

Monitoring Ausschuss

Unabhängiger Monitoringausschuss zur Umsetzung der UN-Konvention
über die Rechte von Menschen mit Behinderungen



Input on the call for a study on the impact of mental health problems on the enjoyment of human rights by young people – Resolution 57/30 of the Human Rights Council

Input from the Austria's Independent Monitoring Committee

The Independent Monitoring Committee for the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is a national human rights institution in Austria. It was established as an independent monitoring mechanism on the basis of Article 33 of the UN CRPD. The Independent Monitoring Committee monitors compliance with the human rights of persons with disabilities and the implementation of the UN CRPD, which Austria ratified in 2008. The Independent Monitoring Committee issues public statements and recommendations.

The following pages contain the input and the references in the annex.

Question 1: Based on your monitoring and engagement, what are the main mental health challenges faced by young people in your country, and how do these challenges affect their enjoyment of human rights? Please consider the specific situation of marginalized young people and those in vulnerable situations in your response.

Research shows that the mental health of children and adolescents has deteriorated significantly, especially since the COVID-19 pandemic.ⁱ One in seven children and adolescents in the EU live with a mental illness.ⁱⁱ Austria is no exception.

The Independent Monitoring Committee sees a major challenge in the **undersupply** of mental health care for children and young people (see question 2 et seqq.) and in the **stigmatization** of psychosocial disabilities in Austria.

Especially at a young age, social participation, cultural experiences, and self-determined leisure activities are crucial for personality development, mental health, and social integration. According to the CRPD, children with disabilities have the right to grow up **together with their peers in an inclusive society**. This applies to school (Art. 24 CRPD) as well as to leisure activities (Art. 19, Art. 30 CRPD). Although the last state review emphasized the strengthening of inclusive education, a segregated education system continues to be pursued and special schools and segregated therapeutic kindergarten groups are being expanded.ⁱⁱⁱ For the equal social participation of children and young people with disabilities, it is also essential that leisure, cultural, and sports activities are accessible and that the necessary support is provided.

Uncertainties in the social environment (family conflicts, societal expectations, etc.), pressure to perform while growing up, and feelings of powerlessness regarding global crises can have a significant negative impact on mental health. The Independent Monitoring Committee also sees exacerbating factors in **ableist attitudes** and persistent prejudices, as well as subsequent experiences of bullying for young people with disabilities. These stresses are further exacerbated and intensified by increasing hatred on the internet.^{iv} Individuals can report incidents of online hate speech and discrimination to the civil society organization ZARA. These have more than doubled within a year. In 2024 (as of November 15), 31 cases of online hate were reported, 17 of which were against women and girls with disabilities.^v

Question 2: What steps is the Government taking to address the root causes of mental health challenges among young people and to ensure that their human rights are respected, protected, and fulfilled? How has your institution assessed or contributed to these efforts? Please consider the specific situation of marginalized young people and those in vulnerable situations in your response.

To strengthen cognitive, psychosocial, and emotional resources in general, there are **measures and services** such as outreach family work and support,^{vi} youth coaching,

parent education, relationship or classroom design, and violence prevention in schools, programs such as "Gemeinsam stark werden", "PERMA Teach," "Plus," or "Wetterfest," "Starke Schule, starke Gesellschaft," as well as workshops or information events by external persons.^{vii}

In general, low-threshold **telephone or chat counseling services** are also available, such as "147 Rat auf Draht" or the website "feel-ok."^{viii} In addition, there are public programs such as the "**Du bist ok!**" **campaign & ABC initiative**^{ix} or the **TOPSY mental health toolbox**^x, which aim to promote psychosocial health, reduce stigma, and empower young people in their environment.

Furthermore, the **number of permanent positions for school psychology** has been expanded and will be doubled to 390 by 2027. In the 2026/27 school year, another 70 positions will be added. For the first time, permanent positions for school social work are also available in federal schools. In the 2025/26 school year, there will be 30 positions, followed by a further 35 positions in 2026/27.^{xi} Thanks to their trained understanding of mental illness, **school social workers** and **school psychologists** are also considered highly qualified referrers for further measures and treatments.^{xii}

Improvements to the services offered have been made by extending the care period from 18 to 25 years by **child and youth psychologists**^{xiii} and by increasing the number of positions for doctors contracted with health insurance companies (panel doctors) from 27 to 38^{xiv}. However, the current Rechnungshof (Court of Auditors) report shows that the goal has not yet been achieved and that gaps in care still exist.^{xv}

Question 3: What are the main barriers to the right to mental health for young people in your country and what is their impact on young people's human rights? Please consider the availability, accessibility, acceptability, and quality of mental health care and the specific situation of marginalized young people and those in vulnerable situations in your response. Please share any findings or recommendations your institution has made in this regard.

