Eligibility Criteria for Carers’ Services

Councils in England

CODE

   1a. The Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) eligibility criteria are not used and separate criteria (not specified) are referred to
2. Local Authority uses the FACS eligibility criteria
   2a. Eligibility criteria are mentioned but FACS is referred to in a non-specific way
3. The FACS criteria is used but adjusted to take carers into account
   3a. The criteria is based on FACS but set out in separate carer-specific criteria
4. FACS is used but provision of services is dependent on service users’ – not carers’ – eligibility
5. There is explicit recognition that FACS is not used
6. Not specified
7. Possible/Probable use of eligibility criteria or FACS

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<tr>
<th>Council</th>
<th>Definition of carer</th>
<th>Website information</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Bath and North East Somerset Council</td>
<td>“We use the term ‘carer’ to describe anyone who looks after someone who cannot live at home without some support and who is unpaid. It does not include employees of care agencies or volunteers...You are entitled under the law to have an assessment of your needs, if you are providing a substantial amount of care for a disabled person living at home, on a regular basis.” [link]</td>
<td>The website states that “carers who provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis are also entitled to an assessment” and further sets out the FACS eligibility criteria for service users. [link] Examples provided within the eligibility assessment tool suggest that the needs of carers are to be considered under these criteria. For example, “carer’s health is being seriously affected” is presented as one indicator of a significant risk to health and “carer is under stress and may not be able to sustain their caring role as well as other family roles” is presented as an example of a substantial risk to involvement in family and community life. This suggests that the FACS eligibility criteria are also to be used in carers’ assessments. [link] It is unclear whether the threshold for care of service users, which is set at ‘critical’ and...</td>
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<td>2. Barking &amp; Dagenham London Borough Council</td>
<td>“A carer can be a partner, friend, neighbour, child or other relative of the person being cared for... A carer gives his or her time without payment to help care for another person who is disadvantaged due to physical or mental illness or disability... Caring for someone is a major responsibility, whether a daughter calls in to see a parent each night after work, or a partner cares for someone 24 hours at home, each carer will often find additional strain is placed upon them.” <a href="http://www.barking-dagenham.gov.uk/6-social-services/carer-support/faq.html">Link</a></td>
<td>“Fair Access to Care... Our assessment of a carer's needs is based on separate government guidance and so is not covered by Fair Access to Care. If you are a carer, please ask your social worker for advice”. It is not clear whether carers’ needs that meet the criteria set by the government guidance will be met. The threshold for eligibility of service users, under the FACS criteria, is set at ‘critical’ and 'substantial', but the threshold for eligibility of carers under the separate guidance is not specified. <a href="http://www.barking-dagenham.gov.uk/6-social-services/fair-access-to-care/ss-fair-access-applies.html">Link</a></td>
<td>1a.</td>
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<td>3. Barnet London Borough Council</td>
<td>“If you provide or intend to provide ‘regular and substantial’ care, you have a right to receive an assessment of needs in your own right. The assessment may lead to community care services being provided, to help you in your caring role. ‘Regular’ is likely to mean most days per week, most weeks, and ‘substantial’ is likely to mean an average of 20 or more hours per week spent providing care or supervision.” <a href="http://www.barnet.gov.uk/index/health-social-care/carers/adult-carers.htm">Link</a></td>
<td>It is not specified how the eligibility of carers will be determined. “Carer’s assessment... The carer’s assessment looks at your needs to find out if there are any areas in your life that you would like help with. If any of your needs are identified in your assessment then Adult Social Services may be able to help in many ways.” <a href="http://www.barnet.gov.uk/index/health-social-care/carers/adult-carers/carers-assessment.htm">Link</a></td>
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<td>4. Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council</td>
<td>“If you are looking after a relative, friend or neighbour who cannot manage on their own due to illness, disability or fraility, then you are a carer.” <a href="http://www.barnsley.gov.uk/bguk/Health_Wellbeing_Care/Carers%20Services/Carers%20and%20Carers%20Support.htm">Link</a></td>
<td>“Adult Social Care Services: Who can get help?... If you or the person you care for is having difficulties managing with everyday tasks you may be entitled to help from Adult Social Services. In line with Government guidance called 'Fair Access to Care Services', we will assess, plan and provide care for adults who have needs that fall within the agreed criteria. The eligibility criteria agreed in Barnsley consists of two bands; Critical and Substantial.” The threshold for eligibility under the FACS framework is set at critical and substantial risk. <a href="http://www.barnsley.gov.uk/bguk/Health_Wellbeing_Care/Services_for_Adults">Link</a> <a href="http://www.barnsley.gov.uk/bguk/Health_Wellbeing_Care/Carers%20Services/Carers%20and%20Carers%20Support.htm">Link</a></td>
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<td>5. Bedford</td>
<td>“When you contact us, we will carry out an</td>
<td>“What services are available to carers?”</td>
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| Borough Council | Borough Council may give services to carers who care for people who meet the following Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) criteria:  
- **critical band** - where there is an immediate crisis which threatens a person’s current or future independence  
- **substantial band** - where there is a substantial risk to a person’s current or future independence. |  
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**Borough Council** |  
**Bedford Borough Council** |  
**Central Bedfordshire** |  
**Bexley London** |  
6. Central Bedfordshire Council |  
“**Can I get help?** You may be providing, or intend to provide unpaid support to a friend, partner, parent or other relative who cannot manage by themselves because of: illness; disability; or frailty.  
**The support you provide may be:** regular; substantial; practical; and/or emotional.  
**The ways you provide support may include many things such as:** dressing; bathing; shopping; cooking; getting about; or simply keeping a watchful eye on the person you care for.  
… **How do I get help?** If you provide, or intend to provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis you can contact Central Bedfordshire to request an assessment of your needs as a carer.  
When you contact us, we will carry out an initial assessment. This is to establish if the person you care for meets our Fair Access to Care (FACS) criteria. If the person you care for meets the FACS criteria then we can arrange to carry out a more detailed assessment of your needs.” |  
link: http://www.bedford.gov.uk/health_and_social_care/carers/services_available_to_carers.aspx |  
4. |  
7. Bexley London |  
“Anyone who ‘provides or intends to provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis’” |  
**What is a carer’s assessment?**  
The Carers Assessment helps you to explore the impact of caring on:  
- your physical health  
- your emotional well-being  
- your work and social life, and  
- your training and educational aspirations  
The assessment will help us to find out which carer’s services could help you the most.  
**What carer’s services are available?**  
Central Bedfordshire may give services to carers who care for people who meet the following FACS criteria:  
- **critical band** - where there is an immediate crisis which threatens a person’s current or future independence  
- **substantial band** - where there is a substantial risk to a person’s current or future independence.” |  
2a. |  
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| Borough Council | can ask for a separate assessment of their needs by social services.  
If you regularly care for someone or expect to care for someone who is eligible for community care services, you have the right to ask for an assessment.” | “Fair Access to Care Services: A guide to eligibility for adult social care services

… To be eligible for social care services you must have immediate and serious needs arising from: frailty due to old age, physical impairment or life-limiting illness, sensory impairment, learning disability, cognitive impairment, drug and alcohol misuse, mental health difficulties, your role as a carer providing substantial and regular care to someone with one or more of the above needs.

The eligibility criteria apply to all adult social care services provided by the Council, Bexley Care Trust and Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust.”

It is further stated that: “The London Borough of Bexley’s eligibility threshold for adult social care services is Substantial. This means that we will provide help to people with Critical or Substantial needs.”

http://www.bexley.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1946&p=0 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Birmingham City Council | “You are a carer if you look after a relative or friend who needs help because of age, illness, disability, mental health problems or drug/alcohol misuse. Even if you don’t live in the same house as the person cared for, you may spend a lot of time visiting them, contacting them by phone, or doing tasks for them.” | 8.

Uses FACS criteria to determine eligibility of carers for services. However, in deciding the eligibility of the carer, the eligibility of the service user under the FACS criteria is also taken into account. It is not specified what the threshold for eligibility under FACS is, but this may be specified in the ‘Fair Access to Care Services’ leaflet (unavailable on the website).

“Help and support for carers:

…If, after the assessment, you [the carer] still have difficulties that you would like our help with, we have to decide if you are eligible for our services. Ask your social worker for a copy of the leaflet: ‘Fair Access to Care Services’. When deciding whether support can be provided, we have to take into account the results of both your assessment and that of the person you care for…If you are eligible we will work with you to find the most appropriate services to meet your needs.”

| Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council | “What is a carer?
A carer is someone who, without payment, looks after or provides help and support to a partner, child, relative, friend or neighbour who could not manage without their help.

Are you a carer?

- Do you look after a family member, partner, friend or neighbour?
- Do you care for someone on a voluntary basis?

The FACS eligibility criteria appear to apply to both carers and service users.

“Eligibility criteria – who gets a service

…People who are likely to request or require an assessment of need will include: People who are disabled by illness, injury or disability; People who are blind or partially sighted; People who are deaf or hard of hearing; People who provide informal care to another person with disability, illness, injury or sensory loss”

When you, or someone else on your behalf, contact us we will carry out an assessment of your community care needs. How quickly we do the assessment will depend on the urgency of your situation.

If the assessment confirms that you meet the eligibility criteria, we will arrange services for you. | 9. |
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<td><strong>basis?</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Do you care for someone full time or perhaps just do their shopping?”</td>
<td>“You could be a carer if you provide or intend to provide substantial and regular support to another person to help them live at home. A carer can provide support to people in a number of ways. For instance, if you look after</td>
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<th>10. Blackpool Borough Council</th>
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<td>“You can have an assessment if you are over the age of 18, you look after someone who is over the age of 18, they would be eligible for support from Adult Services and you provide or intend to provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis. ‘Substantial’ and ‘regular’ will depend on your own circumstances and responsibilities.”&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.blackpool.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/47E59CAB-62F3-4813-9526-4073EB6F22B9/0/P65CarerAssessment.pdf">http://www.blackpool.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/47E59CAB-62F3-4813-9526-4073EB6F22B9/0/P65CarerAssessment.pdf</a></td>
<td>In relation to carers’ assessments the council states:&lt;br&gt;“The availability of these services depends on your individual circumstances”&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.blackpool.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/47E59CAB-62F3-4813-9526-4073EB6F22B9/0/P65CarerAssessment.pdf">http://www.blackpool.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/47E59CAB-62F3-4813-9526-4073EB6F22B9/0/P65CarerAssessment.pdf</a></td>
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<th><strong>Eligibility Criteria 2003-2004</strong> says:</th>
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<td>“Assessments are available to people who have, or appear to have, social care needs, are aged 18 years or over and whose needs fall within the legal framework for a Social Services Department. (See Appendix 1). In general, councils may provide community care services to individual adults with needs arising from physical, sensory, learning or cognitive disabilities and impairments, or from mental health problems.&lt;br&gt;…A carer who is providing significant and substantial care to someone who falls within one of the above categories is entitled to an assessment of their own needs. This is known as a Carer’s Assessment. Carers’ needs are assessed within the framework of the Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000, where the focus is the carer’s needs and the sustainability of the caring role.”&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.blackpool.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/EF2207B2-CAD7-4769-BC76-6168AB391D8/0/EqualityImpactAssessmentofFairAccessToCareServicesPolicy.pdf">http://www.blackpool.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/EF2207B2-CAD7-4769-BC76-6168AB391D8/0/EqualityImpactAssessmentofFairAccessToCareServicesPolicy.pdf</a></td>
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This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009
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<td>a relative or friend who needs support because of a physical, sensory or learning disability. “If you regularly provide a substantial amount of care for your friend or a relative you have a right to ask Bolton’s Adult Services to carry out a Carer’s Assessment.”</td>
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<td>This will help us to understand your needs and whether we can provide you with help and support in your capacity as a carer. Following the assessment, staff from the Older People’s Helpdesk will contact you to give information and advice on what help may be available. They can also arrange for a social worker to visit where it is felt that this would be helpful.”</td>
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<td>The threshold to determine service user eligibility under the FACS criteria is critical, substantial or moderate.</td>
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<td>See also:</td>
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<td>Someone who looks after (or intends to look after) a friend or relative who is frail or has an illness or disability which means they can’t manage at home without help. Carers may not live in the same house as the person they care for, they may be any age and they are not paid for caring.”</td>
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<td>The FACS criteria do not appear to be used to determine carers’ eligibility. No criteria for determining the eligibility of carers are specified.</td>
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<td>“Carers services: assessing your needs …To decide how we can offer support we meet with you, talk about how caring affects your day-to-life and find out the care you need.”</td>
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<td>“Support for carers: Carers Assessment …To decide how we can offer support to you, a member of staff will meet with you. They will talk to you about how the care affects you and your family. They will talk about what sort of help you may want to support you to care.”</td>
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<td>It appears that FACS are used to determine carers’ as well as service user eligibility:</td>
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<td>“Eligibility Criteria for Adults: People covered by Adult Service Eligibility Policy”</td>
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|   | • Older people aged 65+  
• Adults who have a learning disability, aged 18-64  
• Adults, aged 18+, who have a physical disability, chronic illness, sensory impairment or learning disability (excluding mental health),  
• Carers who provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis” |   |   |
|   | “The department will endeavour to provide a service to individuals and to children and families whose needs fall within the eligibility criteria - to the extent that this is possible within its limited resources. Where the demand for services exceeds our resources, we will give greater priority to providing services to individuals and families who have the greatest need or are at most risk. This may mean that services provided to individuals and families in lower risk / priority bands may be temporarily withdrawn or subject to a period of waiting on some occasions.” |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |
| 12. Bournemouth Borough Council |   |   |   |
|   | Carers are relatives, friends or neighbours who regularly look after someone without being paid. Carers may be adults, children or young people either living with the person they care for or somewhere else. If you provide regular and substantial amounts of care for someone receiving services from Bracknell Forest Social Services, we can offer you a separate carers assessment of your needs and circumstances.” |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |
| 13. Bracknell Forest Borough Council |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |
| 14. City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council | It is not clear whether the FACS eligibility criteria apply to carers as well as service users.  
   **“What happens when I ask for help? Overview**  
   If it seems that either you or your carer (a family member or friend who is looking after you) does need help, we will arrange for someone to assess the situation.”  
   **“What is an assessment? Overview**  
   In an assessment we gather information to work out what difficulties you or your carer are having and what sort of help you are asking for, then we work out what help we can offer. Our aim is to help people to be as independent as possible.”  
   **“What sort of help will I get?**  
   The kind of help we can arrange includes:…support for carers (such as our sitting service)”  
| 15. Brent London Borough Council | “Carers help out in a number of ways, such as assisting someone with: dressing; bathing; shopping; cooking; cleaning; getting about  
   Some carers help by keeping an eye on someone to try and make sure that they: do not harm themselves; take their medication properly; and get other help if things get worse  
   For some carers, such as those caring for people with mental illness or learning disabilities caring may be about constantly reassuring and encouraging or keeping an eye on the person.”  
   FACS seems to be used to determine eligibility of carers as well as service users:  
   **Fair Access to Care Services**  
   **…Who can Social Services help?**  
   …Brent Social Services can only provide a service to people who: Are residents of the borough; or are homeless in the borough (but not placed by another authority); or were previously resident in the borough but have since been placed elsewhere by the borough.  
   In addition to this the person would need to be: an older person; or have a physical disability; have a learning disability; have a sensory impairment; have a long term illness; have a mental health problem; have drug or alcohol related problems; a refugee/asylum seeker who requires consideration under the National Assistance Act 1948; an informal carer (friends, relatives, neighbours) who would also be entitled to an assessment of their own needs.  
   **…What kind of needs qualify for help?** When we have assessed your needs, if we agree | 2. |
| 16. Brighton and Hove City Council | “Carers: can ask and should be offered an assessment if the person they care for is someone who receives or is eligible to receive community care services”  
http://www.brent.gov.uk/communitycare.nsf/Carers/LBB-20 | “Eligibility Criteria for adult social care services”  
Are you entitled to help from Adult Social Care Services? Anyone seeking help from adult social care services needs to undergo an assessment and a leaflet has been produced to explain the eligibility criteria - whether a person is eligible or not for adult social care services”.  
| | | | |
| | “Carers look after family, partners or friends in need of help because they are ill, frail or have a disability. The care they provide is unpaid.”  
http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/index.cfm?request=b1000339 | It is not clear what criteria are to be used in carers' assessments. It is not expressly stated whether the FACS criteria are to be used to determine carers' as well as service users' eligibility. However, no other eligibility criteria are provided and use of the phrase “anyone seeking help from adult social care services” suggests that the FACS criteria could possibly extend to carers.  
“Easier Access to Adult Social Care”  
...Assessing your needs If you have a carer, we will listen carefully to their views during your assessment, and will take their needs into account. We will ask your carer whether they want a separate assessment of their needs.  
If you qualify for services under the eligibility criteria, the assessment will be the basis for planning the services you could receive”.  
http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/index.cfm?request=c1185575 | |
| | | | |
| 17. Bristol City Council | Carers “can ask for an assessment even if the person they care for is not being helped by us or does not want to be assessed. Depending on a carer’s needs and situation they may be able to receive help in their own right.” | The same FACS eligibility criteria appear to be used in both service users’ and carers’ assessments. The “Information for Carers” leaflet states:  
“All our work is based on assessments of people’s needs to find out if we can help. There are Fair Access to Care Services rules about who we can help”.  
| 18. Bromley London Borough Council | “Who are Carers”  
London Borough of Bromley residents who provide regular care for a relative, partner or friend of any age who due to illness, physical or mental disability, or vulnerability cannot manage at home without help.”  
http://www.bromley.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/carers/support+and+information+for+carers.htm | The same FACS eligibility framework appears to apply to both carers’ and service users’ assessments.  
“Eligibility criteria for adults”  
…To be eligible for community care services, you must be: an adult aged 18 or over, living in Bromley, who needs long-term care because of difficulties related to older age, long-term illness or disability, or mental health problems; or a carer and/or a representative who supports an adult aged 18 or over with such needs”.  
“We will offer help if we think there are ‘critical’ or ‘substantial’ risks to your independence. We do not offer services if the risks are only moderate or low.”  
 “…If the assessment of your needs meets our eligibility criteria, we will give you a copy of the care plan showing how we will meet your assessed needs”.  
| 19. Buckinghamshire Council | “A carer is someone who provides or intends to provide a substantial amount of care to someone else on a regular basis and that they are not employed to provide the care. In Buckinghamshire, substantial is defined as meaning that if the carer chose to stop providing the support and care to the person then that person would be at significant risk and may not be able to continue to live independently in the community.”  
http://www.bucksc.gov.uk/assets/content/bcc/docs/adult_social_care/carers_strat2.pdf | It is not directly stated that the FACS eligibility criteria apply to carers as well as service users but this appears to be implied:  
“Carers … If a friend or family member provides care for you, they can be assessed as well. A carer’s assessment looks at how we can help them care for you. We can assess you both together or separately, depending on what you or the carer prefer.  
If we assess any of your needs as ‘critical’ or ‘substantial’, you will be eligible for help from us.”  
| 20. Bury Metropolitan | “A carer is a person, regardless of age or gender, whose own life is affected by providing | FACS eligibility criteria appear to apply to carers assessments. | 2. |
| Borough Council | care or support to a child or adult who cannot manage daily life because of illness, disability or frailness, without help...Some carers look after someone for a few hours a week while others care 24 hours a day, every day.” | “Eligibility Criteria for Assessment and Services to Adults”...2.6.2. Assessment and access to services will take into consideration carers needs in line with the Carers (Recognition and Services) Act 1995 Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000 and Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004. ...5.2. Individuals will be entitled to receive community care services if: the service is one that the local authority has a power or a duty to provide under community care legislation or statutory guidance; the assessment identifies the needs of either the service user or their carer as being within the banding of eligible need, and there is a statutory duty to meet that need or the department assesses that it is necessary for it to meet assessed need through the care management process.” It is further stated that eligible needs under the FACS criteria will be met: “Eligible needs are assessed needs for which the department will provide services because they fall within the eligibility criteria.” “If we assess the risk to your independence as ‘critical’ or ‘substantial’ we will look at the most appropriate way to meet these needs.” It is not expressly stated whether the FACS eligibility criteria are to be used in carers’ assessments. “Assessment and care planning: the needs of carers ...Where a carer’s assessment identifies significant pressures on a carer, it may lead to an increase in the services we can arrange, and so relieve the carer.” “Fair Access to Care Services: Eligibility bands and criteria for community care services ...The impact of stress on carers is always taken into account and a separate carers assessment will be undertaken where relevant; this may affect the eligibility band of the person being cared for.” “Carers Assessment ...What happens next? ... We will produce a care plan from the assessment. This will include any changes to the Eligibility Band of the person you provide care for, and any changes to their Care Plan arising from your assessment.” The eligibility threshold for service users under the FACS criteria: |
| Borough Council | “Carers spend a significant proportion of their lives providing unpaid support to family or friends. This could be caring for a relative, partner or friend who is ill, frail, disabled or has mental health or substance abuse problems...When the council is carrying out certain assessments, the carer (that is, an individual who provides or intends to provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis) has the right to request an assessment as to his/her ability to provide, and continue to provide for the relevant person.” | “Carers Assessment ...What happens next? ... We will produce a care plan from the assessment. This will include any changes to the Eligibility Band of the person you provide care for, and any changes to their Care Plan arising from your assessment.” | 21. Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council | 6.
| 22. Cambridgeshire County Council | “**Eligibility framework**… Calderdale Social Services will aim to meet the assessed needs of people who meet the eligibility criteria within the critical, substantial, moderate and low (greater). People whose needs are assessed as falling into the low (lesser) band will be directed to other agencies or organisations.”
| --- | --- |
| 22. Cambridgeshire County Council | “Carers look after family, partners or friends in need of help because they are ill, frail or have a disability. The care they provide is unpaid.”
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/social/carers/ |
| 22. Cambridgeshire County Council | The FACS eligibility criteria apply to both carers and service users.

