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Education and Culture DG

Lifelong Learning Programme



Lifelong Learning Program in Greece

Vasiliki Gountsidou,
Hariton Polatoglou

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
in cooperation with (I.K.Y.) the state
scholarships foundation directorate of special
programmes

What is health

- Social Health
- Antistress policy



Current Situation

1. Terminology
 2. Different Mother Language
 3. No antibullying-policy in Schools
 4. Procedure of charges
 5. N.G.Os
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Economic Crisis

- More people interested in lifelong-learning programs
 - Part time jobs in the internet
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Emerging Problems

Last year The Greek Ministry of education donated a portable P/C to all 12 year old students in High Schools. No guidelines for proper use of the internet were given.

This year the same problem in some Elementary Schools

Parents and teachers are eager to learn the correct use and able to manage this problem

Aware of the program

- The Greek Ministry of education has changed the name and wants to include and emphasize **Lifelong Learning Programs in Greece**
 - Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and Social Policy Committee
 - Greek Physicist Union
 - Greek Union of Social Pediatrics
 - National wide education program of teachers on advanced use of ICTs
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Target Groups

- Parents
- Doctors and especially Pediatricians
- Lawyers
- Teachers
- Adolescents
- Disabled Persons
- Immigrants
- Policemen
- Seminars for workplace bullying or mobbing (organizational, corporate, legal, institutional, client)

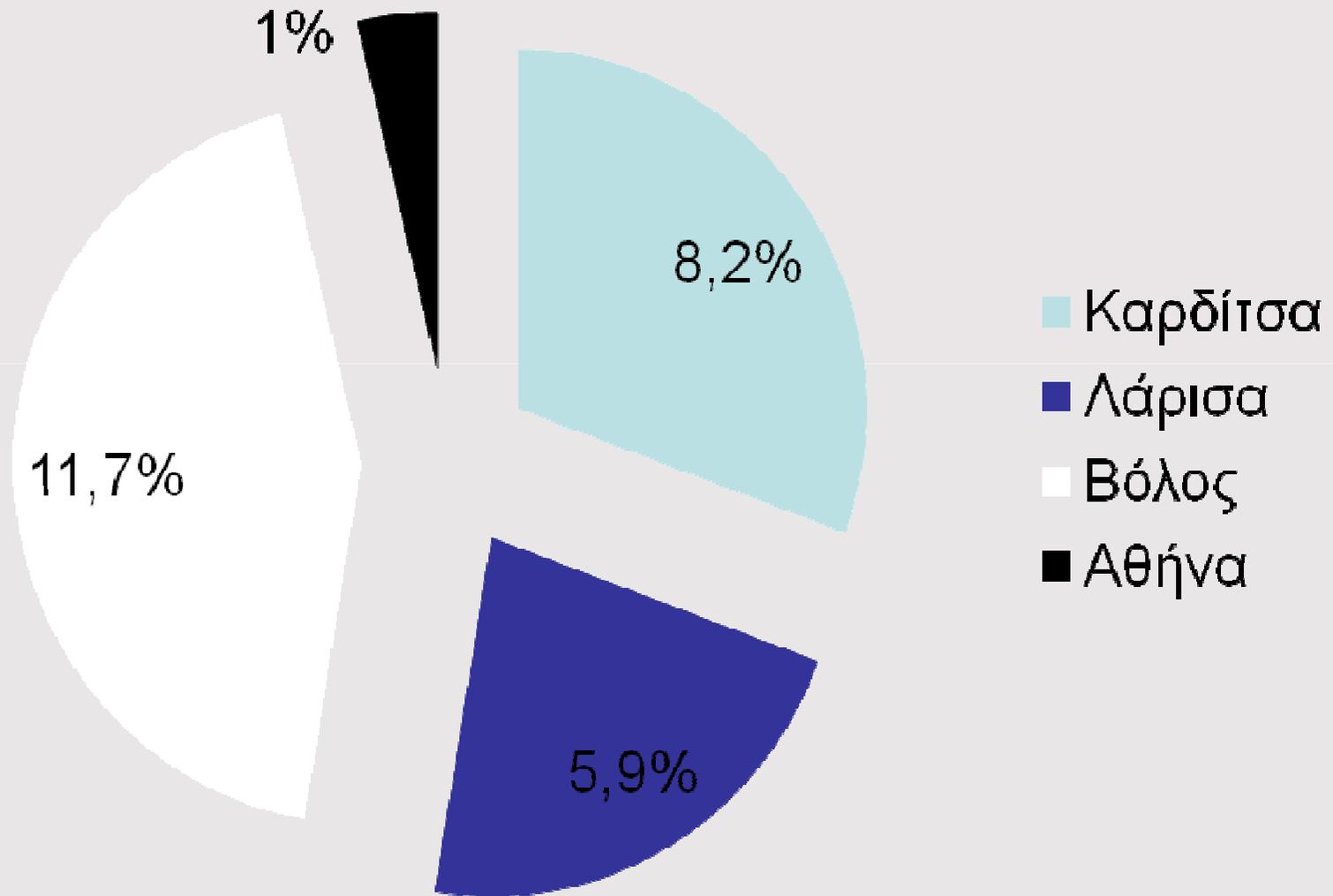
Older employees are very interested and feel more comfortable

