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Study on the national situation of cyberbullying in Romania

Authors: Universitatea de Medicină și Farmacie "Grigore T. Popa", Iasi

Fundatia EuroEd, Iasi

Abstract: *The present report is a study of the impact of the cyberbullying and the intervention strategies at national level, with the aim to establish the profiles of thecyberbullying aggressor-victim, for a better identification of the signs of cyberbullying per age category and distribution channels. The report is analysing statistics, support strategies, issues faced and needs of the teachers in the new digital teaching era, selection of cases of cyberbullying, best practices actions. This report is part of the TECPC project - Together Everyone can Prevent Cyberbullying, funded by the European Commission under the KA2 Erasmus+ Strategic partnership Digital Education Readiness Programme, ref.no. 2020-1-RO01-KA226-SCH-095269.*

Part 1 – Literature online review

1. **The current situation of cyberbullying in Romania**

In Romania, children access the internet from mobile devices more than four times since 2010. According to Kids Online II study through the "Safer Internet for Children" programme published at the beginning of 2020 86% of teenagers used the internet daily and 29% had a profile on a social network and used their services. The same study revealed that the average age at which a child had the first time contact with the online environment was around the age of 9 years. As a result, there was an increase in self-reported negative online experiences of children (33% in 2018 vs 21% in 2010). What was alarming is the age of the victims: the highest increase could be found among 9- to 10-year-olds (29%), which means earlier exposure to online risks and lack of parents' supervision. A third of Romanian children had been exposed to some form of cyber hate speech in the past years (from a quarter for the 9- to 10-year-old group to half for the 15- to 17-year-olds). Twelve per cent of all children had themselves received hate messages online, targeting them or their group (of these, half received these messages monthly). Boys reported having been victims more than girls. The studies also revealed that of those who noticed online bullying, almost half tried to help the victim, 45% did nothing, while 7% encouraged the aggressor. Sharing children's data on the internet without their consent is frequent in Romania (for 28% of children's parents and 17% of children's teachers).

As for parents' attitude towards their children's use of the internet, 62.9% of parents stated they did not check on their children's friends or contacts on the social network profile, 71.3% did not control emails or messages, and 58.7% did not check the sites visited by the little ones. According to the study, almost half of the parents surveyed said they knew that in the past years their children had seen aggressive or violent images of people and 21% stated that they saw images of sexual content on the internet.

52 alarming cyberbullying statistics in 2021, https://www.pandasecurity.com/en/mediacenter/family-safety/cyberbullying-statistics/#school

EU kids online 2020, https://www.eukidsonline.ch/files/Eu-kids-online-2020-international-report.pdf

Ora de net, Studiu privind utilizarea internetului de catre copii, https://oradenet.ro/docs/Studiu-privind-utilizarea-internetului-de-catre-copii-v2-online.pdf

Policy Department for Citizen's Rights and Constitutional Affairs, 2016, Cyberbullying among young people http://www.europarl.europa.eu/supporting-analyses

2. **The impact of the COVID-19 rapid shift to digital education on students and teachers at national level**

After the COVID-19 outbreak, students and teachers in Romania were forced to switch to online learning, which affected all actors involved: teachers, students and parents.

Teachers complained about not having the time and the means to adapt the courses to the new teaching conditions; they mentioned as obstacles the difficulty in student evaluation in the online environment, low accumulation of new knowledge and low student participation. As for students the main dissatisfaction lay in the lack of student-teacher interaction, lack of socialization with colleagues, and also a lower level in terms of teaching quality. The unprecedented situation also created tension and have negatively influenced children. They developed feelings of guilt, fear and uselessness.

The parents (especially of primary school students) worked from home and complained about having to juggle between working, supervising their children and coping with their chores. Referring to the students' attitude towards the online system, the parents surveyed stated that only 33.55% were enthusiastic about the e-learning system; 28.29% participated out of necessity, being urged by teachers and parents; while 23.03% of the parents considered that these courses do not help children in accumulating new knowledge; and 15.13% thought that children were not interested in the online lessons. 21.71% of parents consider the lack of socialization as a negative effect of this situation that led to nervousness, stress, and anxiety among 14.47% of respondents. A serious consequence of closing schools and using distance learning is that students spend a lot of time in front of the computer. This may have led to nervousness, stress, and anxiety as well as a higher probability of falling victims to cyberbullying.

Romania has one of the highest rates of cyberbullying in Europe (37%). Moreover, cyberbullying has registered an upward trend over the three years despite programmes that organised training activities for teachers, specialists and parents as well as advice and reporting lines for victims. The pandemic has worsened the situation. The school has been face-to-face or online so children have been digitally more exposed. Familiarising children with the phenomenon, its effects and how to cope with such cases hasn't brought about the expected results, that is to encourage students to report their problem and ask for help from parents, teachers, counsellors or authorities. Thus, the study" The impact of the COVID-19 crisis and quarantine on children in Romania", conducted on 5,000 children by The Save The Children organization in 2021, shows that 96.1% of children have accessed the Internet using their smart mobile phones in the past three years. Three out of ten children say they spent more than 6 hours daily on the internet during the pandemic. In the case of a day off, whether it is a weekend or a holiday, 48.3% of children spend more than 6 hours a day online. The most common online risks were internet addiction, 54.1%, fake news, 39.5%, and cyberbullying, 25.8%. A percentage of 42.4% of children say that they have encountered problems while surfing the internet.

