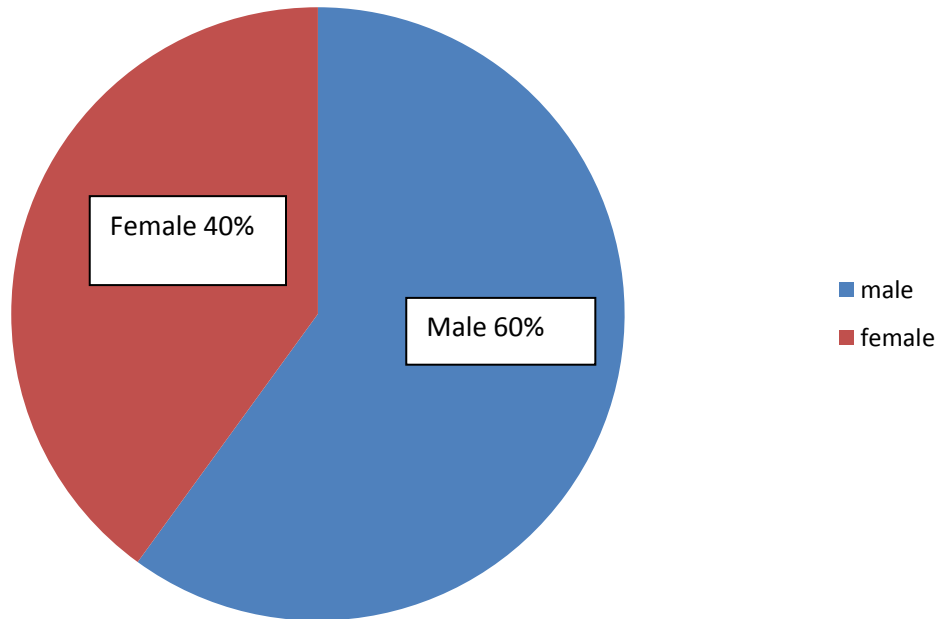


## YOUTH WORKERs Questionnaire - Malta

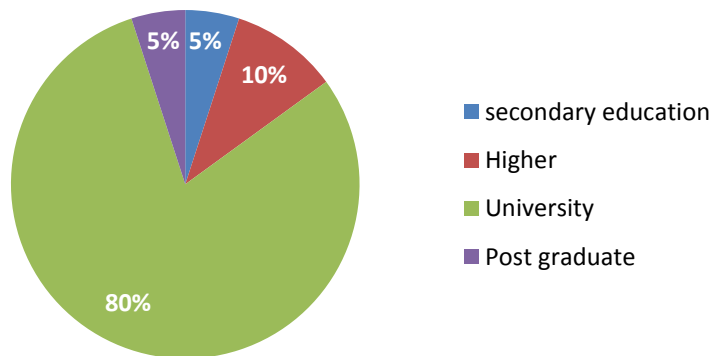
### **ANALYSIS - Charts**

Data collection took place in May 2017

**Gender:** (n =20)

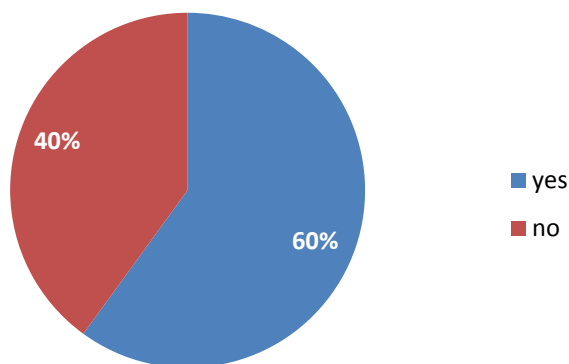


**What is your highest level of formal education?** (n = 20)



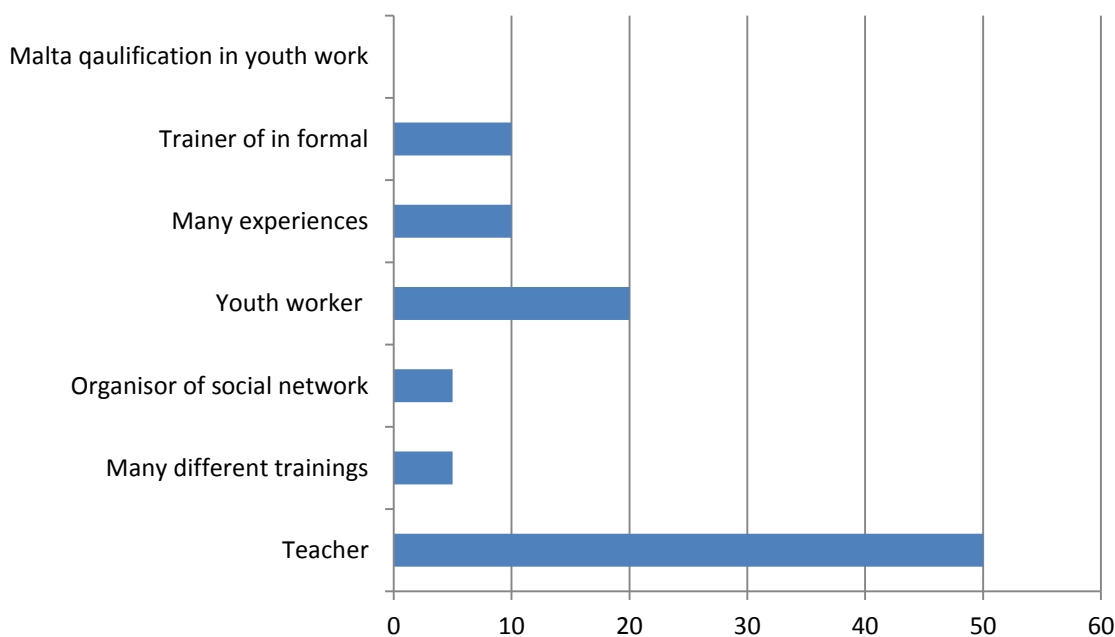
80% of Maltese youth workers have a University degree, with 10% receiving higher education, this reflects the importance youth workers are considered in the workforce especially academically qualified to be able to give a more professional service.

**Do you have any educational qualifications in the field of youth work?** (n = 20)



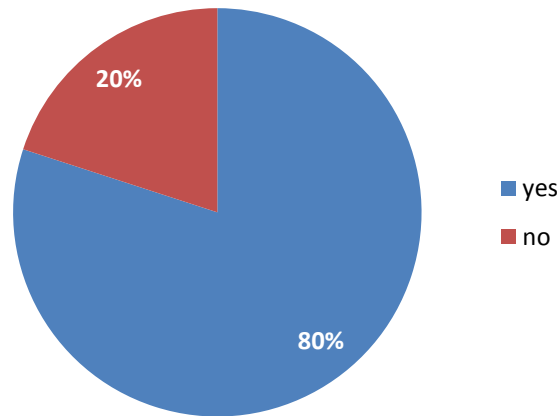
60% of youth workers have specialised in youth work, a relatively new subject at the university but its importance is being observed by those wishing to work with youths requiring specialised training specifically in youth work, a trend which is developing among most NGO's who are becoming more professional in their work and not just relying on volunteers without qualifications. The Malta commission for voluntary sector offers many courses on youth studies, managing an NGO, financing etc in collaboration with the University.

**If you answered yes on previous question: Which educational qualification in the field of youth work do you have?**



50% of respondents are qualified teachers who find it easier to work among youths, however one also needs to point out that 20% have undergone studies specifically in youth work. Although it is not compulsory for NGO's working with youths to have academically qualified staff, the need for more professionalism is highly being sought after and will be an added benefit to NGO's with academically qualified staff when applying for certain grants.

