

IO2 Workshop "Volunteer Engagement"
29.03.2021

Gemeinsam Leben und Lernen in Europa e.V.

Dauer gesamt: 120 Minuten

Welcome

- Introduction of the speakers and students, each saying one point of contact with volunteering. Speakers briefly introduce themselves and say a few words about the organisation they come from.

Gemeinsam leben und lernen in Europa is an association in Passau that campaigns for voluntary work, diversity and tolerance, equal opportunities, integration and inclusion and togetherness in Europe under the motto "Achieving more together in voluntary work".

There is a community room in Passau where events such as the women's café, a mobile phone help service for senior citizens, cooking and games evenings and much more take place every week.

- Objectives of the workshop

Why is volunteering important? What does it mean to volunteer? How can I contribute to society, what kind of commitment might suit me? And how can I find a suitable commitment? These questions will be answered in the workshop. After the introduction, the WL briefly explains in one sentence what the workshop is about.

- Expectations of the participants (for target)

Preparation:

Facilitation cards are handed out in all seats before the start.

Procedure:

The participants should each write down on a card an expectation they have of the workshop.

Possible questions that the facilitator can ask the participants are, for example:

"What would you like to learn about volunteering in a workshop?"

"What do you hope to learn from the workshop?"

The participants are asked to write on at least one piece of paper each. They have 5 minutes to do this, after which they should all put their slips of paper on a pinboard/flipchart or something similar and remember which slips were theirs. This is the end of the method for now; the slips of paper are needed again at the very end for the target method.

Introduction

- Method: Picture

Objective:

The participants (TN) deal with their personal relationship to volunteering in general and situate themselves contextually in the group. The workshop leader (WL) gets a first impression of the general attitude of the participants towards the topic and which aspects should possibly be addressed later in the workshop.

Preparation:

There is an area in the room that is large enough for the participants to move around freely. The area has been divided into two halves with masking tape or adhesive tape on the floor. One half is marked with the word 'yes' and the other with 'no'. The words can either be stuck to the floor with the masking tape or written on two pieces of paper, which are placed in the respective halves so that they are clearly visible.

Procedure:

All participants are in the open space. The person leading the workshop stands in front. He/she names different statements to the participants one after the other. Depending on whether the statement applies to them or not, the participants position themselves on one of the two squares (those who are unsure or do not want to commit themselves can also stand in the middle). Once everyone has positioned themselves, the trainer can ask further questions from the groups on each side (e.g.: "why do you volunteer?"). Once everyone who wanted to say something has spoken, the next statement can be made.

Possible statements and questions could be:

- ➔ - "The term 'volunteering' means something to me".
- ➔ What do you think of when you hear the term?

- ➔ - "In my immediate environment there are people who do voluntary work".
- ➔ If so, who and where?
- ➔ What do you think of that?
- ➔ Could you imagine doing the same?

- ➔ - "I volunteer myself"
- ➔ If yes,
- ➔ where? What exactly do you do?
- ➔ Why do you volunteer?
- ➔ How often do you do it?
- ➔ What motivates you to get involved, what are your reasons?
- ➔ What kind of experiences do you have in volunteering?
- ➔ If no,
- ➔ Why haven't you been involved so far, what has kept you away?
- ➔ Do you find it difficult to get started?
- ➔ Are there things that, in your opinion, speak against volunteering?

- ➔ - Volunteering is important for society.
- ➔ Yes, why? Which areas do you think are particularly dependent on committed people?
- ➔ No, why not?

- ➔ - I can benefit from the volunteering of others in my everyday life.

- ➔ Where and how?

- ➔ - I could imagine volunteering in principle".
- ➔ If yes, do you already have an idea in which area?
- ➔ If not, why?
- ➔ What would have to be different for you to get involved?

- ➔ - "I would like to volunteer, but I don't know what suits me or where to start."
- ➔ *Variation if the workshop is led by more than one person: While the participants are being questioned, a second person collects the answers to selected questions (e.g. answers containing reasons for/against volunteering) on a flipchart. When the round of questions is over, the notes can be divided into sections and the participants can think of headings, for example: Reasons or obstacles. The flipchart can be left visible during the workshop and the trainer can go back to individual statements at the appropriate point during the workshop.

Associationen Volunteering Engagement

- **Method: Volunteering in my environment, Mentimeter Wordcloud**

Aim:

The aim of the method is that the participants actively deal with the forms of voluntary engagement they encounter in their everyday life.

