

Introduction to Assessment and Care Planning

The Process

Start of the assessment (potentially a referral)

Information gathering –
different sources
- Totality of need

Recording

Analysis

- Information gathered - weight / credibility
- Apply eligibility
- Outcomes – options and rationale

NFA /
Signposting

Eligible

Funding

Eligibility threshold

An adult meets the eligibility criteria:

- Their needs are related to a physical or mental impairment or illness
- As a result of the adults needs they are **unable to achieve** two or more **specified outcomes**
- **As a consequence there is or is likely to be a significant impact on the person's well-being**



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 specified outcomes**
- **As a consequence there is or is likely to be a significant impact on the carer's well-being**

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 significant pain, distress or anxiety, or is likely to endanger health or safety

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 recreational facilities or services
- Engaging in recreational activities

Carers and the law

Duty to assess - appearance of need

Prevention

“Necessary care”

Carers can be eligible for support in their own right - even if cared for does not have eligible needs.


Where do they live?

Entitlement to Advocacy services

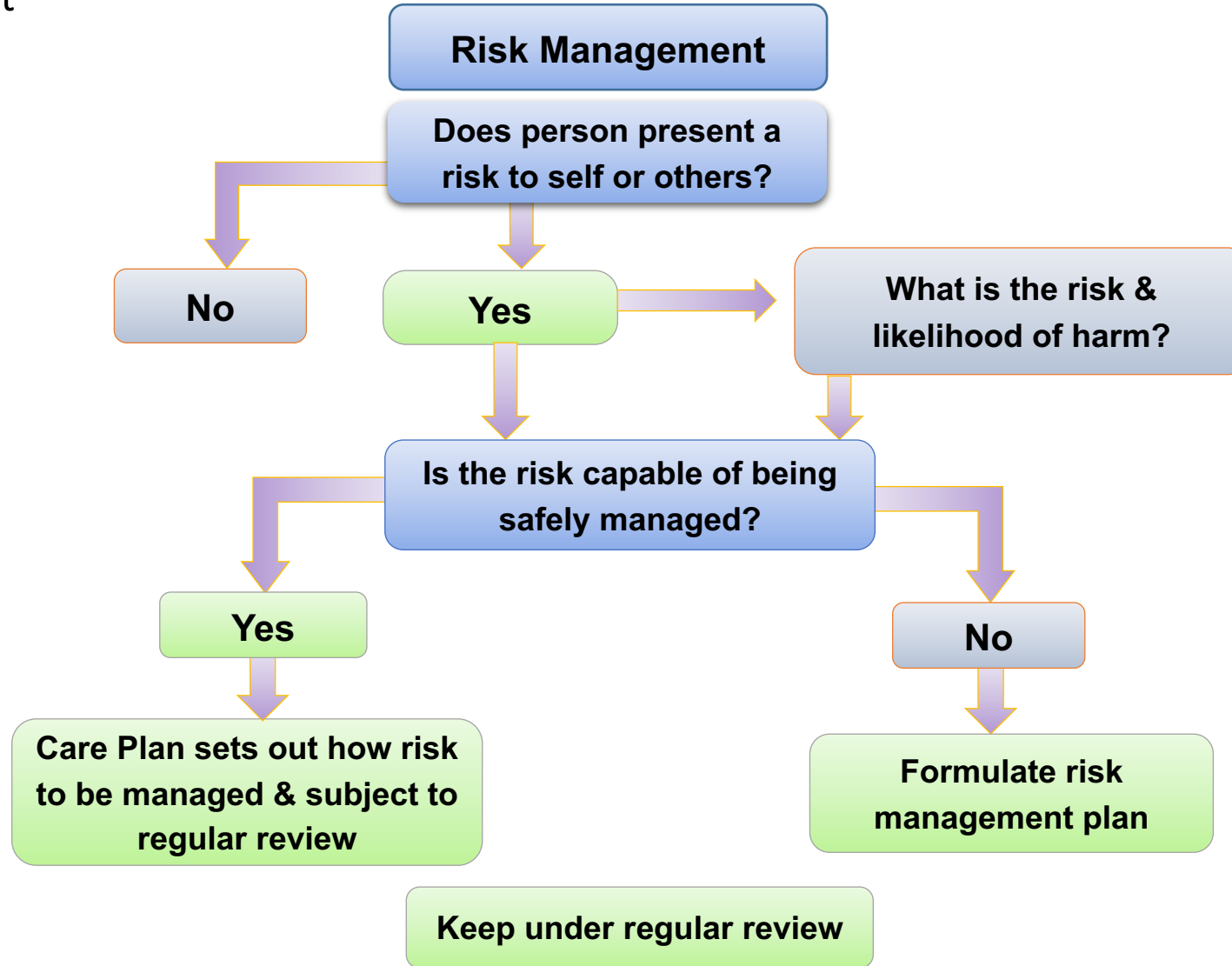
Remit for carers centre ‘v’ statutory services



