

A hand holding a white marker is checking off items on a checklist. The checklist is titled 'Checklist' and has several rows of checkboxes. The first four checkboxes are marked with a checkmark, and the fifth is being marked by the hand. The checklist is on a white sheet of paper with dotted lines, resting on a wooden surface.

Checklist

Care Act 2014

Useful Information

‘The Wellbeing Principle’

Areas to consider when promoting Wellbeing:

- Personal dignity (including treatment of the individual with respect)
- Physical and mental health and emotional wellbeing
- Protection from abuse and neglect
- Control by the individual over day-to-day life (including over care and support provided and the way it is provided)
- Participation in work, education, training or recreation
- Social and economic wellbeing
- Domestic, family and personal relationships
- Suitability of living accommodation
- The individual’s contribution to society

Some aspects of wellbeing will be more relevant to one person than another and everyone’s wellbeing should be considered individually

Adult Eligibility Threshold

An adult meets the eligibility criteria if:

- Their needs are caused by physical or mental impairment or illness
- As a result of the adults needs they are unable to achieve two or more of the outcomes specified overleaf
- **As a consequence there is likely to be a significant impact on the persons wellbeing**

*For further information see Care and Support
Statutory Guidance Chapter 6*

The specified outcomes are:

- Managing and maintaining nutrition
- Maintaining personal hygiene
- Managing toilet needs
- Being appropriately clothed
- Being able to make use of the home safely
- Maintaining a habitable home environment
- Developing and maintaining family or other personal relationships
- Accessing and engaging in work, training, education or volunteering
- Making use of necessary facilities or services in the local community including public transport and recreational facilities or services
- Carrying out any caring responsibilities the adult has for a child

Carers Eligibility Threshold

A carer meets the eligibility criteria if:

- Their needs are caused by providing necessary care for an adult. As a result:
 - their health is at risk
 - or they are unable to achieve outcomes specified overleaf

As a consequence there is likely to be a significant impact on the persons wellbeing

*For further information see Care and Support
Statutory Guidance Chapter 6*

The specified outcomes are:

- Carrying out any caring responsibilities the carer has for a child
- Providing care to other persons for whom the carer provides care
- Maintaining a habitable home environment
- Managing and maintaining nutrition
- Developing and maintaining family or other personal relationships
- Engaging in work, training, education or volunteering
- Making use of necessary facilities or services in the local community including public transport and recreational facilities or services
- Engaging in recreational activities

An adult is to be regarded as being unable to achieve an outcome if the adult:

- is unable to achieve it without assistance;
- is able to achieve it without assistance but doing so causes the adult significant pain, distress or anxiety;
- is able to achieve it without assistance but doing so endangers or is likely to endanger the health or safety of the adult, or of others; or
- is able to achieve it without assistance but takes significantly longer than would normally be expected.

A carer is to be regarded as being unable to achieve an outcome if the carer:

- is unable to achieve it without assistance;
- is able to achieve it without assistance but doing so causes the adult significant pain, distress or anxiety, or is likely to endanger health or safety.

Deferred Payment Scheme

Establish Eligibility

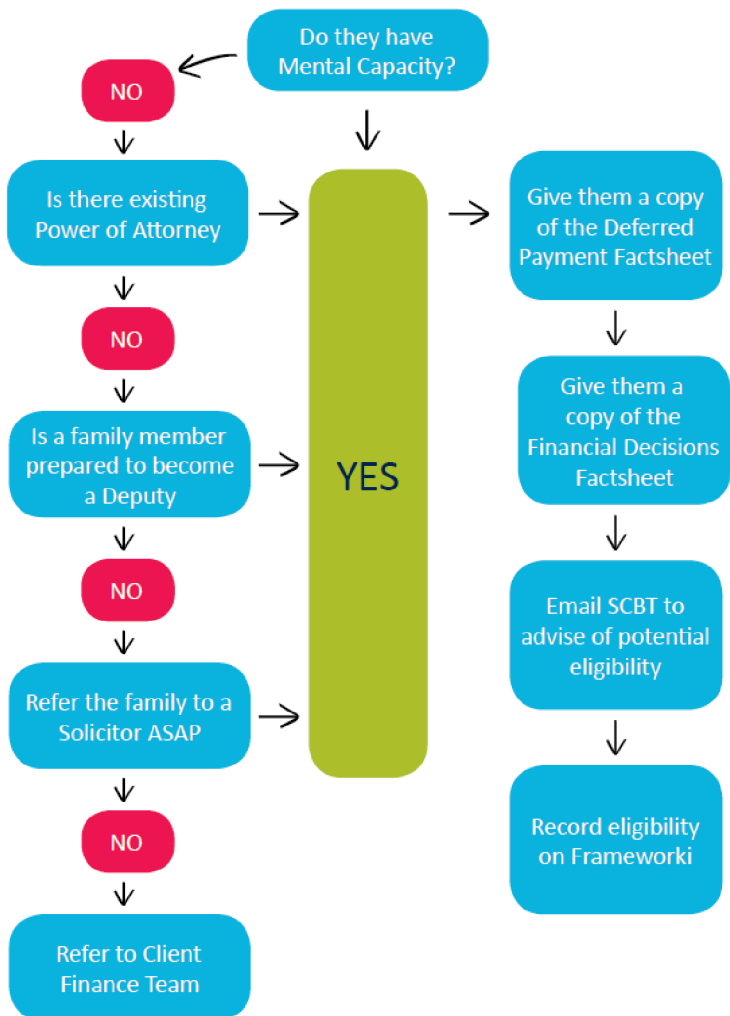
1. Is the client moving into permanent residential/ nursing care?
2. Do they own their own property?
3. Is the property NOT occupied by a spouse or other dependent relative?
4. Do they have less than £23,250 In savings and other assets (excluding the value of the property)?

Is the Answer **YES** to
ALL Questions?

Is the Answer **NO** to
ALL Questions?

See Overleaf

Record on Frameworki
No further action required



Substantial Difficulty

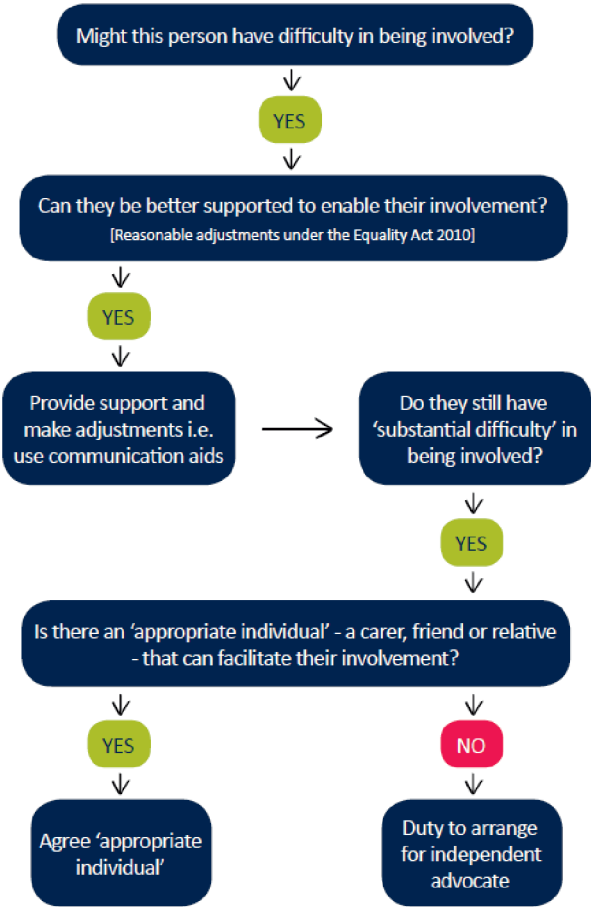
The Care Act defines four areas, in any one of which, substantial difficulty might be found. These are:

- Understanding relevant information
- Retaining information
- Using or weighing up the information (as part of being involved in the key process)
- Communicating their views, wishes and feelings

They need to be considered when an adult or carer is taking part in:

- A needs assessment
- A carers assessment
- The preparation of a care and support plan
- A review of a care and support and assessment plan
- A child's needs assessment
- A child's carer assessment
- A young carers assessment
- A safeguarding enquiry
- A safeguarding adult review
- An appeal against a local authority decision under the Care Act

Supporting Involvement



Safeguarding

Safeguarding duties apply to an adult who:

- Has needs for care and support (doesn't matter if these are being met by the council or not)
- Is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect
- As a result of those care and support needs, is unable to protect themselves from either, the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect

*For more information see Care and Support
Statutory Guidance Chapter 14*

6 Key Principles Underpin all Adult Safeguarding Work

- **Empowerment** — People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent
- **Prevention** — It is better to take action before harm occurs
- **Proportionality** — The least intrusive response to the risk presented
- **Protection** — Support and representation for those in greatest need
- **Partnership** — Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing detecting and reporting neglect and abuse
- **Accountability** — Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding

Strength Based Assessment

Things to think about:

The following information should be gathered using open questions

- Individual's strengths, hobbies, abilities, wishes
- Individuals support network (friends, family, neighbours, professionals) their strengths, abilities, knowledge
- Needs, challenges, risks (focussing on strengths does not mean ignoring these, but maximising and using the strengths to overcome them)

*For further information see Care and Support
Statutory Guidance Chapter 6*

Types of Strengths

'Soft' strengths

Individual

- Personal Qualities
- Knowledge and skills
- Relationships
- Passions and interests

Community

- Links with neighbours
- Community groups
- Shared interest groups
- Community leaders

'Hard' strengths

Individual

- Health
- Finances
- Housing
- Transport

Community

- Health & social care services
- Leisure
- Schools
- Community buildings

Direct Payments

An Authorised Person

Where a person has been assessed as lacking capacity, an authorised person can request the direct payment on the person's behalf, if all of these five conditions are met:

- Where the authorised person is not authorised under the Mental Capacity Act 2005, a person who is so authorised supports the authorised person's request
- The local authority is not prohibited from meeting the adult's needs by making direct payments to the adult or nominated person (see Schedule 1 of the Direct Payment Regulations)
- The authorised person will act in the adult's best interests
- The authorised person is capable of managing a direct payment
- Making direct payments to the authorised person is an appropriate way to meet the needs in question

Direct Payments

A Nominated Person

A direct payment can be made to a nominated person if agreed by the person with care needs and that person has capacity. In this instance ALL four conditions below need to be met

- The adult has capacity to make the request, and where there is a nominated person, that person agrees to receive the payments
- The local authority is not prohibited from meeting the adult's needs by making direct payments to the adult or nominated person
- The adult or nominated person is capable of managing direct payments
- It is an appropriate way to meet the needs in question

Useful Websites

- www.derbyshire.gov.uk/careact
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-2014-part-1-factsheets>
- www.skillsforcare.org.uk/Standards/Care-Act
- <http://www.thinklocalactpersonal.org>
- <http://www.scie.org.uk/care-act-2014/>

Checklist

Have you thought about?

- Mental Capacity
- Advocacy
- Safeguarding
- Carers
- Strengths
- Preventative Services
- Direct Payments
- Deferred Payment Agreement