

Children's Wellbeing in a Digital World

Year Two
Index Report 2023 –
Appendix Charts

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Developed with:

REVEALING REALITY



How to read this report

This data pack supports the [Childrens Wellbeing in a Digital World Year Two Index report](#) released in early 2023. It contains additional visualisation of the full data sets referenced within the report as well as new profiles and segments of our audience of parents and children.

How to read the charts:

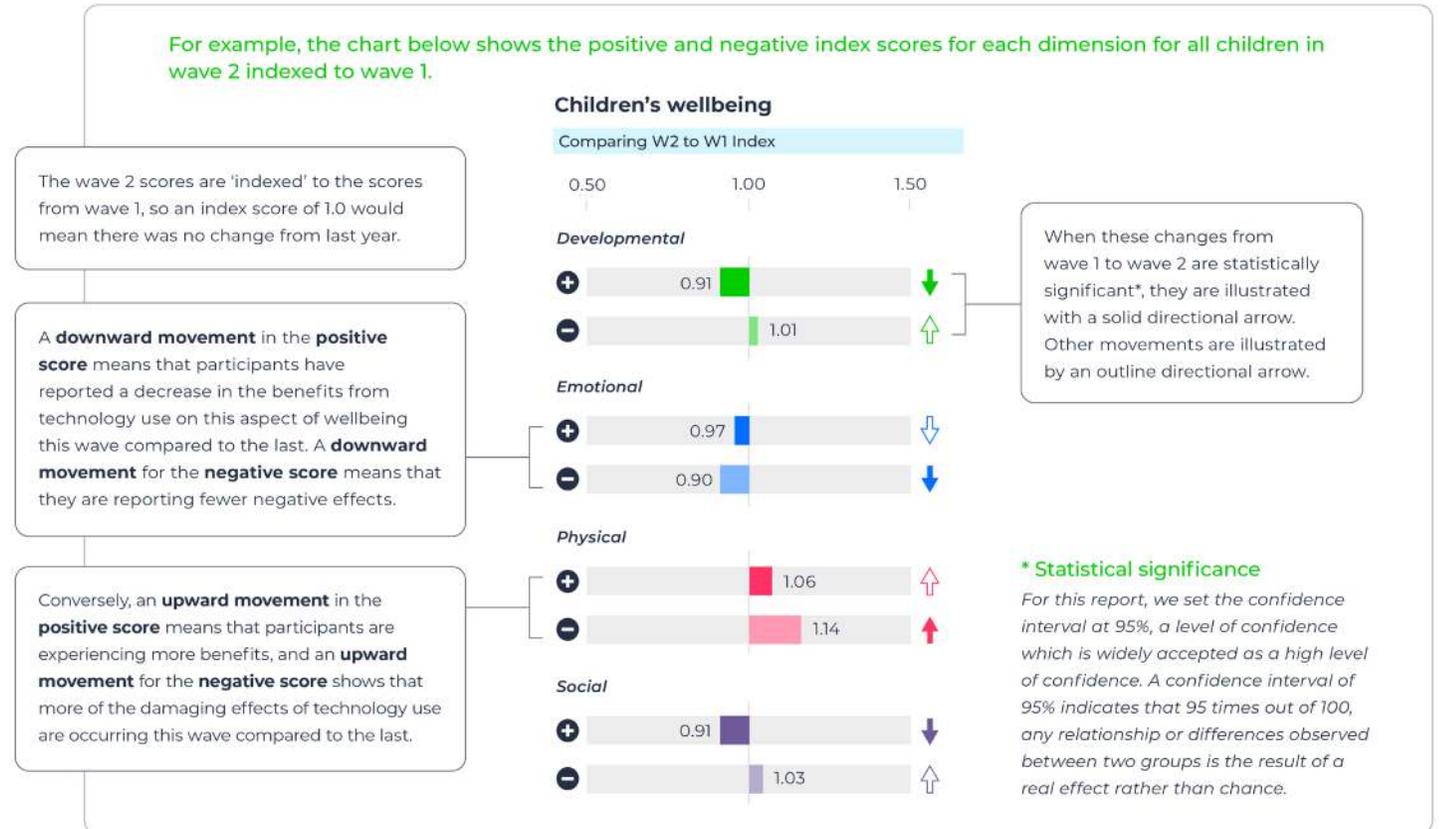
Comparing wave 1 and wave 2 index scores

This year's (wave 2) Index outlines positive or negative movements in children's wellbeing compared with last year (wave 1). The charts we use illustrate this.