**Assessment of Eligibility (Carers):**

17. Carers will also be eligible for assessment if their caring role creates apparent social care needs for themselves. Those needs should be assessed in the same way as for service users, using the ‘Fair Access to Care’ – Eligibility Criteria for Social Care in Cambridgeshire’ tool (Appendix 1).

“5. The eligibility threshold agreed by Cambridgeshire Social Services is at the Substantial level. When determining eligibility, both immediate and longer term risks to service users must be considered. 6. All service users assessed as having a substantial level of eligible needs, or above, must have these needs met.”


See also: http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6C10704E-83F1-4D0D-873E-169D5D88A446/0/PolicyfinalversionuploadedAug07.pdf | 2. |

| 23. Camden London Borough Council | “The definition of 'regular and substantial' care to be used by practitioners in Camden is that the following circumstances should be met:
1. Some time must be spent by the carer in 'actively' providing care or support. Any one or more of the following range of tasks might be undertaken by a carer when doing this, for example:
- help with personal care (e.g dressing, bathing, using the toilet)
- physical help (e.g. getting in and out of bed, using stairs, walking)
- help with medicines, injections, dressings
- help with meals, housework, shopping.

The webpage **Direct Payments for Social Care – Frequently Asked Questions** states:

“Camden Council can make direct payments to adult users of community care services and to people who have parental responsibility for a disabled child who gets community care services. If you are a carer you may also be eligible for a direct payment for services for yourself. But you cannot get a direct payment for services for the person you care for.

When we assess you for services, we will follow Fair Access to Care Services policy. Assessment for services will follow Fair Access to Care Services guidelines for assessment and provision.”


http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/social-care-and-health/support-in-your-home/information-for-carers/carers-assessments.en

However, there is no mention of carers in the section relating to: **“Assessment, eligibility and fair access to care services”**: | 7. |
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- repairs, paperwork etc.
- responsibility for, or assistance with, financial and other affairs
- regular supervision e.g. to prevent risk of falling or wandering
- social contact for someone who would otherwise be at risk of extreme isolation causing severe emotional or mental distress.

2. Providing care or support must happen more than very occasionally but it might not be on a frequent or routine basis. For example, supporting people with severe mental health problems may be cyclical but it happens, or is likely to happen, repeatedly and may have a significant impact on the carer in awaiting or trying to prevent the next crisis.

In all types of caring situation, an important question to consider in relation to the notion of ‘regular’ is how much time does the carer have when they feel ‘off duty’.

“Information for service users
Government requirements mean that since April 2003, clients who ask for support from Camden social care services have been assessed using the same framework, called Fair Access to Services (FACS). This applies both to new clients, and to existing clients when they are reassessed. Services for children are not affected by FACS.

We provide community care services to: people with learning disabilities; people living with HIV/AIDS; people with mental health needs; people who misuse substances; people with physical disabilities; people with sensory impairments (sight or hearing loss). Older people may come into any of these groups.”


“Carers: People who look after others
...How can Cheshire Community Services help? Help and advice can be given in a variety of ways. In most cases help will be provided as the result of an assessment of needs. This may be a joint assessment, where a carer’s needs and the person for whom they care are considered within one process, or as a completely separate assessment, looking at the carer’s own needs.

...What happens after I have contacted Community Services? You may choose to have a separate assessment if you wish or a joint assessment if that is what you and the person you care for prefer. If you choose the latter you may request at any time in the future to have your needs assessed separately. You will be offered the opportunity of a private discussion, to talk through your needs.

http://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/pdf/PeopleWh
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If you are a child or young person providing care or a parent of a disabled child, staff from our Child and Family Care Teams will come to you to see how you may be helped. You will be involved when we review the support we have arranged. Some older or disabled Carers are eligible for an assessment of their needs under the [NHS and Community Care Act 1990](http://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/pdf/PeopleWhoLookAfterOthers_Carersfactsheet.pdf). For more details ask for the leaflet ‘Community Care in Cheshire’.

“Cheshire Carers Strategy 2006-2010

The Carers and Disabled Children Act (2000) This law states that:

- All carers, including parent carers are entitled to an assessment of their need;
- Councils can offer assessments of need to all carers even when the person they look after chooses not to have their own needs assessed;
- Direct payments can be offered to those eligible for community care services” (Page 8).

The Cheshire County Council leaflet on FACS is still referred to:

“Fair Access to Care Services: Information for Adults and Older People

...How we will make decisions on your eligibility? Cheshire County Council’s Eligibility Criteria is based on promoting and maintaining your independence. The framework we will use to set our criteria identifies four areas of need and four levels of risk.

**Areas of need:** Health and Safety; Personal Care/Domestic Routines/Home environment; Family and Community Life/Social Responsibilities; Carers.”

Whilst this indicates that the needs of carers are to be considered within the FACS eligibility framework, it is not specified whether this is for the purpose of assessing the eligibility of the carers or the service users. There is no mention of which criteria to apply to carers’ assessments.

The same Cheshire County Council guidance used in Cheshire East (set out above) is also used in Cheshire West and Chester Council:

“**Our Eligibility Criteria for Care Services: Fair Access to Care**

...The framework we will use to set our criteria identifies four areas of need and four levels of risk.

**Areas of need:** Health and Safety; Personal Care/Domestic Routines/Home environment; Family and Community Life/Social Responsibilities; Carers.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days of the week. The support provided could cover personal care, practical assistance, help with medical matters or the supervision of someone who is at risk owing to physical frailty or mental health problems.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The threshold for FACS eligibility is critical and substantial risk but only where “there is no one else willing or able to assist.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The FACS eligibility criteria are used for both service user and carer assessments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The “guide to adult social care services” refers indirectly to the FACS eligibility criteria in relation to both service user and carers assessments and sets the threshold for eligibility at substantial:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 26. Cornwall County Council |
| "Are you a Carer? You are - if you provide regular and substantial unpaid help to someone who cannot manage without your support. You may not live in the same house, and you do not have to be related to the person you look after." |
| "An Introduction to Adult Care and Support: Fair Access to Care Services" |
| Adult Care and Support operates Fair Access to Care following the guidance published by DOH. This is a Government requirement. Service users’ and carers’ needs are assessed and banded using the Assessment of Needs Framework as being Critical, Substantial, Moderate or Low.” |

| 27. Corporation of London Council |
| "You are a carer if you look after, help or support someone who is ill, frail or disabled, but are not paid for doing this. You don’t have to be living with the person.” |
| "A guide to social care services for adult residences" |
| ...Carers - If you care for someone who needs a lot of help to manage their everyday life, you can get help from us. We are able to offer advice about things like money or give you help in taking a break from caring. We can also help you to get back to work or take part in leisure activities. |

| 2. | 7. |
### Coventry City Council

**Social care support for adults**

- Specialist teams in the city assess individual people's needs, and provide and arrange services to meet eligible needs. The specialist teams assist the following people:
  - People with learning disabilities
  - People with physical or sensory impairment
  - People with mental health needs
  - People who care for others
  - People who are vulnerable and need protection
  - People with drugs/alcohol problems

Services, which are arranged for adults within Coventry, meet their individual needs and this takes into account communication, cultural, religion, language and gender. To get any support or care some of those needs must meet Social Services eligibility criteria.

The threshold for eligibility is critical or substantial risk.


### Croydon London Borough Council

The reality is that if you are providing regular and substantial care for someone who is a family member, friend or neighbour – by performing tasks such as monitoring their medication and taking them to appointments; keeping them safe and making sense of the world for them; doing the jobs in the family home that they are not well enough to do; or undertaking personal care such as washing and dressing - then you are a carer.

[FACS criteria are not being used for carers and different criteria are applied to determine their eligibility (the practice guidance).](http://www.croydon.gov.uk/healthsocial/carers/geninfo/index)

*The Fair Access system is about service user – not carer – eligibility for statutory social care services. Where carers are to be assessed in their own right (with a view to receiving services in their own right), the process for assessment and decision-making on eligibility will follow guidance on carers' assessment and eligibility. FACS must not be used for making decisions on carer eligibility.*

| Croydon) | Uses the FACS criteria to determine eligibility of both service users and carers.  
| Carers assessments: what is a care plan?  
| After your worker has carried out your assessment, they will then agree with you [the carer] how best to meet your needs. We cannot provide help to everyone so we use assessments to tell us who needs services the most. We will use the needs identified in your assessment alongside guidelines called ‘eligibility criteria’ to decide if you are eligible for help from us.”  
| “Once any services you need have been agreed with you, your worker will draw up a care plan with you. If you have had a joint assessment, this care plan will be a joint one for you and the person you look after. If you have had a separate assessment, you will have your own care plan.”  
| http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/adultsocialcare/carers/assessments/careplan.asp  
| “Cumbria County Council have decided that they will meet the needs of people who fall into the ‘critical’ and ‘substantial’ levels.”  
| http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/adultsocialcare/services/assess.asp

| Cumbria County Council | “Carers are people who look after others, providing care or essential support to people who are unable to do everything for themselves. Carers may be relatives of the person they look after or they might be a friend or neighbour. They may or may not live with them. The amount of support a carer provides will also vary.”  
| http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/adultsocialcare/carers/default.asp

| Darlington Borough Council | “What does a “substantial amount of care on a regular basis” mean?  
| There is no precise definition of what ‘substantial’ or ‘regular’ means. The Care Manager or Care Co-ordinator will look at the effect that caring is having on you, whether you are able to continue with this role and what help you might need.”  

| Darlington Borough Council | The leaflet “Assessing Your Needs for Community Care Services in Darlington” states:  
| “You have a legal right to an assessment of your needs if:  
| • You feel you need help to live in your own home.  
| • You feel you may need to move into a care home.  
| • In certain circumstances carers have a right to request an assessment of their own needs particularly when they are providing a high level of care. If you feel you require an individual assessment as a carer, contact Adult Social Services …  
| An assessment is no guarantee you will be offered a service. Services will only be offered where the assessment shows that they are needed. Sometimes we can only help people with the greatest or most urgent needs because there are not enough services for everyone.”  

| Darlington Borough Council | The leaflet “Helping Carers to Care” does not directly refer to any eligibility criteria. It only states: “The Care Manager or Care Co-ordinator will work with you to identify your needs. They will also try to agree with you how these needs are to be met.”  

| Darlington Borough Council | The threshold for eligibility under the FACS criteria is critical, substantial and moderate.  

| 2. | 6. |
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32. Derby City Council

“It doesn’t matter whether the person you care for is presently receiving services from us. If you are supporting someone who would not be able to live in the community without your help, you could still be entitled to a carers’ assessment.”
http://www.derby.gov.uk/HealthSocialCare/SocialServices/GeneralSupportCare/CarerSupport/default.htm

The FACS criteria are not to be used to determine carers’ eligibility:

*Fair Access to Care Services: Policy and Procedure*

1.2.6. Assessments and reviews carried out by Adult Social Services staff for community care services must apply the FACS eligibility criteria. Note – this does not apply to carers’ assessments and reviews.

1.2.7. There is an expectation that assessors will take account of carers’ needs within the assessment process and that carers will be offered the opportunity for their own assessment of need.

