Your response

Question	Your response
Question 1: Do you agree with our proposals in this section? Please explain your reasons and provide any relevant supporting evidence.	Confidential? – N We agree with the proposals in this section. As a charity committed to advocating for all people impacted by sexual abuse and abusive relationships, we know the importance of participating in and sharing new research that is intersectional to inform policy and strategy, particularly with the aim of reaching the most vulnerable and marginalised groups in society. Nexus conducted a Research Survey with 107 participants, measuring their awareness and perception of a range of topics, including social media and online safety. From the survey, we found that 98% of respondents said that women are sexualised online without their consent 94% of respondents said that girls under the age of 18 are sexualised online 95% of respondents said that sexism is a problem online and on social media 77% of respondents said that the consequences of sending unsolicited sexual images is a widespread problem in Northern Ireland A report by Ulster University[1] recommended the following steps to address key knowledge gaps: - There is a need for more research into the regional specific issues facing teachers who will be required to teach media literacy and citizenship in the Northern Ireland context. - There is a need for more research into teaching media literacy to children and young adults with pre-existing media skills and habits. - There is a need for more research into media literacy more generally in the Northern Ireland

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[1] https://www.ulster.ac.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/146192/medialiteracy.pdf

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	context and processes of inclusion and/or exclusion according to age, socioeconomic status, gender, sexuality, disability and ethnicity. To further illustrate the need for online safety education and media literacy, a University of San Fransisco study[2] done to examine how well undergraduate college understood consent and subsequentially how well they could identify sexist and racist messages in the media found that: • Students with high levels of critical media literacy on consent, sex, and sexuality were able to uncover instances of sexism and racism in media. • Fewer than 20% of students involved in the study showed a strong understanding of critical media literacy skills • "Incorporating media texts into sexual assault prevention education would allow students to critically engage with images of race, gender, and sexuality and consider how the common portrayal of different groups contributes to the construction of social value of those groups".
Question 2: Do you agree with our proposals in this section for working with platforms? Please explain your reasons and provide any relevant supporting evidence.	Confidential? – N We agree with the proposals in this section. Working collaboratively with online platforms, governing bodies, and users will create a co-design process for issues affecting key stakeholders, including user media literacy, platform evaluation tools, and monitoring mis and disinformation. To further contextualise the scale of online safety issues, we are including data from our Research Survey, where we asked 107 members of the public for their opinions on a range of topics, including social media and online safety. From the survey, we found that • 83% of respondents said that young people do not understand the signs of online sexual abuse • 88% of respondents said that young people do not understand the risks of sharing nude images online

[2] https://repository.usfca.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1593&context=diss

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	The European Union conducted a report in 2019 on Media Literacy and Online Empowerment cited an Action plan that emphasised the need for collaboration with online platforms and industry that aim to increase algorithmic transparency and awareness, fact-check information and present rebuttals at the point of consumption, and to develop the individuals' wider media and information literacy in order to effectively interpret the media content and information delivered to them through algorithmic curation[3].
Question 3: Do you agree with our proposals in this section? Please explain your reasons and provide any relevant supporting evidence. We are particularly interested in any views and evidence about whether a Media Literacy Week would be impactful.	Confidential? – N We agree with the proposals in this section. Building partnerships with media consumers, educators, guardian figures, professionals, and with a particular focus on vulnerable groups, engagement will bolster user-centred interventions and imbed media literacy and technological learning into foundational education and ultimately protect people online. Nexus delivers training to children and young people on Cybersafety and Social Media, and we have found in these sessions that over 90% of those young people who attended the training, felt better informed about the risks of communicating online, and had an improved confidence to identify risks and knew how to report these concerns. We know from our own research that the majority of children and young people use social media and online resources for their relationships and sexuality education. In the Nexus Research Survey, with 107 participants, we found that: • 74% of respondents said that young people primarily get their sex education from online pornography and other sexual materials The International Journal of Contemporary Education published a review of Media Literacy Education and Curriculum Integration, which found that "raising awareness

[3] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/study-media-literacy-and-online-empowerment-issues-raised-algorithm-driven-media-services-smart

Question	Your response
	is very important for children and adolescents to gain consciousness against the bombardment of mass media in order to properly understand the information in the media and develop critical thinking skills" and that "Successful implementation of media literacy education depends on high standard teacher training"[4]. A Study published in the Journal of Mass Communication and Society found that "media literacy education can diminish the influence of desirable but unrealistic sexual media messages on adolescents' decision-making concerning sex"[5] which supports the argument for media literacy in education to support healthy relationships and development.
Question 4: Do you agree with our assessment of the potential impact on specific groups of persons?	Confidential? – N We agree with the Equality Impact Assessment. In particular, we agree with the prioritisation of vulnerable groups such as children and older adults who will need more support with media literacy.
Question 5: Do you agree with our assessment of the potential impact of our proposals on the Welsh language?	Confidential? – N We agree with the Welsh Language impact assessment.

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[4] https://core.ac.uk/reader/288211890
[5] https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15205436.2014.1001909