The Independent Monitoring Committee notes with concern the **insufficient provision of health insurance-funded therapy places** for children and adolescents. At the beginning of this year, clinical psychological treatment became free of charge, which represents a significant improvement. At the same time, the service was capped at 120,700 treatment units.^{xvi} If the quota is maxed out or the requirements for it are not met, therapy services can be paid for privately and cost subsidies can be applied for.^{xvii} However, these often only cover part of the costs. Young people from low-income families are particularly disadvantaged by this.^{xviii} There is also a noticeable urban-rural divide. There are far fewer support services available in rural areas, which means poorer accessibility or less choice. The lack of anonymity in rural areas can also be a hurdle.

In addition, many facilities or the support/assistance services themselves are **not accessible** due to physical and communication barriers.

The Independent Monitoring Committee has also observed a fundamental **shortage of specialist staff** in the field of child and adolescent psychiatry, as well as inadequate transitions between child and adult psychiatry, despite the recent extension of the treatment period.

Question 4: What laws, policies, and programmes exist concerning the mental health of young people in your country?

a.) Please provide examples of relevant laws, regulations, strategies, action plans, public policies, and programmes aimed at realizing young people's right to mental health.

In Austria, there are **few laws or legal regulations** that deal with the mental health of children and adolescents. § 2 (2) of **the School Regulations Act**^{xxix} states that one of the general tasks of schools is to raise young people to be "healthy and health-conscious" members of society. Child and adolescent psychiatry is regulated in the **2015 Medical Training Regulations**.^{xx}

However, there are several **instruments and health policy strategies** for development and coordination, such as the **Austrian Health Goals**.^{xxi} The working group on the goal of "Growing up of children and adolescents" developed the **Child and Youth Health Strategy** back in 2011.^{xxii} There are also strategies that include the mental health of children and adolescents, among other things, but are not directly focused on it, such as the **Roadmap "Future Health Promotion"**,^{xxiii} the **Austrian Youth Strategy** in the Office of the Federal Chancellery,^{xxiv} the **Health Promotion Strategy** of the GÖG,^{xxv} the **Austrian Structural Plan for Health**,^{xxvi} **Target Control Agreement 2024 to 2028**,^{xxvii} **National Action Plan on Disability 2022-2030**.^{xxviii}

Since the number of free psychotherapy places for children and adolescents offered by social insurance providers (despite the improvements)^{xxix} was insufficient (see question 3), the project "**Gesund aus der Krise**" was initiated by the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2023. Due to high demand, the project was extended until 2027 and offers 15 free clinical psychology and health psychology services to ensure low-threshold access to treatment.^{xxx}

b.) Were these measures developed in consultation with young people? What has been their impact on the availability, accessibility, acceptability, and quality of mental health services?

In 2011, a committee for child and youth health was established; in 2016, a coordination office for child and youth health was set up.^{xxxi} The latter established the current version of the **Child and Youth Health Strategy**. Around 1,950 young people and relevant stakeholders from the health and social services sectors were involved in a participatory

process.^{xxxii} A participatory strategy process in 2021 and 2022 led to the development of the "**Future Health Promotion**" roadmap. This process involved the general public, experts in the field of health promotion, and decision-makers.^{xxxiii}

Question 5: Based on your monitoring or research, what proportion of total public expenditure is allocated to health, specifically to mental health services for young people? In particular, please indicate any changes (including cuts or increases) in funding for programmes and services addressing youth mental health.

Public and private **health expenditure** rose to **€57 billion** in 2024 (11.8% of gross domestic product).^{xxxiv} This is an above-average increase of €4.25 billion or 8%.^{xxxv} The figures from Statistics Austria are broken down (in detail by federal state),^{xxxvi} but there is no breakdown by area, such as psychological health services.

It should be noted that a package of **€13 million** was approved for the psychosocial care of young people in 2022. **€50.12 million** from the federal budget has been allocated to the "Gesund aus der Krise" project.^{xxxvii} Nevertheless, the **2025 Rechnungshof (Court of Auditors) report** found that, despite many improvements in certain areas, **care is still inadequate**. Among other things, it criticized the lack of data on care for children and young people.^{xxxviii}

Question 6: How can States deliver more effectively to ensure the full and effective realization of young people's human right to mental health, including through international cooperation? How can NHRIs contribute to this process? Please share any promising practices.

