



#### "Oltre il Giardino – Osservatorio Inclusione Sociale"

"Oltre il Giardino – Social Inclusion Observatory"

Progetto approvato nel programma ERASMUS+ **2020-1-IT02-KA204-079679** (Cooperazione per l'innovazione e lo scambio di buone prassi – partenariati strategici nel settore dell'istruzione, della formazione e della gioventù)

#### Report first quantitative Survey – COVID

Florence 15 december 2021

#### ME WE Oltre il Giardino



Progetto approvato nel programma ERASMUS+ 2020-1-IT02-KA204-079679 Cooperazione per l'innovazione e lo scambio di buone prassi – partenariati strategici nel settore dell'istruzione, della formazione e della gioventù

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## Methodological Sheet

Methodology:	quantitative sample survey		
Method of data collection:	online surveys (CAWI system)		
Sample:	DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVIEWED TARGETS		
Sample size:	ITALY SPAIN GREECE PORTUGAL <b>TOTAL</b>	263 222 53 66 <b>604</b>	
Detection period:	October-Nove	ember 2021	

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## Composition of the Sample<sup>4</sup>

Gender				
Male	71,0	15,3	54,7	25,8
Female	29,0	84,7	45,3	74,2

Age				
Up to 19 y.o.	14,5	27,5	35,8	19,7
20-29 y.o.	7,2	43,7	13,2	24,2
30-39 y.o.	15,9	17,6	15,1	12,1
40-49 y.o.	15,9	6,8	20,8	21,2
50-59 y.o.	46,4	4,5	15,1	21,2
DOES NOT EXPRESS	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5

## Composition of the Sample<sup>®</sup>



#### Nationality of the interviewee

Of the local nationality	34,8	95,0	54,7	96,9
Other	65,2	5,0	45,3	3,1

#### Nationality of the father

Of the local nationality	34,8	92,3	52,8	97,0
Other	65,2	7,7	47,2	3,0

#### Nationality of the mother

Of the local nationality	34,8	91,9	54,7	97,0
Other	65,2	8,1	45,3	3,0

## Composition of the Sample <sup>6</sup>



#### Years of residence

Up to 10 years	48,9	36,4	79,2	50,0
Over 10 years	51,1	63,6	20,8	50,0

#### **Prevailing language**

 Local	60,9	97,7	62,3	97,0
Other	39,1	2,3	37,7	3,0

#### How do you speak the local language?

fluently	33,3	80,0	0,0	0,0
with some difficulty	40,7	20,0	35,0	50,0
with many difficulties	25,9	0,0	65,0	50,0

## Composition of the Sample<sup>7</sup>



#### **Marital status**

Celibate	52,2	73,9	52,8	60,6
Married	17,4	9,9	30,2	28,8
Cohabitant	0,0	13,5	7,5	3,0
De facto separated	4,3	0,0	3,8	1,5
Legally separated	2,9	1,4	1,9	6,1
Divorced	17,4	1,4	0,0	0,0
Widow/Widower	5,8	0,0	3,8	0,0

#### Children

No children	46,4	85,1	60,4	62,1
One child	21,7	0,5	1,9	0,0
Two children	20,3	3,6	18,9	13,6
Three and more children	11,6	10,8	18,9	24,2

Valori %

## Composition of the Sample <sup>\*</sup>



#### Family members

One person	31,9	14,0	15,1	7,6
Two persons	14,5	21,6	15,1	13,6
Three persons	8,7	23,0	20,8	43,9
Four persons	20,3	33,8	24,5	24,2
Five persons or more	24,6	7,7	24,5	10,6

#### **Educational qualification**

No qualification obtained	52,2	73,9	52,8	60,6
Elementary/Primary school	17,4	9,9	30,2	28,8
Middle school diploma	0,0	13,5	7,5	3,0
Vocational school diploma (2-3 years)	4,3	0,0	3,8	1,5
High school diploma	2,9	1,4	1,9	6,1
Bachelor's degree	17,4	1,4	0,0	0,0
Postgraduate qualification	5,8	0,0	3,8	0,0

Valori %

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## **Summary Considerations**

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#### SAMPLES' DESCRIPTION

The targets interviewed in the 4 countries differ substantially from each other, with reference to the main socio-demographic characteristics. These differences are reflected in many of the aspects investigated by the survey.