All actors involved teachers, students and parents complained about not knowing how to handle cyberbullying. Here are some voices:

Rafael Barac Bologa, CNE vice president: "*Education has gone through an accelerated digitization process and so have cyberbullying and any forms of online aggression. I believe that we should carry out more public information activities and more preventive actions*".

Cristina Lupu, executive director of the CIJ: *The safety and health of children are not just about ensuring basic needs. The online environment is becoming a dominant part of their lives and brings with it several vulnerabilities, including disinformation, cyberbullying and exclusion. They must acquire skills that will help them decipher the equations of disinformation, recognize the error in hate speech grammar and know that they have the right to ask for help and protection*".

The UNICEF Representative in Romania, Pieter Bult: "*After a year in which the COVID-19 pandemic has wreaked havoc, it is clearer than ever that there is a need for media education for children and young people, for action to prevent the spread of misinformation and to promote the rapid dissemination of scientifically based information*".

Edupedu-Studiu, https://www.edupedu.ro/studiu-aproape-23-din-copiii-participanti-spun-ca-au-intalnit-situatii-de-cyberbullying-in-perioada-pandemiei-salvati-copiii-va-organiza-webinarii-gratuite-pentru-parinti-despre-cum-sa-si-protejeze/

Ionescu C. et al, Sustainability Analysis of the E-Learning Education System during ePandemic Priod—COVID-19 in Romania file:///C:/Users/user/AppData/Local/Temp/sustainability-12-09030.pdf

O'Neill, B., Dreyer, S. and Dinh, T. (2020). The Third Better Internet for Kids Policy Map: Implementing the European Strategy for a Better Internet for Children in European Member States, https://www.betterinternetforkids.eu/bikmap

Pricop, S, 2021, Un sfert dintre copii au fost hărțuiți online în timpul pandemiei, https://www.libertatea.ro/stiri/studiu-un-sfert-dintre-copii-au-intalnit-situatii-de-hartuire-online-in-timpul-pandemiei-3487846

Yanagida, T., Gradnger, P., Strohmeier, D., Solomontos-Kointouri, O., Trip, S., Bora, C. Cyberbullying Research in Romania, https://cyberbullying.org/research/map/romania

3. The current situation on the National Policies and Strategies to support the prevention of / to fight against cyberbullying.

3.1 The existent national policies and strategies

Romania has policies in place to address digital/media literacy and general awareness-raising as part of its broader educational policy. Children's use of the internet is also included in Romania's broader policies. Romania reports specific policy laws (Law 272/2004 Art. 89), statements and initiatives focussed on a safer online environment for children (hotline site: www.safernet.ro, e-mail: raportare@safernet.ro and hotline: 021/310.3116).

On November 23, 2001, Romania signed the "European Convention on cybercrime", which entered into force on April 20, 2004, from which the Criminal Code includes offences such as child pornography. The new criminal code brings some important legislative changes to this area, redefining and completing the current legislation to cover an area wider range of crimes. New policy developments specially focused on children's online use started at the beginning of this year, 2021. Recently Romania has recognised cyber harassment as a form of domestic violence, under a new legal amendment. Romania also

criminalises creating fake social media accounts so it is a criminal offence to create a fake social media account in the name of another person.

Policymaking relating to children's online use involves government ministries, public agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. The National Programme for Child Protection elaborated by the State Agency for Child Protection also includes measures to be taken for a safe environment for children online.

Safer Internet Centres are frequently listed as key mechanisms at the country level for discussing and sharing knowledge regarding safer internet policies. However, it is also recognised that such mechanisms do not have a statutory function and that in the context of multiple ministries sharing responsibility for policymaking, there is often a gap in coordination.

Romania is also interested in supporting its policy development through high-quality evidence. Over the last three years, Romania has collected data specifically focused on children's use of the internet through national and regional quantitative surveys as well as qualitative data collection, which has influenced the design of public policies.

There are also online safety measures focusing on online safety training in schools. Initiatives to support teaching online safety in schools are well established (Activities to support public-private partnerships in online safety/ Activities to ensure adequate teacher training in online safety/ Activities to provide for online safety policies in schools/ Activities to reinforce informal education about online safety).

Digital Agenda: further action needed to safeguard children – Commission report, https://ue.mae.ro/en/node/801
O'Neill, B., Dreyer, S. and Dinh, T. (2020). The Third Better Internet for Kids Policy Map: Implementing the European Strategy for a Better Internet for Children in European Member States, https://www.betterinternetforkids.eu/bikmap
Legea nr. 272/2004 privind protecția și promovarea drepturilor copilului normal pentru reţelele respective); Legea nr. 272/2004

3.2 The alignment of national policies at European level

Romania is increasingly making efforts to implement EU Recommendations on children protection when using audiovisual and online services. Romania ratified the United Nations Convention on the rights of the child on September 28, 1990, by law 18/1990 and had it as a basis in the elaboration of law 272/2004 on the protection and promotion of the child's rights. On November 23, 2001, Romania signed the "European Convention on cybercrime", which entered into force on April 20, 2004, from which the Criminal Code included offences such as child pornography. Romania also ratified The Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (16.9.2011).

