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**101144803 — OPEN MINDS**

## **D2.3 – QUESTIONNAIRES FOR PUPILS**



**OPEN MINDS**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The present survey is part of the project 101144803- OPEN MINDS funded by the European Union through Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (CERV), implemented under Work Package 2: Development of Best Practices Research Report and Development of Educational modules for teachers and school pupils. This report identifies the analysis of questionnaires for pupils 10-14 years (primary and secondary level in most of the countries) in Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece and Italy. A total number of 336 pupils participated to the survey and answered the questionnaire.

The report focuses on the pupils' awareness regarding issues like discrimination, racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, including antigypsyism, anti-Black racism, antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred. It also seeks to explore the way pupils conceive these concepts, plus if and how pupils react to incidents where discrimination and intolerance is involved.

The results of these questionnaires along with the analysis of the questionnaires for pupils will constitute the basis for the elaboration of the educational material for both groups under T2.2 Educational modules development addressed to teachers and pupils Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece & Italy.

## II. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PUPILS

Below, you can find the questionnaire filled in by the pupils:

1. Age:  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14
  
2. Gender:  
  
Male  
Female  
Other
  
3. Grade/Class:.....
  
4. Where do you live:

Urban area  
Rural area

5. Have you heard about the following terms or concepts? (For each term, please indicate whether you have heard of it before: Yes/No)

TERM	YES	NO
Discrimination		
Racism		
Xenophobia		
Intolerance		
Antigypsyism		
Anti-Black racism		
Anti-Semitism		
Anti-Muslim hatred		

6. Have you ever witnessed any form of discrimination, racism, xenophobia, or intolerance in your school or community?

Yes

No

If yes, please briefly describe the experience: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Have you ever experienced any form of discrimination, racism, xenophobia, or intolerance in your school or community?

Yes

No

If yes, please briefly describe the experience: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Why do you think discrimination, racism, xenophobia, and intolerance exist in society? (multiple choice question)

- 1) Due to inequality
- 2) Fear of the unknown
- 3) Lack of education or understanding
- 4) Need of power or control
- 5) Perception of the team as a threat
- 6) Social media

7) TV or radio

9. How do you think these issues impact individuals and communities? (multiple choice question)

- 1) negative feelings
- 2) limited access to education and employment
- 3) difficulties in social relationships
- 4) spread of negative stereotypes and prejudices

10. How would you respond if you witnessed someone being discriminated against or treated unfairly because of his or her race, ethnicity, religion, or other characteristics?

- 1) offer support to the victim/ express support and solidarity
- 2) report the incident to my family members/teachers
- 3) encourage dialogue and education about racism in your community
- 4) seek for support from experts that can provide support to the victim and deal with the incident
- 5) I will not react

11. Do you feel comfortable discussing issues related to discrimination, racism, xenophobia, and intolerance with your:

	YES	NO
teachers		
parents		
peers		

12. Have you learnt about this topics in school:

	YES	NO
discrimination		
racism		
xenophobia		
intolerance		

13. How do you think we can promote empathy and respect for diversity in our school and community? (multiple choice)

- 1) Education and awareness
- 2) Promotion of dialogue
- 3) Transparency and Justice
- 4) Participation in teams
- 5) Support of Multicultural Education

14. Is there anything else you would like to share about your thoughts or experiences regarding these issues?

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*Thank you for participating in this questionnaire. Your insights are valuable for understanding awareness and attitudes regarding discrimination, racism, xenophobia, and intolerance among young people.*

### III. ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRES FOR PUPILS

#### BULGARIA

The study within the OPEN MINDS project on racism, discrimination and other forms of such manifestation was carried out in the period May-June 2024 with teachers and students. The surveys had the task to determine the extent to which students and teachers in Bulgaria are familiar with terms such as discrimination, racism, xenophobia, anti-black racism and other forms of intolerance in society, as well as the competence of teachers to teach about these topics.

Since the conducted surveys among children and teachers didn't seek an overall public opinion, but a built personal impression, the questions were aimed directly at obtaining information and placing a specific assessment on their basis.

51 students aged 10 to 14 years expressed their opinion on the questions.

The semantics of the questions directly affects the overall research process on the topic of discrimination, racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance.

Demographics:

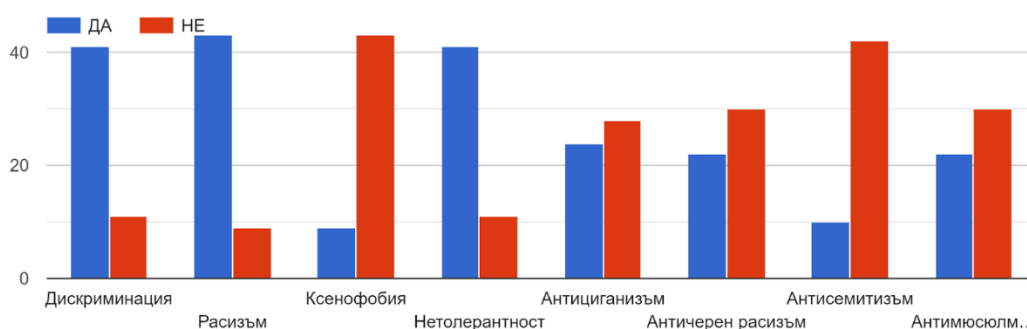
For students:

- The results indicated that 39.2% of the respondents were boys and the remaining 60.8% of the respondents were girls.

- The age of the students indicates that an almost equal number of students from each age group were surveyed, with the largest share occupied by 14-years-old students, and the smallest share occupied by 10-years-old students. Most of the respondents are from the seventh or eighth grade, and a small part of the respondents are from the fourth and fifth grade.
- 70.6% of the students fall in the urban area, and the remaining 29.4% live in the rural area.

The two target groups were questioned about their opinions about whether they had heard about discrimination, racism, xenophobia, intolerance, anti-gypsyism, anti-black racism, anti-Semitism. The higher percentage for lack of awareness is among students, which is normal because of their lesser life experience. 81% have never heard about xenophobia and anti-Semitism.

5. Чували ли сте за следните термини или понятия? (За всеки термин, моля, посочете дали сте чували за него преди: Да/Не)



Students were asked whether they have ever witnessed any form of discrimination, racism, xenophobia or intolerance in their school or community. 61,5% answer they have never witnessed such and explain reasonable examples of intolerance.

Students' answers indicate that they have encountered and understand such negative manifestations in school, even if they don't know the meaning of xenophobia, anti-Semitism, or anti-Muslim hatred. Examples are given related to darker skin discrimination, obesity and other body appearances. It is remarkable, that these answers are given mostly by urban area students and more by female students.

