



## SUMMARY REPORT OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

[enacting-project.eu](http://enacting-project.eu)

Promoting common values, inclusion, civic engagement and participation through skills development in the arts and innovative digital practices



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### TOPICS

- Social Documentary
- Active citizenship and community engagement
- Social inclusion



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## *A few words before we start*

### **1. Introduction**

In the following text and tables one can find the findings of the qualitative research conducted in the framework of the ENACTING project between **December 2021 and March 2022**. The research was carried out in 5 European cities (Dresden, Florence, Marseille, Athens and Larissa) and addressed 4 different communities: (1) youth, (2) artists, (3) migration, (4) disability.

**402 completed questionnaires** were collected including both closed and open-ended questions. The closed-ended questions were intended to group the options available to respondents to present the main trends, while the open-ended questions provided a space to record unique personal experiences. Even the closed-ended questions had the option to add factors and variables that were not included in the available, predefined options, enhancing the qualitative nature of the findings.

We followed the **participatory approach** to create and finalise the questionnaire. We first developed a basic questionnaire by drawing on the experience and expertise of the consortium researchers. Between September and November 2021, we contacted several stakeholders in the four consortium countries, studied the questionnaire together, took the questions, suggestions and ideas for improvement and incorporated them - as far as possible - into the final questionnaire used for the research.

Depending on the target **community**, the questionnaire was developed in four versions with minor and/or significant variations. Some questions are common to all, while others are differentiated in order to extract data that are specific to each community.

We prefer to refer to communities rather than target groups. Our aim is to highlight issues affecting youth, the arts and creative sector, migrants and people with disability. Around these groups (youth, artists, migrants and refugees, disabled people) other groups interact and affect how these crucial issues are perceived (e.g. teachers, youth workers, trainers, cultural managers and promoters, inclusion professionals, assistants for disabled, decision-makers, politicians etc). Each of the 4 differentiated versions of the questionnaire is addressed to the respective local community and the different target groups can easily find their place in it.

Any research process should aim to produce knowledge that in turn enhances critical reflection. We invite the reader to explore the research findings, reflect and reach conclusions, but not to accept them as facts. In many points we refer to the critical limitations that apply to this particular research process (especially in 6. Analysis-

Conclusions), but we can point out from now on the one ingredient that one ought to retain while coming into contact with something new which is critical thinking.

### **2. Youth**

Young people participated in the ENACTING qualitative research in all 4 countries where the project is implemented (Germany, Italy, France, and Greece). Depending on the local context in which they live and act there are some distinct differences in the challenges and problems they face. For example, while unemployment and the financial crisis are very significant challenges for young people in Greece and Italy and have a crucial impact on their quality of life, in Germany unemployment is hardly chosen as a problem and in France it is chosen by a relatively few respondents.

However, the youth in these 4 countries (more specifically in the cities surveyed) also have some distinct similarities that seem to be linked both to the situation created by covid-19 and to the socio-economic and political context that existed before and which - we conclude - was aggravated by the pandemic.

Young people in almost all cities are concerned about ***social cohesion***, the ***environment and climate change, education and opportunities for personal and social development*** (interpersonal relationships). They face the future with concern, uncertainty, insecurity and pessimism. An indicative finding of this general negative position is that the majority of the people stated that ***nothing will change, even if they participate***. If young people in Europe believe that they cannot change their societies no matter what they do, no matter how much they act, then democracy is under threat.

On the other hand, their critical attitude towards far-right and racist rhetoric and the abuse of power by carriers of power can raise the hope of society towards the youth who are usually presented as apolitical and 'closed' to the digital world only.

However, we should not forget when reading the results of the qualitative research that the questionnaires were filled in by volunteers. Their completion is also a political act, i.e. the majority of the findings describe the attitude of politically active young citizens. Also, socio-political concern (and even pessimism) is a fundamental part of this research, since it aims to create an internal dialogue about the problems and challenges faced at local level in order to inspire future solutions.

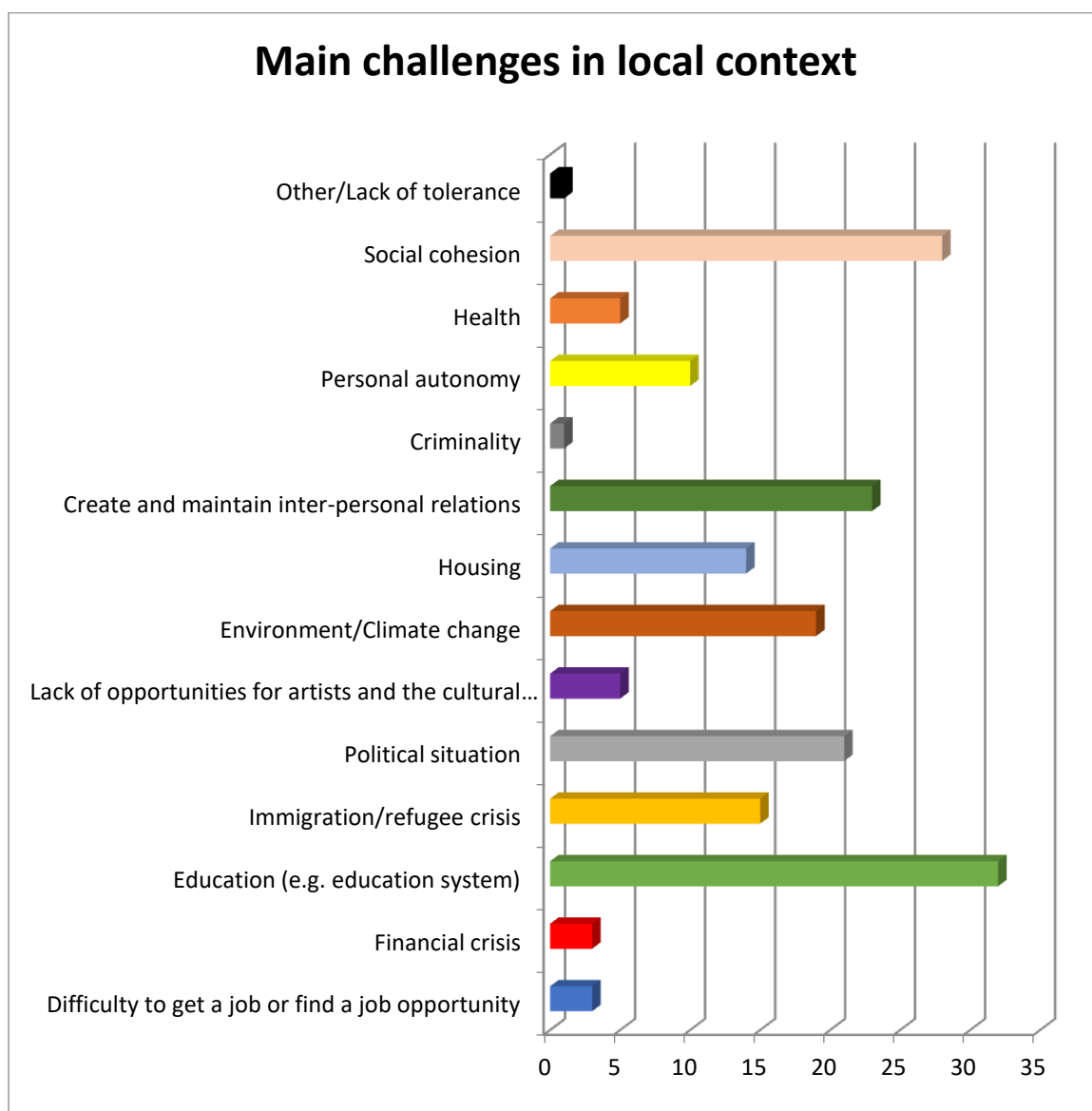


## 2.1. Germany

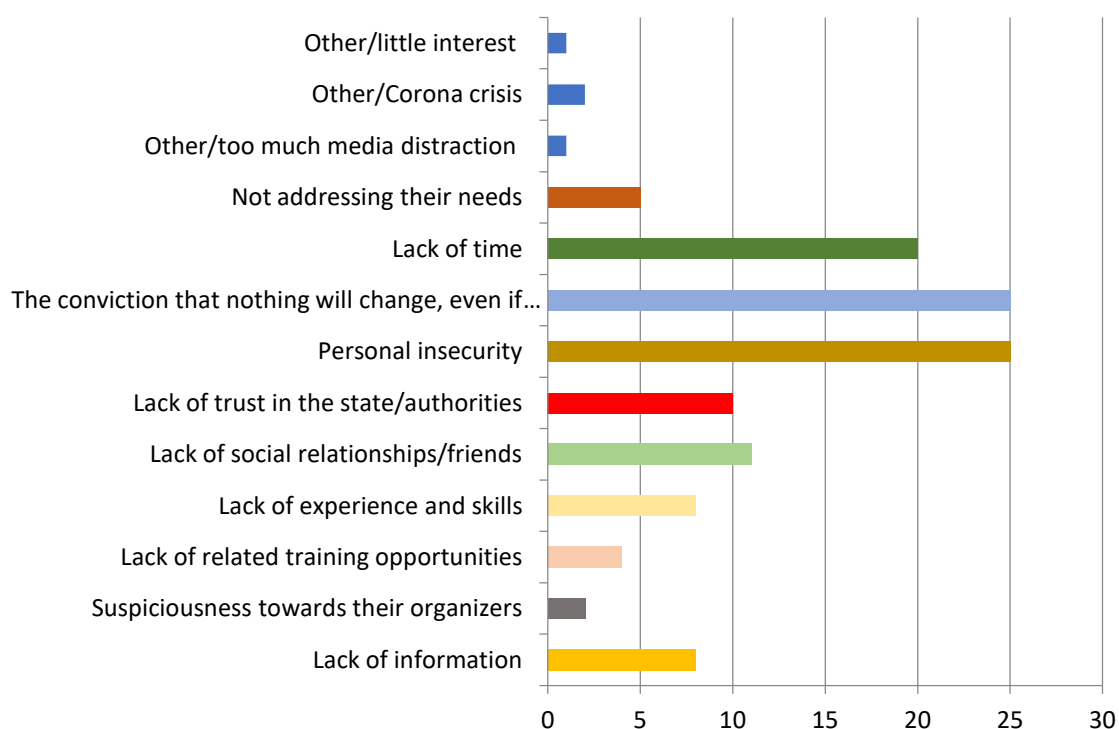
In Germany, 61 questionnaires were answered from the cities of Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz and Berlin. The vast majority of respondents were between 15-25 years old and self-identified as High school and University students (detailed information on the profile of respondents can be found in ANNEX/7.1.1).

### 2.1.1. Challenges at local level and ways to address them

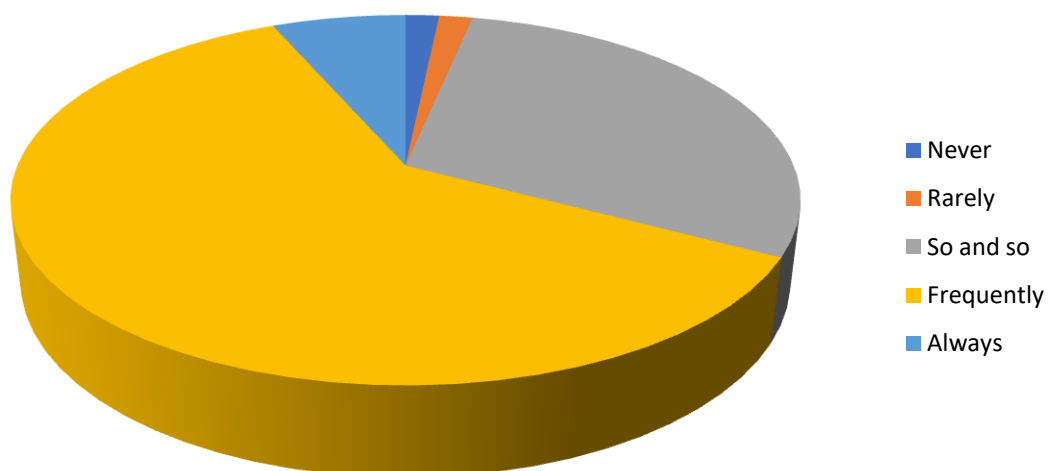
The tables below show the responses to the closed-ended questions in relation to the main general challenges at the local level, the reasons for residents' inactive participation in their local communities, the impact of the last two years on youth engagement (covid, economic and social crisis, etc.), followed by the results on the challenges faced specifically by youth at the local level and possible ways to address them.



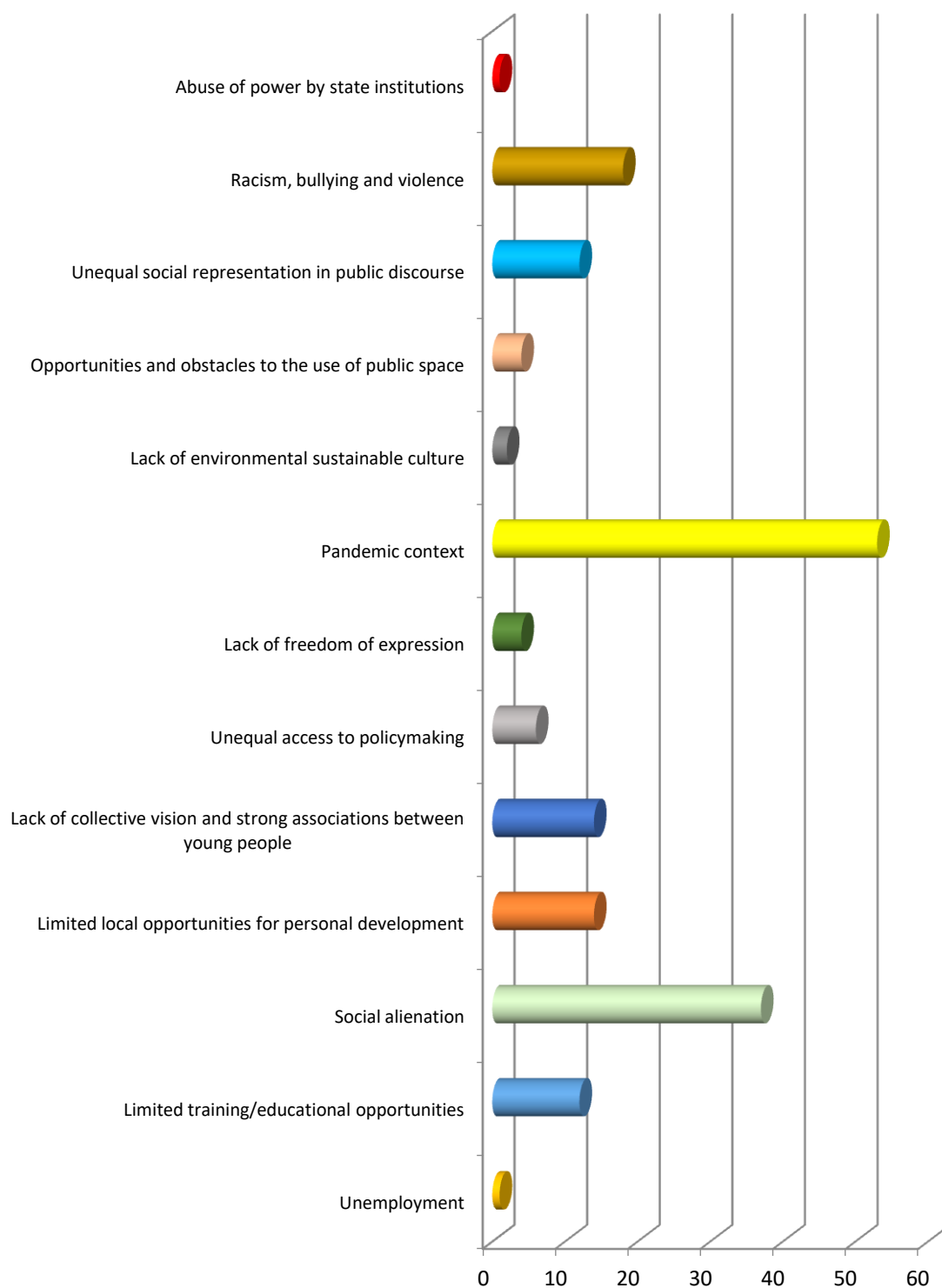
## Factors that impede local people's active participation in local actions



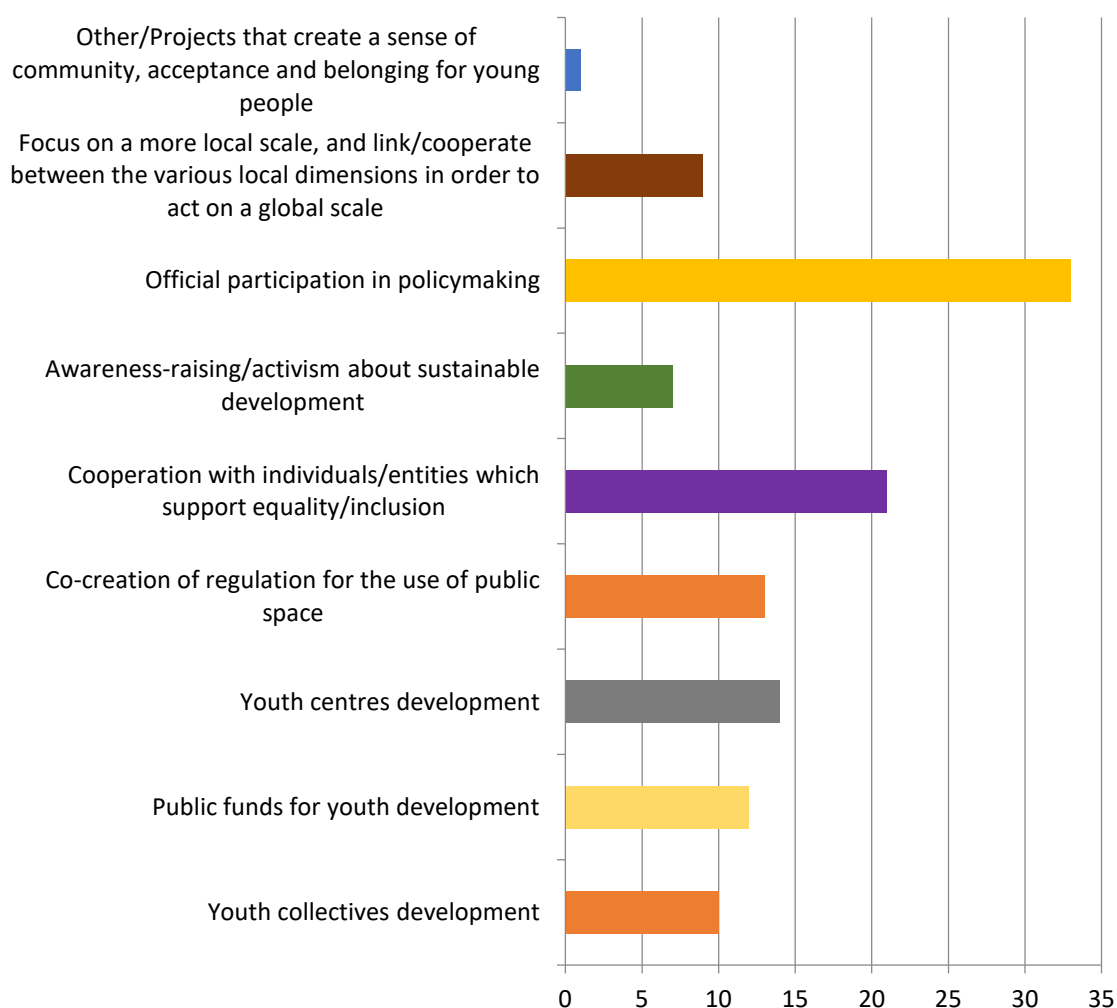
## Within the last 3 years, have your activities been limited by external factors?



## Which of the following are the main problems of youth at a local level?



## Which of the following solutions do you think can address the situation locally?



### 2.1.2. Open questions about the general challenges, local drivers for civic activation and the impact of covid-19 (Germany-Youth).

The following subsections summarise the main trends in relation to the general local challenges that have directly affected respondents, personal experiences of activation-mobilisation on a local social issue and the impact of the consequences of covid-19 on the specific local challenges faced by young people.

#### 2.1.2.1. If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned challenges, please explain shortly

Of the 28 responses given, 9 were related to the education system. The main issues raised were the overburdening of schools due to the Covid pandemic and the constantly changing regulations, the poor technical equipment and organisation of schools, the loneliness of students while homeschooling, and also the lack of motivation of teachers in some cases.

7 responses referred to difficulties in establishing or maintaining social contacts. Again, the main reference is to the COVID-19 pandemic, which greatly affected the personal and social lives of many respondents. Some said they missed their friends, could not really do social activities with others and, as a family, felt the strain of the Corona pandemic.

The topic of migration and refugees was addressed in 7 of the 28 responses. The respondents stated that they did not really feel they belonged in the local society because of language barriers, but also because of the complicated German bureaucracy and the lack of career opportunities. Two of the respondents also reported that they had already experienced xenophobia and exclusion.

The housing market was also critically addressed in four responses. The focus here is primarily on excessively high rental costs, but also on a lack of free housing. The burden on young adults and families to invest a large part of their income in housing and the associated disproportion between income and rental prices seems to burden many people.

Two of the answers also referred to the political situation and the fact that political debates put a massive strain on the cohesion of society, especially in times of the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### **2.1.2.2. Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context**

The COVID-19 pandemic has moved many people to work for togetherness and cohesion. Among other things, interviewees report that they have created online discussion groups or support groups to counteract the psychological strain of the restrictions in the course of the Corona crisis, but also to respectfully and calmly communicate different opinions on mandatory masks or vaccinations.

Due to the lack of opportunities, respondents also report that they have become active themselves in creating opportunities to help others. One respondent reported that due to the lack of exhibition opportunities for their career, he/she exhibits art and organises exhibitions in his/her private rooms.

Most of the answers clearly show that young adults become active mainly when they see an injustice or want to counteract grievances in society. The answers show that many take action in the areas of equality, LGBT rights, integration, free journalism and the EU, as well as against xenophobia and mobbing. For example, one young adult reported that he/she started an online magazine to tackle fake news, while another started a sports group to give migrants the opportunity to play sports regularly in a community setting to counter the exclusion of migrants and refugees.

#### **2.1.2.3. How is the situation affected by covid 19?**

Respondents consistently stated that the pandemic has harmed almost all aspects of their lives, leading to a worsening of the overall situation.

People feel very lonely and isolated because of the measures taken to contain the Corona pandemic. Joint activities, lively exchanges, social interaction as well as physical encounters, travelling and joint celebrations are missed as bonding social elements in the wake of increasing social distancing or alienation by most (more than 45 mentions). Many respondents (more than

20 mentions) also indicated that they regret not having had an uncomplicated youth and are constantly conflicted between understanding the rules and the need to lead a carefree youth.

Cultural stagnation also weighs heavily on many of the respondents. Some stated (more than 15 mentions) that they have had a hard time due to the fact that events, meetings and other social activities were not allowed to take place and therefore feel that they could not grow.

Many (more than 30 mentions) speak mainly of the health burdens caused by the Covid pandemic. Mental illness is the main topic of discussion. Many state depression or social phobias are caused by isolation and contact restrictions. But physical illnesses and the consequences of a Corona infection like Long Covid are also mentioned as threatening.

In addition, some (more than 15 mentions) also describe the tensions within the family resulting from the contact restrictions. Increasingly intense generational conflicts due to social isolation and regression are mentioned.

Some (more than 20 mentions) of the respondents also stated that the covid pandemic has led to a deep division in society. Not only are increasing conflicts between generations perceived, but also growing tensions between political parties, especially on the issues of lockdown, school closures, vaccination and mandatory masking. Respondents also reported that the Covid pandemic had resulted in political radicalisation. Others (more than five mentions) expressed concern that other political issues such as sustainability, equality, sexism, poverty, etc. have been pushed out of the public debate by the Covid pandemic.

The impact of the Covid pandemic on the education system or the quality of teaching was also mentioned in many responses (more than 20 mentions). Many described the lack of cohesion between their classmates or fellow students as a result of homeschooling. Some said they felt "shackled" to homeschooling during the pandemic. In addition, the poor technical equipment of schools in relation to online teaching was occasionally mentioned (more than 10 mentions).

Some of the respondents (more than 10 mentions) see digitalisation as an opportunity, but also as a threat. The digitalisation of interpersonal contacts is mainly perceived as negative and instead, a great longing for personal contact is expressed. However, the creative and social possibilities of digitalisation (more than 5 mentions) and the long-overdue digitalisation in institutions and schools are also seen as positive.

### **2.1.3. Interconnection with the Desktop research in Germany-Dresden**

The increase in racist and far-right rhetoric at the local level is confirmed by respondents' answers in relation to social cohesion, political situation, personal sense of insecurity and the risk they feel from racism, bullying and violence.

The covid-19 seems to have played a major role in the sense of social alienation and in maintaining interpersonal social relationships (pandemic context is cited as the strongest factor in creating youth problems at the local level).

There is also a strong tendency to link the situation brought about by covid-19 in relation to the education system, day centres and lack of staff (hence the reduction of educational opportunities for young people), and a sense that in the last two years young people's activities have been limited by external factors (67% always and frequently).

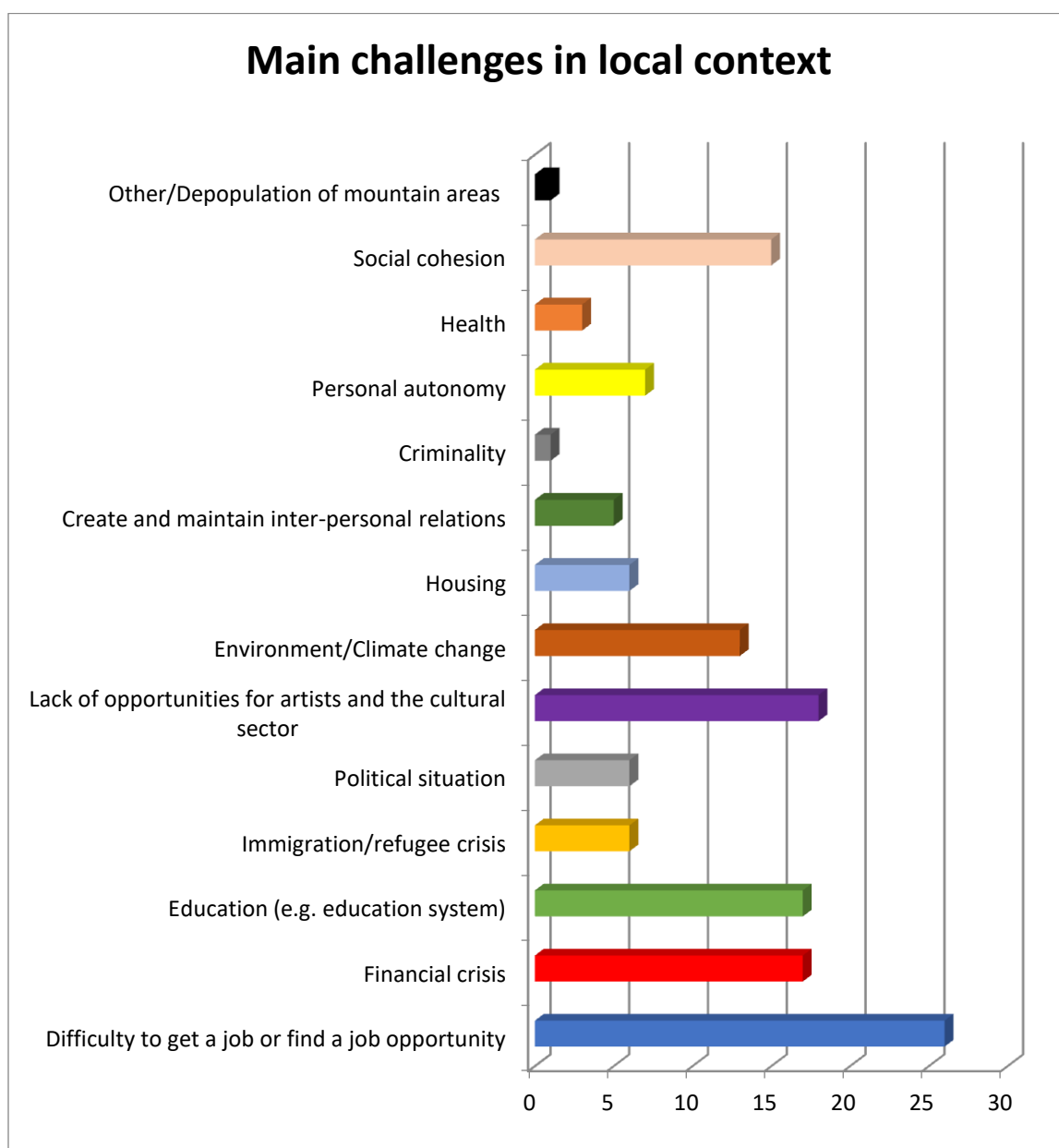
Finally, the housing situation is also mentioned as a challenge in the qualitative survey.

## 2.2. Italy

In Italy, 51 questionnaires were answered from the cities of Florence, Prato, Bologna, Cagliari, Milano and Tarquinia. The vast majority of respondents were between 19-40 years old and self-identified as young people and professionals in the field of youth (detailed information on the profile of respondents can be found in ANNEX/7.2.1).

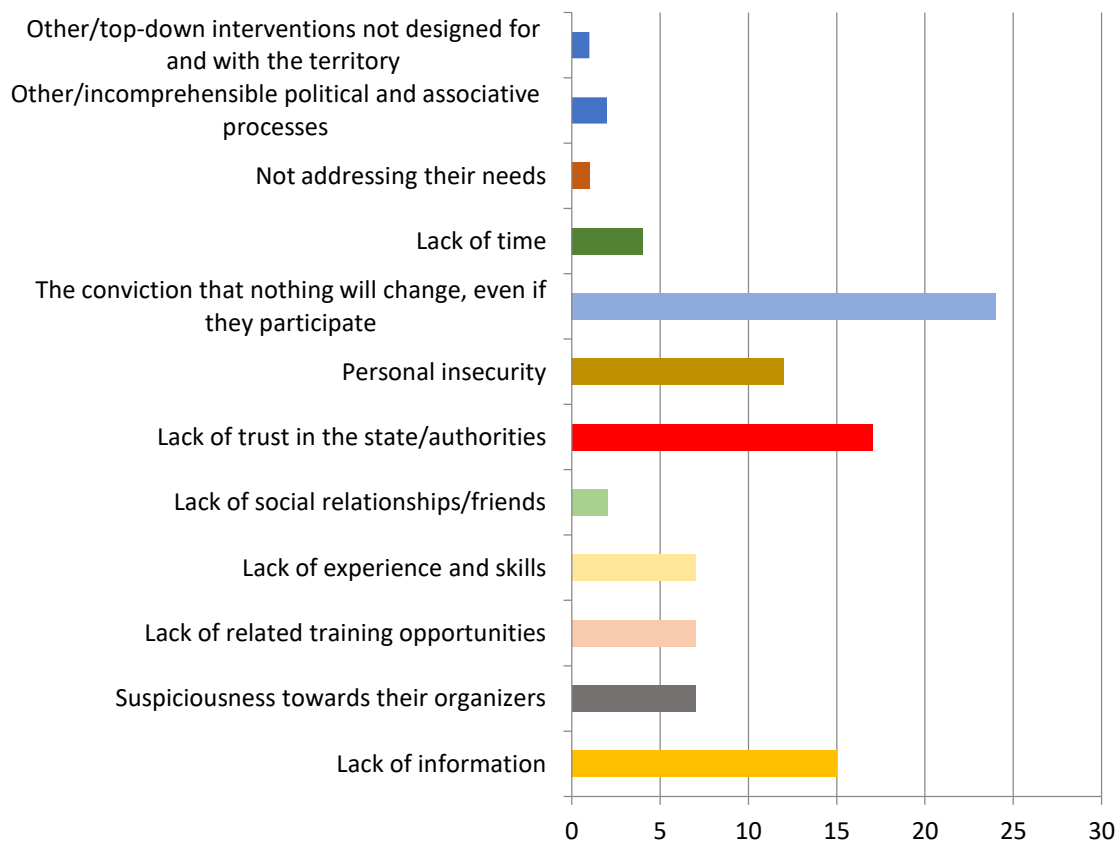
### 2.2.1. Challenges at local level and ways to address them

The tables below show the responses to the closed-ended questions in relation to the main general challenges at the local level, the reasons for residents' inactive participation in their local communities, the impact of the last two years on youth engagement (covid, economic and social crisis, etc.), followed by the results on the challenges faced specifically by youth at the local level and possible ways to address them.

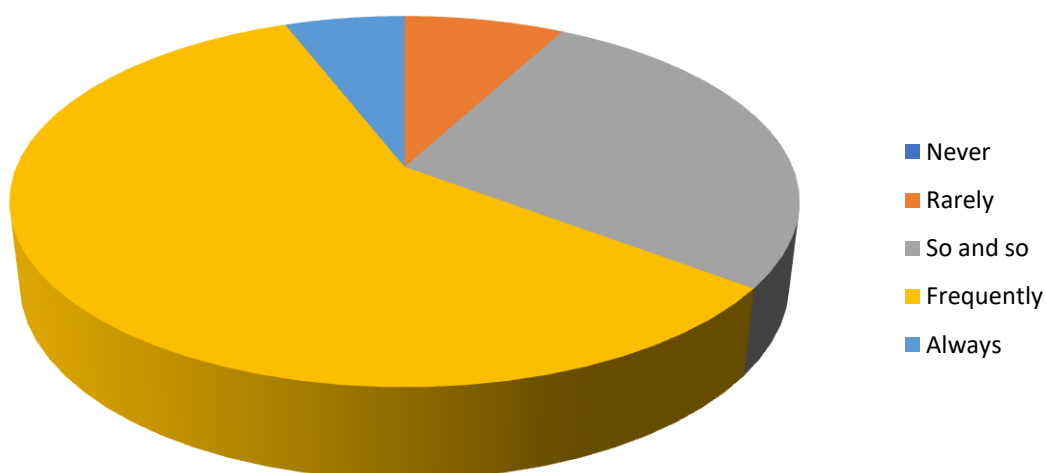




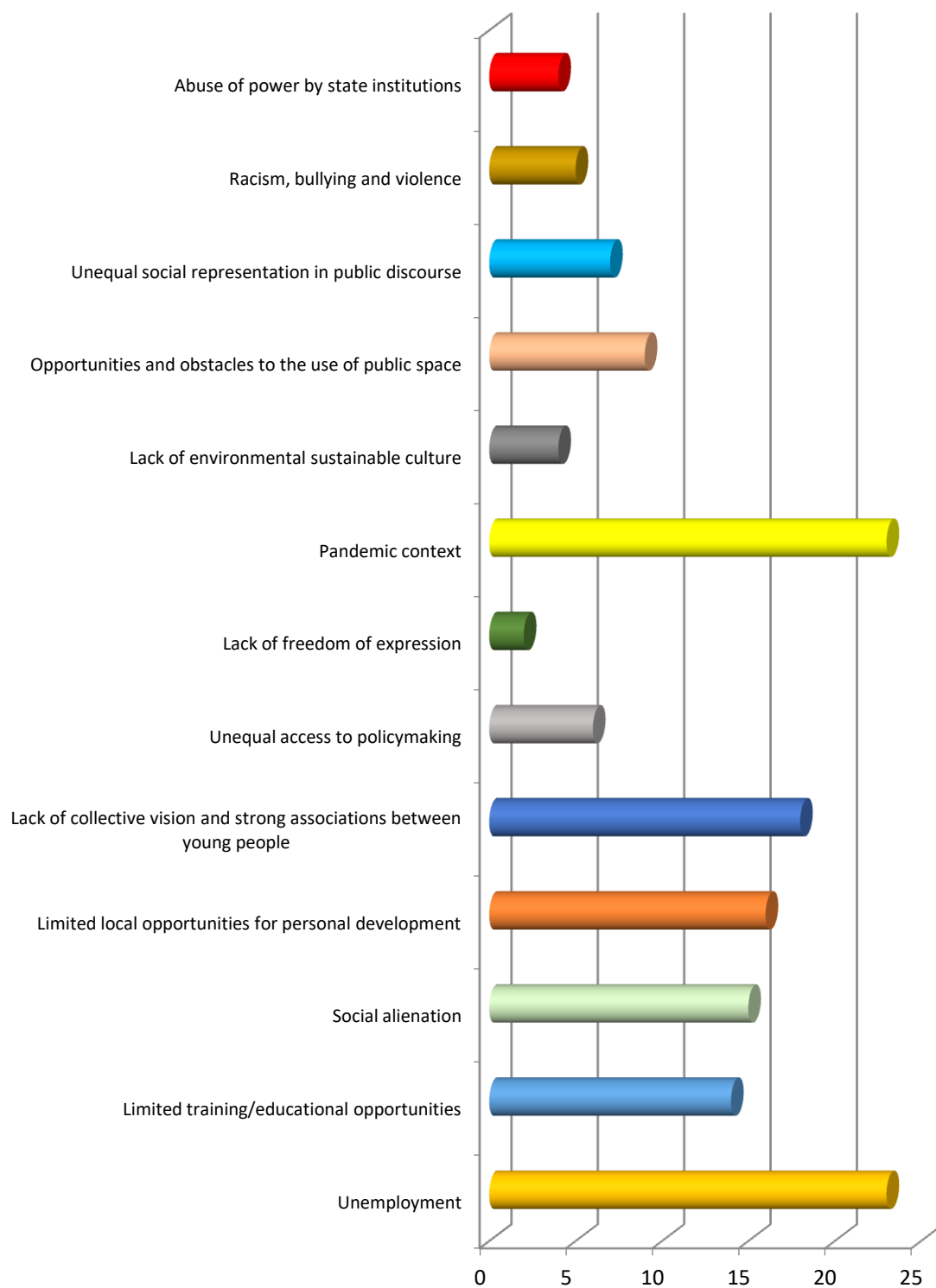
## Factors that impede local people's active participation in local actions



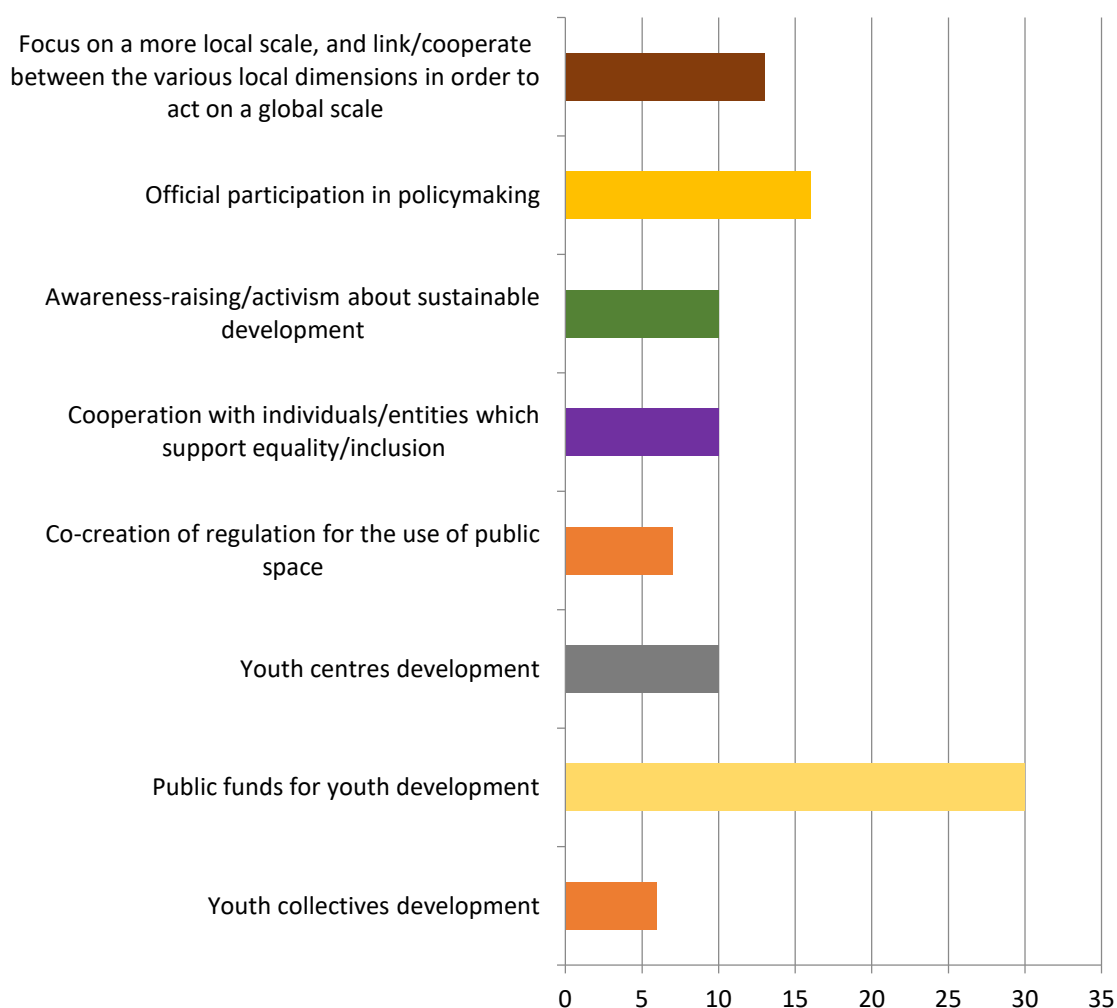
## Within the last 3 years, have your activities been limited by external factors?



## Which of the following are the main problems of youth at a local level?



## Which of the following solutions do you think can address the situation locally?



### 2.2.2. Open questions about the general challenges, local drivers for civic activation and the impact of covid-19 (Italy-Youth).

The following subsections summarise the main trends in relation to the general local challenges that have directly affected respondents, personal experiences of activation-mobilisation on a local social issue and the impact of the consequences of covid-19 on the specific local challenges faced by young people.

#### 2.2.2.1. If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned challenges, please explain shortly

Many of them work in educational and social training fields promoting awareness-raising activities on consumption issues related to sustainable agriculture and climate change, coming into contact with teenagers, immigrants, artists from difficult backgrounds and noticing little openness towards young people and emerging artists.

The health emergency and the consequent political choices have hurt social cohesion and the system of relations, bringing even more precariousness to the artistic/cultural sector. Without connections or temporary agencies, it is difficult to find work in the arts/cultural sector and given the low level of funding in the sector and the high demand for work, jobs are low-paid.

All these situations push them to devote energies to looking for work outside the area where they live and this creates a personal conflict: they feel obliged to leave when they would like to settle there and contribute not only with work but also with associative activities to the development of this area.

