20
Diyala	1,443,173	10.0%	30	20
Salahadin	1,408,174	10.0%	20	30
Total	24,418,679	100.0%	330	170

Figure A 1-2-7 **SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE - SAUDI ARABIA**

AGE	Total	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
%	100.0%	10.6%	6.7%	10.0%	10.9%	6.4%	9.3%	9.9%	8.7%	9.7%	8.9%	9.0%
n	1,001	106	67	100	109	64	93	99	87	97	89	90

Figure A 1-2-8 **SAMPLE AND PROPORTION BY CITY AND SEC - SAUDI ARABIA**

City/SEC	Population	Sample	Sample (n)
City			
Riyadh	5,188,286	45.0%	450
Jeddah	3,430,697	29.0%	290
Medinah	1,100,093	9.0%	90
Dammam	903,312	7.0%	70
Tabuk	512,629	6.0%	60
Najran	298,288	4.0%	40
SEC			
AB	16.0%	17.0%	170
C1	62.0%	61.0%	611
C2	22.0%	22.0%	220
Total	100.0%	100.0%	1,001

Chapter 3

Figure A 3-1-1 **MOBILE PHONE USAGE OF CHILDREN SURVEYED BY COUNTRY** (PARENTS' ANSWER)

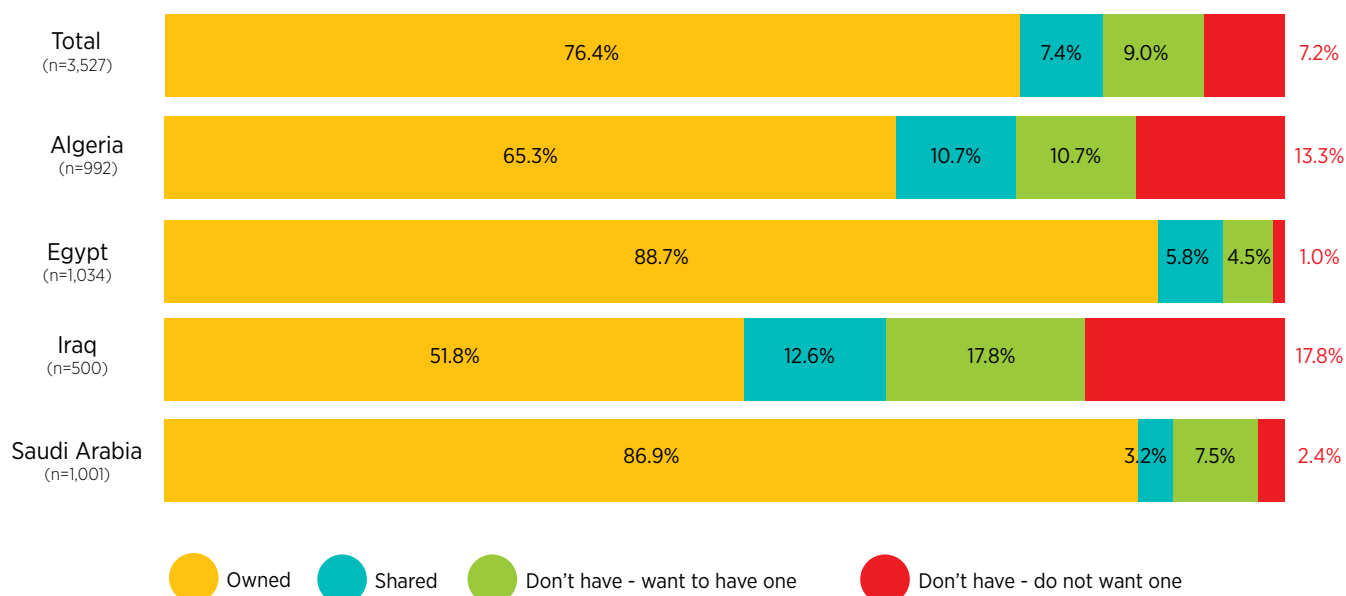


Table A 3-1-1 **PURCHASE PRICE OF MOBILE PHONES BY COUNTRY** (USD)

ALGERIA	<50 USD	75 USD	100 USD	124 USD	149 USD	149 USD+	DIDN'T BUY/ HANDED DOWN ONE	UNSURE
	16.0%	15.5%	11.6%	10.4%	9.6%	20.4%	14.2%	2.4%
EGYPT	<29 USD	29-73 USD	73-145 USD	145-290 USD	290-581 USD	581 USD+	DIDN'T BUY/ HANDED DOWN ONE	UNSURE
	2.3%	38.3%	24.3%	13.9%	7.3%	0.8%	8.0%	5.1%
IRAQ	<50 USD	50-99 USD	100-199 USD	200-399 USD	400 USD +	DIDN'T BUY/ HANDED DOWN ONE	UNSURE	
	34.7%	31.3%	9.3%	18.5%	4.3%	0.0%	1.9%	
SAUDI ARABIA	<53 USD	54-133 USD	134-267 USD	268-453 USD	454 USD +	DIDN'T BUY/ HANDED DOWN ONE	UNSURE	
	13.2%	32.6%	25.7%	22.5%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	

The conversion rates used (as of 18 November 2013) were:

0.14517 US dollars to Egyptian pounds
0.00086 US dollars to Iraqi dinars

0.26663 US dollars to Saudi Arabia riyals
0.01244 US dollars to Algerian dinars

Table A 3-1-2 **MOBILE PHONE USAGE CHARGE PER MONTH BY COUNTRY (USD)**

ALGERIA	<2.5 USD	2.5-6.2 USD	6.2-12 USD	12-25 USD	25-62 USD	62 USD +	N/A
	4.9%	14.4%	24.7%	23.3%	7.7%	1.4%	23.6%
EGYPT	<2.9 USD	2.9-4.2 USD	4.3-7.1 USD	7.2-14 USD	14 USD+	N/A	
	13.0%	19.2%	28.1%	21.0%	12.4%	6.2%	
IRAQ	<8.6 USD	8.6-13 USD	13-15 USD	15-21 USD	21 USD +	N/A	
	29.7%	35.5%	15.1%	12.0%	7.3%	0.4%	
SAUDI ARABIA	<27 USD	27-40 USD	40-80 USD	80 USD +			
	23.6%	35.7%	32.6%	8.0%			