Help needed for Proper use of Computers

- Experts in ICTs
 - Doctors
 - Talents
 - Transnational mobility
 - Differences in culture, economy and political situations
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Εθισμός στο Διαδίκτυο στην Περιφέρεια





Εγκλήματα στο “Δια - Δίκτυο” παγίδευσης

Απάτη	Εμπορία Ναρκωτικών	Παραβίαση Απορρήτων	Πνευματική Ιδιοκτησία
Εγκλήματα κατά της τιμής και της αξιοπρέπειας	Παράνομος Τζόγος	Κίνδυνοι προερχόμενοι από δωμάτια επικοινωνίας	Παραβίαση Δεδομένων Προσωπικού Χαρακτήρα
Παιδική πορνογραφία	Εμπορία Ανθρώπων	Εμπορία Όπλων	Εκδήλωση πρόθεσης αυτοκτονίας

Characteristics of cyberspace

The new world for the teenagers where they spend most of their time and may become victims of cyberbullying is **cyberspace**, which is a very flexible entity.

Every moment new data are loaded.

Material space and virtual space can be thought as urban forms of space, because both contain the notion of interaction and forming of communities.

In material world people interact and form the communities we live in. This also happens to virtual space within some structures.

Everybody can have access to anything from anywhere, anytime. Distances of space and time are eliminated.

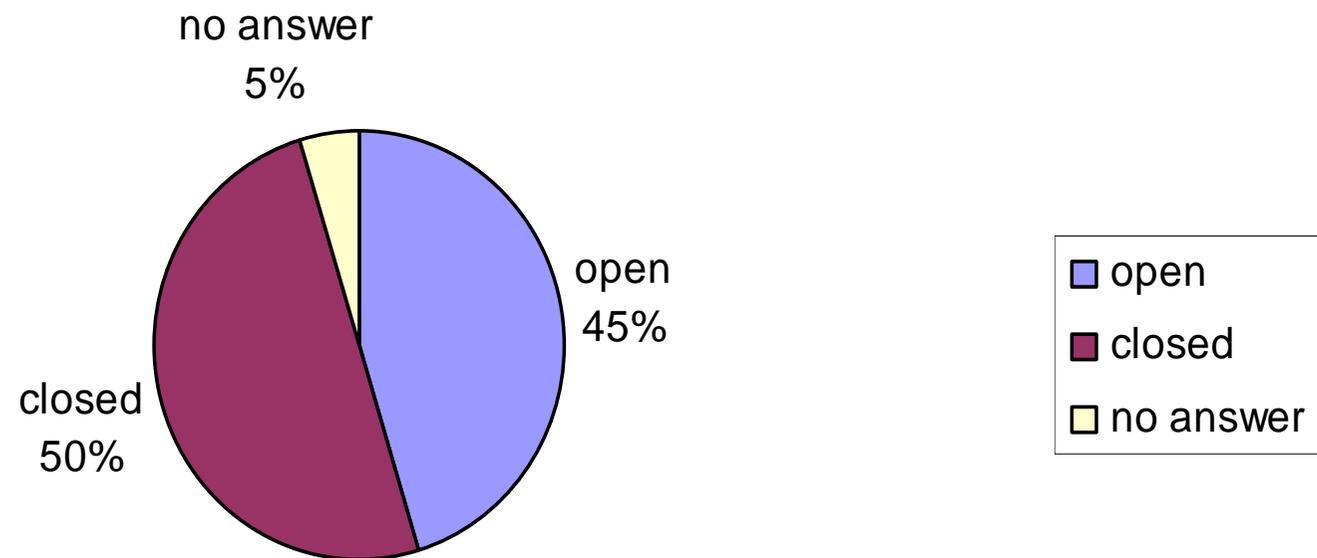
Identity is the specific characteristics of oneself,
while the profile is a summary or collection of information especially
about a person.

