

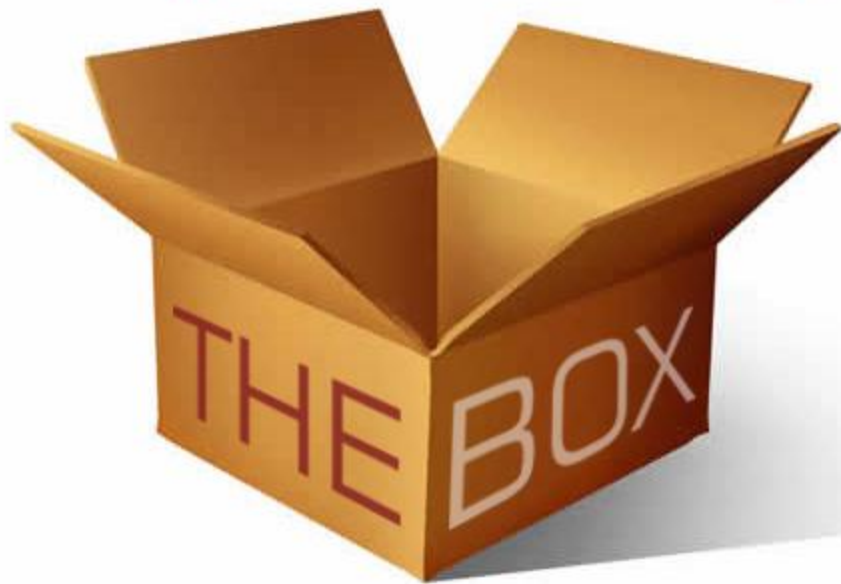
SALTO Fireworks

The Power of Non-formal Learning in Education, Training, Employment and Entrepreneurship

Miriam Teuma
Department of Youth and Community Studies
University of Malta
Miriam.teuma@um.edu.mt



thinking



about Young People

Young peoplein groups



Young peoplealone



Young people in a relationship



.....who are they?



.....what do they think?



..... why do they want to be different?



.....how do they view the world?



.....what are their needs?



.....when are they happy?

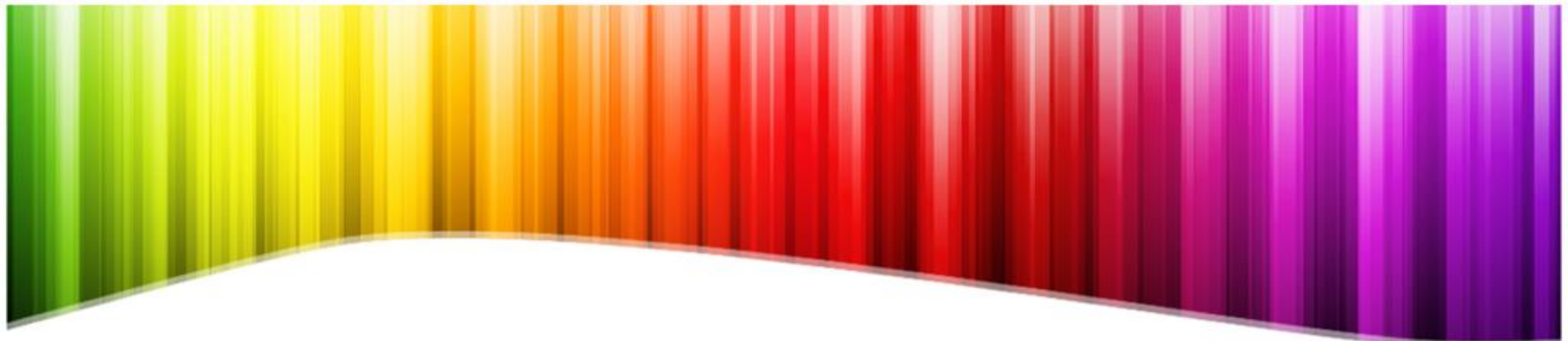


...what are their aspirations?



....when do they take action?

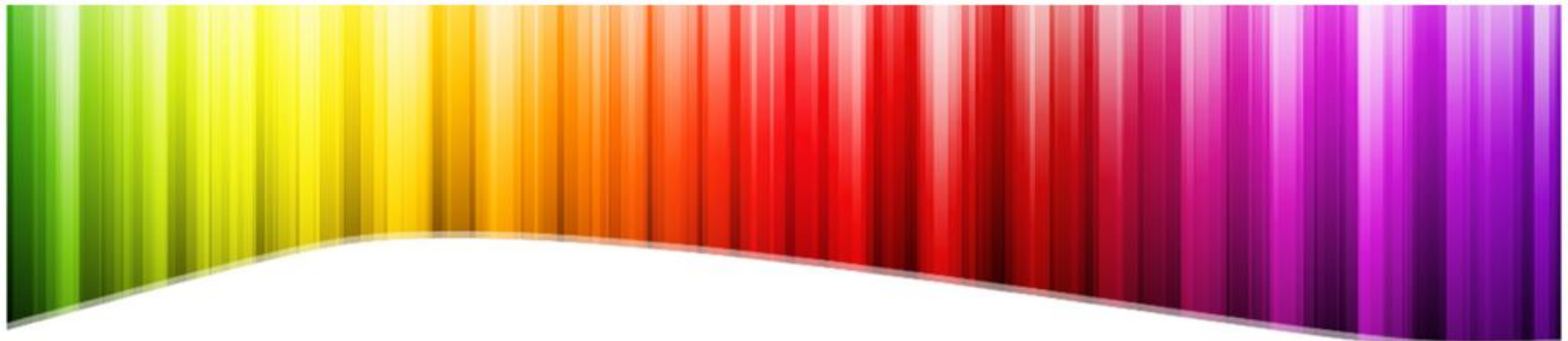




Evidence based knowledge tells us what the.....



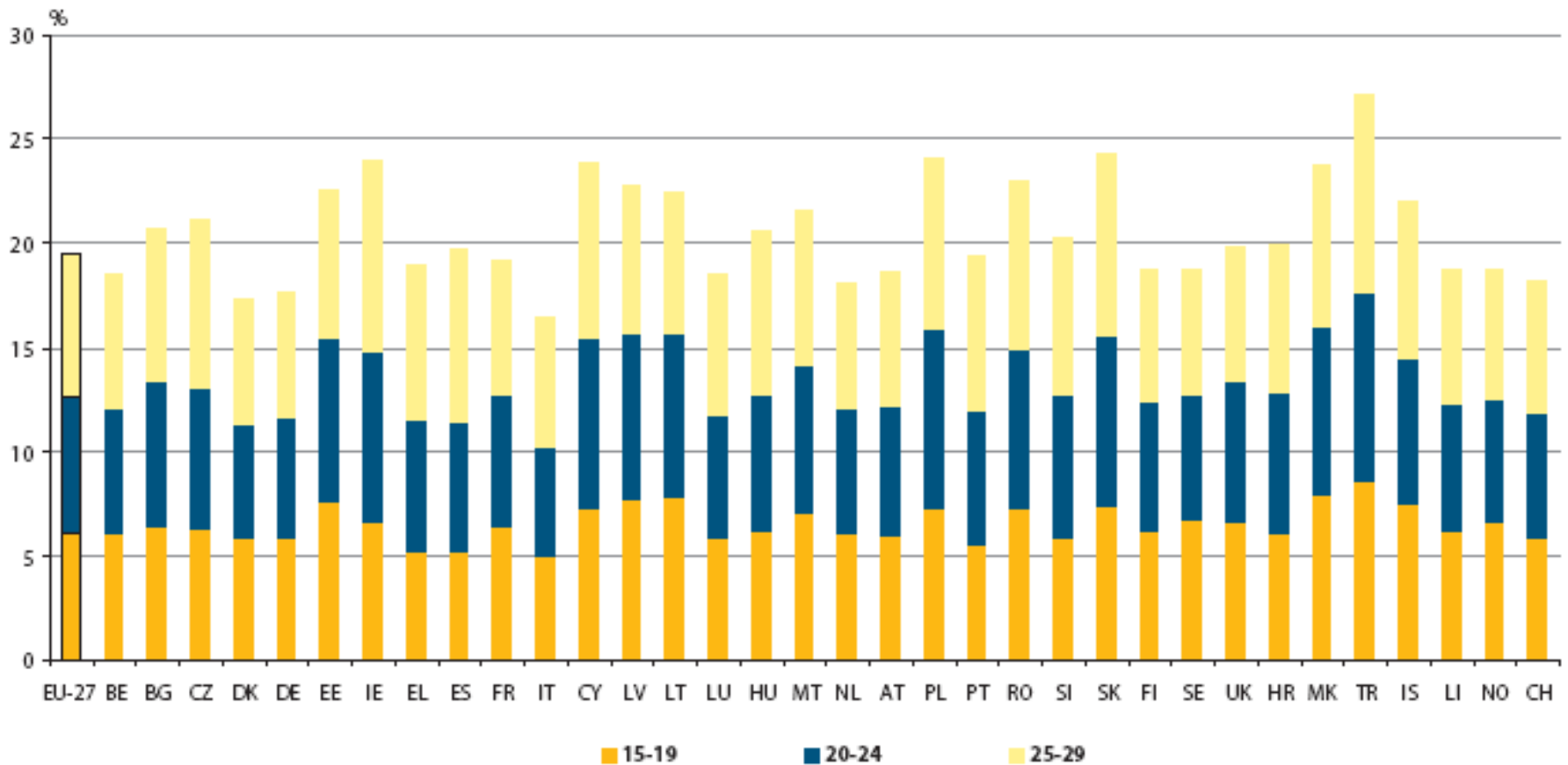
..of young people are...



There are around 96 million young people living in the European Union.



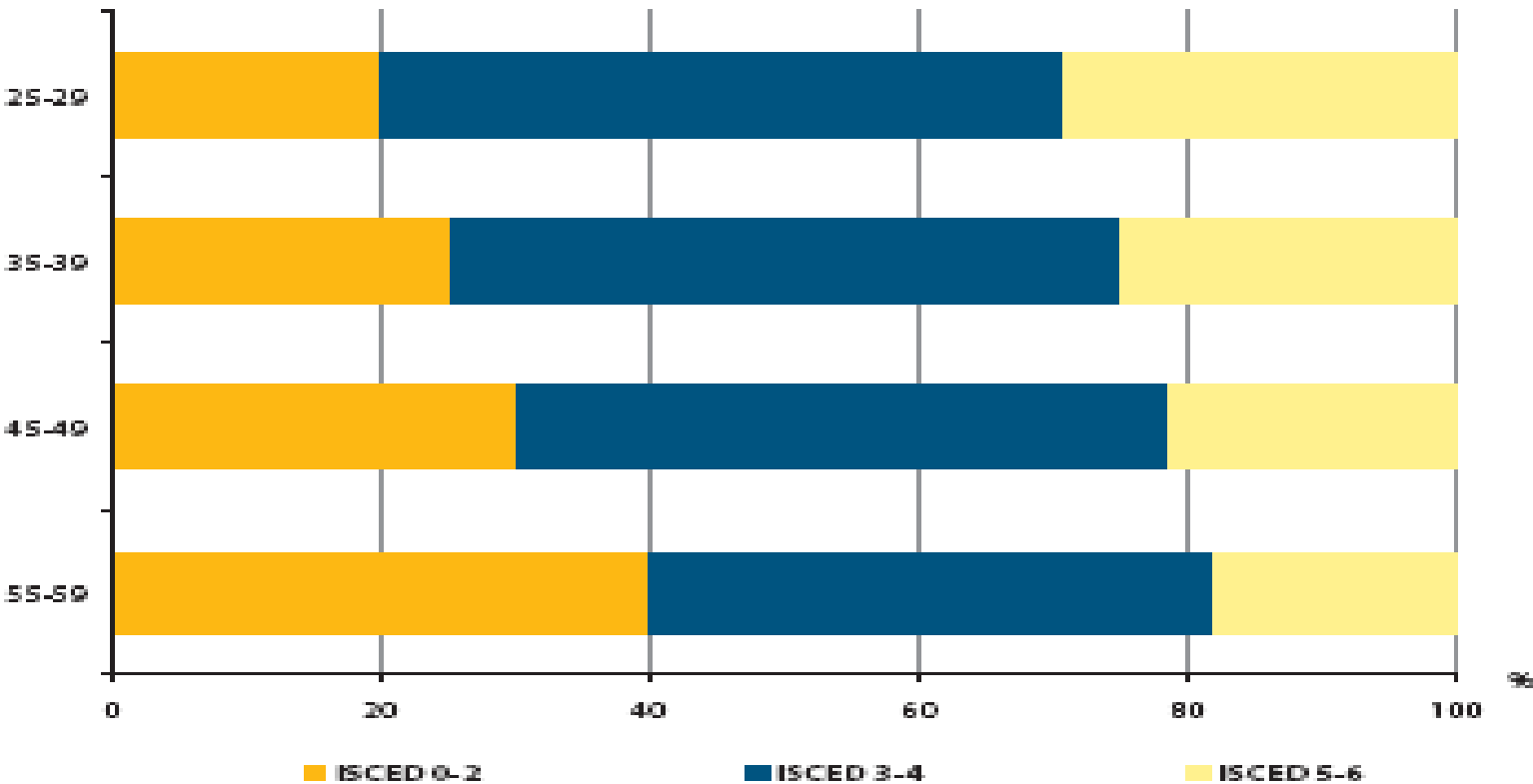
Distribution of Young People as a share of total Population by age group



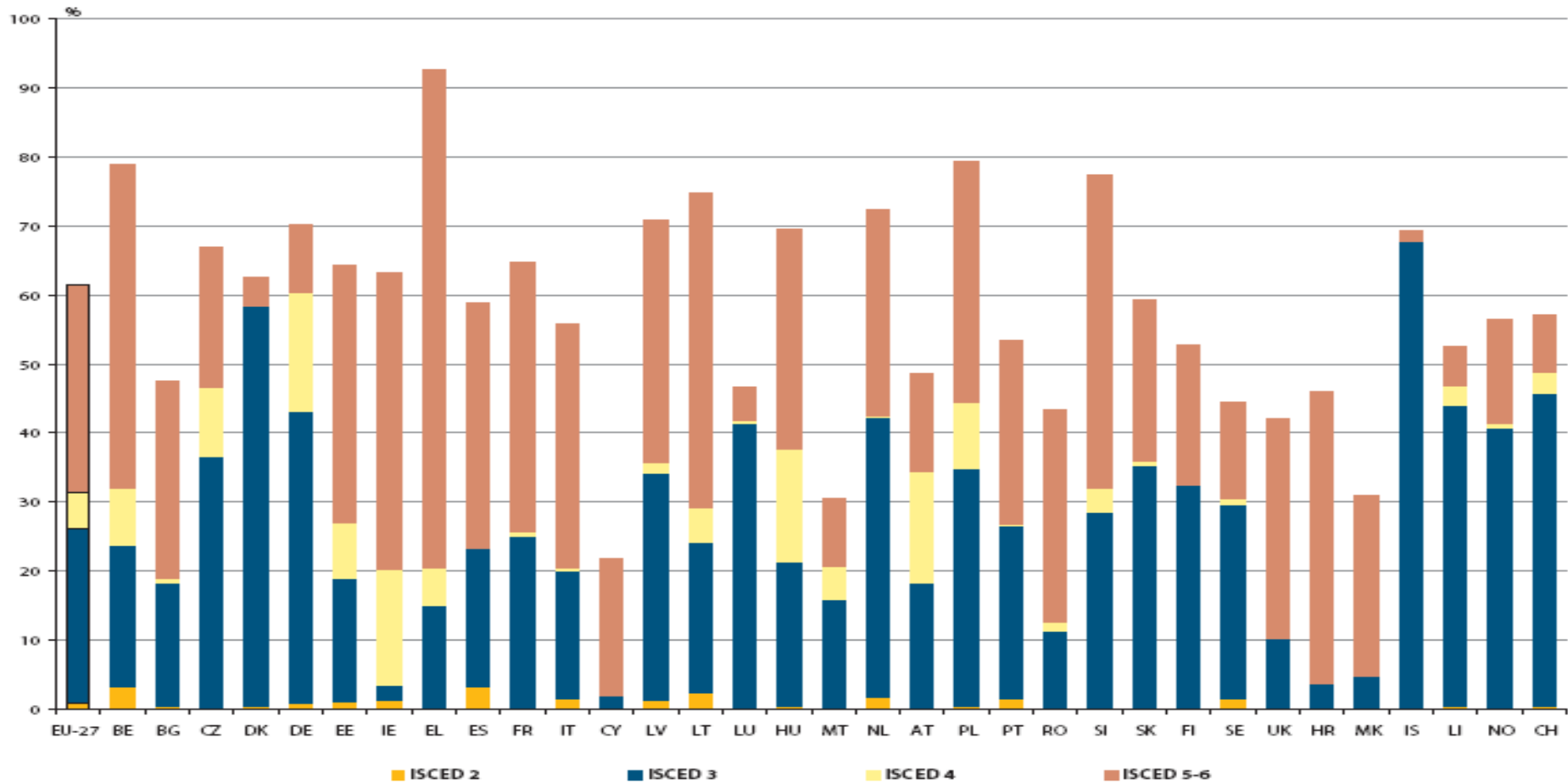
Source: Eurostat, Demographic statistics

Note: TR: 2006 data.

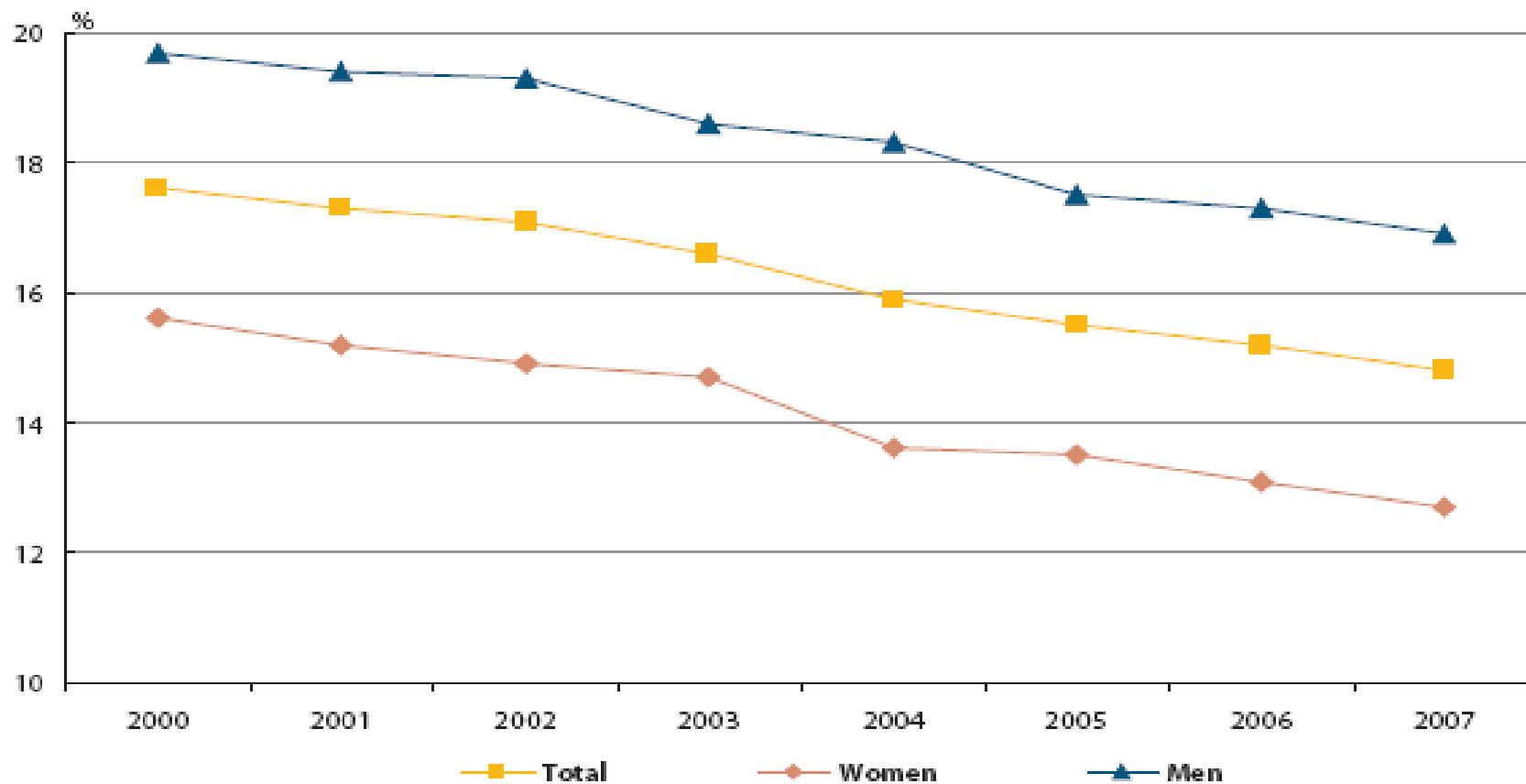
Population by age group and by education and training



Participation of young people in education at age 19 by ISCED level

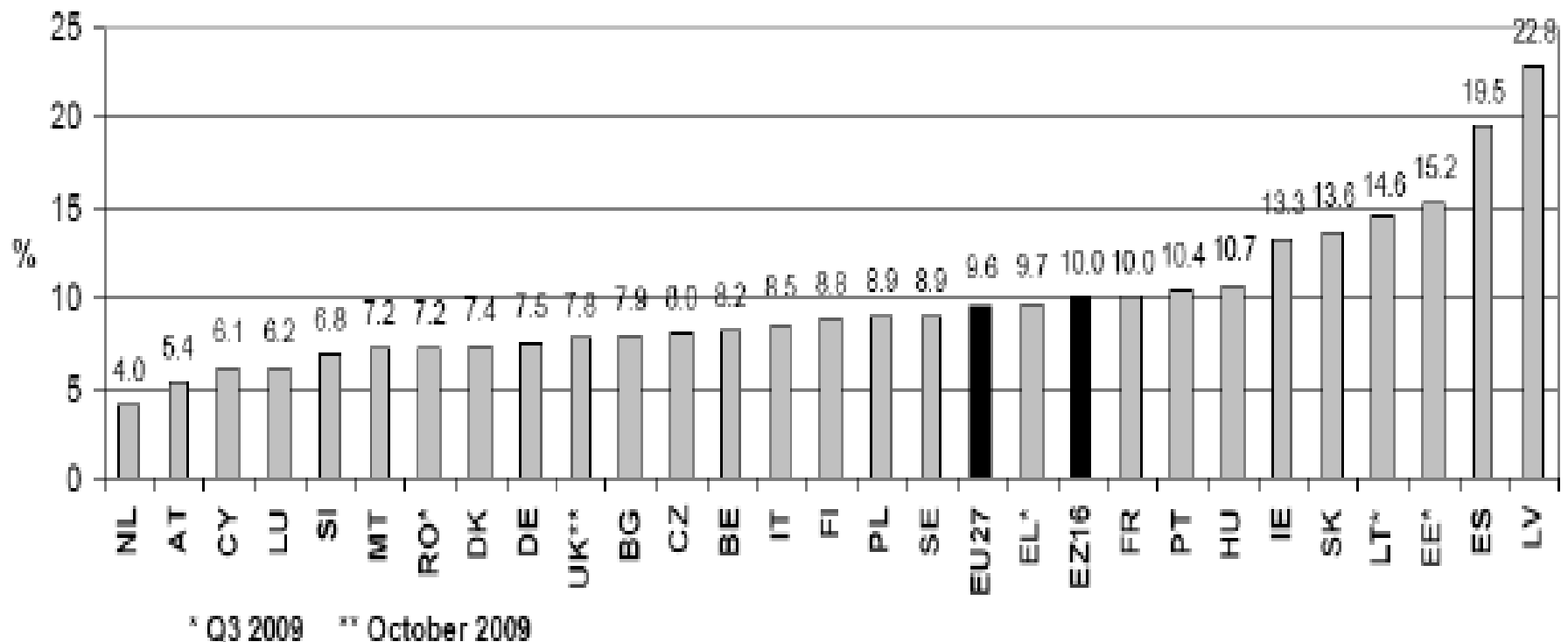


Total early schools leavers by gender

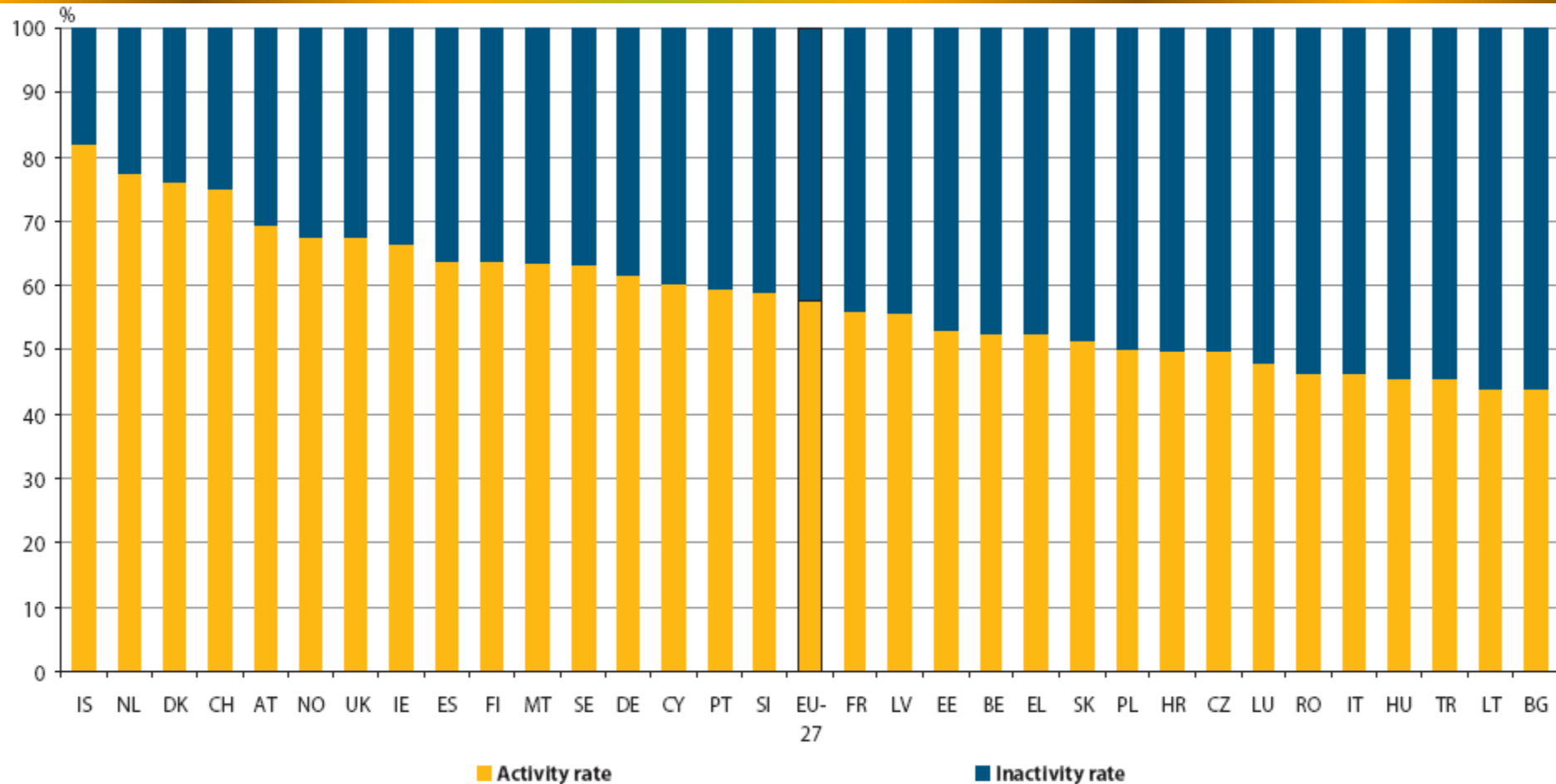


Percentage of unemployed young people

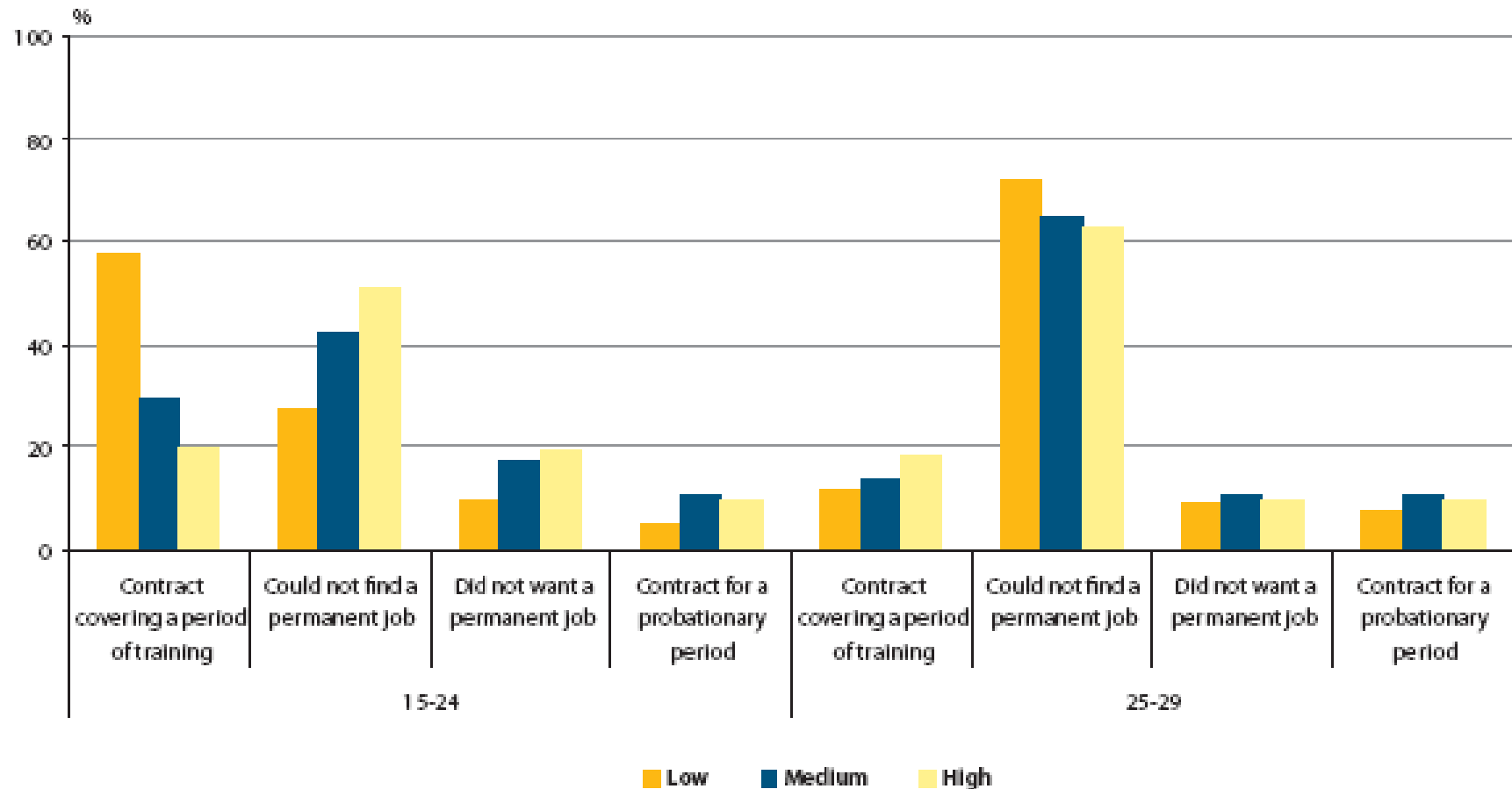
Unemployment rates in December 2009, seasonally adjusted



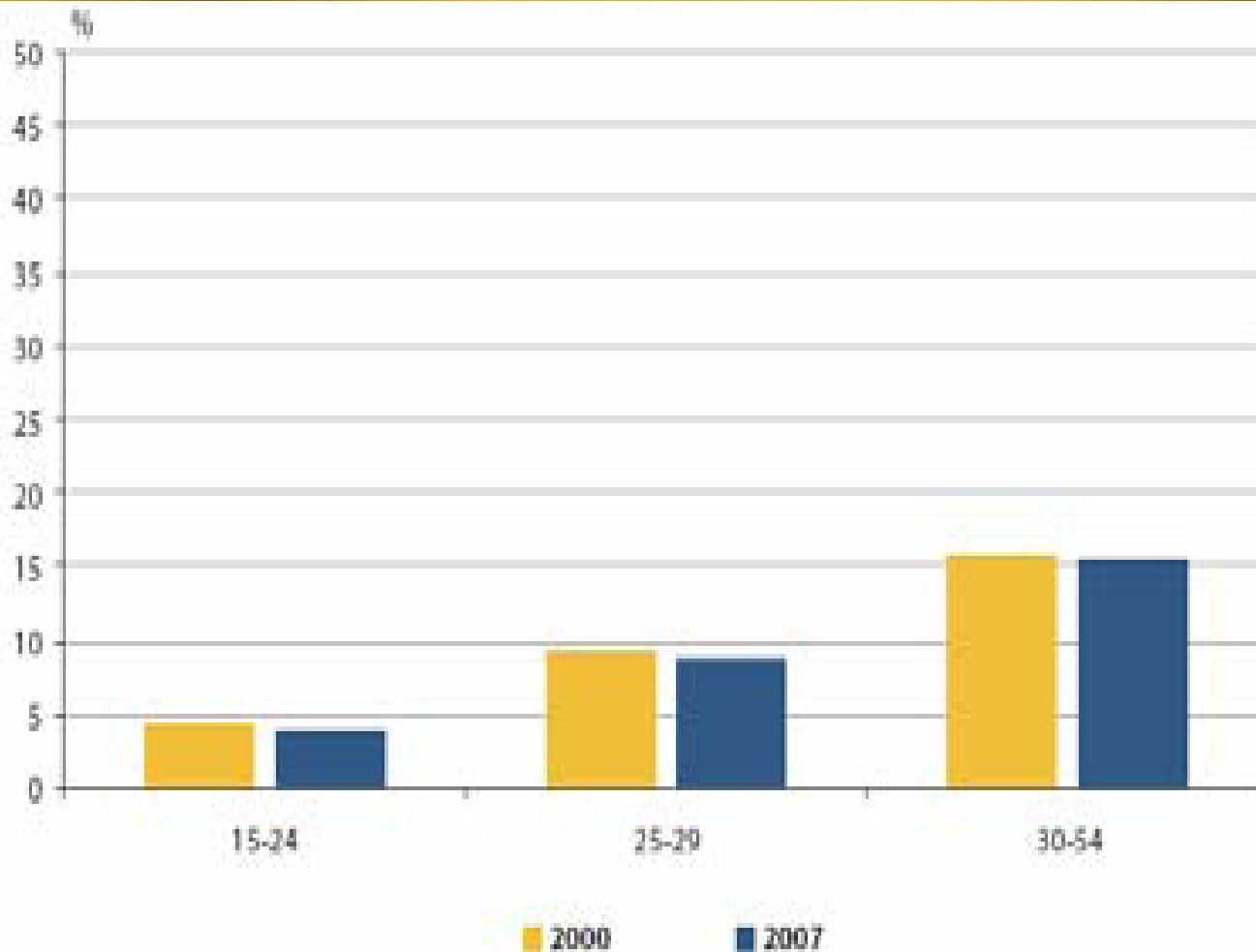
Active and Inactive rates of young people



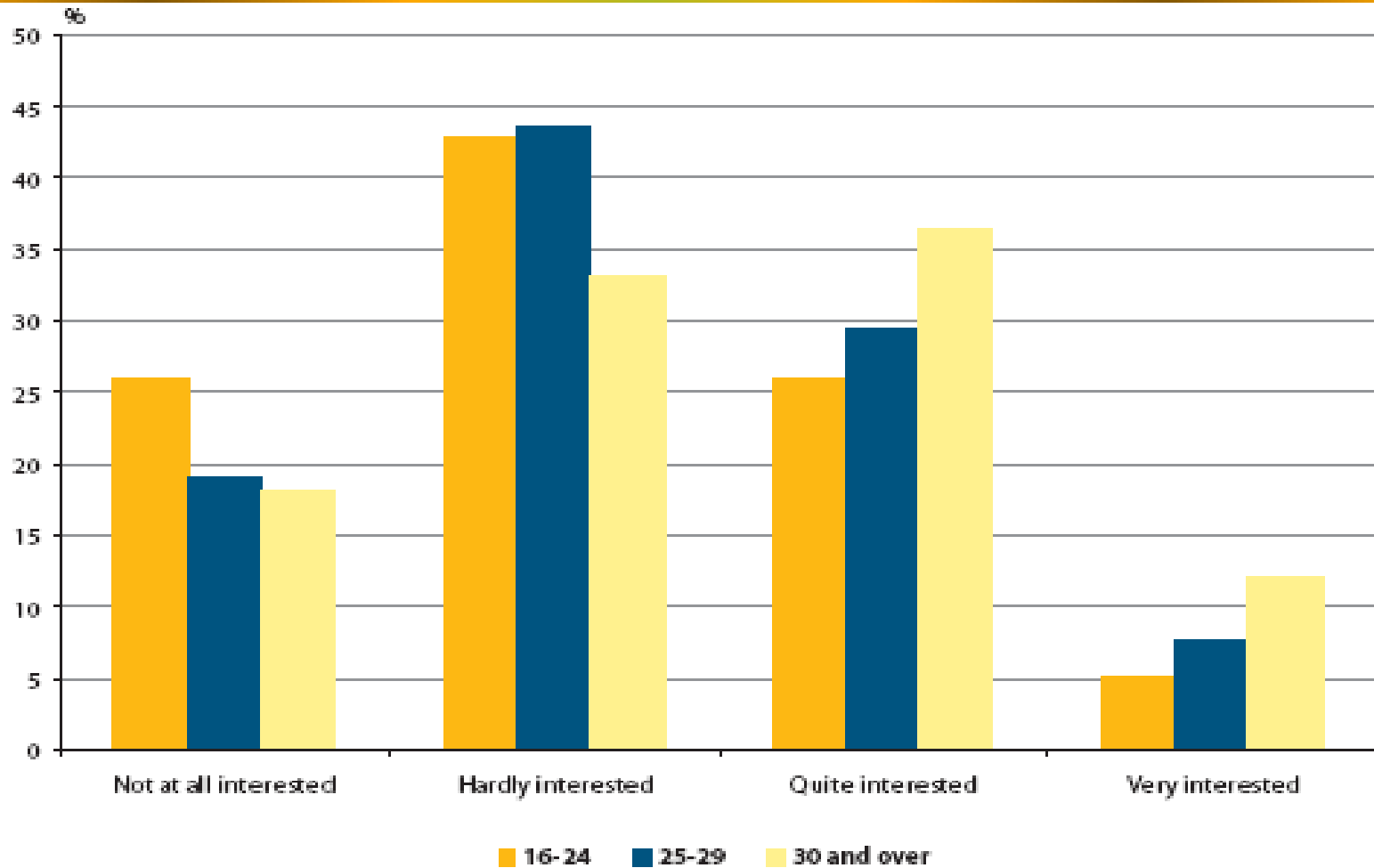
Reasons for having temporary work



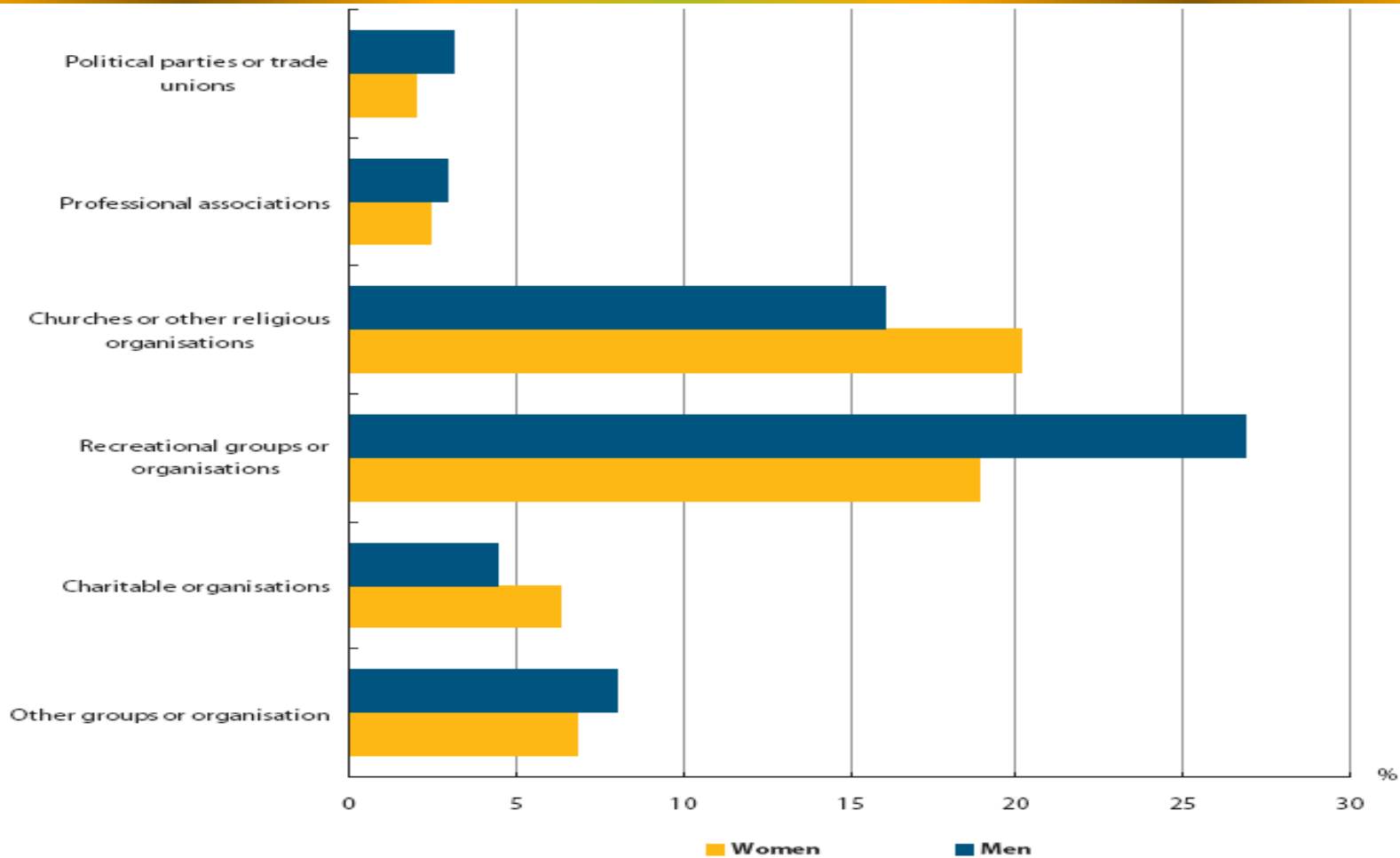
Percentage of young entrepreneurs within the total population



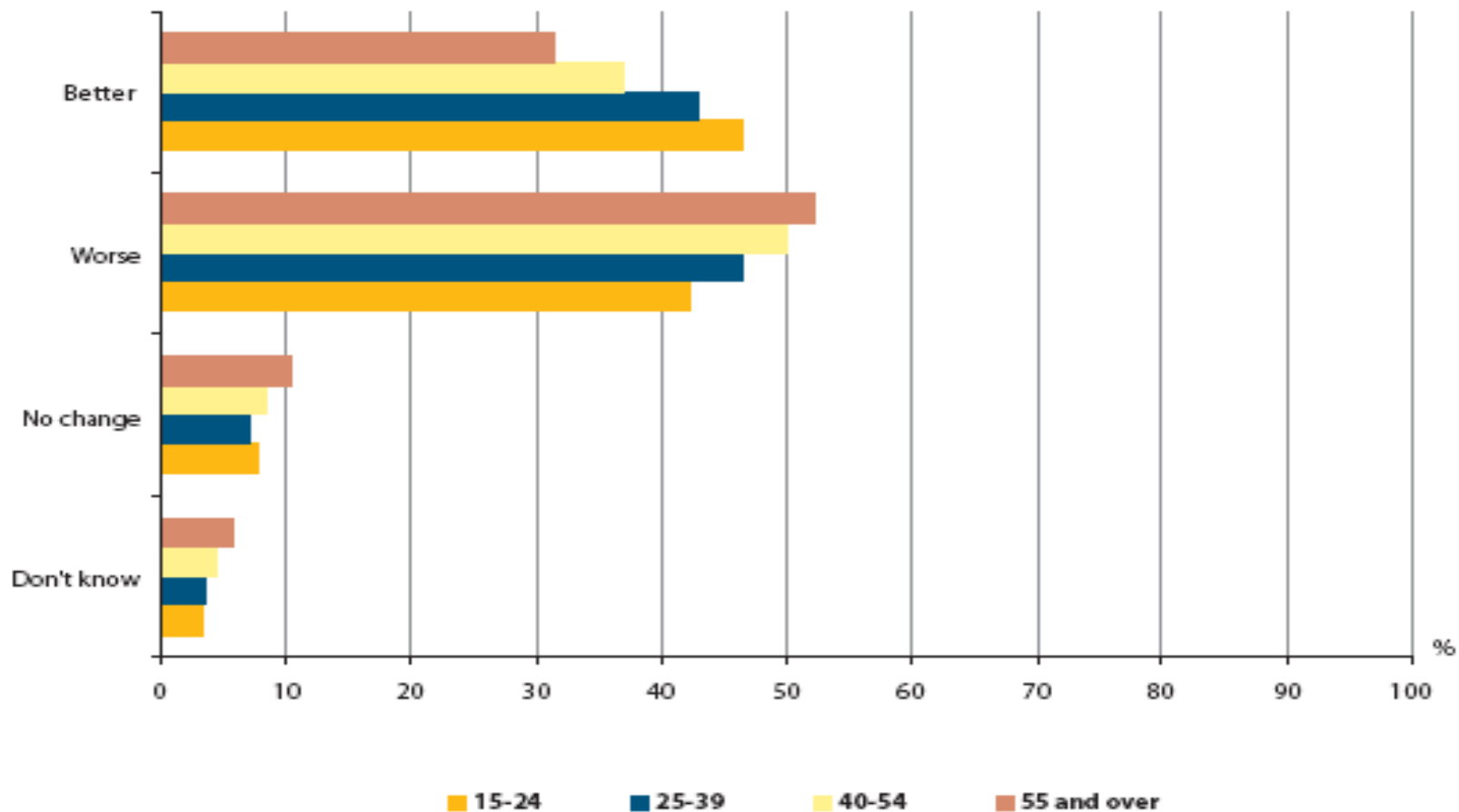
Interest of young people in politics



Involvement of young people in organisations.....



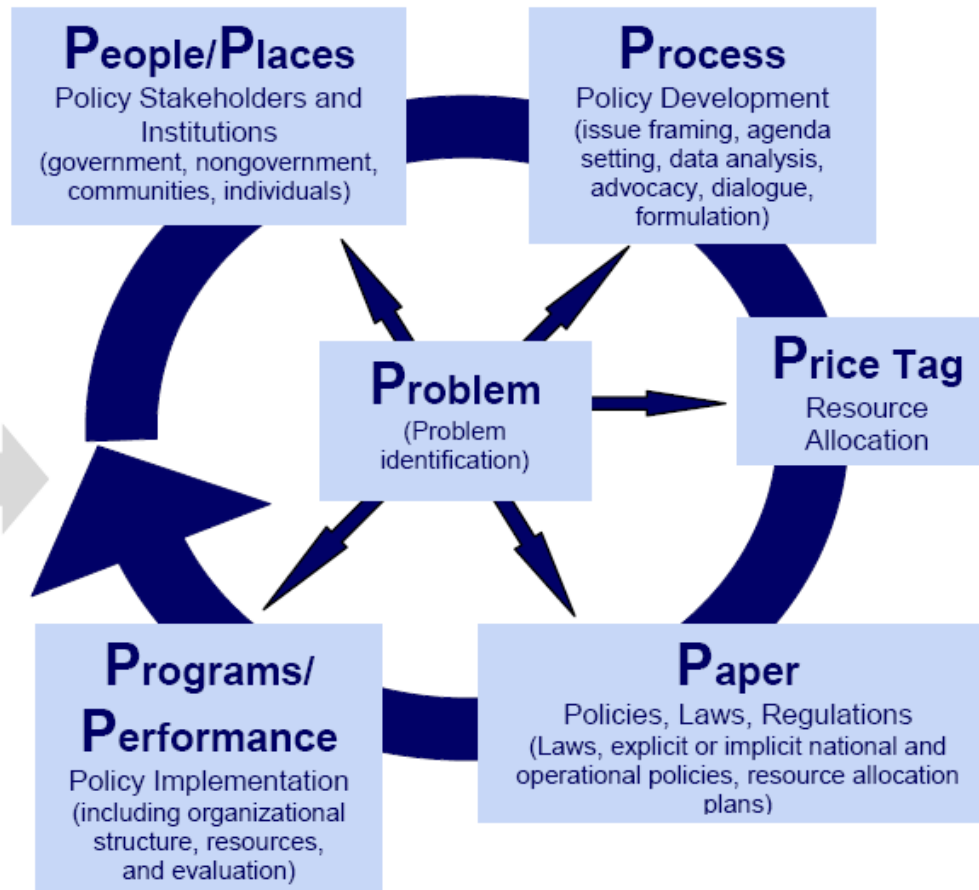
The way Europeans see Europe in 20 years time



What kind of approaches should we foster if we wish to take up these challenges and opportunities?



Policy Circle



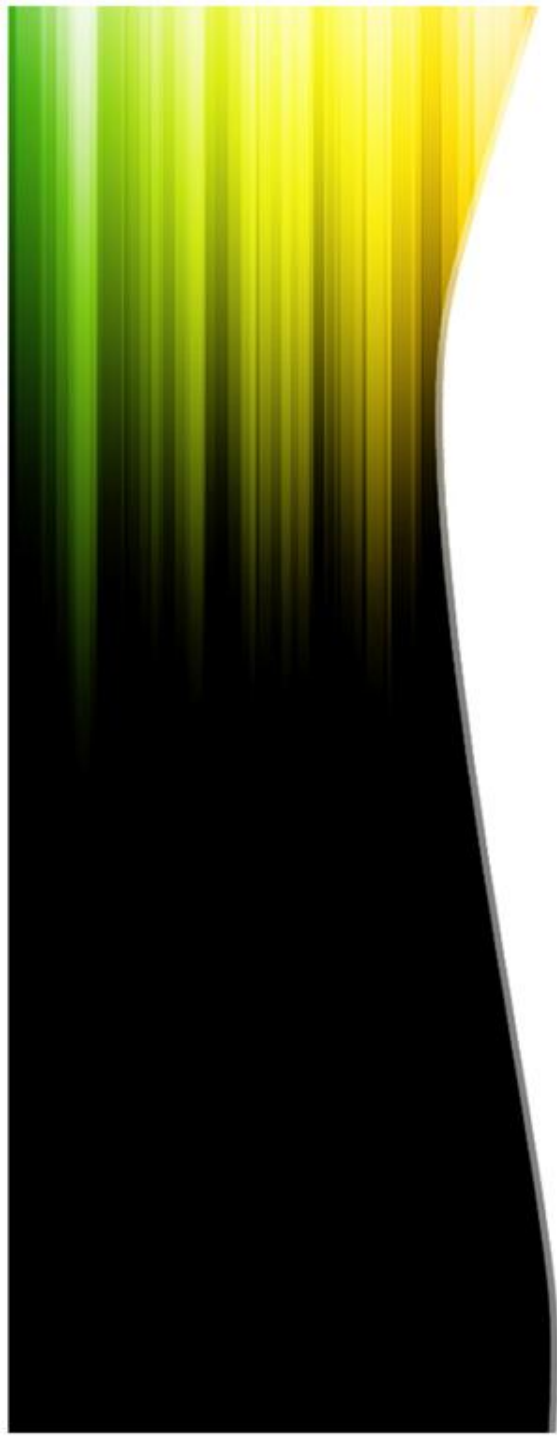
Political,
Social,
Cultural, and
Economic
Context



Policy

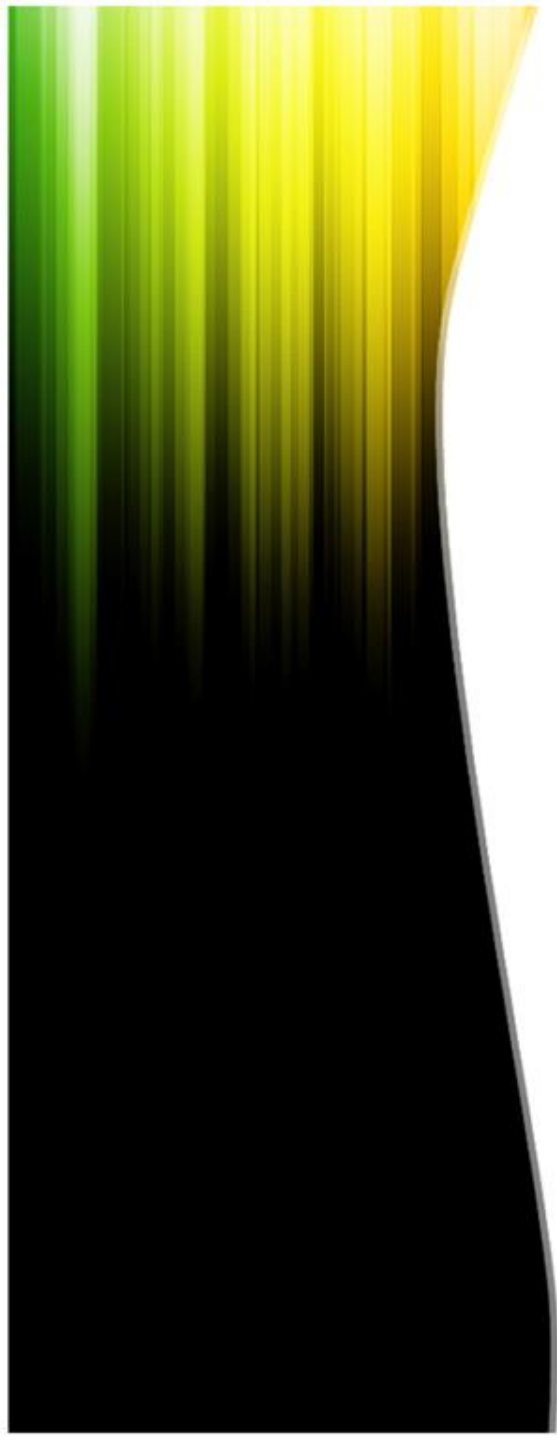
YP/YW

Research



Youth work is a broad term covering a large scope of activities of a social, cultural, educational or political nature both by, with and for young people. Increasingly, such activities also include sport and services for young people.

Youth work belongs to the area of "out-of-school" education, as well as specific leisure time activities managed by professional or voluntary youth workers and youth leaders and is based on non-formal learning processes and on voluntary participation.



Youth work is the non formal space where personal, social and political development of young people takes place.

It takes in account all strands of diversity and focuses on all young people between 13 to 29 years of age.

The principles of youth work are based on:

- Young people's voluntary participation
- Friendliness, informality, integrity and ethic
- Empowerment in favour of young people

Youth work function 1

Empowering young people



The youth worker is able to:

- get in touch with young people on an emotional level;
- develop the confidence, knowledge, skills of young people;
- empower young people through developing collective action and learning;
- involve young people in planning, delivery and evaluation of activities;
- enable young people to work towards their goals;
- and widen their awareness of the concepts of power and change.

Youth work function 2

Accompany young people in their intercultural learning process



The youth worker/leader is able to:

- facilitate young people's recognition of their cultural background, values and behaviour;
- promote active tolerance and interaction with people from other cultures at home and abroad;
- work with conflict towards peaceful solutions;
- assist young people to define their place in a changing world.

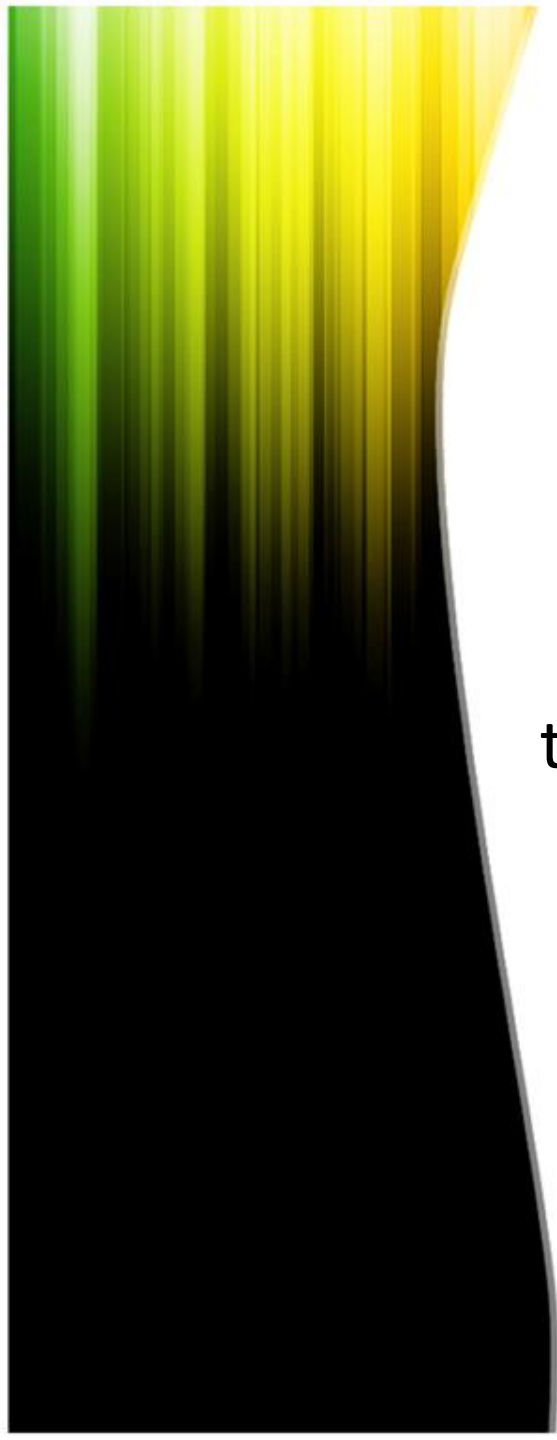
Youth work function 3

Develop relevant learning opportunities




The youth worker/leader is able to:

- target individuals and groups;
- provide young people with appropriate guidance and feedback;
- take advantage of spontaneous learning and development opportunities in everyday situations;
- identify any special learning needs;
- and use a range of educational methods and techniques.



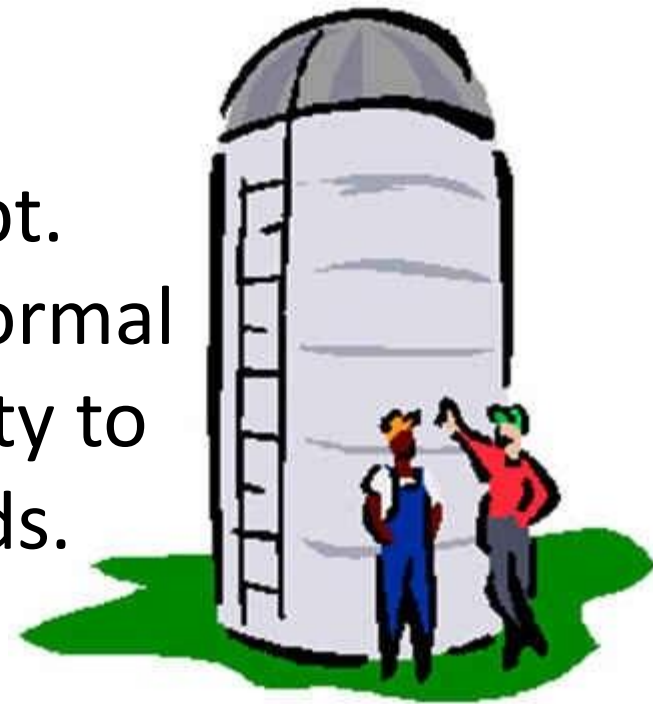
“learning [is]...a process that is not only related to the function of school or other organised educational settings.

This conception of learning is based upon the idea and observation that a considerable number of our meaningful learning experiences happen outside the formal education system: in workplaces, families, different organisations, on the internet, in the street and public places etc etc...”

- 
- **Formal learning** takes place in education and training institutions, leading to recognised diplomas and qualifications.
 - **Non-formal** learning takes place alongside the mainstream systems of education and training and does not typically lead to formalised certificates. Non-formal learning takes place in the workplace and through the activities of civil society organisations and groups (such as in youth organisations, trades unions and political parties). It can also be provided through organisations or services that have been set up to complement formal systems (such as arts, music and sports classes and YOUTH WORK). WE MAY CALL THIS PROVISION NONFORMAL EDUCATION
 - **Informal learning** is a natural accompaniment to everyday life. Unlike formal and non--formal learning, informal learning is not necessarily intentional learning, and so may well not be recognised even by individuals themselves as contributing to their knowledge and skills.

The Non Formal Education discourse points to educational opportunities outside of the educational silo.....

It values the 'non-formality' concept. Flexibility is at the heart of non formal education and this gives the ability to make swift responses to new needs.

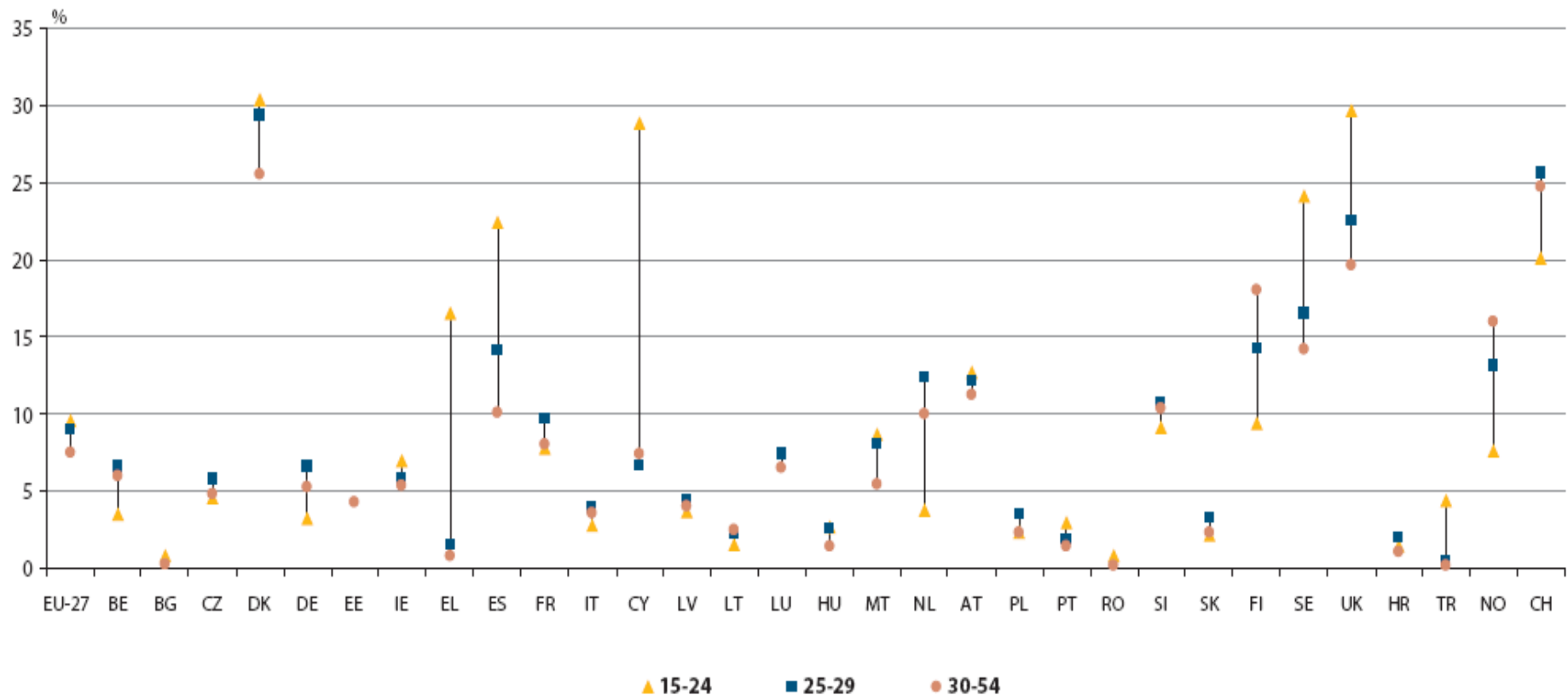


Non formal Education is creative and innovative and able to respond quickly to new changing needs.





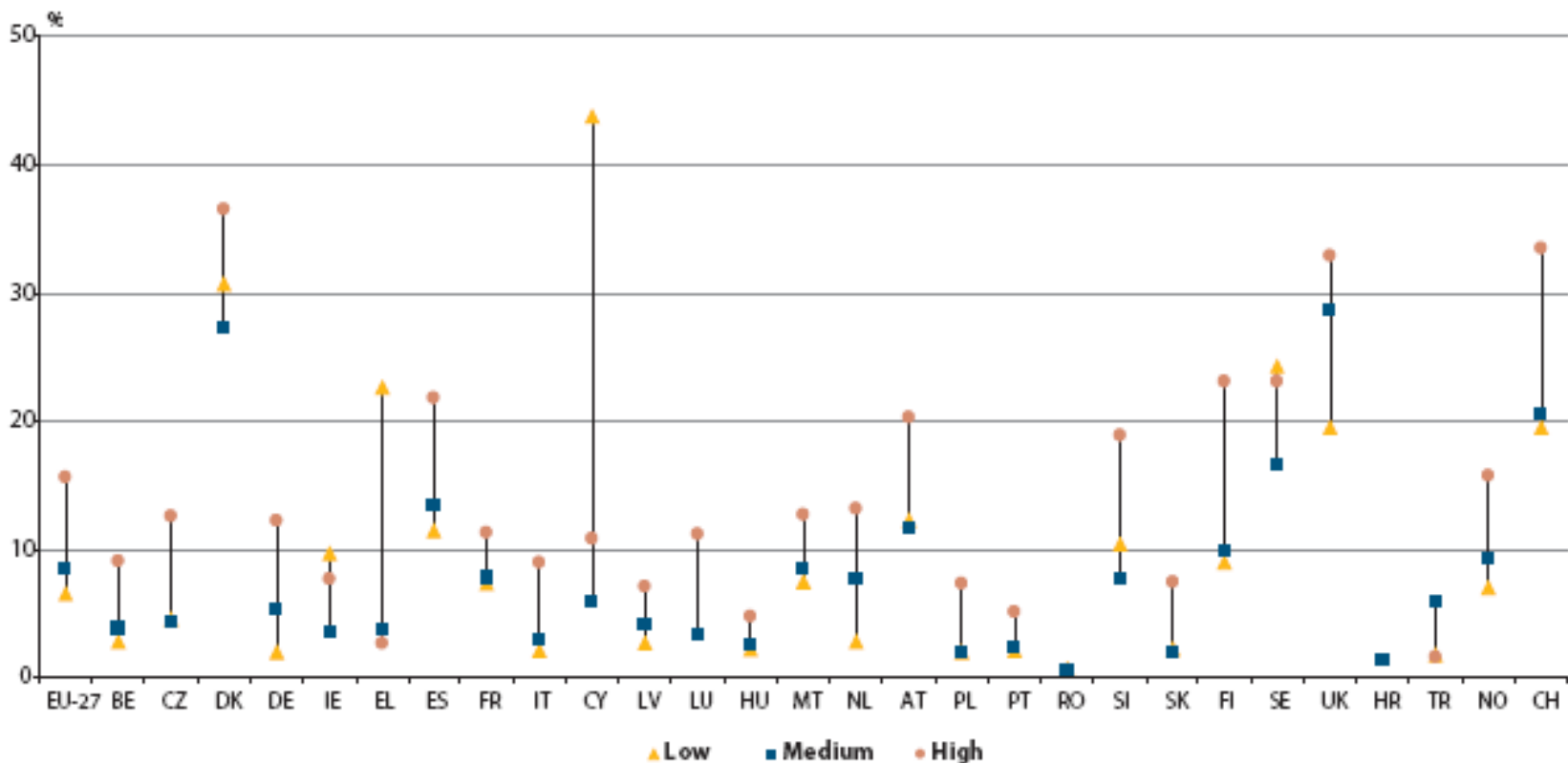
Participation of young people in non formal education by age group



Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Note: 15–24: BG, LT, HR: data lack reliability due to small sample size; EE, LU: unreliable due to small sample size. 25–29: LV, LT, LU, MT, HR: data lack reliability due to small sample size; 25–29: BG, EE, RO: unreliable due to small sample size; 30–54: BG, RO, HR: data lack reliability due to small sample size.

Participation of young people in non formal education by educational level



Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Note: low: BG, EE, LT, LU, HR: unreliable due to small sample size. Medium: BG, EE, LT: unreliable due to small sample size; LU, MT, HR: data lack reliability due to small sample size. High: BG, EE, LT, RO, HR: unreliable due to small sample size; LV, LU, MT, SI: data lack reliability due to small sample size.

SALTO Fireworks

The Power of Non-formal Learning in Education, Training, Employment and Entrepreneurship



Miriam Teuma
Department of Youth and Community Studies
miriam.teuma@um.edu.mt