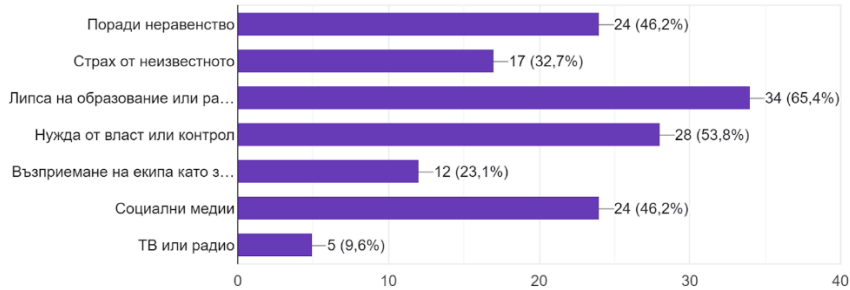
On the question "Why do you think discrimination, racism, xenophobia and intolerance exist in society? (more answers are possible)" children indicate the following answers:

- Lack of comprehension or understanding – 65,4 %
- Inequality – 46 %
- Need for control or power – 54 %

- Because of social media manipulation – 46 %

8. Защо според вас в обществото съществуват дискриминация, расизъм, ксенофобия и нетолерантност? (възможни са повече отговори)

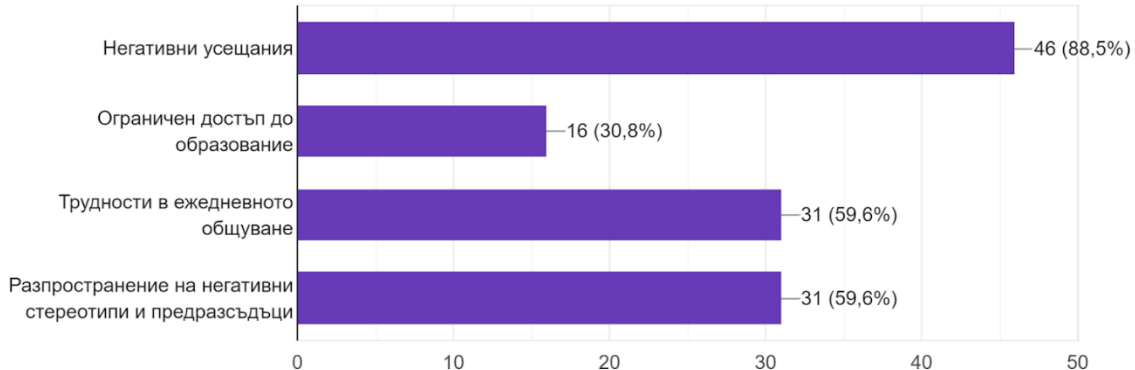
52 απαντήσεις



Regarding the consequences, the most prominent answer is negative feelings by the vast majority of the children (88,5 %). Difficulties in social relationships and spread of negative stereotypes and prejudices come after (both answered by 59,6% of the pupils) whereas limited access to education and employment is mentioned only by 30,8 % of the pupils.

9. Как смятате, че тези проблеми влияят на хората и общностите? (възможни са повече отговори)

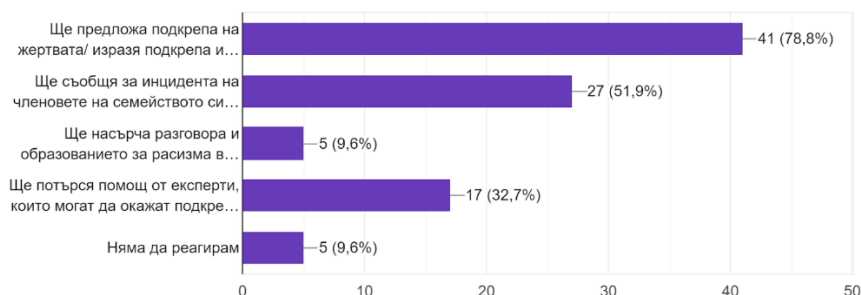
52 απαντήσεις



On the question about how they would respond if they witnessed an incident of discrimination, the vast majority of the pupils answered that they would offer support to the victim (78,8%) and only a 9,6% responded that they would do nothing.



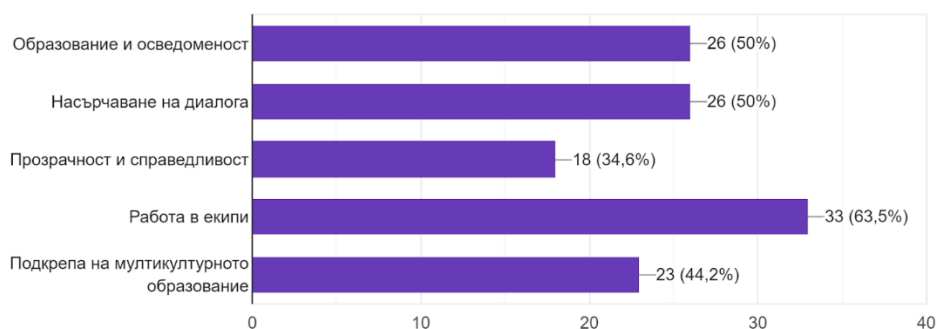
10. Как бих реагирал/а, ако станеш свидетел на дискриминация или несправедливо отношение към някого поради неговата раса, е...адлежност, религия или други характеристики?  
52 απαντήσεις



The pupils find it easier to talk to their parents about those issues rather than their teachers or peers and at school they have taught about discrimination, racism and intolerance but most of them seem to ignore the term xenophobia.

Finally, the most prominent answer for the question of how to promote empathy and diversity at school and the community, the option for participation in teams prevails, whereas education and awareness and the promotion of dialogue come next.

13. Как според теб можем да насърчим съпричастността и уважението към многообразието в нашето училище и общност? (множествен избор)  
52 απαντήσεις



Following general conclusions from the surveys of students and teachers in Bulgaria can be drawn:

- There is a need for awareness raising trainings for teachers and students from an early age.
- The need for education against discrimination, racism and other forms of intolerance stems from the pursuit of social justice, economic development, health and well-being, cultural diversity and the strengthening of democratic values.

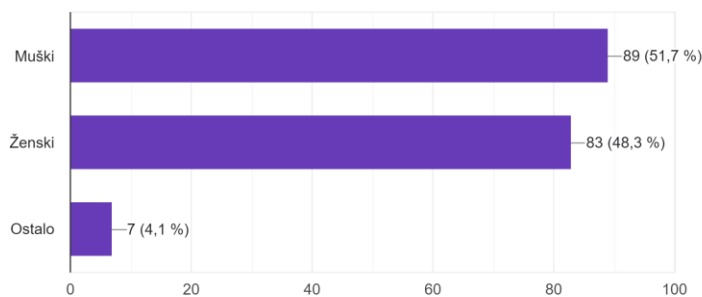
- Education in these areas is key to building a society that values and respects differences and guarantees equal rights and opportunities for all its members.

## CROATIA

In Croatia, we have collected total 172 responses from pupils aged 10-14. The answers were collected from six schools from rural and urban area of City of Samobor (Zagreb County).

