A National Survey Report 2013
Safety Net: Growing Awareness among Malaysian School Children on Staying Safe Online
About the Programme

The CyberSAFE In Schools programme was launched on 24th September 2010 by the Deputy Prime Minister Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin to strengthen the cyber security infrastructure, with a focus on the education sector.

In November 2011, DiGi joined the collaborative effort aimed at enhancing awareness for online child safety and advocating a safe, secure and family-friendly internet experience for children, teachers and communities across Malaysia. This programme is a strategic partnership between the Ministry of Education, CyberSecurity Malaysia, and DiGi Telecommunications.

The second phase of the programme aims to train 500 ICT and digital media teachers across schools in Malaysia as CyberSAFE Ambassadors to subsequently reach up to 15,000 students. Part of this year’s engagement includes a survey with the students before and after the CyberSAFE in Schools workshop. The survey is meant to identify the level of awareness and understanding of school children on cyber issues (eg. cyberbullying) and their ability to safeguard themselves against online threats. The survey is also designed to study changes in behavior and attitudes of the students undergoing the workshops.

The programme aspires to empower Malaysian children with the right knowledge and skills to safeguard themselves for a positive internet experience.
Message by Partners

CyberSecurity Malaysia

Since the Deputy Prime Minister launched the ‘CyberSAFE in Schools’ program on September 24, 2010; various activities related to online safety awareness have been organised.

This year, the CyberSAFE in Schools programme was made possible due to close cooperation between CyberSecurity Malaysia, DiGi Telecommunications and the Educational Technology Division of the Ministry of Education, Malaysia. Through this smart partnership, a major event called the CyberSAFE in Schools programme national survey launch was successfully organised in conjunction with the Cyber Security Malaysia Awards, Conference and Exhibition (CSM-ACE) in November this year.

In addition, more than 500 teachers from all over Malaysia have been trained as CyberSAFE Ambassadors, which means they are equipped with sufficient know-how to raise cyber security awareness in schools. I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation for the cooperation given by all parties, especially the teachers, students, and our strategic partners - DiGi Telecommunications and the Ministry of Education, Malaysia.

Dr. Amirudin Abdul Wahab,
CEO of CyberSecurity Malaysia

DiGi

DiGi is committed to driving Malaysia’s growth by building an internet environment that enables seamless connectivity, creates socio-economic development, and helps businesses grow.

This is reflected through our continuous effort to accelerate access to mobile internet, and new digital and connected services by offering customers the right combination of devices, value pricing, and the best usage experience.

While we make it easy for more Malaysians to access the internet and enjoy the convenience and benefit it provides, we want to empower the community especially children with the knowledge and tools to stay safe online. We began this journey with the initiation of the DiGi’s CyberSAFE in Schools programme two years ago in partnership with CyberSecurity Malaysia and the Ministry of Education. With the completion of the second phase of this programme and over 22,000 teachers and children trained, we remained steadfast in reaching out to even more students in the coming years in our joint quest to create a family-friendly internet environment for all.

Christian Thrane,
Chief Strategy and Corporate Affairs Officer
Survey Findings

About this survey

Survey conducted with primary and secondary students before and after attending the CyberSAFE in Schools workshop from 26 April to 12 October 2013. This report contains only the findings from a student sample size of 9,651.

Statistical significant tests were conducted at 95% confidence level. Differences were compared between the total sample and the various demographic sub-groups.
Computers in homes

Two thirds of the students have computers with internet access at home

Higher percentage of students from Negeri Sembilan and Penang have computers with internet access at home. The same trend is found among students from Chinese and Indian communities. On the other hand, those in Kelantan, Sabah, Terengganu are more likely to not have computers or access to the internet at home.

- 12% No computer
- 20% Have computer but no internet access
- 68% Have computer with internet access

HIGHER AMONG:
- Kelantan 30%, Sabah 17%, Terengganu 18%
- (age <13 years) 17%
- Other races 19%

HIGHER AMONG:
- Negeri Sembilan 74%, Penang 78%, Chinese 82%, Indian 75%

HIGHER AMONG:
- Kelantan 29%, Sabah 30% Other races 29%
First experience on the internet with...

