

kids2write

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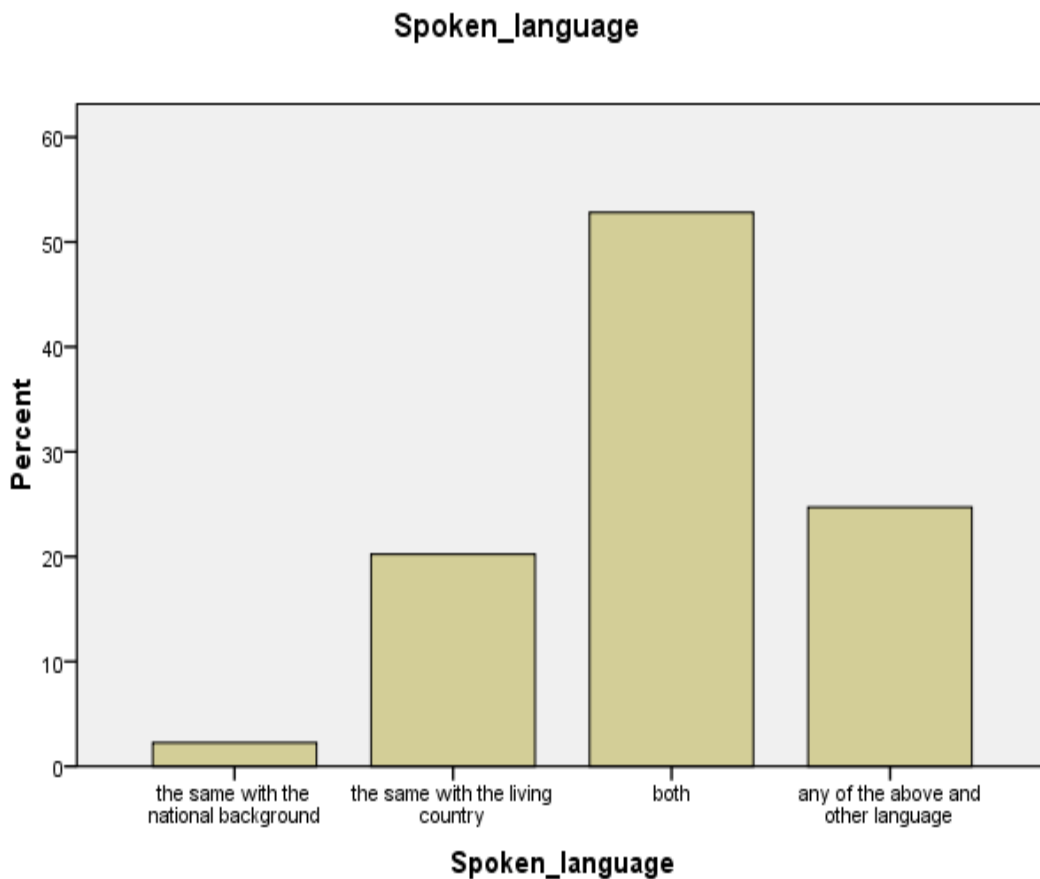


Needs Analysis Evaluation Final Report

Students 6-8 years old

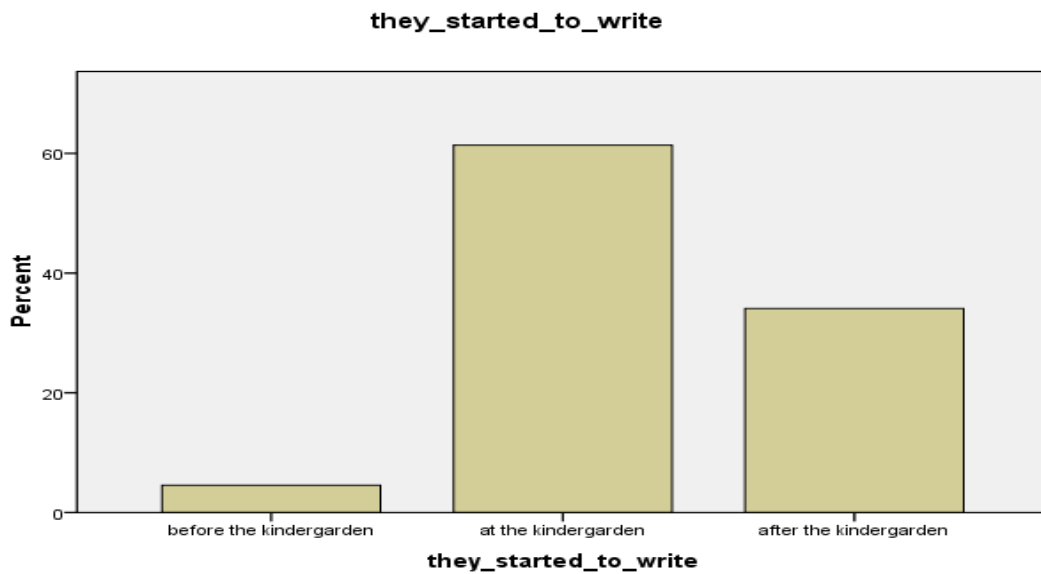
There were completed 95 questionnaires, 30.5% from Austria, 26.3% from Germany, 14.7% from Greece, 24.2% from Romania and 4.2% from Turkey. The age of most of the children was about 8 years old, 60.5% of them were male and 39.5% of them were female.

