

Youth Partnership

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



COUNTRY SHEET ON YOUTH POLICY IN AUSTRIA



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1. Context and principles of national youth policy

1.1 Context of national youth policy

Due to the federal structure of the state and the historical development the competences in youth policy are divided up between the central organ of the state, the federal government, and the *Bundesländer*, the federal provinces. Youth policy is to a large extent the task of the nine provinces. At the federal level, the Federal Ministry of Families and Youth is primarily responsible for youth policy, with particular emphasis on the youth work outside the schools sector. The tasks which have to be fulfilled in this area are:

Legislature and its implementation in this domain

Development and implementation of the National Youth Strategy

Basic legislature in the youth welfare sector

Expert advice function for draft bills

UN Agreement on the Rights of the Child

International agendas including EU youth programme

The financial support of youth organisations, youth initiatives, associations and youth projects

Youth information

Initiation and promotion of youth research and

Initiating, promoting and dealing with priority themes such as violence against children, health promotion and preventive health care, new media, participation, sects, training youth leaders etc.

On the federal level many laws and actions coming from other fields and ministries have a big impact on young people – starting from education or employment policy. A study from 2009 observed that only three federal laws are officially “youth laws” but more than 60 laws on the federal level target young people directly and a lot more have direct impact on young people.

These three youth laws are on youth promotion, on youth participation and on youth support.

Federal Act governing the promotion of extracurricular youth education and youth work (Federal Youth Promotion Act) - Federal Gazette I no. 126/2000 dated 29th September 2000

The objective of this Federal Act is the promotion of measures of extracurricular youth education and youth work, for the purpose of furthering the development of the mental, psychic, physical, social, political, religious and ethical competences of children and young people.

Federal Act regulating the representation of youth concerns (Federal Youth Representation Act) - Federal Gazette I no. 127/2000 dated 29th December 2000

The measures provided for in this Act are to ensure the representation of young peoples' concerns before the political decision-makers on a Federal level.

Federal Child and Youth Support Act (adopted in 2013)

Based on the Austrian constitution legal regulations for child protection and welfare are set up by the federal government (guidelines) as well as by the federal states (implementing law).

In 2013 the Federal Child and Youth Support Act (*Bundes-Kinder- und Jugendhilfegesetz*) was adopted, which sets up new guidelines for child protection and welfare.

If any child is in need of care and protection and is unlikely to receive it at home local Youth Services (*Jugendamt*) has a duty to ensure they receive appropriate care and may place the child in care by way of a Voluntary Care agreement with the parent(s)/ guardian(s) or through a court order.

Over the past 2-3 decades there has been a significant move towards developing family and community support initiatives in order to identify and address problems at an early stage within the context of the family, while at the same time ensuring high quality care services for any child who cannot remain at home.

In 2013, 6.379 children and adolescents (0.4% of the population 0 to 18 years) were in residential care, 4.468 children and adolescents (0.3% of the population 0 to 18 years) lived in foster families and 27.151 children and adolescents (1.8% of the population 0 to 18 years) received educational support while they remained in their families.

Children come into care for a wide range of reasons. These reasons can include mental illness or addiction problem of the parents, physical, psychic or sexual violence but the most common reason for a child to come into care is due to neglect.

The decision about a child being received into care is based on the child's needs, following an assessment, regardless of the reason for the parent being unable to provide proper care and protection to the child. Since 2013 this assessment must be held by two professionals minimum.

In 2013 the outcome oriented impact assessment children and youth (*Wirkungsorientierte Folgenabschätzung Kinder und Jugend – "Jugendcheck"*) was implemented. The impact assessment includes a problem analysis, objectives and measures including indicators as well as an assessment of a range of impacts. An online tool has been developed in 2013. For more information please visit: www.wfa.gv.at/English/_start.htm

Recently the Austrian Youth Strategy was developed and is now in the phase of implementation.

