

2017

# State Support on After-school and Out-of-school Activities in Europe

## A Comparative Analysis



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This report is part of the initiative led by the Slovak National Youth Council (Rada mládeže Slovenska) in collaboration with the Slovak Ministry of Education to reconsider the system of state support for youth work and after-school and out-of-school activities in Slovakia. Focusing on this objective, we have run a comparative analysis among European Countries in order to collect information on the different systems used in Europe and identify best practices. We are very grateful to all the national agencies, NGOs, civil association and youth organizations who have helped us answering our questions. We here report our comparative analysis between participant countries wishing it will be a source of information for others and support further works.

Please, for question fell free to contact the Slovak National Youth Council at [rms@mladez.sk](mailto:rms@mladez.sk)

## Introduction

In youth work, after-school and out-of-school activities are an example of non-formal education (EC, 2015), that is, a learning methodology based on the relationships and contextualized experiences of participants voluntarily engaging in activities such as volunteering, participation in NGOs or projects, trainings, extracurricular activities, structured online learning, conferences or seminar participation, language courses, etc. (Chrisholm, 2005). Such activities not only provide new knowledge to participants but also new skills and change in attitudes (Ratto-Nielsen, 2015), which have been recognized to make up for some limits of formal education and have a positive effect both for individual participants and their society as a whole.

In detail, non-formal education can foster both the employability of participants and the creation of new work demand (EC, 2015):

- Acquisition of new skills and know-how
- Development of creativity and talent
- Improvement of entrepreneurial attitudes

Moreover, non-formal education helps participants build networks with peers and across generations, positively affecting their social functioning and the inner cohesion of society (Riggs & Greenberg, 2004; Grossman et al., 2002):

- Buffer against social exclusion
- Less chance to engage in deviant behavior (e.g. alcohol and truancy)
- Increased sense of competence and control over anger

Finally, community-based and international projects as Youth in Action have demonstrated to promote participants' public participation (EC, 2015):

- Increased knowledge of own community
- Increased sense of mutual responsibility in own community
- Increased awareness of European and international issues

In sum, society can tremendously benefit from non-formal education in several terms (Bamber, 2014):

- Economic: increasing employability of people and creation of new job opportunities
- Social: increasing social inclusion and equity
- Educational: underpinning career development and lifelong learning
- Psychological: turning people aware of own capabilities and value

Due to such premises, investing in non-formal education and youth work has been recognized as a duty in order to provide young people with tools to face the challenges Europe is experiencing in terms of unemployment, e.g. NEET trend (young Not in Employment, Education or Training) and cultural integration, e.g. opinion polarization on the refugee crisis, contributing successfully to the development of a civil society through values as freedom and human dignity as stated by the EC President Jean-Claude Juncker (EC, 2015). This requires a holistic approach to education, allocating resource to after-school and out-of-school activities in order to provide high-quality tailored and experience-based programs to participants enhancing their reflective attitudes and to connect practitioners with stake-holders (EC, 2015). Nevertheless, the plurality and autonomy of EU members to shape own guidelines allows that several and different policies and mechanisms are adopted to promote non-formal education through Europe. Learning from the example of others is the root of the promotion of best practices. We therefore present here a comparative analysis in order to identify trends and strategies adopted in Europe in the field of non-formal education, wishing to encourage further discussions on the support of the state to such activities.

## Methodology

- Mail-delivered interviews with NGOs' youth workers and institutional stakeholders from EU members and other countries in Europe from July 2016 until November 2016
- Additional information through EKCYP (European Knowledge Centre for Youth Policy) run by the Council of Europe (CoE) and the European Commission (EC)

✓ Questions focused on non-formal education through after-school and out-of-school activities:

- 1) What kind of activities counted as youth work, afterschool and out-of-school time education are funded from public sources?
- 2) Who are the subjects who can receive this funding (e.g. schools, youth organisations, special leisure time providers, municipalities etc.)? Is there any formula according which the amount of money and its distribution is calculated?
- 3) How are funding obligations divided between local, regional, national and federal (if applicable) levels?
- 4) What are the rules in order for an organization to receive funding (e.g. project-oriented; based on number of beneficiaries; accreditation or qualitative assessment of the organization)?
- 5) Towards what costs can the funding be used and what is its distribution ratio (salaries, running costs, direct services; etc.)?