The only thing that is needed to approach somebody or something is a url or another form of electronic identity.

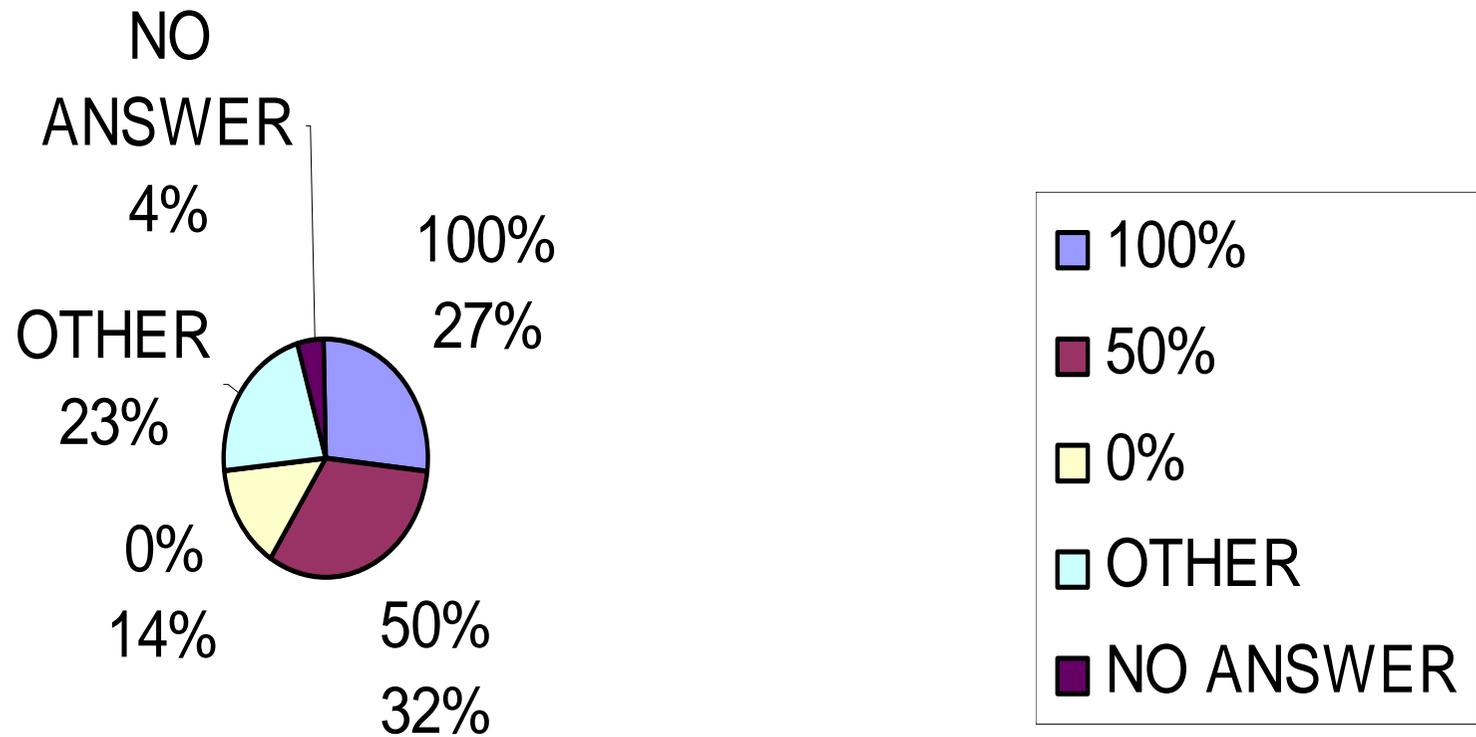
The identity in a datascape is given in a form of a profile that is a side view representation. Some ways of retaining anonymity is the use of nicknames or false country or name.

Negative aspects of somebody's identity can easily be hidden by presenting the most interesting aspects, and a kind of controlled projection is arranged.

Is your profile open or closed?



How much close is this profile to your real identity?



Friends in real and virtual life

170 Friends in facebook (virtual life)

12 Friends in real life

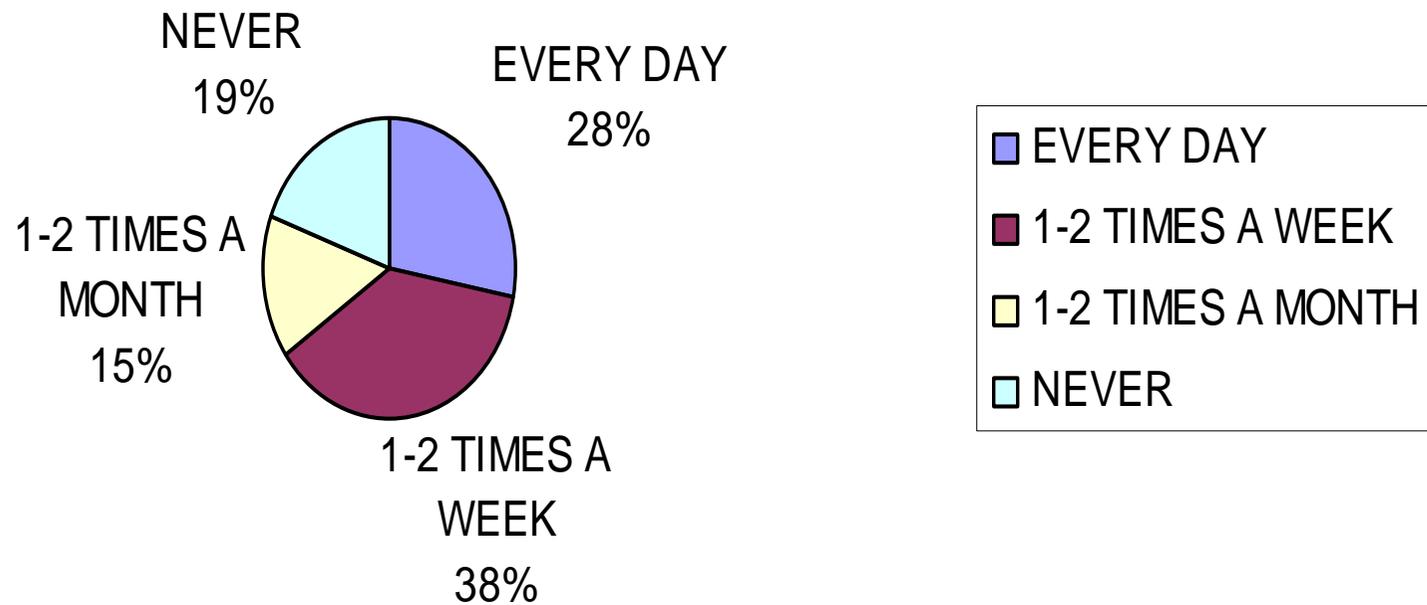
Boys: 14 strangers - 5 added

Girls: 73 strangers - 19 added

36 groups

13% used the command ***report***

How often do you communicate with your real friends through facebook?