• Italy:

 Strong prevalence of males (71%) and fifty-year-olds (46%); in 2 cases out of 3 these are foreigners, half of whom have lived in Italy for less than 10 years; only 61% have the predominant language of Italian, while 39% speak mainly the language of origin, reporting in large part difficulties with the Italian language; in 52% of cases it is single and there is a significant share (17%) of divorced; 54% have children and overall more than two thirds live in families with more members; 52% did not earn any degree, but almost 1 in 4 the degree or a higher degree.

Spain:

- High prevalence of females (85%) and under-30s (71%); almost all of the respondents are of Spanish nationality and language;
   74% are single, while 1 in 4 are married or cohabiting; only 15% have children (generally at least 3) and overall 86% live in families with more members; 74% have not obtained any degree and only a residual share (1.4%) has arrived at graduation.
- <u>Greece</u>:
  - Fairly balanced quotas of males (55%) and females (45%); about half are under 30 years old; 55% are of Greek nationality, the remaining 45% are foreign; 38% do not indicate as prevalent language Greek, often spoken with many difficulties; in 53% of cases they are single, while 38% are married or cohabiting; 40% have children (generally at least 2) and overall 85% live in families with more members; 53% have no qualifications and a further 30% have only finished elementary school.
- Portogallo:
  - A clear prevalence of females (74%); 44% are under 30 and 42% over 40; almost all of the respondents are of Portuguese nationality and language; 61% are single, while 32% are married or cohabiting; 38% have children (at least 2) and overall 92% live in families with more members; 60% have not obtained any degree and a further 29% have finished only primary school.

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#### SCHOOL DROPOUT

- The rates of drop-out are very different in the targets involved in the survey in the 4 countries: from 16% of Spain, to 27% of Portugal, rising to the absolute majority in Italy (57%) and Greece (62%).
- The causes of drop-out are affected by the specificities of the targets in the various countries: for Italy the need to start working clearly prevails; for Spain the alleged inadequacy of the school curriculum or the poor appreciation of the study; for Greece, emigration is reported, in addition to the entry into working life; for Portugal, family reasons, in addition to the usual reason for work.
- The majority of those who have dropped out of school declare that this choice/event has influenced life in a not negligible way; it is Italians (older target, more inclined to take stock) who declare more a high influence, while the Portuguese sample tends to reduce the effect of abandonment (47% have little or no impact on life).
- Apart from the explicit statements made by the respondents, the analysis of all the data collected was also carried out by
  distinguishing between those who dropped out of school and those who did not have interruptions in their schooling. Such analysis
  has evidenced clear correlations between the abandonment and the analyzed indicators; in particular, it shows:
  - greater perception of the usefulness of training courses, both for personal growth and career paths, among those who have never abandoned;
  - different priorities to "existential" factors among those who have abandoned their studies, work and faith play a more important role than those who have not abandoned them;
  - o generally more satisfactory living conditions among school dropouts,
  - o a more pessimistic attitude among those who have interrupted their studies.

