



# "BULLYING FREE MINDS" PROJECT

2016-1-TR01-KA219-033889

Erasmus+ Strategic Partnership For Schools Only

#### **SURVEY ANALYSIS**

Prepared by Geta Mocanu-Apostu, Romania



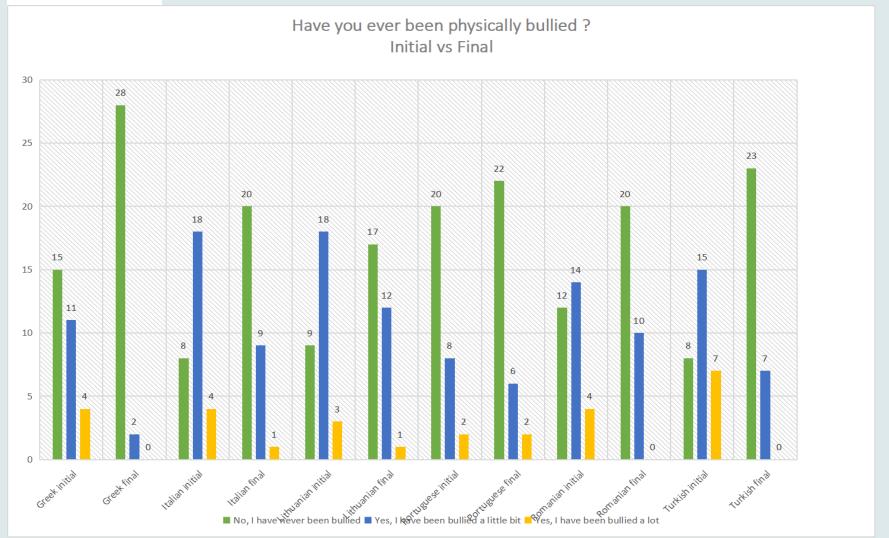


#### "Bullying Free Minds" Project 2016-1-TR01-KA219-033889 Physical Bullying Survey Final Report

- Participants: 30 students from each country: Turkey, Italy, Greece, Lithuania, Portugal, andRomania.
- There have been two applications of the same survey, the first at the begining of the project and the last at the end of it. To the second application was added the phrase - in the last two months - to record the progress in diminishing the analyzed phenomenon.
- Physical bullying increases in elementary school, peaks in middle school and declines in high school.
- The survey we are analyzing has 10 questions/items related to physical bullying.

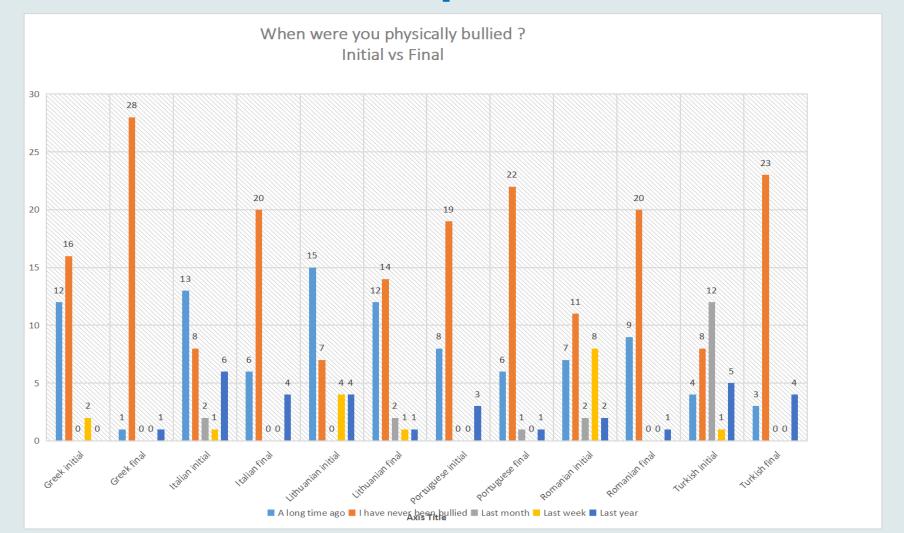




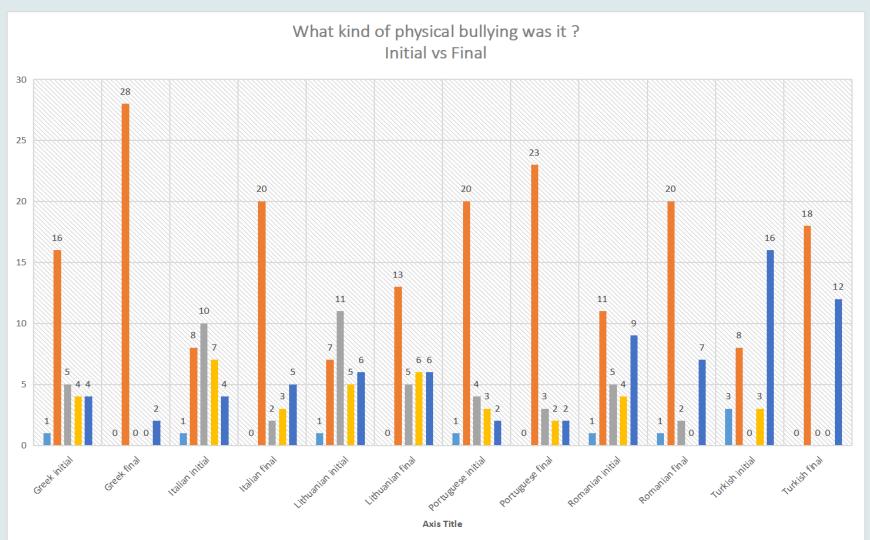






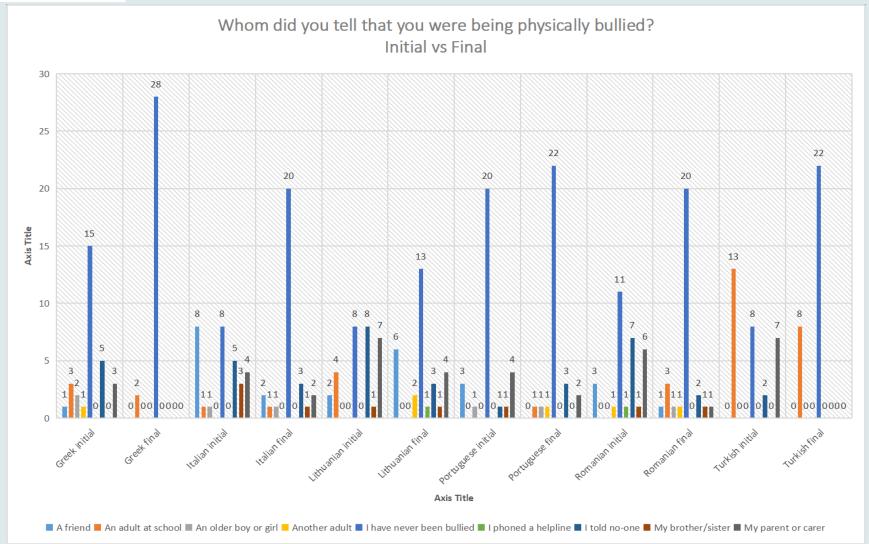








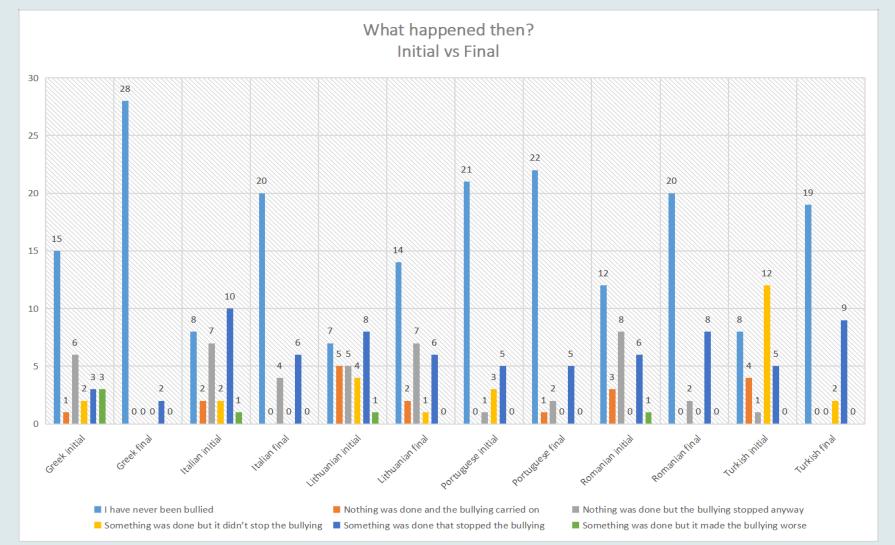






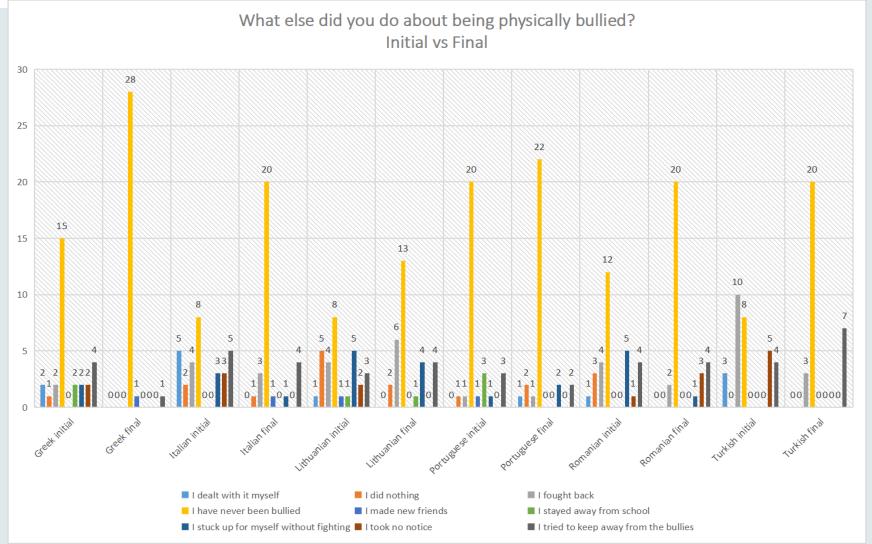


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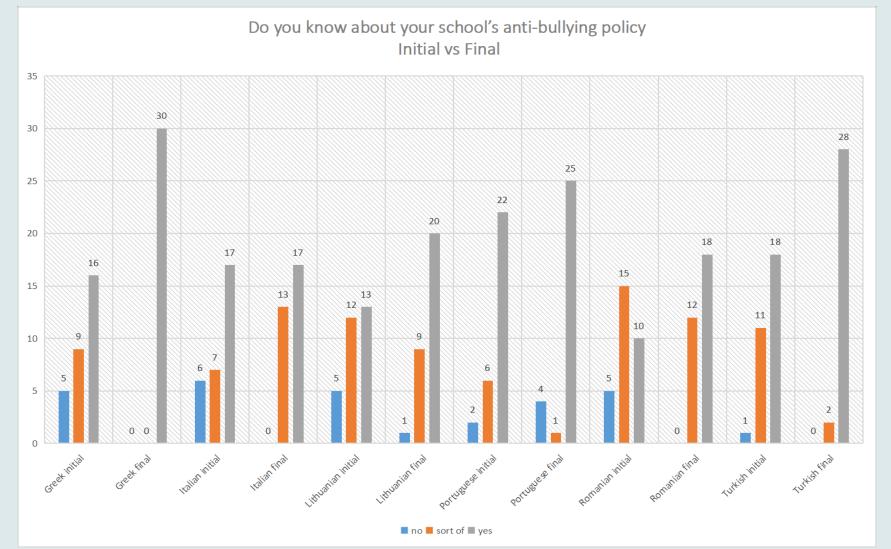