1.2.8. Carers assessments are not subject to the FACS framework but the decision to provide services to carers will be influenced by the risks to both the service user and the carer should the caring role be unsustainable.”

The webpage “What is the definition of a carer?” provides the following information:

“Carers Assessments … The purpose of a carer’s assessment is to explore how you can be supported in your caring role, and to maintain your health, well being and other commitments. It doesn’t matter whether the person you care for is presently receiving services from us. If you are supporting someone who would not be able to live in the community without your help, you could still be entitled to a carers’ assessment.

How much will it cost?

The Carers’ Assessment is free. Equally, there is no charge for information and advice but, if you are eligible for carers’ services, you may be asked to contribute towards the cost. During the assessment, we will explain fully what charges, if any, would have to paid for any relevant services.”

However, it does not specify eligibility criteria for carers.
http://www.derby.gov.uk/HealthSocialCare/SocialServices/GeneralSupportCare/CarerSupport/default.htm

33. Derbyshire County Council

“If you provide over 20 hours of personal assistance for at least four days per week you are entitled to have an assessment of your needs as a carer.”

It is not specified whether the FACS eligibility criteria apply to carers as well as service users. There is no mention of how the eligibility is to be determined in carers’ assessments.

In the document “Eligibility for Service for All Adults Aged 18 and over”, the following information is provided:

“Carers Needs and Carers Assessment

In assessing whether a person is eligible for help, it is clearly important to identify whether
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| 34. Devon County Council | There is a carer involved. If so it is essential to seek the carer's own views on the situation before making a decision about the referred person's eligibility. One of the areas of risk which determines a person's eligibility for social care is the risk that a 'vital social support system or relationship cannot be sustained'. This will be highly relevant if a carer is feeling they will not be able to go on coping without some support, but may not always be obvious from referral information. Most support to carers will be provided through the community care services delivered as part of the care package for the person they care for. In planning the care package, the person doing the assessment will work out with the carer and the service user which are the areas where the additional support will produce the best outcomes. Note - Carers who are providing a substantial amount of care on a regular basis are also entitled to assessments of their own needs. |
| A carer is someone who provides, or intends to provide, a substantial amount of care on a regular basis for another individual. This can be for an adult or a child with special needs, and may be a family member, friend or neighbour. |
| The webpage “Eligibility to Services for Adults – A Summary” provides the following information: “Deciding who is eligible for a service from us … Carers … Carers are eligible for an assessment of their needs, either undertaken separate or jointly with the person they care for. If carers meet the Eligibility Criteria then they are entitled to receive services in their own right.” |
| The application of the eligibility criteria to carers is repeated in the “Fair Access to Care Services – Policy (Adults)”, which provides that “Devon’s Eligibility Criteria will … be applied equally across all adult service user groups including adult carers”. |
| From the webpage on “4. Practice Guidance”: The Eligibility Criteria Checklist is divided into: |
| • Four need areas: Physical/Mental Health and Safety; Personal Care/Domestic Routines/Home Environment; Family and Social Responsibilities; Carers. |
| 3. |
| 35. Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council | • **Four levels of risks:** Critical; Substantial; Moderate; Low.
The four need areas and four risk levels on the Eligibility Criteria Checklist are used to determine an individual’s eligibility for social care services by:
• Comparing the assessment/review information about needs and levels of risks to independence, harm or danger with the statements on the Eligibility Criteria Checklist.
• Ticking the relevant statements within each need area on the Eligibility Criteria Checklist that most closely reflect the assessment/review information.
The Carers section (Section 4) should be used to determine eligibility to services that carers have been assessed as needing as carers to support them in their caring role and to maintain their own health and well being.”
The Eligibility Criteria Checklist is based on FACS but it has been adjusted to include a separate section - section 4 - on carers. Eg:
“Critical: Your carer has major physical/mental health difficulties due to the impact of their role as a carer causing immediate life threatening harm or danger to themselves or others and they need social care support.
There is a complete breakdown in the relationship between you and your carer and your carer is unable to continue caring or has difficulty sustaining vital or most aspects of their caring role.
Your carer is unable to manage vital or most aspects of their caring/family/work/domestic/social roles and responsibilities and needs social care support”.

| 6. | There is no information provided regarding whether eligibility criteria are used for carers.
The “**Fair Access to Care Services Fact Sheet**” does not mention carers, other than to note that they can accompany the service user during the service user's assessment.
The webpage “**How can we help you to live independently?**” provides that the people the council supports includes those who are “caring for another person including young carers”.
However, neither this page nor the webpage “**Assessing your independence**” (which provides more detail of the community care assessment process) mentions eligibility criteria for carers.
[http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/Health_and_Social_Care/caring_for_our_adults/independent_living/Social_Services- how_can_we_help_you.asp](http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/Health_and_Social_Care/caring_for_our_adults/independent_living/Social_Services- how_can_we_help_you.asp)
[http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/Health_and_Social_Care/caring_for_our_adults/independent_living](http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/Health_and_Social_Care/caring_for_our_adults/independent_living) |
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| 36. Dorset County Council | “A carer provides help to someone else who needs it. This may be physical, emotional or social care. It may involve a lot of daily input or more occasional help. Care would be provided for more than 15 hours per week and be regular and substantial. The carers input will be essential for the person cared for to remain in their home environment.” [http://www.dorsetforyou.com/index.jsp?articleid=4673](http://www.dorsetforyou.com/index.jsp?articleid=4673) | The Factsheet “Information for Carers” provides:

“Who is eligible for help? All carers who meet our eligibility criteria can be considered for help. To meet these criteria, a carer must be giving support and help on a regular and substantial basis. This means that you should be spending in the region of 15 hours a week with the person you help and the support you give should be critical to them remaining in their current situation.” [http://www1.dorsetforyou.com/caring/Leaflets.nsf/-/6DEF2D81579365A980256A4700535CA/$FILE/Information%20for%20Carers.pdf](http://www1.dorsetforyou.com/caring/Leaflets.nsf/-/6DEF2D81579365A980256A4700535CA/$FILE/Information%20for%20Carers.pdf) |

| 37. Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council | “Dudley Social Services defines a carer as “someone providing for a need which would otherwise have to be met by some provision from this Authority”. This means someone who is ill, has a disability or is older and frail and needs help to continue to live at home. (‘Home’ includes people living in supported housing)” | The “Dudley Carer’s Guide to Assessments” states:

“Who is entitled to a Carer’s assessment? Dudley Social Services defines a carer as ‘someone providing for a need which would otherwise have to be met by some provision from this Authority’. This means someone who is ill, has a disability, or is older and frail and needs help to continue to live at home. … You can ask for an assessment even if the person you care for doesn’t receive or want any services. Assessments are prioritised in line with Fair Access to Care services guideline so that people who have the greatest needs are assessed first. …

What services may be provided? This will depend what needs are identified during the assessment. Most services are provided to the person who is being cared for following their own assessment. … We can also provide a service directly to carers, such as a Direct Grant, if that is what seems most appropriate.” [http://www.dudley.gov.uk/health-social-care/carers/the-dudley-carers-guide-to-factsheets](http://www.dudley.gov.uk/health-social-care/carers/the-dudley-carers-guide-to-factsheets) |
| 38. Durham County Council | “A carer is someone who looks after a relative, partner or friend who needs support; whether for reasons of age, physical or learning disability or illness, including mental illness. Carers of people who are eligible for services can ask for their own individual assessment.” [http://www.durham.gov.uk/Pages/Service.aspx?Serviceld=6143](http://www.durham.gov.uk/Pages/Service.aspx?Serviceld=6143) | The webpage “Fair access to care for carers” provides:

“A carer is someone who looks after a relative, partner or friend who needs support; whether for reasons of age, physical or learning disability or illness, including mental illness. Carers of people who are eligible for services can ask for their own individual assessment.

**How to determine if a carer is eligible for additional support**

The assessment will relate to the impact of the caring role on the individual carer. It will need to address the following questions:

- Is the carer able to continue in their role?
- What is the risk of the caring role breaking down?

The framework for assessing carers must carefully consider the risk factors that affect the carer’s ability and willingness to care. These risk factors are balanced against those that apply to adults with care needs (as described previously in this leaflet). The carers’ framework is also split into four bands...

The bands broadly cover the same areas as with ‘Fair Access to Care Services’. They are described in more detail below:

- **Risks to the carer’s independence and freedom to make choices.**
- **Risks to the carer’s health, safety and well-being.**
- **Is the carer able to manage their own personal and daily routines?**
- **Is the carer able to be involved in family and community life?**

**Low** – Support and advice will promote the carer’s independence and contribution to the wider community.

**Moderate** – Help will support the carer to maintain their situation and well-being, and meet personal and employment commitments.

**Substantial** – Direct help will prevent care breakdown and help keep families together.

**Critical** – The caring role will collapse without support.” | 3a. |
| 39. Ealing London Borough Council | "As part of the carer's assessment, social services will need to establish that:  
- you are assisting the person you care for, or supervising them with their personal care eg washing, dressing, toileting/continence care; or  
- you are providing help to the cared for person with at least four of the following tasks: daily monitoring of medication taking, housework, laundry, finance management, shopping, daily cooking, supporting/acting as advocate and dealing with all correspondence, significant pet care; or  
- you are caring for someone who has a mental health need causing difficulties being independent, sustaining relationships or being able to work; a mental health need leading to frequent admissions to hospital or other interventions; or a dementia-related illness.  

Consideration will be also be given to the effects of the cared for person's mental or physical health if you as their carer were not able to assist them. This is particularly relevant when you are caring for someone who is reluctant or refusing to accept services.  

Social services may ask for confirmation from a professional person who knows your situation eg doctor or district nurse that you are | The webpage “**Fair access to care services**” states:  
*Do I qualify for help from social services in Ealing? You must be over 18 years of age and normally resident in the borough or a homeless person/a patient in an Ealing hospital (for whom no other council has responsibility).  
You must also need help because of one or more of the following: a physical disability or difficulty; a sensory impairment, such as difficulties with seeing and/or hearing; a learning or cognitive disability or difficulty; a mental health problem; problems with drug and alcohol misuse; been suffering from abuse and/or neglect; you are over 65 with one of the above difficulties; you are a carer which means you provide personal assistance without payment to someone in the above categories.  

**What is an assessment and who is involved?**… If you have a carer (such as a friend of relative who looks after you) they will be offered an assessment too.  

**How do we make decisions about whether care will be provided and at what level?** The decision will be based on eligibility criteria - a set of standards that determine how vulnerable a person is, what risk they face, now and in the future. Priorities for help depend on the level of need, based on the immediate and longer-term risks to the person. Priorities are needed to make sure resources are used fairly and wisely. “ |
| 40. East Riding of Yorkshire Council | The “Frequently Asked Questions” document states:

“Who does the FACS Eligibility Criteria apply to? FACS applies to all adults aged 18 and over, living in the East Riding of Yorkshire where it appears the local authority may provide a service. It does not include carers who are assessed according to their own eligibility criteria although existing support networks are considered as part of the assessment process.”

The eligibility criteria used for carers is not specified. The threshold for service user eligibility (under FACS) is set at substantial and critical risk.

http://www.eastriding.gov.uk/hyperlinks/documents/FAQFACS.doc |

| 41. East Sussex County Council | The webpage “Who do the eligibility criteria apply to?” provides:

“The eligibility criteria do not apply to carers. Please see our leaflet ‘Involving users and carers’.”

http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/socialcare/applyingforservices/eligibilitycriteria/who/default.htm

The “Are you a Carer” leaflet provides:

“East Sussex County Council provides social-care services to people living in East Sussex. Adult Social Care provides services to: people over 60 years of age; adults of working age who have disabilities or mental-health problems; and carers…”

Both departments help carers by providing: information and links to other services; direct help; and services to help support somebody being cared for.

Direct help may include home care, day care, respite care and providing equipment. You may also be able to get payments made direct to you or vouchers so that you can manage your own support. As a carer, you are legally entitled to a ‘carer’s assessment’ to find out your needs and what services might be available to help you. You can have this at any time, even if the person you care for has refused an assessment or support services. This carers’ assessment is an essential ‘first step’ in getting support services we provide. Discussing how caring affects your life can be a valuable experience in its own right. It can also give you lots of information about other services that might help you and other ideas for helping and supporting you in your role as a carer.”

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| 42. Enfield London Borough Council | The leaflet “Who qualifies for our services?” sets out the eligibility criteria for the council. It includes references to carers in some of the indicia. For example:

    **Critical needs:** Your carer is in severe or immediate danger of injury, or there is a severe or immediate risk of care not being provided properly; …

    **Substantial needs:** Your carer is at risk of injury, or there is a risk of care not being provided properly;

    **Moderate needs:** You will be considered to have a ‘moderate’ need if, for example, you have a chronic illness which is likely to get worse, and your carer lives with you whilst working full time. … Your carer wants and needs to keep working.”


| 43. Essex County Council | The webpage “Who is a Carers Assessment for?” provides:

    A person aged 18 years or over, who cares for an adult and who lives within Essex County

    “Carers are entitled to an assessment of their own individual needs and can be eligible in their

    The “Fair Access to Care Services Eligibility Criteria: Policy and Guidance April 2004” provides (page 7):

    “We will offer Direct Payments to everyone who is eligible.”

    [http://www.enfield.gov.uk/info/287/social_services-direct_payments/2](http://www.enfield.gov.uk/info/287/social_services-direct_payments/2) |
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009.

Council’s boundary. You may be looking after your partner, a relative, friend or neighbour. This could be in your home or elsewhere. (If you receive ‘Carer’s Allowance’ this still counts as unpaid in regard to being an informal carer).”

own right for services designed to support them.

Carers eligibility for services will be determined using the same approach and threshold as other groups of people, as described above.”

Some of the indicia listed for each band include carers. For example, the critical band includes the following indicia:

“Relates to the most serious of situations where without intervention there will be death, serious harm or injury to the Service user. For example:

- Where the carer is unwell or under stress such that they require direct support in order to maintain their own well-being and to sustain their caring relationship and role;

Page 4 provides: “Who is eligible to be considered for services?

The main groups of people are: …

- Un-paid carers who are informally providing personal assistance or other support for another person on a regular and substantial basis. Carers are entitled to an assessment of their own individual needs for support and services to meet these.”

http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/Fair_Access_to_Care_Services_Eligibility_Criteria.pdf?channelOid=null

(NB although dated April 2004, this is the document that is provided on the Essex website). Note also that an earlier version of this document is also linked on the same page of the website:

http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/Policy_Practice_guide_3.pdf

Note that the FAQ “Can I receive a Carers Direct Payment?” provides:

“Answer: Yes, you may be eligible to receive a Carers Direct Payment if the person you care for falls within Essex County Council’s Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) Eligibility Criteria.”

http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/dis/faq.jsp?channelOid=119370&guideOid=120445&oid=120571

44. Gateshead Council

From the “Assessments for Carers” leaflet:

“What is a carer’s assessment and how would it help me? A carers assessment looks at all of the caring tasks you do and what would make caring easier for you. It identifies the different ways we can support you and meet your needs.

How are decisions made about the help I get? To help us make our decisions, we use guidance from the government called Fair Access to Care. This helps us decide which of your needs are eligible for assistance. Where your needs are identified as being not eligible for assistance, we will tell you where you can go for help. A leaflet about ‘Fair Access to Care’ is
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The leaflet “Fair Access to Care: Information for Adults in Gateshead who may need to use social care services” provides:

“How does Fair Access to Care affect carers? This will affect carers in the same way. Any assessment they have will have to use the same rules.”

The Fair Access to Care Eligibility Criteria Chart sets out the councils’ eligibility criteria. It has been adjusted so that under each band of critical, substantial and moderate a category of “needs arising from the impact of caring on the carer” has been included. For example, under the column of Government guidance in the critical category, it lists:

- Significant health problems have developed or will develop
- Vital involvement in work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained
- Vital social support systems and relationships cannot or will not be sustained

Under the practice guidance column, it lists:

- Sudden incapacity of the carer
- Imminent danger of a breakdown in the caring relationship
- Identification of a young person under 17 as a young carer
- Carer unable to participate in family or community activities placing relationships in danger of breakdown
- The caring role is having a significant impact on the physical and/or mental health of the carer
- Deterioration in the personal circumstances of the carer e.g. bereavement, job loss
- Identified need for a break/respite from caring if caring relationship is to be maintained
- Sudden deterioration in the physical condition of the cared for person leading to increased demands on the carer

45. Gloucestershire County Council

“A carer is a person who cares for someone they a relative, a friend or a neighbour, who through illness or disability is unable to look after him/herself. Becoming a carer can available in local offices or from your assessing officer.”