**2.2.2.2. Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context**

Many became active in solving problems in their local contexts after participating in social theatre workshops, sharing solidarity and ideals with people they met, observing sustainable development practices and circular economy implemented by other countries, observing problems in the university environment from representation to the organisation of training courses, participating in the youth council and Oxfam project, participating in leisure initiatives with disabled people for whom there were no suitable places, joining different associations for the development of active citizenship and climate initiatives, following awareness campaigns carried out by the European Union on the importance of going to the polls by carrying out urban incursions.

**2.2.2.3. How is the situation affected by Covid 19?**

For many, the Covid has limited opportunities for socialising, for exchanging opinions among people outside one's circle of friends and relatives, it has closed down some activities, increased people's insecurities and fuelled laziness in doing things, in getting to know others and oneself. It has diminished even more the few formal and informal spaces of aggregation that young people had and diminished the spaces and opportunities for work in the artistic/cultural sector. It has made things worse by alienating us even more in virtuality, fear and individualism and creating new discrimination between those who are vaccinated and those who are not. It has brought more immobility and even less hope and certainty in the future. It has created a fear in adults who have withdrawn, leaving young people ignored, disoriented, angry and uncontained. Almost everything has come to a standstill because of this and although there is now a small recovery, the problems that existed in the pre-Covid era persist.

On the other hand, during the worst periods of the pandemic, small grassroots activities were set up to help improve the emergency (e.g. distribution of groceries, shopping for the elderly and Covid sufferers), and they involved many young people who perceived the sense of community and the importance of their presence and contribution.

Cohesion and cooperation are two fundamental things to try to find a solution in these moments and perhaps, with this entire situation, someone has understood that it is necessary to give more trust to young people.

### **2.2.3. Interconnection with the Desktop research in Italy-Tuscany**

Respondents do not seem particularly concerned about the problems that the rise of racist and far-right rhetoric and the spill-over effects of the migrant-refugee crisis may cause. This finding of the qualitative research is in line with the evidence provided by desktop research, as the 'Tuscan model' has proven to be quite effective in combining the capacity to give the necessary responses in terms of protection and basic assistance of foreigners with the integration and coordination with the local actors, and in avoiding the creation of large centres with the related risks of ghettoisation and marginalisation. In this context, it is also important to highlight that Tuscany is among the Italian regions with the oldest and strongest volunteering associations and with many social service structures active in the territory. These structures have carried out numerous programmes for the effective integration of migrants in the cultural and social fabric, as well as for facing social unease and the recent increase in widespread poverty.

The main local challenge presented in the desktop research is the rapid transformation of Florence and its surroundings due to mass tourism. This phenomenon seems to affect young people in the city who are particularly concerned about their professional orientation and unemployment (especially in professions related to the creative sector) and state that they do not trust the local authorities (who are pushing the mass tourism model in the region).

In education, although there are some notable initiatives, young people in the region feel that there are no educational opportunities in relation to well-being and personal development.

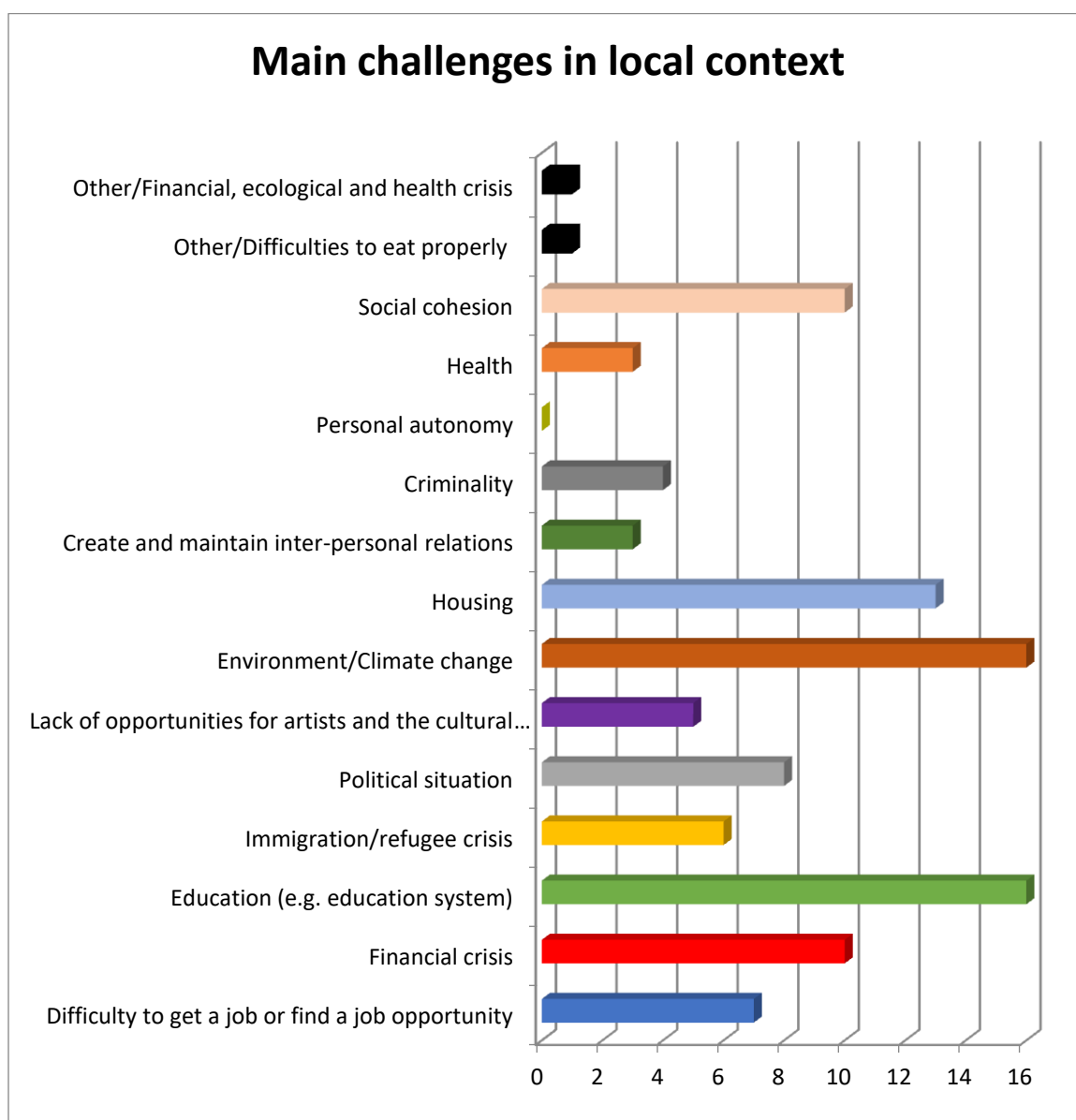
This trend is compounded by the strong negative impact of covid 19 (54% declared that in the last two years young people's activities have been limited by external factors) both in terms of social alienation and loss of educational opportunities and at the occupational level (especially for young people wishing to earn a living through the arts and cultural sector).

## 2.3. France

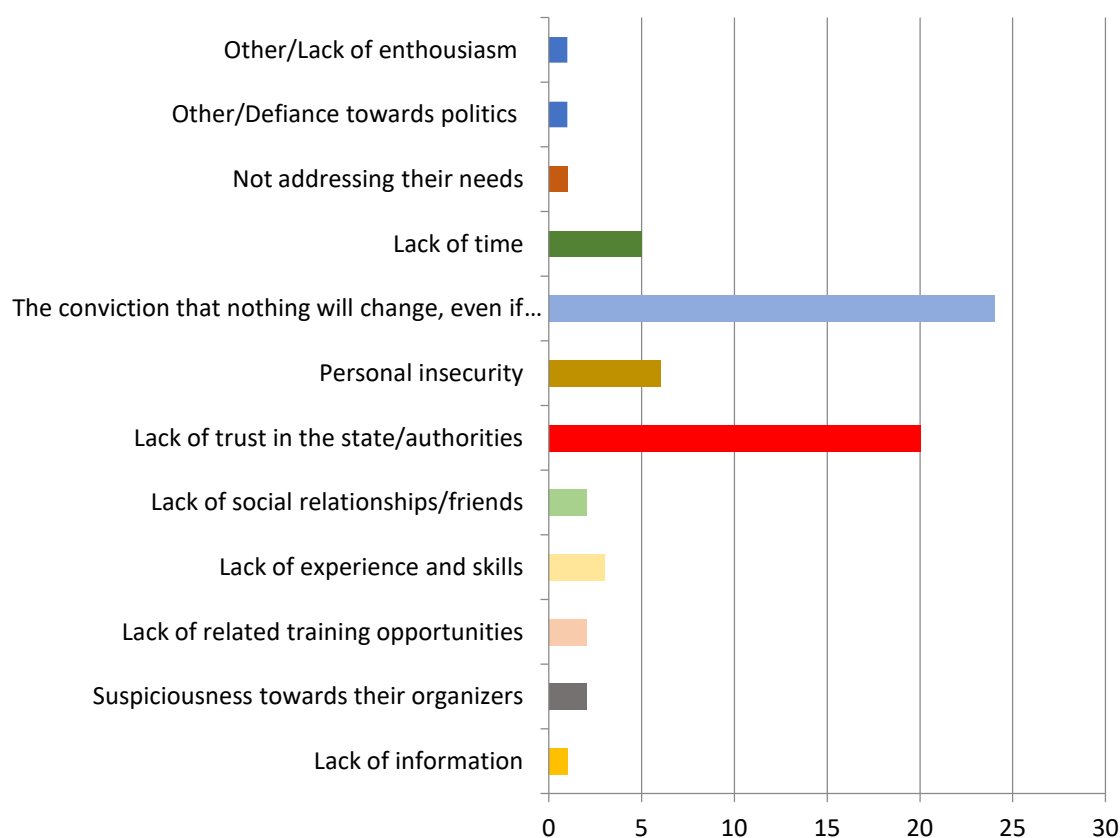
In France, 35 questionnaires were answered main from the city of Marseille and Aix en Provence (31 of 35). The vast majority of respondents were between 15-25 years old and self-identified as young people and professionals in the field of youth (detailed information on the profile of respondents can be found in ANNEX/7.3.1).

### 2.3.1. Challenges at local level and ways to address them

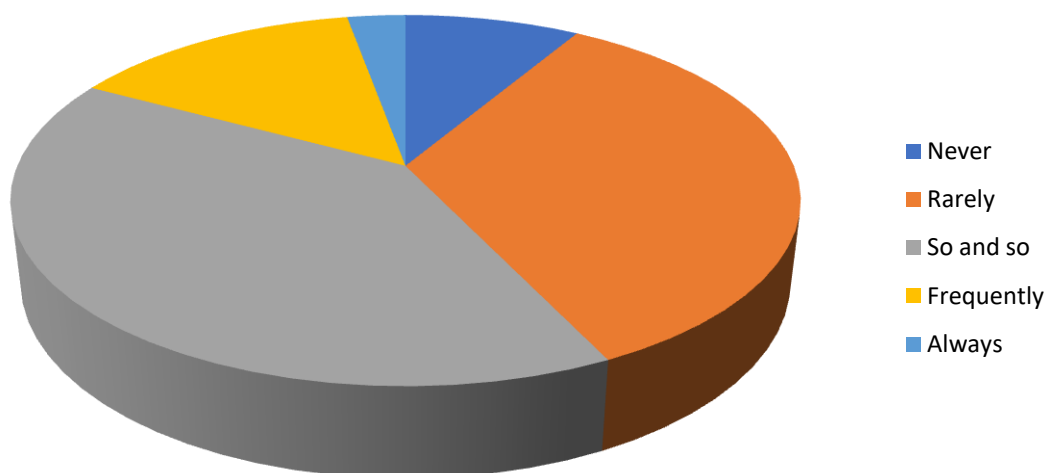
The tables below show the responses to the closed-ended questions in relation to the main general challenges at the local level, the reasons for residents' inactive participation in their local communities, the impact of the last two years on youth engagement (covid, economic and social crisis, etc.), followed by the results on the challenges faced specifically by youth at the local level and possible ways to address them.



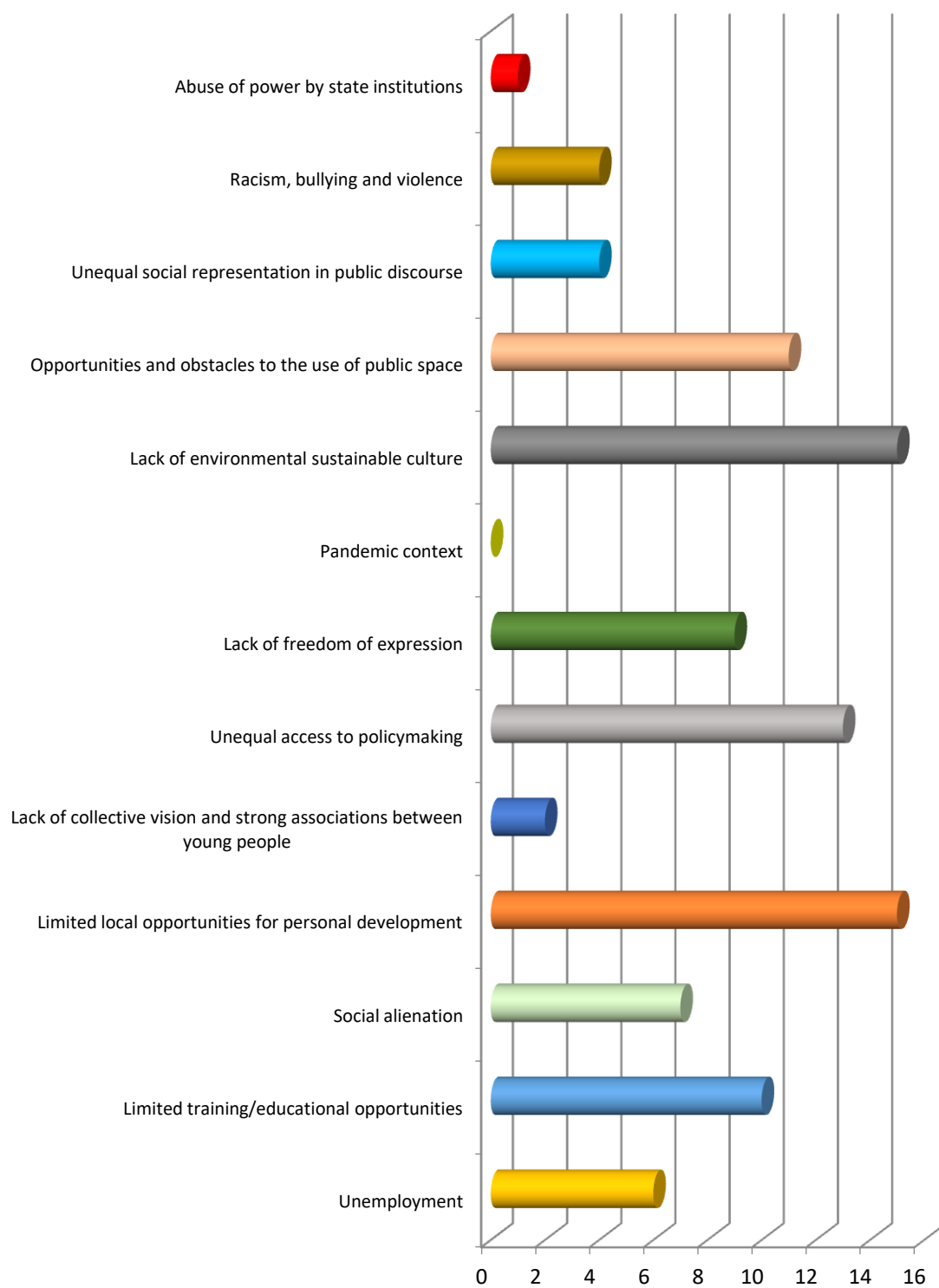
## Factors that impede local people's active participation in local actions



## Within the last 3 years, have your activities been limited by external factors?

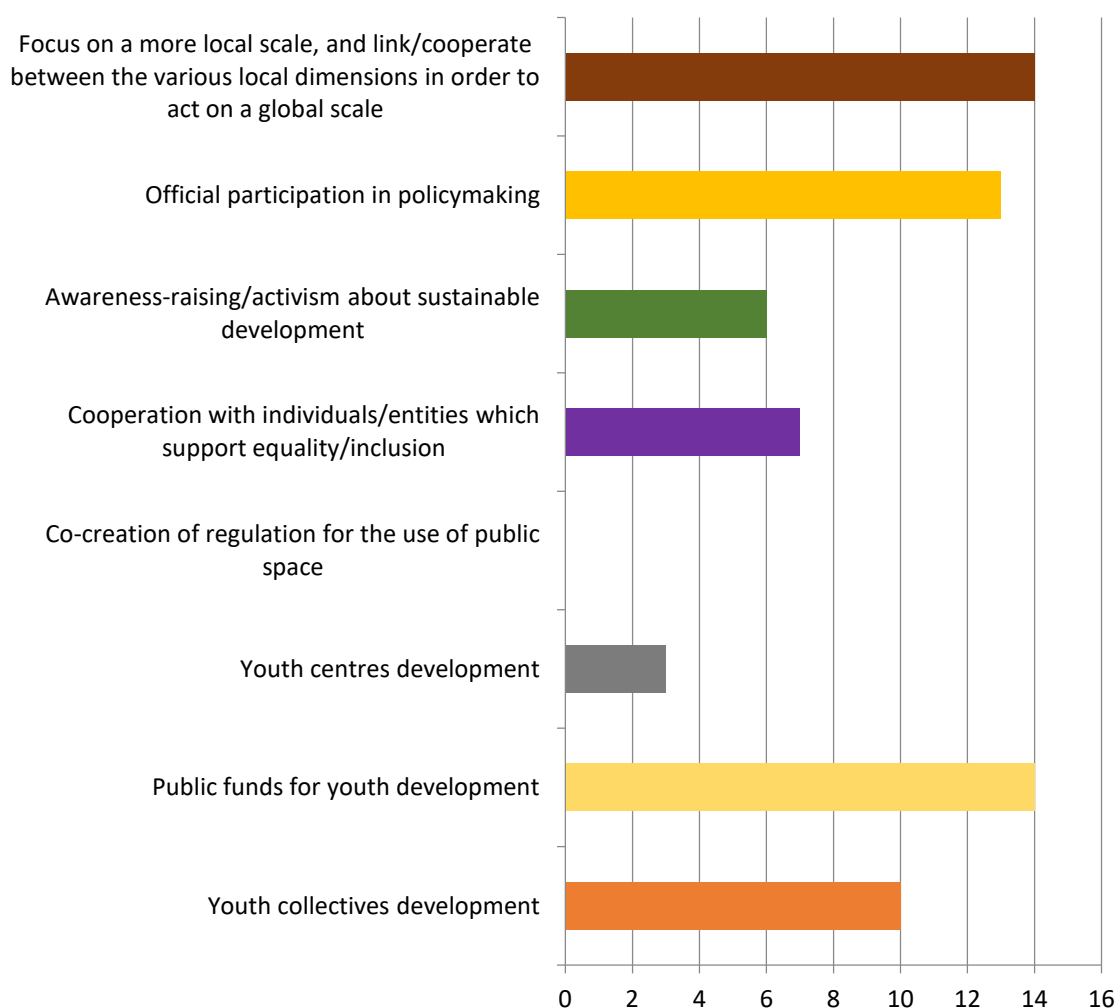


## Which of the following are the main problems of youth at a local level?





## Which of the following solutions do you think can address the situation locally?



### 2.3.2. Open questions about the general challenges, local drivers for civic activation and the impact of covid-19 (France-Youth).

The following subsections summarise the main trends in relation to the general local challenges that have directly affected respondents, personal experiences of activation-mobilisation on a local social issue and the impact of the consequences of covid-19 on the specific local challenges faced by young people.

#### 2.3.2.1. If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned challenges, please explain shortly

Respondents' answers can be presented in four main categories:

- The financial crisis: housing crisis, students income issue (difficulties to find a job when you have no experience), unemployment issue.

- The political crisis: Inaction of the decision-makers about climate change, rise of extremism in political debates.
- The ecological crisis: air pollution and garbage in the city of Marseille.
- The Covid 19 crisis: has affected the morale of young people. "A pessimistic vision has been installed."

**2.3.2.2. Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context**

Some of them were close to student precarity (them or/and their friends), which was accentuated with covid-19, and this prompted them to create or join projects to support students.

The waste issue and pollution in Marseille led them to join an ecological association.

Police violence and street assault against someone they know forced them to act.

Living in a downgraded neighbourhood led one of them to work in the social sector and help families in need.

Seeing students fail in the school system led one of them to do something.

**2.3.2.3. How is the situation affected by Covid 19?**

The COVID crisis has accentuated the problems that already existed. For example, it has deepened the inequalities between the richest and the poorest.

"Covid 10 has had a cascading impact on all aspects of young people's lives: social, mobility, professional development, school, economic".

Social aspect: Less interaction, individualism, health fears, restrictions on events and places for social interaction, difficulties seeing their families.

"The Covid has accentuated the mistrust towards each other, the closing in on oneself and the rupture of links between people".

"The confinement has produced a lot of suffering, exclusion and withdrawal and a limitation of freedom".

**2.3.3. Interconnection with the Desktop research in France-Marseille**

The findings of the qualitative research that are in line with those of the desktop research are mainly related to housing and education, while poverty and inequalities appear with a relatively strong but secondary trend.

The housing problem is chosen as the third biggest challenge at the local level after education and the climate/environmental crisis, confirming the desktop research finding. Something that is particularly interesting at this point is that this problem is directly linked in the desktop research

to the poverty and inequality situation in the city of Marseille but also to poor policy decisions, which appears in the qualitative research as a lack of trust in the public and local authorities.

The situation in education is also confirmed by the findings of the qualitative research, as the majority of respondents have chosen education and lack of educational and/or personal development opportunities as a main problem.

In relation to poverty and inequalities the link is made through the selection of the problem of social cohesion, which according to the respondents is one of the biggest challenges at local level, while unemployment and financial crisis appear to have a moderate relative correlation.

Two qualitative research findings that enrich the desktop research are those of the climate/environmental crisis and the situation regarding covid-19.

Respondents highlight the climate/environmental crisis and the lack of environmental sustainable culture as one of the biggest problems (along with education).

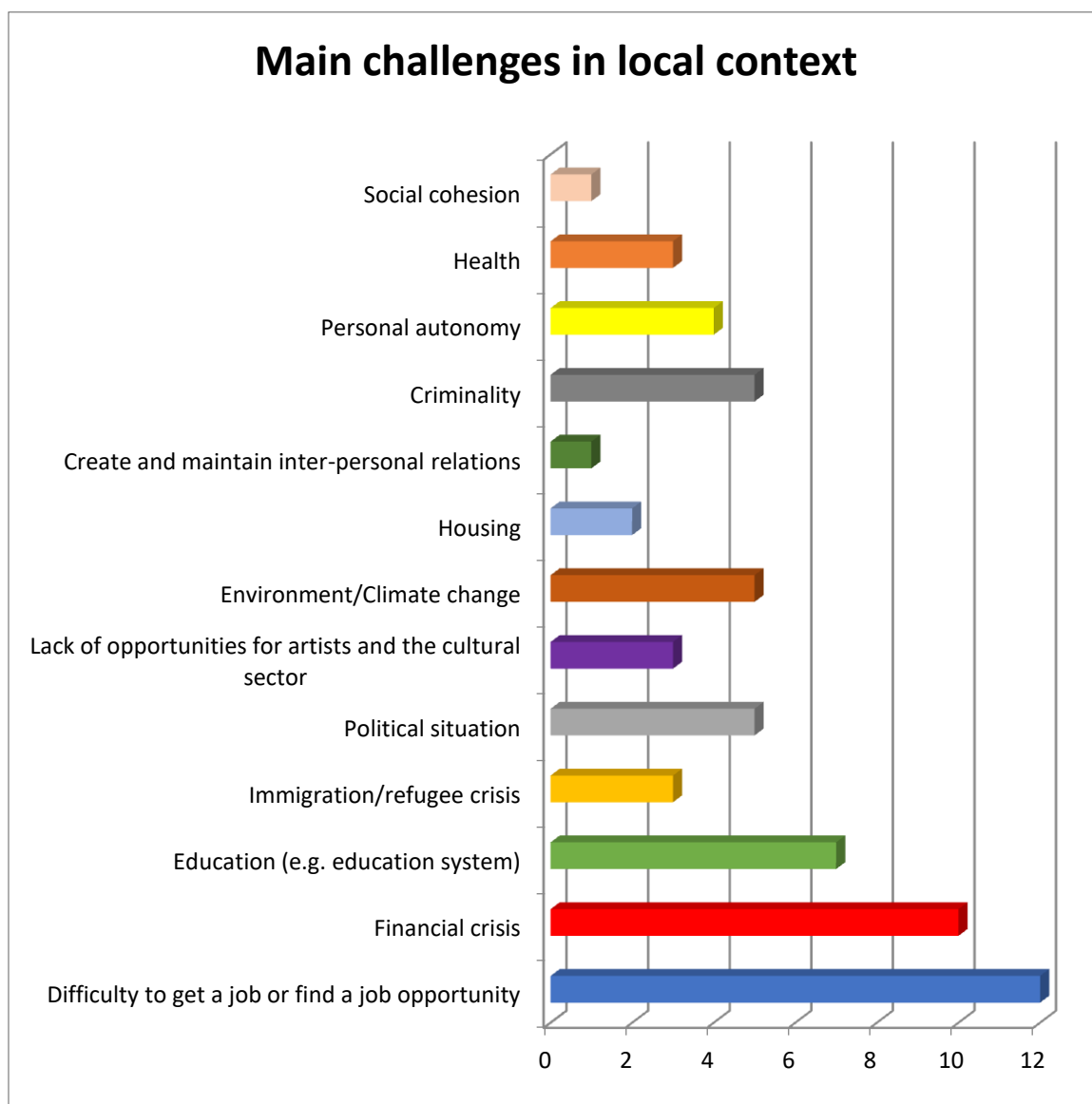
In relation to the situation caused by covid-19, while in the open-ended questions respondents refer with anguish to the secondary effects of the health crisis and the social alienation it has caused, in the multiple-choice questions covid-19 is not mentioned at all as a challenge at a local level, while in the question whether their social activity has been limited in the last 3 years by external factors most respondents choose the middle value (so and so & rarely = 74%).

## 2.4. Greece (Athens)

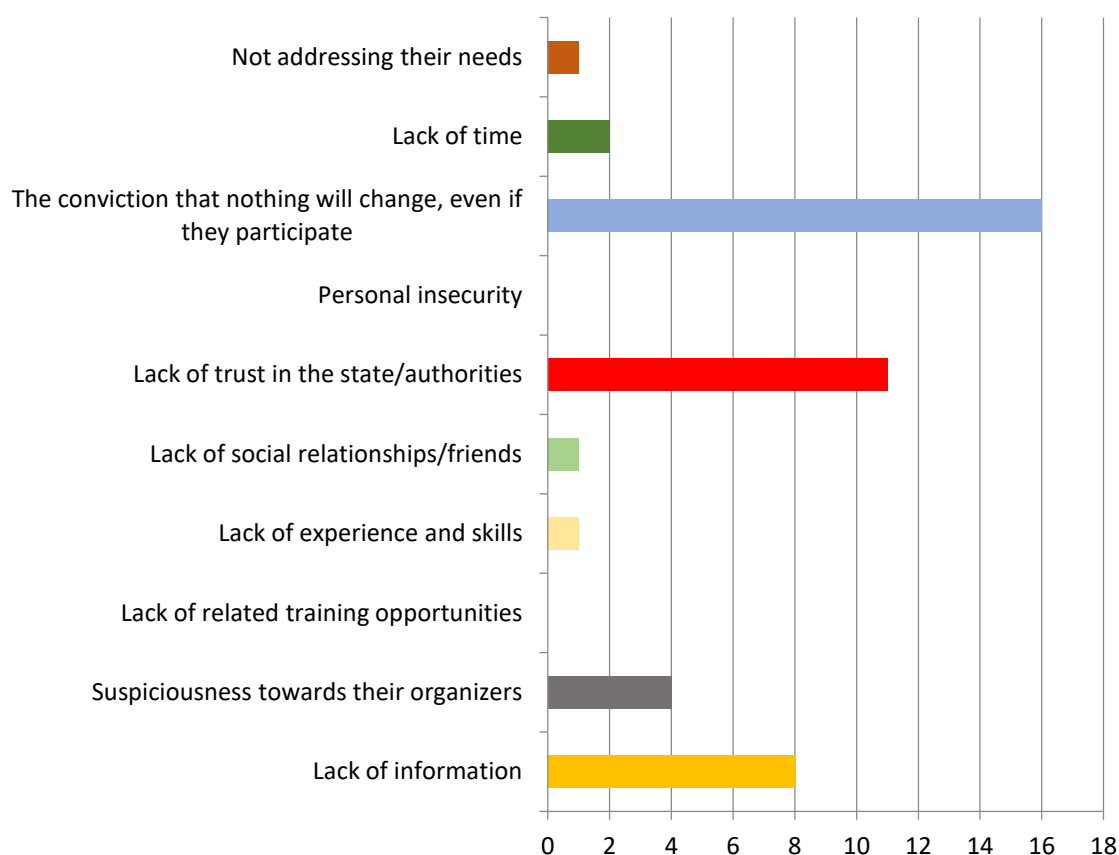
In Athens/Greece, 23 questionnaires were answered main from the city of Athens (21 of 23). The vast majority of respondents were between 19-25 years old and self-identified as students and employed people (detailed information on the profile of respondents can be found in ANNEX/7.4.1).

### 2.4.1. Challenges at local level and ways to address them

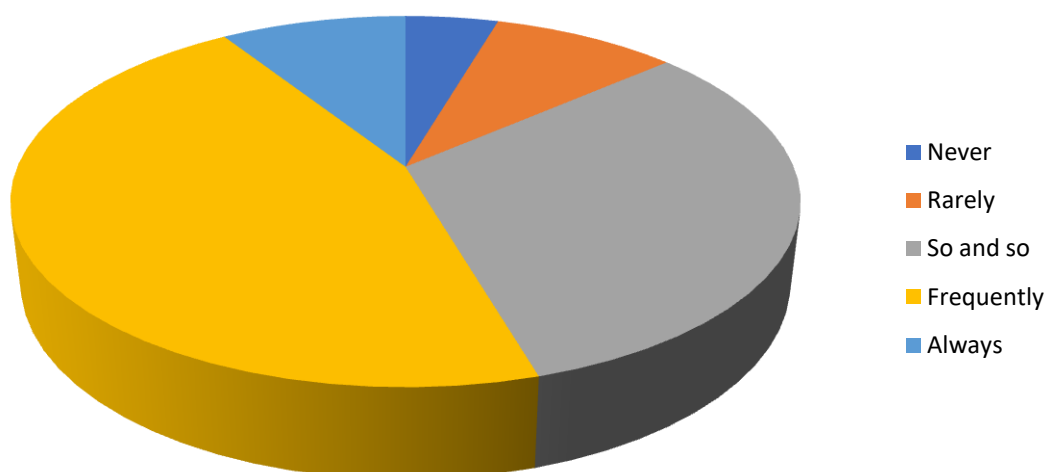
The tables below show the responses to the closed-ended questions in relation to the main general challenges at the local level, the reasons for residents' inactive participation in their local communities, the impact of the last two years on youth engagement (covid, economic and social crisis, etc.), followed by the results on the challenges faced specifically by youth at the local level and possible ways to address them.



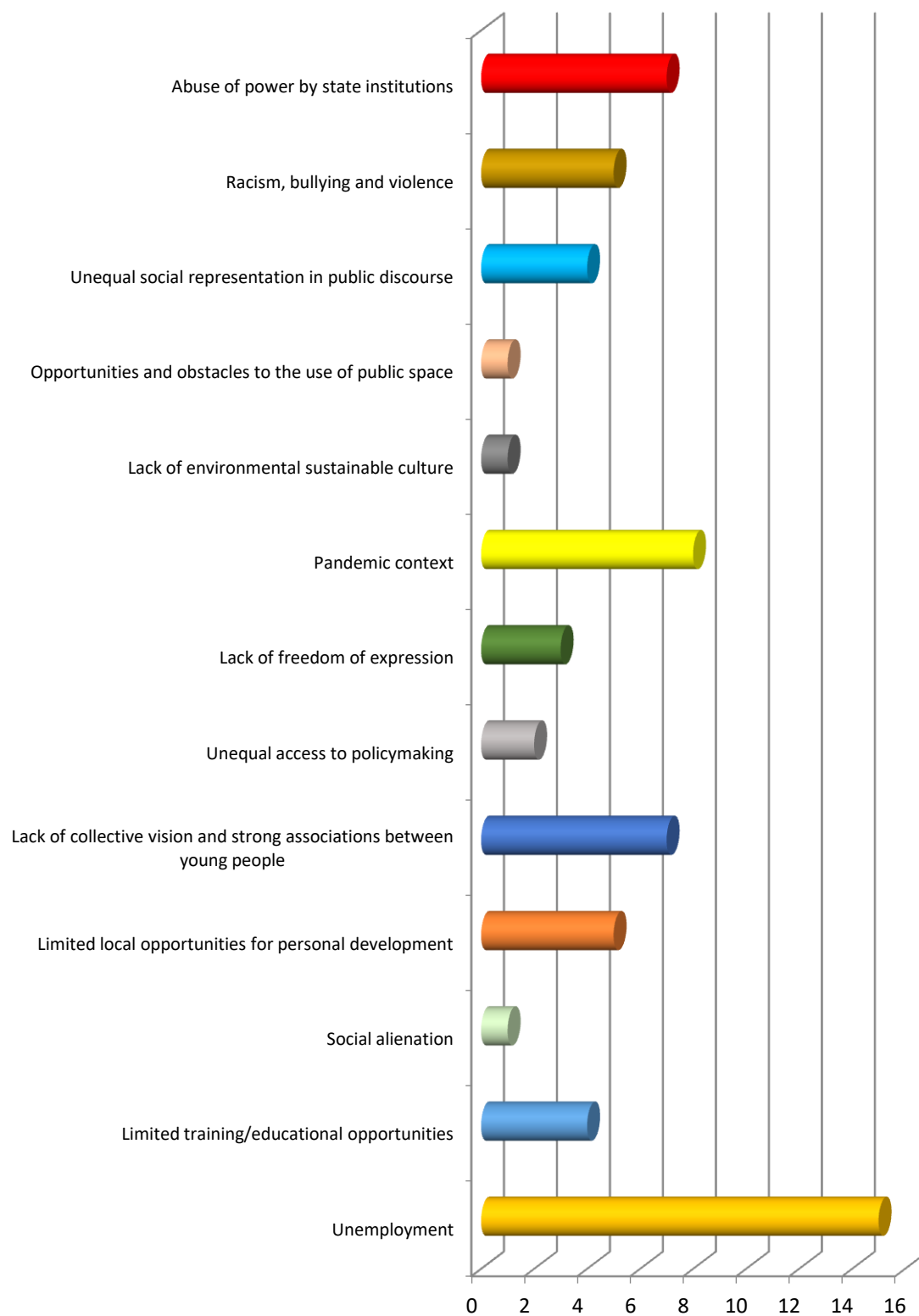
## Factors that impede local people's active participation in local actions



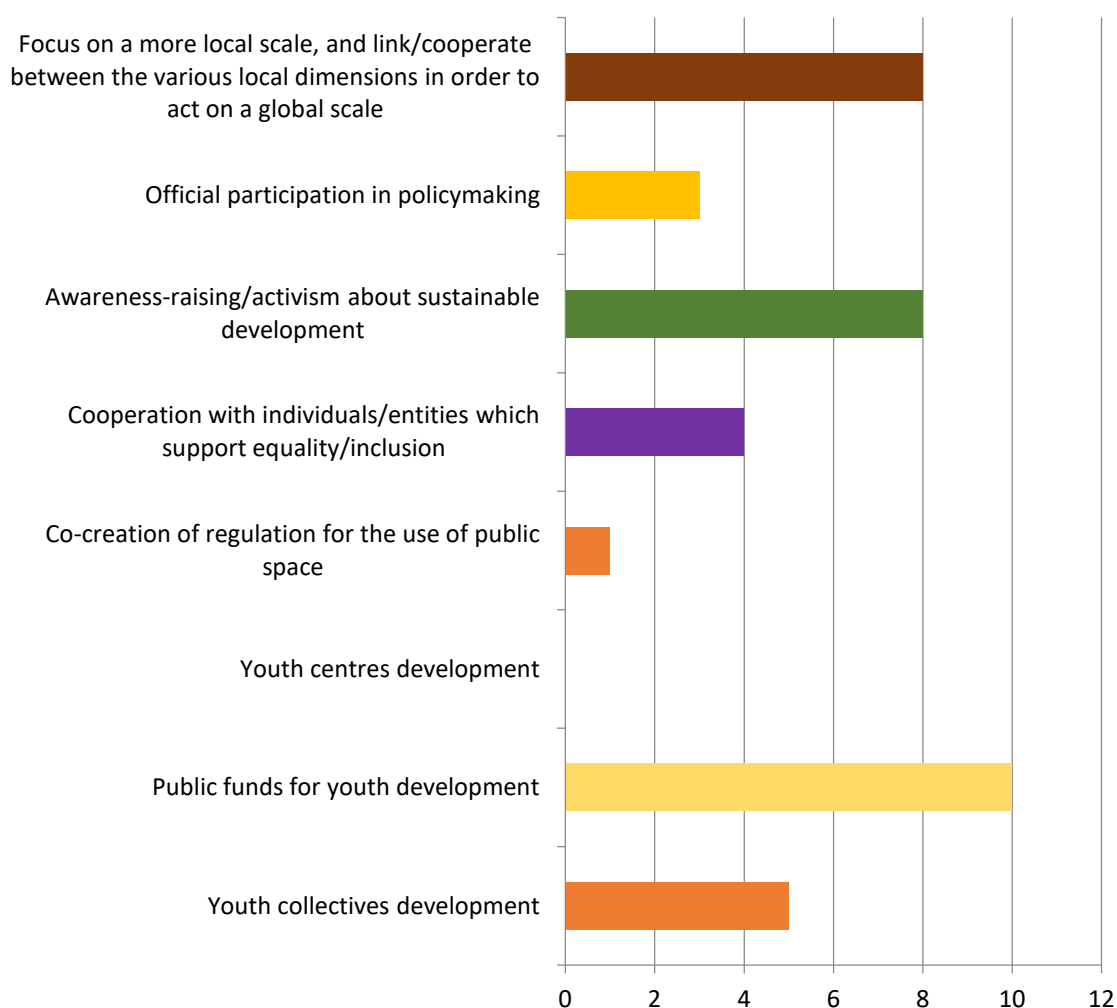
## Within the last 3 years, have your activities been limited by external factors?



## Which of the following are the main problems of youth at a local level?



## Which of the following solutions do you think can address the situation locally?



### 2.4.2. Open questions about the general challenges, local drivers for civic activation and the impact of covid-19 (Athens/Greece-Youth).

The following subsections summarise the main trends in relation to the general local challenges that have directly affected respondents, personal experiences of activation-mobilisation on a local social issue and the impact of the consequences of covid-19 on the specific local challenges faced by young people.

#### 2.4.2.1. If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned challenges, please explain shortly

The respondents' answers vary; from economic to societal challenges that affect them.

First and foremost, many reported how much the financial crisis has affected people's lives on a daily multidimensional level. Young people are excluded from many activities due to lack of financial resources. Also many answers highlighted the difficulty young people have in finding a

job due to the economic crisis. Unstable growth in some fields of the economy increases the uncertainty they feel.

Others mentioned that they find it hard to keep a balance in their personal life and social development and that leads to poor quality of life. The fast pace of lifestyle combined with non-fixed long working hours, alienate people since there is no free time to spare. Health is also affected when harsh working hours and fast lifestyle don't leave time for proper diet or training; in general for a life of high quality.

Among the answers, some also made a specific mention of the educational system, which according to them has many problems that need to be fixed.

**2.4.2.2. Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context**

- Participation in a collective kitchen where preparation of food for local people (mainly migrants and refugees) who had no access to food was held.
- During Covid-19 time participation in associations etc. sometimes became easier.
- Volunteer during undergraduate studies. 'I was very interested in joining the Red Cross volunteer team in the town where I was studying and participating in the activities they organised on important health issues, such as breast cancer prevention.'
- Feelings of social injustice-nepotism. 'Local councils and actions have long been dominated by nepotism, while any attempt at new participation is discouraged.'
- Rescuing an abandoned and injured puppy (that everyone else who passed by ignored) was a good example of noticing how indifferent people can be and how they lack empathy towards animals nature etc. but towards fellow human beings too.
- Local initiatives that help people in need, like 'Ο άλλος Άνθρωπος' ("The Other Human")
- The tragic fires that took place in Greece during summer 2021 were the reason why some took action in order to provide help.
- Lack of cultural education enabled to take action and create their own exhibition in order to familiarise the public with contemporary art.

**2.4.2.3. How is the situation affected by Covid 19?**

Respondents, in general, reported that the situation has worsened because of the pandemic.

Isolation and insecurity were increased. Young people were alienated and as a result there were issues occurred in their social life. Their interpersonal relationships became "digital" relationships as all the socialisation of young people moved to social media due to restrictions in movements the pandemic imposed. Some said that on one hand the impact that the virus had was extremely negative with the cancellation and downgrading of many events but on the other hand it facilitated online hosting of events with a greater number of participants.

Additionally, respondents mentioned the gap in information on health issues relating to Covid-19 while others pointed out that great emphasis was put on this pandemic, with the result that patients who suffer from other diseases were almost neglected in hospitals. Insufficient attention to the needs of vulnerable groups was reported too. Also in terms of health, some answers referred to the fact that this pandemic also had psychological consequences. Respondents



reported that a climate of uncertainty was created while other stated a passive attitude to events that occur.

Also, some respondents stated that Covid-19 led to abuse of power, while others mentioned an increase in police violence mainly towards young people. On the other hand, others focused on the excess fear/ uncertainty criminality caused. As they explained there was constant fear that what you have worked hard to build, can destroy.

In terms of economic consequences, respondents stated limitation to job opportunities.

Some referred to the increase in environmental pollution due to the masks. Respondents reported that it created a climate of uncertainty.

Last but not least confusion and mismanagement in the field of education were also highlighted.

#### **2.4.3. Interconnection with the Desktop research in Athens-Greece**

Unemployment and the financial crisis as the main problems facing youth in Athens are confirmed without a doubt by the qualitative research. In both the multiple-choice and open questions, young people in Athens describe the lack of employment opportunities, unemployment and the financial crisis as the main problems that in turn create the secondary problems of lack of autonomy and poor quality of life.

The increase in far-right rhetoric and racism presented as one of the main challenges in desktop research is also confirmed by the qualitative research. Increased trends appear in the options "Political situation" and "Criminality" (at this point, the correlation can be made with the criminal activity of the neo-Nazi party 'Golden Dawn' in the centre of Athens) as well as in the options "Racism, bullying and violence" and "Abuse of power by state institutions" (here the correlation can be made with the many cases of police violence against young people who stand in solidarity with minorities and social groups targeted by the far-right in Athens).

