



**EURYKA**

**Reinventing Democracy in Europe: Youth Doing Politics in Times of Increasing Inequalities**

**Questionnaire for Organizational Survey  
(Deliverable 3.2)**

**Workpackage 3: Organizational Analysis**

**Leading Institution: USIEGEN**

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## Organizational Interview

Open questions / stimuli	Follow-up questions (and check-list)
<p><b><u>1. Introduction and group/organization activities</u></b></p> <p><i>The introductory part of the interview should gather information about this group, its activities and the interviewee's level/depth of involvement with the given group/organization.</i></p>	
<p>a) Can you describe the organization / group you are active in?</p>	<p>What is the general orientation? (service oriented, political education, etc.)</p> <p>What are the group's/organization's goals? And how do you achieve them?</p> <p>How large is the organization and how long has it been operating?</p> <p>Is the organization / group explicitly engaged in 'politics' / political mobilisation?</p>
<p>b) Can you tell me something about your work at this organization?</p>	<p>What is your role and your tasks?</p> <p>Have you had previous experience with this kind of activity or similar activities?</p> <p>Since when are you active in the group?</p>
<p><b><u>2. Experiences with youth engagement</u></b></p> <p><i>Here we need to grasp how our respondents describe the organization's members, supporters and beneficiaries. Particular attention should be paid to the role of young people (is this group a youth-related, youth-led organization?). We also need to understand what youth engagement in politics means in practical terms.</i></p>	
<p>a) Can you tell us who are the target groups of your organization / group?</p>	<p><i>Don't ask for 'youth' directly, because respondents might have other primary groups in mind. If the respondent is not clear about what you want, specify: can you describe your members / supporters / beneficiaries.</i></p>

<p>b) What is the role of young people in your organization / group?</p>	<p>Are they among your:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- members</li> <li>- supporters</li> <li>- participants of activities/campaigns</li> <li>- beneficiaries</li> <li>- staff / decision-making bodies?</li> </ul> <p>Do you target them in your activities or public communication? Are any specific campaigns addressed to them?</p>
<p>c) Can you describe the experiences your organization / group has made with youth / young as a target group of your activities?</p>	<p>Depending on the role of young people within the organization: what are your experiences with young people as members, participants, beneficiaries, staff members etc.?</p> <p>Are your young members / beneficiaries different from other target groups?</p> <p>In case the respondent mentions 'specificities' of youth:</p> <p>Do you have an example in mind?</p> <p>Do young people have different problems, preferences, action repertoires?</p> <p>In case your respondent says that youth is not different, he/she might have in mind that other factors are more important in distinguishing different target groups:</p> <p>Why do you think there is no difference?</p> <p>Are there other differences (gender, ethnic background, social class) more important than differences of age?</p>
<p><b>3. Action repertoires</b></p> <p><i>The following section is devoted to the activities of the organization/group. Particular emphasis must be played on the youth-specific forms of activities. Moreover, we need information on potential new or experimental forms of activity in order to conform to the objectives of the GA.</i></p>	
<p>a) Does your organization / group offer specific forms of participation and activity for youth?</p>	<p><i>Your respondent might have stressed that youth is not addressed / organized differently than other target groups. However, it might be worth asking this question anyway, because the organization</i></p>

	<p><i>might still have special entities / activities for young people.</i></p> <p>What kind of activities do you offer them?</p> <p>Do you also 'organize' them differently within your organization (e.g., special membership forms, special campaigns, special departments/committees etc.)?</p> <p>Do you have an example of this?</p> <p>Are there specific reasons why you do so / why you do not do so?</p>
<p>b) Does your organization / group try out new and alternative ways of reaching out to youth, involving them in the organization and its activities?</p>	<p>Internal dimension:</p> <p>Did or do young people demand new forms of participation within your group / organization?</p> <p>Do you have an example in mind?</p> <p>External dimension:</p> <p>Do you organize new, alternative, innovative campaigns or activities to raise your voice in the public and target political institutions?</p> <p>Do you have an example in mind?</p> <p>Which experiences have you made with them? Do they work, or did they fail? Why?</p> <p>Where did the idea/inspiration for that come from?</p> <p>Is there any attempt to replicate that elsewhere?</p> <p>Can you tell us something about the impact of the innovative initiatives in your city, region country?</p>
<p>c) Do you use digital forms of participation?</p>	<p>Are you trying out new forms of internal democracy, decision-making? Are there digital forms of participation within your group?</p> <p>Does the organization use social media?</p> <p>Does the organization have a specific communication strategy?</p>
<p>d) Do young people have different needs and preferences?</p>	<p>Does the youth have to struggle with specific grievances and problems?</p>