Romania had no specific legislation on cyberbullying. However, starting with 2020 the new criminal code brings some important legislative changes to this area, redefining and completing the current legislation to cover an area wider range of crimes (cyberbullying as well). New policy developments about children's online use started at the beginning of this year (cyber-harassment and creating fake social media accounts). The Ministry of Education and research and specialists in the field developed the methodological norms for the application of Law No. 221/2019 to prevent and combat bullying in educational spaces. Each educational unit must introduce in the Internal Regulations (ROI) the objective "school with zero tolerance to violence". In addition, to support the teachers, the Ministry of Education

and research produced good practice guides on education cycles, on how to interact and intervene in situations of psychological violence-bullying.

Digital Agenda: further action needed to safeguard children – Commission report, https://ue.mae.ro/en/node/801
Euronews, 2020, https://www.euronews.com/2020/07/09/romania-criminalises-cyber-harassment-as-a-form-of-domestic-violence
Euronews, 2021, https://www.euronews.com/2021/01/27/romania-criminalises-creating-fake-social-media-accounts
Ministerul Educatiei si Cercetarii, strategia privind digitalizarea educatiei in Romania, https://www.edu.ro/sites/default/files/SMART.Edu%20-%20document%20consultare.pdf
Ministerul Educatiei, 2019, https://www.edu.ro/normele-metodologice-de-aplicare-legii-%C3%AEmpotriva-violen%C8%9Bei-psihologice-bullying-au-fost-publicate-%C3%AEn
O'Neill, B., Dreyer, S. and Dinh, T. (2020). The Third Better Internet for Kids Policy Map: Implementing the European Strategy for a Better Internet for Children in European Member States, https://www.betterinternetforkids.eu/bikmap

4. Support strategies in the education sector
4.1 At formal level – school education sector *(1 page maximum)*

No specific standalone policies on cyberbullying have been identified through desk research. The child protection framework applies to any form of aggression against a child, including online aggression. The Ministry of Education, Research and Youth introduced the National Strategy Against School Violence in 2007. The Strategy includes practices for preventing and tackling, not only school violence, but also traditional bullying. The Government Decision 271/2013 on harassment and blackmail could also cover the topic of cyberbullying. The operational plan for the implementation of the 2014-2020 National Strategy for the protection and promotion of child rights indirectly refers to child protection systems for cyberbullying. The National Strategy has two main objectives that are relevant to cyberbullying: decreasing children's exposure to mass-media and online violence; reducing violence among children by strengthening the providers of public services.

School counsellors from the County Centres for Resources and School Assistance are also engaged in preventing and combating school violence situations. The counsellors provide professional services in schools and keep track of school violence by writing reports about their activity. They also target cyberbullying.

The National Council for Preventing and Fighting against School Violence is in charge of monitoring school violence by coordinating the process of data gathering on school violence, including bullying, that takes place periodically at county and local level. Data on violence on children are collected by schools, police and the General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection.

All schools in Romania are legally required to have a behaviour policy with measures to prevent all forms of bullying (including cyberbullying) among pupils. The topic is not a standalone school subject but it is included in some of the curricula of other school subjects. The topic may be dealt with whenever students use the computer during all classes at school. Interaction and collaboration in online activities also allow students to explore ways of communication and their risks.

The curriculum of computer science at all levels (all students study this subject) describes not only the digital knowledge and skills that children and young people should have but also what they should know in terms of current online technology, its influence on behaviour and development and its risks and how to prevent and cope with them.

With the integration of technology into classes on a large scale the general plan of all schools have included activities stemming from the need for young people to be aware of some of the negative risks from social media, what constitutes online bullying and its negative effects, and how this might impact their mental health and wellbeing.

The educational classes focus on learners developing strong and positive relationships with their peers and with adults as well as promoting positive behaviour in the digital world which includes protecting themselves on-line. The content of some educational classes relies on discussions on online safety, responsible and respectful use of technology, familiarity with types of online bullying, preventive measures or reporting potentially illegal content and contact.

4.2 At non-formal level – extracurricular activities

There are initiatives from the non-governmental sector that are focused primarily on cyberbullying prevention. The non-governmental sector also provides hotlines where both children and adults can report illegal content in the online environment.

The **Ora de net** platform comprises an advice line (Ctrl_help), a reporting line and hands on materials. The **Ctrl_help** line gives students advice on the problems they faced on the internet. The answers and solutions to the problems students encounter on the internet come from a psychologist specializing in working with young people but also with adults, and help students discover the best ways to solve the situation that upsets them.

