

9 Results from the National Statistical Reviews

9.1 General overview about the reporting systems

The attempt to map the structure of youth work in terms of institutions, activities, youth workers, participants and funds allocated in the different European countries will be realised by means of a structured overview. This overview will reflect the global data available at each national level and comments on the data quality.

In Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Norway and Romania basic data describing publicly funded youth work is available. In these countries it is possible to state the total number of institutions, the number of institutions differentiated by type of youth work provided, the number of youth and sports associations and the ratio between public and non-public institutions. The activities of youth work institutions and the budgets are not traceable in all countries.

Nevertheless there are differences regarding the structure of this data:

For **Estonia** it is possible to give a detailed overview of the number of institutions and the type of youth work provided. However the figures for non-public institutions are not complete, nor are the figures for sports associations working with or for or young people. It is also not possible to draw a clear distinction between institutions and activities. There is no information on the budget spent for youth work. Some data about youth workers is available, but this information does not cover the non-public sector. Similarly numbers of participants are thus traceable for public institutions only.

In **Germany** a differentiation can be made as to types of institutions and responsible bodies. The total number of youth associations operating at local level is nevertheless not documented as they are attributed to the superior categories. It is also possible to list the number of activities provided by youth work institutions, but the categories are global. Information on the public budget spent for youth work at all administrative levels is available. The structure of reporting regarding youth workers is detailed, but data about volunteers is missing. Data about the participants excludes all participants in youth work that is not publicly funded.

In **Ireland**, where youth work is traditionally provided by youth associations, it is possible to map the number of institutions and local unions of youth services. The activities provided are not documented. The budget allocated for youth work can be deduced from the National Youth Work Development Plan and from the annual reports of youth work agencies. The only available data on youth workers is the total number of full-time paid staff. The ratio of paid youth workers to volunteers is also documented. Data about participants only refers to surveys compiling the most attractive activities of young people.

In **Norway** data about institutions, youth and sports associations are available. Some differentiations can be made in terms of the activities of youth associations, but this is not

possible for the public youth clubs. Public spending can be reported for voluntary child and youth organisations but not for all the expenses allocated at municipal level. Data about youth workers and volunteers is not available. The data about available on participants is the result of a survey, not of a continuous monitoring system.

In **Romania** the number of providers of youth work can be listed, but not the number of institutions. The activities realised with financial support from the National Authority for Youth are documented, as well as the budget provided by the National Authority for Youth for the support of youth work and the budget of the 'Youth in Action' Programme. The number of youth workers can be reported for the youth work listed, but only isolated data is available on volunteers. Data about participants is sometimes available but not systematically analysed.

In Austria and the Netherlands a rough landscape of youth work can be sketched. The data provided does not allow a selective classification of institutions as the surveys permit multiple answers or ask for a rating about the importance of youth work rather than or numbers of institutions. The same can also be stated for the activities. In **Austria** it is possible to identify the funds provided through the Federal Act on the Promotion of Youth. Data about youth workers and volunteers is available for those institutions that took part in the national survey. The data about participants traces the intensity of participation and participation motive rather than numbers. In the **Netherlands**, where responsibility for youth work lies fully in the hand of the municipalities, there is no data about the total budget available for youth work. The activities reported are the result of the opinion of stakeholders at municipal level as to what kind of youth work is important for them. Isolated data is available about youth workers and their main action fields. There is no data about participants: the available data refers to the target groups from the point of view of the municipalities offering the activities.

In Greece, Italy and Spain only individual sectors of youth work can be mapped. In these countries data about institutions is available only with regard to special national programmes. The same applies to the activities of youth work institutions. In **Greece** there is not even one survey specifically addressing youth work services in the country. The only traceable structures are those activated by European programmes and reporting systems. Data about youth workers and volunteers involved in youth work is missing, as well as data about participants. In **Italy** funds allocated through the National Financial Law for Youth-related Activities document the financial contingent for different youth work activities. However, little is known about the structures, the youth workers and the participants (besides sports activities). In **Spain** there is data about the budget allocated in the Interdepartmental Youth Plan, which represents funds spent to subsidise youth associations. The best accurately documented sector is that of the National Employment Institute activities towards job insertion and training for young people, for which scattered data is available. Data about volunteers is not available. Data on participants data is traceable only for the INEM' programme.

An analysis of the overview allows certain conclusions to be drawn regarding well or poorly documented sectors of youth work.

The sectors where data on youth work institutions, activities and budgets is generally reliable are:

- public youth work institutions;
- activities realised within the framework of national programmes and priorities of youth work promotion;
- public funds allocated for the implementations of youth plans, or for special national or European programmes;
- youth workers employed in public institutions or paid from public budgets and
- participants in publicly funded institutions or projects, or in sports activities.

The sectors of youth work that are not well represented in the national statistics are especially:

- youth work which is not financed from public budgets;
- activities provided by sports associations;
- youth work provided at local level;
- youth work activities at the edges of the national concept of youth work (i.e. realised by institutions that are not primarily youth-oriented, such as job centres, enterprises, police units etc.);
- funds allocated by non-public institutions;
- numbers of volunteers involved in youth work;
- participants in youth work, especially at local level and in associative youth work structures.