In relation to covid-19, the main findings do indeed have to do with the increase in unemployment and job insecurity, as the labour market "got frozen" during the two years of the health crisis and created more competition among those young people looking for work. Social alienation is also presented as a problem, as social relations were replaced by digital relations, which also had a negative impact on the education sector.

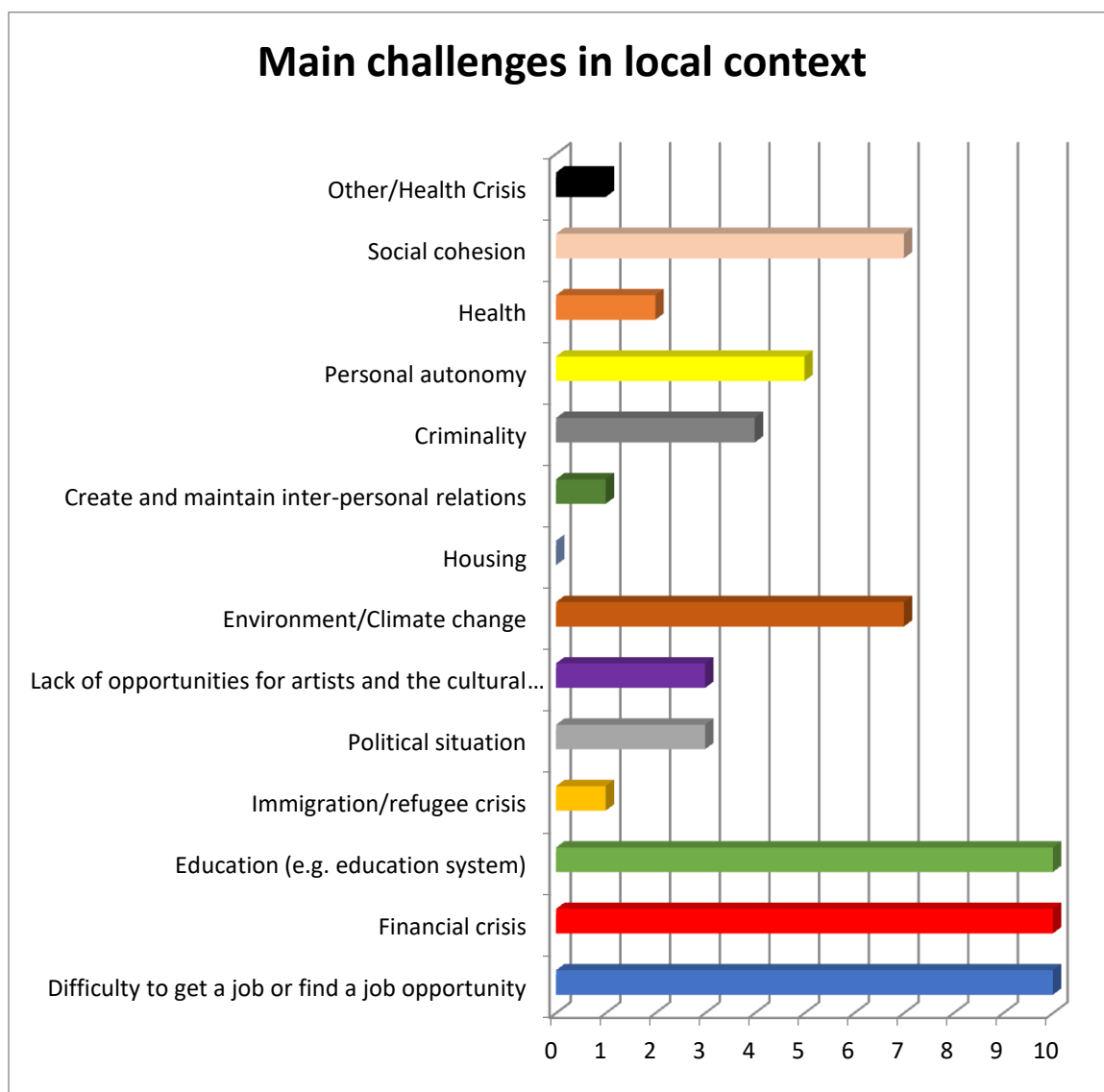
Finally, it is worth mentioning the great lack of trust of young people in Athens towards institutions, authorities and the political system which, in many cases, may be the main reason for the poor quality of life for young people in Greece.

## 2.5. Greece (Larissa)

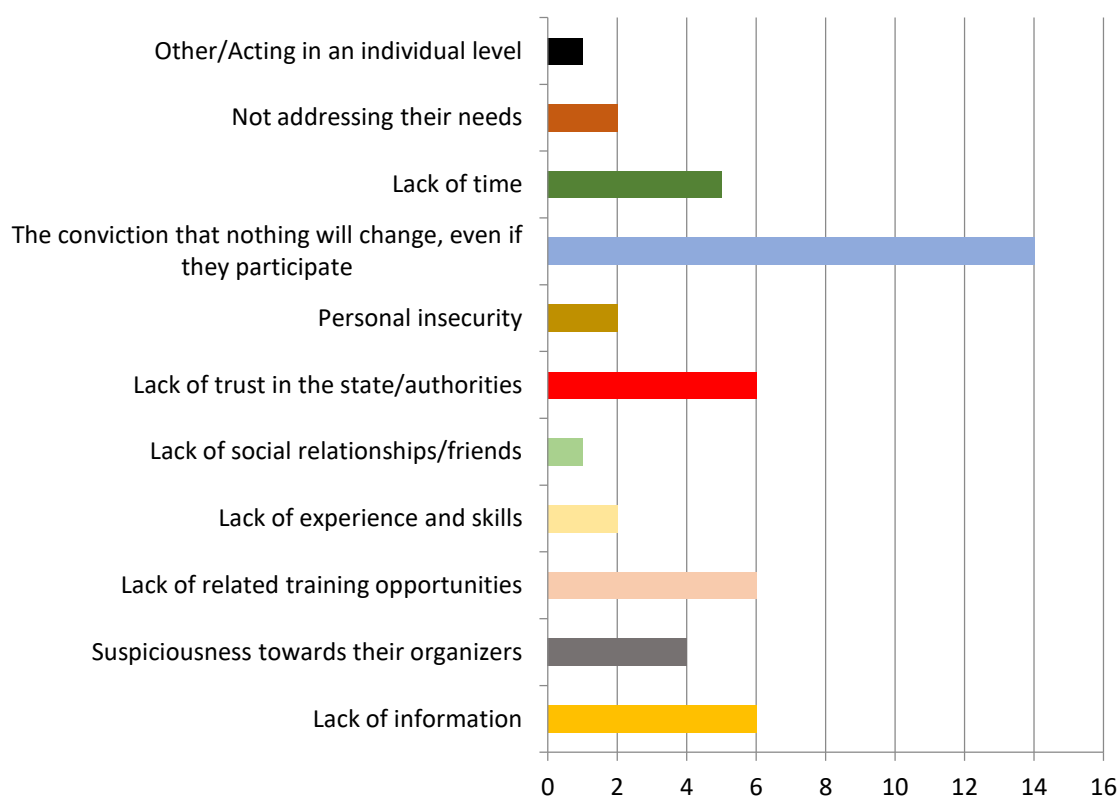
In Larissa/Greece, 25 questionnaires were answered main from the city of Larissa (23 of 25). The majority of respondents were between 19-25 years old (but generally there were responses from all age groups) and self-identified as students and employed people (detailed information on the profile of respondents can be found in ANNEX/7.5.1).

### 2.5.1. Challenges at local level and ways to address them

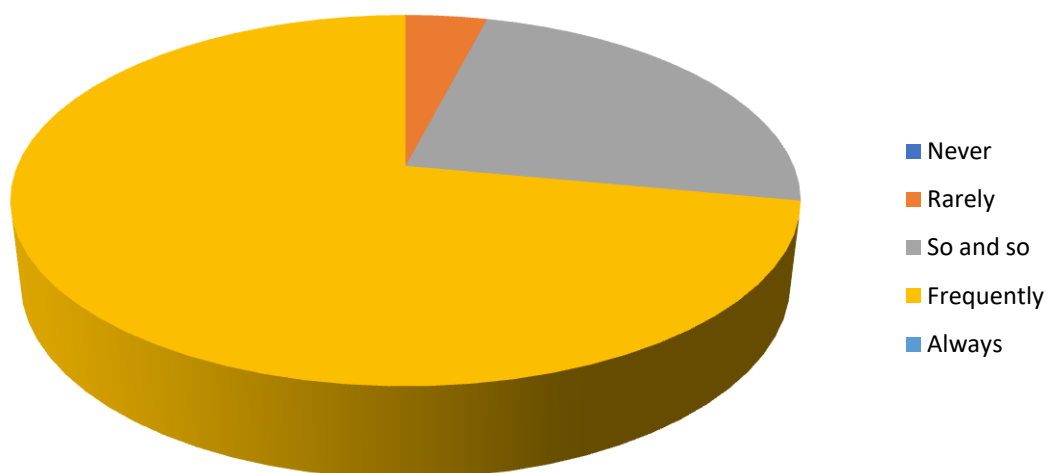
The tables below show the responses to the closed-ended questions in relation to the main general challenges at the local level, the reasons for residents' inactive participation in their local communities, the impact of the last two years on youth engagement (covid, economic and social crisis, etc.), followed by the results on the challenges faced specifically by youth at the local level and possible ways to address them.



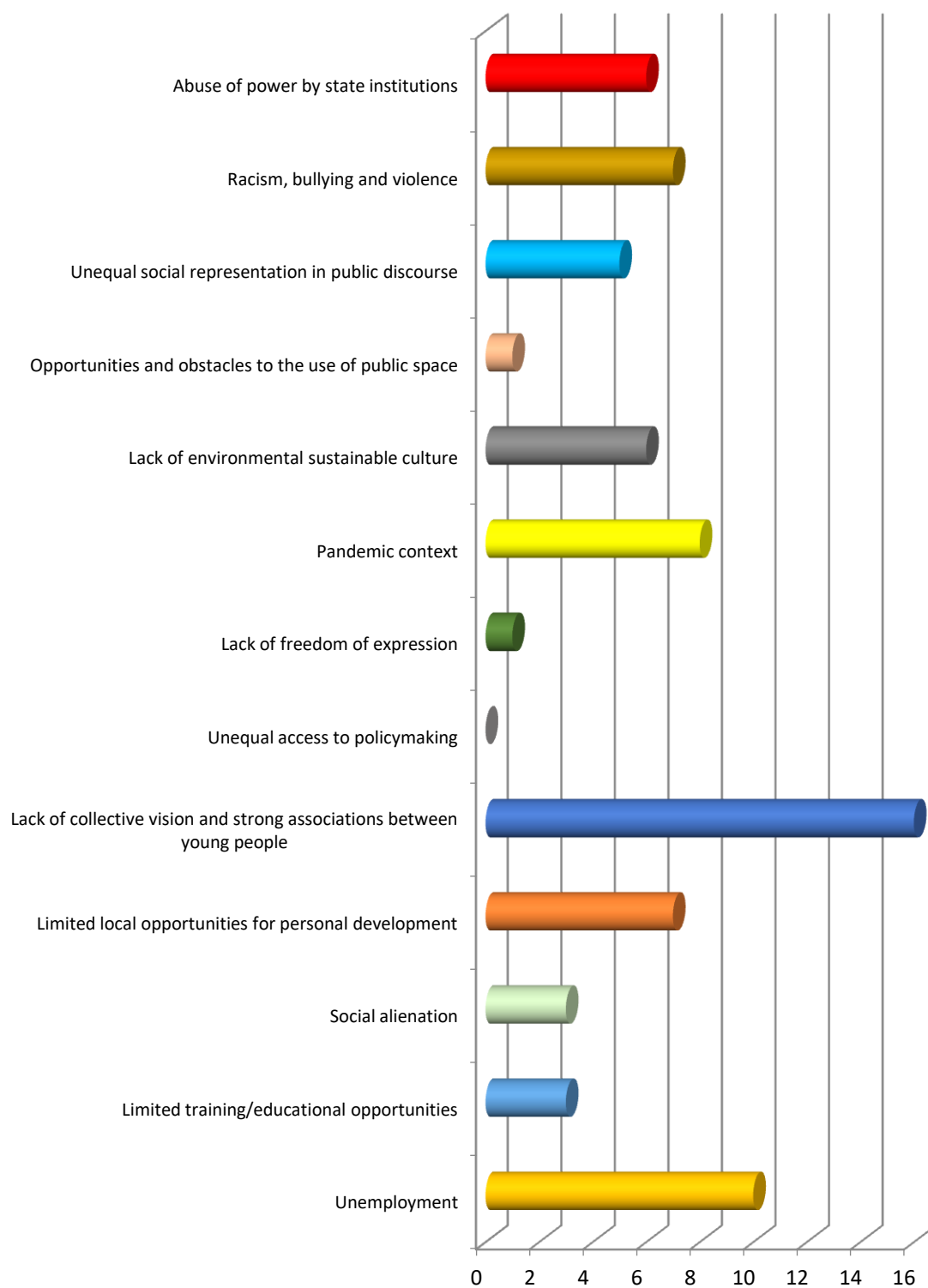
## Factors that impede local people's active participation in local actions



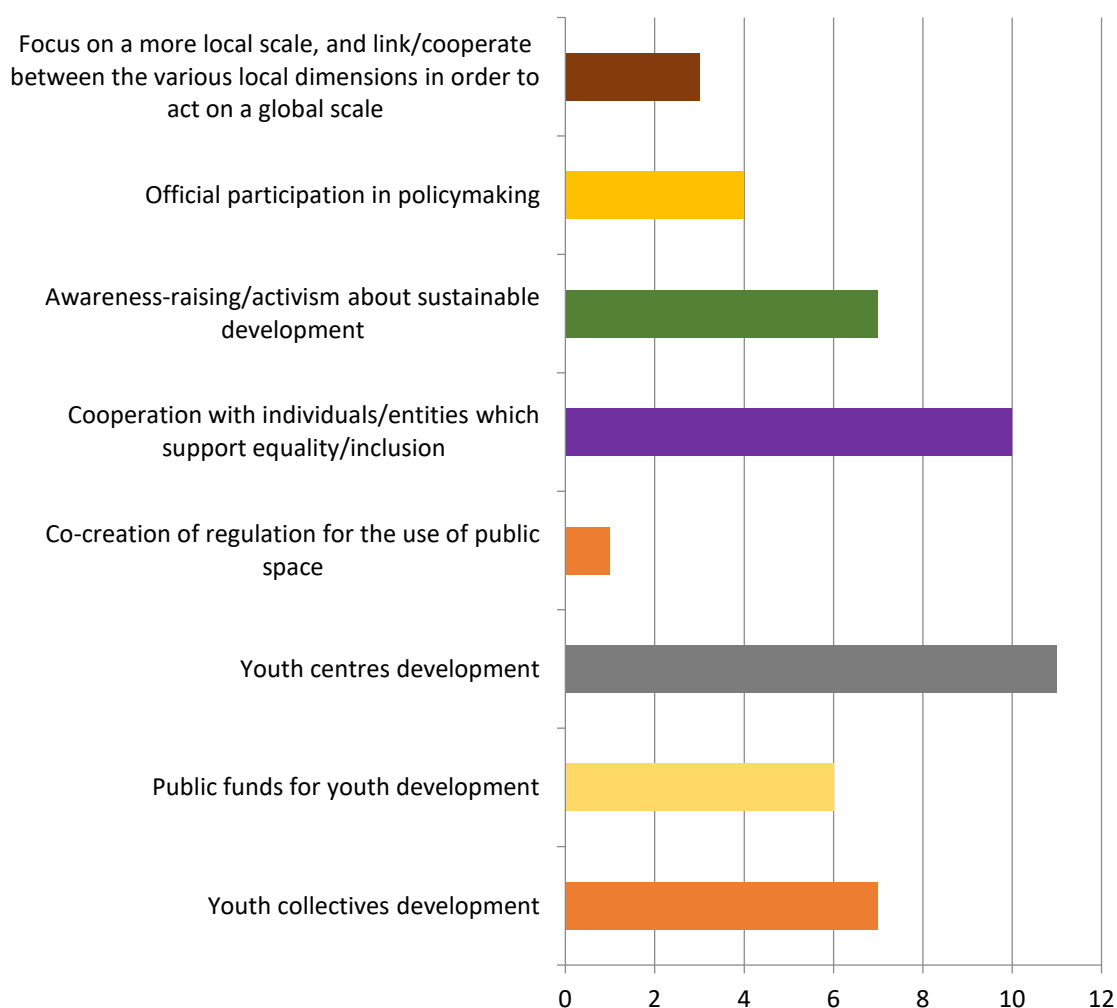
## Within the last 3 years, have your activities been limited by external factors?



## Which of the following are the main problems of youth at a local level?



## Which of the following solutions do you think can address the situation locally?



### 2.5.2. Open questions about the general challenges, local drivers for civic activation and the impact of covid-19 (Larissa/Greece-Youth).

The following subsections summarise the main trends in relation to the general local challenges that have directly affected respondents, personal experiences of activation-mobilisation on a local social issue and the impact of the consequences of covid-19 on the specific local challenges faced by young people.

#### 2.5.2.1. If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned challenges, please explain shortly

The difficulty to get a job due to the financial crisis and high unemployment is the main challenge described by most people (7/13 responses).

Occupational barriers are associated with a problematic education system, which does not inspire students, fosters competition and individualism, does not develop students' talents and leads them to occupational sectors that have no job offer.

Four people stated that the main challenge is the lack of professional prospects in the artistic sector in Larissa, both due to covid-19 and the lack of audience development.

The difficulty of finding a job was directly linked by 3 responders to limited personal autonomy (they are financially dependent on their family and/or still live with their parents even though they are adults).

Finally, the recent experience of the pandemic, with the canceling of all travel (both inside the city/country and abroad) and all educational, social and cultural face-to-face activities, has affected social cohesion and the creation/maintenance of social relations.

#### **2.5.2.2. Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context**

Five respondents reported that the challenges they faced in the school environment (e.g. hate speech in school, building facilities, denial by a teacher of the right to oral examination) made them become actively involved either through participation in the school association and school assemblies or by taking part in actions and groups created to address the problems (e.g. collecting money for disabled children, collecting food for poor families).

Three people mentioned the actions of organisations (such as SMouTh) and/or associations dealing with social and cultural issues. The awareness of the actions of these organisations/associations, the agreement with their general social, cultural and political positioning and the potential for skills development was the reason for participating in such activities.

It is worth mentioning three more responses that described different motivation.

The increase in femicide in Greece prompted one respondent to participate in meetings of a feminist collective in the city.

The reactions from conservative and far-right sections of the city to the recent visit of the Amal doll, which symbolizes the accompanied refugee children, prompted one respondent to participate in art workshops preceding the visit to our city, which aimed to raise awareness of the refugee issue among the city's general public.

The littering of a neighbouring park by the rubbish left by visitors made other people become active and participate in a collective that proposes voluntary solutions for cleaning public spaces.

#### **2.5.2.3. How is the situation affected by Covid 19?**

The general belief is that covid 19 exacerbated all the problems faced by youth (unemployment, economic crisis, education system, opportunities for local action, aggression, abuse of power, fascism, violation of rights).

There is also a general belief that covid-19 dramatically increased the sense of alienation and lack of social relations, to the point of social fragmentation and division. This situation resulted in an

increase in psychological problems (anxiety, depression, melancholy, fear) and the creation of a dead-end situation where young people have no positive vision of the future.

Three respondents also mentioned the increase in state controls (health certificates, transport-travel certificates, fines in public places) as an element of de-democratisation of society.

### **2.5.3. Interconnection with the Desktop research in Larissa-Greece**

The findings of the qualitative research fully confirm the trends presented by a previous survey in the city of Larissa (Young people ask young people, 2020), which was the main source for ENACTING's desktop research.

Unemployment and the financial crisis, education, the environment and the migration/refugee crisis are also in the qualitative research the main challenges faced by young people at the local level (at this point it should be noted the similarity in the findings with young people in Athens since the described socio-economic and political context is common to these two cities).

It is worth mentioning that the migration/refugee crisis is mentioned as a challenge mainly due to the reaction of conservative parts of the local society that threaten social cohesion and increase far-right rhetoric (both desktop research and qualitative research refer to the same incident of xenophobia and racism against a cultural event with a large puppet symbolizing refugee children, in August 2021).

From the findings of the qualitative research it appears that young people in Larissa feel excluded from decisions made for them and wish to create strong networks of young people in the city that will cooperate and promote the interests of youth. This finding is in line with desktop research which presented the development of the city's youth identity as a challenge at the local level.

Finally, in relation to covid-19, the element of limitation of the use of public space due to the measures is confirmed, as well as the authoritarian nature of these measures which created more stress and social alienation among young people in the city.

### 3. Artists

ENACTING's qualitative research was conducted in three cities/regions (Dresden, Tuscany, Marseille) known as tourist destinations of recognised cultural value.

The difficulties faced by professionals in the artistic-cultural sector and presented through their answers to the questionnaire are not only due to the situation of covid-19. The lockdowns, the stoppage of travel (hence the reduction in visitors) and the closure of the spaces where contemporary culture is created and promoted (theatres, concert halls, educational structures, etc.) have exacerbated an already difficult situation for the sector's viability. The economic crisis and the reduction in public funding for the sector may be one reason that covid-19 came at a time when the artistic-cultural sector was already facing problems of survival. But also, a possible explanation is the transition that has been taking place in recent years in all fields that interact with the artistic-cultural sector in Europe and worldwide (socio-economic, environmental, digital and democratic transition).

The main finding in all three regions is that art is not considered a profession and that - at least in the last 3 years - the income from professional art activities has not been sufficient to cover the costs (a slight difference is found in the answers of the members of the Dresden local community). Artists and professionals are not protected by the local authorities. Opportunities for artistic and cultural activity are reduced, the supply of professional contracts capable of maintaining the viability of businesses and self-employed professionals is very low and, ultimately, artists and professionals in the sector are forced to earn a living from other jobs rather than from art and culture. This trend also has a great impact on artistic freedom, as limited resources cannot support genuine artistic creation.

As a solution to this difficult situation, people in the artistic and cultural sector propose the use of public spaces for the production and promotion of art, the creation of local networks and collectives that take advantage of local specificities but at the same time open up a global horizon.

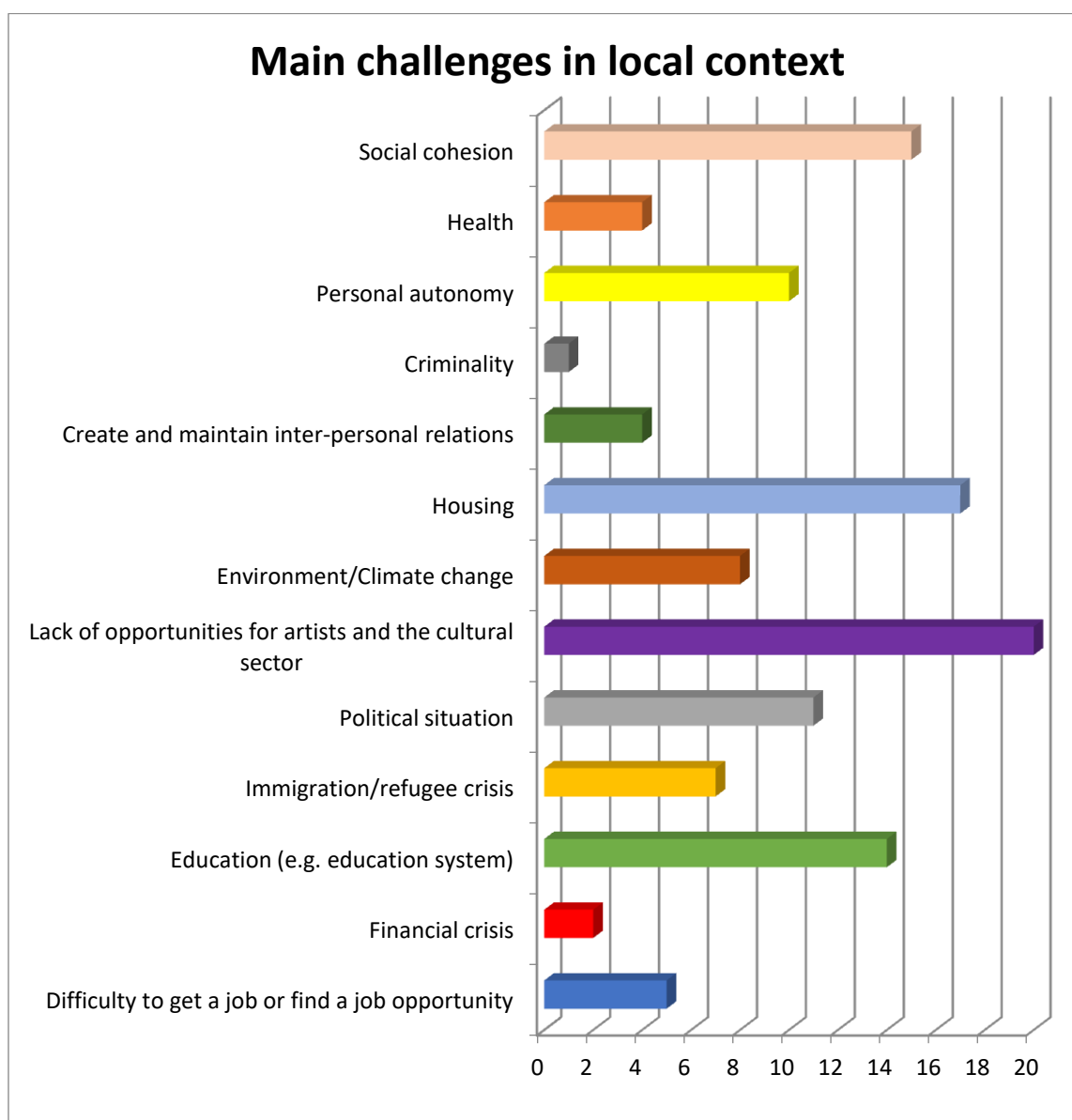


### 3.1. Germany

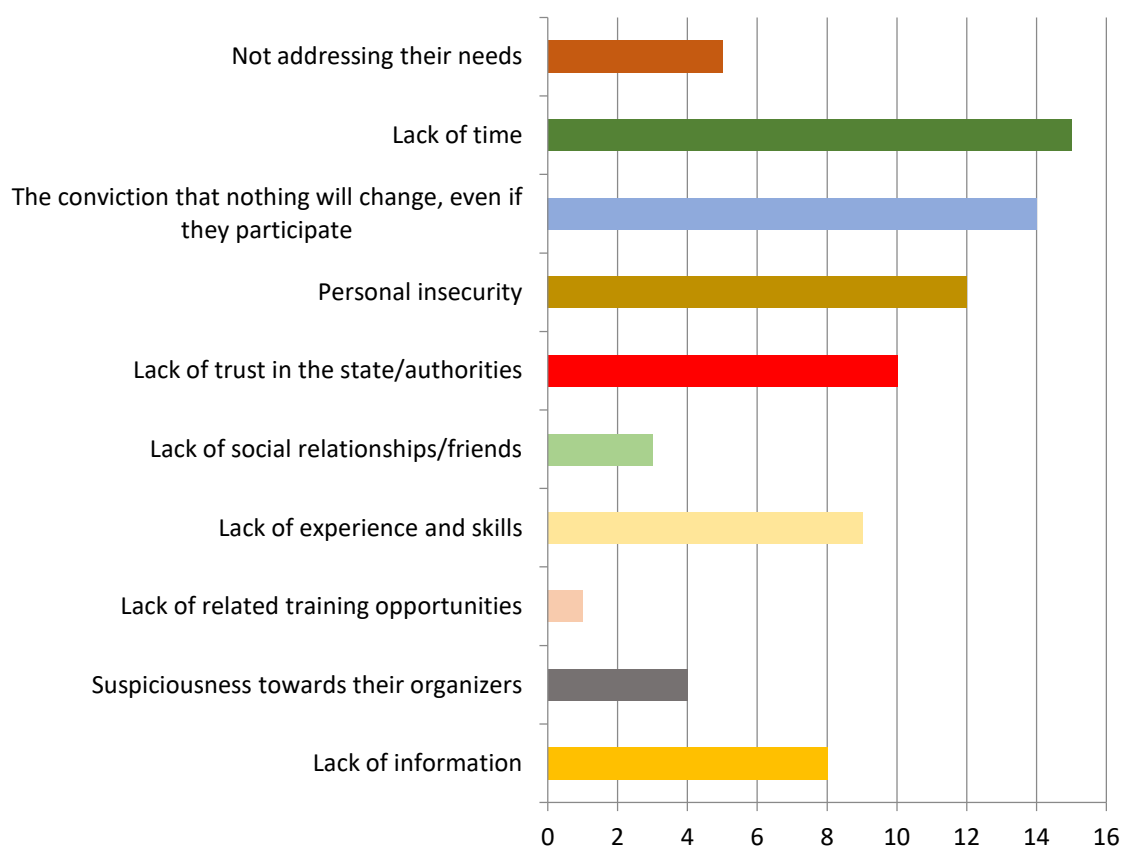
In Germany, 41 questionnaires were answered from the cities of Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz and Meissen. The vast majority of respondents were between 31-50 years old and self-identified as freelance artists (detailed information on the profile of respondents can be found in ANNEX/7.1.2).

#### 3.1.1. Challenges at local level and ways to address them

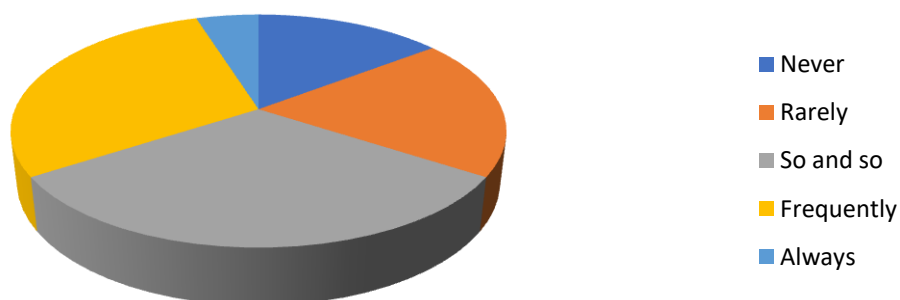
The tables below show the responses to the closed-ended questions in relation to the main general challenges at the local level, the reasons for residents' inactive participation in their local communities, the impact of the last two years on youth engagement (covid, economic and social crisis, etc.), followed by the results on the challenges faced specifically by youth at the local level and possible ways to address them.



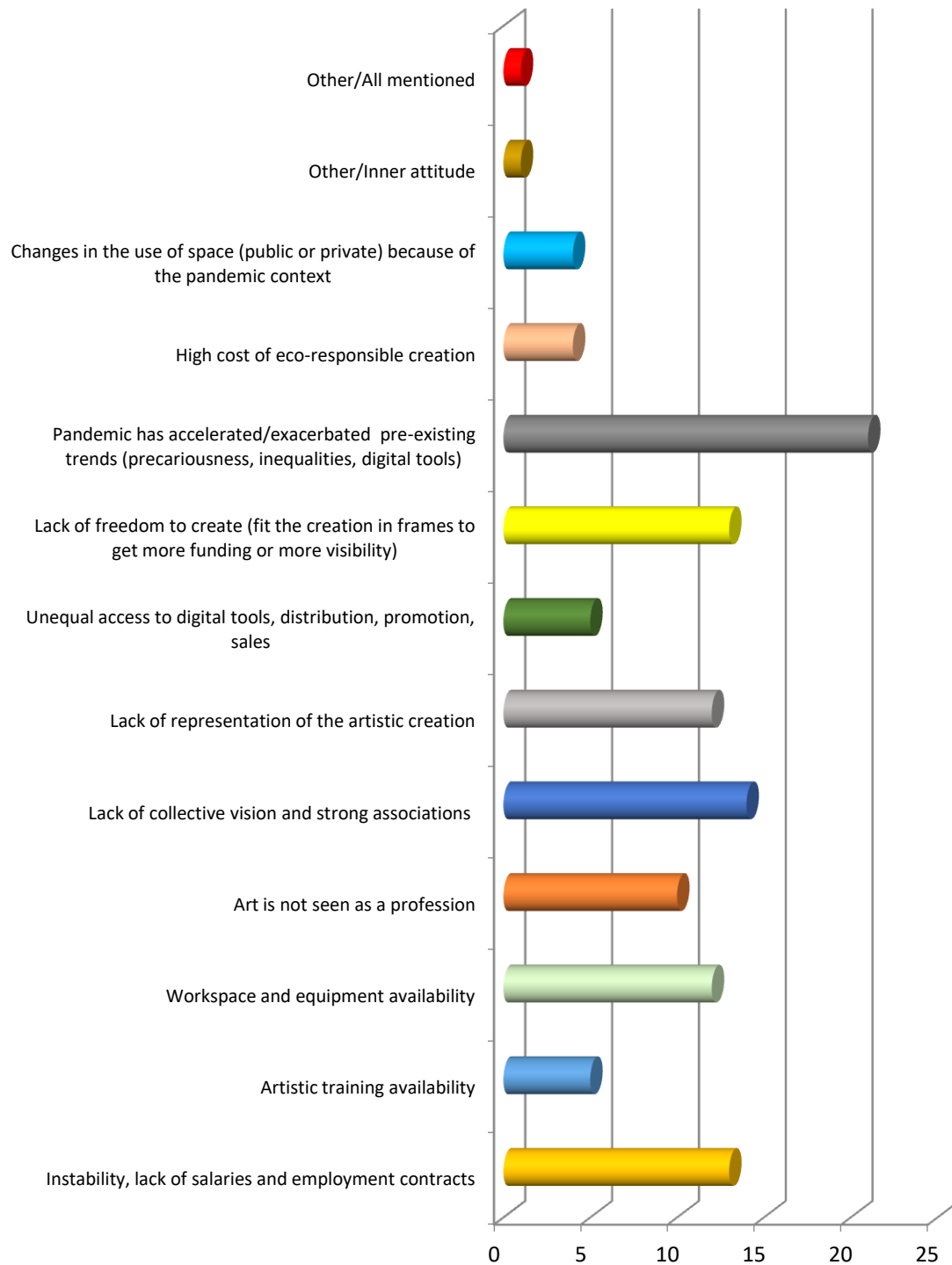
## Factors that impede local people's active participation in local actions

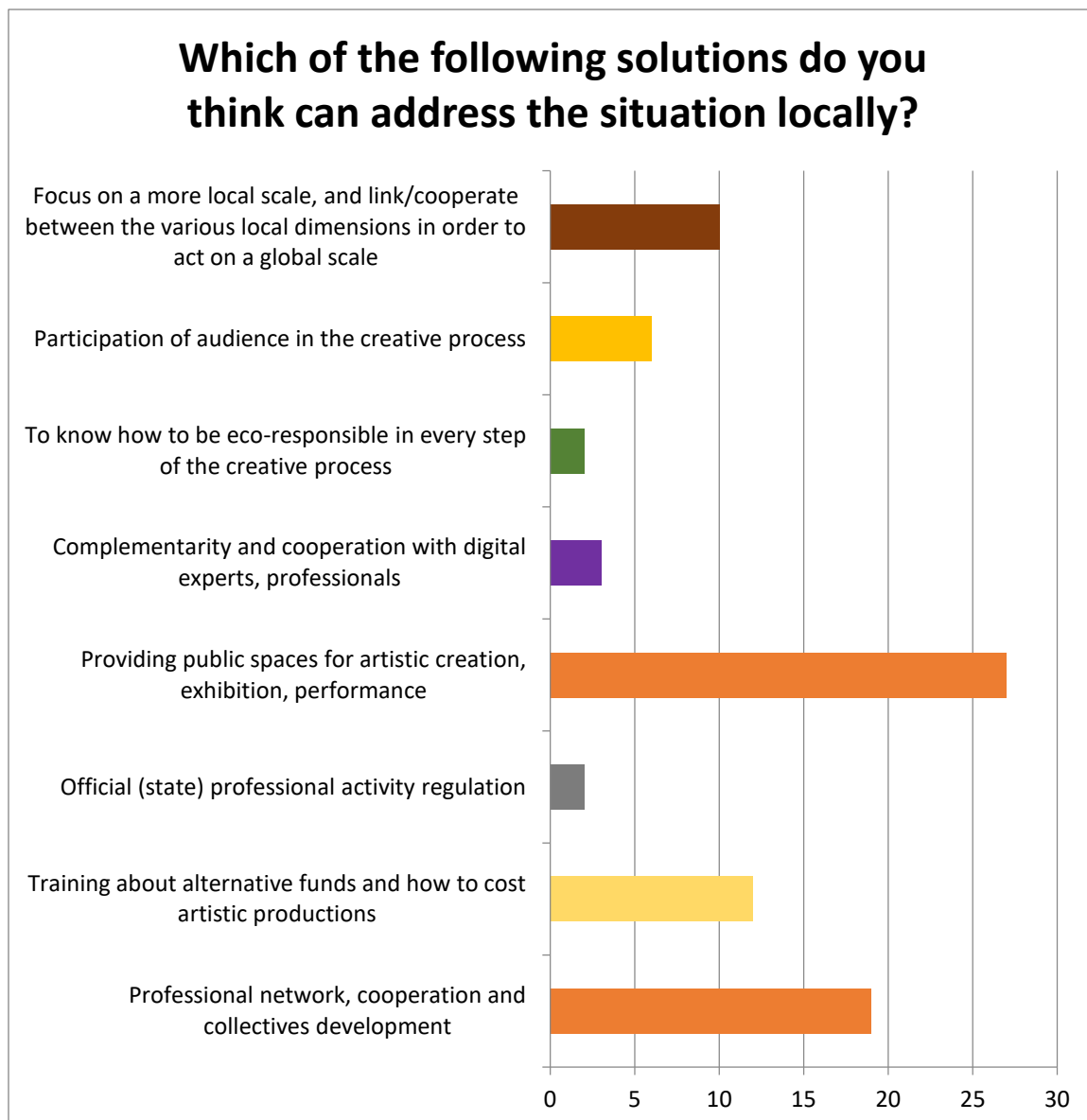


**Within the last 3 years, has your income from work in the cultural sector in itself been enough to cover the basic expenses related to your work (space or location rentals, equipment, training, transportation,...)**



## Which of the following are the main problems for the sustainability of the art sector at a local level?





### 3.1.2. Open questions about the general challenges, local drivers for civic activation and the impact of covid-19 (Germany-Artists).

The following subsections summarise the main trends in relation to the general local challenges that have directly affected respondents, personal experiences of activation-mobilisation on a local social issue and the impact of the consequences of covid-19 on the specific local challenges faced by young people.

#### 3.1.2.1. If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned challenges, please explain shortly

Most of the total 22 responses in this open question (not mandatory) referred to the difficult economic situation of the arts and culture scene.

Most of the respondents (more than 17 mentions) stated that the biggest challenges for artists are mainly a combination of a poor labour market situation, lack of opportunities and poor

salaries. On the one hand, it was stated that the shortage of jobs is mainly due to a lack of innovation in the local cultural scene and a deficit of open funding. This shortage of jobs leads to many artists taking underpaid work. However, these jobs do not allow for financial independence. The precarious financial situation of the arts and culture scene leads to a gap between artists' income and their living costs. Expensive studio, rehearsal room and workshop rents and high material costs as well as a lack of free space for creative people put a heavy burden on the cultural scene.

This fragile art and culture scene was further burdened by the Corona crisis. Some of the respondents (more than 5 mentions) commented on the Corona-related collapse of the cultural sector in this context. As a result, already established free spaces, opportunities and projects were closed again or disappeared. The economic and financial situation for artists is thus exposed to further heavy burdens.

Another local challenge mentioned was the local political situation (more than 3 mentions), which is perceived as very tense in Dresden and Saxony. According to the contributions, the political fronts between left and right play a major role, as do political and social enemy images and conspiracy theories.

One contribution also referred to the difficult situation of refugees and migrants, which was aggravated by the Corona crisis. Another contribution mentioned the difficulties in building personal relationships due to the contact restrictions imposed in the wake of the Covid pandemic.

#### **3.1.2.2. Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context**

In the total of 17 entries collected for this question, many of the respondents stated that they had become active primarily in the areas of arts and culture fostering (more than 10 mentions) as well as in the area of migrant & refugee support (more than 5 mentions) and politics (more than 5 mentions).

In the area of arts and culture support, experiences are described that made the viewer aware of the lack of appreciation and lack of space and financial support for arts and culture. Especially during the lockdowns in the wake of the Corona crisis, many became aware of the precarious situation of artists. In addition, artists support each other through digital workspaces and collaborations.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the radicalisation of certain political groups led some respondents to feel the need to become politically active themselves and resist extreme right-wing tendencies. Supporting people with a migration background and combating xenophobia also plays a key role in this context.

#### **3.1.2.3. How is the situation affected by covid 19?**

For a clear majority (39 out of 41 contributions), the Corona crisis has at least intensified negative tendencies in the art and culture scene, politics and society. The influence of the Covid pandemic is undisputed and is occasionally described as "fatal", "fundamental" or "comprehensive".

Most of the interviewees' contributions referred to the influence of the Covid pandemic on the art and cultural scene. Negative aspects (more than 25 mentions) are in the foreground, although some also refer to positive effects (more than 5 mentions) of the crisis. The negative aspects include first and foremost the lockdowns, which have led to a comprehensive shutdown of the cultural scene. This shutdown, accompanied by event cancellations, closures of cultural venues and the loss of funding, has had an enormous economic and artistic impact, which is seen as predominantly bad by the respondents. In addition, many criticised politics in its treatment of the creative sector and the lack of financial support from the state.

However, some contributions also referred to the positive effects of the COVID-19 pandemic concerning art and creative work. In this context, digitalisation, which has finally found its way into the arts and culture scene, was mentioned. Some said they perceived it as a step forward for the sector, bringing a breath of fresh air to an old-fashioned idea of culture. Criticism is also voiced here, however, that many artists lack the resources or know-how for digital technologies to implement digitalisation and new art forms. Moreover, it is not a solution to reduce funding programmes to digitalisation alone, as other issues are then overshadowed.

Other contributions of the respondents referred to the burdens of the covid pandemic in relation to society (more than 5 mentions) and the social network. Respondents stated that the lack of personal contact is a great burden for everyone in society and that more and more social injustice is created by the regulations.

In addition, respondents (3 mentions) indicated that the Corona crisis has led to a worsening of the political situation, a spread of conspiracy theories and distrust in state institutions.

Individual respondents (2 mentions) also stated that the strains on the education system such as homeschooling, online teaching and constantly changing regulations in the wake of the Covid pandemic were enormous.

### **3.1.3. Interconnection with the Desktop research in Germany-Dresden**

The dual impact of covid 19 on the cultural and artistic sector mentioned in the desktop research was fully confirmed by the findings of the qualitative research.