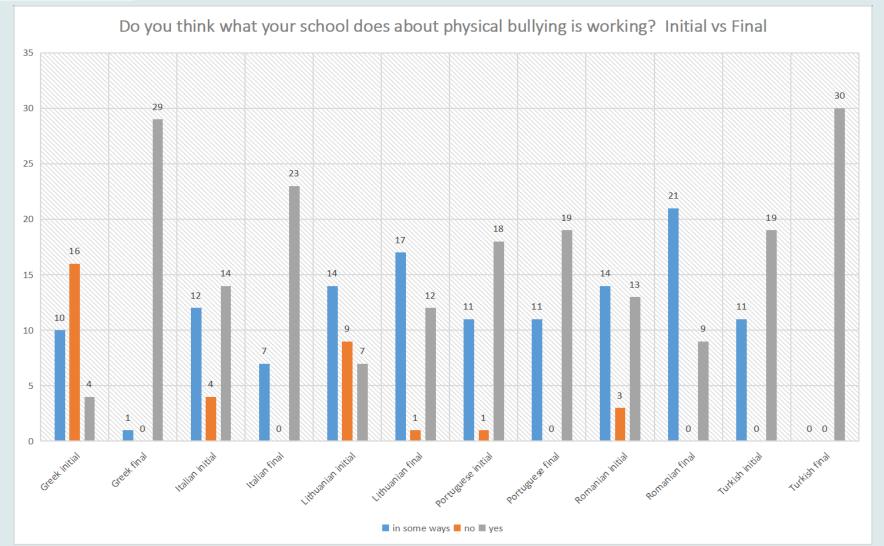








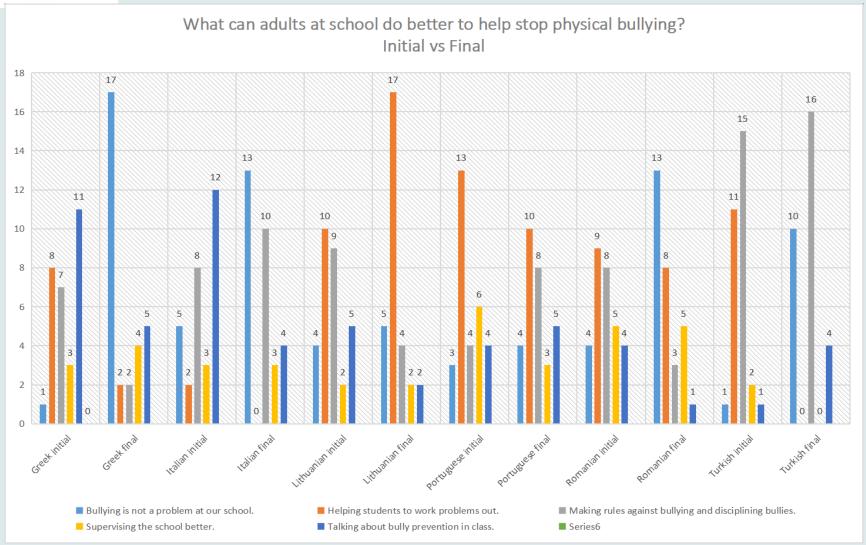








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#### Physical Bullying Results' Comparison CONCLUSIONS

- 1. With the exception of Portugal where physical bullying has dropped 10% in the target group, the other countries have dropped up to 50% in the past two months before the last testing.
- Regarding the adaptive behavior, Greek and Italian students have been able to make new friends, Lithuanians and Turkish stay away from disruptive students and the Portuguese face bullies.
- 3. Anti-bullying policies of the schools involved in the project are known by most students.
- 4. Students are satisfied with the way schools handle physical bullying. Students in Portugal and Romania have different opinions, the first considering it slightly satisfactory and the others being more confident in managing individual cases of physical bullying.
- 5. In the opinion of the students, adults in partner schools should: better supervise the school's perimeter (Greece), help students solve their personal problems (Lithuania), set up more effective rules to fight bullying and discipline of aggressors (Italy and Turkey), to insist more on prevention (Turkey).



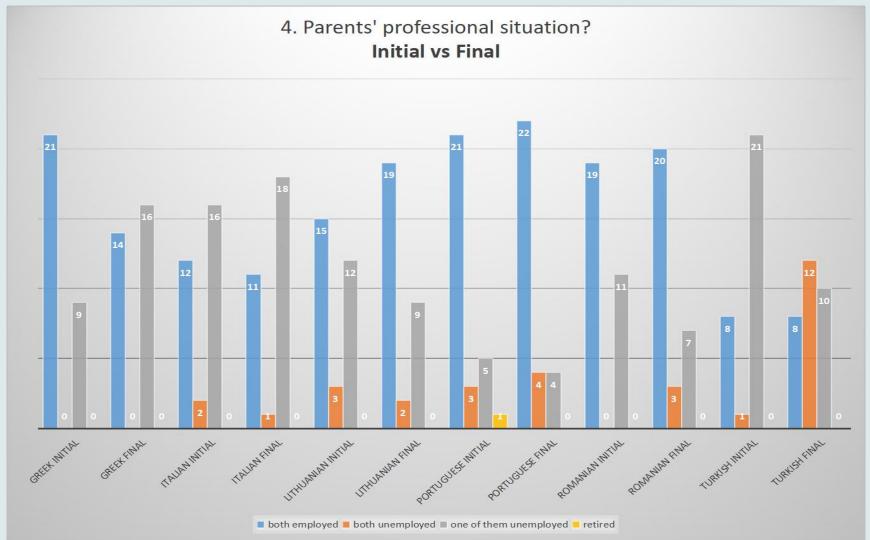


#### «Bullying Free Minds» Project 2016-1-TR01-KA219-033889 Social Exclusion Survey Final Report

- Participants: 30 students from each country: Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania and Turkey.
- There have been two applications of the same survey, the first during the project and the last at the end of it. To the second application was added the phrase - in the last two months - to record the progress in diminishing the analyzed phenomenon.
- Some students miss school, see their marks drop or even leave school altogether because they have been bullied.
- The survey we are analyzing has 17 questions/items related to early school leaving.