## Results

Some aspects of policies can be identified to highlight differences between EU countries:

✓ Management of financial resources:

- Major trend: provide grants to grassroot organizations through competitive assessment of projects and leave autonomy in their management as block grant
- Top-down management as in Slovakia adopted by a few countries (e.g. UK and RO) although the last follow a national youth strategy
- Top-down management as in Slovakia, but taking into account negotiations on national youth strategy with local authorities, e.g. Serbia and Latvia

✓ Criteria to access funding:

- Major trend: impact of the project to address youth needs
- Accreditation: mostly not mandatory to compete for funds, few exceptions: UK, Serbia, Germany, in Sweden for national level programs

✓ Level of administration:

- Major trend: going local, with national governments providing funds to regions who use them under own discretion for grants to youth organizations through project-oriented competitions
- Direct administration from the state, e.g. Malta through national agency
- Independent amount and administration of funds at several institutional levels, e.g. Germany
- Independent amount of money and administration of it according to the profile of potential grant holder, e.g. Finland
- Independent amount of money and administration of it according to the profile of the projects' beneficiaries, e.g. Estonia

✓ Relevant trends:

- Ministries serving as dynamic working groups spanning through areas of youth and connecting with local stake-holders rather than as bureaucratic established actions:
  - Flanders and Sweden
  - Czech Republic a similar strategy is adopted for inter-ministerial working groups
- University Institutes to provide up-to-date information for evidence-based policies and tailored programs for the government:
  - Malta: Institute of Youth Studies at University of Malta to train youth workers and to run research
  - Portugal: Permanent Observatory for Youth at University of Lisbon
  - The Netherlands: Netherlands Youth Institute
- Initiatives to increase and recognize active participation of young people:
  - United Kingdom: funds granted provided that young people are involved in the decision making of candidate organization
  - Switzerland: participation of young people in decision making of the organization is an asset in funds competition
  - Serbia: Pupils' Parliament in schools from last two years of primary to secondary school included

## Synthesis of Results

Country*	What kind of activities counted as youth work, afterschool and out-of-school time education are funded from public sources? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ According to Funded Project</li> <li>■ According to National Strategy</li> <li>■ Cultural Initiatives</li> <li>■ Students' Clubs and Associations</li> <li>■ Complementary school activities (e.g. art school)</li> </ul>	Who are the subjects who can receive this funding? Is there any formula according which the amount of money and its distribution is calculated? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Youth Organizations</li> <li>■ Schools</li> <li>■ State Youth Centers</li> <li>■ NGOs</li> <li>■ Special Leisure Time Providers</li> <li>■ Municipalities</li> <li>■ Formula □ Not Formula</li> </ul>	How are funding obligations divided between local, regional, national and federal (if applicable) levels? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Funds Provided</li> <li>▶ Funds Administered</li> <li>● At federal level</li> <li>● At national level</li> <li>● At regional level</li> <li>● At provincial level</li> <li>● At municipal level</li> </ul>	What are the rules in order for an organization to receive funding? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Project-oriented</li> <li>■ Accreditation</li> <li>■ Number Beneficiaries</li> <li>■ Qualitative Assessment Organization</li> <li>■ Directly by Government</li> </ul>	Towards what costs can the funding be used and what is its distribution ratio? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Block grant</li> <li>■ Categorical grant</li> </ul>
Slovakia	■ ■	■ ■ ■	◀ ▶	■ Government's fund then administered by municipalities	■
Flanders (Belgium)	■	■ □	◀ ▶ Belgium = federation of regions acting as states	■	■
Czech Republic	■	■ □	◀ ▶ ▶	■	■
United Kingdom	■	■ ■ □	◀ ▶	■	■
Serbia	■ ■	■ ■ □	◀ ▶	■	■
Switzerland	■	■ □	◀ ▶	■ ■	■
Malta	■	■ □	◀ ▶	■	■ For funds by Ministries ■ For funds by national agency Agenzija Zghazagh
Estonia	■	■ □	◀ ▶ For projects interesting all population	■	■
Germany	■	■ □	◀ ▶	■ ■	■ Stable fund for institutional purposes ■ For timely limited projects

\* For detailed information on included countries, please see Annex A and Annex B

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Finland	■	■ ■ ■ □ ■ only for municipalities	◀ ▶	■ ■ Only for youth organizations ■ Only for municipalities	■
Romania	■	■ □	◀ ▶	■	■
Spain	■ ■	■ □	◀ ▶	■	■
Latvia	■ Local government strategy	■ ■ □	◀ ▶ Municipalities work as local governments	■ By Municipalities as local governments	■
Sweden	■ ■	■ ■ □	◀ ▶	■ ■ National level grant 1 ■ ■ Local level grant 2	■
Portugal	■ Projects of organizations within national law's limits	■ ■	◀ ▶ Central administration provides fund to organizations ◀ ▶ It depends on the project ◀ ▶	■ ■ ■ ■ (years of activity, demographical area, cost of structure, autonomous funding)	■ Cost of structure (e.g. HR) not more than 30%
The Netherlands	■ According to services planned and provided by municipalities	■ Decentralization of services administered by municipalities	◀ ▶	■ Directly by municipalities	■ Administered by municipalities

