



Erasmus+



QUALITATIVE ADVANCED RESEARCH AND TRAINING
FOR INCLUSION OF NEETS THROUGH ELECTRONIC TOOLS

Survey results in Spain

PROJECT NUMBER: 2020-2-IT03-KA205-019431

CONSORTIUM OF PARTNERS:



EUFENIA
ASSOCIAZIONE DI PROMOZIONE SOCIALE

CEIPES

**fundación
aspaym**
castilla y león

 **GAMA**

**novo
mundo**
We are the World

 **K-GEM**
KADIN VE GENÇ GİRİŞİM MERKEZİ



Table of Contents

<i>Participants' sociodemographic profile</i>	3
<i>Youth Participation</i>	3
<i>Youth in Spain</i>	6
<i>Youth Work in Spain</i>	8
<i>Methods and tools in Youth Work in Spain</i>	8
Pros and cons	10
Strategies to motivate youth	10
<i>Final considerations</i>	11



Participants' sociodemographic profile

A total of 28 people responded to the online survey from Spain¹. While it is true that not all participants wanted to share the organisation to which they belonged, those who did showed a great deal of diversity. The participants belong to fifteen different organisations. This shows how wide the networks of contacts to reach out to in the youth field in the region are.

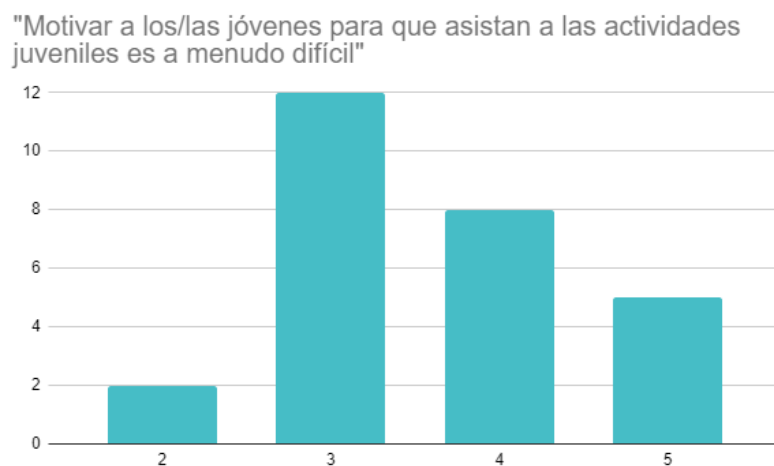
As to through which medium (or person) the participants became aware of the survey, the most frequent option was through a colleague at work (thirteen people). This is not surprising if we take into account that is a professional relation what links many of the participants to the field of youth. A total of ten people learned about the survey through interpersonal communication. Less frequently, the options of "a partner organisation" (four people) and "through the Local Youth Council of Valladolid" and "through a Facebook group" (one person each) appear.

Interesting information is also provided by the answers to the question "which is your role working with young people?" As can be seen in the graph above, the majority of those who answered the questionnaire are youth workers in youth organisations. We recall that youth workers are one of the main target groups of the project. Respondents also included two youth workers with no connection to an organisation, two volunteers, one representative of a youth organisation and one NGO youth worker with youth outreach.

When, through an open-ended question, the target groups with which the respondents work are collected, most of the answers refer to young people. Specifically with disabilities, seven people. Four people refer to particularly vulnerable groups and/or those at risk of social exclusion. Reference is also made to young people from rural areas, minors, LGBTI groups and immigrants.

Youth Participation

Those who participated in the survey were also provided with some questions regarding youth participation, in this case in Spain².



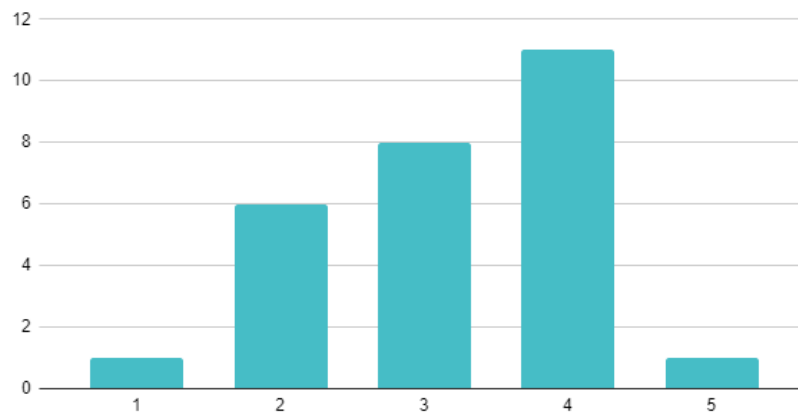
¹ All participants authorised the processing of data in accordance with Art.13 of the EC regulation no. 2016/679 (DGPR2016/679) and Art. 13 of the Legislative Decree no. 196/2003 (Privacy Code).