	<p>Are they interested in established politics?</p> <p>Do they have a special approach to politics and political participation?</p> <p>Do they have specific preferences in the way of acting or communicating politically?</p> <p>Do they perceive themselves as being a member of a generation? Is there a shared identity?</p>
<p><b>4. The societal context of youth engagement</b></p> <p><i>This section is devoted to the social and political context within which the organization / group operates. We are interested in the 'political opportunity structure', but also in understanding the role of social inequalities for youth engagement.</i></p>	
<p>a) Does your group / organization cooperate regularly with other groups or organizations? Could you describe these forms of cooperation?</p>	<p>With whom do you cooperate? Can you give examples of joint activities?</p> <p>Who are your main supporters? Please assess this cooperation.</p> <p>And what about cooperation with political institutions (municipality, provincial or regional government, or central government)?</p>
<p>b) Do you think that the public authorities / politicians in your city are considering the needs and preferences of youth sufficiently?</p>	<p>Which role does youth play in the policy agenda of local politics / administration?</p> <p>Can you name local policies or administrative decisions that have been particularly harmful or beneficial for youth?</p> <p>Are public authorities interested in raising youth engagement in politics and civil society?</p> <p>Can you give an example?</p> <p>Can you identify groups or institutions that are particularly supportive? And those being less constructive?</p> <p>And are there reasons why you think that public authorities are concerned / not concerned?</p> <p>Do these policies and decisions have a (positive or negative) impact on youth engagement?</p> <p>Do you think that different policies and administrative decisions could help to improve the situation? And which ones?</p>

<p>c) How would you describe public opinion in your city in relation to young people? Would you say it is supportive of youth engagement?</p>	<p>Are youth (or special groups of young people) stigmatized? Do they have experiences of discrimination?</p> <p>How well is civil society developed in your city? And are these organizations and groups playing a positive role in promoting youth engagement? Or are they limiting it?</p> <p>Do you have examples? And can you explain this situation?</p> <p>Is the local economy helping in furthering youth engagement (e.g., through sponsoring or own initiatives)?</p>
<p>d) Are young people visible in the city's public debates?</p>	<p>Are they reaching public debates in your cities? Are they visible on the media, on street events or debates in the city's public arenas?</p> <p>Could you please mention some examples?</p>
<p>e) Are social inequalities affecting young people?</p>	<p>Do young people experience special grievances or problems in your city?</p> <p>Are specific groups of young people affected particularly?</p> <p>Do you have an example in mind?</p> <p>And which factors play a role (ethnic background, social class, political or sexual orientations etc.)</p> <p>Are residents of specific neighbourhoods affected in particular? Which ones?</p> <p>And does this influence political engagement of these young residents?</p>

<p>f) Does your organization /group address these problems?</p>	<p>Does your organization address social inequalities experienced by young people in your city? Are these topics part of your communications and demands?</p> <p>What does your group / organization do itself to overcome the grievances and problems experienced by (specific groups of) young people?</p> <p>And do you also develop activities to get excluded young people more involved in your organization and in politics in general?</p> <p>Do you have an example in mind?</p> <p>What do you think should be made by (local) politics and administration to overcome this problem?</p>
<p><b>5. Final question</b></p> <p><i>Here, we should invite the interviewees to add any reflection we haven't touched on, also potentially sensitive issues for our record. If you are tape-recoding the interview, you might want to offer to turn the recording device off.</i></p>	
<p>Is there something important we have not spoken about, in order to better understand the work of your group/organization on behalf of young people?</p>	

## Interviews with Stakeholders

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this interview. We will start with a few open questions about your institutions and about your role within it.

Open questions / stimuli	Follow-up questions (and check-list)
<p><b><u>1. Introduction and group/institution activities</u></b></p> <p><i>The introductory part of the interview should gather information about this group, its activities and the interviewee's level/depth of involvement with the given group/organization.</i></p>	
<p>a) Can you briefly introduce yourself and the sector you are active in?</p>	
<p>b) Can you tell me something about your work in this institution/ group?</p>	
<p><b><u>2. Youth engagement in the city and locality</u></b></p> <p><i>The second part of the interview should gather information about the ways in which the group/ organization/ sector describes the situation of the youth in the city, in particular young participation in social and political life.</i></p>	
<p>a) How would you describe the levels and forms of youth participation in social and political life of the city?</p>	<p>And in your particular locality?</p> <p>Do you consider it to be better or worse than in other cities?</p> <p>Are there groups of young people that are particularly engaged, and others less?</p>
<p>b) Is there a need to improve the involvement of youth in social and political programmes in your city/locality?</p>	<p>If yes: based on your experiences, what are the main challenges?</p> <p>Do young people have specific / different needs and preferences?</p> <p>Do they have to struggle with specific grievances and problems?</p>