While on the one hand there has been a large reduction in the sector's revenues due to the ongoing lockdowns and the decline in visitors to the city who form part of the audience for cultural and artistic events, on the other hand, new innovative forms of cultural and artistic entrepreneurship have been given the opportunity to emerge and partially replace traditional forms that - according to some of the interviewees - have reproduced an unfavourable conservatism in the city's creative sector.

The lack of space and infrastructure, as well as opportunities for sustainable development of creative and cultural professions was also confirmed by the qualitative survey responses. This lack of spaces for artistic creation, although explicitly mentioned as a challenge at the local level, may refer secondarily to another of the major challenges facing Dresden (present in both desktop and qualitative research): the lack of spaces in general (housing) due to the redistribution that is happening in the real estate market. A large majority of respondents suggest as a solution the provision of public spaces for the production and exhibition of artistic products (which is also mentioned as a good practice in the desktop research).

Respondents also confirm the evidence in the desktop research on the impact of covid-19, that it has generally exacerbated the problems that used to exist in the cultural and creative sector. However, the majority of respondents have not experienced any particular problems in the last 3 years (so and so, frequently = 61%). One explanation for this may be that the majority of respondents are freelancers and full-time employees in the sector, thus people who have found sustainable ways of doing their work despite the difficulties.

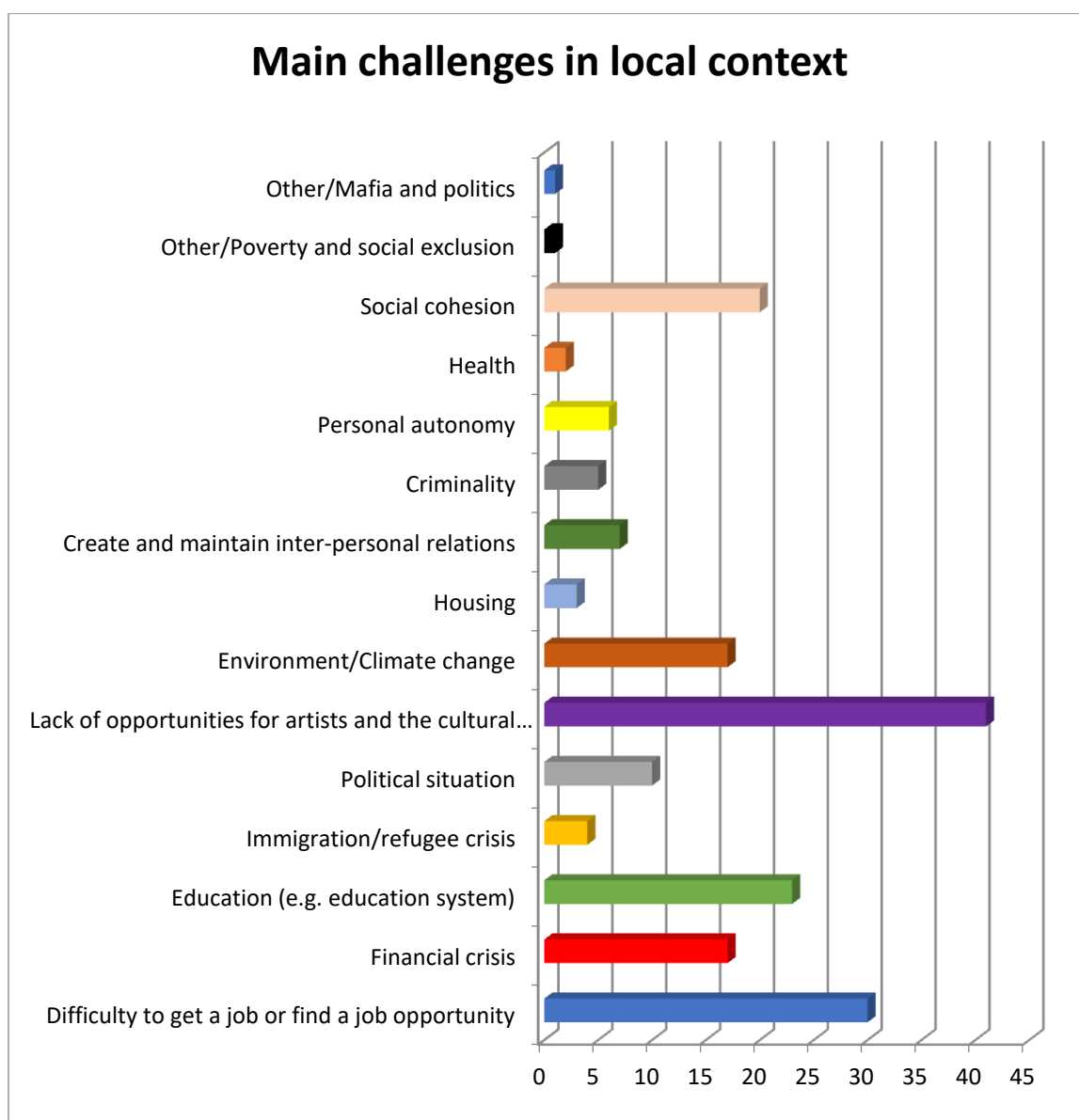
Finally, the findings of the qualitative research also confirm the threat to social cohesion due to social alienation and far-right rhetoric. Several of the respondents took a position both on the social problems created by the stagnation in the educational sector and on the need to support - through art and culture - the vulnerable and marginalised social groups targeted by far-right rhetoric.

## 3.2. Italy

In Italy, 67 questionnaires were answered mainly from the cities of Florence, Bologna, Cagliari, Livorno and Lucca. The respondents are relatively balanced between the ages of 19-50 years old (with a relative majority in the 31-40 y.o. age group) and self-identified as freelance artists and full-time employees (detailed information on the profile of respondents can be found in ANNEX/7.2.2).

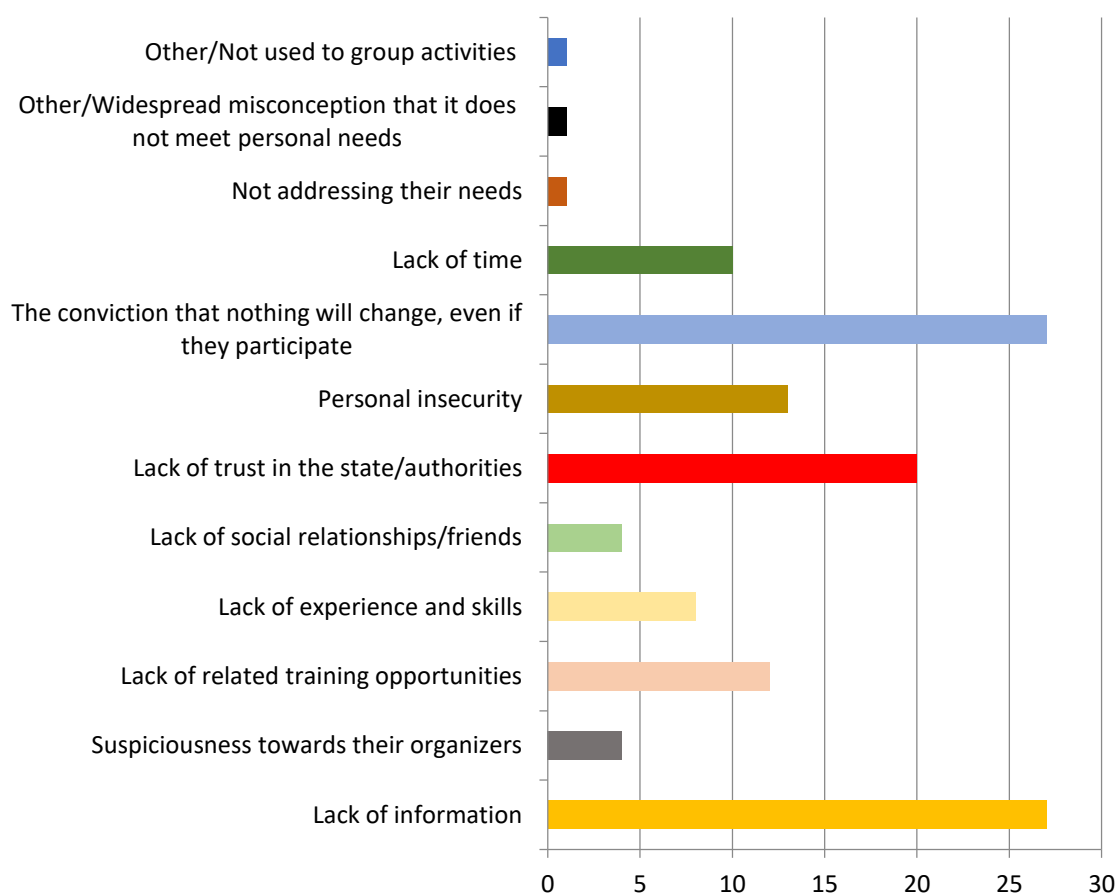
### 3.2.1. Challenges at local level and ways to address them

The tables below show the responses to the closed-ended questions concerning the main general challenges at the local level, the reasons for residents' inactive participation in their local communities, the impact of the last two years on youth engagement (covid, economic and social crisis, etc.), followed by the results on the challenges faced specifically by youth at the local level and possible ways to address them.

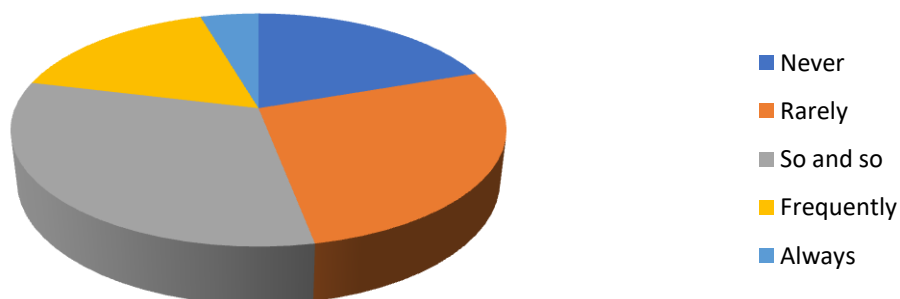




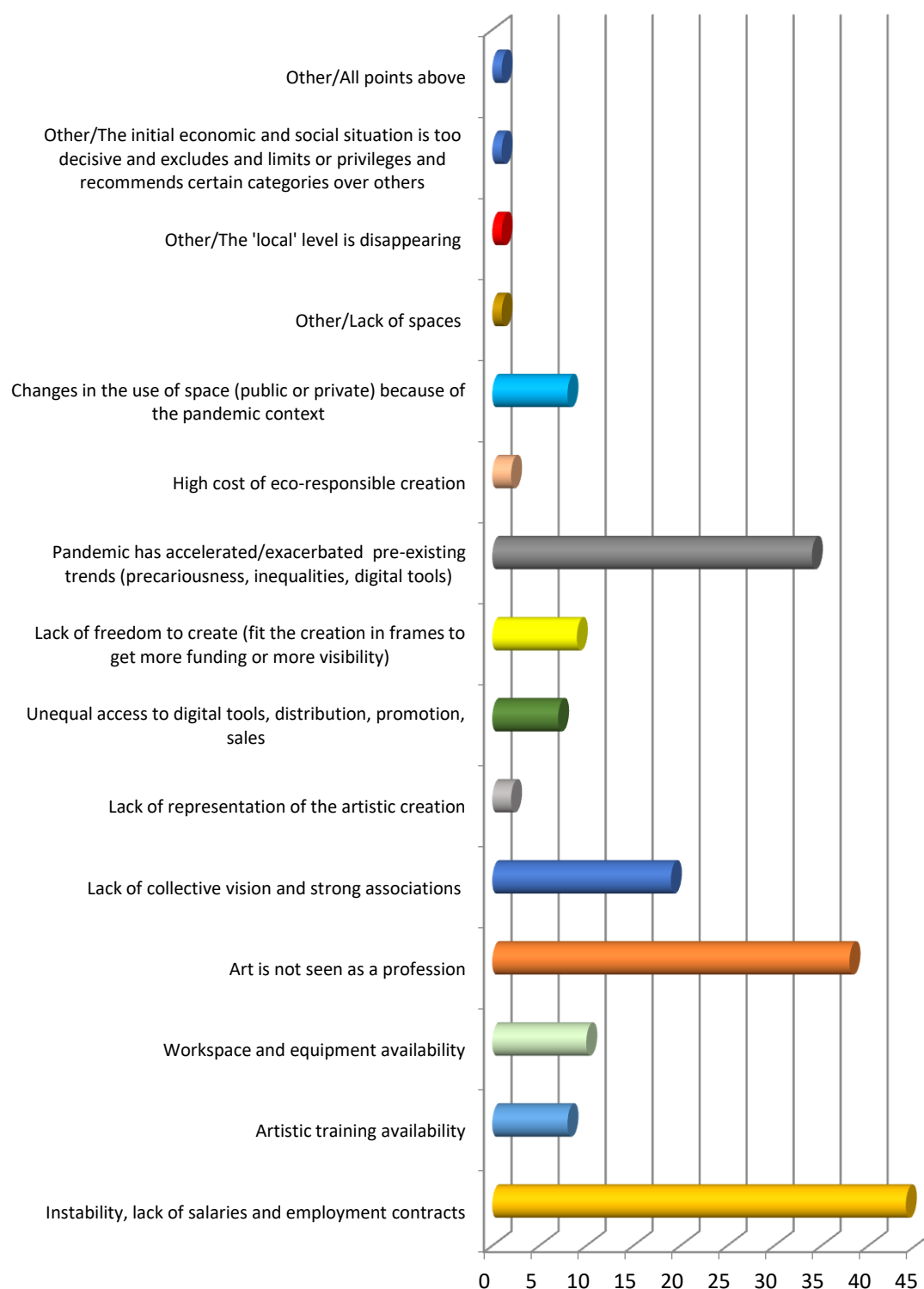
## Factors that impede local people's active participation in local actions



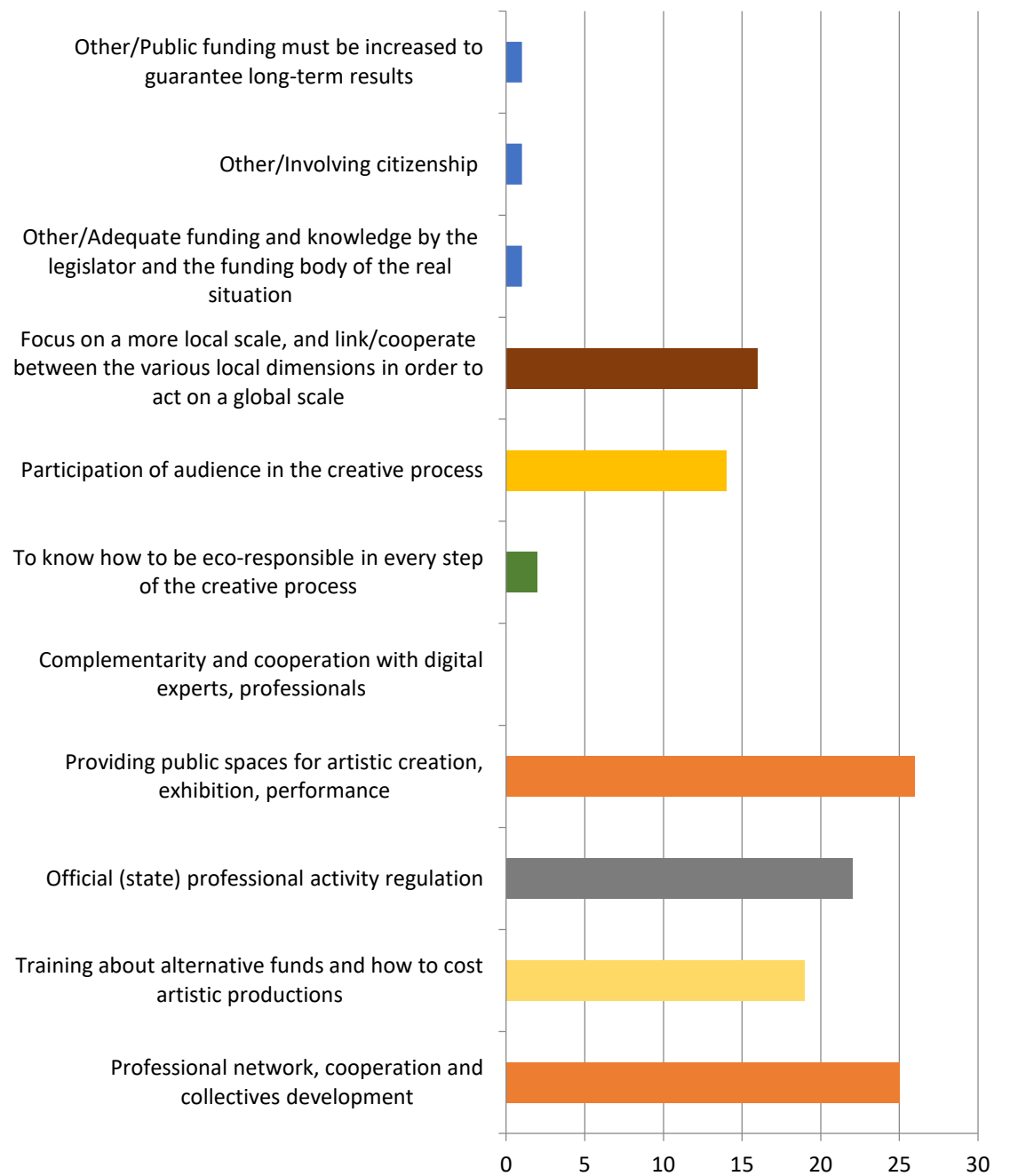
**Within the last 3 years, has your income from work in the cultural sector in itself been enough to cover the basic expenses related to your work (space or location rentals, equipment, training, transportation,...)**



## Which of the following are the main problems for the sustainability of the art sector at a local level?



## Which of the following solutions do you think can address the situation locally?



### 3.2.2. Open questions about the general challenges, local drivers for civic activation and the impact of covid-19 (Italy-Artists).

The following subsections summarise the main trends in relation to the general local challenges that have directly affected respondents, personal experiences of activation-mobilisation on a local social issue and the impact of the consequences of covid-19 on the specific local challenges faced by young people.

**3.2.2.1. If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned challenges, please explain shortly**

Many have found as challenges: proposals that are inadequate to the skills, structural deficiencies on the part of institutions and private individuals, discontinuity of work, economic and intellectual dishonesty, relational crisis linked to personal limitations in the Covid period, gaps in the education system, a politically incorrect system with few or zero protections for artists, difficulties in making artistic work a source of living.

Artists are faced with jobs that are not in keeping with their creativity, often alienating jobs just to have economic independence or to keep themselves alive, wasting energy and important time, having less and less time for the important flow that creating a work in its many facets requires.

The local area has problems in receiving and financing new projects by young artists due to the lack of contact between artists and the artistic and cultural promotion spaces, as well as the lack of informal exchange between artists from different disciplines working in the area. Accommodation is another growing problem in the Florence area due to the obvious mass-tourism operation in the city.

Others pointed out which projects they had been involved in theatre projects, the promotion of education in art and creativity as a tool for personal growth, empowerment, socialisation. Working in the cultural sphere means using one's profession in a transversal way to fill what the current society does not do.

**3.2.2.2. Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context**

Many have become active in solving problems in local contexts through participation in projects; school occupations; through their children's presence at school deciding to spread art, culture and creativity as an essential tool to be included in the lives of children and young people; having suffered personal violence and approaching associations; the constant prejudice against theatre workers; participating in social work as redemption for past mistakes; through family heritage; being volunteers in cultural associations in the organisation of events and performances in support of the live show; the conviction that one cannot just watch but has to take care of a little piece of the problem; having taken diplomas and certifications and not being able to use them; workshop activities with young people aimed at the redevelopment of one's neighbourhood or city; changing means of communication by using social networks and creating more personal and direct conversations with users; very low wages for important collaborations have united more people to fight and resort to unions.

**3.2.2.3. How is the situation affected by Covid 19?**

For many, Covid has limited theatrical activity and show business in general because of the absence of physical contact and the presence of masks which limit expressiveness; culture has been considered a secondary activity and not a first necessity, it has generated fear because of the inadequate way of providing information, it has highlighted problems that were already present before Covid; it has not changed much but it has opened the eyes of people not working in the sector to the precariousness of artistic/cultural work, artists have been ignored by the state, it has made the disparity between professionals and amateurs/students even wider. There

is difficulty in creating and organising events because we live in a continuous state of emergency, and this involves a huge economic and creative effort where often the funds and time are not there. It has made the profession of the artist for wealthy people because you cannot live on art alone in this context and to survive you have to do other jobs or have a family behind you to cover your expenses.

Beyond the economic crisis in the cultural sector caused by the closure and reduction in the use of cultural spaces, in these two years there has not been the creative capacity to take the time to imagine another way of doing, producing and generating artistic and cultural processes. What has prevailed is the need to continue to exist (e.g. the hyper-production of online products and content) and the objective of returning to a before. The obligatory stop of the pandemic could have been a space/time where something else could have emerged beyond the usual known. The obvious fact that this did not happen confirms a crisis of vision, even more than an economic one.

On the other hand, the pandemic has had a positive impact on part of the population, highlighting new opportunities and points for reflection on art and society, and has made an artistic emergency even more evident. For some it has given the impetus to restart and renew.

### **3.2.3. Interconnection with the Desktop research in Italy-Tuscany**

The problems faced by artists and professionals of the creative-cultural sector presented in the desktop research were fully confirmed by the qualitative research.

The covid-19 exacerbated an already difficult situation both for the sustainability of the sector (many theatres and spaces for artistic creation closed due to the lockdowns) and for the freedom to create art. Interviewees largely agreed that, at a local level, art is not considered a profession and this fact creates great difficulties in finding professional opportunities, contracting and therefore artistic creation (limited resources further limit the ability of artists to create what they would like according to their skills and talents).

The answers to the open questions also show that many artists are forced to work 2-3 jobs at the same time and many of them may have nothing to do with the artistic sector. Some of them have found indirect transversal sustainable solutions by utilizing their creative skills in education and social services in institutions providing non-formal education and personal development services. However, this trend is not organized by the state and the local authorities but relies on the strong resourcefulness and political conception of artists and civil society bodies who are tapping into this dynamic.

The reference to a lack of spaces for artistic production and promotion can be linked to local policies that promote mass tourism in Florence and the wider region and further limit opportunities for artists and the cultural sector. Lack of trust in policymakers may also be linked to the promotion of mass tourism.

Most respondents answered that in the last 3 years they have found it difficult to have an income from their artistic-creative activity that ensures a sustainable situation (never, rarely, so and so = 79%).

Although covid-19 exacerbated the already bad situation with regard to the sustainability of the cultural and creative sectors and increased uncertainty, it also created the potential for positive

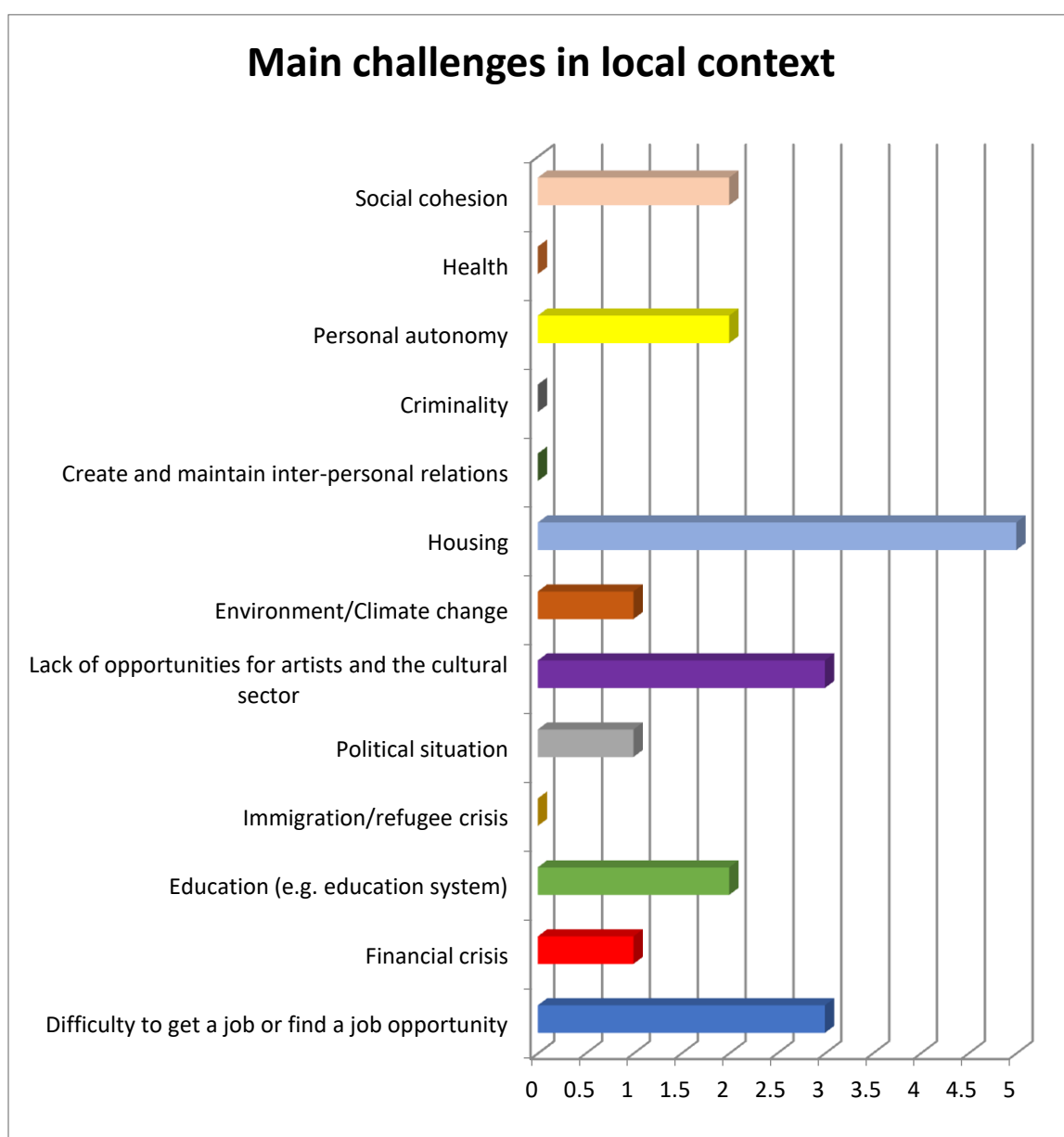
changes, such as the creation of local networks and collectives of artists and professionals who will try to find solutions to the problems they face with their own efforts.

### 3.3. France

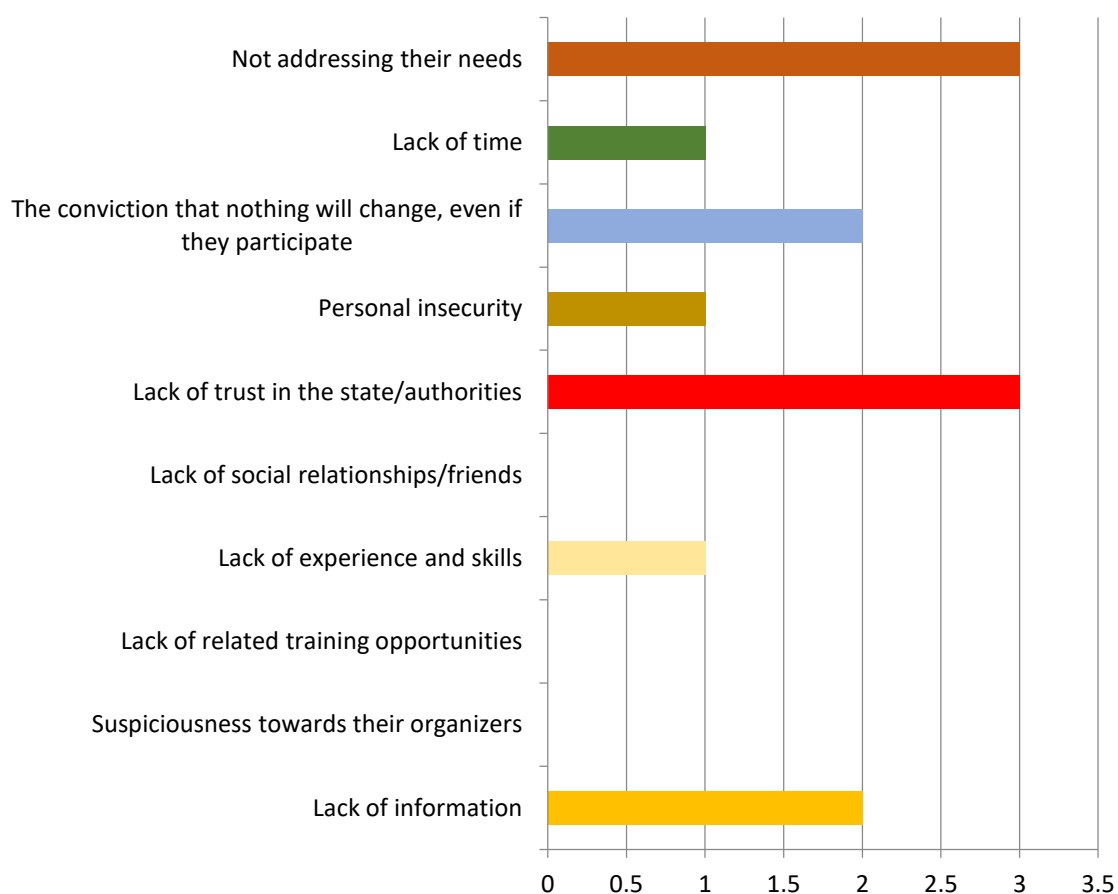
In France, 7 questionnaires were answered mainly from the city of Marseille. The main age of the respondents is 26-40 years old and they self-identified mainly as a full-time employees (detailed information on the profile of respondents can be found in ANNEX/7.3.2).

#### 3.3.1. Challenges at local level and ways to address them

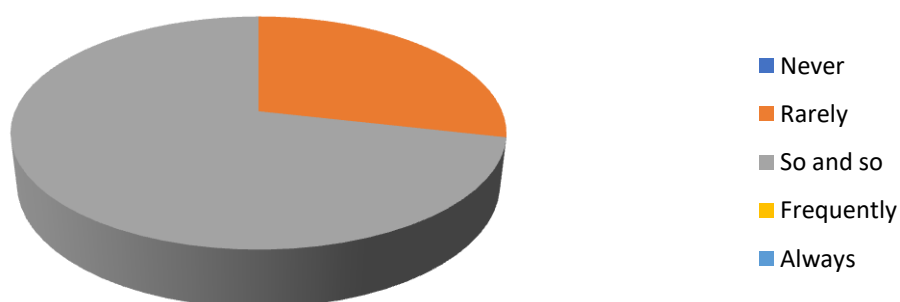
The tables below show the responses to the closed-ended questions in relation to the main general challenges at the local level, the reasons for residents' inactive participation in their local communities, the impact of the last two years on youth engagement (covid, economic and social crisis, etc.), followed by the results on the challenges faced specifically by youth at the local level and possible ways to address them.



## Factors that impede local people's active participation in local actions

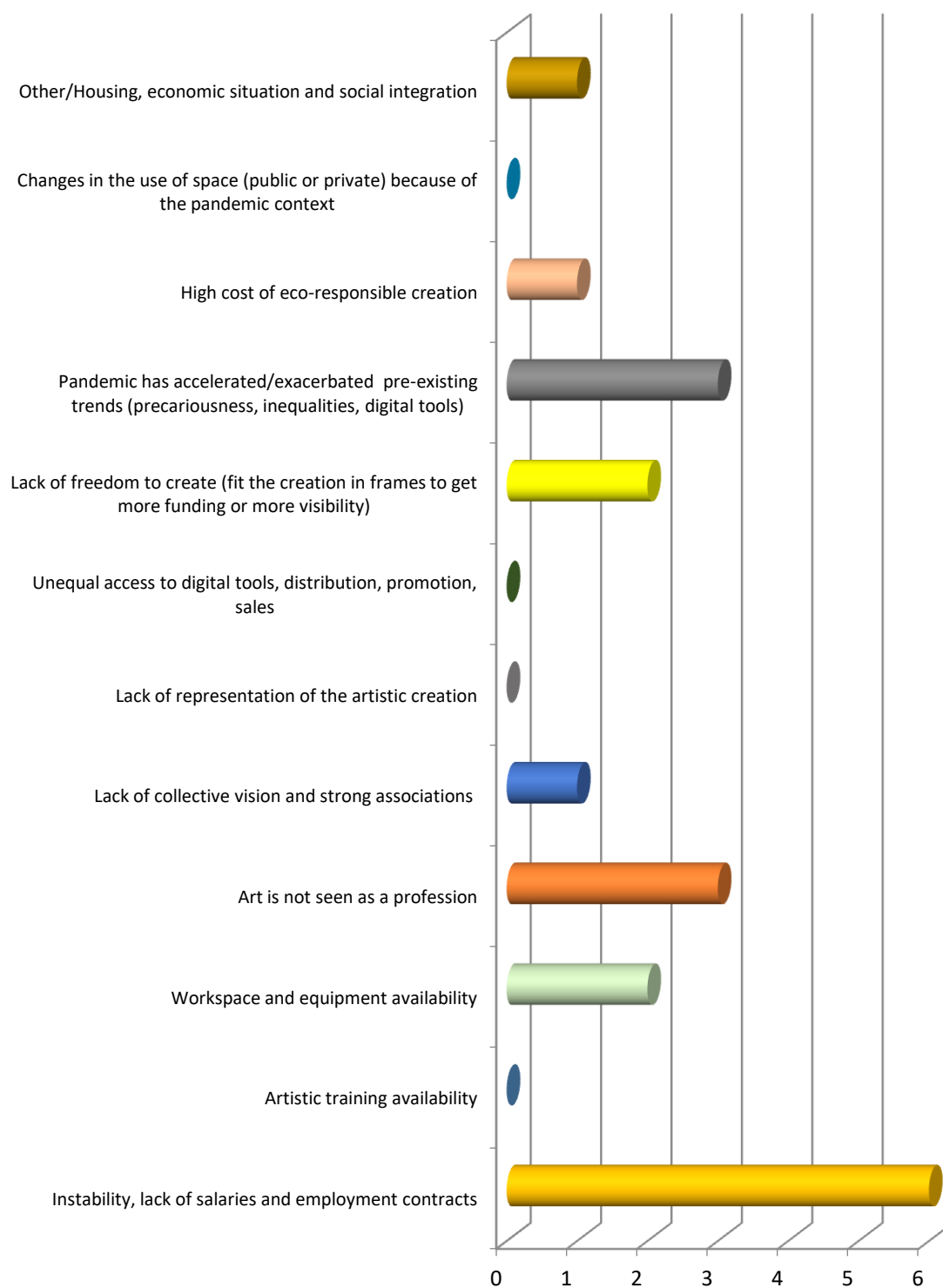


**Within the last 3 years, has your income from work in the cultural sector in itself been enough to cover the basic expenses related to your work (space or location rentals, equipment, training, transportation,...)**

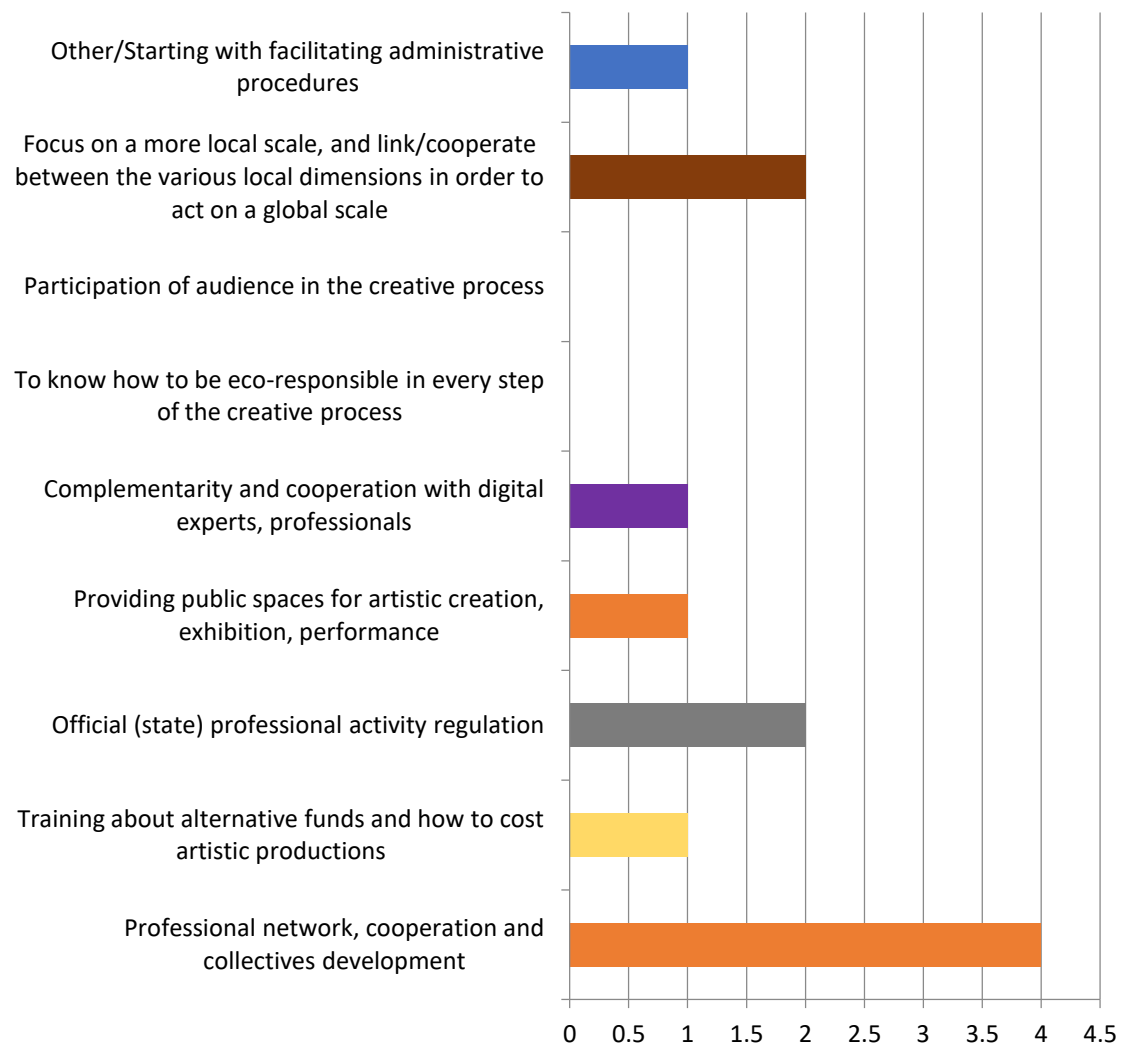




## Which of the following are the main problems for the sustainability of the art sector at a local level?



## Which of the following solutions do you think can address the situation locally?



### 3.3.2. Open questions about the general challenges, local drivers for civic activation and the impact of covid-19 (France-Artists).

The following subsections summarise the main trends in relation to the general local challenges that have directly affected respondents, personal experiences of activation-mobilisation on a local social issue and the impact of the consequences of covid-19 on the specific local challenges faced by young people.

#### 3.3.2.1. If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned challenges, please explain shortly

The main challenge has been reported here is Housing: Difficulties in finding housing, a lot of substandard housing, files and documents never validated, prices completely disconnected from the quality of the housing.

**3.3.2.2. Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context**

No answers to this open question

**3.3.2.3. How is the situation affected by covid 19?**

Covid-19 increased the difficulties that already existed. Acceleration of difficult issues and obstacles which already existed. Social division. Important instability in time, impossible to plan. Restriction of access and coaching/training opportunities. Loss of confidence-trust towards power.

**3.3.3. Interconnection with the Desktop research in France-Marseille**

The findings of the qualitative research largely confirm the desktop research. Although in Marseille only 7 members of the local artist community responded (one artist while the other six self-identify as professionals of the artistic-creative sector), the main challenges at the local level presented by the ENACTING researchers in the desktop research are also presented here.

Covid-19 aggravated the already difficult situation facing the artistic and cultural sector in Marseille. The main problem of housing was reinforced, and so was professional insecurity (100% of respondents stated that in the last 3 years, income from artistic-cultural professional activity did not cover their basic expenses). As in the Tuscany region (see 3.2.3), respondents in Marseille consider that being involved in the arts is not considered a profession and propose as a solution the creation of professional associations and networks to address their problems, since they believe that the lack of active participation of citizens in the public sphere is due to a lack of trust in the authorities and policy makers.

## 4. Migration

During the implementation of the qualitative research in Athens and Marseille, due to the lockdowns in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19, it was impossible for ENACTING researchers to have access to migrants and refugees. The qualitative research was conducted with members of these communities (professionals in migrant and refugee support organisations, young volunteers and sensitised high school students) who described the problems and main challenges at local level through their own experience.

Depending on the local context in which the research was conducted, there are some specific local challenges that differentiate the two cities. For example, in Marseille the situation with regard to housing and accommodation and urban pollution (linked to the climate crisis) is presented as particularly problematic, while in Athens the immigration/refugee crisis itself and social cohesion are two of the biggest challenges at the local level.

On the other hand, economic uncertainty, unemployment and racism, intolerance and stereotypes emerge in both cities as common problems seeking solutions through almost all the suggested ways included in the questionnaire.