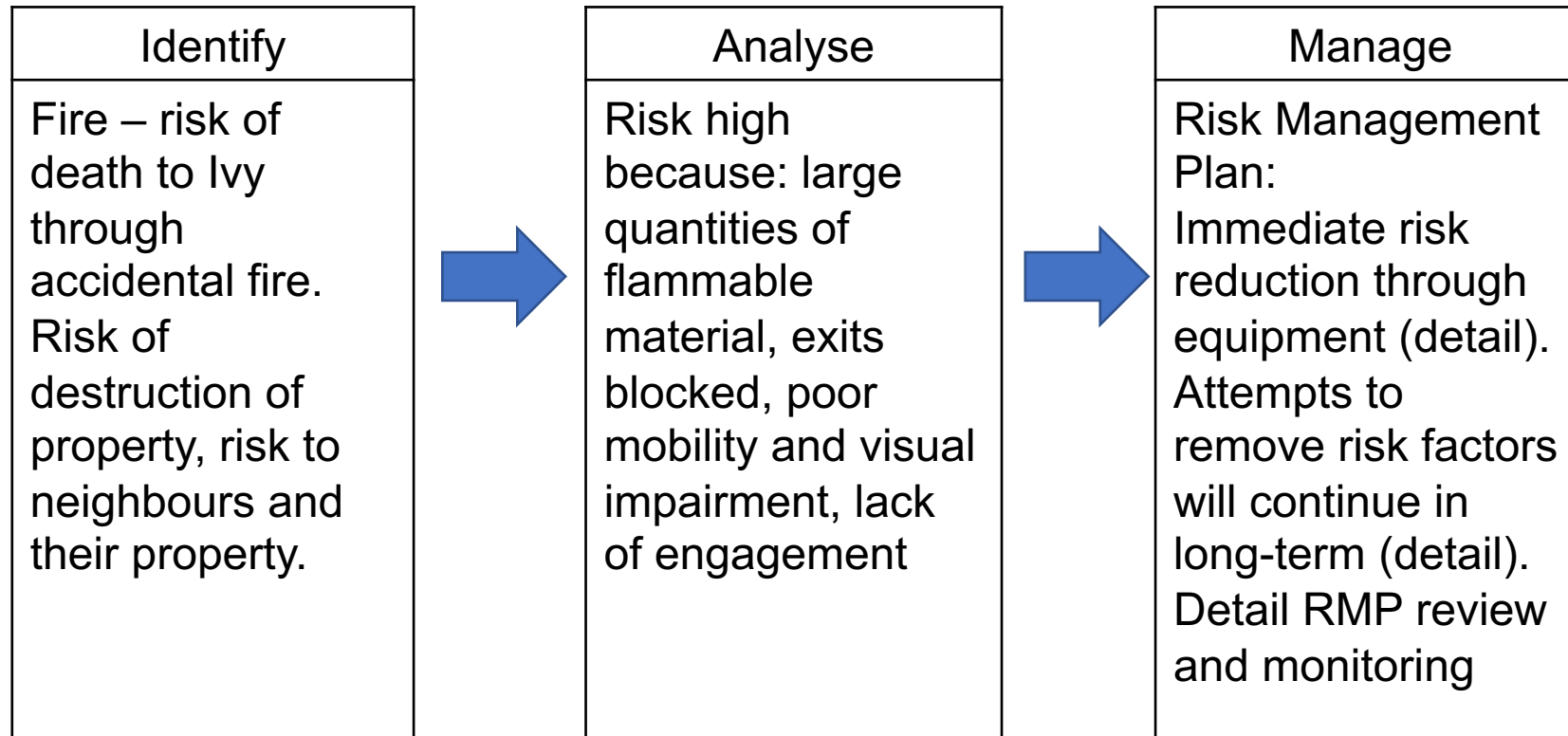
Important to
note ...

- Charging - Person who receives the service will be charged for the service. Carer's will be financially assessed for any services that they receive directly
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Risk Management Flowchart



Risk example





Pathways & Tools



Failure to appropriately manage risk – legal implications

- Breach of statutory duty if we fail to properly assess or care plan or make safeguarding enquiries
- Risk of negligence...though duty of care more likely to be with provider
- Breach of human rights
- Any of these could result in complaint, ombudsman finding of maladministration or litigation and damages claim
- SAR or other high level investigation if we fail to protect and serious harm or death ensues
- Criminal prosecution if criminal act