



Co-funded by
the European Union

Youth participation in Sport organisations

State of Play and Way forward
Survey results



Research and Survey Context

This document has been developed within the **European Youth and Sport Together (EUYOUSPORT)** project, co-funded by the European Union. The project brings together seven partner organisations from seven European countries, combining expertise in youth participation, sport governance, youth policy, grassroots sport and organisational development

Project consortium

- ENGSO Youth, Sweden
- EUSA Institute, Slovenia
- Deutsche Sportjugend (dsj) im Deutschen Olympischen Sportbund (DOSB), Germany
- Cyprus Youth Council, Cyprus
- Finnish Olympic Committee, Finland
- OPES aps, Italy
- Confederação do Desporto de Portugal (CDP), Portugal

The main aim of the EUYOUSPORT project is to strengthen the participation of young people in sport governance by supporting the development of meaningful, inclusive and sustainable youth participation mechanisms within sport organisations. The project focuses on creating opportunities for young people to contribute to decision-making, strengthening cooperation between youth and sport organisations, and empowering and connecting young sport leaders across Europe.

To better understand the current state of youth participation in sport governance, EUYOUSPORT conducted a European survey among sport organisations and other relevant stakeholders. The survey explored how young people are currently involved in organisational activities and decision-making processes, the participation mechanisms and support structures available to them, as well as the main barriers, needs and opportunities for strengthening their engagement.

The survey findings provide an evidence base for the project by identifying current practices, gaps and areas for improvement in youth participation across the sport sector. In addition to



quantitative data, the survey collected qualitative insights and examples of good practice, allowing the project to capture not only the extent of youth participation, but also how organisations can create more meaningful opportunities for young people to contribute to and influence sport governance.

Table of Contents

EUYOUSPORT PROJECT SURVEY.....	5
Context.....	5
Methodology.....	6
Summary.....	7
SURVEY RESULTS.....	8
Participation and respondent profile.....	8
Roles of Youth and Consultation Mechanisms.....	9
Youth Participation in Governance & Decision-Making.....	12
Recruitment, Engagement and Retention of Young People	14
Organisational Support.....	16
Needs, Gaps & Recommendations.....	17
CONCLUSIONS AND KEY FINDINGS.....	21
ANNEX.....	24
EUYouSport Survey.....	24

EUYOUSPORT PROJECT SURVEY

Context

As part of the European Youth and Sport Together (EUYOUSPORT) project, a European survey was conducted to gain a better understanding of how young people currently participate in the governance and decision-making processes of sport organisations across Europe. This type of data (i.e. how many board members under 30 years old in sport organisations; which participation mechanisms for young people are most prevalent in sport organisations, etc...) is currently lacking at the European level, which makes it difficult to fully understand the real dimension of the problem and adopt evidence-based policies. Our initial proposition was: while young people are widely involved in sport as participants, volunteers, coaches and activity leaders, their representation and influence within formal organisational structures remain less well documented and therefore there's a gap between participation in sports activities and actual representation in sport governance. The survey therefore sought to explore the current state of youth participation in sport governance, while identifying existing mechanisms, organisational practices, barriers and opportunities for strengthening youth engagement.

The survey targeted a broad range of stakeholders from the sport sector, including sports clubs, national and European sport federations, non-governmental organisations, public authorities and National Olympic Committees. By gathering perspectives from organisations operating in different contexts and at different levels of sport governance, the survey aimed to provide a diverse picture of how youth participation is currently organised across Europe.

The findings provide an evidence base for the EUYOUSPORT project and its subsequent activities, particularly by identifying gaps in existing participation mechanisms and highlighting examples of good practice, support needs and potential approaches for creating more meaningful and sustainable opportunities for young people to contribute to sport governance.

Methodology

A cross-sectional online survey was conducted as part of the EUYOUSPORT project over a three-month period (February–April) in 2026. The questionnaire was disseminated through the project partners' respective networks and communication channels, as well as more broadly across European countries, allowing organisations and stakeholders from different national and organisational contexts to participate.

The survey adopted a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative questions. This approach made it possible to collect measurable data on the current involvement of young people in sport organisations, while also allowing respondents to provide examples, perceptions and suggestions in their own words.

The questionnaire consisted of 28 questions divided into eight thematic sections covering respondents' profiles, youth involvement in organisational activities, participation and consultation mechanisms, youth participation in governance and decision-making, recruitment and retention, support and capacity building, barriers to participation, and perspectives on strengthening youth engagement.

Participation in the survey was voluntary and anonymous. No personally identifiable information was collected, supporting confidentiality and encouraging respondents to provide open and honest feedback.

A total of 77 responses were collected from stakeholders representing different types of sport organisations and a geographically diverse range of European countries. The qualitative questions also generated a range of concrete examples of existing practices and suggestions for improvement. Where relevant, these open-ended responses were analysed thematically by grouping recurring and relevant answers into broader categories.

Due to the limited resources available for conducting such a sizeable pilot study and engaging with each sport organisation individually, we acknowledge that the methodological approach could be further refined. Although the geographical coverage was diverse, the number of respondents varied considerably between countries. Similarly, the types of sport organisations responding to the survey (e.g. clubs, federations, and National Olympic Committees) differed significantly across countries. As a result, the findings may reflect the national circumstances

of countries with a higher number of respondents more strongly, giving them a greater influence on the overall results of the study.

Another methodological challenge was that many sport organisations do not routinely collect certain types of data that are essential for assessing the full scope of youth participation in sport (e.g. number of people under 30 years old registered in a sport club/sport organisation). Consequently, the project partners had to adapt the survey questions as much as possible to account for the availability of data across organisations.

Despite these limitations, which are to be expected in a pilot study, we believe that the survey results provide valuable insights into the gap between young people's participation in sport and their representation within sport organisations governance. Likewise, the findings also highlight the need for further research into youth participation in sport, particularly regarding the involvement and representation of young people in sport governance and decision-making processes.

Summary

The EUYOUSPORT survey gathered 77 responses from stakeholders across the European sport sector to explore the current state of youth participation in sport governance. The findings show that young people are already widely involved in sport organisations, particularly as participants, volunteers, coaches and activity leaders. However, their involvement decreases considerably when moving towards formal governance and decision-making structures, with only 27% of respondents reporting youth representation at board level.

The survey also highlights a broader gap between youth involvement and the formalisation of participation mechanisms. While organisations report consulting and involving young people in various processes, these opportunities are frequently informal rather than embedded within clear and sustainable structures. Dedicated youth participation mechanisms and formal strategies for involving and retaining young people remain relatively limited.

At the same time, the findings point to a range of organisational and resource-related barriers to stronger youth participation, particularly constraints related to time, financial and human resources. Respondents identified funding and grants, youth training, institutional partnerships, support for organisational leaders and mentorship as key forms of support that could help improve youth engagement.

SURVEY RESULTS

Participation and respondent profile

A total of 77 responses were collected through the survey, representing a diverse range of stakeholders from the European sport sector. Sports clubs constituted the largest group of respondents, with 39 responses, accounting for 51% of the total sample.

National federations, including national university sport associations, represented the second largest category with 19 responses (25%).

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) accounted for 11 responses, representing 14% of participants. In addition, 5 National Olympic Committees contributed to the survey, corresponding to 6% of the total responses. The sample also included 2 public authorities (3%) and 1 European federation (1%).

Overall, the distribution of responses reflects a strong representation of grassroots sport organisations and national sport structures, while also incorporating perspectives from institutional and European-level stakeholders.

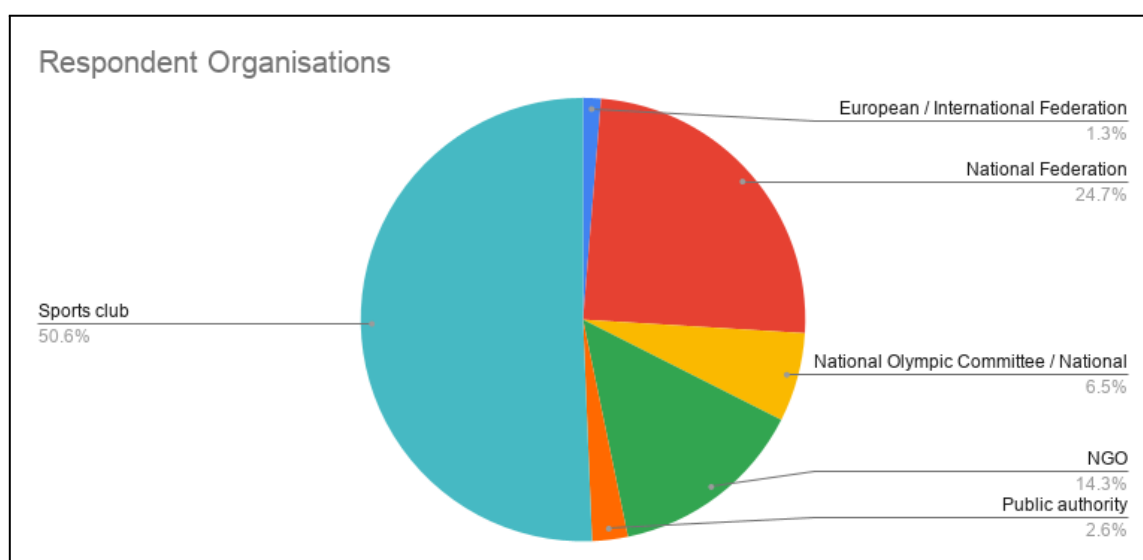


Figure 1: Respondent Organisations

The responses collected through the survey show a broad geographical coverage across Europe and neighbouring countries, reflecting a diverse representation of stakeholders,

the highest concentration coming from Southern Europe, particularly Italy (21 responses) and Portugal (14 responses), followed by Spain (4 responses). Central and Western Europe are also well represented, notably Germany (5), the Netherlands (2), France (2), Austria (1), Czechia (1), and Ireland (1).

Overall, the distribution highlights a strong Mediterranean and Southern European participation, while still ensuring a wide geographical spread across Northern, Central, Eastern, and South-Eastern Europe, contributing to a balanced pan-European perspective.

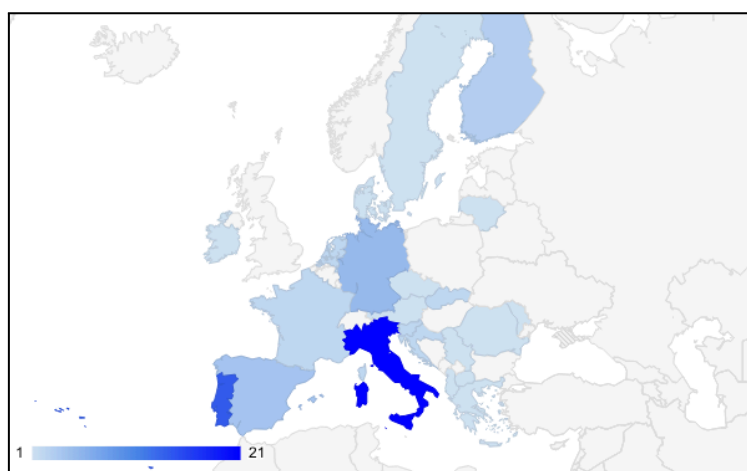


Figure 2: Map of Survey participation

Roles of Youth and Consultation Mechanisms

Young adults (18–30) are the most frequently targeted group among respondents' activities, with 92% indicating engagement with this age category. Children (up to 17) are also widely targeted (49%), followed by adults aged 31–64 (44%), while seniors (+65) are less commonly included (25%). Overall, the results show that young people and young adults are already a central target group for the organisations represented in the survey, although organisations also engage with other age groups to varying degrees.

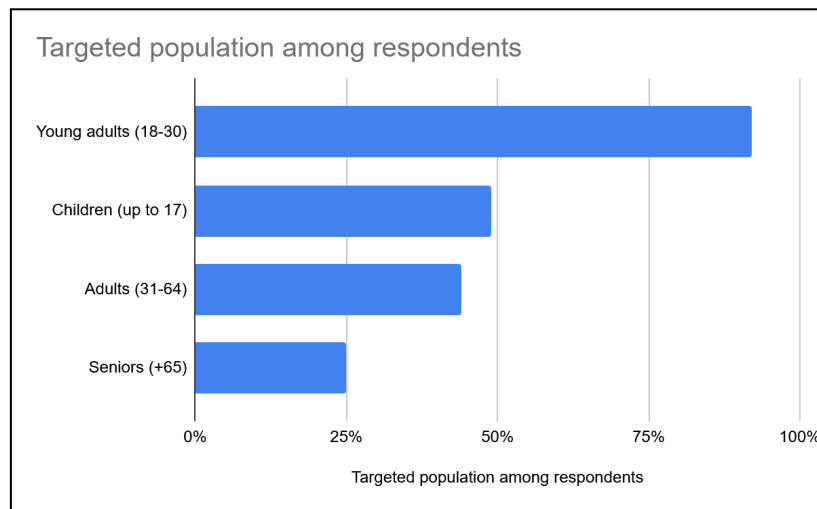


Figure 3: Targeted population among respondents

Despite this strong focus on young people as beneficiaries of sport activities, their involvement in organisational roles is more limited. Young people are primarily involved as participants or beneficiaries, with 91% of respondents indicating their engagement in this role. Many organisations also involve young people in supporting and operational functions, including volunteering (59%) and roles as sport coaches or activity leaders (55%). However, this involvement decreases considerably when moving towards formal governance: only 27% of respondents indicated that young people are involved as board members. This highlights a clear gap between young people's presence and contribution within sport organisations and their representation in formal decision-making structures.

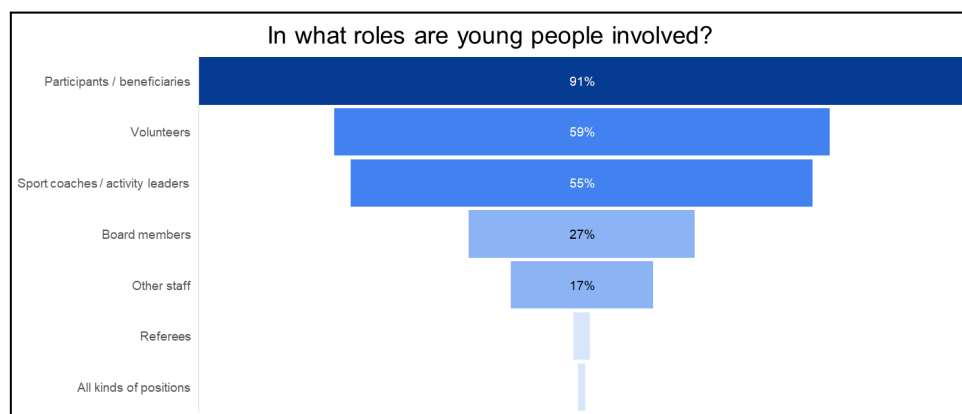


Figure 4: Involvement of young people in activities

A similar pattern emerges when looking at young people's involvement in the planning and design of activities. Only 22 organisations, representing approximately 29% of respondents, reported having a formal strategy in place to involve young people in these processes. A similar proportion (27%, or 21 respondents) indicated that youth participation takes place mainly through informal actions. At the same time, 34 respondents (around 44%) stated that they do not yet involve young people formally, although such measures are currently under development, while 10 respondents (13%) reported no involvement at all.

Taken together, these findings suggest that while young people are already widely engaged in the activities of sport organisations, their involvement is not yet systematically translated into structured participation in organisational processes. Where opportunities exist, they are often based on informal practices rather than formalised and sustainable mechanisms.

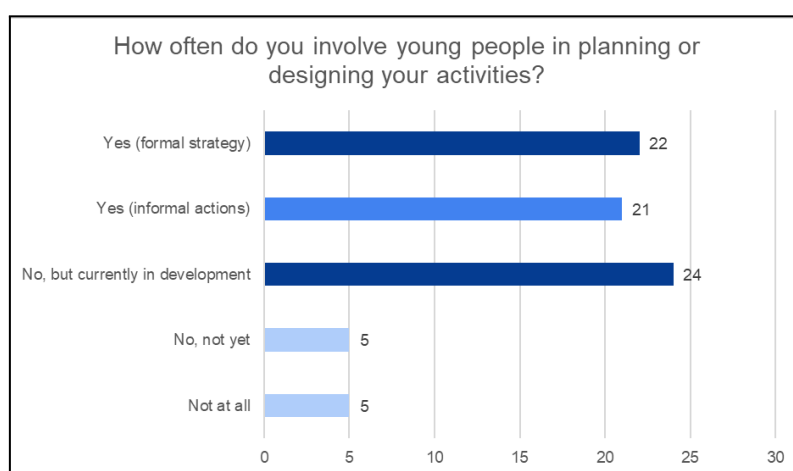


Figure 5: Involvement in planning and designing

Consultation with young people is present in a majority of organisations, but remains predominantly informal. Indeed, 59% of respondents reported using informal consultation practices when developing policies or strategies, while only 23% declared having formal consultation strategies in place. In contrast, 18% of respondents stated that young people are not consulted at all.

Taken together with the findings on youth involvement in planning and governance, this suggests that consultation is more common than formal participation, but that opportunities for young people to influence organisational decisions remain insufficiently institutionalised. This distinction is important, as being consulted does not necessarily translate into having a defined role or responsibility within decision-making processes.

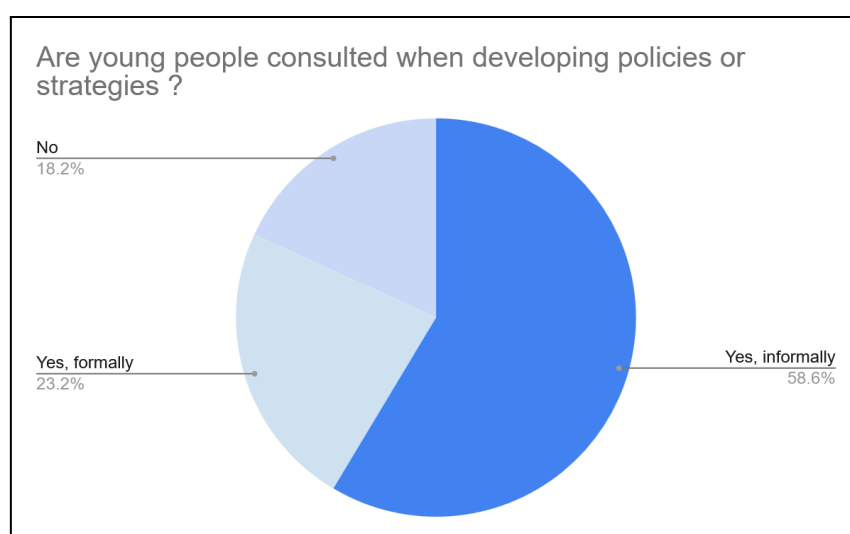


Figure 6: Consultation process prior to policy making

Youth Participation in Governance & Decision-Making

The findings on specific youth participation mechanisms further illustrate this gap between consultation and formal participation in governance. Responses show a clear predominance of limited or informal structures, with 44% of respondents reporting that their organisation has no youth participation mechanism in place. Among the organisations reporting at least one mechanism, elected youth or student bodies representing young people account for the largest share (35%), followed by ad-hoc, non-structured youth consultations (24%). More formalised arrangements, such as youth representation quotas on boards or committees, are less common (17%), as are broader elected youth or student bodies acting in an advocacy role (13%) and appointed youth or student bodies serving in an advisory capacity (10%).

Overall, the findings indicate that youth participation mechanisms remain relatively underdeveloped and, where they exist, tend to favour consultation or representation arrangements with limited formalisation. More institutionalised forms of participation that provide young people with a defined and sustained role in governance remain less widespread.

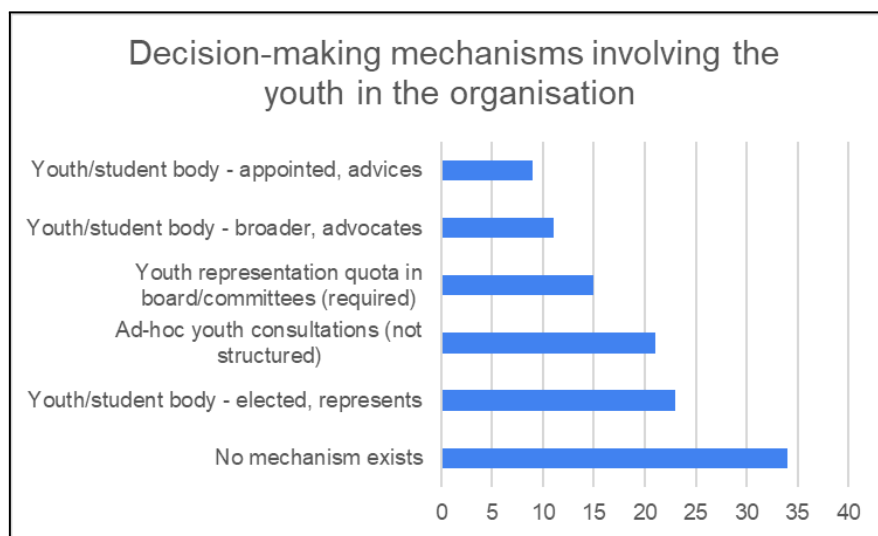


Figure 7: Decision making mechanisms involving youth

The findings also show that dedicated youth committees or groups are not yet widespread. Across the full sample of 77 respondents, 39 (51%) indicated that this question was not applicable, suggesting that a majority of organisations do not currently have a youth committee or group in place.

Among the remaining responses, the question allowed multiple answers, resulting in a total of 94 mentions of support mechanisms. Regular meetings accounted for the largest share of mentions (27%), followed by mentorship or support from senior staff (19%) and training or capacity building (16%). More structurally embedded or resource-based forms of support were mentioned less frequently, including allocated budgets or resources (15%) and structured regulations (13%). Access to external experts or mentors represented 9% of mentions, while operating independently was reported in only 3% of cases.

Where youth committees or groups do exist, support therefore appears to rely mainly on recurring internal processes, such as meetings and mentoring, rather than on more formalised structures or external support. This reinforces the broader finding that youth participation is present in some organisations, but is not yet consistently embedded within formal governance frameworks.

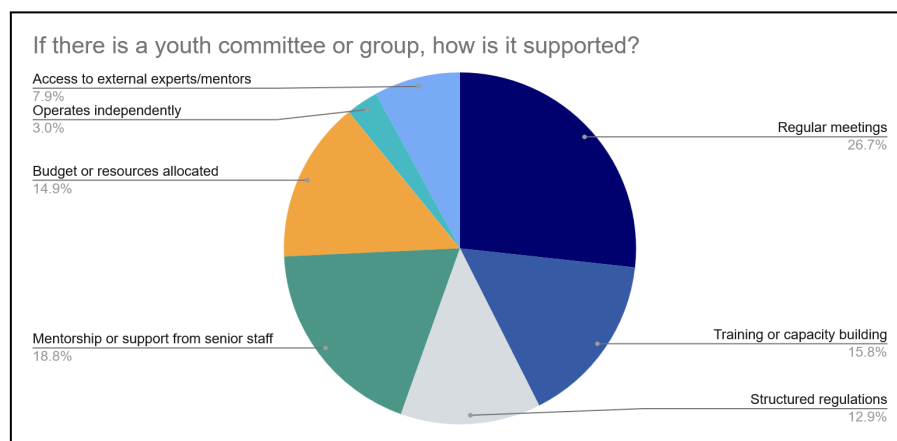


Figure 8: Supporting mechanisms oriented to youth groups within organisations

Recruitment, Engagement and Retention of Young People

Beyond formal participation mechanisms, sustainable youth involvement also depends on organisations' capacity to attract, engage and retain young people over time. However, only 18% of respondents report having formal strategies in place to attract or retain young people. In contrast, 47% state that they do not have any strategy in place, while a further 35% report implementing informal actions. This suggests that, although many organisations undertake initiatives to engage young people, these efforts are often ad-hoc or dependent on individual initiatives rather than embedded within a coherent organisational strategy.

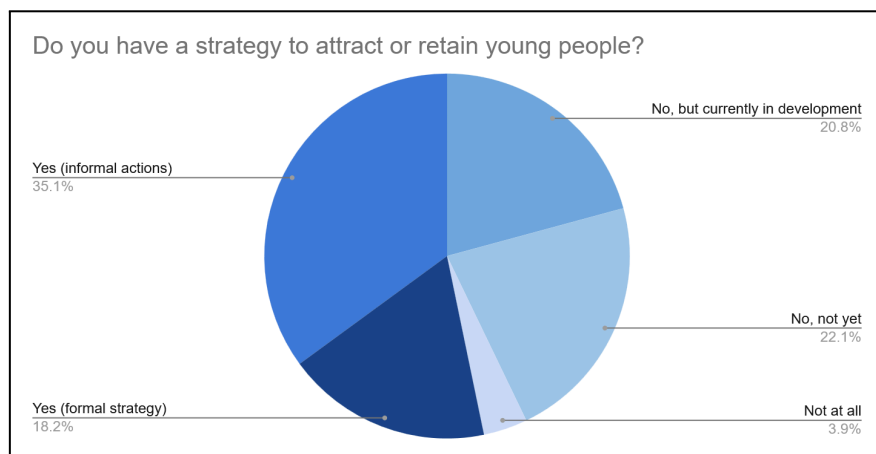


Figure 9: Strategies to attract and retain young people

The limited formalisation is also reflected in the availability of dedicated spaces for young people. When asked whether specific spaces or moments dedicated to young people exist within the organisation, 38% of respondents reported having no dedicated spaces, while 29% referred to informal youth exchange groups. This suggests that the organisational conditions supporting sustained youth engagement are not yet fully developed across the organisations surveyed.

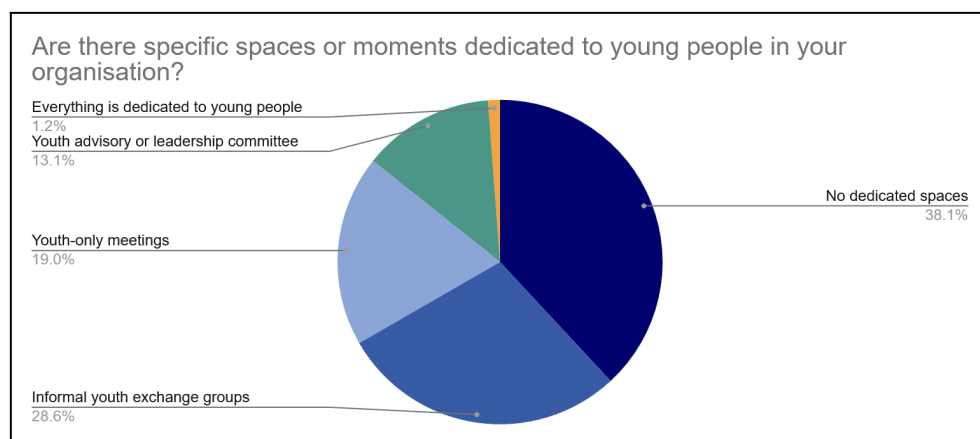


Figure 10: Spaces dedicated to young people in organisations

Organisational Support

Among the respondents who provided concrete answers to the open-ended question, “What types of training or support have been most beneficial for young people in your organisation? Please provide examples of good practice,” five recurring types of training and support emerged. In total, 47 respondents provided concrete examples, meaning that these findings do not cover all respondents to the survey.

The examples highlight a combination of institutional mentoring, training opportunities, networking, conferences and personal development support. Institutional mentoring programmes, such as the Young Leader NOC Programme and the FISU Student Ambassadors Programme, illustrate structured opportunities for young people to develop their skills and take on responsibilities within sport organisations. Leadership-focused workshops and training sessions were also mentioned, particularly those addressing leadership and team management.

Respondents additionally highlighted the value of networking opportunities, including interaction with peer youth workers or volunteers and networking sessions with employers. Personal development initiatives, such as goal-oriented tandems combined with follow-up and results monitoring, were also identified as useful approaches to providing more individualised support.

Overall, the examples provided suggest that effective support for young people extends beyond training alone, combining structured learning with mentoring, networking and opportunities for personal and professional development.

The findings on the availability of training and capacity-building support show a relatively balanced but fragmented picture. Among the 77 respondents, 29% reported that young people receive such support regularly, while 31% indicated that it is provided only occasionally. At the same time, 21% reported that no such support is provided and a further 19% were not sure whether it was available.

This suggests that capacity-building opportunities are present in many organisations, but are not yet consistently embedded or clearly communicated across the sector.

Interestingly, lack of training opportunities was identified as a barrier by only 6% of respondents, while youth training was nevertheless selected by 17% as a type of support that could help improve youth engagement. This may indicate that training is not perceived as the primary barrier to participation, but is nevertheless seen as an important enabler of stronger and more sustained engagement.

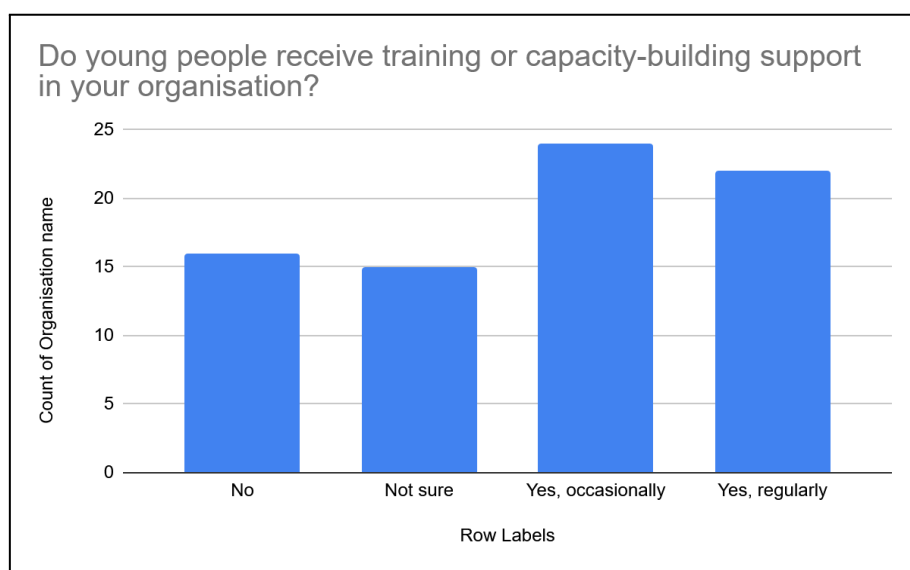


Figure 11: Training and capacity-building support targeting youth in organisations

Needs, Gaps & Recommendations

The findings presented above point to a participation gap that is not primarily related to young people's presence in sport organisations, but rather to the conditions under which they can participate meaningfully in governance. The barriers identified by respondents provide further insight into the structural factors that may contribute to this gap.

Across the 77 respondents, the question on barriers to youth participation generated 150 mentions, reflecting a multiple-response format where organisations could select several constraints.

The most frequently cited barriers were lack of time (23%) and lack of financial resources (21%), highlighting operational and resource-related constraints as the most prominent challenges. Other significant barriers included lack of human resources (16%), lack of interest from young people (17%), and lack of awareness of opportunities among young people (15%). Less frequently reported barriers included lack of training opportunities (6%), lack of trust from leadership (4%) and generational differences (4%).

Overall, the results suggest that barriers to youth participation are primarily linked to organisational capacity and resources, while awareness and engagement-related factors also play a role. By contrast, explicitly relational or cultural barriers, such as lack of trust from leadership or generational differences, were less frequently reported.

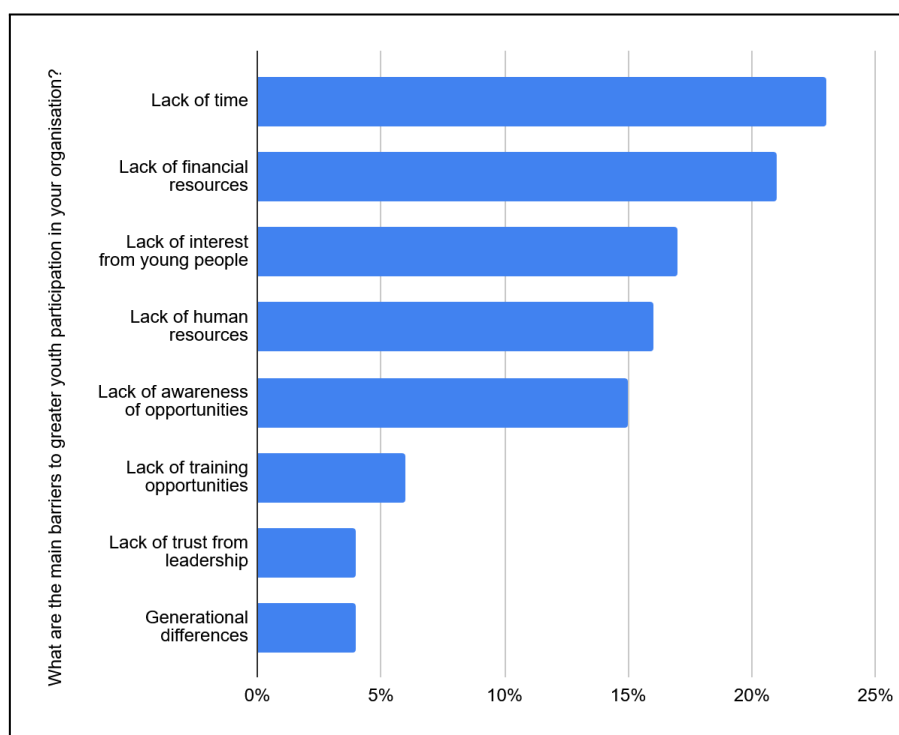


Figure 12: Identified barriers to youth participation to organisation governance

Building on these barriers, respondents were asked what types of support could help improve youth engagement. The results point towards several complementary areas for action. Specific funding or grants were the most frequently identified form of support (24%), followed by youth training (17%), institutional partnerships and workshops for organisational leaders (16% each), and mentorship (15%). Policy support at national, EU or international level was also identified by 11% of respondents.

These responses broadly mirror the structural nature of the barriers identified above. Financial support could help address resource constraints, while institutional partnerships and support for organisational leaders could contribute to strengthening organisational capacity. At the same time, training and mentorship could help equip young people with the skills and confidence needed to take on more active roles. The findings therefore suggest that improving youth engagement requires action at both individual and organisational levels, rather than relying solely on young people's willingness to participate.

Rather than focusing solely on encouraging young people to participate, the findings point towards the importance of creating the organisational conditions, resources and support structures that enable them to engage meaningfully and on a sustained basis in governance.

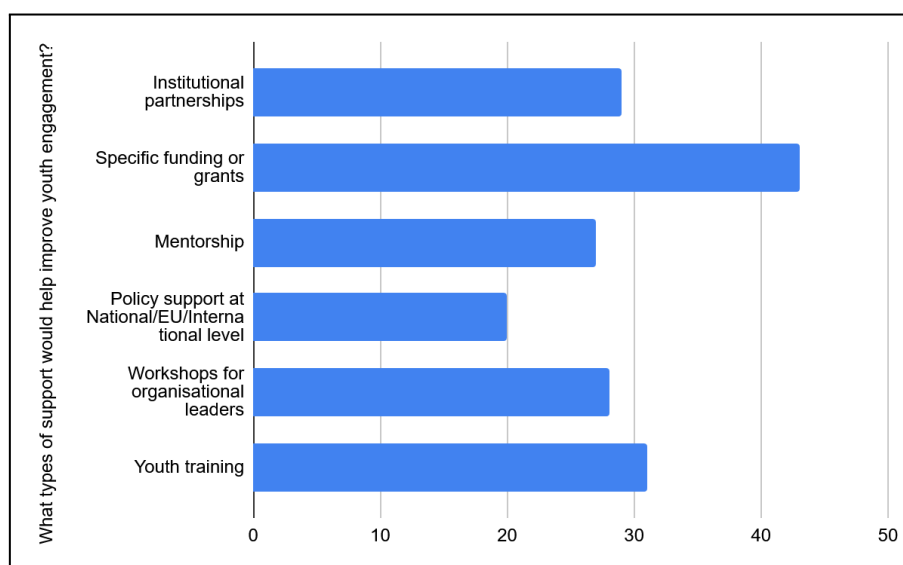


Figure 13: Types of support mechanisms expressed to improve youth engagement

When asked, "How do you envision strengthening youth participation in your organisation?", respondents identified several complementary approaches.

A particularly prominent theme was the need to create genuine opportunities for young people to participate in decision-making, including by giving them clearly defined roles



and responsibilities rather than limiting their involvement to consultation or activity-based participation. Respondents also highlighted the importance of youth-led initiatives and projects, which can provide young people with practical opportunities to take ownership and contribute to organisational development.

A second area concerned capacity building, with youth training identified as an important means of preparing young people to take on more active roles. Respondents also emphasised the need to engage more students in organisational activities and actively promote youth engagement.

At the organisational level, respondents highlighted the importance of developing clear strategies with defined objectives, measures and monitoring mechanisms, which could help make youth participation more structured and sustainable. Finally, continued cooperation with other organisations was identified as a way of creating additional opportunities and strengthening approaches to youth engagement.

Taken together, these responses point towards a shift from participation as an opportunity to participation as a meaningful role. Strengthening youth participation would therefore involve not only creating more opportunities for young people to be involved, but also giving them responsibility, supporting their capacity to contribute, and embedding their participation within clear organisational strategies and structures.

CONCLUSIONS AND KEY FINDINGS

Overall, the survey findings suggest that the central challenge is not simply to increase young people's presence in sport organisations, where they are already widely represented, but to strengthen the extent to which this presence translates into meaningful influence, responsibility and sustained participation in organisational governance.

A first key finding is the gap between young people's involvement in sport activities and their participation in decision-making. Young people are already strongly engaged as participants, volunteers, coaches and activity leaders, but their involvement decreases significantly when moving towards formal governance. Only 27% of respondents reported that young people are represented as board members. This suggests that being actively involved in the life of a sport organisation does not necessarily provide young people with opportunities to influence its direction or decisions. Strengthening youth participation therefore requires moving beyond participation in activities towards meaningful roles in organisational processes and governance.

A second finding concerns the limited formalisation of existing participation opportunities. While many organisations consult or involve young people in planning and policy development, these practices are often informal. Similarly, dedicated youth participation mechanisms remain absent in a substantial proportion of organisations. This indicates that youth participation can still depend on individual initiatives or existing organisational practices rather than being embedded within clear and sustainable structures. Developing formal strategies, clearly defined roles and consistent participation processes could therefore help make youth engagement more meaningful and sustainable over time.

The findings also highlight the importance of creating the conditions that enable young people to participate effectively. Training, mentoring, networking and personal development opportunities are already present in some organisations, but capacity-building support is not yet consistently provided. At the same time, the main



barriers identified by respondents are largely linked to organisational capacity and resources, particularly time and financial resources. This suggests that youth participation cannot be strengthened solely by encouraging young people to become more involved. Organisations also need the resources, knowledge and internal capacity to create and sustain meaningful opportunities for participation.

The types of support identified by respondents reinforce this point. Funding and grants were the most frequently identified form of support that could improve youth engagement, alongside youth training, institutional partnerships, workshops for organisational leaders and mentorship. The responses therefore point towards a combination of individual and organisational support, where young people are equipped with the skills and confidence to participate, while organisations are supported in creating the structures and conditions necessary for their involvement.

Finally, respondents' own suggestions for strengthening youth participation emphasise the importance of giving young people real opportunities to contribute and take responsibility. Creating spaces in decision-making, supporting youth-led initiatives, developing youth training, engaging more students, and establishing clear strategies with objectives and monitoring mechanisms were among the approaches identified. These responses suggest a shift towards a more structured and youth-led model of participation, in which young people are not only consulted or involved in activities, but are given opportunities to influence decisions, take ownership and contribute to organisational development.

Taken together, the findings point towards an acknowledgement of the need to progress from presence to participation, and from participation to influence. Young people are already an important part of sport organisations, but their role in formal governance remains limited. Strengthening youth participation therefore requires not only creating more opportunities, but ensuring that these opportunities are structured, supported and accompanied by genuine responsibility and influence. In this sense, meaningful youth participation should be understood as an organisational commitment rather than a one-off initiative, requiring sustained mechanisms, adequate support and



a willingness to give young people a recognised role in shaping the organisations in which they are involved.

ANNEX

EUYouSport Survey

This survey is part of the EUYOUSPORT project, which aims to engage and increase youth participation in decision-making processes within sports organisations across Europe. By collecting the views and experiences of sports organisations involving youth in their activities, the project seeks to better understand the current state of play of youth participation in sport governance, and the challenges, opportunities, and best practices for empowering youth voices in the governance of sport.

For the purposes of this survey, “youth” refers to individuals between the ages of 18 and 30. This age range has been adopted solely for simplification purposes, and we are fully aware that definitions of “youth” vary across European contexts and that these categories often overlap or differ between frameworks and organisations.

A “participant” is any person who actively takes part in sporting or physical activity organised by your organisation. This may include, but is not limited to: athletes or players, recreational or amateur sport participants and individuals enrolled in training sessions, programmes, or regular activities.

All data collected through this survey will be anonymised, stored securely, and used exclusively for research and project-related purposes. No personally identifiable information will be shared outside the research team, and results will only be presented in aggregate form. Participation is entirely voluntary, and you may withdraw at any time before submitting your responses.

Thank you for contributing to the EUYOUSPORT project and helping to strengthen youth representation in European sport.

Time it takes to complete the survey: 15 minutes.

European Youth and Sport Together (EUYOUSPORT) project is [co-funded by the European Union](#). Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Section 1: General Information About Your Organisation

Organisation name

Type of organisation

Sports club

National Federation

National Olympic Committee / National Sports Confederation

European / International Federation

NGO

Social enterprise

Public authority

Other:

Country or region of activity

Target age groups (check all that apply)

Children (up to 17)

Young adults (18-30)

Adults (31-64)

Seniors (65+)

Section 2: Youth Participation in Activities

Do young people participate in your sports activities?

Yes

No

Occasionally

Do you collect data on the number of people registered in your organisation (members/participants)?

Yes

No

Do you collect age-related data on registered people (e.g. children, young people, adults)?

Yes

No

In what roles are young people involved? (Check all that apply)

Participants / beneficiaries

Volunteers

Sport coaches / activity leaders

Other staff

Ambassadors / peer mentors

Board members

Other:

How often do you involve young people in planning or designing your activities?

Never

1

2

3

4

5

Always

Section 3: Youth Involvement in Governance / Decision-Making

How many board members does your organisation have?

Are young people represented in your organization's board or leadership structures?

Yes

No

How many young people (18-30) currently sit in the board of your organisation?

Which decision-making mechanisms or bodies (eg. council, committee, commission, board, group) involving young people exist in your organisation? (Check all that apply)

Youth/student body - elected; represents

Youth/student body - appointed; advises

Youth/student body - broader; advocates

Youth representation quota in board/committees (required)

Ad-hoc youth consultations (not structured)

No mechanism exists

Other:

If you have mechanisms in place to involve young people in decision-making processes, are they included in the statutes of your organisation?

Yes

No

Are young people consulted when developing policies or strategies?

Yes, formally

Yes, informally

No

Which of the following scenarios best describes how young people are involved in decision-making within your organisation? (Check all that apply)

Young people take the lead in developing ideas or activities and work hand-in-hand with adults to shape and implement decisions.

Activities are created and run by young people. Adults are available to support if needed, but young people are the main drivers.

Activities are initiated by adults, but young people are involved from the start and take part in shaping decisions and outcomes as equal contributors.

Activities are led by adults, but young people are regularly consulted, and it is clearly communicated how their ideas and feedback influence the final outcomes.

While adults make the key decisions, young people are actively involved in carrying out tasks and are aware of how their role fits into the overall activity, though their impact on decisions is limited.

Young people are involved in activities and are seen in visible roles, but they don't have a say in the decisions.

Young people are included in some activities, but their involvement is more symbolic and not decision focused.

Young people are part of activities to highlight youth engagement, but they are not involved in planning or decision-making.

How does the structure of your organisation keep acquainted with youth policies and guidelines?

We don't really

Through monitoring of formal institutions (official National / European / International legislation / guidelines)

Through information gathering (News, Social Media, Newsletters, webinars...)

Being Member of a thematic working group

Other:

Please describe a specific event or activity where youth were involved (both in your organisation or other organisations you might have seen), as a good practice example:

Section 4: Youth Recruitment and Engagement

This section outlines strategies for recruiting and engaging young people both as active program participants and as contributors to organizational leadership, including opportunities for youth to serve on boards and advisory groups.

How are young people typically recruited or engaged in your organisation? (Check all that apply)

No special approaches

Open calls / public announcements

Through schools or universities

Word of mouth / personal networks

Youth-specific outreach programmes

Internal progression (e.g. former participants)

Through social media

Other:

Do you have a strategy to attract or retain young people?

Yes (formal strategy)

Yes (informal actions)

No, but currently in development

No, not yet

Not at all

Section 5: Youth Committees, Spaces, and Support

Are there specific spaces or moments dedicated to young people in your organisation? (Check all that apply)

Youth-only meetings

Youth advisory or leadership committee

Informal youth exchange groups

No dedicated spaces

Other:

If there is a youth committee or group, how is it supported? (Check all that apply)

Structured regulations

Regular meetings

Mentorship or support from senior staff

Access to external experts/mentors

Budget or resources allocated

Training or capacity building

Operates independently (Not supported – Liberty of decision regarding its own budget, human resources, projects, etc.)

Not applicable

Section 6: Training and Capacity Building

Do young people receive training or capacity-building support in your organisation?

Yes, regularly

Yes, occasionally

No

Not sure

What types of training or support have been most beneficial for young people in your organisation? Please provide examples of good practice.

Section 7: Challenges and Future Outlook

What are the main barriers to greater youth participation in your organisation? (Check all that apply)

Lack of time
Lack of trust from leadership
Lack of training opportunities
Lack of interest from young people
Lack of financial resources
Lack of human resources
Lack of awareness of opportunities
Generational differences
Other:

What types of support would help improve youth engagement? (Check all that apply)

Policy support at national / EU / International level
Youth training
Workshops for organisational leaders
Mentorship
Institutional partnerships
Specific funding or grants
Other:

Would you like to strengthen youth participation in your organisation in the future?

Yes
No
Maybe (depending on context or resources)

How do you envision to strengthen youth participation in your organisation?

Section 8: Additional Feedback

Please share any additional comments or suggestions. This is also a space to share any success stories, innovative practices, or lessons learned.

Thank you for taking the time to complete our survey.



Your insights and experiences are invaluable and will directly contribute to our efforts to enhance youth involvement in decision-making processes within sports organisations across Europe.



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