The “Fair Access to Care Services” leaflet provides:

“The Social Care Department has to decide who is eligible to receive services. We are guided by policy from the Department of Health called Fair Access to Care Services (FACS).”

This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

| 46. Greenwich London Borough Council | “A carer is someone who provides support to a partner, disabled child, parent, relative or friend who because of their disability or illness could not manage without their support. The role is unpaid.” “There is no simple definition of the term substantial and regular care and we will take a flexible approach to this. We will look at each individual case and take into account the carers own circumstances.” http://www.greenwich.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/C5A2AD87-4367-4605-98AF-F3FB05D6598C/0/HelpLookingAfterSomeoneMay08.pdf | The document “How to Get Help in Looking After Someone: Information for Carers” provides:

**What are carers services?** With the introduction of the Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000, carers services can be anything that helps you caring for someone. In general a service to a carer cannot involve any intimate care for the person for whom you care.

*These are examples of the type of service that could be offered to you: Help with the housework; Help with shopping; Assistance with travel; Training; Gardening; Laundry.*

There is no ‘duty’ to provide these [carers’] services as they are at the discretion of Adults and Older People’s Services, and this will depend on the department being satisfied that they are a cost effective means of ensuring that they will help you to sustain your caring role.

*Guidance from Central Government says that carers’ assessments should address the extent to which your caring responsibilities interfere with your ability to manage your daily routines as well as the extent to which they inhibit your freedom to maintain your relationships, employment, interests and other commitments alongside your caring responsibilities* (page 9).

http://www.greenwich.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/C5A2AD87-4367-4605-98AF-F3FB05D6598C/0/HelpLookingAfterSomeoneMay08.pdf

The Carer Strategy for 2007–2010 sets out the objective to “Develop an eligibility criteria for services that reflects the impact of caring not just the time spent caring” (page 16). There are also other references to prescribing eligibility criteria on pages 20 and 46.


The webpage “Who we provide adult care for” does not mention carers.

http://www.greenwich.gov.uk/Greenwich/HealthSocialCare/CommunityCare/Eligibility.htm

See also http://www.greenwich.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/92316C32-7200-4EB9-8BB1-4DCAF3071DFE/0/EligibilityCriteriaforLearningDisability.pdf and http://www.greenwich.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/0F68AF9-C672-429D-BB42-
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<th>Number</th>
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| 47. Hackney London Borough Council | “Carers may look after a family, a partner or friends who need help because they are ill, frail or have a disability. They do not get paid for providing the care. If you are a carer, you may be caring for someone who:  
- has mental-health problems;  
- has a learning disability;  
- a long-term illness or condition;  
- drugs or alcohol addiction;  
- has dual disabilities such as physical and learning disabilities or mental illness.” | http://www.hackney.gov.uk/carers-leaflets.htm (Carers leaflet) | 7. Hackney London Borough Council |
| 48. Halton Borough Council | “If you give substantial or regular care to someone, you are entitled to an assessment of your own needs, so that you can access services to help you continue to provide support. Substantial care means that you provide care that would be eligible for Community Care services from your Social Services department. Regular care means you always or nearly always meet the need of the cared for person when it arises.” | http://www2.halton.gov.uk/pdfs/socialcareandhealth/explainingca | 7. Hackney London Borough Council |

The “**Carers Strategy 2007 – 2010**” provides:  
“As a general rule, services provided by the council are subject to the ‘cared for person’ meeting the council’s Eligibility Criteria and services provided by the voluntary sector are more ‘open access’ services. However, within our carers Information Strategy we will ensure that carers have access to comprehensive information about all statutory and voluntary sector services together with clear information on any relevant eligibility criteria” (page 7).  
Page 12 states: “We will ensure that carers are: … aware of eligibility criteria and have equal access to services; regardless of age, gender, disability, class, race, culture or sexual orientation”.

Page 48 (Key Message to Carers), provides: “Carers will be recognised as individuals, respected and supported with regard to their caring role regardless of age, gender, disability, class, race, culture diversity or sexual orientation. Fair access will be maintained through application of the borough’s eligibility criteria to provision of services.”

The information leaflet “**How to get help if you are caring for someone**” does not mention eligibility criteria for carers. It provides: “Once this assessment has been done, we may be able to provide services which will help you, for example, a hoist to help with lifting the person you are caring for, or someone to take over your role as carer to give you a break from caring.”

The webpage “**Direct Payments**” provides: “Carers may also be able to get Direct Payments to pay for services they are eligible for, so they can carry on in their caring role.”

The “**Fair Access to Care Services**” leaflet provides:  
“Will carers be affected by Fair Access to Care Services?  
Carers provide a great deal of unpaid care within Halton and we recognise and value the contribution they make. We will do as much as we can to support carers. When doing assessments we will take into account the help that carers give. However we are not allowed to assume that carers are both willing and able to provide help. We can only take carer’s help into account with their agreement.  
Remember Carers may be entitled to an Assessment of Needs in their own right and this will normally be offered at the time of your assessment.”

The webpage “**Carers Assessments**” provides: “Am I eligible for a Carers Assessment? If you give substantial or regular care to someone, you
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

person’s life that is important not necessarily the nature of the caring tasks or how often or how much time is spent caring.”
http://www2.halton.gov.uk/pdfs/socialcareandhealth/carersstrat0809

are entitled to an assessment of your own needs, so that you can access services to help you continue to provide support.

Substantial care means that you provide care that would be eligible for Community Care services from your Social Care department. Regular care means you always or nearly always meet the need of the cared for person when it arises”.

This page contains a link entitled “Eligibility Criteria for Carers looking after an adult (FACS)”. This brings up a table which provides, for example:

“Eligibility Criteria for Carers of Adults
Support will be provided if you are a carer and if:

Critical: You
• Are providing substantial amounts of essential care and are at immediate risk of collapse
• Are at immediate risk of abuse
• Are at high risk in regard to health and safety
• Are no longer willing or not able to care and there is a high risk of the cared-for person entering hospital”
http://www2.halton.gov.uk/pdfs/socialcareandhealth/Eligibilityforcarers

In this strategy, we identify carers as people who: provide substantial amounts of care including emotional, physical, medical, nursing and personal support to the person for whom they care and have differing needs relating to the nature of their caring responsibilities. They care for people of all ages including users of social services and some people who are not, for example those who are suffering as a result of their experiences in war, famine, torture or abuse” (Carers Strategy 2005 to 2010, 1.2.2).

In the “Carers Strategy 2005 to 2010”, the local authority notes:

“At present, there are no local eligibility criteria to determine how carers qualify for services. Social Services targets its resources to ensure that carers in most need who offer regular and substantial care are appropriately supported. With the development of services arising from the strategy, it may be necessary to consider formal eligibility criteria for carers. Currently carers in Hammersmith & Fulham qualify for access to the following:

• an assessment in your own right.
• your own care plan, providing information about your assessment and the services that will be provided” (para 1.2.5).

However, the Carers Strategy later deals with Carers Assessments and sets out an “Eligibility framework for carers assessments” (page 26), as follows:

“3.5.3 Social services departments have a responsibility to consider the ability of a carer to continue with their caring role and the carers’ assessment aims to establish the support needs of carers to enable them to do this. Carers’ assessments are designed to identify the range and level of support that carers need and to provide or signpost to services that may meet this need. …

49. Hammersmith and Fulham London Borough Council

“In this strategy, we identify carers as people who: provide substantial amounts of care including emotional, physical, medical, nursing and personal support to the person for whom they care and have differing needs relating to the nature of their caring responsibilities. They care for people of all ages including users of social services and some people who are not, for example those who are suffering as a result of their experiences in war, famine, torture or abuse” (Carers Strategy 2005 to 2010, 1.2.2).
| 3.5.5 Carers assessments can lead to accessing services which can include benefits advice, support groups, information about other services, referral to The Carers’ Centre or other voluntary sector support. 

3.6 The Eligibility Framework ... The guidance to the Carers and Disabled Children Act advises that the sustainability of the caring role and the extent of risk should form the basis of the eligibility framework. The four levels or bands or risk are as follows:  

3.6.1 Eligibility framework for carers assessments  

a. Critical risk to sustainability of the caring role  

Critical risk to sustainability of the caring role arises when:  

- their life may be threatened;  
- major health problems have developed or will develop;  
- there is, or will be, an extensive loss of autonomy for the carer in decisions about the nature of tasks they will perform and how much time they will give to their caring role;  
- there is; or will be, an inability to look after their own domestic needs and other routines while sustaining their caring role;  
- involvement in employment or other responsibilities is, or will be, at risk;  
- many significant support systems and relationships are, or will be, at risk.  

... Hammersmith & Fulham Council responds to these risks which are critical and substantial.” [Webpage](http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Images/Carers%20strategy%20Final_tcm21-44357.pdf)  

The webpage “Help for Adults” provides:  

“If someone provides a lot of support for you on a regular basis, such as a family member or a friend, we will offer them their own carer’s assessment.  

The assessment will relate to those criteria set out in section 3.” [Webpage](http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Health_and_Social_Care/Help_for_adults/)  

The “Hammersmith and Fulham FACS Assessment Tool” refers to the carer’s ability to carry out their role. For example, the critical category includes the indicia: “The Carer is or will be unable to continue with most aspects of their caring role”. [Webpage](http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Health_and_Social_Care/Help_for_adults/)  

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| Hampshire County Council | The webpage “Adult Services Procedure” sets out the Council’s Care Management Practice Manual. Section 10 is on Carers. That section includes the following information: “10.9 The Carers Assessment” | 1. |
10.9.1 In most cases, a carer will be easily identified and recorded, resulting in the offering and completion of a carers assessment. However, if it is not clear whether a person meets the definition of a carer, a carers assessment should be carried out in order to determine the level of support they provide, and the sustainability of this. The person can then be recorded as a carer if it is clear following assessment that they have caring responsibilities. It should be remembered that the NHS&CC Act is clear that the views of carers should be taken into account in all assessments, and this would not depend on the care being substantial.

10.9.2 The following is a summary of guidance in relation to completion of a carers assessment:

The definition of a carer does not depend on the eligibility of the cared for person under FACS guidance, and the practice guidance to the CDCA 2000 advises that practitioners should consider:

- the impact of the caring role on the individual carer
- whether the caring role is sustainable
- how great is the risk of the caring role becoming unsustainable.

10.9.3 In addition, four crucial dimensions of the carer’s experience should be considered:

- autonomy – freedom to choose what help they will give
- health and safety – freedom from risk of harm/risk to health
- managing daily routines - looking after themselves
- involvement – in other relationships, work, community & other interests.

10.9.4 The guidance requires local authorities to grade the extent of risk to the sustainability of the caring role into four categories: critical; substantial; moderate; low.

10.9.5 This is modelled on the FACS guidance 2002, however there are key differences in applying a community care assessment and a carers assessment:

10.9.6 S47 NHS&CC Act 1990 Assessment: identifies the need of an individual for Community Care services – the act gives a duty to make arrangements for provision to meet assessed eligible needs.

10.9.7 C(RS)A 1995 Carers Assessment: identifies the carer’s ability to provide and to continue to provide care – there is no legal duty to provide services to the carer in the same way as FACS eligibility, but the act gives the Local Authority a duty to consider whether to provide services, and the identification of carer needs should trigger an appropriate response from the Local Authority to address the risks identified. Therefore, if carer needs are identified, Adult Services will ensure these are met.
10.9.8 The carers assessment may therefore inform the decision about
- Support offered directly to the carer
- Support offered to the cared for person
- How this will support the carer and achieve the outcomes agreed in the assessments
- The contingency plan which should address actions which may be required if the carer is unable to continue in their caring role for any reason”.

http://www3.hants.gov.uk/cmpm10-0904.doc

| 51. Haringey London Borough Council | “If you are a carer over the age of 18 years and you care for an adult aged 18 years or over, you may be eligible for a carer’s assessment if you:
- are in regular contact with the vulnerable person (for example, four hours a day) and carry out a range of caring activities; and
- supervise or take responsibility for a vulnerable adult, without which the cared for person would be at risk of harm or neglect; and
- anticipate providing care for a long period of time or providing intensive care for someone with a chronic illness; or
- are experiencing difficulty in continuing to provide care or their caring role is impacting negatively on their health” http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/social_care_and_health/carers/carerseligibilityassessment.htm |

The “Carers Strategy 2005 – 2008” provides:

1. Introduction
The purpose of the Haringey Carers Strategy is to develop sustainable and appropriate services and support for known carers and to reach out and identify those carers presently ‘hidden’ from services. This strategy reflects a commitment of health and social care partners to improve the support services over the next three years.

The commitment to identify and support more carers is made within a context of available resources. Eligibility criteria will be developed for carer support services, reflecting the need for balance between the needs of carers and those of the people they care for, and ensure equity of provision across the different care groups.”


Note the draft “Carers Strategy for 2009-2014” does not include this information or refer to eligibility.

The “Essential Guide for Carers in Haringey” provides:

“The Carer’s Assessment
By law, anyone who ‘regularly provides a substantial amount of care’ is entitled to an assessment of their needs as a carer. The aim is to find out what help you need with caring, and to help maintain your own health and wellbeing.

The assessment will look at whether you qualify for services and how your needs can be met. …

Together, you and the assessor will draw up a support plan, setting out the needs that have been identified and how they are to be met. Some may be met by services available for all carers, such as a support group (see chapter 8, Looking after your needs) or the Carers’ Emergency Scheme (see chapter 7, Time for yourself). Others may be met by specific services for you and/or the person you care for.”

http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/social_care_and_health/carers/carerseligibilityassessment.htm

6. |
| 52. Harrow London Borough Council | “Carers are family members or friends who, without being paid, regularly look after someone who wouldn't be able to manage at home without help. Carers may be adults or young people either living with the person they support or somewhere else.”
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<td>If you do not qualify for any services at the time of your assessment, you can apply to be reassessed if your circumstances change. …</td>
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<td><strong>Services for carers</strong></td>
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<td><strong>For all carers</strong> There are universal services for carers that any carer can access. These include: drop-in coffee mornings; pampering sessions; …</td>
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<td><strong>Services to meet assessed needs</strong> Other services can only be accessed through a carer’s assessment. These include: respite care to give you a short break or residential respite care for longer periods; sitting services; Take A Break and Gardening Kick Start training opportunities, such as first aid and moving and handling, as well as assertiveness training and stress management.”</td>
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<td>The “Caring for Carers in Haringey” webpage provides:</td>
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| “You are entitled to a carer’s assessment – If you provide a substantial amount of care to someone on a regular basis, you can ask for an assessment of your needs in your own right and, where eligible, have services provided directly to you.”
| The webpage “Carers including Carers Needs Assessment and Carers Emergency Support Service” provides: |
| **“Carers Needs Assessment** Carers have a right to a Carers Needs Assessment. If you wish to have this assessment you can contact your social care team. Care Managers conduct carers needs assessments to work out how best they can provide services to you and the person in your care. This is an opportunity for you to describe your role as a carer and what would make caring easier for you. … |
| **What is included** – A carers needs assessment will identify if you are eligible for support services. You should have a carers needs assessment if: |
| • you are providing, or intending to provide, a regular and substantial amount of care; and |
| • the person you care for is eligible for community care or other services even if they do not receive them. |
| As part of the carers assessment, care management will need to establish the extent of your caring role and the impact it has on you.”
[http://www.harrow.gov.uk/info/200015/carers/1104/carers_including_carers_needs_assessment_and_carers_emergency_support_service/1](http://www.harrow.gov.uk/info/200015/carers/1104/carers_including_carers_needs_assessment_and_carers_emergency_support_service/1) |
| The “Carers Strategy 2008-2011” states: “Adult social care support carers of people eligible |
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

|  | for social care services. They provide service to carers following a carer’s needs assessment. They are also responsible for the management of all carers grant funded carers’ services.” (page 21) In addition, “Appendix 1 Carers Strategy Annual Action Plan 2008/9”, under #4 Increased choice and control states: “Inform carers about Carers Needs Assessment and eligibility criteria through Carers Action Group.” http://www.harrow.gov.uk/download/5341/carers_strategy_2008 The webpage “FACS who qualifies for social care services?” provides: “These are guidelines, with 4 bandings of needs, which councils must use to assess whether someone is eligible to receive adult social care services, having taken account of council resources. The bandings describe the seriousness of the threat to independence or other consequences if needs are not addressed. This, alongside carers’ legislation, sets the framework within which we ensure everyone is considered fairly.” http://www.harrow.gov.uk/info/200050/help_for_adults/952/facs_who_qualifies_for_social_care_services Carers are not mentioned in the “Eligibility Levels” document, at: http://www.harrow.gov.uk/downloads/file/1370/eligibility_levels-as_defined_within_department_of_health_facs_guidance | 53. Hartlepool Borough Council The document “Fair Access to Care Services” includes a page on carers. It provides: “It is the duty of the Local Authority to inform carers of their right to an assessment of their own needs. This will determine if they may be eligible for services. … How do carer’s know if they are eligible for additional support? The assessment will relate to the impact of the caring role on the individual carer. It will address the following questions: • Is the carer able to continue in their role? • What is the risk of the caring role breaking down? • Does the carer work or wish to work? • Is the carer undertaking or wish to undertake education, training or any leisure activity? The framework for assessing carers must carefully consider the thing that put the carer’s ability and willingness to care at risk. These risk factors are balanced against those that apply to adults with care needs. The risk factors used in the carers’ framework are also split into four bands. They are: Critical, Substantial, Moderate and Low. |
These bands broadly cover the same areas, as with “Fair Access to Care Services”. They are described in more detail below:

- Risks to the care’s independence and freedom to make choices.
- Risks to the carer’s health, safety and well-being.
- Risks to the carer’s ability to manage their own person and daily routines.
- Risk to the carer’s ability to be involved in family and community life.