The Austrian Youth strategy was developed by experts of the Federal Ministry together with researchers, policy consultants and with the participation of young people. The goal of the strategy is to bring together policies and measures for young people, to make them systematic and to optimise their effectiveness. Furthermore, it aims to discover new fields of action and cooperation between various groups of policy makers as well as with practitioners in various fields. Core criterion is the active inclusion of young people. This will be facilitated indirectly through the continual involvement of the Austrian National Youth Council as well as additional national networks for youth work and youth information and working groups. But the Youth Strategy is also based on research and surveys.

The main topics of the Austrian Youth Strategy are divided into three framework objectives: Employment and Learning, Participation and Initiative, as well as Quality of Life and Spirit of Cooperation. Three measurable strategic goals along with recommendations for concrete measures were formulated for each of the three framework objectives.

Employment and Learning

- Youth Employment
- Education
- Start-Ups and Youth Entrepreneurship

Participation and Initiative

- Participation in elections
- Youth Participation
- Volunteering

Quality of Life and a Spirit of Cooperation

- Future perspective
- Health
- Sustainability

One important instrument of the Austrian Youth Strategy is the Youth Screening initiative, where in all political domains and in all areas of politics and bureaucracy the concerns of young people are reflected. Within the different administrative departments, the “Knowledge – Transparency – Latitude” process provides for stable structures: a) Providing knowledge about the situation, needs and diversity of the target group (young people) as well as about important youth policy stakeholders at the various levels. b) Providing transparency about important youth policy measures, activities and services of the individual administrative departments as the necessary foundation for youth policy coordination efforts. c) Engendering innovative

and creative cooperation between elected officials, government agencies, young people and other stakeholders will give everyone involved a new kind of latitude.

The operating unit in the Federal Ministry in charge for youth issues is the Youth Competence Centre. This centre coordinates the key activities, offers knowledge and skills and establishes contact with experts.

Prevention work and health promotion were and still are important issues for youth policy on national level as well as on the level of the nine *Bundesländer*. On Federal level, the Federal Ministry of Health developed the Austrian Child and Youth Health Strategy. The overall aims of the strategy are:

- reduce health inequalities
- strengthen and maintain health resources
- promote healthy development as early as possible
- reduce health risks
- increase awareness of health in all political fields

Overall, the strategy consists of 20 aims. To coordinate the implementation of the strategy, a Coordination unit for Child and Youth Health has been established within the Federal Ministry of Health. One of its tasks is to regularly survey all measures that fall within the Child and Youth Health Strategy. Starting in 2012, the aim is to perform the survey once a year, including all relevant stakeholders, on a regional as well as on a federal level.

The impact of the crisis starting in 2008 on young people in Austria was severe, but a lot less drastic than in other European countries – youth unemployment rates are still below 10%. The transition from education to the labour market is one of the main challenges for policy concerning young people. Especially the reform of the education system is seen as one of the most important tasks for the future since more and more young people are seen as not apt to enter the labour market after leaving school. These efforts are shared by youth policy makers but mainly in defining how youth work can support the education system. The Austrian Youth Guarantee provide for all young people out of school that are looking for a job an offer for a job, a training or further education in at least 4 months.

Recently the inter-ministerial initiative *AusBildung bis 18* (education until 18) was launched. This campaign aims to provide a quality secondary education (vocational education, medium or higher schooling) for everyone beyond the 9 years of mandatory schooling to fulfil the needs of a successful integration into the labour market. It is planned to have a law on this already in 2016. Currently, the law is in the phase of examination and consultation by different lobby groups.

1.2. Principles of national youth policy

As described on the homepage of the Federal ministry in charge of youth, there is no exact definition of youth policy in Austria. Youth policy is described by its objectives, intentions and paths. Youth policy is intended to help young people to cope with the various demands made upon them in this phase of their lives. During their search for answers in the process of socialisation, young people need various forms of support. Youth policy should not prescribe, but set targets, moderate and promote.

