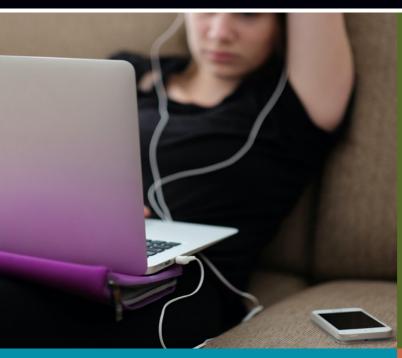
# Key results



# **†**ir Arents

- 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)

#### ĨÃ 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)

# 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)

#### S 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%**)

# 2022 National Online Safety Survey

# **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%)



# **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

### **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