The **esc_ABUZ** repoting line encourages students to report illegal online content. The platform also provides teachers with useful materials the most important of which is the Guide to the safe use of the internet as a complementary resource necessary for all teachers. It allows teachers to integrate, into the teaching activities, simple and attractive exercises, designed to help students to internalize the concepts of online safety and responsible behavior that a digital citizen needs to understand.

The main user group are teens (aged 12 to 18) who account for 58 per cent of all those who contact helplines. The percentage of parents contacting helplines has been increasing over the last three reporting periods whereas the percentage of teachers has been decreasing. Around 60 per cent of all contacts to helplines are made by phone. The main reason for contacting a helpline is cyberbullying with over 16 per cent of contacts relating to this.

The most common good practices can be grouped around two main areas: education/awareness raising and child protection. Within the first group, various educational programmes have been adopted inside and outside the school context. These programmes aim to prevent cyberbullying by informing children about the dangers of the internet, encouraging victims to report incidents and helping perpetrators to understand the effects of their behaviour. Furthermore, training, workshops and e-learning courses on cyberbullying have been organized for children, parents and educational professionals. Specific initiatives to promote online safety and helplines for victims of violence including cyberbullying have also been established.

U-Report is a consultation mechanism developed by UNICEF through which children and young people are encouraged to talk about the things that really matter to them. U-Report is used to find out what are

the challenges that children and adolescents face, but also the problems of the communities in which they live, to find solutions to them.

Ora de net, https://oradenet.ro/public/
Salvati copiii, https://www.salvaticopiii.ro/

5. Cases of cyberbullying

Title of the case	The Colo case
Country	Romania
Actors involved	Young people, Women's associations, Police
When happened?	2020
Brief description of the case	Colo was a vlogger with 850,000 followers. He openly stated in one of his videos that the girls who wear provocative outfits ask for and therefore deserve to be harassed, raped and beaten. He explained to his audience very explicitly what he would do to such a teenager. This instigated raping and beating minors. A few youngsters took his example. One of the victims, a 16-old girl reported her case to the police. She was afraid of leaving her house and going to school. The young man's outrageous clip stirred heated reactions on the internet. The vlogger posted an apologetic clip saying that it had been a joke meant to increase the number of his followers and that he actually respected women.
Mention the interventions done, if the case	He was detained by police. He was accused of inciting violence against minors.
Link, if the case was public	https://www.digi24.ro/stiri/actualitate/justitie/vloggerul-colo-a-fost-retinut-marti-seara-1320608

Title of the case	A newcomer to school
Country	Romania
Actors involved	Students (15/16 years of age)
When happened?	2021
Brief description of the case	Ioana was a newcomer and soon became the laughing stock for being slow and clumsy. Whenever something went wrong she was incriminated for being responsible. Maria did not agree with her classmates' behaviour and one day reported the bullies to her form teacher and the principal of the school. When she got home she noticed that she had received lots of angry and insulting text messages which were anonymous or came from unknown people. Since then she had been bombarded with lots of messages written in vulgar language.
Mention the	-getting-to-know activities organised by the form teacher helped students

interventions done, if the case	to know each other; -projects encouraged collaboration among students where personal contributions proved to be important to the success of the group and sometimes made the difference; the teacher knew how to valorise Ioana's skills and knowledge and made her appreciated by the class. -empathetic activities/ team building/ collaborative tasks carried out with class
Impact, results achieved	The text messages stopped one day; this came with strengthening the relationships among students.

Title of the case	When nasty comments are shared
Country	Romania
Actors involved	Students
When happened?	2020
Brief description of the case	Ioan is overweight and he feels uncomfortable whenever his colleagues mention that and mock at him. One day when he was changing for the PE class a classmate took a picture of him and posted it on the class Facebook page site. This triggered a lot of unpleasant comments from his peers. He became isolated and stopped participating in class activities.
Mention the interventions done, if the case	-activities developing empathy skills -encouraging students to report on cyberbullying -open class discussions on cyberbullying and its effects and negative consequences - discussions on how to prevent and stop cyberbullying/ encouraging bystanders to speak out -informing parents about such situations and having discussions on how to prevent and stop cyberbullying
Impact, results achieved	No one has since posted photos on the class page with the aim of mocking at classmates.

Best practices actions to support the prevention of / to fight against cyberbullying

Title of the practice	Ora de net
Country	Romania
Actors involved	experts
Link	https://oradenet.ro/public/
Brief description of the best practice	The project promotes internet safety among Romanian children, parents, teachers and specialists by creating public awareness campaigns, by offering informative sessions, training courses, and by improving educational methods used in schools, and also by proposing public policies and better legislation in this field. The project also aims to combat illegal or harmful content and internet-related offences (child sexual abuse material (CSAM), grooming), to encourage the responsible use of the internet and

	new communication technologies by children, parents and teachers, and to influence decision making by bringing together key stakeholders in formulating and implementing realistic policies.
Why it is a successful intervention?	- counselling those interested in the safe use of the internet and technology - line reporting illegal content on the internet (https://oradenet.ro/esc-abuz) - volunteers (teachers&specialists) to implement educational activities at the national level - training activities &workshops addressing parents, teachers and specialists - raise-awareness campaigns addressing young people

