

CLOSING THE GAPS



Erasmus+



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# Dangers of the Internet

Closing the Gaps - 2nd training  
13 - 17/9/2021

ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL ECONOMY  
AND LIFELONG LEARNING - ASEL RO

# Let's think of some risks!

And their effects on us

2.5 million people  
victims of cybercrime in  
2020.

# challenges

The **challenges** vary considerably and do not all bring problems or negative consequences.

Some of them only entertain us or are used as a means of raising awareness of some purpose such as the challenge of the "bucket with the ice" that helped to raise donations over than \$100 million for the disease of neuron

# Dangerous Challenges

Content that encourages violence or dangerous activities that may cause serious physical injury, and even fatal injury.



## They are popular especially among young people because:

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1. Everyone loves competition especially if grows within a potentially huge audience such as that of the internet.
2. People want to feel they belong somewhere and that others are interested in them and what they do.
3. More fans mean not only more attention but often also more money.
4. They have the desire to test their limits

## Potential risks:

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1. Fatal self-injury
2. Physical injury
3. Promotion of violence
4. Disrespect of laws/rights of others
5. Lack of empathy and respect
6. Poor choice of standards
7. Loss of values
8. Social Exclusion
9. Dissemination of personal data

examples of fatal challenges online: **blue whale**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xgv2wLLJqeE&ab\\_channel=TreballProduction](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xgv2wLLJqeE&ab_channel=TreballProduction)

# Images and Standards in the Social Networks

merging research reveals that social media  
networks contribute to **the formation of a bad image**  
body/extreme dietary patterns increasing the  
probability of occurrence through the continuous exposure of  
children to ideal standards of beauty

## Image bombardment by perfect and often underweight models has been associated with:

- Lack of satisfaction with body image
- Feelings of inferiority, lack of self-confidence
- Internalisation of the message impossible = ideal
- Obsession, comparison and competition
- Appearance of extreme eating patterns

While several studies have found a correlation between social media and internet use and suicide, determining a causal relationship between the two is difficult. Many factors contribute to an individual's decision to end their life. However, researchers have determined that social media can increase the suicide risk in several ways while also potentially contributing to suicide prevention.

About 46,000 people died by suicide in the United States in 2020, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). People die by suicide at a rate of 14 per 100,000. Among children and young adults, 10 to 24, the suicide rate is 10.7 per 100,000, and suicide is the second-leading cause of death among this age group.

## Social Networks: a new phenomenon

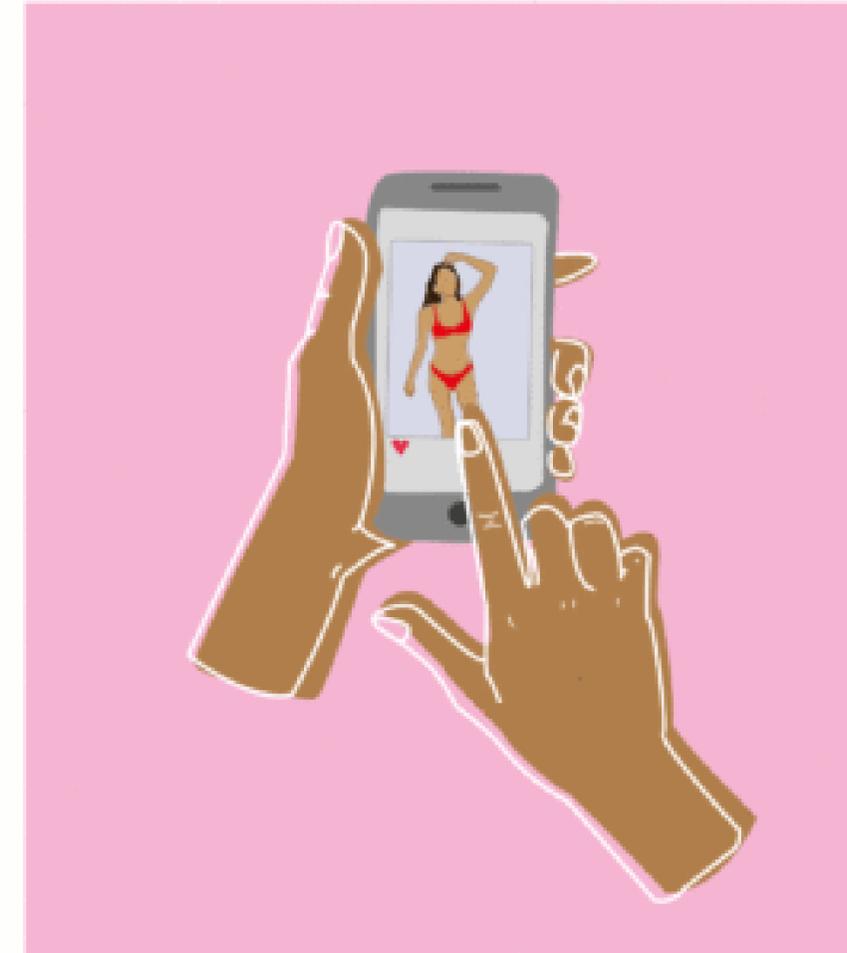
In traditional media we had to deal with the objectification of the bodies of celebrities.

