

Youth Partnership

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



MAPPING OF YOUTH RESEARCH STRUCTURES, KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND DATA COLLECTIONS ACROSS EUROPE

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Disclaimer: The opinions expressed in this work, commissioned by the European Union-Council of Europe youth partnership, are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy of either of the partner institutions, their member states or the organisations co-operating with them.

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ABBREVIATIONS

EEA	Eastern European countries
SEE	South-East European countries
EKCYP	The European Knowledge Centre for Youth Policy
EACEA	Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency
PEYR	The Pool of European Youth Researchers
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation

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1. INTRODUCTION

Building on the achievements of previously organised regional events that were focused on youth knowledge in EEA (Chisinau, Moldova, 2018) and SEE region (Novi Sad, Serbia, 2019), the EU-Council of Europe youth partnership conducted a “Mapping research and knowledge actors across Europe” exercise in autumn 2020 as part of the preparation for the Youth Knowledge Forum.¹

This mapping exercise aspires to identify the different youth research² structures and key stakeholders across Europe³ and to look into the main data collections available that support both research on the situation of young people in Europe on the one hand and knowledge-based approaches to youth policy and youth work development across Europe on the other. The purpose and objectives of this exercise resonate with the overall aim of the Youth Knowledge Forum, that is to raise and address relevant questions and devise strategies to further strengthen the role and capacity of research on youth in Europe, as well as to connect policy, practice and research in the youth field at the local, national and European level.

The latest updates relating to better knowledge on youth in Europe were made in the reports submitted by the national correspondents of the EKCYP in 2012.⁴ That is why the current research initiative, based on updated inputs from EKCYP correspondents and PEYR members, contributes to updating and strengthening knowledge on youth research structures, actors and resources across Europe. To achieve the aforementioned objectives, the mapping process and consequently this report are designed to provide answers to the following questions:

- Section 2: What type of structures and actors play a role in youth knowledge gathering/dissemination in respective European countries?
- Section 3: What types of youth knowledge and data collections are available? What are the main IT knowledge dissemination tools identified? What priority areas/topics are covered by contemporary youth research? What challenges in data collection/dissemination can be identified?
- Section 4: What good practice examples of fostering knowledge on youth at the country level can be identified?

1. <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/youth-partnership/youth-knowledge-forum>

2. Youth research is a specialist area of social scientific inquiry that focuses on all aspects of “youth” including the definition of the term. It represents multidisciplinary and multidimensional fields of research rooted in numerous theoretical traditions, epistemological perspectives and methodological approaches. Source: adapted from Glossary on youth, available at <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/youth-partnership/glossary>.

3. Referring to the EU Member States and signatories of the European Cultural Convention (Treaty 018): Members of Council of Europe and Non-Members of Council of Europe,

www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/018/signatures?p_auth=HUA5PXB8

4. Available at <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/42128013/47261647/Better-knowledge-on-youth-petkovic.pdf/40c3ae07-c57c-4eda-8592-dd5ccb9ac6f>

The mapping exercise methodology is furthermore based on data that were collected through secondary research on the current youth knowledge context in Europe that was conducted through a literature review of key documents including literature, policy material, publications and online sources. The secondary data review was then followed up with an online qualitative questionnaire on youth research realities in the countries across Europe (see Annex).

The compiled mapping report relies on the following secondary sources: the 110 country sheets with focus on an evidence-based youth policy and youth work—these include 34 EACEA Youth Wiki reports;⁵ 10 contributions of non-programme countries to the EACEA Youth Wiki (Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo*,⁶ Moldova (Republic of), Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine);⁷ the 42 EKCYP country sheets on youth policy⁸ and the 24 EKCYP country sheets on youth work.⁹

The questionnaire survey sought data and information on:

- research structures and actors that play a role in knowledge-gathering, transfer and dissemination in the youth field;
- national statistics and accessible data sources on youth;
- online dissemination tools of knowledge in the youth field;
- good practice examples relating to fostering a better knowledge of youth.

The questionnaire was compiled and circulated to the national correspondents of EKCYP as well as to the PEYR members. Sixteen completed questionnaires were submitted from 13 countries in all (Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Sweden, United Kingdom).

5.Source: Youth Wiki 1.6. Evidence-based youth policy, available at <https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/en/content/youthwiki/1-youth-policy-governance-overview>.

6.All references to Kosovo shall be understood in the context of the Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1244 (1999).

7.EU-Council of Europe youth partnership, available at <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/youth-partnership/contribution-eu-youth-wiki>.

8.EU-Council of Europe youth partnership, available at <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/youth-partnership/background-information-on-youth-policy>

9.EU-Council of Europe youth partnership, available at <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/youth-partnership/country-information-youth-work>

2. STRUCTURES AND ACTORS THAT PLAY A ROLE IN KNOWLEDGE GATHERING, TRANSFER AND DISSEMINATION IN THE YOUTH FIELD

This section provides a general overview of the current state of play in acknowledging, supporting and promoting an evidence-based principle across Europe. Specifically, it provides an overview of major national (regional and local where applicable) structures and actors that play a role in knowledge-gathering, transfer and dissemination in the field of youth.

Subsections 2.1-2.8 summarise findings of the mapping exercise and offer updated insight into the following structures and actors: departments in universities; public and semi-public bodies; private companies; statistical offices; NGOs gathering knowledge on youth; national knowledge (research) networks supporting youth policy; transnational youth knowledge (research) networks with relevance for national networks; and youth researchers or experts (referring to individuals).

2.1. Departments in universities gathering knowledge on youth

What emerges from the survey, university departments gathering knowledge on youth exist in the majority of the countries, for example, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden. In these countries, there is rich research theory and practice in various areas where topics relevant to young people are covered. Table 1 in Annex 2 presents an overview of these institutions as described by the respondents.

In Sweden, departments at different universities are involved in various types of youth research focusing, for example, on critical interdisciplinary studies on children and youth;¹⁰the welfare of children, youth and families;¹¹children and youth services.¹²

In Belarus, two centres (the Centre for Sociological and Political Studies and the Educational and Scientific Centre for System Studies on Youth Issues) have been established at the Belarusian State University with the aim of conducting youth research and contributing to data gathering on youth issues.

In Slovakia, the Department of Social Work at the University of Matej Bel is involved in research and publishing activities on youth.

In Luxembourg, for example, national and regional political institutions are working together with research institutions like universities. The youth research domain at the University of Luxembourg plays an important role within the national network linking actors in the field of youth. The research projects have an academic and international orientation, and are

10. <https://liu.se/organisation/liu/tema/temab>

11. <https://www.umu.se/forskning/grupper/barn-unga-och-familjer-i-valfardssamhallet/>

12. <https://lnu.se/forskning/sok-forskning/research-on-interventions-and-support-for-children-and-youth/>

strongly connected to the national context of youth policy and practice: the research group establishes and maintains an ongoing regulated dialogue with policy and youth work.

In Germany, a number of universities offer innovative and practical research and advice in the areas of socialisation in childhood and youth, migration and evaluation research, religious socialisation of children and adolescents, church youth work, spiritual counselling for children and adolescents, social history of education and pedagogical youth research.

In Portugal, the Permanent Youth Observatory,¹³ part of the Institute for Social Sciences (ICS) of the University of Lisbon, produces scientific knowledge on youth and systematises validated data about the youth population in various aspects of social life and also monitors public policies, programmes and civil society actions in the field of youth through independent studies, reports and assessments or through scientific research commissioned by political agents and institutions, as well as civic and non-governmental organisations.

In some countries (Romania) there is no major structure at the university with a role in knowledge-gathering on youth. However, the research entities that are specialised in education touch upon youth-related issues. For example, at Babes-Bolyai University, there's a Centre for the Study of Democracy,¹⁴ which conducts academic and applied research including that tackling youth issues.

Universities are noted as significant centres of youth research. However, there is still an open question of communications and co-operation between the universities and the government with the aim of a synergetic production of knowledge on youth.

2.2. Major public and semi-public bodies dealing with youth research

It is notable from Table 2 in Annex 2 that in the majority of the countries involved, there are government-funded or independent research institutes, and other public bodies responsible for youth research, for example:

- in France, the National Institute for Youth and Popular Education¹⁵ conducts research on the needs, attitudes and challenges young people face;
- in Malta, Aġenzija Żgħażaġ¹⁶ (Malta's national youth agency) has been given the role of co-ordinating research and youth policy;
- in Sweden, Forte (Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare) is responsible for co-ordinating research on youth;¹⁷

13. www.opj.ics.ulisboa.pt/english/observator

14. www.democracycenter.ro/romana

15. <https://injep.fr/>

16. <https://youth.gov.mt/contact-us-2/>

17. <https://forte.se>

- in the Netherlands, one of the key tasks of the Netherlands Youth Institute is to disseminate knowledge on children and youth matters, connecting scientific research to the practitioners' needs by "translating" scientific results into practical advice and support.

Also in the Netherlands, regional academic laboratories act as developers of new evidence-based policies in the field of social child and youth welfare. An academic laboratory is a (knowledge) infrastructure in which practice, research, policy and education work together on resolving youth issues.

It's worth mentioning that in some countries (Finland, Germany, Norway, Slovakia), there are research institutes which are highly specialised in youth research fostering a cross-sectoral approach. In Germany, the German Youth Institute¹⁸ conducts research on the life situations of children, young people and families, advising government and local authorities as well as providing key stimuli for practice. In Norway, Norwegian Social Research¹⁹ at Oslo Metropolitan University is responsible for the national co-ordination of a cross-national data collection scheme and conducts multi-disciplinary research on youth. In Slovakia, IUVENTA – Slovak Youth Institute is a state institution whose scope of activities includes knowledge-based implementation of the state policy towards children and youth.

In some Eastern European countries, the majority of youth studies are conducted by the formal education sector. For example, the National Institute for Higher Education is the key state agency, responsible for carrying out fundamental and applied research in the youth field in Belarus. In Ukraine, the State Institute of Family and Youth Policy is the responsible organisation for youth research at the national level.

2.3. Private companies dealing with youth research

Looking at the issue of private companies dealing with youth research, it should be said that there are several kinds of private companies which provide information on youth in the countries surveyed. These companies differ in their nature and fields of expertise. There are opinion or consultancy agencies, community interest companies, market research companies, advertising companies, which carry out studies focused on young consumers' behaviour analysis, their preferences, habits, and attitudes, as well as on media, IT, finance, education and health.

What comes from the survey is that youth research is carried out by private research institutes mainly dealing with social and economic studies targeting also specific topics regarding young people's life like, for example, in Bulgaria (Institute for Social Research and Marketing). It is also noted that youth research within private companies and also think-tanks

18. www.dji.de/ueber-uns/organisationseinheiten/jugend-und-jugendhilfe.html

19. www.oslomet.no/en/about/nova

focuses on youth employability trends, their perception on jobs, socio-economic trends, youth culture, education and forecasting like, for instance, in Romania.²⁰

In some countries (France, Germany, Sweden, UK) private companies have been recognised as significant actors in the youth research field. For example, in Germany,²¹ private research institutes conduct research and advise companies, science and politics. Youth research includes surveys in the area of youth, recruitment, special survey instruments tailored to the target group, longitudinal studies and panel surveys with adolescents and young adults.

In France, research companies²² support developments of public actions in favour of the social, economic and political participation of young people, while in Sweden, various consulting and research companies²³ put a great deal of effort into exploring the frontiers of contemporary youth issues. In the UK, there are many examples of private companies²⁴ which are fully focused on studying youth key challenges.