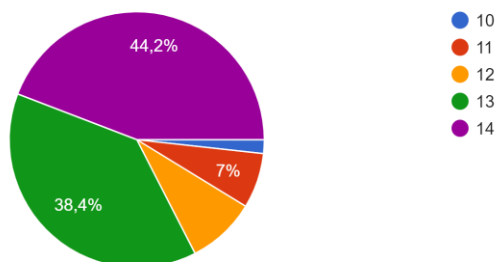
Regarding gender, 89 respondents were male, 83 respondents were female and 7 respondents declared their gender as "Other".

1. Spol  
172 odgovora



Majority of respondents were aged 14 (44,2%) and 13 (38,4%) and attended seventh and eighth grade in elementary school. Only 3 respondents were aged 10 (fifth grade).

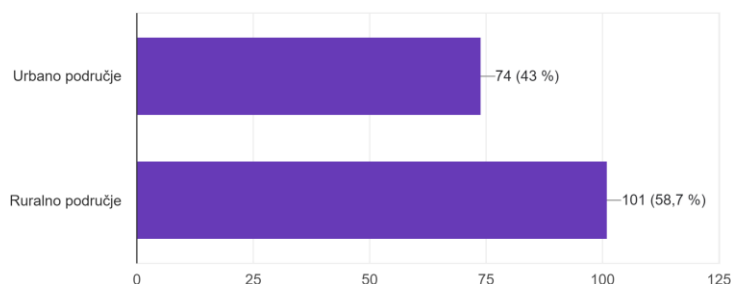
2. Dob  
172 odgovora



58,7% of respondents live in rural area and 43% come from urban area.

#### 4. Gdje živiš:

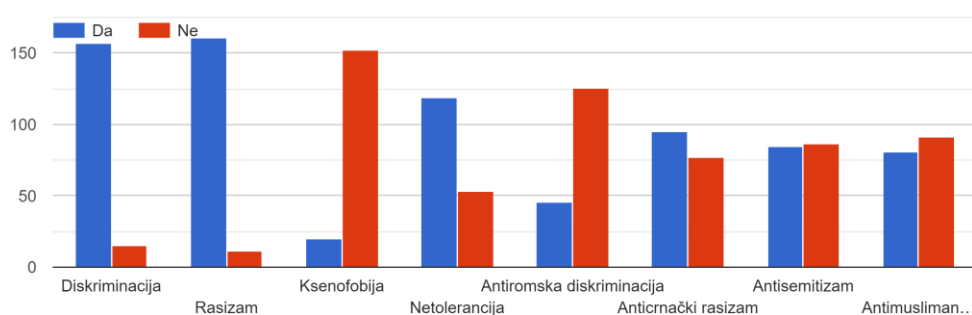
172 odgovora



Regarding the current knowledge of pupils, more than 150 respondents stated that they have heard about discrimination and racism. They are also familiar with the term intolerance. Less familiar terms are anti-Black racism, antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred. However, most of them are unfamiliar with the term of antigypsyism and xenophobia.

This could be the case due to low population of Roma people in the City of Samobor and its surroundings.

#### 5. Jeste li čuli za sljedeći pojmove? (Za svaki pojam navedite jeste li već čuli za njega: Da/Ne)

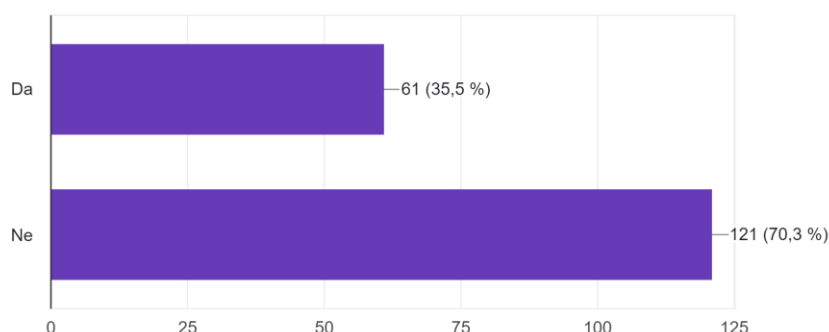


Over 70% of the respondents never witnessed any form of discrimination, racism, xenophobia or intolerance in their school or their community. However, since they are not familiar with

the term xenophobia, it is possible they have encountered it, but are unaware.

6. Jeste li ikada svjedočili bilo kojem obliku diskriminacije, rasizma, ksenofobije ili netolerancije u svojoj školi ili zajednici?

172 odgovora



Those who answered YES to this question described their experience:

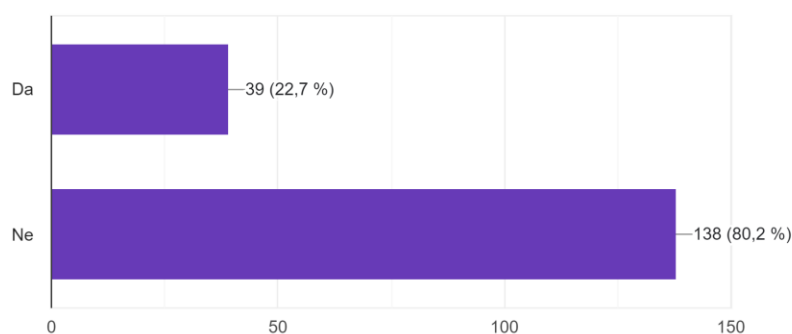
- *Sometimes, I hear others say some ugly things that refer to people of a different skin colour, religion, etc.*
- *In class, making jokes about racism*
- *One man was insulting a man from Nepal*
- *One girl who is a Muslim was stuck with a pig's head on a picture and told that she is fat and they do not eat pork*
- *A couple of times I heard some of my class use some terms that refer to a certain group of people.*
- *The boys were yelling at the blacks in Zagreb and insulting them with "N" word*
- *Sometimes, I hear students say racist things.*
- *Children make jokes about black people in a somewhat derisive way*
- *They insulted my friend due to religion*
- *Making fun of the fact that some have: ADHD, dyslexia and dysgraphia...*

Therefore, a conclusion can be made that pupils do discriminate on terms of skin colour and that they mostly use racist remarks.

Regarding the question if they experienced any type of discrimination, racism, xenophobia or intolerance in school that was directed personally to them, 39% of the respondents said YES, and over 80% of them stated NO.

7. Jeste li ikada doživjeli bilo kakav oblik diskriminacije, rasizma, ksenofobije ili netolerancije u svojoj školi ili zajednici, usmjeren osobno prema vama?