More than half of the students had their first experience of using the internet with their family members or relatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siblings / relatives</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alone</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Higher Among**

- Pahang 42%
- Negeri Sembilan 32%, Penang 30%, Labuan 35%
- Younger (age<13) 32%
- Chinese 31%, Indian 37%
- Sabah 22%
- Age 16-18 years: 21%, Older (age >18) 27%
- Other races 24%
- Chinese 22%
- Older (age >18) 14%

Significantly higher percentage of parents from Negeri Sembilan, Penang and Labuan introduced their children to the internet. The same trend is found among students from Chinese and Indian communities.

On the other hand, influence from friends is significantly higher in Sabah. The same trend is found among older age group students and students of other races.

Students from the Chinese community also more likely than other races to have had experienced the internet for the first time alone. Older students are more likely than younger students to have their first experience in schools under the supervision of their teachers.
Almost half of the students spent 8 hours or less in the internet. Having said that, some 16% of students spend 28 hours or more online.

Students who spend relatively less time on the internet are those from Kelantan and Negeri Sembilan; The same trend is found among younger age group students and students from the Indian community. Students in Sabah spend the highest amount of time online. Students in Selangor has more diverse usage patterns with some spending less time (38%) while others spend more time (25%) on the internet.
Safety Net: Growing Awareness among Malaysian School Children on Staying Safe Online
Places where students access the internet

There are multiple locations where students access the internet but home is the main location for a majority of them.

This trend is prevalent among students from Penang and students from the Chinese community. School is a more common place of access for students from Kelantan and Sabah. The same trend is found among younger age group students and students of other races. More students from Kelantan and Kuala Lumpur access the internet at internet centres.

- Penang: 83%, Chinese: 86%
- Kelantan: 22%, Sabah: 11%
- Younger (age <13 years): 11%
- Other races: 10%
- Kuala Lumpur: 13%
- Others: 7%

Most Often: 80%
- 75% Home
- 27% School
- 7% Free WiFi hotspots
- 5% Internet centre
- 7% Friends house
- 14% Someone else’s house
- 2% Others
Devices used to connect to the internet

Most students use multiple devices to connect to the internet, with desktops being the most common device used.

More students from Kelantan followed by Negeri Sembilan and Labuan use desktops to connect to the internet. This trend is prevalent among younger age group students.

Older age group students more commonly use notebooks, smartphones and mobile phones. Use of smartphones are highest among the students from the Chinese community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Region/Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desktop</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>Kelantan 82%, Negeri Sembilan 72%,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Labuan 68%, Younger (age &lt; 13 years) 67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notebook</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>Johor 38%, Pahang 38%, Perak 45%, Penang 39%, Sarawak 39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartphone</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Older (age 16-18 years) 38%, Older (age &gt; 18 years) 34% Chinese 44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablet</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>Sarawak 32%, Older (age 16-18 years) 29%, Older (age &gt; 18 years) 28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile phone</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>Other races 29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Safety Net: Growing Awareness among Malaysian School Children on Staying Safe Online
Online activities

Social networking sites like Facebook is the main online activity for students. Other popular online activities are playing online games, downloading music and videos.

Use of social networks are higher in Johor, Penang, Sarawak and Kuala Lumpur. The same trend is found among older age group students and students from the Chinese community.
How safe do you feel when you are on the internet?

**Before** attending the workshop, half of the students surveyed felt unsafe using the internet.

**After** the workshop, the level of awareness and confidence of using the internet has increased.
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**Attitude towards internet safety**

Most students are aware of the importance of internet safety but many don’t really know how to protect themselves. Most students felt that they have learnt from the workshop. 8 in 10 students are now able to protect themselves better.

**Importance of learning about internet safety**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Importance</th>
<th>Very Important 59%</th>
<th>Somewhat Important 29%</th>
<th>Don’t Know 6%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Do you know how to protect yourself**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Yes, Definitely 26%</th>
<th>No, Not Really 36%</th>
<th>Don’t Know 13%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**After CyberSAFE in Schools: Ability to protect yourself**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improvement</th>
<th>Much Improved, Learnt a Lot 48%</th>
<th>Slightly Improved, Learnt Some Things 36%</th>
<th>About the Same, I knew about most of it 8%</th>
<th>Unchanged, I knew all of it 2%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(Safety Net: Growing Awareness among Malaysian School Children on Staying Safe Online)
Actions to protect themselves

After attending the workshop, more students said they will take safety measures to protect themselves. Common actions taken include applying privacy settings, not sharing personal information and logging out after using public computers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOG OUT after using public computer</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT SHARE too much about myself</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET privacy settings</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT REVEAL personal info</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USE strong passwords</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT ADD strangers as friends</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT OPEN email from strangers</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCAN ALL downloaded files</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRACTICE good internet etiquette</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONLY USE PUBLIC COMPUTERS for general surfing</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOG OUT from my account after use</td>
<td>- %</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMIT TO GENERAL SURFING on public internet</td>
<td>- %</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTHING</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shared password with anyone?