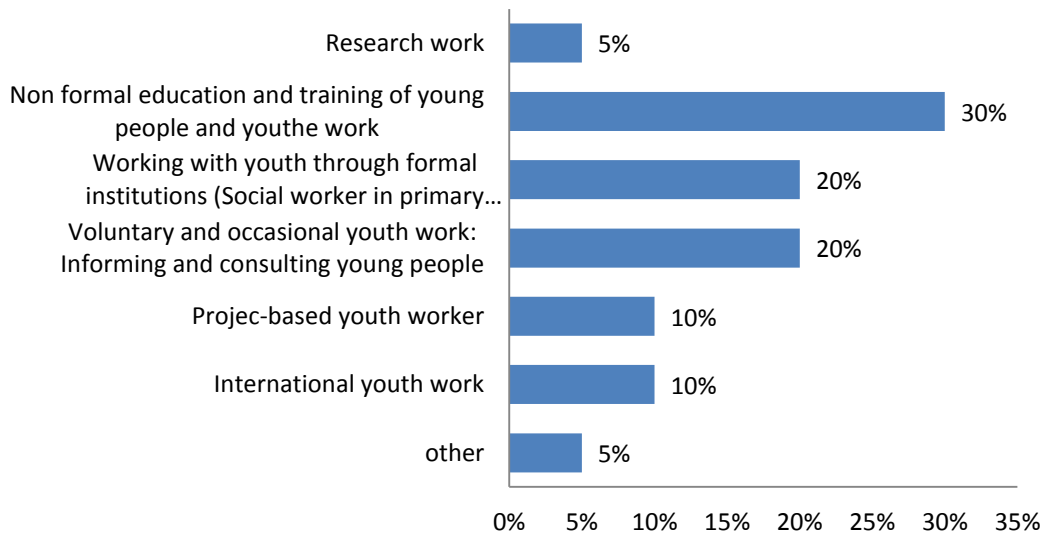
**Are you a member of NGO? \*** (n = 20)



80% of respondents are members of an NGO in view of the fact that volunteering and NGO's are long standing in society and are considered as important sectors in society.

**Youth workers are helping young people to develop their skills and talents mainly during their extracurricular time and through informal education. I am active youth worker via/through/as/in (occasional; permanent/full time):** (n = 50)

Multiple answers are possible



Non formal education with 30% is the most used methodology, however onbe needs to point out theta working with youths through formal education and doing voluntary and occasional youth work have 20% of the respondents.

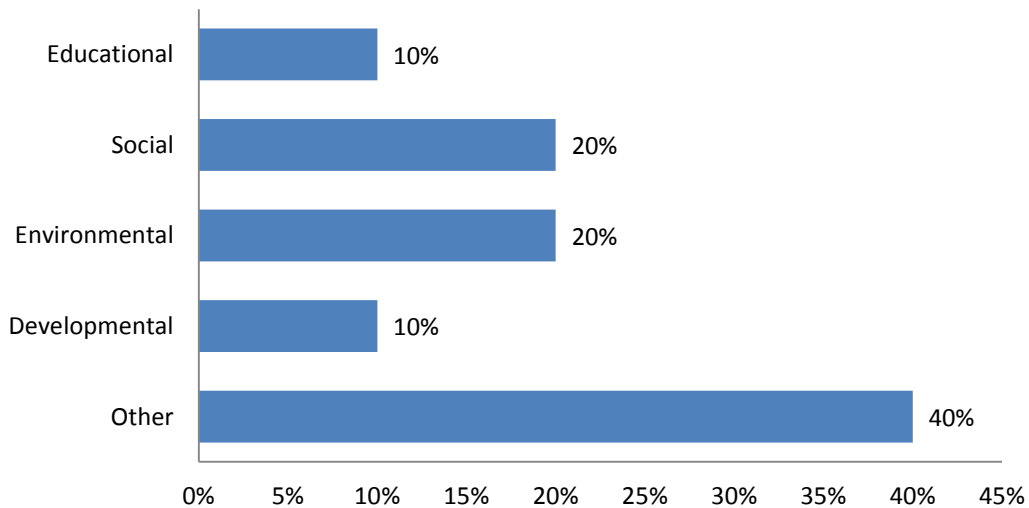
**What are the main characteristics and/or values for youth worker (choose three):** (n = 50)

Multiple answers are possible



Being a good motivator is considered the most important factor with 20%, however when one considers that respondents have also indicated 10% to the other questions, it shows that a mix of values have to be applied when being a youth worker.

