European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA)

Annex I

Approved by the EUCPN Management Board in 2014

Please complete the template in English in compliance with the ECPA criteria contained in the Rules and procedures for awarding and presenting the European Crime Prevention Award (Par.2 §3).

General information

- Please specify your country.

Republic of Poland

- Is this your country's ECPA entry or an additional project?

Yes, it is a country project

- What is the title of the project?

"Cyberdżungla" - Cyberjungle

- Who is responsible for the project? Contact details.

Police Headquarters in Szczecin

Komenda Miejska Policji w Szczecinie

Wydział Prewencji (tel. 91 82 13 445)

ul. Kaszubska 35

kom. Andrzej Szrajber (tel. 91 82 13 441)

- Start date of the project (dd/mm/yyyy)? Is the project still running (Yes/No)? If not, please provide the end date of the project.

From 14 April 2008

Yes, it is ongoing project

- Where can we find more information about the project? Please provide links to the project's website or online reports or publications (preferably in English).

  - http://www.kmp.szczecin.pl

- http://szczecin.policja.gov.pl/szm/dzialania-policji/profilaktyka/programy-profilaktyczne/cyberdzungla/1556,Cyberdzungla-Wyprawa-w-nieznane.html

- Please give a **one page** description of the project (**Max. 600 words)**

The idea of The "Cyber jungle" project was created with thinking about young people. The assumption and main destination is caring children and teenagers. Also important part of that is get involved parents, teachers and the others who are the part of young people life.

This program has in view the real dengerous which is waiting for young people and children in the virtual world. You have to keep in mind that our recipients do not know the hazard and their parents - who in the accompanying circumstances had not followed the development of this medium - are remaining in ignorance with respect to its capabilities and threats. It is a form of family dysfunction in terms of proper childcare.

Therefore, the security is based on many factor program components and is constructed of three main elements:

1. Increasing awareness of the program participants about the perils related with the Internet used by children and young people as well as improving the safety of its users. It is also one of the objectives of the program.
2. Activating parental control over minors benefiting from the resources and engineering data tools.
3. Introduction of the correlation element in the usual utilization of Internet resources by individual users in a secure direction to each family or group of users.

According to this plan different security levels are achieved by developing the ability to accurately search for specific information preventing contact with the unwanted content. This problem affects mostly youngest children, who should be able to precisely follow specific knowledge resources without the risk of contact with violence, pornography, etc.

Older users should have the ability to assess legal aspects of their activity on the network often balancing on the edge of admissibility.

Another area of impact is developing capacity to assess the risk when establishing virtual relationships and ability to conduct correspondence in a secure manner, i.e. without disclosure of sensitive data as well as creative and save use of defence mechanisms against process of grooming.

The whole project includes the need to develop mechanisms for sharing resources and information technology tools with the minors and their guardians in such a way that the use, for example, of the social network did not facilitate the acquisition of knowledge about the family.

The program is implemented through meetings and workshops with minors, and then with their carers and educators. This gives them the opportunity to acquire knowledge, which parents and guardians do not have, and use it during meetings that are conducted in a form of small talks with the use of multimedia technologies.

"Cyber jungle" handbook for parents was also published as well as "Cyber jungle" and "Cyber security" educational materials for parents and people interested in the issues.

These publications contain information that introduce people who had no contact with the network before into the secrets of virtual reality. This message shows concepts for the average reader with a view to identify opportunities to supervise minors' online activities.

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- **The project shall focus on prevention and/or reduction of everyday crime and fear of crime within the theme.**

    - How does the project contribute to crime prevention and/or to the reduction of crime or the fear of crime? (**Max. 150 words**)

Multimedia tools; including instruments of social communication within the Internet; should be seen not only in terms of inexpressible possibilities and creating enormous opportunities, but also in terms of the hazards and risks and the potential use by criminal environment.

Allow young people to gain knowledge about the world, help to create their own system of values, shape attitudes and skills.

Objective of the project is to improve awareness of criminal responsibility for the behaviour exhibited on the Internet having comprehensive hallmarks of offences. Widening the knowledge of adult users such as parents and educators about all the popular environments used by young people in a risky manner, which will help them to work out effective supervision over them and shape their proper attitudes.

Important aspect of the plan is teaching the ability to protect sensible information that can be used as a tool for criminal actions of certain groups.

    - How is the project contributing to raising citizens' awareness of crime prevention? (**Max. 150 words**)

The program calls for evolution of the ability to measure the importance of data transferred on the web (for criminal circles) about actual life.

The adult participants have the opportunity trough workshops to:

- familiarise themselves with websites and portals used by young people and

> together with the leader conduct risk analysis for establishing the risky relationships, especially by younger users.
> - familiarize themselves with popular games and their narrative. They participate in a multimedia show that in an attractive way enriches their knowledge about the Internet.
>
> Establishing the authority of the parent/guardian oriented to the virtual reality, who becomes a partner for younger generation in the conversation.
>
> Built family relationships on social networks in such way that the information put up by them do not complement each other and does not turn into a reliable image of the family in both worlds which will eliminate the dangers presented by the Internet.