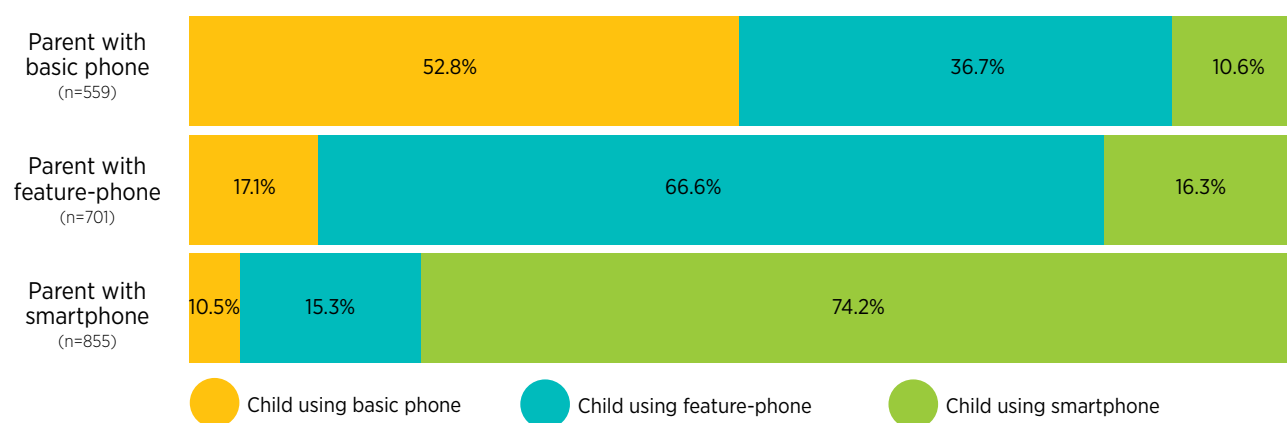
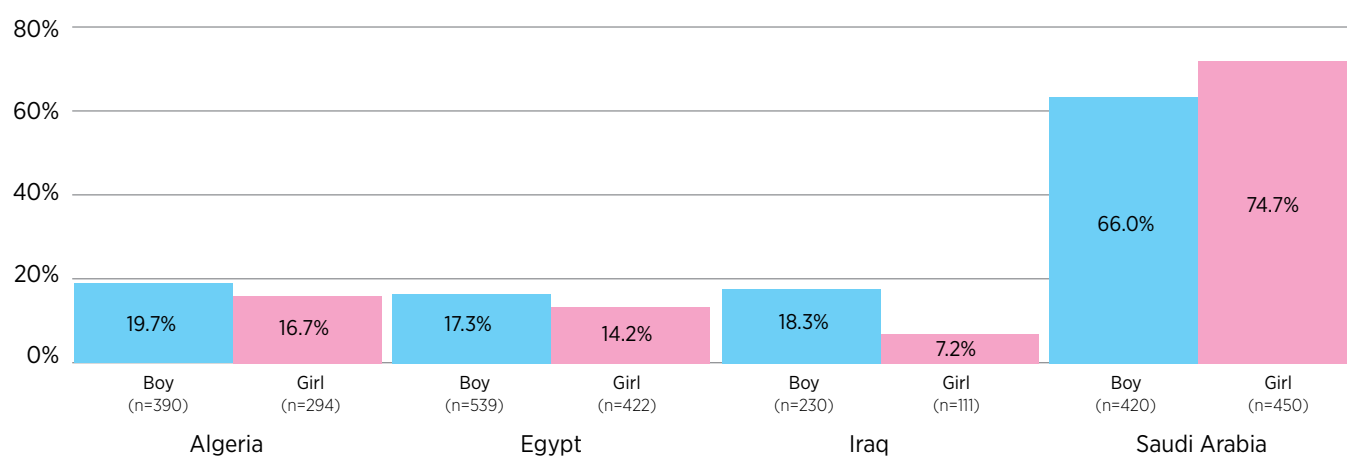
Figure A 3-4-1 **SMARTPHONE USAGE BY GENDER**Figure A 3-4-2 **SMARTPHONE USAGE BY GENDER**

Table A 3-4-1 CORRELATION BETWEEN CHILDREN'S SMARTPHONE OWNERSHIP AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	SMARTPHONE USER	n	"Pearson's χ^2 "	P
EGYPT	Less than 10.000 EGP	10.4%	542	0.0014	0.9669
	10.000 EGP - 30.000 EGP	12.8%			
	30.000 EGP - 100.000 EGP	29.1%			
	Over 100.000 EGP	66.7%			
IRAQ	Less than 2 million IQD	6.3%	322	0.109	0.0458 *
	2 million IQD - 4 million IQD	19.4%			
	4 million IQD - 6 million IQD	6.6%			
	6 million IQD - 12 million IQD	17.3%			
	12 million IQD or mor	28.6%			
SAUDI ARABIA	Less than SAR. 12.000	74.3%	801	-0.0724	0.0329 *
	SAR. 12.000 - SAR. 72.000	69.9%			
	SAR. 72.001 - SAR. 120.000	76.3%			
	SAR. 120.001 - SAR. 180.000	71.1%			
	Higher than SAR. 180.001	55.4%			

*: P<0.05 **: P<.001

Figure A 3-5-1 TABLET USE BY AGE

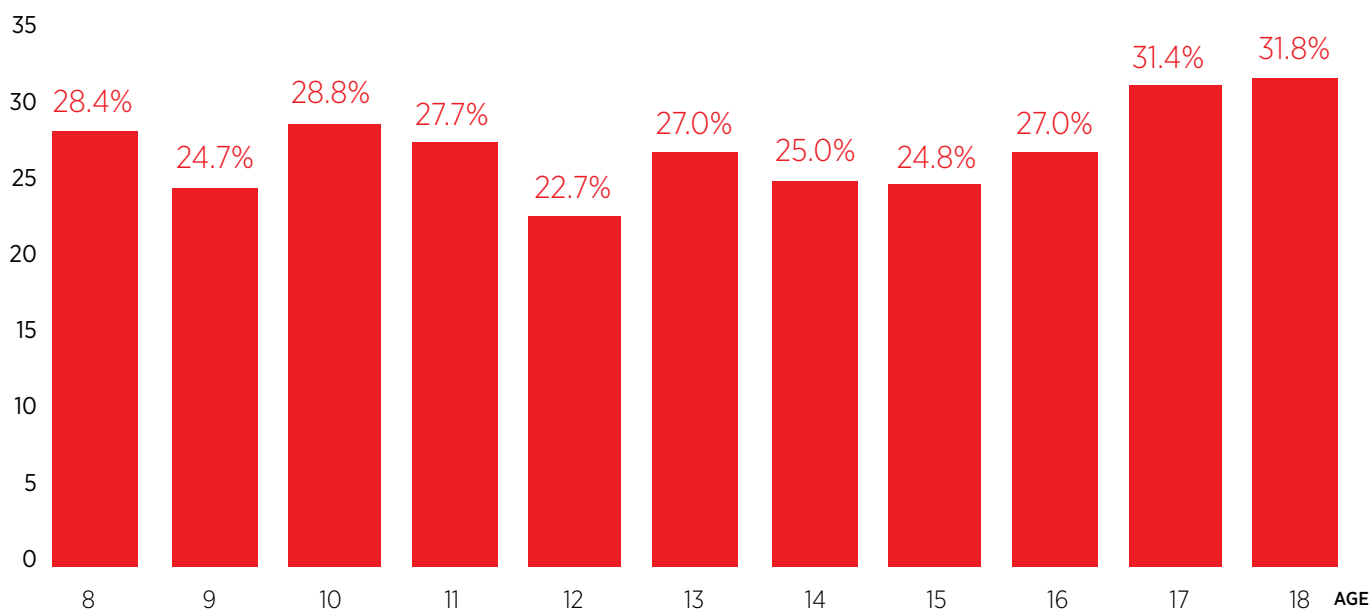
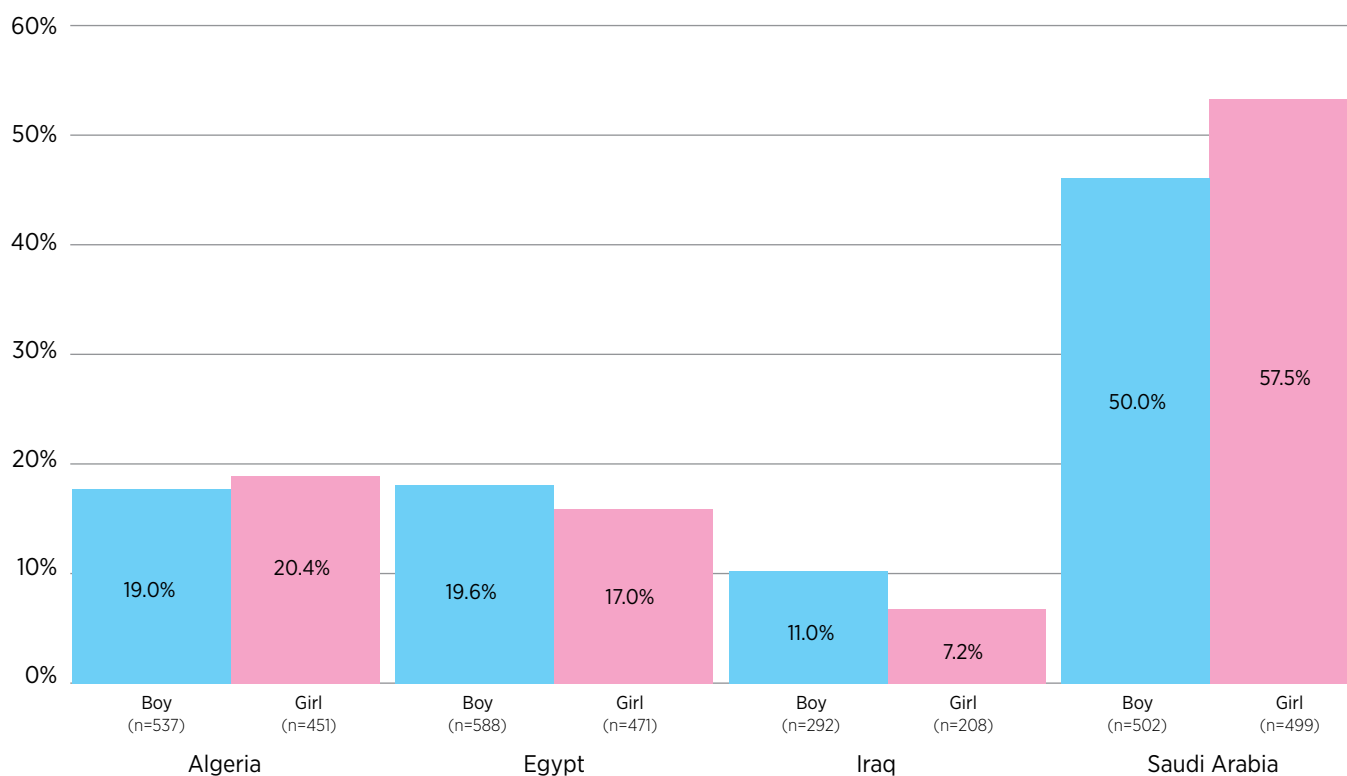


