



The EMB - survey

1. The questions

<p>1. Are you a boy or a girl ?</p>	<p>2. Which age group do you belong to ?</p>	<p>3. Were you born in this country or another country ?</p>	<p>4. Have you ever witnessed a bullying incident ?</p>
			
<p>5. If yes, how many times in the last 12 months ?</p>	<p>6. As a witness how did you react ?</p>	<p>7. How many times have you been bullied during this school year ?</p>	<p>8. At which places have you been bullied ?</p>
			
<p>9. Did you get any help ?</p>	<p>10. I like to go to school</p>	<p>11. I like my class</p>	<p>12. I feel good at school</p>
			

13. I find the things I learn at school interesting.

the world
is full of
interesting
things...



2. Analyzing the survey

To find out in what way the strategies we developed through our project helped our fight against bullying and segregation and developed the schools' climate, we took the survey at the beginning and at the end of the project to compare the results.

Analysing the survey, it is important to look at all the figures that looked unusual to us. Starting with Survey 1 and question No. 3 we found out that in Germany and Italy the amount of foreign students was quite high while we could see that in Romania as well as in Turkey the amount of foreign students was non-existent.

Some results of question No 4 were interesting as well: In Bulgaria the number of students who have ever witnessed a bullying incident was surprisingly low, while the numbers of students who have witnessed at least one bullying incident was very high in Germany and Greece as well as in Romania. We found similar results looking at question No 8: Over 90% of the bulgarian students had answered the question of how many timest hey have been bullied with „not at all“, while the same results were given by a high amount of students of Spain.

Looking at the question where the students experienced a bullying situation it was quite unusual to see that the German students who are being bullied very often experience cyber bullying, while students of other countries do not have this problem. The figures of Germany also stood out at the next questions, where students were asked if they got any help after they had been bullied. 42 of them said that they didn't, while only 29 of them had gotten any help. Next up were questions to find out if the students liked going to school, if they liked their class and felt good at school. Outstanding were the bulgarian and turkish students' numbers, as a very high amount of students answered all of these questions with yes, while other nations' students usually gave answers such as „sometimes“ or even „no“.

Now it is also very important to look at survey 2, which was taken a year later, and to compare some of the figures to those of Survey 1. Question No 2 showed the first curious results, as by now almost 50% of the students taking the survey were foreign, whereas no of the polish or turkish students identified as foreign. Looking at the fourth question, if the student had ever witnessed a bullying incident, we realized that some figures had drastically changed compared to the first survey. For example had the numbers in Bulgaria and Turkey turned out more negative, in Bulgaria 118 students had and 68 students had not witnessed bullying (Survey 1: 27:81) and in Turkey every student oft he 105 participants had witnessed bullying (108:31).



Next to that we realized a positive change looking at the figures of Germany and Greece: Only 61 german students had witnessed bullying while 40 had never (Survey 1: 91:3) and in Greece the number of students who had witnessed bullying had decreased from 100 out of 137 to 68 out of 101. We also saw some unusual numbers looking at the question „Did you get any help after you had been bullied?“ In Germany the numbers had improved, as by now only 4 out of 70 students answered with „no“. In Turkey the results were even better, as all the 100 students answered with „yes“. Finally we realized that now the bulgarian numbers at the questions if the students liked going to school, if they liked their class, if they felt good at school and if the things they learnt at school were interesting, the numbers grew closer together with the answers of students in the other countries.

Filtering the results of the survey we could see that :

- about 10-15% more boys were bullied and bullies than girls
- the students from 11-16 were bullied more than older or younger students
- the place of birth isn't really relevant to become a bullied student
- there is a relevance between bullying and happiness at school, but not as strong as it might be believed

Comparing both surveys in general it was quite impressing to see that during the project

- the number of students who were bullied regularly decreased significantly (16.5%--> 12.4%)
- the number of students who reacted passively was reduced enormously (38.4%--> 27.6%)
- the number of students who helped a bullied person increased a lot (33.9% → 41.2%)
- the number of kids who got some help increased for more than 50% (51.4% → 76,9%)

3. The datas and results online :

- 1. Webpage : <http://meeting7lublin.wikispaces.com/Survey>
- 2. all files : <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B2p2EXbDjb8uM2dBaWJTSng4VTQ>
- 3. e-paper : <https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/55464184/surveyyumpu>