\* For detailed information on included countries, please see Annex A and Annex B

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Iceland	■ ■	■ ■ □	◀▶ Four schools, youth centers and youth activities ◀▶ For Youth Umbrella organizations	■ ■ Only for funds by state to Umbrella Youth Organizations	■
Denmark	■ Awarded organizations manage own funds independently	■ □	◀▶ Through Danish Youth Council	■ ■ For funding administered by Danish Youth Council	■ Decision of Danish Youth Council

\* For detailed information on included countries, please see Annex A and Annex B



## Concrete Budgets

Country	Year	Amount in Euro	Beneficiaries/Initiatives/ Acts/etc. (divided eventually)	Amount in case of division	Calculation
Slovakia (SK1)	2014	187 358 094 €	Basic Art Schools	82 437 561.36 €	44%
			Children School Club	46 839 523.50 €	25%
			Municipalities	20 609 390.34 €	11%
			Leisure Time Activities	18 735 809.40 €	10%
			Educational Voucher:	16 862 228.46 €	9%
			Youth Organizations	1 873 580.94 €	1%
Flanders (Belgium) (BE1)	2013	71 085 000 €	Act on Local and Provincial Youth Policy	21 630 000 €	X
			Act on The Flemish Policy on Youth and Children's Rights	31 971,00 €	X
Czech Republic (CZ1)	2016	6 409 487- 7 029 760 €	Grant Programme for Technical and Material Support for Afterschool Activities	1 033 788 €	X
	2013 ESF Fund	632 604 €	Keys for Life - Developing Key Competences in Leisure- Time and Non-Formal Education	X	X
	2015 ESF Fund	2 109 020 €	K2 - Quality and Competitiveness in Non-formal Education	X	X
England (UK) (UK1)	2008 - 2011	264 000 000 €	Registered organization	X	X
Scotland (UK) (UK1)	2007 - 2008	11 200 000 €	Moving Forward Strategy	X	X
North Ireland (UK) (UK1)	2007 - 2008	9 000 000 €	Registered organization	X	X
Wales (UK) (UK1)	2003 - 2004	41 400 000 €	Registered organization	X	X
Serbia (RS1)	2015 - 2017	48 987 €	Local Youth Councils	31 376 €	X
			Policy-specific amount blended with other budgets	17 610 €	X
Switzerland (CH3)	2015	4 059 806 €	Awarded Organizations	X	X
Estonia (EE3)	2015	15 000 000 €	National Interest Programmes Administrative Expenses < 10/20 %	X	X
	2015	150 000 000 €	Local Programmes Administrative Expenses < 10/20 %	X	X
Germany (DE2)	2015	395 800 000 € National Level	Social Integration of Migrants	56 650 000 €	X
			Social and Professional Integration of Young People	6 700 000 €	X
			Other...	X	X

## Concrete Budgets

Country	Year	Amount in Euro	Beneficiaries/Initiatives/ Acts/etc. (divided eventually)	Amount in case of division	Calculation
Latvia (LV2)	2015	328 520 €	Work with the youth in municipalities	148 744 €	X
			Social Inclusion of Youth	78 693 €	X
			Support to Youth Organization and Various Youth Initiatives	70 115 €	X
			Information Support and Research Work in Field of Youth	16 923 €	X
			International Cooperation	13 000 €	X
Finland (FI1)	2016	73 473 000 €	National Youth Organizations Awarded	15 500 000 €	X
			Municipalities according to young people age < 29 years	8 000 000 €	X
			National Services and Development Centers for Youth Work	6 000 000 €	X
			Youth Work Shops	13 000 000 €	X
			Outreach Youth Work	4 600 000 €	X
			Sàmi people's Culture & Language	700 000 €	X
		7 000 000 € from lottery	Outreach Youth Work	X	X
Romania (RO1)	2008	4 562 772 €	Student's House of Cultures	421 300 €	X
			Youth County Directorates	140 700 €	X
Sweden (SE2)	2014	31 500 000 €	Grant to Youth Organizations	28 000 000 €	X
			Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society.	3 500 000 €	X
Portugal (PT2)	2014	10 000 000 €	IPDJ for direct investments	X	X
Iceland (IS2)	2014	218 389.34 €	Youth and Sports	153 646.23 €	X
			Youth Centers	12 029.31 €	X
			Grants for Youth and Sport	52 713.80 €	X
Denmark (DK1)	2016	17 875 050.91 € to 19 487 837.46 € from lottery	Danish Youth Council	18 815 843.07 ca. €	X
			72 youth organizations (funds administered by Danish Youth Council)	9333, 25 ca. € each	Number members Local groups How large

