KEY QUESTIONS FOR RESEARCH AND POLICY

Youth Partnership

Partnership between the European Co





RESEARCH IN MY CONTEXT: QUESTIONS FOR REFLECTION

Who decides what evidence is needed?

Which platforms exist for policy makers, young people and researchers to collaborate? How is research independence ensured?

What are the instruments for the evidence to impact and shape youth policies?

What kind of evidence is used to inform your youth policy?

Is evidence-base a principle featured in your youth policy documents?

How representative, balanced and focused is the evidence on various groups of young people?

How do you ensure up-to-date evidence in policy making?

How is it gathered. by whom?

Are young people part of the "policy

informers"?



Policy pilots



Desk

Surveys

groups **Impact**







Different

formats of

interviews

RESEARCH INFLUENCING POLICY MAKING

Focus



Youth research is a multidisciplinary area of scientific inquiry into the condition of young people that uses social, psychological, economic, political and cultural perspectives.

Combining quantitative and qualitative methods can provide a comprehensive understanding of complex issues. Policy makers often appreciate a wellrounded approach that includes both statistical data and qualitative insights.

Influencing policy through research involves generating evidence that policy makers can use to inform their decisions.

Research helps to inform policy makers about what happens, what works, what sounds promising and what does not work.

QUESTIONS FOR YOUTH RESEARCH

Trends over time

Looking at the life circumstances, lifestyles, sense of identity, aspiration of different groups of young people at the same time, and same groups at different points in time, challenges and issues facing youth across generations.

Youth transitions





Gaps between groups

Analysing the widening gaps among diverse groups of young people, disparities in experiences, opportunities, and outcomes influenced by factors such as socio-economic status, ethnicity, and geographic location.

Geographic and historical considerations

Looking at the social and economic polarisation, regional disparities, urban-rural divides, concentration of disadvantaged groups in certain neighbourhoods reflecting deeply rooted social dynamics, that contribute to divergent opportunities and challenges.



Issues shaping young people's lives

Analysing how the unique trajectories and contours of young people's lives are moulded by diverse contexts and issues, such as social-economic situation, educational settings, leisure choices, and global challenges.