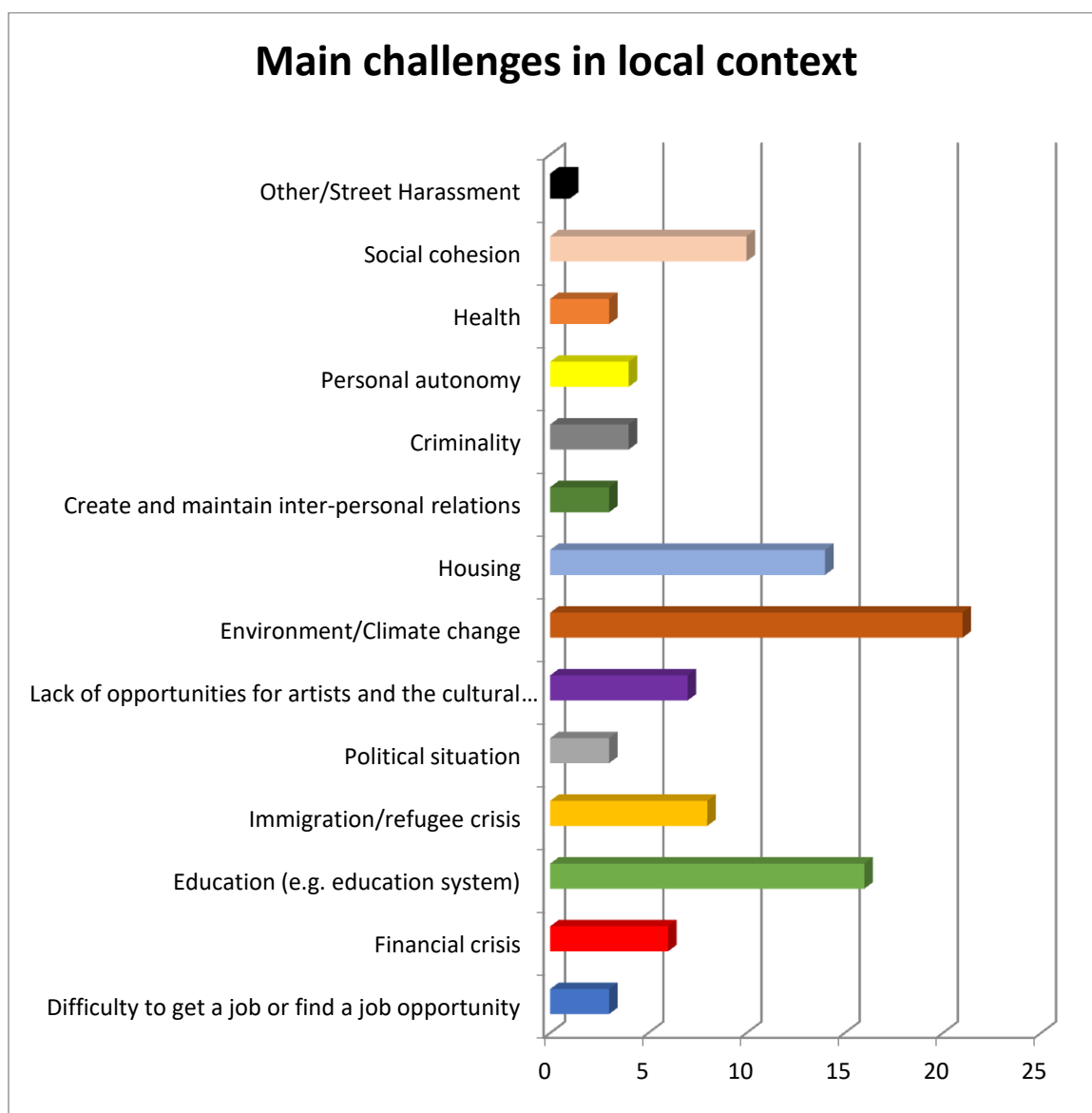
Another common finding is that covid-19 rapidly worsened an already bad situation for migrants and refugees, demonstrating that the recent health crisis (and the ways of coping implemented by the authorities) made the situation much worse for vulnerable social groups and people who were already experiencing social exclusion and social marginalisation.

## 4.1. France

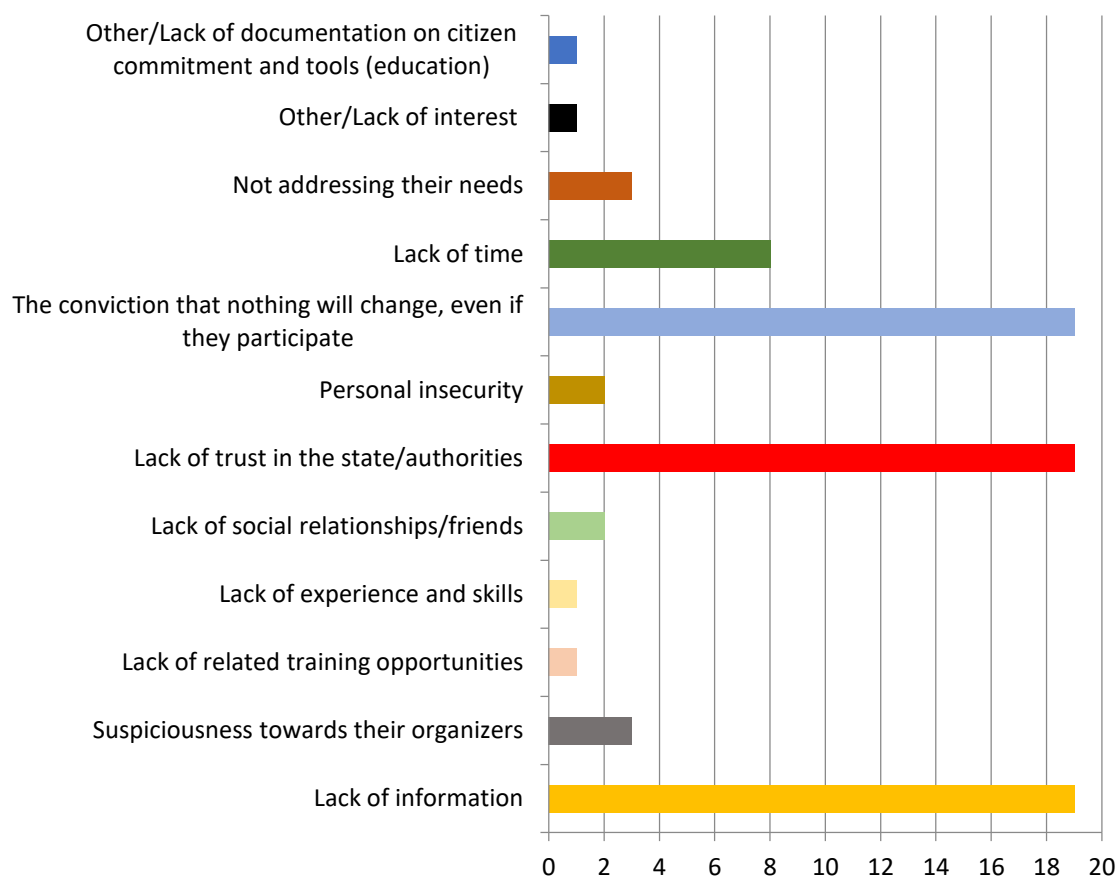
In France, 40 questionnaires were answered mainly from the city of Marseille. The main age of the respondents is 15-18 years old and they self-identified mainly as high school students and representatives of social organisations (detailed information on the profile of respondents can be found in ANNEX/7.3.3).

### 4.1.1. Challenges at local level and ways to address them

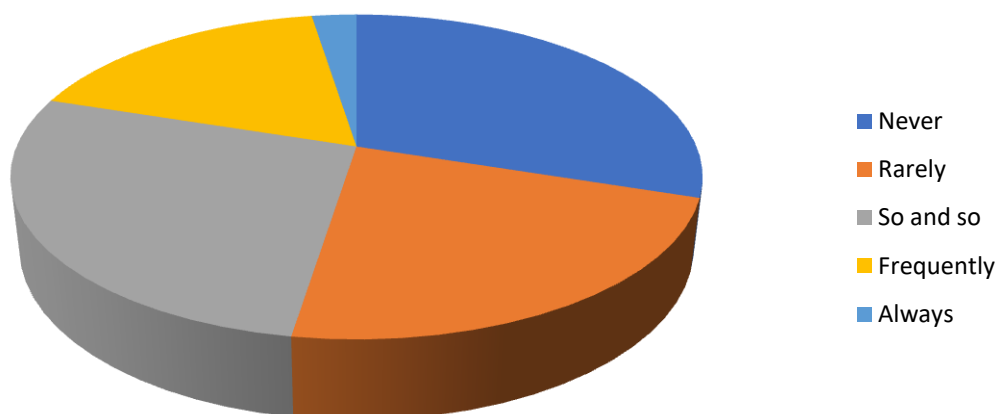
The tables below show the responses to the closed-ended questions in relation to the main general challenges at the local level, the reasons for residents' inactive participation in their local communities, the impact of the last two years on youth engagement (covid, economic and social crisis, etc.), followed by the results on the challenges faced specifically by youth at the local level and possible ways to address them.



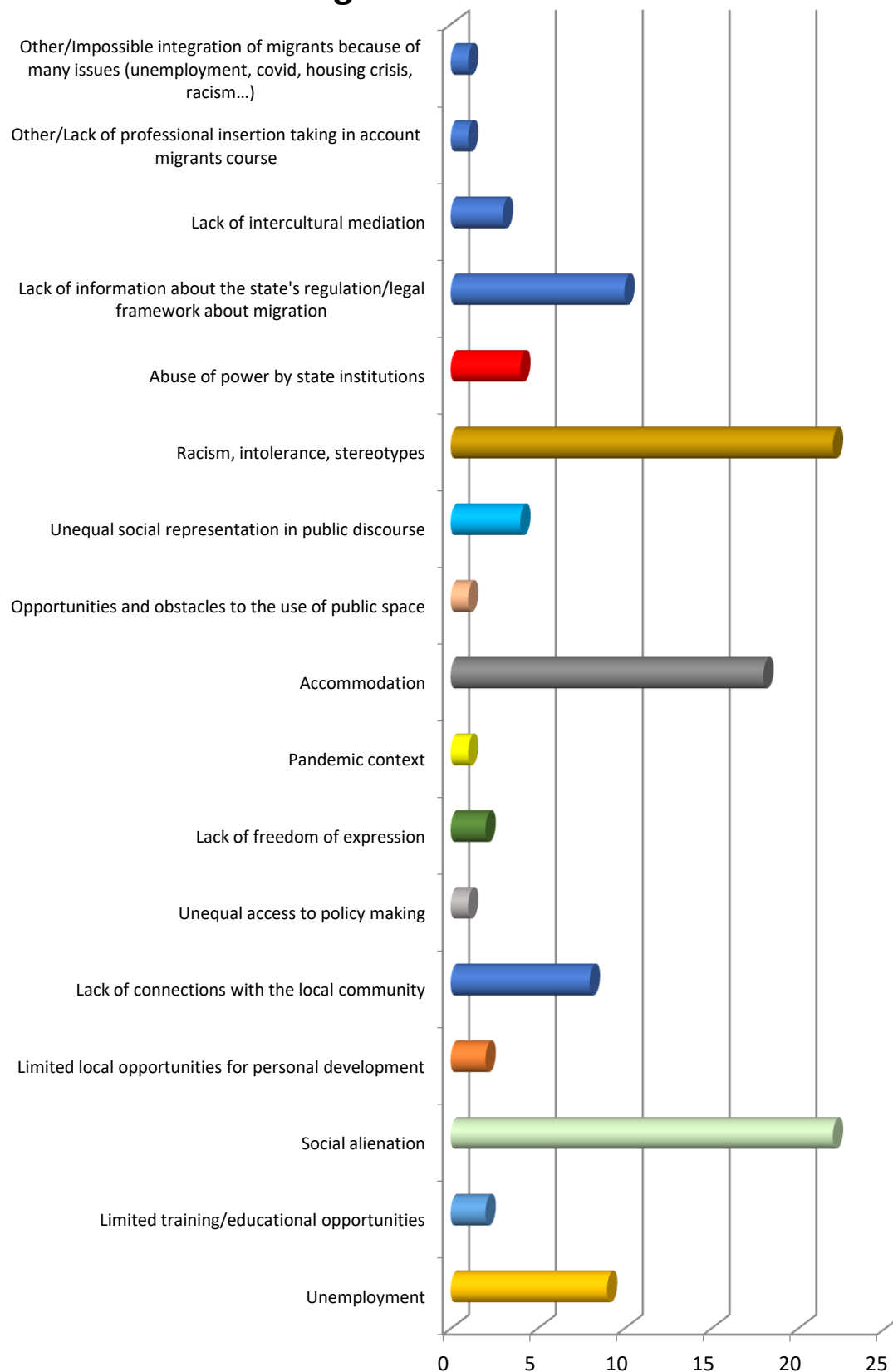
## Factors that impede local people's active participation in local actions



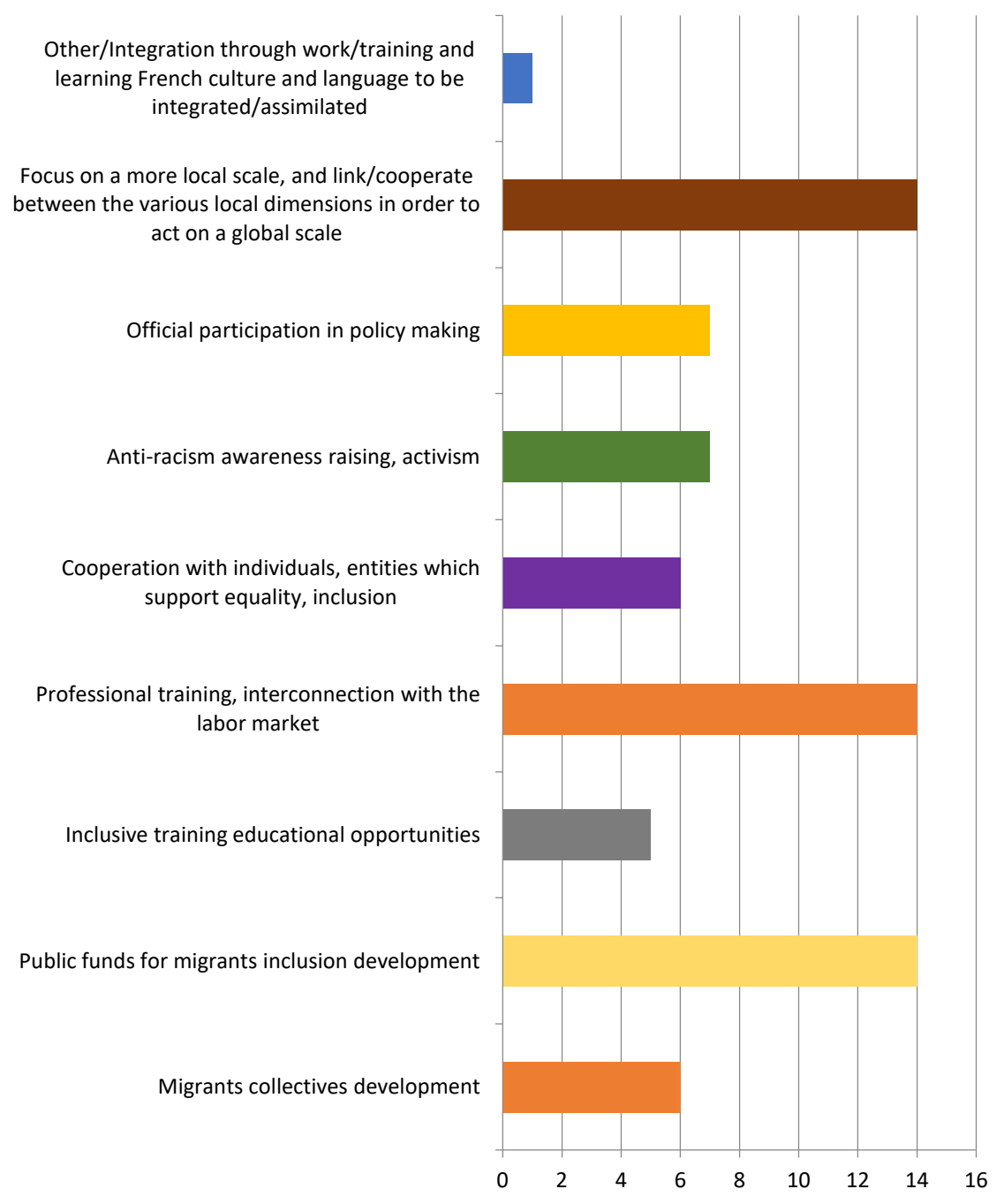
## Within the last 3 years, have you been limited by external factors in your inclusive activities/opportunities?



## Which of the following are the main problems for the migrants, asylum seekers, refugees at a local level?



## Which of the following solutions do you think can address the situation locally?



### 4.1.2. Open questions about the general challenges, local drivers for civic activation and the impact of covid-19 (France-Migration).

The following subsections summarise the main trends in relation to the general local challenges that have directly affected respondents, personal experiences of activation-mobilisation on a local social issue and the impact of the consequences of covid-19 on the specific local challenges faced by young people.



**4.1.2.1. If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned challenges, please explain shortly**

General challenges: financial crisis, fight against climate change, accomodation issue, too much pollution, various harassment around high school, lack of bins in Marseille, lack of doctors, lack of opportunities in cultural sector. The city of Marseille has rather poorly served northern districts. Challenges in particular for migrants: difficulties to create links with people, environmental changes difficult to handle without being French. School difficulties: lot of work in school and difficulties to follow up, need to sleep at school because of difficulties to reach high school.

**4.1.2.2. Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context**

Lack of inclusivity.  
Act through our working sector.  
Misinformation about rights and administrative process and no coaching.  
Street harassment.  
Specific youth issues:  
Initiatives for young people exist supported by the Municipal Youth Council and the Youth Regional Parliament.  
What the region does for young people and lack of information about that.  
Youth abstention.

**4.1.2.3. How is the situation affected by covid 19?**

The difficulties and inequalities were exacerbated.  
Some issues mentioned: "services reduction, increase of loneliness and precarity, destabilization, more unemployment, a crisis replaced another one, less association working with covid, access to health, fear, lack of confidence, less social links, more intolerance and lack of respect, less exchange and meeting."  
A positive comment was: solidarity movements have emerged.

**4.1.3. Interconnection with the Desktop research in France-Marseille**

It should be noted from the very beginning that the qualitative questionnaire in Marseille was not answered by migrants and refugees but mainly by high school students and professionals involved in supporting migrants and refugees. For this reason, we note that there are several challenges and problems at local level that concern youth in Marseille, in indirect relation to the phenomenon of migration and refugee flows (for example, respondents do not believe that in the last 3 years the integration opportunities that concern them have decreased / never, rarely, so and so = 80%).

The key elements of desktop research confirmed by the qualitative research are housing, poverty and inequalities and problems in education. A new element presented in the qualitative research and not highlighted by the researchers in the desktop research is the impact of climate change

and environmental pollution on the respondents' feelings of insecurity (this can be explained perhaps due to the greater awareness of the younger age groups with regard to the environment).

From the responders' perspective, one of the main problems faced by the migrant-refugee community is intolerance, racism and stereotypes. This finding, combined with the problems of social cohesion, can partly confirm the general situation of inequality that has been presented in the desktop research.

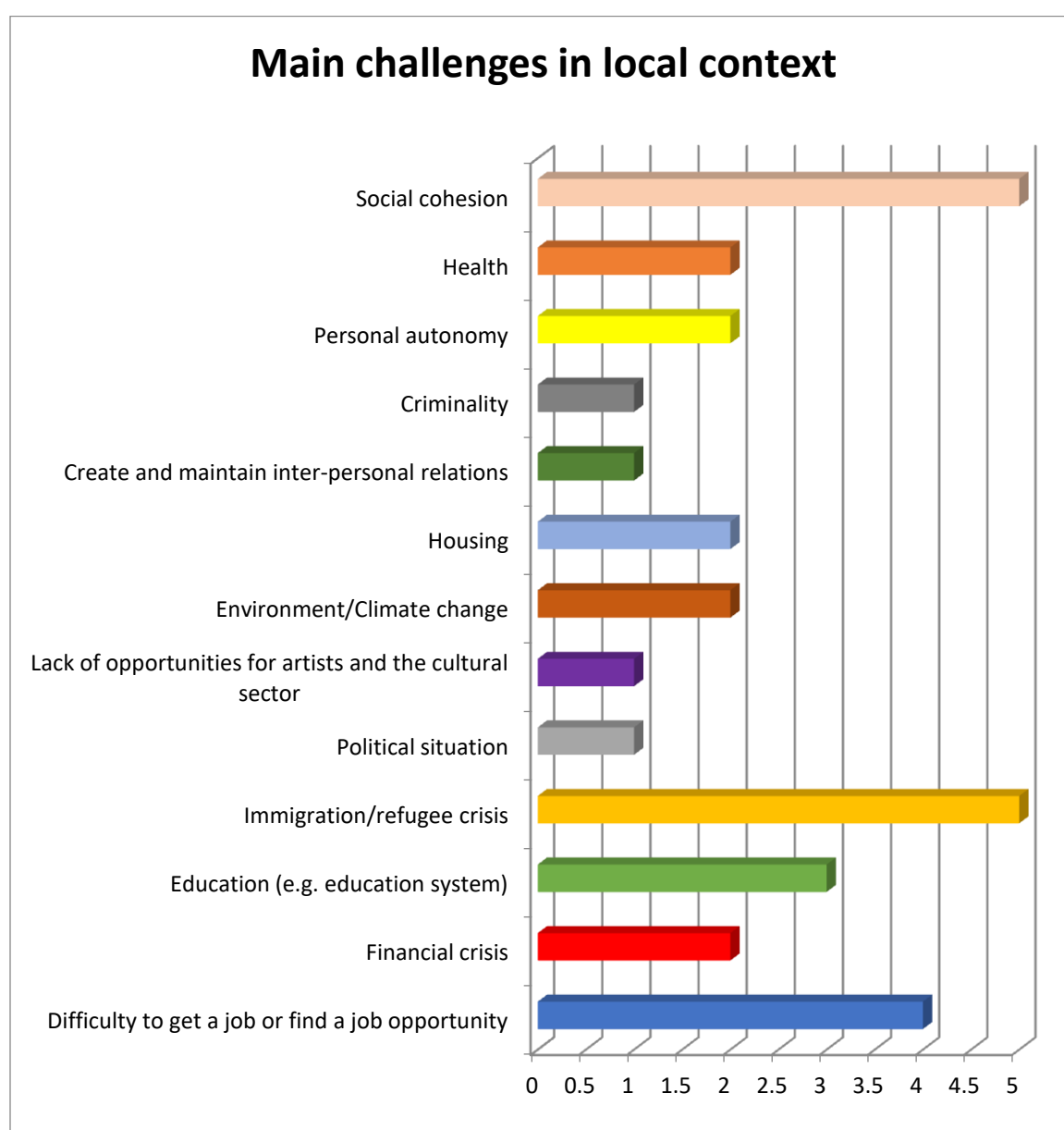
Finally, the effect of covid seems to have exacerbated existing problems but particularly increased feelings of insecurity and social alienation. One positive element presented in relation to covid is that it strengthened the solidarity movement.

## 4.2. Greece (Athens)

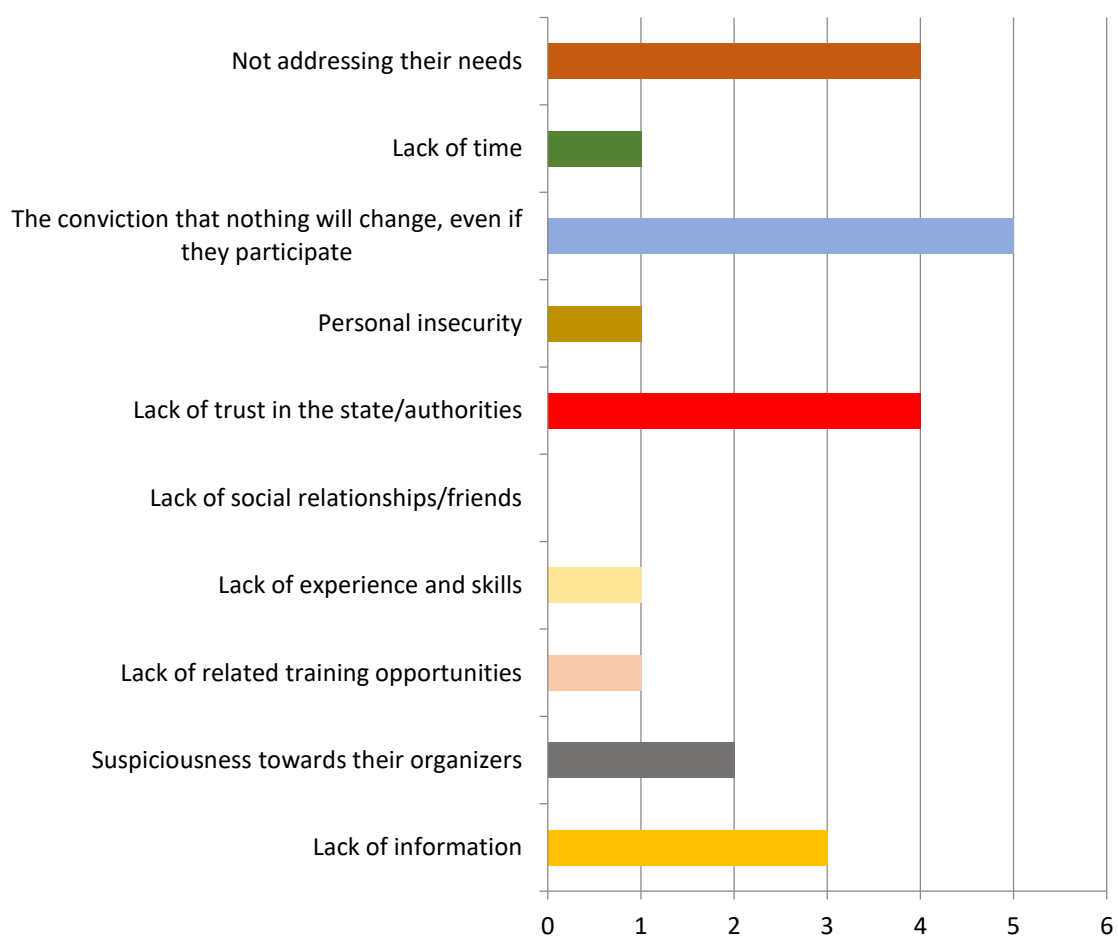
In Greece (Athens), 11 questionnaires were answered mainly from the city of Athens. The age of respondents is relatively balanced between 19 and 50 years old and they self-identified mainly as representatives of social organisations (detailed information on the profile of respondents can be found in ANNEX/7.4.2).

### 4.2.1. Challenges at local level and ways to address them

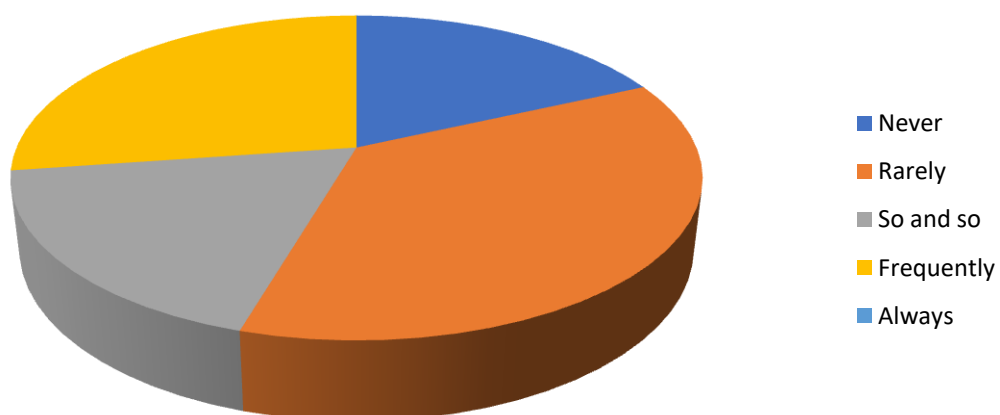
The tables below show the responses to the closed-ended questions in relation to the main general challenges at the local level, the reasons for residents' inactive participation in their local communities, the impact of the last two years on youth engagement (covid, economic and social crisis, etc.), followed by the results on the challenges faced specifically by youth at the local level and possible ways to address them.



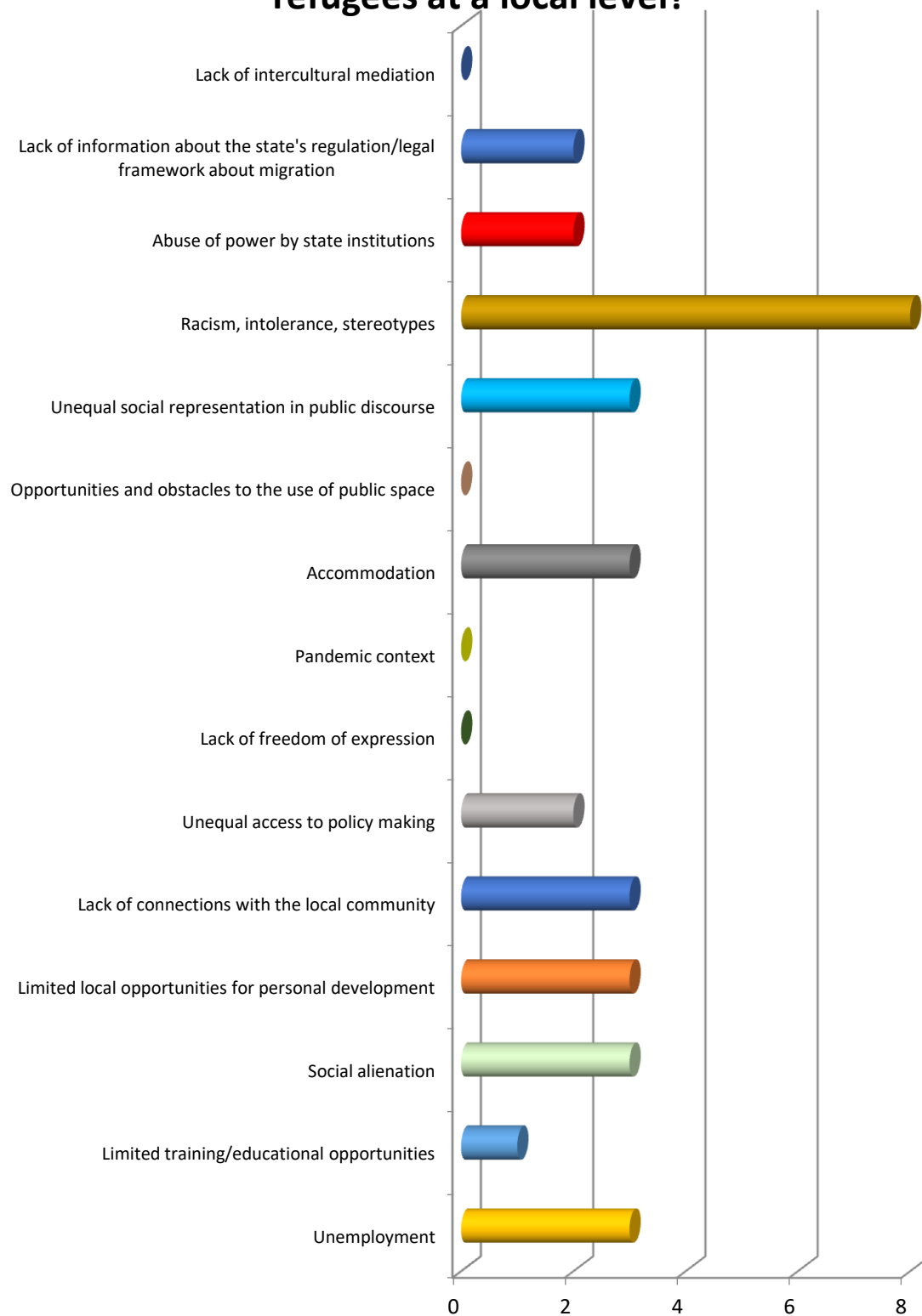
## Factors that impede local people's active participation in local actions

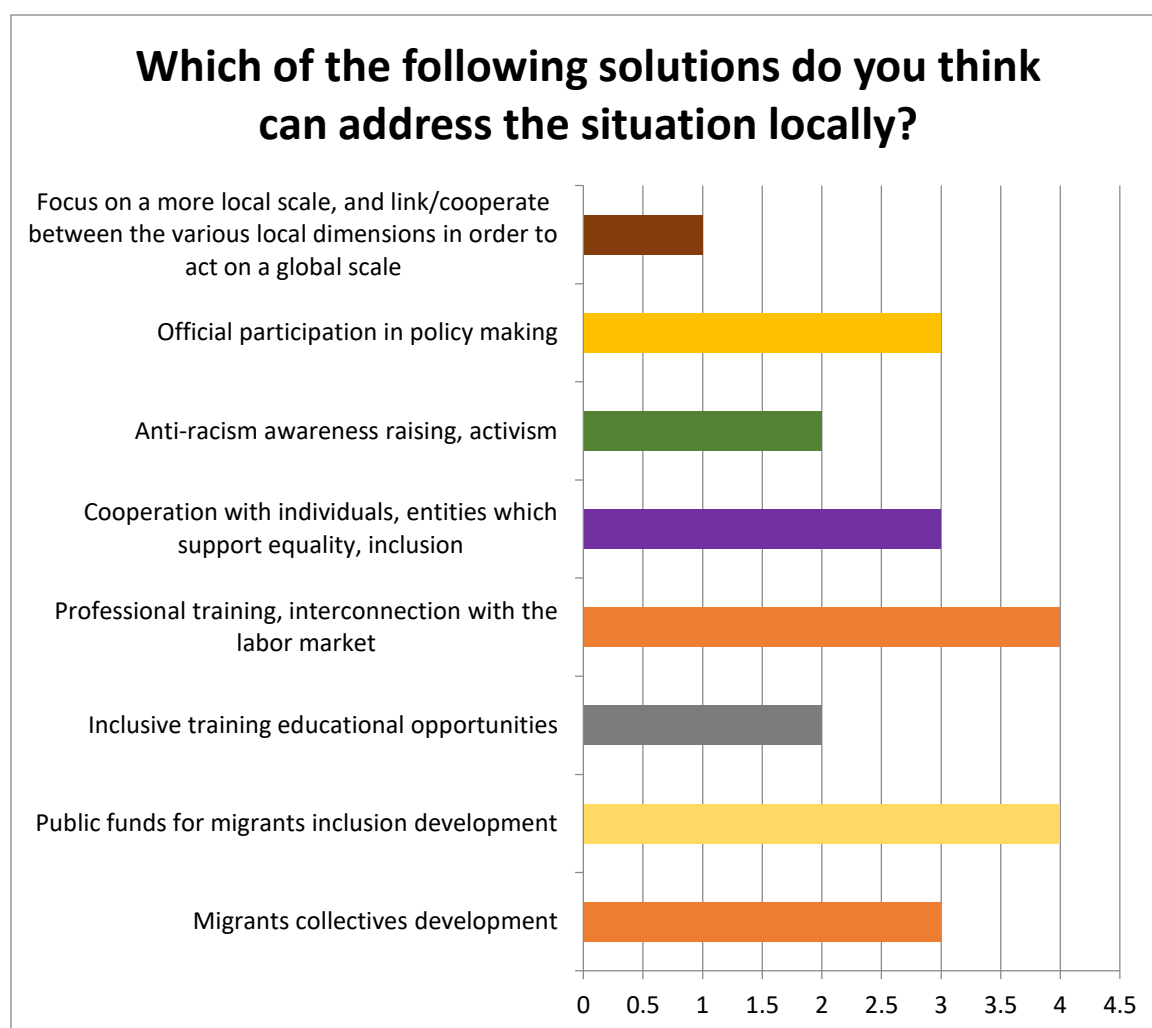


## Within the last 3 years, have you been limited by external factors in your inclusive activities/opportunities?



## Which of the following are the main problems for the migrants, asylum seekers, refugees at a local level?





#### 4.2.2. Open questions about the general challenges, local drivers for civic activation and the impact of covid-19 (Athens/Greece-Migration).

The following subsections summarise the main trends in relation to the general local challenges that have directly affected respondents, personal experiences of activation-mobilisation on a local social issue and the impact of the consequences of covid-19 on the specific local challenges faced by young people.

##### 4.2.2.1. If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned challenges, please explain shortly

Responses focused on the economic challenges people are facing.

“Due to the economic crisis there is difficulty in finding a job and maintaining personal autonomy as the economic demands of our society are disproportionate to the wages provided.”

- Disproportionate wages compared to today’s needs
- Difficulty in being economically autonomous

#### **4.2.2.2. Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context**

Most of the answers highlighted the fact that personal experiences (health issues, local challenges, bad road network, geographical proximity to communities in need) motivated them to act and help solving them.

- Health-medical issue motivated to actively take part in societal challenges
- Geographical proximity led to supporting refugees by providing them with basic commodities

#### **4.2.2.3. How is the situation affected by covid 19?**

Most of the answers highlighted the negative effect Covid-19 had on the already bad situation migrants, refugees and especially asylum seekers were facing. Inequalities were highlighted. The restrictions that they were already forced to follow due their detention in the camps (mainly for the cases of Asylum seekers located in the islands) became strictly because of the quarantine imposed by the Greek government for specific periods. Thus, all aspects of everyday life worsen for them. For example they had to delay appointments with doctors, or they had problems with access to social and legal services. Additionally, Immigration and Migration Directorates were not serving the public for long periods and as a result expired residence permits were continuously extended causing administrative problems to an already overloaded system.

Another issue that was mentioned was the fact that due to the many lockdowns that were imposed, many businesses had to close down and as a result, many people (migrants included) lost their jobs and generally the job offers were definitely reduced.

Last but not least, the lockdowns widen even more the gap in interaction between newly arrived refugees and the locals. Thus, integration processes were paused.

- Increased detention (in camps), covid as a pretext/excuse
- Restrictions in many freedoms
- Restriction of freedom of movement and access to public services, inadequate health care
- Job offers were reduced even more
- For refugee and migrant populations, access to benefits has been further reduced due to the impossibility of online transactions, reduction of services, delays in all processes
- Many asylum seekers and displaced refugees have found themselves unprotected against a range of problems affecting their daily lives. Many lost their jobs, others lost their places of residence, and the state treated them as second-class citizens both during the period of restrictive measures and during the period of vaccination.
- Jobs that employed third-country nationals during the pandemic were closed down, further increasing unemployment levels among people of migrant origin
- Immigration and Migration Directorates were not serving the public, resulting in continuous extensions of expired residence permits under immigration law and causing wider administrative chaos, with third-country nationals being the only victims once again.
- The covid-19 pandemic widened communication gap between the newly arrived population in the Greek territory and the institutions of the coordinated state.

- Increasing problems on several critical issues: legal documentation, access to health care, housing, education, the labour market and social services.

#### **4.2.3. Interconnection with the Desktop research in Athens/Greece**

In Greece it was also impossible to reach migrants and refugees for the qualitative research. Nevertheless, the fact that the questionnaire was answered by professionals in migrant and refugee support structures is very positive, because it gives us a very reliable picture of the situation in Athens in relation to the phenomenon of migration and the current situation of refugees.

The economic crisis and unemployment as well as the rise of far-right rhetoric and xenophobia in Athens are the most serious issues confirmed by the qualitative research. A large majority of respondents report that the main problem facing the immigrant and refugee community is racism, intolerance and stereotypes. Similarly, the general challenges faced by the local community in Athens overwhelmingly include social cohesion and the immigration/refugee crisis.

The economic crisis and unemployment are presented as major problems in both closed and open questions and are the main causes of other problems (such as personal autonomy, feeling of insecurity and difficulty in meeting living needs). Combined with the official Greek state's attitude of tolerance towards the phenomena of extreme right-wing rhetoric and xenophobia, it is understandable why the majority of respondents state that there is a lack of trust in the authorities.

Regarding the impact of covid-19, the qualitative research fully confirms the data presented in the desktop research. Although due to the travel restrictions, refugee and migrant flows to Greece have decreased, the situation of migrants and refugees in the country has deteriorated rapidly. Many businesses closed down due to the lockdowns and many workers (including many migrants legally residing in Greece) lost their jobs. Refugees staying in the camps faced very poor conditions (confinement) with no health care, no education services and no access to services provided by civil society organisations supporting migrants and refugees. Also, due to the travel ban, migrants and refugees who could obtain legal travel documents and travel to other European countries were forced to stay in Greece in very poor living conditions.



## 5. Disability

The qualitative research on the community of disabled people was conducted in two Greek cities in the Thessaly region; Larissa and Volos.

In recent years, Greece has made a lot of progress in relation to disability rights and accessibility and there are already several examples of activism that manage to attract the interest of the general public and create a more disability-friendly culture.

However, it can be observed from the research that there are still many steps to be taken to give disabled people equal access to social goods and services provided without obstacles to other social groups.

Accessibility to public spaces, public facilities and transportation is not yet a given. Disabled people face many accessibility problems also in education and culture. Their lack of accessibility and inclusion makes them appear invisible in the public sphere and they are not publicly represented in public discourse. The fact that all disabled people are considered equally disadvantaged, without differentiating their needs according to the type of impairment and the duration of the disability further complicates the situation and reproduces stereotypes.

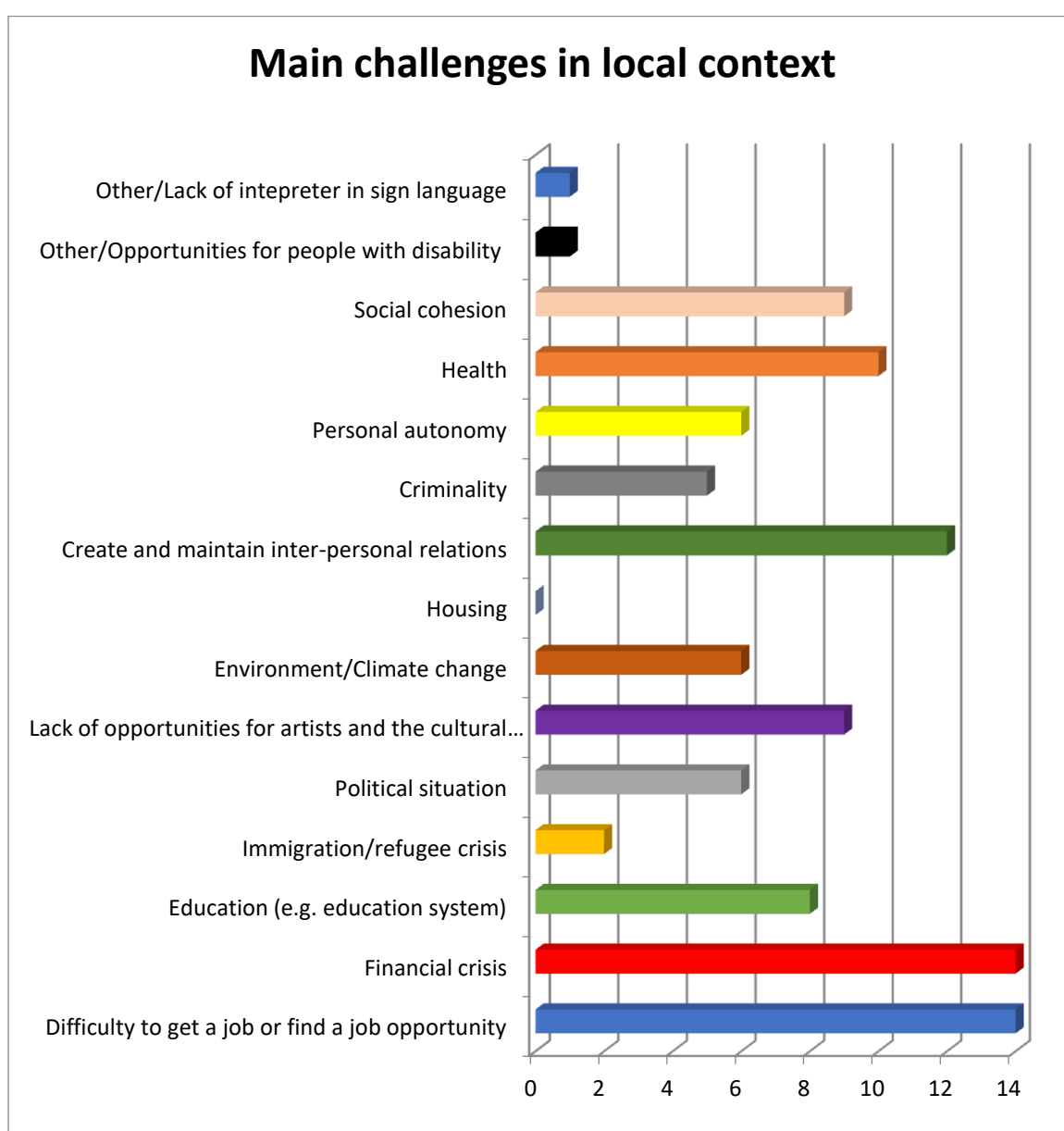
Covid-19 proved to be a catalyst for all the problems that were already present. Social alienation, complete lack of work and educational opportunities and dependence on the family environment were the main characteristics highlighted by the qualitative research in the ENACTING project.