Youth policy offers support, but also supports institutions and initiatives which are important points of reference for young people.

Youth policy targets all young people up to the age of 29, where the main target group is between 14 and 24. Each federal state may define its own main target groups but, as a common ground, young people with fewer opportunities are targeted.

Beside the Federal Ministry in charge for youth (now the Federal Ministry of Families and Youth), the *Landesjugendreferate* (provincial youth departments) are the main actors of youth policy.

Youth promotion and youth work outside the school sector is primarily the responsibility of the provinces. The *Landesjugendreferate* located in the provincial governments have the task of implementing the youth policy measures of the province in youth work outside the schools sector. Their most important fields of activity are as follows:

Lobbying measures in the children's and youth sectors

Promotion and support of children's and youth institutions, particularly open youth work. Youth centres, mobile youth work and youth information bodies of the provinces as well as initiatives at regional and municipal levels belong to the latter category.

Services for children and young people as well as for work with children and youth work etc.

The training and further training of staff involved in youth work

Public relations work

Youth welfare: the tasks of youth welfare include all measures involving maternity-, infant- and youth welfare, which serve the well-being of the child with the aim of strengthening the ability of families to bring up their children

Youth protection: Risk situations included in youth protection legislature are, for instance: staying in public places, spending the night in hostels or at camp sites, attending public theatre or film performances, visiting public houses, consuming alcohol and nicotine, hitch-hiking etc.

Young people are involved via youth councils on regional and national level.

2. Statistics on young people

The total number of young people aged 13 to 30 in Austria on January 1st, 2015 was 1.862.912 which equals 21.7 % of the whole population in Austria. The total number of females in this age group is 912.871 (10.6% of the global population) and that of men is 950.041 (11.1% of global population). The ratio between women to men in this age group was 49.0 to 51.1 %. Thus the population of youth grew a little bit, which is due to a growth of the group of young men while the group of females was almost stable.

Age	Women	Men	Total
13 years	39.741	42.066	81.807
14 years	41.404	43.599	85.003
15 years	41.434	43.763	85.197
16 years	42.959	45.521	88.480
17 years	44.598	47.065	91.663
18 years	46.969	49.808	96.777
19 years	48.106	50.695	98.801
20 years	50.593	53.245	103.838
21 years	52.684	55.247	107.931
22 years	53.843	56.669	110.512
23 years	55.790	57.813	113.603
24 years	55.779	57.456	113.235
25 years	56.363	57.344	113.707
26 years	56.364	58.411	114.775
27 years	56.073	57.293	113.366
28 years	56.404	57.486	113.890
29 years	56.188	58.101	114.289
30 years	57.579	58.459	116.038
	912.871	950.041	1.862.912

Source of Data: Statistics Austria

3. Actors and Structures

3.1 Public authorities

3.1.1 National public authorities:

The Ministry in charge of youth is the Austrian Federal Ministry of Families and Youth (*Österreichisches Bundesministerium für Familien und Jugend, BMFJ*)

Minister Dr. Sophie Karmasin was inaugurated on December, 16th 2013.

The duration of the mandate is 5 years.

Youth Department in the Ministry

At a national level the youth department consist of units responsible for national youth policy, for youth welfare and for international youth policy. The tasks to be fulfilled are: Legislation and execution in the area of youth; principle legislation in the area of youth welfare; investigational function for law drafts; UN arrangements on the rights of children; international concerns including the Erasmus+ programme; financial support and sponsoring of youth organisations, youth initiatives, associations and youth projects; youth information; initialising and promoting youth research; initialising, promoting and treatment of thematic main focuses as violence against children, health promotion and prevention, new media, participation, sects, youth information, education of youth workers, etc.

Number of people who work in this ministry in the youth department: 14 in the unit for national youth policy and 6 in the unit for international youth and family policy, 8 in the unit for youth welfare.