STUDENTS SAY NO TO SHARING PASSWORD WITH ANYONE
Most students from Penang (56%) have never shared their passwords. On the other hand, students in Terengganu (39%) and Labuan (40%) have the tendency to share their passwords.

MOST OF THOSE WHO SHARE THEIR PASSWORDS SHARE THEM WITH THEIR PARENTS, CLOSE FRIENDS OR FAMILY MEMBERS.
Younger age group students (age <13: 36%) have higher tendency of sharing their passwords with their parents.

- 25% shares with parents
- 16% shares with family members
- 3% shares with other people
- 3% shares with teachers
- 21% shares with close friends
Different passwords for different accounts?

One third of students use one password for all their accounts.

This trend is prevalent among younger age group students and students from the Malay community.

1 Password for All
Higher among: Younger (age <13 years) 39%
               Malay 34%

2-3 Passwords that I usually use
Higher among: Older (age 16-18) 37%
               Chinese 38%

Some accounts have unique passwords, others have common password

Different for all accounts

Don’t have any online accounts
Higher among: Kelantan, Younger (age <13 years) 13%
Frequency of changing password

Most students do not have the habit of changing passwords on a regular basis.

Students from Pahang and Perak typically use the same password. Most students from Sabah and Labuan only change their password when forgotten.

- **7%** Don’t have any online accounts that require password
  - Higher among Kelantan 25%
  - Younger (age<13) 14%
- **32%** Change only when forgotten the password
  - Higher among Sabah 36%, Labuan 36%
  - Older (age>18 years) 41%
- **33%** Always been the same password
  - Higher among Pahang 39%, Perak 38%
- **13%** Change every year
- **15%** Change every few months
  - Higher among Kuala Lumpur 21%, Penang 20%
  - Indian 25%, Chinese 18%
PASSWORD PROTECTED
Strength of password

Only half the students have passwords that are at least 8 characters long. 3 in 10 students use passwords that include numbers. Most students don’t use a combination of uppercase, lowercase and symbols.

The students from Johor, Penang, Kuala Lumpur and Selangor tend to have stronger passwords. This trend is prevalent among older age group students and students from the Chinese community. Students with the most vulnerable passwords are mostly from Sabah and Labuan.
Will I change my password?

- **33%** Make No Changes
  - Higher among Labuan 44%
  - Sabah 36%
- **38%** Consider Changing Some of my Current Password
  - Higher among Older (age 16-18) 42%
  - Older (age >18) 43%
- **24%** Make Sure I Have Different Passwords for All Accounts
  - Higher among Perak 35%
  - Older (age >18) 30%
  - Indian 33%
- **5%** Don’t Have any Online Account

1 in 3 students say they will not make changes to their passwords. More awareness on password security is needed.
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Safety of current privacy setting on social network account

**Before** attending the workshop, two-thirds of students felt that their privacy settings were safe. **After** the workshop, more students now feel that they have a safer privacy setting.
Is my device secure?

Before attending the workshop, more than half of the students felt that their devices were secure. After the workshop, most students feel confident that their devices are secure.
Switch off Bluetooth or WiFi when not in use?

**YES, ALL THE TIME**

53% → 59%

Before attending the workshop, about half of the students switch off their Bluetooth or WiFi signal when not in use all the time.

After the workshop, 6% of students who occasionally switch off their Bluetooth or WiFi signal said they will now turn them off when not in use.

**YES, SOMETIMES**

25% → 19%

**NO, NOT REALLY**

9% → 9%

Before attending the workshop, a quarter of them occasionally switch off their Bluetooth or WiFi signal.

After the workshop, those who don't switch off their Bluetooth or WiFi signal have said they will continue to keep them on.

**NO, NEVER**

6% → 5%

**I DON'T KNOW**

6% → 7%
Concerns about using the internet

The main concern is spending too much time on the internet. Other concerns for concern include worries on anonymity, invasion of privacy and risk of becoming addicted to the internet.

Younger age group students are more concerned about not knowing who is on the other end while older age group students are more concerned about invasion of privacy.