Table 10: Aspects of availability of data

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Institutions	Public youth work institutions	Youth associations Sports associations	Not publicly funded institutions
Activities	Activities realised within the framework of national programmes	Activities provided by youth associations Activities provided at municipal level	Activities of sports associations Youth work activities provided by institutions not restricted to youth work Youth work at local level
Funds	Public funds allocated for the implementation of youth plans or special programmes or; European funds	Public funds at municipal level	Non-public funds
Youth workers	Public youth workers Youth workers employed in special programmes	Qualification Employment structure Ratio of female and male youth workers	Volunteers
Participants	Participants in public institutions Participants in special programmes Participants in sports associations	Participants in voluntary organisations	Participants in youth groups and activities at local level

The following can be said about the quality of the data:

- There is no clear separation between providers and institutions of youth work;
- There are no fixed categories about youth work activities (categories vary from survey to survey);
- The age groups are not fixed;
- There is no clear separation between the categories: members of youth organisations, participants and volunteers;
- The aggregated data is not complete, so that the relative significance is weak.

It can therefore be argued that data on youth work at national level is not complete enough for a comprehensive picture of youth work to be drawn in all countries surveyed. The data available at national level focusses mostly on the implementation of national Youth Acts or programmes. None of the participating countries offers a comprehensive image of all actions undertaken within the scope of youth work, especially of those actions provided local by non-public associations - in particular youth associations or special youth groups within the framework of other associations - without financial support from public institutions. Furthermore, the completeness of the image of youth work also depends very much on the existence and contents of the respective national youth work concept and the allocation of responsibilities between administrative levels. In Germany for instance – in spite of the

existence of a compulsory annual data base – data on the important sector of initiatives for the insertion of young people into the labour market are not included in the statistics about youth work. In the Netherlands or Norway where responsibility for youth work lies in the hands of the municipalities there is no apparent need for nation-wide regulation or nation-wide documentation.

9.2 National data about youth work

The coming section will present an overview of the statistical information provided in each country. The main information regarding funds, youth work provided, institutions involved, youth workers and participants will be presented in a short description, with detailed information for each country listed in a table.

In **Austria** there is a budget of € 4.080.155 for the implementation of the Federal Act on the Promotion of Youth. 40% of this amount is spent to fund different associations; 41% is spent to fund different projects, and 18% for special requests within the scope of youth work. Additional funds are provided by state authorities. According to a non-representative youth report³⁰, most youth work providers (72%) are associations. Above all they offer recreational and pedagogic activities, cultural youth work, youth counselling, youth employment activities as well as peer information. There is an average of 12 paid youth workers per institution, although 5% of the open youth work institutions and 35% of the youth associations have no paid youth workers. The ratio of volunteers to paid staff is 3:1. Another national study for Austria states that 5% of girls and 4% of boys (14 to 30 years) visit a youth centre “very often”, 71% never do³¹.

³⁰ 5. Bericht zur Lage der Jugend in Österreich (2006)

³¹ 4. Bericht zur Lage der Jugend in Österreich (2003a)

Table 11: youth work in Austria

	Data base	Institutions	Activities	Funds	Youth workers	Volunteers	Participants
Austria	<p>Non representative surveys</p> <p>Data from 2006 and from 2003 (n=155)</p>	<p>737 providers of youth work</p> <p>72% of the providers are associations</p> <p>No distinction between public and non-public or voluntary associations</p>	<p>88% of youth organisations offer recreational and pedagogic activities</p> <p>86% of youth organisations offer cultural youth work</p> <p>76% of youth work organisations offer youth counselling</p> <p>56% of youth work organisations provide opportunities to prepare for the labour market</p> <p>50% of youth work organisations provide youth information in the form of peer group information</p> <p>The main fields of activity of youth organisations are leisure time (71.4%), social matters (67%), education (40.9%) and cultural matters (35%). Other areas of activity – in the opinion of the youth organisations themselves – are representation of interests (20.7%), health matters (20.2%) and nature and environmental issues (14.8%).</p>	<p>Under the Federal Act of the Promotion of Youth, federal funding is provided for youth associations as well as for individual projects of youth work.</p> <p>In 2005, 27 youth associations received €1,649,673.75, and €1,687,616.97 were given to fund 252 different projects. An additional €742,864.90 was granted for special requests involving youth work.</p> <p>37% of the budget of youth associations in Austria comes from public authorities, 14.8% from membership fees, 12% from sponsoring and donations, 12% from a superior level of organisation. Another 19% of the budget of youth associations is self-obtained.</p> <p>Municipal and other funds are not accounted for here.</p>	<p>203 institutions employ 7300 youth workers. This is an average of 37 youth workers per institution. The average number of paid youth workers is 12, so that 1/3 of employees are paid.</p> <p>The percentage of paid youth workers in open youth work is higher than in youth associations (5% to 35% of associations have no paid youth workers).</p> <p>53% of youth associations have only paid youth workers.</p> <p>2/3 of the organisation employ up to ten youth workers. 12% of youth associations and 26% of open youth work organisations employ more than 10 youth workers.</p> <p>60% of youth associations have a high percentage (> 50%) of paid female youth workers.</p>	<p>Volunteers play an important role in extracurricular youth work.</p> <p>The ratio of volunteers to paid staff is 3:1.</p> <p>On average, there are 15 volunteers per organisation.</p> <p>71% of the female and 65% of the male voluntary youth workers are younger than 30 years.</p>	<p>5% of girls and 4% of boys (14 to 30 years) visit a youth centre "very often". 71% never do.</p> <p>3% of the young people interviewed are active in a youth association "very often". 76% never get involved with youth organisations.</p> <p>24% of the interviewed young people see a possibility to be active in a youth organisation and 22% in a youth centre.</p> <p>Around one third of those are already active.</p>

