



Research about cyberbullying of first-year students Higher Education, in Municipality of Heraklion, about their personal experiences and ways to deal with the phenomenon.



Internet

- The term internet first became known in **1982** and then expanded in the 1990s.
- Its use has brought about quite large social changes.
- Positives: Communication, Entertainment, E-Commerce, Information.
- Negatives: Privacy, Indecent Material, Identity Theft, Cybercrime.

Social Media

- Social Media demonstrates the ability of human groups to interact and communicate through online communities. An early form of social networks appeared after the end of World War A' around 1920.
- Positives: communication, expansion of business contacts, lower costs, increased awareness of social and political issues, a variety of information.
- Negatives: risk of personal safety, communication and dependence.

Cyberbullying

Defination

&

Types

Bill Belsey from Canada created *this term* in one of his seminars with the title: Cyberbullying: An Emerging Threat for the "Always On" Generation -for parents and teachers "

It refers to the process **of targeting** a child or adolescent who is unable to easily **defend himself or herself repeatedly** from another peer through the use of technology to intentionally humiliate, threaten or harass the victim.

Cyberbullying can takes place in different types:

- Flaming
- Harassment)
- Denigration)
- Impersonation)
- Outing and Trickery)
- Cyber Stalking
- Happy Slapping

Reasons

- Anonymity of the Internet: so the perpetrator is not punished, nor is he easily identified
- Rapid spread of the message: so more harm to the victims and more pleasure to the perpetrators
- Strong emotions from both the perpetrator and the victim: loneliness, irritability, strong desire to impose force
- The lack of psychological support and the lack of psychological bonds

- Decreased self-esteem

- Depression

Consequences - Development of eating disorders

- Long-term emotional and relationship disorders

- Suicide and increased tendency to violence

Prevention and Treatment

- Reporting these incidents to the competent authorities

- Proper information about the negative effects

- The action of teachers

- Parents need to be a trusted place for children and teens to turn when online conditions are considered dangerous

The role of a Social Worker

- ❖ It works either on an **individual** or **group** / collective level
- The provision of services of a Social Worker in relation to cyberbullying in the educational context, it has to do with prevention and effective treatment of the problem through many practices:
- → The creation of groups of individuals (students) where through experiential methods they will be able to externalize and manage emotions
- → The organization of informative speeches and workshops on the subject of cyberbullying
- → Providing counseling to families with child victims / adolescents, perpetrators and observers
- → Providing support to every pupil / student involved in cyberbullying
- → The design and implementation of Health Promotion Programs: mental, social and physical health

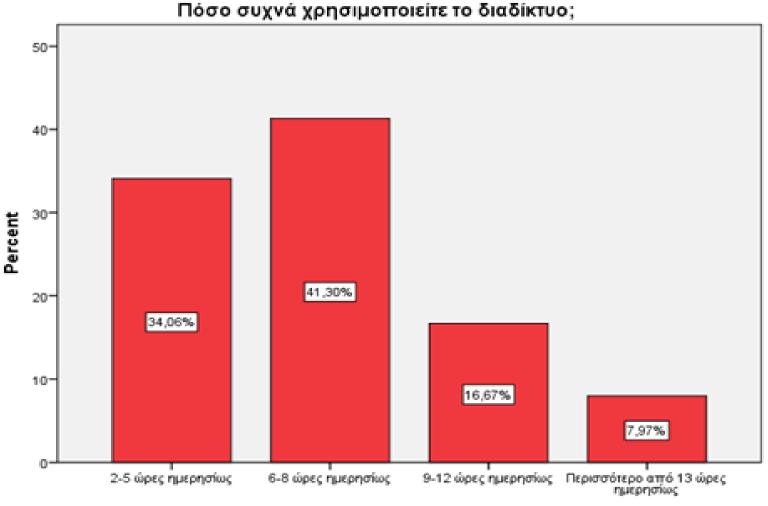
New Technologies

Respondents answer:

- They use the mobile phone a lot (35.5%)
- They use enough the laptop (39.1%)
- 92% use Youtube
- 91.3% use Facebook
- 85.5% use Instagram
- 36.2% use Google
- 83.3% dont use tablet at all

Chart 1

Frequency of use Internet



Πόσο συχνά χρησιμοποιείτε το διαδίκτυο;

C. Issues related to cyber bullying

Types of Cyber bullying

When someone sends malicious comments to someone on the internet and shares it with their friends	120	87%
When someone sends threatening messages or photos to someone	127	92%
When someone pretends to be someone else online	68	49.3%
When someone uses someone else's cell phone to harm them	91	65.9%
The constant insecurity and the fact that now all our movements on social media are used by companies, without explicit permission from us, for purposes we do not know.	1	0.7%
The poll of audiovisual material with a person who has not given his consent for it	1	0.7%
Interception of personal data and their malicious use or its use to intimidate the victim	1	0.7%
When one blackmails another in order to gain something	1	0.7%
When one uploads false information to harm the other's psychology	1	0.7%

Activities related to cyber bullying

	Yes		No		I don't know- I don't answer	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Have you ever been friends with people through social media? (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter)	98	68.8%	42	30.4%	1	0.7%
Have you ever given fake information to a stranger on the internet?	51	37%	80	58%	6	4.3%
Do you think the family plays a role in creating cyber perpetrators or victims?	115	83.3%	14	10.1%	9	6.5%
Have you ever exchanged personal data with a stranger on the internet?	44	31.9%	91	65.9%	3	2.2%

D. Perpetrators andVictims

Have you ever been a victim of cyber bullying?

- Yes (green)
- No (orange)
- I am not ansering (blue)