## Conclusions

To conclude, most of European countries seem to have recognized the potential of non-formal education through after-school and out-of-school activities to foster individual potential of participants and provide further benefits to society. This has favored more flexible, dynamic models sensitive to local youth needs, adopting a project-oriented policy awarding grassroot organizations who have a recognized position to address the needs of young people in their communities (LSE, 2013). Only a very little minority of countries as Slovakia seem to have adopted a centralized and bureaucratic approach on giving financial resources not relying on an informed-based and objective-oriented dynamic policy (EC, 2015). Non-formal education is unanimously recognized to not only benefit the job market through the acquisition of skills and attitudes as leadership, but also the changing social fabric of Europe through the promotion of human dignity, freedom, equality, rule of law, human rights, tolerance and non-discrimination (EC, 2015). The major trend of most of countries to go local empowering grass-root organizations and assure a dynamic and independent distribution of resources seem to fulfill such potential of non-formal education both for young people and the communities they live in. We therefore wish that the comparative analysis here presented will be a source of information and a inspiration to promote productive practices in the field of non-formal education.

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Annex A

Detailed Information on Countries
Slovakia
<p>□ Non-formal Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy of the Slovak Republic for Youth for 2014-2020 meant to reach the EU standards focused namely on investments into youth and youth empowerment (SK2)</li> <li>• Most of funded activities concern school-related activities such as basic art and school clubs (SK1)</li> <li>• Youth policies implemented at the regional level through 3 regional youth centers of Trenčín, Banská Bystrica and Košice (SK2)</li> </ul> <p>□ Youth Organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds provided by the government to municipalities with previously registered leisure centers and according to the number of people aged 5-14, which administer them with not mandatory account (SK1)</li> <li>• Three kinds of youth centers: municipal youth centers (332), private youth centers (90) and youth centers founded by church (54)</li> <li>• Holding one of the highest rates of youth participation in volunteering among Visegrád group (SK3)</li> </ul>
Flanders (Belgium)
<p>□ Non-formal Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main Responsibility: Ministry of Culture, Youth, Sports and Media, with support of Agency for Socio-Cultural Work for Youth and Adults, divided into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Youth Division</li> <li>- Division for Adult Education and Local Cultural Policy (BE1)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Each Ministry, included the above, established as a working group spanning through different areas, organized in civil service departments for Government and agencies to provide services to citizens (BE1)</li> <li>• Federal level of Belgium not responsible: all 3 Communities (the federal regions) have own institutions to guarantee a local and “person related” management independently from each other (BE1)</li> <li>• Youth is under Ministry of Culture, Youth, Sports and Media, supported by Agency for Socio-Cultural Work for Youth and Adults consisting of a ‘Youth Division’ and ‘Division for Adult Education and Local Cultural Policy’ (BE1)</li> <li>• Some supporting organizations appointed by the Ministry (BE1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- JINT (Coordinating Body for International Youth Work): European Youth Programmes implementation</li> <li>- VVJ (Association for Local Youth Services and Youth Coordinators): local level implementation</li> <li>- Training Centre Destelheide: training initiatives and consultations for accredited youth organizations</li> <li>- Youth Centre Hoge Rienen: camping, bivouac and educational initiatives</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Budget furnished by the Division for Youth divided between “Act on Local and Provincial Youth Policy” and the “Act on The Flemish Policy on Youth and Children’s Rights” (BE1)</li> <li>• Since 2012 undergoing policy reform to restrain provinces’ governmental power (BE1)</li> </ul> <p>□ Youth Organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds provided by Youth Division administered at provincial level. (BE1)</li> <li>• Competition based on own projects or on open calls managed directly by the Flemish Government (BE1)</li> </ul>

## Czech Republic

### □ Non-formal Education

- Main Responsible: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS)'s Youth Department supported by:
  - Youth Chamber: an inter-ministerial advisory body serving as first coordinator
  - Inter-ministerial working groups providing research and useful data
- Support given to projects fitting the multi-year Czech National Youth Strategy
- 2014-2020 Czech National Youth Strategy (CZ1): among other principles,
  - investing on technical and material support for afterschool activities for children and youth
  - ensuring regular activities of NGOs working with children
  - supporting activities of youth information centers
  - supporting work with non-organized children and special case grants

### □ Youth Organizations

- Spree of youth NGOs and associations after 1990, e.g. Duha, AFS, Intercultural Programmes, Association of Young Debrouillards, Lata and Amavet (CZ1)
- Participate to Grant programmes launched and assessed by Youth Department, funds administered by regions, local authorities can exercise influence to guarantee sensibility to local needs and exclusion (CZ1)
- Yearly honorary title of "Organisation recognised by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in the field of children and youth work (CZ1)