Half of them speak both languages (the one with their national background and the one with their living country). 20% of them speak only the living country language and other 20% speaks additionally another language as well. Only 2.1% of them speak the same language with the national background.

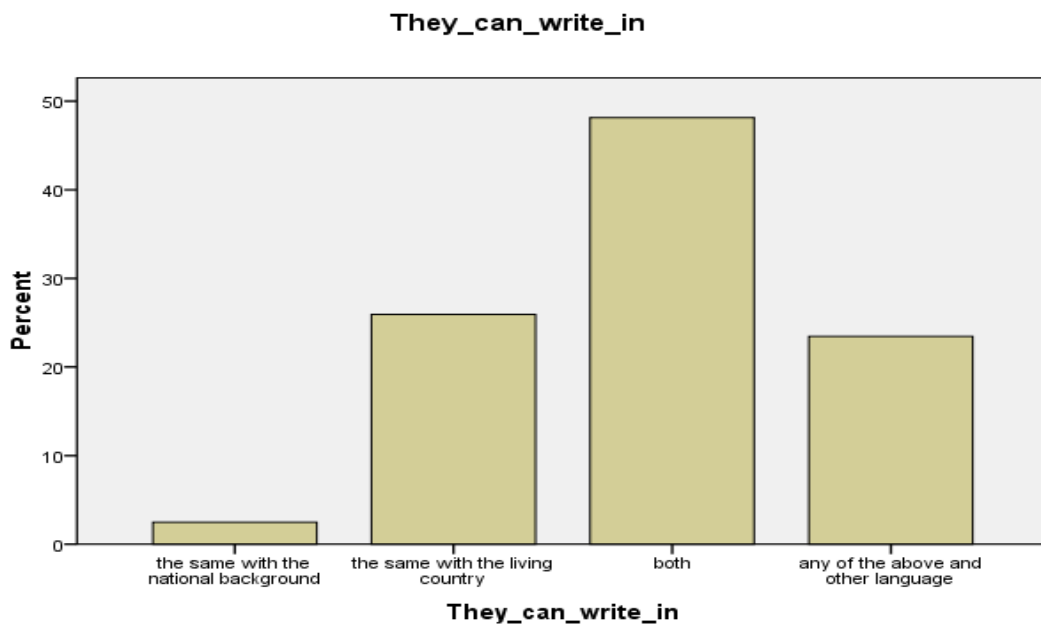


Most of them started to write at the kindergarten (61.4%) and or after the kindergarten (34.1%). Only a small amount started to write before the Kindergarten (4.5%). Most of them like to write (67.4%).

Most of them they like thy own writing and writing through other activities. They do not like to write because it is difficult and for other reason. 57.3 of them answered that they feel tired of writing and especially at their hands.



They can write in the same percentage as they speak, most of them (48.9%) in both languages, 25.9% in the same with the living country, 23.5% in any language and in another language and only 2% in their national background language.