172 odgovora



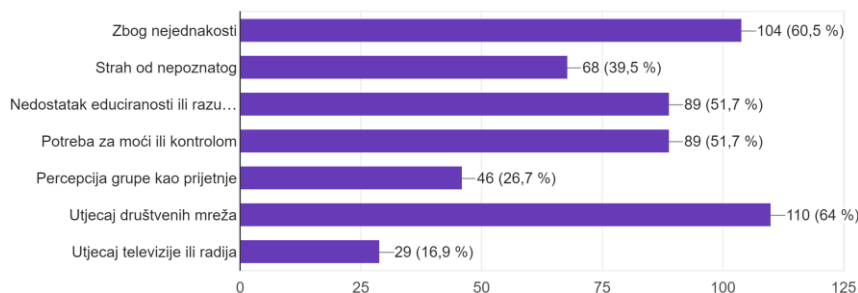
Those stating YES explained the situation as follows:

- *Insulting me because I partly come from another country, insulting because of my appearance*
- *They discriminate against me because I have good grades, so no one wants to hang out with me and they think I am a nerd*
- *I do not feel well*
- *I do not want*
- *I am often told that I am black, even if I am just a little darker than the others are*
- *They discriminated me as a boy because I dance, and not play football*
- *I was discriminated by the students because of the colour of my skin, I do not know if it was an unsavoury joke, but it happens a little too often.*
- *The professor said to me 'black you have no right to vote'*
- *They told me: "black man, you have to dig in the field"*
- *Joking about the fact that I have dyslexia and dysgraphia.*

As to why there is discrimination, racism, xenophobia and intolerance in our society, most of the pupils stated it was due to the influence of social media (64%), inequality (60,5%), lack of education and understanding (51,7%), need for power and control (51,7%), fear of unknown (39,5%), perception of a group as a threat (26,7%). Only 16, 9% of the respondents mentioned that it is influenced by the Television or radio, and it is because young people are using social media as information, rather than TV or radio.

8. Što mislite zašto u društvu postoje diskriminacija, rasizam, ksenofobija i netolerancija? (moguće više odgovora)

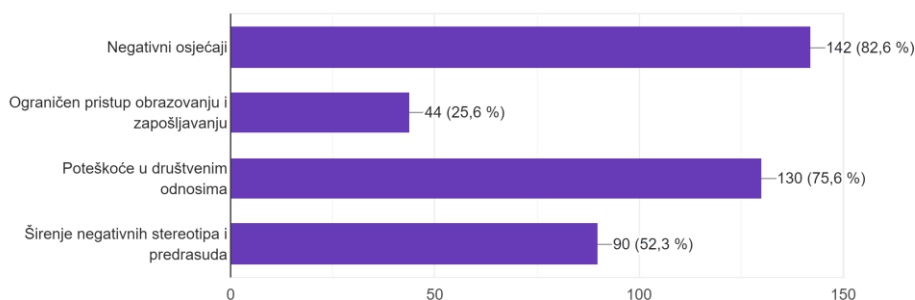
172 odgovora



Pupils also perceive that these influences affect individuals and communities mostly through negative feelings (82,6%), difficulties in social encounters (75,5%) and through spread of negative stereotypes and prejudices.

9. Što mislite kako ovi problemi utječu na pojedince i zajednice? (moguće više odgovora)

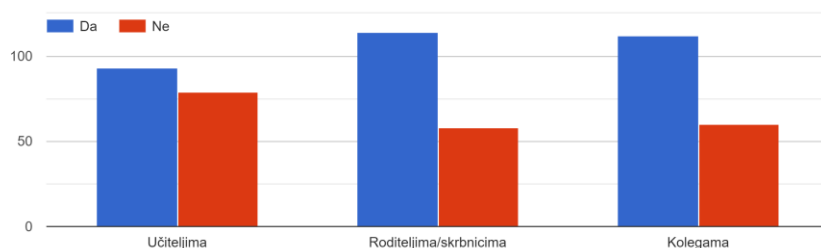
172 odgovora



When asked how they would react if they witnessed someone being discriminated against or treated unfairly because of his or her race, ethnicity, religion, or other characteristics, over 50% of respondents stated that they would support the victim and report the incident. However, almost 30% stated that they would not react.

Pupils stated that they are most confident to discuss these topics with their parents and they peers, not so much with teachers.

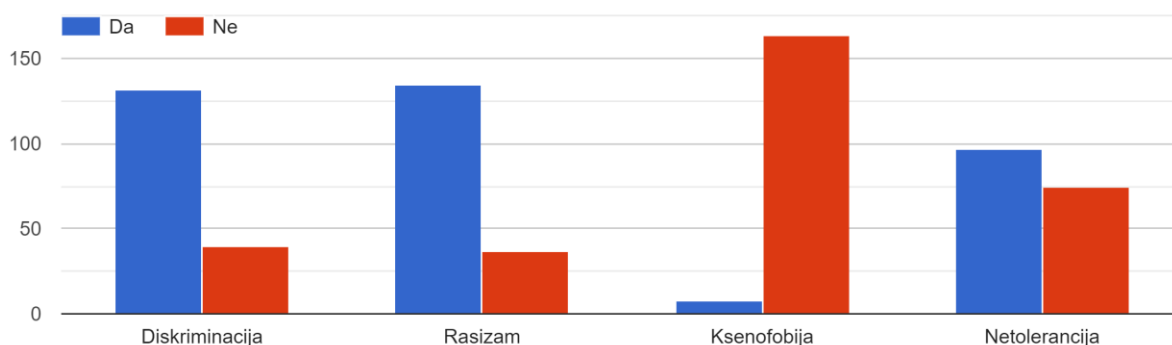
11. Osjećate li se ugodno razgovarajući o temama vezanim uz diskriminaciju, rasizam, ksenofobiju i netoleranciju sa svojim:



If we compare pupils responses on knowledge of definitions such as Discrimination, Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance (question number 5) with answers on have they learned about this topics in school, we can notice that they are in fact familiar with topics discussed in schools (such as discrimination and racism) and that the topic of Xenophobia is not taught therefore they are very unfamiliar with it.

We can conclude from this answer **that teaching these topics in schools is very important**, as the schools are the fruitful ground where pupils gain information.

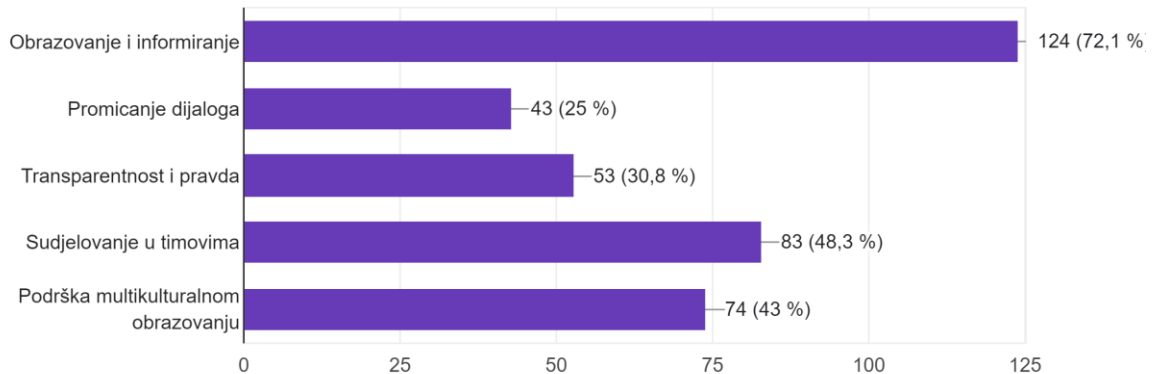
12. Jeste li učili o ovim temama u školi:



In order to **promote empathy and respect for diversity in school and community, pupils highlight the necessity for education and informing** (over 70% of respondents).