The wave 2 scores are 'indexed' to the scores from wave 1, so an index score of 1.0 would mean there was no change from last year. A wave 2 index score *below* 1.0 represents a *decrease* in that score compared with last year. That is to say, overall, children thought that a given statement had *less* of an effect on their digital experience than the previous year. The statements themselves may indicate a 'positive' or a 'negative' experience or impact on their wellbeing.

A wave 2 score *above* 1.0 represents an *increase* in that score compared with last year, i.e., overall, children thought that a given statement had *more* of an effect on their digital experience than the previous year. As above, the statements themselves may indicate a 'positive' or a 'negative' experience or impact on their wellbeing.

For example, the chart below shows the positive and negative index scores for each dimension for all children in wave 2 indexed to wave 1.



* **Statistical significance.** The point at which a movement become significant with 95% confidence varies by the sample size and the number of items/statements that are used to calculate an individual score and will therefore vary across the following charts.

How to read this report

How to read the charts:

Wave 2-only indexing

As well as comparing this year's survey results with last year's, we also report on the answers to questions that we added into the wave 2 survey for the first time. In these cases, we can't report on trends year-on-year, but there is nonetheless value in considering and comparing how different demographic groups have answered these questions.

In these cases, the charts we use to illustrate the findings use the dimension score for the wave 2 sample of 9-15-year-olds as the baseline of 1.0 and the scores for different demographic groups are indexed to this baseline. When scores for a group are above 1.0 this indicates that this particular group of children reported that a given statement is having a greater effect on their experience than the rest of the 9-15 sample. The dimension scores themselves are comprised of exactly the same 'items' as the previous year.

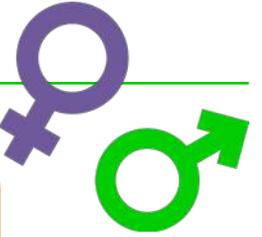
A score of 1.50 means that particular subgroup's average dimension score is 1.50 times higher than the wave 2 sample's average.



Comparing Wave 1 (2022) to Wave 2 (2023) Index results

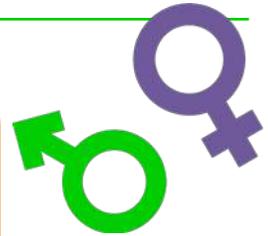


Wave-on-wave index score changes: Children age and gender (child)



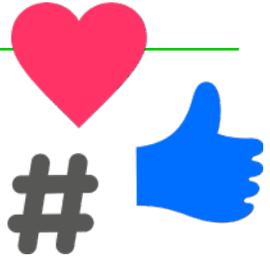
↑ A solid arrow denotes statistically significant movement in the direction of the arrow
 Base: average per wave; 9-10 Girls N-140, 11-12 Girls N-144, 13-14 Girls N-140, 15 Girls N-72, 9-10 Boys N-143, 11-12 Boys N-144, 13-14 Boys N-144, 15 Boys N-72

Wave-on-wave index score changes: Children age and gender (parent)



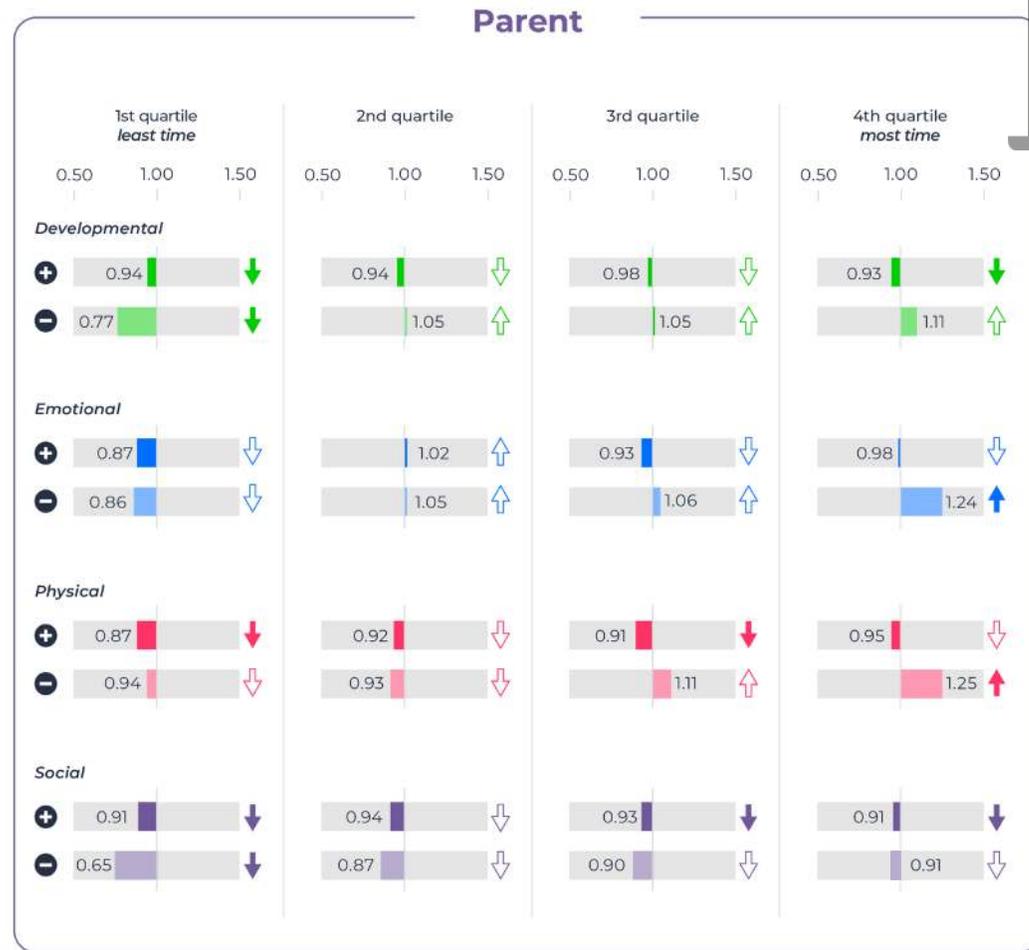
↑ A solid arrow denotes statistically significant movement in the direction of the arrow
 Base: average per wave; 9-10 Girls N-140, 11-12 Girls N-144, 13-14 Girls N-140, 15 Girls N-72, 9-10 Boys N-143, 11-12 Boys N-144, 13-14 Boys N-144, 15 Boys N-72