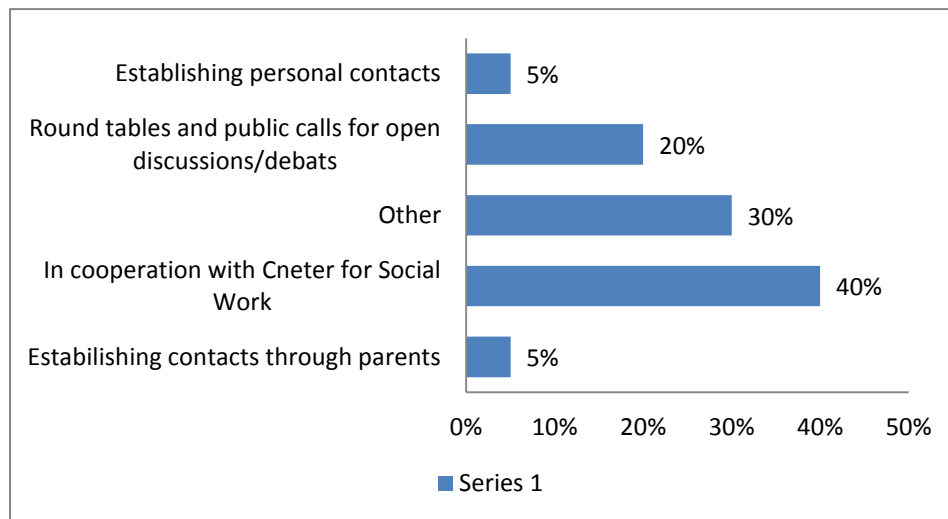
**In which field do you work?** (n = 20)



One observes that 40% of respondents have answered other, this is mainly those that work in the religious fields, be it religious education, cultural and traditional festa organisations.

**How do you approach the NEETs? (n = 50)**

Multiple answers are possible



NEETS is a relatively new subject in Malta, since all unemployed were placed in the same unemployed sector, however with the various European Regional and social funds projects, a number of projects have been initiated focusing specifically on NEETS. As can be seen 40% of respondents state that they collaborate with the centre for social work. One also needs to keep in Mind the low unemployment figures in Malta.

The unemployment rate in 2016 stood at 4.7 per cent.

In 2016, out of every 100 persons aged between 15 and 24 years, 6 were unemployed.

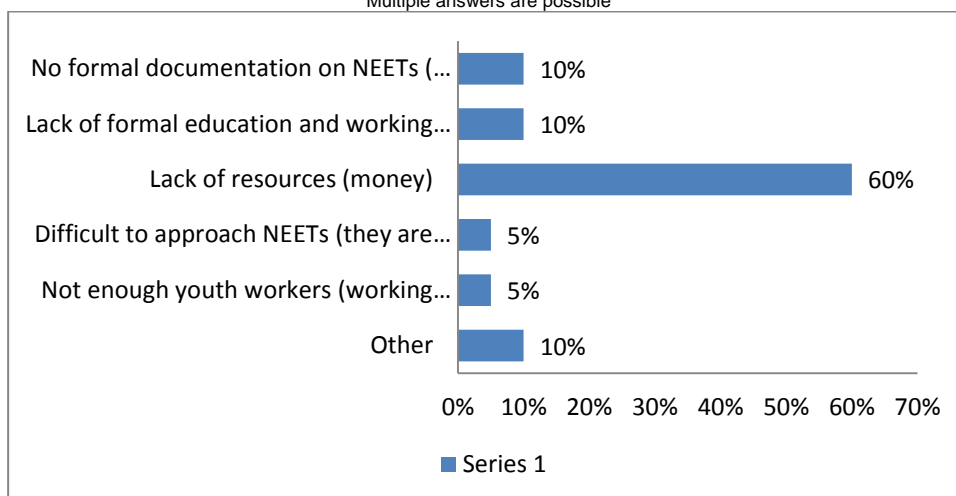
The share of youths not in employment, education or training (NEET) stood at 8.4 per cent during 2016.

The rate of early school leavers (ESL) stood at 19.7 per cent during 2016.