Figure A 3-5-2 **TABLET USE BY GENDER**Table A 3-5-1 **SAMPLE SIZE OF TABLET AND SMARTPHONE USAGE**

	TABLET	SMARTPHONE
ALGERIA	974	989
EGYPT	1,032	1,052
IRAQ	500	500
SAUDI ARABIA	1,001	1,001

Table A 3-5-2 CORRELATION BETWEEN CHILDREN'S HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND TABLET USE

	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	TABLET USAGE RATE	n	"Pearson's χ^2 "	P	
EGYPT	10.000- EGP	11.7%	595	0.035	0.2652	
	10.000 EGP - 30.000 EGP	21.3%				
	30.000 EGP - 100.000 EGP	37.0%				
	100.000+ EGP	37.0%				
IRAQ	2 million- IQD	4.9%	475	0.1165	0.0095	**
	2 million IQD - 4 million IQD	12.4%				
	4 million IQD - 6 million IQD	7.2%				
	6 million IQD - 12 million IQD	7.4%				
	12 million+ IQD	23.8%				
SAUDI ARABIA	SAR. 12.000-	46.3%	881	0.1284	0.0000	**
	SAR. 12.000 - SAR. 72.000	45.9%				
	SAR. 72.001 - SAR. 120.000	53.6%				
	SAR. 120.001 - SAR. 180.000	55.1%				
	SAR. 180.000+	65.5%				

*: P<0.05 **: P<.001

Table A 3-5-3 CORRELATION BETWEEN CHILDREN'S SMARTPHONE OWNERSHIP AND TABLET USE

	TYPE OF MOBILE PHONE CHILDREN USE	TABLET USAGE RATE	n	"Pearson's χ^2 "	P	
TOTAL	Basic phone	14.9%	2,840	0.3075	0.0000	**
	Feature-phone	19.5%				
	Smartphone	53.6%				
ALGERIA	Basic phone	11.4%	676	0.2397	0.0000	**
	Feature-phone	19.0%				
	Smartphone	41.7%				
EGYPT	Basic phone	7.7%	953	0.2805	0.0000	
	Feature-phone	15.2%				
	Smartphone	49.7%				
IRAQ	Basic phone	4.0%	341	0.3632	0.0000	**
	Feature-phone	10.7%				
	Smartphone	44.0%				
SAUDI ARABIA	Basic phone	46.2%	870	0.0663	0.0509	**
	Feature-phone	50.4%				
	Smartphone	57.7%				

*: P<0.05 **: P<.001

Chapter 4

Figure A 4-2-1 **NUMBER OF MESSAGES SENT PER DAY BY AGE**
(% OF CHILDREN WHO SEND MESSAGES WITH MOBILE PHONES)

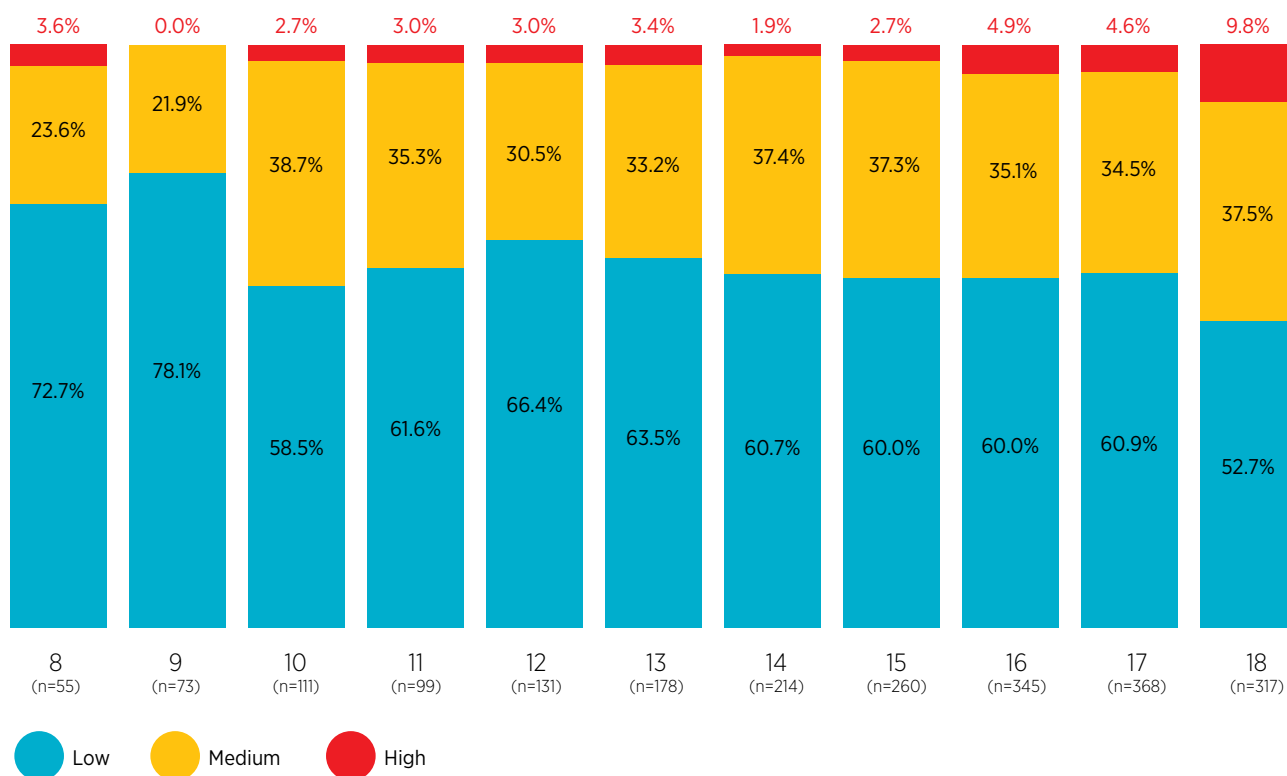


Table A 4-2-1 **FREQUENCY OF CALLS BY GENDER** (% OF CHILDREN WHO CALL WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)

