

Youth Partnership

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



EUROPEAN UNION



COUNCIL
OF EUROPE CONSEIL
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INFORMATION SHEET

PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

LUXEMBOURG



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By: Marianne Milmeister

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1. Youth participation in Luxembourg

Give an overview on participation of young people (13-30) in your country on the national and regional level (in federal states) answering the following questions:

- Are there official national/regional recommendations (policies) establishing the right of young people to participate in society?

The 2008 Youth Act ([Loi du 4 juillet 2008 sur la jeunesse](#)) states in its essential principles in its introductory part that youth policy is a transversal policy based on the knowledge of the situation of young people and on the active consultation of young people on issues concerning them (Art. 2 (3)). Moreover it defines one of the missions of the National Youth Service ([Service national de la jeunesse](#), SNJ) being to promote participation of young people in economic, social and cultural life (Art. 7f)).

In 1996, the first guidelines for youth policy ("*Pour les jeunes, avec les jeunes. Lignes directrices de la politique du Ministère de la Jeunesse*") have emphasised already the importance of youth participation as a political priority and an action field (Ministère de la Jeunesse, 1996, p.18-20). In 1997 the ministry in charge of youth elaborated an action plan to promote participation of young people ("*Participation des jeunes. Plan d'action N°1.*") (Ministère de la Jeunesse, 1997). Also the Municipal Youth Plan (*Plan communal jeunesse*, PCJ) was established the same year. The second guidelines for youth policy ("[Jeunesse et société. Deuxièmes lignes directrices pour la politique de la jeunesse](#)") emphasise again that dialogue and participation are important priorities of youth policy in Luxembourg (Ministère de la Famille, de la Solidarité sociale et de la Jeunesse, 2004, p.32-34, 50-53) and propose measures to foster youth participation and dialogue with the young (p.54-56), for instance:

- develop new forms of dialogue with youth organisations and support networking in the youth field to achieve a good information exchange between the government and NGOs,
- let young people as much as possible participate in the elaboration of information,
- improve young people's information about participation and engagement possibilities,
- cooperate with youth actors on the local and regional level to create and develop new forms of information dispatching,
- enhance the value of non-formal education and the organisations providing non-formal education by recognition measures and evaluation tools,
- foster quality assurance in the domain of youth work by developing and disseminating pedagogical tools,

- promote all forms of engagement of the young at a national and international level,
- support educational projects of youth organisations and groups of young people by funding, counselling, organisational help,
- encourage particularly innovative projects and disseminate examples of good practice,
- develop specific training in the frame of active citizenship,
- develop the National Youth Centre (*Service national de la jeunesse*, SNJ) as a resource centre for the young and youth organisations.

- *If so: how is the concept of youth participation defined?*

In the 1997 action plan to promote participation of young people it is stated that "the objective is to encourage young people to find democratic and structured means, to voice their opinions, to defend their interests and to fulfil their individual and collective aspirations" (Ministère de la Jeunesse, 1997, p.6, translated from French).

- *What are the measures envisaged to promote different forms of participation on local, regional and national level?*

Especially the 2008 Youth Act is promoting youth participation on a local and a national level, mostly by reinforcing existing measures and organisations or by establishing new structures.

On the **local level**, youth participation has since 1997 been promoted by the Municipal Youth Plan (*Plan communal jeunesse*, PCJ). The 2008 Youth Act reinforces the implementation of Municipal Youth Plans, which include an active participation of young people (2008 Youth Act, Art. 19). The ministry in charge of youth has published regularly working tools for municipalities to implement local youth forums and the Municipal Youth Plan: "*Le Plan communal jeunesse. Conseils à l'usage des collectivités locales*" (Ministère de la Jeunesse, 1997), "*Dialogue avec les jeunes. Manuel pour la réalisation de forums locaux des jeunes*" (Ministère de la Famille, de la Solidarité sociale et de la Jeunesse, 2002), "*Le Plan communal jeunesse. Outil de travail à l'intention des communes luxembourgeoises*" (Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration, 2005). Some municipalities organise local youth councils or youth forums, often in the context of the Municipal Youth Plan: Young people can participate in these municipalities in local planning by making suggestions, articulating their needs or criticising.