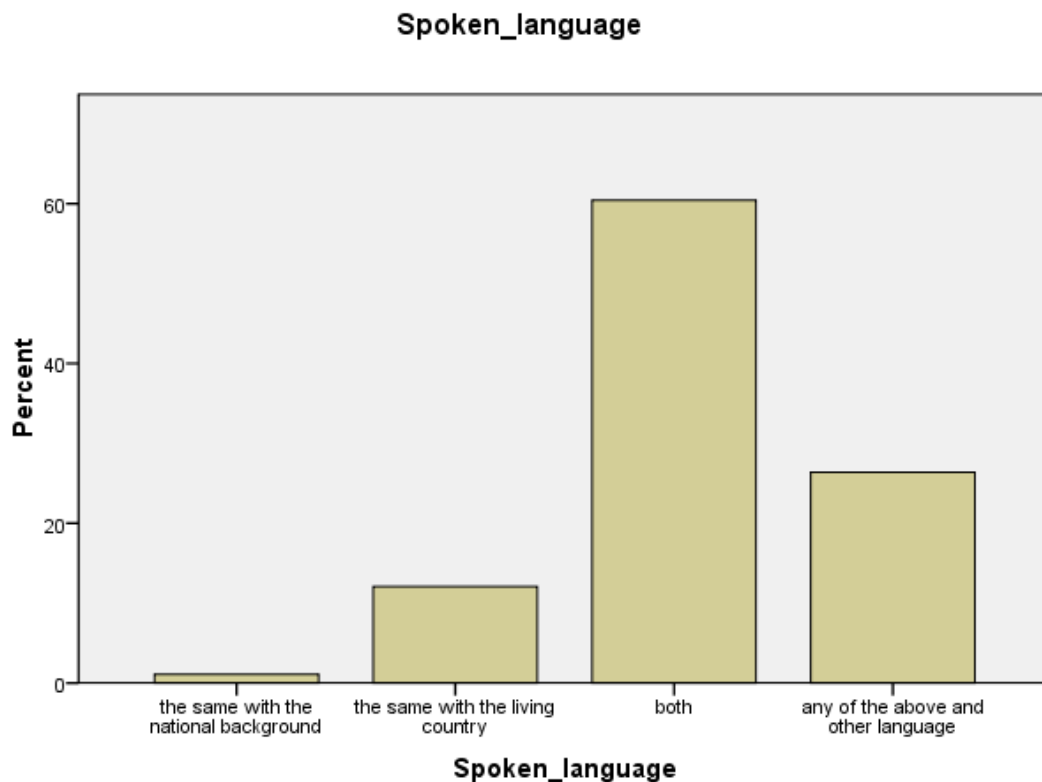


They are used to write in both, home and school and their writing is mostly homework. They like to write most by hand (50.6%) and then with laptop (27%), as the laptop is good for games at this age.

Students 9-10 years old

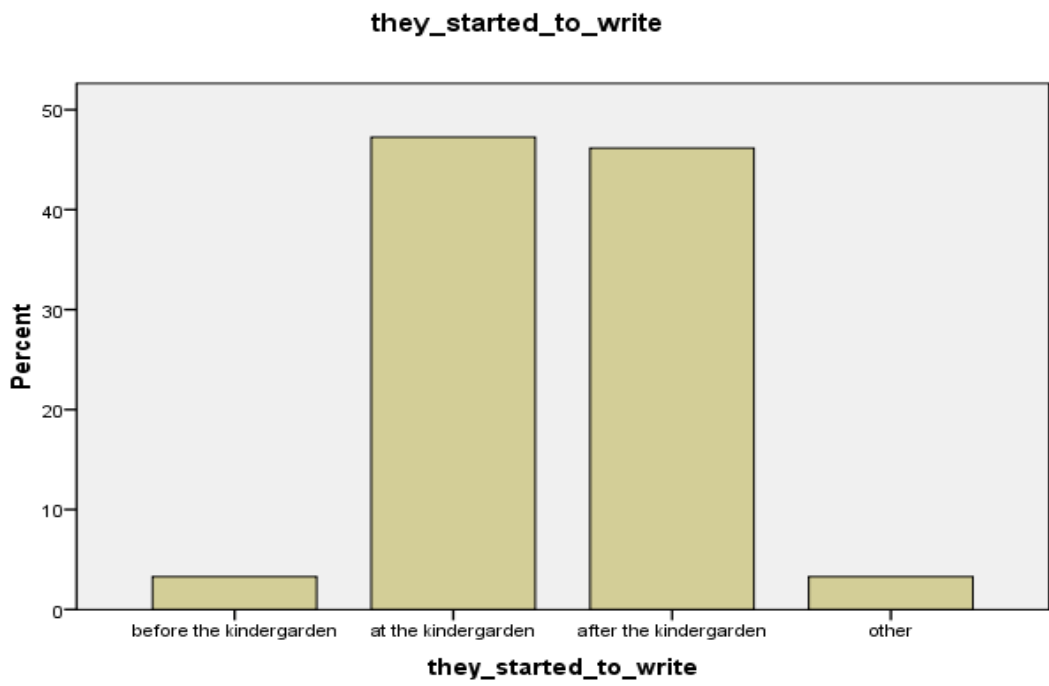
There were completed 92 questionnaires, 34.8% from Austria, 31.5% from Germany, 7.6% from Greece, 16.3% from Romania and 9.8% from Turkey. The age of most of the children was about 9-10 years old, 58.4% of them were male and 41.6 of them were female.