		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	n	"Pearson's χ^2 "	P
ALGERIA	Boy	43.4%	26.3%	26.0%	357	-0.053	0.193
	Girl	47.9%	29.4%	18.9%	265		
EGYPT	Boy	42.5%	24.0%	32.7%	480	-0.069	0.045
	Girl	49.2%	20.7%	29.0%	376		
IRAQ	Boy	78.4%	15.0%	66.0%	227	-0.242	0.000
	Girl	91.8%	63.0%	18.0%	111		
SAUDI ARABIA	Boy	39.1%	45.0%	16.0%	400	-0.163	0.000
	Girl	57.3%	33.3%	95.0%	433		

*: P<0.05 **: P<.001

Table A 4-3-1 MOBILE INTERNET PENETRATION COMPARISON BETWEEN CHILD SMARTPHONE AND NON-SMARTPHONE USERS (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)

	SMARTPHONE USERS	ALL MOBILE USERS	n	"Pearson's χ^2 "	P	
TOTAL	92.9%	55.1%	2,865	0.6163	0.0000	**
ALGERIA	89.0%	41.4%	693	0.5688	0.0000	**
EGYPT	93.5%	54.3%	961	0.5521	0.0000	**
IRAQ	78.0%	18.2%	341	0.6187	0.0000	**
SAUDI ARABIA	94.8%	81.5%	870	0.5382	0.0000	**

** : P<.001

Table A 4-3-2 COMPARISON OF CHILDREN'S INTERNET USE VIA MOBILE PHONE AND GENDER

	BOYS	GIRLS	n	"Pearson's χ^2 "	P	
IRAQ	23.5%	7.2%	336	0.2134	0.0001	**
SAUDI ARABIA	74.5%	88.0%	868	-0.1748	0.0000	**

** : P<.001

Table A 4-4-1 FREQUENCY OF MOBILE INTERNET USAGE BY CHILDREN
(% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS THE INTERNET VIA MOBILE)

	6+ TIMES A DAY	3-5 TIMES A DAY	1-2 TIMES A DAY	1-3 TIMES A WEEK	ONCE A WEEK OR LESS
TOTAL (n=1568)	21.3%	26.8%	35.7%	13.2%	3.0%
ALGERIA (n=282)	38.3%	20.6%	27.7%	9.9%	3.5%
EGYPT (n=515)	22.1%	18.6%	32.4%	20.8%	6.0%
IRAQ (n=62)	14.5%	51.6%	24.2%	3.2%	6.5%
SAUDI ARABIA (n=709)	14.5%	33.1%	42.2%	9.9%	0.3%

Table A 4-4-2 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ACCESSING MOBILE INTERNET
(% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS THE INTERNET VIA MOBILE)

	<5 MINS	5-14 MINS	15-29 MINS	30-59 MINS	1-2 HOURS	2 HOURS+
TOTAL (n=1,514)	5.7%	20.9%	21.4%	21.5%	20.3%	10.2%
ALGERIA (n=282)	13.8%	26.6%	20.2%	17.7%	11.7%	9.9%
EGYPT (n=461)	8.5%	23.9%	17.8%	25.4%	12.8%	11.7%
IRAQ (n=62)	0.0%	3.2%	29.0%	25.8%	29.0%	12.9%
SAUDI ARABIA (n=709)	1.3%	18.3%	23.6%	20.0%	27.8%	9.0%

Table A 4-6-1 SAMPLE SIZE OF PRE-INSTALLED FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES USED BY CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS, BY COUNTRY

	TOTAL		ALGERIA		EGYPT		IRAQ		SAUDI ARABIA	
	CHILD	PARENT	CHILD	PARENT	CHILD	PARENT	CHILD	PARENT	CHILD	PARENT
CAMERA	2,115	2,348	515	636	564	535	186	196	850	981
MUSIC PLAYER	2,091	2,097	503	492	564	508	223	219	801	878
MOVIE PLAYER	1,367	1,396	428	465	336	269	143	118	460	544
TELEVISION	389	332	40	50	111	73	44	14	194	195
LOCATION SERVICES	616	707	70	95	223	154	44	49	279	409
MOBILE MONEY	318	304	19	4	141	122	52	0	106	178
A PASSWORD / PIN	1,121	1,386	329	378	248	209	81	120	463	679

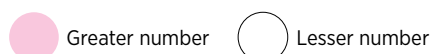
Table A 4-6-2 THE MOST USED PRE-INSTALLED MOBILE PHONE FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES BY COUNTRY
(% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)

	TOTAL		ALGERIA		EGYPT		IRAQ		SAUDI ARABIA	
	PRE-INSTALLED	USE	PRE-INSTALLED	USE	PRE-INSTALLED	USE	PRE-INSTALLED	USE	PRE-INSTALLED	USE
CAMERA	81.6%	90.5%	77.9%	95.4%	77.9%	75.3%	55.4%	98.4%	98.7%	99.0%
MUSIC PLAYER	83.1%	87.8%	77.8%	93.3%	78.3%	75.0%	72.7%	89.9%	96.8%	95.1%
MOVIE PLAYER	61.5%	77.6%	69.1%	89.4%	55.3%	63.3%	48.7%	86.1%	67.2%	78.6%
TELEVISION	26.1%	52.0%	13.9%	41.7%	25.3%	45.7%	19.6%	65.7%	39.3%	56.7%
LOCATION SERVICES	38.7%	55.5%	20.9%	48.3%	40.2%	57.8%	28.7%	44.9%	55.3%	58.0%
MOBILE MONEY	23.1%	48.0%	8.4%	32.8%	30.0%	49.0%	26.4%	57.8%	26.0%	46.9%
A PASSWORD / PIN	61.6%	63.5%	69.4%	68.4%	50.8%	50.8%	49.9%	47.6%	72.0%	74.0%



Table A 4-6-3 COMPARISON BETWEEN CHILDREN AND PARENTS USE OF PRE-INSTALLED FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES (% OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE MOBILE PHONES WITH PRE-INSTALLED FUNCTIONS/SERVICES)

	TOTAL		ALGERIA		EGYPT		IRAQ		SAUDI ARABIA	
	CHILD	PARENT	CHILD	PARENT	CHILD	PARENT	CHILD	PARENT	CHILD	PARENT
CAMERA	90.5%	90.4%	95.4%	92.6%	75.3%	75.6%	98.4%	94.7%	99.0%	98.7%
MUSIC PLAYER	87.8%	81.5%	93.3%	76.5%	75.0%	71.3%	89.9%	82.6%	95.1%	92.2%
MOVIE PLAYER	77.6%	70.8%	89.4%	79.8%	63.3%	54.8%	86.1%	68.6%	78.6%	74.9%
TELEVISION	52.0%	42.2%	41.7%	39.7%	45.7%	38.0%	65.7%	46.7%	56.7%	44.5%
LOCATION SERVICES	55.5%	55.4%	48.3%	48.2%	57.8%	45.6%	44.9%	46.2%	58.0%	64.3%
MOBILE MONEY	48.0%	45.4%	32.8%	17.4%	49.0%	41.2%	57.8%	0.0%	46.9%	50.9%
A PASSWORD / PIN	63.5%	64.4%	68.4%	62.0%	50.8%	47.2%	47.6%	45.5%	74.0%	81.3%