On the **national level**, youth participation is mainly ensured by three bodies: the Higher Youth Council, the National Youth Council and the National Assembly of Young People. The Higher Youth Council (*Conseil supérieur de la jeunesse*), which has been enhanced through the 2008 Youth Act, is an advisory board studying youth issues, on its own initiative or by request of the government (for further information on this body see 3.2). The government asks the Council's

advice on new regulations and laws. The National Youth Council ([Conférence générale de la jeunesse luxembourgeoise](#), CGJL) is an umbrella organisation, gathering youth organisations in Luxembourg. Its main objective is to increase active participation of young people in society. The National Assembly of Young People ([Assemblée nationale des jeunes](#)), which has been established by the 2008 Youth Act, gives young people and youth organisations the possibility to participate in the examination of all issues related to actions and policy in favour of young people at a national and a European level.

- Do any of the above mentioned measures target specific groups?

No.

2. Youth participation in representative democracy in Luxembourg ___

Please describe the rules of representative democracy related to young people answering the questions below:

- *Is voting compulsory in your country? Y/N*

Yes.

- *What is the legal minimum age to vote in elections?*

European: 18 National: 18 Regional: N/A Local: 18

- *What are the legal requirements for voting in local, regional, national and European elections?*

To be a voter in **local elections**, a person has to be 18 years old the day of elections, be in possession of civil rights and not be deprived of the right to vote neither in the member state of living, nor in the member state of origin. Voters of Luxembourgish nationality have to be residents in Luxembourg. Voters of other member states of the European Union or of other states have to be residents in Luxembourg and apply for registration on the electoral roll, whereas the condition is to be resident in Luxembourg for five years at least. Voters from other states have to be in possession of residence permit and visa, if needed, for this period of five years. (2003 Election Act, Art. 2)

To be a voter in **national elections**, a person has to be a Luxembourgish national, be 18 years old the day of elections, be in possession of civil and political rights and be resident in Luxembourg. However, postal vote is possible for Luxembourgers living abroad. (2003 Election Act, Art. 1)

To be a voter in **European elections**, a person has to be a Luxembourgish national or the nationality of a member state of the European Union, be 18 years old the day of elections, be in possession of civil rights and not be deprived of the right to vote neither in the member state of living, neither in the member state of origin. Voters of Luxembourgish nationality have to be residents in Luxembourg, but postal vote is possible if living abroad. Voters of other member states of the European Union have to be residents in Luxembourg and apply for registration on the electoral roll, whereas the condition is to be resident in Luxembourg for two years at least. (2003 Election Act, Art. 3)

Excluded from voting (on a local, national or European level) are sentenced persons, persons deprived of the right to vote by sentence and persons who have reached majority but are under tutelage. (2003 Election Act, Art. 6)

- *What are the legal requirements for being a candidate in elections?*

To be eligible in **local elections**, a person has to be in possession of civil rights and not be deprived of the right of eligibility in Luxembourg and in its state of origin, be aged 18 years the day of elections and be resident in the municipality at least for six months (at the moment of declaration of candidature). Candidates from other states must have been residents in Luxembourg for five years at least at the moment of declaration of candidature. With the candidature they have to produce a declaration informing on the nationality of origin, the address in Luxembourg and that the person is not deprived of the right of eligibility in its state of origin. Furthermore a valid identity document and a certificate of residence in Luxembourg have to be produced with the declaration of candidature. (2003 Election Act, Art. 192)

To be eligible in **national elections**, a person has to be a Luxembourgish national, be in possession of civil and political rights, be 18 years old the day of elections and be resident in Luxembourg. (2003 Election Act, Art. 127)

