



Artarmon Anti-Bullying Procedure

2018

To be reviewed: October 2021



Anti-Bullying Procedure

Artarmon Public School fosters an environment where all students, staff and parents feel connected, welcomed and valued. Positive relationships are nurtured through strong wellbeing programs and high expectations of exemplary behaviour are maintained at all times.

The NSW Department of Education rejects all forms of bullying. No student, employee, parent, caregiver or community member should experience bullying within the learning or working environments of the department.

Statement of Purpose:

The policy applies to all student bullying behaviour, including cyber bullying, that occurs in NSW government schools and pre-schools, and off school premises and outside of school hours where there is a clear and close relationship between the school and the conduct of the student.

At Artarmon Public School we believe:

- Every person has the right to be treated as an individual and with dignity.
- Every person has a right to feel safe.
- Every person has a right to be able to learn, free from anxiety.
- Bullying is not acceptable in our school.

Expectations for the Artarmon Community:

- We behave, speak and treat one another in a respectful way.
- We understand that everyone is different, and we respect those differences.
- We look out for one another, and offer our support when others need our help.

What is Bullying?

Bullying is **repeated** verbal, physical, social or psychological behaviour that is harmful and involves the misuse of power by an individual or group towards one or more persons. Cyber bullying refers to bullying through information and communication technologies.

Bullying can involve humiliation, domination, intimidation, victimisation and all forms of harassment including that based on gender, race, disability, homosexuality or transgender. Bullying of any form or for any reason can have long term effects on those involved including bystanders.

Conflicts or fights between equals or single incidents are not defined as bullying.

Verbal Bullying includes name calling, insults, teasing, racist remarks, threats and any verbal behaviour designed to hurt another.

Physical Bullying includes physical harm to an individual or group, intimidation by threatening physical harm, rude gestures, taking or damaging belongings – ie any form of physical behaviour which hurts others or their property.

Psychological or Social Bullying includes spreading unpleasant rumours, writing nasty notes, excluding someone from a group and isolating someone by preventing others from befriending them.

Aims:

This procedure aims to ensure:

- Our school is a safe environment.
- Teachers, students and parents are aware of and encouraged to implement positive strategies to prevent and address school bullying.
- Teachers, students and parents are knowledgeable about the nature, causes and consequences of bullying and the procedures that have been set in place to address bullying in the school.
- Teachers, students and parents are committed to collaborate on maintaining a bully-free environment.
- Students are taught positive social interaction skills and strategies to manage bullying.
- Students are rewarded for interacting with members of the school community in a positive manner.
- Teachers are aware of their role in fostering the knowledge and attitudes which will be required to achieve the above aims.

Prevention:

The school will address all bullying in a serious manner. Those who bully others will be given every opportunity to change their behaviour and reflect on the consequences of their actions on others and choose more acceptable ways of behaving. Everyone in our school will play a part in reducing and preventing bullying.

School Strategies:

- You Can Do It (YCDI) program implemented grades K-4 – (*Focus on social and emotional capabilities*)
- *DoE Values program implemented across Stage 3*
- Cyber safety visit by NSW Police to Stage 3 students.
- K-6 DoE Anti-Bullying classroom programs – implemented yearly.
- Anti-Bullying information shared with parents.
- K-6 Buddy programs.
- SRC and school leadership programs.
- Staff professional learning on Code of Conduct annually.
- Staff professional learning – DoE Child Protection.
- Follow the school's Student Wellbeing Procedure. (*school and classroom rules expectations*)
- Deputy Principals / Assistant Principals oversee Student Wellbeing concerns.
- Students sign agreement for responsible use of technology.
- New staff each year involved in induction program outlining school programs and procedures.
- Students referred through the learning and support team if identified as being at risk of developing long-term difficulties with social relationships or those who are identified at or after enrollment as having previously experienced bullying or engaged in bullying behaviour.

