

Council of Europe
Conseil de l'Europe



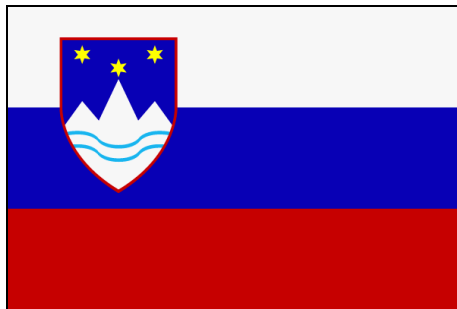
European Union
Union Européenne

Partnership between the European Commission
and the Council of Europe in the field of Youth

INFORMATION SHEET

PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

SLOVENIA



Last updated: 1st September 2011

By: Andraž Zgonc

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Youth participation in Slovenia _____	2
2. Youth participation in representative democracy in Slovenia _____	3
2.1. Participation in elections _____	3
2.2. Young people elected into representative bodies _____	4
3. Youth participation in civil society _____	5
3.1 Membership in NGOs _____	5
3.2 Youth participation structures on local, regional or national level _____	5
4. Learning to participate _____	8
4.1 The formal education system _____	8
4.2 Non formal education _____	8
5. Youth information in Slovenia _____	9
5.1 The structure of youth information _____	9
5.2. The youth information services _____	9
5.3. Topics of youth information _____	10
5.4. Young people's involvement in youth information _____	10
6. Informal ways of young people's participation _____	11
7. Sources of information _____	12

1. Youth participation in SLOVENIA

Give an overview on participation of young people (13 – 30) in your country on the national and regional level (in federal states) answering the following questions:

- Are there official national/regional recommendations (policies) establishing the right of young people to participate in society?

no

- If so: how is the concept of youth participation defined?

- What are the measures envisaged to promote different forms of participation on local, regional and national level?

No measures exists.

- Do any of the above mentioned measures target specific groups? (please tick)

females

males

migrants

young people with fewer opportunities

young people in specific regions

minorities (which):

certain age groups within the age range 13-30(which):

other:

2. Youth participation in representative democracy in Slovenia

Please describe the rules of representative democracy related to young people answering the questions below:

- Is voting compulsory in your country? Y/N N
- What is the legal minimum age to vote in elections?

European ¹ :	18	National:	18	Regional:	18	local	18
-------------------------	----	-----------	----	-----------	----	-------	----

- What are the legal requirements for voting in local, regional, national and European elections?

- * Local: residence, permanent permit for live/work, citizenship is not obligatory
- * National: citizenship
- * European: citizenship

- What are the legal requirements for being a candidate in elections ? Age 18 and citizenship

2.1. Participation in elections

Please give the percentage of young voters (young people who are allowed to vote below 30 years old) on European (for EU-countries only) and national level.. If detailed data on young people is not available please provide the general turnout of all voters and describe the young voter's participation

	Participation in European elections in % of people with the right to vote			Participation in national elections in % of people with the right to vote		
	Total	female	male	total	female	male
% of total population	28,33	/	/	63,1	/	/
13 – 30 year olds	N/A	N//A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16 – 19 year olds ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20 – 24 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25 – 30 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1 If applicable

2 If applicable

Research Youth 2010 in Slovenia showed that 62% of young voters vote at the elections for National Assembly in 2008. However, it is important to underline this is not official or statistical data, it is made on a sample of 1200 respondents.³

2.2. Young people elected into representative bodies

Please provide the number (in total and by gender) of young people under the age of 30 who are members of the national parliament. Please provide the total number of parliamentarians on national level.

	MP ≥ 30		All MP	
Women	1	%	12	%
Men	2	%	78	%
Total	3	%	90	100 %

³Research Youth 2010, http://www.ursm.gov.si/fileadmin/ursm.gov.si/pageuploads/pdf/Mladina_2010_Koncno_porocilo.pdf

3. Youth participation in civil society

3.1 Membership in NGOs

Please give the percentage of young people aged 13 to 30 (if possible in total and gender) who are members in non-governmental organisations (including political and youth NGOs) and if possible for youth NGOs. Please provide the same data for political parties as well. For comparison, please provide the same data for the whole population.

	NGOs, including political NGOs and youth NGOs			Youth NGOs			Political parties		
	Total	female	male	Total	female	male	total	female	male
% of total population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13 – 30 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16 – 19 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20 – 24 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25 – 30 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.2 Youth participation structures on local, regional or national level

Please give a picture of how young people can/do participate in formally recognized ways in civic society/policy in your country by answering to the following questions:

which types of youth participation structures exist in your country and which group of young people these structure do represent

National Youth Council of Slovenia, it is representative body of the national youth organisations, established by the Youth Council Act. Youth in Slovenia are people aged 15-29 which is defined by the Act on Public interest in the Youth sector.

National youth organisations, those are for example scouts, youth associations of political parties. The standards for national youth organisations are connected with the age of their leaders and members and are defined in the Act on Public interest in Youth sector.

Local Youth Councils, defined by the Youth Council Act, approximately 40 Local Youth Councils exists (210 municipalities in Slovenia). They are consisted from the different local youth organisations (youth associations of political parties, young firemans, culture associations, etc).

Student organisation of Slovenia, it is the representative body of all students in Slovenia, consisted from the student representatives of Slovenian universities.