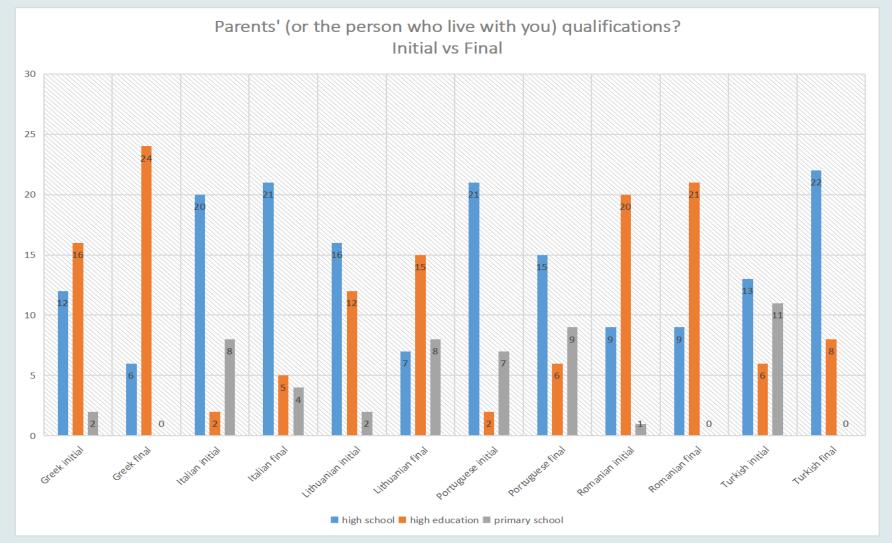






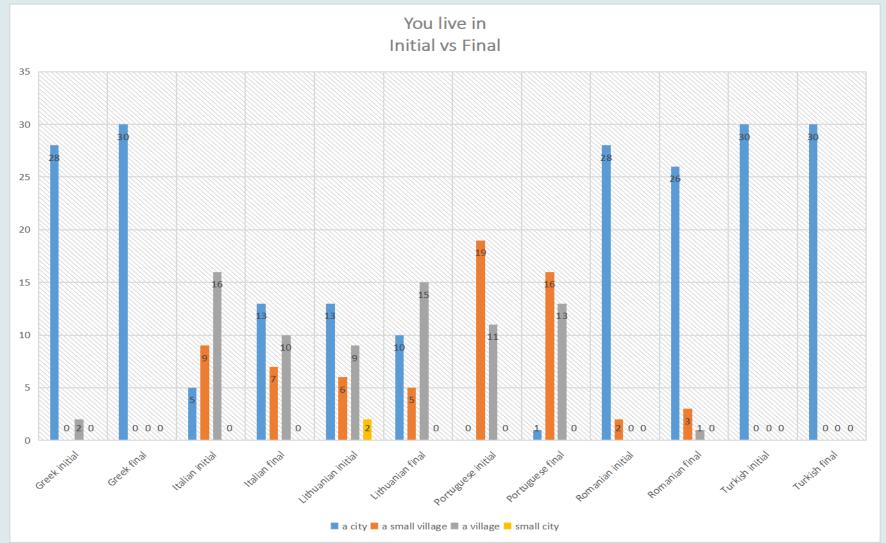






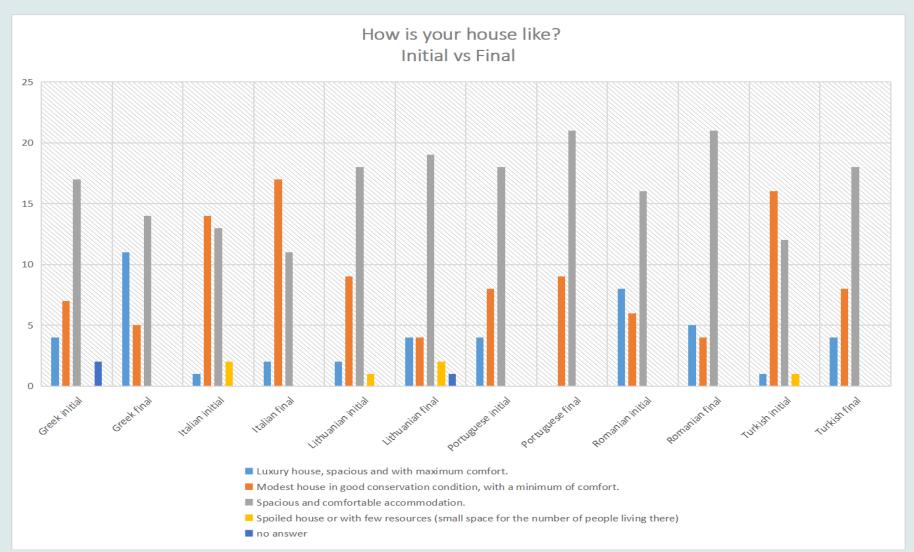






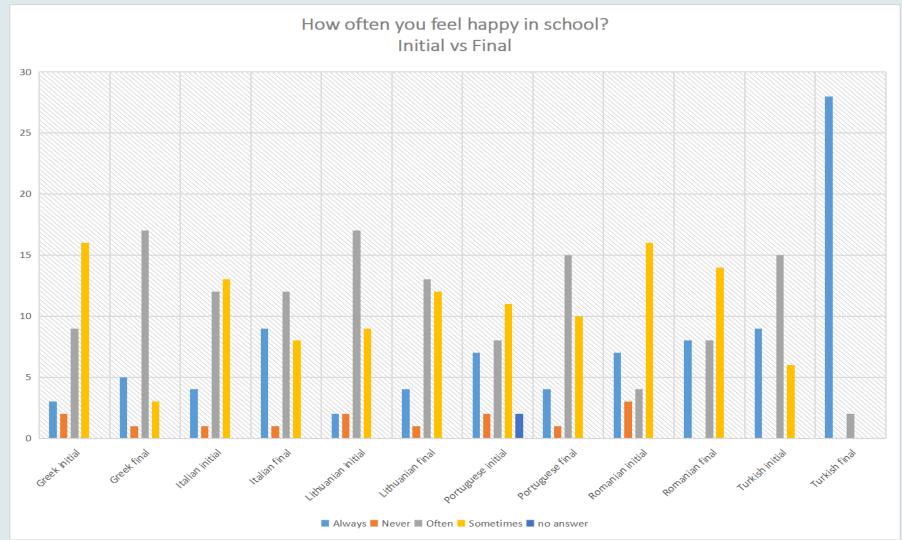






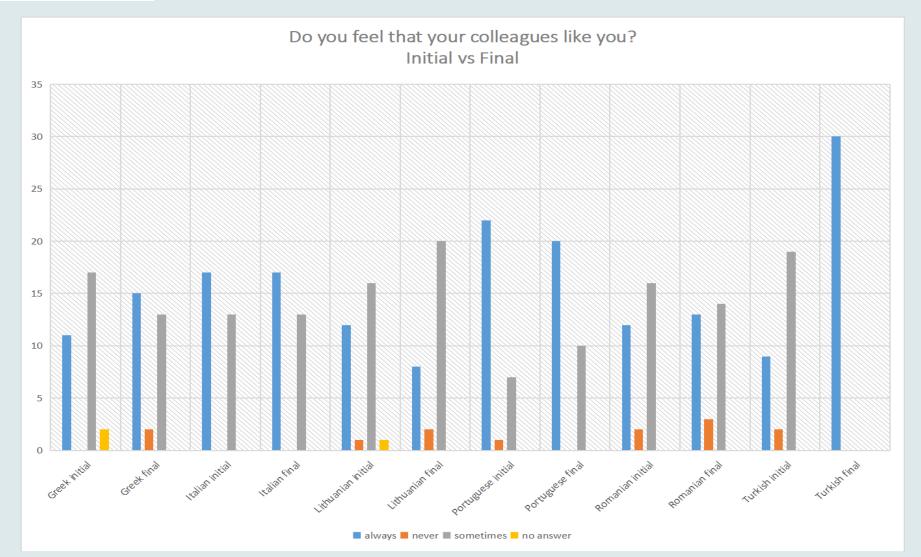










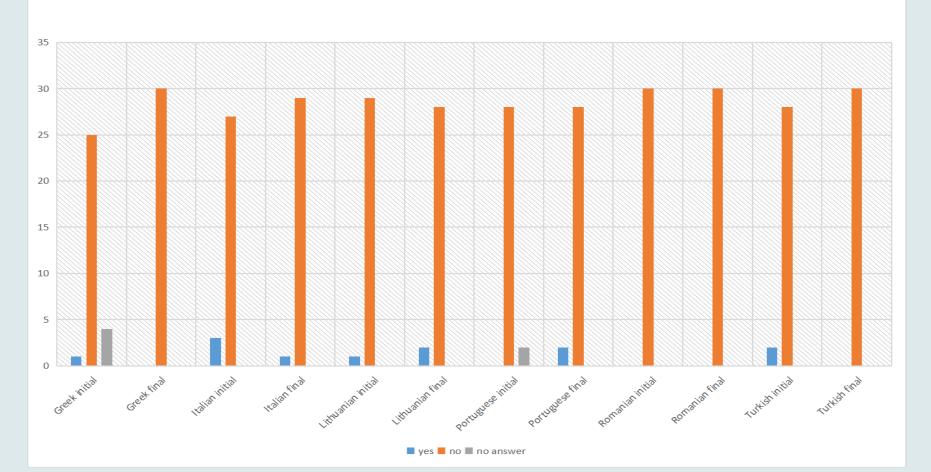






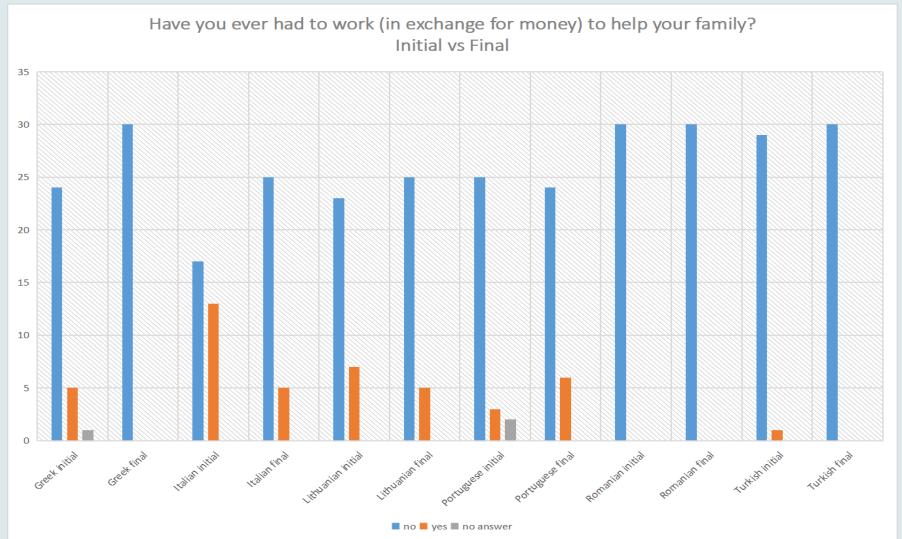
Have you ever felt discriminated against at school for the kind of job your parents have?