Percentages of cyberbullying in the target group

TARGET GROUP	NEVER	1-2 TIMES A YEAR	1-2 TIMES A MONTH	1-2 TIMES A WEEK	MORE OFTEN
VICTIMS	92%	6%	2%	0%	0%
PERPE-TRATORS	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%
FRIENDS AND VICTIMS	82%	10%	6%	1%	1%

Which criteria do you have when you want to choose a friend in facebook?

	SOMEBODY YOU KNOW	COMMON INTERESTS	SOMETHING ELSE	NO ANSWER
BOYS	76%	7%	10%	7%
GIRLS	93%	5%	2%	-

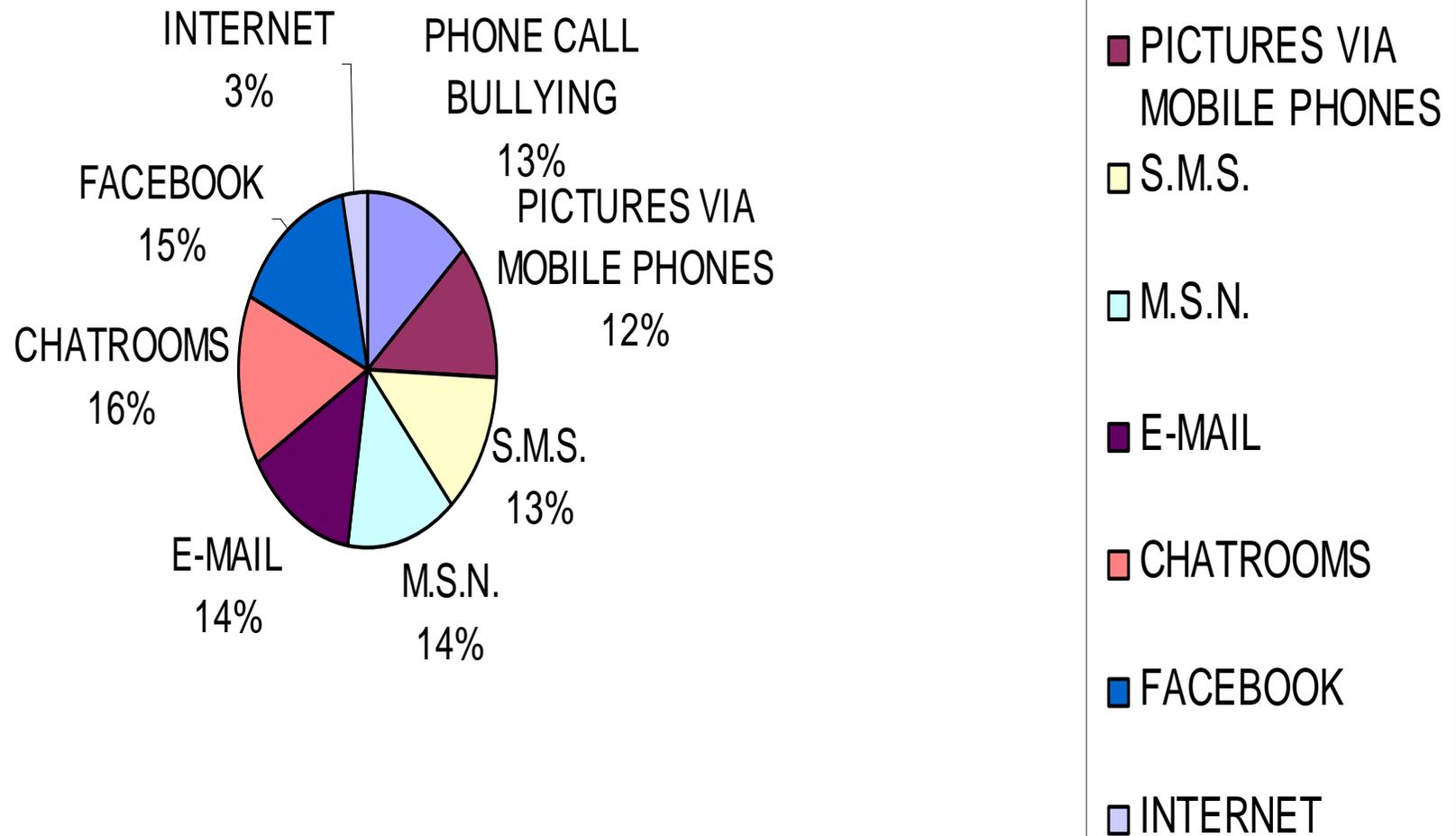
Disadvantages

1. Lack of true communication
 2. Creation of your profile as a consumer from different companies dealing with advertisement.
 3. Talking to dangerous people and joining peculiar groups.
 4. Waste of time in front of a P.C.
 5. Safety of personal data and creation of your personal file
 6. Addiction, isolation, social autism
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Advantages

1. Communicating with friends living in another city or abroad
 2. Meeting **strangers** with common interests
 3. **Spending of your free time**
 4. Quick communication
 5. Finding old friends and classmates
 6. **Spending your time in a more creative way instead of watching T.V.**
 7. Electronic agenda
 8. Exchanging experiences just for fun
 9. **You feel more comfortable because the guy you are communicating with, is not able to watch your reactions or make you blushing. It is not a face to face conversation.**
-

Percentages of the ways cyberbullying may occur



In Greece there are no laws concerning only the phenomenon of bullying and therefore that of cyberbullying. There are no antibullying policies in schools either. When a youngster is accused for a serious case some general laws are applied. With the appearance of personal computers, some more laws especially for the copyright of programs and files and the interference in personal data and expansion of the prevention of wiretrapping to the mobile phones are applied.