Although some respondents stated that it was challenging to provide a list of private companies exclusively dealing with youth research in their countries, they still mentioned private companies or think tanks conducting applied research targeting youth issues as well, like in Serbia;²⁵ Czech Republic; ²⁶Croatia; Bulgaria;²⁷ Poland.

2.4. Statistical offices that collect statistics on youth

The majority of EKYP and PEYR survey respondents identified the national statistical authorities as significant providers of knowledge and statistics on youth in their countries (see Table 4 in Annex 2). In the majority of countries (Belarus, Czech Republic, Croatia, Finland, Serbia, Poland, Portugal, the United Kingdom (England), Sweden, Germany) these official statistical authorities take the form of national statistical offices and bureaus, which sometimes have affiliated research agencies, like in the case of Sweden where [Statistics Sweden, SC](#) and [Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society \(MUCF\)](#) compile youth statistics in the country. Other examples include:

- the [National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus](#) in Belarus;
- the [Czech National Statistical Office](#) in the Czech Republic;
- the [Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#) in Croatia;
- the [National Statistics Institute](#) in Romania;

20. www2.deloitte.com/ro/ro/pages/about-deloitte/articles/deloitte-study-reveals-romania-young-talents-look-for-organizations-in-which-they-matter.html

21. www.infas.de/

22. <https://coopeskemm.org>

23. www.kairosfuture.com/se/forskning/

24. www.peopledialoguechange.org; <https://www.ecorys.com/united-kingdom>

25. www.galenika.rs/en/galenika-research-shows-that-students-in-serbia-need-healthier-habits/

26. <https://simar.cz/pro-zadavatele/volne-prodejne-studie/nalezene-studie.html?agency=&paid=&topics%5B%5D=d%C4%9Bti+a+m%C3%A1de%C5%BE>

27. www.mediana.bg

- the [Statistical office of the Republic of Serbia](#) in Serbia;
- [Statistics Poland](#) in Poland;
- [Statistics Portugal](#) in Portugal, and database containing comprehensive statistics on youth PORDATA, [Base de Dados de Portugal Contemporâneo](#);
- the [Office for National Statistics](#) in the United Kingdom (England);
- In Germany, apart from the Federal Office for Statistics ([Destatis](#)), there are 14 statistical offices of the German states (see Table 4, Annex 2).

Additional forms of the state statistical authorities identified through the survey responses are the state institutes (e.g. in France, where the [National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies](#) and the [National Institute for Youth and Popular Education](#) provide statistics on youth).

Similarly, the main producers of official statistics are identified through the secondary data analysis of the recent EKCYP and EACEA Youth Wiki reports, in the following countries: Estonia ([Statistics Estonia](#)); Hungary (the [Hungarian Central Statistical Office](#) HCSO); North Macedonia (the State Statistical Office SSO); Norway ([Statistics Norway](#)); Slovenia ([Statistical Office of Republic of Slovenia](#)); Spain (the [National Statistical Office](#)); and in the United Kingdom (Wales) ([StatsWales](#)). Alternative forms of organisation of statistical authorities that provide statistics on youth at the country level are as follows: the Office for Children and Youth Services Statistics ([Arbeitsstelle Kinder- und Jugendhilfestatistik](#)) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency in the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland). In Estonia, a Control Board ([Juhtimislaud](#)) and the youth monitoring system [Noorteseire](#) are also established.

Regardless of the form of their organisation (e.g. as statistical offices/bureaus, agencies or institutes), it is clear that the official statistical bodies play a significant role in gathering data and statistics on youth at the country level. Further analysis on the type of data collections provided by these entities will be provided in section 3.1.

2.5. NGOs gathering knowledge on youth

The EKCYP and PEYR survey respondents furthermore reported that there are diverse types of non-governmental organisations that play a role in gathering usually a topic-oriented knowledge on youth in their countries (see Table 5, Annex 2). Some of them take the form of institutes and agencies, like [Institutul Român pentru Dezvoltarea Tinerilor](#) in Romania; [Belgrade Open School](#) in Serbia; [Institute for Youth Work](#), [National Youth Agency](#) and [National Children's Bureau](#) in the United Kingdom (England).

Other knowledge providers are registered as associations, such as the [National Association of Youth Workers in Serbia \(NAPOR\)](#), which conducts researches addressing the issue of youth work; [FNAJ | Federação Nacional das Associações Juvenis](#) in Portugal; [Association Carpe Diem](#), [Association Impress](#), [Association Zamisli](#) in Croatia. In France, there are also a number

of associations providing statistics and knowledge on youth, including: [Comité pour les relations nationales et internationales des associations de jeunesse et d'éducation populaire \(Cnajep\)](#), Comité régional des associations de jeunesse et d'éducation Populaire (CRAJEP), and [L'Union Nationale des Missions Locales \(UNML\)](#). Several foundations are also identified as prominent knowledge providers in the field of youth at the country and local level, such as the [Friedrich Ebert Foundation](#) in Bulgaria,²⁸ and the [Young Initiative of The Youth Foundation](#) in Timisoara, Romania.

According to the survey findings, youth councils and umbrella organisations (national/regional/federal) are seen as relevant knowledge providers and advocates for youth rights and youth policy development in the following countries: Sweden ([Swedish Youth Council LSU](#)); the Czech Republic ([Czech National Youth Council](#), which manages a national registry of youth research called [Youth in Numbers](#)); France ([Le Forum français de la jeunesse FFJ](#)); Serbia ([National Youth Council of Serbia](#),²⁹ an alliance of 108 youth organisations that prepares yearly alternative report/research on young people's needs); Croatia ([Croatian Youth Network](#)); Poland ([Polish Council of Youth Organisations](#));³⁰ and Portugal ([O Conselho Nacional de Juventude CNJ](#)).

Unsurprisingly, various youth organisations and initiatives also play a role in knowledge gathering and dissemination in the youth field across the countries surveyed. Some examples include: [UK Youth](#), [the Centre for Youth Impact and Barnardo's](#) in the United Kingdom (England); and [YMCA Baia Mare](#) in Romania. Importantly, some of these youth NGOs deal with vulnerable youth/disability/human rights issues, such as: [NGO People in Need](#) in the Czech Republic; [Belgrade Centre for human rights](#) and [Youth with disabilities forum](#) in Serbia, which carries out research and produces reports and papers relating to activism and the position of young people with disabilities in the labour market. Some NGOs have a specialised role to play in gathering knowledge on youth (policy) at the national level and transferring it to the European level. One example of this is the [Centre for Sustainable Community Development](#) that is the national correspondent for EACEA Youth Wiki in Romania. In other countries (Bulgaria), the state authority in charge of youth issues (e.g. [Ministry of Youth and Sports MYS](#)) is actively involved in collecting and disseminating information and data on youth in co-operation with youth NGOs through the national youth information system.

Finally, survey respondents reported that a number of analysis and policy studies focused on youth are conducted in Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kosovo*, Moldova, Montenegro, and Serbia by the international organisations, such as: the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES Studies), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the UN Agencies in order to develop mechanisms for improvement of the youth (policy) database and the extent

28. Also operating in all countries of South East Europe; relevant studies are available at www.fes-soe.org/features/youth-studies/.

29. s/biblioteka/istrazivanja-o-mladima/

30. <https://prom.info.pl/>

of inter-sectoral co-operation. For example, “National Research on Conditions of Youth and Adolescents in Georgia” was conducted in co-ordination with the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of Georgia, UNICEF and the National Statistics Office of Georgia.

In sum, it is reasonable to say that various formats of non-governmental organisations and participatory structures play a prominent role in gathering knowledge on youth in Europe regardless of their nature and scope (local, national, international). However, some open questions that could be tackled in the future refer to capacities of NGOs to plan and conduct quality research processes, as well as to types of co-operation that exist among various actors in the youth field in the process of knowledge gathering, translation and dissemination.

2.6. National and transnational youth knowledge (research) networks supporting youth policy

An important structure involved in knowledge gathering, transfer and dissemination in the youth field is a national research network. Such networks support the research community by creating and maintaining an inclusive, independent environment where information, knowledge, experience and skills are shaped and shared. National knowledge networks also provide co-operation between youth researchers, research institutes, higher education institutions and professionals working with young people.

National research networks on youth exist in Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, and Sweden:

- in France, the National Institute for Youth and Popular Education³¹ (INJEP) serves as a national network for knowledge/research on youth linking all actors in the field;
- in Luxembourg, the Observatoire de la Jeunesse³² is in charge of monitoring youth issues and plays the role of a permanent national network;
- in Norway, Norwegian Social Research³³ at Oslo Metropolitan University is responsible for the national co-ordination of a cross-national data collection scheme;
- in Finland, Finnish Youth Research Society and Finnish Youth Research Network:³⁴ the Finnish Youth Research Network is a significant producer and publisher of data relating to young people, youth work and youth policy on both the national and international level;
- in Germany, the research Association of the German Youth Institute and Technical University of Dortmund (Forschungsverbund Deutsches Jugendinstitut und Technische Universität Dortmund)³⁵ was founded in September 2002 with the aim of carrying out research and development projects as well as specialist events in the range of topics from voluntary work, help with upbringing, family and early help, child day care, child and youth work, co-operation between youth welfare and school, as well as personnel and

31.<https://injep.fr/>

32.www.jugend-in-luxemburg.lu/observatoire-jeunesse/

33.www.oslomet.no/en/about/nova

34.www.youthresearch.fi/

35.www.forschungsverbund.tu-dortmund.de/

qualifications. The tasks of the research association include science-based services and advice to politics and professional practice at all federal levels.

The background and expertise of youth researchers and experts across Europe is diverse. Their efforts mainly rely on research traditions in the following domains of knowledge: sociology, philosophy, educational sciences, economics, sociolinguistics, psychology, cultural anthropology, management, political or cultural studies. Annex 3 presents an overview of relevant publications on youth across Europe as described by the respondents.

Transnational youth knowledge (research) networks play a significant role in supporting both individual experts/researchers and national research networks. These networks contribute to:

- an evidence-based youth policy development across Europe;
- a better understanding of the context of international youth work;
- establishing a dialogue between research, policy and practice in the youth field.

According to the survey results, reliable evidence to better understand processes and outcomes in youth-related fields is produced by the networks presented in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1: Transnational youth knowledge (research) networks with relevance for national networks

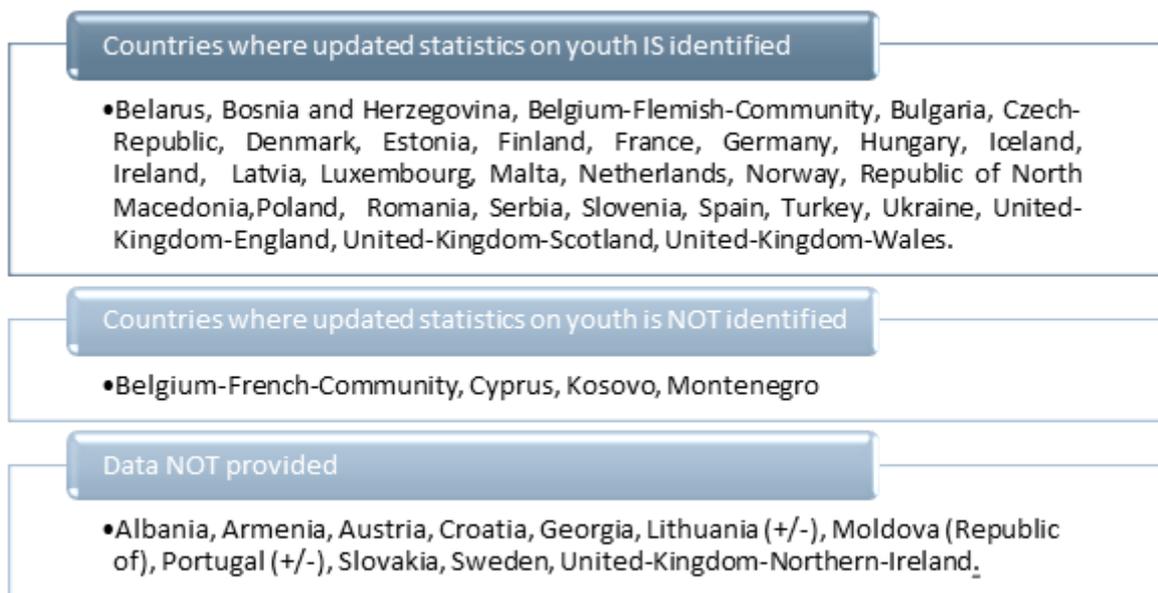


3. NATIONAL STATISTICS AND ACCESSIBLE DATA SOURCES ON YOUTH

Research, monitoring and data collection are the basis for a knowledge-based policy and a better insight into the situation of children and young people in Europe.