Wave-on-wave index score changes: Children social media usage (by quartiles)



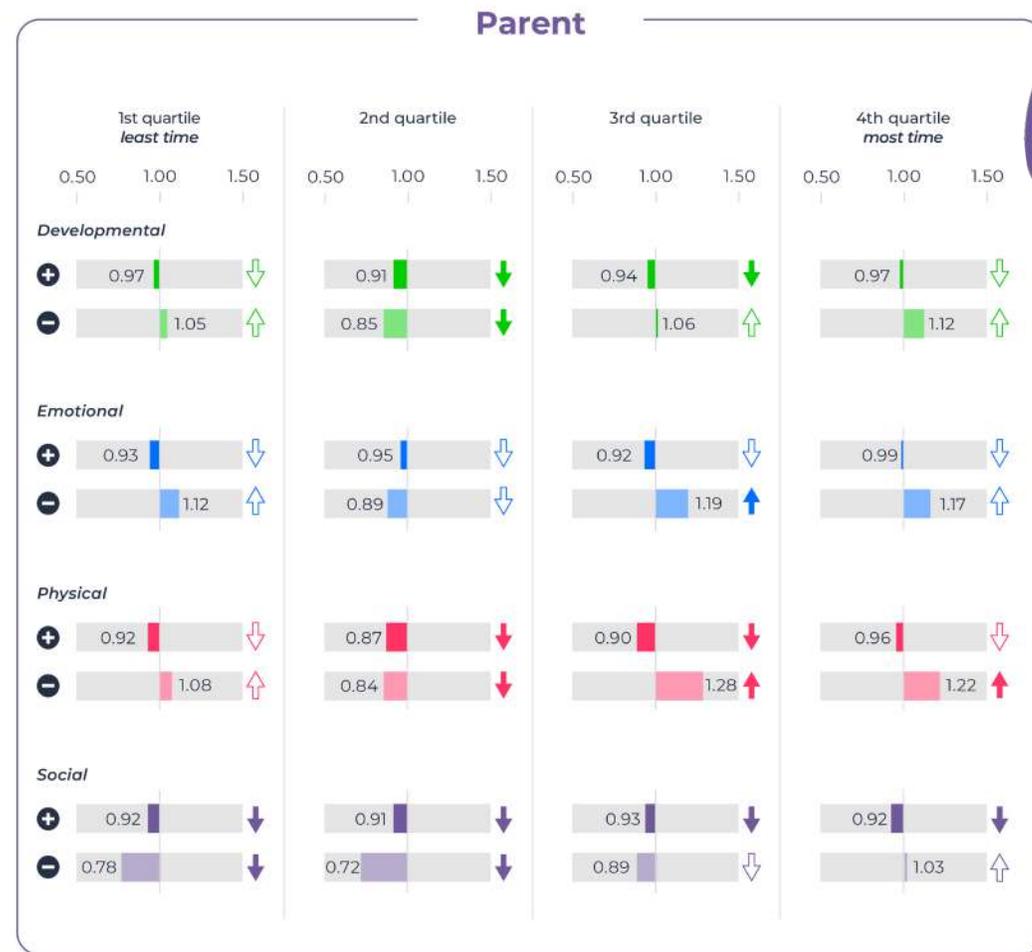
↑ A solid arrow denotes statistically significant movement in the direction of the arrow
Base: average per wave; 1st quartile (least time) N-307, 2nd quartile N-339, 3rd quartile N-202, 4th quartile (most time) N-152.

Wave-on-wave index score changes: Children total time spent online/on digital devices (by quartiles)



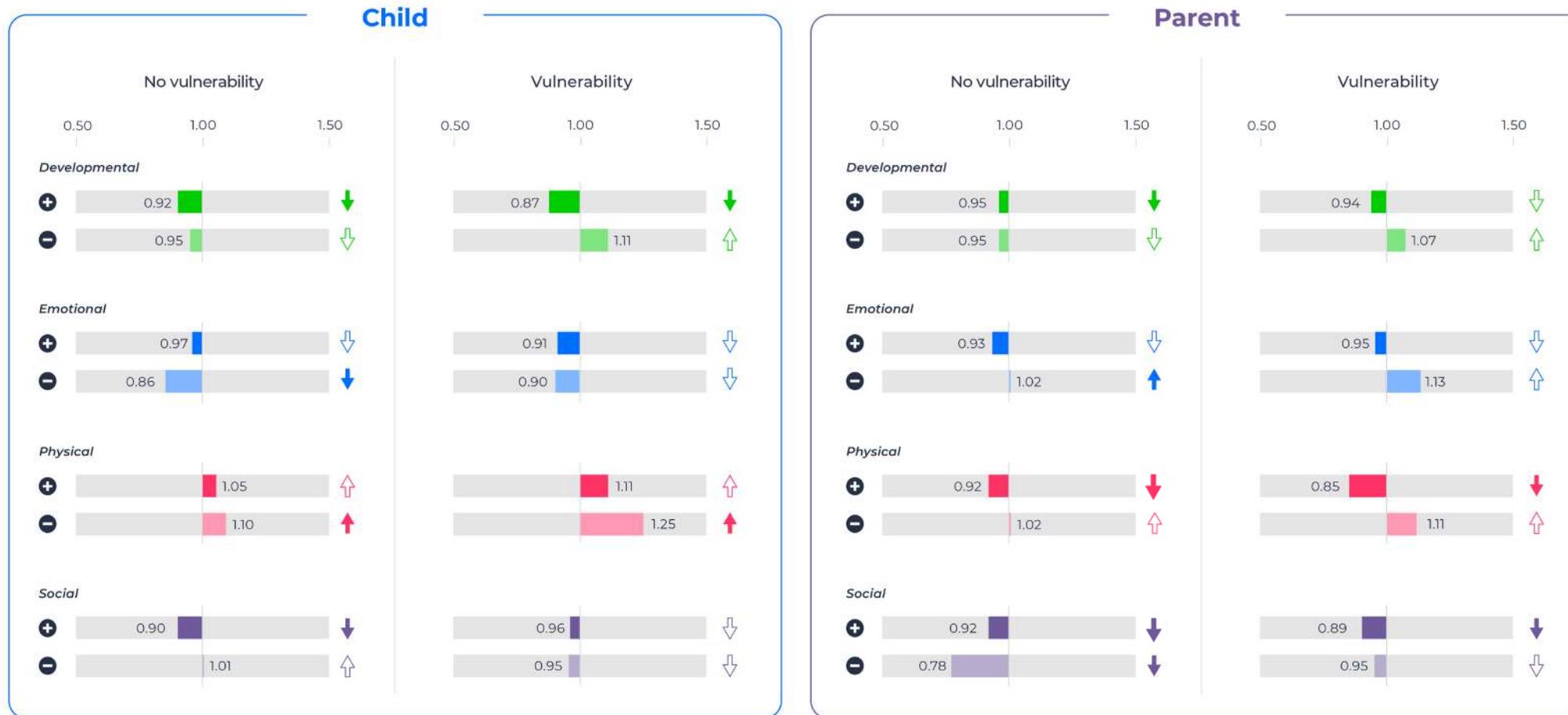
↑ A solid arrow denotes statistically significant movement in the direction of the arrow
Base: average per wave; 1st quartile (least time) N-264, 2nd quartile N-238, 3rd quartile N-249, 4th quartile (most time) N-249.