13. Što mislite kako možemo promicati empatiju i poštovanje različitosti u našoj školi i zajednici? (moguće više odgovora)

172 odgovora



## GREECE

The survey was conducted in primary and secondary schools mainly in urban and rural areas of the prefecture of Rethymnon, which is located on the island of Crete in Greece. The economy of Rethymnon (as well as of the whole island) is based on tourism industry during the summer months. Pupils who filled in the questionnaire were in the last three grades of primary school and in the three grades of secondary school. Taking into account the children's answers, we conclude that there are refugees and immigrants in school environment or people from minority groups in general.

Out of the 51 pupils in total, 25 pupils (**50%**) are **male**, 25 pupils are **female (50%)** and 1 person replied **other (2%)**.

Pupils' age ranges between 10 and 14 years old. 15 participants were **13 years old (30%)**, 14 children (**28%**) were **12 years old**, 13 children (**26%**) were **11 years old**, 4 children (**8%**) were **14 years old** and 4 children (**8%**) were **10 years of age**.

Children who participated in the survey were pupils at primary school and secondary school in Greece. More specifically, 32 pupils were attending primary school (4 children in **4<sup>th</sup> grade**, 8 children in **5<sup>th</sup> grade** and 20 children in **6<sup>th</sup> grade**) and 18 of the children were attending secondary school (12 children in **1<sup>st</sup> grade**, 5 children in **2<sup>nd</sup> grade** and 1 of the participants in **3<sup>rd</sup> grade**).

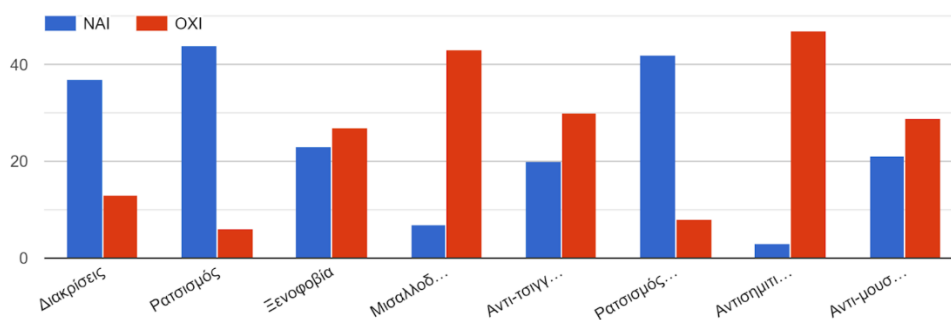
The vast majority of pupils who filled in this questionnaire (43 pupils, **86%**) were residing at **urban areas**. 7 children (**14%**) were residing at **rural areas**.

The participants replied if they have heard the following terms or concepts: Discrimination, Racism, Xenophobia, Intolerance, Antigypsyism, Anti-Black racism, Anti-Semitism, Anti-



Muslim hatred. Regarding the term **discrimination**, a large majority of the pupils (37 pupils) stated that they have heard of it, while 13 children answered “NO”. As for the term **racism**, most of children (44 children) stated that they were aware of it and only 6 children answered “NO”. For the term **xenophobia**, 23 children answered that they had heard it before, while 27 children stated that they had not. A significant difference was observed in the term **intolerance**, as only 7 children replied that they have heard the term before, while 43 children answered “NO”. Regarding the term **antigypsyism**, 20 pupils replied “YES”, while 30 pupils stated that they had not heard this term before. For the **anti-Black racism**, 42 of the participants stated that they had heard it before, while 8 of them answered “NO”. The term **antisemitism** seemed to a certain extent unfamiliar to the participants, as only 3 children had heard it before, while 47 children answered “NO”. Finally, the term **anti-Muslim hatred** had been heard before by 21 children, with 29 answering “NO”.

5. Έχεις ακούσει ποτέ για τους ακόλουθους όρους ή έννοιες; (Για κάθε έννοια, ανάφερε αν την έχεις ξανακούσει: Ναι/Όχι)



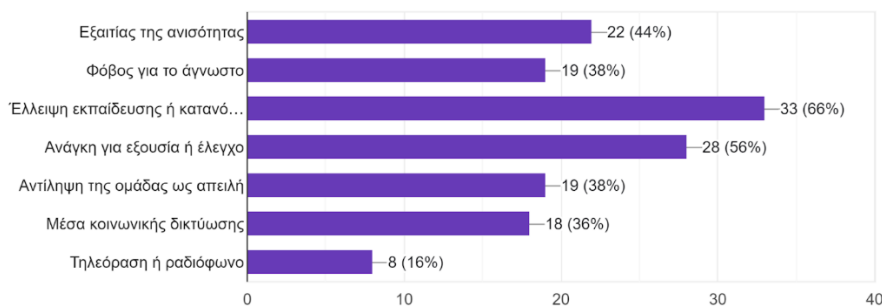
Pupils who participated in the survey stated if they witnessed any form of discrimination, racism, xenophobia, or intolerance in their school or community. The majority of the respondents (33 students, **66%**) answered “NO”, while 18 students (**36%**) answered “YES”. Pupils who answered “YES”, went on to give a brief description of their experience. From the children’s experiences, several interesting conclusions could be extracted. First of all, within community and school, different kinds of discrimination can be observed. The main category of discrimination is the one towards people from different countries (pupils observed bad attitudes towards children from Albania, Syria and other countries in general). Another category of discrimination is the one towards people with physical or neuropsychological disorders (for example, bullying towards a child with autism). In addition to the different forms of discrimination related to the people who suffer it, differences can be observed in the ways these discriminatory phenomena manifest themselves. The expression of discrimination can take the form of verbal violence (verbal assault, mockery, insults), exclusion from activities (games, discussions), isolation and even physical violence (chasing a child because of his/her origin).

Pupils who filled in the questionnaire stated if they have ever experienced any form of discrimination, racism, xenophobia, or intolerance in their school or community. Most of them answered “NO” (43 students, **86%**), while 7 children (**14%**) answered “YES”. Participants who answered positively gave a brief description of their experience. From the answers given, it can be perceived that the main causes of discrimination might be the child's different origin or different physical characteristics (body weight, visual issues, etc.).