Staff Responsibilities:

All members of the school community contribute to the preventing bullying by modelling and promoting appropriate behaviour and respectful relationships. School staff have a responsibility to:

- Respect and support students.
- Model and promote appropriate behaviour.
- Have knowledge of school and departmental policies relating to bullying behaviour.
- Respond in a timely manner to incidents of bullying.
- Provide curriculum and pedagogy that supports students to develop an understanding of bullying and its impact on individuals.
- Be familiar with the school **Code of Conduct** and management system, including the contents of this policy.
- Be familiar with the school's Student Wellbeing procedure
- Respond to early signs of distress in students. These early signs can include an unusual lack of concentration or inappropriate behaviours such as aggressive behaviour outbursts and poor school attendance.
- Seek advice and support from colleagues when unsure as to how to respond to and address specific bullying incidents.
- Encourage students to report situations of bullying by: listening carefully and avoiding giving judgements when reports are made, and remaining calm and understanding of the student's/parent's/colleague's concern.
- Provide curriculum and pedagogy that supports students to develop an understanding of bullying and its impact on individuals and the broader community.

Student Responsibilities:

A strong anti-bullying stance by students contributes in a major way to making the school a safe place. Students have a responsibility to:

- Behave appropriately, respecting individual differences and diversity.
- Behave as responsible digital citizens.
- Follow the School Wellbeing Procedure.
- Behave as responsible bystanders.
- Report incidents of bullying according to the schools anti-bullying plan.

Parents and Caregivers

Parents and Caregivers have a responsibility to:

- Support their children to become responsible citizens and to develop responsible on-line behaviours.
- Be aware of the School Anti-Bullying procedure and assist their children in understanding bullying behaviour.
- Support their children in developing positive responses to incidents of bullying consistent with the School Anti-Bullying procedure.
- Report incidents of school related bullying to the school.
- Work collaboratively with the school to resolve incidents of bullying when they occur.
- Allow the school to collect information and manage the situation and be aware it is not appropriate for parents to approach alleged bullies or victims.

The School Community

All members of the school community have the responsibility to:

- Model and promote positive relationships that respect and accept individual differences and diversity within the school community
- Support the School's Student Wellbeing and Anti-Bullying procedures through words and actions
- Work collaboratively with the school to resolve incidents of bullying when they occur

This procedure has been updated after consulting the DoE Anti-Bullying website.

<https://antibullying.nsw.gov.au/>

Other behaviour and management policies / procedures that form part of this program:

- [APS Student Wellbeing Procedure](#)
- [DoE Incident reporting policy](#) (intranet only)
- [Child Wellbeing unit](#) contact: (02) 9269 9400
- [DoE Protecting and Supporting Children and Young People Policy](#)
- [DoE Complaints Handling Policy](#)
- [Bullying: Preventing and Responding to Student Bullying in Schools Policy](#)

Useful websites:

Mindmatters: <http://www.mindmatters.edu.au/>

Kidsmatter: www.kidsmatter.edu.au/

Cybersmart: www.cybersmart.gov.au/

National Coalition Against Bullying: www.ncab.org.au/

Bullying. No Way!: www.bullyingnoway.gov.au

Parents and carers Online bullying fact sheet



What is online bullying?

Online bullying – or cyber-bullying – is engaging in bullying behaviour using technology such as the internet or mobile devices. Online bullying is different from other forms of bullying several ways:

- It is more likely to happen outside school.
- Material can be shared quickly and long after the first incident.
- It can happen anytime, day or night.
- It is more difficult to defend yourself or get away.

What does online bullying look like?

Online bullying may include sending abusive messages, posting hurtful or threatening material on social media, imitating or excluding others online and making inappropriate comments on posts or pictures.

How do I know if my child is being bullied online?

The following behaviours may indicate your child is upset by something happening online:

- being hesitant about going online
- seeming nervous when an instant message, text message or email appears
- being visibly distressed after using a computer or mobile device
- suddenly avoiding the internet
- closing a laptop or hiding a mobile device when others enter the room.

How can I keep my child safe online?

Be aware of the age restrictions for the sites and applications your child wants to use, and remind them not to share their passwords or personal information with others.

Talk with them about how they use the internet and mobile devices and understand the privacy settings. Make sure they know they can tell you or another trusted adult if they are being bullied online.

What can I do if my child is bullied online?

There are lots of things you can help your child to do if they are being bullied online:

- remind your child not to respond or retaliate
- keep a record of any incidents of online bullying for example take screenshots
- block or delete the user who is bullying
- remind your child to change their privacy settings
- contact the service provider – they can help to block messages and calls
- report the bullying.

How to report online bullying?

Keep records or screenshots of calls or messages that are offensive or hurtful.

If the bullying is related to school, contact the principal to report what has happened and work together to resolve the issue.