Initial vs Final



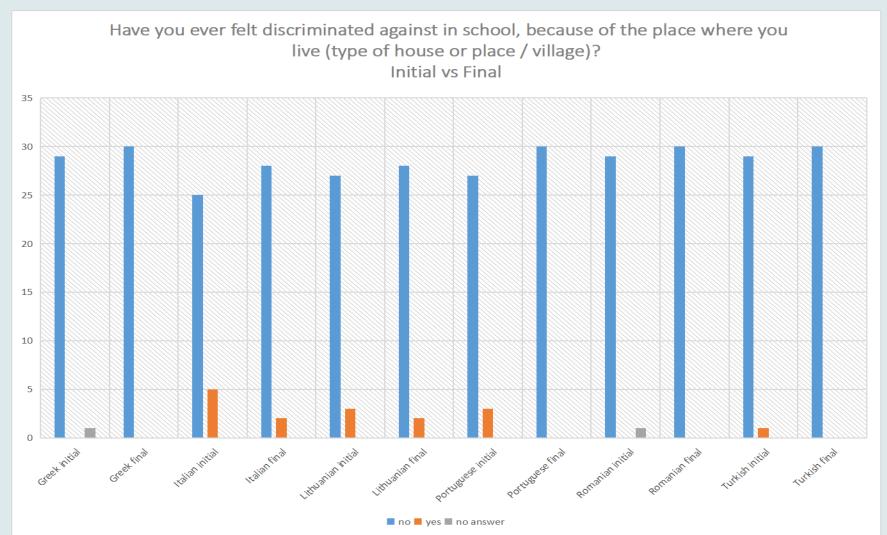






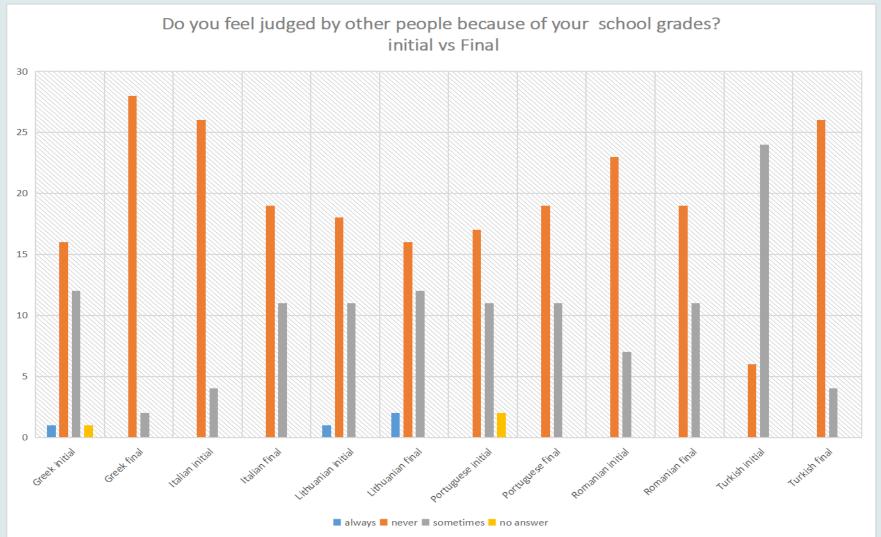










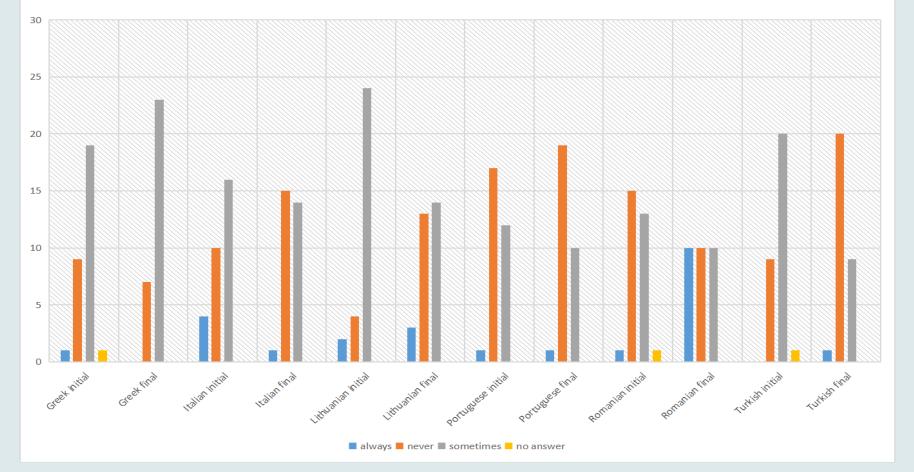






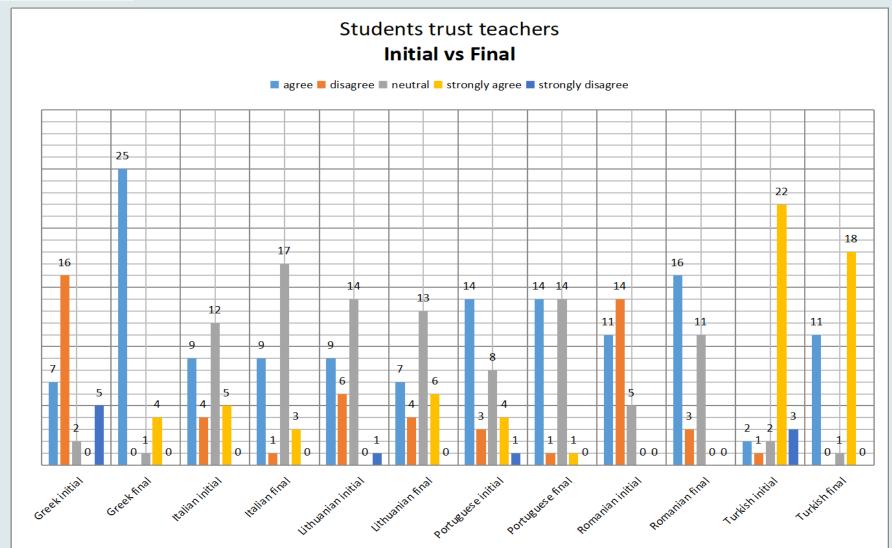
In your opinion, are the best students at school better treated by their classmates (eg, invitation to a birthday party or to go to their house)?

Initial vs Final



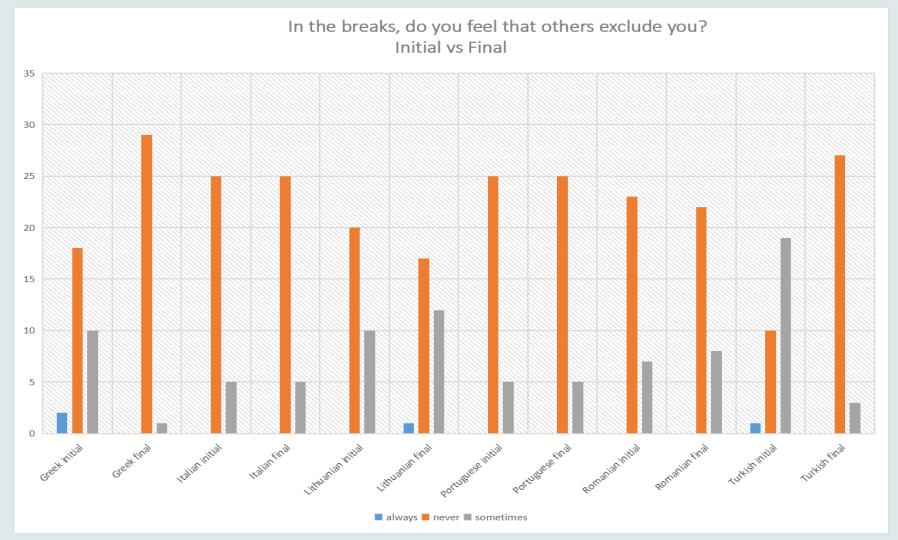
















#### **Social Exclusion Results' Comparison**

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

- Nearly 10% of respondents feel insecure as a consequence of social exclusion (claiming to be judged because of their low grades they get at school).
- The reasons of social exclusion are perceived as low grades at school and only 2% indirectly indicated the social status of the students' families (Lithuania, Portugalia, Italy and Romania);
- Almost 2% of the respondents are not happy in school but they didn't mention the reason (could be anything related to their state of health, state of social health, special needs, lack of integration, etc).
- Most sources of exclusion in school arise because of the social perceptions of educational actors and not only.
- 97% of respondents consider themselves happy in school which is a great feedback of the actions our schools take for decreasing social exclusion.



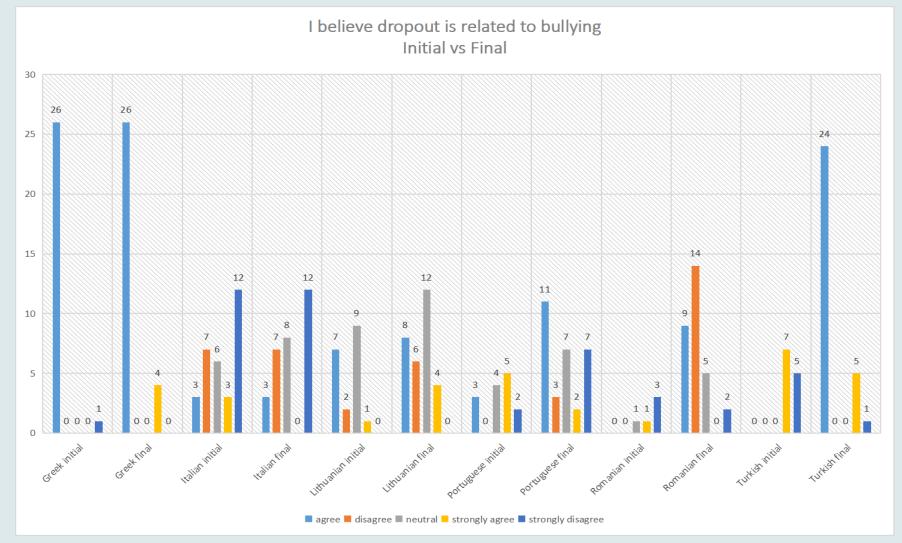


#### "Bullying Free Minds" Project 2016-1-TR01-KA219-033889 Early School Leaving Survey Final Report

- Participants: 30 students from each country: Greece, Italy,
   Lithuania, Portugal, Romania and Turkey.
- There have been two applications of the same survey, the first during the project and the last at the end of it. To the second application was added the phrase - in the last two months - to record the progress in diminishing the analyzed phenomenon.
- Some students miss school, see their marks drop or even leave school altogether because they have been bullied.
- The survey we are analyzing has 17 questions/items related to early school leaving.