Answers	Frequency
Project / NGO	

**What logistical problems do you encounter working with NEETs ? (n = 50)**

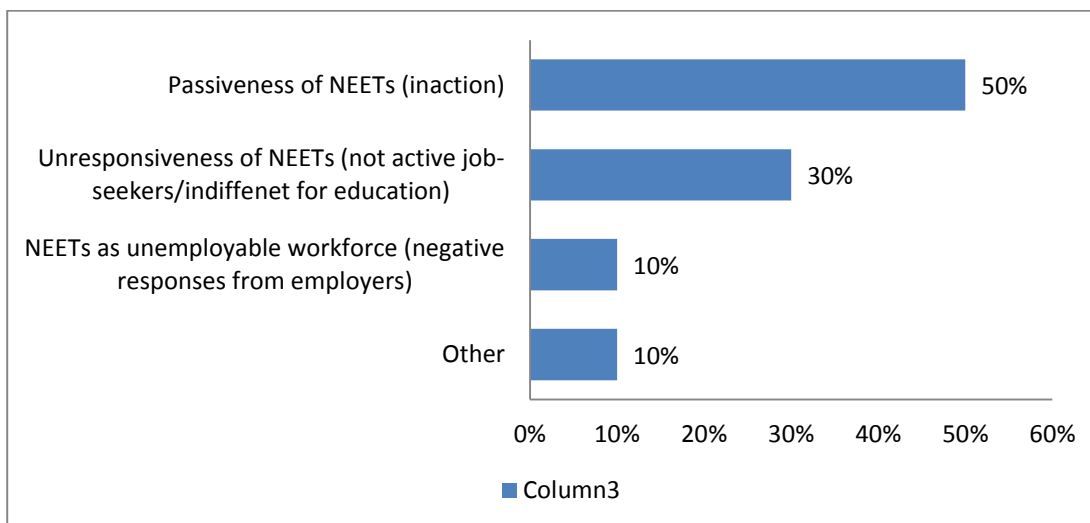
Multiple answers are possible



Lack of resources is the main stumbling block for the development of more fruitful work.

**What implementation problems do you encounter working with NEETs ? (n = 50)**

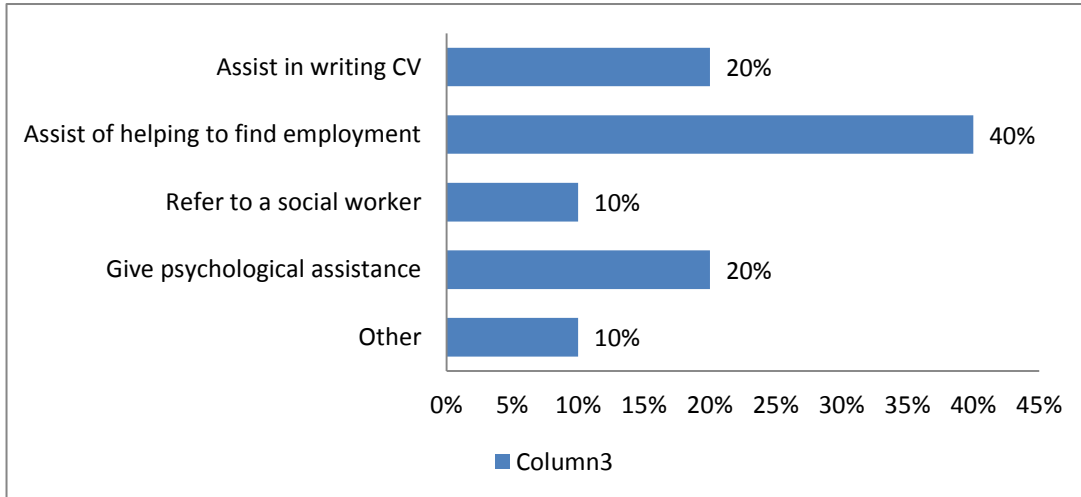
Multiple answers are possible



Passivity of NEETS is the main stumbling problem encountered at 50%. These are mainly due to the following factors Different expectations were many young people especially with low education or school dropouts which is 19.7% at 2016 statistics expect to much considering their lack of knowledge and experience. Low salary basic € 735 monthly and Geographical disadvantages mainly those living on the sister island of Gozo.