Half of them speak both languages (the one with their national background and the one with their living country). 12.1% of them speak only the living country language and other 26.4% speaks additionally another language as well. Only 1.1% of them speak the same language with the national background. It shows that fewer children speak only their mother language as they grow up.

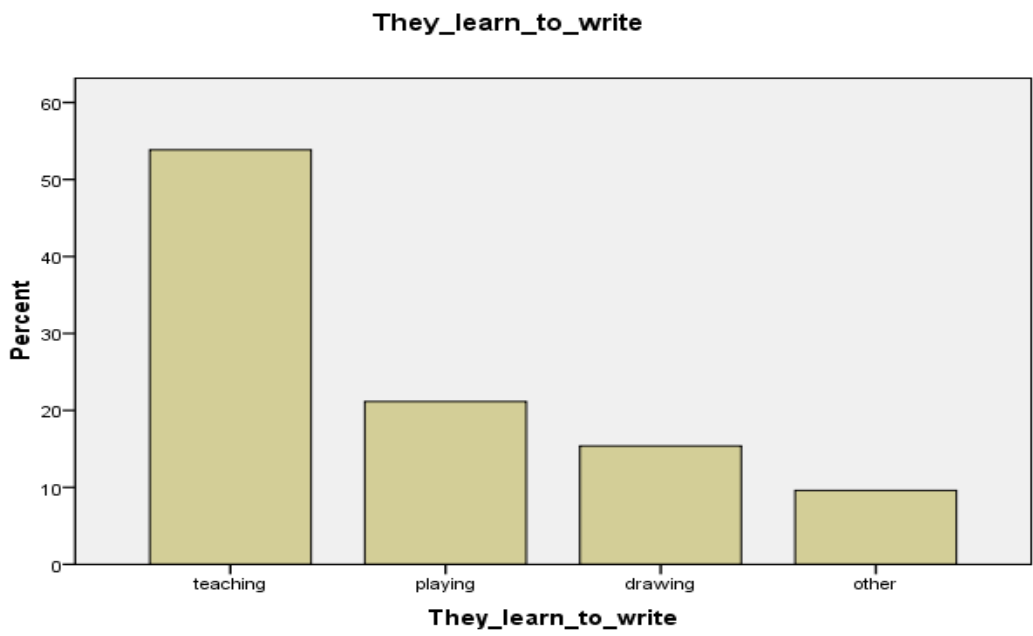


Most of them started to write at the kindergarten (47.3%) and or after the kindergarten (46.2%). Only a small amount started to write before the Kindergarten (3.3%). Most of them like to write (67.4%).

