



YouthPartnership

QUESTIONNAIRE

“PARTICIPATION”

ICELAND



YouthPartnership
Council of Europe
European Commission



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1 Structures of participation at the local regional or national level

1.1 Youth parliaments

1.1.1 Local youth parliaments

SAMFES National Youth Parliament is held once a year by SAMFES, The National Youth Club Organization of Iceland. Contact person is the managing director of the organization, Hafsteinn Snæland, tel. +(354)-897-5254, email samfes@samfes.is, www.samfes.is. The main role is:-to set a platform for young people in Iceland, aged 13-18, to gather for a discussion on young peoples issues and other issues important to young people-to make the voices and opinions of young people heard by addressing the parliaments conclusions and demandings to appropriate authorities.

1.1.2 Regional youth parliaments

N.A.

1.1.3 National youth parliaments

N.A.

1.2 Youth councils

1.2.1 Local youth councils

All the major municipalities elect youth councils. www.samband.is

1.2.2 Regional youth councils

N.A.

1.2.3 National youth councils

N.A.

2 Percentage of young people in global population who are members of institutions allowing for participation in representative democracy

2.1 Percentage of young people in global population from 13 to 30 who are members of a political party

5

2.1.1 Percentage of young people in global population who are members of a political party by gender

N.A.

2.2 Percentage of young people in global population who are members of a trade union from the ages of 13 and 30

N.A.

2.3 Percentage of young people in global population who are members of a youth organisation from the ages of 13 and 30

N.A.

2.3.1 Identify if this category (percentage of young people who members of a youth organisation) is made up from a youth organisation with varied general activities, a sports organisation, a cultural organisation or others

N.A.

2.3.2 Percentage of young people in global population who are members of a youth organisation by gender

N.A.

2.3.3 Identify if this category (percentage young people who members of a youth organisation) is made up from a youth organisation with varied general activities, a sports organisation, a cultural organisation or others

N.A.

3 Explain the existing actions/support, of national or regional scope, to promote the participation of young people in local life and follow-up mechanisms

Description of existing national policies related to pupil/student participation according to Legislation year 1995 on compulsory schooling / Article 2:

The role of compulsory school is to prepare pupils, in co-operation with the home, for life and work in a democratic society which is continuously developing. School practice and methods shall thus be characterised by tolerance, Christian ethics and democratic co-operation. The school shall encourage broad-mindedness in its pupils and increase their understanding of people's circumstances and living environment, of Icelandic society, its history and unique characteristics and of the responsibilities of the individual towards society.

Compulsory schools shall make an effort to carry out their activities to correspond as fully as possible with the nature and needs of their pupils and encourage the overall development, well-being and education of each individual.

Compulsory schools shall provide their pupils with opportunities to acquire knowledge and skills and to adopt working practices which will encourage them to strive steadily to learn and develop their potential. The school is thus to lay the foundation for independent thinking on the part of pupils and train their ability to co-operate with others.

3.1 Legal actions to support the structures for participation for young people in local life

According to the National Curriculum Guidelines from 1999, the pupils' scheduled school time, at the conclusion of ten years of compulsory education is divided among the various subjects where the subject Life skills is approx. 2%. But schools are recommended to intergrate the subject as much as possible with other subjects such as Social and religious studies, Home economics, Icelandic among other.

3.2 Financial actions to support the various structures for youth political and NGO participation – Among these actions, actions that have been undertaken this year N.I.

3.3 What other initiatives are planned in the short term to support youth participation on the local level?

N.I.

3.4 Do some of the existing or planned actions aim at certain specific groups of young people?

No

4 The vote

4.1 Is voting obligatory?

No

4.2 Age of the right to vote

18

4.3 Please describe, who is entitled to vote in local, regional and national elections.

Every Icelandic Citizen, 18 years of age with a permanent residence in Iceland

4.4 Age of eligibility to be a candidate

18

4.5 Describe as exact as possible, who is entitled to be a candidate in local, regional or national elections.

Every Icelandic Citizen, 18 years of age with a permanent residence in Iceland. Candidate may not have a criminal record.

5 The elections

5.1 Number of young people that have voted recently between the ages of 18 (or the age of right to vote) and 30

N.I.

5.2 Number of young people between the ages of 18 (or the age of right to vote) and 30 registered on the lists of voters

N.I.

5.3 Indicators of participation related to European polls

5.3.1 In European elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the number of young people in age to vote who are registered from the ages of 13 and 30.

N.A.

5.3.2 In European elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the number of young people in age to vote who are registered, by age groups

N.A.

5.3.3 In European elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the number of young people in age to vote who are registered, by gender

N.A.

5.3.4 In European elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the number of young people in age to vote who are registered, by rural-urban

N.A.

5.3.5 In European elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the total population to vote

N.A.

5.4 National indicators of participation in the polls

5.4.1 In national elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the number of young people in age to vote who are registered

N.I.

5.4.2 In national elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the number of young people in age to vote who are registered, by age groups

N.I.

5.4.3 In national elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the number of young people in age to vote who are registered, by gender

N.I.

5.4.4 In national elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the number of young people in age to vote who are registered, by rural-urban

N.I.

5.4.5 In national elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the total population to vote

N.I.

5.5 Regional and local indicators of participation in the polls

N.I.

5.5.1 In regional and local elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the number of young people in age to vote who are registered

N.I.

5.5.2 In regional and local elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the total population to vote

N.I.

5.6 Number of young people elected (under the age of 30) at the national level: overall and by gender

6 Male and 12 Female

5.7 Number of young people elected (under the age of 30) at the regional level: overall and by gender

N.I.

5.8 Number of young people elected (under the age of 30) at the local level: overall and by gender

N.I.

6 List actions, programmes, and financial or social support that promote the participation in the system of representative democracy, in particular to young people under the age of 30.

N.I.

6.1 Are there any instruments used to monitor the results of this support.

N.I.

6.2 Do some of the existing or planned actions aim at specific groups of young people?

N.I.

7 Learning to participate

7.1 Existing actions within the systems of formal education aiming at developing and deepening learning to participate

In addition to the legislation enacted in 1995 on the role of compulsory schooling: The National Curriculum Guideline of 1999 adds to the curriculum "Life skills" that teaches the general skills and encourages participation in the modern world. "Life skills" is currently approximately 2% of the compulsory education. Legislation and policy in all four levels of School comes under the Ministry of Education.

7.1.1 What are the mechanisms of citizens' education in formal education?

Please describe the role of citizens' education in the formal curriculum in the educational system and the mechanisms that integrate citizens' education into the curriculum.

The "life skills" program

7.1.2 Please list guidelines, teacher training programmes, etc. that are related to citizens' education but are not directly affecting the formal curriculum.

N.I.

7.2 In which fields, other than formal education, do actions and/or support - of national or regional scope- exist, which aim at promoting learning to participate amongst young people? What is the nature of these actions/this support?

N.I.

7.3 Do some of the existing or planned actions aim at certain specific groups of young people?

N.I.