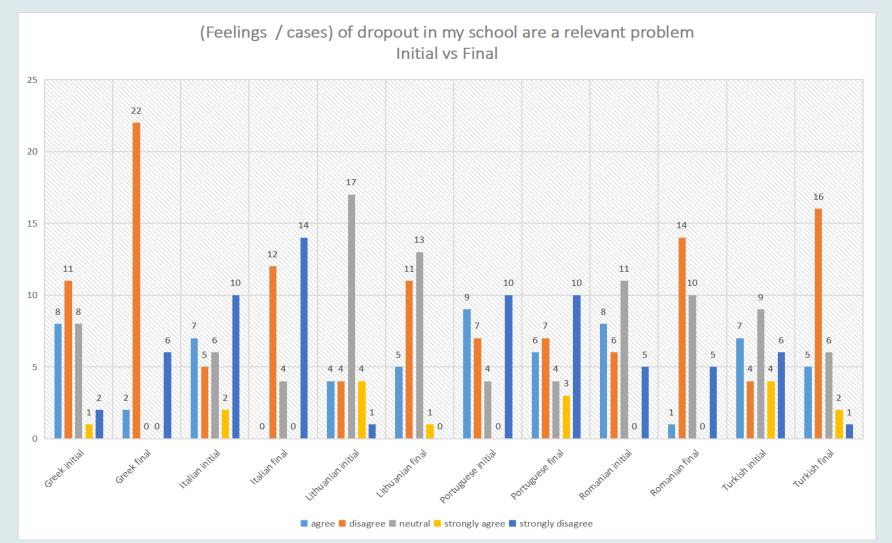






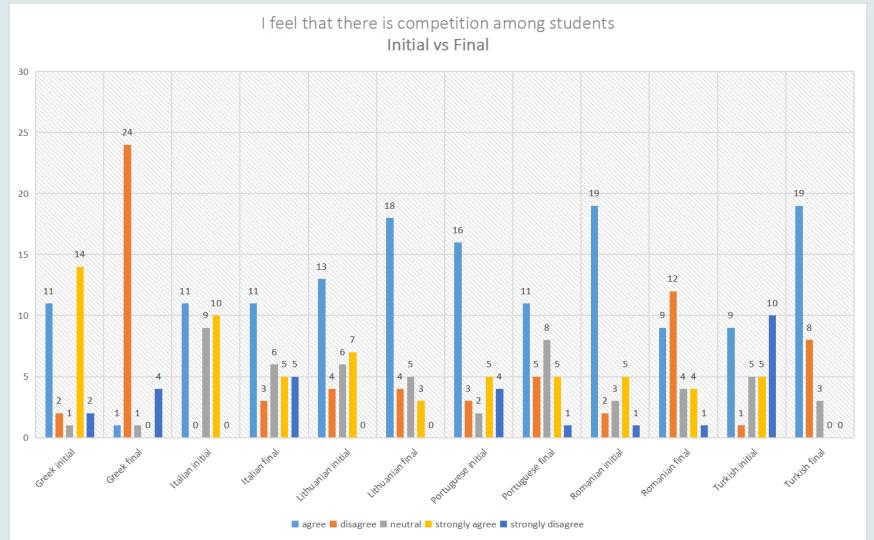






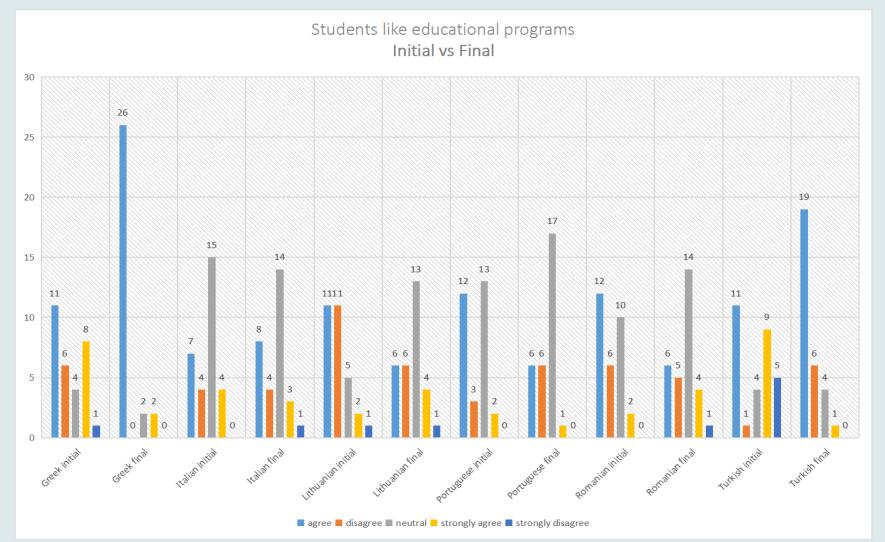










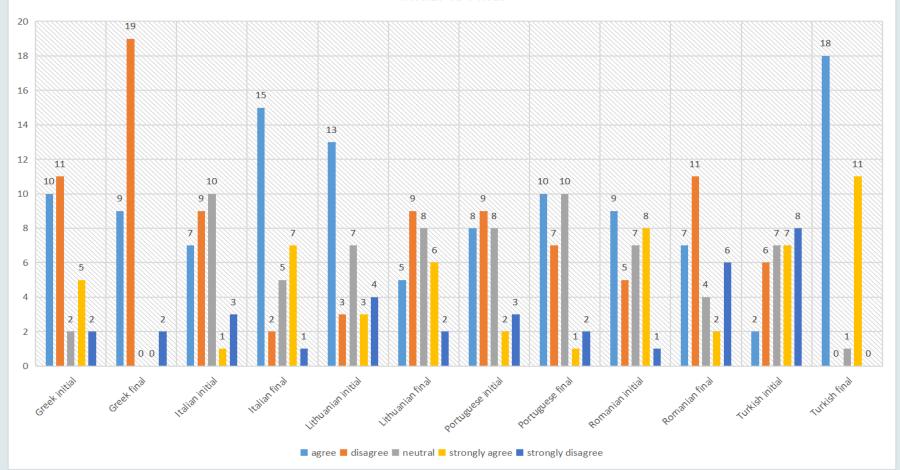






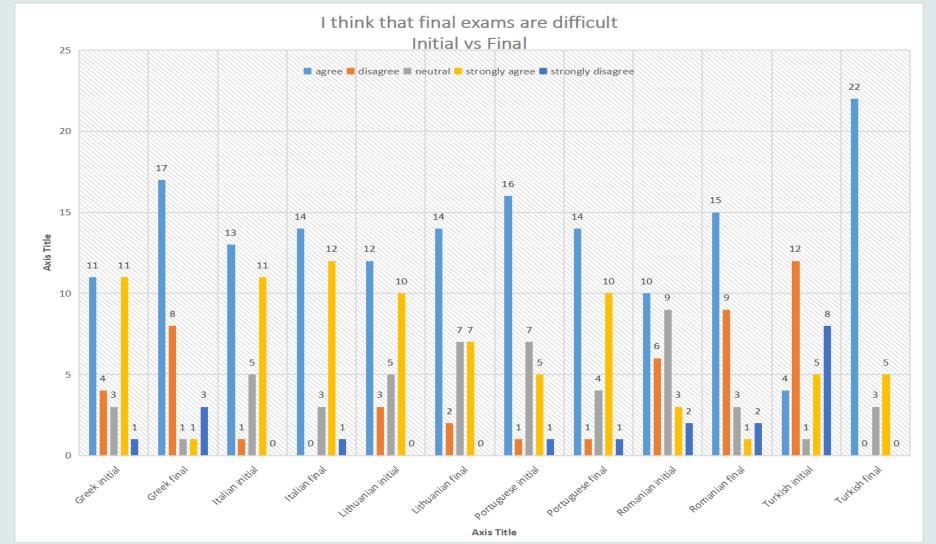
Educational programs are so demanding that students don't have free time for other activities.