Wave-on-wave index score changes: Children time spent on multiplayer video games (by quartiles)



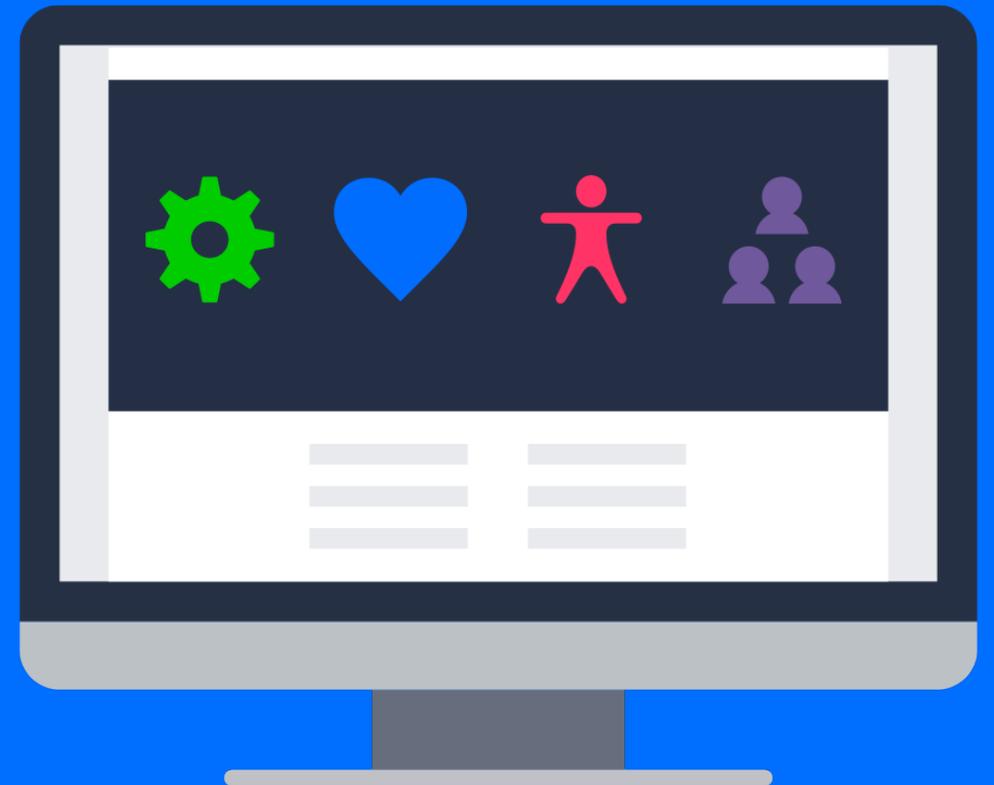
↑ A solid arrow denotes statistically significant movement in the direction of the arrow
Base: average per wave; 1st quartile (least time) N-287, 2nd quartile N-312, 3rd quartile N-228, 4th quartile (most time) N-173.

Wave-on-wave index score changes: Children offline vulnerabilities status



↑ A solid arrow denotes statistically significant movement in the direction of the arrow
 Base: average per wave; Children with vulnerability N-178, Children with no vulnerability N-822. Note: 'Vulnerability' defined as those with who receive Special Educational Needs (SEN) Support, have an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP), or have a physical or mental health condition that reduces their ability to carry out day-to-day activities"