<p>c) If your respondent is a young person How do you evaluate the initiatives and participation of young people in social and political activities?</p>	<p>Do you know some significant political or social initiatives that are youth-led and youth directed?</p>
<p>d) Are social inequalities affecting young people?</p>	<p>Do young people experience special grievances or problems in your city? And in your locality?</p> <p>Are specific groups of young people affected particularly?</p> <p>Do you have an example in mind?</p> <p>And which factors play a role (ethnic background, social class, political or sexual orientations etc.)?</p> <p>Are residents of specific neighbourhoods affected in particular? Which ones?</p> <p>And does this influence political engagement of these young residents?</p>
<p>e) Does your organization /group address these problems?</p>	<p>Does your organization address social inequalities experienced by young people in your city? Are these topics part of your communications and demands?</p> <p>What does your group / organization do itself to overcome the grievances and problems experienced by (specific groups of) young people?</p> <p>And do you also develop activities to get excluded young people more involved in your organization and in politics in general?</p> <p>Do you have an example in mind?</p> <p>What do you think should be made by (local) politics and administration to overcome this problem?</p>
<p>f) Does your organization work with young adults or have initiatives to improve their involvement in social and political activities?</p>	<p><i>If "no", please continue with the next bloc of questions.</i></p> <p><i>If yes:</i></p> <p>What kind of activities do you offer them?</p>

	<p>Do you target them in your activities, public communication? Are they specific campaigns addressed to them?</p> <p>What are your experiences with youth/young adults as members, constituents, participants, beneficiaries, staff members etc.?</p> <p>Are there other differences (gender, ethnic background, social class) more important than differences of age?</p>
<p>g) Does your organization / group try out new and alternative ways of reaching out to youth, involving them in the organization and their activities?</p>	<p>Did or do young people demand new forms of participation within your group / organization?</p>
<p><b>3. The local opportunity structures of youth engagement</b></p> <p><i>This section is devoted to the social and political context within which the organization / group operates. We are interested in the 'political opportunity structure' but also in understanding the role of social inequalities for youth engagement.</i></p>	
<p>a) Do you think that the public authorities / politicians in your city are considering the needs and preferences of youth sufficiently?</p>	<p>Which role does youth play on the policy agenda of local politics / administration?</p> <p>Can you name local policies or administrative decisions that have been particularly harmful or beneficial for youth?</p> <p>Are public authorities interested in raising youth engagement in politics and civil society?</p> <p>Can you give an example?</p> <p>Can you identify groups or institutions that are particularly supportive? And those being less constructive?</p> <p>And are there reasons why you think that public authorities are concerned / not concerned?</p> <p>Do these policies and decisions have a (positive or negative) impact on youth engagement?</p> <p>Do you think that different policies and administrative decisions could help to improve the situation? And which ones?</p>

<p>b) How do you see the role of civil society in promoting youth engagement? Are they creating spaces for youth engagement?</p>	<p>Do you have examples? And can you explain this situation?</p> <p>What are the limitations?</p>
<p>c) How do you see the role of the local economy in promoting youth engagement? Are they creating spaces for youth engagement?</p>	<p>Is the local economy helping in furthering youth engagement (e.g., through sponsoring or own initiatives)?</p> <p>Do you have examples? And can you explain this situation?</p>
<p>d) How would you describe public opinion in your city?</p>	<p>Is it supportive of youth engagement?</p> <p>Are youth (or special groups of youth people) stigmatized? Do they make experiences of discrimination?</p> <p>Is this more palpable in any particular sector or space?</p> <p>Are there particular spaces in the local media for young adults and their grievances?</p> <p>Could you please mention some examples?</p>
<p>e) Do young adults have a voice and visibility in street events and in the public debates?</p>	<p>Do they have visibility in street events (bottom-up organized)? (performances, demonstrations, protests etc.) Examples</p> <p>Are they present as key speakers at cultural and political debates taking place in the city and locality municipality's public arenas (museums, theatres, etc.) (top-down organized)? Do you have examples?</p>
<p>f) How do you see the role of local media? Are they helping young adults gain visibility in the public sphere?</p>	
<p><b>4. Final question</b></p> <p>Here, we should invite the interviewees to add any reflection we haven't touched on, also potentially sensitive issues for our record. If you are tape-recording the interview, you might want to offer to turn the recording device off.</p>	
<p>Is there something important we have not spoken about, in order to better understand the work of your group/organization on behalf of young people?</p>	

### **Additional Information Checklist**

Please make sure you gather enough data about your city's socio-economic and demographic context. We have added this check list with the most important questions in this respect. In order to find this information, you can use public documents, online sources or if you are in doubt you may also ask one of your experts for advice on what sources to consult.

- A. How many people live in your city?
- B. Do you know how many of them are young adults? Women? Migrants?
- C. What is the unemployment rate?
- D. Do you know what the poverty rate and the GDP of the city are?
- E. Which political party is currently in power?
- F. Which one has the majority of seats at the city council?
- G. What was the last operative budget for activities and projects promoting youth engagement?