To be eligible in **European elections**, a person has to be a Luxembourgish national or the nationality of a member state of the European Union, be in possession of civil rights and not be deprived of the right to vote neither in the member state of living, neither in the member state of origin and be 18 years old the day of elections. Luxembourgish candidates must be residents in Luxembourg. Candidates from other member states of the European Union must be residents in Luxembourg and must have lived in Luxembourg for five years at least at the moment of declaration of candidature. With the candidature the candidate of another member state of the European Union has to produce a formal declaration informing on the nationality of origin, the address in Luxembourg, and, if applicable, on which electoral roll of a local community or area in his member state of origin he had been enrolled before and that he is not at the same time a candidate for European elections in another member state. The candidate of a EU member state has furthermore to produce a certificate by administrative authorities of his member state of origin that he is not deprived of the right of eligibility in his state of origin as well as valid identity document and a certificate of residence in Luxembourg.

(2003 Election Act, Art. 285)

Excluded from being eligible (on a local, national or European level) are persons deprived of the right to be voted by sentence and people excluded from voting according to Art. 6 of the Election Act. (2003 Election Act, Art. 6, 128, 193, 286)

The 2008 Luxembourgish Nationality Act introduces the principle of double or multiple nationality, allowing thus a person to become a Luxembourgish national without having to give up the nationality of origin.

2.1. Participation in elections

Please give the percentage of young voters (young people who are allowed to vote below 30 years old) on European (for EU-countries only) and national level. If detailed data on young people is not available please provide the general turnout of all voters and describe the young voter's participation.

As voting is compulsory in Luxembourg, the percentage of young voters should be irrelevant. However, in the 2011 [Flash Eurobarometer "Youth on the move"](#) a very low participation of young voters (aged between 15 and 30) in elections is observed in Luxembourg: "Across all EU Member States (the exception being Lithuania), a majority of young adults – who were old enough to vote – said they had participated in an election at the local, regional, national or EU level in the three years prior to the survey; the proportion of "voters" ranged from 67% in Luxembourg to 93% in Belgium (where voting is compulsory)." (European Commission, 2011, p.17). A possible explanation for this surprisingly low value (with regard to compulsory voting) might be the high percentage of young people not having the Luxembourgish nationality, and thus not having the right to vote or having first to apply for registration on the electoral roll ([europaforum.lu](#), 2011). There is obviously a need for further analysis.

	Participation in European elections in % of people with the right to vote			Participation in national elections in % of people with the right to vote		
	Total	female	male	Total	female	male
% of total population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13 – 30 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16 – 19 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20 – 24 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25 – 30 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2.2. Young people elected into representative bodies

Please provide the number (in total and by gender) of young people under the age of 30 who are members of the national parliament. Please provide the total number of parliamentarians on national level.

The average age of members of the Chamber of deputies is 53 years in October 2011.

	Members of parliament ≥ 30		All members of parliament	
Women	1	1,7%	15	25,0%
Men	1	1,7%	45	75,0%
Total	2	3,3%	60	100,0%

Source: [Chamber of Deputies](#), own calculation

3. Youth participation in civil society _____

3.1 Membership in NGOs

Please give the percentage of young people aged 13 to 30 (if possible in total and gender) who are members in non-governmental organisations (including political and youth NGOs) and if possible for youth NGOs. Please provide the same data for political parties as well. For comparison, please provide the same data for the whole population.