In **Estonia** there is no data available on the budget spent for youth work. Because of a lack of data the percentage between public and non-public organisations cannot be traced either. For the youth work organisations listed by the Estonian Youth Work Centre in the year 2006, we can differentiate between the types of activities provided. At 31%, extracurricular youth education accounts for the greatest part of available youth work facilities, followed by cultural youth work and youth camps, both at 15%, and open youth work and youth clubs at 14%. Only a very small number of youth work activities deal specially with youth employment (although 25% participate in youth education), youth information, youth counselling and sports. The public institutions listed have an average of 6 youth workers per youth work institution. The rate of professionalism in these institutions is high as nearly all youth workers have a professional education. Data about volunteers is not available. Youth education within the formal system plays an important role within the Estonian youth work system, as it involves 25% of all participants. Cultural youth work and extracurricular youth education form the main categories of youth work provided.

Table 12: Youth work in Estonia

	Data base	Institutions	Activities	Funds	Youth workers	Volunteers	Participants
Estonia	Survey of the Estonian Youth Work Centre (2006)	973 institutions	31% extra-curricular youth education 15% cultural youth work 15% youth camps 14% youth centres 8% youth associations 2% youth counselling 2% youth sports 1.5% youth information 0.5% youth employment 56% of the activities are provided by public institutions, 43% by non-public associations, and 1% by semi-public organisations.	No data	5999 youth workers are employed in public institutions. 36% of these are involved in extracurricular youth education, 31% in cultural youth work, 26% in youth education. 4% are working in sports and only 1% in youth centres or youth counselling institutions. About 60% of youth workers work full time. There is no data about the ratio of female to male youth workers. 68% of youth workers have a professional school diploma, and 42% have a higher education.	No data	90108 registered participants 30% in cultural youth work, 38% in extracurricular youth education, 7% in sports and 25% in youth education.

In **Germany** data is available on the total public spending for youth work and on the federal budget for implementation of the Child and Youth Plan. In 2003 public spending amounts to € 1,387,141.000. The federal budget comprises € 111,114,000 €. 70% of this amount is spent to finance institutions, and 30% to finance targeted measures. 75% of the public budget for youth work is procured by the municipalities, 16% by the state authorities and 8% by the federal ministry. About € 13,300 youth work institutions were publicly funded in 2004. 37% of these institutions were public, 63% non-public. Most of them - 82% - were youth centres or youth clubs. 44% of the activities provided by these institutions involved child and youth recreation, 35% extracurricular youth education, 18% voluntary social services and 4% international youth work. Youth associations play an important role in the provision of extracurricular youth education offers. 50% of all activities are realised by youth initiatives, youth groups and youth associations. There were 53,213 registered youth workers in 2002, the majority of them (53%) were employed in youth centres or clubs. 58% of youth workers are female and 42% male. 67% of youth workers are employed in non-public institutions. There is an average of 3 youth workers per institution. The rate of professionalism is high, with only 11% of the staff having no formal qualification. There is no data at national level about the number of volunteers involved in youth work. A study done for the state of North-Rhine-Westphalia reports a ratio of 1:6 between employed staff and volunteers. Around 3.5 million young people participate in youth work. 88% of them attend activities provided by non-public institutions. 59% of the participants are male, 41% female. Sports play an important part in youth work in Germany. There are 86,000 youth sports units nation-wide. 4.3 million young people are involved in youth sports activities. In 2006 investment in youth sports amounted to € 1,221,311,000.