## United Kingdom

### □ Non-formal Education

- Funding to registered associations and youth centers by individual states (England, Scotland, Wales and North Ireland) (UK1, UK2)
- Additional Funding provided by the National Lottery

### □ Youth Organizations

- Funded if providing services are included in the national youth policy and young people are included in decisions on budget administration (UK1)

## Serbia

### □ Non-formal Education

- Main Responsibility: Ministry of Youth and Sports, running the 2015-2025 National Youth Strategy
- Funds provided by the Ministry of Youth and Sports after negotiation with associations, public and private sectors involved, autonomous province and local self-governments (LSGs) units (RS1)
- Once funds are provided, municipalities must administer them through grants to local youth offices, but with not mandatory indication on the amount of grant and its accounting (RS1)
- A part of the budget managed within policy-specific sectors and blended with other budgets, e.g. Budget Fund for Professional Rehabilitation and Promotion of Employment of Persons with Disabilities (RS1).
- Law of Fundamentals of Education System (RS1):
  - Students' association
  - Pupils' Parliament: last two years of primary school and all years of secondary school
- Law on Higher Education, art. 2: Student Conference of the Serbian Universities (RS1)

### □ Youth Organizations

- Local Youth Offices that work under the control of the Government (RS1). Receive funds from municipality to implement National Youth Strategy, but not mandatory indication for the due amount (RS1)

## Switzerland

- Non-formal Education
  - Administered by LPAG law for extra-curricular activities of young people (CH1)
- Youth Organizations
  - Competing through database FiVer provided they guarantee non-discriminatory access to extra-curricular activities and propose model projects of social inclusion (CH2)
  - Organizations can operate at a national, cantonal, municipality level, also Cantons can apply and are funded by the Swiss Federation (CH1)
  - Criteria to apply: organization's size, project's social utility, young people involved in decision making, gender equality, inclusion of people with special needs, quality assurance (CH3)

## Estonia

- Non-formal Education
  - Initiatives intended for people aged 15-26 years old.
  - Main Responsibility: Department of Youth Affairs at Ministry of Education and Research. It provides funds administered by counties' local governments; executive organization up to local youth councils (EE1)
  - Local-interest programs managed by local youth councils serving as youth organizations (EE2)
  - Entire-population interest programs under direct supervision of the state (EE2)
- Youth Organizations
  - Youth Councils serve as youth organizations in collaboration with Counties' Governments (EE1)
  - Funding for projects can be administered independently, although administrative expenses should be no more than 10-20%

## Malta

- Non-formal Education
  - Institute of Youth Studies: since 1993, youth workers training and research for evidence-based policy on Maltese youth life, last 20 years' policy development, participation and equitable economics policy (MT2)
  - 2015-2020: 2-fold Youth Strategy to increase solidarity values, autonomy and participation in youth:
    - \* I Strategy: Direct Youth Participation Activities:
      - Responsibility:
        - Ministry of Education and Employment
        - Parliamentary Secretariat for Research, Innovation, Youth and Sport
      - Coordination:
        - Agenzija Zghazagh (national agency) (MT2)
    - \* II Strategy: Cross-sectorial and Cross-Institutional Programs:
      - Total Responsibility: Agenzija Zghazagh (MT2)
  - Foundation for Educational Services: Klabb 3-16, 3+ years staying after school for healthy activities (MT1)
- Youth Organizations
  - Projects are funded by Government and administered under the responsibility of Agenzija Zghazagh regulating the competition of youth organizations' projects (MT1, MT2)
  - Other funds provided by Social Dialogue, Consumer Affairs and Civil Liberties Ministry through the Malta Council for the Voluntary Sector (MT1)

## Germany

### □ Non-formal Education

- Regulated by the German Child and Youth Services Act (1991) (DE1) and by the Federal Child and Youth Scheme (Kinder-und Jugendplan des Bundes) (DE2)
- Main Responsibility: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (DE2)
- 85% of funds for child and youth services by local authorities (towns, municipalities and counties) (DE2)
- 2 typologies of project-oriented funding:
  - Timely limited projects
  - Stable funding for institutional purposes (DE1)

### □ Youth Organizations

- Criteria for funding: accreditation and fitting the aims of child and youth care in a non-profit manner (DE2)

## Finland

### □ Non-formal Education

- Leisure activities supported by Youth Act from 2006 (FI1, FI2)
- Six Regional State Administrative Agencies (Southern, Eastern, Southwestern, Western, Northern, Inland Finland, Lapland): responsible for implementation and development of central Government's task (FI2)
- New Act currently being discussed by Finnish Parliament, entering into force since 2017 (FI1)