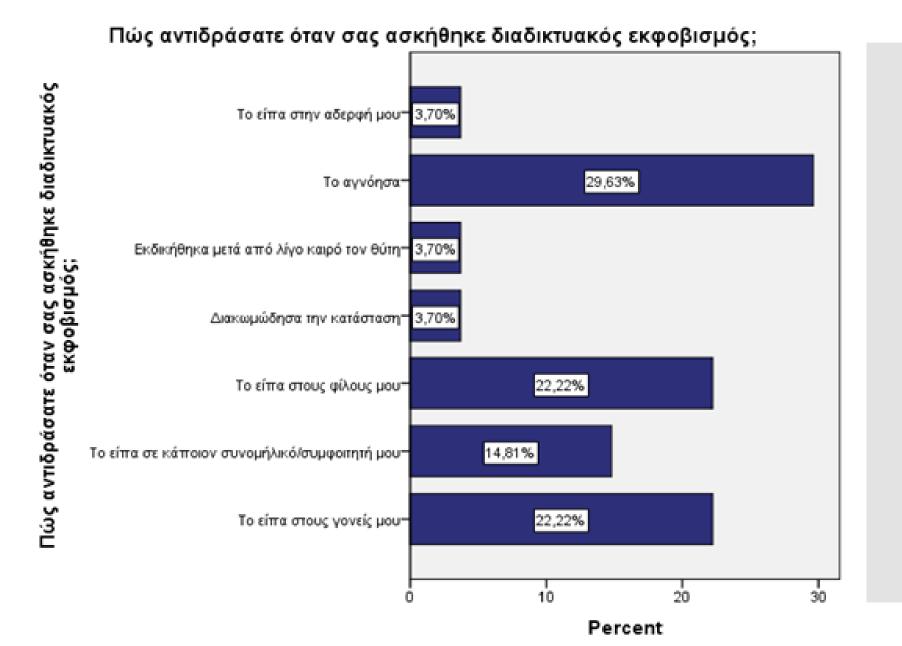


Recording incidents of cyberbullying

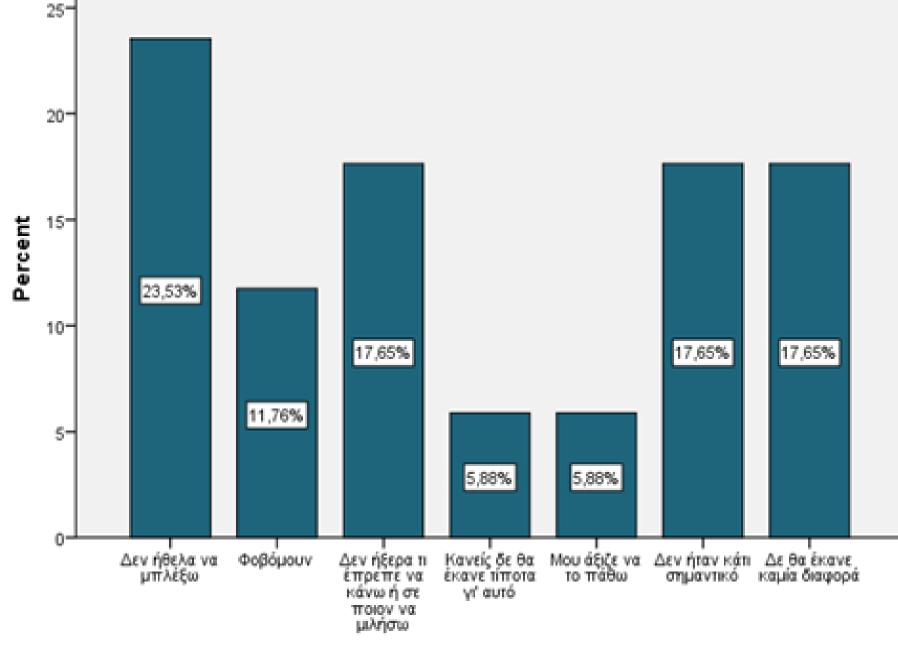
	Yes		No		I don't know- I don't answer		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
The person who bullied you was a familiar person?	8	5.8%	15	10.9%	10	7.2%	
Did you ask for help when you were bullied?	8	5.8%	18	13%	6	4.3%	
Have you ever been an observer at a syber-bullying incident?	14	10.1%	12	8.7%	7	5%	

		Ναι		Όχι		Δεν μου έχει συμβεί	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
How cyber bullying was taking place?	Personal data (photos, videos) was sent to other people	8	5.8%	12	8.7%	10	7.2%
	I have been defamed	13	9.4%	7	5.1%	10	7.2%
	They tried to deceive me	11	8%	10	7.2%	10	7.2%
	They tried to isolate me	6	4.3%	13	9.4%	10	7.2%
	They commented negatively on me, mentioning my name	14	10.1%	7	5.1%	9	6.5%
	They sent me offensive messages or photos	15	10.9%	6	4.3%	9	6.5%
	I was threatened	9	6.5%	12	8.7%	9	6.5%

How the victims reacted?



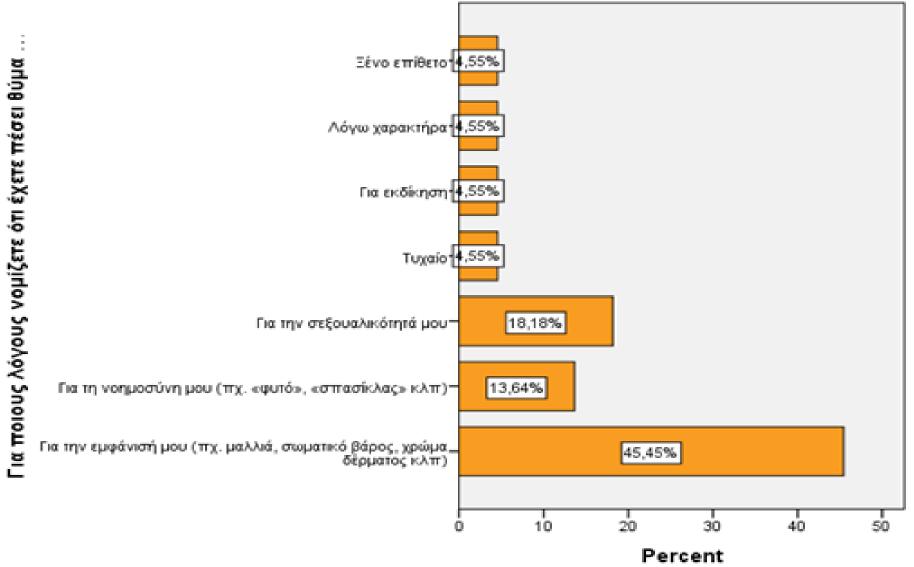
Why they did'not do anything about that?