Children cannot be punished until the age of eleven since they are under the parental control. If someone is guilty and less than 18 years and his trial takes place, when he is still a teenager, he is sent to special institutions as an internee.

E-crime is decentralized and global. There are problems concerning terminology, national laws and the cooperation of the police departments.

Types of e-crime:

1. Conventional crimes and crimes via computers
2. Crimes using computers not connected to the internet
3. Crimes via internet
4. Criminal actions via mobile phones

Using the files of the computers as evidence, information can be received for:

1. The exact time of the action
 2. The place where the victims and the offenders were
 3. When and with whom they have communicated
 4. If the offenders had intention to harm or to make a crime
-

Digital Forensic Science is the science dealing with e-crime and especially with the recognition, conservation and resolution of digital data (Article 14 of Greek penalty law)

Organizations dealing with cyberbullying:

1. 2nd Pediatric hospital in Athens and Ippokratio in Thessaloniki, with teenagers addicted to the internet
 2. www.synigoros.gr, www.0-18gr with advocates protecting the children's rights, in cooperation with ENOC, which is the European Network of Young Advisors. No exclusive laws for cyberbullying but penalty code articles 330 and 361 for illegal violence and vilification.
 3. Saferinternet
 4. www.safeline.gr
 5. www.dart.gov.gr, D.A.R.T., Digital awareness and respond to threats
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“Technological progress is like an axe in the hands of a pathological criminal.” Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

There are no special penal ratifications for cyberbullies. For the interference of the police in the cases of social networking the hardware which the bully has used, has to be found in our country.

Article 22 states that no one has the right in any way to interfere, subtract, damage, destroy, distribute and disseminate files with personal data.

