

COMMUNITY ANALYSIS



Main elements we will explore around the concept of **Community**

- IDENTITY
- BELONGINGS
- BORDERS
- SELF-REPRESENTATION
- FREEDOM/CONTROL
- ACCOUNTABILITY



COMMUNITY

What is it?



- ✓ A set of formal and informal resources which have to activate and share
- ✓ A physical space where social cohesion and educating community should be built and strenghtened



DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMMUNITIES

Community in a spatial sense (territory)

Community in an abstract sense (an inclusive

environment)

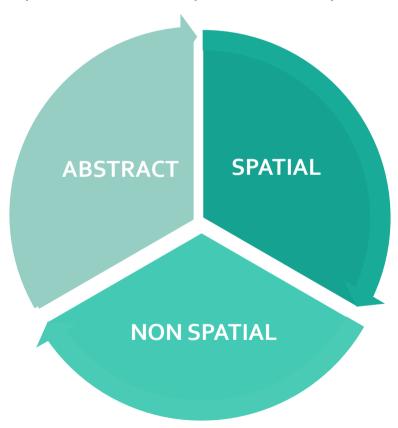
Community in a non-spatial sense (same goals, same interests)

WHAT ABOUT THE COMMUNITIES THAT YOU LIVE?



EXERCISE: THE COMMUNITY YOU ARE IN THIS MOMENT

Describe your community from the 3 points of view









Let's take the place where we are training

- ➤ Geographical place
- ➤ Spatial place
- ➤ A community



THE **NON SPATIAL** COMMUNITY of the place we are in («Casa del Sole»)

It is defined by its activities

- Basic, advanced computer science, social network and internet space
- English language lab
- Open meetings with the citizenship
- Training paths for professionals
- Group activities for elderly

etc etc....



THE **ABSTRACT** COMMUNITY OF «LA CASA DEL SOLE», our example

It is defined by its goals

- Promotion of active aging
- Social inclusion
- Citizens Information
- Training

etc etc...



THE **COMMUNITY** OF LA CASA DEL SOLE IS MADE UP OF DIFFERENT PEOPLE



- Social workers
 - Educators
 - Citizens
- Psychologists....





WORKING TOGETHER FOR **COMMON GOALS**:

- Contrast social isolation
- Develop solidarity networks
- Strenghten skills

Etc etc...



AND WIDENING THE COMMUNITY OUTSIDE TO OTHER ACTORS (networking)

- Municipality and local institutions
- Volunteering associations
- Non profit organizations
- Sport associations

etc etc...



Evaluating the Community: impact

Key elements

- Autonomy of the social processes
- Continuity of activities and relations
- Collaborations & networking as formal and informal relations consolidated
- Participation, active involvement of citizens from the local context



Tool for community assessment for youth

Involving participants from the beginning!



 Exercise: Ladder of Participation





Roger Hart's Ladder of Young People's Participation

Rung 8: Young people & adults share decision-making
Rung 7: Young people lead & initiate action
Rung 6: Adult-initiated, shared decisions
with young people
Rung 5: Young people consulted and informed
Rung 4: Young people assigned and informed
Rung 3: Young people tokenized*
Rung 2: Young people are decoration*

Rung 1: Young people are manipulated*

Note: Hart explains that the last three rungs are non-participation

Adapted from Hart, R. (1992). Children's Participation from Tokenism to Citizenship.
Florence: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre.