



Parents

- Most parents monitor their child's internet use, although this decreases as the child gets older
- Vast majority of parents have spoken to their child about internet safety in the past 12 months (NET daily, weekly, monthly, a few times or once **89.80%**), although these tend to not be regular discussions; **41.38%** have only spoken to their child about internet safety a few times in the past year (2020 NET 92.38% and 40.47%, respectively)

Teachers, carers and supervisors

- Most commonly reported online activities that place a child at risk are: sending photos and videos to strangers (**76.25%**), engaging with strangers (**75.60%**), and posting videos or photos for their friends (**57.92%**) (2020 94.81%, 90.91%, and 67.27%, respectively)
- Most common response to a child experiencing harm is to report it to their supervisor or a more senior colleague (**52.09%**), while **8.88%** would contact the eSafety Commissioner (2020 40.86% and 12.06%, respectively)

Teachers and training

- Around one third (**31.29%**) of teachers, carers and supervisors have been trained in how to identify or respond to children at risk from using the internet (**2020 27.79%**)

Children

- Number of children using mobile phones that are not shared (**62.36%**) has increased since 2020 (2020 52.77%)
- Most common negative experiences among children aged 11 to 17 are being called offensive names (**45.45%**) and being ridiculed or made fun of (**40.97%**) (2020 59.09% and 54.55%, respectively)

Parental perception vs children's behaviour

- Most common negative experience reported by parents is exposure to sexual content (**13.10%**), but most common experience reported by children is being called offensive names (**45.45%**) (2020 16.79% and 59.09%, respectively)
- The main activity done online by children from a parental perspective is 'downloading / streaming / watching videos or movies' at **69.08%**. This is consistent for what children aged 8 to 10 report ('watching videos and movies', **73.75%**), but for ages 11 to 17 the main activities are online school work (**70.27%**) and browsing / surfing (**69.61%**).

Adults

- **39.93%** of general adults experienced online harm in the last 12 months (2020 48.03%)
- The most common negative online experiences are receiving unwanted or inappropriate sexual content (**20.74%**), and harassment (repeated contact) from someone (**12.93%**) (2020 23.39% and 14.27%, respectively)
- The most common platforms where online harms were experienced are email (**33.20%**), Facebook (**30.31%**), and instant messaging sites (**14.04%**) (2020 32.16%, 27.87%, and 12.48%, respectively)

Perpetrators and aliases

- A minority of adults (NET **5.50%**) claim to have intentionally performed negative actions toward someone else, with **2.39%** having ridiculed or made fun of someone, and **1.84%** having called someone offensive names (2020 NET 14.60%, 4.05%, and 4.34%, respectively)
- Over half of adults (**54.31%**) used their real name or account when carrying out negative activities, however, **25.82%** did it anonymously, and **18.11%** used a fake or made-up name

eSafety and sources of help

- Actions taken according to children (which could have been done by them, their parents or a trusted adult) about a negative experience include **11.69%** reporting the negative experience to the eSafety commissioner, however only **3.79%** of parents indicated they contacted the eSafety Commissioner about their child's negative experience (2020 1.56% and 7.06%, respectively)
- Common responses to negative experiences for children are blocking the perpetrator (**40.18%**) or speaking to the perpetrator (**32.75%**), (2020 59.38%, 31.58% respectively)

Internet controls

- Skills in internet function controls are concentrated in a few key areas. Top changes parents can make without assistance are deleting browser history (**75.48%**) and changing privacy settings (**63.80%**) (2020 78.77% and 66.24%, respectively)
- Teachers, Carers and Supervisors are generally confident in controlling internet functions, however, they have lower levels of knowledge on this compared to parents
- Almost half (**49.29%**) of children are always or sometimes able to get around parental restrictions (2020 41.67%)

Vulnerable groups: Experiences of discrimination

- **49.24%** of adults in diverse communities and groups have experienced online harm in the last 12 months, versus the general adult population (**39.93%**)
- Some diverse groups experience harmful online behaviours at higher levels, with people being targeted especially for their gender identity (**56.82%**), Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander descent (**39.36%**), and sexual orientation (**31.22%**)

Vulnerable groups: Witnessing discrimination

- Those who witness discrimination observe it based on a range of factors, such as race (**70.07%**), sexual orientation (**61.57%**), religion (**60.24%**), and gender identity (**59.14%**), in particular
- Persons in vulnerable groups (for example, youth aged 18 to 24) are more likely to witness discrimination