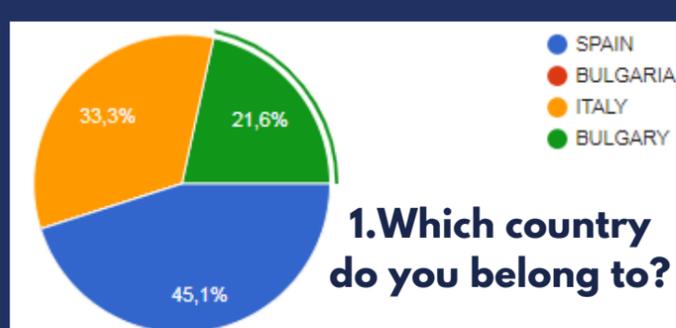


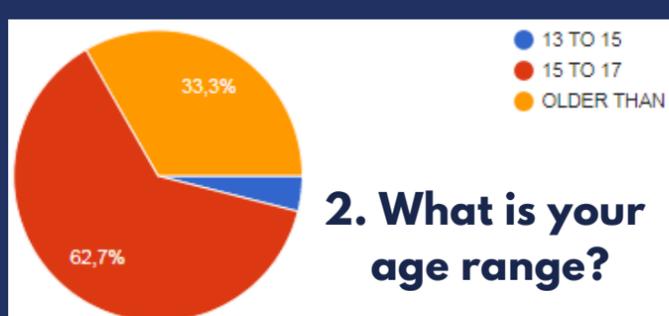


E-TWINNING PROJECT "ON THE SPOT" (INITIAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY)

The students from Italy, Spain and Bulgaria collaboratively made a survey with their own questions to research how much they and their peers know about media literacy, social networking sites and fake news at the beginning of the project. Here are the results.



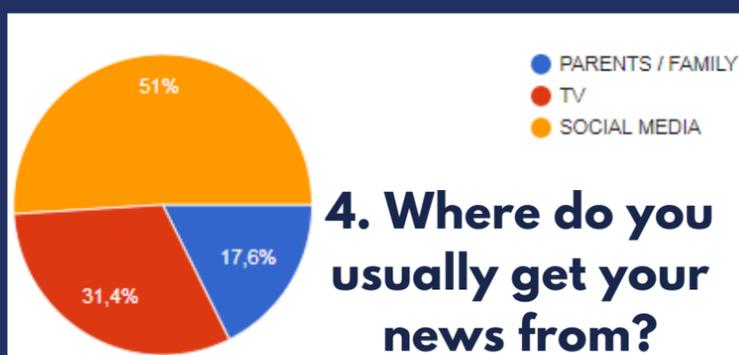
The participants were from Spain, Italy and Bulgaria.



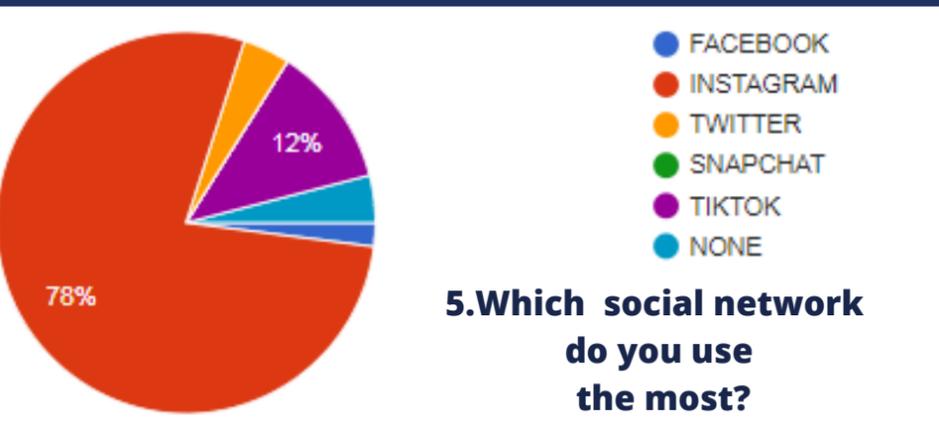
Nearly two thirds of the interviewed are aged 15-17 and approximately one third are over 17.



Nearly everyone states that they must be informed about the news.