Participants chose which of the following were the explanations of discrimination, racism, xenophobia, and intolerance phenomena in society. The majority of the participants (33 children, **66%**) stated that the reason was **lack of education or understanding**. Secondly, a few children (28 children, **56%**), said that a reason for discrimination phenomena in society is the **need of power or control** of the person who harms the victims. Thirdly, 22 of the children surveyed (**44%**) said that these phenomena exist **due to inequality**. In addition, 19 children (**38%**) claimed that **fear of the unknown** is the cause of discrimination, racism, xenophobia and intolerance. Furthermore, 19 children (**38%**) claimed that discrimination within society exists because of the **perception of the team as a threat**. At the same time, 18 of the survey participants (**36%**) considered **social media** to be a core source of discrimination. Finally, fewer children (8 children, **16%**) chose **TV or radio** as a cause of discrimination phenomena.

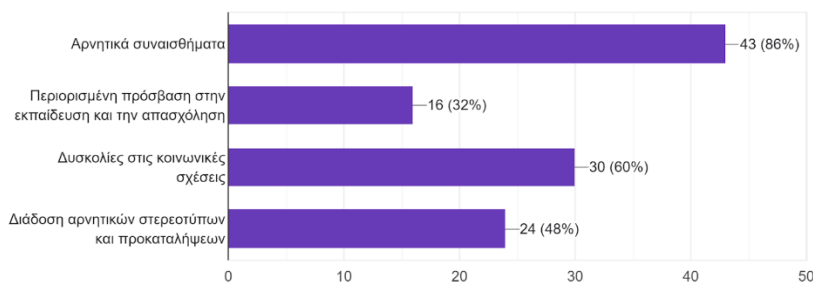
8. Γιατί πιστεύεις ότι υπάρχουν διακρίσεις, ρατσισμός, ξενοφοβία και μισαλλοδοξία στην κοινωνία; (ερώτηση πολλαπλής επιλογής)

50 απαντήσεις



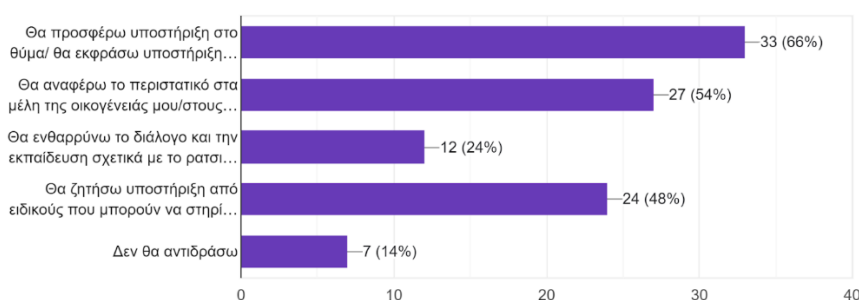
Pupils who participated in the survey answered about the impact of these issues to the individuals and the community. The vast majority of children (43 children, **86%**) answered that one result of such behaviors is **negative feelings** among the individuals who are the recipients of them. Another negative effect of discrimination stated by a significant amount of children surveyed (30 children, **60%**) was **difficulties that victims face in social relationships**. 24 of the participants (**48%**) claimed that issues of discrimination, racism, xenophobia and intolerance also lead to **spread of negative stereotypes and prejudices**. Finally, **32%** of the participants (16 children) considered that a consequence of discriminatory attitudes is **limited access to education and employment** for victims.

9. Πώς πιστεύεις ότι αυτά τα ζητήματα επηρεάζουν τα άτομα και τις κοινότητες; (ερώτηση πολλαπλής επιλογής)  
50 απαντήσεις



Participants answered about their response in a case of witnessing someone being discriminated or treated unfairly because of his/her race, ethnicity, religion, or other characteristics. **66%** of participants (33 children) answered that they would **offer support to the victim/express support and solidarity**. Secondly, **54%** of participants (27 children), stated that they would **report the incident to their family members/teachers**. Almost half of the children surveyed (24 children, **48%**) claimed that they would **seek for support from experts that can provide support to the victim and deal with the incident**. 12 children (**24%**) stated that their actions would be targeted at the whole community, with the aim of **encouraging dialogue and education about racism in their community**. Finally, 7 children (**14%**) answered that if they saw a person being treated unfairly, they would **not react**.

10. Πώς θα αντιδρούσες αν έβλεπες κάποιον να υφίσταται διακρίσεις ή άδικη μεταχείριση λόγω της φυλής, της εθνικότητας, της θρησκείας ή άλλων χαρακτηριστικών του;  
50 απαντήσεις



Pupils that participated in the survey, answered if they feel comfortable discussing issues related to discrimination, racism, xenophobia, and intolerance with their teachers, parents and peers. Most of the pupils (40 pupils) claimed that they feel comfortable discussing these issues with their parents (10 of the participants answered “NO”). Regarding their teachers, 36 students answered “YES” and 14 students replied “NO”. Finally, 31 of the children surveyed indicated that they felt comfortable discussing discrimination issues with their peers, while 19 children did not feel comfortable discussing such issues with them.

Children stated if they learned in school about the following topics: discrimination, racism, xenophobia, intolerance. More specifically, regarding **discrimination** issues, several children responded that they had learned about them at school (30 children), with 20 of them responding “NO”. In addition, most of the children who took part in the survey (44 children) stated that they had been informed by the school about the issue of **racism**, with only 6 children answering “NO”. In contrast, in the case of **xenophobia** issues, most students (30 children) answered that they had not learned about them at school, while 20 children replied “YES”. An even greater discrepancy was observed on the issue of **intolerance**, as only 4 pupils stated that they had been informed about it in school, with 46 children answering “NO”.

Pupils surveyed chose the methods of promoting empathy and respect for diversity in their school and community. The majority of pupils (42 children, **84%**) argued that **education and awareness** would promote respect for diversity. 23 of the participants (**46%**) answered that **participation in teams** can contribute to development of empathy towards diversity. In addition, 22 children (**44%**) argued that another way of promoting respect and empathy is **promotion of dialogue**. At the same time, 18 of the participants (**36%**) stated that **supporting a multicultural education system** is an appropriate way of spreading respect for diversity. Finally, 17 students (**34%**) said that **transparency and justice** are important elements in promoting empathy and respect for diversity.

Pupils who participated in the survey shared thoughts and experiences regarding these issues. Two of the participants explicitly stated their opposition to discriminatory attitudes of any kind. Another student replied that he/she is always on the side of discrimination victims. In addition, one child focused on the part of action against the aforementioned phenomena, with a vision for a better future. Finally, a participant expressed his/her thoughts on the occurrence of discriminatory behaviors during adolescence, noting that the inability of adolescents to accept diversity leads to dismissive and violent attitudes towards victims.