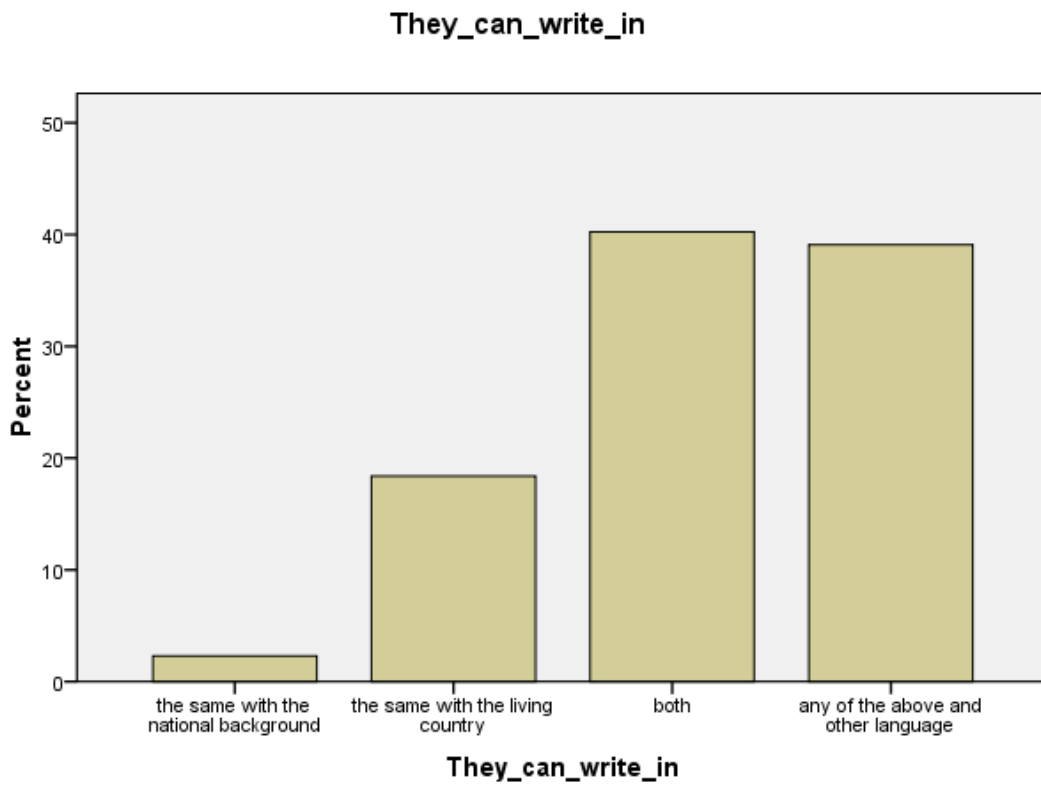
Most of them they like thy own writing and writing through other activities. Additionally they like to write also letters (9.8%) that the younger children did not. They do not like to write because it is difficult (38.6%) and for other reason (41%).



They learnt to write basically by teaching (53.8%) and then by playing (21.2%) and drawing (15.4%).



They are used to write homework, text and messages. They can write 40% in both languages, 18.4% in the same language with the living country, 2.3% in the same language with the national background and 39.1% in any of the above and another language.



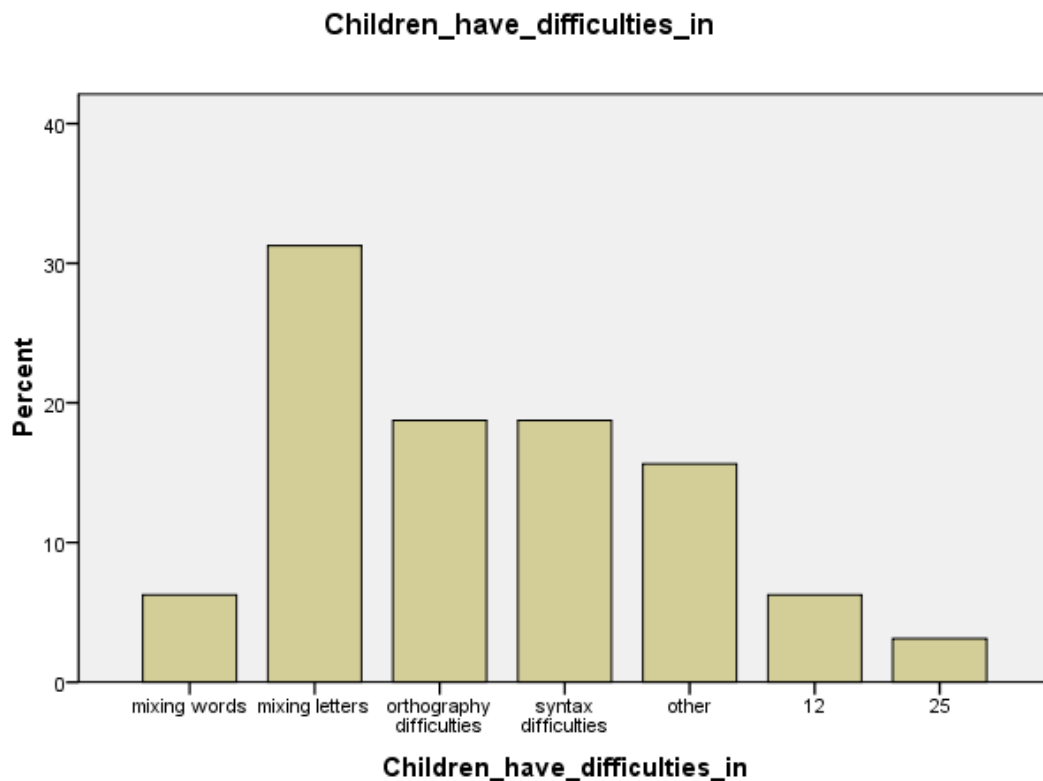
They like to write mostly by hand 41.3%, by laptop 16.3% and by mobile phone 13%. There is also 10.9% that likes mobile phone and laptop, and 16.25 that likes to write by hand and by laptop or mobile phone.