Wave 2 (2023) index results



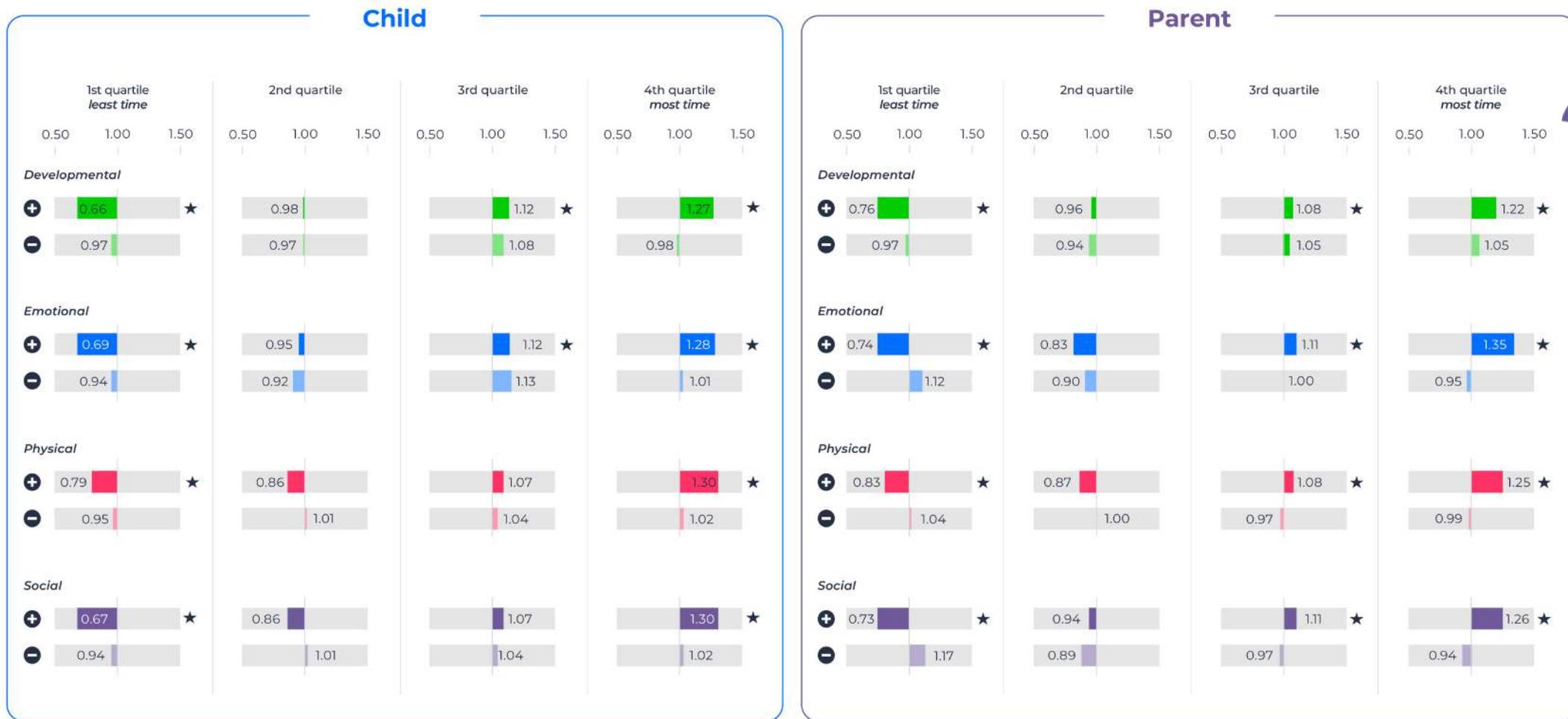
Wave 2: Relationship between Parent and Child – frequency of talking at home about things that matter



★ A black star denotes a statistically significant difference
 Home statement question: How often do you talk to your mum/dad/guardian about things that are important to you?
 Base: wave two; Most days N-386, More than once per week N-391, Less than once per week N-165, Hardly ever N-54.



Wave 2: How Parent and Child index scores align[^] across survey results (by quartiles)