Preparation/procedure:

Where does volunteering take place in your environment? Which associations/organisations do you know? Where do you experience volunteering in everyday life? In which voluntary work do family members, friends or acquaintances of yours get involved? Based on these initial questions, the participants use the online tool Mentimeter to collect bullet points on where and how they encounter volunteering in their everyday lives. The tool Mentimeter offers the possibility for groups to participate in surveys, quizzes and much more online and in real time via smartphone. The Wordcloud feature is used for this method. The participants call up the website <https://www.menti.com/> via their smartphone and enter the access code. Now they can enter their own answers in the boxes and send them off. Either everyone does this on their own

smartphone, or groups are divided into groups that share a smartphone and enter the answers together. When the teacher finishes the input phase on her PC, all the participants' entries appear on the main screen as a so-called "word cloud". Terms that have been mentioned more often appear in larger letters than those that have been mentioned less often or only once. Now the finished word cloud can be discussed with the participants. In order to create the Word Cloud feature on Mentimeter as a workshop leader, you need to create a free account on <https://www.mentimeter.com/features>. *Analoge Alternative:* Die Stoffsammlung kann alternativ auch mit Moderationskarten durchgeführt werden. Dazu teilen sich die TN in Kleingruppen auf und schreiben gemeinsam in einem vorgegebenen Zeitraum ihre Antworten auf die Karten, die sie dann anschließend an eine Pinnwand/Tafel heften. Die WL kann den Auftrag geben, die einzelnen Karten in verschiedene Bereiche einzuteilen und zum Beispiel für verschiedene Ehrenämter eine passende Kategorie zu finden. (Beispiel: Freiwillige Feuerwehr, Rotes Kreuz, Wasserwacht usw. können in die Kategorie 'Rettung' eingeteilt werden.). Sind alle Karten aufgehängt, wird das entstandene Tafelbild mit den TN besprochen. Welche Begriffe sind vielleicht mehrfach vorhanden? Fehlt irgendetwas? Überrascht euch etwas?

Volunteering Engagement in Germany

- **Method: Interactiv Online-Quiz with Kahoot!**

1. Objective:
2. In the interactive quiz, the participants can test their knowledge of figures on voluntary work in Germany in an entertaining way. Since the participants are not passively presented with the figures, but actively select the answers, the information is more likely to stick in their heads than in a classic lecture. The figures for the quiz all come from the Volunteer Survey 2014, which is available at the following link:
<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-658-12644-5>.
3. About Kahoot!
4. Kahoot! is an application that allows you to create an interactive online quiz in which participants take part with their smartphones. To do this, a quiz with individual questions and answers is created in advance on the Kahoot! website. In the workshop, the quiz questions and the respective answer options are projected on the wall via the workshop leader's laptop. Via their smartphones, the participants can answer the question by pressing the corresponding colour field; they do not have much time to do so. Points are awarded for each correct answer. When the time is up, the participants see on their smartphones whether they have answered the question correctly and the points they have won. An overview of the answers given and a list showing the players with the most points appear on the large screen. When the quiz is over, there is a winner's podium on which the three TNs with the most points stand.
5. Create a quiz:
6. To create a quiz on Kahoot! go to the website kahoot.com (<https://kahoot.com/>).
7. Under 'Sign up' you have to register first. It is important that you select 'Teacher' in the 'Account Type' field. In the category 'Workplace', it is best to enter 'School'. Once you

have entered this information, you must create an account with your e-mail address. You will then be shown various packages from which you can choose the free 'Basic' package. If you click on 'Create' at the top right of the quiz page, you can create a new quiz. In the free version you can either create multiple-choice questions or true-false questions. When your quiz is ready, click on 'Done'. Now you can test the quiz or play with a group.

8. Play quiz with a group:
9. Open kahoot.com on your PC/laptop and make sure that all participants can see your screen via projector or similar. Click on 'Play', then on 'Teach' and then on 'Classic' in your self-created quiz. Ask the participants to go to Kahoot.it (not kahoot.com) in their smartphone browser and enter the Game PIN shown on your screen above. Once all TN have logged in with their nicknames, you can start the quiz. When you start the quiz, the first question will appear immediately. Therefore, it is important to explain the quiz to the participants beforehand. It is best to tell them that the questions will not be on the screen for long and that they should therefore be attentive. Also mention that a timer will run during the answering time and that correct answers will count for more points the faster you press on the answer field. Once a question is answered, clicking on 'Next' will show the current score. If you click on 'Next' again, the next question begins. The quiz ends with a display of the top three players and you can close the application.

10 How many people are involved in voluntary work in Germany?

-In 2014, 43.6 percent of the resident population aged 14 and over are involved in voluntary work - that corresponds to 30.9 million people.

Does that surprise you? Less or more than expected?

11 In Germany, slightly more...?

-Women are less likely to volunteer (41.5 per cent) than men (45.7 per cent). Among 14-29 year-olds, women 45%, men 48.7%.

Is this what you expected? What do you think the reason is?

12. in which area do most people get involved?

Sport and exercise 16.3%

School/kindergarten 9.1%

Culture and music 9%

Social sphere 8.5%

Church/religious area 7.6%

Recreation and socialising 5.8%

....

Politics and political lobbying 3.6%

Environment, nature conservation or animal welfare 3.5%

Accident or rescue service or voluntary fire brigade 2.9%

13) How much time does a person spend on their voluntary work on average per week?

-2h

14. how many of the firefighters in Germany carry out their work on a voluntary basis?

-95%

Address other important activities: most of which are carried out by volunteers: Red Cross 80% (paramedics, mountain and water rescue, etc.), mayors, judiciary.

How many associations are there in Germany?

-Approx. 600,000 associations

16) In which age group are most people involved in voluntary work?