- **23%** Work not done because spending too much time on the internet
  - Higher among Perak 28%

- **18%** Anonymity, not knowing who is on the other end
  - Higher among Kelantan 30%, Negeri Sembilan 24%, Selangor 26%, Younger (age <13) 26%

- **17%** Invasion of Privacy
  - Higher among Sabah 22%, Labuan 22%
  - Older (age >18) 26%

- **16%** Becoming addicted/hooked
  - Higher among Kelantan 14%, Younger (age <13) 10%
  - Lower among Older (age >18) 26%

- **8%** Bullying

- **4%** Not living in the “real” world

- **3%** Others not listed here

- **3%** Not interacting face-to-face

- **8%** Have no worries or concern
  - Higher among Penang 14%, Chinese 13%, Indian 15%
Parental control

Computer located in common area?

Slightly less than half of the students have computers that are located in a common area.

46% Yes
11% Not sure
16% Can be moved around
27% No

Computer has parental controls?

Less than half of them have computers with parental control.

44% Yes
23% Don’t know
33% No
Parental supervision

Parents who impose rules for using the internet

Two thirds of the students have parents who impose rules for using the internet. Significantly higher number of parents in Sabah and Selangor have rules for using the internet. This is also prevalent among parents of younger age students and among the Indian community.

- 19% Yes, a lot
  - Higher among Sabah 25%, Selangor 28%
  - Younger (age <13) 28%, Indian 29%
- 46% Yes, little bit
- 20% Not really
- 15% Not at all
  - Higher among Kelantan 31%, Older (age >18) 22%, Chinese 21%

Parents engage students in talks on internet safety

Four in ten students have parents who talked to them many times about internet safety.

- 38% Yes, many times
- 22% Yes, only once
- 20% Not sure /Don't remember
- 21% Never

There is no significant difference between all the states, age groups and races.
Types of rules imposed by parents

Less than half of the students surveyed could recall specific rules imposed on them when using the internet. Topping the list are time spent on the internet, and personal and general safety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Limit amount of time on internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Careful of what to say or post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Only after finishing homework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Keep password confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Don’t share too much daily life/activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Can only use at particular time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Don’t chat with strangers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Don’t share personal info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Must get parent’s permission first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Behave and be polite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Tell parents about anything that bothers them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Don’t download or open unfamiliar files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Only for school work/educational purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Don’t register/beware when registering on websites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Only allowed on selected websites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Only when parents are around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>No rules</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is cyber bullying?

Two thirds of the students have heard of it.

More students in Sabah have heard of it compared to students from the other states. Older age group students are also more aware about cyber bullying.

13% admitted that they are current victims of cyber bullying while 18% are unsure.
Types of cyber bullying

**Before** the workshop, awareness on specific actions that constitute as cyber bullying was poor.

**After** the workshop, awareness has increased significantly.

Older age group students are generally more aware of cyber bullying compared to younger age group students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Bullies another person on the internet</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Threatens another on the internet</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Sends a mean SMS or picture to another person</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Pretends to be another person online</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Looks at another person’s SMS or information without permission</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>When someone hacks into another person’s online account</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Posts mean/nasty or untruthful things about others</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Doing something online as a joke but is not funny to the intended person</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Cyber bullying is just a big fancy word and not a big deal as it only happens online and not in the real world</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>None of the above</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>I don’t know</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ever been bullied online?

**ONE QUARTER (26%)**

of the students surveyed have been bullied online.

Relatively higher among those from Perak (17%).

**HALF (52%)**

of the students surveyed have never been bullied online.

**QUARTER (24%)**

of the students surveyed are not sure or do not know if they have been bullied online.

14% Not Sure
8% Don't Know

58% Negeri Sembilan
59% Sabah
55% Sarawak
61% Selangor
56% Younger (age <13)
63% Indian

11% Bullied Once
12% Bullied Few Times
3% Bullied Many Times
Personal experience of being bullied online

20% of the students has been called names or teased in a hurtful manner at least once a week. Other common forms of cyber bullying include being rude or sending nasty messages, and being left out or ignored.
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Some common forms of cyber bullying

- Being called mean names or teased in a hurtful manner
- Rude or nasty messages sent to me
- Being left out or ignored
- Others posting photos/video to embarrass me
- Private info put on the web without my permission
- Being threatened or forced to do things
- Lies and rumours spread about me
- Someone hacks (or enters without permission) into my online accounts

Color Legend:
- Never
- Rarely/ Only once
- 2x/mth to once every 3 mths
- Once or few times a week
- Daily/ Almost daily
Common channels for online bullying

Cyber bullying using Facebook and blogs are the most common followed by SMS.