Call the police if your child is physically threatened, and report serious online bullying behaviour to the Office of the eSafety Commissioner.

Useful websites:

www.antibullying.nsw.gov.au
www.esafety.gov.au
www.bullyingnoway.com.au
www.kidshelpline.com.au



What is bullying?

Bullying has three key features. It:

involves a misuse of power in a relationship

is ongoing and repeated, and

involves behaviours that can cause harm.

Bullying can also occur online. This is known as cyberbullying, which is using technology such as the internet or mobile devices to bully someone. It can include sending abusive texts and emails, posting hurtful messages and putting inappropriate comments on pictures of others.

Bullying of any kind is not acceptable in NSW schools, whatever the reason. Schools are committed to working with parents, staff and students to prevent bullying and respond quickly and effectively if it does occur.

What can you do if your child has been bullied?

Listen calmly and get the full story

Your child needs to know that they are being heard. Their feelings matter and their concerns should be taken seriously. Encourage your child to talk about what happened. Explain to your child that reporting the bullying is okay.

After listening to their concerns, ask questions to get more details if needed: who, what, where, when.

Reassure your child that they are not to blame

Children may blame themselves and this can make them feel even worse. Say supportive things like, 'That sounds really hard to deal with', or 'I'm so glad you told me. You should feel safe at school'.

Ask your child what they want to do – and what they want you to do

It is important to help your child to find their own solution as this will help them feel that they have some control over the situation.

If your child is not in any immediate danger and they feel confident, they could try these strategies:

Ignore the bullying.

Turn their back and walk away.

Act unimpressed or pretend they don't care.

Say "No" or "Just stop!" firmly.

If the bullying happened at school, support your child to tell a teacher. If your child wants to talk to someone other than the school or you think added support would help, you could tell them to go to the Kids Helpline website. They can also call for free on 1800 55 1800.

When do I contact the school?

Your child may be reluctant for you to speak to school staff. Discuss the idea and reassure them that the school would want to know and is able to help.

If needed, make an appointment to meet with your child's teacher. You could also ask to talk with the principal.

Contact the school immediately if you have a concern about your child's safety.

Support for parents and carers

Kids Helpline also has a parent line with trained teams who provide support, information and counselling for parents of children aged 0-18 years. You can call them for the cost of a local call from 9am to 9pm Monday to Friday and 4pm to 9pm on weekends on 1300 1300 52.

Telephone interpreter service

If you would like to contact the school or Parent Line NSW and need assistance with English please call the telephone interpreter service on 131 450, tell them what language you need and ask the operator to make the call. The operator will get an interpreter on the line to assist you with your conversation. You will not be charged for this service.



Parent's guide to online safety

Practical, issue-focussed
information and advice
for parents of children
of all ages.



***explore safely**

Parent's guide to online safety



With the aim to help guide children and young people toward safe, enjoyable experiences online, the Office of the Children's eSafety Commissioner (the Office) hopes to encourage behavioural change—where Australian children and young people act responsibly online—just as they would offline.

To achieve this, we hope to both educate and help prevent harmful online behaviour from occurring in the first place. As parents, you know your child better than anyone, and have the best opportunity to help educate them so they can explore, safely.



Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is the use of technology to bully a person or group with the intent to hurt them socially, psychologically or even physically.



Cyberbullying behaviour may include:

- * abusive texts and emails
- * hurtful messages, images or videos
- * imitating others online
- * excluding others online
- * humiliating others online
- * nasty online gossip and chat.

By reporting it, talking about it and supporting each other, we can stop it.

For many children and teenagers, their online life is an important part of their social identity. They can't just 'switch it off'. Many young people do not report cyberbullying to their parents as they fear that they might lose access to their devices and the internet.

Young people may also be concerned that parents' actions will make cyberbullying issues worse, so it is important for you to remain calm and supportive.

Trolling

Trolling is when a user intentionally causes distress by posting inflammatory comments online.

++ Trolling differs from cyberbullying in that trolls aim to gain attention and power through disruption of conversation by encouraging a defensive reaction from those they attack. Cyberbullying usually focuses less on the reaction of the victim, and more on the feelings and authority of the bully. Cyberbullying is usually repeated behaviour, while trolling can be one-off.



What can I do?

As a parent, you can help your child and encourage them to take control of the issue. Talk to them about cyberbullying before it happens. Together you should work out strategies to address any potential issues and reassure your child that you will be there to support them.