★ A black star denotes a statistically significant difference

[^] By align, we mean that the parent and child responded to the questions in the index in the same way, e.g., both agreeing or disagreeing to a particular statement.

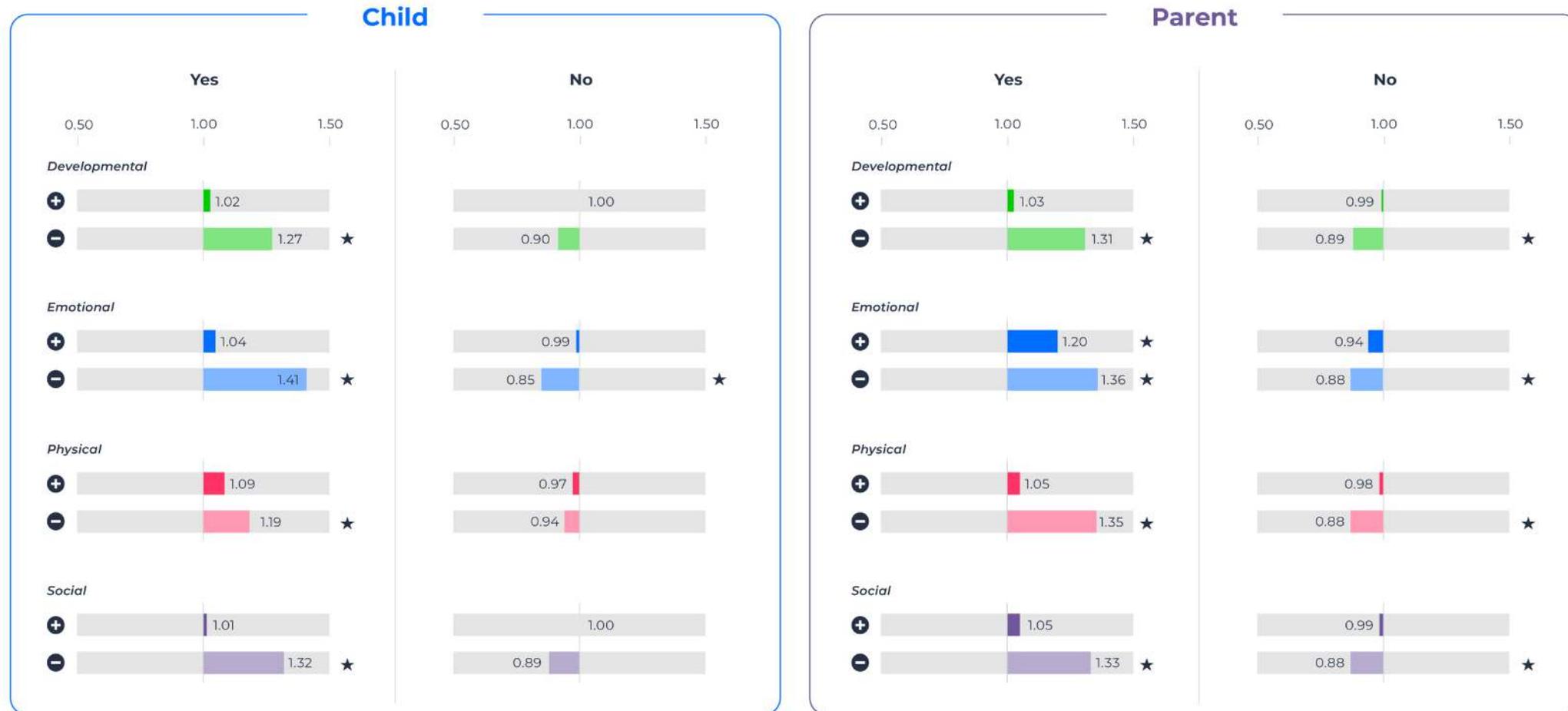
Base: wave two; 1st quartile (least matching) N-277, 2nd quartile N-234, 3rd quartile N-251, 4th quartile (most matching) N-238. Note: least matching can be defined where parent and child responses differ the greatest, most matching show the greatest alignment between parents and their child