### □ Youth Organizations

- Criteria for funding: Government Decree on Youth Work and Youth Policy, as societal relevance of projects and organization's performance (cost-efficiency) (FI1)
- National Services and Development Centers for Youth Work: 13 actors appointed by Ministry of Education and Culture
- Report and sound accounting procedures required once funds are received (FI1)

## Romania

### □ Non-formal Education

- Out-of-school activities financed by local council (RO1)
- Main Responsibility: National Authority for Sports and Youth and Parliamentary Commissions (RO2)
- Law 197/1997: setting up of Teenager's Day
- Funds administered at regional level

### □ Youth Organizations

- Student's Houses of Culture: public institutions with legal personality promoting creative and cultural activities (RO2)
- Other associations:
  - Save The Children and Euro <26 Association
  - Service Civil International Romania, namely on international programs (RO2)



## Spain

### □ Non-formal Education

- Spanish Constitution, art. 48: promotes youth participation as a duty of public authorities and Youth Council (ES3, ES1)
- Lack of a national youth strategy and established coordination (ES2)
- Main Responsible: National Youth Council, established with law 18/1983 (ES3)

### □ Youth Organizations

- National Youth Council, administered in regional branches and supervising Youth Associations (ES3)
- Youth Associations, receiving funding administered by the National Youth Council (ES1)
- Injuve: National Institute for cultural and creative activities (ES1)

## Latvia

### □ Non-formal Education

- Since 1990, main objective is to guarantee the quality of life and transition to adulthood of young people from 13 to 25 years old (LV2)
- Main Responsibility: Ministry of Education and Science, supported by the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Welfare, the Ministry of Health
- Youth Strategy developed and working at the local level, through debate between local governments and municipalities' stake-holders
- Principles of youth policies:
  - Vertical Dimension: Increasing participation of youth in decision-making
  - Horizontal Dimension: Increasing respect for equality in young people
  - Reflexive Dimension: Increasing the sensitivity of policies
- Funding administered at the municipal level

### □ Youth Organizations

- Youth Centers (182); work with local governments as public institution to implement youth strategies
- Youth Organizations NGOs, supporting local governments to implement their youth strategy, obtaining the accreditation if they:
  - focus on youth work and youth participation
  - work in accordance to annual youth policy
  - have operated for at least 3 years
  - ensure the co-financing for the implementation of the project (LV2)
- Youth Organizations can administer own funding also for team salaries, but the cost must not exceed average salary costs in Latvia and cannot exceed 30% of total budget

## Iceland

### □ Non-formal Education

- After-school program for children from 6 to 9 years old is mandatory for schools under the direct control of municipalities (IS1)
- Youth organizations operate through umbrella organizations as YMCA in Iceland, Scouting and UMFÍ (IS1)

### □ Youth Organizations

- Only umbrella organizations as YMCA in Iceland, Scouting and UMFÍ are funded by the state through project grant Youth Fund (IS1)

## Sweden

### □ Non-formal Education

- National Youth Strategy aimed at increasing the Youth Perspective promoting a cross-sectorial work on youth policies 8 (SE2)
- Main Responsibility: Ministry of Education and Research, Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society responsible for evaluation and implementation of strategies from National Parliament
- Strategy through 2 Grants:
  - \* Grant 1 (national level, big NGOs): Increase young people's influence in decision-making
    - For established national youth organizations with at least 1000 members and local organizations in at least 5 counties
  - \* Grant 2 (local level, small NGOs): Increase opportunities at local level to reach the objectives of Grant 1
    - For Swedish NGOs established for at least 2 years
    - Award according to quality of project and quality of organization, programs lasting 12 months

### □ Youth Organizations

- Compete for Grant 1 if they have 1000 members and local organization in at least 5 counties
- Compete for Grant 2 to support National Youth Strategy up to 12 months, based on program quality (relevance, goal and impact) and quality of organization (goals, activities, methods, results and budget)

## Portugal

### □ Non-formal Education

- Central authority of the Portuguese Institute of Sport and Youth (IPDJ), although a tendency towards decentralization through youth organizations' specific activities fitting national programs' rules (PT1)
- To a lesser degree municipalities and specific quarters can administer specific programs (PT1)
- Both annual and *ad hoc* calls (PT1)
- Permanent Observatory for Youth at University of Lisbon (PT2)
- All ministries engaging in actions regarding young people follow the guidelines of White Book n. 11/2013 5 March