From the perspective of the Independent Monitoring Committee, **laws** are needed to harmonize the various legal responsibilities and competencies in the health sector, as well as coordinated, nationwide, and cross-stakeholder political strategies for children and adolescents to ensure comprehensive psychosocial care.^{xxxix}

The Independent Monitoring Committee believes that establishing fast, unbureaucratic, low-threshold, and barrier-free care in the form of a **one-stop shop** is an essential step toward achieving easy access for children and adolescents.^{xl}

Furthermore, **prevention programs** and the promotion of mental health in the living environment, for example through a school subject called "mental health",^{xli} and the expansion, financing, and recognition of self-help and peer support services are of great importance for promoting mental health.^{xlii} In addition, healthcare professionals must be trained and sensitized to children and adolescents through dedicated modules in **training curricula** and mandatory continuing education courses.^{xliii}

Governments must provide the necessary **budgetary resources** for free and needs-based psychotherapy places and clinical psychological treatment.^{xliv} There is a need for well-funded and expanded child and adolescent psychiatry services and a sufficient supply of

psychiatric beds. In addition, free mobile social psychiatric care services must be expanded.^{xlv}

The Independent Monitoring Committee also considers **structural measures** such as those against child poverty, intersectional discrimination and violence, and climate protection, as well as publicly funded destigmatization and awareness campaigns to raise awareness in society, to be important steps towards realizing the human right to mental health.

According to Art. 4 (3) of the CRPD, the **participation of children and young people with disabilities** in the implementation of health programs and strategies must be ensured by the States Parties, and children and young people must be actively involved.

Furthermore, the Independent Monitoring Committee believes that **systematic and disaggregated data** on care services and actual needs are required. Since 2023, Austria has been running a pilot project to collect data on people with disabilities (disability and participation statistics) as a first step.^{xlvi}

Question 7: Can you provide information on any programmes or activities your organization has implemented regarding the impact of mental health challenges on young people's human rights?

Once a year, the Independent Monitoring Committee organizes a broad public exchange in the form of a public meeting with civil society and focuses on key topics.^{xlvii} In 2025, the topic was "**Growing up with disabilities**" with the active participation of adolescents and young adults.^{xlviii} The outcome was that there is still a lack of needs-based personal assistance, accessibility, peers, inclusive education, adequate access to healthcare, and social security.^{xlix} Experiences of stigmatization and bullying, pressure to conform, late diagnoses, and complicated bureaucratic procedures make growing up even more difficult.

In 2026, the Independent Monitoring Committee will also focus on children and young people with disabilities and specifically address problems in accessing healthcare.

ANNEX

- ⁱ *Gesundheit Österreich GmbH*, Measures to strengthen the psychosocial health of children, adolescents, and young adults, R. Felder-Puig, B. Lindner, I. Vana, L. Schlee, G. Rohrauer-Näf, (2023) 2.
- ⁱⁱ *World Health Organization*, Child and youth mental health in the WHO European Region (2025) <https://iris.who.int/server/api/core/bitstreams/17b159dd-58f0-4bb6-b6f9-fab36931f05b/content> (last accessed 13.02.2026).
- ⁱⁱⁱ *Austrian Disability Council*, Styrian Government Program: Commitment to Special Schools (2024), <https://www.behindertenrat.at/aktuelles/news/steirisches-regierungsprogramm-bekanntnis-zu-sonderschule/> (last accessed on December 15, 2025). *City of Vienna*, Press Service, Vienna continues to promote greater inclusion in elementary education, <https://presse.wien.gv.at/presse/2025/04/23/wien-foerdert-kontinuierlich-weiter-mehr-inklusion-in-der-elementarpaedagogik> (last accessed on December 15, 2025).
- ^{iv} CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/9, 5 (20). *Human Rights Committee*, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Austria 2015 (CCPR/C/AUT/CO/5) 3 (15).
- ^v The estimated number of unreported cases of online hate is significantly higher.
- ^{vi} *GÖG*, Measures to strengthen the psychosocial health of children, adolescents, and young adults – Factsheet (2023) 3 f.
- ^{vii} See also press conference on July 2, 2025, by Federal Minister Wiederkehr, Federal Minister Plakolm, Federal Minister Schumann. *GÖG*, Measures to strengthen the psychosocial health of children, adolescents, and young adults – Factsheet (2023) 4 ff: However, schools often lack the necessary resources to raise awareness of the issue due to a shortage of teachers, and are therefore unable to do so.
- ^{viii} *GÖG*, Measures to strengthen the psychosocial health of children, adolescents, and young adults – Factsheet (2023) 7. See *Styria vitalis*, feel-ok, https://www.feel-ok.at/de_AT/jugendliche/jugendliche.cfm (last accessed on February 13, 2026).
- ^{ix} See *GÖG*, WohlfühlPOOL, "Du bist ok" campaign for and with young people, <https://wohlfuehl-pool.at/du-bist-ok> (last accessed on February 19, 2026) or *GÖG*, ABC of psychosocial health in young people, <https://wohlfuehl-pool.at/abc> (last accessed on February 19, 2026).
- ^x See Austrian League for Child and Youth Health, TOPSY – Mental Health Toolbox, <https://www.kinderjugendgesundheit.at/projekte/topsy-toolbox-psychische-gesundheit/> (last accessed on February 19, 2026).
- ^{xi} PK dated July 2, 2025, from BM Wiederkehr, BM Plakolm, BM Schumann: "Doubling the number of school psychologists," introduction of school social work in federal schools. *GÖG*, Measures, 6. *BMB*, School Psychology – Contact Addresses, <https://www.bmb.gv.at/Themen/schule/beratung/psych/kontakte.html> (last accessed on February 13, 2026). *BMB*, School social work in Austria, <https://www.bmb.gv.at/Themen/schule/beratung/psus/schulsozialarbeit.html> (last accessed on 13 February 2026). *Federal Chancellery*, Council of Ministers adopts comprehensive package on mental health and prevention in schools, <https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/bundeskanzleramt/nachrichten-der-bundesregierung/2025/07/ministerrat-verabschiedet-umfangreiches-paket-zur-psychischen-gesundheit-und-praevention-an-schulen.html#:~:text=Council%20of%20Ministers%20adopts%20comprehensive%20package%20on%20mental%20health%20and%20prevention%20in%20schools%20%2D%20Federal%20Chancellery%20Austria> (as of July 2, 2025).
- ^{xii} *Kienbacher*, Mental Health in Childhood and Adolescence, *Childhood and Adolescence, Mental Health of Children and Adolescents*, 492 (2017).
- ^{xiii} *BMASGPK*, Youth psychiatry may treat patients up to the age of 25 in future, <https://www.sozialministerium.gv.at/Services/Aktuelles/Archiv-2024/jugendpsychiatrie.html> (as of May 15, 2024).
- ^{xiv} *SV*, Child and adolescent psychiatry: Court of Auditors confirms progress – further expansion necessary, <https://www.sozialversicherung.at/cdscontent/?contentid=10007.907396&portal=svportal> (as of 24.09.2025).
- ^{xv} *Austrian Court of Auditors* (ed.), Child and adolescent psychiatry. Care planning and implementation (2025) 79 ff, https://www.rechnungshof.gv.at/rh/home/home/2025_28_Kinder_Jugendpsychiatrie.pdf (last accessed on February 12, 2026).
- ^{xvi} *ÖGK*, *ÖGK* introduces clinical psychological treatment as a health insurance benefit: <https://www.gesundheitskasse.at/cdscontent/?contentid=10007.908362&portal=oegkportal> (as of December 10, 2025).
- ^{xvii} See *ÖGK*, Clinical psychological treatment, <https://www.gesundheitskasse.at/cdscontent/?contentid=10007.897679> (last accessed on February 19, 2026).
- ^{xviii} *Kienbacher*, Mental Health in Childhood and Adolescence, *Childhood and Adolescence, Mental Health of Children and Adolescents*, 493 (2017).
- ^{xix} Federal Act of July 25, 1962, on School Organization, BGBl 1962/242, as amended.

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- ^{xx} Ordinance of the Federal Minister of Health on Training as a General Practitioner and Specialist, Federal Law Gazette II 2015/147, as amended.
- ^{xxi} *BMASGPK*, Health Goals Austria, <https://gesundheitsziele-oesterreich.at/> (last accessed on February 13, 2026). See also *BMASGPK*, Health Goal 6, <https://gesundheitsziele-oesterreich.at/gesundheitsziele-und-arbeitsgruppen/gesundheitsziel-6/> (last accessed on February 13, 2026). *BMASGPK*, Health Goal 9, <https://gesundheitsziele-oesterreich.at/gesundheitsziele-und-arbeitsgruppen/gesundheitsziel-9/> (last accessed on February 13, 2026).
- ^{xxii} *BMSGPK*, Child and Youth Health Strategy (2024) https://broschuerenservice.sozialministerium.gv.at/Home/Download?publicationId=846&attachmentName=Kinder_und_Jugendgesundheitsstrategie.pdf, 1 ff.
- ^{xxiii} See *GÖG*, Implementation perspectives for the roadmap "Future Health Promotion" <https://beteiligung.agenda-gesundheitsfoerderung.at/projects/c6a709f1-d6ca-4117-b8e6-68259f7d9909/view/answers?0=p&1=r&2=o&3=j&4=e&5=c&6=t&7=s&8=%2F&9=c&10=6&11=a&12=7&13=0&14=9&15=f&16=1&17=-&18=d&19=6&20=c&21=a&22=-&23=4&24=1&25=1&26=7&27=-&28=b&29=8&30=e&31=6&32=-&33=6&34=8&35=2&36=5&37=9&38=f&39=7&40=d&41=9&42=9&43=0&44=9&45=%2F&46=v&47=i&48=e&49=w> (last accessed February 13, 2026).
- ^{xxiv} *BKA*, Austrian Youth Strategy in the Federal Chancellery, <https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/agenda/jugend/oesterreichische-jugendstrategie/oe-jugendstrategie-im-bka.html> (last accessed on February 13, 2026).
- ^{xxv} *GÖG*, Health Promotion Strategy (2024) 7.
- ^{xxvi} *GÖG*, Austrian Structural Plan for Health (ÖSG), <https://goeg.at/OESG>, (last accessed on February 13, 2026); see also ÖSG 2023 (as of October 10, 2025) Section 3.1.4.16 on quality criteria in child and adolescent psychiatry.
- ^{xxvii} *BMASGPK*, Target Control Agreement 2024 to 2028, [https://www.sozialministerium.gv.at/Themen/Gesundheit/Gesundheitssystem/Gesundheitsreform-\(Zielsteuerung-Gesundheit\)/Zielsteuerungsvertrag-2024-bis-2028.html](https://www.sozialministerium.gv.at/Themen/Gesundheit/Gesundheitssystem/Gesundheitsreform-(Zielsteuerung-Gesundheit)/Zielsteuerungsvertrag-2024-bis-2028.html) (last accessed on February 13, 2026) with reference to the target control agreement at federal level – version in accordance with the decision of the Federal Target Control Commission of June 7, 2024.
- ^{xxviii} Austria is planning its own action plan to strengthen the psychosocial health of children and young people. See *GÖG* (ed.), Strategies for strengthening the psychosocial health of young people (2024), https://jasmin.goeg.at/id/eprint/3361/1/FS_Strategien_bf.pdf (accessed on February 12, 2026).
- ^{xxix} *SV*, Child and adolescent psychiatry: Court of Auditors confirms progress – further expansion necessary, <https://www.sozialversicherung.at/cdscontent/?contentid=10007.907396&portal=svportal> (as of 09/24/2025).
- ^{xxx} *BMASGPK*, Merger of the working group with the Committee for Child and Youth Health, <https://gesundheitsziele-oesterreich.at/gesundheitsziele-und-arbeitsgruppen/gesundheitsziel-6/> (last accessed on February 13, 2026).
- ^{xxxii} *BMSGPK*, Children and Youth Health Strategy (2024) https://broschuerenservice.sozialministerium.gv.at/Home/Download?publicationId=846&attachmentName=Kinder_und_Jugendgesundheitsstrategie.pdf, 11 f.
- ^{xxxiii} *Healthy Austria Fund*, Roadmap "Future Health Promotion," https://fgoe.org/Glossar/Roadmap_Zukunft_Gesundheitsfoerderung (as of July 3, 2024).
- ^{xxxiv} See press releases from June 14, 2023: *Statistics Austria*, Health Expenditure, <https://www.statistik.at/statistiken/bevoelkerung-und-soziales/gesundheitsversorgung-und-ausgaben/gesundheitsausgaben> (last accessed on February 15, 2026).
- ^{xxxv} Press release *Statistics Austria* 13 626-119/25.
- ^{xxxvi} In inpatient and outpatient health care, home care, emergency services, medical products, preventive services, and administration, as well as by federal state: *Statistics Austria*, Public current health expenditure in Austria according to the System of Health Accounts (SHA), 2015-2024, in millions of euros (table), <https://www.statistik.at/statistiken/bevoelkerung-und-soziales/gesundheitsversorgung-und-ausgaben/gesundheitsausgaben> (last accessed on February 15, 2026) and *Statistics Austria*, Public current health expenditure for fund hospitals by financing system and by federal state, 2024, in millions of euros (table), <https://www.statistik.at/statistiken/bevoelkerung-und-soziales/gesundheitsversorgung-und-ausgaben/gesundheitsausgaben> (last accessed on February 15, 2026).
- ^{xxxvii} *Austrian Court of Auditors* (ed.), Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. Care Planning and Implementation (2025) 81, https://www.rechnungshof.gv.at/rh/home/home/2025_28_Kinder_Jugendpsychiatrie.pdf (last accessed on February 12, 2026).
- ^{xxxviii} *Austrian Court of Auditors* (ed.), Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. Care Planning and Implementation (2025) 79 ff, https://www.rechnungshof.gv.at/rh/home/home/2025_28_Kinder_Jugendpsychiatrie.pdf (last accessed on February 12, 2026).
- ^{xxxix} For an overview, see: National Action Plans and Strategies

<https://www.bundeskanzleramt.gv.at/agenda/jugend/oesterreichische-jugendstrategie/nationale-aktionsplaene-und-strategien.html> (last accessed on February 12, 2026). Austria is planning its own action plan to strengthen the psychosocial health of children and adolescents. See Gesundheit Österreich GmbH (ed.), Strategies for strengthening the psychosocial health of young people (2024), https://jasmin.goeg.at/id/eprint/3361/1/FS_Strategien_bf.pdf (accessed on February 12, 2026).

^{xl} See GÖG (ed.), Model for improved access to psychosocial care for children and adolescents. Results report (2023) 34 and 57, https://jasmin.goeg.at/id/eprint/2874/1/Endbericht_gesamthafte%20L%C3%B6sung_2022_bf.pdf (last accessed on February 12, 2026).

^{xli} See *Global Educational Transformation*, GET, <https://www.get-ngo.com/> (last accessed on February 19, 2026).

^{xlii} See, for example, "Rat auf Draht": Rat auf Draht gemeinnützige GmbH, Peer2Peer counseling—young people counseling young people, <https://www.rataufdraht.at/peerberatung> (last accessed February 19, 2026) and *HPE Austria*, #visible—making children of parents with mental illness visible, <https://www.visible.co.at/> (last accessed on February 19, 2026).

^{xliii} See GÖG (ed.), Strategies for strengthening the psychosocial health of young people (2024) 4, https://jasmin.goeg.at/id/eprint/3361/1/FS_Strategien_bf.pdf (last accessed on February 12, 2026).

^{xliv} See *Pro Mente Austria*, The glass is half empty, https://www.promenteaustria.at/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/240610_promente_Flugblatt.pdf (last accessed on February 12, 2022).

^{xlv} See *Austrian Court of Auditors* (ed.), Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. Care Planning and Implementation (2025) 83 ff., https://www.rechnungshof.gv.at/rh/home/home/2025_28_Kinder_Jugendpsychiatrie.pdf (last accessed on February 12, 2026).

^{xlvi} See *BMASGPK* (ed.), People with Disabilities in Austria I (2024) 127 ff., https://broschuerenservice.sozialministerium.gv.at/Home/Download?publicationId=809&attachmentName=Menschen_mit_Behinderungen_in_%C3%96sterreich_2022_1_Teil_Statistik.pdf (last accessed on February 12, 2026).

^{xlvii} See *Independent Monitoring Committee*, <https://www.monitoringausschuss.at/en/> (last accessed on February 12, 2026).

^{xlviii} For more information, see *Independent Monitoring Committee*, Growing up with disabilities: My voice is important! <https://www.monitoringausschuss.at/sitzungen/aufwachsen-mit-behinderungen-meine-stimme-ist-wichtig/> (last accessed on February 12, 2026).

^{xlix} In the run-up to the public meeting, a discussion paper was published describing the problems faced by children and young people with disabilities in Austria. See *Independent Monitoring Committee/Styrian Monitoring Committee for People with Disabilities*, Discussion paper on the topic of "Growing up with disabilities – rights of children and young people" (2025), https://www.monitoringausschuss.at/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Diskussionsgrundlage_Aufwachsen-mit-Behinderungen.pdf (last accessed on February 12, 2026).