## 5.1. Greece (Larissa-Volos)

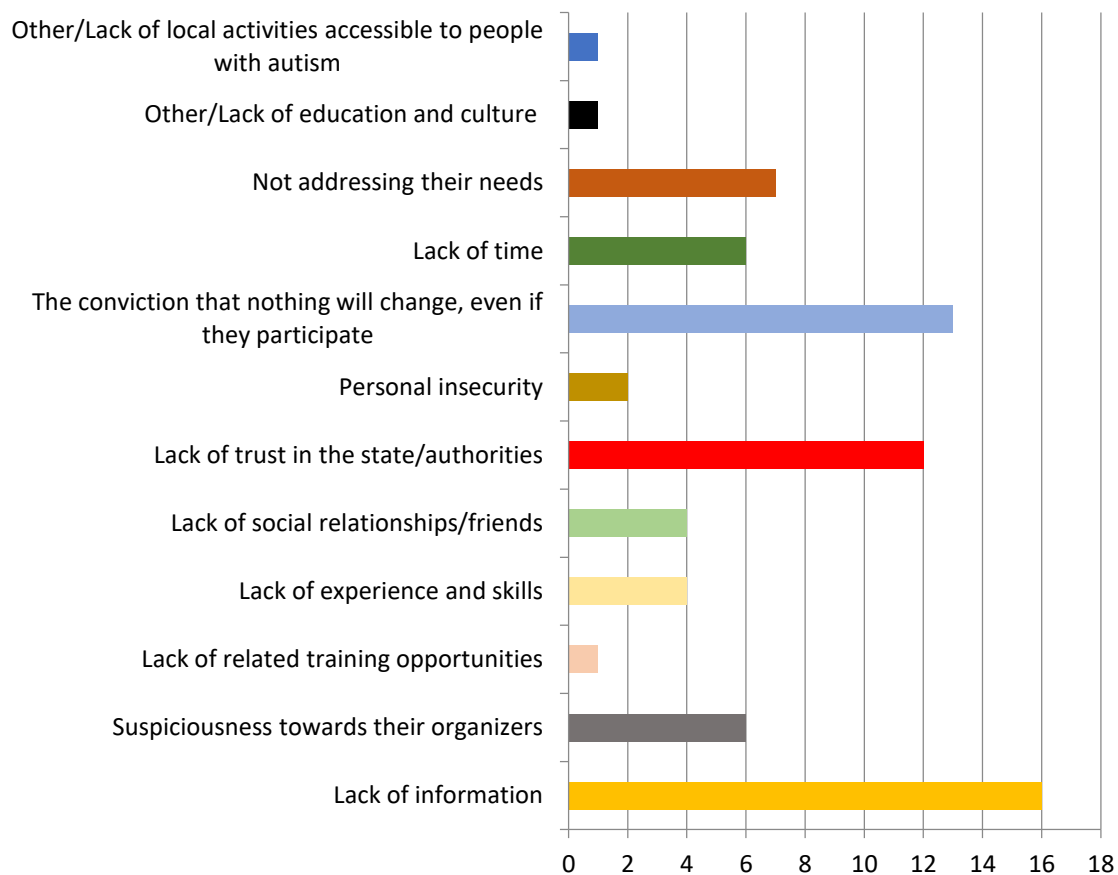
In Greece, 37 questionnaires were answered from the cities of Larissa and Volos. The majority of the respondents belong to the 41-50-year-old age group and they self-identified mainly as trainers, teachers, coaches for people with disability and people with disability (detailed information on the profile of respondents can be found in ANNEX/7.5.2).

### 5.1.1. Challenges at local level and ways to address them

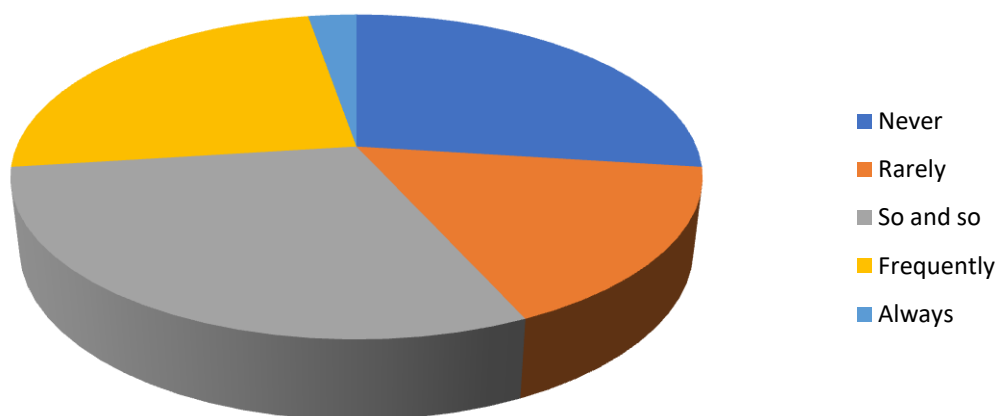
The tables below show the responses to the closed-ended questions in relation to the main general challenges at the local level, the reasons for residents' lack of participation in their local communities, the impact of the last two years on youth engagement (covid, economic and social crisis, etc.), followed by the results on the challenges faced specifically by youth at the local level and possible ways to address them.



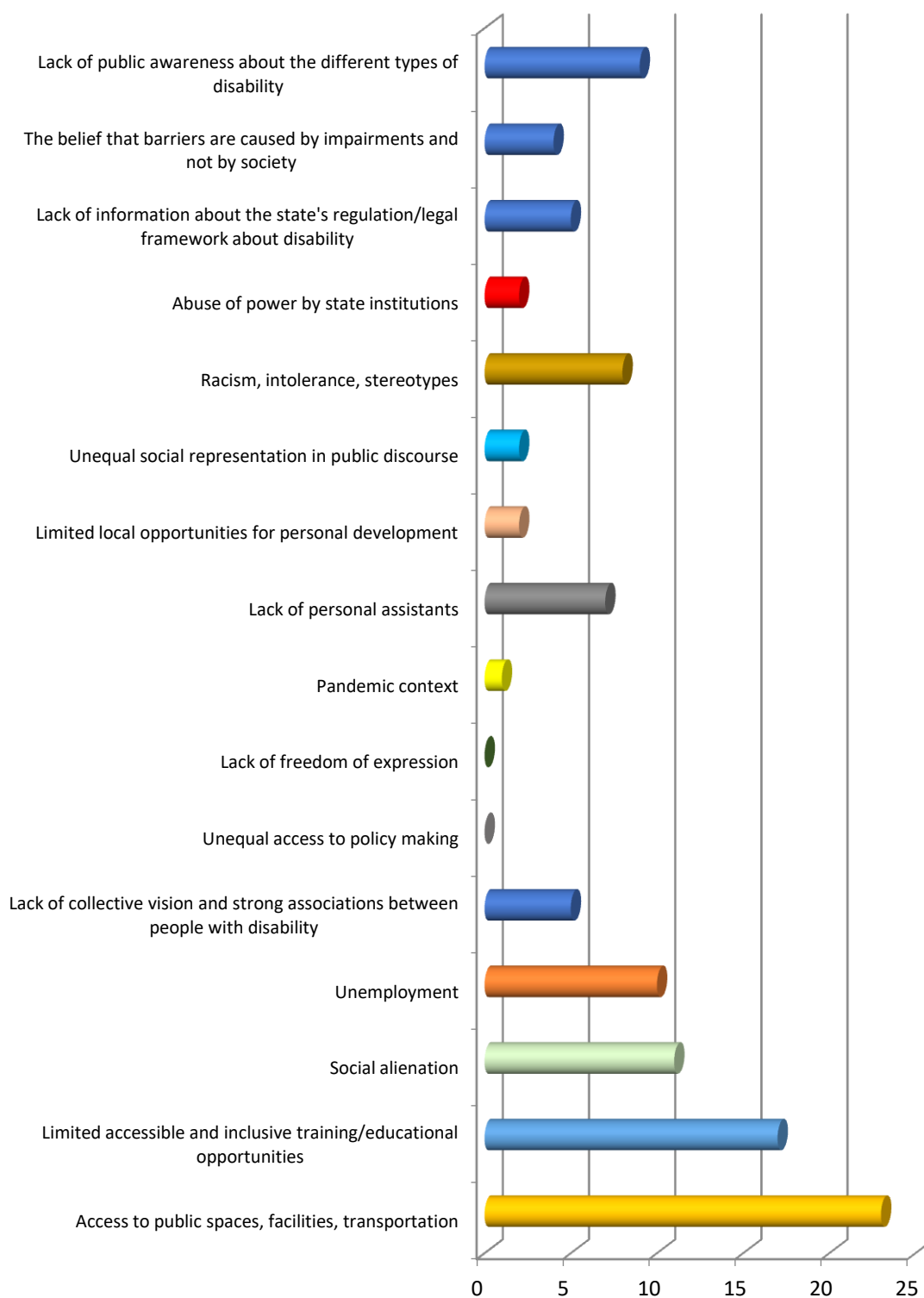
## Factors that impede local people's active participation in local actions



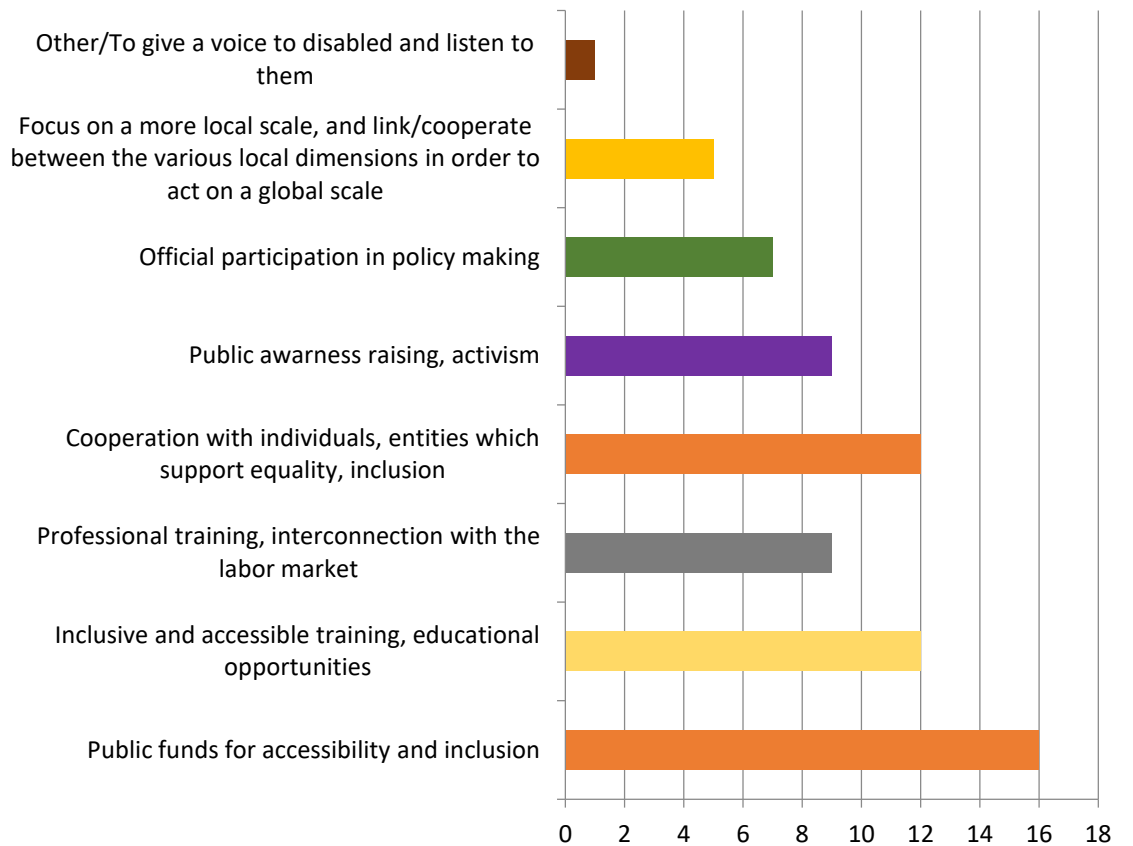
## Within the last 3 years, have you been limited by external factors in your equal social participation?



## Which of the following are the main problems for people with disability at the local level?



## Which of the following solutions do you think can address the situation locally?



### 5.1.2. Open questions about the general challenges, local drivers for civic activation and the impact of covid-19 (Larissa-Volos/Greece-Disability).

The following subsections summarise the main trends in relation to the general local challenges that have directly affected respondents, personal experiences of activation-mobilisation on a local social issue and the impact of the consequences of covid-19 on the specific local challenges faced by young people.

#### 5.1.2.1. If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned challenges, please explain shortly

The respondents presented many of the main challenges as being fundamental to their personal experience.

Starting from the education sector, disabled people experience many problems with accessibility and equal participation in the educational process due to the lack of accompanying persons (interpreters in sign language, educational staff for people on the autism spectrum, lack of educational opportunities for vocational training and university studies). This situation inhibits future professional opportunities and many people with disability are therefore constantly in a

situation of job insecurity, which places a psychological burden on them, a financial burden on their families and, ultimately, minimises the possibility of personal autonomy.

The financial crisis that started in 2008 dramatically reduced everyone's standard of living, but made it particularly difficult for the community of disabled (both disabled people themselves who experienced cuts in social and health care services, and disability professionals who entered a work situation with long periods of unemployment).

The main challenge faced by disabled people, which has been intensified by covid-19, is social alienation and loneliness, the experience of not being able to develop their skills and talents in two cities (Larissa and Volos) that are not accessible and do not develop a meaningful culture of accessibility. Both the financial crisis and covid-19 have had a negative impact on social cohesion and socialisation opportunities for disabled people.

#### **5.1.2.2. Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context**

The experiences that prompted respondents (23 responses) to take action were the lack of accessibility in various places of Larissa and Volos, which further creates a lack of trust in the state and the public sector (inappropriate ramps on the sidewalks, lack of parking for disabled, lack of access to cultural places, non-suitable playgrounds for disabled children, lack of sign language interpreters at the hospital, lack of educational and cultural activities targeted at people with disability, lack of maternity support). Secondly, the indifference of their fellow citizens (parked cars on ramps and crossings, no claiming of disabled' rights by both disabled and non-disabled fellow citizens) prompted several respondents to react in various ways (someone became a political activist, another followed formal procedures and became president of the deaf association to help the related community in his city, another created a web blog to facilitate the visually impaired people).

Pollution of the urban and coastal environment is also something that prompted action, according to the answers of the respondents. One of them in Larissa joined informal collectives (for cleaning public spaces) while three respondents from the city of Volos participated in the open assemblies of residents about air pollution caused by the burning of garbage from a factory located on the city margins that pollute the air of the whole area.

Another person mentioned that it was the refugee crisis that prompted her to take active social action.

It is worth mentioning that in addition to the negative examples that prompted respondents to take action at a local level, one person on the autism spectrum stated that the support and solidarity of his peers at school was a factor that made him to become socially active.

#### **5.1.2.3. How is the situation affected by covid 19?**

Covid-19 made the already difficult situation of the community of the disabled in Larissa and Volos even more difficult.

The mandatory confinement and the prohibition of transportation and social relationships further exacerbated the high levels of loneliness, social alienation and anxiety that characterised the disabled population even before covid-19.

The compulsory closure of all skills development programmes, the cancellation of many activities and - at best - their replacement by online activities (which on the one hand ensure access to more people, on the other hand limit essential contacts and distort the realistic image of "normality" in city life) created a situation of further isolation and alienation within a regime of real confinement.

Many deaths occurred in structures of supporting vulnerable groups (elderly, disabled, etc.) and increased fear and feelings of vulnerability.

There has also been a change in the way medical services are provided or cancellation of major medical interventions (such as surgeries or/and cancer prognosis and treatment).

The near future further financial crisis because of covid-19 and the fear that social benefits/support for disabled people will again be seen as a low priority has increased the sense of marginalisation of disabled people and created a sense of a dystopian future.

### **5.1.3. Interconnection with the Desktop research in Larissa/Greece**

The findings of the qualitative research (which concern not only the city of Larissa but also the nearby city of Volos) not only confirm but also complement the data of the desktop research (which concerned only the city of Larissa).

The disabled community is confronted with a local culture that is not disability-friendly. Non-accessibility to public spaces, facilities and transportation has received the majority of selections as the most important problem of the disabled community locally. This makes disabled people in these cities seem invisible, which doesn't raise awareness among their non-disabled fellow citizens and exacerbates social alienation and difficulty in establishing relationships. This is followed by the lack of accessible and inclusive education opportunities which further limits opportunities for personal, social and professional development and exacerbates the sense of social alienation. Added to these shortcomings is the lack of qualified assistants and sign language interpreters who could be useful in increasing the participation of disabled people in the social and cultural life of the cities of Larissa and Volos.

The financial crisis and unemployment are the biggest general problems facing disabled people locally. This finding confirms the data of desktop research which highlights them as the most important problems of Greek society in general. For disabled people in particular, financial dependence on their families further exacerbates the feeling of not being able to live independently.

Covid-19, also in the case of the disabled, aggravated an already bad situation. The few opportunities to participate in social, cultural and educational programmes were cancelled because of the restrictions. Also, the opportunity to work and be professionally developed was reduced to a minimum as lockdowns closed many businesses, thus unemployment and competition increased. In addition, the economic crisis that comes as a consequence of covid-19 reinforces the pessimism of disabled people about the future, as they feel that once again their support from the state will be seen as a luxury at a time when other social groups are due to be supported. This fact makes them even more sceptical about the local authorities and the state.

## 6. Analysis-Conclusions

Social research experts advise that we should be very careful when we go to generalise our findings. First of all, the research sample should be large enough and secondly, the type of research we apply should allow us to generalise.

The case of the research we see here does not meet any of the above two criteria. Although the number of more than 400 questionnaires is not small for such a research effort, we should not forget that this number concerns 4 different communities of people (youth, artists, migration, disability) in at least 5 different regions of Europe (Dresden, Florence, Marseille, Larissa and Athens). So the sample we have for each community in a specific local context is particularly small we aim to "interpret" European society. Moreover, the advantage of qualitative research is the in-depth examination of some specific, personal experiences in relation to a topic rather than generalisation.

Nevertheless, and not forgetting what has been highlighted above, the temptation to talk about similarities and differences and/or general trends that have emerged from the findings of this research is considerable.

Regardless of community and region, almost all respondents raised the issue of **social cohesion**, **education** and **environment/climate change** at the local level. This is a general trend that cannot go unnoticed. ENACTING's social documentary filmmakers, regardless of the topic they choose to highlight, should have a note somewhere about these three social factors. Why do people feel they live in societies that seem less and less cohesive? What do we mean by 'education' and why do we expect more of it? Could we have lost our way temporarily because of the unprecedented and rapid transition brought about by covid-19 or is this phenomenon of dissatisfaction with education as much about yesterday as it is about today and tomorrow? What is it like to struggle to be politically and socially active in a world threatened by environmental/climate catastrophe? Can this thought be put in parentheses when dealing with other issues, or does it color all people's efforts with a tinge of dystopia and/or a sense that things urgently need to change in all areas of our daily lives?

On the other hand - to deal with only one of the contradictions - why do only young people in Germany and disabled people in Greece say that they have problems creating and maintaining interpersonal relations? Can this tendency be interpreted for the youth of Dresden because of the climate and culture (reproducing the stereotype that Mediterranean peoples are more open in their interpersonal relations)? Can we accept that disabled people in Greece experience a greater degree of social alienation due to the lack of accessibility and inclusion? Shouldn't we dig a little deeper before giving our answers?

Also, if we look carefully at the survey findings, we can see that the **political situation** was chosen as the main challenge at the local level by those who did not choose as the main problem the "financial crisis" and "difficulty to get a job or to find a job opportunity", and vice versa. What could this mean? Why did respondents separate the political situation from the economy and the labour market? Is the economy a separate subsystem from politics? Are political decisions not responsible for how we produce and consume?

Speaking of politics and active citizenship...

In the question "***In your opinion, which of the following factors does impede local people's active participation in local actions related to active citizenship and civic engagement?***",



answers such as "lack of time", "lack of information" and "personal insecurity" were selected. But as the main reason for non-active civic engagement was chosen by almost all respondents **"the conviction that nothing will change, even if they participate"** and the second **"lack of trust in the state/authorities"**. If this finding is even slightly valid, then we can talk about the great defeat of democracy. Democracy is not something we can expect from the state or anyone in particular. Democracy exists when it is practised by all of us in everyday life. The effort for more democratisation never stops, especially in the current era when inequalities and far-right rhetoric are increasing to the point of appearing as a 'normal' situation in Europe and around the world. The sense of hopelessness that results from the above answers can guide us in an attempt to interpret the present world in crisis.

As we can see, by continuing to process the research findings comparatively, instead of getting answers to the questions, we generate new questions that need to be examined. A vicious circle? Have we failed in the research process? Why did we do such a survey if we can't get answers? We have two answers to this question.

The first answer is relatively easy. The entire research and training team of ENACTING believes that in order to turn a social issue into a documentary, an initial process of social research is needed. We, therefore, created a tool to support the research process to be followed by the creators of social documentaries (a questionnaire that varies little depending on the community it addresses. You can see all the questionnaires in Annex II: 8. Questionnaires). Before incorporating this tool into the training programme, we had to test it. Thus, this research has the character of a pilot application of the qualitative research tool on a relatively large scale. For the pilot application of the questionnaire we have an answer. It was assessed as successful and is already a part of the training programme (Intellectual Output 2 & 3) and the social research methodology (Intellectual Output 1) within the ENACTING project.

But there is another answer that is not so obvious and perhaps that's why it is more interesting. First of all, social documentary filmmakers are not required to conduct qualitative social research by handing out questionnaires to dozens of people, collecting the responses and doing qualitative analysis. If one wishes to do so, then fine. They already have the tool available. But those who choose not to do qualitative research all need to do is take 20 minutes and fill out the questionnaire themselves. They will find questions that have obvious answers for themselves. But they will also face questions that are difficult to answer. At this point, the questions that will affect the creators in the process of developing the social documentary are already beginning to arise. They will also encounter questions that - at first sight - may seem unsuitable or inappropriate. At this point they may feel drawn to ask themselves in greater depth "Why is this question here?", "What do I ignore that may be of great importance to others?". The questionnaire can therefore be used by social documentary filmmakers as a special kind of checklist. During the research of their chosen topic, they will have a series of questions at their disposal in order to reflect, be inspired, create new questions and check the issues that are needed in their immediate environment. Or even find the subject of the social documentary they will create.

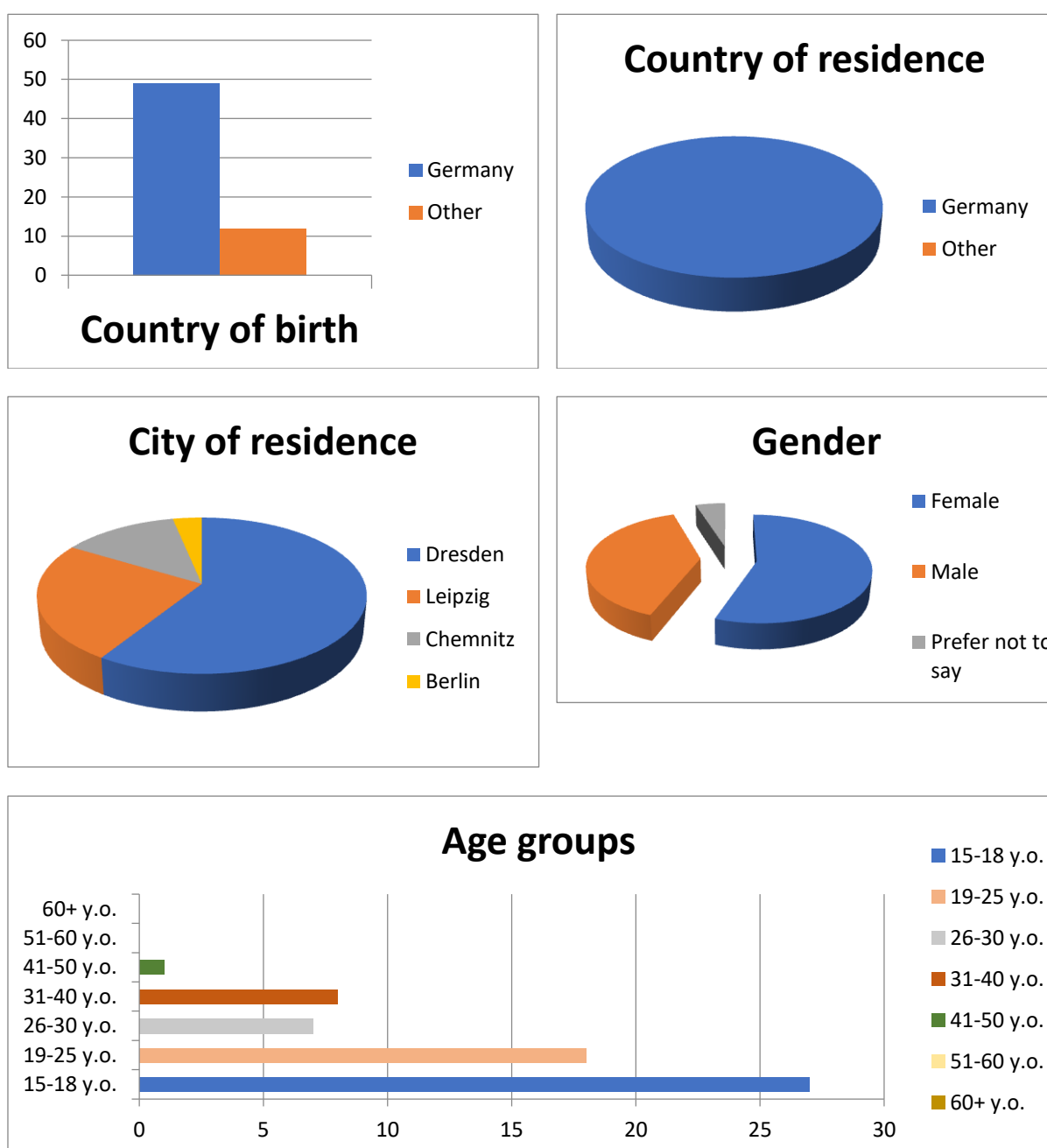
## Annex I

*(data for country, city, gender, age group, educational level, professional status and target group)*

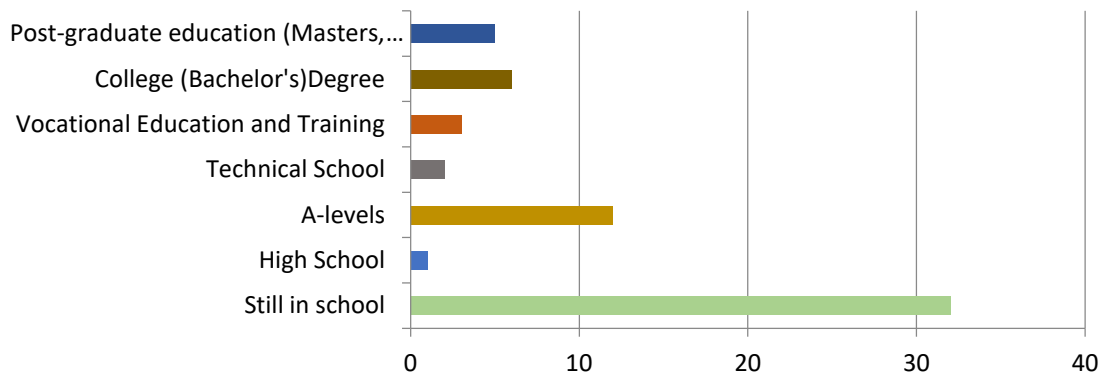
### 6.1. Germany

#### 6.1.1. Tables/charts with data from questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14 (YOUTH)

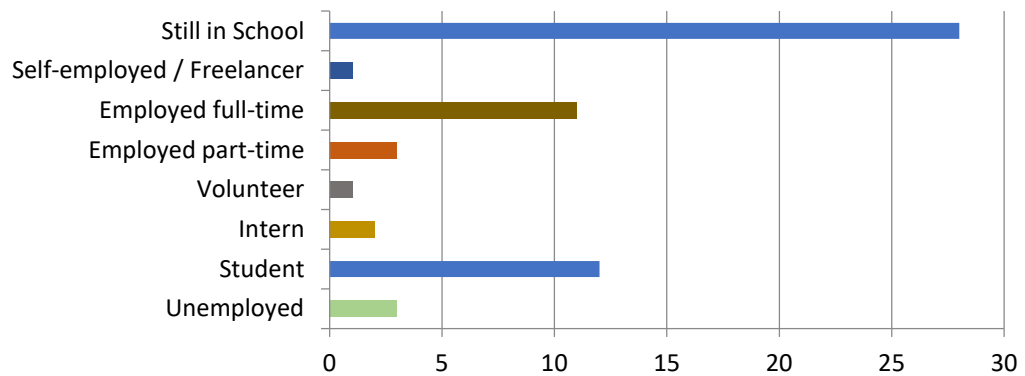
##### GERMANY / YOUTH



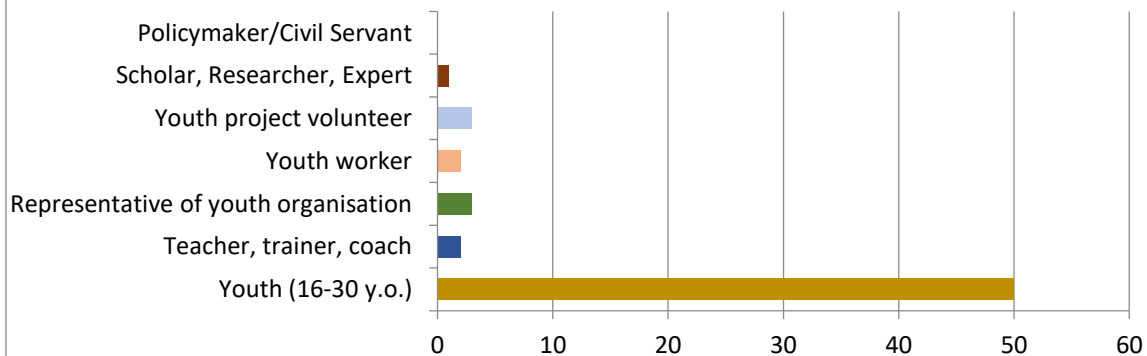
## Current educational level



## Professional status

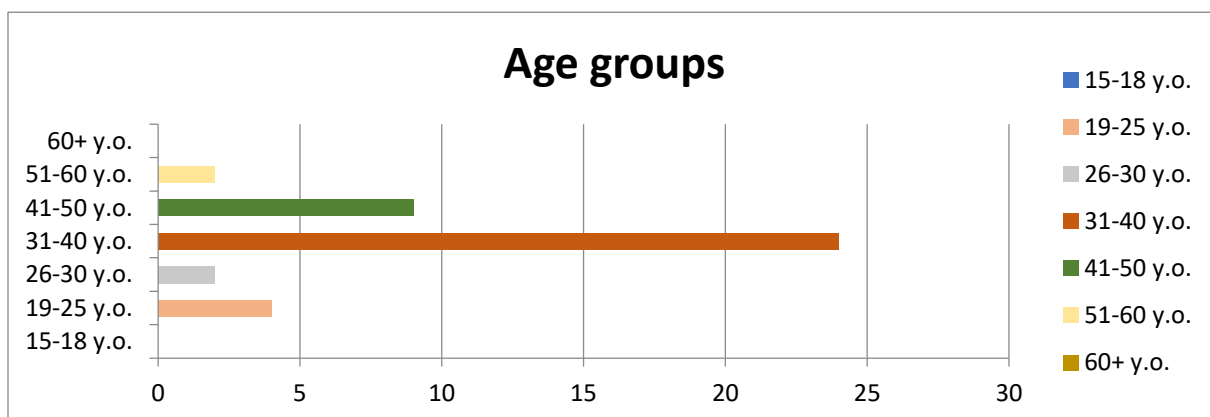
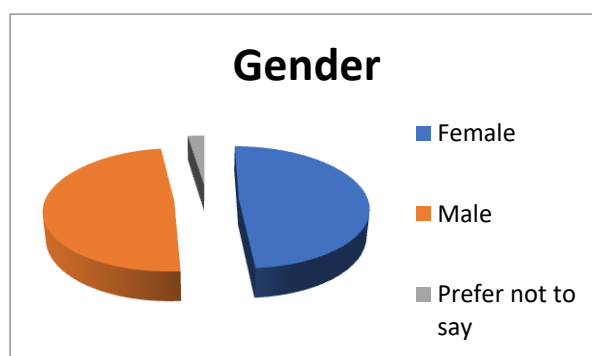
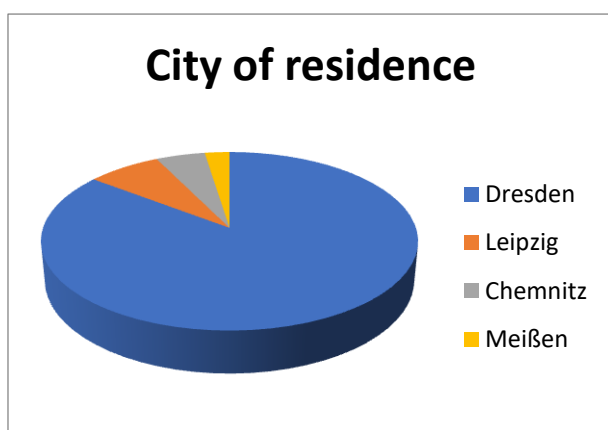
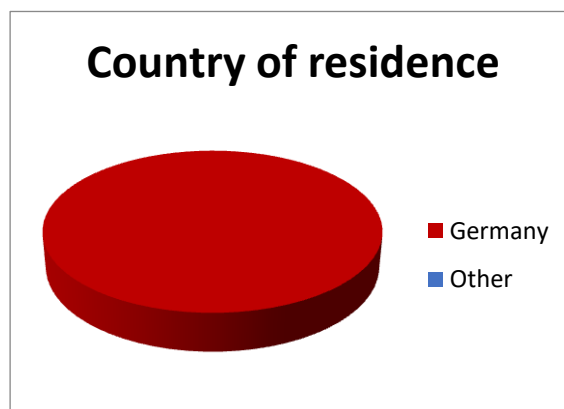
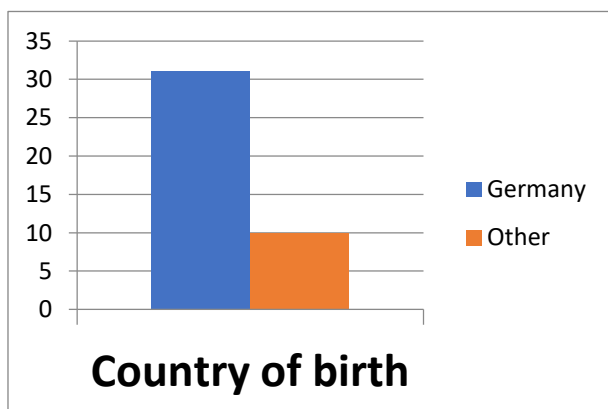


## Which group do you belong to?

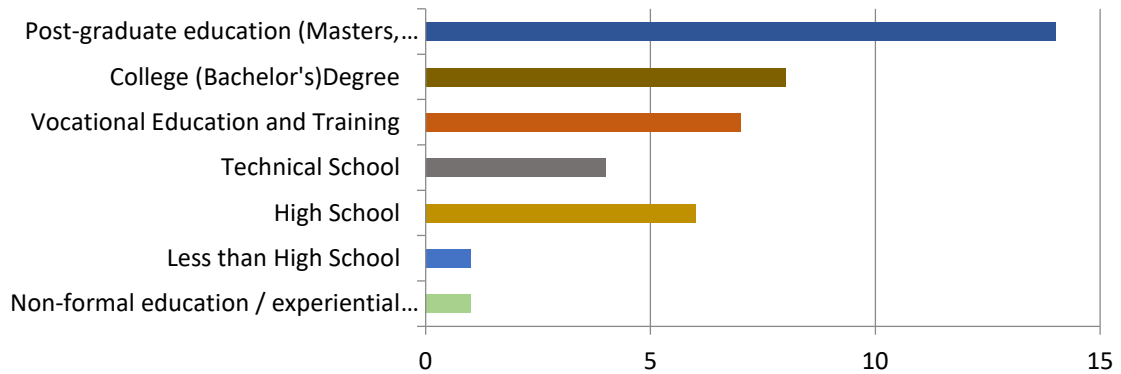


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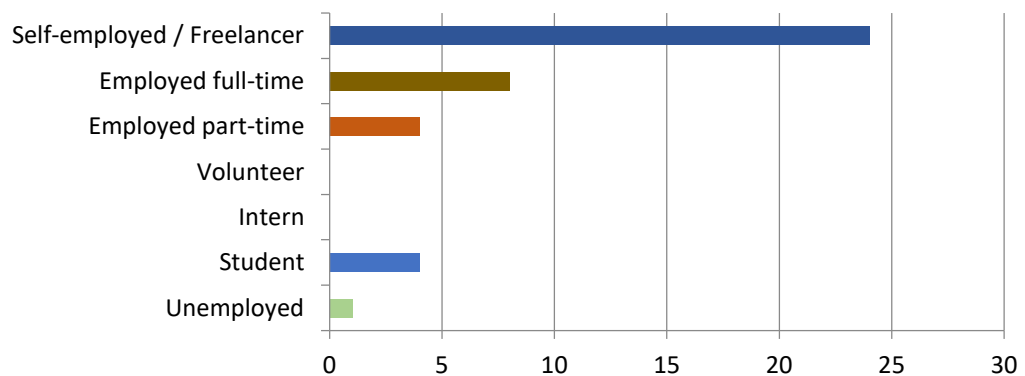
### GERMANY / ARTISTS



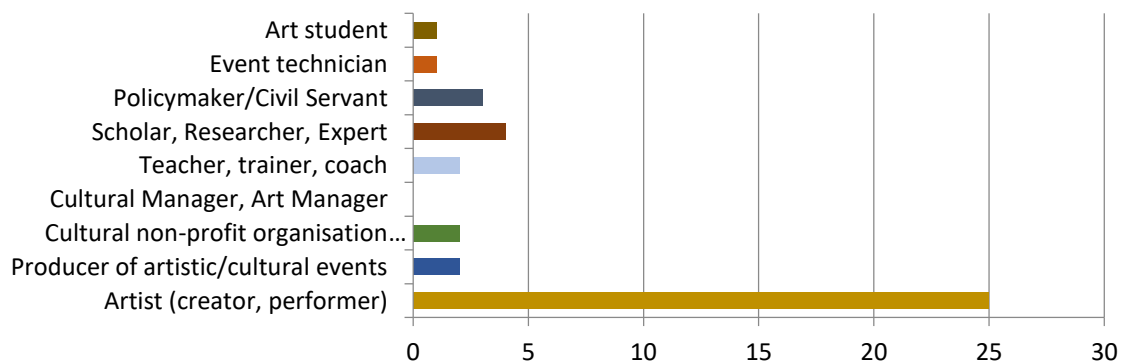
## Current educational level



## Professional status



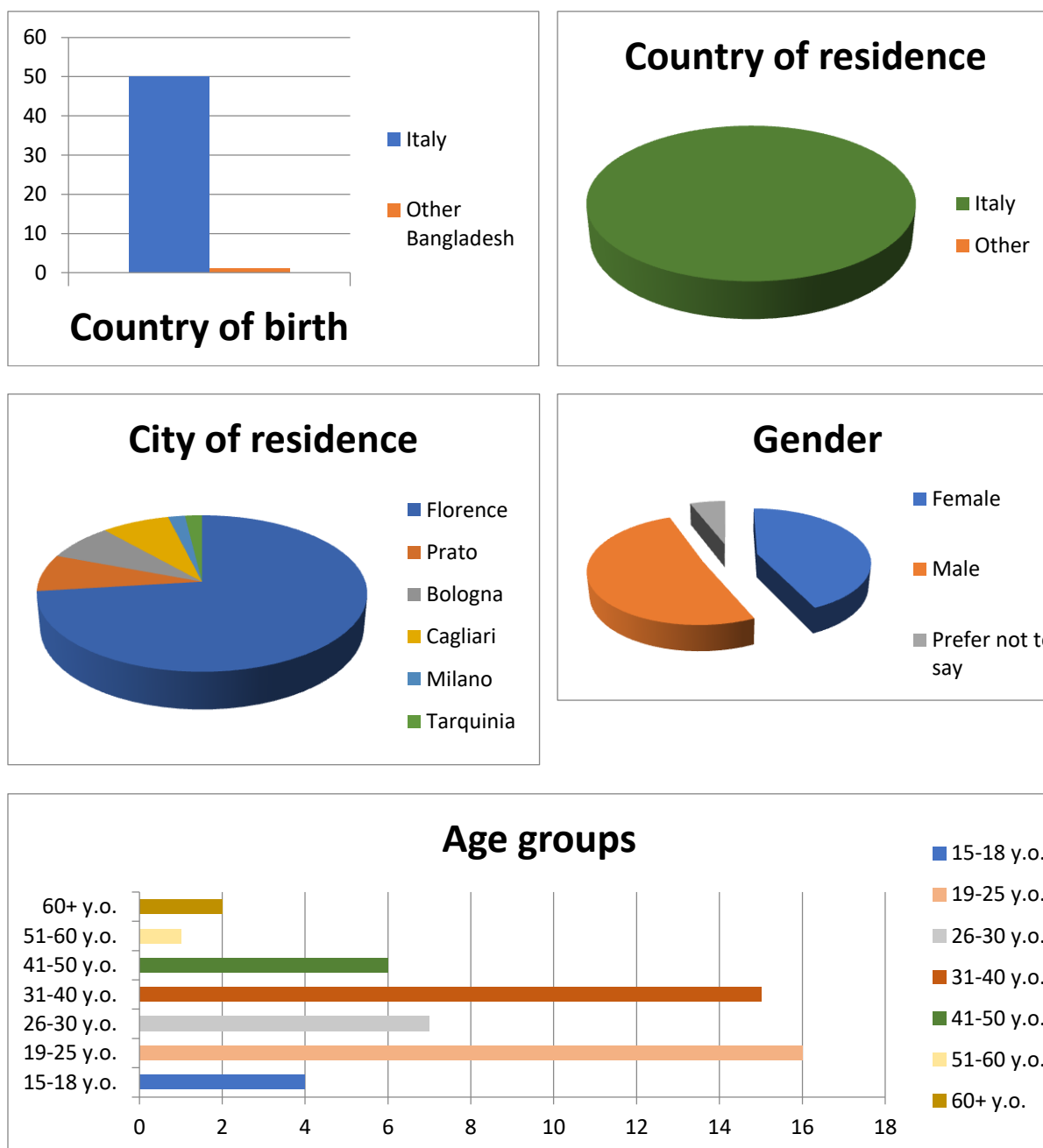
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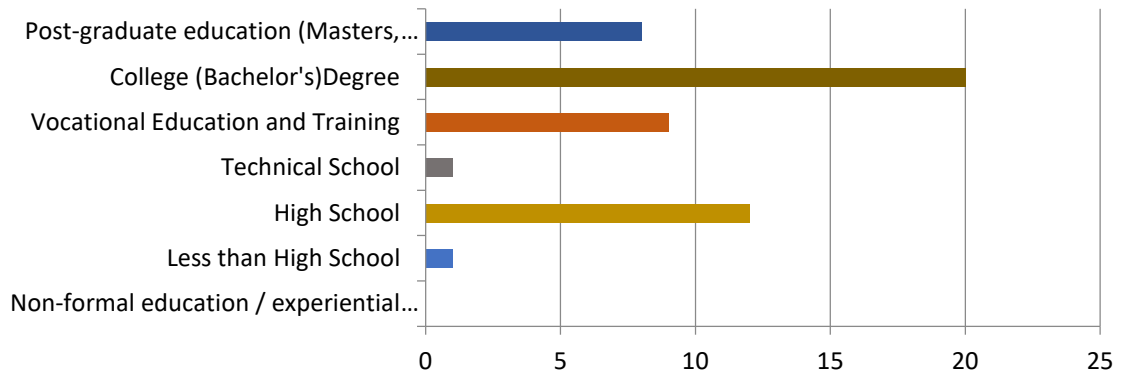
## 6.2. Italy

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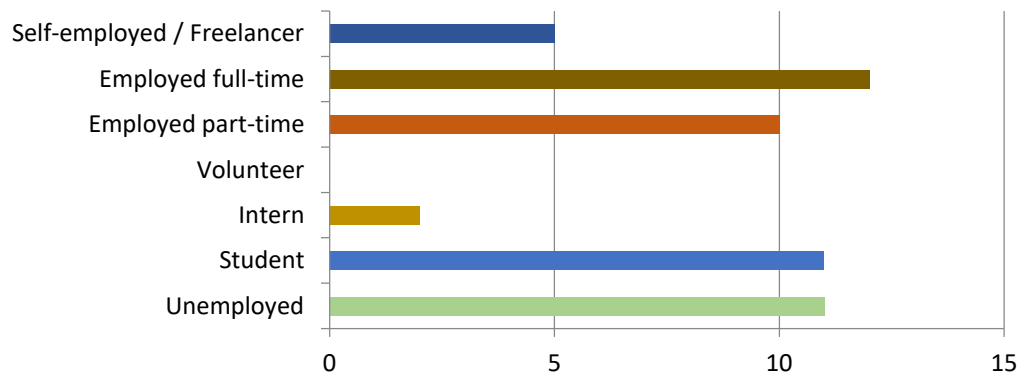
#### ITALY / YOUTH



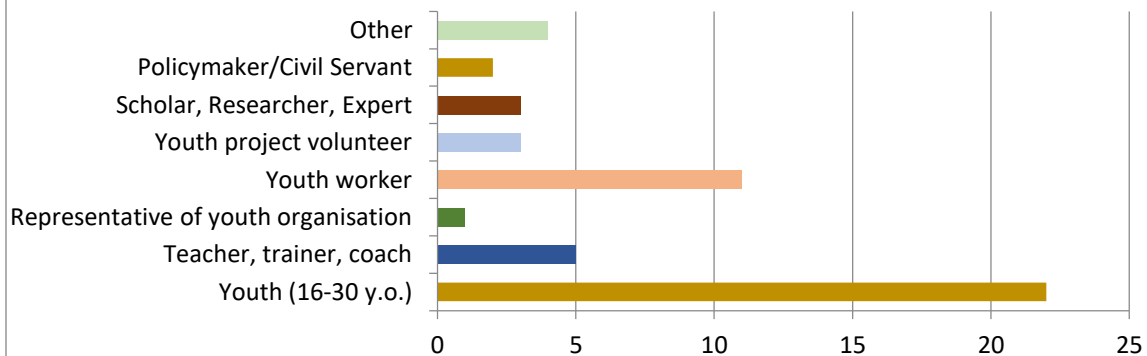
## Current educational level



## Professional status

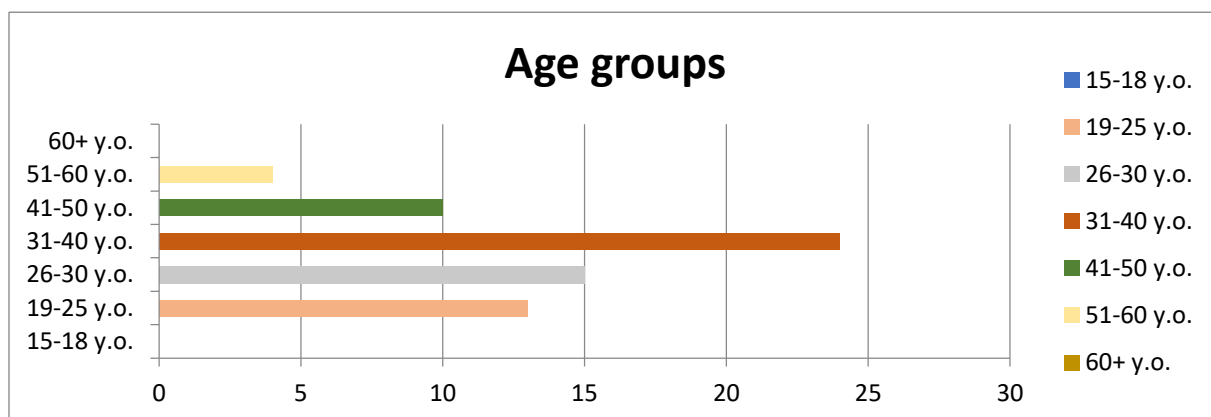
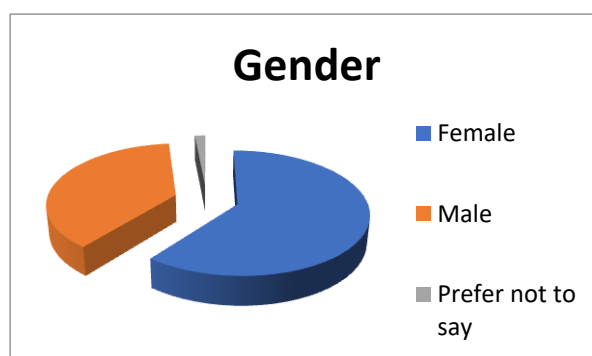
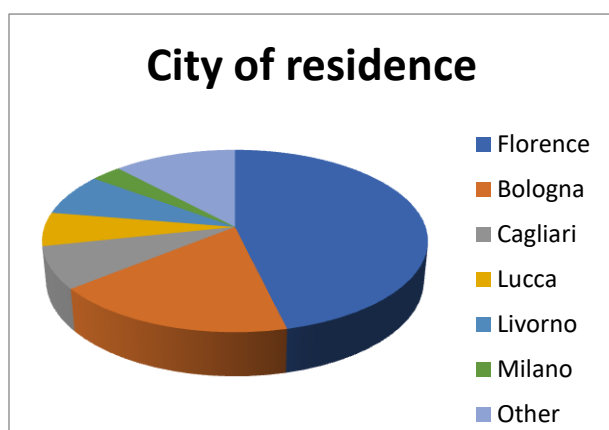
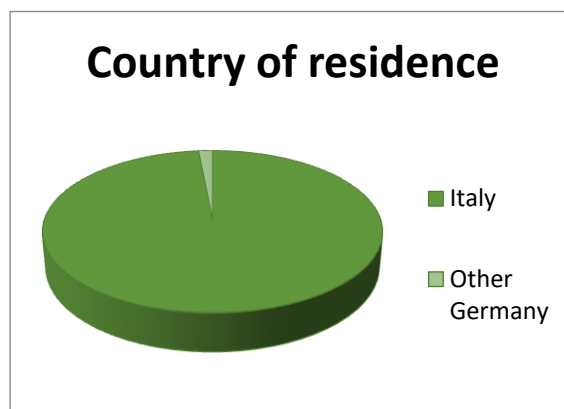
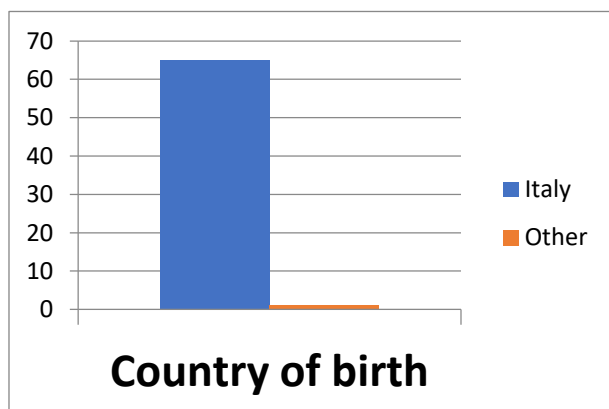


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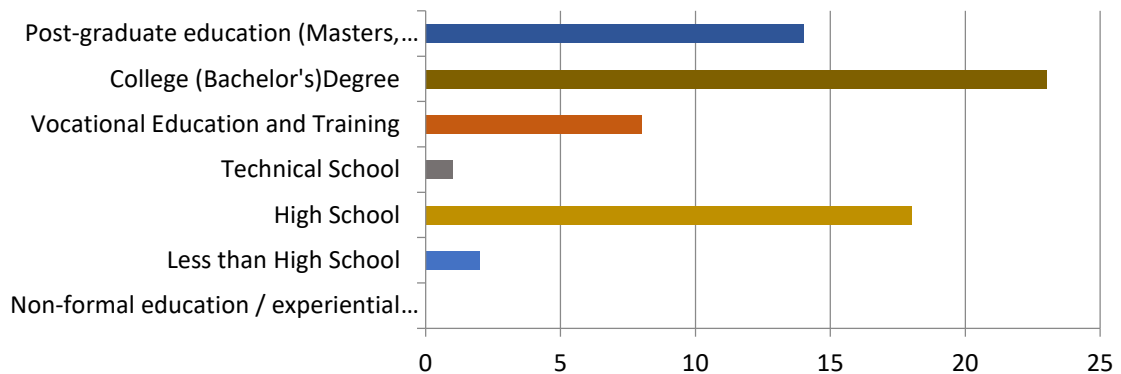
## 6.2.2. Tables/charts with data from questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14 (ARTISTS)

### ITALY / ARTISTS

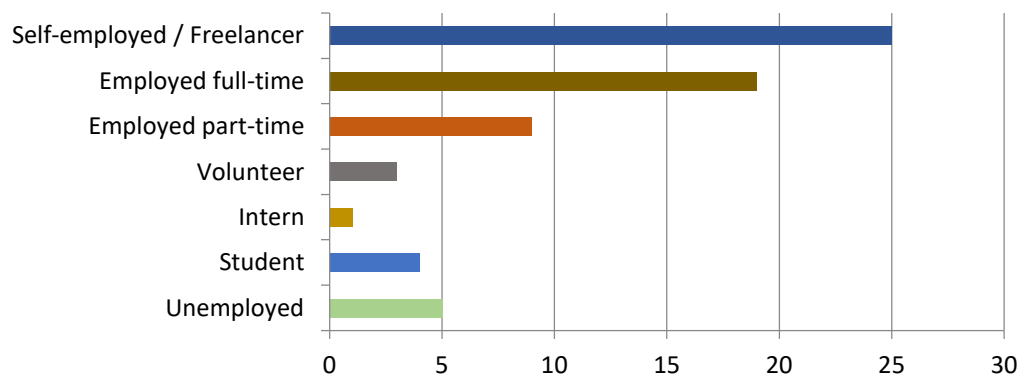




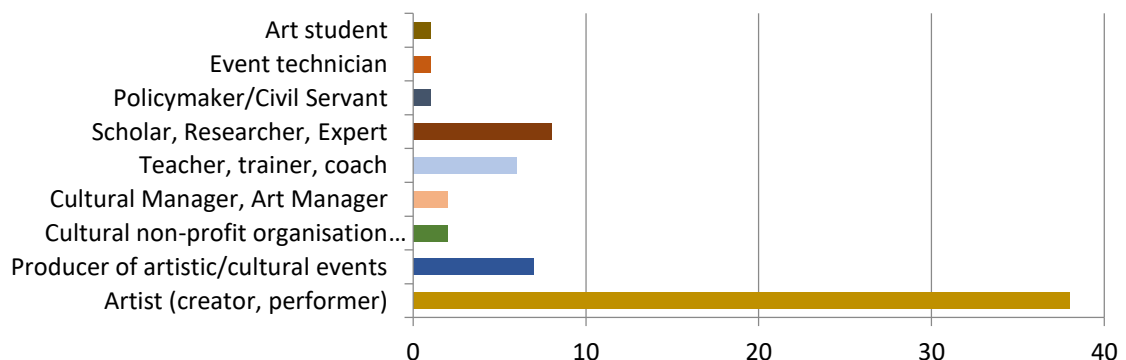
## Current educational level



## Professional status



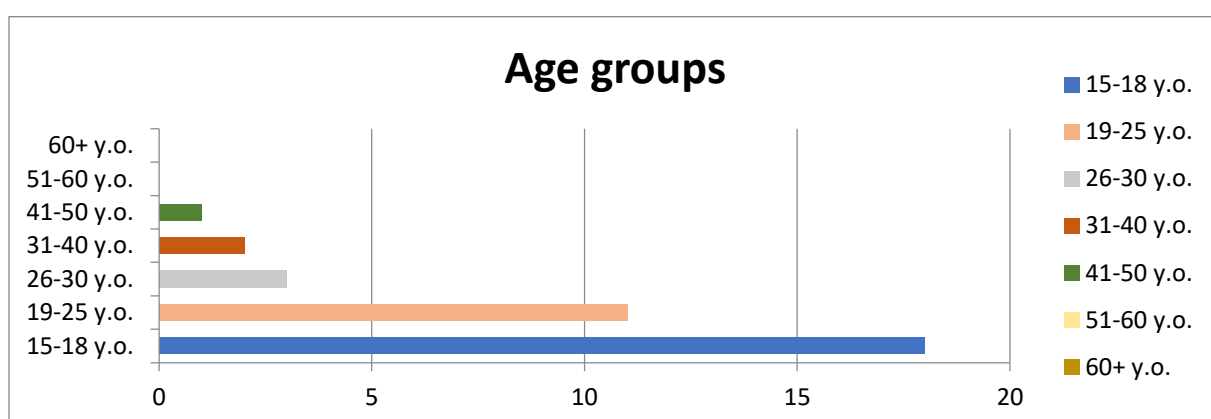
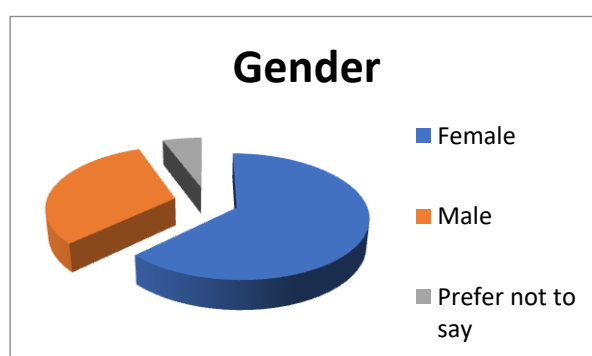
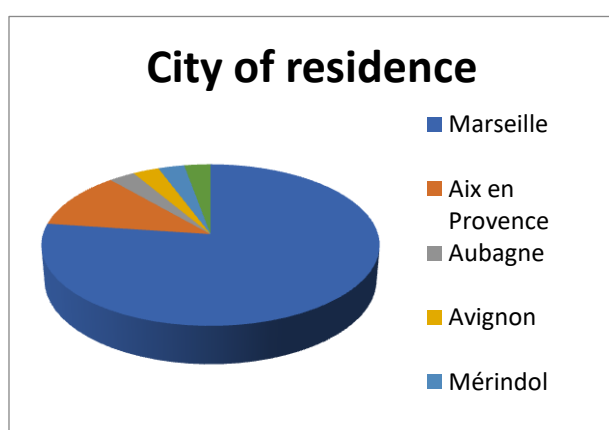
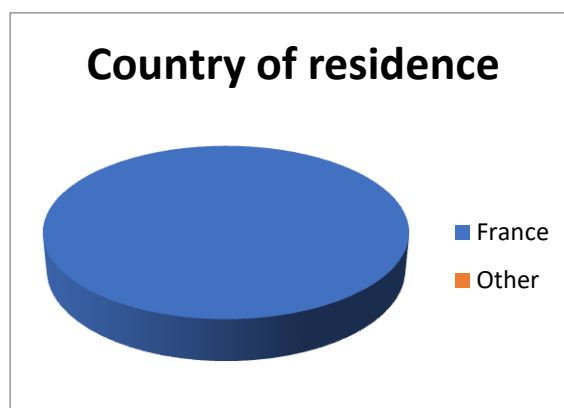
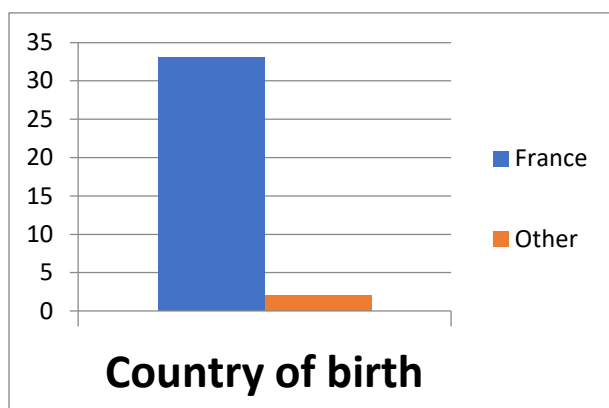
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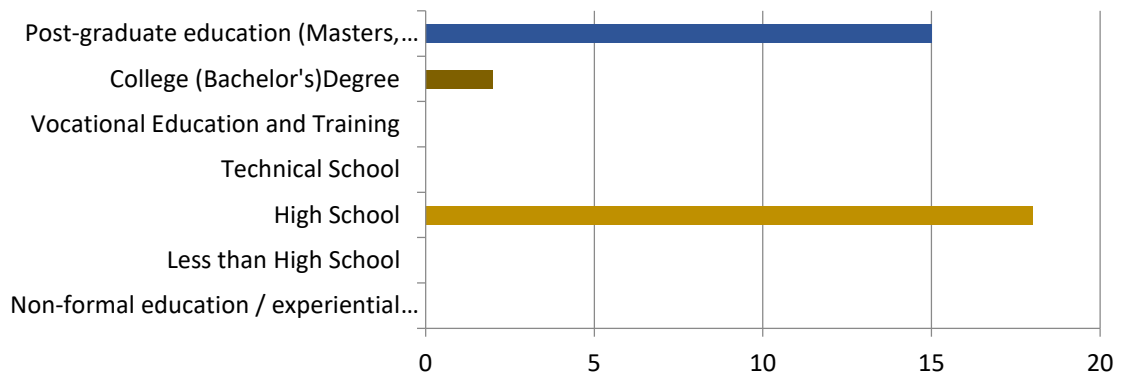
## 6.3. France

### 6.3.1. Tables/charts with data from questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14 (YOUTH)

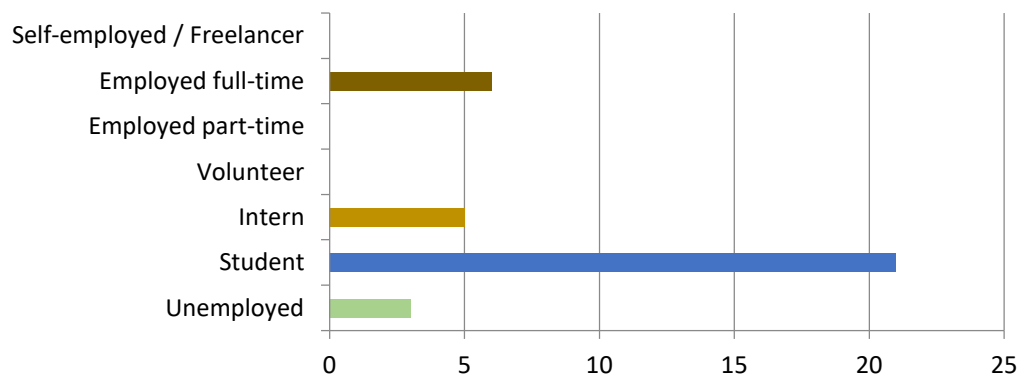
#### FRANCE / YOUTH



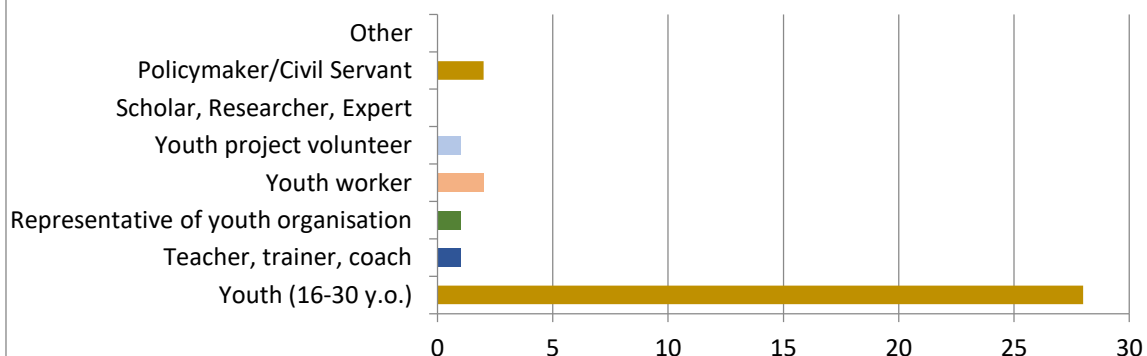
## Current educational level



## Professional status

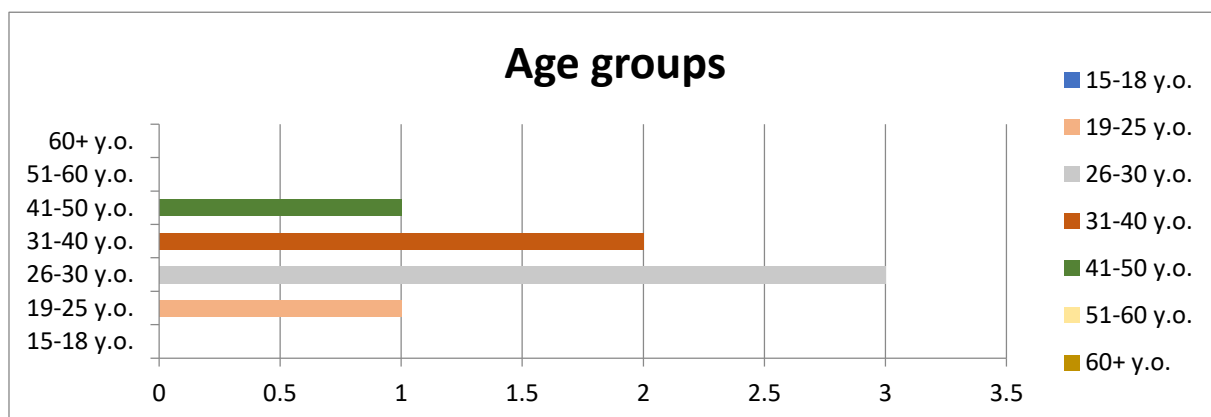
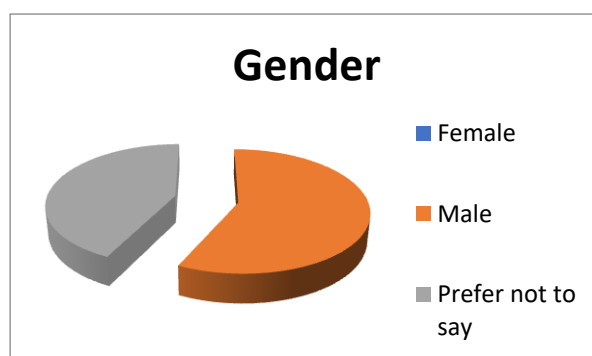
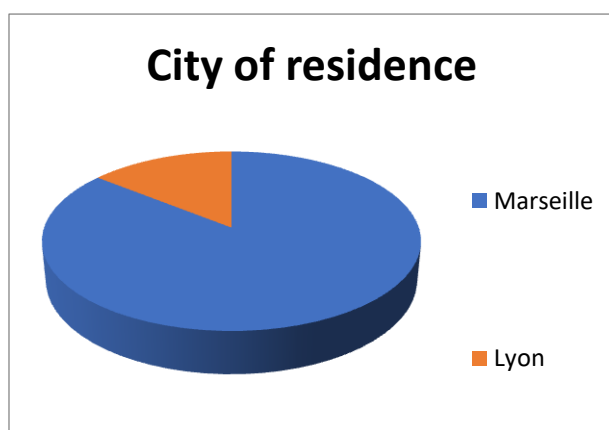
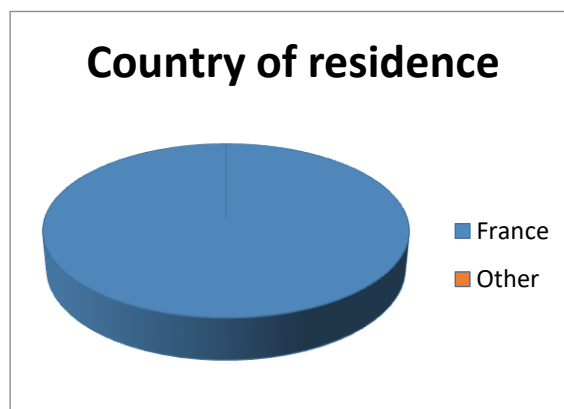
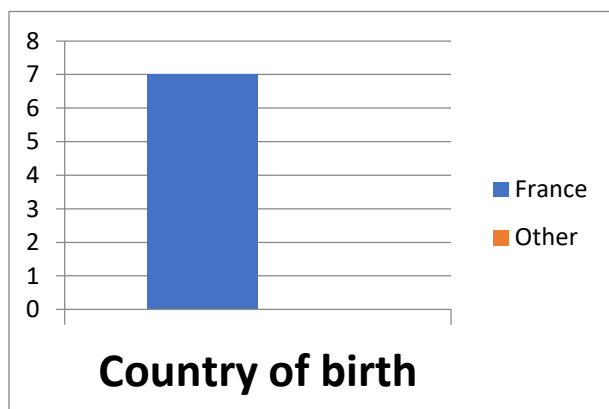


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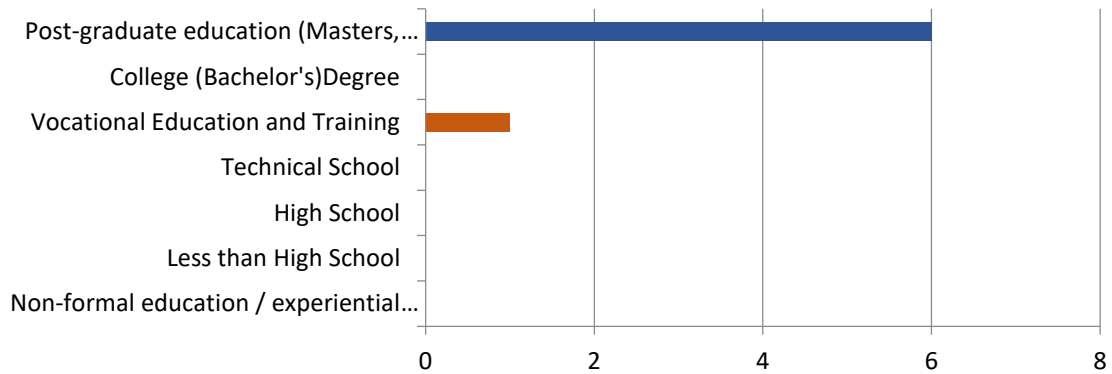


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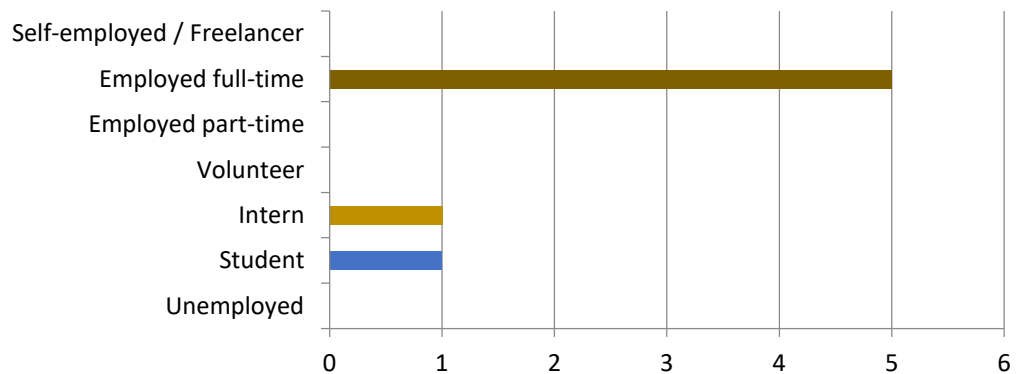
#### FRANCE / ARTISTS



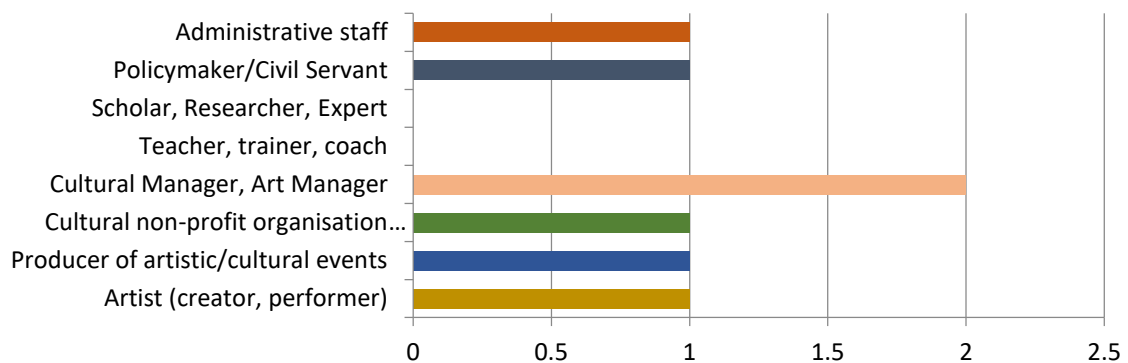
## Current educational level



## Professional status

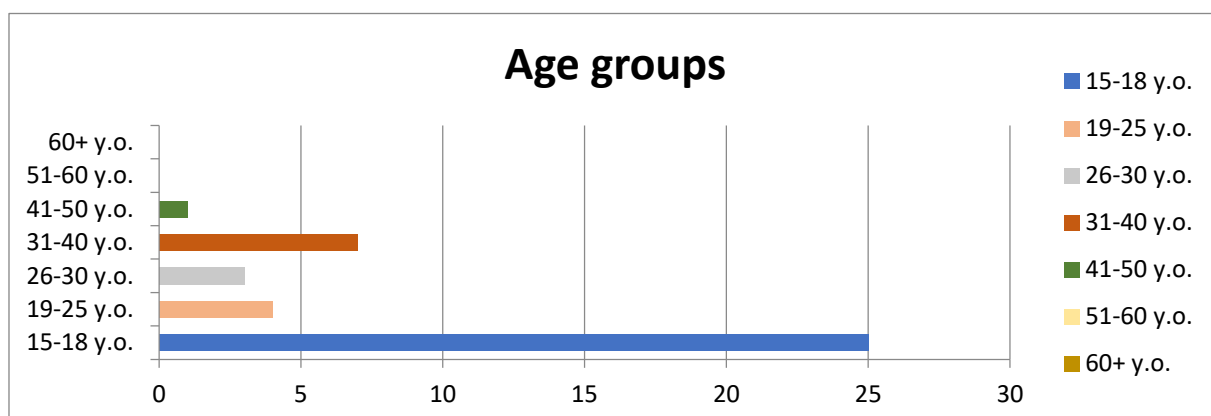
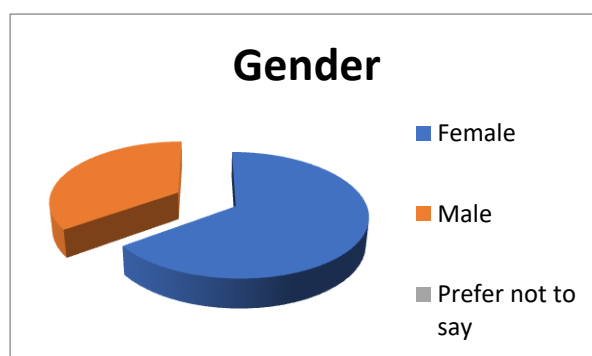
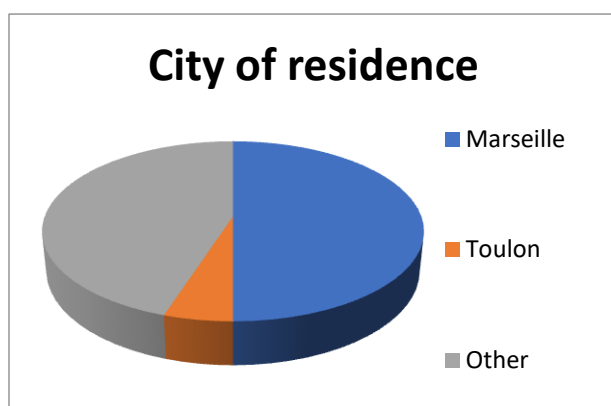
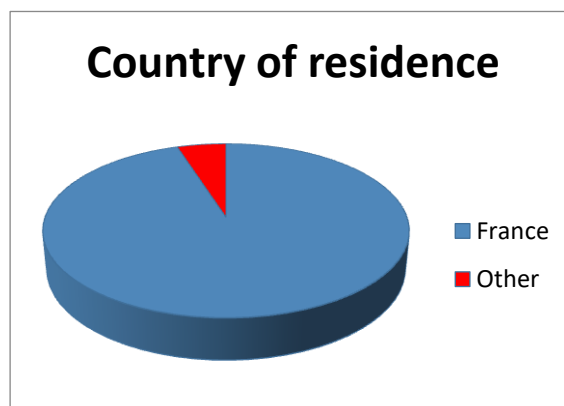
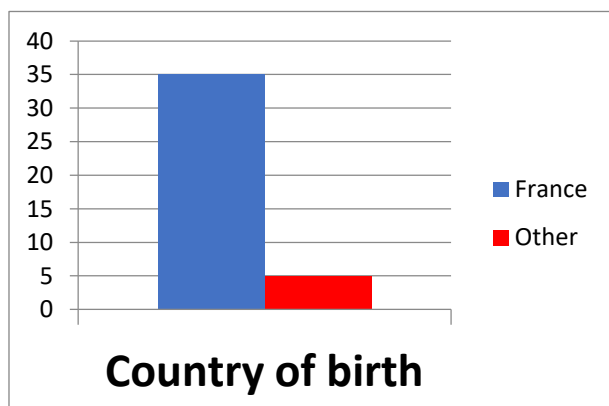


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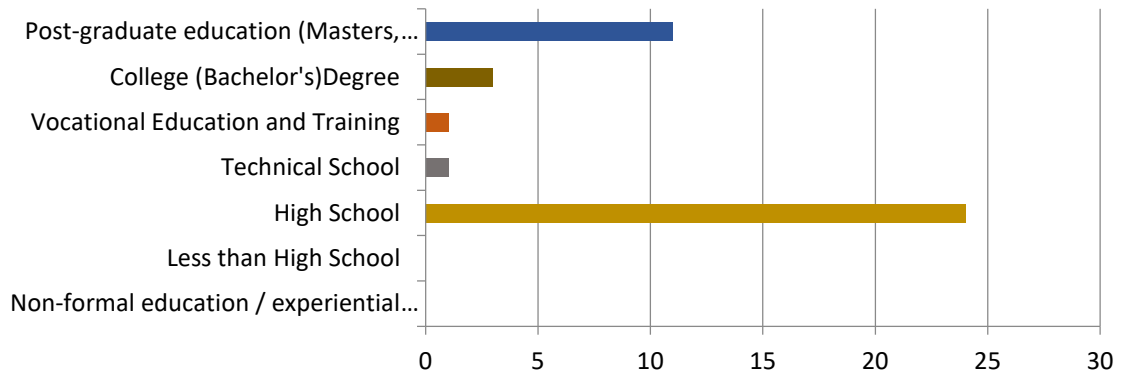


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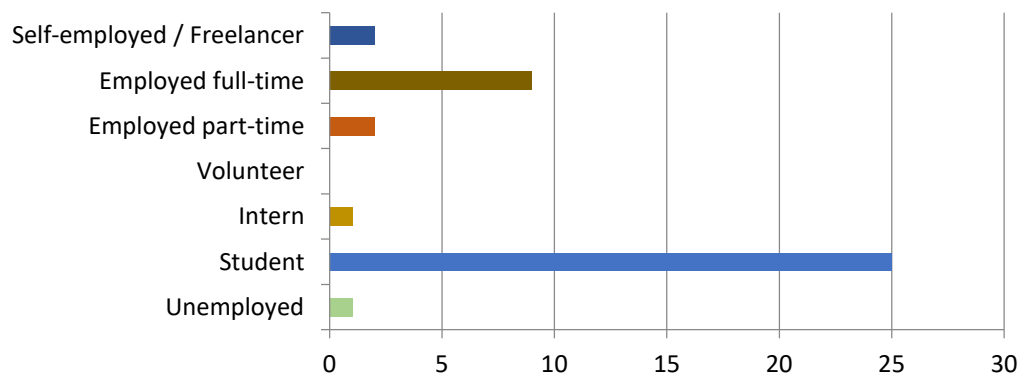
#### FRANCE / MIGRATION



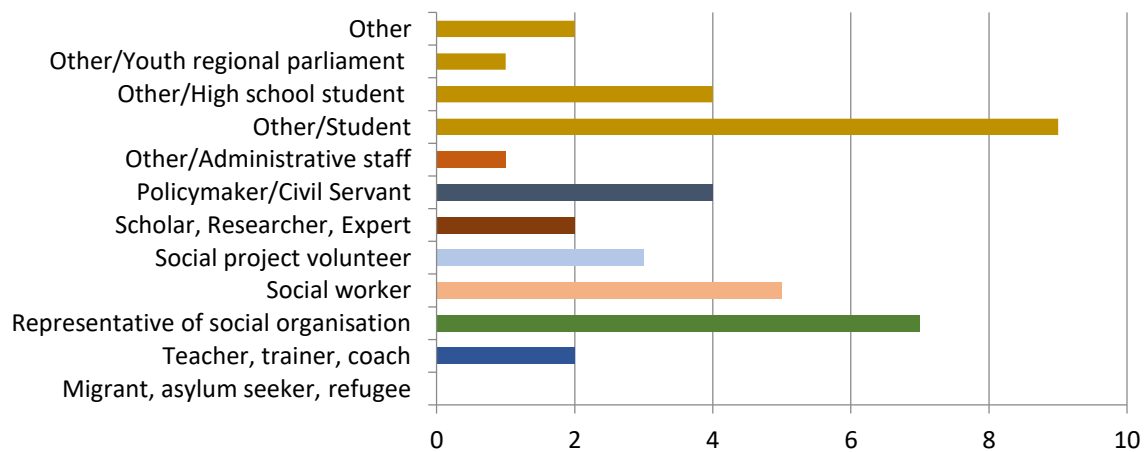
## Current educational level



## Professional status



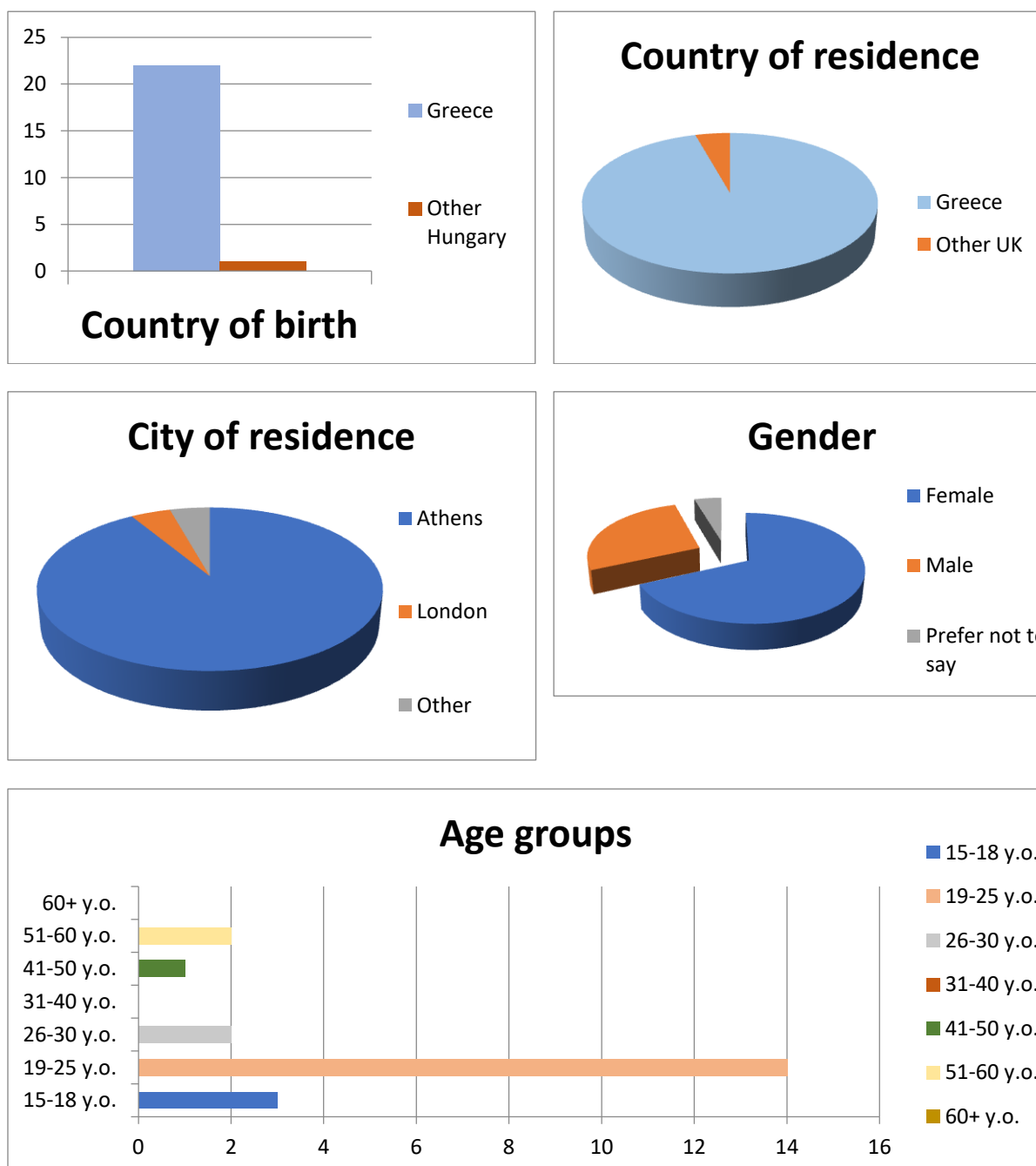
## Which group do you belong to?



