

RIDE AND SMILE

Report on the survey for teachers of elementary schools Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia

This survey (one of total two), was created as part of the project RIDE AND SMILE, supported by the Erazmus+ program, with the goal of promoting sustainable urban principles of mobility among pupils, and using the bicycle as the most effective means for transport, but also raising the awareness for the challenges in the environment and a better understanding of the importance of individual choices - more detailed information for the project can be found on the official website: <u>ride.smile-project.eu</u>

This survey was intended for teachers of elementary schools. Participation in this survey was fully voluntary. The answers received are considered confidential: the project partners did not keep or misuse the information in any way, like information such as a living address, email address, telephone number, nor are this information given to other people without permission - everything provided here is reviewed according to European regulations. All information and data are protected in an electronic format. The responsible people for the privacy factors are the Italian organization ReBike ALTERmobility that can be contacted whereas additional information is needed, on the following email address: euro@altermobility.it

- Total number of teachers who took the survey: 329
- Location: Republic of North Macedonia





• City/location of the people answering the survey (on national level):

The teachers that answered this survey, on a national level, were from several cities and rural areas as well - a total of 31 national locations;

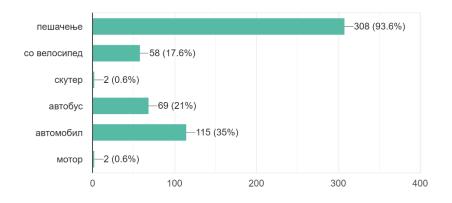
Skopje, Bitola, Veles, Kumanovo, Vinica, Tetovo, Sveti Nikole, Prilep, Kichevo, Negotino, Makedonska Kamenica, Jegunovce, Demir Kapija, Radovish, Gevgelija, Gradsko, Ohrid, Kochani, Demir Hisar, Delchevo, Chashka, Pehchevo, v.Ljubodrag, Berovo, Resen, Blatec, Shtip, Cheshinovo-Obleshevo, Spanchevo, Miravci, Sokolarci.

• Number of pupils per class;

The number of pupils per class varies, from as little as 2 up to 32 pupils per class, with the average being 20+ per class.

• How do the pupils usually go to school?

Како учениците од вашето одделение обично одат на училиште? (може да се одберат повеќе одговори) 329 responses



The majority of respondents (308) or 93.6% said the pupils walk to school, and 35% (115 respondents) claimed the pupils go by car.

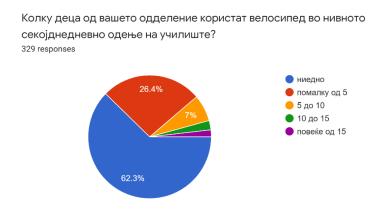
Then, smaller percentage of 21% (69 respondents) checked the 'bus to school' option, 17.6% (58 respondents) said children cycle to school, and lastly 0.6% (2 respondents) chose the option scooter, with the exact same percentage applying for motorbike as well.





• How many of the class' pupils cycle to school daily?

Majority of respondents 62.3% (205 respondents) claimed that children do not cycle to school at all, and 26.4% (87 respondents) claimed less than 5 per class cycle to school.



Others, 7% (23 respondents) said between 5 and 10 children cycle to school, then 2.4% (8 respondents) said 10 to 15 children do this, and lastly 1.8% (6 respondents) claimed that half or more of the class cycle to school, or 15 children.

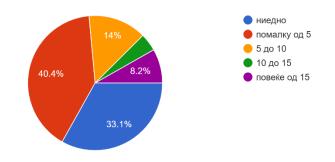
• How many children of the class go to school by car?

The majority, 40.4% (133 respondents) said that less than 5 children go to school by car, and 33.1% (109 respondents) claimed none of the children go by car.





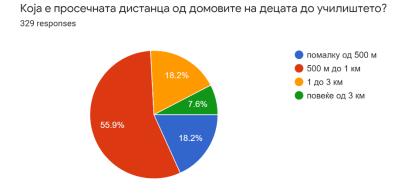
Колку деца од вашето одделение одат со автомобил на училиште? 329 responses



14% (46 respondents) said that 5 to 10 children per class go by car, 8.2% (27 respondents) said that more than 15 children go to school like this, and lastly 4.3% (14 respondents) said that 10 to 15 children go to school by car.

• The average distance from the homes to the school

For the majority of respondents (184) or 55.9% the distance from home to school is not too much, 500 m to 1 km. Then, 18.2% (60 respondents) said the distance to school is between 1 km and 3 km.



18.2% (60 respondents) answered with the short distance to school option – less than 500 m, and lastly, 7.6% (25 respondents) answered the children have a long distance to school of more than 3 km.

• How many children from the class own a bicycle?





The majority here 34.7% (114 respondents) said that 5 to 10 children per class own a bicycle, and 21.6% (71 respondents) answered with 10 to 15 children per class.

27.1% (89 respondents) said that more than 15 children per class own a bicycle, and on the other hand, 14.9% (49 respondents) answered with less than 5 children. Lastly, just 1.8% (6 respondents) said none of the pupils own a bicycle.

• How many children of the class do not own a bicycle?

When it comes to not owning a bicycle, ratio per class, majority 55.3% (182 respondents) said that less than 5 children don't own a bicycle. 18.8% (62 respondents) answered with 5 to 10 children, and a large percent of 14.6% (48 respondents) answered that none of the children own it.



7.9% (26 respondents) claimed between 10 and 15 children have no bicycle, and lastly 3.3% (11 respondents) said that astonishing more than 15 children per class don't have a bicycle.

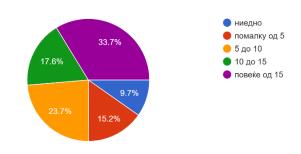
• How many children of the class go to school alone?