According to the [national report of the international ICCS study](#) ("International Civic and Citizenship Education Study"), it was observed that the Luxembourgish youth (mean age of 14,6 years in this study) was engaged on a similar level than youth in other countries represented in the study: 11% are member of a youth organisation affiliated to a political party or a trade union (mean of 38 countries: 10%); 26% are member of a environmental organisation (mean: 29%); 17% are member of a human rights organisation (mean: 16%); 28% are member of a group engaging voluntarily in community work (mean: 34%); 52% engage in organisations collecting funds for social purposes (mean: 39%). 31% do not participate in any of these activities (mean: 35%). (Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle & Université du Luxembourg, 2010, p.29)

	NGOs, including political NGOs and youth NGOs			Youth NGOs			Political parties		
	Total	female	male	Total	female	male	Total	female	male
% of total population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13 – 30 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16 – 19 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20 – 24 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25 – 30 year olds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.2 Youth participation structures on local, regional or national level

Please give a picture of how young people can/do participate in formally recognized ways in civic society/policy in your country by answering to the following questions:

- which types of **youth participation structures** exist in your country and which group of young people these structure do represent
- what is the degree of participation to decision making allowed by these structures (please fill in the table below):

On a **national level** there are several youth participation structures, where young people's participation is formally recognised and promoted:

The **Higher Youth Council** (*Conseil supérieur de la jeunesse*) is an advisory board studying youth issues, on its own initiative or by request of the government. The government asks the council's advice on new regulations and laws. The council recommends reforms and innovations aiming at increasing young people's well-being (2008 Youth Act, Art. 12). It is composed of 19 representatives of several domains concerned with youth questions: eight representatives of youth organisations, of which five are to be proposed by the organisation representing youth; three delegates of students and pupils; five representatives of organisations active in favour of young people; one representative from Syvicol (association of local authorities); one representative of the minister in charge of youth; one representative of the National Youth Service (*Service national de la jeunesse*, SNJ). Members are nominated by the minister for a three years term. (2009 Grand-ducal regulation on youth, Art. 24)

The **National Youth Council** (*Conférence générale de la jeunesse luxembourgeoise*, CGJL) is an umbrella organisation, gathering youth organisations in Luxembourg. Its main objective is to increase active participation of young people in society. CGJL is defending the rights and interests of young people, on a national and European level, and is recognised by public authorities as being the representative body of Luxembourgish youth. It coordinates initiatives of the different youth movements and creates working groups on specific topics. Organisations associated to CGJL are political youth movements, trade union youth movements, Scouts and Guides, socio-cultural and leisure movements for the young.

CGJL regularly organises **youth conventions** (*Conventions de jeunes*) in cooperation with the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies. During these events young people have the opportunity to sit in parliament and meet deputies.

The **National Assembly of Young People** (*Assemblée nationale des jeunes*) gives young people and youth organisations the possibility to participate in the examination of all issues related to youth policy at a national and a European level. The National Assembly of Young

People is constituted by individual young people, who may be or not members of organisations or political parties. (cf. 2008 Youth Act, Art. 14)

On a **local level** there are as well youth participation structures, formally recognising and promoting young people's participation:

Some municipalities organise **local youth councils** or **youth forums**, where young people can participate in local planning by making suggestions, articulating their needs or criticising.

The 2008 Youth Act reinforces the implementation of the **Municipal Youth Plans** (*Plan communal jeunesse*, PCJ), which include an active participation of young people (2008 Youth Act, Art. 19). According to the Youth Act, municipalities may be supported by state funding for implementing programmes and measures in favour of young people (Art. 16) and for investing in buildings and equipment for young people (Art. 17). They may benefit from a state grant for expenses linked to modernisation and equipment of buildings in favour of young people (Art. 18). However to benefit from financial support as described in Art. 17, municipalities have to establish a Municipal Youth Plan with the active participation of young people(Art. 19).

type of youth participation structure	% of local structures			% of regional structures			% of national structures		
N/A	N/A			N/A			N/A		
	Share of power	consultation	information	Share of power	consultation	information	Share of power	consultation	information

4. Learning to participate

4.1 The formal education system

Please describe existing mechanisms within the system of formal education aiming at developing and deepening learning to participate in your country.