² Responses were presented on a scale from one to five with one meaning "strongly disagree" and five meaning "strongly agree". The graphs representing the responses contain this coding.



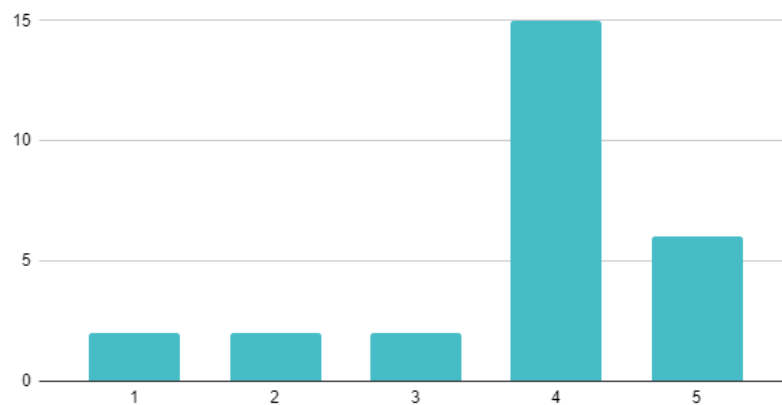
Respondents most often agree that motivating young people to participate in activities is often difficult. Even so, there is a greater tendency towards strongly agreeing than strongly disagreeing. Five respondents strongly agree and eight strongly agree. However, among those who do not see it as difficult there are only two people.

"Young people are often not involved in youth activities even if they attend".



It is also very significant that the responses point to a lack of involvement of young people in the activities they even attend. Eleven respondents strongly agree that this is the case and one strongly agrees. The intermediate value is chosen by eight people and six people disagree; one strongly disagrees. We can say that in general terms, respondents agree more than disagree that young people are not involved in youth activities.

"The rate of attendance at youth activities has declined since the start of the pandemic due to COVID-19".

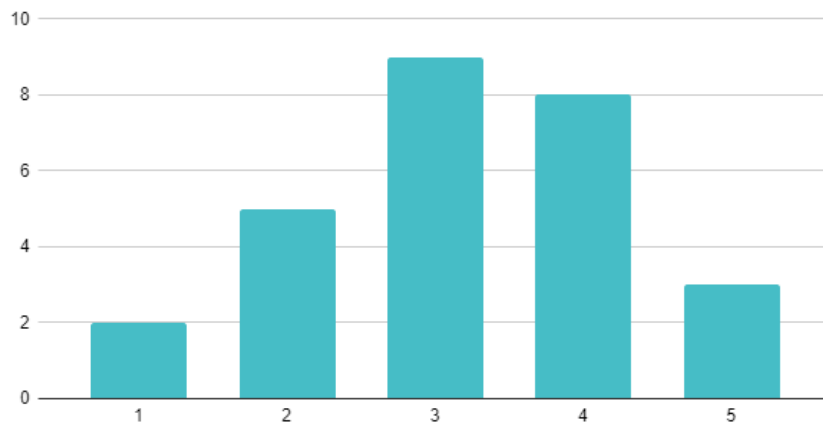


Most people also strongly agree that the rate of attendance at youth activities has decreased since the beginning of the pandemic. The next most frequent value is "strongly agree".

Given this we can ask ourselves what has led to the decline in attendance and how we can face the new challenges arising from it.