This section summarises findings of the EKCYP and Youth Wiki country sheets with focus on the available data sources and IT tools identified for knowledge dissemination and translation in the field of youth. Besides, the remaining knowledge gaps are spotlighted (see Figure 2), although they have been already partially bridged by the survey conducted during this mapping process.

Figure 2: Data collections which provide updated statistics on youth per country



Based on a review of the aforementioned secondary sources, the following types of available data collections have been identified across the countries investigated:

- data collections gathered by the state statistical offices which provide updated statistics on youth (3.1);
- data collections gathered by semi-public and private actors which provide updated statistics on youth (3.2);
- data collections gathered by either semi-public or private actors which does NOT provide updated statistics on youth (3.3);
- data collections supporting development of youth policy and youth work (3.4).

Overall, the different types of data collections/sources identified through this mapping serve the different purposes among which two are of particular importance: 1. to support research on the situation of young people in Europe by providing comprehensive and updated statistics on youth and by gathering sector-specific data that reflect young people's needs and realities, and 2. to inform the youth policy and youth work development based on knowledge/evidence.

3.1. Data collections gathered by the state statistical offices which provide updated statistics on youth

The statistical offices mentioned earlier (see section 2.4) in Belarus, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Norway, North Macedonia, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom (England) provide specialised age-sensitive statistics on youth that support youth research at the country level, apart from the basic demographic data (see Figure 2). Some concrete examples identified in the ECKYP and Youth Wiki country reports include:

- National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus (Belstat), which provides data on the number of children and youth, their composition by gender, as well as the data on marriages and divorces, educational institutions; it also publishes regular thematic reports on youth.
- In Estonia, a more general situation of the young people in society can be obtained from the [Statistics Estonia](#) website. As part of the youth monitoring system [Noorteseire](#), a yearbook has been published annually in Estonia since 2009. The yearbook contains two sections: a statistical overview of the youth population in the country; and in-depth analysis or research of a specific theme. As mentioned earlier, since 2019, there is a Control Board ([Juhtimislaud](#)) with the data of young people that offers a significant amount of information on the local and national level.
- In Germany, the Office for Children and Youth Services Statistics ([Arbeitsstelle Kinder- und Jugendhilfestatistik](#)) provides annual statistics on child and youth services ([Informationsdienst “KomDat Jugendhilfe – Kommentierte Daten der Jugendhilfe”](#)), while the National Statistical Office ([Statistisches Bundesamt](#)) collects data on child and youth services, including youth work.
- The [Hungarian Central Statistical Office](#) (HCSO) collects statistics on youth in the areas of education, income, culture and info-communication and publishes regular data on the situation of youth in the labour market.
- [Statistics Norway](#) provides statistics relevant to the child and youth sector in the areas of demographics, families, health, crime, leisure, education, labour market, income and child welfare services.
- In North Macedonia, the State Statistical Office (SSO) is responsible for overall statistics for the country, including young people. The SSO collects data for youth for the following age groups: 15-18, 19-24, 25-29. At the thematic level, the SSO collects data on education, labour market (employment), population, and social welfare.³⁶
- The [Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia](#) publishes regular thematic reports on youth in Slovenia, usually on the International Day of Youth (12 August).
- The National Statistical Office in Spain maintains a statistical database on population, economy, education, employment and health.

36. www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziPublikacija.aspx?id=34&rbr=735

- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) in the United Kingdom (England) provides statistics on the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET); both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted statistics on the educational and labour market status of young people (16-24). Similarly, the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency issues statistics on youth (16-24) NEET as quarterly supplementary tables to the Labour Market Report. In the United Kingdom (Wales) statistics on the number of NEET young people are compiled by the Welsh Government and published quarterly with an annual statistical report. Stats Wales also produces statistics on the participation of adults and young people in education and the labour force as well as the report [Preventing Early Leaving from Education and Training \(ELET\)](#).
- In June 2020, the government of the United Kingdom (Scotland) released statistics on employment, unemployment and inactivity of young people aged 16-24. These figures pre-date the impact of COVID-19.

3.2. Data collections gathered by semi-public and private actors which provide updated statistics on youth

The available EKCYP and Youth Wiki reports furthermore reveal that, apart from the central statistical authorities, **statistics on youth** are collected by a number of other respective semi-public and/or private actors (e.g. agencies, institutes, centres etc.) across Europe. Some examples include:

- the Youth Research Platform (JOP, 2003) in Belgium(Flemish Community),founded by the Flemish Government in response to the identification of several problems and shortcomings in the state of Flemish youth research;
- the Estonian Youth Work Centre, which collects and makes available different academic and applied research reports on young people and youth work on its website;
- the Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis (ICSRA), which works closely with governmental and non-governmental organisations and provides expert and logistical support for youth research and intervention projects in Iceland and abroad. The research output of ICSRA has been published in peer-reviewed journals, covering a wide spectrum of important health and social issues concerning adolescents.

In Spain, the Observatory of Youth maintains a statistical database with the purpose of knowing the situation and evolution of youth population at all times. To meet this objective, the following publications are issued: *Youth in numbers* (Juventud en Cifras); ongoing updating of a statistical compendium on youth population, in a national and regional level; *Youth in the Labour Force Survey*; Bulletin “Youth and Unemployment” (Boletín Jóvenes y Paro Registrado), which offers data on a monthly basis by the National Institute of

Employment, under the Ministry of Labour and Social Economy (Ministerio de Trabajo y Economía Social).

The Public Opinion Research Centre (CBOS) conducted research and prepared a report Youth 2018 (Młodzież 2018) in the Czech Republic. The report addresses different spheres of young people's lives, including family home, parents and peers; standard of living of upper secondary school leavers; school relations, aspirations, aims and life plans; political choices of young people and their presence in democracy.

Several youth knowledge providers that collect statistics on youth are identified in Ireland: [Tusla](#), the Child and Family Agency in Ireland; the [Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government: Oberstown](#) (publishes statistics on young people in detention there); the Irish Prison Service (publishes [statistics](#) on young people aged 17-25 in prisons in Ireland); A National Set of Child Well-being Indicators and biennial publication of the DCYA [State of the Nation's Children Reports](#).

Finally, the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (Statistiques publiques nationales) and the National Institute for Youth and Popular Education (Institut national de la jeunesse et de l'éducation populaire) in France and [the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society \(MUCF\)](#), which compiles youth statistics, have been identified by both the survey respondents (EKCYP, PEYR members) and by the secondary data analysis based on EKCYP and EACEA Youth Wiki country reports.

3.3. Data collections gathered by public, semi-public and private actors which do NOT provide updated statistics on youth

A closer look into EKCYP and Youth Wiki country reports submitted by the respondents from Belgium (French Community), Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Latvia, Malta, and Portugal reveals the diverse public, semi-public and private entities that produce statistical systems and datasets aiming to support youth research in respective Member States. Although the State Statistical Services collect general official statistics in these countries, there are no specific national statistical systems on youth in place. Instead, either governmental bodies or public/independent institutes often release regular or occasional statistical studies and publish annual statistical yearbooks that include basic information on the youth population and children. These statistics are sometimes focused on particular topics relevant for young people (e.g. education and the youth welfare services) but they do not treat youth as a separate target group that is displayed in the statistical summaries.

The [Austrian Institute for Family Studies \(AIF\)](#), part of the University of Vienna, conducts research and application-oriented research to examine the structure and dynamics of families, generation, gender and partnership (addressing youth issues indirectly). To build up networks and ensure knowledge transfer to the public, this institute distributes a monthly national information newsletter ("*beziehungsweise*") through a website, hosts lectures and

workshops on a regular basis and co-operates with federal ministries, provincial governments, local authorities and private organisations involved in family policy.

As mentioned earlier (see 2.4), in Bulgaria, all relevant national institutions collect data on youth and submit it to the Ministry of Youth and Sport on an annual basis where its Information department produces a yearly report on youth based on these data.

In Denmark, although there is no regular statistical youth report, the sector ministries collect their own data and statistics on youth (e.g. the Ministry of Higher Education and Science; the Ministry of Children and Social Affairs; the Ministry of Employment; the Ministry of Health; the National Institute of Public Health). The Ministry of Education has [several statistical databases](#), for instance: the Data Warehouse; [the data bank](#); [the Youth Database](#). Also, each year the [Higher Education and Science Report](#) is published with analysis, data and statistics from the ministry; while the National Board of Social Services administers a [range of databases](#) (list not complete): the Social Offer Portal; Professional Quality Information; Parent Management Training; the Data Bank.

Estonian examples from the registers and databases that contain information on young people that is relevant for assessing the situation of youth in society and for policymaking include: Estonian Education Information System (EEIS), Social Services and Benefits Register (STAR), Register of Employment, Population Register.

In France, the Public Statistical Department is made up of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) and other Ministerial Statistical Departments (SSMs). While INSEE has no specific youth division, it collects information on young people's living conditions through its regional departments. SSMs may produce data on ministry policies in areas of education, school dropout, employment, accommodation, health and student mobility. The Ministry of National Education and Youth's Surveys, Data and Statistical Studies Mission (MEDES) is responsible for producing and disseminating public statistics on youth, non-formal education, voluntary organisations and sport in France.

In Latvia, statistical databases are freely available on the website of the Central Statistical Bureau (in Latvian and in English), providing information about social, economic, environmental and other issues. Although youth statistics are not grouped as a separate category of the database, by selecting data by age parameters it is possible to obtain varied information about youth target group.

In Lithuania, specific data on youth NEET is collected quarterly by regional youth co-ordinators in municipalities and reported to the Ministry of Social Security and Labour. There also exists a specific youth guarantee implementation monitoring system and data collection framework co-ordinated by the Lithuanian Labour Exchange.

In Malta, although there is no regular youth report produced at a national level, Aġenzija Żgħażaġh produces some youth research reports, as mentioned earlier (see 2.2), for example:

“Mirrors and Windows: Maltese Young People's Perception of Themselves, their Families, Communities and Society”; “Leisure Trends among Young People in Malta”, “The Participation of Maltese Young People in the Voluntary Sector”.

In Slovenia, the Employment Service monitors the situation of young people in the labour market, and the Institute of Public Health has been involved in the Health Behaviour and School-Aged Children (HBSC) research since 1983.