+ Report the cyberbullying material to the social media service where it happened.

Social media services should remove cyberbullying material that has been reported and is in breach of their terms and conditions. Most social media services have a reporting area on their website. The Office website also provides information about how to report material on various services.

+ Collect details of the cyberbullying material. You might need to do this before you report it to the site. A simple way to collect this information is by taking a photo or screenshot or copying the URL.

If you submit a complaint to the Office about cyberbullying material, you need to provide this information.

Report cyberbullying to the Office of the Children's eSafety Commissioner.

+ Block the person. We recommend that you help your child block or unfriend the person upsetting them, so they cannot continue to upset them while the material is being removed.

++ Remember that if your child has been involved in cyberbullying, and seems distressed or shows changes in behaviour or mood, it may be advisable to seek professional support through Kids Helpline.

Kids Helpline is a free and confidential online and phone counselling service for young people, available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week on 1800 55 1800.



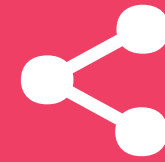
Social networking

Chat and social networking are great ways to stay in touch and find new friends.

Social networking describes a variety of services like Facebook, YouTube, Snapchat, Instagram, World of Warcraft, Moshi Monsters, Twitter, Skype, Minecraft and many others.

All of these services enable direct interaction between individuals. Users can post information about themselves, display photos, tell people what they've been up to, chat and play games. Social networking forms a part of the social identity of many young people.

There are some risks though, including sharing with people they do not know or trust, not being able to control where a photo or video has been shared, or meeting people in real life who they only otherwise know online.



What can I do?

As a parent, you can help your child have positive experiences on social networking sites.

- + Stay involved in your child's use of technology. Set up your own account and learn about privacy settings so you can understand how you can best protect your child. It can be fun for you too!
- + Read the 'terms of use' on social media services and make sure your child understands what is expected. Some sites, like Club Penguin, are created especially for children. Many, such as Facebook and Instagram, require users to be at least 13 years of age (often to comply with US laws about the collection of children's personal data). It's also helpful to check the age ratings set by app stores too before downloading an app—bearing in mind that these age ratings can sometimes differ from those for websites of the same service.
- + Advise children to set their accounts to private so that the only people who can view their information are those they trust.
- + Encourage children to think before they put anything online and to be respectful of others. Information posted online can be difficult or

impossible to remove. An inappropriate image posted today may have a long term impact on their digital reputation.

- + Show your child how to manage location services on their phone so they are not inadvertently broadcasting their location. Help them to set up alerts to let them know if they have been 'tagged' in photos that have been posted by others.
- + Remind children to be careful when making new friends online; people may not be who they say they are. They should never arrange to meet an online friend unless a trusted adult is with them.
- ++ Report any cyberbullying or inappropriate content to the social networking site and show children how to do this too. If the social media service fails to remove the material, you can make a complaint to the Office of the Children's eSafety Commissioner.**



Unwanted contact

Online, children can communicate with people they don't know or have not met in real life.

While being in contact with new people can be exciting, the anonymity offered by the internet can allow these new contacts to cover their true identities.

For example, someone who says they are a 10-year-old girl could actually be a 40-year-old man. This anonymity means that sexual solicitation and online grooming can occur online and are serious risks.

Online grooming and the procuring of children over the internet is the illegal act of an adult making online contact with a child under the age of 16 with the intention of facilitating a sexual relationship. Sexual solicitation is where someone is asked to engage in a sexual conversation or activity—or to send a sexually explicit image or information.

More information is available from the Australian Federal Police (AFP). The AFP investigates suspected cases of online grooming.

What can I do?

- + Encourage your children to tell you or another trusted adult if there is a threat to their safety. You can also contact the police.
- + Help your child report and block the contact or remove them from your child's friends list.
- + Encourage your child to change their profile settings so that their personal details are kept private.
- + Keep evidence. This can be useful in tracking the person posting unsuitable material.
- + Reassure your child that you will always support them and not block their internet access if they report that they are uncomfortable or worried about what has been said online.

+ Be alert to changes in your child's behaviour or mood that are concerning, including increased or decreased sexualised behaviours and/or apparent confidence, clinginess or withdrawal, anxiety or sadness and changed interactions with friends. Explore your concerns with them and, if necessary, seek professional help.