-The age group 14-19 years has the highest percentage of volunteers (52.3%).

Every second person, Did you expect that? Possibly a short sample survey in the group

How many people could imagine volunteering in the future?

-58.8% of the non-engaged would be willing to get involved

-81.8% of the non-engaged 14-29 year olds would be willing to volunteer. 18.

What is the most frequently cited motivation for volunteering?

-Having fun 93.9

Getting together with other people 82%

Shaping society 81%

Getting together with other generations 80.1%

Acquiring qualifications 51.5%

Gain prestige and influence 31.6%

Advance professionally 24.9

Earning extra money 7.2%

Alternative Quiz without Kahoot!

he questions are on a PowerPoint slide, the answer options numbered from a) to d) are read out. Then the participants have 20 seconds to write their answer on a piece of paper. The trainer goes through the answers and the participants have to hold up their slips of paper for the answer they have written down. Then the correct answer is solved.

Or all the participants have pre-made "answer signs" with a), b), c), d), which they hold up after each question.

Storytime: My experience as volunteer

- **Method:personal experience, Storytelling**

Aim:

People remember contents best when they are told in stories. Through the personal narration of the trainer, the participants can get a very good idea of the concrete experiences that can be made in a commitment. This is much more vivid and effective than a 'mere' enumeration of the benefits of volunteering.

Procedure/preparation:

In this method, the workshop leaders tell where they have already volunteered themselves and what experiences they have had. It is best to simply tell the story in a relaxed and free way, for example, about funny anecdotes or exciting/formative experiences. It is a good idea to include pictures in the PowerPoint presentation.

How can I get involved?

- **Method: Engagement-profile**

Aim:

In this method, the participants are asked to consider what it would be like if they were actively involved themselves and what they would personally gain from involvement.

Preparation:

A list of 'voluntary work profiles' is drawn up in which a wide variety of activities are briefly presented: What activity is this? What do I do there? What skills are required? The individual short profiles are possibly provided with a meaningful picture and/or the logo of the respective association and printed out. Then the individual pieces of paper with the profiles are hung up in the room. The participants now have 5 minutes to go around and choose an activity. It must be decided beforehand whether only one person is allowed per slip of paper or whether several people can choose the same short profile. When the time is over and everyone has chosen something, the workshop leaders can go around and ask the participants about their choice.

A preliminary list of short profiles can be found in the file folder as a Word document. It can be added to or changed as needed.

1st round of questions

- What did you choose and why?
- What might have been left over from the selection and why?
- Who has something that they say suits me exactly? Who would have preferred to choose something else, and if so, what?
- Is there anything you felt was missing from the list?

Round 2

- Imagine you have been doing your commitment for a year: What has it brought you?/ what does it actually bring you?
- Are you satisfied? What have you experienced?
- How much time do you spend per week on your commitment?
- What would you advise a friend who is interested in your commitment?

Ideally, this method should create a real conversation and get the participants talking. It is best to try to ask all participants at least once. However, no one should be forced to say anything.

How do I get involved?

- **Method: Brainstorming in groups**

Objective:

The participants work out the possibilities of finding a suitable commitment.

Preparation/execution:

As at the beginning, the participants brainstorm ideas, this time analogously in a group discussion. The participants should think about the following questions:

Suppose you want to start a voluntary work: How would you look for it? How can I find out about opportunities in my region? Those who are already involved: How did you get involved? The participants can first discuss the answers briefly in small groups and then the whole group collects the answers.

As a preparation, the facilitator writes down possible answers on moderation cards and can then hang them up as soon as they are mentioned during the brainstorming.

- Friends
- Family
- School and University
- Info centres
- Ask directly
- Flyers and billboards
- Internet
 - Web sites of associations
 - Google
 - Social Media
 - Webseite city/community: list of associations
 - Ehrenamtsportale
 - Govolunteer <https://govolunteer.com/de>
 - Ehrenamtssuche.de
http://www.ehrenamtssuche.de/index.php?ort=passau&plz=&id=&ort_vorher=&radius=25&submit=Suchen&ehrenamt=&kategorie=alle
 - Tatennetz
 - Helf-O-Mat <https://helfenkannjeder.de/helf-o-mat/volunteer/question;answers=%5B%5D;position=null;mapSize=fullscreen>

Finally, one can briefly discuss the linked volunteering portals. The WL calls up the sites in turn and beams its screen onto the wall for all to see. A 'test visit' can be made, in which one enters a postcode and looks to see which 'volunteering advertisements' are displayed on the portal. Alternatively, the participants can actively look on these platforms themselves.

Feedback

- **Methode: writing on some papers**

Aim:

In this method, the participants give feedback on the extent to which the workshop has fulfilled their expectations stated at the beginning.

Preparation/procedure:

A poster with a large target is put up (already available in the association). The target is divided into four fields (see method description data exchange). The participants take the pieces of paper they had pinned at the beginning and pin them on the target. The further the paper is placed in the centre of the target, the more the expectation written on it has been fulfilled.

Afterwards, the trainer can say goodbye to the participants and the workshop is over.