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#### TRAINING AND SKILLS

- The training courses currently followed are widely appreciated, both in terms of usefulness for finding a job and, above all, for life in general. The highest evaluations are recorded in the Portuguese sample.
- The importance of education for current and future personal growth is widely recognized. Only marginal shares believe that school and study have not been important for their own improvement, while in all countries at least half consider them fundamental or very important. Valuations are slightly more lukewarm in the Greek sample.
- If in indicating the interest in learning some activity, the reports of the interviewees are distributed on a plurality of types, very differentiated in the various countries (which as reported operate on rather different targets) with a fairly transversal interest in languages, entering more specifically of a training path, and skills indicated as most useful are first of all foreign languages and cultures (main skill indicated in all 4 countries) and digitization, on which the Italian interviewees are a little colder (on average older), who instead emphasize the usefulness of garden maintenance and eno-gastronomic learning. As anticipated, analyzing the effect of school dropout, it is evident that the 'abandoners' have less utility attributed to all the skills.
- The self-diagnosis of skills required of the interviewees is affected by the different profiles of the 4 national champions. The main skills for which there is an interest in strengthening are:
  - <u>Italy</u> specific skills useful in the profession (IT, languages, management ...), in addition to general skills such as mathematics or writing and communication skills;
  - Spain foreign languages, mathematics and statistics, computer / digital skills, managerial skills
  - <u>Greece</u> –foreign languages, computer / digital skills
  - Portugal –effective use of working time, managerial skills, foreign languages, mathematics and statistics.

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#### **QUALITY AND MEANING OF LIFE**

- The factors that are most relevant in the lives of the people interviewed differ in the 4 countries, also due to the aforementioned socio-demographic differences. A common trait is represented by the family, indicated as fundamental by at least two thirds of each national sample. For Italy, the aspect of work is highlighted, which goes beyond the role of the family, and an important role assigned to faith. Love is very important, as well as friends (most recommended by the Iberians). The role of work is emphasized by the 'abandoners', as is faith.
- The judgment on the quality of life sees average scores above the threshold of 7 between the Portuguese (7.3) and the Spanish (7.2), a lower figure among the Greeks (6.6) and a score just above the sufficiency among the Italians (6.3), including one third of insufficient judgments. The difference between the opinions of the 'abandoners' (6.1) and those who have never left their studies (7.2) is statistically significant.
- In general, there are widespread expectations of an improvement in one's living conditions in the next five years, and certainly this
  figure is discounting a critical present (the survey was carried out in the midst of the pandemic). But he is also affected by a broad
  confidence in the possibilities of intervention to improve his own life: the Italian champion is particularly convinced of this, while there
  is greater skepticism among the Greeks.
- The general attitude noted indicates a widespread assumption of direct responsibility for life events, however many also recall the importance of chance (the "right opportunities") and luck, aspects most recalled by "abandoners". Very few believe they are predominantly heterodirected.

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#### COVID-19

- The pandemic situation worries the majority of the sample, with peaks of apprehension between the Portuguese and the Spanish.
- Significant shares of respondents, during the pandemic, developed psychological problems, in particular anxiety, reduced sleep quality and stress.
- The pandemic had, on the whole, negative effects on the personal situation of the interviewees, worsening in over 40% of cases for Italians and Greeks. For Spaniards and Portuguese, the data is better, but 1 in 5 respondents report a deterioration. The abandonment of studies is also associated with a better stability of the personal situation during the pandemic.
- All in all, the effect of the pandemic on people's lives is indisputable: the new situation that has arisen has affected the lives of people in the 4 countries, in at least two thirds of cases.

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#### **INFORMATION AND CULTURE**