Table 13: Youth work in Germany

	Data base	Institutions	Activities	Funds	Youth workers	Volunteers	Participants
Germany	<p>Representative report for publicly funded youth work. Data from 2002, 2004 and for sports from 2006</p> <p>Study of the University of Dortmund in 2004</p>	<p>17,372 institutions providing youth work. Among them:</p> <p>82% youth centres/clubs</p> <p>6% youth cultural education centres</p> <p>10% recreational or vacation services</p> <p>5% youth social work institutions</p> <p>37% are public, 63% non-public institutions</p> <p>86,000 youth sports units</p>	<p>45,937 child and youth recreational activities (44%)</p> <p>36,955 activities involving extracurricular youth education (35%)</p> <p>3,677 activities involving international youth work (4%)</p> <p>18,280 activities involving voluntary social services (18%)</p> <p>82% of the activities realised are put into practice by non-public associations.</p> <p>50% of the extracurricular youth education activities on offer are realised by youth initiatives, youth groups and youth associations.</p> <p>The ratio of youth institutions per 100,000 children aged 6 to 18 is 164.</p>	<p>The total amount of public spending for youth work in 2003 was €1,387,141,000.</p> <p>€1,221,311,000 was spent in 2006 for youth sports activities.</p> <p>70% of the public budget was spent to finance institutions 30% to finance targeted measures.</p> <p>75% of the public budget for youth work is procured by the municipalities, 16% by the federal states and 8% by the federal ministry.</p> <p>7% of the total public budget for child and youth assistance was spent for youth work, 27% for child care services and 54% for financing the day care centres.</p> <p>The public budget spent for youth work is equivalent to €150 per single young person aged from 12 to 21 years.</p> <p>The budget for the formal education system (schools) is €47,627,000,000.</p>	<p>53213 registered youth workers:</p> <p>53% employed in youth centres or clubs</p> <p>16% in recreational or vacation services</p> <p>15% in youth education and meeting centres</p> <p>12% in youth social work institutions</p> <p>2% in youth counselling institutions</p> <p>58% of youth workers are female, 42% male. The highest percentage of female youth workers can be found in youth counselling institutions (67%).</p> <p>67% of youth workers are employed in non-public institutions</p> <p>34% of youth workers on average have a university degree, 17% a professional school diploma, 1% other forms of qualification and 11% no formal qualification. The highest rate of employees with a university degree – 65% - is in youth counselling services. Most non-qualified employees – 25% - work in the recreational and vacation services area.</p> <p>49% of youth workers work full-time, 34% part-time, and for 17% the work is a spare-time job.</p>	<p>No representative data available about the volunteers</p> <p>In NRW it is reported that youth clubs employed 3770 youth workers and 25,500 volunteers.</p>	<p>Around 3.5 million children and young people participate in youth work, 4.3 million in youth sports.</p> <p>59% are male, 41% female. The highest rate of female participants is in the youth counselling services. Most male participants - 63% - are involved in sports activities.</p> <p>88% of youth work participants can be found in non-public associations.</p> <p>Ratios of participants per 10,000 children and young people (0 to 27 years):</p> <p>826 for youth recreation services</p> <p>587 for extracurricular youth educations services</p> <p>53 for international youth work and</p> <p>4,913 for youth sports</p> <p>267,207 young people participated in special activities for orientation and vocational training.</p>

In **Greece** the available data at national level is too scarce to draw a quantitative picture. There are about 270 NGOs active in child and youth work. However, the actual number may be larger since many NGO's offer certain services to children and young people even though they do not specialise in youth work. There are 50 youth information centres. In 2005, they

were funded with € 1,066,100 and an estimated 100,000 young people used them. The estimated budget of the General Secretariat for Youth is € 16,000,000.

Table 14: Youth work in Greece

	Data base	Institutions	Activities	Funds	Youth workers	Volunteers	Participants
Greece	<p>European Knowledge Centre for Youth Policy database</p> <p>Report from youth information centres collected by the General Secretariat for Youth</p> <p>Study 'Youth in Greece Today' (2005), conducted by the Institute of Applied Communications, University of Athens, for the General Secretariat for Youth</p>	<p>No data</p> <p>Approximately 270 NGOs active in youth work</p> <p>50 youth information centres</p>	No data	<p>Estimated budget of the General Secretariat for Youth in 2006: € 16.000.000</p> <p>National investment for the operation of the youth programme: approximately €1,462,961</p> <p>€1,066,100 inverted in youth information in 2005 from national and regional budgets</p>	No data	<p>40% of young people participate in organisations.</p> <p>2.5% of them are volunteers in sports clubs, 2.3% in cultural groups. 1% answered that they do voluntarism in youth clubs.</p>	An estimated 100,000 young people used the youth information centres in 2005.

Similarly to Greece, in **Italy** the data about youth work structures is scarce and the only well documented sector is the budget for the implementation of the National Financial Law for Youth. At national level we can state that there are 800 youth information centres and 2,400 consultancy centres for young people in local health centres funded from public budgets. The national budget allocates € 1,031,420,000 for youth-related activities. 78% of this amount is designated for international youth work, 10% for youth apprenticeships, 5% for youth migration services, 2.9% for youth education institutions and youth work in universities. Only a small part of the budget, i.e. 0.4%, is allocated to youth associations. The rate of participation in groups or civil society organisations is 13.4%³². 39% of young peoples between 14 to 24 years practice sports regularly.

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Table 15: Youth work in Italy

	Data base	Institutions	Activities	Funds	Youth workers	Volunteers	Participants
Italy	Report from the Italian Institute of Statistical Research (Data from 2006)	Data does not cover all institutions providing youth work 800 youth information centres 2400 youth consultancy centres in local health centres	No data	The National Financial Law allots for Youth-related Activities a budget of € 1,031,420,000: 0.01% for youth information 2.9% for youth work in universities 77.6% for international youth work 0.5% for youth work in sports 0.1% for rights education 2.9% for youth education institutions 0.4% for youth associations 1% for youth entrepreneurship in agriculture 10% for youth apprenticeships 5% for youth migration services	No data	22% of all volunteers engaged in all type of voluntary organisations are up to 29 years. 45,175 young people participated in a voluntary social service in 2005. 76% were female, 24% male.	39.1% of young people aged between 14 and 24 years practise sports regularly.