Developing learning to participate in our country is mainly ensured in secondary school by lessons on civics. These courses aim at giving pupils the information they need to fully meet civic responsibility. The lessons give information on the Luxembourgish and European political institutions and the historical background (courses: "*Instruction civique*", "*Education civique et sociale*", "*Connaissances du monde contemporain*").

The national report of the ICCS study ("International Civic and Citizenship Education Study") states that these courses are reinforced by special events and assemblies, experiences in the classroom and out-of-school activities (Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle & Université du Luxembourg, 2010, p. 35-36).

According to the 2004 Secondary School Organisation Act every school has to establish a pupils' committee (*Comité des élèves*), which has to represent pupils in front of the school direction and the teachers' and parents' committees. Among other tasks, the pupils' committee has for instance to inform pupils on their rights and duties in the school community, especially by using the intermediate role of the class delegates. The school director has to meet the pupils' committee as often as it asks for a meeting. The pupils' committee delegates its representatives to the National Conference of Pupils (*Conférence nationale des élèves*¹) and to the education council of the school (*Conseil d'éducation*²) (Art. 34).

The 2003 University Act states that one student is to be elected for the board of governors with an advisory function (Art. 19 (10)) and two students of each faculty are to be elected for the university council (Art. 27 b)). According to the internal order regulation of the University of Luxembourg one student is to be elected for the faculty council (Art. II.5.101).

The national report of the ICCS study also points at several weaknesses of the education to citizenship in Luxembourg: The level of knowledge on issues related to civics is slightly below the international standards (Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle & Université du Luxembourg, 2010, p.11-14); school curricula do not focus enough on contents like government systems, voting and elections (p.39-40); there are not

¹ The National Conference of Pupils has the mission to represent pupils in front of the minister in charge of education.

² The education council is supervising the school's organisation and planning whatever falls into the autonomous domains of the school (Art. 36).

enough opportunities for young people to engage in civic activities and decision making in their schools and indeed they indicate not to participate much in such activities (p.40-43).

Are there teacher trainings programmes at the national and/or regional level on this topic?

At national level there are teacher training programmes offered in the framework of vocational training (*Formation continue*) in the fields "Living citizenship and democracy at school" ("*Vivre la citoyenneté et la démocratie à l'école*") and "Education to citizenship" ("*Education à la citoyenneté*").

4.2 Non formal education

Please describe five to ten existing examples of actions/programmes/activities at national or regional level, outside the formal education system, aiming at developing and deepening learning to participate in your country.

There are several actors in the youth domain which obviously aim at developing learning to participate in society:

- National Youth Service (*Service national de la jeunesse*, SNJ): SNJ is publishing on the theme of participation and citizenship³; it is co-financing pilot projects which promote participation: training for members of pupils' committees ("*Formation pour comités des élèves*" since 2004), discussion with young people and information on election programmes ("*Jonk Wielt*" in 2004, "*Youth visions on Europe*" in 2004, "*Débats jeunes: Participation scolaire et citoyenneté active*" in 2006/2007),
- National Youth Council (*Conférence générale de la jeunesse luxembourgeoise*, CGJL): CGJL has been publishing an online young voter's guide ("*Maach e Kräiz: Guide du jeune électeur*") for the elections in 2009 and is organising youth conventions,
- Youth Information Centre ([Centre information jeunes](#), CIJ): CIJ is giving information and links on events like "Your Europe, your say" and is offering information sheets on themes like political participation and citizenship ("*Politique, citoyenneté et autres "grands mots" civiques*"),
- [4MOTION: Education for social change](#): 4MOTION e.g. is organising youth forums in municipalities.

³ SeSoPi Centre intercommunautaire a.s.b.l. & Service national de la jeunesse (2004). *Bouger pour faire bouger*. Brochure pédagogique de sensibilisation des jeunes et des ressortissants étrangers à la participation sociale, politique et électorale.

Service national de la jeunesse (2009). *Education à la citoyenneté: Actions et projets*.

Information sheet 'Participation of young people'

Luxembourg

5. Youth information in Luxembourg

5.1 The structure of youth information

Please describe how youth information is organised in your country answering the following questions.

- Do youth information points / centres exist? Y/N

Yes.

- Does youth information coordinated at the national level exist? Y/N

Yes.

- Does youth information coordinated at the regional level exist? Y/N. If yes, where?

Yes, in the northern region of Luxembourg for instance, "Nordstadjugend asbl" offers youth work and information for young people living in the municipalities Bettendorf, Colmar-Berg, Diekirch, Ettelbruck, Erpeldange, Schieren. In Troisvierges, the most northern municipality, a regional information point (*Point d'information régional (PIR) du nord*) has been created, offering information, multimedia and public relations work for 12-26 years old of the canton. The project is co-financed in the framework of the LEADER programme.

- Is youth information in your country member of any European network (ERYICA, EYCA, Eurodesk)? If yes, name the network.

Yes, the Youth Information Centre (*Centre information jeunes, CIJ*) is implementing Eurodesk, EYCA and ERYICA.

5.2. The youth information services

- Please provide the percentage of municipalities with a youth information point/centre.

In about 46% of municipalities (own calculation) there are youth information centres or youth centres, which also provide information to young people. Most of the youth centres have a Youth Information Point (*Point Information Jeunes, PIJ*), which are coordinated by the National Youth Service (*Service national de la jeunesse, SNJ*).

- Is there an online national youth information system? Y/N. If yes, please provide the links to the relevant webpage(s), state if the portal provides youth information only on a specific topic.

The national Youth Information Centre (*Centre information jeunes*, CIJ) runs a website (www.cij.lu) with general information for young people: studies and training, jobs, practical life, health, holidays, sports, leisure activities, Europe, Eurodesk. It publishes online brochures ("*Cahiers du CIJ*") which give a good overview on themes like: sickness and addiction, wellbeing/discontent, politics and citizenship, love and partnership, job search, medical care, secondary school, critical consumption, studying in Europe etc. A website coordinated by the National Youth Service (*Service national de la jeunesse*, SNJ) provides information on leisure activities, different contests, funding for projects etc. (www.youth.lu).

Other organisations and ministries provide information on specific topics (studies, internet, work, health), but sometimes also give a good overview on services for young people. For instance:

- The social network Luxembourg (*REseau SOcial au LUXembourg*, RESOLUX) runs a website with information about all kinds of social services in Luxembourg (www.resolux.lu).
- The telephone for children and young people (*Kanner- a Jugendtelefon 12345*, KAJUTEL) is offering counselling by phone but runs also a website with information on services for children and young people (<http://www.kjt.lu/>),
- The centre for prevention of drug addiction (*Centre de prévention des toxicomanies*, CePT) offers a website with online brochures and information on services for young people (<http://cept.lu>),
- The psychological and vocational guidance centre (*Centre de psychologie et d'orientation scolaires*, CPOS) offers information on vocational guidance (www.cpos.public.lu),
- The Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research (*Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche*) runs a centre for documentation and information on higher education (*Centre de Documentation et d'Information sur l'Enseignement Supérieur*, CEDIES) offering information on studies and vocational guidance (www.cedies.public.lu),
- The National Youth Service (*Service national de la jeunesse*, SNJ) coordinates a website giving information on what to do after having obtained a diploma ("*Du hues en Diplom an der Täsch. An elo?*") (www.anelo.lu),
- The Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade (*Ministère de l'Economie et du Commerce extérieur*) runs a portal for security of information (*Portail de la sécurité de*

l'information, CASES Luxembourg) which gives information on internet and data security (www.cases.public.lu),

- The Ministry of Health (*Ministère de la Santé*) runs a Portal for health (*Portail Santé*) with information focussed e.g. on health and school, childhood and youth (www.sante.public.lu).

- Are there any online regional youth information systems? Y/N If yes, please provide the links to the relevant webpage(s), state if the portal provides youth information only on a specific topic.

In the frame of the regional information point (*Point d'information régional (PIR) du nord*) in Troisvierges a website for young people was created with services and information for young people (www.t9t.lu/).

- Please describe existing national or regional (federal states) print publications for information of young people in your country (e.g. magazines, folders/brochures).

The following list is not exhaustive:

Vocational guidance and studies:

Association des cercles d'étudiants luxembourgeois (2011). Guide du futur diplômé.

Association des cercles d'étudiants luxembourgeois (2011). Guide du futur étudiant.

Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle (n.y.). Le chemin de l'orientation: Elaboration d'un projet professionnel et d'études.

Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle (2005). Lernen mit Erfolg: Ratgeber für Schüler und ihre Eltern.

Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle (2007). La division supérieure de l'enseignement secondaire.

Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle (2011). Bienvenue à l'école luxembourgeoise. Informations pour parents et élèves étrangers. (also available in English, German, Portuguese)

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2002). Enseignant de religion.

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2008). Les métiers de l'informatique.

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2009). Les métiers des sciences humaines. Histoire, philosophie, sociologie, archéologie, histoire de l'art, politologie...

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2009). Les métiers de l'art. Musique, théâtre, danse.

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2009). Les métiers de l'agronome et des eaux et forêts.

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2009). Les métiers de l'environnement. Prévention et traitement des pollutions, aménagement du territoire, protection de la nature.

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2009). Les métiers de l'hôtellerie et du tourisme.

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2009). Les métiers de la finance. Banques, assurances, fonds d'investissement, autres professionnels du secteur financier.

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2009). Les métiers de l'humanitaire et de l'aide au développement.

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2010). Les métiers de la traduction et de l'interprétation.

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2011). Les métiers de la santé. Les professions de santé de formation supérieure.

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2011). Les métiers de la pédagogie et du social.

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2011). Les métiers de la psychologie.

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2011). Les métiers de la santé. Les professions médicales.

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2011). Que faire... après le lycée? Les études supérieures au Luxembourg et à l'étranger.

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Université du Luxembourg (2011). La vie de l'étudiant au Luxembourg. Brochure d'information pour les étudiants ressortissants d'un pays tiers. (also available in English)

Participation and citizenship:

Service national de la jeunesse (2008). Le guide pour Comités des élèves. (also available in German)

Transition to work:

Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle (2008). OSNA. "Op der Sich no enger Ausbildungsplaz". (German and French)

Ministère du Travail et de l'Emploi (n.y.). Universitaires et cadres: Objectif "l'embauche". (also available in English)

Counselling and assistance:

Centre de prévention des toxicomanies (2011). Services spécialisés dans le domaine des drogues et des toxicomanies au Luxembourg. (also available in German)

Centre de prévention des toxicomanies & Kanner-Jugendtelefon (2011). Services de consultation pour enfants, jeunes et leurs parents. (also available in German)

Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration (2008). Politique jeunesse: Services et structures.

Sexual and relational education:

Ministère de la Santé, Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle & Planning familial (2008). Le guide de la santé affective et sexuelle des jeunes. (also available in English and Portuguese)

Prevention and health:

Fondation Cancer: Den Insider. (periodical)

Internet security:

Ministère de l'Economie et du Commerce extérieur & Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la formation professionnelle (2008). Sicherheitsratgeber: Schützen Sie Ihre Daten.

Youth activities:

Service national de la jeunesse (2011). Offre du Service national de la jeunesse pour le secteur jeunesse.

5.3. Topics of youth information

In relation to the structures of youth information you mentioned above, what are the main contents of information delivered to young people?

- career guidance
- studies and scholarships
- jobs and training
- general health matters
- relationships and sexuality
- social security benefits
- rights of young people
- consumer rights
- European opportunities for young people
- youth activities and exchanges
- Other: participation, counselling and assistance, internet security

5.4. Young people's involvement in youth information

How do young people participate in the national/regional system of youth information?

