**INTRODUCTION**

1. From being disabled persons, people with intellectual disabilities (ID) have now become citizens with full rights from society. This paper describes how these citizens use the Internet and the strategy to increase their participation in school and community.

2. Access to the Internet for people with ID has several benefits:
   - Learning
   - Social interaction with other people
   - Participation in social support groups

3. Potential risks:
   - Cyberbullying
   - Giving too much personal information
   - Accessing misleading advertising.

4. To what extent do they perceive the Internet to be safe? What are the main concerns about the use of the Internet by people with ID? What strategies do they use to prevent the use of the Internet? To what extent do they feel prepared to ensure security on the Internet? Moreover, what sources of information and training do they use to learn more about safety on the Internet?

**METHODLOGY**

1. Non-experimental, quantitative study through a survey design.

2. **Participants**
   - 44 relatives
   - 24 professionals
   - 18 caregivers

3. **Outcomes**
   - **CAREGIVERS PERCEPTION OF INTERNET SECURITY**
     - The Internet is safe for adults without ID: 66%.
     - The Internet is safe for adults with ID: 91%.
   - **CAREGIVERS’ CONCERNS ABOUT THE USE OF THE INTERNET BY PEOPLE WITH ID**
     - The use of personal information without consent: 66%.
     - Receiving sexual pictures or videos that they do not want to see: 61%.
   - **USE OF PREVENTION STRATEGIES BY THE CAREGIVERS**
     - Talking about what they do on the Internet: 84%.
     - Warning about misleading advertising: 69%.
     - Talking with them about identity and the risks of data theft: 62%.
   - **INTERNET SECURITY INFORMATION AND TRAINING**
     - Trained to prevent problems: 43%.
     - Trained to deal with and to solve problems: 48%.
   - **Sources of information that they think about Internet security**
     - Media: 55%.
     - Relatives or friends: 37%.
     - Administration: 54%.

4. **CONCLUSIONS**

1. The Internet is less safe for people with ID and for children.

2. **CAREGIVERS’ CONCERNS**
   - That personal information will fall into the hands of unauthorized people
   - That they may be asked to send information or pictures.
   - Harassment
   - Exposure to inappropriate sexual content
   - Threats

3. They must protect them but at the same time encourage their independence and self-determination (the benefits outweigh the disadvantages).

4. To avoid risks (for people with ID):
   - Talking about their activities on the Internet
   - To be aware of certain behaviors (chatting, flirting, misleading advertising and identity and data theft).

5. More than half of the participants do not feel ready to prevent or to deal with the problems that people with ID can experience on the Internet.

6. Information about security on the Internet
   - Media: 62%
   - Friends and family: 48%
   - Administration: 37%

7. Concerns about identity on the Internet
   - Media: 55%
   - Friends and family: 48%
   - Administration: 37%

8. The source of information that they think about Internet security
   - Media: 55%
   - Relatives or friends: 38%
   - Administration: 54%

More attention should be paid to those groups that support people with ID and that can facilitate their access on the Internet. By providing appropriate strategies to identify, prevent and address the potential risks on the Internet, they will have a better understanding of the advantages of this technology and people with ID will be encouraged towards the use of it in a responsible way.