- **<u>The project shall have been evaluated and have achieved most or all of its objectives.</u>**
  - What was the reason for setting up the project? What problem(s) did it aim to tackle?

> Fast development of the Internet made it a primary source of information, entertainment and communication for most young people and even children. Availability of free instant messaging, social networking and other opportunities provided by the Internet led to the fact that children and young people began to spend more time in virtual reality.
>
> Situations complicated by the fact that the knowledge on how to use a computer or the Internet, which their carers often poses was at a much lower level than the skills of children under their care.
>
> This contributed to a consequent loss of control of education of minors and the deficiency of sufficient knowledge to ascertain their safety on the web.
>
> This dysfunction generated a range of threats in real life and in the process of shaping proper attitudes. Minors consciously or unconsciously transmitted and still transmitting to unauthorized Internet users the information containing personal data or other content that can be misused.

  - Was the context analysed **before** the project was initiated? How, and by whom? Which data were used? (**Max. 150 words**)

> The analysis was conducted in the Department of Prevention of Police Headquarters in Szczecin based on questions posed by parents, educators, teachers during the meetings with the Police officers, and the letters addressed to the Headquarter, which all have been asking that the Police should indulge into meetings with young's and tell them about the risks of the Internet and share the statistical data on juvenile delinquency.
>
> In the initial phase the analysis has been elaborated to include data from surveys

conducted with a randomly selected group of parents participating in school meetings. The survey supported the need for a meeting on this issue, and indicate the areas on which to focus. It also pointed the need for an educational meeting to change the mentality of individual parents who based on stereotyped behaviours and attitudes entitlement cede responsibility to protect children from the dangers to number of institutions, not himself.

- What were the objective(s) of the project? Please, if applicable, distinguish between main and secondary objectives. (**Max. 150 words**)

The primary objective consists of two parts.

1. Raising consciousness about the dangers connected with the usage of the Internet, and
2. Improving the safety of children and adolescents in the network by activating parental control over children by developing a mechanism to allow for the simultaneous, joint use of Internet resources, in specific terms especially at the level of entertainment.

Secondary targets are separated based on whom it concerns, youth or adults to educated them in the fields of:
- opportunities to commit crimes and offenses using the Internet.
- identify situations that could release personal information,
- precise level of information retrieval from Internet to avoid unnecessary contact with the wrong or forbidden content,
- an indication of the side effects of using the Internet indefinitely,
- familiar with the structure, capabilities, values and dangers of the Internet,
- establish ground rules for Internet use,
- learn to use parental control application.
- fight grooming.

- Did you build in internal goals to measure the performance of the project? If so, please describe at what stage of the project and how you measured whether the project was moving in the planned direction. (**Max. 150 words**)

The level of execution of the project is measured by assessing the number of interested schools in terms of divisions and statistical information concerning the act committed by juvenile offenses including acts committed via the Internet in Szczecin.

- In 2014 we conducted 17 meetings,
- In 2015 we conducted 45 meetings
- In 2016 we will conduct in total 69 meetings

Crime Statistics:

- In 2014 we had a significant fall compared to 2013 in numbers of offenses committed, from over 400 to 303 as well as the number of juvenile offenders from 208 to 126.

- In 2015 we reported slightly rise to 310 offenses committed by 142 perpetrators.

- In 2016 our statistics close as 384 offenses. On the other side the number of perpetrators is steady and falling, at the end of the year we had 128 juvenile offenders.

A downward movement is clearly visible.

- Has there been a process evaluation? Who conducted the evaluation (internally or externally?) and what where the main results? (**max. 300 words) -** *for more information on process evaluation, see EUCPN Toolbox No.3, p.9-10 & part 2 - section 2A*

The internal evaluation process is conducted on an ongoing basis by the officers involved in the project. It refers to interest entities, such as schools and childcare centres interested in holding out the deal with a range of threats along the Internet. Process evaluation of the project is too carried out based on the analysis of statistical data on criminal acts by minors.

- Has there been an outcome or impact evaluation? Who conducted the evaluation (internally or externally?), which data and evaluation method where used and what were the main results? (**Max. 300 words**) *- for more information on outcome or impact evaluation, see EUCPN Toolbox No.3, p.7-9 & part 2 - section 2A*

Internal evaluation results of the project and its effectiveness was conducted. Based on the analysis of statistical data on criminal acts committed by minors. The high level of interest from educational institutions, is also a factor considered in the process of self-evaluation.

All the data collected made it possible to focus the design and construction of its strengths while eliminating the issues that are time-barred. Decreasing the number of offenses committed by juveniles also can certify to the positive effects of the task.

On that point are no research opportunities to the substantiation of the position in which the participants through knowledge have saved themselves or other persons, including minors from becoming a victim of crime committed via the Internet. Each meeting with adults is preceded by the meeting in the classroom. During the classes they are discovered another new problems associated with the use of the network. It is a form of communication and improve the effectiveness of continuous matching content to your needs.