In the UK (England), the [Department for Education](#) provides and annually publishes the data on [characteristics of children in need](#) and [destination data](#) and clear and comparable information on the success of schools and colleges in helping their young people continue in education, employment and training. The [Youth Justice Board for England and Wales](#) collects [data](#) on young people in the youth justice system. Annual statistics cover the flow of young people through the youth justice system, while general statistics cover offences resulting in a disposal, court remands, disposals, intensive supervision and surveillance programmes, and custody. There are also a number of surveys which provide information about the health and well-being of young people. They include: the [Health Survey for England](#) by [NHS Digital](#); the [National Study of Health and Wellbeing: Children and Young People](#), again commissioned by [NHS Digital](#).

3.4. Data collections supporting development of youth policy and youth work

The second group of data collections identified during the secondary data review of ECKYP and EACEA Youth Wiki country sheets (2018-2020) created by country correspondents from Belgium(Flemish Community), Finland, Latvia, and Montenegro refers to the national statistics that are collected to inform a specific youth policy and youth work developments(i.e. youth policy and youth work related research).

In Belgium (Flemish Community), the Flemish Government has been mapping the youth (work) policy of the local governments in a “[cijferboek](#)” (book with quantitative figures). This questionnaire resulted in quantitative figures on the local youth policy, such as political responsibilities, youth councils, presence and support of youth work, infrastructure of youth work, youth space, information for youth and communication and co-operation with other sectors.

In Finland, [Youth work statistics](#) is a portal hosted by the Ministry of Culture and Education offering statistical data on youth work. Besides the annual Youth Barometer, published by the State Youth Council in co-operation with the Finnish Youth Research Society, the “Youth Leisure Time Surveys” have been carried out every three years since 2009 and “Living conditions of young people” conducted every second year since 2001 in co-operation between the Ministry of Culture and Education, the Finnish Youth Research Network, the National Institute for Health and Well-being and the State Youth Council.

In Latvia, furthermore, information about youth policy and other related information, as well as statistical data and researches on different youth issues is published on the website of the Ministry of Education and Science, which is available in both [Latvian](#) and [English](#).

In Montenegro, the Statistical Office of Montenegro(MONSTAT) issues annual reports in accordance with the indicators of youth policy (representing a comprehensive framework of 52 indicators developed within the Youth Strategy 2017-2021 in order to monitor the situation of youth, which should be gradually aligned with EU and UN standards and indicators). The Directorate of Youth and Sport, the academic community and other stakeholders initiate research in the field of youth and provide relevant information to decision makers for the development of youth policy.

European and country-specific indicators on youth

The data supporting both youth research and youth policy/youth work research are collected by using a variety of European indicators and databases among which the [EU dashboard of youth indicators](#) (currently under revision) and the [Eurostat youth database](#) are the most frequently mentioned. Importantly, in some countries (Estonia, Germany, Sweden and Ukraine) there are specific youth indicators designed to measure and describe the situation of young people at the country level, as presented below:

- in Estonia, country specific youth indicators are set in the Youth Field Development Plan 2014-2020;
- in Germany, the Federal Statistical Office applies certain age groups when addressing certain issues (e.g. adolescents under 20 and youth under 25 years of age in areas of Education and Unemployment; and 18-to24-year-olds without a degree in Sustainable development and Education domains);
- in Ukraine, 11 National Youth Policy Indicators are developed by a group of experts under the Ministry of Youth and Sports, based on the main priorities of the State Target Social Programme “Youth of Ukraine” (2016-2020). They refer to the following policy domains: 1. Demographic indices; 2. Education; 3. Employment; 4. Financial situation; 5 Health; 6. HIV/AIDS prevention; 7. Legal offences among youth; 8. Youth mobility; 9. Access to information and communication technologies; 10. Civic activity and youth engagement; 11. Youth policy implementation;
- in Sweden, the [web portal for youth policy indicators](#) presents up-to-date official statistics on young people’s conditions. Around 60 indicators are grouped under six themes: education and learning, physical and mental health, economic and social vulnerability, influence and representation, work and housing, culture and leisure.

3.5. Regular youth reports (local, national)

Application of an evidence-based principle to the youth policy development at the country level takes a form of a regular assessment of the situation and needs of young people at various levels of governance in 21 countries (Albania, Belarus, Belgium (Flemish Community), Estonia, Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, Moldova, Norway, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Turkey, UK (Wales), Ukraine), as presented in Figure 3. Some national youth strategies or programmes envisage regular youth reports to be published annually (Belarus, Norway, Ukraine) or every two to five years (Luxembourg) by the public institutions responsible for youth policy. The reports ensure the development of evidence-based youth state policy and increase its effectiveness, improve youth state policy development and implementation processes and ensure its sustainability. The related reports often feed the policy development and reform processes, provide continuous monitoring over changes and trends regarding youth issues and reflect a cross-sectoral nature of youth policy (e.g. in Belarus, Bulgaria, Sweden).

Figure 3: Regular youth reports per country



The review of the EKCYC and EACEA Youth Wiki (2017-2020) country reports reveals several examples of the regular country reports on youth. For instance:

- In Sweden, the [Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society Affairs \(MUCF\)](#) delivers a yearly report to the government, where development over time and significant changes for the youth group as a whole, as well as for specific categories of young people are described tackling priority areas such as health, employment, participation, disadvantaged youth, etc. The report is called Young Today (Ung idag) and is based on the 60 youth policy indicators that are presented at the web portal [ungidag.se](#).

- In Estonia, regular EU youth reports are submitted to the European Commission reflecting the implementation of the EU Youth Strategy at the country level. Apart from that, there are annual reports of the [Youth Monitor](#) and [Youth Field Programme](#) which are compiled by the [Ministry of Education](#) and Research in co-operation with the Estonian Youth Work Centre, as well as a periodical general overview of the situation of children and young people issued by Statistics Estonia at the national level.
- The Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir) provides statistics and analysis on welfare and living conditions for children and youth, the child welfare services, disability, ethnicity and religion, gender equality and LHBTIQ.
- In Spain, the bulletin “Youth and Unemployment” (Boletín Jóvenes y Paro Registrado) is issued on a monthly basis by the National Institute of Employment, under the Ministry of Labour and Social Economy (Ministerio de Trabajo y Economía Social).
- In Ukraine, the State Institute of Youth and Family Policy is organised under the Ministry of Youth and Sport with a mandate to carry out ongoing research and draft state reports. The Ministry of Youth and Sport also allocates financial resources to the preparation of the report.

Besides, in Belgium (Flemish Community) and Luxembourg, there are periodical reports on children and young people published at the national level and issued by public or semi-public institutions addressing different sectoral or thematic areas.

- The Youth Monitor (JOP-monitor) is a periodical scientific report providing statistical data on youth gathered by the Youth Research Platform in Belgium (Flemish Community) since 2012. It is one of the instruments that addresses issues related to youth and children’s right policy, according to the Parliament Act on a renewed Flemish policy on youth and children’s rights. Next to these general surveys, JOP city-monitors have been administered in several cities in Flanders. These surveys more specifically aim to bring more insight into the specificity of growing up and living in contemporary urban environments in Flanders.
- In Luxembourg, the [national report on education](#) is a scientific report that deals with an important issue for young people in particular. According to the [law](#), a report on the quality of the educational system has to be prepared every five years. The 2018 national report on education deals with two specific topics: educational pathways and multilingualism.

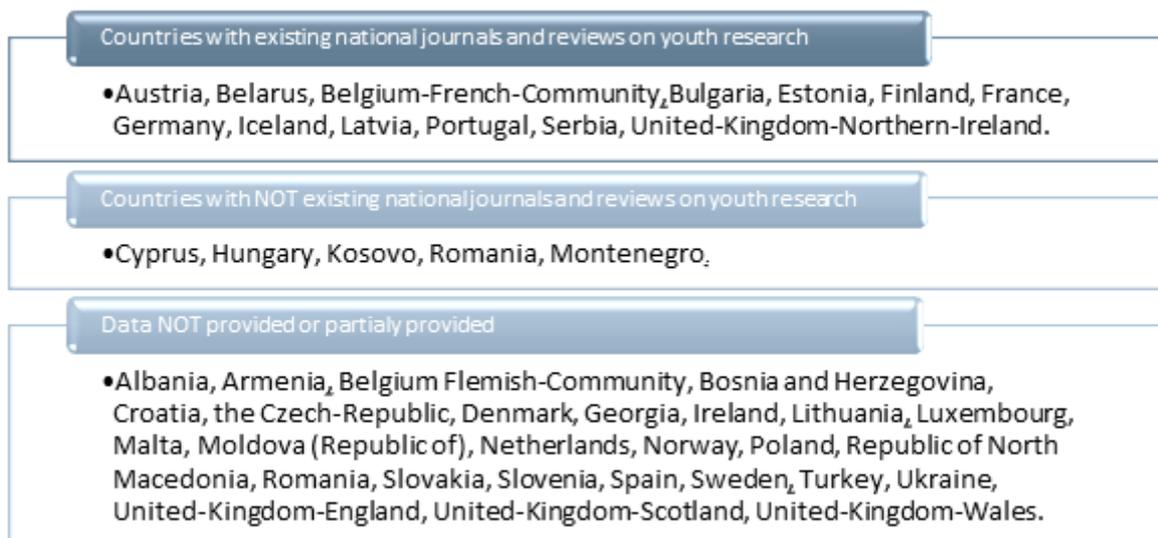
In some countries, however (Belgium (French Community), Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Kosovo*, Malta, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania), there are no regular youth reports published at national level, according to the secondary data analysis. There is an additional knowledge gap identified that calls for further action since the information on this topic has been partially (or not at all) provided in 15 countries considered in this mapping (see Figure 3 above).

3.6. National journals and reviews on youth research

According to the secondary data analysis, there are various publications and journals dealing with youth issues identified at national and regional level (see Figure 4), whereas specialised national journals and reviews on youth research are very rare. The data reveal that these types of knowledge dissemination tools play an important role in the recognition and visibility of youth research at the country level. For instance, in Estonia, an overview of academic research on young people can be obtained from the [Estonian Research Portal](#) and the [Youth Monitor Portal](#). In Latvia, regularly published e-journals on youth issues are available on the website of the Ministry of Education and Science in [Latvian](#) and in [English](#).

In the majority of cases, however, instead of presenting explicit examples of national journal and reviews on youth research, the country correspondents listed a variety of empirical research projects undertaken in the youth field, according to the review of EKCYP and Youth Wiki country sheets (Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Sweden, Moldova, Portugal). Besides, there is a significant knowledge gap identified in this area (since 28 countries didn't report on this topic, see Figure 4) that needs to be properly addressed in order to provide an updated insight into the state of play in this field across Europe.

Figure 4: National journals and reviews on youth research



3.7. IT information dissemination tools

Access to statistics, reports and research results is provided with IT information dissemination tools like internet portals, online publications and online databases. The majority of structures and actors that play a role in knowledge-gathering on youth at the country level use their official websites as a tool for information dissemination, according to the EKCYP and

EACEA Youth Wiki country reports. However, specialised web portals/online databases for better understanding the situation of youth and to promote youth research are quite rare (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: IT information dissemination tools (internet portals, online publications, online database)



When existing, the identified specialised web portals and online databases target various audiences (researchers, policymakers, youth workers, youth organisations) and serve different purposes, e.g. to disseminate information among youth sector stakeholders, but also to support teaching, learning and development of youth policy and practice. Some country-specific examples described in the EKCYP and EACEA Youth Wiki country reports (2017-2019) include:

- A website [Noorteseire](#) (Youth Monitor), managed by the [Estonian Youth Work Centre](#), which provides an overview of studies related to youth and some basic data on young people (e.g. on demographics, health, criminal behaviour, education and labour market, youth work participation, social activism and leisure time spending preferences). Most of the data presented there come from Statistics Estonia and some from other sources. The data is collected mostly annually, except for some researches that are conducted every two or four years.
- The [Finnish Social Science Data Archive](#) (FSD), which provides access to a wide range of digital research data for learning, teaching and research purposes. The youth data covers such topics as information society, consumption, participation, health and sports, and working life. The [School Health Promotion Study](#) is an online database/tool that feeds into both national and local youth policymaking, enabling one to get information on local results and trends.