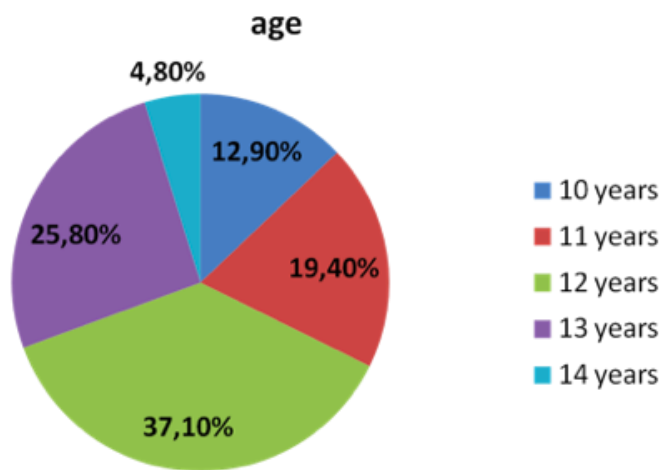
### **Conclusions**

- The vast majority of participants had heard about discrimination, racism, anti-Black racism. On the other hand, many pupils **had never heard** about **intolerance, anti-Muslim hatred and antisemitism**.
- Several of the participants stated that they had witnessed discriminatory behaviour or had been victims of discrimination themselves. The main reasons for the incidents were the **origin of the victims, differences in physical characteristics or health issues**.
- The main causes of discrimination according to pupils are **inequality, lack of education** and the **need of power and control**. As about the main results of these behaviors, pupils highlighted **negative feelings** and **difficulties in social relationships**.
- Most of the pupils said that if they witnessed discriminatory behaviour, they would either **support the victim directly or contact a competent person**.

- The majority of pupils stated that they **trust** mainly **their parents** but also their **teachers** and **peers** to discuss issues of discrimination.
- The vast majority of pupils pointed out that through **education**, but also through **teamwork and dialogue**, respect for diversity will be fostered.

## ITALY

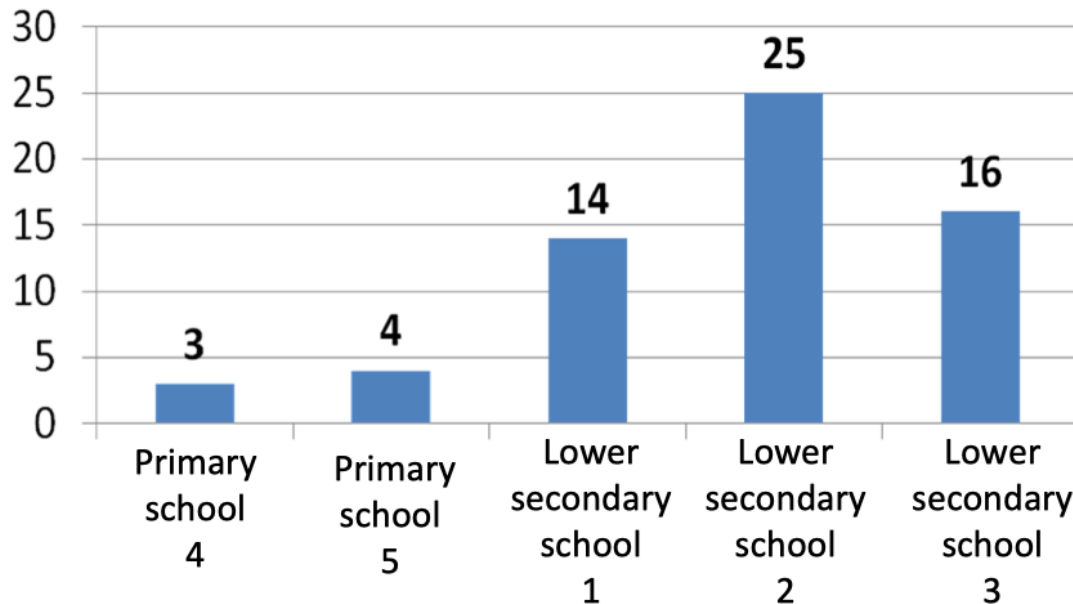
62 students from schools spread across various parts of the city of Sassari responded to the questionnaire of the sample 32 are female and 30 are male. Ages ranged from 10 to 14 years old distributed as follows:



Of the underage persons surveyed

- 80% reside in urban areas
- 20% reside in rural areas

# School grade



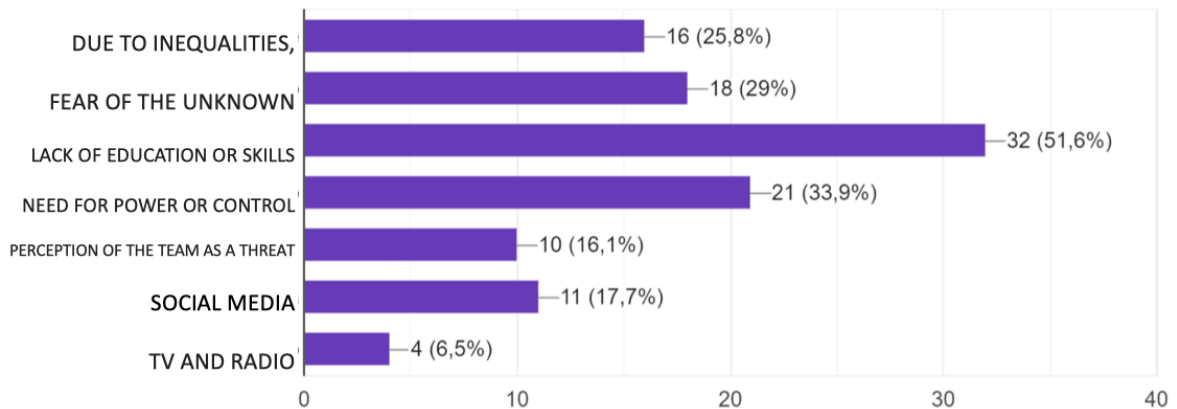
- Over 90% say they know the concepts of discrimination, racism, and racism against blacks
- 70% say they know the concept of intolerance
- Less than 20% know the concepts of anti-Semitism, anti-Gypsyism, anti-Islam hatred, and xenophobia
- 87% say they learned these concepts in school
- 21% of the sample witnessed discrimination, racism, xenophobia, or intolerance in their school or community
- 8.1% have experienced forms of discrimination, racism, xenophobia or intolerance in their school or community

## Young generations tell of episodes ....

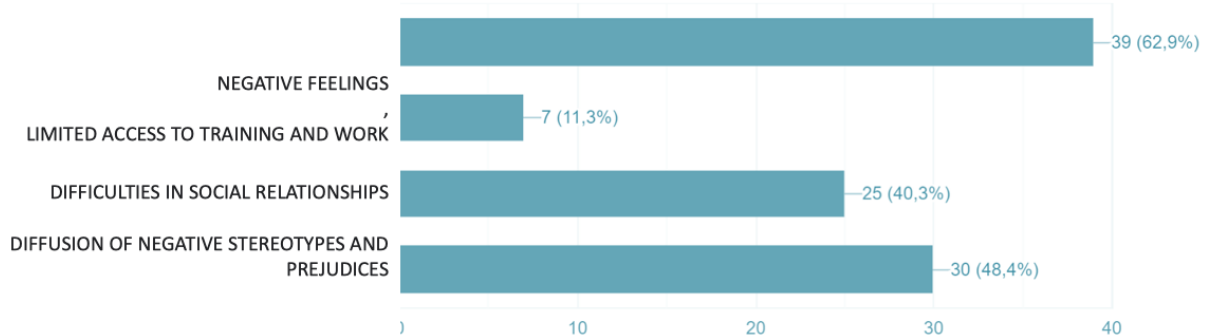
- "A black child asked to play with other children.... But they responded by calling him nigger and wouldn't let him play, I wanted to help him but I couldn't because of my shyness. But I learned that I have to do something anyway"
- "In my class there is a black boy who doesn't speak Italian well and was being bullied by one of my classmates"
- "Some boys told a black friend of mine that he was a dark chocolate and that a few years ago they could buy him for 5 euros"
- "Someone jokes"
- "I am a little girl at parties they don't let me play together with boys"