Chapter 5

Table A 5-1-1 TYPES OF INTERNET CONTENT CHILDREN ACCESS VIA MOBILE PHONE
(% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES⁶⁸)

		TOTAL	ALGERIA	EGYPT	IRAQ	SAUDI ARABIA
INFORMATION	Obtain information related to news, weather forecasts, transport, sports, entertainment, movies, hobbies and travel	29.6%	33.9%	22.1%	33.9%	34.3%
	Use the internet for school or work	18.8%	15.2%	13.4%	27.4%	27.0%
ENTERTAINMENT	Ringtones, ring songs, screensavers, games, music or videos	51.8%	49.1%	39.0%	72.6%	66.6%
	Play Internet games	30.7%	24.5%	15.6%	24.2%	52.9%
	Watch video clips	24.2%	5.6%	16.1%	71.0%	44.7%
	Play internet games with other people	22.9%	15.4%	12.0%	21.0%	41.1%
COMMUNICATION	Communicate via web email (Hotmail, Gmail, etc.)	31.1%	17.5%	34.4%	33.9%	38.2%
	Internet phone services (Skype, etc.)	18.9%	5.6%	4.5%	27.4%	44.9%
SHOPPING	Buy a product online, participate in online auctions or make a reservation for tickets or travel services	5.6%	4.5%	4.9%	6.5%	7.4%
	(n=)	2,586	693	961	62	870

Table A 5-1-2 COMPARISON BETWEEN CHILDREN AND PARENTS OF TYPES OF INTERNET CONTENT ACCESSED VIA MOBILE PHONES (% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)

	CHILD	PARENT
Obtain information related to news, weather forecasts, transport, sports, entertainment, movies, hobbies and travel	29.6%	39.6%
Ringtones, ring songs, screensavers, games, music or videos	51.8%	34.5%
Buy a product online, participate in online auctions or make a reservation for tickets or travel services	5.6%	6.2%
Communicate via web email	31.1%	28.4%
Use the internet for school or work	18.8%	16.6%
Play internet games	30.7%	15.3%
Play internet games with other people	22.9%	9.6%
Watch video clips	24.2%	25.5%
Internet phone services such as Skype	18.9%	23.1%
N/A	17.1%	23.4%
(n)	2,586	2,956

⁶⁸. For Iraq only the figures are based on the percentage of children who access the internet via their mobile phone

Table A 5-3-2 MOBILE APPS CHILDREN DOWNLOAD OR USE, BY GENDER
(% OF CHILDREN WHO DOWNLOAD/USE APPS)

	ALGERIA		EGYPT		IRAQ		SAUDI ARABIA	
	BOY	GIRL	BOY	GIRL	BOY	GIRL	BOY	GIRL
ENTERTAINMENT	76.3%	60.9%	64.9%	66.3%	69.6%	na	82.8%	85.2%
EDUCATION AND LEARNING	50.7%	41.8%	27.8%	30.8%	52.2%	na	79.9%	84.4%
INFORMATION	33.6%	31.8%	27.8%	29.8%	21.7%	na	43.7%	29.0%
FITNESS AND HEALTH	32.9%	30.0%	9.3%	19.2%	21.7%	na	19.0%	26.3%
COMMUNICATION	23.0%	20.0%	12.6%	6.7%	na	na	9.0%	8.8%
n	152	110	151	104	23	na	268	365

Figure A 5-3-2 COMPARISON OF MOBILE APPS CHILDREN AND PARENTS DOWNLOAD OR USE
(% OF CHILDREN WHO DOWNLOAD OR USE APPS)

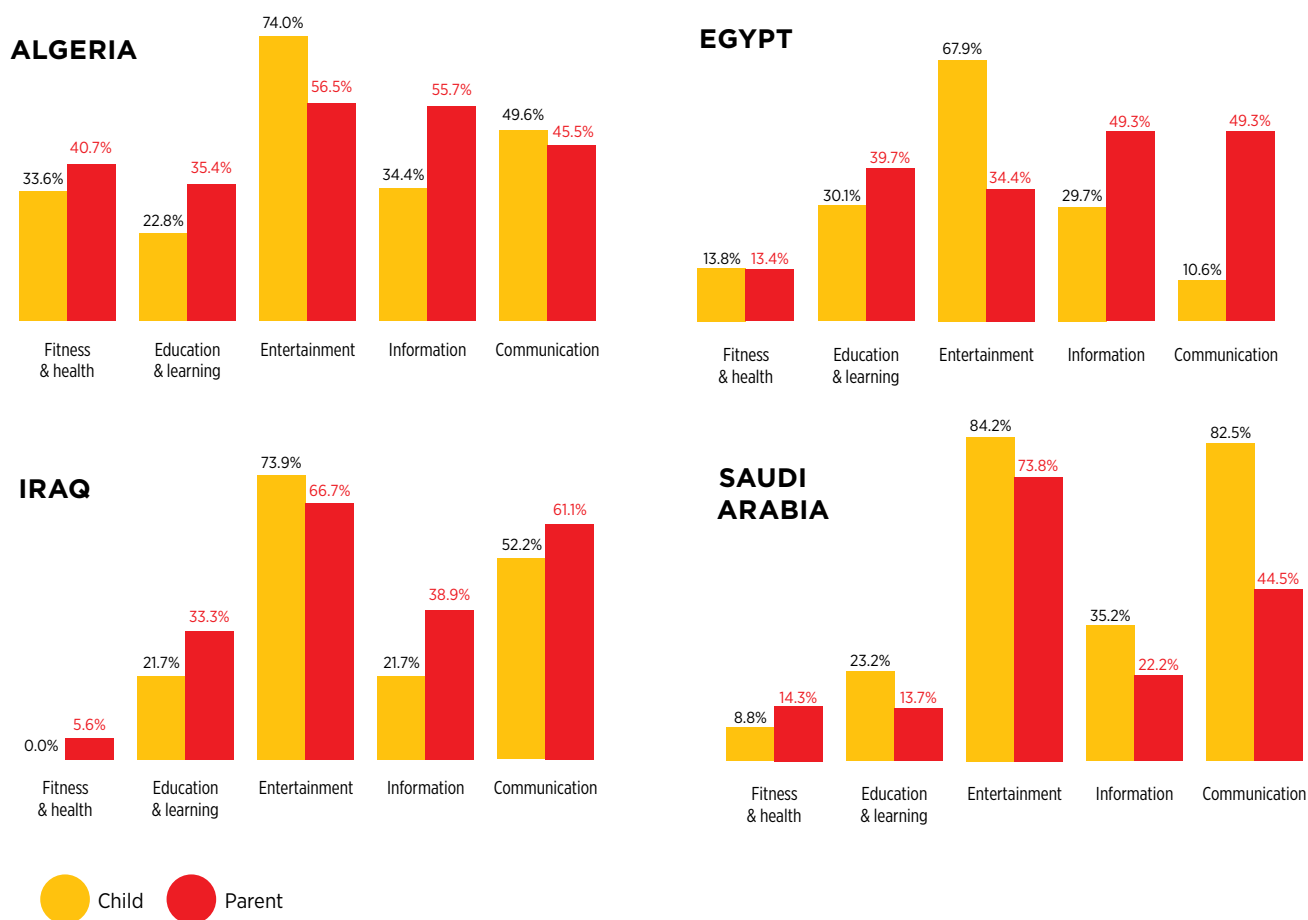


Figure A 5-4-1 USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES ON MOBILE PHONE BY GENDER
(% OF CHILDREN WHO USE MOBILE PHONES)