In **Ireland** where the involvement of the state in youth policy is still developing, a budget of € 37,000,00 € was allocated to implement the Youth Work Act and the National Youth Work Development Plan in the years 2003 till 2007. This represents an annual budget of about € 7,400,000. Together the two greatest youth work associations Youth Work Ireland and Foróige operate 920 youth clubs, 40 youth information centres and various projects. There are also 85 centres for the provision of training, workplace skills and employment counselling. The National Youth Council of Ireland has registered 50 youth organisations. These organisations employ 1,000 youth workers as full-time staff. Furthermore there are 40,000 volunteers involved as main educators, so that the ratio of volunteers to staff is 50:1. 32% of young people between the ages of 12-18 participate in one ore more community or charity group, including: youth clubs, choir/folk groups, voluntary work, scouts/guides. The participation rate in rural areas is higher that in urban areas.

Table 16: Youth work in Ireland

	Data base	Institutions	Activities	Funds	Youth workers	Volunteers	Participants
Ireland	National Children's Office Survey (2005)	<p>85 centres for the provision of training, workplace skills and employment counselling</p> <p>Youth work Ireland operates 500 youth clubs, 40 youth information centres and 100 projects. There are 21 local youth services.</p> <p>Foróige operates 420 youth clubs.</p> <p>51 youth organisations are registered with the National Youth Council of Ireland (NYCI).</p>	No data	<p>€37,000,000 have been budgeted for 2003 till 2007 to implement the Youth Work Act and the National Youth Work Development Plan.</p> <p>Till now only €12,000,000 has been allocated.</p>	In the 50 youth associations there were 1,000 persons as full-time paid staff.	<p>In the 50 youth organisations there were 40,000 adult youth leaders involved as the main educators.</p> <p>In community-based youth organisations the ratio of volunteers to staff is 50:1.</p>	<p>32% of young people between the ages of 12-18 participate in one or more community or charity group, including youth clubs, choir/folk groups, voluntary work, scouts/guides.</p> <p>59% of young people favour youth clubs/groups (68% male / 53% female),</p> <p>26% choir/folk groups (38% female / 9% male),</p> <p>11% voluntary work (12% female / 9% male), and</p> <p>10% scouts/guides (11% male / 10% female).</p> <p>Participation levels fall as adolescence progresses, from 36% of 12-year-old females, to 27% of 17-year-olds and 23% of 18-year-olds.</p> <p>While 88% of males participate in youth clubs and groups at the age of 12, only 57% do so at the age of 18 years.</p> <p>56% of 12-year-old females participate in a choir/folk group, while 33% do so at the age of 18 years.</p> <p>The participation rate in groups in rural areas is 29%, in urban areas the rate is 21%.</p>

In the **Netherlands** there is no available data about youth work at national level, as responsibility for youth work is in the hands of the municipalities. Thus only data regarding additional programmes is documented. The national Dutch Youth Group has 6,487 sections of youth associations. Important facilities for youth work for the municipalities are above all youth centres, meeting places for young people, youth information points and cultural meeting places. In the various provinces of the Netherlands there were 1,705 registered youth workers in 2003. There is no data about the number of volunteers engaged in youth work. The available data results from a survey on voluntarism in general. There is also no data about the participants in youth work. Municipal authorities see the main target group of youth work - 54% - as being young people from 12 to 16 years of age.

Table 17: Youth work in Netherlands

	Data base	Institutions	Activities	Funds	Youth workers	Volunteers	Participants
Netherlands	<p>Survey of Dutch Municipalities (2003)</p> <p>Study on institutions of creative education (2003)</p> <p>Survey of the Dutch Youth Group (2002)</p>	<p>No representative data about all institutions</p> <p>6,487 sections of youth associations in 2002 as members of the national Dutch Youth Group</p> <p>Important facilities of youth work are for the municipalities:</p> <p>youth centres (85%), meeting places for young people (71%), information points for young people (42%), cultural meeting places (19%), pop centres (12%), others (12%)</p>	<p>No representative data about all youth work activities</p> <p>Important forms of youth work are for the municipalities:</p> <p>youth work in connection with accommodation (76%), ambulant youth work or youth work involving a meeting point (72%), youth participation (58%), Network 12+ (45%), neighbourhood-oriented youth work (24%), other type of youth work (4%)</p>	<p>No data about the total public budget spent for youth work.</p>	<p>1,705 youth workers were registered in the provinces of the Netherlands in 2003.</p> <p>Among them the largest groups were youth workers (55%), socio-cultural workers (11%), and youth workers for teenagers (8%).</p>	<p>40% of the 18- to 24-year-old males and 43% of the females do volunteering.</p> <p>Among the male group 20% are volunteers in sports associations and 10% in youth work. Other associations like religious or hobby associations reach less than 5%.</p> <p>Among the female volunteers 15% are engaged in sports associations, 12% in youth associations and 8% in religious associations.</p>	<p>7% of the municipalities target 12- to 18-year-olds,</p> <p>54% 12- to 16-year-olds,</p> <p>15% 16- to 18-year-olds,</p> <p>23% other age groups</p>