If the risk is assessed as being Critical this mean that the caring role will collapse without support …”

http://www.hartlepool.gov.uk/downloads/A8_Fair_Access_to_Care.doc

| 54. Havering London Borough Council | “A carer is someone who looks after a relative or friend who, because of age, physical or other disability, cannot manage at home without help. The type of care they provide may range from personal care such as toileting, washing and feeding to visiting shopping and housework. They can live in the same household or separate from the person.” http://www.havering.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=1017 | The “Havering Information Guide for Carers” provides:

On page 12: “Assessing People for Help – Under the NHS Community Care Act 1990, the Children Act 1989, the Carers (Recognition and Services) Act 1995 and the Carers and Disabled Children’s Act 2000, Havering Council has a duty to assess the social care needs of anyone who requires a service”.

On page 19: The right to an assessment Covered under the Carers (Recognition & Services) Act 1995 and the Carers and Disabled Children’s Act 2000. This entitles you to an assessment of your needs as a carer in your own right. The assessment will also determine what services you may be eligible to as a carer.”

http://www.havering.gov.uk/CHandler.ashx?id=168&p=0

The Carers Strategy states in one of the listed objectives (on page 28) to “ensure carers can access and understand the eligibility policy of London Borough of Havering and the voluntary sector”, with the related actions identified for this objective being: “Make sure eligibility criteria make sense for carers. Publish eligibility criteria for the London Borough of Havering and each carer organisation in Plain English, community languages and accessible formats; Signpost carers not meeting Havering Council’s eligibility criteria to funded voluntary organisations that can support them.”

In relation to the objective of “carers views are consistently respected” (on page 30), the following action is prescribed: “Develop mechanisms for all carers (including those not meeting Havering Council’s eligibility criteria) to give regular feedback on the services provided in the Borough.”

http://www.havering.gov.uk/CHandler.ashx?id=17437&p=0

| 55. Herefordshire Council | “‘Carers’ are adults or children who have responsibility for providing care, without wages (Invalid Care Allowance is not considered a | “Carers: Government Legislation to Support Carers

In brief the Carers Act gives carers providing regular and substantial care the right to ask Social Services for a ‘Carers Assessment’. The Assessment is carried out by a social worker
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<th>wage), for someone close to them who for the following reasons are unable to manage without help:</th>
<th>and is a chance for the carer to talk about himself or herself and how the care they give affects them. The assessment looks at what help and support the carer is able to give and what the carer does not want to give. This, together with the result of the assessment of the person requiring care, will be taken into account when deciding what services can be provided.</th>
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<td>• An illness</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/health/social_services/5146.asp">http://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/health/social_services/5146.asp</a></td>
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<td>• A physical impairment</td>
<td>“If you have a relative, partner or friend giving regular and substantial care, he or she can ask for their own assessment. This is a time for them to talk about caring and they may be offered support or information to help them in this role. Our leaflet “Are you a Carer?” tells you more about the help we can give.” <a href="http://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/docs/SocialCare/Assessment_and_Care_Management_03.pdf">http://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/docs/SocialCare/Assessment_and_Care_Management_03.pdf</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>• A mental health condition</td>
<td>NB The leaflet “Are you a Carer?” does not appear to be available on the website.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• A learning disability</td>
<td>“Fair Access to Care Services guide” provides:</td>
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<td>• the effects of age or frailty”</td>
<td>“The fair access to care eligibility criteria covers adults over the age of 18 years and includes: adults with learning disabilities; adults who have physical disabilities or sensory impairment;</td>
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| “We will assess whether the risks they face are likely to be critical or substantial. If they are then we will go ahead and carry out a fuller assessment of their needs before arranging for the right kind of support. However, if after the initial discussion it seems that there are only moderate or low risks to the person’s independence, then we will offer instead information and advice about other possible sources of help.” | “Which carers do Adult Care Services help? We can also provide some services to carers of people who qualify for our help, if the caring has a significant impact on the carer’s life. More information about this is in our leaflet called ‘Support for carers’”. http://www.hertsdirect.org/caresupport/carersupport/carersacshelp/ |
| “Fair Access to Care: A guide to qualifying for the council’s care services” | “You look after someone: You are a carer, there is support for you:” http://www.hertsdirect.org/infobase/docs/pdfstore/lookaftersomeone.pdf |
| …We may need to ask carers - family members, friends or neighbours - for their views before we decide if a person qualifies for support. Carers who provide substantial and regular support are entitled to an assessment of their own needs and we will discuss with them how best they can be supported in their caring role. This support will often form part of the care package provided for the person they care for (for example a sitting service to give a carer time for themselves). But carers who regularly provide a lot of care may also qualify for help in their own right, even if the person they are caring for is refusing services. Support for carers might include services that give them a break, help them to stay in work or pursue education, help with household tasks, benefits advice and so on.” http://www.hertsdirect.org/infobase/docs/pdfstore/facsfeb05.pdf |

| 57. Hillingdon London Borough | 2. |
| “You are a carer if you look after a relative, friend or disabled child who needs support to live at home.” | The “Fair Access to Care Services guide” provides: |
| http://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/index.jsp?articleid | “The fair access to care eligibility criteria covers adults over the age of 18 years and includes: adults with learning disabilities; adults who have physical disabilities or sensory impairment; |
In Hounslow, people are eligible for service help if they have one or more needs within the critical and substantial bands. There may be exceptions if a person’s needs are likely to become critical or substantial now or within three months. In these exceptional circumstances eligibility would have to be agreed by the head of service.

…”Who do the eligibility criteria apply to?”

The eligibility criteria apply to all adults who receive a social care assessment in Hounslow.”

http://www.hounslow.gov.uk/index/health_and_social_care/adult_social_care/fair_access_care.htm

“Carer assessment: Why have an assessment? There may be services we can provide that...
| 59. Isle of Wight Council | “You don’t have to live with the person you look after, and you may be juggling those responsibilities with others such as work or your own family. The amount of care that different carers give varies enormously. You may call in on a neighbour every couple of days to make sure everything is ok and do some simple chores that they can’t manage themselves. Or you may be providing complete physical and emotional care for someone who lives with you and is completely unable to help him or herself.”
http://www.iwight.com/living_here/health-and-wellbeing/Carers/amiacare.asp | Eligibility criteria are referred to under “Carers Assessments.”

“**How do I qualify for services?** The assessor decides whether we will be able to meet all or some of your needs by looking at a set of standards that we call ‘eligibility criteria’. These are designed to make sure that our limited resources go to the people who need them most.”
http://www.iwight.com/living_here/health-and-wellbeing/Adult_Services/assessme.asp

The same answer is given in response to the question “**How do I qualify for services?**” in the context of service users’ need assessments, which implies that the same eligibility criteria (FACS) are used. |

| 60. Isles of Scilly Council | On the webpage “Self Assessment for Carers”, the following question and answer is listed:

“**If I complete the self-assessment, am I automatically entitled to services?**

No, people with needs that fall outside the Adult Social Care Services eligibility criteria do not have any right to receive social care support. You are entitled to social care services only if we agree that you qualify for support. In some cases, if you qualify for support but have higher needs we will ask you to have a full assessment before services are provided”.
http://www.scilly.gov.uk/health/CarersAssessment%20online.htm

However, unable to find information on the Adult Social Care Services eligibility criteria or general FACS criteria.
http://www.scilly.gov.uk/health/carersinfo.htm?showpage=2 | |
| 61. Islington London Borough Council | “There are many different definitions of a carer, so on this site, we have decided to use the Princess Royal Trust for Carers definition of a carer: ‘A carer is someone, who, without payment, provides help and support to a partner, child, relative, friend or neighbour, who could not manage without their help. This could be due to age, physical or mental illness, addiction or disability.’”  
http://www.islington.gov.uk/Health/carers/ | There is no mention of any eligibility criteria in the context of carers’ assessments.  
http://www.islington.gov.uk/Health/carers/carers_needs_assessments.asp  
| 62. Kensington and Chelsea Royal Borough Council | “You are a carer if you provide unpaid care and support for a partner, relative, friend or neighbour on a regular basis because they are ill, frail or disabled.”  
http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/healthandsocialcare/idoc.ashx?docid=faaea638-b484-4871-8e08-610402e2e563&version=-1 | No information is given regarding how carers’ eligibility for services is to be determined.  
“Do you look after an adult on a regular basis? If you are not eligible for our carers’ support services, we will give you information about organisations that may be able to help you.”  
http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/healthandsocialcare/idoc.ashx?docid=faaea638-b484-4871-8e08-610402e2e563&version=-1  
“Assessments and advice: what help is available?  
We might be able to:  
• offer practical help with personal tasks such as bathing or getting dressed or help with cleaning and shopping  
• provide meals for you at home, put you in touch with services that can provide practical and emotional support, give you a personal budget so you can manage your own support  
• support families to look after children  
• support carers who look after someone on a regular basis”  
http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/healthandsocialcare/assessmentsandadvice.aspx  
| 63. Kent County Council | “A carer is someone who looks after family, a partner or friend in need of help because they are ill, frail or have a disability. The care they provide is unpaid.”  
http://www.kent.gov.uk/SocialCare/carers-and-family-support/carers/ | The leaflet “Who qualifies for support from Kent Adult Social Services” states:  
“Why do we have eligibility criteria? ... Eligibility criteria are the rules we use to make decisions about who qualifies for help. Community care also takes account of the needs of Carers. A carer is a person, usually a relative or friend, who provides care on a voluntary basis. We also give priority to people who urgently need support, for example, people who are in a serious crisis” (page 4).  
“How would we respond to your needs?  
The first step in getting community care services is to have your needs assessed. This will | 6. |
| 64. Kingston Upon Hull City Council | “Carers are people of all ages including children, young people and parent carers. You are a carer if you are spending a regular amount of time looking after or supporting a relative, partner or friend who is unable to live independently and who cannot manage without your help.” [link](http://www.hullcc.gov.uk/portal/page?_pageid=221,72841&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL) | Carers’ eligibility is dependent on service user eligibility.  
“Carers – …Carer support is an integral part of any support package that is provided following an assessment of need. However, the council offers a specific service to help the carers of people with a physical disability or sensory impairment.  
Eligibility – You must be caring for someone who would be eligible for services from the council’s adult services team. Some services may be subject to a charge. If you are caring for someone and require some assistance and support please contact your local care management team. They will be happy to visit you to discuss the options that are available.” [link](http://www.hullcc.gov.uk/portal/page?_pageid=221,72841&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)  
The “Adults and Older People” webpage, in the context of service user assessments, states: “Community care also takes account of the needs of carers”. [link](http://www.hullcc.gov.uk/portal/page?_pageid=221,52777&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL) | 4.  
| 65. Kirklees Metropolitan Council | “A carer is someone who looks after family; partners, friends or neighbours in need of help because they are ill, frail or have a disability. The care they provide is unpaid. This definition includes a person who looks after someone who misuses alcohol or substances.” [link](http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/community/money/directpayments/PDF/carerssupport.pdf) | “Will I automatically receive support from the Carers Support Service after my assessment? No, being assessed does not mean that you will automatically receive support from the Carers Support Service. Your Carers Assessment will identify if you are eligible for support and if the outcomes you want to achieve will be best met by the Carers Support Service. A copy of the leaflet ‘Eligibility Criteria for Carers Services’ is available from Kirklees Carers Gateway”. (Page 6) [link](http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/community/money/directpayments/PDF/carerssupport.pdf)  
“Are you entitled to carers services?  
...Eligibility criteria We need to make sure we use our resources for providing support to carers in the best possible way. To help us do this we have guidance (called eligibility criteria) to work out if people are eligible or not for a carers service. We use the criteria to make sure we treat everyone fairly and that those people most in need of help receive our services.  
We have based our criteria on national guidance for all local authorities providing services to carers. It looks at the impact a caring role has on a person’s life in light of their age, general | 1. |
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

health, employment status and other commitments and responsibilities such as parenting and employment.

…Carers who fall within the Critical, Substantial and Moderate categories of our criteria are eligible for a carers service.”

The eligibility criteria set out four categories of critical, substantial, moderate and low risk, in a similar way to the FACS banding, but they are shaped primarily around the 2001 Practice Guidance. For example:

“Critical level is where:

- the carers life is, or will be, threatened, and/or the carer will continue to experience or will experience serious abuse
- the carer will continue to develop or will develop major health problems
- there is, or will be, extensive loss of independence for the carer due to the nature of tasks or amount of time devoted to the caring role
- the carer will be unable to look after their own domestic needs and other daily routines while keeping up the caring role
- involvement in employment or other responsibilities is, or will be, at risk
- significant social support systems and relationships are, or will be, at risk.”


66. Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council

“If you provide care on a regular basis to a person aged 18 or over you are entitled to receive a carer’s assessment.

Parents of disabled children will usually receive a family assessment and should not expect a separate carers assessment.”


The council states that the assessment will be “taken into account” when determining which services the carer may be entitled to:

“Adult Carers …Help and Support … As a carer, you are entitled to receive a carers assessment, which may lead to additional help and support from the council. Even if the person you are caring for doesn’t access services, it doesn’t mean that you can’t.

In some cases, it may be possible for you to receive direct payments, to allow you to organise your own service. Your social worker or occupational therapist will take the assessment into account when deciding which services you may be entitled to receive.”


6.
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

67. Lambeth
London Borough Council

“Who can have an assessment?”
To be eligible for an assessment you must:
• be looking after, or intending to look after, someone who is having or has had a community care assessment (this is when they discuss their own care needs with adult social services); and
• be providing or intending to provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis.”

The “Lambeth Carers’ Strategy 2008-2011” states that the council proposes to ensure that:
• “100% of Carers assessed under the Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) criteria have a copy of their assessment - recorded on Framework, the Council’s information system for social care.
• 100% of Carers assessed under the Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) criteria have a copy of the cared for person’s care plan, including respite - recorded on Framework.
• 100% of Carers are aware of the Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) criteria.”

“Carers assessments – The Carers Act (1995) gives carers the right to request an assessment of their own abilities and needs when an assessment of the needs of the person they care for is being carried out.
The assessment applies to both adults and children who are carers.
Your social worker or occupational therapist will take the results of this assessment into account when deciding what services you may be entitled to receive.”
http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/HealthSocialCare/Carers/CarersAssessments.htm

“Who can get Community Care services?”
Community Care is available to anyone aged 18 or over who needs advice, support or care because of their particular needs. People who may be able to get Community Care services include: older people; people with a physical disability; people with sight or hearing disabilities; people with learning disabilities; people with mental-ill health; people with or affected by HIV/AIDS; people who misuse drugs or alcohol; people with chronic or severe health problems; people with a terminal illness; carers.”
http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/5E92763C-C0F8-4084-B4D9-5A5435AAA15E/0/IntroToCommunityCareServices.pdf

“A carer is someone who provides regular,
Resources are limited and we must ensure that arranging help and support for the most vulnerable people comes first. This may mean that we cannot always provide all the services you would like or always meet your needs in the way you may prefer. The person doing your assessment will be able to give you more details.”

68. Lancashire

“A carer is someone who provides regular,
The criteria and threshold for determining eligibility in carers’ assessments is not specified.

