

This instrument will help you to create the profile of your target group, to assess the activity needs and to develop the learning objectives.

Is very simple to use this instrument, you read the tasks and you fill in the banks, you write, reflect and think. Feel free to use the designated space to write your thoughts and add more space or even pages if you feel necessary. There are no right or wrong answers. You can reflect and answer to these questions by analysing your existent youth work or you can plan your future youth work. Think outside the box and dream big!

#### Need assessment sheet

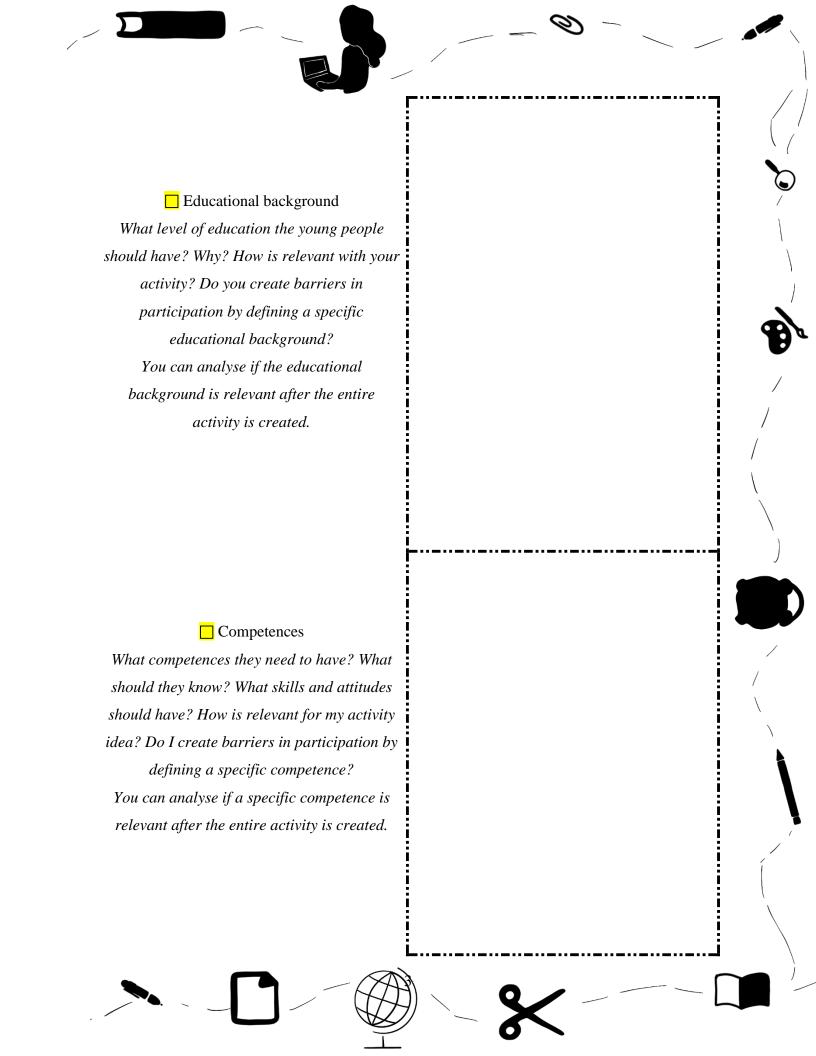
Identify and define your target group

☐ Age limit/ Age group

Select the appropriate age range

Young people with fewer opportunities/ disadvantaged young people.

What type of fewer opportunities you will involve? Are they disadvantaged? How they are disadvantaged? Are they NEETs? What are their physical and physical characteristics?



