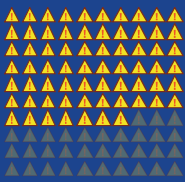


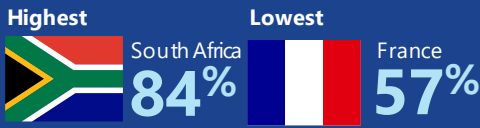
Global Online Safety Survey 2024: Worldwide

Parents' and Kids' Perceptions of Online Safety

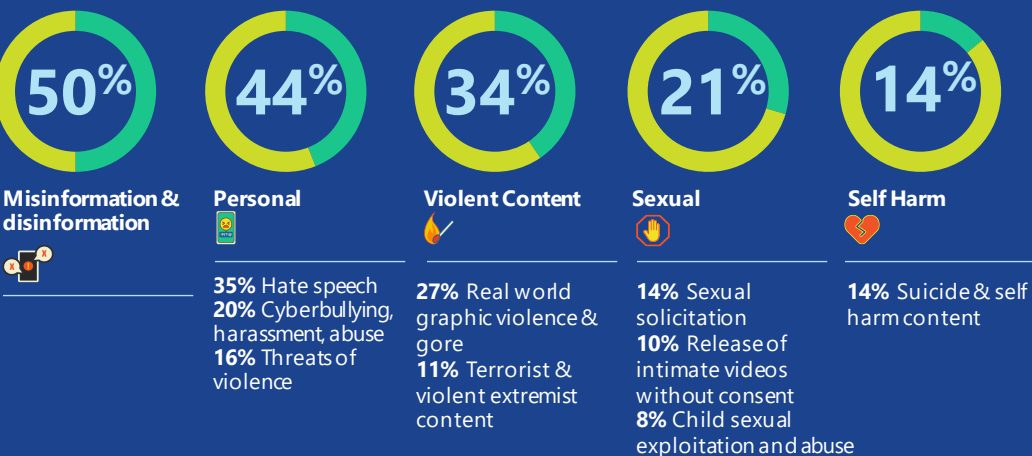


67%
of respondents reported experiencing a risk in the past year

Countries Where Experiencing an Online Risk are Most and Least Common



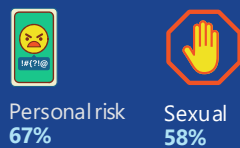
What are the risks?



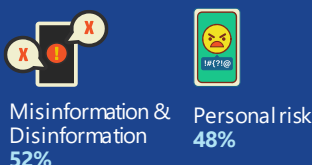
What challenges are teens facing online?



Top worries



Top risks experienced



18-24 year olds face the most risk exposure

LGBTQ+ teens face 11% more risks

58% of teens experienced at least one of six "bad experiences" (i.e., made to feel uncomfortable, anxious, body shamed, etc.)

Top Risks & Worries Differed Along Gender Lines

Top Risks Experienced
Misinformation or disinformation **51%**
Personal risk **46%**

Top Worries
Cyberbullying, harassment, abuse **39%**
Misinformation or disinformation **31%**



Top Risks Experienced
Misinformation or disinformation **53%**
Personal risk **50%**

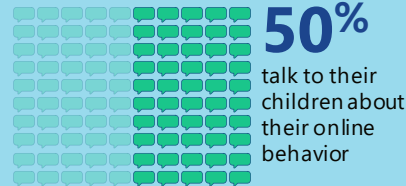
Top Worries
Cyberbullying, harassment, abuse **42%**
Child sexual exploitation and abuse **32%**

Girls experienced more risks in every category
Girls experienced more sexual risks than boys: 25% vs 19%

There is a gap between parents' expectations of risks and teens' lived experiences

1% gap | Parents underestimate their teen's bad online experiences

8% gap | Parents underestimate their teenager's exposure to risks

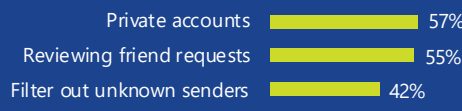


Teens are taking action to protect themselves

How teens protect themselves



Safety features that teens use



Girls take more safety actions



12% more likely to: block, delete, unfriend or unfollow people

8% more likely to: be careful about what images and videos to share online

6% more likely to: limit which apps or people can see their location in real time

Teens turn to parents when seeking help



60% who spoke to someone after experiencing a risk

87% spoke to parents after experiencing a risk

37% regularly talk to their parents about their online activities

How parents are keeping children safe



Parents of younger children 6-12 were much more likely to employ methods of monitoring and guiding their children's online activities compared to parents of teens

- 18% more likely to:** set screen time limits
- 16% more likely to:** regularly review games, apps and social media sites before they are used by their children
- 12% more likely to:** to only allow device use in common areas of the house

Mothers are more engaged with their children's activities

10% more likely to require approval for their children to purchase or install applications

6% more likely to check their child's profiles and posts

6% more actively monitor what their children are doing online versus fathers