2a.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>County Council</th>
<th>substantial and unpaid support to a friend, relative, partner or other person who cannot manage without help because of illness, frailty or disability. A carer does not necessarily have to live in the same house, or be related to the person they look after. A carer often provides a range of support which may include personal care such as washing and dressing, practical care such as feeding and helping with medication, and emotional support such as providing company. <a href="http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/atoz/a_to_z/service.asp?u_id=1552&amp;tab=1">http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/atoz/a_to_z/service.asp?u_id=1552&amp;tab=1</a></th>
<th>“Carers are entitled to receive an assessment to enable us to identify what support might be required. The assessment will include discussions about: the support provided by the carer; the needs of the person who is cared for; available services for carers.” <a href="http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/atoz/a_to_z/service.asp?u_id=1552&amp;tab=1">http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/atoz/a_to_z/service.asp?u_id=1552&amp;tab=1</a></th>
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<tr>
<td>69. Leeds City Council</td>
<td>“Carers may be husbands, wives or partners, sons and daughters or other relatives, or friends and neighbours who help look after someone who is frail, ill or disabled. They may also be a child or young person helping to care for a parent or other adult with whom they live or carers may be parents bringing up a child with a disability.” <a href="http://www3.leeds.gov.uk/Health_and_social_care/Carers/Adult_carers.aspx">http://www3.leeds.gov.uk/Health_and_social_care/Carers/Adult_carers.aspx</a></td>
<td>“Getting a Carers’ assessment” 1. Ask for an assessment … 2. Your request will be passed to the team … 3. The assessor will meet with you to find out about the amount of caring you do (such as support and encouragement as well as practical or physical help) and discuss the services available to support you in caring 4. Leeds social care will identify which services would support your needs and help maintain your own wellbeing”. <a href="http://www3.leeds.gov.uk/Health_and_social_care/Carers/Shared_care_for_adults/Carers_assessment.aspx">http://www3.leeds.gov.uk/Health_and_social_care/Carers/Shared_care_for_adults/Carers_assessment.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. Leeds City Council</td>
<td>“If you give substantial and regular support to someone in their home, you are entitled to have an assessment of your own needs so that you can get services to help you provide the support you give. By law, you are now entitled to an assessment even if the person you care for doesn’t want or need services themselves.” <a href="http://www3.leeds.gov.uk/files/Internet2007/2009/26/leeds%20carer%20assessment.pdf">http://www3.leeds.gov.uk/files/Internet2007/2009/26/leeds%20carer%20assessment.pdf</a></td>
<td>“Assessments for carers: What happens afterwards? Nothing happens unless you want it to. 1. If there are some issues or problems which you identify as a result of talking to the social worker to carer’s worker then a plan will be drawn up to show what needs to be done and by whom. It might not all be done by Health or Social Services. You will have a copy of the plan. 2. There may be services, information, equipment or facilities that would help make it easier for you to continue caring and Social Services will try to get these for you. They will either provide the service, arrange for another organisation to provide it, or give you the money to provide the service yourself (Direct Payments). Your Social Worker or Carer’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009
### 70. Leicester City Council

“If you look after a relative, disabled child or friend and caring has a major impact in your life, then a carers assessment could help you. If your caring role is ‘regular and substantial’, you have rights under the Carers Acts. In Leicester City, the Council interprets ‘regular and substantial’ as being equal to a minimum of 10 hours per week spent in giving practical assistance or supervision support to the person you are caring for.”


“Take a Break Scheme – For several years, the Department has run flexible extra support schemes for carers under the names Take A Break and CHARM. From April 2008, these schemes are replaced by the Carers’ Personal Budget for Extra Support. The Carers’ Personal Budget serves similar purposes to the old schemes, but with extra flexibility. The idea is that carers will be supported mainly by the help given to the person they care for, i.e., a package of community care services. The Carers’ Personal Budget for Extra Support will provide a small amount of additional funding that helps carers meet their own needs in other ways…In order to be eligible for the scheme, carers must be caring for an adult living in the City, and providing 10 or more hours a week care (or care that is having a significant effect on their ordinary lifestyle). In line with the City Council’s approach to eligibility criteria, their needs should be assessed at ‘critical’ or ‘substantial’ level.”


“What we do when assessing need …The guidance set out here is for the following people who have contacted Leicester Adults and Housing Department for help:

- Adults aged 18 and over who have difficulties that are associated with old age, long term illness or disability. This includes adults with learning disabilities, adults with mental health difficulties and adults with sight or hearing disabilities; and

- Carers who support the people described above.”


“Carers’ Guide to Carers Assessments – … A carers’ assessment is not a guarantee of getting lots of extra help – although many carers find that existing services are ‘adjusted’, or they are put in touch with new sources of advice and support. At the very least it gives you an opportunity to have your needs considered.”


### 71. Leicestershire County Council

“You are entitled to a separate Carer’s Assessment if you provide or intend to provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis.”

Booklet “Looking after someone you care about?” provides:

“b) ‘Carer’s Assessment’ – This assessment may be undertaken as part of a ‘community care assessment’ or as a separate ‘carer’s assessment’. The purpose of this is to determine the
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

In Leicestershire, 'substantial' is defined as 10 or more hours of care per week. In considering whether you are providing a 'substantial' amount of care, social care service staff will discuss how your caring role is affecting you as well as the amount of time you spend caring. [http://www.leics.gov.uk/index/social_services/carers/carer_assessment.htm](http://www.leics.gov.uk/index/social_services/carers/carer_assessment.htm)

"6. What might happen after your carer’s assessment?"

The social care service worker will agree with you what support the Department can arrange for you. The person you care for may be eligible for services from the Department. If so, the social care service worker will try to arrange for these services to be provided in a way that takes account of your needs too. For example, this could include increasing the amount of support arranged by Social Care Service for the person you are looking after or changing the times when the support is provided. Types of services that might be available are: Day Care; Home Care; Short breaks; Respite Care – either in the home or short stay in a nursing or residential facility; Direct Payments/Individual budgets – in some circumstances the person you are looking after may prefer to have a direct payment to arrange his/her own support service. The social care service worker will advise on the support available for the management of direct payments and individual budgets.

If the social care service worker agrees that a service for you is required they will prepare a Support Plan showing what service(s) the Department has agreed to offer you to help you. Carers may be offered a direct payment/individual budgets to arrange their own support service. In some circumstances where the most appropriate support for a carer may be from a voluntary organisation, the social care service worker will sign-post the carer to the relevant organisation" (page 15 to 16).

[http://www.leics.gov.uk/index/social_services/carers/carer_assessment.htm](http://www.leics.gov.uk/index/social_services/carers/carer_assessment.htm)

There is no reference to carers’ assessments on the web-pages relating to the eligibility criteria for community care services.  
[http://www.leics.gov.uk/index/social_services/support_home/community_care/eligible_assessing.htm](http://www.leics.gov.uk/index/social_services/support_home/community_care/eligible_assessing.htm)  
[http://www.leics.gov.uk/index/social_services/support_home/community_care/eligibility_framework.htm](http://www.leics.gov.uk/index/social_services/support_home/community_care/eligibility_framework.htm)

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**72. Lewisham London Borough Council**

"A carer looks after a relative, friend or child who needs support to live at home due to a physical or mental disability or illness or due to being elderly or frail. A carer is not a paid care worker.

If you care for someone, you may be providing practical help such as shopping, cooking or

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**Adult carer’s assessment …What we can do for you**

- Offer an assessment of need to the person you look after. The person you look after may be eligible for direct payments to organise their own services, or we can arrange these services for you. A leaflet describing direct payments can be downloaded.

- Offer you a carer’s assessment of need if you provide regular and substantial care. This looks at your own needs including staying in or accessing employment, training and
<table>
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<th><strong>73. Lincolnshire County Council</strong></th>
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| **“Regular and substantial care is when:****
- a withdrawal of that care would mean the cared for person may need to be admitted to residential care or
- a withdrawal of that care would mean that paid care services would have to be significantly increased.
A carer can also be deemed to be providing regular and substantial care when s/he does not fall into either of the above groups, but provides care which s/he feels has a significant impact on his/her daily life.”
(See the “Guidance on the Use of Eligibility Criteria for Older Peoples Services”) | **“Guidance on the use of eligibility criteria for older peoples services”**

... **7. Services for carers** – Services for carers will be provided to those people caring for a friend or relative aged 65 years or over and where the care they are providing is regular and substantial.

...All carers providing regular and substantial care should be offered a carers assessment in their own right. In many cases carers will feel that their needs have been taken account of in the assessment of the person they care for and may refuse this. This is not a negative refusal. Services should be provided to meet carers assessed needs if the person they care for has critical, substantial or moderate needs and if the carer requires additional support in order to continue to provide the care they wish to.”

This indicates that the eligibility of the carer is dependent on the needs assessment of the service user, and is based on the service user meeting the threshold of moderate, substantial or critical under the FACS criteria.


*A Guide to Services for Carers* states: “the allocation of the carers fund is subject to eligibility criteria and budget availability.”


The *Fair Access to Care* leaflet does not seem to apply to carers.

| 74. Liverpool City Council | Elsewhere defines in terms of substantial and regular, but in another place states that “a family member or friend looks after you for more than 20 hours of unpaid care a week, we will also talk to them about support they need to continue to care for you.”

http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Health_and_social_care/Social_services/Care_for_adults/Assessment_and_care_plans/index.asp

|  | The FACS eligibility criteria are applied to all Community Care Assessments, which includes carer's assessments.

“Fair Access to Care …Substantial- requires a response within 4 weeks.

People and/or carers who are having significant difficulties in coping and are potentially at significant risk, when:

- there is or will be only partial choice and control over the immediate environment; and/or
- abuse or neglect has occurred or will occur; and/or
- there is or will be an inability to carry out the majority of personal care or domestic routines; and/or
- involvement in many aspects of work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained; and/or
- the majority of social support systems and relationships cannot or will not be sustained; and/or
- the majority of family and other social roles and responsibilities cannot or will not be undertaken.”

There is no reference to carers in the critical risk band. Eligibility threshold is critical, substantial and moderate.

http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/Health_and_social_care/Social_services/Care_for_adults/Fair_access_to_care/index.asp

The “Guidance on Assessment and Eligibility Criteria, and Indicators for Community Care Service Provision” (leaflet) states:

“There are three different circumstances under which the local authority must carry out a care assessment. These are set out in Acts of Parliament:

- if you appear to the local authority to be in need of a community care service (NHS and Community Care Act 1990, section 47);
- if you are disabled (NHS and Community Care Act 1990, section 47; and Disabled Persons (Services, Representation and Consultation ) Act 1986, section 4);
- if you help to look after someone else (Disabled Persons (Services, Representation and Consultation) Act 1986, sections 4 and 8; Carers (Recognition and Services) Act 1995, section 1; Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000).
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| 48 | 5. The Policy Guidance on the Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000 states that: “Local Councils have the power to supply services direct to carers following assessment. Carers have the right to an assessment of their needs, even where the person cared for has refused an assessment for, or the provision of, community care services, provided the person cared for would be eligible for community care services.”


“Carers Assessments …What happens after a Carer’s Assessment?

This is your opportunity to tell Adult Social Care about the things that could make caring easier for you. From this you might be entitled to services to support you and help maintain your health and wellbeing. These services might include; services that give you a break, emotional support from other carers or people who understand; activities for the person you care for, benefits advice or equipment that will help you in your caring role.

Adult Social Care will try to get these for you as soon as possible. They will either provide the service, arrange for another organization to provide it or provide you with the funding to buy the service yourself via a Direct Payment. You will be able to discuss what is most suited to your needs with the assessor.

Certain services have more people needing them than there are services to give, so you might not be able to get it straight away. If this happens we will always try to find an alternative.”


75. Luton Borough Council

“If you look after a relative or friend, adult or child who is ill or disabled and cannot manage without your help, you are a carer. You may be the parent of a disabled child. You may be new to caring, or you may have been a carer for many years. The person you care for may live with you or live some distance away.”

“If you have care needs, will the council help me?

… I have a carer, does that matter?

If you [the service user] would be at critical or substantial risk without a carer’s help but you do have a carer then the carer is entitled to support as well. They may be offered support to ensure they can continue to go to work, access education and/or enjoy leisure opportunities.”

http://www.luton.gov.uk/media%20library/pdf/housing%20&%20social%20services/leaflets%20on%20line/support%20for%20carers%20

“I have care needs, will the council help me?

… I have a carer, does that matter? If you [the service user] would be at critical or substantial risk without a carer’s help but you do have a carer then the carer is entitled to support as well. They may be offered support to ensure they can continue to go to work, access education and/or enjoy leisure opportunities.”


“Adult carers … The Carers Act (1995) gives carers rights in law and it is important that you are aware of those rights and how they can be used. It gives carers the right to request an assessment of their own abilities and needs when an assessment of the needs of the person they care for is being carried out. The assessment applies to both adults and children who are carers. Your social worker or occupational therapist will take the results of this assessment into account when deciding what services you [the carer] may be entitled to receive.”

http://www.luton.gov.uk/internet/health_and_social_care/carers%20support%20and%20advice/adult%20carers

4. |
| 76. Manchester City Council | “A Carer’s Needs Assessment acknowledges you as an individual, so you can request yours even if the person you care for has refused all services, or maybe they haven’t even been assessed at all.”
http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/200015/carers/3649/caring_for_someone/3
“Being a carer does not mean you have to be living with the person you care for or provide care 24 hours a day. ‘Caring’ can take on a variety of forms, including: preparing meals, doing shopping, taking someone to appointments, managing finances, bathing or toileting, giving medication, giving emotional support, and doing laundry.”
http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/200015/carers/3649/caring_for_someone/2 |

| 77. Medway Council | “What is a carer? An accepted definition of a carer is:
‘Someone whose life is in some way restricted’ Carer’s eligibility is discussed in the context of general eligibility of adults with social care needs. |

| “Carers are important” (leaflet) |
| “What is involved in a carers assessment? It is important to tell the social care worker how you feel and what you need, or if you are finding it difficult to continue with all the tasks that you undertake. By telling us about your caring role, we can help find the support that’s available that will enable you to have increased choice and control over your life.”
http://www.luton.gov.uk/media%20library/pdf/housing%20&%20social%20services/leaflets%20on%20line/support%20for%20carers%20 |

| “Fair Access to Care Services” (leaflet) |
| “Levels of risk set out in the ‘Fair Access to Care’ guidance
… Critical, where there are immediate risks to your safety and independence because:
- You cannot carry out most aspects of your daily routine
- Your home presents a seriously hazardous environment
- Serious abuse or neglect has occurred, or is suspected
- You cannot carry on vital involvement in work or education
- You cannot carry on vital family and social roles and responsibilities
- Your carer has major physical or mental health problems
- The relationship between you and your carer has completely broken down
- Your carer is unable to carry on with vital aspects of his or her caring role.”
It is not clear whether this reference to carers illustrates that these criteria also apply to carers, or are purely for determining the needs of the service user.
The threshold for eligibility under these criteria is critical and substantial:
“If your needs are substantial or critical, we can help you to arrange the best mix of support for you and we may be able to help with the cost, once we have carried out a financial assessment.”

| Reference is separately made to a Carers’ Needs Assessment. This suggests that different criteria may be used for determining carers’ eligibility, but no criteria are mentioned.
http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/200015/carers/3649/caring_for_someone/3 |

| “Services for adults with social care needs” – Medway Council tries to enable people to live |
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>78. Merton London Borough Council</th>
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<tr>
<td>“The carer should be providing both regular and substantial care:”</td>
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<tr>
<td>e) Definition of Regular Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Carer is in contact at regular intervals with the cared for person. There is a constant or defined pattern of care, OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Carer provides short-term intensive care and support and if no contact is provided by the carer, the cared for person would be at risk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Definition of substantial care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Care (physical, personal and emotional support) is provided or is anticipated to be provided over a long period, OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The cared for person has a chronic illness.”</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| A separate carers’ eligibility framework is set out but the FACS banding is used. The eligibility threshold is set at critical and substantial risk to the sustainability of the caring role. |
| “Eligibility Framework for Carers Services |
| Carers at levels ‘CRITICAL’ and ‘SUBSTANTIAL’ are eligible for services following a Carers Assessment under the Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000 |
| 3a. |

<p>| Critical risk to sustainability of the caring role arises when: |
| • their life may be threatened; |
| • major health problems have developed or will develop; |
| • there is, or will be, an extensive loss of autonomy for the carer in decisions about the nature of tasks they will perform and how much time they will give to their caring role; |
| • there is, or will be, an inability to look after their own domestic needs and other daily routines while sustaining their caring role; |
| • involvement in employment or other responsibilities is, or will be, at risk; |
| • many significant social support systems and relationships are, or will be, at risk (pages 10-11). |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>79. Middlesbrough Borough Council</th>
<th>The research was conducted in the period September to November 2009</th>
<th><a href="http://www.merton.gov.uk/living/care/carersupport/how_to_get_help_a5.pdf">http://www.merton.gov.uk/living/care/carersupport/how_to_get_help_a5.pdf</a></th>
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<tr>
<td>You may be providing (or intending to provide) emotional, practical or physical support to someone on a regular basis. This could be for someone who has a drug or alcohol problem, a mental health problem, a physical or learning disability, an elderly person or someone who needs caring for as a result of illness. The care you provide must be on an unpaid basis, other than any benefits you receive.”</td>
<td>The Fair Access to Care Services leaflet states: “FACS does not apply to services for carers. Legally we have a ‘power’ rather than a ‘duty’ to provide services to carers. Although this is the case we have a strong commitment to carers. And where necessary we will provide services to the carer or additional services to the person they care for to ensure the carer can continue in their caring role” (page 4).</td>
<td><a href="http://www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/download/asset/?asset_id=6959267">http://www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/download/asset/?asset_id=6959267</a></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/ccm/content/health-and-social-care/1adult-services/eligibility-criteria-.en">http://www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/ccm/content/health-and-social-care/1adult-services/eligibility-criteria-.en</a></td>
<td>The eligibility criteria or threshold used to assess the needs of carers is not specified.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/download/asset/?asset_id=12759312">http://www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/download/asset/?asset_id=12759312</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. Milton Keynes Council</td>
<td>The same FACS eligibility criteria apply to both service users and carers. The threshold for eligibility is critical and substantial risk for both service users and carers. The leaflet “A Carers Assessment in Milton Keynes” states: “At the end of your [the carer’s] assessment we compare your needs to our eligibility criteria to see if the Council and Health Services should meet your assessed needs. If so we will write down in your care plan: • What your needs are • What services you will receive We will always try to give you information and advice and signpost you to appropriate services.”</td>
<td><a href="http://www.miltonkeynes.gov.uk/socialcare-health/documents/carers%5Fassessment%5F%2D%5Fweb%2Epdf">http://www.miltonkeynes.gov.uk/socialcare-health/documents/carers%5Fassessment%5F%2D%5Fweb%2Epdf</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>If you are an adult aged 18 or above, you could have a carer’s assessment from Newcastle City Council Adult Services if you provide, or intend to provide, a substantial amount of unpaid care on a regular basis for someone aged 18 or above who lives in Newcastle. The care you give does not have to</td>
<td>“When you [the service user], or your carer, contact the Adult Social Care Direct Team, we will talk to you about what you find difficult and how you think we may be able to help. We will work out with you what your needs are. We will look at whether you are able to live safely and</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>82. Newham London Borough Council</td>
<td>“Carers who provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis (defined in Newham as at least 14 hours care each week) to another person aged 18 or over who is a person for whom the council may arrange community care services for, continue to be assessed within the framework of The Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000.” <a href="http://www.newham.gov.uk/Services/EligibilityForCareServices/AboutUs/EligibilityCareServices.htm">http://www.newham.gov.uk/Services/EligibilityForCareServices/AboutUs/EligibilityCareServices.htm</a></td>
<td>“Eligibility for adult social care services – The Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) eligibility framework is graded into four bands which describe the seriousness of the risk to a person’s independence or other consequences if needs are not met. … Carers who provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis (defined in Newham as at least 14 hours care each week) to another person aged 18 or over who is a person for whom the council may arrange community care services for, continue to be assessed within the framework of The Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000. Eligibility for services of the carer and the person cared for will be determined according to FACS eligibility criteria.” …Which adults are eligible for social care services? Newham Council has a legal responsibility to consider the social care needs of adults who are: • over 18 years of age, and • normally resident in Newham, or a homeless person or a patient in a hospital in Newham for whom no other council has responsibility, and who need help because they: are an older person, or have a physical disability, including</td>
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</table>
| 83. Norfolk County Council | “You have a legal right to a Carer’s Assessment if you are providing regular and substantial care for someone for whom Social Services provide or could provide services, or who is on the Care Programme Approach because of mental health problems.” | The information leaflet, “Who Cares”, states that services are provided on the basis of need. It does not specifically refer to eligibility criteria. “A social worker, or other social care or health professional will listen to what you have to say, ask what you want to happen, and list the needs they can help with.”

http://www.newham.gov.uk/HealthAndSocialCare/Carers/Carersassessments.htm

http://www.newham.gov.uk/HealthAndSocialCare/Carers/Carersassessments.htm

However, the “Carers Action Plan 2005-2008”, in the section entitled “Improving Carers’ Assessments and Reviews”, includes the action: “ensure all assessing staff are aware of the revised eligibility for Adult Social Services linked to Fair Access to Care.”

http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&ssDocName=NCC037449&ssSourceNodeId=&ssTargetNodeId=203

The threshold for FACS eligibility is critical and substantial.

http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&ssDocName=NCC071356&ssSourceNodeId=&ssTargetNodeId=4603

http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&ssDocName=NCC071358&ssSourceNodeId=&ssTargetNodeId=4603 |

| 84. North East Lincolnshire Council | “Substantial care relates to the nature of the task and degree of involvement. Caring relates to the following tasks:
- Practical support e.g. laundry, shopping, domestic help.
- Personal care/medication e.g. bathing, toileting, feeding
- Supervision/safety/risk management
- Emotional and social support to alleviate anxiety, depression, isolation.

Regular care relates to the frequency that care No framework is set out for determining carers’ eligibility for services. It is not specified whether the FACS eligibility criteria are to be used in carers’ assessments as well as service user assessments. “Caring Together in Northeast Lincolnshire

…What is a Carers’ Assessment and how do I get one? The Carers Act places a duty on Local Authorities to consider the carer’s ability and willingness to provide care. You are entitled to an assessment of your own needs as a carer; separate from the needs of the person you are caring for. This helps us in the Community Care Directorate to understand your needs as a carer and to provide better services in the future.

Can I get practical help and support in my caring role? North East Lincolnshire Council Community Care Directorate are committed to offering assistance and support to both Carers and the person being cared for. |
<table>
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<th>Reference</th>
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<td>This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009</td>
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| 85. North Lincolnshire Council | "A Carer is someone who offers substantial and regular care to another person, who without it could not manage their daily living. A Carer provides this care to enable a person who is ill, frail, or has a disability to exercise choice and control over their lives on a regular basis and do the things most people take for granted." [Source](http://www.northlincs.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/FF86B7F2-EC34-4DD6-9E0E-FF7EE5FE207C/13766/CarersguideSeptember2005.pdf) |

| 86. North Somerset Council | "Carers have a legal right to an assessment of their needs if they provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis." [Source](http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/Social+care/Carers/What+is+a+carers+assessment/) |

|  | "Community Care: Adult Social Services and Housing" |
|  | **Can carers get help too?** Carers (a carer is an unpaid friend/family member who helps you) will be offered a separate assessment of their needs where they provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis. This will lead to advice being given about support and services available, including services provided for carers." [Source](http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/579032B0-9E46-451A-8D42-6.)) |
| 87. North Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council | "What is substantial and regular for one carer will be different from what is substantial and regular for another, so we do not have a standard definition of what this means. Social services staff will treat each case individually and consider the impact of the caring role to the individual carer. However we will always think about:

- Is the caring role sustainable?
- How great is the risk of the caring role breaking down?
- For young carers we will also make sure that the person they care for is receiving sufficient services so that the young person is not undertaking inappropriate levels of caring." |
| 6. | No criteria are set out for determining the eligibility of carers for services. It is not clear whether the FACS eligibility criteria are to be used in carers’ assessments as well as service users’ assessments. |

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http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/browse-display.shtm?p_ID=26066&subjectCategory=383

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56D286522C54/0/leaflet_20080401_communitycare.pdf

"What is a carer’s assessment...In short, a carer’s assessment is your opportunity to tell social services about the things that could make caring easier for you.

The services that can be provided to carers could include:

- substitute care to enable you to have a break from your caring role
- help with particular tasks or equipment to help you care
- advice and support in your role as a carer
- benefits information and advice."

http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/Social+care/Carers/What+is+a+carers+assessment/

"Who is a carer...Adult Care Services provide services to older or disabled people if they are eligible for support and can provide services to support carers who provide or intend to provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis. We also fund a range of other organisations to provide support and information to carers."

http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/Social+care/Carers/

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<tr>
<th>88. North Yorkshire County Council</th>
<th>89. Northamptonshire County Council</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;You may not think of yourself as ‘a carer’, but please read on: You may be caring in your home, or in the home of the person you care for; the person may be a disabled child, an adult or an older person. Some carers help for just a few hours a week, others offer support every day. Some carers are adults, others are under 18 and known as young carers. Some carers live with the person they care for, but others may be at a distance. You may not be the only person who helps to care, but if you offer substantial help on a regular basis, and are not employed to provide care, then you are a carer.”</td>
<td>No criteria are set out for determining the eligibility of carers for services. It is not clear whether the FACS eligibility criteria are to be used in carers' assessments as well as service user assessments. <a href="http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=3213">http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=3213</a> <a href="http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4705">http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4705</a> <a href="http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/CHhttpHandler.ashx?id=478&amp;p=0">http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/CHhttpHandler.ashx?id=478&amp;p=0</a></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/CHhttpHandler.ashx?id=478&amp;p=0">http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/CHhttpHandler.ashx?id=478&amp;p=0</a></td>
<td>&quot;Northamptonshire County Council has defined carers with substantial and regular caring responsibilities as those carers who provide over 12 hours of care a week for a cared for person in receipt of Disability Living Allowance high or middle rate care component or Attendance Allowance high or low rate if they have a physical disability or are over 65, or if the cared for person has a learning disability or mental health illness and has a level of social care needs that are lesser substantial, greater substantial or critical. There may be exceptions to the above, especially in cases where the carer is classified as a young carer i.e. under 18 years of age, and if the care manager believes that the care would be endangering their mental and physical well being in the near future. Factors influencing this may be age of the carer, health of the carer, work or other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Policy for Carers Assessment and Services 2006/7 ... Key Issues in Carers Assessments The carer assessment needs to focus on two distinct areas: 1. The sustainability of the caring relationship: 2. The work, education and leisure needs of the carer Sustainability: In determining what caring roles are sustainable four crucial dimensions need to be explored: • Autonomy: A carer’s freedom to choose the nature of the tasks they will perform and how much time they will give to the caring role. It is dependent on recognition of their role and an agreed sense of shared responsibility between Northamptonshire County Council and the carer. • Health and safety: It is vital that we ensure that a carer’s health is not endangered by continuing to care. Northamptonshire County Council also has a responsibility to take reasonable steps to ensure that carers are not exposed to unreasonable risk of harm.</td>
<td>6. 1.</td>
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This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

caring commitments.”
[link]

| Managing daily routines: Carers assessments should address the extent to which caring responsibilities interfere with the ability of carers ‘to manage their daily routines’ as well as they extent to which they inhibit the freedom of carers to maintain relationships, employment, interests and other commitments alongside their caring responsibilities. |
| Involvement in family and wider community life: Section 2 of the Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004 places a duty on the department to consider during an assessment whether the carer works or wishes to work and is undertaking or wishes to undertake education, training or any leisure activity. This duty ensures that the council promotes inclusion of carers in society and is central to the government strategies on social inclusion and health development. |
| These four domains draw from the Fair Access to Care Services eligibility framework. The practice guidance from the Carer and Disabled Children Act 2000 requires the department to grade the extent of risk to the sustainability of the caring role into critical, substantial greater, substantial lesser, moderate and low” (page 8). |
| The Council sets out a separate eligibility framework for carers. The threshold for carers’ eligibility is set at critical and substantial greater risk to sustainability. The eligibility threshold is the same for service users under the FACS criteria. The table describes, for example, substantial greater risk as: |

| “Substantial greater risk to the sustainability of caring arises if the carer provides 12 to 35 hours of care a week and the person cared for is in receipt of Attendance Allowance low rate or Disability Living Allowance care component middle rate if they have a physical disability or are over 65, or if the cared for person has a learning disability or mental health illness and has a level of social care needs that are lesser substantial, greater substantial or critical and if one of the following factors apply: |
| Significant health problems have or will develop |
| There is or will be some significant loss of autonomy for the carer in relation to their caring role |
| There is or will be an inability to look after some domestic needs and other daily routines whilst sustaining their caring role |
| Significant involvement in employment or other responsibilities is or will be at risk |
| Some significant social support systems are or will be at risk” (page 9). |

[link]
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

“Carers are people who support loved ones, relatives or friends who have a disability or illness, or who need support for other reasons such as mental distress or drug use. Carers may provide emotional, physical or practical help.”


**Fair access to care: Northumberland’s eligibility criteria**

These criteria set out the circumstances in which people aged 18 and over will be offered community care services in Northumberland. They [will] have been adopted by the three public bodies responsible for community care services in the County...

These criteria list nine areas of critical need which may call for community care services. If you have critical needs in any of these areas, we will offer you help to meet those needs, unless there is no safe way to do so...

We cannot guarantee to provide services if you could meet your critical needs in other ways, or if the help you require is the statutory responsibility of some other organisation...

**Critical Need 9: Without support from community care services, vital needs of carers will not be met**

Vital needs of carers include:

9a: Getting relief if you are always exhausted through lack of sleep, frequent physical exertion or mental stress, or the burden of multiple responsibilities

9b: As a minimum, getting at least two hours each day free from care tasks, if you are a full-time carer. (This means time for yourself, but not necessarily time out of the house. It may include time when you are still responsible for the person you care for, but not actively required to do anything for them – though your care manager should discuss with you whether you have to be so alert to the person’s needs all the time that you cannot properly relax. Often achieving this outcome will not require services, even for a full-time carer).

9c: As a minimum, getting at least two hours away from the person you care for at least once a week. (This is a basic minimum which you should expect in any circumstances; other problems will often provide a reason to ensure that you are able to have more time to yourself)

9d: As a minimum, if you are a carer with heavy care responsibilities, having at least a week each year without the responsibility of looking after the person you care for (if you want to). (Again this is a basic minimum; meeting other vital needs will for some people mean that more short breaks than this are required. If the best way to achieve this objective is to arrange a short break elsewhere for the person you look after, we will do so. However we cannot promise to fund the kind of stay which the person would ideally choose, and we are not able to fund holidays away for carers).

9e: Being told how to contact any groups of carers in a similar situation which exist in your area.”

The carer’s eligibility is therefore assessed within Northamptonshire’s general eligibility criteria, which is based on the FACS criteria. Only critical needs will be met under these eligibility criteria.

“Your entitlements

Your care manager will try to help you to find solutions to all the problems which you face as a carer. However, our budget only permits us to provide publicly-funded services to meet the most critical needs.

We publish an information sheet which explains the general circumstances in which we are able to offer help to ill or disabled people.

In addition, there are some needs of carers that we will always make sure are met, if there is a safe and feasible way to do so. This does not always mean that we will provide services, if there are other available solutions - but we will offer services if that is necessary.

If you are always exhausted as a result of caring responsibilities, we will make sure you can get relief. We will discuss with you what level of relief is needed, but we have set some minimum standards:

- If you are a full-time carer, we will make sure you have at least two hours each day when you are not actively providing someone with care, and at least two hours each week when you can get away from the person you look after completely;
- If you have heavy care responsibilities, we will make sure you can get at least a week every year without the responsibility of looking after the person you care for.”

http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/idoc.ashx?docid=55250e51-fe8d-4aae-b7e2-e6f7e7e996e5&version=-1

91. Nottingham City Council

“If someone relies on you for practical support or direct supervision for more than 10 hours a week on a regular basis, or is intending to rely on you, then you have the right to ask the Adult Support and Health for a free confidential assessment of your own needs.”

“Carer Assessments ... A carer’s confidential assessment identifies what support needs you may have and how we might be able to meet these needs. Depending on the outcome, a range of services may be provided or arranged for the person you care for, with their consent, to help you in your caring role.

The person assessing you will usually be from Adult Support and Health.

The assessment process aims to support carers so the person they care for can live independently in their local community, with families, friends or relatives, for as long as they want or are able to.”