### □ Youth Organizations

- Receive support from IPDJ to run own projects autonomously in order to promote initiatives sensitive to local areas, although within the limits posed by the national law (PT1)
- Necessary criteria to access state support (PT1):
  - Enrollment in National Youth Association Register (RNAJ), requiring more than 75% of executive committee to be comprised by young people
  - 30% of self-funding
  - Cost of the structure (HR, functioning) not more than 30%
  - Not in red credit
- Other criteria for funding (PT1):
  - % assessment of previous experiences of the organization
  - geographical and socio-demographic characteristics of the organization (youth unemployment and population)
  - number of participants and beneficiaries involved
  - duration and impact of the project

## The Netherlands

### Non-formal Education

- Youth policies are under the joint action of Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science and the Ministry of Security and Justice (NL1)
- The executive planning and actions related to youth have shifted to the 393 Dutch Municipalities in 2015 trying to recover a general flawed functioning of the system caring (NL1)
- Projects of non-formal education usually fall into the preventive services for psycho-social well-being of young people, along with universal services and specialized services (NL1)
- Netherlands Youth Institute to provide knowledge on the topic of youth (NL1)
- Movisie (The Netherlands Centre for Social Development) focusing on citizen participation, including youth participation (NL1)
- Youth Organizations
- Decentralized autonomy (NL1)
- Funds administered by the four Ministries at the national level and each municipality administers in total independence own funds (NL1), so that there is no formal obligation that youth organizations will receive funds (NL2)

## Denmark

- Non-formal Education
- Main purpose of non-formal education is to develop critic and active democracy in young people (DK2)
- Youth Organizations
- Leading role of Danish Youth Council, representing 72 umbrella organizations and receiving funding from the national lottery to administer (DK1)
- Youth organizations have to run projects that encompass a national level and reach a broad portion of young people (DK1, DK2)
- Funds are administered according to capacity, number of members and are supposed to be only minimally used for salaries, since volunteering is the mainly way of work expected (DK1)

Annex B

Country	What kind of activities counted as youth work, afterschool and out-of-school time education are funded from public sources?	Who are the subjects who can receive this funding (e.g. schools, youth organisations, special leisure time providers, municipalities etc.)? Is there any formula according which the amount of money and its distribution is calculated?	How are funding obligations divided between local, regional, national and federal (if applicable) levels?	What are the rules in order for an organization to receive funding (e.g. project-oriented; based on number of beneficiaries; accreditation or qualitative assessment of the organization)?	Towards what costs can the funding be used and what is its distribution ratio (salaries, running costs, direct services; etc.)?
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to municipal planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depending on the planning of municipalities, basically school and youth centers</li> <li>• Formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds provided by government</li> <li>• Funds administered by municipalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to municipality's decision with not mandatory accounting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Categorical grant</li> </ul>
Flanders (Belgium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to funded project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth organizations</li> <li>• Not formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds provided by community regions</li> <li>• Funds administered by provinces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project-oriented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Block grant</li> </ul>
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to funded project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• Not Formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds provided by national ministry of education</li> <li>• Funds administered by regions and municipalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project-oriented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Block grant</li> </ul>
United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to national strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth organizations</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Not Formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds provided and administered by national governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accreditation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Block grant</li> </ul>
Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students associations</li> <li>• According to national strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schools</li> <li>• Local youth offices</li> <li>• Not Formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds provided by national governments</li> <li>• Funds administered by municipalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accreditation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Block grant</li> </ul>
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extra-curricular activities according to funded project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth organizations</li> <li>• Not Formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds provided and administered by federal confederation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project-oriented</li> <li>• Qualitative assessment of the organization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Categorical grant</li> </ul>

Country	What kind of activities counted as youth work, afterschool and out-of-school time education are funded from public sources?	Who are the subjects who can receive this funding (e.g. schools, youth organisations, special leisure time providers, municipalities etc.)? Is there any formula according which the amount of money and its distribution is calculated?	How are funding obligations divided between local, regional, national and federal (if applicable) levels?	What are the rules in order for an organization to receive funding (e.g. project-oriented; based on number of beneficiaries; accreditation or qualitative assessment of the organization)?	Towards what costs can the funding be used and what is its distribution ratio (salaries, running costs, direct services; etc.)?
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to funded project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth organizations</li> <li>• Not Formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds provided and administered by national government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project-oriented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Block grant for funds by Ministries</li> <li>• Categorical grant for projects funded by national agency Agenzija Zghazagh</li> </ul>
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to funded project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional (county) youth councils</li> <li>• Not Formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds provided by national government</li> <li>• Funds administered by regional (county) governments</li> <li>• Funds provided and administered by national government if all population involved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project-oriented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Block grant</li> </ul>
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to funded project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth NGOs</li> <li>• Not Formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal funds: provided and administered by federal government</li> <li>• National funds: provided and administered by national governments</li> <li>• Municipality funds: provided and administered by municipalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project-oriented</li> <li>• Accreditation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Block grant for funding with institutional aim</li> <li>• Categorical grant for timely limited projects</li> </ul>