- The different socio-demographic profiles of the samples interviewed in the 4 countries are also reflected in cultural consumption. The reading of at least one book in the last year is very high in Spain (83%) and Portugal (77%), while it falls below 50% for Italy. Regular use of newspapers and magazines for information is the majority in all samples, with higher data in the Iberian countries. Volunteering activities are less common (reported by 52% of Greeks) and participation in conferences or visits to museums (which reaches 57% in the Portuguese sample). In general, the 'abandoners' show less familiarity with the various cultural consumptions examined.
- Familiarity with digital technologies is high; with the exception of Italy, which, as already mentioned, has an older personal profile, in all countries the use of a computer is almost daily and Internet access is even more frequent (not being bound to that single device)
- Consistent with these data, the sense of exclusion from new technologies is very limited, an aspect that takes on a certain
  importance only in the Italian context, for the reasons reiterated, and among the 'abandoners'. However, it should be pointed out that
  those who feel this sense of exclusion, to a large extent, do not attribute particular importance to it and therefore do not manifest
  discomfort in this regard.
- The use of Social Networks is very wide and intense. There are significant shares of non-subscribers in Italy (29%) and Greece (23%), where subscribers use mainly Facebook, then Instagram, while the other social networks have a more limited use. For the champions of Spain and Portugal, the proximity to these channels is almost unanimous, Instagram dominates and also for other social media (Twitter, TikTok and Linkedin) there is an important fruition.
- These channels have undeniably influenced social relations, in particular as stated by the Spanish sample, whose social media shows a particular diffusion. The effect, when there was, has been positive.

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## Analysis of the results

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#### School drop-out

In your school career, in the past, has it ever happened to you to abandon your studies?



#### **Drop-out causes**

#### (IF THE ANSWER IS "YES") Why did you drop out?

		- <b>18</b> 1	12	
I had to start working	53,8	13,9	24,2	22,2
I didn't like studying	15,4	22,2	0,0	0,0
It wasn't the best route for me	5,1	38,9	6,1	16,7
For health reason	10,3	8,3	0,0	0,0
Emigration		5,6	30,3	5,6
Personal / family reasons / commitments	2,6	2,8	9,1	27,8
It gave me no job prospects	2,6	5,6	9,1	11,1
War/critical situation of the Country	0,0	0,0	15,2	5,6
Other	7,7	2,8	6,1	11,1

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#### Consequences of Drop-out

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(IF SHE/HE HAS ABANDONED THE STUDIES)

In your opinion, how much has the choice to abandon your studies, affected or is affecting your life path?



## Current path

(STUDENTS TARGET) Do you think you will complete the training course you are facing right now?



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## Usefulness of Education

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In your opinion, being good at this activity, is it useful TO FIND WORK?





Valori %



Average score 1-10

#### School and Personal Growth

In your opinion, what role can training have (or have had) in your personal growth and to improve (have improved) your skills in directing your future (past) life path?

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## **Interesting Activities**

Are there any skills you would be interested in developing?

		- <del>(1)</del> -		
Language skills	14,5	29,3	18,9	17,5
IT / digital skills	7,2	12,6	11,3	10,0
Creativity / artistic skills	4,3	15,3	9,4	15,0
Soft skills	1,4	16,7	1,9	5,0
Cooking	15,9	0,0	1,9	0,0
Communication / marketing	2,9	11,7	3,8	5,0
Gardening / agriculture	8,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
Manual skills	4,3	2,7	5,7	2,5
Psychology / pedagogy	4,3	2,7	0,0	2,5
Driving / driving license	5,8	0,0	3,8	0,0
Sporting skills	0,0	5,4	1,9	5,0
Mathematical / scientific skills	1,4	3,2	1,9	2,5
General culture	1,4	0,0	1,9	7,5
other	4,3	1,8	1,9	7,5
does not indicate / does not specify	8,7	7,7	11,3	15,0
No	15,9	10,8	24,5	15,0

## Utility of Skills

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In particular, to what extent do you think a path to acquire skills in the following areas could be useful to you?



Average score 1-10

## Utility of Skills

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In particular, to what extent do you think a path to acquire skills in the following areas could be useful to you?



## Utility of Skills

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#### In your opinion, why is it important to learn new activities?

?		2005		œ
Increase knowledge on topics I like	31,9	22,5	11,3	43,9
To find a new job	18,8	29,7	17,0	7,6
To increase career opportunities	15,9	18,5	32,1	21,2
To meet other people useful for everyday life	5,8	16,7	9,4	15,2
To reduce the risk of losing your job	4,3	3,2	7,5	1,5
To earn more	4,3	1,4	5,7	3,0
Start working on your own	2,9	2,3	9,4	0,0
To obtain a certificate / qualification	1,4	0,0	3,8	1,5
Other	7,2	4,5	0,0	3,0
l do not know	7,2	1,4	3,8	3,0

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#### Could you indicate what you can do and what you want to improve?