Objectification is now done through:

The presentation of the bodies of the teenagers through selfies

Access to comments, opinions, attitudes and ideals of thousands of people in a split second

Websites and hashtags that promote extreme norms nutritional



## Social Networks: a new phenomenon

In studies focusing on media that are particularly popular among adult youth, such as games and magazines, show that women, more often than men are presented:

in a sexual way (e. g. revealing clothes, poses body or expressions that suggest sexual readiness)

objectified (e. g. are used as decorative objects or are presented as sections body instead of whole individuals).

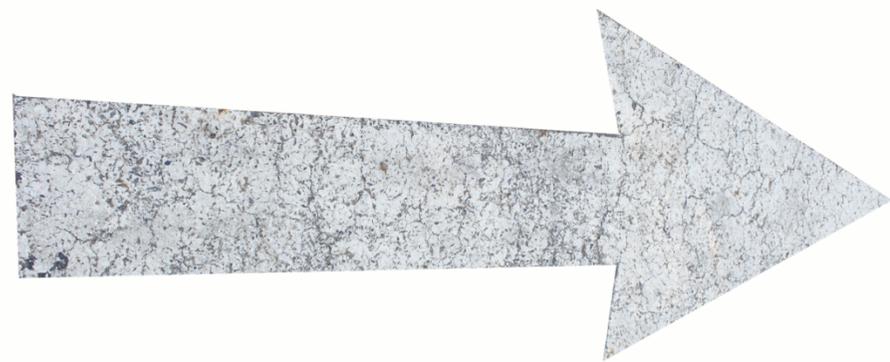


# Sexualization

- A person's worth is based on his or her sexual appearance and behavior
- The physical attractiveness of a person is exclusively identified with the description "sexy"
- The individual is "objectified" and becomes a person attractive only to the sexual gratification of others, overlooking other abilities or assets
- Anyone (boy, girl, man, woman) can be the object of sexualization

# Sexualization

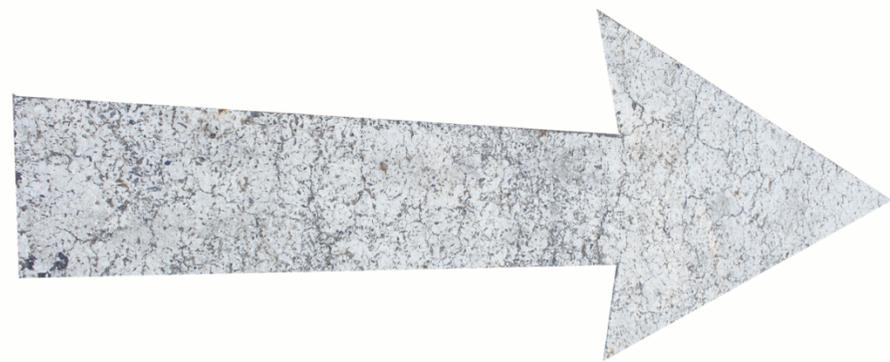
When youths learn that the sexual behaviour and appearance, is desirable behaviour and is rewarded from the "significant others" (mostly peers), internalise these standards and become involved in **self-sexualization**



The cost of these seems to be that the many photos depicting the body and the long hours of social media use is often associated with **negative image body**.

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# GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ON THE INTERNET

**Gender-based violence** is interpreted as harmful acts directed against a person because of their gender. This is a serious violation of human rights and an issue that threatens people's life and health and protection.

# Gender-based violence more common than you think

In the European Union, since the age of 15:

**1 in 3**

women has experienced  
**physical** and/or  
**sexual violence**

**1 in 2**

women has experienced  
**sexual harassment**

**1 in 20**

women has been **raped**

**1 in 5**

women has experienced  
**stalking**



**95%**

of victims **trafficked**  
for **sexual exploitation** in the EU are women

# Types:

- Online harassment (online exploitation)
- Hate speech (hate speech)
- Online sexual exploitation (sextortion)
- Cyberbullying (cyberbullying)
- Tracking via GPS applications
- Control of the victim's finances



## What you can do:

- Talk to someone you trust. It can help relieve the stress and emotional turmoil of experiencing online harassment. Teens experiencing online abuse can trust a trusted adult to help them.



## What you can do:

- Keep evidence. It is important to keep a permanent record of what happened. Friends and/or family members can also support victims who are being harassed online by monitoring the abuse for them.



## What you can do:

- Report and block. If someone is harassing you on a social networking platform, report the user and block them after keeping evidence of the harassment.



## What you can do:

- Contact the police. If you feel unsafe or the abuse worsens, make a report to the police and it could lead to a police investigation as well as possible criminal charges.





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Source: <https://saferinternet4kids.gr/parousiaseis/gbv-presentation/>