This trend is relatively higher among students in Johor, Kelantan, and Perak. Cyber bullying among students from the Malay community take place mostly on Facebook while older age group students are reported to use SMS for this purpose.
Do you know anyone being bullied online?

**Half of the students knew at least one person being bullied online.**

This trend is relatively higher among students in Johor and Perak. The results also show a tendency for online bullying amongst older age group students.

- **28%** Don’t Know of Anyone Being Bullied Online Before
- **24%** Don’t Know/ Heard of Anyone Being Bullied Online Before
Frequency of cyber bullying in schools

- **19%** Hardly Happens
  - Higher among Negeri Sembilan 20%, Selangor 27%, Terengganu 28%
  - Younger (age <11): 23%

- **13%** Happens All The Time
  - This trend is higher among students from Johor and Perak. The results also show a tendency for higher number of incidences among older age group students.

- **33%** Happens Sometimes
  - Higher among Johor 40%, Perak 41%
  - Older (age 15 & above): 38%

- **10%** It Never Happens

- **24%** Don’t Know
  - Higher among Kelantan 37%, Sarawak 34%
  - Older (age 15 & above): 25%
  - Chinese 32%
Who will students turn to when bullied online?

- **SCHOOL COUNSELOR**: 6%
- **ICT/COMPUTER TEACHER**: 16%
- **TEACHERS**: 13%
- **REPORT TO GOVT ORGANISATION**: 7%
- **RELATIVE/OTHER FAMILY MEMBER**: 38%
- **FRIENDS**: 45%
- **PARENTS**: 65%
- **SIBLINGS**: 46%
- **PUBLIC HOTLINE NUMBER**: 3%
- **SOMEBODY ELSE**: 5%
- **TELL NO ONE**: 6%

6% said they would keep quiet about it.

More students in Kuala Lumpur (9%), and students from the Chinese community (10%) admitted to this.

**TWO THIRDS** say they will report it to their parents. Students will also likely turn to their siblings and friends if bullied online.
Awareness of Childline

Four in ten students are aware of Childline 15999 for help when bullied online.

Most students in Pahang, Perak, Sabah and Terengganu are aware of Childline 15999. This trend is also more prevalently among students from the Malay community. Students in Johor, Kuala Lumpur and Labuan are least aware of the existence of Childline 15999.

42%  YES
Higher among: Pahang 48%, Perak 53%, Sabah 48%, Terengganu 50%, Malay 48%, Other races 46%

58%  NO
Higher among: Johor 63%, Kuala Lumpur 64%, Labuan 71%, Chinese 77%
CyberSAFE in Schools
Safer Internet For All

How connected are our children?

INTERNET ACCESS

68% of Malaysian children have access

Highest internet access
Lowest internet access

KELANTAN, SELANGOR
ALL OTHER STATES
SABAH, SELANGOR

<8 hours
>28 hours

INTERNET EXPERIENCE

MORE THAN HALF THE CHILDREN HAD THEIR FIRST EXPERIENCE OF USING INTERNET WITH THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS OR RELATIVES

How safe are our children?

27% of children have been bullied online
13% are still being bullied online today

49% know of a friend who has been bullied online
6% of children keep quiet when bullied

Most common types of online bullying

#1 THREATENED
#2 SHARE PERSONAL INFORMATION
#3 EMBARRASSING PHOTOS/VIDEOS
#4 HACKED
#5 SPREAD LIES
#6 BOYCOTT
#7 NASTY MESSAGES
#8 CALLED MEAN NAMES

Are we keeping our children safe?

4/10 parents never talked to their children on the need to protect themselves online

TOP 3 people to turn to for help when bullied online
1. Parents
2. Siblings
3. Friends

88% of the children says it's important to learn about internet safety
But 38% don't know how to protect themselves online

Parents who impose rules on internet usage

PERAK, KELANTAN
ALL OTHER STATES
SABAH, SELANGOR

LOWEST
HIGHEST

1/3 children said they won't make changes even though they are aware that their password is weak

Passwords

32% Uses the same password for all their accounts making them an easy target for abuse

National survey based on questions asked to children before and after the CyberSAFE in Schools Programme (2013) conducted in 459 primary and secondary schools. Statistical significant tests were conducted at 95% confidence level with a base of n=9651