I already know how

I would like to improve



s Diagnosis

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We introduce you to a range of skills. On a scale of 1 to 10, please indicate how much you think you own each of them and how much you are interested in enhancing them



Average scores 1-10

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We introduce you to a range of skills. On a scale of 1 to 10, please indicate how much you think you own each of them and how much you are interested in enhancing them



Average scores 1-10

gnosis 32 Oltre il Giardino

ME WE

We introduce you to a range of skills. On a scale of 1 to 10, please indicate how much you think you own each of them and how much you are interested in enhancing them



Average scores 1-10

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## Meaning of life

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What is the role of the following aspects in your life? (% FUNDAMENTAL)



## Meaning of life

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What is the role of the following aspects in your life? (% FUNDAMENTAL)



## Life quality

Overall, on a scale of 1 to 10 like in school, what grade would you rate your life right now?

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Values %

### Life quality

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Overall, on a scale of 1 to 10 like in school, what grade would you rate your life right now?




# Life quality – Expectations<sup>37</sup>

If you imagine your life in 5 years what will it be like?



# Margins of improvement

Compared to how your life is going right now, how much do you think you can improve it?



# Margins of improvement

Compared to how your life is going right now, how much do you think you can improve it?



#### ME WE Oltre il Giardino 40 Locus of Control For each of the following statements indicate how much you agree: I totally I strongly I agree I disagree agree disagree it depends only on me to be able to take advantage of the opportunities 58,0 27,5 8,7 5,8 of life without the right chances it is 49,3 34,8 11,6 4,3 difficult to achieve results in life there are those who are born 34,8 33,3 21,7 10,1 lucky and those who are not 46,4 47,8 <mark>2,9</mark>2,9 anyone can do much more 21,7 13,0 34,8 30,4

my life is mostly controlled by other people

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# Locus of Control



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# Locus of Control



# Locus of Control



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### Locus of Control

For each of the following statements indicate how much you agree: (% I STRONGLY AGREE)

		- <b>18</b> 1		
it depends only on me to be able to take advantage of the opportunities of life	58,0	29,3	34,0	53,0
without the right chances it is difficult to achieve results	49,3	14,9	30,2	21,2
in life there are those who are born lucky and those who are not	34,8	12,2	15,1	15,2
anyone can do much more	46,4	32,4	43,4	45,5
my life is mostly controlled by other people	13,0	2,3	15,1	0,0

### Locus of Control

### For each of the following statements indicate how much you agree: (% I STRONGLY AGREE)

	Total of countries	They dropped out of school	They NEVER dropped out of school
it depends only on me to be able to take advantage of the opportunities of life	44,8	43,1	45,8
without the right chances it is difficult to achieve results	31,9	39,3	27,2
in life there are those who are born lucky and those who are not	22,6	26,7	20,0
anyone can do much more	40,9	42,4	39,9
my life is mostly controlled by other people	7,8	9,1	7,1

# Disorientation

Compared to everyday reality, you feel:



## Disorientation

Compared to everyday reality, you feel:



### Exclusion

### Compared to society, you feel:



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## Exclusion

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### Compared to society, you feel:



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# Trust in Others

Thinking of others, which of the following statements do you share the most?

			( <del>B</del> )
Most people are trustworthy	13,0		
I never trust others	27,5		
I can only trust a person after I have known them well	50,7		
l do not know	8,7		

ME WE

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## Trust in Others

Thinking of others, which of the following statements do you share the most?