At this age the children have started to use the electronic writing and the percentage that is using the mobile phones has increased. This is a result of the new generation of the mobile phones that have similar use with laptops (e-mails, facebook etc)

Teachers 6-10

There were answered 33 questionnaires (33.3% from Austria, 30.3% from Germany, 15.2% from Greece and Romania, 6.1% from Turkey). The age of the teachers were sheared out between 23 and 60. Most of the teachers were female (90.6%) and their national background is the same with their living country (76.2%) only 23.8% has national background different than the country that they live. Most of them (93.3%) speak at least two languages and half of them speak three languages. 77.4% of them create new material for their teaching.

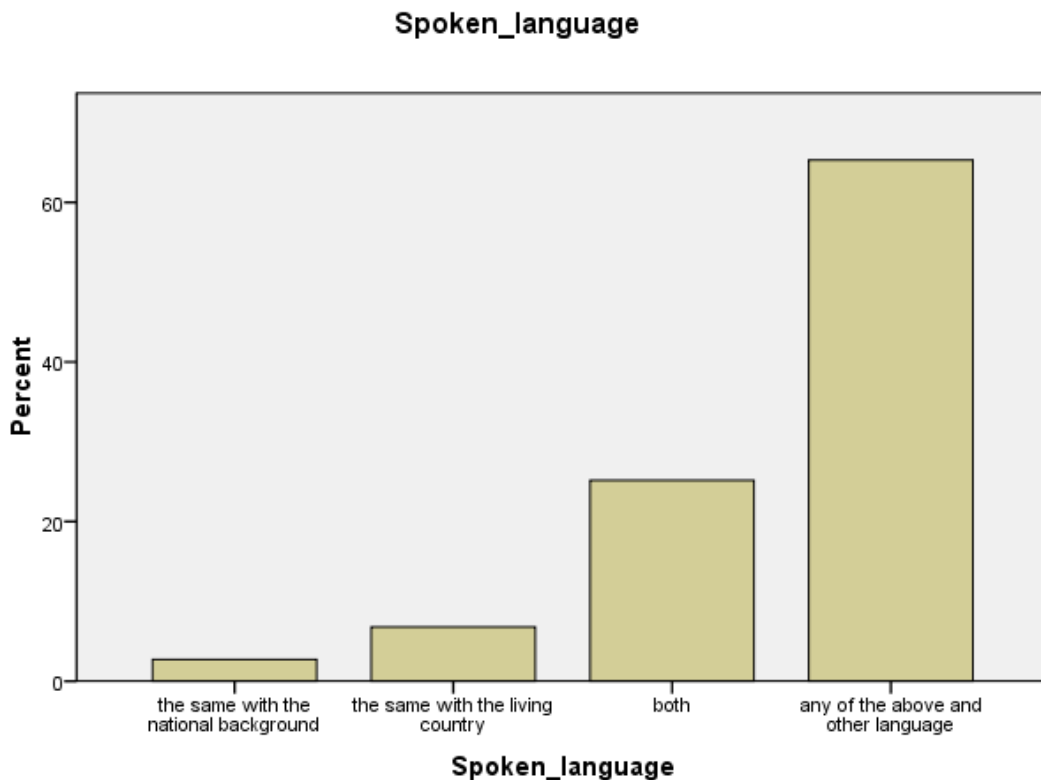
They teach children to write basically with teaching and secondly by playing. Only 6.1 % is using drawing as a teaching method. They believe that writing is interesting because it improves autonomy (32.3%), creativity (29%) and new learning skills (16.1%). Only 6.1% believes that writing is interesting because it improves the use of pencils and pens.