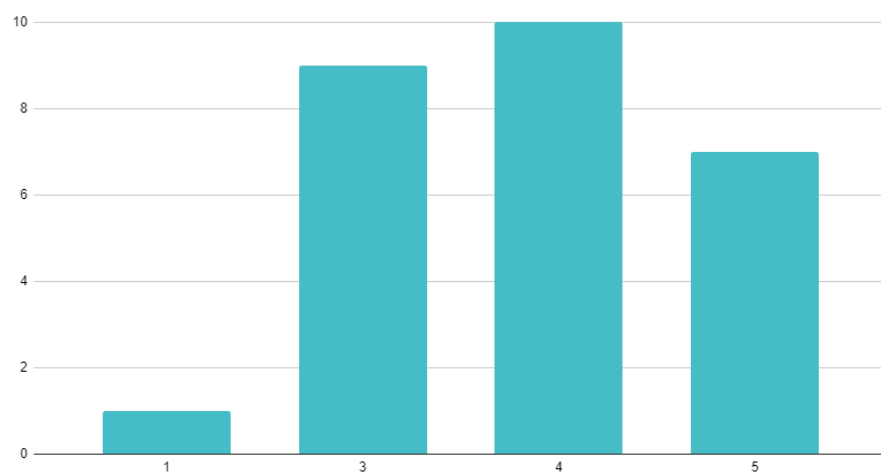
"The level of youth involvement in youth activities has decreased since the beginning of the pandemic".



In relation to the above, questions were also asked about the change in the involvement of young people since the pandemic.

The majority of the respondents agree or strongly agree that the level of involvement of young people has decreased. Few respondents disagreed that the level of involvement of young people has decreased.

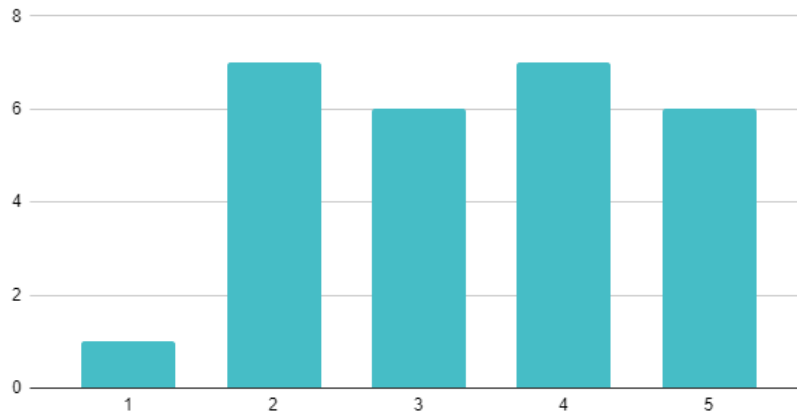
"Young people's access to youth activities has been negatively affected by the pandemic (e.g. due to lack of good internet connection, equipment or space at home)".



When asked whether access to youth activities has been negatively affected by the pandemic, the answers are clear. Seven people strongly agree and ten strongly agree. Only one person disagreed.

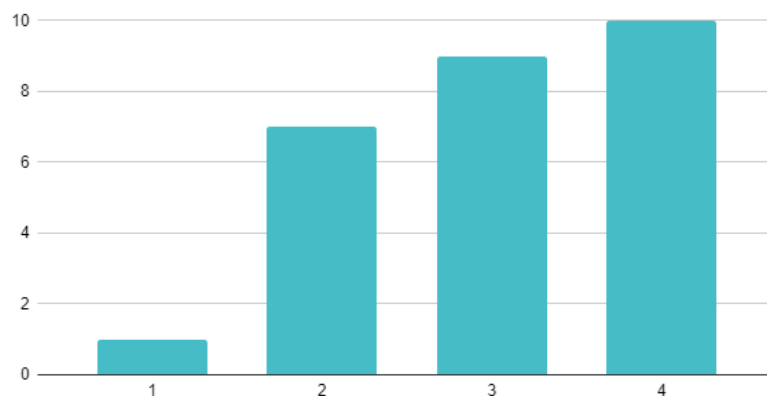


"Some young people have found it easier to participate in youth activities at a distance than face-to-face."



There is no clear majority opinion on the ease of distance participation in youth activities, as opposed to face-to-face participation. The majority of opinions are intermediate. However, it should be noted that there are quite a few people (six) who completely agree that being able to participate at a distance has made participation easier, while there is only one person who disagrees.

"Young people involved in youth activities often suffer from psychological problems such as anxiety or depression".