## 6.4. Greece (Athens)

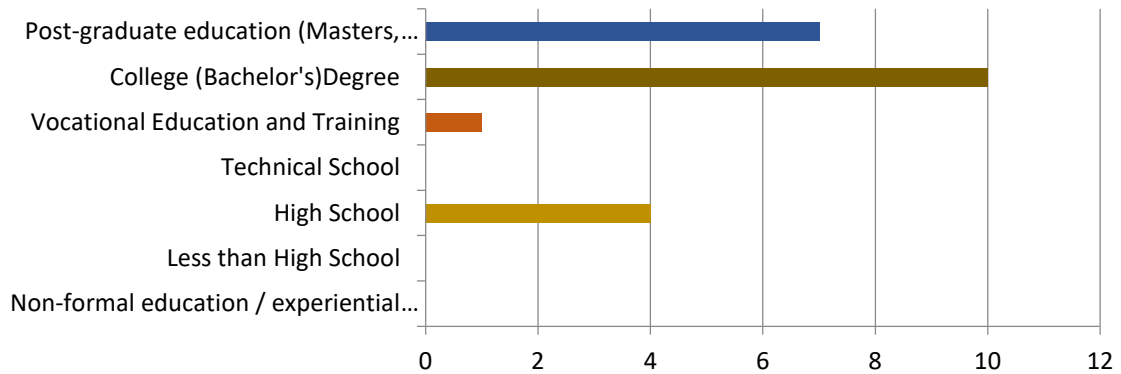
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#### GREECE - ATHENS / YOUTH

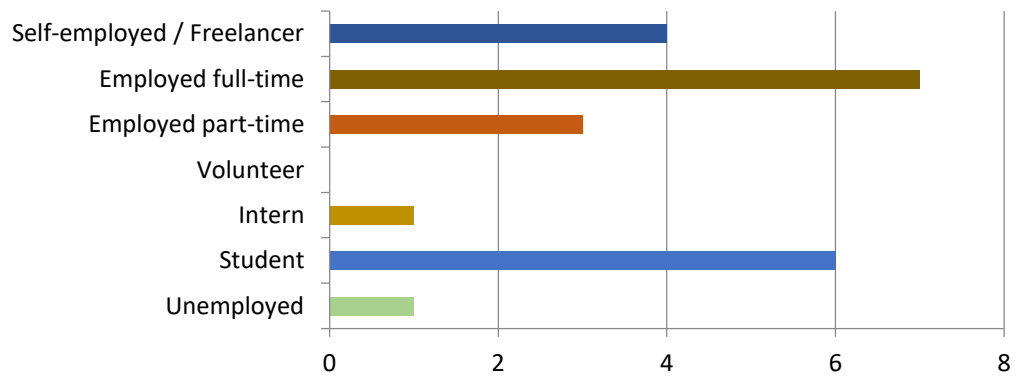




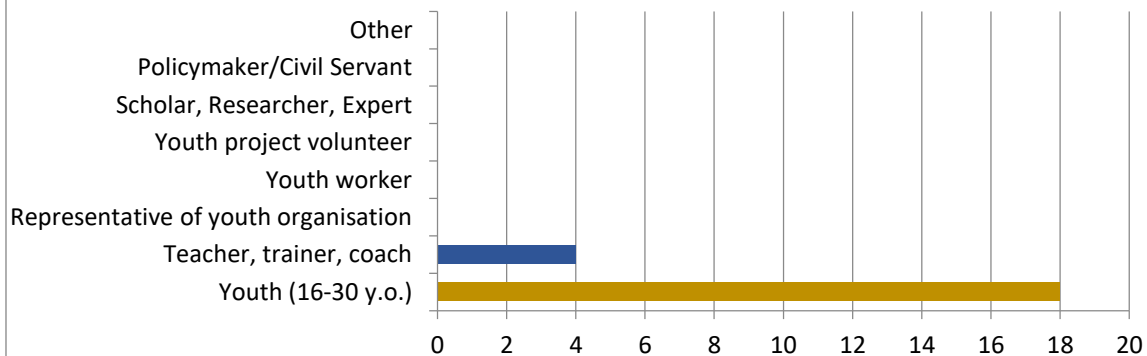
## Current educational level



## Professional status

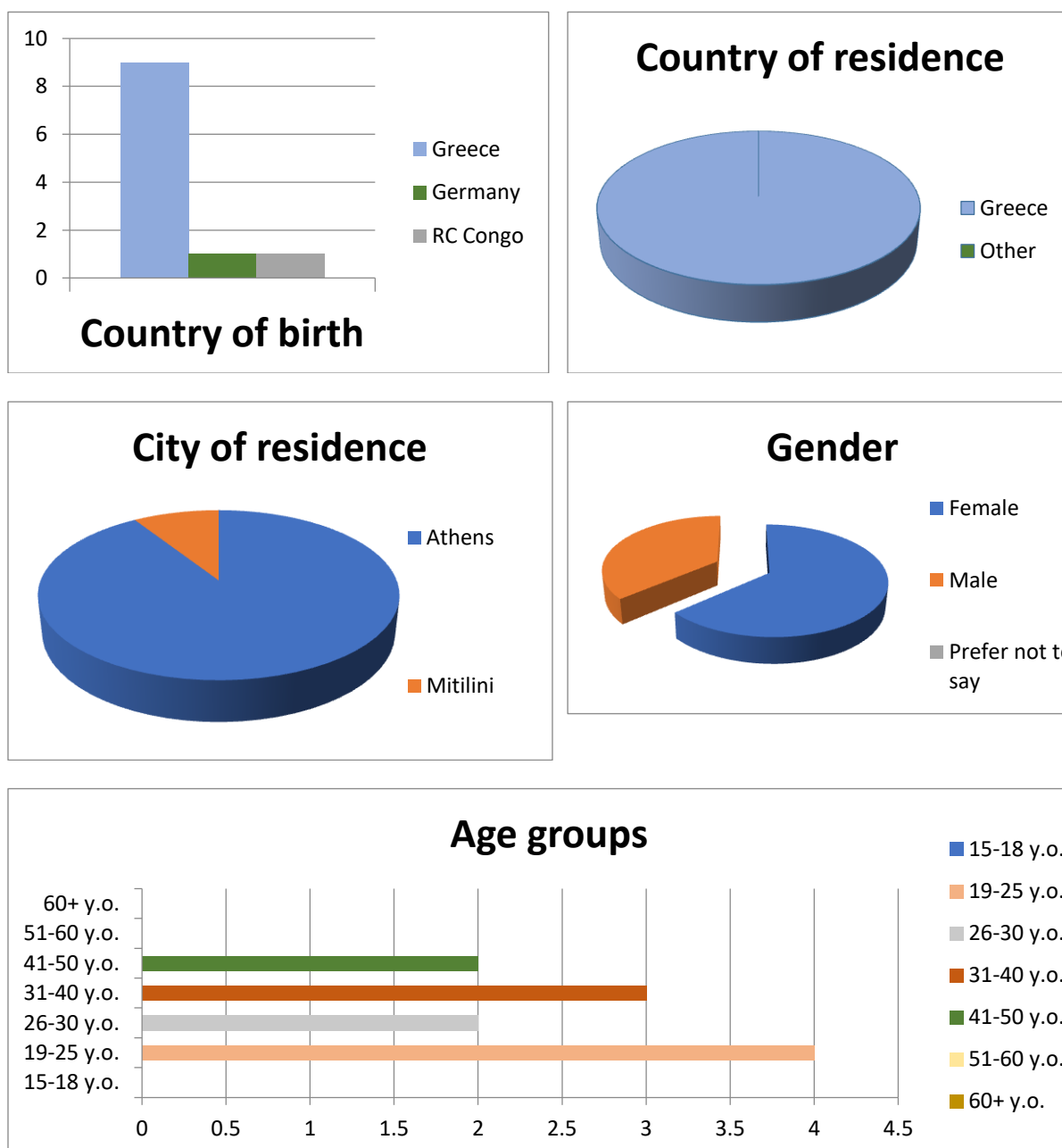


## Which group do you belong to?

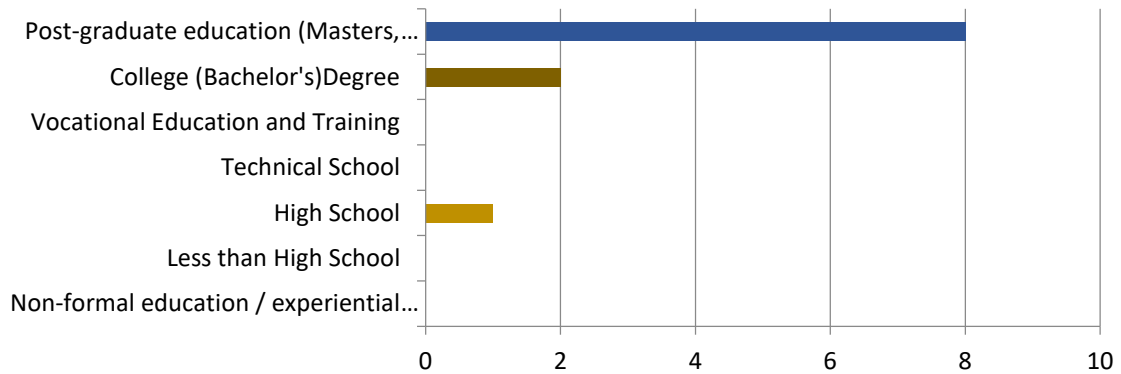


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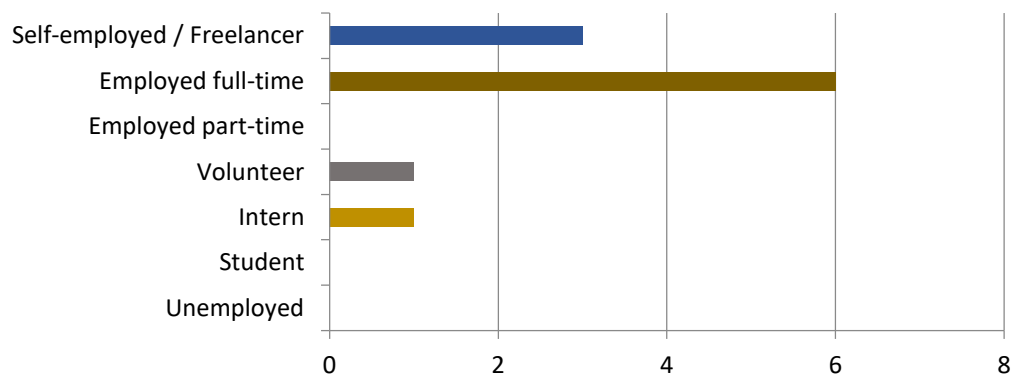
##### GREECE - ATHENS / MIGRATION



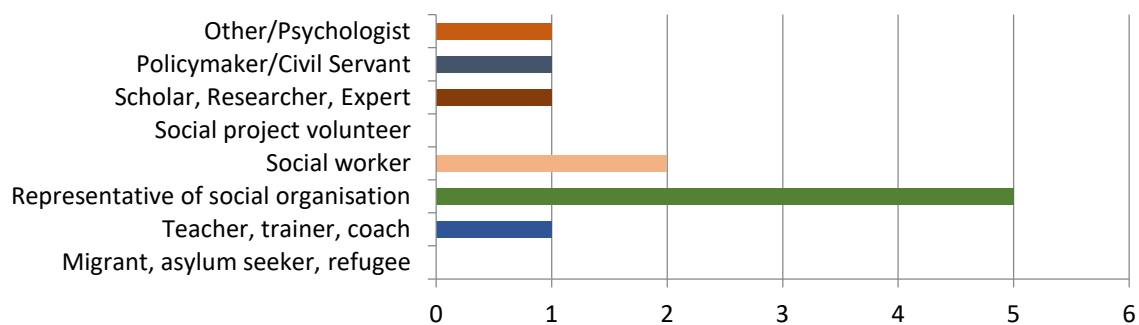
## Current educational level



## Professional status



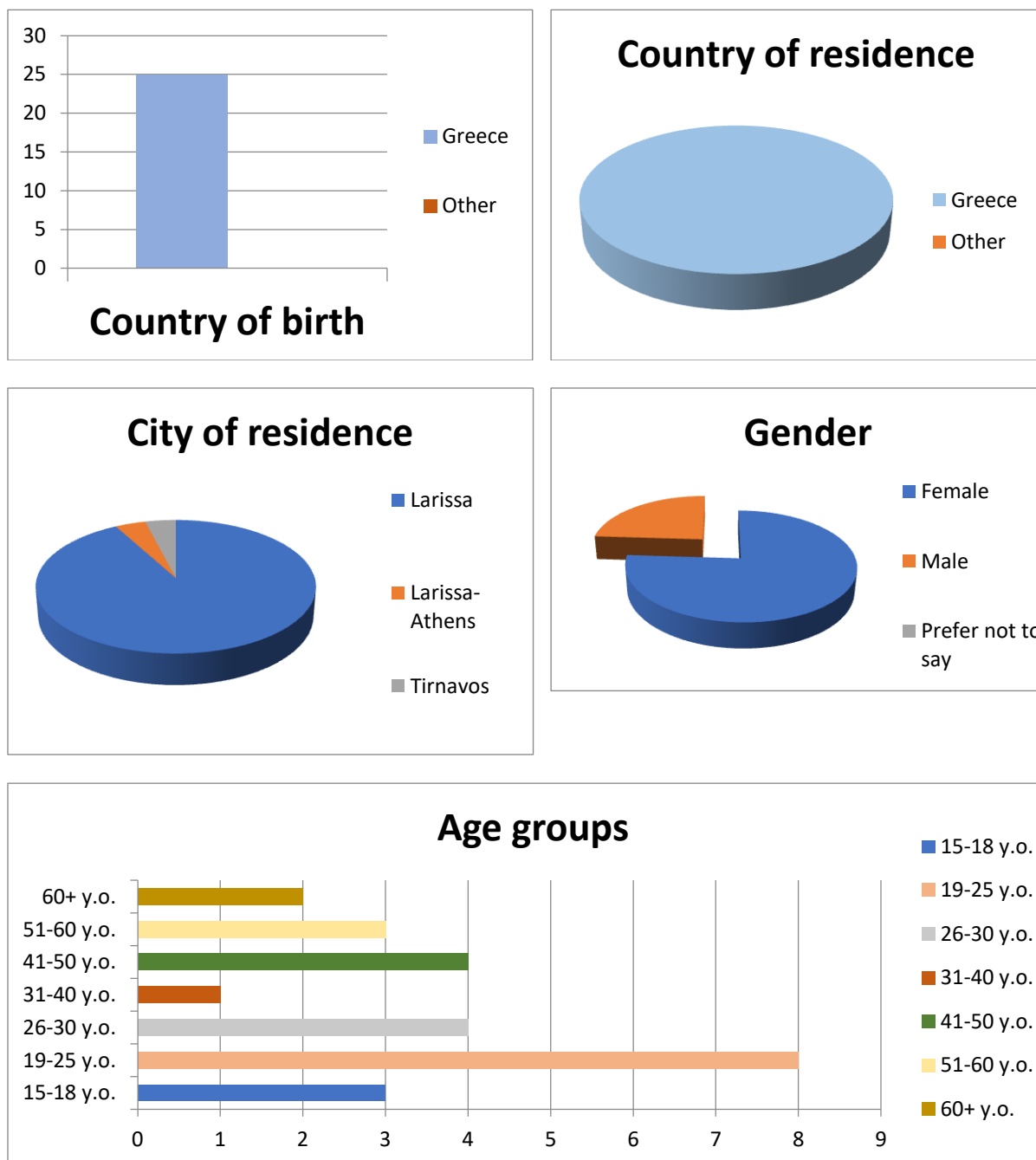
## Which group do you belong to?



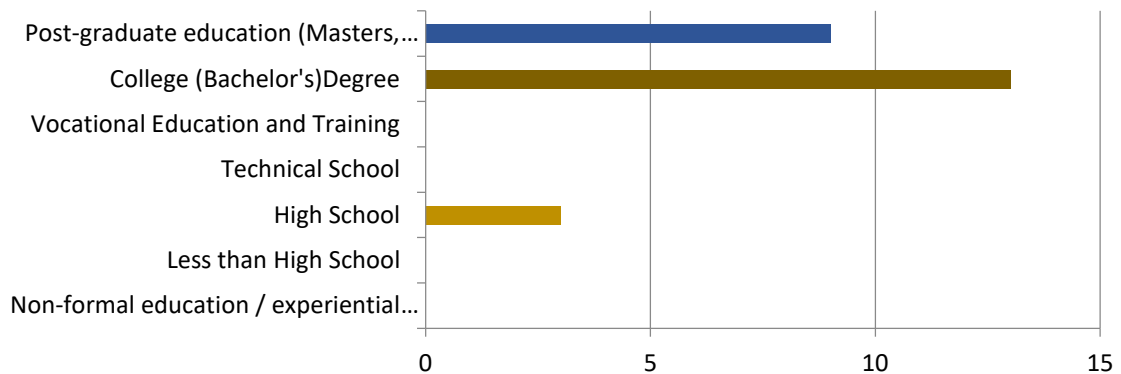
## 6.5. Greece (Larissa)

### 6.5.1. Tables/charts with data from questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14 (YOUTH)

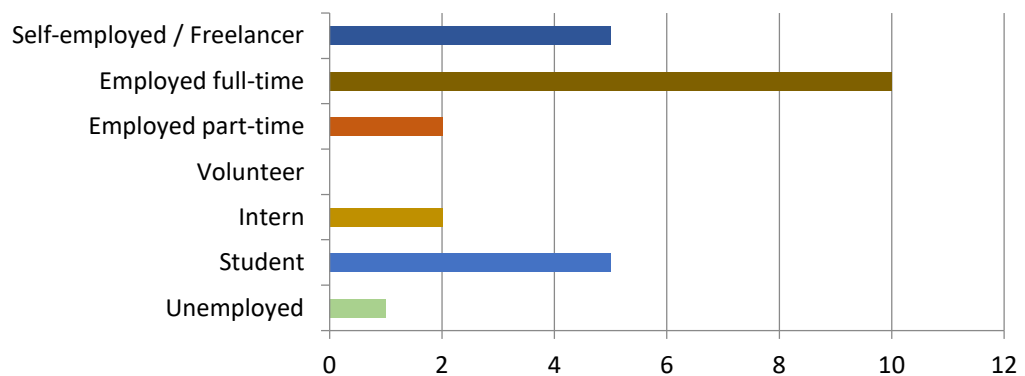
#### GREECE - LARISSA / YOUTH



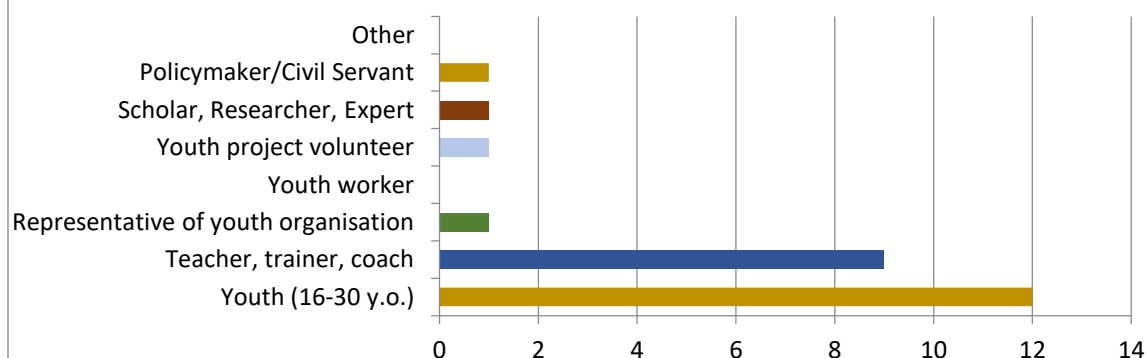
## Current educational level



## Professional status

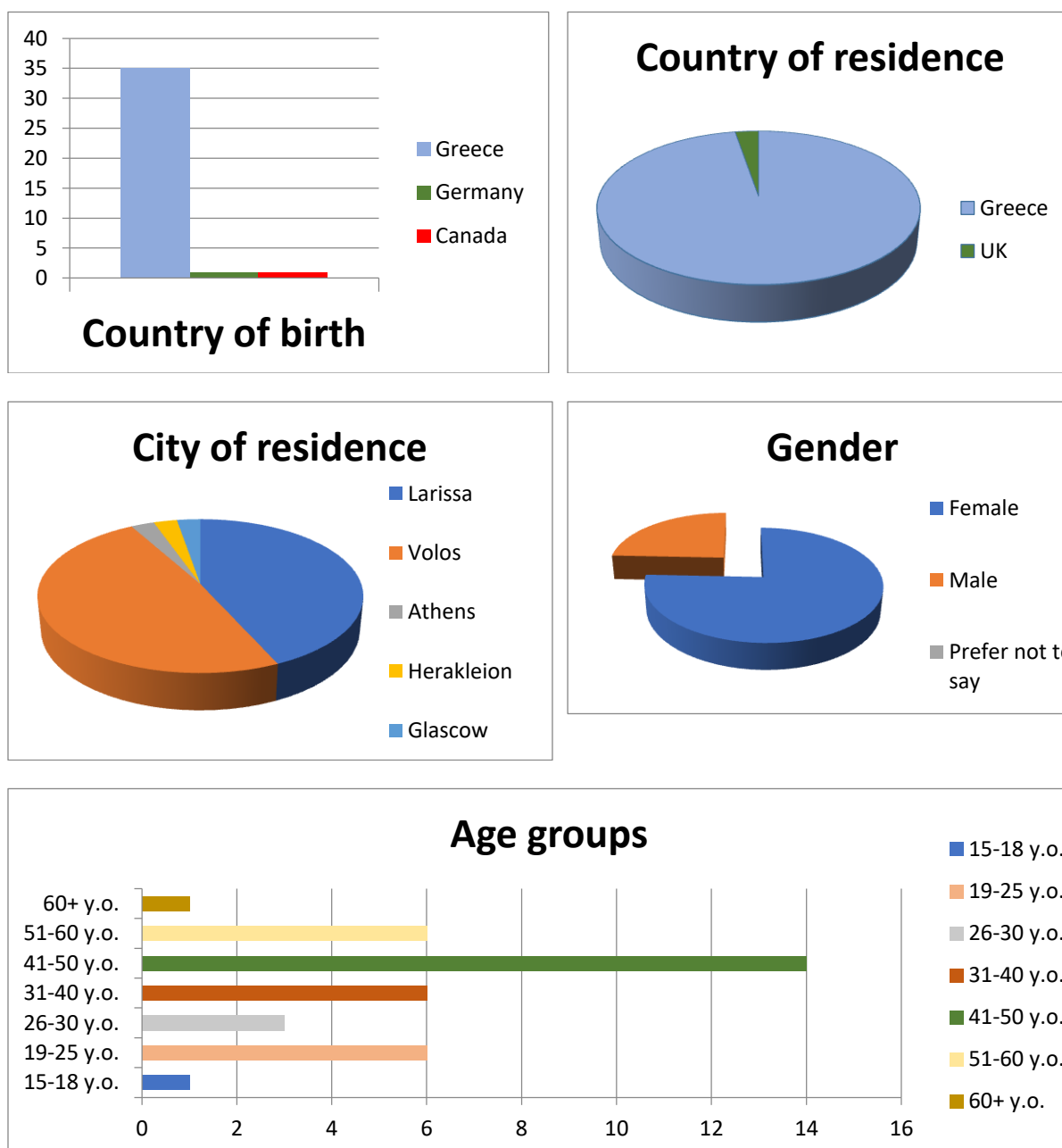


## Which group do you belong to?

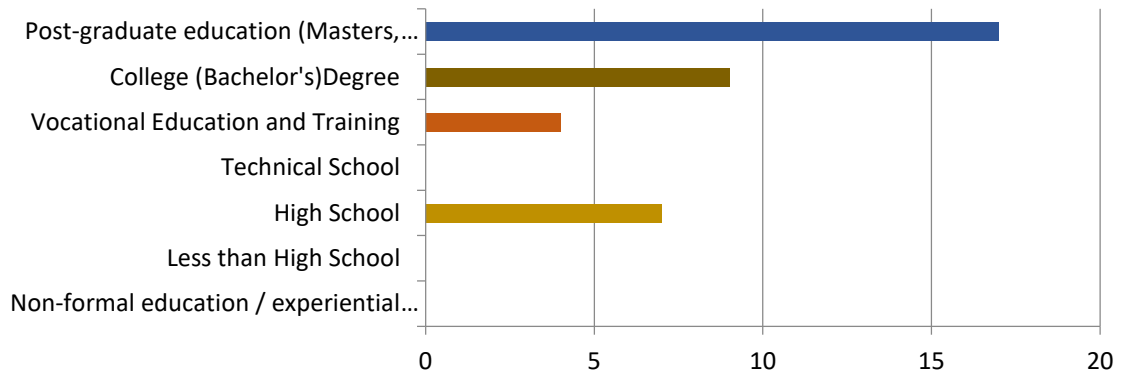


## 6.5.2. Tables/charts with data from questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14 (DISABILITY)

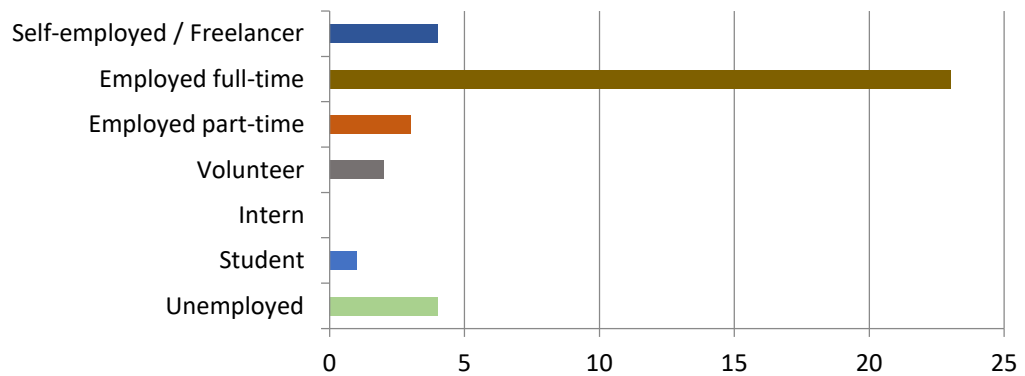
### GREECE - LARISSA & VOLOS / DISABILITY



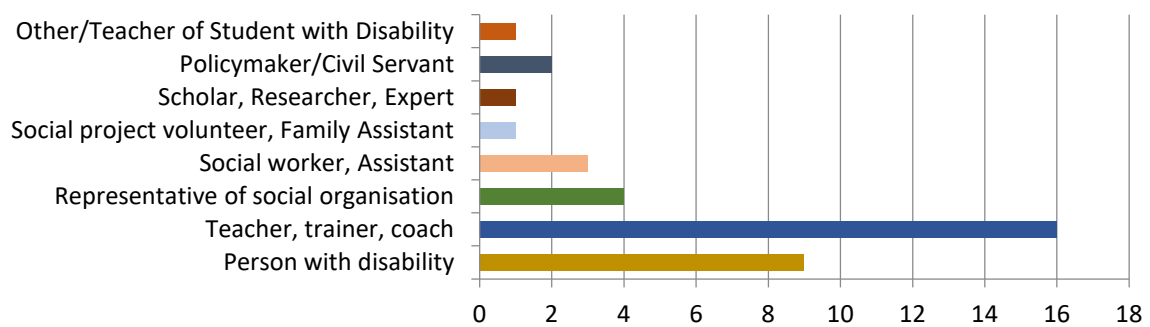
## Current educational level



## Professional status



## Which group do you belong to?



## 7. ANNEX II

### (Questionnaires)

#### 7.1. Youth

Section	No of Question	Type of answer *mandatory	Question	Answer(s)
Personal Data	1	Short answer (text)	Name and last name	
	2	Short answer (text) *	Country of birth	
	3	Short answer (text) *	Country of residence	
	4	Short answer (text) *	City of residence	
	5	Date*	Date of birth	
	6	Short answer (text) *	Gender	
	7	multiple choice*	Current educational level	Non-formal education / experiential learning
				Less than High School
				High School
				Technical school
				Vocational Education and Training
				College (Bachelor's) Degree
				Post-graduate education (Master's Degree, PhD,



Local Context	8	multiple choice*	Professional status	Postdoc etc.)
				Unemployed
				Student
				Internship
				Volunteer
				Employed part time
				Employed full time
				Self-employed / Freelancer
	9	Checkboxes*	Main problems/challenges in local context (up to three)	Difficulty to get or find a job opportunity
				Financial crisis
				Education
				Immigration/refugee crisis
				Political situation
Lack of opportunities for artists and the cultural sector				
Environment/Climate change				
Housing				
Create and maintain inter-personal relations				
Criminality				
Personal autonomy				
Health				
Social cohesion				
Other				
10	Paragraph (text)	If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned	..... •	

			challenges, please explain shortly	
	11	Checkboxes*	In your opinion, which of the following factors does impede local people's active participation in local actions related to active citizenship and civic engagement? (up to two)	Lack of information
				Suspiciousness towards their organizers
				Lack of related training opportunities
				Lack of experience and skills
				Lack of social relationships/friends
				Lack of trust in the state/authorities
				Personal insecurity
				The conviction that nothing will change, even if they participate
				Lack of time
				Not addressing to their needs
	Other ..... *			
	12	Paragraph (text)	Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context	

	13	Short answer (text)*	Please write up to 5 key words related to social issues of your local context	
Community oriented	14	multiple choice*	Which group do you belong to?	Youth (16-30 years old)
				Teacher, trainer, coach
				Representative of youth organisation
				Youth worker
				Youth project volunteer
				Scholar, Researcher, Expert
				Policy maker/Civil Servant
				Other .....
	15	linear scale*	Within the last 3 years, have your activities been limited by external factors?	<div>1 never</div> <div>2 rarely</div> <div>3 So and so</div> <div>4 frequently</div>

			5 always
16	Checkboxes*	In your opinion, which of the following are the main problems of youth at a local level? (up to three)	Unemployment Limited training/educational opportunities Social alienation Limited local opportunities for personal development Lack of collective vision and strong associations between young people Unequal access to policy making Lack of freedom of expression Pandemic context Lack of <b>environmental sustainable</b> culture Opportunities and obstacles to the use of public space Unequal social representation in public discourse Racism, bullying and violence Abuse of power by state institutions Other ...
17	Paragraph (text)*	How is the situation affected by covid 19?	
18	Checkboxes*	Which of the following	Youth collectives development

			solutions do you think can address the situation locally? (up to two)	Public funds for youth development
				Youth centers development
				Co-creation of regulation for the use of public space
				Cooperation with individuals/entities which support equality/inclusion
				Awareness raising/activism about sustainable development
				Official participation in policy making
				Focus on a more local scale, and link/cooperate between the various local dimensions in order to act on a global scale
				Other .....
	19	Paragraph (text)	Notes and comments	

## 7.2. Artists

Section	No of Question	Type of answer *mandatory	Question	Answer(s)
Personal Data	1	Short answer (text)	Name and last name	
	2	Short answer (text) *	Country of birth	
	3	Short answer (text) *	Country of residence	
	4	Short answer (text) *	City of residence	
	5	Date*	Date of birth	
	6	Short answer (text) *	Gender	
	7	multiple choice*	Current educational level	Non-formal education / experiential learning
				Less than High School
				High School
				Technical school
				Vocational Education and Training
				College (Bachelor's) Degree
				Post-graduate education (Master's Degree, PhD, Postdoc etc.)
	8	multiple choice*	Professional status	Unemployed
				Student

				Internship
				Volunteer
				Employed part time
				Employed full time
				Self-employed / Freelancer
Local Context	9	Checkboxes*	Main problems/challenges in local context (up to three)	Difficulty to get or find a job opportunity
				Financial crisis
				Education
				Immigration/refugee crisis
				Political situation
				Lack of opportunities for artists and the cultural sector
				Environment/Climate change
				Housing
				Create and maintain inter-personal relations
				Criminality
				Personal autonomy
				Health
				Social cohesion
				Other .....
				10
11	Checkboxes	In your	Lack of information	

		s*	opinion, which of the following do impede local people's active participation in local actions related to active citizenship and civic engagement? (up to two)	Suspiciousness towards their organizers Lack of related training opportunities Lack of experience and skills Lack of social relationships/friends Lack of trust in the state/authorities Personal insecurity The conviction that nothing will change, even if they participate Lack of time Not addressing to their needs Other .....
	12	Paragraph (text)	Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context	
	13	Short answer (text)*	Please write up to 5 key words related to social issues of your local context	
	14	multiple choice*	Which group do you belong to?	Artist (creator, performer...)
Community				



oriented			Producer of artistic/cultural events
			Cultural non profit organisation leader
			Cultural Manager, Art Manager
			Teacher, trainer, coach
			Scholar, Researcher, Expert
			Policy maker/Civil Servant
			Other .....
	15	linear scale*	Within the last 3 years, has your income from work in the cultural sector in itself been enough to cover the basic expenses related to your work (space or location rentals, equipment, training, transportation , networking, promotion...)?
			1 never
			2 rarely
			3 So and so
			4 frequently
			5 always
	16	Checkboxes*	In your opinion, which of the
			Instability, lack of salaries and employment contracts

		following are the main problems for the sustainability of the art sector at a local level? (up to three)	Artistic training availability
			Workspace and equipment availability
			Art is not seen as a profession
			Lack of collective vision and strong associations
			Lack of representation of the artistic creation
			Unequal access to digital tools, distribution, promotion, sales
			Lack of freedom to create (fit the creation in frames to get more funding or more visibility)
			Pandemic has accelerated/exacerbated pre-existing trends (precariousness, inequalities, digital tools)
			High cost of eco-responsible creation
			Changes in the use of space (public or private) because of the pandemic context
			Other .....
17	Paragraph (text) *	How is the situation affected by covid 19?	
18	Checkboxes*	Which of the following solutions do you think can address the situation locally? (up	Professional network, cooperation and collectives development
			Training about alternative funds and how to cost artistic productions

		to two)	Official (state) professional activity regulation
			Providing of public spaces for artistic creation, exhibition, performance
			Complementarity and cooperation with digital experts, professionals
			To know how to be eco- responsible in every step of the creative process
			Participation of audience in the creative process
			Focus on a more local scale, and link/cooperate between the various local dimensions in order to act on a global scale
			Other .....
19	Paragraph (text)	Notes and comments	

### 7.3. Migration

Section	No of Question	Type of answer *mandatory	Question	Answer(s)
Personal Data	1	Short answer (text)	Name and last name	
	2	Short answer (text) *	Country of birth	
	3	Short answer (text) *	Country of residence	
	4	Short answer (text) *	City of residence	
	5	Date*	Date of birth	
	6	Short answer (text) *	Gender	
	7	multiple choice*	Current educational level	Non-formal education / experiential learning
				Less than High School
				High School
				Technical school
				Vocational Education and Training
				College (Bachelor's) Degree
				Post-graduate education (Master's Degree, PhD, Postdoc etc.)
	8	multiple choice*	Professional status	Unemployed
				Student

Local Context				Internship
				Volunteer
				Employed part time
				Employed full time
				Self-employed / Freelancer
	9	Checkboxes*	Main challenges in local context (up to three)	Difficulty to get or find a job opportunity
				Financial crisis
				Education
				Immigration/refugee crisis
				Political situation
				Lack of opportunities for artists and the cultural sector
				Environment/Climate change
				Housing
				Create and maintain inter-personal relations
				Criminality
			Personal autonomy	
			Health	
			Social cohesion	
			Other .....	
10	Paragraph (text)	If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned challenges, please explain shortly		
11	Checkboxes	In your	Lack of information	

		s*	opinion, which of the following do impede local people's active participation in local actions related to active citizenship and civic engagement? (up to two)	Suspiciousness towards their organizers Lack of related training opportunities Lack of experience and skills Lack of social relationships/friends Lack of trust in the state/authorities Personal insecurity The conviction that nothing will change, even if they participate Lack of time Not addressing to their needs Other .....
	12	Paragraph (text)	Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context	
	13	Short answer (text)*	Please write up to 5 key words related to social issues of your local context	
	14	multiple choice*	Which group do you belong to?	Migrant, asylum seeker, refugee
Community				

oriented			Teacher, trainer, coach
			Representative of social organisation
			Social worker
			Social project volunteer
			Scholar, Researcher, Expert
			Policy maker/Civil Servant
			Other .....
	15	linear scale*	Within the last 3 years, have you been limited by external factors in your inclusive activities/opp ortunities?
			1 never
			2 rarely
			3 So and so
			4 frequently
			5 always
	16	Checkboxes*	In your opinion, which of the
			Unemployment
			Limited training/educational

			following are the main problems for the migrants, asylum seekers, refugees at the local level? (up to three)	opportunities
				Social alienation
				Limited local opportunities for personal development
				Lack of connections with the local community
				Unequal access to policy making
				Lack of freedom of expression
				Pandemic context
				Accommodation
				Opportunities and obstacles to the use of public space
				Unequal social representation in public discourse
				Racism, intolerance, stereotypes
				Abuse of power by state institutions
				Lack of information about the state's regulation/legal framework about migration
				Lack of intercultural mediation
				Other .....
	17	Paragraph (text) *	How is the situation affected by covid 19?	
	18	Checkboxes*	Which of the following solutions do you think can	Migrants collectives development
				Public funds for migrants inclusion development



		address the situation locally? (up to two)	Inclusive training educational opportunities
			Professional training, interconnection with the labor market
			Cooperation with individuals, entities which support equality, inclusion
			Anti-racism awareness raising, activism
			Official participation in policy making
			Focus on a more local scale, and link/cooperate between the various local dimensions in order to act on a global scale
			Other
			.....
19	Paragraph (text)	Notes and comments	

## 7.4. Disability

Section	No of Question	Type of answer *mandatory	Question	Answer(s)
Personal Data	1	Short answer (text)	Name and last name	
	2	Short answer (text) *	Country of birth	
	3	Short answer (text) *	Country of residence	
	4	Short answer (text) *	City of residence	
	5	Date*	Date of birth	
	6	Short answer (text) *	Gender	
	7	multiple choice*	Current educational level	Non-formal education / experiential learning
				Less than High School
				High School
				Technical school
				Vocational Education and Training
				College (Bachelor's) Degree
				Post-graduate education (Master's Degree, PhD, Postdoc etc.)
	8	multiple choice*	Professional status	Unemployed
				Student

Local Context				Internship
				Volunteer
				Employed part time
				Employed full time
				Self-employed / Freelancer
	9	Checkboxes*	Main challenges in local context (up to three)	Difficulty to get or find a job opportunity
				Financial crisis
				Education
				Immigration/refugee crisis
				Political situation
				Lack of opportunities for artists and the cultural sector
				Environment/Climate change
				Housing
				Create and maintain inter-personal relations
				Criminality
			Personal autonomy	
			Health	
			Social cohesion	
			Other .....	
10	Paragraph (text)	If you have been affected by any of the previously mentioned challenges, please explain shortly		
11	Checkboxes	In your	Lack of information	

		s*	opinion, which of the following do impede local people's active participation in local actions related to active citizenship and civic engagement? (up to two)	<div>Suspiciousness towards their organizers</div> <div>Lack of related training opportunities</div> <div>Lack of experience and skills</div> <div>Lack of social relationships/friends</div> <div>Lack of trust in the state/authorities</div> <div>Personal insecurity</div> <div>The conviction that nothing will change, even if they participate</div> <div>Lack of time</div> <div>Not addressing to their needs</div> <div>Other</div> <div>.....</div>
	12	Paragraph (text)	Please share with us shortly, an incident or a personal experience that prompted you to take action on a problem that exists in your local context	
	13	Short answer (text)*	Please write up to 5 key words related to social issues of your local context	
	14	multiple choice*	Which group do you belong to?	Person with disability
Community				

oriented			Teacher, trainer, coach
			Representative of social organisation
			Social worker
			Social project volunteer, family assistant
			Scholar, Researcher, Expert
			Policy maker/Civil Servant
			Other .....
	15	linear scale*	Within the last 3 years, have you been limited by external factors in your equal social participation?
			1 never
			2 rarely
			3 So and so
			4 frequently
			5 always
	16	Checkboxes*	In your opinion, which of the
			Access to public spaces, facilities, transportation

		following are the main problems for the people with disability at the local level? (up to three)	Limited accessible and inclusive training/educational opportunities
			Social alienation
			Unemployment
			Lack of collective vision and strong associations between people with disability
			Unequal access to policy making
			Lack of freedom of expression
			Pandemic context
			Lack of personal assistants
			Limited local opportunities for personal development
			Unequal social representation in public discourse
			Racism, intolerance, stereotypes
			Abuse of power by state institutions
			Lack of information about the state's regulation/legal framework about disability
			The belief that barriers are caused by impairments and not by society
			Lack of public awareness about the different types of disability

				Other ..... •
	17	Paragraph (text) *	How is the situation affected by covid 19?	
	18	Checkboxes*	Which of the following solutions do you think can address the situation locally? (up to two)	Public funds for accessibility and inclusion
				Inclusive and accessible training, educational opportunities
				Professional training, interconnection with the labor market
				Cooperation with individuals, entities which support equality, inclusion
				Public awareness raising, activism
				Official participation in policy making
				Focus on a more local scale, and link/cooperate between the various local dimensions in order to act on a global scale
				Other ..... •
19	Paragraph (text)	Notes and comments		



## Promoting common values, inclusion, civic engagement and participation



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