

Youth Policy In Belgium

Since 2008, the European Union–Council of Europe youth partnership has regularly organised debates and discussions on the history of youth work policy and practice in various countries in Europe, in co-operation with its partners. The results have been published in three volumes of the Youth Knowledge Series. Volume 4 of the History of youth work in Europe, edited by Marti Taru, Filip Coussée and Howard Williamson, covers the 2011 workshop in Tallinn, which was co-organised by the European Union–Council of Europe youth partnership and the Estonian authorities with the support of Finnish and Flemish partners, and sums up the discussions in the previous three volumes.

This unique book presents the first systematic overview of policy analysis activities in Belgium. Contributors from both sides of the Dutch-French language border (from research institutes in Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia) use original empirical data, through surveys and interviews with key players both within and outside government, to provide a comprehensive study of policy analysis in a multi-level polity. By the very nature of the Belgian experience, the volume is comparative, drawing conclusions on divergence and convergence of policy analysis, making it an important resource for both national and international scholars.

Just how fascinating the discussion between the disciplines of education law and education policy can be was apparent at the Annual Congress of the European Education Law and Policy Association (ELA) in Rotterdam in December 1997. Although, on this occasion, the option was for an education policy subject, a multidisciplinary approach is always to be preferred. Policy-makers interrogate lawyers; lawyers question scientists from other fields of study and lines of practice. It was, at the same time, a further illustration of how inspiring and productive - in the context of the European Union at any rate - comparative analyses can be for national and international education and social policy. The theme of the 1997 Congress and consequently of this Yearbook, was urban education policy and its legal form as the touchstone of the modern interpretation of individual and social rights. This collection of thought-provoking essays and country reports thus centres on the question: what challenges for education do urban associations represent?

A better understanding of youth work's historical links with social work can help us to shape its relationship with social work in the future. This sixth publication in the History of Youth Work in Europe project based on the workshop held in Malta - Connections, Disconnections and Reconnections: The Social Dimension of Youth Work, in History and Today - looks at the relationship between youth work and social work and the role youth work can play in the social inclusion of young people. Contributors have reflected on concepts, tools and support measures for more vulnerable and often socially excluded young people and have sought to promote a common understanding of youth work as a social practice. The workshop that led to this book sought to understand where youth work has positioned itself from its origins, through its development, to its contemporary identity. Is youth work as much a social practice as a non-formal educational one? Where does the balance between these two dimensions lie? What are the mutually enriching dimensions of these two fields in terms of their impact on young people's lives? While most agree that youth work needs to be further defined as a practice or profession in itself and that the process of shaping its identity continues in different ways in different countries, it is clear that when it comes to a cross-sectoral perspective and youth work's interaction with social work, the picture becomes significantly more complex, arguably much richer and certainly more dynamic than might have hitherto been foreseen.

Perspectives on youth is a new series published by the partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of youth with the support of five countries - Belgium, Finland, France, Germany and the United Kingdom - and the Nordic Council of Ministers. Its purpose is to bring national youth policies closer together and to keep the largely European dialogue about key problems of national and supranational child and youth policy on a solid foundation in terms of content, expertise and politics. The series aims to act as a forum for information, discussion, reflection and dialogue on European developments in the field of youth policy, youth research and youth work. The conceptual strategy behind this series is meant to be critical and anticipative, reflecting European youth policies and their relevance for and impact on young people. It also highlights trends in the youth field that need innovative and forward-looking strategies. The series aims to contribute to the development and promotion of a youth policy and of a youth work practice that is based on knowledge as well as participatory principles. It is also intended to be a forum for peer-learning between member states of the European Union as well as of the Council of Europe. The plan is to publish Perspectives on youth at least once a year. This first issue focuses on "2020 - what do YOU see?", featuring a futuristic perspective on the lives of young people across Europe and the wider world, based on research, social trends, policy planning, changing demography, employment prospects, sustainable development and security, among other things.

Britain's relationship with the European Union (EU) is frequently viewed as simple by the media and politicians. In ways - never really explained - the EU has managed to 'take away' Britain's sovereign powers and has the ability to determine much of its legislation. The history of how this has occurred is never discussed, unlike other countries in Europe. How Europe shapes British public policy examines the development of the EU as a sectarian issue in the UK. It discusses the effects of disengagement through the political practices of policy making and the implications that this has had for depoliticisation in government and the civil service. It considers the effects of EU membership in shaping key policy areas - trade and privatisation, the single market and the environment, and subsidiarity in the development and implementation of devolved and decentralised governance. This book gives new and essential insights for students and practitioners of politics, governance and international relations.

[Qualitatssicherung in Flexibel Automatisierten Montagesystemen](#)

[Working with Young People](#)

[A Social Pedagogy Perspective from Europe and Latin America](#)

[Aid Activities in Africa 2002](#)

[Youth Policy](#)

[Revisiting Youth Political Participation](#)

[Structures and Training](#)

[Catholic Education, Memory and the Government in Occupied Belgium](#)

[Youth Policy in a Changing World](#)

[The History of Youth Work in Europe](#)

[Civic Learning, Democratic Citizenship and the Public Sphere](#)

[Needles in haystacks](#)

Ukraine is the 19th country overall, and the third of the Commonwealth of independent States (following Armenia and

Moldova) to have its youth policy reviewed by the Council of Europe's international review team. Ukraine presented a range of new challenges: it was by far the largest country geographically and it embodied geo-political characteristics (from North to South, and East to West) that are reflected in its philosophy and approach to youth policy development. This international review explores three issues of particular interest to the Ukrainian authorities: health and healthy lifestyles, employment and employability, and patriotic education and citizenship, in addition, the international review pays special attention to questions of youth participation and engagement, and to those groups of "vulnerable" young people who are at most risk of social exclusion. The review argues for the establishment of a more open development model for youth policy in Ukraine, supported by a clear strategic vision and the strengthening of its commitment to local capacity and autonomy in shaping relevant programmes and projects, in particular, it also advocates the promotion of more diverse methodologies in the implementation of youth policy, based on non-formal learning and skills-development principles.

This international review of Hungarian national youth policy is the fifteenth in the series started in 1997 by the Directorate of Youth and Sport of the Council of Europe. Like preceding reviews, it aims to fulfil three distinct objectives: - to advise on national youth policy; - to identify components which might combine to form a harmonised approach to youth policy across Europe; and - to contribute to a learning process in relation to the development and implementation of youth policy. Hungary, at its own request, embarked on an international review to benefit from ten years of reviewing experience and to contribute to the European exchange of information on youth policies. This report includes information gathered by the international review team as well as its analyses and recommendations concerning the development, perspectives and challenges for the future of youth policy in Hungary.

Substantive issues, methodological lessons, support measures and youth policy standards: a reflection on the "third seven" Council of Europe international reviews of national youth policy The Council of Europe's 21 international reviews of national youth policy have, over 20 years, produced a significant body of knowledge and a respected, innovative methodology. They have considerably enhanced the understanding and the development of "youth policy" throughout Europe. Following the first seven international reviews, a synthesis report was produced that endeavoured to construct a framework for understanding youth policy. A similar synthesis exercise took place after a further seven international reviews, reflecting both on the evolving process of carrying out the reviews and on new themes and issues for youth policy that had not emerged within the initial framework. This book, the third concerned with supporting young people in Europe, is a synthesis of the last seven international reviews, coupled with an overview of the learning that has accrued from all 21 international reviews. It draws together some of the conclusions and challenges that have emerged over two decades and considers some lessons for the future, not least alternative models of engagement in the youth field between the Council of Europe and its member states.

This volume is in part intended to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. We are now a generation on from its formulation, and, as this varied collection of articles by leading thinkers in the field reflects, children's rights have come a long way. Yet the aim of this volume is not to look back, but to take stock and look forward. It explores subjects as diverse as socio-economic rights, corporal punishment, language and scientific progress as they relate to children and their rights, and offers new insights and new ideas. Edited by one of the most respected and leading scholars in the field, *The Future of Children's Rights* constitutes a stimulating and useful resource for academics and practitioners alike.

This publication is part of a series of reviews of national youth policies carried out by the Council of Europe, in collaboration with researchers, non-governmental youth organisations and governmental agencies responsible for the development and implementation of youth policy. The review comprises of a national report produced by the individual country, together with a critical analysis of national policy and practice undertaken by a team of international experts in the subject. This report focuses on national youth policies and programmes in Malta.

The EU-CoE youth partnership stems from the close relations that the Council of Europe and the European Commission have developed in the youth field over the years since 1998. The overall goal is to foster synergies between the youth-oriented activities of the two institutions. The specific themes are participation/citizenship, social inclusion, recognition and quality of youth work. What is youth policy, and what major elements should a national youth policy strategy include? How can young people be consulted and otherwise involved in developing youth policy? How do institutions such as the European Union, the Council of Europe and the United Nations address youth policy, and how can this work be concretely linked to the efforts of a national government to develop a youth policy agenda? How is youth policy organised in specific countries of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region? These are some of the essential questions addressed in this publication. The Youth policy manual should be considered a source work, a tool and a helpful guide both for policy makers in the youth field and for non-governmental organisations and other stakeholder groups who advocate improved youth policy at the national level. This manual proposes one possible model for how a national youth policy strategy can be developed. It is a revised version of the Youth policy manual (2009) and takes into account relevant specificities of the MENA region.

[Youth Participation in Europe](#)

[Conclusions of the Council of Europe International Review Team](#)

[A Decade of the European Youth Centre Budapest : 10 Years EYC, EIK, CEJ Budapest](#)

[Youth Policy in Malta](#)

[Youth Policy in Cyprus](#)

[The history of youth work in Europe, Volume 4 - Relevance for today's youth work policy](#)

[Youth Policy in Hungary](#)

[Educational and Youth Employment in Belgium](#)

[Education and Youth Employment in Belgium](#)

[Youth Policy in Luxembourg](#)

[Tackling Youth Unemployment in Europe](#)

[Policy Analysis in Canada](#)

This international review of the national youth policy in Latvia, like preceding reviews, aims to fulfil three distinct objectives: - to advise on national youth policy; - to identify components which might combine to form a harmonised approach to youth policy across Europe; and - to contribute to a learning process in relation to the development and implementation of youth policy. The Directorate of Youth and Sport of the Council of Europe embarked on its international reviews of national youth policy in Latvia, at its own request, is the fourteenth country to be the focus of an international review. This report goes from the background through to the present day and includes information gathered by the international review team as well as analyses and recommendations concerning the development, perspectives and challenges for the future of youth policy in Latvia. This volume contains three studies that address important and complementary aspects of youth work as it is developed in the Member States of the European Union. Chapter 1, Youth Structures and Policies at National Level, has two parts. The first part describes the specific nature of youth policies carried out by the various governments and the underlying concepts and terminology used. The second part is an overview of the type and direction of youth policies in the Member States, highlighting aspects of convergence and divergence. Chapter 2, Youth Structures and Policies at Regional and Local Level, analyses the regional and local dimension of youth policies. Part 1 describes regional and local structures and the corresponding youth policies implemented by the Member States. It pinpoints the particular features of each Member State and highlights common features, convergences, and areas suitable for the development of cooperation at European level. Part 2 highlights the social problems of youth policies and the social problems they attempt to resolve. Chapter 3, Youth Worker Training, is divided into two parts. The first consists of tables and brief commentaries that present the training systems for youth workers set up by the Member States. The second describes those aspects in common and identifies converging trends that are determining the current state of youth work. (YLB)

The European Youth Centres (EYCs) in Strasbourg and Budapest were established to implement the Council of Europe's youth policy by providing international training and meeting centres with residential facilities. The Budapest centre was set up as the first permanent service of the Council of Europe in a Central and Eastern European country. This publication contains contributions from a variety of people from different age groups and a wide spectrum of political, cultural and social backgrounds in Europe who have had some involvement with the Budapest centre, whether in a political or professional function, through a paid or voluntary commitment to civil society past or present.

European co-operation has a special role in relation to youth. Both the Council of Europe and the European Community have developed specific initiatives to promote the interests of youth, and to place them in a European-wide context. These initiatives cover economic, social, educational and cultural matters. New opportunities have been created for youth exchanges and the increasingly important application of the EC Social Fund is concerned with youth issues. This volume has a wider focus than others in this series in that it covers the initiatives of both the European Community and some of the work done by individual countries in Europe. It explains how their youth policies have developed, the differences between them, it guides the reader as to the programmes, and it also discusses proposals affecting the immediate future. This volume will be of special interest to the audience concerned with youth policy: public administrators, educationalists, social and cultural bodies, youth representatives and young individuals.

This book explores the relationships between learning, democratic citizenship and the public sphere from three inter-related angles: theory, methodology and research. The main message of the book is that civic learning necessarily has a public dimension as it is learning that emerges from engagement in democratic processes and practices that occur both at the centre and the margins of society. Through a combination of theoretical development, methodological reflection and empirical case studies, the chapters in the book provide new insights in the complexities of learning in the context of the ongoing struggle for democracy. V.1. The different authors highlight the youth work policies in Belgium (Flanders), Germany, England, Poland, Malta, Finland and Finland.

[Relevance for Youth Policy Today](#)

[From Theory to Practice](#)

[Youth Policies in the European Union](#)

[Young People at the Heart of Europe](#)

[Report by an International Group of Experts Appointed by the Council of Europe](#)

[A Century of Youth work Policy](#)

[Youth policy in Ukraine](#)

[Monitoring the European Employment Strategy](#)

[How to develop a national youth strategy](#)

[A Report](#)

[Education Law and Policy in an Urban Society](#)

[Principles, Policy and Practice : the Council of Europe International Reviews of National Youth Policy 1997-2001 - a Report](#)

This report is part of a series of international reviews of national youth policies carried out by the Council of Europe in collaboration and consultation with government agencies and ministries responsible for the development and implementation of youth policy, as well as with non-governmental youth organisations. The reviews are carried out

by an international team which outlines the strengths and challenges of the countries' youth policies in a constructive manner, drawing where appropriate upon broader international evidence and debate. The international review process was established to fulfil three distinct objectives: - to advise on national youth policy; - to identify components which might combine to form an approach to youth policy across Europe; - to contribute to a learning process in relation to the development and implementation of youth policy.

This 2001 edition of OECD's periodic review of Belgium's economy examines recent economic developments, policies and prospects and includes special features on progress in structural reform and encouraging environmentally sustainable growth.

Why do we need evidence based youth policies? International in scope, this book presents a systematic and interdisciplinary reflection on what has been termed the "magic triangle", i.e., the relationship between youth policies, youth research and practical youth work, based on the necessity of organising knowledge exchange between different actors in the youth field. On this basis, researchers from across the globe analyse and discuss youth policy development, the theories that underlie youth policy, as well as the models and impact of youth policy in different societies. They respond by: - Analysing the impact of economic, social and cultural change on young people in different world regions, locations and social contexts; - Presenting and explaining theories of youth; - Discussing strategies for the development and implementation of youth policies in different world regions; - Evaluating the impact of current youth policies at regional, national and international levels; - Analysing and discussing applied models of cross sectional policy and practice in the youth sector; - Discussing contributions of youth research to the development of evidence based youth policies in areas such as values, employment, participation, citizenship, migration, social exclusion and vulnerability. This volume offers a comprehensive overview of the many ways in which the policy analysis movement has been conducted, and to what effect, in Canadian governments and, for the first time, in business associations, labour unions, universities, and other non-governmental organizations.

V.2. Youth work histories of Belgium, the Netherlands, Ireland, Wales and Hungary.

(Young) lives are cross-sectoral by nature, and youth policy also needs to be so. Cross-sectorality is a well-known aspect of youth policy, but the importance of this aspect does not translate into a common understanding of what cross-sectoral youth policy means and of the ways it can be developed. This book is a collection of articles detailing concrete experiences of cross-sectoral youth policy implementation. It starts with the idea that the efficacy and the sustainability of cross-sectoral youth policy depends on the degree and nature of interaction between various youth policy subdomains and levels, ranging from legal frameworks to interinstitutional or interpersonal relations, and from pan-European to local level. By making these examples available, this book will hopefully support the development of a common understanding of what cross-sectoral youth policy means in different countries and settings. The authors themselves reflect the diversity of the people involved in youth policy (policy makers, youth researchers, youth workers and workers in the field of youth) and this work represents their intention to provide these professionals – as well as others interested in the youth field – with the knowledge necessary to implement, in a real-life scenario, cross-sectoral youth policy.

[OECD Economic Surveys: Belgium 2001](#)

[Wartime Schooling and Education Policy in the Second World War](#)

[The Future of Children's Rights](#)

[Report by an International Panel of Experts Appointed by the Council of Europe](#)

[Looking to the future](#)

[Perspectives on youth, Volume 1 - 2020 - what do you see ?](#)

[Youth Policy in Finland](#)

[Beyond Discourses, Practices and Realities](#)

[A Study Prepared for the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education](#)

[The State of the Art](#)

[Youth Policy in Romania](#)

[Supporting Young People in Europe](#)

"It is common to refer to the dynamism and vitality of young people as a source of change, creation, and innovation, but they are often also considered a problem that we do not know how to respond to. Young people can make adults feel uncomfortable because they are neither children who can be told what to do nor adults to be treated as equals. From the perspective of adults, their status is socially and culturally ambiguous"--

This timely book offers a fresh look at youth participation: examining official and unofficial constructions of participation by young people in a range of socio-political domains.

This book deals with the development of private secondary schooling during the Second World War in Belgium. It focuses on how

the German occupier used education to gain acceptance of the regime, and discusses the attitudes of Belgian education authorities, schools, teachers and pupils towards the German occupation. Suggesting that the occupation forced Belgian education authorities, such as the Roman Catholic Church, to take certain positions, the book explores the wartime experiences and memories of pupils and teachers. It explains that the German Culture Department was relatively weak in establishing total control over education and that Catholic schools were able to maintain their education project during the war. However, the book also reveals that, in some cases, the German occupation did not need total control over education in order to find support for some authoritarian ideas. As such, Van Ruyskenvelde's analysis presents a nuanced view of the image of the Catholic Church, schools, teachers and pupils as mere victims of war.

This publication is part of a series of reviews of national youth policies carried out by the Council of Europe, in collaboration with researchers, non-governmental youth organisations and governmental agencies responsible for the development and implementation of youth policy. The review comprises of a national report produced by the individual country, together with a critical analysis of national policy and practice undertaken by a team of international experts in the subject. This report focuses on national youth policies and programmes in Cyprus.

This publication provides detailed information on individual commitments, i.e. intended disbursements, of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to African countries for the years 2000 and 2001. This yearly publication records the commitments ...

This study considers national youth policies and programmes in Lithuania, the socio-economic background and factors which influence youth policy development and the concept of youth policy itself in a European context. Aspects discussed include: methodological issues, the current youth situation regarding education, employment, health and lifestyle, crime and justice, youth culture and participation.

[Finding a way forward for cross-sectoral youth policy](#)

[Youth Policy in Lithuania](#)

[Vol. 6: Youth Work and Social Work - Connections, Disconnections and Reconnections - the Social Dimension of Youth Work in History and Today](#)

[Challenges for Research and Democratic Practice in Europe](#)

[Policy analysis in Belgium](#)

[Youth policy manual for Arab countries](#)

[Youth Policy in Latvia](#)

[Youth policy in Belgium](#)

[Conclusions of the Council of Europe : International Review](#)

[How Europe shapes British public policy](#)