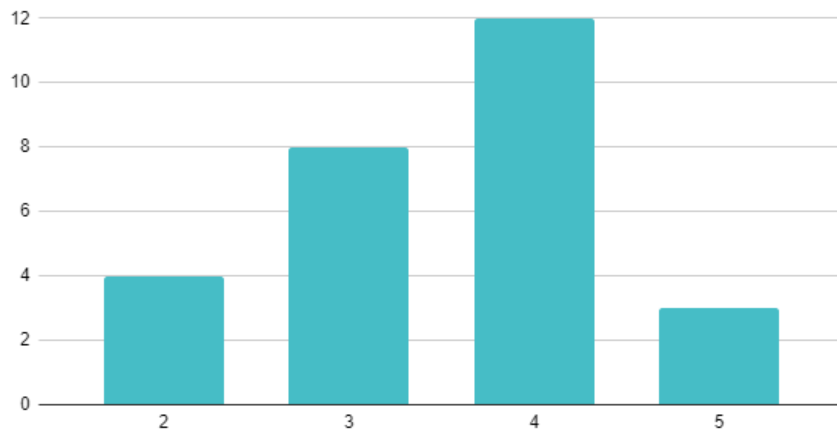
On the other hand, it is most common for participants to strongly agree that young people involved in youth activities often suffer from psychological problems such as anxiety or depression. Even so, there are quite a few people who do not have a clear position and some who disagree with the statement.

Youth in Spain

The state of youth in Spain is also very valuable knowledge for projects of the nature of the present one. In this sense, we appreciate the impressions of youth workers and volunteers in this respect.



"Young people have had increasing psychological problems such as anxiety or depression since the beginning of the pan..."



If asked about the psychological problems (such as anxiety or depression) of young people since the start of the pandemic, opinions most commonly agree that they have been increasing (twelve people). As many as eight agree moderately and only four disagree.

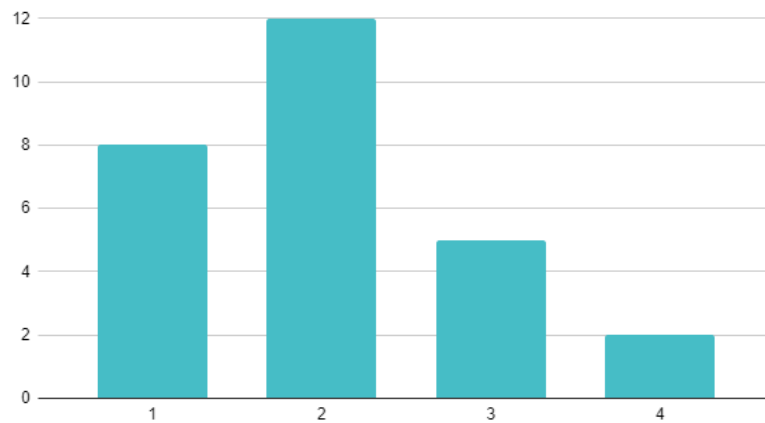


The participants' perceptions of the most significant problems faced by young people in Spain (who participate in their activities) are also very interesting. In the open question dealing with this issue, the most frequent is to point out psychological problems such as depression, anxiety, demotivation. It is also common to refer to job insecurity, difficulties in emancipation and lack of resources. Difficulties associated with the family are also frequent. Lack of security due to situations of harassment or bullying (gender identity is mentioned), lack of activities on offer and lack of networks or contacts linking them to these activities are also mentioned.



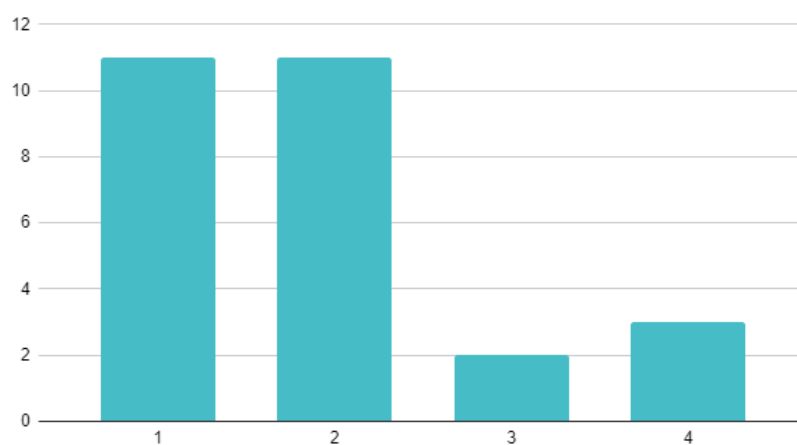
Youth Work in Spain

"Youth work gets enough attention in my country".



In view of the results, those working in youth work in Spain seem to have a fairly clear position on the attention youth work receives: it is not enough. Only five people have intermediate positions or think that it receives enough attention. Twenty people, however, argue that it is not enough.

"Youth workers receive enough support in my country".



In the same vein are the responses on support for youth workers. For the absolute majority of survey participants it is not enough and the position that it is enough is marginal.