Director General responsible for Youth and Family in the Ministry is Dr. Ingrid Nemeč

The contact persons in the youth department competent for European youth policy are Herbert Rosenstingl (national youth policy), Andreas Schneider (international family and youth policy) and Martina Staffe (youth welfare).

Other national public bodies who are directly involved in youth policies:

Other Ministries that deal with youth issues:

Austrian Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs

Austrian Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy

Austrian Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection

Austrian Federal Ministry of Health

As youth policy addresses every area of life, all Federal Ministries have an impact on youth issues.

Offices

Federal Ombudsperson on Children and Youth: The task of this institution is to represent the children and youth rights and interests.

Parliament commission in charge of youth issues:

National council committee for family affairs

Chair: Mrs. Ridi Maria Steibl

Bills on children, youth and family are discussed by the committee for family affairs and finally decided on in the plenary sessions of the parliament. The recent issue regarding youth on the agenda is a nationwide legislation on youth protection.

3.1.2 Regional public authorities with competencies in the youth field

Due to the federal structure of Austria youth affairs are to a large extent in the competence of the federal provinces (*Bundesländer*). In each of the nine federal governments a department for youth affairs and a department for youth welfare exist.

The departments for youth affairs are in charge of extracurricular youth work and for federal youth policy. Their main areas of responsibility are:

Lobbying initiatives in the area of child and youth work.

Promotion and support of child and youth institutions, especially those of open youth work. The latter include youth centres, mobile youth work and regional youth information services as well as regional and communal initiatives.

Services for children and young people and for child and youth work.

Training and further training courses for youth work staff.

Public relations.

The departments of youth welfare are in charge of child protection, child care, fostering, adoptions and stationary care and for supporting to families at meeting their tasks in care and upbringing.

Despite their different areas of competence, the Federal Government and the federal provinces (*Bundesländer*) seek to co-ordinate their measures and activities, which are voted on during the *LandesjugendreferentInnenkonferenz* (conference of provincial youth departments) and which produce joint initiatives.

3.1.3 Local public authorities with competencies in the youth field

Also on district and municipality level departments in charge of youth exist but no common competences are defined. Local public authorities are in charge of and finance some extracurricular local youth work structures like youth clubs, or centres. In many cases these structures are in close connection to social work. On local level also a variety of institutionalised or not institutionalised forms of participation for young people in public life are provided.

3.2 Youth welfare services (comprising public and/or non public actors)

The Office of Youth Affairs is the authority in charge of public Youth Welfare. It is a department of the District Commission or of the municipal authorities, with its own statute. Beside these public offices for youth welfare some NGOs deal with welfare for young people as non-public actors.

The office of the ombudspersons for children and youth is established following the Federal law on youth welfare and the regional law on youth welfare. Thus their main tasks are counselling minors and their custodians in all matters relating to the position of minors and the duties of custodians and assisting in cases of disagreement about care and upbringing.

3.3 Non-public actors/structures & youth services with competencies in the youth field

3.3.1 Youth Councils

The Austrian National Youth Council, the so-called *Bundesjugendvertretung (BJV)*, is the official and legally established representative body of children and youth in Austria. The Austrian National Youth Council raises its voice for all children and young people in Austria. This represents more or less 3 million people up to the age of 30

Regarding youth issues the Austrian National Youth Council has the status of a social partner. This means that the Austrian National Youth Council takes part in political negotiations on behalf of young people.

The BJV is the umbrella organisation for youth organisations giving young people a voice. At present 52 youth organisations are members in the BJV. It aims to represent and support the interests of youth organisations; to act on issues that impact young people, to represent youth interests in various national external bodies. The BJV wants to provide a voice for young people and to help young people to be more involved in decisions that affect their lives by fostering young people's participation in society and civic life and promoting equality among young people. The BJV represents Austrian youth organisations on multi-national, European and international level, and develops, coordinates and implements cross-national and international youth actions and supports the member organisations on international level.