The least respondents 9.7% (or 32 of them) said there are no children unattended going to school alone, and 15.2% (50 respondents) said that just less than 5 children go alone.

Колку деца од вашето одделение одат сами на училиште? 329 responses



17.6% (58 respondents) confirmed that 10 to 15 children are alone and unattended to school, whereas 23.7% (78 respondents) said that 5 to 10 children go alone. The majority of respondents 33.7% (or 111) said that more than 15 go to school unattended-alone.

• How many children of the class use a smartphone?

For the most part, 41% (135 respondents) claimed more than 15 children use a smartphone, and 10.3% (34 respondents) do not use one at all. 19.5 (64 respondents) say that 5 to 10 children use a smartphone.



15.8% (52 respondents) said between 10 and 15 of the children use it, and 13.4% (44 respondents) confirmed less than 5 children per class use such a gadget.





• How many children of the class use a tablet/laptop?

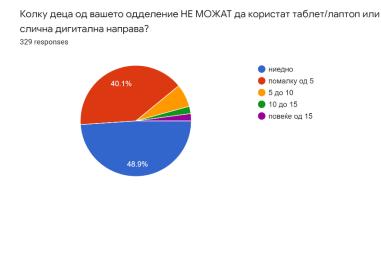
The statistics here are not too radically different; 35.9% (118 respondents) say that more than 15 children use technology of this kind, and just 6.1% (20 respondents) said that none of the children use tablet/laptop.



15.8% (52 respondents) confirm 10 to 15 children use these, 21% (69 respondents) say 5 to 10 children use laptop and tablet, and 21.3% (70 respondents) claimed less than 5 children per class use these technologies.

• How many children of the class CANNOT use a tablet/laptop or similar gadgets?

The astonishing majority of 48.9% (161 respondents) said none of the children have issues using these gadgets. Then, 40.1% (132 respondents) claimed that just less than 5 children per class aren't able to use tablet, laptop and similar.



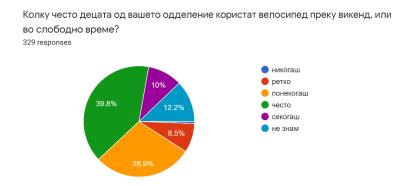




6.7% (22 respondents) confirm between 5 and 10 children cannot use these, 2.1% (7 respondents) answered with 10 to 15, and lastly, the same percentage 2.1% (7 respondents) say that more than 15 children in the class cannot use laptop, tablet, or similar.

• How often do the children of the class cycle during weekend/leisure time?

When it comes to the pupils cycling for leisure, outside of school and in weekends, just 10% (33 respondents) checked the 'always' option, and 39.8% (131 respondents) said the pupils do this often.



28.9% (95 respondents) say that only sometimes the pupils cycle for leisure in weekends, 12.2% (40 respondents) do not know/have an answer, 8.5% (28 respondents) said this happens rarely, and 0.6% (2 respondents) said this never happens with the pupils in their class.

• How often do children of the class use the bicycle as a transport method?

The answer statistics here are more or less similar to one another. 24.3% (80 respondents) said their pupils never use the bicycle as their primary transport, and only 6.4% (21 respondents) answered that their pupils cycle daily.





26.7% (88 respondents) say that the pupils cycle just few times per week, 23.1% (76 respondents) say pupils cycle few times in a month, and lastly 19.5% (64 respondents) answered that the pupils cycle rarely such as a few times annually.

• What are the main reasons why the bicycle is NOT used by children to go to school?

Most of the respondents 64.4% (212 respondents) said the reason for children not cycling to school is the lack of safety and suitable cycling infrastructure. Then, 35% (115 respondents)





claimed the distance to the school prevents the children to cycle from home, and 34% (112 respondents) said the weather conditions are also an obstacle for cycling to school.



31.3% (103 respondents) said that children don't cycle to school due to lack of parking spots for bicycles, and 10.3% (34 respondents) answered that cycling to school doesn't happen for the children due to cultural differences.

CONCLUSION





The survey for teachers of elementary schools, on a national level, gave a substantial and satisfactory quantity of answers regarding the ways pupils go to school, whether they own or use a bicycle, what other transport means they use, and whether or not they make use of digital gadgets that are important in the educational activities as well.

In general, most of the children walk to school, or are driven by car, and cycling is the third option by importance when it comes to transport, followed by bus, scooter, or even motorbike transport. In this same context, only a small number of them cycle to school as regularly as possible, and the car being still relatively popular means of transport, this only serves to show that more aspects need to be taken into consideration to create a more cycling-friendly environment. Luckily, most of them have a relatively short to moderate distance to school in majority of the location mentioned in this survey.

It is indeed excellent news to know that a substantial number of children per class (on average) have a bicycle, however, the number of those not having one could certainly be improved. Also, since majority of pupils go alone to school, and walk, this should serve as a challenge to improve the infrastructure and road safety, so that they could cycle to school, safely and happily. In this way, they can enjoy their cycling activities more, because there is already substantial enthusiasm for leisure and weekend cycling from the children.

Even though most of the children cycle on average few times per week on average, their primary choice of transport is not the bicycle – a proof that a better infrastructure could change the pupil's opinion in the future, as well as their parents' and teachers' altogether. Road safety and infrastructure are the certain primary obstacle for cycling, but other obstacles for cycling to school are also the distance from home to school, weather conditions, lack of parking spots for bicycles, and even cultural differences between peers.

The teachers' point of view regarding the other survey segment, technology and digital literacy, shows results that could use some improvement. In general, only quite a small number of children do not use a smartphone, and for tablets and laptops, again, just a small number of pupils do not use such technology devices. Still, the crucial result here is the literacy for such technology itself – circa half of the children overall can use technology without obstacles or issues; meaning the digital literacy could be improved and better looked into.

