



European Foundation
for the Improvement
of Living and Working
Conditions

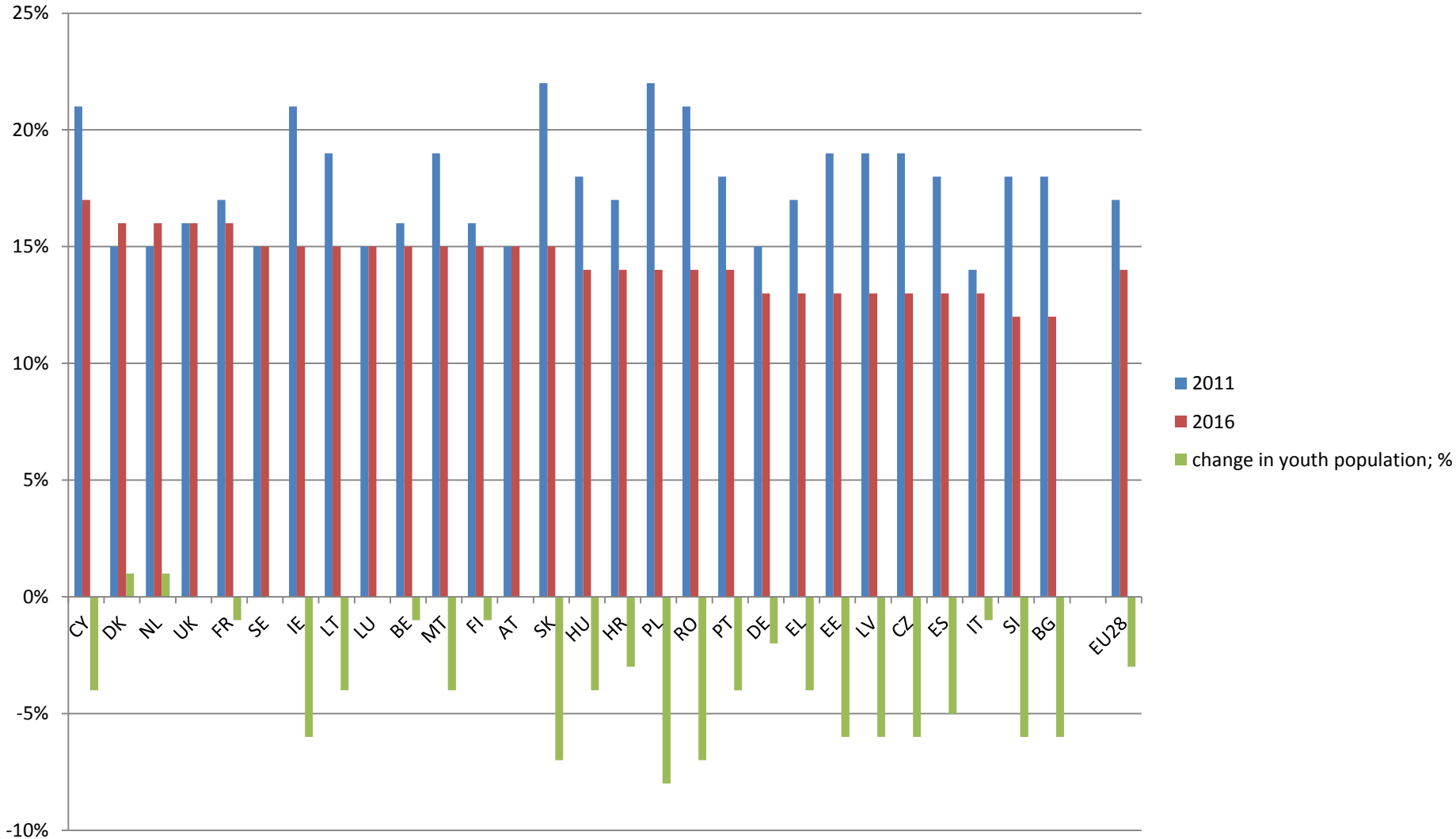
The tripartite EU Agency providing
knowledge to assist in the development
of social and work-related policies

Tackling age discrimination against young people: building bridges between Equality bodies & youth organisations