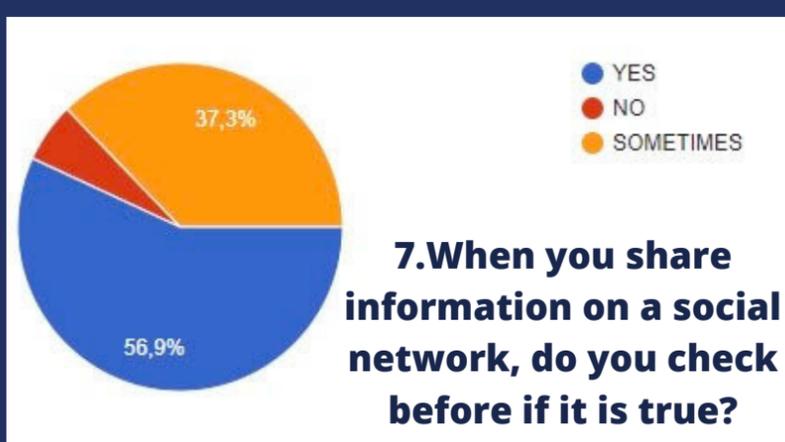


A half of the participants get informed from social media and one third watch the news on TV.

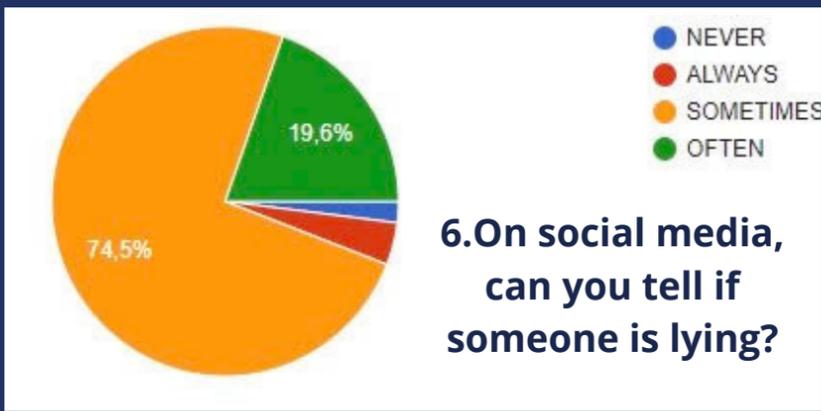


Source: pixahive.com

Three quarters of the respondents use Instagram the most, followed by 12 % who use TikTok. Less than 5% mentioned "Facebook", "Snapchat" and "Twitter". Almost 4% state they use none of them.

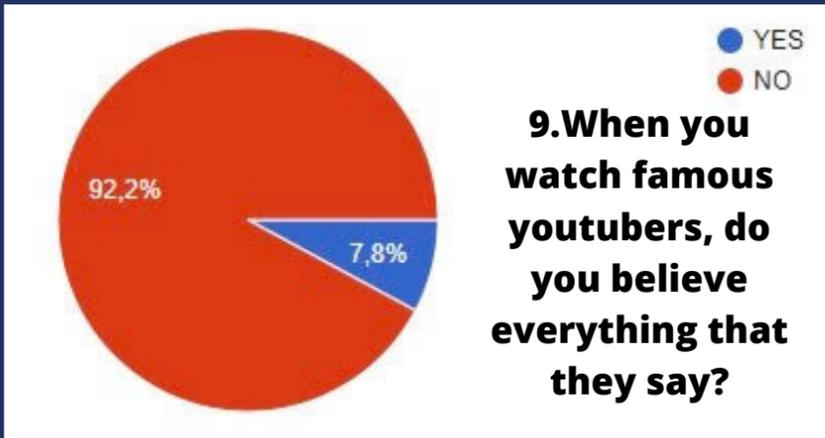
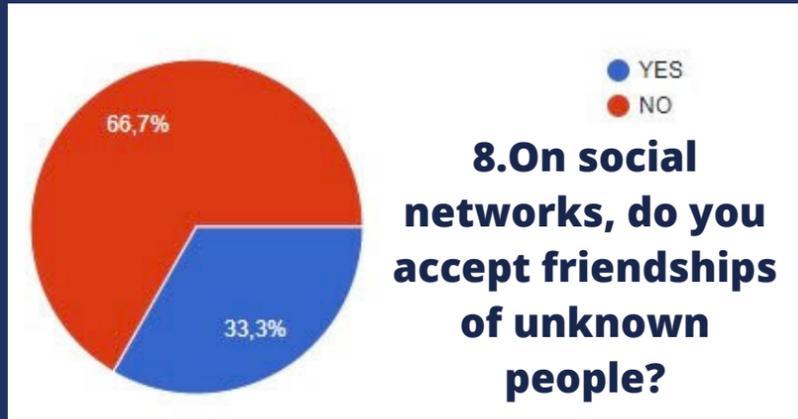


Every 6 in 10 checks the information before they share it on the Internet. More than one third do it sometimes. However, there are less than 6 % who don't pay attention to what they publish.