In **Norway** the main responsibility for funding and providing public youth work lies with the municipalities, thus public spending at national level refers to the amount allocated for youth and sports associations. 116 national youth associations have received the amount of €26 million. € 22 million have been allocated to 49 sports associations. There are 450 registered youth clubs in Norway and 19 youth information centres. Beside these two action fields, areas where public organisations provide youth work are cultural activities, child welfare, social services, outreach services and career guidance. Youth sports play an important role too, as 50% of the activities provided by voluntary organisations refer to these activities. There is no data about the number of employees in youth work. The information available shows that in 70% of the youth clubs the sum of part-time and full-time employees adds up to two or less full time positions. Among youth club leaders the proportion of youth workers with a university degree is at 81%. Data about volunteers in youth work is not available. There are 700,000 volunteers acting in sports organisations. 61% of all young people aged from 13-19 years participate at least in one voluntary organisation. The rate for males - 64% - is higher than the rate for females (58%). About 14% of young people participate in cultural and recreational youth work, 9% in youth clubs.

Table 18: Youth work in Norway

	Data base	Institutions	Activities	Funds	Youth workers	Volunteers	Participants
Norway	Survey Young in Norway (2002) (N=11298) Norwegian Association of Youth Clubs survey (2003) Frifond The Distribution Committee Statistics Norway	450 youth clubs 442 child welfare services 19 youth information centres 116 national child and youth organisations with 13,000 local branches and 2,750 independent organisations 49 sports organisations receiving funds for child and youth work with 16801 local branches	No representative data about all youth work activities 31,900 traceable activities of youth work in 2005. Among them 15% activities of cultural youth work 34% youth associations and groups 50% youth sports	€22,000,000 in 2007 for youth sports €26,000,000 in 2006 for child and youth organisations Total public spending for child welfare services € 540,000,000 Child and youth organisations (including sports) receive around 0.05% of the state budget.	Little data available, especially for youth workers in public organisations. In 70% of the youth clubs the sum of part-time and full-time employees adds up to two or less full-time positions.	700,000 volunteers in sports organisations. Their contribution adds up to about 24,000 full-time jobs.	61% of all 13- to 19-year-olds participate at least in one voluntary organisation (64% males, 58% of females). 14% participate in cultural youth work (17% of females, 11% of males). 14% participate in recreational youth work (22% of males, 10% of females). 9% participate in youth clubs. 7% participate in political, humanitarian and environment protection organisations (8% of males and females). 50% of 13-year-olds participate in sports (55% male, 45% female). The number declines as children get older: for 19-year-olds it is 26% (32% of males and 21% of females).

In **Romania** there are 455 youth associations operating and 43 county youth departments. The departments are responsible for the implementation of the National Authority for Youth policy. They distribute the financial resources at local level. They also operate 65 summer camps and 26 youth hostels. In 2007 an amount of € 2,630,500 was allocated to finance youth clubs and individual programmes. Approximately 40% of the budget was used to fund youth clubs. 97,823 participants were involved in the projects financed with this budget. There is no analytical data about the type of youth work provided with the whole budget but in 2007 we can trace that emphasis is given to cultural youth education, courses and training and to youth information. According to a study done in 2002, there were 160 youth workers operating in Romania. 96 of them were paid youth workers, and there were 64 volunteers, so that the ratio between paid youth workers and volunteers is 1.5:1. 36% of them were employed in the public sector, 59% in the non-governmental sector, and 11% in students organisations. 70% of the staff of youth associations are volunteers. According to a study done in 2005, 9% of Romanian young people are members in associations, particularly in sports, political and professional (students) organisations.

Table 19: Youth work in Romania

	Data base	Institutions	Activities	Funds	Youth workers	Volunteers	Participants
Romania	<p>Online data base of non-governmental associations from the National Agency for Supporting Young People's Initiatives (2007)</p> <p>Background paper from the National Agency for Supporting Young People's Initiatives (2002)</p> <p>Study on Youth from the NASYPI (2005)</p> <p>The Budget of the Prime-Minister's Office in 2006</p>	<p>455 non-governmental youth organisations active in the field of youth work</p> <p>43 county youth departments providing 65 camps and 26 youth hostels nation wide</p>	<p>No representative data about all youth work activities</p> <p>723 project supporting youth clubs and youth actions in 2006</p> <p>5% (35) of those projects were provided nationwide. 66% were realised by youth associations.</p> <p>95% (688) of the projects were realised at local level. 68% were realised by non-governmental associations.</p> <p>In 2005, 55 projects were implemented through the "Youth in Action" programme.</p> <p>225 youth activities were funded between January and April 2007. Among them:</p> <p>4% camps; 20% information/campaigns; 22% courses/trainings; 8% round tables/meetings; 23% art activities; 5% seminars; 4% tourism/ecology; 10% contest/ sports; 1% volunteering</p>	<p>In 2006, the budget allocated to youth work at national level was € 1,946,000.</p> <p>The budget for the "Youth in Action" programmes totalled € 2,960,296 in 2007.</p>	<p>160 youth workers</p> <p>36% of them were employed in the public sector, 59% in the non-governmental sector, and 11% in students organisations.</p> <p>All employees of the public sector were full-time employees. 30% of the youth workers in associations were full-time employees.</p> <p>60% were female, 40% male youth workers.</p>	<p>70% of the youth workers in associations are volunteers.</p>	<p>9% of young people aged between 14-29 years are members of a social, economic or political association.</p> <p>35% are members of sports clubs,</p> <p>29% are members of political youth organisations,</p> <p>27% are members of students or pupils groups</p> <p>17% are members of cultural organisations.</p> <p>23610 young people participated in activities in 31 youth centres in 2006. This is an average of 760 young people per club.</p> <p>In 2006, 14,000 young people benefited from the 200 projects funded by the National Authority for Youth.</p> <p>130,000 young people participated in camps in 2006.</p>