Σε περίπτωση που το αγνοήσατε, για ποιον λόγο;

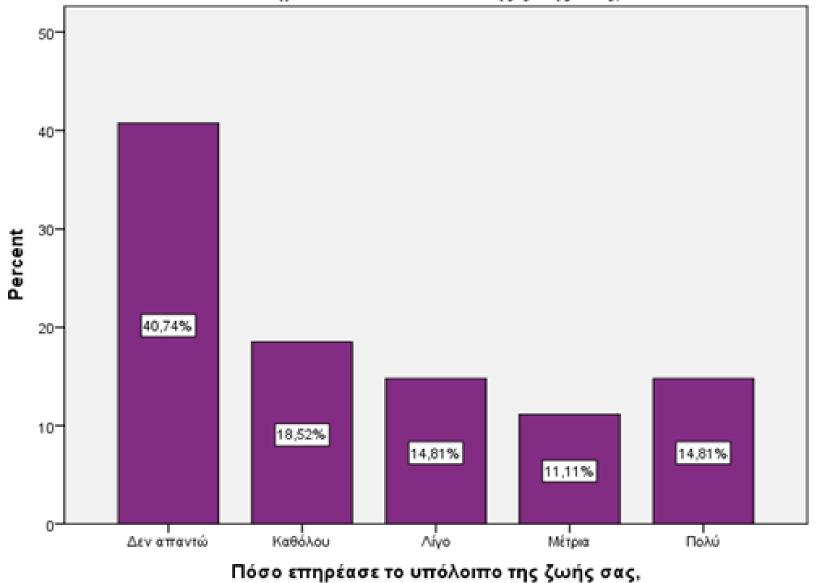
Why they believe were victims?





How much this affected their lives?

Πόσο επηρέασε το υπόλοιπο της ζωής σας,



Conclusions (1)

- OStudents use enough the computer, the mobile more than a lot, while the tablet does not use them at all. They use the internet 6-8 hours per day and mainly Youtube.
- OMost of people are **aware of** the term "**cyberbullying**". They believe that **the family** plays a really **important role** in the creation of **cyber perpetrators or victims**, while they suggest a support line for the victims and the schools to work with parents to help the children who have fallen victim.
- OMost of them have not been victims of cyberbullying. However, the victims stated that they had been sent offensive messages or photos, they had been bullied by Facebook, this had happened twice, they had been harassed online by a man aged 14-17, it lasted one to two weeks.

Conclusions (2)

Most of the students stated that they were harassed because of **their appearance** and it was **very harsh** for them. **40.74%** did **not** answer.

- Students feel they have **enough virtues** and are able to do things as well as most of people. While they feel to **a small extent/level** that they have **not accomplished** many things of which they can be proud of.
- Most of students agree the victims should turn to health professionals.
- There is **no correlation** between **their relationship with their friends and their mother** with the likelihood of falling victim to cyberbullying. While **there is a correlation** between **students' relationship with their father** and the likelihood of being bullied. So if they have a good relationship with their father, the less likely it is that students will be bullied.

Suggestions

- The phenomenon of **Cyberbullying and its effects** to be **more known** in the society
- Less use of the internet and further information about the risks involved.
- Increase of **support lines** and consulting services in general.
- Further actions to combat the phenomenon