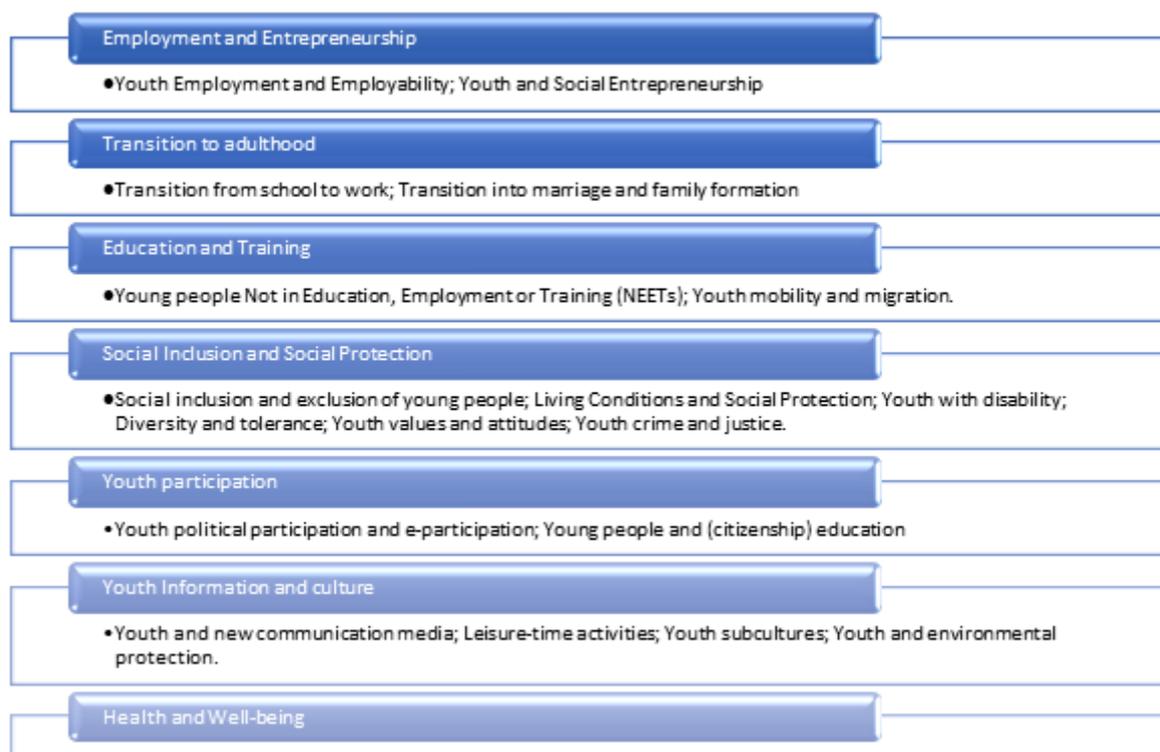
- In Latvia, the portal of youth issues in [Latvian](#) and in [English](#) serves as a guide where wide-ranging information on youth policy is available. Information and links to access necessary and interested information on different themes, such as youth employment possibilities, education, involvement, culture, sport, etc. are also available in the portal. Additionally, there are a youth organisations database and a youth affairs coordinators database which include contact information.
- The Department of Youth Affairs in Lithuania runs a website where all information on [youth research and available data](#) is published. The Department of Youth Affairs systemises research reports and data available. Their website section contains links to sources of information on youth research done by various bodies: research institutes, universities, commissioned research by different governmental and non-governmental organisations in Lithuania. The data has been available since 2004 and is continuously updated.
- The website of the [Agency for International Programs for Youth](#) called “[Agora débats jeunesse](#)” operates in France.
- The National Youth Information System in Bulgaria, which is publicly available through the website of the Ministry of Youth and Sports (as mentioned earlier). This information system contains: data on youth organisations in the country; a list of nationally representative youth organisations; youth status studies and research, analysis and evaluations of youth policies at national, regional and municipal level; national and European documents relating to the implementation of youth policy; up-to-date information on funding opportunities for youth activities. There are also active online surveys on young people’s opinion on current youth topics at national and European level.
- An online media library on youth issues on the internet portal of the Association of Youth Workers of Belarus was launched in 2017. The media library provides users with access to key normative documents in the field of state youth policy; good practice examples in youth work; and an online library on youth issues.
- Project Youth in Numbers (Mládež v číslech) (<http://vyzkum-mladez.cz/en/registr>) within the National Register of Research on Children and Youth provides data about young people and youth policies. The project is operated by the Analytical Centre of the Czech Council of Children and Youth.
- The Digital Documentation and Research Centre - Youth (DDRC) in Luxembourg is a national knowledge base for youth issues. It is a prototype for research documentation in the [Integrative Research Unit on Social and Individual Development](#) (INSIDE) at the University of Luxembourg. On its website, the DDRC provides information on processes and results of the research projects of the Youth Research Group as well as up-to-date access to presentations and public relations documents. Additionally, the DDRC operates a growing database of grey literature related to Youth Research, Youth Politics and Youth Work in Luxembourg.

- Coherent information on youth is also available in the national Youth monitor in the Netherlands. This monitor informs policymakers, researchers and others about the situation of youth in the following areas: health and welfare, youth and family, education, work, security and justice. The National Youth monitor ([Landelijke Jeugdmonitor](#)) is a digital database with publications and figures about children and youth from birth to 25 years of age.
- The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (formerly National Board for Youth Affairs) developed a web portal for showing statistics on young people's living conditions on both national and local level.
- The Scottish Government issues a range of [statistical publications](#) which it makes available on its website. These may deal specifically with young people, or with the general population, but with breakdowns for particular age groups, as mentioned in 3.1. A [website](#) has been developed to publish the data behind the official statistics, with data available by theme, organisation or geography.
- [The Permanent Youth Observatory](#) of the University of Lisbon, Portugal aims to develop a virtual archive with an online bibliographic database that includes, among other works, Portuguese doctoral theses on youth.

3.8. Priority themes in the field of youth research

A variety of priority topics are indicated in the EKCYP and EACEA Youth Wiki country reports covering diverse aspects of young people's lives across Europe. Figure 6 presents domains that are common for a majority of the countries concerned. Apart from that, the following thematic areas are country-specific: National identity of youth (Armenia); The living conditions, attitudes and behaviour of young people growing up in cities (Belgium (Flemish Community)); National-patriotic education and engagement (Ukraine); Development of youth volunteering (Bulgaria); Non-formal and informal learning (Estonia); Young people with special needs and youth work (Estonia); Identity values, religion and young people (Georgia); Detached youth work (Malta); Young people and social cohesion (Poland); Youth support for democratic and European values, Roma, Exclusion of young people in rural areas (Romania); Mental health, Criminal justice, Social care (UK); Youth and family background (Austria, Spain).

Figure 6: Common priority themes for youth research



3.9. Challenges in collecting statistics and data on youth/youth policy/youth work

The secondary data analysis of EKCYP and EACEA Youth Wiki country reports (2017-2020), focusing on youth policy governance and evidence-based youth policy, reveals the main challenges when it comes to data/statistics collection in the field of youth in Europe.

First, there is a lack of a centralised, integrated and regularly updated statistical system on youth in many countries (Slovak Republic, Republic of North Macedonia, Malta, Romania, Serbia, Portugal), as well as of the specific youth indicators. Even in cases where the data on youth has been regularly collected, as, for example, in Serbia, the shortage of comprehensive and comparable research on youth is due to the discrepancy between statistical disaggregation (15-24 cohorts) and the national legal definition of youth (15-30 years of age). From the policy perspective, the lack of recognition and support for development of systematic youth research at the country level is recognised by the majority of correspondents followed by the absence of budgetary allocations to explicitly support an evidence-based approach to youth policy (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro).

Similarly, insight into the national realities gathered during the Youth Knowledge Forum (via Padlet) reveals that, in Austria, apart from the budgetary constraints, youth issues are usually tackled at the level of federal regions, while the youth research processes and products are seldom at the national level (apart from the national youth report). Also, there is a clear lack of organisations/institutions/structures working on youth research. On the other hand, even if there is a regular data collection on youth in place in some countries (e.g. in Bulgaria) there is a notable lack of continuous measurement in order to gain insight into the relevant trends

and changes. Furthermore, knowledge gathering on youth is rather fragmented in many contexts. The stakeholders therefore often neither clearly see the purpose and target group of this knowledge gathering, nor do they understand how it can be used to support the youth policy and youth work development. In many countries there is also a gap in knowledge communication among researchers and decision makers and the dialogue between the two spheres is not very institutionalised. In other countries (e.g. Bosnia and Herzegovina) the digital divide among youth, reflected in a lack of access to the internet and digital devices, has been identified and made the use of IT knowledge dissemination tools even more difficult if not impossible.

Another set of challenges identified through review of EKCYP and EACEA Youth Wiki country sheets focusing on youth work provides an insight into shortcomings linked to collecting the data on youth work, youth workers and young people attending activities and programmes in this area. In many countries (Belarus, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Serbia) there is a lack of a continuous and systematic approach regarding evidence-based youth work development and a lack of research or a system of continuous documentation and study of youth work. Another challenge refers to the fact that there are no aggregate data available on the number of youth workers, both professional staff and volunteers in youth work at the country level (Armenia, Belgium (Flemish Community), Cyprus, Finland, France, Georgia, Sweden, North Macedonia). The data indicating the number of young beneficiaries of youth work is also not available in these countries for various reasons. Finally, there is an evident knowledge gap in the field of knowledge on youth work since 10 countries (Armenia, Austria, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Kosovo*, Moldova (Republic of), North Macedonia, Ukraine) have not provided any information about this, according to the EKCYP Youth Work country sheets (2018-2020).

Despite evident challenges and shortcomings identified, the data show that, in order to improve the systematic monitoring of the situation of youth in all spheres of life and create the necessary measures and policies for its improvement accordingly, it is necessary to improve the statistics and the knowledge on youth at the national and local level. Furthermore, there is consensus over the importance of evidence-based approach to youth work recognition and quality development in order to position it among other service providers and professions in the youth field in Europe. One example of recent progress in this direction is the initiative of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in Serbia to connect youth researchers and research institutes in the country in order to provide a more coherent approach to data gathering in this field.

4. GOOD PRACTICE EXAMPLES RELATED TO FOSTERING A BETTER KNOWLEDGE ON YOUTH

This chapter provides descriptions of good practice initiatives at national level, illustrating the building blocks and the improving reality of fostering better knowledge on youth. Good

practice examples were collected through a separate section of questions in the survey as well as taken from EKCYP country sheets on youth policy and on youth work.

Youth research is a relatively young research domain, but still the survey respondents from Croatia, Bulgaria, Belarus, Check Republic, Poland and France described their examples of good practice relating to knowledge gathering, transfer and dissemination in the youth field. Although annual monitoring and reporting on youth have been recognised as good practice examples in some countries (Poland, Bulgaria), there are also some other approaches used for gaining and keeping up to date a better knowledge of youth.

Good practice examples will be further provided as described by the national correspondents in the country sheets on youth policy and on youth work. Only some initiatives are going to be reflected in order to demonstrate the diversity of practices across Europe:

A good practice from Croatia: The study on political and civic literacy of Croatian secondary school pupils aims to examine the level of youth political literacy. The authors aim to ascertain the final-year pupils' knowledge of democracy, the political and media system, to examine their democratic attitudes and to explore which school subjects they recognise as those contributing to the development of their political and media literacy. The study³⁷ is implemented by the following actors: Institute for social research in Zagreb, University of Zagreb (Faculty of political science), University of Rijeka (Faculty of Social sciences and Humanities), GOOD initiative, Gong association. The research on civic competence of young people is a traditional research endeavour in which academic institutions co-operate with civil society organisations in order to collect information and transform the collected data into educational programmes and advocacy strategies. Apart from the research, a series of workshops for pupils are planned to be conducted and guidelines for advocacy endeavours developed. Every five years an academic institution together with relevant (youth) organisations organise this kind of project and this is a very good example of how young people and youth organisations can benefit from co-operation among stakeholders. The value of this continuing research lies in its contribution to providing comparable data on the topic and practical use for civil society organisations active in the youth field.

A good practice from France: The project ANR Dèche,³⁸ led by Coop Eskemm, examines the effects of the corona virus crisis on the access to rights of young people in exile (with the inclusion of young people in exile as co-researchers). This project includes a group of researchers and young people who are included as co-researchers. It deals with the issue of the impact of the corona virus crisis on the access to rights of young people in exile. It is a research action project in which co-researchers are involved at all steps of the project. At each step, local stakeholders (from the public authorities and from the associative bodies) are included to exchange on the results. The research is funded by the National Research

37. <http://idiprints.knjiznica.idi.hr/507/1/Od%20podanika%20do%20gra%C4%91ana.pdf>

38. <https://coopeskemm.org>

Agency. Through the scientific co-ordination of the latter, the results will be disseminated at national level.

A good practice example from Germany: To improve access to the European Youth Wiki and its information, a new entry point was set up by creating a so-called Youth Wiki space at the national portal for experts in child and youth services (Fachkräfte portal der Kinder und Jugendhilfe, FKP).³⁹ This (new) Youth Wiki space can be found at www.youthwiki.de. FKP was chosen as it is also the place to cover the implementation of the European Youth Strategy at national level and thus there is direct liaison to the topics of the Youth Wiki. All the information of the European Youth Wiki on Germany is available in German including links to the related content in other countries, available at youthwiki.eu, including a translation option. Youthwiki.de also provides links to related articles at the FKP and also uses an encyclopaedic approach to access the information.

A good practice example from Ireland in the area of youth participation in decision-making is Hub na nÓg⁴⁰ (Youth Hub). The Youth Participation Unit in the Department of Children and Youth Affairs (DCYA) and Hub na nÓg regularly conduct consultations with children and young people on issues that affect their lives. The aim of Youth Hub is to support government departments, state agencies and non-governmental organisations to give children and young people a voice in decision-making on issues that affect their lives.

A good practice example from Luxembourg: The research group “Youth Research: Context and Structures of Growing-up” at the University of Luxembourg⁴¹ is the main youth research group in Luxembourg. From an interdisciplinary perspective, this group of researchers investigates the situation of young people utilising a multi-methodological approach. A substantial share of the research projects are jointly funded by the state and the University of Luxembourg. A co-operation agreement between the ministry in charge of youth policy (the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth, since 2013) and the University of Luxembourg, signed in 2007, serves as a contractual basis for the institutionalised and recurring co-operation between youth policy and youth research. The research group is involved in the monitoring process of youth work in youth centres and was also in the drafting of the framework for non-formal learning which was regulated by the 2017 Grand-Ducal regulation (Chamber of Deputies 2017a).

A good practice example from Norway: Norwegian Social Research (NOVA)⁴² at the Centre for Welfare and Labour Research at Oslo-Met (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences) develops multidisciplinary research on youth in Norway. NOVA

39.<http://jugendhilfeportal.de>

40.www.hubnanog.ie

41.www.en.uni.lu/university

42.www.oslomet.no/en/about/nova

participates in the Nordic network for qualitative longitudinal youth research. NOVA is also responsible for the national co-ordination of a cross-national data collection scheme (ungdata) which is financed through the national budget.

A good practice example from Portugal: The Permanent Youth Observatory (OPJ)⁴³ is a research programme conducted at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, specialising in the field of youth in Portugal. OPJ aims to foster the production, exchange and dissemination of scientific knowledge about the wide-ranging realities of youth in Portugal and worldwide; produce scientific knowledge on youth and build a network of national and international researchers engaged in scientific research in various thematic areas; systematise validated data and information about the youth population in various aspects of social life, at both national and international level; monitor public policies, programmes and civil society actions in the field of youth through independent studies, reports and assessments or through scientific research commissioned by political agents and institutions, as well as civic and non-governmental organisations.

A good practice example from Sweden: A thematic in-depth study is called Fokus. The government annually gives the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society the task of analysing young people's conditions within a priority area such as health, employment, participation, disadvantaged youth, etc. Fokus 19, for example, examines young people's experiences of opportunities for participation at the local level and the initiatives taken in Swedish municipalities for creating better conditions for young people's participation. Fokus 18 describes social inclusion of young people, Fokus 17 describes young people's integration into society and working life, with special attention given to young disabled people and young LGBT people. Fokus 16 describes the situation of young people newly arrived in Sweden.

A good practice example from Finland: The School Health Promotion Survey⁴⁴ has been conducted since the middle of the 1990s. It is a survey tool designed to promote school health and also provide information on the living conditions of the young in general. There are different target groups (the young in secondary education), which can be used to design child and youth policies on the local and on the national level. The use of the data was made considerably easier by establishing a user-friendly platform which can be used to gather customised information.

5. CONCLUSION

This report provides an updated insight into the state of play of knowledge and research on youth in Europe, building on achievements of the previous mapping exercise undertaken by the EU-Council of Europe youth partnership in 2012. In line with the objectives of this

43. www.ics.ulisboa.pt/en/observatories/permanent-youth-observatory

44. <https://thl.fi/en/web/thlfi-en/research-and-expertwork/population-studies/school-health-promotion-study>

mapping exercise, the concluding part will provide a summary of findings structured around the following areas: types of structures and actors that play a role in knowledge gathering and dissemination in respective European countries; types of knowledge and data sources and collections available; the main IT knowledge dissemination tools available; priority areas and challenges identified in data collection/contemporary youth knowledge gathering and dissemination.

When it comes to types of structures and actors that play a role in knowledge gathering and dissemination in respective European countries it's notable that due to the diversity of their national contexts, a variety of actors and structures have been involved in enhancing a better knowledge on youth. Some structures (university departments, statistics offices, government-funded or independent research institutes, and other public bodies responsible for youth research) exist in the majority of the countries addressed. Other structures (private companies and non-governmental organisations) vary in type, but their role in youth knowledge gathering still needs to be clarified or improved. Besides, knowledge networks are rarely recognised and formally supported at the national level. Although youth researchers and experts represent a wide range of research areas and have gained significant visibility in certain countries, cross-sectoral co-operation and institutionalised dialogue between all the actors of the "youth triangle" need to be further promoted and advocated.

Mapping of available knowledge and data sources and collections furthermore reveals an unsurprising variety in their formats and purposes. Although it is clear that the majority of public and semi-public statistical authorities working in over 20 respective countries are engaged in collecting updated statistics on youth on a regular/annual basis, a centralised, integrated and regularly updated statistical system on youth seems to be lacking in some contexts. This is often manifested through the absence of regular surveys tackling the needs of young people and topics of interest to them. In many countries, the need for data desegregation and development of the country-specific youth indicators is evident.

The overall availability of the national youth data sources (i.e. regular reports on youth, literature reviews etc.) is also quite limited. Some efforts towards integration of the data related to youth researchers at the national level might be needed in order to improve visibility of youth researchers, as well as a stronger proactive role for youth researchers in gathering and communicating knowledge for policymaking. The role that the IT knowledge dissemination tools play in disseminating an updated knowledge on youth is getting more prominent (especially at the European level), although the knowledge gap identified in this area calls for further development that could potentially support knowledge transfer and peer learning among the respective member states across Europe in the future (especially during the Covid-19 pandemic).

From the policy perspective, the lack of recognition and support for development of systematic youth research at the country level is recognised in almost one third of countries

participating in this mapping, followed by the absence of budgetary allocations to support an evidence-based approach to youth policy and youth work. It is striking that in many European countries the youth work profession has not been backed by research since the lack of a system of continuous documentation or study on youth work is identified in the majority of the countries concerned. Finally, priority areas of youth research at the national level are still aligned with policy domains of the previous EU Youth Strategy 2010-2018 which can potentially put into question their relevance for contemporary youth research and youth policy monitoring and evaluation in the context of the new EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027.

6. ANNEXES

Annex 1

SURVEY TEMPLATE

Name and surname of the respondent:

Country:

E-mail:

1. **From the suggested list choose research structures and actors that play a role in knowledge-gathering on youth in your country?**

Departments in universities gathering knowledge on youth

University/institution:

Name of the department:

Relevant website(s):

Major public and semi-public bodies dealing with youth research

Name(s) of the institution/organisation:

Relevant website(s):

NGOs dealing with youth issues

Name(s) of the NGO(s):

Relevant website(s):

Private companies dealing with youth research

Name(s) of the companies:

Relevant website(s):

Statistical offices that collect statistics on youth

Name(s) of the offices:

Relevant website(s):

Youth researchers or experts

Name, Surname:

Position:

Relevant website(s) and publications:

Other research persons/structures playing role in knowledge-gathering on youth in your country

Title(s), Name(s):

Relevant website(s):

Are there national structures to evaluate research findings and agree on a relevant research agenda?

No

Yes

Provide title(s) and relevant website(s)

Are there national structures and actors that play a role in knowledge transfer and dissemination in the youth field?

No

Yes

Provide title(s) and relevant website(s)

Is there a permanent national network for knowledge on youth linking all actors in the field (policymakers, researchers, young people and their organisations, NGOs)?

No

Yes

Provide title(s) and relevant website(s)

2. National statistics and accessible data sources on youth

From the suggested list choose existing data sources on youth in your country?

Data collections which provide updated statistics on youth (public and private)

Title(s):

Relevant website(s) and publication(s) link:

Regular youth reports (national, regional level)

Title(s):

Relevant website(s) and publication(s) link:

National journals and reviews on youth research

Title(s):

Relevant website(s) and publication(s) link:

According to the publications, what are the main priority themes in the field of youth research in your country?

3. IT dissemination of knowledge in the youth field

Is there dissemination of knowledge on youth via the internet?

From the suggested list choose IT information dissemination tools:

- webportals

Relevant website(s)

- online publications

Relevant website(s)

- online databases on youth issues

Relevant website(s)

- other

4. Good practice relating to fostering a better knowledge of youth

Please elaborate briefly below a good practice related to fostering a better knowledge of youth

4.1. Good practice title:

4.2. From the suggested list choose the objective the good practice addresses best:

- gaining a better knowledge of youth
- promotion and support to youth researchers and other actors who work towards a better knowledge of youth
- knowledge-gathering transfer and dissemination in the youth field
- communication knowledge of youth to the final user

4.3. Organisation/institution implementing (if appropriate, add lead and associate/supporting organisations):

4.4. Relevant website(s) and publications:

4.5. Target group(s):

4.6. Description of the good practice including aim and objectives, impact on youth policy and practice (500-1 000 words):

4.7. What advice would you give to those trying to adopt such a practice to their context? E.g. what lessons have you learned from implementing it or what aspects require more efforts? (200-300 words):

5. Good practice relating to co-operation between policy, practice and research across Europe in the field of youth

Please elaborate briefly below a good practice example relating to co-operation between policy, practice and research in the field of youth.

5.1. Good practice title:

5.2. Who are the key actors in the good practice example, e.g. youth researchers, policy makers, youth organisations etc.?

5.3. From the suggested list below, which model of relations between actors does the example of good practice most closely fall under?

- a) Linear model, where researchers produce data and policy makers use it.
- b) Relationship model, where researchers and policy makers collaborate.
- c) Systems model, where researchers, policy makers and other stakeholders collaborate.

5.4. Description of the good practice describing the co-operation between policy, practice and research (500-1 000 words):

5.5. Website(s) and/or publications relevant to this good practice example:

5.6. What works well in this good practice example, what is unique to this example and what factors are important when promoting cooperation between policy, practice and research?

Annex 2

Table 1: Universities gathering knowledge on youth

Country	University/Department	Relevant website
<i>Portugal</i>	University of Lisbon (Permanent Youth Observatory of the Institute for Social Sciences (ICS))	www.opj.ics.ulisboa.pt/english/observatory

<i>Sweden</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Linköping University (LiU) 2) Umeå University 3) Linne University 4) Örebro University 5) Stockholm University 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) https://liu.se/organisation/liu/tema/temab 2) https://www.umu.se/forskning/grupper/barn-unga-och-familjer-i-valfardssamhallet/ 3) https://lnu.se/forskning/sok-forskning/research-on-interventions-and-support-for-children-and-youth/ 4) https://www.oru.se/forskning/forskargrupper/fg/?rdb=g11 5) https://www.su.se/humanvet/forskning/profilomr%C3%A5den#Barns%20och%20ungas%20v%C3%A4rldar%20&%20villkor
<i>Belarus</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Centre for Sociological and Political Studies of the Belarusian State University; 2) The National Institute for Higher Education (NIHE) (Youth Policy and Sociocultural Communication Department); 3) The Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, 4) Education and Research Centre of Systematic Studies of Youth Problems, the Faculty of Economics, the Belarusian State University, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) www.cspr.bsu.by 2) http://nihe.bsu.by/index.php/ru/dep-m 3) https://socio.bas-net.by/ 4) www.bsu.by/main.aspx?guid=4621
<i>Slovakia</i>	Matej Bel University (Department of Social Work)	https://pdf.devel.webcreators.sk/katedry/katedra-socialnej-prace/
<i>Luxembourg</i>	University of Luxembourg (The Centre for Childhood and Youth Research (CCY))	https://www.uni.lu/research/fhse/dsoc/research_areas/centre_for_childhood_and_youth_research
<i>Romania</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Babes-Bolyai University (Faculty of Social and Political Science; Center for the Study of Democracy) 2) The Institute of Education Sciences (ISE) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) https://www.democracycenter.ro/romana 2) https://www.edu.ro/Institutul%20de%20stiinta%20ale%20Educatiei%20%28ISE%29
<i>Czech Republic</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Masaryk University in Brno (Institute for Research on Children, Youth and Family) 2) Faculty of Social Sciences at Masaryk University (Dept of Sociology). 3) Palacky University 4) National Academy of Sciences (Dept of Sociology) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) https://www.muni.cz/en/about-us/organizational-structure/faculty-of-social-studies/235200-instfor-research-of-children/about-the-site 2) https://www.muni.cz/en/about-us/organizational-structure/faculty-of-social-studies 3) http://www.hbsc.org/membership/countries/czechia.html 4) https://www.soc.cas.cz/en
<i>United Kingdom</i>	Nearly every university does something on childhood and youth (which are connected in the UK with the emphasis on under 18s), but no single institution is particularly central/dominant.	https://nya.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/MASTER-Validation-Database-July-2020-V1.pdf https://www.uclan.ac.uk/research/explore/groups/centre_young_people_participation.php https://www.mmu.ac.uk/mcys/ http://www.open.ac.uk/postgraduate/research-degrees/topic/child-and-youth-studies https://research.hud.ac.uk/institutes-

		centres/cacs/ https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/research/explore/research-units/childhood-research-group)
<i>Republic of Serbia</i>	Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, (Department of Sociology)	https://www.f.bg.ac.rs/instituti/IPS/o_institutu
<i>Croatia</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) University of Zagreb – Faculty of Political Sciences 2) University of Zagreb – Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities 3) Department of Sociology 4) Department of Psychology 5) University of Rijeka – Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences – Department of Education Science 6) University of Zadar – Department of Sociology 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)https://www.fpzg.unizg.hr/en/about_us 2)https://web2020.ffzg.unizg.hr/ 3)http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/socio/ 4)http://psihologija.ffzg.unizg.hr/ 5)https://www.ffri.uniri.hr/en/ 6)https://sociologija.unizd.hr/
<i>France</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) CNRS Centre national de la recherche scientifique (National Centre for Scientific Research) 2) Université Toulouse Jean Jaurès 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)https://www.cnrs.fr/fr/page-daccueil 2)http://www.politiquesenfancejeunesse.org/
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) National Sports Academy 2) University Veliko Tarnovo 3) Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski” 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)www.nsa.bg 2)www.uni-vt.bg 3)www.uni-sofia.bg
<i>Poland</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Institute of Applied Social Sciences, University of Warsaw 2) Faculty of Philosophy and Social Sciences, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń 3) Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University in Cracow 4) Educational Studies Department, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)http://www.isns.uw.edu.pl/ 2)https://www.wfins.umk.pl/ 3)https://socjologia.uj.edu.pl/ 4)https://wse.amu.edu.pl/

<p><i>Germany</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Universität Hamburg, 2) Bielefeld University's Centre for Research on Childhood and Adolescence (ZKJF), 3) Goethe University Frankfurt-on-Main, 4) Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, faculty of philosophy, department of pedagogy, child and youth research 5) Julius-Maximilians University Würzburg, Chair of Empirical Educational Research, The Chair of Empirical Educational Research 6) Europa-University Flensburg, department of pedagogy, Educational science with a focus on childhood and youth research 7) Duisburg-Essen University, Faculty of Educational Sciences 8) Düsseldorf University, Department of Educational Research and Educational Management 9) Free University of Berlin, Department of Education and Psychology 10) Koblenz-Landau University: Centre for Empirical Educational Research 11) Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich Faculty of Protestant Theology, Practical Theology 12) Potsdam University, Institute for Applied Family, Childhood and Youth Research 13) Hochschule Koblenz, University of applied sciences 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) https://www.ew.uni-hamburg.de/ueber-die-fakultaet/personen/sturzenhecker.html 2) https://www.uni-bielefeld.de/(en)/zkjf/ 3) https://www.uni-frankfurt.de/57488838/Prof_Dr_Andreas_Walther 4) https://www.philfak3.uni-halle.de/forschung/128221_2531970/ 5) https://www.paedagogik.uni-wuerzburg.de/bildungsforschung/startseite/ 6) https://www.uni-flensburg.de/erziehungswissenschaft/arbeitsbereiche/erziehungswissenschaft-mit-dem-schwerpunkt-kindheits-und-jugendforschung/ 7) www.uni-due.de/agpaedagogischejugendforschung/index2.html 8) www.phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de/ew/bf/veroeffentlichungen_barz.html#jugendforschung 9) www.ewi-psy.fu-berlin.de/einrichtungen/arbeitsbereiche/allg_paedagogik/projekte/index.html 10) www.zepf.uni-landau.de/ 11) www.pt2.evtheol.uni-muenchen.de/forschung/index.html 12) www.ifk-vehlefan.de 13) https://www.hs-koblenz.de/profile/friesenhahn
<p><i>Finland</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tampere University, Faculty of Social Sciences 2) South-Eastern Finland University of Applied Sciences, JUVENIA – YOUTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE 3) Humak University of Applied Sciences 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) https://www.tuni.fi/en/research/all-youth-all-youth-want-rule-their-world 2) https://www.xamk.fi/en/rdi/juvenia-centre-for-the-development-and-research-in-the-field-of-youth/ 3) https://www.humak.fi/en/humak-about-us/

Table 2: Major public and semi-public bodies dealing with youth research

Country	Institution	Relevant website
<i>Romania</i>	The Institute for Research on the Quality of Life	1) www.ise.ro 2) www.iccv.ro
<i>Sweden</i>	1) Forte (Swedish research council for health, working life and welfare) 2) Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society, MUCF	1) http://forte.se/ , contact teresia.weinberg@forte.se 2) https://www.mucl.se/ , contact tiina.ekman@mucl.se
<i>Czech Republic</i>	1) Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports – Department of Educational Statistics 2) the National Statistical Office 3) Czech National Agency for the Erasmus+: Youth in Action	1)(no English webpage) 2) https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/home 3) https://www.dzs.cz/en/statistics
<i>France</i>	1) The National Institute for Youth and Non-Formal education 2) Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE)	1) https://injep.fr/ 2) https://www.ehesp.fr/recherche/organisation-de-la-recherche/les-chaire/chaire-enfance-bien-etre-et-parentalite/ 3) https://insee.fr/fr/accueil
<i>Republic of Serbia</i>	1) Ministry of Youth and Sports 2) Institute of Public Health of Serbia 3) Institute of Economic Sciences 4) Institute of Social Sciences 5) Foundation for the Advancement of Economics	1) https://www.mos.gov.rs/dokumenta/omladina/istrazivanja 2) http://www.batut.org.rs/ 3) https://www.ien.bg.ac.rs/en/ 4) https://idn.org.rs/ 5) https://fren.org.rs/en/
<i>Croatia</i>	Institute for Social Research in Zagreb/Centre for Youth and Gender Studies Institute “Ivo Pilar”	1) https://www.idi.hr/en/ // https://www.idi.hr/en/centri/cori/ 2) https://www.pilar.hr/

<i>Bulgaria</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ministry of youth and sports (MYS) 2) National statistical institute 3) Ministry of education and science 4) Ministry of labour and social policies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) www.mpes.government.bg 2) www.nsi.bg 3) www.mon.bg 4) www.mlsp.government.bg
<i>Poland</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Institute for Educational Research 2) National Research Institute under the supervision of the Ministry of Digital Affairs 3) Foundation for the Development of the Education System 4) Centre for Information on Drugs of the National Office for Drug Prevention 5) Centre for Education Development 6) Centre for Innovation and Social Research STOCZNIA 7) Orange Foundation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) https://www.ibe.edu.pl/pl/ 2) https://en.nask.pl/eng/about-us/who-we-are/3261,About-NASK.html 3) https://www.frse.org.pl/en/ 4) https://www.cinn.gov.pl/portal?id=166545 5) https://www.ore.edu.pl/2018/01/centre-for-education-development/ 6) https://stocznia.org.pl/ 7) https://fundacja.orange.pl/strefa-wiedzy/badania
<i>Belarus</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Belarusian Republican Foundation for Fundamental Research 2) The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Belarus 3) The Office for European Expertise and Communications 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) https://fond.bas-net.by/ 2) https://belarus.unfpa.org/ 3) https://oeec.by/
<i>Portugal</i>	“Observatório Permanente da Juventude”	https://www.opj.ics.ulisboa.pt
<i>Germany</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) German Youth Institute 2) Research Group Youth and Europe 3) The Dortmund Office for Children and Youth Services Statistics as part of the Research Alliance of DJI and Dortmund University 4) Institute for Media education in Research and Practice 5) German Institute for International Educational Research 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) https://www.dji.de/ueber-uns/organisationseinheiten/jugend-und-jugendhilfe.html 2) www.fgje.de 3) http://www.akjstat.tu-dortmund.de/ 4) www.jff.de 5) www.dipf.de 6) www.ikj-mainz.de 7) www.ism-mainz.de

	6) Institute for Child and Youth Services 7) Institute of Research on Social Work Mainz	
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Table 3. Private companies dealing with youth research

Country	Company	Relevant website
Romania	1) Deloitte 2) Private market companies 3) Isense Solutions	1) https://www2.deloitte.com/ro/ro/pages/about-deloitte/articles/deloitte-study-reveals-romania-young-talents-look-for-organizations-in-which-they-matter.html 2) www.ires.ro 3) https://www.isensesolutions.ro/project/youth-generation-perception-on-jobs/
Sweden	Kairos Future	https://www.kairosfuture.com/se/forskning/
Czech Republic	Kantar CZ Nielsen Admosphere Millward Brown CZ CONFESS Research	https://simar.cz/pro-zadavatele/volne-prodejne-studie/nalezene-studie.html?agency=&paid=&topics%5B%5D=d%C4%9Bti+a+ml%C3%A1de%C5%BE
France	1) Coop Eskemm 2) Jeudevi 3) Socialab	1) https://coopeskemm.org/ 2) http://www.jeudevi.org/ ; 3) https://www.lesocialab.fr/
Republic of Serbia	1) The Ana and Vlade Divac Foundation. 2) Galenika ad Belgrade 3) SeConS Development Initiative Group	1) https://www.divac.com/en/AboutUs 2) https://www.galenika.rs/en/galenika-research-shows-that-students-in-serbia-need-healthier-habits/ 3) https://www.secons.net/aboutus.ph
Croatia	There are several public opinion agencies, none of which specialises in youth.	-
Bulgaria	1) Mediana Agency 2) Research center "Trend" 3) Institute for Social Research and Marketing	1) www.mediana.bg 2) www.rctrend.bg 3) www.tppbg.com

Poland	Many advertising companies carry out such research, focused on young consumers' behaviour analysis	-
Belarus	Not applicable.	-
Portugal	-	-
United Kingdom	There are many community interest companies, market research companies etc.	www.peopledialoguechange.org https://www.ecorys.com/united-kingdom
Germany	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Shell Germany 2) Foundation for Future Studies 3) Bauer Media KG 4) Youngcom! Agency for Integrated Youth Communication Ltd 5) iconkids & youth 6) Tfactory 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) www.shell.de/jugendstudie 2) www.stiftungfuerzukunftsfragen.de 3) www.bauermedia.de/verbraucheraanalyse 4) www.youngcom.de 5) www.iconkids.com 6) www.tfactory.com

Table 4. Statistical offices that collect statistics on youth

Country	Institution	Relevant website
Romania	The National Statistics Institute	www.insse.ro
Sweden	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Statistics Sweden, SCB 2) Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society, MUCF, compiles youth statistics 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) https://www.scb.se/ 2) http://www.ungidag.se/
Czech Republic	Czech National Statistical Office	https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/home
France	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Statistiques publiques nationales 2) Institut national de la jeunesse et de l'éducation populaire 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) https://insee.fr/fr/accueil INJEP 2) https://injep.fr/
Republic of Serbia	Statistical office of the Republic of Serbia	https://www.stat.gov.rs/en-US/ .
Croatia	Croatian Bureau of Statistics	https://www.dzs.hr/default_e.htm

Bulgaria	All relevant national institutions collecting data on youth, yearly submit it to MYS	https://www.parliament.bg/bills/44/902-00-18 Godishen doklad za mladezhata 2018 i PR.PDF
Poland	Statistics Poland	https://stat.gov.pl/en/
Belarus	National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus	https://www.belstat.gov.by/en/
Portugal	1) Statistics Portugal 2) PORDATA, Base de Dados de Portugal Contemporâneo	1) https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine_main&xpid=INE 2) https://www.pordata.pt/Retratos/2016/Retrato+dos+Jovens-47
United Kingdom	Office for National Statistics	https://www.ons.gov.uk/
Finland	1) Statistics Finland 2) Vipunen 3) Education statistics Finland 4) Finnish Youth Work Statistics	1) https://www.stat.fi/index_en.html 2) https://vipunen.fi/en-gb/FIndicator 3) https://findikaattori.fi/en 4) https://nuorisotilastot.fi/en/english/

Germany	<p>1) Federal Office for Statistics (Destatis)</p> <p>Statistical offices of the German states:</p> <p>2) Baden-Württemberg</p> <p>3) Bavaria</p> <p>4) Berlin, Brandenburg</p> <p>5) Bremen</p> <p>6) Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein</p> <p>7) Hesse</p> <p>8) Lower Saxony</p> <p>9) Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</p> <p>10) North Rhine-Westphalia</p> <p>11) Rhineland-Palatinate</p> <p>12) Saarland</p> <p>13) Saxony</p> <p>14) Saxony-Anhalt</p> <p>15)Thuringia</p>	<p>1) www.destatis.de</p> <p>2) http://statistik-bw.de</p> <p>3) www.statistik.bayern.de</p> <p>4) www.statistik-berlin-brandenburg.de</p> <p>5) http://statistik.bremen.de</p> <p>6) http://statistik-nord.de</p> <p>7) http://statistik-hessen.de</p> <p>8) https://www.statistik.niedersachsen.de/star_tseite</p> <p>9) www.statistik-mv.de</p> <p>10) www.it.nrw.de</p> <p>11) http://statistik.rlp.de</p> <p>12) www.saarland.de/statistik.htm</p> <p>13) www.statistik.sachsen.de</p> <p>14) www.statistik.sachsen-anhalt.de</p> <p>15) http://statistik.thueringen.de/startseite.asp</p>
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Table 5.NGOs dealing with youth issues

Country	NGO	Relevant Website
Romania	<p>1) Institutul Român pentru Dezvoltarea Tinerilor</p> <p>2) YMCA Baia Mare, Young Initiative of The Youth Foundation in Timisoara. The Centre for Sustainable Community Development is the national correspondent for Youth Wiki in Romania.</p>	<p>1)https://irdt.ro/dn/</p> <p>2)https://www.baiamare.ro/ro/Viata-in-Baia-Mare/Viata-si-Comunitate/Voluntariat/Lista-ONGuri-tineret/Asociatia-YMCA-Baia-Mare/,https://fitt.ro/,www.cdcd.ro</p>
Sweden	Swedish Youth CouncilLSU	https://lsu.se/

Czech Republic	<p>1) The Czech National Youth Council has got a Dept for Analysis which put together a national registry of youth research called "Youth in Numbers"</p> <p>2) Surveys carried out by the NGO People in Need.</p>	<p>1) http://en.crdm.cz/ (jan.husak@crdm.cz), http://www.vyzkum-mladez.cz/en/registr</p> <p>2) https://www.clovekvtisni.cz/en/what-we-do/one-world</p>
France	<p>1) Comité pour les relations nationales et internationales des associations de jeunesse et d'éducation populaire (Cnajep)</p> <p>2) FFJ Le Forum français de la jeunesse (FFJ)</p> <p>3) CRAJEP Comité régional des associations de jeunesse et d'éducation populaire</p> <p>4) L'Union Nationale des Missions Locales (UNML)</p>	<p>1) http://www.cnajep.asso.fr/</p> <p>2) https://forumfrancaisjeunesse.fr/</p> <p>3) http://www.crajepmp.org/</p> <p>4) https://www.unml.info/</p>
Republic of Serbia	<p>1) National Youth Council of Serbia</p> <p>2) National Association of Youth Workers</p> <p>3) Belgrade Open School</p> <p>4) Youth with disabilities forum</p> <p>5) Belgrade Centre for human rights</p>	<p>1) https://koms.rs/biblioteka/istrazivanja-o-mladima/.</p> <p>2) http://www.napor.net/sajt/index.php/sr-yu/dokumenta/istrazivanja-i-studije-u-izdanju-napora</p> <p>3) http://www.bos.rs/</p> <p>4) https://fmi.rs/?page_id=2661</p> <p>5) http://www.bgcentar.org.rs/bgcentar/eng-lat/</p>
Croatia	<p>1) Croatian Youth Network (umbrella association)</p> <p>2) List of Members of Croatian Youth Network</p> <p>3) Association Carpe Diem</p> <p>4) Association Impress</p> <p>5) Association Zamisli</p>	<p>1) https://www.mmh.hr/</p> <p>2) https://www.mmh.hr/clanstvo</p> <p>3) https://carpediem.hr/</p> <p>4) https://udruga-impress.hr/o-nama/</p> <p>5) https://zamisli.hr/</p>
Bulgaria	<p>1) The official webpage of MYS through the National youth information system provides information and results of research on youth</p> <p>2) Friedrich Ebert Fondation</p> <p>3) Paralel Silistra</p> <p>4) Register of youth NGOs</p>	<p>1) http://nism.bg</p> <p>2) www.fes-bulgaria.org</p> <p>3) www.paralel-silistra.net</p> <p>4) http://nism.bg/bg/registry</p>
Poland	<p>1) Polish Council of Youth Organisations</p> <p>2) List of all members of Polish Council of Youth Organisations</p>	<p>1) https://prom.info.pl/</p> <p>2) https://prom.info.pl/organizacje/</p>
Portugal	<p>1) "FNAJ Federação Nacional das Associações Juvenis "</p> <p>2) "O Conselho Nacional de Juventude (CNJ)"</p>	<p>1) https://www.fnaj.pt</p> <p>2) https://www.cnj.pt</p>

United Kingdom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) National Youth Agency 2) UK Youth 3) National Children's Bureau 4) Barnardo's 5) The Centre for Youth Impact 6) Institute for Youth Work 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) https://nya.org.uk/, 2) https://www.ukyouth.org/, 3) https://www.ncb.org.uk/ 4) https://www.barnardos.org.uk/ 5) https://www.youthimpact.uk/ 6) https://iyw.org.uk/join-today/
Germany	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Child and Youth Welfare Association 2) German Federal Youth Council 3) German Federation of Associations for Cultural Child and Youth Education 4) Federation of Protestant Youth in Germany 5) World Vision Institute for Research and Innovation 6) Pedagogical Media Research Centre Southwest 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) www.agj.de 2) www.dbjr.de 3) www.bkj.de 4) www.aej.de 5) www.worldvision-institut.de/ 6) www.mpfs.de
Finland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Allianssi, an umbrella organisation of youth NGOs 2) An umbrella organisation of youth workers 3) The Youth Academy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) https://www.alli.fi/ Nuoli. 2) http://www.nuva.fi/inenglish 3) https://www.nuortenakatemia.fi/en/

Annex 3

Relevant publications on youth across Europe

Belarus

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www.sports.gouv.fr/organisation/publication-chiffrescles/Statistiques/STAT-INFO/article/Diplomes

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Germany

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Luxembourg

Achten M. and Bodeving C. (2017), "Die Qualitätsentwicklung im non-formalen Bildungsbereich in Luxemburg" in Klinkhammer N., Schäfer B. and Harring D. (eds), *DJI-Fachforum Bildung und Erziehung: Band 13. Qualitätsmonitoring in der frühkindlichen Bildung und Betreuung: Ansätze und Erfahrungen aus ausgewählten Ländern*, Verlag Deutsches Jugendinstitut, München, 111-33.

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