	- iiiiii		
Most people are trustworthy	17,1	13,2	25,8
One must be careful before trusting others	65,3	67,9	51,5
You need valid reasons to trust others	14,0	13,2	13,6
I never trust others	1,8	1,9	3,0
l do not know	1,8	3,8	6,1

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# External environment

When you leave the house, you feel more comfortable:

		- illi		
In the streets and squares of my city	29,0	18,5	9,4	21,2
In parks and gardens	43,5	32,9	24,5	16,7
I am always at ease		34,2	37,7	42,4
None of the above	17,4	5,0	17,0	9,1
l don't know	10,1	9,5	11,3	10,6



### Health issues

How much have any health problems affected your life path?



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# Covid-19 – Concern

Let's talk about Covid-19. Compared to the Coronavirus, at this moment personally you are:



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# **Chronic Pathologies**

Do you have chronic illnesses that have made the pandemic period more difficult or stressful?



# Covid-19 – Psychological consequences

Did you develop any psychological problems during the pandemic?

	- <u>19</u>		
Symptoms of anxiety	40,5	22,6	33,3
Reduction in sleep quality	27,0	15,1	24,2
Stress disorders	25,7	9,4	10,6
Depressive symptoms	14,4	9,4	4,5
Hypochondria	12,6	5,7	4,5
Panic attacks	5,4	5,7	7,6
Other	4,5	5,7	1,5
No	37,4	49,1	51,5

### Covid-19 – Personal situation

Compared to before the pandemic, your personal situation



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### Covid-19 – Personal situation

Compared to before the pandemic, your personal situation



Values %

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### Covid-19 – Life impact

In particular, how much has the situation created with the pandemic affected your life?



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# Cultural consumption

In the last 12 months... (% Yes)



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# Cultural consumption

In the last 12 months... (% Yes)



# PC use

### On average, how often do you use the personal computer?

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Everyday	23,2	59,9	71,7	69,7
4 o 5 days a week	8,7	23,4	13,2	15,2
A few times a week	11,6	12,6	3,8	10,6
Once a week	1,4	0,9	1,9	0,0
A few times a month (less than four times)	8,7	1,4	5,7	4,5
Less than once a month	4,3	1,8	1,9	0,0
Never	42,0	0,0	1,9	0,0
AVERAGE FREQUENCY (times per week)	2,4	5,6	5,8	5,9

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### Internet use

### On average, how often do you use the Internet?

Everyday	56,5	93,7	64,2	87,9
4 o 5 days a week	23,2	4,5	28,3	7,6
A few times a week	0,0	1,4	1,9	3,0
Once a week	1,4	0,5	1,9	1,5
A few times a month (less than four times)	5,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
Less than once a month	2,9	0,0	1,9	0,0
Never	10,1	0,0	1,9	0,0
AVERAGE FREQUENCY (times per week)	5,1	6,8	5,8	6,6

# Digital discomfort

### Compared to new technologies, you feel:



# Digital discomfort

### Compared to new technologies, you feel:



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# Digital discomfort

(IF EXCLUDED)

And how do you live the fact of feeling excluded from new technologies and the "digital world"?



## Social Network

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Are you subscribed to any of the following social networks?



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# Use of Social Networks

(USERS OF SOCIAL NETWORKS)

On average, how often do you use the social networks you are subscribed to?

Everyday	53,1	67,1	46,3	54,1
4 or 5 days a week	32,7	23,9	39,0	31,1
A few times a week	8,2	4,5	7,3	4,9
Once a week	2,0	1,8	4,9	6,6
A few times a month	2,0	0,9	0,0	3,3
Less than once a month	2,0	0,9	0,0	0,0
Never	0,0	0,9	2,4	0,0
AVERAGE FREQUENCY (times per week)	5,4	5,9	5,2	5,4

### Social Networks and Social Relations

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### Social Networks and Social Relations

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#### (SOCIAL NETWORK USERS) How have your social relationships changed?





# Me, We

Muhammad Ali 1975 speech HARVARD UNIVERSITY