In **Spain** the Interdepartmental Youth Plan (2005-2008) allocates € 2,341,000 for different actions related to youth work (52% for training and 39% for employment and housing). In addition to these funds there is also a small budget for employment initiatives involving young people (the INEM programme: € 494,910) and a budget of € 2,957,570 €. To subsidise 146 youth associations in 2006. The highest amount was thus clearly allocated to activities within the Youth in Action programme, which received € 520million between 2000 and 2006. There little data available about youth work institutions. 3000 youth information services are traceable as well as 45 promotion units for job insertion and 159 learning centres. Data about youth workers is missing: only for the youth information centres can some information be found. 50% of the centres have a single worker, 23% have two of them. As the evolution of the YIS has been closely related to volunteers activities of associations it can be argued that about 30% of the centres still have volunteers collaborating. 59% of the staff of the YIS has a higher education degree. In general, there is no data about participants in youth work: for the INEM programme the number of participants known to be 60,837.

Table 20: Youth work in Spain

	Data base	Institutions	Activities	Funds	Youth workers	Volunteers	Participants
Spain	<p>Association Census of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy</p> <p>Spanish Youth Council Associations Census</p> <p>Data from the National Employment Institute</p> <p>Injuve Report on Youth Information Services 2006</p>	<p>146 subsidised youth associations in 2006</p> <p>45 Promotion and Development Units for job insertion and 159 learning centres in 2005</p> <p>3000 youth information services</p>	<p>No data about all youth work activities</p> <p>INEM governmental programme for job insertion and training:</p> <p>873 training workshops; 159 learning centres; 1,423 employment workshops</p>	<p>The Interdepartmental Youth Plan (2005-2008) allocates € 2,341,000 for different actions related to youth work (52% for training and 39% for employment and housing).</p> <p>In 2006 the 146 youth associations were subsidised with €2,957,570.</p> <p>The INEM programme budget amounts to €494,910.</p> <p>€520 million has been allocated for the `Youth in Action` programme from 2000 till 2006.</p>	<p>14,060 educational directors and support personnel carrying out the job insertion and training workshops of the INEM Programme.</p> <p>50% of the youth education centres have one single worker, 23% have two, 13% have four or more and 8% three workers.</p> <p>31% of the personnel in the YIS are temporary workers, 21% have full-time contracts, 16% are civil servants usually in urban or surrounding areas.</p> <p>31% of the professionals in the YIS have a 4-year higher education degree, 29% a 3-year higher education degree, 20% secondary school education, 3% elementary school education and 18% have other education levels.</p>	<p>1/3 of the YIS collaborate with volunteer workers.</p> <p>4% of YIS staff are volunteers.</p>	<p>In 2005 there were 60,837 young people in the INEM programme.</p>

9.3 Comparative overview

Because the data is not complete, the results of the present study do not allow for a comprehensive comparison of youth work in the various countries of the study. Any attempt in this direction would lead to distortions.

The following can be said of the data on youth activities:

- the best documented sectors are those of publicly supported youth work and of activities implemented by public providers
- because participation in the investigations was on a voluntary basis, only partial sectors could be documented, even in the case of publicly funded measures (Austria, the Netherlands);

- in southern European countries (Greece, Italy, Spain), only data gathered at European level on youth information and on the implementation of the 'Youth in Action' programme was documented at national level; and
- the structures and services provided by youth associations are not sufficiently visible (Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Norway). In some countries, however, the share of youth work provided by non-public associations can be documented.

In summary, the following can be said about the data on the money and time invested in youth activities:

- in nearly all the countries surveyed, only amounts provided by the ministries responsible for youth affairs or by European institutions were identifiable;
- the budgets contributed by other sources – e.g. employment and social affairs, health or sport – were not available for the present study;
- in none of the countries surveyed, with the exception of Germany, was there any information available at national level on funds invested at state or local level;
- the time and money invested by youth organisations and other non-public associations cannot be documented.

The following can be said regarding data on the number of people employed:

- some countries (Greece, Italy, Norway) have no aggregated data on youth workers at national level;
- the only well documented figure is the number of youth workers employed in public institution and paid with public funds;
- information is available on the qualifications of youth workers and their employment relationships in those cases where basic data is collected on numbers of youth workers;
- the number of youth work volunteers cannot be directly documented in any of the countries of the survey. If information is available at all, it concerns data derived from studies on volunteer work and data on the ratio between paid and unpaid youth workers.