- “They would kick me and make fun of me”
- “I had a bully in class who teased everyone, even beat up my classmates and used vulgar terms”

**Boys and girls think that racism, discrimination, and intolerance in society exist because:**

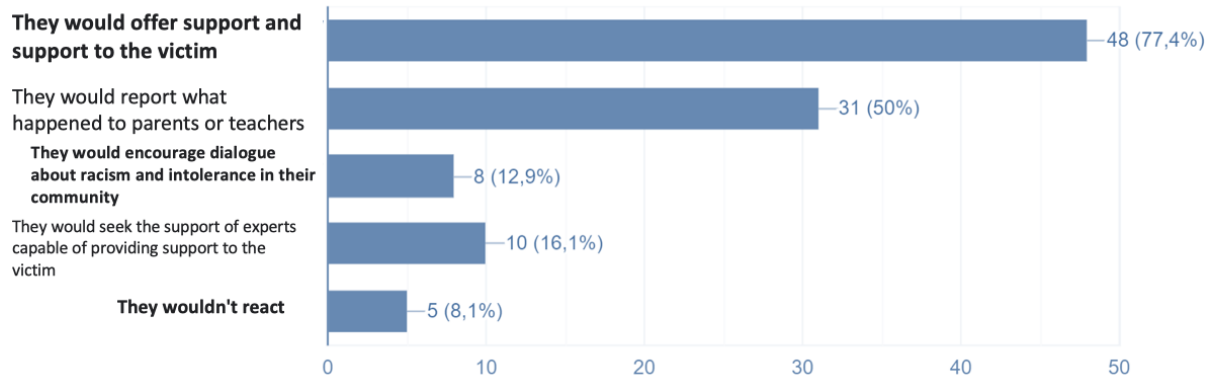


**Boys and girls think that such phenomena have different types of impact among individuals**



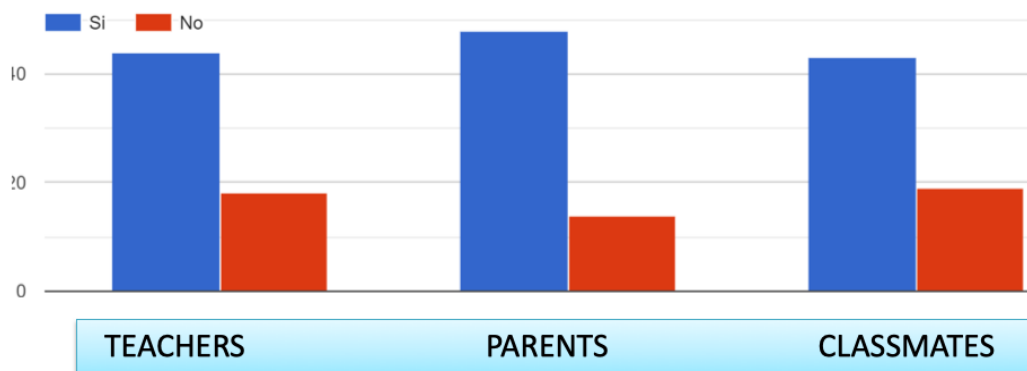
**Sensitivity and empathy**

Boys and girls state when confronted with an incident of discrimination because of race, ethnicity, religion, or other characteristics state some kind of reaction; only 8.1 percent would have no reaction at all

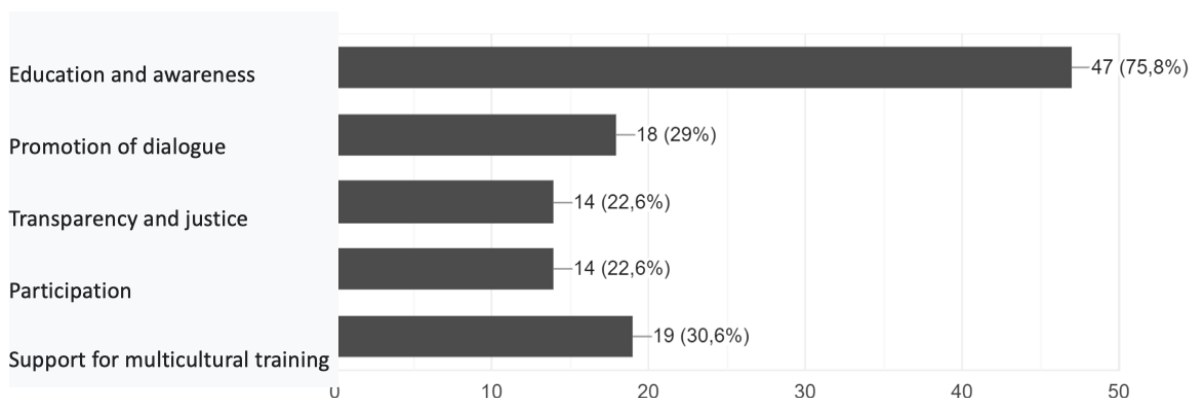


### Address the topic with key adults and peers

About 29% are not comfortable discussing with others about issues related to discrimination, racism, xenophobia and intolerance.



For the younger generation, empathy and respect for diversity must be promoted in the school and in our community through:





#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

According to the surveys conducted in the project countries during the period May-June 2024 and the respective answers provided by the pupils, the following general assumptions can be identified:

- The vast majority of participants have heard about **discrimination, racism and intolerance** on a lesser extent. Less familiar terms are anti-Black racism, antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred. However, most of them are unfamiliar with the term of antigypsyism and xenophobia.
- Several of the participants stated that they had witnessed discriminatory behaviour or had been victims of discrimination themselves. The main reasons for the incidents were the **origin of the victims, differences in physical characteristics or health issues**.
- The main causes of discrimination according to pupils are **inequality, lack of education** and the **need of power and control**. As about the main results of these behaviors, pupils highlighted **negative feelings** and **difficulties in social relationships**.
- Most of the pupils said that if they witnessed discriminatory behaviour, they would either **support the victim directly or contact a competent person**.
- The majority of pupils stated that they **trust** mainly **their parents** and less their **teachers** and **peers** to discuss issues of discrimination.
- The vast majority of pupils pointed out that through **education**, but also through **teamwork and dialogue**, respect for diversity will be fostered.