Title of the practice	ctrl_AJUTOR
Country	Romania
Actors involved	counsellors
Link	https://oradenet.ro/ctrl-ajutor
Brief description of the best practice	It is a counselling service which children, teenagers and parents can use to ask for help or advice when faced with a difficult situation online. ctrl_AJUTOR can be reached by telephone and online.
Why it is a successful intervention?	- line reporting illegal content on the internet (https://oradenet.ro/esc-abuz) - addressing children, young people, teachers and parents - counselling

Title of the practice	esc_ABUZ
Country	Romania
Actors involved	counsellors
Link	https://oradenet.ro/esc-abuz
Brief description of the best practice	The esc_ABUZ reporting service is a civil point of contact which provides its users with the opportunity to inform competent authorities, while keeping their anonymity, about child sexual abuse images they might encounter online. The hotline, esc_ABUZ, is a component of the Safer Internet project that was taken over by Save the Children in 2015. In October 2015, the Romanian hotline also became a member of INHOPE, a global network that brings together 46 member hotlines with the aim of leading the fight against child sexual abuse material (CSAM) online.
Why it is a successful intervention?	- counselling those interested in the safe use of the internet and technology - line reporting illegal content on the internet (https://oradenet.ro/esc-abuz) - volunteers (teachers&specialists) to implement educational activities at the national level - training activities &workshops addressing parents, teachers and specialists

Title of the practice	Save the Children Romania
Country	Romania
Actors involved	NGOs, young volunteers specialists
Link	https://www.salvaticopiii.ro/
Brief description of the best practice	The organisation works closely with a group of young volunteers on developing youth-led campaigns (campaigns against hate speech and cyberbullying). Young volunteers are also involved in consultation events, while their recommendations are taken into account when developing resources and campaigns, and also passed along to the relevant authorities. The volunteers are also involved in activities such as public events and campaigns, organising events in specific periods such as celebrating Safer Internet Day (SID), Europe Day, the national programme, International Volunteering Week, and so on. They develop partnerships with local authorities, schools, parents' associations, other NGOs and media for an increased impact of their activities at local level. The organisation held 5 webinars and 5 workshops on the topic: Being a responsible parent in the digital age in several main cities of the country in 2021.
Why it is a successful intervention?	- counselling those interested in the safe use of the internet and technology - line reporting illegal content on the internet (https://oradenet.ro/esc-abuz) - volunteers (teachers&specialists) to implement educational activities at the national level - training activities & workshops addressing parents, teachers and specialists

Title of the practice	A world without fear
Country	Romania
Actors involved	NGOs/ CertSIGN cyber education campaigns for children
Link	https://farafrica.ro/ https://www.juridice.ro/697901/educatia-cibernetica-se-invata-din-copilarie-cyber4kids-campania-certsign-prin-care-internetul-devine-mai-prietenos-pentru-copii.html https://www.certsign.ro/ro/cyber4kids-cum-se-pot-proteja-copiii-impotriva-cyberbullying-ului-ep-6/ https://www.certsign.ro/ro/category/responsabilitate-sociala/
Brief description of the best practice	On the certSIGN YouTube channel, children and parents are connected together to the new adventures in Cyber City – the capital of the Internet country – as part of the Cyber4Kids campaign. A series of animated videos,

	created specifically to please the little ones but also to make adults aware of the dangers unseen in the online environment, will contain tips and rules for accessing websites or online games, downloading applications or how to build passwords with high security. The action takes place in Cyber City and the main character is your very child, a Super Cyber-hero, who will gather during the campaign a bunch of "magic objects", to help him grow up.
Why it is a successful intervention?	The cyber4kids children's cyber education campaigns promoted by certSIGN focus on cyberbullying. They address children and their parents by resorting to a plausible and intriguing story to present and explain the phenomenon to the little ones. The phenomenon is all the more dangerous for the little ones since attacks can come from anywhere, anytime, affecting the victim even in the relative safety of their own home. The mental, emotional and even physical effects it has on children are no joke. They can't be ignored as one third of Romanian children were exposed, as victims or witnesses, to hate messages online, according to the EU Kids Online 2020 Study.

Title of the practice	Crestem in siguranta/ We grow up safely
Country	Romania
Actors involved	NGOs, radio station, police
Link	**https://www.itsybitsy.ro/lectii-gratuite-pentru-siguranta-copiilor-acasa-la-scoala-pe-strada-si-online/** www.asociatiaparintiloristeti.ro.
Brief description of the best practice	Hundreds of teachers and children participated in the educational project "Increase safety", a project that is innovative, original, and based on the collaboration of specialists of the police in Bucharest, the Service for Analysis and Prevention of Crime, experts in education, education and communications, at the initiative of the Smart Parents'Association. The teaching materials include a series of twenty contemporary urban stories accompanied by attractive transdisciplinary work sheets.
Why it is a successful intervention?	Useful and practical activities and materials meant to teach parents and children how to stay safe on the internet and prevent dangers