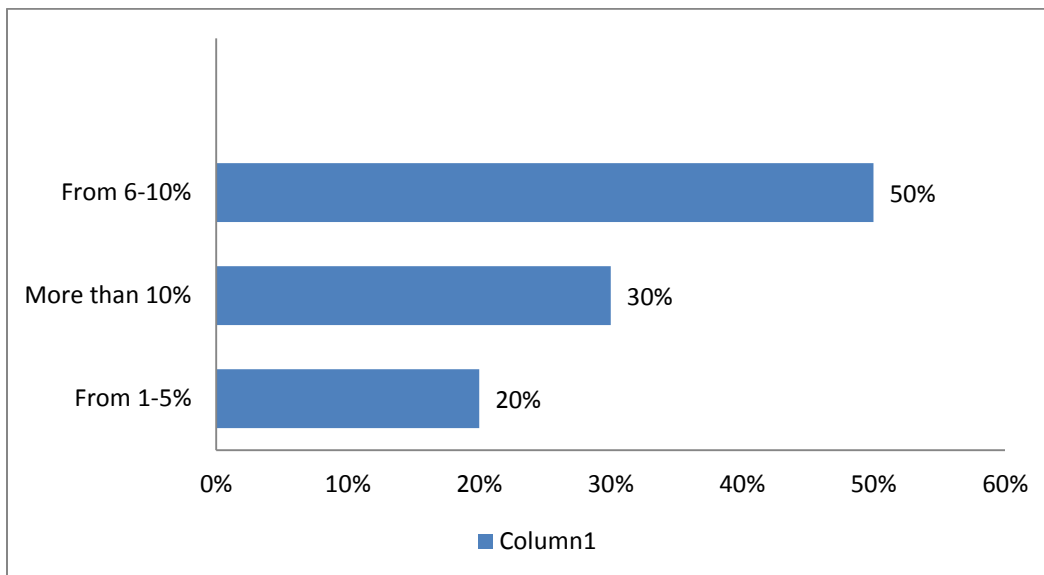
**What prevention measures do you take? (n = 50)**

Multiple answers are possible



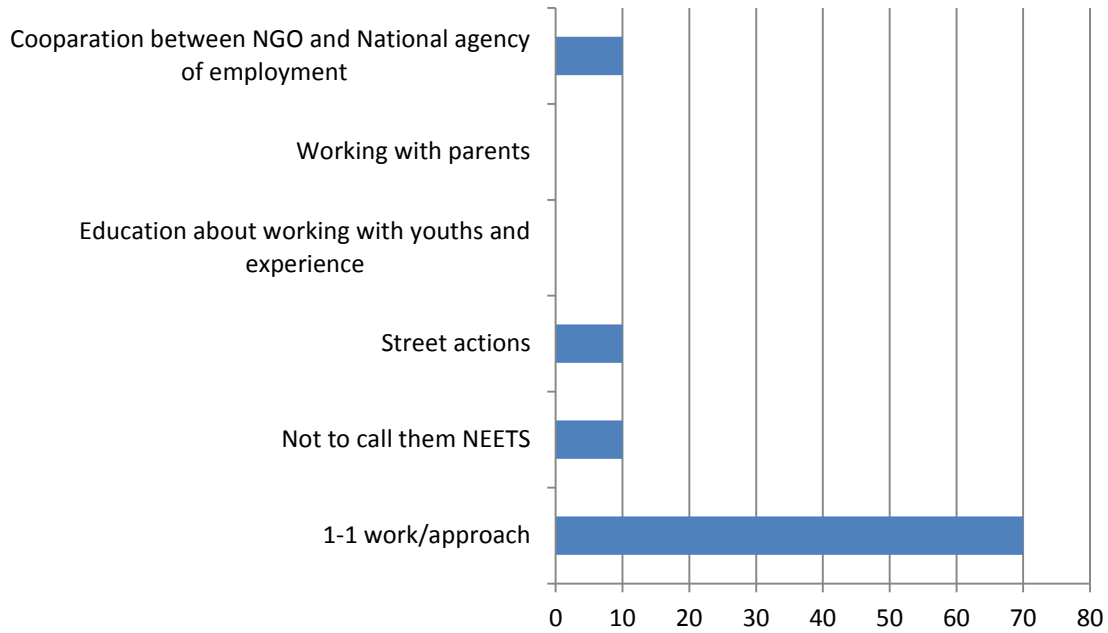
Most of the work is devoted to assistance in finding employment 40%, however one must also keep into consideration that giving psychological assistance and helping in writing CV 20% are 2 key factors which NEETS require.

**What is the rate of success (get them involved into non-formal and formal education, getting a job) with NEETS according to your experiences? (n = 20)**



From 6-10% success rate is the highest factor 50%, however one needs to keep in mind that most NEETS have educational problems or do not want to work in certain work which is suitable for their lack of qualifications.

**What can be improved in your work when approaching and working with NEETS ?**



working 1-1 approach is the most important factor when working with NEETS because one of the main problems encountered was that these youths feel that they are being rejected by society, a problem which would be rolling from year to year from young school age.