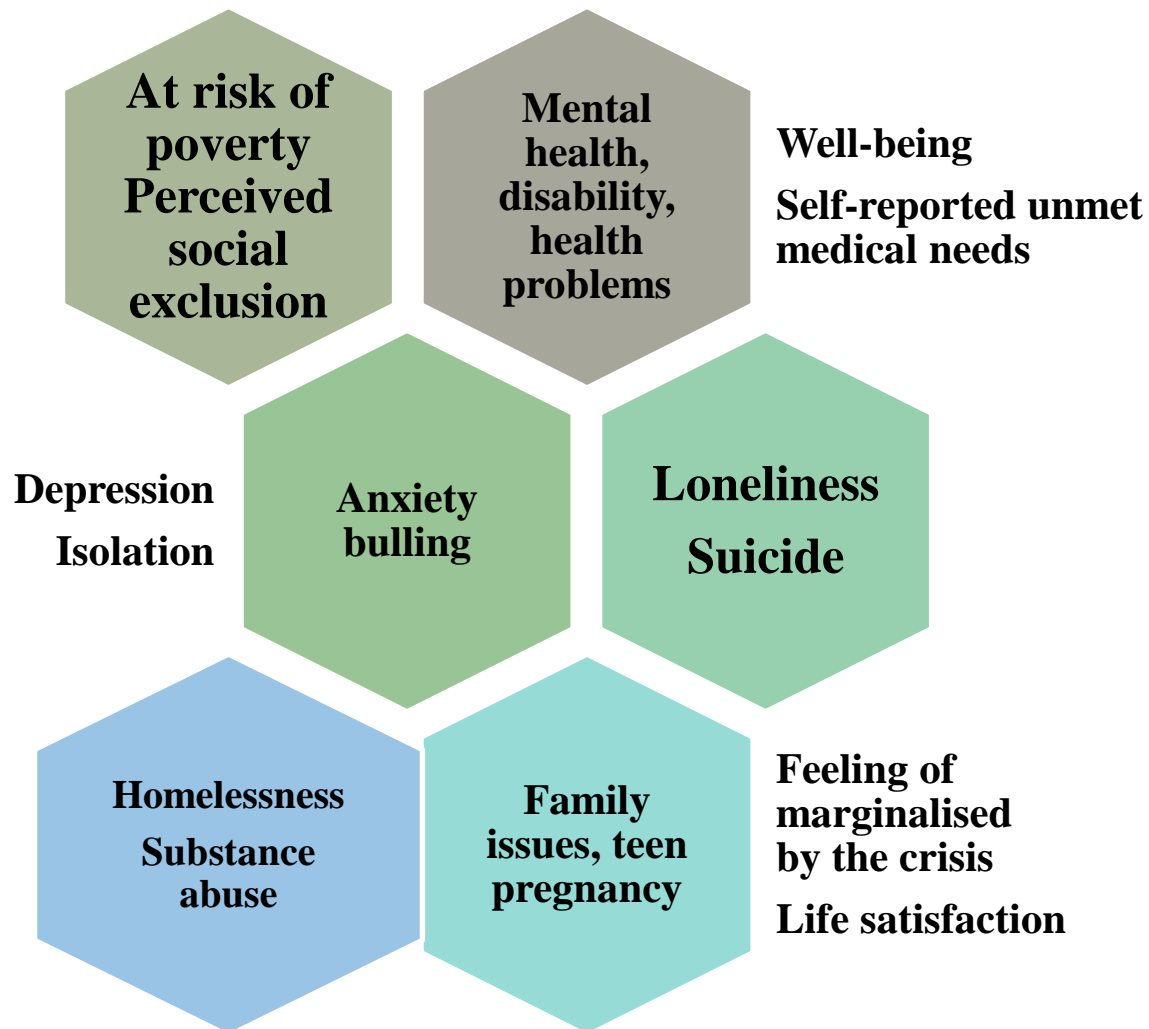
Eurofound, June 27th, 2018

Anna Ludwinek – Social Policies

Population change (aged 12-24)