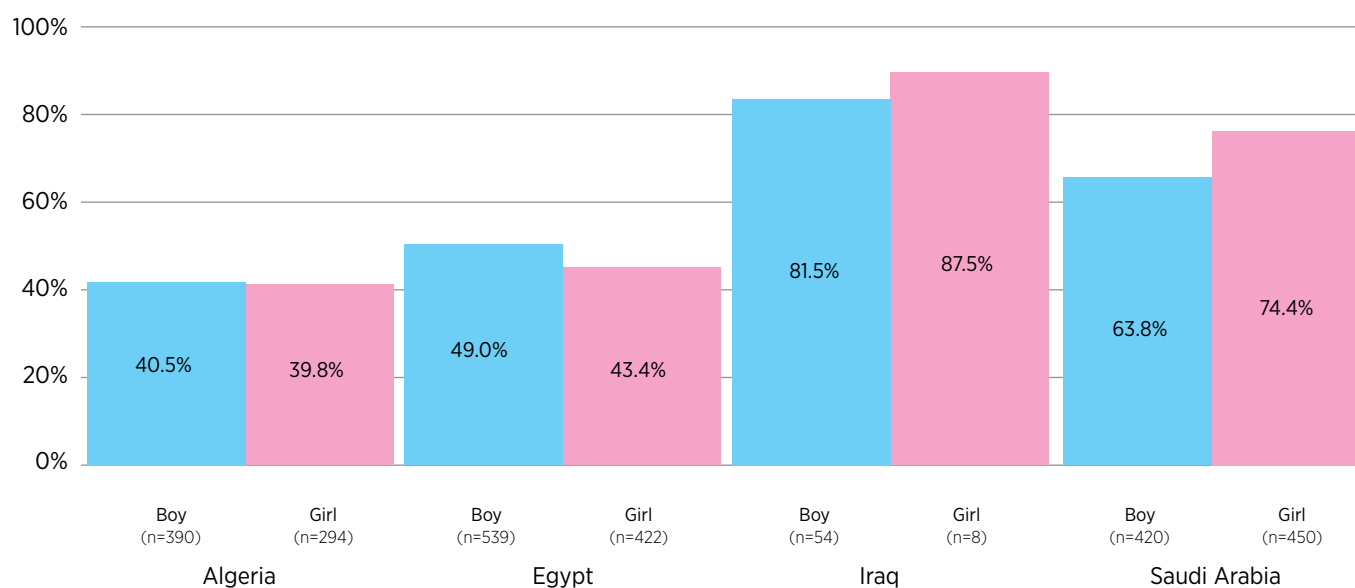


Table A 5-5-1 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S SOCIAL NETWORK CONTACTS BY GENDER
(% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS SNS VIA MOBILE PHONES)

		AVERAGE	MAX.	MIN.	STANDARD DEVIATION	n
ALGERIA	Boy	153.4	4,000	2	495.1	143
	Girl	125.6	1,185	3	192.3	102
EGYPT	Boy	112.6	1,000	1	149.7	254
	Girl	137.6	4,000	2	331.2	175
IRAQ	Boy	83.6	550	2	109.4	44
	Girl	34.6	100	5	30.6	7
SAUDI ARABIA	Boy	41.1	460	1	56.1	268
	Girl	34.5	350	2	50.9	335

Table A 5-5-2 CHILDREN'S AVERAGE NUMBER OF FRIENDS AND NEW "FRIENDS"⁶⁹ MET ON SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES (% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS SNS VIA MOBILE PHONES)

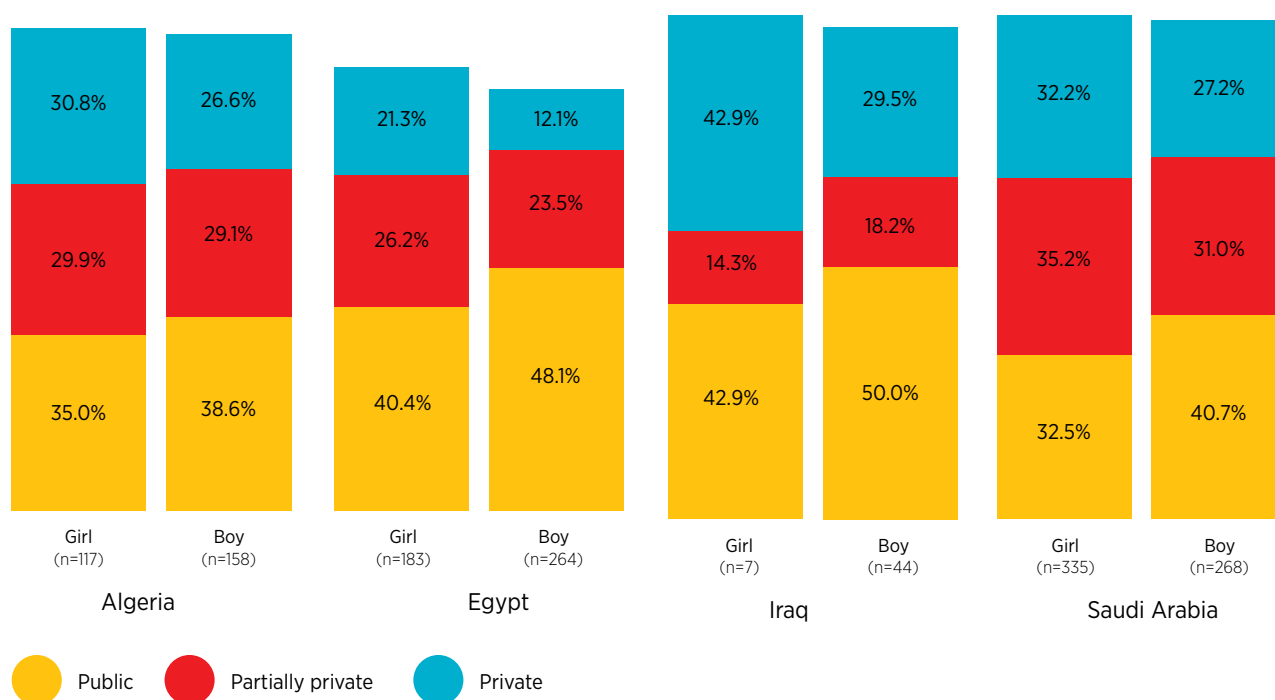
	FRIENDS' ON SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES	n	NEW 'FRIENDS' MET ON SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES	n
ALGERIA	142	246	52	154
EGYPT	1223	429	49	304
IRAQ	77	51	32	45
SAUDI ARABIA	37	603	8	426

69. The average number of new "friends" is based on the number of new friends or contacts children have met on social networking services

Table A 5-5-3 CHILDREN'S AVERAGE NUMBER OF NEW "FRIENDS" MET ON SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES BY GENDER

		NEW 'FRIENDS'	n
ALGERIA	Boy	38	95
	Girl	74	58
EGYPT	Boy	49	176
	Girl	48	128
IRAQ	Boy	33	39
	Girl	28	6
SAUDI ARABIA	Boy	9	203
	Girl	7	223

Figure A 5-6-1 CHILDREN'S SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES PRIVACY SETTINGS BY GENDER
(% OF CHILDREN WHO ACCESS SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES VIA MOBILE PHONES)



Chapter 6

Table A 6-1-1 PARENT'S REASONS FOR THEIR CHILD USING A MOBILE PHONE
(% OF PARENTS WITH CHILDREN WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)