Initial vs Final



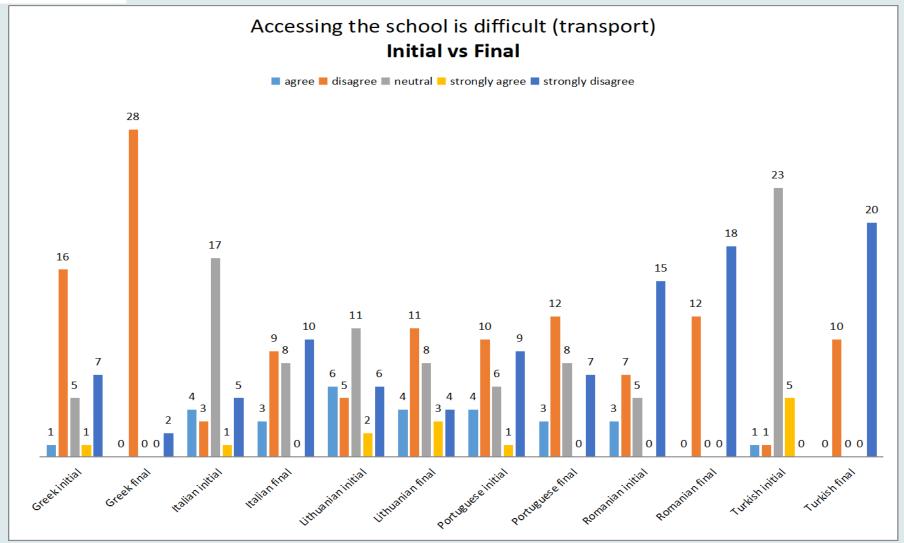






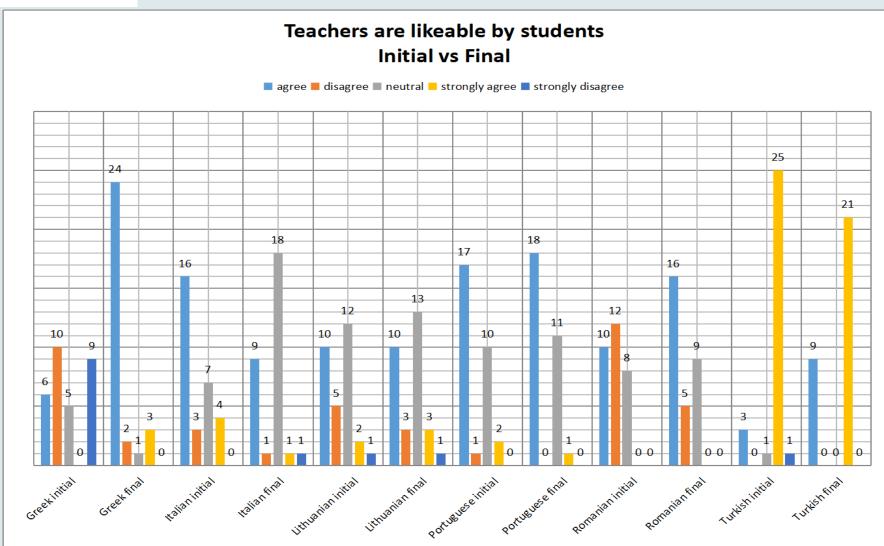






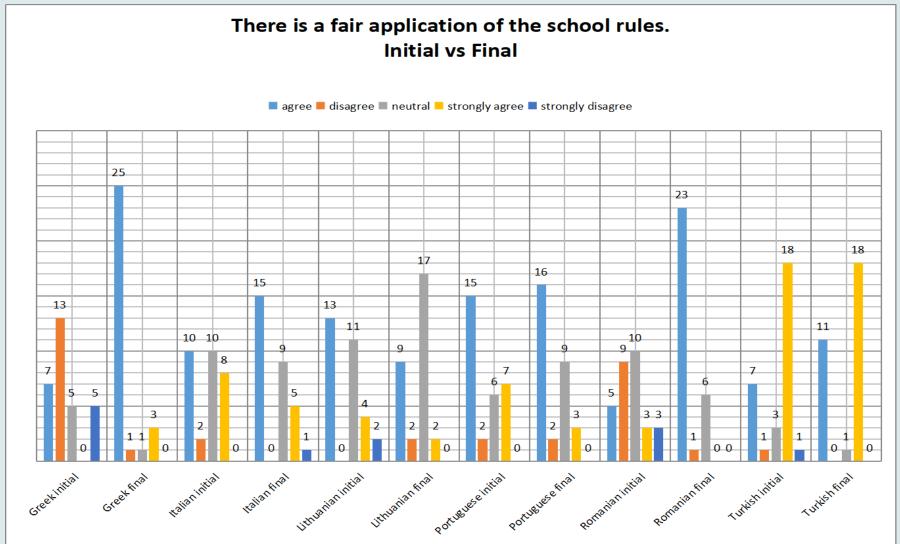






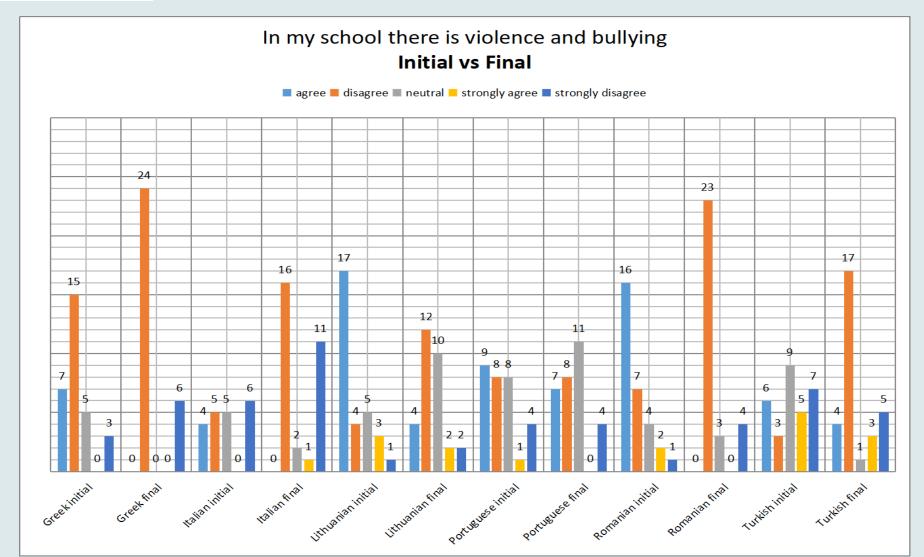






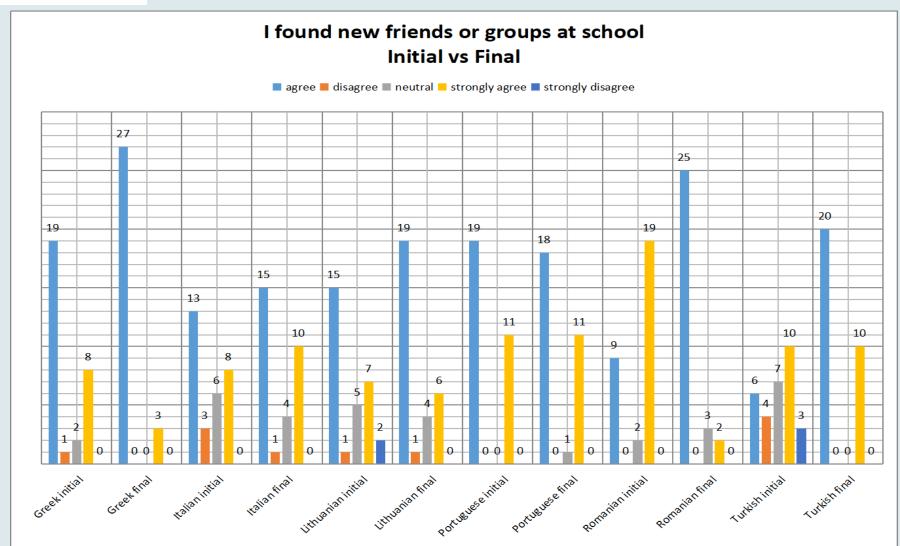






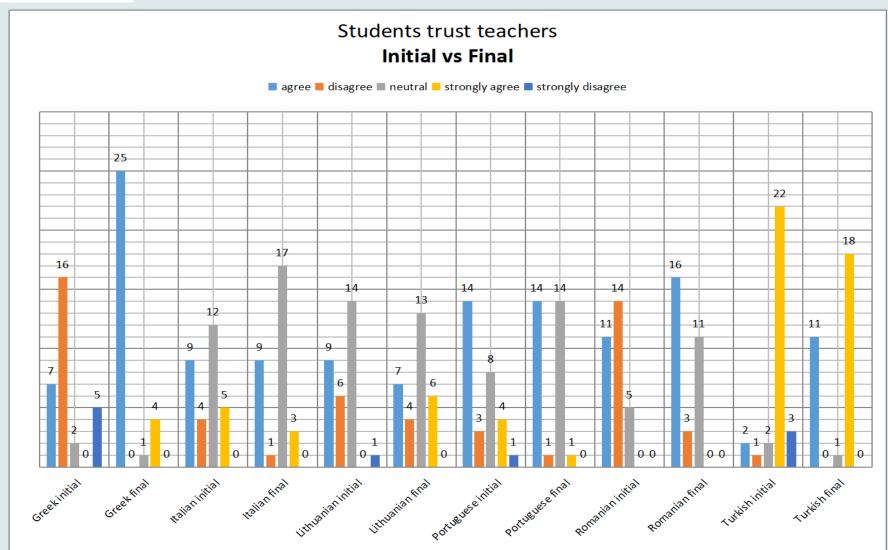






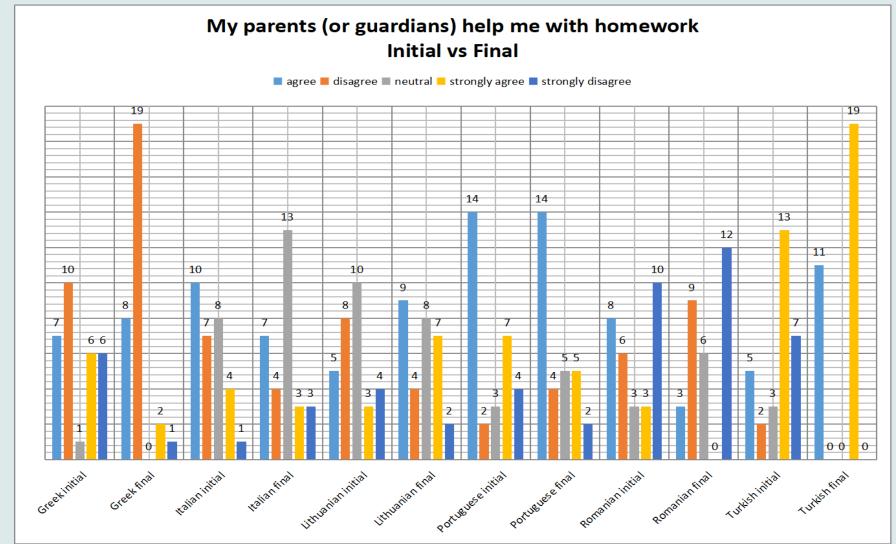






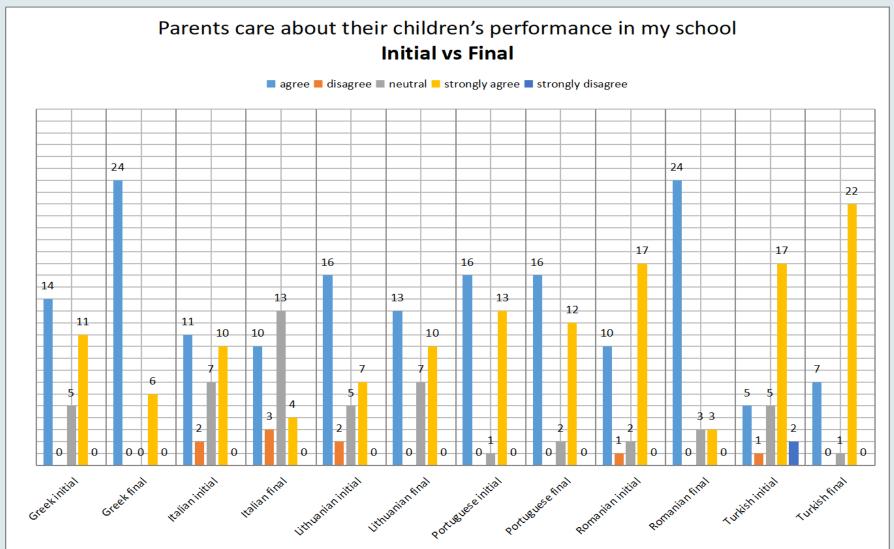






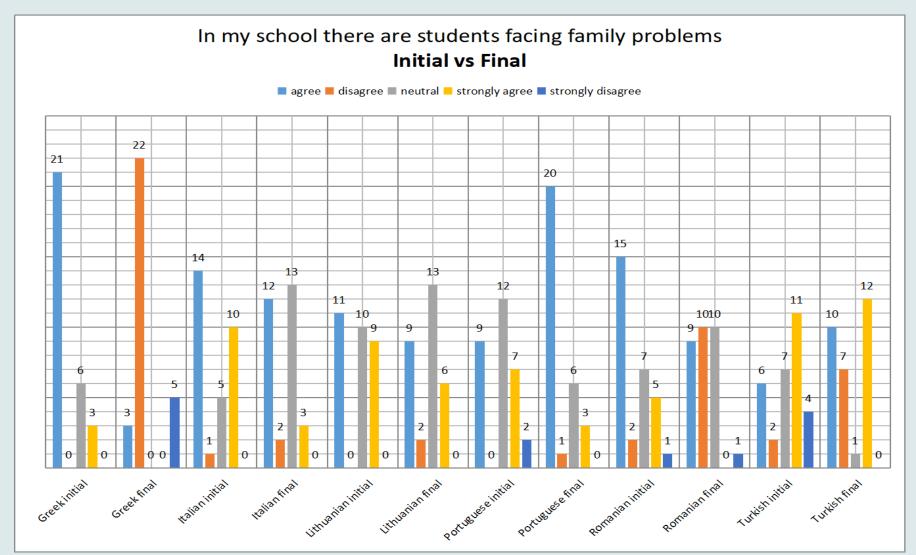






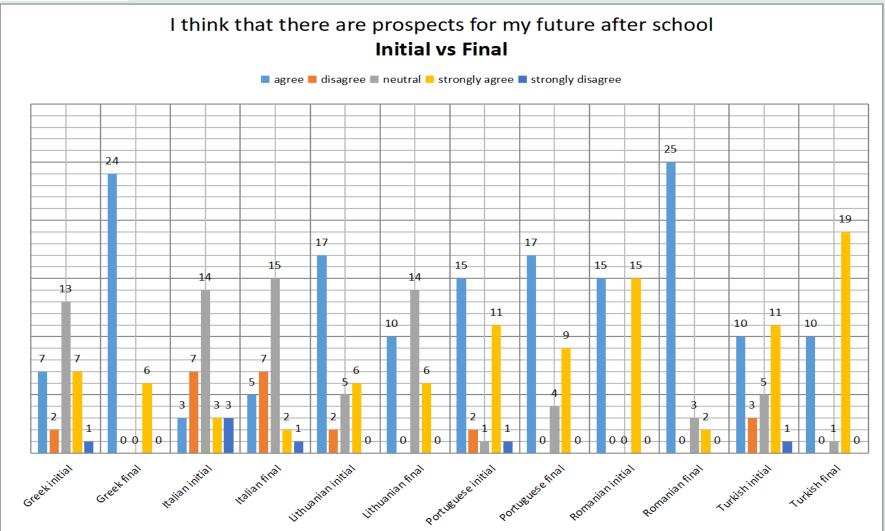






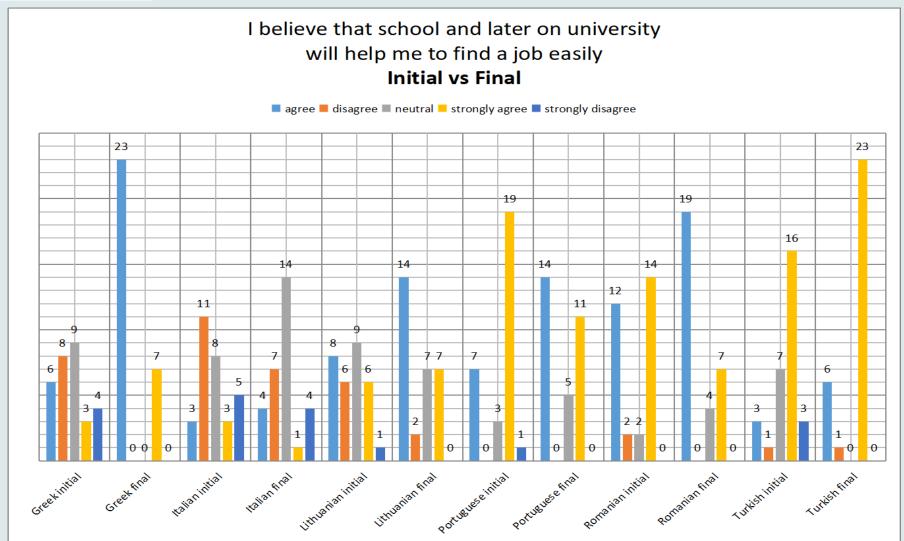
















#### **Early School Leaving Results' Comparison**

#### CONCLUSIONS

- According to Portuguese and Greek students, early school leaving is related to bullying. At the same time, everyone agrees on the fact that leaving school early is not an important problem for their schools.
- Italian, Lithuanian and Turkish students believe that there is competition among students. Only the Greeks and Turks like their educational programs while the others seem to be undecided or don't want to express their true feelings. Educational programs are too demanding for Italians and Turks.
- Teachers are likeable and trusted by Greek, Lithuanian, Portuguese, Romanian and Turkish students. They apply rules correctly according with most of the students except Italians that are reserved about it.
- Parents play an important role in their children's life according to Greek,
   Portugal, Romania si Turkey students.
- Italians are less confident in finding a job after they graduate school while the rest of the teens are confident on it.