On the regional level (in the federal provinces) youth councils may exist that consult and advise the regional governments and the youth departments. It is up to the federal states if the consultation is compulsory or not. Such youth councils exist in Vorarlberg, Salzburg, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Burgenland, Vienna and Styria. The councils consist of representatives of youth organisations. On a local level youth councils exist in various cities and towns and even districts of cities.

3.3.2 Youth NGOs

Almost all relevant youth organisations are members of the BJV.

3.4 National network(s) for knowledge on youth linking all actors in the field (policy makers, researchers, young people and their organisations, NGOs)?

The study group on participation (*ARGE Partizipation*) is a joint initiative of the State and the federal states dealing with measures for youth participation.

The National Network of Austrian Youth Information Centres (*Bundesnetzwerk Österreichische Jugendinformation BÖJI*) is an association of the regional youth information offices.

bOJA – the umbrella organization and the centre of competence for Open Youth Work in Austria

The development group on the National Youth Strategy meets regularly to discuss the new developments for the Youth Strategy, where policy makers and representatives of youth organisations, open youth work, youth information and youth research are discussing the needs of a strategy on a horizontal youth policy.

4. Legislation

Articles of the constitution concerning youth explicitly

The Austrian constitution holds for all Austrian citizens – also for young people and for youth. The term “Youth” is only mentioned in article 12 where it is declared that it is a federal concern to issue general laws on youth (welfare) and it falls under the jurisdiction of the Austrian federal states to implement laws and execute them.

National legislation on youth

Federal Youth Representation Act (Federal Gazette I no. 127/2000 dated 29th December 2000): In this law from 2001 the representation of the concerns of youth (=young people up to 30) in Austria observe the policy makers on national level is granted. The BJV (=representing organisation) advises the government in youth concerning affairs.

Federal Youth Promotion Act (Federal Gazette I no. 126/2000 dated 29th September 2000): Objective of this law is the support and promotion of measures of out of school youth education, especially the promotion of the development of the mental, spiritual, physiological, social, political and ethical competencies of children and youth. The impact of this law is that youth organisations can apply for financial support for projects that provide measures for the above mentioned development.

Federal Child and Youth Support Act (Federal Gazette I no. I Nr. 69/2013 dated 17th April 2013) defines child care as well as motherhood protection issues.

The Federal law on the Change of the Rights to Vote (32/BNR (XXIII GP)) provides the right for young people that reached the 16th year of age to vote on local, regional, national and European level.

Regional and local legislation on youth

In the nine federal states of Austria exist federal laws on youth concerning youth protection, youth promotion, representation of the concerns of the youth and rights of youth.

The different laws for youth in Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland can be found in the internet.

Also the federal laws on youth welfare do exist in the 9 *Bundesländer* of Austria, defining and structuring the competences of the federal state, the districts and municipalities on child and youth care, adoption, fostering, stationary care and representation of rights and interests of children and youth through the ombudsperson.

5. National Policy Programmes on youth

National programmes on youth.

Following the Federal Youth Promotion Act is guaranteed in Austria. Youth organisations receive support according to the number of their members and for special projects.

On the national level no programmes comparable to Erasmus Plus Youth in Action exist but following the Federal Youth Promotion Act, focal points of the support of projects in different fields are established:

Parallel to the European focus voluntary activities will be an important issue for youth policy as well.

Funding priorities 2012 – 2014 of the Federal Ministry of Families and Youth

This funding priority offers an opportunity to actively get young people involved in youth organisations.

“Vocational guidance”, with special emphasis on MINT professions (mathematics, information sciences, natural sciences and technology).

So-called MINT professionals are increasingly rare in the labour market and will become even more highly sought after in the coming years. Both demographic changes and technological advances will intensify the run on these professionals. This presents a professional opportunity for young people.