	TOTAL	ALGERIA	EGYPT	IRAQ	SAUDI ARABIA
(n)=	2,669	632	908	259	870
Needed to keep in daily contact with his/her mother/father or guardian	53.4%	68.8%	65.5%	45.6%	31.8%
Needed to contact someone in an emergency or when away from home	31.5%	34.0%	40.2%	40.5%	17.9%
Given one when advancing to the next level of education or the next year	42.7%	41.8%	41.4%	34.4%	47.1%
Friends started to have mobile phones	27.8%	22.0%	31.1%	32.8%	27.2%
Needed a mobile phone for study/ work	9.4%	8.5%	11.7%	25.1%	2.9%
Other	0.8%	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%

Figure A 6-1-1 PARENTS CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR CHILD'S PRIVACY ON MOBILE PHONES BY AGE
(% OF PARENTS WITH CHILDREN WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)

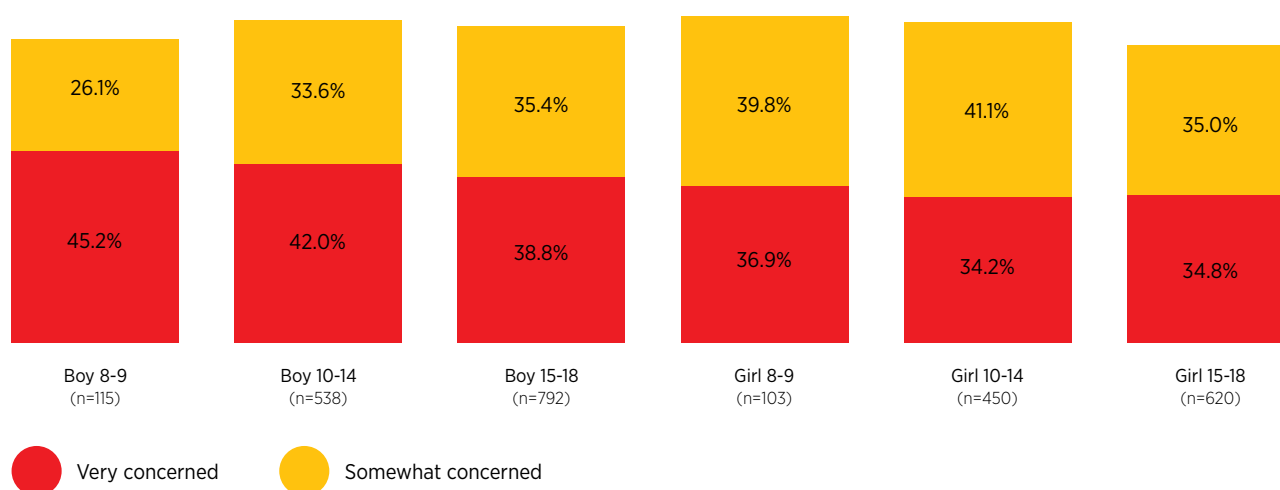


Figure A 6-1-2 PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR OWN PRIVACY ON MOBILE PHONES, BY COUNTRY (% OF PARENTS WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)

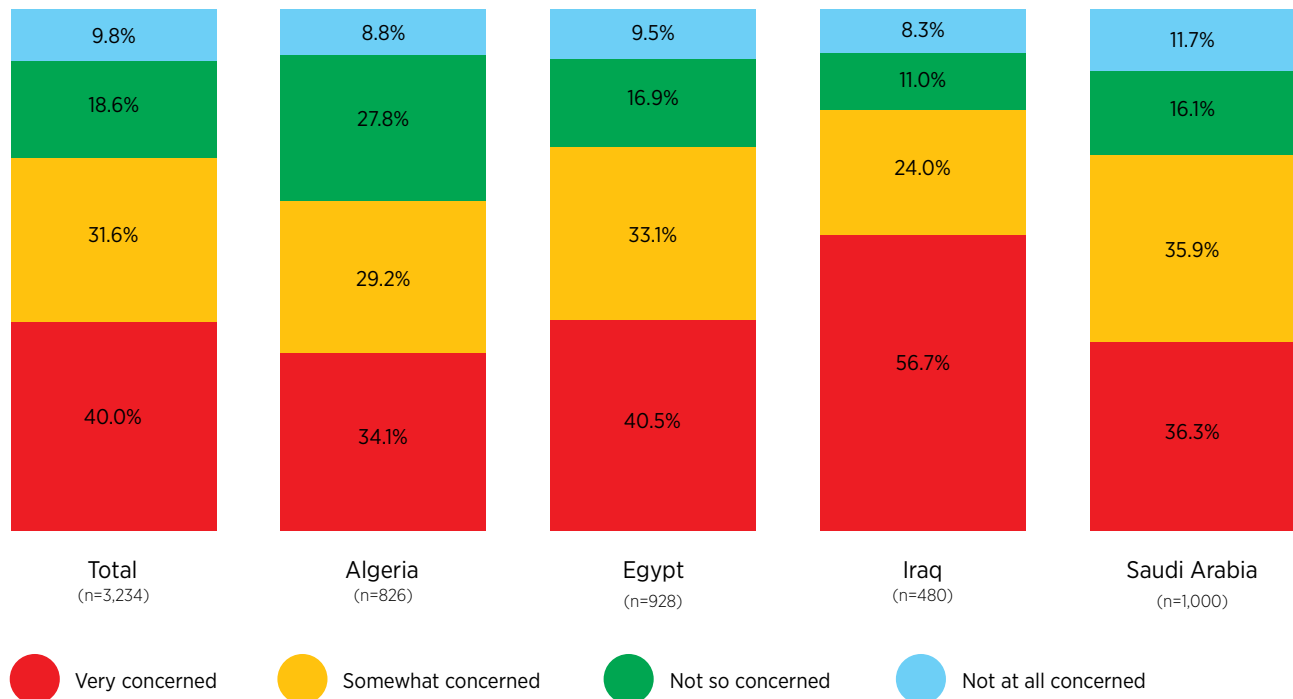


Figure A 6-2-1 RATIO OF FAMILY SETTING RULES OF MOBILE PHONE USE BY CHILDREN, BY COUNTRY (% OF PARENTS WHO SET RULES ON MOBILE PHONE USAGE)