6. Relevant links (resources)

Avadanei, I., Drepturile si siguranta copiilor in mediul online,
file:///C:/Users/User/AppData/Local/Temp/Drepturile-si-siguranta-copiilor-in-mediul-online_Ghidul-pentru-profesori.pdf
American Federation of Teachers, Online Safety and Cyberbullying Resources,
https://www.aft.org/online-safety-and-cyberbullying-resources

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Digital citizenship, How to respond to cyberbullying, https://www.digitalcitizenship.nsw.edu.au/articles/how-to-respond-to-cyberbullying

An Educator's Guide to Cyberbullying and Cyberthreats, https://www.ncschoolcounselor.org/resources/Documents/Educator%27s%20Guide%20to%20Cyberbullying.pdf

eSafety, A guide to online bullying for parents and carers, https://www.esafety.gov.au/parents/big-issues/cyberbullying

Family online safety Institute, Cyberbullying guyidehttps://www.fosi.org/good-digital-parenting-resource/cyberbullying-guide

Help Guide, Bullying and Cyberbullying, https://www.helpguide.org/articles/abuse/bullying-and-cyberbullying.htm

Maryville University, What Is Cyberbullying? Facts, Laws & Resources, https://online.maryville.edu/blog/what-is-cyberbullying-an-overview-for-students-parents-and-teachers/

Ministerul comunicatiilor si societatii informationale, Primii pasi in siguranta in viata digitala, https://dnsc.ro/vezi/document/securitate-digitala-copii

Salvati copiii, Program european care promovează utilizarea creativă, utilă și sigură a internetului de către copii, 2018, https://oradenet.ro/docs/Activitate.pdf / https://storage.eun.org/resources/upload/221/20200508_171755270_221_Manual%20pentru%20facilitatorii%20Ora%20de%20Net-mai-2020.pdf

Salvati copiii, Ghidul utilizării în siguranţă a Internetului, https://oradenet.ro/docs/Ghid_Scolar_Ora_de_Net_Octombrie_2016.pdf

Salvati copiii, 2018, Ghidul facilitatorului, https://oradenet.ro/docs/Ghidul_Facilitatorului_Ora_de_Net_Mai_2018_Editia_2.pdf

Salvati copiii, 2016, Un manual pentru combaterea discursului instigator la ură din mediul online prin educaţia pentru drepturile omului, https://oradenet.ro/docs/manual_pentru_combaterea_discursului_instigator_la_ura.pdf

Salvati copiii, 2018, Protecţia copiilor în mediul online, https://cjraehd.ro/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Protectia-copiilor-in-mediul-online.pdf

The Office for Internet Safety, A guide to cyberbullying, http://www.csspa.ie/site/assets/files/1043/cyberbullying.pdf

WebWise, Cyberbullying: A Guide https://www.webwise.ie/parents/cyberbullying-a-guide-2/

Zavoianu E et al, Cyberbullying prevention and intervention programs - are they enough to reduce the number of the acts of online aggression?, https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:35zDQwgEBu8J:https://jecs.pl/index.php/jecs/article/view/1139/1003+&cd=1&hl=ro&ct=clnk&gl=ro&client=firefox-b-d
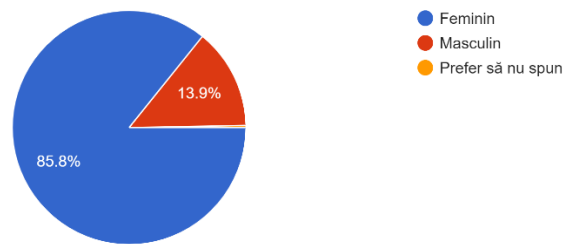
Part 2 – Practical review

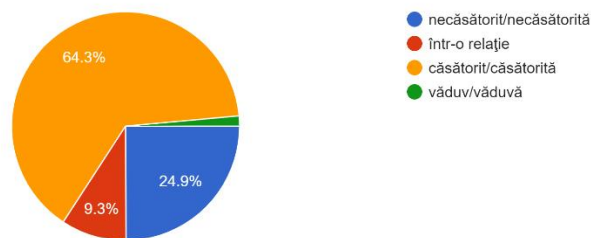**Results of the questionnaires for teachers (345 respondents)**
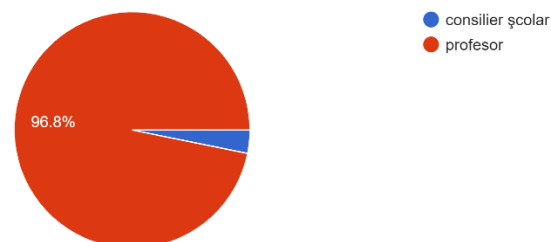
Gender:

Genul
345 responses

- Feminin
- Masculin
- Prefer să nu spun

85.8%   13.9%

Marriage status

Starea civilă
345 responses

- necăsătorit/necăsătorită
- într-o relaţie
- căsătorit/căsătorită
- văduv/văduvă