“Peaceful coexistence; prevention of violence; integration”

This funding priority, with its three different objectives, facilitates project developments that aim to achieve a constructive dialogue with young people from other cultures and with different family values. Prevention of violence is a topic that offers an opportunity to take a close look at the root causes of violence and to develop preventive measures together with young people. Projects dealing with this funding priority can focus on just one of the three objectives.

“Participation and various new forms of participation”

aims to emphasise the importance of involving young people in decision-making processes. When developing projects, young people’s ideas regarding to what extent and in which way they want to be actively involved in shaping societal development should be taken into account. The possibilities of the internet, e.g. social media networks, should be incorporated to a greater degree.

Projects dealing with these key issues are given priority. The proposed projects must be participative and gender neutral, and must be integrative of discriminated and disadvantaged groups of the population. A project’s connection with the funding priorities must be clearly outlined in its concept description, as must the concrete didactic, methodological and content aspects that relate to the respective funding priority and that go beyond a general, basic effect of child and youth work.

Funding priorities 2015 of the Federal Ministry of Families and Youth

This funding priority offers an opportunity to actively get young people involved in youth organisations.

“Entering the job market”

When making the transition from formal education (school, university, etc.) to professional life, young people are confronted with a number of challenges and are required to make decisions that will influence the rest of their lives. Non-school child and youth work offers young people an important social environment, facilitates a variety of learning experiences that can benefit their later careers, and can directly support their entry into the working world by means of special projects. With regard to this funding priority, the focus is on projects that are generally aimed at the empowerment of young people with relation to starting out in a profession and that deal with this issue, at least at a conceptual level; furthermore, this funding priority includes projects that aim to promote entrepreneurial skills in young people or strengthen youth entrepreneurship through concrete measures.

“Digitalisation / Media literacy”

Media have always presented society with challenges. Since the digitalisation of media, people are expected to have an even higher level of media literacy. Particularly children and young people find it easy to become proficient in certain aspects of media literacy and to utilise the opportunities and possibilities connected with digital media. In other regards, however, they are exposed to certain risks and need support to deal with these risks or to identify opportunities. With regard to this funding priority, the focus is on projects that aim to enhance media literacy in a broad, comprehensive sense. The target group can be both adolescents and facilitators.

“Peaceful coexistence”

Peaceful coexistence is an essential pillar of a functioning democratic society. This is applicable at all levels: globally, in Europe and the EU, in Austria, in the community, in the classroom, youth centre, family ... It is important to understand and to ensure that violence is not the solution to conflicts and that the aim is not simply to coexist, but to cooperate with one another. With regard to this funding priority, the focus is on projects that effectively contribute towards preventing violence or that deal with the issue of integration in a broad sense.

Projects dealing with these key issues are given priority. The proposed projects must be participative and gender neutral, and must be integrative of discriminated and disadvantaged groups of the population. A project's connection with the funding priorities must be clearly outlined in its concept description, as must the concrete didactic, methodological and content aspects that relate to the respective funding priority and that go beyond a general, basic effect of child and youth work.

Action plans i.e. official strategies

An initial analysis of existing National Action Plans and Strategies in Austria (<http://www.bmfj.gv.at/ministerium/jugendstrategie/jugendscreening/nationale-aktionspl-ne-und-strategien.html>) makes clear that the concerns of young people are understood theoretically to be an important horizontal issue, one that is however not adequately accounted for in practice. Furthermore, the architects of these plans and strategies are so numerous and varied that coordination is difficult.

The mission of the Youth Competence Centre is to discover not only synergies but also redundancies at an early stage and to facilitate exchanges of experience between the individuals responsible for the action plans.

The Austrian Youth Strategy, which aims at a horizontal youth policy, is now in the process of implementation and further development. In a special designed development group policy makers and representatives of youth organisations, open youth work, youth information and youth research meet to discuss the needs of a strategy on a horizontal youth policy and set objectives and measures for the new strategy.

The Austrian Strategy on health of children and youth aims to create a comprehensive approach for health promotion for children and young people. For more information see here:

http://bmg.gv.at/home/Schwerpunkte/Kinder_und_Jugendgesundheit/Kinder_und_Jugendgesundheitsstrategie/Kinder_und_Jugendgesundheitsstrategie_2013_Arbeitsverlauf_und_Ergebnisse

6. Budget / Public expenditure allocated to youth

From 2009-2013 the Federal Budget Reform was implemented in two stages. It now defines for instance a new budget structure as well as outcome oriented budget management. For detailed information see https://english.bmf.gv.at/budget-economic-policy/BMF-HHRR_folder_E.pdf?4cxx82

It has to be underlined that there is no special dedication to the youth field in each Federal Ministry. In addition, there is supplement financial support from the Federal Provinces and local authorities.

On regional and local level the expenditures cannot be calculated, but in all 9 federal provinces special budgets for youth exist.

7. European Dimension of youth policy

7.1 Council of Europe.

Through the Partial Agreement on the Youth Card with the European Youth Card Association (EYCA) it is possible for young Austrians to take part in the Programme of the Partial Agreement (cross-border exchange, training programmes and projects).

7.2 European Union.

7.2.1 Implementation of the Erasmus+ Youth in Action programme

The new national agency for the Erasmus+:YOUTH IN ACTION programme, the Interkulturelles Zentrum, Lindengasse 41/10, 1070 Wien, tel: +43 1 586 75 44, mail: iz@iz.or.at is in charge of the implementation of Erasmus+:YOUTH IN ACTION and is supported on regional level, due to the federal structure of Austria, by regional institutions.

Erasmus+ education:

Erasmus+ National Agency, ÖAD - Österreichischer Austauschdienst, Nationalagentur Lebenslanges Lernen (Lifelong learning); Ebendorfer Straße 7, A-1010 Wien, Tel: +43/1/534 08-0, Fax: +43/1/534 08-699

The ÖAD functions also as national agency for the Erasmus+ higher education, Comenius, Leonardo da Vinci, Grundtvig and Jean Monnet.

Eurodesk: Agency Erasmus+ Youth in Action, Interkulturelles Zentrum, Lindengasse 41/10, 1070 Wien, tel: +43 1 5867544

ERYICA: jugendinfo.at, Lilienbrunnngasse 18/2/41 A- 1020 Wien; Tel: +43/1/216 48 44 55

8. Further sources of information on youth policy in Austria

Publications:

BMWFJ (Hrsg.): 6. Bericht zur Lage der Jugend in Österreich (6th Report on the situation of youth in Austria), Wien 2011 (download: <http://www.bmfj.gv.at/ministerium/jugendforschung/jugendbericht.html> on this site also the 3rd, the 4th and the 5th report on the situation of youth are available)

Austrian Youth Strategy (<http://www.bmfj.gv.at/ministerium/jugendstrategie.html>)

Newsletter of various homepages (e.g.):

www.boja.at

www.jugendinfo.at

www.bjv.at

research (e.g.):

www.jugendkultur.at

statistics:

www.statistik.at

homepages of the Federal Ministry and the *Landesjugendreferate* (provincial youth departments):

Austrian Federal Ministry of Families and Youth: www.bmfj.gv.at

Burgenland: www.ljr.at

Carinthia: www.jugend.ktn.gv.at

Lower Austria: www.noel.gv.at/Gesellschaft-Soziales/Jugend.html

Upper Austria: www.ooe-jugend.at

Salzburg: www.salzburg.gv.at/themen/gv/landesjugendreferat

Styria: www.jugendreferat.steiermark.at

Tyrol: www.tirol.gv.at/themen/gesellschaft-und-soziales/jugend/jugendreferat

Vorarlberg: www.vorarlberg.at/jugend

Wien: www.bildungjugend.wien.at