



Meeting March 21
Hamburg

Partner Organisations

- Care Alliance Ireland (Ireland)
- Azienda di servizi alla persona del Diistretto C esena e Valle savio (Italy)
- WIR PFLEGEN (Germany)
- Princess Royal Trust for Carers (UK)
- Anziani e Non Solo società cooperativa (Italy)
- Stichting MOVISIE (Netherlands)

Project Outputs

No.	Approx. date	Description
1	12/2012	Website: the project web site will be the partnership's main communication tool. It will support dissemination of results and outcomes towards the European audience
2	01-05/2013	Field work: each partner will complete a questionnaire to inventarise available information and figures about YAC in its country and good practices transferable within the partnership
3	08/2014	Handbook: the report summarises good practices and recommendations emerged from field work and study visits. Its aim is to provide partners and stakeholders with ideas and advice to support informal and peer learning of YAC in their local contexts
4	05/2013 - 05/2014	Study visits: the study visits will give partners opportunities to learn about effective practices carried out in other EU countries and to exchange ideas with European colleagues on the issue of informal and peer learning for YAC
5	10/2014	Final report: it will document the project process, including information about lessons learned, evaluation of impacts, evaluation of results.

Striking results

- Scotland, Netherlands: awareness of YAC's.
- Italy: YAC's are largely invisible. Family problems have to be solved within the family.
- In Ireland and Germany: little focus on YAC's, more on older people.
- In most countries there is more attention for your carers and less for young adult carers.
- Risk factors:
 - Psychiatric, drugs or alcohol problems of the caree
 - Duration of the illness
 - Few coping skills
 - Isolation

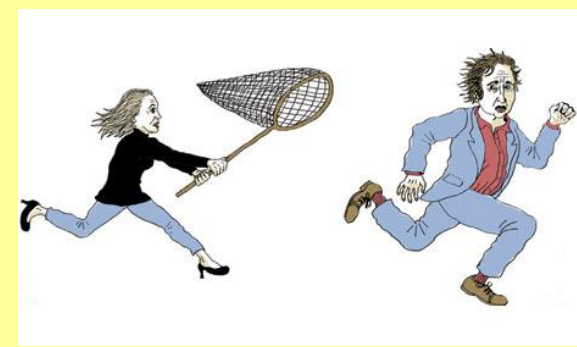


Policies



- Scotland: the national Young Carers Strategy ‘Getting It Right for Young Carers’. All carers have a statutory right to assessment of their needs.
- In the Netherlands a national law, the Dutch Social Support Act, aims at improving the local service provision to citizens and clients, including family.
- In Italy, Germany and Ireland there are no specific policies. However there are services for adult carers, but not specific for YAC’s.

Approaching YAC's



- Most countries; Ireland, Italy and Germany don't yet use strategies to reach YAC's or are beginning to address the issue.

Ireland: "there seems to be a blockage in recognizing that there is an issue and secondly an unwillingness to do any real work around it."

- In Scotland there is a specific strategy for young adult carers named 'Getting It Right for Young Carers'.
- The Netherlands: some attention by organisations, some schools and health organisations. However: small scale and can therefore only be seen as a start.

Little focus



Because:

- YAC's are *invisible*. They won't ask for help easily.
- The *impact* of caring on young adults is quite *unknown*.
- Caregiving is a *taboo*.

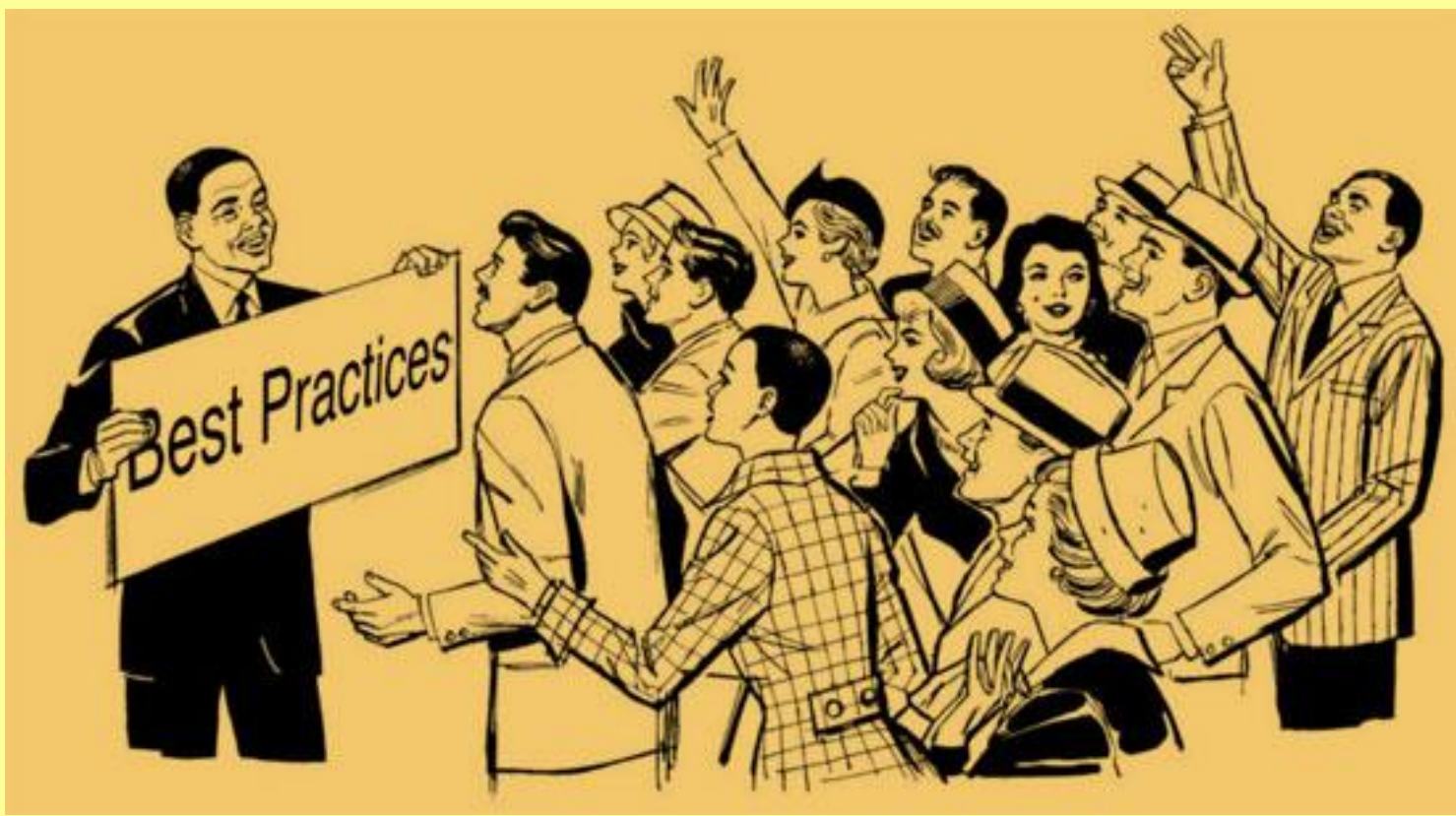
One respondent from Germany said: "it's a family problem, not a society problem"

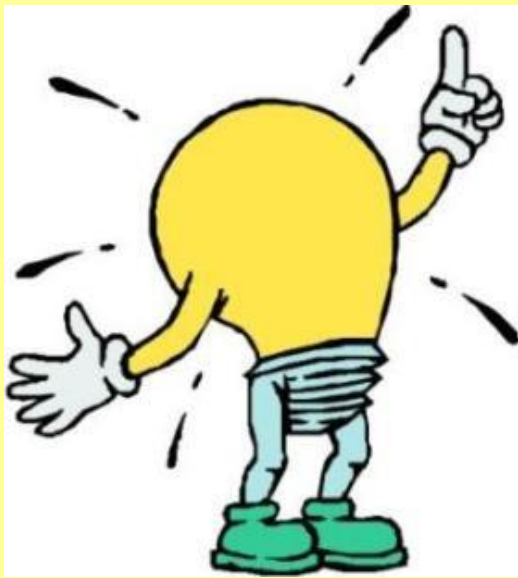
- Caring for older people is more recognised.

Protective factors

- More awareness of young adult carers
- Italy, Germany and The Netherlands stress that social support by the network of YAC's is important because they are an important resource and can help with coping
- Financial support (Italy, Germany, Ireland)
- Respite (Germany)







Good practices

The Netherlands: effective intervention 'KOPP groups'. For young adult carers (age 4-22) who care for a parent with a psychiatric disability or (an) addiction(s).