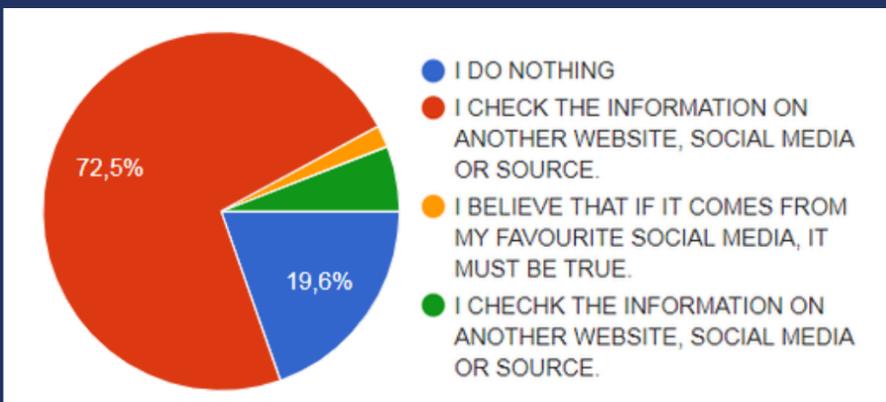


A great number of participants can tell when people lie on social media but less than 20 % can do that often.

One third of the participants say they agree to be friends with unknown people while three thirds will never accept such invitation.

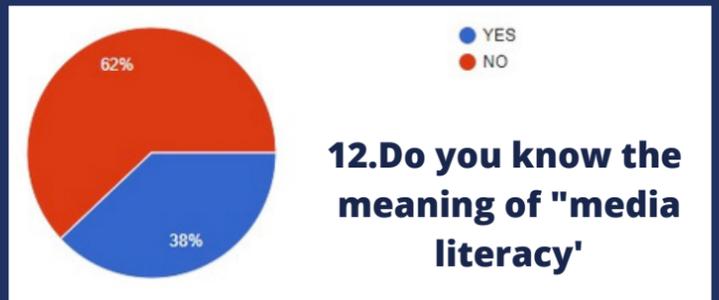
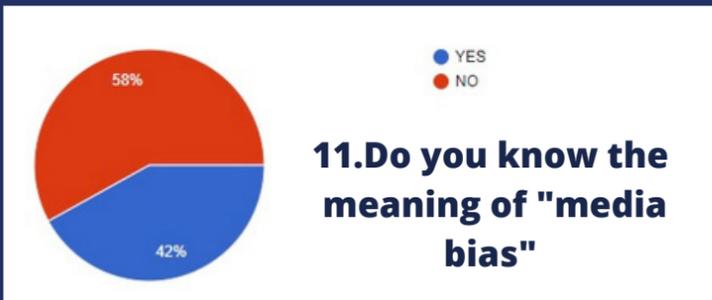


Nearly all the respondents don't take for granted what famous youtubers say.

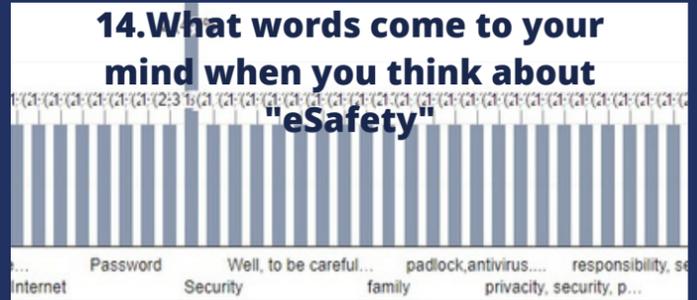
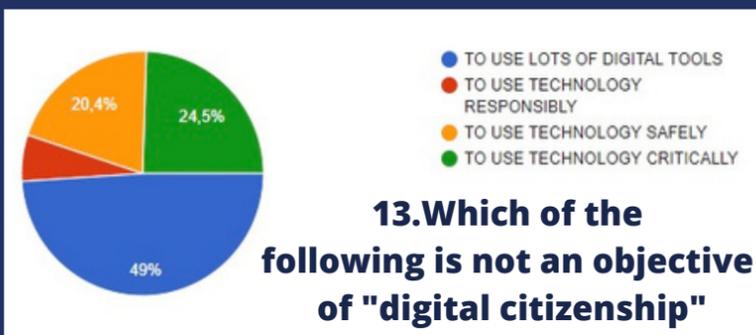


Imagine you read something on a social media platform that you think is not true. What do you do?

If people come across information which they think is not true, more than 70 % of them check it using another source while about one fifth would do nothing about it.



The two pie charts show that about 60 % of the people are not familiar with the concepts of "media bias" and "media literacy".



The survey respondents most often point the words " security", "responsibility", "privacy", "be careful", "password".

It is obvious that half of the people are informed what digital citizenship is. The others are hesitant about the idea.

To sum up most of the participants are aware of the fact that there is disinformation on the internet and social media but they have to get familiar with the term media literacy and to learn how to recognise fake news and be more responsible about the digital footprint they leave.