The following can be said with regard to the young people participating in youth work activities:

- data on participants in institutional activities is available for only a few of the countries surveyed (Estonia, Germany, Romania);

- in some countries data on participants is generated from youth polls and surveys at national level (Austria, Ireland, Norway);
- there is no data available at national level in Italy, Greece or the Netherlands.

Taking in consideration the diversity of national data about youth work and the difficulties that have to be faced when reporting at European level has to be comparative, the indicators shown below are recommended as the starting point for a future reporting structure. They are based on statistics available from EUROSTAT as well as on data from the Eurobarometer 2007 Survey on Youth.

Only a limited amount of quantitative data from the present study can be added to this data. At national level, the available data refers to the national public spending contributed by ministries targeting youth issues. This data can be related to total public spending, but it must be kept in mind that funds allocated by other ministries are not traceable. In addition, in most countries state and municipal authorities contribute to a high degree to the financing of youth work. To some extent it is also possible to map the percentage of associations performing youth work and the ratio of paid youth workers to volunteers.

Furthermore, we have found interesting categories such as

- the number of youth associations organised at national level;
- the ratio of full-time employed youth workers and young people;
- the proportion of participants in youth work per 10,000 or 100,000 children and young people;
- the average number of youth workers per institution;
- and finally the amount spent for each participating child or young person.

These categories are nevertheless no more than individual examples that cannot be recommended, as the basic information necessary to calculate them is not available in most of the surveyed countries. They may, however, be helpful for a future reporting system.

As this table shows, aggregatable data in individual areas is also incomplete. The table should therefore be seen as nothing more than an initial and incomplete attempt at classification.

Table 21: Dimensions of youth work³³

	Number of 13- to 30-year-olds ³⁴	Percentage of young people in relation to total population ³⁵	Percentage of non-organised young people ³⁶	Percentage of young people participating in youth organisations ³⁷	National annual budget for youth work in €	Additional public (municipal) funds	Percentage of national budget for youth policy in relation to total public spending ³⁸	Percentage of associations performing youth work	Ratio of youth workers to volunteers
Austria	1,805,490	22,5	56.5	9.0	4,080,155 ³⁹	Yes	0,003	72	1:3
Estonia	354,071	25,8	83.5	19.6	No data	No data	No data	43	No data
Germany	16,552,700	20,3	53.7	4.0	111,114,000 ⁴⁰	1,276,027,000	0,011	63	1:6 ⁴¹
Greece	2,828,179	25,9	89.2	7.0	16,529,061 ⁴²	Yes	0,019	No data	No data
Ireland	1,113,759	28,9	71.8	6.5	7,400,000 ⁴³	No data	0,012	No data	1:50 youth organisations 1:6 projects
Italy	12,647,395	22,2	86.4	5.3	130,000,000 ⁴⁴	Yes	0,018	No data	No data
The Netherlands	3,663,679	22,9	57.9	4.0	No data	Yes	No data	No data	No data
Norway	1,042,141	23,1	39.0 ⁴⁵	9.0 ⁴⁶	48,000,000 ⁴⁷	Yes	0,044	No data	No data
Romania	6,089,468	28,1	92.5	25.8	2,630,500 ⁴⁸	Yes	0,008	65	1,5:1 public youth work 3:1 associations
Spain	10,675,605	26,3	88.0	8.3	4,003,989 ⁴⁹	Yes	0,001	No data	No data

³³ this list contains available data and is not complete enough to draw a representative national overview

³⁴ Eurostat data

³⁵ Eurostat data calculated

³⁶ Flash Eurobarometer Nr. 202 – youth survey , June 2007, p. 91

³⁷ Flash Eurobarometer Nr. 202 – youth survey , June 2007, p. 93

³⁸ calculation on the basis of Eurostat data for the respective annual budget

³⁹ federal fund s for youth associations and projects and special requests in 2005

⁴⁰ budget in 2003 12. Kinder- und Jugendbericht des Bundes, 2005 p. 240

⁴¹ data from the federal State of North-Rhine-Westfalia, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Entwicklungen der Offenen Kinder- und Jugendarbeit, 2006, p. 34

⁴² This budget concerns only: the annual budget of the General Secretariat for Youth (2006), the national investment for the operation of the Youth Programme (2005) and the budget invested in the field of youth information (2005). It is certain that the actual number of the national annual budget for Youth Work should be higher, if investments by other Ministries on youth issues – such as youth employment, youth entrepreneurship, youth social care, etc. – are considered (e.g. Ministry of Employment and Social Protection, Ministry of Development, Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity, etc.)

⁴³ annual rate calculated from the budget of the Youth Development Plan 2003-2007

⁴⁴ budget of the 'Fund for Youth Policies' (Law nr. 248) administrated by the Ministry for Youth Policies and Sports in 2007

⁴⁵ data from the Study „Young in Norway“ (Krange & Strandbu 2004)

⁴⁶ data from the study “Young in Norway” (Odegard 2007)

⁴⁷ funds for the Confederation of sports for child and youth sports and for all non-sports child and youth organisations in 2006

⁴⁸ budget allocated in 2007 for the activities of the NAY

⁴⁹ calculated from the sums of the Interdepartmental Youth Plan (2005-2008), the INEM Programme and the subsidisation of youth associations