- **The project shall, as far as possible, be innovative, involving new methods or new approaches.**

  - How is the project innovative in its methods and/or approaches? (**Max. 150 words**)

The assumptions of the program are aimed at developing the ability to accurately search for specific information in such a way as to prevent unwanted contact with the content. One area of impact is to develop capacity to assess risk when establishing virtual relationships and the ability to conduct correspondence in a safe manner, without disclosure of sensitive and creative use of defence mechanisms against criminals operating on the network. Adults on the other hand received the tools to exercise a much wider range of parental controls.

The project aspires to reduce crime, including Internet crime among underage and minors. But they do not focus on demonstrating offenses, and criminal responsibility for their commission, even though the element contains. The idea yet the innovation is that it shows the dangers to which they may encounter on the Internet its minor users.

- **The project shall be based on cooperation between partners, where possible.**

  - Which partners or stakeholders were involved in the project and what was their involvement? (**Max. 200 words**)

The Schools Headmasters, Principles of childcare centres, Youth Sociotherapy Centres and school counsellors took care of the organization of meetings, workshops and diagnosis of the problem and interest in the various institutions. They supplied data on the scale of certain phenomena in the assumptions of the institution by reporting emerging issues relating to unacceptable behaviour of underage Internet users. Their job was also to educate and make available rooms to conduct meetings.

The Commission of Public Safety Municipal Office in Szczecin help finance the project. The Church as an element in direct touch with minors and youth in the educational process at school and during the retreat will incorporate the content of responsibility in your own message. The operators of Internet networks to promote the programming and strategic consulting.

- **The project shall be capable of replication in other Member States.**

  - How and by whom is the project funded? (**Max. 150 words**)

At the beginning of the project was financed entirely from the budget of the Public Safety Commission of the Municipal Office in Szczecin. Financially concerned the preparation of teaching materials. Other costs, including the costs associated with the

use of human resources to bear implementing the project and the organizers of the meeting.

- What were the costs of the project in terms of finances, material and human resources? (**Max. 150 words**)

In the first phase, about 4000 polish zloty (one thousand euro). These costs related to the preparation of teaching materials. Regarding human resources, i.e., project preparation and the training of tutors within it is not possible to calculate the exact costs due to the fact that the charge of the project performed it as part of their duties.

- Has a cost-benefit analysis been carried out? If so, describe the analysis, including how and by whom it was carried out and list the main findings of the analysis. (**Max. 150 words**)

In large part costs were generated by the need to print educational materials for parents, educators, and teachers. These materials have been transferred for use by police officers and educators, teachers and parents themselves.

Analysis of the precise costs related to the use of human resources is not possible since persons conducting activities related to the project and to assist him perform it as part of their duties.

Conducted an internal evaluation of the project and its effectiveness leads to the conclusion that the project costs are disproportionate to the benefits that it brings.

- Are there adjustments to be made to the project to ensure a successful replication in another Member State?

The approach contained in the draft is about the dangers of online activity, and does not require any changes, because it is universal for each Member State of UE.

The changes, which could be to make the project may concern only the specifics of the criminal law of the country and the system of legal solutions that take into account the legislation of each country. It should be taken into account, however, the level of awareness and technological development of each country. The message must be tailored to local needs

- How is the project relevant for other Member States? Please explain the European dimension of your project.

The development of the information society, affiliated with the expanding range of internet penetration is accompanied by the following aspects of human activity into

cyberspace.

Available in all Member States reach of the Internet and the ability to immediately access it from almost anywhere on Earth, combined with low cost of ownership, meant that more and more entities and individuals choose to move different elements of their daily activities in cyberspace.

Available via computers, tablets, mobile phones or other Internet devices has become one of the major media, synonymous with freedom of speech and unfettered transfer of information, and in some cases successfully used as a tool of revolution and social change. This does not change the fact that its use is still exposed to various types of risks.

Raising awareness about the dangers associated with Internet use by children and youth, activating parental control over children who use the Internet and improve safety among its users is a universal element for all Member States. Currently, the European Union supports the digitization of Member States to have Internet access as wide as possible. Efficient and public Internet is an opportunity to increase educational opportunities - the development of each Member State. It is likewise important that the Internet was safe for its users.

Please provide a short general description of the project (abstract for inclusion in the conference booklet – **max. 150 words**).

Preventive program "Cyberjungle" is an initiative aimed at children and young people and their carers. A program designed to enhance the level of safety. Is carried out in the form of meetings and workshops with children, youth and their parents, carers, teachers.

A simple, accessible language and talk about difficult issues is one of the advantages of Cyberjungle. Conducting meetings, communicate content tailored to the age and educational opportunities audience.

        The project consists of the various components:

        • The first chore is to improve awareness of the perils connected with Internet use by children and youthful people and improving the safety of its users.

        • The second constituent is to activate parental control over children who employ the Internet and develop mechanisms for joint usage of it by children and their primary care providers.

        • The third is to improve relations in the family and establishing the authority of the parent who is conversant with the specifics of virtual environments, youth becomes a collaborator for the adolescent in a conversation around the troubles.