Wave 2: Children's experience of online harms and their impact



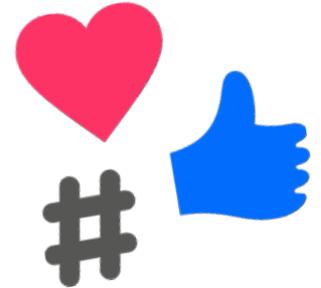
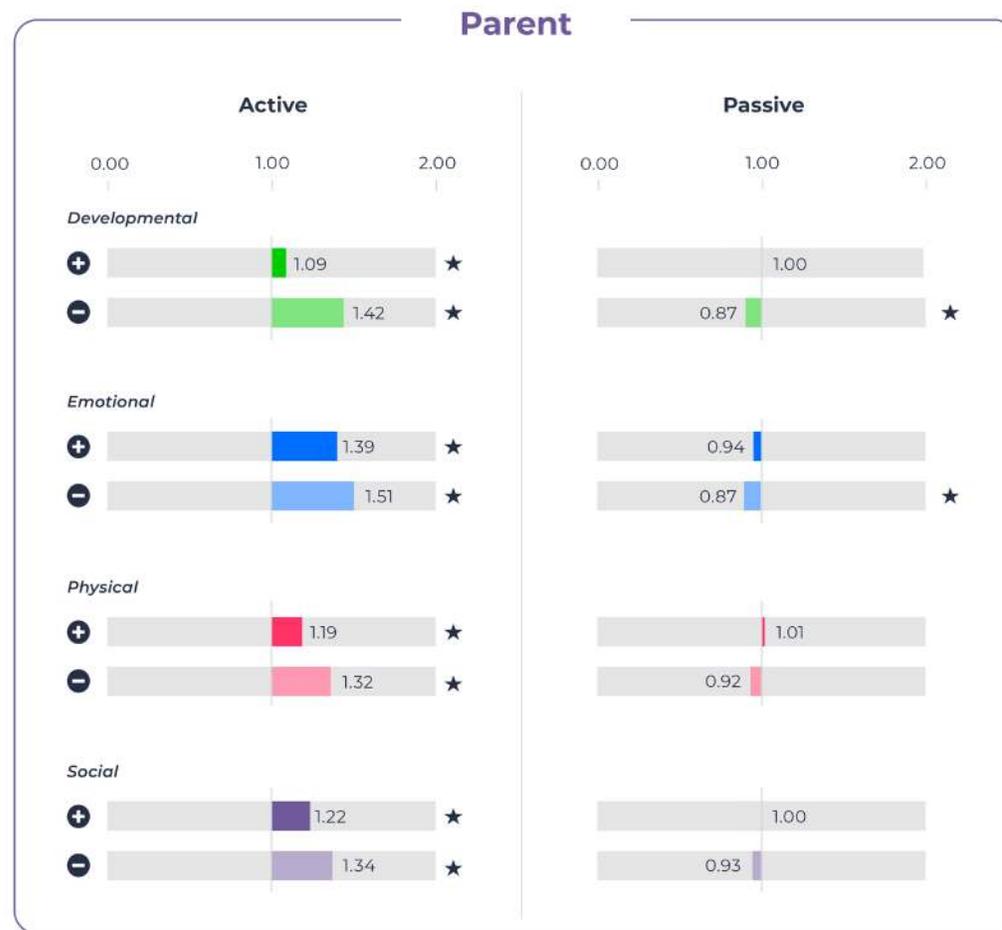
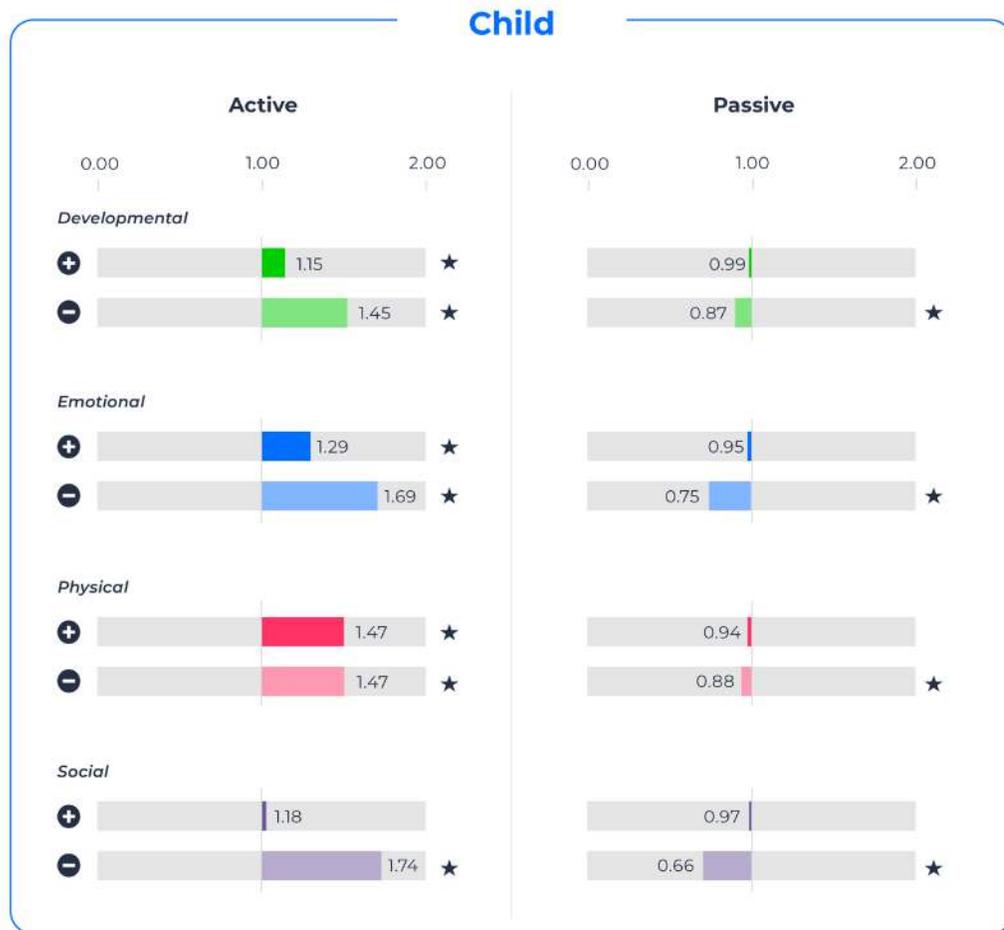
★ A black star denotes a statistically significant difference Base: wave two; No Online Harms N-347, Online Harms with moderate impact N-438, Online Harms experienced with high impact N-211.
 Note: children given list of 12 online harms and asked if they have experienced them whilst being online. 'Moderate impact' defined as those children who have experienced an online harm and reported an impact of 4 or 5 out of 7 score where 1 is 'I wasn't bothered by it' and 7 was 'I found it really upsetting or scary'. 'High impact' defined as a score of 6 or 7.

Wave 2: Children who receive free school meals



★ A black star denotes a statistically significant difference
 Base: wave two; Child receives free school meals N-263, Do not receive free school meals N-716.

Wave 2: Children's usage of social media



★ A black star denotes a statistically significant difference
 Base: wave two; Active N-132, Passive N-249, React or comment only N-387, Don't use social media N-226.
 Note: 'Active' defined as actively posting and uploading content, 'Passive' defined as scrolling and not engaging with content"
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Charts

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