++ Reports can be made directly to the AFP about abuse or illegal activity online using the online child sex exploitation form. Parents can also click on the Report Abuse button on the ThinkuKnow or Virtual Global Taskforce websites.

If you believe a child is in immediate danger, call Triple Zero (000), Crimestoppers on 1800 333 000 or your local police station.



Sexting

Sexting is the sending of provocative or sexual photos, messages or videos.

Sexts are generally sent using a mobile phone but can also include online posts or sharing using an app.

While sharing suggestive images or text messages may seem like innocent flirting by young people or considered funny, sexting can have serious social and legal consequences.

In most instances of sexting, young people willingly share naked photos of themselves. However sexting can also happen in response to peer pressure. Accidents can also occur, for example, if the sender or receiver of sexts has their phone stolen by someone who decides to publish the images online.



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What can I do?

- + It's important to discuss the consequences of sexting with your children. If their image has been viewed by others they may be publicly bullied and have sexually inappropriate comments made about them by friends and strangers, including adults.
- + Talk to your children about the potential social, academic, employment and legal implications of posting inappropriate material of themselves or others online.
- + If sexting has already negatively affected your child, help them to identify where the images might be. Send take-down requests to all sites as well as to all other children and send messages to all other children who may have received an image and ask them to delete it immediately.
- + Remind your child to delete any sexual content they receive from others and avoid forwarding this type of content.

- + Remind your child to consider the feelings of others when taking photos and distributing any content by mobile phone or online.
- + Seek professional support if you are worried that your child is vulnerable.
- + If you are concerned that a sexting incident may be a criminal matter, contact your local police.
- ++ If your child has been involved in sexting, remember to stay calm and be reasonable about the consequences. Sexting is not uncommon behaviour and your child is not alone in being negatively impacted. Rather than adding to the distress, focus on finding a solution for your child.**

Too much time online

To many parents it seems as though children and young people are constantly online.

Often they seem to be engaged in more than one task at a time; for example, downloading and listening to music while studying and chatting with friends or sending messages on their mobile phones.

The number of hours that children and young people spend online can vary significantly. There is no guideline for the 'right' amount of time for children to spend online, however, if their online activity appears to impact negatively on their behaviour or wellbeing, or that of the family, it may be time to discuss expectations and establish time limits.

It's important to remember that some of the time your children spend online may be related to their education.



#YOLO

What can I do?

+ The longer you wait to address the issue, the more difficult it can be to overcome. So if you see an emerging problem arising from excessive use, act on it right away.

+ Talk to your child about the concerns you have and monitor what games, apps and devices are bought or used by your child.

+ You may like to install a program on the device your child is using which can be adjusted to limit the amount of time an internet connection will be available on that device.

+ Consider implementing family agreements about the amount of time your children can spend online. A similar approach can be used to limit access to devices.

++ If your child seems particularly anxious or irritable, or you notice them seeming isolated from friends or other activities, there may be an underlying mental health issue. Talk to your child's school or your GP if your concerns extend beyond screen time.



Inappropriate, offensive & illegal content

Inappropriate, offensive or illegal content may include topics, images or other information that are prohibited in Australia or could be damaging to young people online.

Children and young people may not deliberately seek out inappropriate content. They may inadvertently access content while undertaking online searches, they may seek it out, or be referred to it by others.

Young people with smartphones might also be able to discover content that may be blocked by home and school internet filters.

Offensive or illegal content may include topics, images or other information that are prohibited in Australia or could be damaging to young people online. Offensive or illegal content can expose children to concepts that they are not ready to manage and that may breach social and cultural norms.

Some content can be distressing for children. They may not report it to parents or teachers as they may be ashamed of what they have seen, particularly if they sought it out.

This is content that may:

- + Include footage of real or simulated violence, criminal activity or accidents, promote extreme political or religious views or be sexually explicit. This can include illegal images of child sexual abuse.
- + Promote hate towards individuals or groups on the basis of race, religion, sexual preference or other social/cultural factors, instruct or promote crime, violence or unsafe behaviour, like bomb or weapon making, anorexia, drug use, gaining unauthorised access to computers, fraud or terrorism.

What can I do?