They believe that their students have more difficulties in mixing letters (31.3%), then orthography and syntax difficulties (18.2%). 6.3% believe that their students are mixing words. The orthography (35.7%) and other (46.4%) are the existing difficulties.

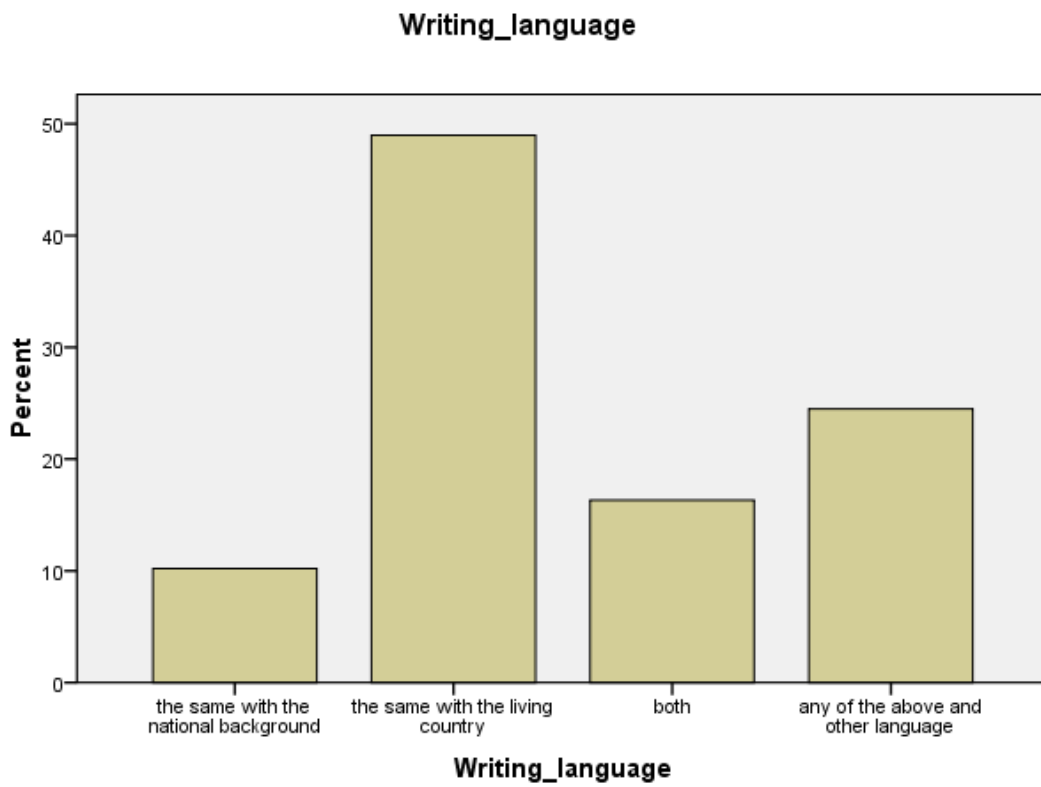
Teenagers 14-17

There were answered 148 questionnaires: 22.3% from Austria, 17.6% from Germany, 15.5% from Greece, 27.7% from Romania and 16.9% from Turkey. Their age is basically spread between 14 and 18 years old. 61.6 of them are male and 38.4 female. 61.3% have a different national background than their living country. 67% were born in the living country. 21.3% of belong in a minority and they speak at least two languages 90.5%.



99.3% are attending the school (61.4% secondary school, 12.4% higher school and 26.2% vocational/technical school). They have been taught an average of 9 years in native language and an average of 8 years in second language. 49% write in the same language with the living country and instead of the speaking language only 40.8% writes at least two languages. 96.5% answered that they use any other writing language.

They are used to speak with their friends in the same language with their leaving country or in both languages (living country and national background) but they speak with their family in both languages and in their national's background language. When they are speaking with their parents they use equally all the comprehension of the languages that know for their communication.