Broad range of issues

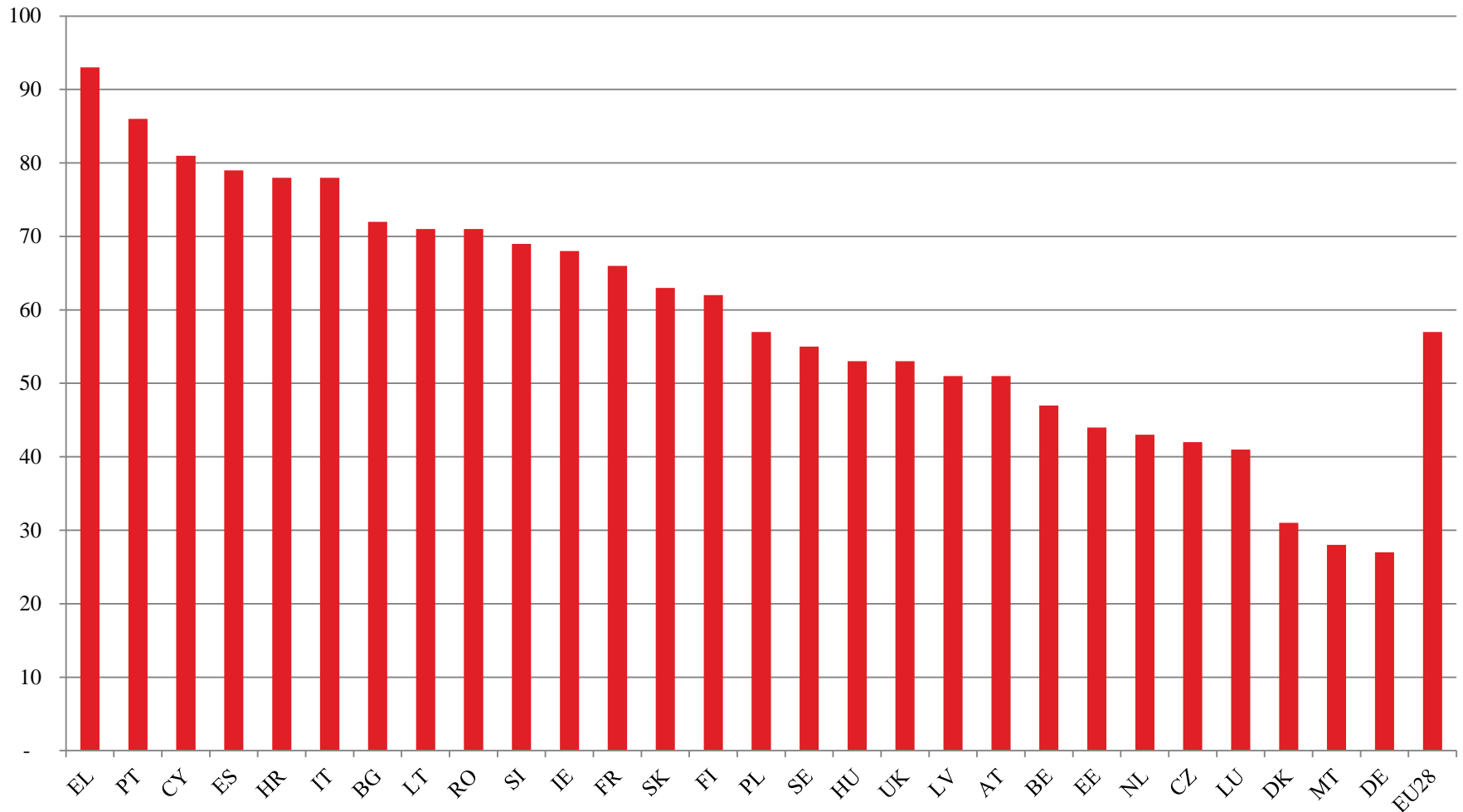


Needs addressed – type of services

Type of services	Needs addressed
<p>Social support services (living conditions, social exclusion) Housing, legal assistance, financial assistance, compensatory services, information services, mediation</p>	<p>Poverty, social exclusion, risk of homelessness, abuse, extreme vulnerability/multiple disadvantage, family problems, problems settling into school</p>
<p>Health support services (physical and psychological wellbeing) Psychiatry, emotional and psychological support services, sexual health services, care for young mothers, health services for young people with disabilities</p>	<p>Mental illness, suicide risk, eating disorders, sexually transmitted diseases, teen pregnancy, chronic disease/disability</p>
<p>Services addressing adverse social and health outcomes Counselling, school psychosocial support, helplines, online support services, support to young offenders, rehabilitation, treatment of addiction and substance abuse</p>	<p>Bullying, cyberbullying, antisocial behaviour, substance abuse, social media, gaming and gambling</p>
<p>Services for particular groups Homeless intervention and support, support for LGBTQI youth, support services for young people with disabilities, aftercare, specific services for refugees or marginalised communities</p>	<p>Homelessness, disability, issues specific to LGBTQI young people, young people in care, unaccompanied minors-refugees, marginalised communities</p>

Impact of the crisis

Feeling that young people have been marginalised by the economic crisis, that is to say excluded from economic and social life, %, age 16-30, 2016



Main problems with accessing healthcare services, by country, age 18-24

	Distance	Appointment delay	Waiting time	Cost	Finding time
AT	30%	59%	73%	21%	25%
BE	17%	39%	43%	33%	42%
BG	21%	65%	74%	44%	48%
CY	42%	27%	48%	72%	47%
CZ	31%	32%	81%	21%	39%
DE	16%	46%	60%	7%	35%
DK	16%	37%	35%	7%	25%
EE	27%	54%	34%	24%	24%
EL	41%	52%	70%	56%	31%
ES	7%	28%	26%	4%	10%
FI	6%	49%	39%	24%	20%
FR	16%	49%	57%	32%	52%
HR	24%	38%	33%	22%	20%
HU	18%	47%	44%	16%	29%
IE	19%	22%	34%	46%	38%
IT	13%	35%	28%	26%	22%
LT	39%	45%	56%	26%	36%
LU	14%	30%	50%	45%	32%
LV	26%	53%	60%	44%	35%
MT	13%	67%	82%	61%	29%
NL	5%	11%	32%	7%	21%
PL	25%	35%	31%	21%	26%
PT	11%	47%	54%	18%	23%
RO	36%	58%	74%	44%	52%
SE	18%	51%	33%	16%	33%
SI	25%	48%	51%	5%	17%
SK	8%	23%	32%	6%	15%
UK	20%	69%	64%	14%	40%
EU28	18%	44%	49%	20%	32%

CHILDREN ON THE FRONTLINE OF HOMELESSNESS IN EUROPE

IRELAND

- **3,333 children** were homeless in November 2017, up **276%** since November 2014.
- In Ireland, more than one homeless person in three is a child.

SWEDEN

- **Between 10,000 and 15,000 children** were homeless in April 2017.
- **60%** increase in the number of children in emergency accommodation between 2011 and 2017.

THE NETHERLANDS

- **4,000 children registered homeless** with the local authorities in 2015, **60%** up on 2013.

FRANCE

- In 2012, **30,100 children** were homeless.
- **33%** of people in homeless accommodation were under 18 years making them the largest age group in homelessness.



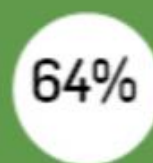
IRL



increase in homelessness among 18-24 year olds in last 3 years



GR



of 18-34 year olds live with their parents



DK



increase in homelessness among 18-24 year olds between 2009-15



NL



increase in homeless 18-30 year olds counted in 2016 census (since 2015)

1/3

OF HOMELESS PEOPLE
IN IRELAND ARE
CHILDREN



Challenges and issues - youth service providers targeting young people experiencing homelessness/ being at risk of it (12-24 yrs.)

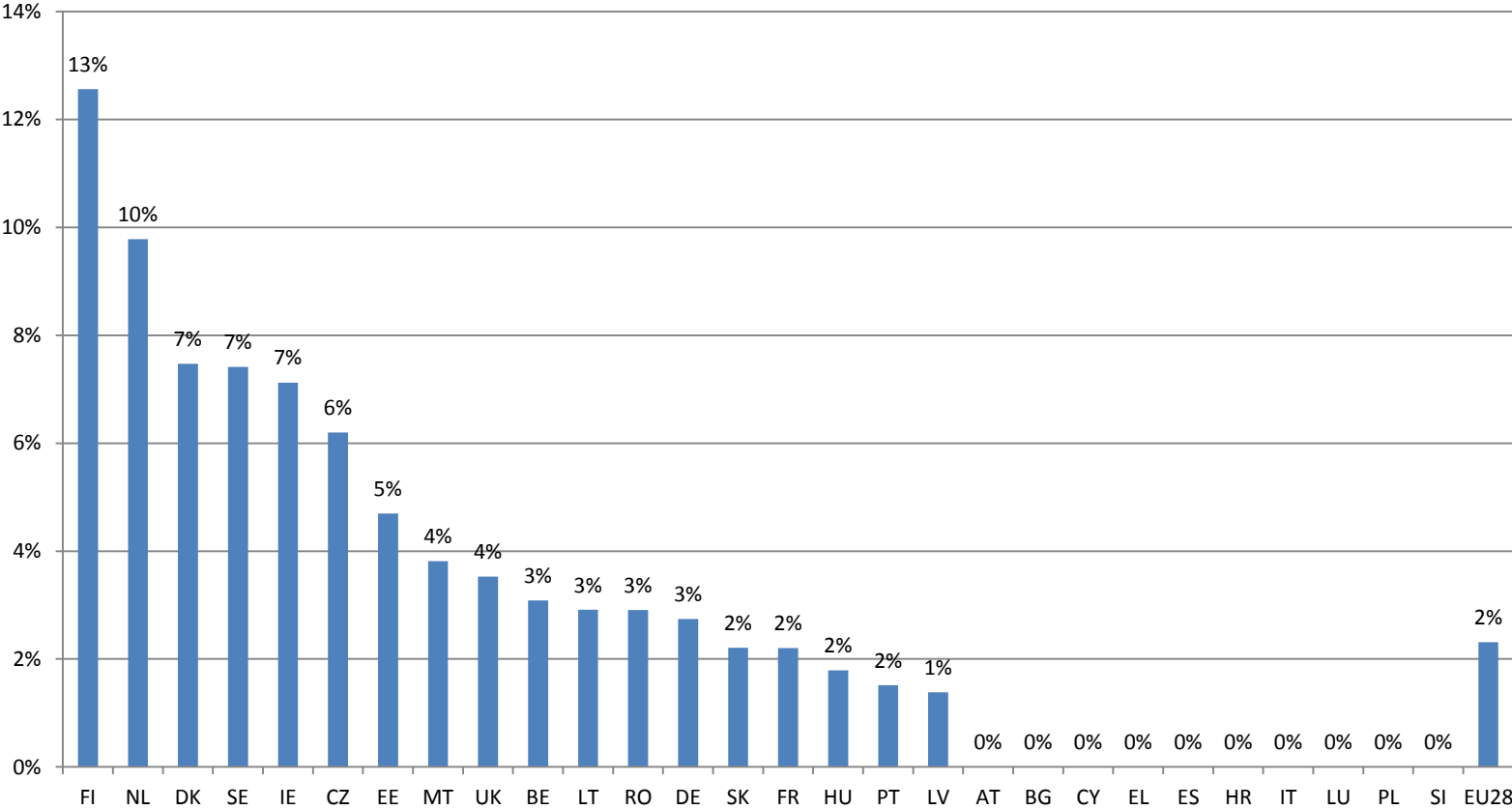
Issues impacting accessibility

	Targeting YP experiencing homeless /being at risk	NOT targeting YP experiencing homeless /being at risk
Lack of interest	41%	35%
Prior appointment is necessary or there is a waiting list	36%	13%
Incorrect assessment in referrals	35%	8%
Lack of awareness of the service or entitlement	31%	53%
Stigma associated with using the service	16%	30%
Lack of staff or staff with the relevant skills	15%	22%
Low internet penetration/ no access to internet for certain groups	1%	22%

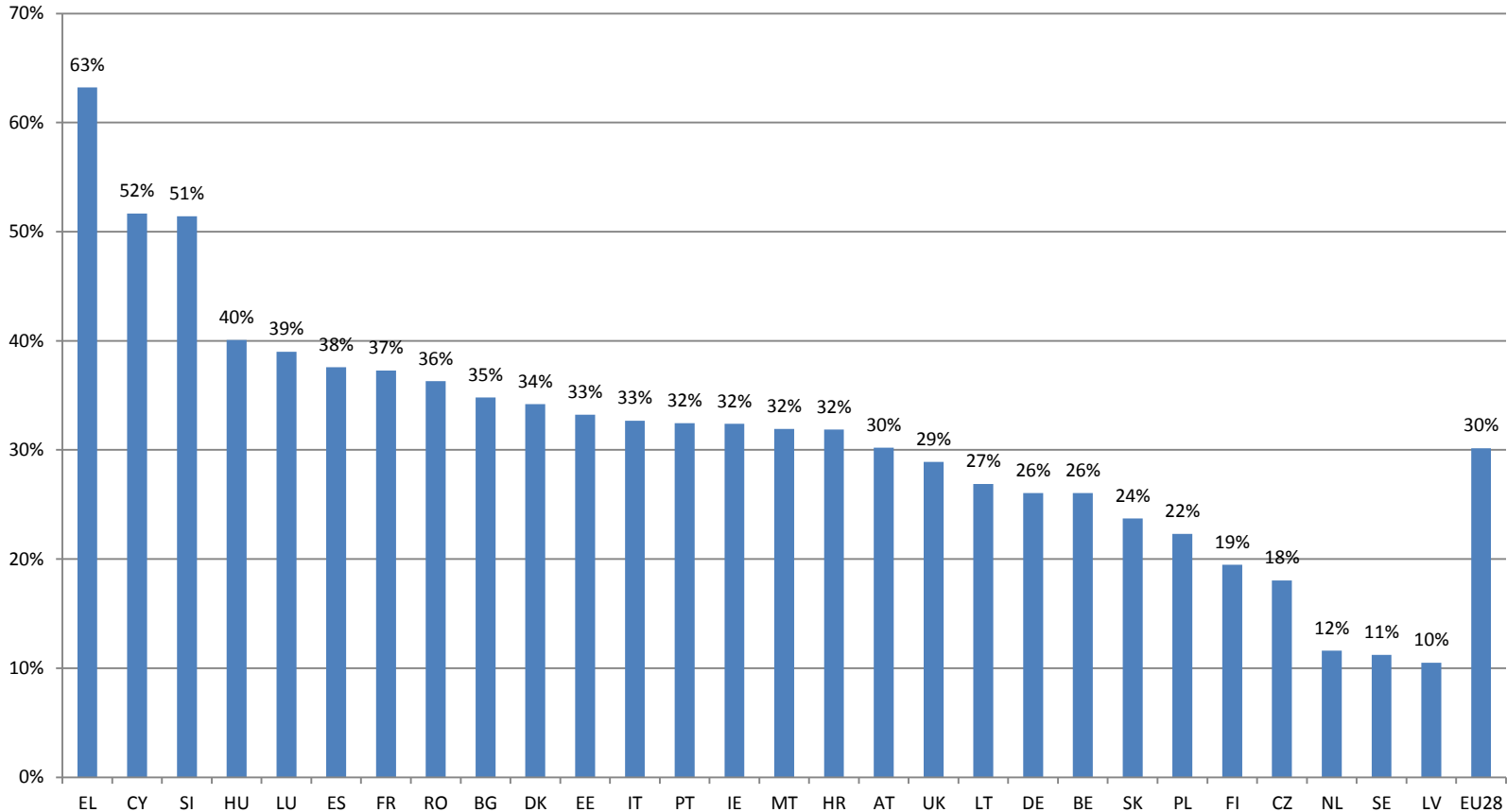
Q: What does service provider perceive as an issues/ had an impact on accessing the provided services for young people?

**Results for organizations providing services for youth experiencing or at risk of homelessness; Multiple options could be selected. Hence, the percentages do not sum up to 100%*

Would turn to service provider for support in case of feeling depressed or when dealing with a serious problem, age 18-24



Difficulty in affording psychology or psychiatry services, age 18-24



Main barriers in accessing services for young people in Europe

<p>Structural and institutional barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Physical access: location, opening hours, access for people with disabilities- Administrative burden- Legal restrictions (age limit, citizenship)- Lack of funding- Staff issues- No availability- Cost	<p>Personal barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lack of information- Stigma- Mental wellbeing: anxiety, introversion- Social attitudes- Family problems
<p>Cultural and societal barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Religion- Specific communities- Discrimination, prejudice- Language problems	<p>Adequacy and quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Method of delivery, communication tools- Competence of staff- Facilities, equipment- Anonymity, privacy- Young people's involvement and agency- Measurable outcomes and impact

Perspective of service providers

Some of the preliminary first results

- **Services are found via other young people or themselves (importance of peer-to peer)**
- **Most of the service of preventative nature**
- **Barriers**
 - Internal governance funding, capacity
 - Reaching out
 - Keeping in touch post service
- **Groups with access issues:**
 - Young people without internet
 - Young people with physical/intellectual disabilities
 - Young people living in rural areas (CR, LT, PT, BG, HU)
 - Younger cohort (12-17)
- **Issues impacting access**
 - Lack of awareness
 - Lack of interest
 - stigma
- **Further issues to be explored: LGBT, weak family ties**

Thank you
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