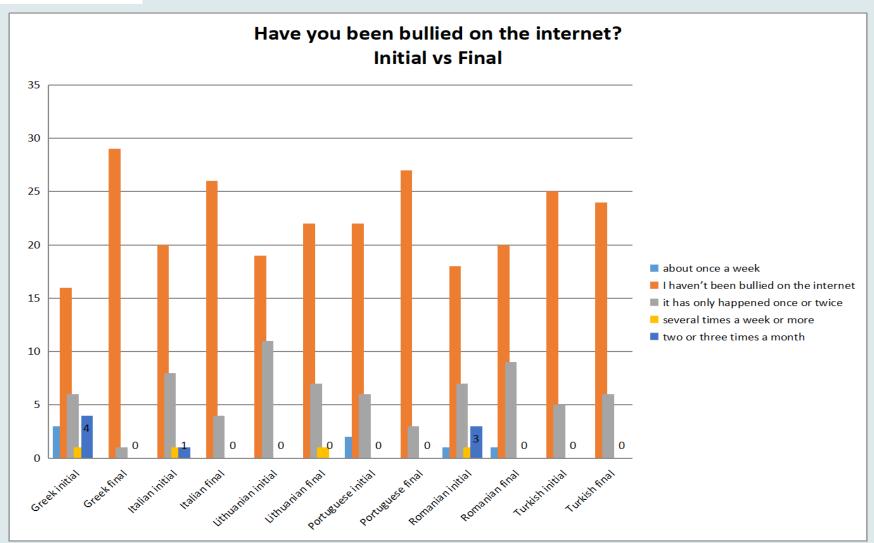
#### «Bullying Free Minds» Project 2016-1-TR01-KA219-033889 Cyberbullying Survey Final Report



- Participants: 30 students from each country: Italy, Greece, Lithuania,
   Portugal, Romania and Turkey.
- There have been two applications of the same survey, the first at the begining of the project and the last at the end of it. To the second application was added the phrase - in the last two months - to record the progress in diminishing the analyzed phenomenon.
- Nearly 43% of kids have been bullied online. Over 80% of teens use a cell phone regularly, making it the most common medium for cyber bullying. Girls are about twice as likely as boys to be victims and perpetrators of cyber bullying.
- The survey we are analyzing has 12 questions/items related to cyberbullying.