Student councils of University of Ljubljana/Maribor/Primorska.

what is the degree of participation to decision making allowed by these structures (please fill in the table below):

type of youth participation structure	% of local structures			% of regional structures			% of national structures		
National Youth Council of Slovenia	no			no			14, all national youth organisations		
	Share of power no	Consultation no	Information no	Share of power /	Consultation /	Information /	Share of power No	Consultation Yes, 100%	Information Yes, 100%

type of youth participation structure	% of local structures			% of regional structures			% of national structures		
National Youth organisations	N/A			/			no		
	Share of power no	Consultation no	Information no	Share of power /	Consultation /	Information /	Share of power no	Consultation /	Information /

type of youth participation structure	% of local structures			% of regional structures			% of national structures		
Local Youth Councils	100%			/			/		
	Share of power no	Consultation yes	Information yes	Share of power /	Consultation /	Information /	Share of power /	Consultation /	Information /

type of youth participation structure	% of local structures			% of regional structures			% of national structures		
Student organisation of Slovenia	100%			/			/		
	Share of power N/A	Consultation, N/A	Information N/A	Share of power	consultation	information	Share of power no	Consultation yes	Information yes

type of youth participation structure	% of local structures			% of regional structures			% of national structures		
Student Councils of University of Ljubljana/Maribor/Primorska	100%								
	Share of power N/A	Consultation N/A	Information N/A	Share of power /	Consultation /	Information /	Share of power no	Consultation yes	Information yes

4. Learning to participate

4.1 The formal education system

Please describe existing mechanisms within the system of formal education aiming at developing and deepening learning to participate in your country.

No such mechanism exists.

Are there teacher trainings programmes at the national and/or regional level on this topic?

No teacher trainings programmes exists yet, however some similar projects financed by European Social Fund are planned.

4.2 Non formal education

Please describe five to ten existing examples of actions/programmes/activities at national or regional level, outside the formal education system, aiming at developing and deepening learning to participate in your country.

1 The Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Youth financially supports (through public tender, published every year) programmes and projects, proposed and organised by NGO-s, national youth organisations, local youth councils and youth centres. Part of most of the programmes and projects is youth participation.

2 European Social Fund is financing the project of Establishing and developing of local youth policies. It is run by Local Youth Council of Ajdovščina. The goal is to establish or/and empower the role of youth and youth structures in municipalities. Help to identify local youth councils as key youth actors in municipalities.

3. Active citizenship – it is a project financed by the European Social Fund and run by Institution PIP (Law, Informations, Help). The goal is to empower the role of youth in public affairs through education and training, help to connect policy makers, youth organisations and experts. The project is also focused on youth with less opportunities.

4. Sensitize the public for youth topics is the project financed by the European Social Fund and run by National Youth Council of Slovenia. The goal is to promote youth and youth organisations as a public group which wants to be involved in public affairs.

5. Most of the National Youth organisations runs similar projects, especially the youth associations of the political parties.

5. Youth information in Slovenia

5.1 The structure of youth information

Please describe how youth information is organised in your country answering the following questions.

- Do youth information points / centres exist? Y/N
- Does youth information coordinated at the national level exist? Y/N
- Does youth information coordinated at the regional level exist? Y/N. If yes, where?
- Is youth information in your country member of any European network (ERYICA, EYCA, Eurodesk)? If yes, name the network.

Youth information and counselling center of Slovenia is member of ERYICA and EURODESK.

5.2. The youth information services

Please provide the percentage of municipalities with a youth information point/centre.

N/A

Is there an online national youth information system? Y/N. If yes, please provide the links to the relevant webpage(s), state if the portal provides youth information only on a specific topic.

<http://www.eurodesk.si/>, <http://www.misss.org/>,

Are there any online regional youth information systems? Y/N If yes, please provide the links to the relevant webpage(s), state if the portal provides youth information only on a specific topic.

Please describe existing national or regional (federal states) print publications for information of young people in your country (e.g. magazines, folders/brochures).

No specific brochures or magazines exists, however most of NGO and youth organisations prepares magazines which includes informations for young people. For example brochures issued by National Youth Council etc.

5.3. Topics of youth information

In relation to the structures of youth information you mentioned above, what are the main contents of information delivered to young people?

- career guidance
- studies and scholarships
- jobs and training
- general health matters
- relationships and sexuality
- social security benefits
- rights of young people
- consumer rights
- European opportunities for young people
- youth activities and exchanges
- Other (please explain)

5.4. Young people's involvement in youth information

How do young people participate in the national/regional system of youth information?

For example, in some of the youth organisations they prepare and run projects in which they are gathering informations, disseminate and counsel, however there is no general system of how young people participate in the system of youth information.

6. Informal ways of young people's participation

Please describe informal ways used by young people to make their voices heard in society in your country.

In some cases they prepare petitions, they were trying to gain a support of politicians for or against political issues or reforms, they use internet, for example FB support/against groups, etc.

Please describe alternative ways of youth participation connected to the use of online technologies answering the following questions:

Latest Slovenian research on youth shows young people are interested in politics and public affairs, but they want to use alternative ways of participation, like e-elections, etc.

Top down approach (e.g. online consultations): in which occasion?

Drafts of legislation prepared by Slovenian government must be published on internet and anyone is allowed to comment and make a suggestions how to improve or change the drafts. This public proposals are not binding for the government, but the government must respond to them.

Bottom up approach (e.g. organised actions through social networks and the internet): in which occasion?

There were several actions, but without important impact on politicians.

7. Sources of information

<http://www.dvk.gov.si/>

<http://www.misss.org/>

<http://www.eurodesk.si/>

Research

Youth

2010,

http://www.ursm.gov.si/fileadmin/ursm.gov.si/pageuploads/pdf/Mladina_2010_Koncno_porocilo.pdf

Internal material of the Office of Youth