64.3%   24.9%   9.3%

Profession

Profesia
345 responses

- consilier şcolar
- profesor

96.8%

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Type of school

Predau într-o
345 responses

- şcoală de stat
- şcoală particulară
- şcoală specială

93.3%
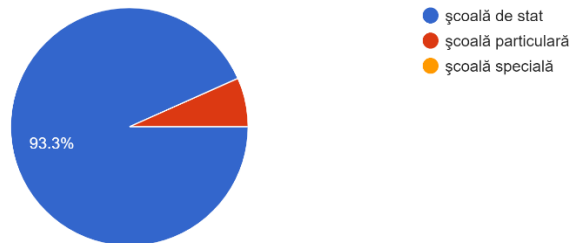
Participated in training on the topic of bullying

Am urmat cursuri antibullying
345 responses

- Da
- Nu

51%

49%
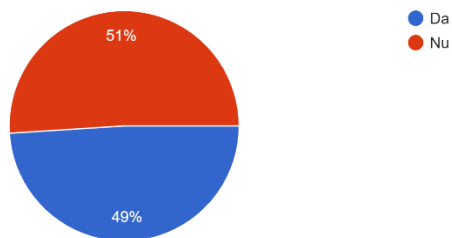
Bullying is more frequent than cyberbullying

Consider că bullying-ul se produce mai des decât cyberbullying-ul
345 responses

- Da
- Nu

23.5%

76.5%
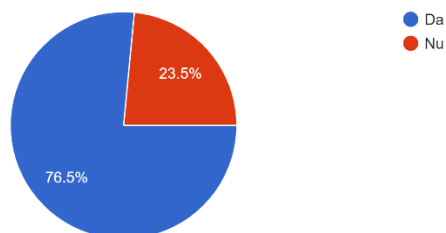
The one most prone to traditional harassment is the age group

Cred că cea mai predispusă la hărțuirea tradițională este categoria de vârstă
345 responses

- 6-10
- 11-14
- 15-18

34.2%
61.2%
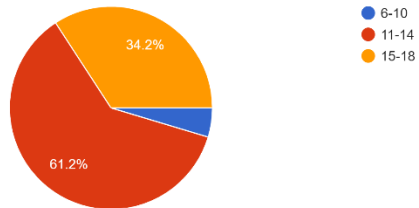
The age group most likely to experience cyberbullying is

Cred că cea mai predispusă să se confrunte cu hărțuirea cibernetică este categoria de vârstă
345 responses

- 6-10
- 11-14
- 15-18

50.7%
46.1%
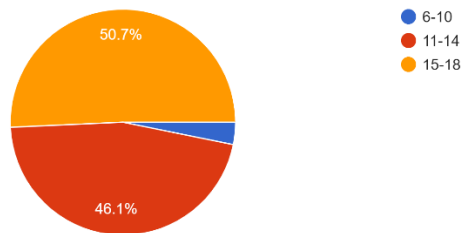
Cyberbullying is a problem in my school

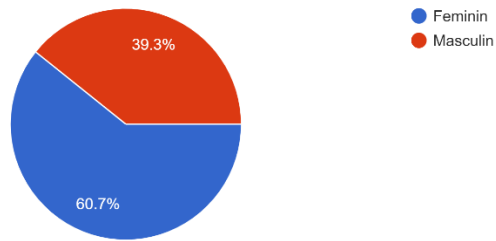SCPT1. Hărțuirea cibernetică-ul este o problemă în școala mea
345 responses

- Dezacord total
- Dezacord
- Nici acord, nici dezacord
- Acord
- Acord total

56.8%
9%
28.1%
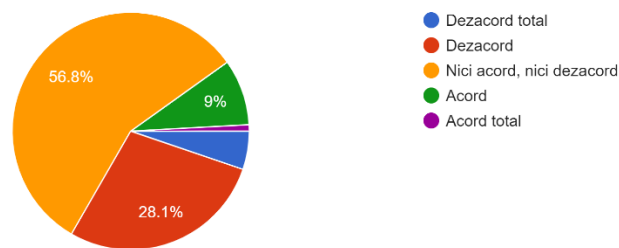
Results of the questionnaires for students (1861 respondents)

Gender

Sex
1,861 responses

- Feminin
- Masculin

39.3%
60.7%

Age

Vârsta
1,861 responses

- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17

▲ 1/2 ▼

16.8%
10%
9.9%
12.4%
11.2%
10.3%
19.6%
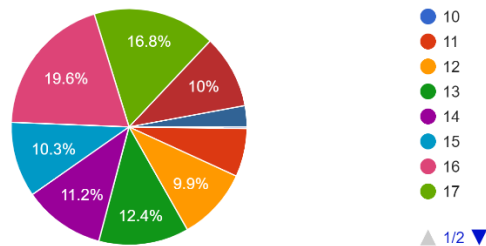
Education level

Nivelul de educație
1,861 responses

- a 5-a
- a 6-a
- a 7-a
- a 8-a
- a 9-a
- a 10-a
- a 11-a
- a 12-a

20%
16.2%
10.2%
9.6%
9.6%
12.5%
11.7%
10.2%
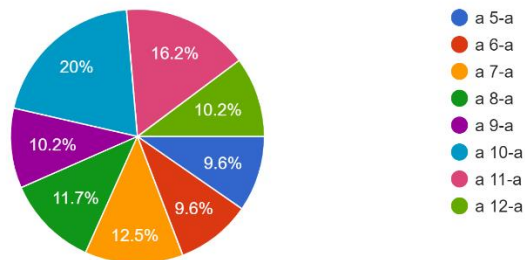
How satisfied are you with your relationship with your parents?

