

# Measuring Human Rights in Youth Clubs

Project Report - European Confederation of Youth Club Organisations



Youth



Education and Culture





## European Confederation of Youth Club Organisations (ECYC)

ECYC was formed in 1976 with the intention of:

- promoting co-operation between youth club organisations in Europe;
- increasing international awareness;
- promoting programmes of youth exchange, joint training and seminars;
- encouraging the active involvement of young people in their community.

To meet the aims and intentions, ECYC works in the following areas:

- Seminars and other events for young adults;
- Club-to-club youth exchange;
- youth work development
- networking between member organisations on topics of common interest;
- training for youth workers on international work, study visits, etc.;
- development of policy guidelines on relevant issues, e.g. participation, girls work, etc.;

ECYC is a member of the European Youth Forum YFJ.

Presently, ECYC has member organisations in the following countries: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, The Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Ukraine and United Kingdom.

**Content**

European Confederation of Youth Club Organisations .....	2
Foreword .....	4
1. Introduction .....	5
a) Aims of the project	5
b) Partner Countries	6
c) The working group and the methods used	8
d) The Human Rights Temperature -questionnaire	8
e) Target groups of the questionnaire	8
2. Results.....	9
3. Final conclusions and follow-up .....	12
Appendix.....	13

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## Foreword

As we approach the sixtieth anniversary of the adoption and proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the issue of human rights remains one of concern to many, including many young people. On a European level the European Court of Human Rights is increasingly being used by citizens to appeal against decisions made by courts in their own countries.

Within this context set out to discover what young people thought about human rights, and in particular how human rights are respected in their own youth clubs. This research from designing the questionnaire to finding young people to take part and collating the results was undertaken by a group of volunteers who are all involved in youth clubs in their own countries. It was a deliberate decision to use this approach, rather than professional or academic researchers, as it was felt that this would increase the opportunities for intercultural learning and dialogue created by this project.

I had the great pleasure of helping the project team to bring together the results from their own countries at a meeting in Yerevan in January 2007. This really highlighted the differences between and diversity of youth clubs in different countries, which makes it difficult to directly compare the results between countries. Responses varied depending on a whole range of different variables such as the age of participants or whether the club was staffed by professional workers or volunteers, as well as the country which the young person came from.

Part of the intercultural learning which came out of the project was appreciating the different meanings of certain words. For example for young people in one country somewhere where you feel 'safe' is somewhere where you feel 'at home', while in another country young people's first interpretation of somewhere 'safe' is somewhere where you will not be shot or attacked. Everyone agreed that this project had been an excellent way of raising discussion about human rights in the youth club, what they are, how they are respected in your own country, and what can be done to promote human rights.

The best result from this project has been the development of new ideas for projects around human rights which ECYC, with the help of some of the volunteers from this project, hopes to pursue over the next few years. I hope that this report inspires the development of other projects across Europe.

Alice Nash  
Vice President  
European Confederation of Youth Clubs



# 1. Introduction

## a) Aims of the project

Unfortunately many people don't actually know what their rights are or where they can go to find them. The **Measuring Human Rights in Youth Clubs** - project aimed to research and analyse how much young people know and understand about their human rights.

The idea for the project was first raised at ECYC's Chief Executive and President's network meeting in Dublin in March 2004, in response to a discussion about improving and increasing the focus on human rights issues amongst youth workers and young people involved in youth clubs. It was then discussed at ECYC's Executive Committee meeting in Helsinki in June 2004, and again at the Chief Executive and President's network in Tallinn in September 2004. It was time to find out what young people know about their rights and how do they feel that they are being respected in their youth clubs or projects.

ECYC has always had a strong interest in promoting human rights, and in encouraging its member organisations to prioritise these issues highly in their work with young people. We believe that the results of the project will significantly increase the focus on human rights amongst youth workers and young people, both in the participating countries and more broadly across the ECYC network. It will also provide youth workers and youth leaders with useful information from which to plan future

projects, such as training needs, seminar topics and so on. Learning about the attitudes of young people across Europe to human rights issues will enable ECYC and other youth organisations to plan projects aimed at providing young people with opportunities to address the issues which are highlighted as needing further development.

Even though this study was not a scientific research as such but a study that was carried out by youth workers and volunteers, the results are valuable to the future development of ECYC and its member organisations. Studying the working environment of the organisation and the young people involved in the activities is the best starting point to developing training programmes and other tools for non-formal education. These are some of the main activities both ECYC and its members organise for young people, volunteers and youth workers involved in Open Youth Work. Therefore the importance of the study is not only recognised on the international level with ECYC but also on the national level. Hopefully the results will be of assistance to local groups of young people as well.

The study was carried out in full confidentiality, with the emphasis on anonymous answers and neutrality when treating the responses.

## b) Partner countries

ECYC is a pan-European network of organisations, who all work in the framework of open youth work. Out of the 27 member organisations within the network, ten countries were selected to take part in order to represent the diversity of youth work traditions and cultures as well as the geographical differences of the ECYC member organisations. In the final ten partner organisations involved in the project, five were from European Union countries and five from the neighbouring countries of the EU.

In **Armenia**, the majority of the youth clubs are situated on the capital area and other big towns and do not have permanent facilities for young people to meet. There is also no set funding available for youth work, and the majority of youth workers are working on a voluntary basis. The young people have mostly established the youth clubs themselves, for example with a group of friends and therefore there are several youth clubs that are focused on a specific issue, e.g. learning languages or similar. The questionnaire was conducted mostly in the capital but some rural youth clubs took part in the survey as well.

In **Belgium**, the youth clubs are mainly run by volunteers and are a meeting point for young people from the age 14 to 28. Through the youth club methodology and an active pluralism, youth clubs offer possibilities to young people for their self-development. In addition to this, youth clubs are places for young people to experiment and train themselves in an active participation to a democratic society. The attention is focused on the individuality and freedom of choice of young people. Starting from the youth club methodology, young people are encouraged to take up a larger commitment. In Belgium, the human rights study was conducted in five youth clubs in the Flanders region.

In **Cyprus**, with the attendance and the action in the Youth Centers the members cultivate and develop the spirit of responsibility, by undertaking administrative responsibilities, co-ordination of activities and management of human relations. They come in direct contact with human and social questions and they are called to contribute or even to give solutions.

In the youth clubs, young people spend their pastime with the sports, the arts and the social offer constitutes

useful and creative exploitation of their free time from the one and from the other. This strengthens them as personalities to place objectives and to work organized for their concretisation.

In **Finland**, the government is responsible for supporting Finnish youth organisations; youth work organisations and local youth services. Municipalities are in charge of local youth services such as youth centres, and for this they receive money from the state budget. However, the municipal youth services co-operate a lot with youth NGOs as well. Funding for youth work is included in the state budget and this also applies to NGOs. Youth work has an established position in multiple and in one-to-one youth work. There is an educational system for youth workers, and most youth workers working in youth clubs have a degree in youth work. According to the Finnish Youth Work Act, a young person is under 29 years of age.

The questionnaire was conducted in 8 different municipalities: Helsinki, Tampere, Kuopio, Kerimäki, Iittala, Imatra, Oulu and Savonlinna. In Helsinki and capital area there were three clubs participating, in Eastern Finland four, in Northern Finland one and in Pirkanmaa region two. The sizes of the municipalities differ from small villages to middle-sized towns and to the capital area. The northernmost city is Oulu, which is located 600 kilometres north from Helsinki.

In **Georgia**, the tradition of open youth work is relatively new and many youth associations are young. The study was conducted in several new youth clubs, which represent students, young professionals and volunteers.

In **Moldova**, the youth clubs are mainly free associations for young people to come and meet to discuss matters of common concern, when it comes to issues like bettering the educational system or promoting active citizenship of young people. The questionnaire was conducted in the three biggest cities in the country: Chisinau, Cahul and Balti.

In **Russia**, open youth work aims to develop a young individual personality by implementing the programs organised by youth organisations and associations that let young people expand their range of vision and inter-

ests and to help them define their life choices. Although open youth work is non-political, cooperation with political movements and the government on youth politics development of Russia is considered to be very important. The questionnaire took place in the Astrakhan region, Volgograd region, the republic of Dagestan and the republic of Kalmykia.

In **Sweden** almost every town has at least one youth centre. Most of them are governmental, and get state funding to cover the running costs and salaries. However, they co-operate a lot with Swedish NGOs. In Sweden most people working with young people in the youth clubs have a degree in youth work and are paid for their work. The main target group age to attend the youth clubs in Sweden is young people between the age of 13 and 16.

In this project, the Swedish questionnaires were conducted in a town called Linköping, which has a total of twelve youth clubs situated on very diverse areas.

In **Ukraine** the majority of the youth clubs are situated in schools and universities. There are also some youth clubs in rural areas. The questionnaire was conducted in big and active youth clubs, among both university students and young professionals.

In the **United Kingdom**, UK Youth exists to develop and promote innovative non-formal education programmes for and with young people - working with them to develop their potential. The network supports more than 750,000 young people, 7000 youth groups, clubs and projects and more than 40,000 volunteer and part-time youth workers throughout the UK. The work with young people can and does make a lasting impact by encouraging young people to take responsibility and become involved citizens. It gives a voice to people who are too rarely heard and builds skills that will remain useful throughout their lives. The survey was conducted with the assistance of the UK Youth National Members Group (NMG) in 7 regions so there was a good coverage in the country .

*“In the final ten partner organisations involved in the project, five were from European Union countries and five from the neighbouring countries of the EU”*

### c) The working group and the methods used

The actual active phase of the project started by recruiting a youth worker or a youth leader in each country to take part in the working group that was established for the entire duration of the project. The ten youth leaders were then trained in human rights education and issues, in order to take the lead in disseminating this information and supporting the youth workers and youth leaders in their country to carry out group work sessions to answer the questionnaire on human rights issues and attitudes. The first meeting of the working group focused on developing the questionnaire and setting common goals and defining expected outcomes for the project. Some time was also used to think about the follow-up, as the questionnaire was aimed to serve as resource material in future projects in the framework of human rights education in the open youth work perspective.

Each of the ten working group members took the responsibility of having the questionnaires translated, recruiting the youth clubs and young people to take part in the survey. Each of them had to gather 100 questionnaires, so that the total number of questionnaires would be a thousand. They were also responsible for analysing the results from their country before the results were put together in the second working group meeting. After the analysis of the results, the group also worked further with the ideas for the follow-up and came up with some concrete ideas, which can be implemented in the future.

### d) The Human Rights Temperature – questionnaire

The questionnaire was originally developed to be used in a school setting, for measuring the students' feelings about whether or not their human rights are being respected in a school environment (Shiman, 1999). The questionnaire was first adapted to the youth club/project setting for the Human Rights Education Training Module that ECYC developed in 2002-2004 in a large scale training project with the support of the YOUTH programme ([www.youth-work-training.org](http://www.youth-work-training.org)).

The working group, who first met in Eslöv, Sweden in August 2006, decided to adjust the questionnaire a little bit so that it would be more youth-friendly in terms of its wording. Two questions were also changed, as the original ones did not really fit the aims of or the partner organisations of the study, as the different realities of youth club work needed to be considered carefully.

The questionnaire was then translated into the 9 different languages of the partner organisations, as the original one is in English. The group also developed a strat-

egy on how to introduce the project to the youth clubs or projects taking part in the survey, as the plan was not only to conduct the survey but to discuss Human Rights with the young people taking part.

### e) Target groups of the study

The aim of the project was to measure the attitude of young people toward human rights issues, by using a standard questionnaire to ask their attitudes and opinions. This will help to measure the local attitudes of young people, and provide a starting point for comparisons between young people from the same country, and between the different countries involved. The outcomes of the project will serve as a kind of "Eurobarometer" on the human rights attitudes of young people across Europe.

The results of the questionnaire were targeted to the use of local, regional, national as well as international youth organisations, as the results will provide them with valuable information about the attitudes of young people toward human rights issues. However, this project does not cover even close to enough of the information about these issues, but hopefully it will serve as a starting point to both researching the issue further as well as bringing new ideas to youth workers on how to work on human rights education with young people.

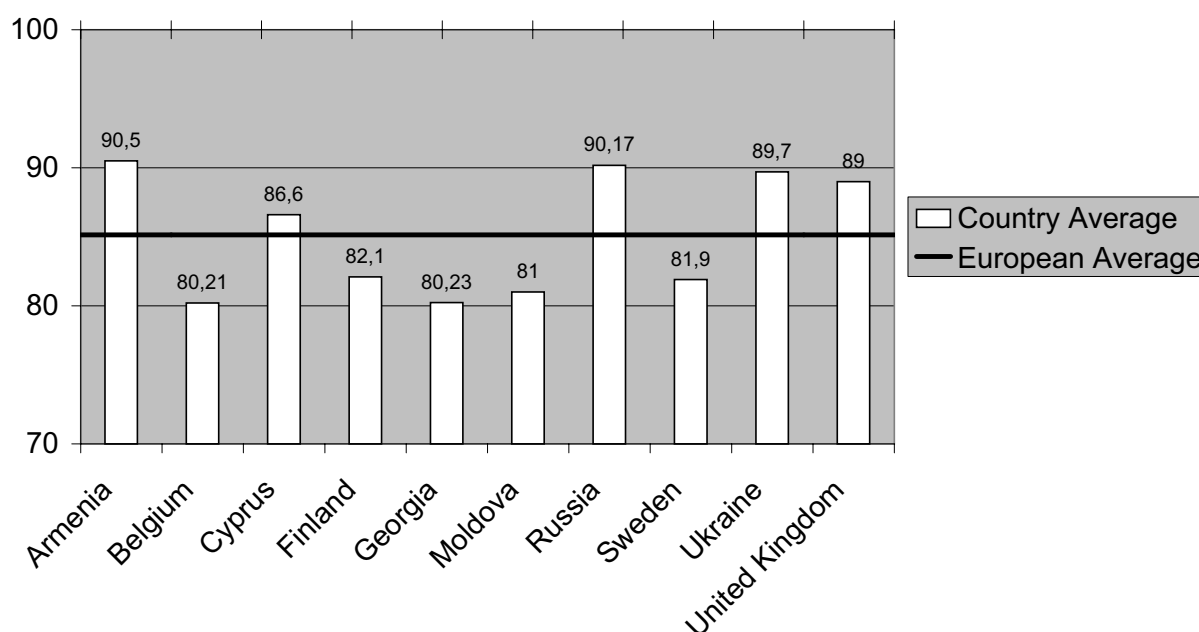
We hope that the young people who took part in the questionnaire at the local level have benefited of the questionnaire, because they were encouraged to consider human rights issues in a practical and realistic way, as well as encouraged to develop realistic local responses to the issues raised. This way, the local groups were the most important target group of the project.

One of the aims was also to reach youth workers or youth leaders, because they were provided with clear tools for discussing issues related to human rights with young people. As a follow-up, we hope that the final report will assist in the development of training tools and information for youth workers, based on the results of the project.

The results of the study were also aimed at local communities, as the dissemination of the information gathered both during and after the conduction of the questionnaire is essential. We hope to reach the youth workers and young people on the grass-root level as well as on the global arena.

## 2. Results

### Country Averages of the Human Rights Temperature



The Human Rights Temperature is the total number of the answers from 25 questions (scale 1-4) calculated together. The top score is a hundred.

One of the most interesting things about the study was the diversity of organisations involved in the questionnaire. It was clear from the beginning that youth work traditions and cultures vary from country to country, and the young people answered the questions in the survey according to their own standards.

The remarkable findings were related to the estimated results from each country, as some of the proved to be very different in the final results. There were some common trends in the answers in each country, but the different contexts of the countries can explain some of the differences.

Another thing that was noticed, was the understanding of different concepts in the questionnaire. The working group came to the conclusion that *a safe place*, for example, can mean a place where everyone can express their views as well as a place in which actual physical abuse does not take place. The concept of *censorship*, on the other hand, was considered even more difficult; in some countries it is not considered to be an issue as the freedom of speech nearly goes without saying whereas in some countries young people are afraid to express their views as it might have an impact on their grades at school or to their status in the community. There is also

a clear difference in the acceptance of differences as the level of education systems is not the same in all the countries who took part.

**In Armenia**, the majority of the recipients were over 18 years old, and there was an equal number of female and male recipients answering the questionnaire. The recipients felt that their youth clubs are safe and open environments even if they felt that the resources available are limited. The overall results in Armenia were high, and one of the reasons why the young people in Armenia gave high points in the questionnaire could be because they have established the youth clubs themselves.

**In Belgium**, the recipients were between 14-28 years old and there was an equal number of male and female recipients. Young people valued the fact that they can spend their free time the youth club, meeting friends and planning their own activities. Many of the recipients were not aware of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights even existing, as they felt that their rights are generally being respected. The working group also interpreted, that the fact that the majority of the recipients answered “don’t know” in many questions was because the young people are not aware of their human rights.

*“Young people feel safe and secure in their youth clubs despite the different kinds of areas where the youth clubs are located”*

**In Cyprus**, the majority of the recipients were more than 20 years old and 49% of the recipients were male and 51% were female. The results showed that the young people felt that the youth clubs involve the young people in the decision-making processes in the clubs and that they can take part in the political debate that concerns them. Despite the fact that youth participation is considered to be well-organised in Cyprus according to the recipients, they feel that the youth clubs facilities are insufficient. However, the recipients felt that the youth clubs are safe environments, as they didn't think that any young people would be subject to violent behaviour or discrimination.

**In Finland**, all the recipients were under the age of 20, as the main target group of youth clubs is between 13 to 16. 55,2% of the young people who answered were male and 44.8% female. The results were overall positive as young people felt safe and respected in their youth clubs and also had the opportunity to take part in the decision-making in the matters that concerned them. However, like in Belgium, the young people were not aware of their rights or the fact that such things as human rights even exist, so this brought about a lot of discussions on the matter.

**In Georgia**, the majority of the recipients were between the age of 20-25 and 48% of the recipients were male and 52% female. The majority of the recipients were university students and quite a big percentage was of

ethnic origin. Most of the youth clubs or projects who took part in the questionnaire are from the Tbilisi capital area, but rural areas were involved as well. The main finding was that young people felt that their personal space was being respected in their leisure time activities and they felt that their rights are respected in general. The fact that Georgia is a multinational country leads to the conclusion that problems with racism and intolerance are worked on as intensively as possible by NGOs in the youth work setting.

**In Moldova**, the majority of the recipients were between the age of 21-22 or over the age of 23 and 54% of the recipients were female and 46% were male. The questionnaires showed that young women don't feel as safe as young men do in the youth club setting, but in general the clubs and projects are considered to be safe areas in which the young people can freely express their opinions. The lack of funding seems to be a problem for NGOs as well as getting young people under the age of 18 involved.

**In Russia**, the recipients of the questionnaire were between the age of 14-30 years old and there was an equal number of male and female recipients. The recipients were mainly the leaders of the youth clubs, who are all young volunteers. The results showed that the freedom to express sexual orientation is still an issue in Russia, and it's considered to be because of old traditions and values of the society are hard to change. Young people

also seem to be afraid to express their own opinions in public, as well as making their own associations, as this might lead to discrimination. In general, young people are passive towards other peoples' rights as they are not aware enough of their own rights either. However, solving problematic situations together as well as respecting people with diverse ethnic background scored high among the young people who took part in the questionnaire.

**In Sweden,** 82% of the recipients were 16 years old or younger, and 65% of the recipients were male and 35% were female. There were a lot of "don't know"-answers in the questionnaires and this was interpreted to be because of the fact that the recipients were very young. Surprisingly, the respect of diversity of backgrounds scored very high in Sweden, even though the country is still tackling the issue of racism. However, young people feel safe and consider the facilities of the youth clubs to be very good and therefore rated these two factors very high.

**In Ukraine,** the majority of the recipients were older than 16 years, and there was an equal number of male and female recipients. The questionnaire was conducted in big youth clubs but a balance between clubs involving university students and clubs with young people who are not studying was considered. The main findings in Ukraine were the respect of diversity and the fact that discrimination is not allowed. However, the recipients

felt that they cannot express their views freely, as they are afraid of the effect it might have on their school grades. It was also interpreted that young people who responded to the questionnaire lack the access to information on how to deal with human rights violations.

**In the United Kingdom,** there were 48% male and 52% female recipients, and the majority of the recipients were between the ages of 18 to 20. The recipients felt that young people with diverse backgrounds are welcome to their youth club even if they had rated the facilities available rather insufficient. They were also somewhat afraid to express their own opinion but otherwise felt that the youth club is a safe setting to meet friends and to spend time without the fear of bullying.

**In the overall results in these ten countries,** two common trends pointed out from the results: Young people feel safe and secure in their youth club/project, despite the different kinds of areas where the youth clubs/projects are located. The other question, that scored high in all of the countries who took part, was related to the ethnical background of either the young people or the youth workers. The recipients of the study felt that people with diverse ethnical backgrounds are welcome to the youth club setting without facing discrimination. However, in every country it was noticed that young people don't really know what their rights are and where they can find more information about them.

### 3. Final conclusions and follow-up

When concluding the results, it's important to remember that the final outcomes of the study represent the views of young people from different countries, from very different cultural and socio-economical backgrounds. Their answers reflect the way they see their living environment and how they understand the concepts mentioned in the questions of the study.

The age difference between the recipients surely had an impact on the results, as the age range in the overall European results started from under the age of 16 to over the age of 23. This is also the difference among the diverse member organisations of ECYC, as the target groups vary a lot, and the age of the young people involved in the activities can be up to 35 years.

It is also worth remembering, that this study is merely a start, an eye opener to the importance of specific human rights education for young people in the open youth work setting. It is remarkable to notice that the organisations that were involved in this project are already working on the educational side and raising young people's awareness in human rights issues but there is yet much more that can be done. When successful, the project managed to work as a discussion-opener and created a real multiplier effect among the young people who took part to work on the issue and to find out more about it. It is also a fact that some of the young people are not involved in youth work on a regular basis, so open youth work as well as this study have reached the unorganised youth also.

There are major differences among the member organisations, such as the fact that in some countries, mainly in Northern Europe, most youth workers working in youth clubs have a degree or a formal certificate in youth work whereas in some countries, especially in the East and in the South, the youth workers are all volunteers, who might have another, paid job in addition to their volunteering. In some countries the availability of

youth clubs with permanent premises is even written in the Youth Act whereas in some countries there are no permanent facilities available. This is also the case with funding, as in some countries the funding is public whereas in others, the major part of the funding comes from private sector or from various sources.

The concepts, like the freedom of speech or opinion, which some young people nearly take for granted are not at all as obvious everywhere in the world. The young people in Northern Europe are far more used to saying what they think, whereas their peers in the developing parts of Europe still consider that they need to pay careful attention to what they say. Through open youth work, ECYC hopes to help to change this, as the core value of our work is to enable all young people to have a safe environment to express their opinions and take part in the civil society, be it European, national or local.

One of the most valuable aspects of the project was that the process had nearly bigger of an importance than the results of the study, as during the project several other projects around the same subject were started or continued on the national level. Therefore the importance on the local youth work is also clearly visible, as studying the needs of young people through surveys is not only relevant in international youth work but on the grass-root level as well.

Through cross-European co-operation, and by developing educational tools and exchanging experiences ECYC aims to use the outcomes of this study efficiently. Creating a mentoring system in which the youth organisations with long traditions in human rights education can assist the younger youth organisation to work on their own methods and to benefit of the existing resources is one of the concrete ways in which ECYC will continue working on this matter. Study visits, exchanges, seminars and trainings all have a vital part to play as well, which has been the case in the history of ECYC from the beginning.

## Taking the Human Rights Temperature

### Of Your Youth Club / Project

#### Introduction:

The questions below are adapted from the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The relevant UDHR articles are included after each statement. All of these questions are related to the fundamental human right to education found in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration:

Everyone has the right to education... Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

When discrimination is mentioned in the questionnaire below, it refers to a wide range of conditions: race, ethnicity, culture, sex, physical / intellectual capacities, friendship associations, age, culture, disability, social class, financial status, physical appearance, sexual orientation, life style choices, nationality and living space. It is important to keep these in mind when considering the Human Rights temperature of your youth club / project.

#### Directions:

Take the human rights temperature of your youth club / project. Read each statement and think about how accurately it describes your group in the space next to it. Keep in mind all members of your youth club / project (young people, youth workers etc).

#### Rating Scale:

Never / No 1	Rarely 2	Often 3	Always 4	Don't know DK
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Your age group: (tick the correct one)

16 or less                      21-22  
16-18                            23 or older  
19-20

#### Gender:

**Male   Female**

#### Questions:

\_\_\_ 1. My youth club / project is a place where I feel safe and secure (Articles 3,5).

\_\_\_ 2. All young people receive equal information and encouragement regarding opportunities and activities at the youth club/project. (Article 2)

\_\_\_ 3. Members of the youth club / project are not discriminated against because of their lifestyle choices, such as style of dress, association with certain people and activities away from the youth club / project. (Articles 2, 16).

\_\_\_ 4. My youth club / project provides equal access, resources, activities for all young people (Article 2, 7).

\_\_\_ 5. Members of my youth club / project will oppose discriminatory or demeaning actions or slurs if such behaviour takes place (Articles 2, 3, 7, 28, 29).

\_\_\_ 6. When someone demeans or violates another person, that person is helped to learn how to change his / her behaviour (Article 26).

\_\_\_ 7. Members of my youth club / project care about my development as a whole person, and try to help me when I am in need (Articles 3, 22, 26, 29).

\_\_\_ 8. When conflicts arise, we try to resolve them in respectful, non-violent ways (Articles 3, 28).

\_\_\_ 9. When there is a complaint about harassment or discrimination in the youth club / project, there are clear and agreed steps to dealing with these concerns, agreed by the young people and the staff of the youth club (Articles 3, 7).

\_\_\_ 10. In matters related to discipline, all persons can be sure of fair and impartial treatment by the staff of the youth club (Articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10).

\_\_\_ 11. As far as I'm aware of, no one in our youth club or project is subjected to degrading treatment or punishment. (Article 5).

\_\_\_ 12. If someone is accused of wrong-doing, they are presumed innocent until proven guilty (Article 11).

\_\_\_ 13. My personal space and possessions are respected at the youth club / project (Articles 12, 17).

\_\_\_ 14. My youth club / project welcomes people (young people, youth workers etc) into the club / project from diverse backgrounds and cultures, including those born in another country (Articles 2, 6, 13, 14, 15).

\_\_\_ 15. I have the freedom to express my views, beliefs and ideas (political, religious, cultural, social etc) without fear of discrimination or belittling at my youth club/project. (Article 19).

\_\_\_ 16. Members of my youth club / project can produce and distribute publications in our community without fear of censorship or punishment (Article 19).

\_\_\_ 17. Diverse voices and perspectives (eg sexual orientation, gender, race and ethnicity, ideology, religion etc) are represented in posters, information, brochures, resources etc that is available or displayed at the youth club / project (Article 2, 19, 27).

\_\_\_ 18. I have the opportunity to express my culture, choices and beliefs through music, art, writing etc at the youth club / project (Article 19, 27, 28).

\_\_\_ 19. Members of my youth club / project have the opportunity to participate in democratic decision making processes to develop rules and policies for the youth club / project (Articles 20, 21, 23).

\_\_\_ 20. Members of my youth club / project have the right to form groups or associations within the youth club / project (Articles 19, 20, 23).

\_\_\_ 21. Members of my youth club are neither subject to violent behaviour nor to any kind of abuse because of their background at the youth club.

\_\_\_ 22. Members of my youth club / project encourage each other to learn and take action to address social and global problems related to justice, the environment, poverty and peace (Articles 20, 26, 29).

\_\_\_ 23. Members of my youth club / project are able to meet and organise activities in reasonable conditions, and have suitable rests / breaks etc (Articles 23, 24).

\_\_\_ 24. My youth club has sufficient facilities, which are appropriate for the aims of the youth club and its functioning (e.g. things we need for different activities such as meeting rooms, computers, games, staff etc.)

\_\_\_ 25. I take responsibility in my youth club / project to ensure other people don't discriminate and that they behave in ways that promote the safety and well being of others (Articles 1, 29).

The "Human Rights Temperature" questionnaire was adopted from Shiman, David: *Teaching Human Rights*. Denver, Colorado: Centre for Teaching International Relations, University of Denver, 1999)

## **Acknowledgements**

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Finland  
The Finnish Federation of Settlement Youth Associations (SETNL)

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