Article 360 neglecting of juvenile

Article 348 children pornography

Article 386 fraud using computer

Article 121-130 Lawsuit for teenagers



How you make a report for a charge:

1)by filling in an electronic report, 2)by sending a letter, 3)via e-mail, 4)by telephone

Steps followed by the NGOs:

1)verification, 2)search of the origin of the data, 3)informing the foreign hotline and the local police department



**Have you
ever been
Cyberbullied?**

Protect yourself

harassing messages

false information about another person
through email

through instant messaging

in a chat room

on a website or gaming site

through sms or images sent to a cellular phone

May 26th 2010
Antwerp, BELGIUM

Cyber Crime Unit of Thessaloniki, GREECE

**Cybercrime unit of
Thessaloniki** was established
on 3/1/2005.

Last year 817 cases of e-
crime in general (500 frauds,
200 abnormal access to
foreign e-mails, profiles etc,
50 child pornography, 17
suicide attempts, 10 for
mental property, 40 for
harassment.

128 cases for harassment in
the last years

40 telephones per day for
parents complaining for
improper use of social
networking pages by their
children

Comparing the 7 types of cyberbullying between the 2 groups starting with the less common one.

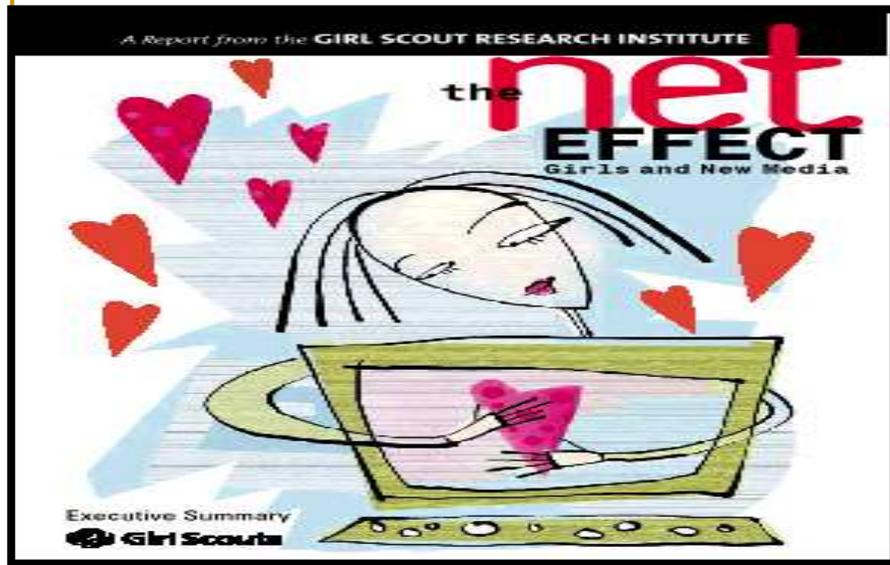
	PHYSICS		PHYS.EDUCATION
1	PHOTOS VIA MOBILE	1	PHOTOS VIA MOBILE
2	S.M.S.	2	M.S.N.
3	E-MAIL	3	E-MAIL
4	M.S.N.	4	INTERNET
5	INTERNET	5	CHATROOM
6	CHATROOM	6	S.M.S.
7	PHONE CALL	7	PHONE CALL

To whom have you said that you have been cyberbullied?

	NO BODY	PARENTS	FRIEND	RELATIVE	TEACHER	SOMEBODY ELSE
S.M.S.	40%	4%	46%	9%	0%	1%
PHOTOS VIA MOBILE PHONES	56%	4%	30%	9%	1%	0%
PHONE- CALL BULLYING	56%	4%	30%	9%	1%	0%
E-MAIL	56%	4%	30%	9%	1%	0%
CHATROOM	56%	4%	30%	9%	1%	0%
M.S.N.	69%	5%	19%	5%	1%	1%
INTERNET	70%	4%	22%	4%	0%	0%

Dissimination and exploitation of results

- Publications
 - Local Media
 - Show the effects of the work on my organization
 - Results for future learning and comparison
 - Evaluation
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Thank you very much

Vasiliki Gountsidou, Hariton Polatoglou
iakovou@auth.gr