They are assisted for their studies especially from their parents and from private lessons. 67.1% are informed from the internet for their mother language. For their communication they use for:

Sms: the living country language (58.5%)

E-mail: the living country language (50.9%)

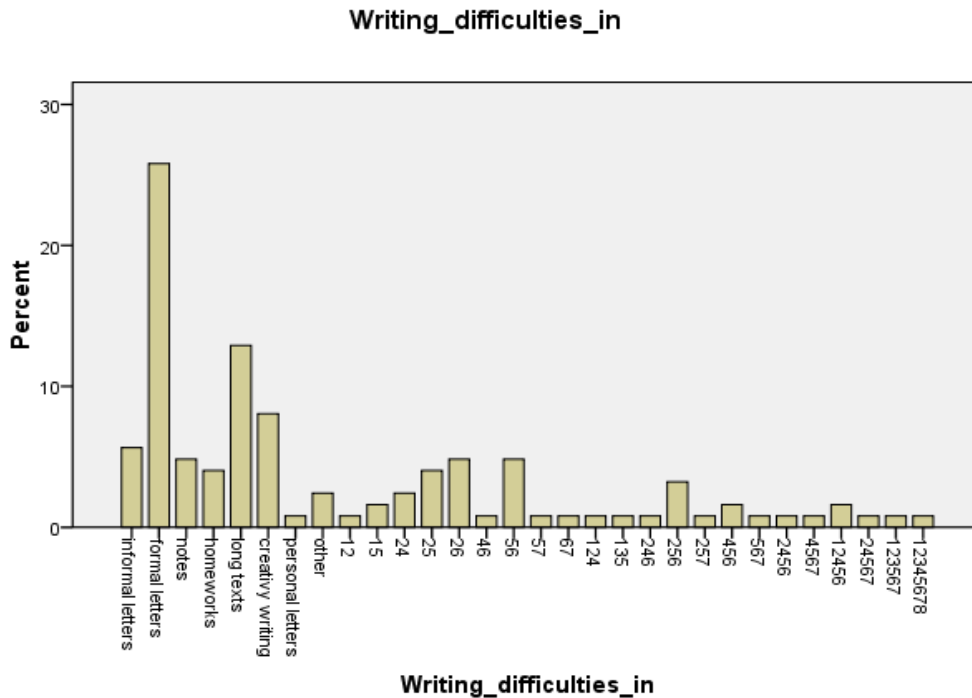
Blog: the living country language (57.1%)

Facebook: the living country language (40.6%) and they increased the use of both and other languages

Their ability is at least good for the use of the computer, very good for the use of sms, good for unofficial letters, good for official letters, very good to good for personal notes and very good to good for hand writing. They use the handwriting at school (71.2%). They use other type of communications 27.5% and these are basically symbols and graffiti.

They have writing difficulties in orthography 43.9%, because writing is too complicated 22.4%, and in syntax 14%. They have other writing difficulties 15%. The writing was introduced in half of them and they have writing difficulties in formal letters (25.8%), long

texts (12.9%) and creative writing (8.1%). Their difficulties are in the fear of grammar and syntax mistakes (28.5%), language difficulties (13.8%) and because they do not have enough peace and time (13%). The mixing language difficulties are only 4.1%.



Half of them use the writing in games. Most of them prefer to play online games. Some of them also prefer to play sport interests or games with family of friends.

Teachers 14-17

There were answered 27 questionnaires, 22.2% from Austria, 25.9% from Germany, 15.9% from Greece, 18.5% from Romania and 7.4% from Turkey. The age of the teachers was between 26 and 64 years old. 18.5% were male and 81.5% female. 48 % of them were working in secondary schools and 20% in higher schools and 24% in technical/vocational schools. (There is also 8% in primary schools). Their national background is for 60% the same with the living country, 33.3% is different and 6.7% have both national backgrounds. 44.4 % speaks two languages and 48.1% speaks three languages. Their teaching experience is spread from 2 to 39 years.

66.7% have received special training. More than 33.3% have received as training practical exercise and more than 13.3% have received a degree. Seminar or studies has received more than 6.7% of the teachers and 13.3 % has received all the above.

According the teachers:

- The first language of the students is satisfactory for 46.2% and good for 23.1% and their mother language is good for 36% and satisfactory for 40%. The second language of the students is satisfactory.
- The second language of the students is characterized satisfactory for 56.5% and inefficient for 21.7%. 34.6% of the students communicate in both languages and 44.4% in the mother language. 19.2% communicate only in the country language.
- 65.4% of the students select the language
- 80% mix languages and it has effected 66.7% of them

The teachers believe that the students have difficulties in orthography (23.1%), syntax (15.4%) and other difficulties (34.6%). 66.7% of the teachers create new materials.

They also say that the existing difficulties are syntax and orthography difficulties and the mixture of the words.