One example of young people's participation in youth information is the broadcasting project "[graffiti](#)", a youth show on Radio ARA for and by young people, aiming at participation and active citizenship of young people. Another example is the website www.youth.lu where young people can place video documentations, elaborated with the support of an educative group of the National Youth Service (*Service national de la jeunesse*, SNJ).

6. Informal ways of young people's participation _____

Please describe informal ways used by young people to make their voices heard in society in your country.

There is no evidence about such kind of participation in Luxembourg.

7. Sources of information

Websites:

Administration of employment ([Administration de l'emploi](#))

Centre for documentation and information on higher education ([Centre de documentation et d'information sur l'enseignement supérieur](#), CEDIES)

Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research ([Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche](#))

Ministry of Family and Integration ([Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration](#))

Ministry of Health ([Ministère de la Santé](#))

Ministry of National Education and Professional Training ([Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle](#))

Ministry of Work and Employment ([Ministère du Travail et de l'Emploi](#))

National Assembly of Young People ([Assemblée nationale des jeunes](#))

National Youth Council ([Conférence générale de la jeunesse luxembourgeoise](#), CGJL)

National Youth Service ([Service national de la jeunesse](#), SNJ)

Portal for health ([Portail Santé](#))

Portal for security of information ([Portail de la sécurité de l'information](#), CASES Luxembourg)

Psychological and vocational guidance centre ([Centre de psychologie et d'orientation scolaires](#), CPOS)

You have a diploma. And now? ("[Du hues en Diplom an der Täsch. An elo?](#)")

Youth Information Centre ([Centre information jeunes](#), CIJ)

Youth pages ([Les pages jeunes](#))

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Centre information jeunes (n.y.). [Politique, citoyenneté et autres "grands mots" civiques. Les Cahiers du CIJ](#).

Conférence générale de la jeunesse luxembourgeoise (n.y.). [Maach e Kräiz: Guide du jeune électeur](#). (also available in [German](#))

europaforum.lu (16-05-2011). Éducation, formation et jeunesse – Opinion: D'après une enquête Eurobaromètre menée auprès des jeunes Européens, la majorité d'entre eux seraient prêts à partir à l'étranger pour y travailler. En matière de participation politique, les jeunes du Luxembourg font bien piètre figure. Retrieved from <http://www.europaforum.public.lu/fr/actualites/2011/05/eb-jeunes/index.html>

European Commission (2011). [Flash Eurobarometer 319a "Youth on the move"](#).

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[Loi du 12 août 2003 portant création de l'Université du Luxembourg](#) (2003 University Act)

[Loi du 25 juin 2004 portant organisation des lycées et lycées techniques](#) (2004 Secondary School Organisation Act)

[Loi du 4 juillet 2008 sur la jeunesse](#) (2008 Youth Act)

Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration (2005). Le Plan communal jeunesse. Outil de travail à l'intention des communes luxembourgeoises.

Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration (2008). [Politique jeunesse: Services et structures](#).

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Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle (2007). [La division supérieure de l'enseignement secondaire](#). (Auteurs: Jean-Louis Schammo & Mariette Schlammes)

Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle (2005). [Lernen mit Erfolg: Ratgeber für Schüler und ihre Eltern](#). (Auteur: Mariette Schlammes)

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Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2002). [Enseignant de religion](#).

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2008). [Les métiers de l'informatique](#).

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2009). [Les métiers de l'humanitaire et de l'aide au développement](#).

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2009). [Les métiers des sciences humaines. Histoire, philosophie, sociologie, archéologie, histoire de l'art, politologie...](#)

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2009). [Les métiers de l'art. Musique, théâtre, danse](#).

Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (2009). [Les métiers de l'agronome et des eaux et forêts](#).

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