- + Encourage your child to tell you about inappropriate content they have come across and make a complaint about specific content.
- + Limit their exposure to inappropriate content by supervising their online time where possible.
- + Install filters, labels and safe zones that enable you to reduce their risk of exposure to unsuitable or illegal sites.
- + Keep them connected to trusted friends and family online and offline.
- + Help your child use search engines to locate websites. Consider developing a list of favourites for younger children.
- + Reassure your child that access to the internet will not be denied if they tell you about seeing inappropriate content.
- + If you are worried, or your child is vulnerable, please seek professional support.
- + Report inappropriate content to the site administrator.
- ++ The Office can investigate complaints about content that may be illegal or prohibited. Report this content to esafety.gov.au/reportillegalcontent**



Safeguards

If a child has access to an internet-enabled device, they also have access to an extensive amount of content across the web.



There are many ways parents can help their children to explore safely.

What can I do?

- + Put in place online safeguards and parental controls—settings, filters and products that help block certain content so that you are better able to protect what your children see online. Parental controls are available for most devices in the form of pre-installed settings that you can activate, or via the installation of free or commercial software.

Some examples are:

- + Customisable computer accounts set up for your children.
- + Settings that you can apply to your computer to restrict access to downloads, apps, purchasing, games and to set internet usage time limits.
- + Settings you can apply to your router to restrict access to online content.
- + Apps or settings applied to your child's mobile phone to restrict access to browsers, apps, social networking sites, inappropriate content, photo and/or video sharing sites, streaming, and gaming.
- + Commercial or free internet filters which can alert you to contact from strangers outside of approved social networks, restrict access to inappropriate content, monitor your child's online activity, restrict online usage times, and track GPS location, calls, SMS and contacts.
- + Remember that no single parental control tool is 100 per cent effective. Some content and sites can be encrypted in such a way that they are not recognised by parental controls, or a tech-savvy child may have the ability to bypass parental controls.

You can also:

- + Encourage and model good behaviours with your kids around their use of connected devices, for example not bringing devices to the dinner table.
- + Set healthy limits about how much time is spent online each day, and for what purpose.
- + Implement boundaries such as only using devices in a 'safe space', like the living room, or having an open door policy when children use devices or computers in the bedroom. Be prepared to stick to these boundaries yourself.
- + Learn to understand the devices your children use, and talk to them about the importance of staying safe online and being aware of the behaviours of themselves and others.
- + Establish and maintain trust. It's hard to monitor your children's online activity at all times so trust is important.

Further information about discussing these issues with your children can be found at:
esafety.gov.au/chatterbox

Help and resources



Check out the following support services and resources to help you keep your family safe online.

The Office of the Children's eSafety Commissioner

The Office's website contains information and related links to support parents in keeping kids safe online. Resources include practical, action focussed advice, videos, games, support, and research-based information, and everything is free of charge.

esafety.gov.au

School support

Many schools have detailed policies and procedures in place to help support children online, including how to manage issues like cyberbullying, sexting and other online concerns.

The Department of Education policies in each state provide information for students, teachers, parents and the broader community to help raise awareness and counter the inappropriate use of technology.

For more information, contact your child's school.

Online counselling

If you suspect or know that a child is being negatively impacted by things happening to them online, consider seeking professional support for them.

Kids Helpline

Kids Helpline service provides free, confidential online counselling for children and young people. Kids Helpline also provides young people experiencing problems online with free and private web chat counselling.

kidshelpline.com.au or phone 1800 55 1800

eHeadspace

eHeadspace is a confidential, free and secure space where young people aged 12 to 25 or their family can chat, email or speak on the phone with a qualified youth mental health professional.

eheadspace.org.au

Resources

Parentline

Parentline provides a counselling, information and referral service for parents that operates seven days a week between 8am and 10pm.

parentline.com.au or phone 1300 30 1300

Lifeline

Lifeline provides free 24-hour crisis counselling and information about support services.

lifeline.org.au or phone 13 11 14.

Crime Stoppers

Crimestoppers or your local police can assist with concerns about children's personal safety.

crimestoppers.com.au or phone 1800 333 000





Let's get social

You can stay up-to-date with the latest online safety news, advice and resources on our social media channels:

Blog

esafety.gov.au/eSafetyblog

Facebook

facebook.com/eSafetyOffice

Twitter

[@eSafetyOffice](https://twitter.com/eSafetyOffice)

YouTube

[youtube.com/c/
OfficeoftheChildrenseSafetyCommissionerAU](https://youtube.com/c/OfficeoftheChildrenseSafetyCommissionerAU)





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