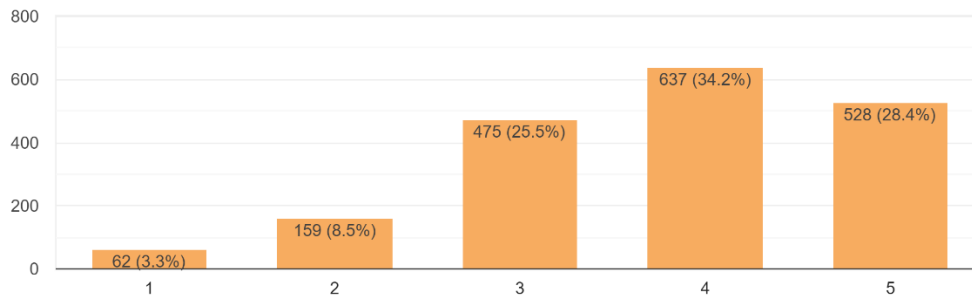Cât de mulțumit/mulțumită ești de relația cu părinții tăi?
1,861 responses
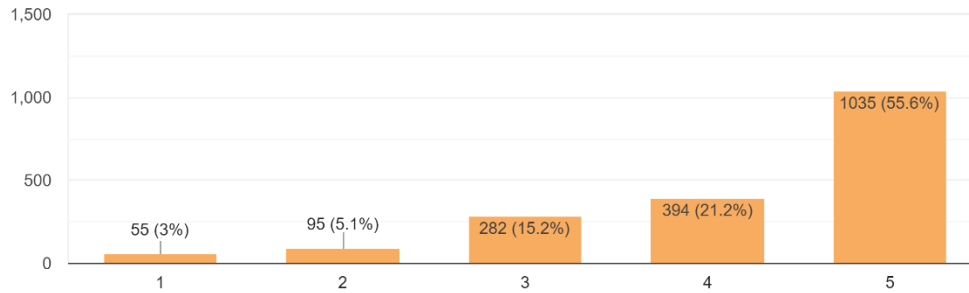
How satisfied are you with your relationship with your classmates?

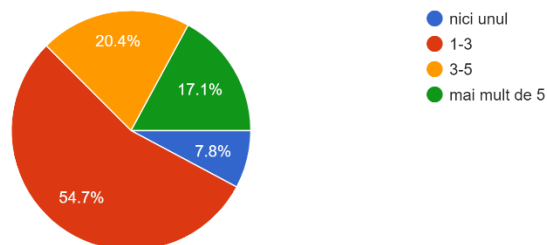Cât de mulțumit/mulțumită ești de relația cu colegii tăi de clasă?
1,861 responses

How many really good friends do you have?

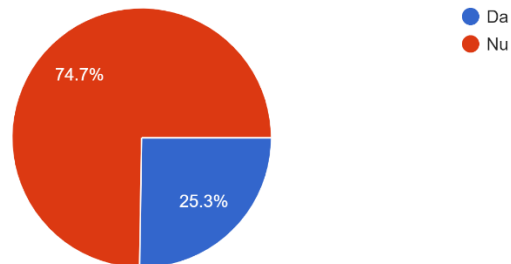Câți prieteni foarte buni ai?
1,861 responses

Do you have classmates who bully other classmates using digital technology (cyberbullying)?

Ai colegi de clasă care agresează alți colegi cu ajutorul tehnologiei digitale (cyberbullying)?
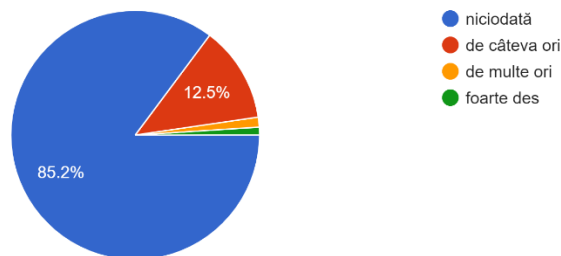1,861 responses

- Da
- Nu

74.7%

25.3%

Have you ever bullied someone online (e.g. via email, chatroom, mobile phone)?

Ai agresat vreodată online pe cineva (ex. prin email, chatroom, telefon mobil)?
1,861 responses

- niciodată
- de câteva ori
- de multe ori
- foarte des

12.5%

85.2%

Have you ever seen other kids being bullied online?

Ai văzut vreodată cum au fost agresați online alți copii?
1,861 responses

- Da
- Nu

44.2%

55.8%