Country	What kind of activities counted as youth work, afterschool and out-of-school time education are funded from public sources?	Who are the subjects who can receive this funding (e.g. schools, youth organisations, special leisure time providers, municipalities etc.)? Is there any formula according which the amount of money and its distribution is calculated?	How are funding obligations divided between local, regional, national and federal (if applicable) levels?	What are the rules in order for an organization to receive funding (e.g. project-oriented; based on number of beneficiaries; accreditation or qualitative assessment of the organization)?	Towards what costs can the funding be used and what is its distribution ratio (salaries, running costs, direct services; etc.)?
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accorded to funded project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth organizations</li> <li>Municipalities</li> <li>Youth national centers</li> <li>Not Formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds provided by national government</li> <li>Funds administered by regional governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of beneficiaries for municipality</li> <li>Project-oriented and qualitative assessment of the organization for youth organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block grant</li> </ul>
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special leisure time providers</li> <li>Not Formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds provided by national government</li> <li>Funds administered by regions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government-directed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block grant</li> </ul>
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accorded to funded projects</li> <li>Cultural initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special leisure time providers</li> <li>Youth Organizations</li> <li>Not Formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds provided by Government</li> <li>Funds administered by National Youth Council to awarded youth associations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project-oriented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block grant</li> </ul>
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to local government strategy</li> <li>Municipalities serve as main administrative authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State youth centers</li> <li>Youth Organizations</li> <li>Not Formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds provided and administered by local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local government-directed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block grant</li> </ul>
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to funded project fitting National Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth NGO</li> <li>National Youth Centers</li> <li>Not Formula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds provided and administered by the national government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project-oriented fitting the National Strategy</li> <li>Accreditation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block grant</li> </ul>

Country	What kind of activities counted as youth work, afterschool and out-of-school time education are funded from public sources?	Who are the subjects who can receive this funding (e.g. schools, youth organisations, special leisure time providers, municipalities etc.)? Is there any formula according which the amount of money and its distribution is calculated?	How are funding obligations divided between local, regional, national and federal (if applicable) levels?	What are the rules in order for an organization to receive funding (e.g. project-oriented; based on number of beneficiaries; accreditation or qualitative assessment of the organization)?	Towards what costs can the funding be used and what is its distribution ratio (salaries, running costs, direct services; etc.)?
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to funded project fitting National Programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth NGO</li> <li>Formula: funding measured on criteria, e.g. socio-demography of territory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds provided and administered centrally by IPDJ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth NGO according to the specific programmes, necessary criteria and characteristics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block grant</li> <li>30% of self-funding</li> <li>no more 30% for cost of structures (HR etc.)</li> </ul>
The Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 393 municipalities have decentralized powers</li> <li>Municipalities universal, specialized and preventive well-being services</li> <li>Not specific frame for non-formal activities, might fall into preventive services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to the municipalities and planned services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to the municipalities and planned services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to the municipalities and planned services, therefore there is not guarantee organizations will be funded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block grant considering municipalities as main actors</li> </ul>
Iceland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandatory after-school activities for 6-9 years old</li> <li>Projects by youth organizations but the state funds only umbrella organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to municipalities for schools</li> <li>Up to state for umbrella youth organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipality level for after-school programme</li> <li>State level for umbrella youth organizations project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project-oriented</li> <li>Accreditation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block grant</li> </ul>

Country	What kind of activities counted as youth work, afterschool and out-of-school time education are funded from public sources?	Who are the subjects who can receive this funding (e.g. schools, youth organisations, special leisure time providers, municipalities etc.)? Is there any formula according which the amount of money and its distribution is calculated?	How are funding obligations divided between local, regional, national and federal (if applicable) levels?	What are the rules in order for an organization to receive funding (e.g. project-oriented; based on number of beneficiaries; accreditation or qualitative assessment of the organization)?	Towards what costs can the funding be used and what is its distribution ratio (salaries, running costs, direct services; etc.)?
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding concern organizations aimed at increasing the active citizenship of young people</li> <li>• Activities of funded organizations must encompass a national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth organizations (e.g. scouts, political youth organizations, religious organizations etc.)</li> <li>• Funding are administered by Danish Youth Council according to number of members, capacity etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Danish Youth Council receives money from the national lottery</li> <li>• A part of money is kept by the Danish Youth Council, the rest is divided between the 72 member organizations according to criteria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National perspective of the project</li> <li>• Number of members</li> <li>• Capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Block grant</li> <li>• Salaries can be covered but the mainstream must be volunteering work</li> </ul>