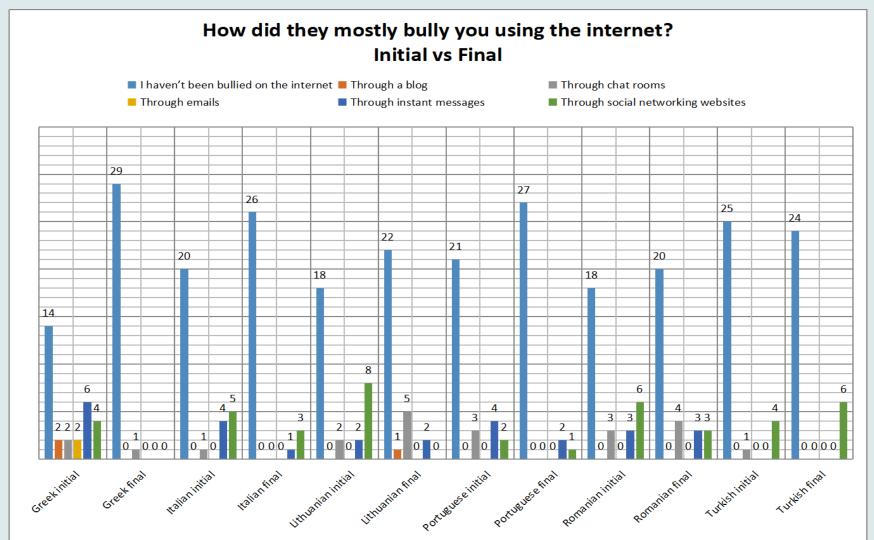






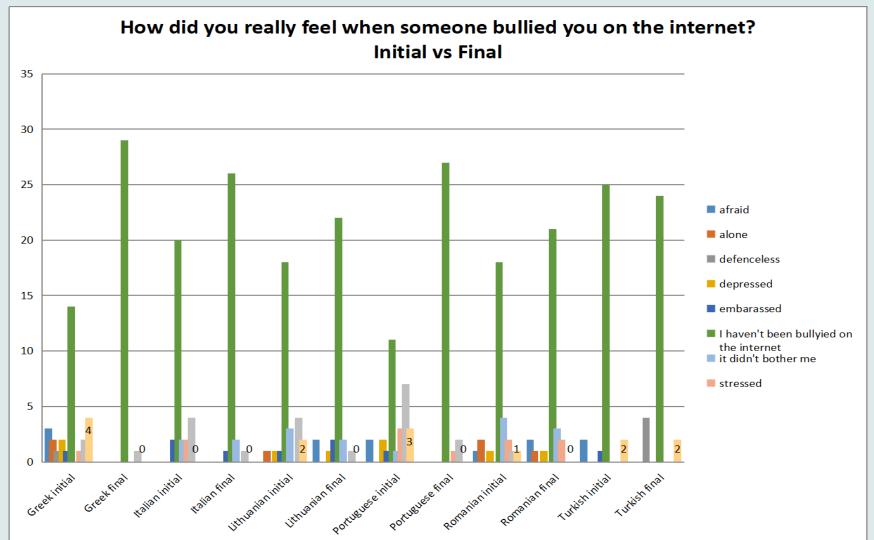






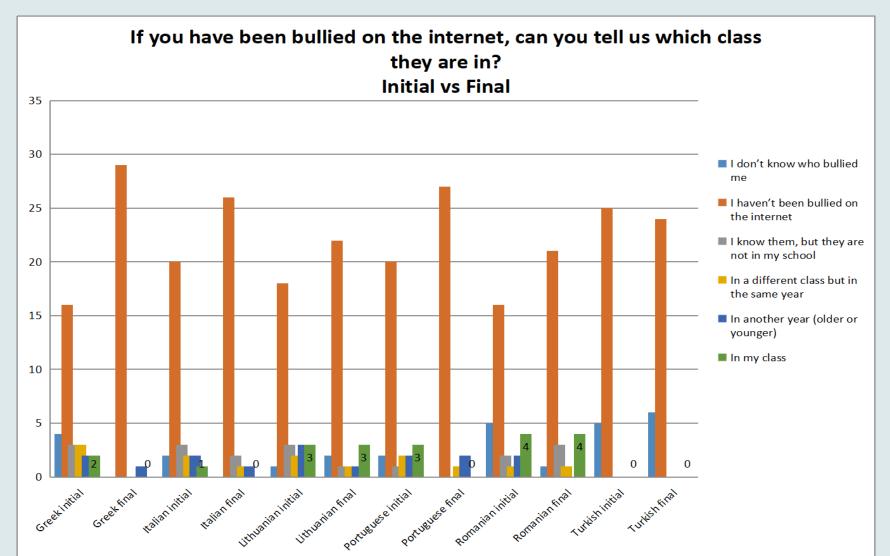






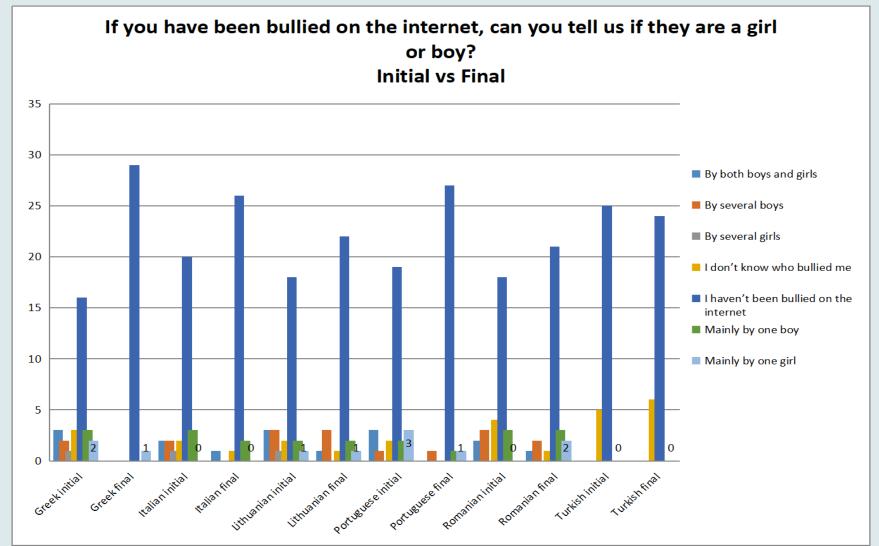






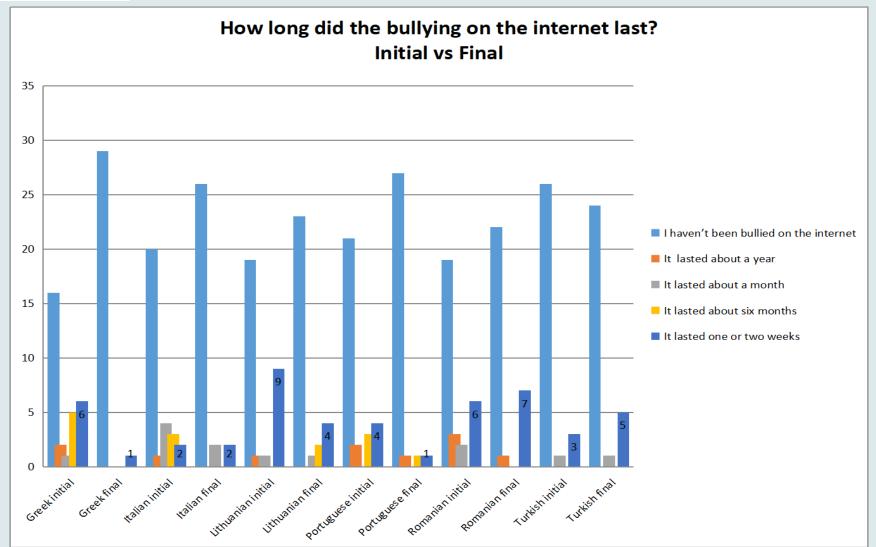






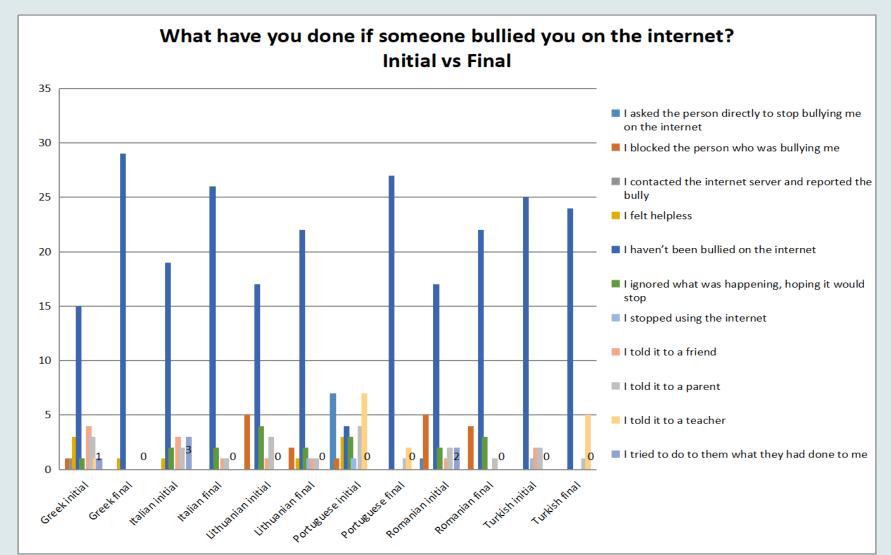






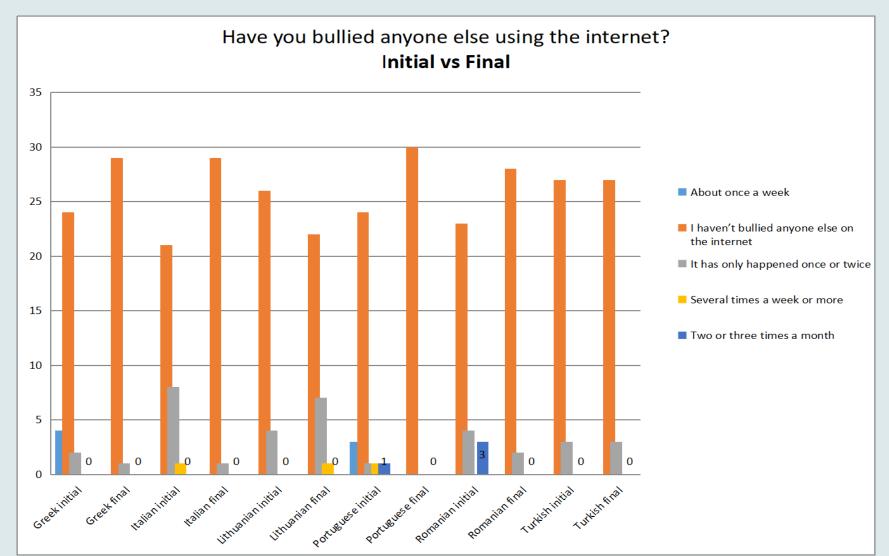






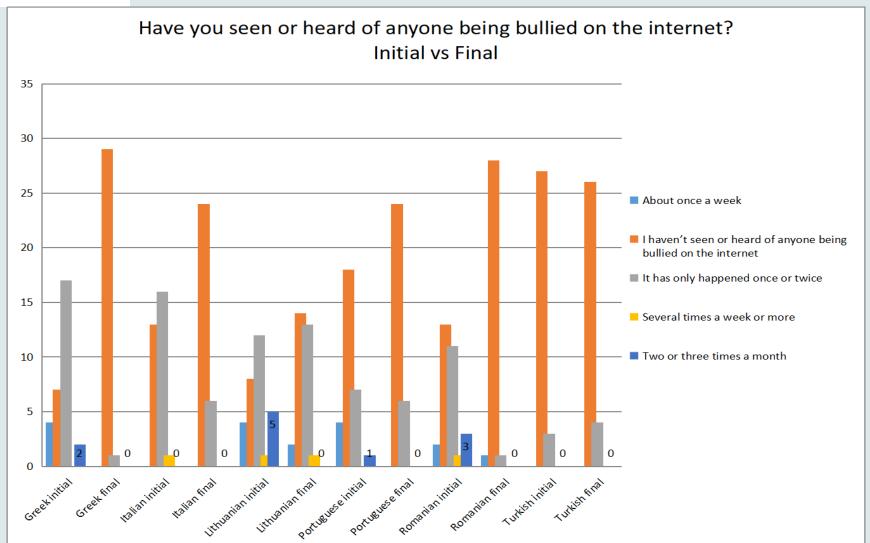






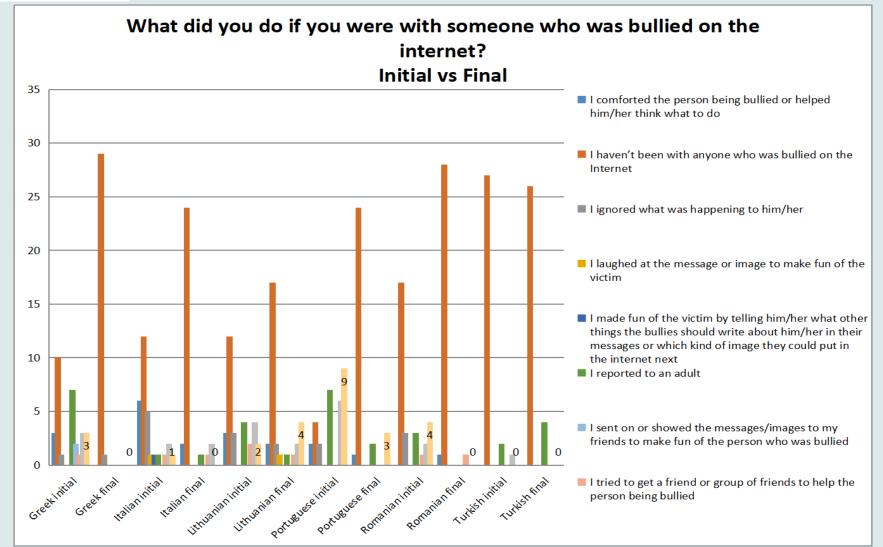






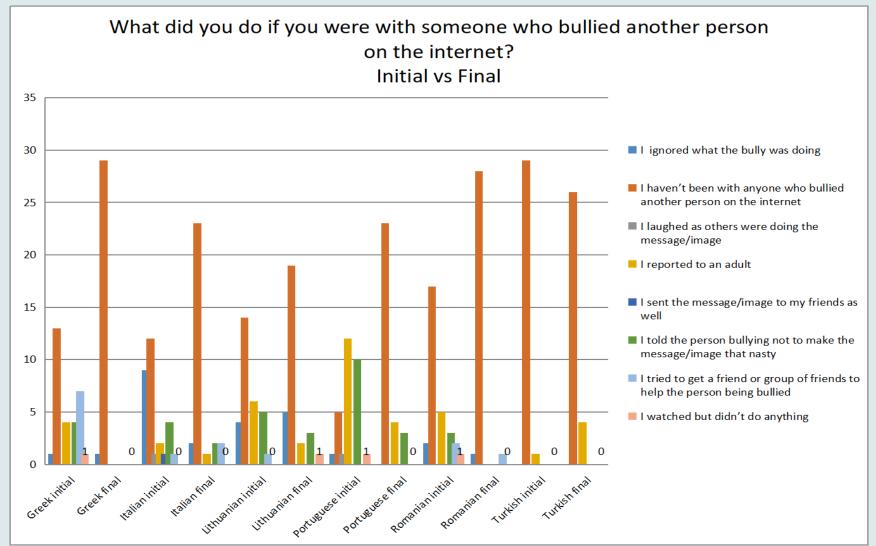






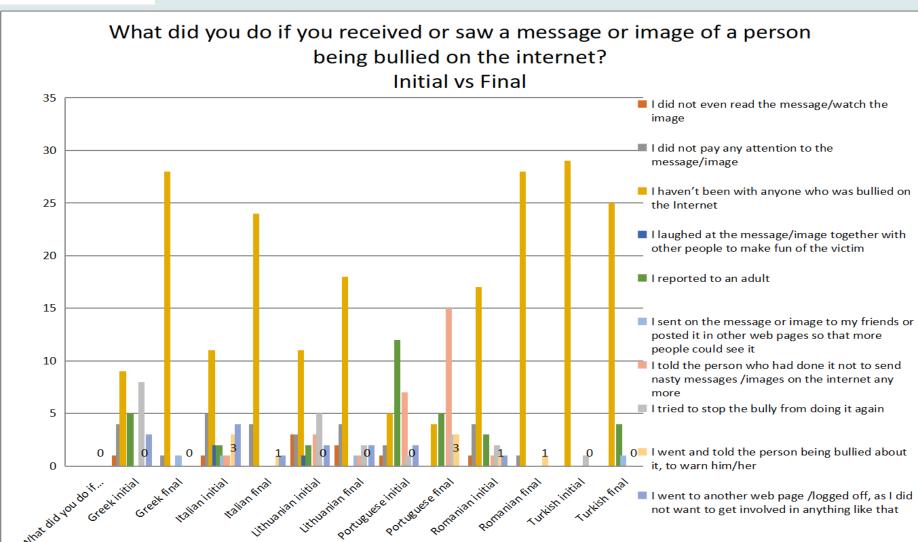
















#### **CONCLUSIONS**

- From the charts corresponding to the existence of the victims of cyberbullying, was recorded a decrease of the phenomenon by up to 30% for most countries except for Turkey, where some occasional incidents were reported in the target group.
- Most attacks due to cyberbullying are still recorded in chat rooms (Greece and Lithuania) and in social networks (Turkey).
- The emotions that still prevail in case of cyberbullying at the end of the project are those of shame (Lithuania), defenceless (Greece), fear (Romania), ignorance (Italy).
- Some respondents confirm the increase of confidence in adults / teachers (Turkey

   primary education) while in middle and high school education, the share of trust
   lies within the self-area, teens tend to be more confident in their ability to
   manage the phenomenon either by blocking aggressors or choosing to ignore
   them (Italy, Portugal, Lithuania and Romania).