Methods and tools in Youth Work in Spain

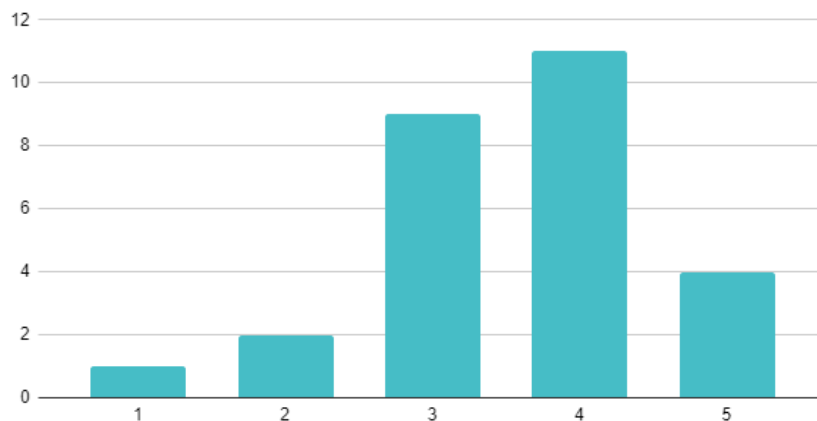
The results of the thematic questions on youth work methods and tools in Spain are presented below.

Participants in the questionnaire were invited to share which methodologies and activities they used most in youth work before the pandemic.

The most repeated option is the use of apps or digital tools, which may explain why the change in methods used following the pandemic has not been so difficult. The use of group dynamics is also frequently mentioned, with special emphasis on face-to-face presence, proximity and contact. The frequent use of artistic methodologies and outdoor activities is also mentioned.

[illegible]

Reinventing oneself after the pandemic





If we talk about how difficult it has been to change the methods of working with young people due to the pandemic, most commonly the participants agree that it has been difficult. A quarter of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, while a fifth agreed strongly. We can say that in general terms it is recognised that it has been difficult.

Of the digital tools used after the pandemic, Zoom (as a video conferencing tool, followed by Microsoft Teams, Google Meet and Jitsy) and Kahoot! are particularly useful. Social networks in general (Instagram in particular) and tools for creating and viewing audiovisual content are the next best rated for their usefulness.

Pros and cons



As for the advantages and disadvantages of these digital tools, the positive aspects are: they make it easier to monitor each young person, encourage creativity and facilitate the participation of people with disabilities. They also highly value the fact that they make it possible to connect with people from all over the world. As negative aspects, it is pointed out that there is more demotivation and that they are less attractive and dynamic methods. It is also commented that there are barriers depending on the disability and related to the lack of resources and the digital divide. It is also recognised that it is more difficult to go deeper into some subjects and to gain confidence.

Strategies to motivate youth

In order to motivate young people, different strategies are used by the workers. They tell us about them and especially say that they try to involve them in the process, in decision making and make them feel protagonists. They also try to adapt to their interests and needs. The use of games and gamification methodologies is also reported, as well as the use of musical material, cinema, video... cultural references close to the young population.



In general, the online work with young people is valued positively. It is argued that there is a lack of resources and inequalities in access, as well as a lack of training to take advantage of the opportunities it offers. The facilities it offers are valued, but not as a substitute for face-to-face actions.

Final considerations

From the information given to us by the participants in the consultation, we can draw some conclusions on how the pandemic has affected youth work practice. To begin with, it can be confirmed that it has had an impact on the normal development of practice. Motivating young people to participate in activities organised for them is difficult in itself. It is also difficult to motivate young people to get involved. Both are issues that have worsened in the aftermath of the pandemic, decreasing attendance and involvement.

Young people's access to these activities or resources does not seem to have improved.

Participants have inclined us to believe that young people have less access to youth activities since the pandemic, and it is not yet clear whether access is greater or lesser for distance or face-to-face activities.

The outcome of the balance between telematic and face-to-face methods is also not entirely clear. Numerous advantages as well as disadvantages are recognised, linked to the opportunities offered by digital tools but also to what can only be achieved face-to-face. Time is needed to understand the potential and to know how to exploit it.

What there is consensus on is the lack of importance given in Spain to youth work and the professionals dedicated to it. There is also consensus on the difficulties faced by the youth population today and the psychological repercussions. There are wide open fronts and the challenges are only growing.



PROJECT NUMBER: 2020-2-IT03-KA205-019431

CONSORTIUM OF PARTNERS:

