

# WHOLE FAMILY WORKING: MAKING IT REAL FOR YOUNG CARERS

## YOUNG CARERS LEGAL RIGHTS QUIZ

Answer each of the following questions by ticking those answers which you feel to be correct. There may be more than one correct answer to each question!

1. The term Young Carer:
  - a. Was clearly defined within the Carers (Recognition & Services) Act 1995
  - b. Refers to a person under 18 who provides or intends to provide care for another person of any age, except where that care is provided for payment, pursuant to a contract or as voluntary work
  - c. Means the child or young person will be a 'child in need'
  
2. The National Carers Strategy 'Recognised, valued and supported: next steps for the carer's strategy highlighted:
  - a. The priorities identified for adult carers up until 2018
  - b. The importance of whole family approaches to assessment so as to improve support to young carers as well as adult carers
  - c. The importance of enabling those with caring responsibilities to fulfil their educational and employment potential.
  
3. The Care Act 2014 concentrates on:
  - a. Reforming the law relating to adults in need of social care and support
  - b. Reforming the law relating to adult carers with no provisions relating to young carers
  - c. The principle of wellbeing for both adults and carers
  
4. The Children & Families Act 2014:
  - a. Inserts a new clause 17 ZA into the Children Act 1989 to address the needs of young carers.
  - b. Focuses on putting children and young people at the heart of planning and decision making through person centred planning
  - c. Will be implemented in April 2016

5. Section 17 Clause 17 ZA of the Children Act:
  - a. Places a clearer duty on the local authority to undertake an assessment of a young carer's needs for support when they request one
  - b. The amendment to S17 of the Children Act places legal duties only upon Children's Services
  - c. Requires the local authority to ensure a young carer is identified and give consideration as to whether they are a 'child in need'.
  
6. Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 defines a child as being in need in law if:
  - a. He/she is unlikely to achieve or maintain or have the opportunity to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of health or development without provision of services from the LA
  - b. His/her health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired without provision of services from the LA
  - c. He/she is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm or maltreatment
  
7. A recent ministerial statement highlighted how:
  - a. The presence of a young carer in the family should always constitute an appearance of need and should trigger an assessment or the offer of an assessment to the person needing care
  - b. The adult's assessment and eligibility for support should take into account their parenting responsibilities
  - c. Where a young carer is identified within the family, the starting point should be assessing the needs of the young carer and then see what remaining needs there are for the adult or child who needs care
  - d. Assessments should find out why a child is caring and what needs to change in order to prevent them from undertaking excessive or inappropriate caring responsibilities/
  - e. A whole family approach is essential and separate individual assessments are not appropriate where there is a young carer in the family.
  
8. Under the new legislation the lead professional responsible for a young carer's assessment:
  - a. Will always be from Children's Services
  - b. May sometimes be from Adult Social Care Services
  - c. May sometimes be a School Nurse
  - d. May sometimes be a Mental Health Services practitioner
  - e. May sometimes be from a voluntary organisation