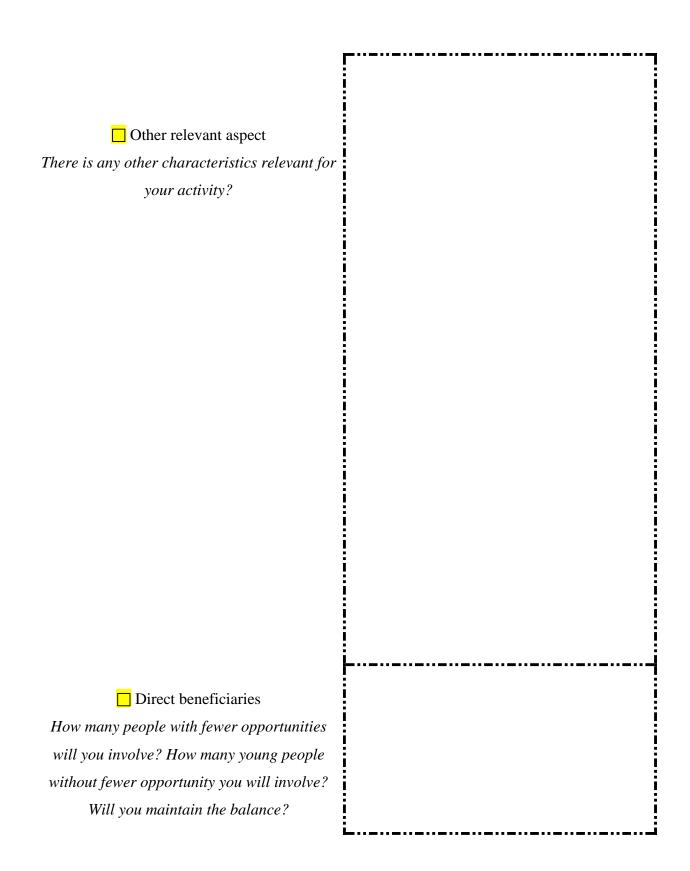


## Interests

What are the young people's interests? What preoccupies them? What they like to do?
What are their aspirations? What they want to become?

## ☐ Social roles

Who are these young people? Are they students? Are they employees? Are they entrepreneurs? What social roles do they accomplish in the community? What roles they have in their personal lives? Should they be parents? What other role?





#### **Needs assessment**

Once you know the target group you can analyse their specific needs, problems and you can build the non-formal activities around it. You will design the entire activity based on the identified problems, young people's needs, organisation's needs and target group profile.

Select the instruments and methods you want to use in order to analyse the needs and problems. You can use desk research, free observation, interviews, surveys, focus groups, meetings, round tables and any other methods/instrument relevant.

Identify the context and problems. Start from an idea, a topic, a theme you are interested in and you want to explore it through the non-formal activities. Explore the local, regional, national context and European context (if is necessary). Search for studies, strategies and policies.



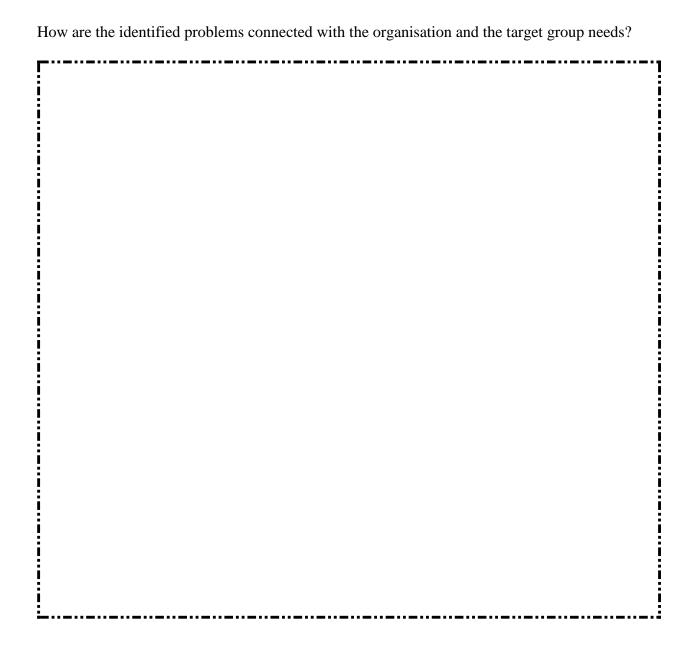


#### Identify the young people needs.

What are the methods and instruments you will use in order to analyse the young people needs? When you will analyse the needs? Where you will do it? What resources do you need? Who you will involve? How many young people from your target group you will involve in the need's analysis? Do you need any experts? Do you need to involve other stakeholders/ parents/ tutors?

Investigate: the participants interest, in general and for a specific subject, in particular; what knowledge, abilities and attitudes they want to develop; what type of personal and professional competences they want to develop; their concerns and preoccupations; what they like to do in their free time; how they want to use the gained/developed competences; why they need to develop the personal and professional competences.

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## **Learning objectives**

How can you overcome the identified problems and respond to the young people and organisation needs? What you want to do? What changes you want to produce? What will be the improvements? Develop 2 sets of objectives, one for the young people with and without fewer opportunity and

one for the organisation. Don't forget to set also an objective to build solidarity and mutual understanding between the young people with and without fewer opportunities. Here is a set of criteria you need to follow so you can be sure your objectives are SMART. After you check each criterion, explain how you will do it.

- Specific and concrete
- Measurable
- Achievable/ attainable
- Realistic
- Relevant, time-bounded/ time-limited
- Can be evaluated
- Review
- Trackable
- Agreed
- Ensure equal opportunities for the young people with fewer opportunities
- Create more than a single learning objective
- Don't create to many objectives
- Keep it simple
- Avoid repetition
- Can you set measurable indicators to measure the objective achievement?
- Identify if the achievement and success of one objective can affect the achievement of another objective
- The objectives are different than activities





Sprijin si Dezvoltare Association



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