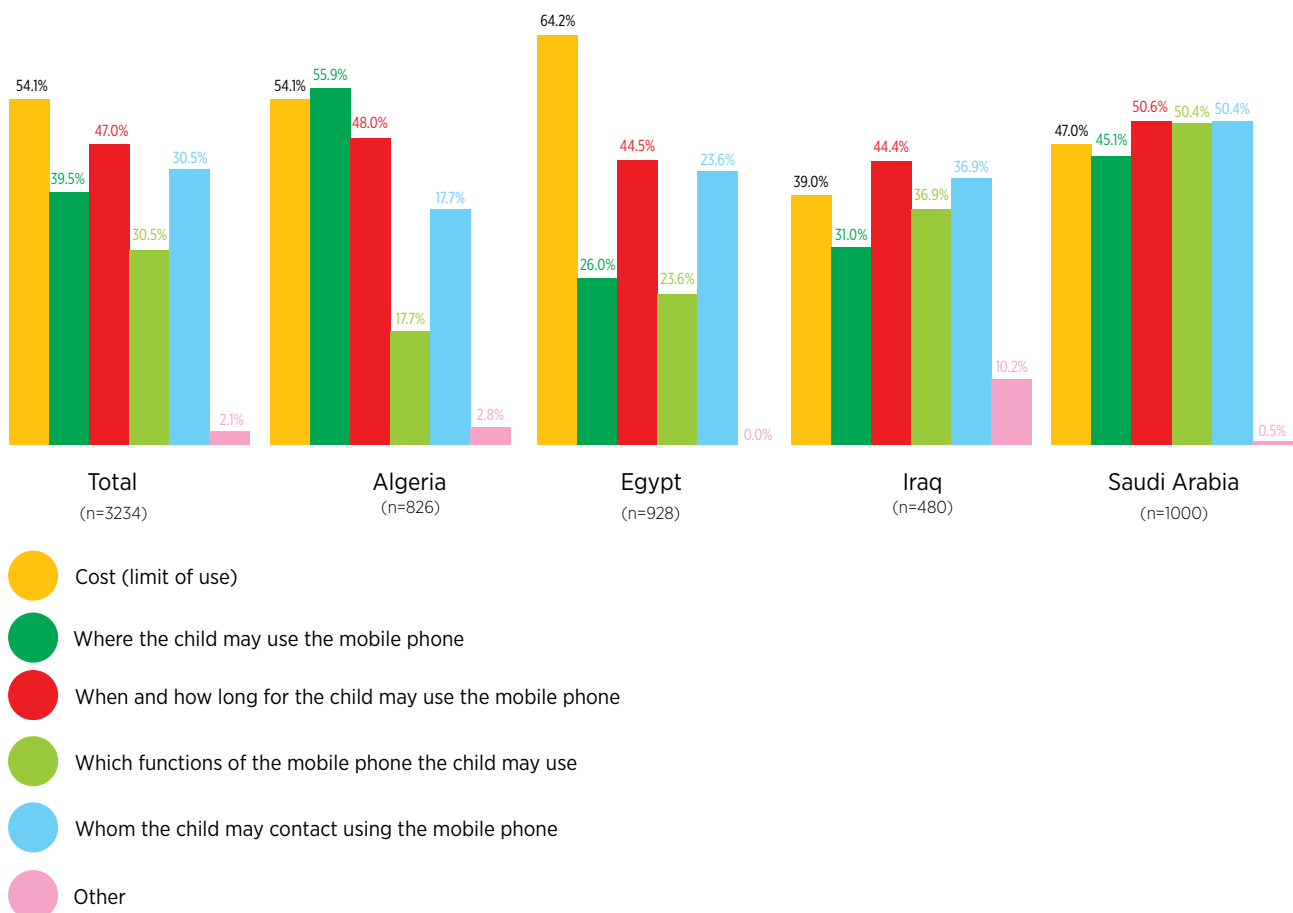


Figure A 6-2-2 PARENTAL CONTROL SERVICES ON A CHILD'S MOBILE PHONE
(% OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)

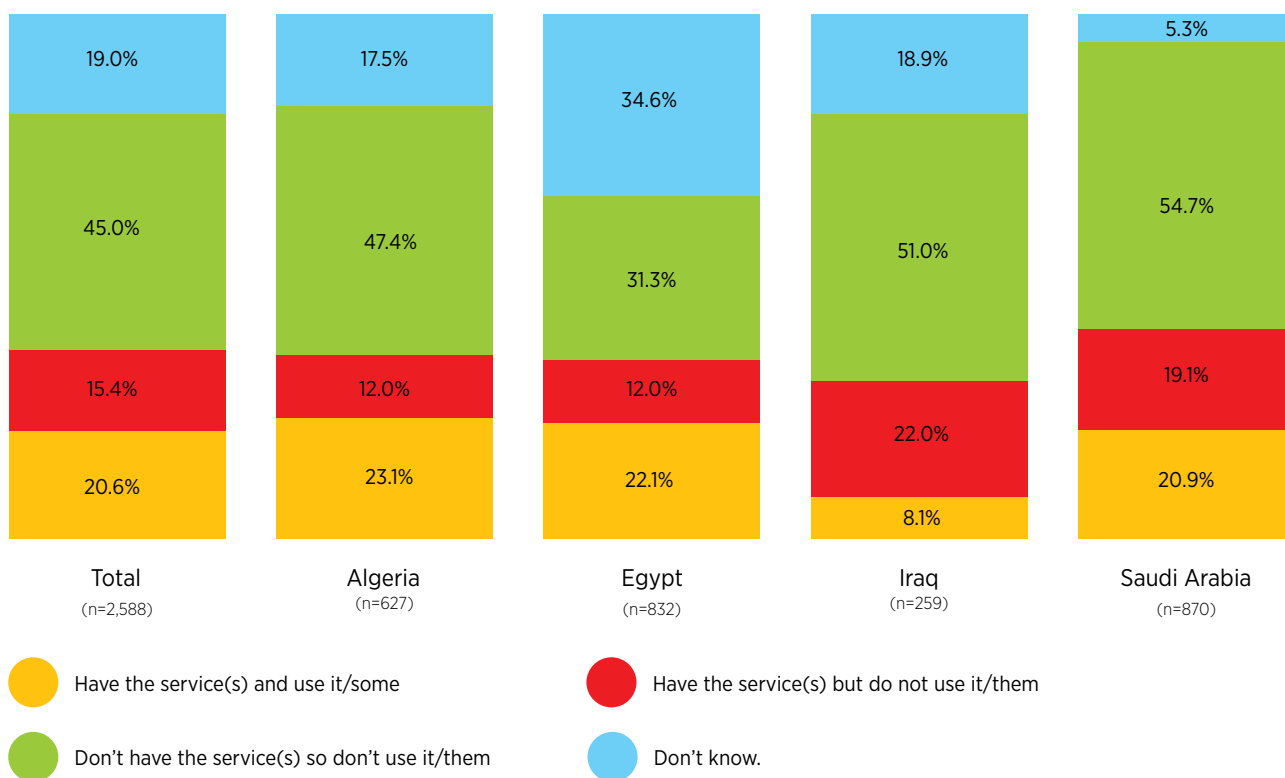
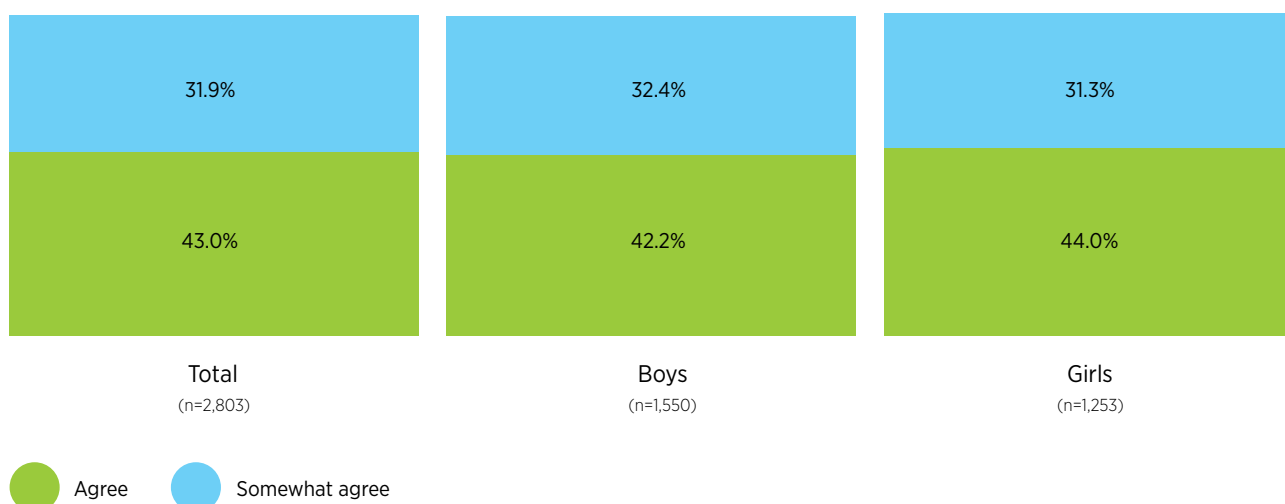


Figure A 6-4-1 "I FEEL INSECURE WITHOUT MY MOBILE PHONE" BY GENDER
(% OF CHILDREN WHO USE A MOBILE PHONE)







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