“How can a carer’s assessment help me? ... A carer’s assessment is not a guarantee of getting lots of extra help – although many carers find that existing services are 'adjusted', or they are put in touch with new sources of advice and support. At the very least it gives you an opportunity to have your needs considered.”
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

| 92. Nottinghamshire County Council | “If you provide or intend to provide care regularly (about 20 hours per week or more), you are entitled to an assessment. However, your personal situation may mean you can have an assessment even though you are caring for less than this amount of time.” [http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/social_care/carers/carersassessments.htm](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/social_care/carers/carersassessments.htm) | “Carers assessments: Why have an assessment? There may be services we can provide that give you short breaks from caring. You will need to have an assessment to see if you qualify. An assessment also helps us to understand your needs as a carer and provide better services in the future.” [http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/social_care/carers/carersassessments.htm](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/social_care/carers/carersassessments.htm) | “Caring together – Strategy for Carers 2007-2009
Support for Carers

Carers who provide, or intend to provide, substantial care regularly are entitled to an assessment, irrespective of whether the person they care for has had a community care assessment. Assessments will ascertain the need for support to carers and will register unmet need, in order to inform future development of services.” (Page 4) [http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/carersstrategy2007.pdf](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/carersstrategy2007.pdf) [http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/doyoulookaftersomeone.pdf](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/doyoulookaftersomeone.pdf) |

No mention of carers in relation to community care assessments and FACS. Eligibility threshold under the FACS criteria (for service users) is critical, substantial or moderate. [http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/social_care/assessingyourneeds/assessmentsadults.htm](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/social_care/assessingyourneeds/assessmentsadults.htm) |

6. |

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| 93. Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council | “If you look after a relative or friend who needs support to live at home you are a carer. As a carer you have the right to ask Adult and Community Services to carry out a carer’s assessment (this applies even if the person you care for is not receiving help from Adult and Community Services).” [http://www.oldham.gov.uk/living/social_care_a](http://www.oldham.gov.uk/living/social_care_a) | No criteria are set out for determining the eligibility of carers for services. FACS eligibility criteria do not appear to apply to carers assessments. “Our eligibility criteria for adult services (Fair Access to Care Services) … What are eligibility criteria? Eligibility criteria are conditions that a person has to meet to be able to have help from Adult and Community Services. Instead of each Council deciding its own criteria, the FACS guidance tells us which criteria to use. The FACS guidance describes the individuals and their circumstances that can make them eligible for help with social care | 6. |
services from local councils.

In general, councils can provide social services to adults with needs resulting from physical, sensory, or learning disabilities, or from mental health problems.

...Are you a carer? If you look after a relative or friend who needs support to live at home you are a carer. As a carer you have the right to ask Adult and Community Services – Adult Social Care to carry out a carer's assessment (this applies even if the person you care for is not receiving help from Adult and Community Services – Adult Social Care). Your carer's assessment is your chance to talk about your needs and is your opportunity to tell us about the things that could make caring easier for you.

There are a variety of services available to carers following an assessment including; advice & information, short breaks & respite, additional services to the person you care for, signposting to voluntary & health services, introduction to support groups.”


There is no mention of how the eligibility of carers for services will be determined.

http://www.oldham.gov.uk/ocfs-acs-car10s.pdf

http://www.oldham.gov.uk/ocfs-acs-car1s.pdf

84. Oxfordshire County Council

“If you look after someone with a physical or mental illness or disability, a learning disability, frailty or an addiction who needs support to live at home, whether or not that person is:
- Young or an older person
- A relative, a partner, a child, or a friend
- Lives with you or not
- Needs personal care or supervision or emotional support
Then you are a Carer.”

Substantial care on a regular basis is defined as "where caring has a major impact on your life”

http://portal.oxfordshire.gov.uk/content/publicnet/council_services/health_social_care/carers/adult_carers/carers_assessment/CarersAssessment.pdf

“Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) Policy

When carrying out an assessment of a person the council has a duty to offer the carer/s an assessment a joint or a separate carer's assessment. The carer's needs must be taken into consideration, when applying FACS eligibility criteria. The focus of the Carers Assessment is always ‘the sustainability of the caring role, the risk to breakdown of employment, education and whether carers’ services are required.” (Page 7)

It is further stated:

“The Eligibility Grid

The Eligibility Grid is divided into the following domains: Physical well-being; Psychological well-being; Activities of daily living; Interpersonal relationships; Social/Environmental circumstances; Carers”

There are four levels of risks: Critical; Substantial; Moderate; Low

The six areas of need and four risk levels on the Eligibility Grid are used to determine an individual’s eligibility for social care services. The practitioner will score the relevant statements within each area of need on the Eligibility Grid so that most closely reflects the assessment information. This needs to take account of:

- A comparison of the assessment information about needs and levels of risks to independence, harm or danger with the statements on the Eligibility Grid.
| | **Evaluating the risk to the individual's independence and the carer's ability to sustain the caring role.**  
**Taking account of a person's autonomy, that is, the freedom a person has over their immediate situation and the extent to which they are able to make and act on informed choices.**  
**...the Carers assessment should be used to determine eligibility to services that carers have been assessed as needing as carers to support them in their caring role and to maintain their own health and well-being.” (Page 7 to 8)** |
|---|---|
| | **http://portal.oxfordshire.gov.uk/content/publicnet/council_services/health_social_care/general/policy/FACS-policy.pdf**  
**“Fair Access to Care …If your level of need falls into the critical or the substantial category, we will provide the services necessary and aim to reduce risk as far as possible.”** (Page 7 to 8)  
**“A Guide to Carers Assessments …We always assess people's needs to see if they are eligible for services. We must give priority to people in most urgent need, where their health and welfare would be at serious risk without our support.**  
**After the assessment, you will be given a copy of your assessment. If we are able to help, we will draw up a care plan for the person cared for, taking into account your needs as a carer. The care plan explains what services will be arranged and who will provide them. A copy of the care plan is given to the person you care for.**  
**Even if an adult for whom you are caring does not want to have an assessment or services, you may still be eligible for specific carers services for yourself (see page 8 “Services for you”).**  
**If someone is eligible for services, we can arrange the services or we may be able to provide finance so they can purchase the services themselves, using our Direct Payments scheme… If someone is not eligible for services, we can still provide information and advice and help to link up with other organisations which support carers.” (Page 7)**  
**http://portal.oxfordshire.gov.uk/content/publicnet/council_services/health_social_care/carers/adult_carers/carers_assessment/CarersAssessment.pdf**  
**http://portal.oxfordshire.gov.uk/content/publicnet/council_services/health_social_care/carers/general/OxfordshireCarersStrategy.pdf**  
**http://apps.oxfordshire.gov.uk/wps/wcm/connect/Internet/Council+services/Health+and+social+care/Carers/**
| 95. Peterborough City Council | No information on adult social care appears to exist on the Peterborough City Council website. It appears to be dealt with only on the NHS Peterborough website. Peterborough's NHS website contains some information on carers' needs assessments:

“Carers Needs Assessment ... After the assessment for the carer we would hope to able to offer support and assistance for them in their caring role.”

| 96. Plymouth City Council | “There is no objective description of “regular and substantial” care, so the information gathering process should aim to assess the impact of the caring role on the carer’s life. Information gathering is most likely to be done by using the brief Joint Carers Assessment alongside SAP1 or 2. This includes:

- Description of the tasks the carer undertakes
- Statement of the time spent undertaking these tasks
- Whether the carer has other calls on their time eg. employment, child care etc.
- Whether the carer has any health needs of their own
- How the carer is coping with providing this care
- Whether the carer is willing to continue to provide this care

The gathering of information will clarify if the carer provides regular and substantial care.”
against the eligibility criteria for carers. It may be that instead of providing a service to the cared for person in order to lessen the burden to the carer, a service to the carer themselves may reduce the stress and therefore the risk to the sustainability of the caring role. Any risk related to the client will be recorded and evaluated as critical, substantial, moderate or low under the various domains of the eligibility criteria.

Recording:

Any risk related to the client will be recorded and evaluated as critical, substantial, moderate or low under the various domains of the eligibility criteria. Within these, any issues relating to the carer and the sustainability of the carer’s role should be considered alongside the client’s circumstances as they affect the client.

However, any risk to the carer and their role will also be recorded on the carers assessment format.

There are two carers assessments formats that can be used.

- The basic assessment used jointly with the client and carer and where no areas of conflict, complexity or disagreement occur and where the care plan for the client eligible needs meets the needs of the carer.
- The separate carers assessment which looks more fully at the needs of the carer and develops a separate carers care/action plan where this is needed” (Pages 14 to 15)

The “Additional Guidance to help carry our Risk Analysis when applying Fair Access to Care Eligibility Criteria” includes the section:

The carers role is no longer sustainable - Clearly when a carer is saying that they cannot sustain the level of care any longer, they have developed community care needs of their own or they are taking a planned or enforced break; the level of risk of a breakdown may become Critical or Substantial. It is also necessary to check their ability & willingness to continue in this role in the foreseeable future.

http://www.plymouth.gov.uk/fair_access_to_care_services_-_practice_guidance.pdf

The threshold for eligibility under the FACs criteria is critical and substantial risk.

http://www.plymouth.gov.uk/plymouth_facs_table.pdf

“Services for Carers

... Eligibility and charges for services – Like all Councils, we have to prioritise the services we offer and who we offer them to. To make sure this is done fairly, we use national ‘Fair Access to Care Services’ (FACS) guidance, along with all other Councils in England. We also have a policy of charging for some services for a cared-for person after a financial assessment.

...On a day-to-day basis it is, of course, people who are at the most serious risk that we help first. However, if you care for someone who is having difficulties at home, or if you are having
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<th>Council</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Eligibility Criteria</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
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<tr>
<td>97. Poole Borough Council</td>
<td>“Carers are people who: Look after someone who is dependent on them for regular and substantial help with daily living needs. Feel a responsibility for the person in need of care. Have their own life restricted in some way because of their caring role. Have their own needs and aspirations outside of the caring situation. It is also possible for a person who is already a Social Services service user to be a carer if they contribute to the care of another person.” <a href="http://boroughofpoole.com/adult_social_care/services/ref:S464836BB79376/">http://boroughofpoole.com/adult_social_care/services/ref:S464836BB79376/</a></td>
<td>“Carers Assessment … You can have an assessment even if the person you care for is refusing Social Services. A carers assessment will help us to look at the caring situation from the carer’s point of view and as a result we may be able to offer additional help, information, advice and services to support you as a carer. You may not be able to access some types of respite care if you do not have a carers assessment. … During the assessment you will be asked about the care you carry out, how this affects your life and what you need to make caring easier. The carers assessment is not intended to assess how well a carer is looking after the person they care for, only what additional help and support is needed. Having an assessment will not affect any benefits that you are claiming. However, if we think that you may be entitled to benefits that you are not claiming we will advise you to apply. You have a legal right to a carers assessment and once your needs have been assessed and agreed we have a legal responsibility to work towards meeting your needs as a carer.” <a href="http://boroughofpoole.com/adult_social_care/services/ref:S483C1BFF545BB/">http://boroughofpoole.com/adult_social_care/services/ref:S483C1BFF545BB/</a></td>
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<td>98. Portsmouth City Council</td>
<td>“If you are providing substantial and regular care to someone aged 18 or over, who without it could not manage their daily living, you are entitled to a carers self-assessment and may be eligible for support.” <a href="http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/living/15528.htm">http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/living/15528.htm</a></td>
<td>“Carers’ self-assessment … The assessment is your opportunity to tell us what impact caring has on you. Please complete all relevant sections. The information you provide will help us identify your needs as a carer and ensure you get the support you need. This may be anything from advice, attending support groups or having up to 6 hours a week of non-financially assessed sitting service.” <a href="http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/living/15528.html">http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/living/15528.html</a> <a href="http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/living/13871.html">http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/living/13871.html</a> <a href="http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/living/14025.html">http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/living/14025.html</a></td>
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<td>99. Reading</td>
<td>Caring “covers a wide range of situations:”</td>
<td>No criteria are set out for determining the eligibility of carers for services. The Council states:</td>
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<td>Borough Council</td>
<td>If you [the carer] are eligible for support from Community Care Services, you may be entitled to a Direct Payment from the Carers’ Breaks and Opportunities Fund. <a href="http://www.reading.gov.uk/Documents/Health_Social_Care/Community%20Care/communitycareleaflets/lookingaftersomeone.pdf">Link</a></td>
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<td>“A carer is someone who provides help and support to a partner or spouse, child, relative, friend or neighbour who due to disability, illness or frailty cannot manage in the community without help. Carers provide practical support such as help with washing and dressing. They also provide support to someone whose illness or disability affects their behaviour and may be at risk of breaking down or harming themselves. Carers can be any age and may or may not be living with the person who needs help.” <a href="http://www.redbridge.gov.uk/cms/idoc.ashx?docid=527f9573-a4a5-411f-b125-c184219e6fcc&amp;version=1">Link</a></td>
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<td>The FACS eligibility criteria apply to carers as well as service users: “Fair Access to Care Services applies to all adults aged 18 years and over seeking help from the Community Care service. This includes help and support for carers.” <a href="http://www.redbridge.gov.uk/cms/social_care__health/adult_services/fair_access_to_care_services.aspx">Link</a> The threshold for eligibility under the FACS criteria is critical and greater substantial. <a href="http://www.redbridge.gov.uk/cms/idoc.ashx?docid=fde074a3-37ef-4d0e-a480-e9a428a9bf04&amp;version=1">Link</a></td>
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100. Redbridge London Borough Council | “If you are providing ‘a substantial amount of care on a regular basis for someone aged 18’ FACS eligibility criteria used for carers’ as well as service users’ needs assessments. The eligibility threshold for both service users and carers is critical and substantial. |
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<th>Cleveland Borough Council</th>
<th>This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009</th>
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<td>or over’, you are entitled to a Carers Assessment. The person you care for may be a relative or friend who is disabled, ill, has a mental health problem or has any other needs for care or supervision.” <a href="http://www.redcar-cleveland.gov.uk/main.nsf/Web+Full+List/FD12DA6C75DED5628025749B004F34A7?Open">http://www.redcar-cleveland.gov.uk/main.nsf/Web+Full+List/FD12DA6C75DED5628025749B004F34A7?Open</a> Document</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“I am a Carer. Will FACS affect me? Yes it will. As part of the carers needs assessment your eligibility for services will be considered against the criteria. We anticipate that Fair Access to Care Services will improve access to support services for some carers.” <a href="http://www.redcar-cleveland.gov.uk/main.nsf/Web+Full+List/FD12DA6C75DED5628025749B004F34A7?OpenDocument">http://www.redcar-cleveland.gov.uk/main.nsf/Web+Full+List/FD12DA6C75DED5628025749B004F34A7?OpenDocument</a></td>
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<td>102. Richmond Upon Thames London Borough Council</td>
<td>“A carer is someone of any age, who, without payment, provides help and support to a partner, child, relative, friend or neighbour, who could not manage without their help. This could be due to age, physical or mental illness, addiction or disability.” <a href="http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/health_and_social_care/adult_social_care/support_for.people_who_provide.care.for.others/carers_assessment_factsheet.htm">http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/health_and_social_care/adult_social_care/support_for.people_who_provide.care.for.others/carers_assessment_factsheet.htm</a></td>
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<td>“Fair Access for Care Services Factsheet …Who does Fair Access to Care Services apply to? Fair Access applies to: Adults over 18 years; People with Physical and Sensory Disabilities; People with Learning Difficulties; People with Mental Health Problems; People with Drug or Alcohol Problems; Unpaid carers who provide support on a regular/ substantial basis; Refugees or asylum seekers who require assistance under the National Assistance Act.” …Richmond will meet people’s needs in the critical, substantial and moderate needs bands.” <a href="http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/council_government_and_democracy/council/civic-offices/departments/adult_and_community_services_directorate/our_strategies_policies_and_plans/care_management_procedures_for_adults/care_management_procedures/fair_access_to_care_services.htm">http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/council_government_and_democracy/council/civic-offices/departments/adult_and_community_services_directorate/our_strategies_policies_and_plans/care_management_procedures_for_adults/care_management_procedures/fair_access_to_care_services.htm</a></td>
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<td>103. Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council</td>
<td>“We call you a carer if: • You look after a friend or relative who needs support because of old age, physical or learning disability or illness, including mental illness • You are the parent of a disabled child • You are under 18 and look after a parent, brother, sister, grandparent or other relative who needs support You do not have to live with the person you care for and there may be other people helping as well. The kinds of care you may provide are wide ranging but it could include things like: • Help with day to day tasks like washing, No criteria are set out for determining the eligibility of carers for services. It is not clear whether FACS eligibility criteria apply to carers as well as service users. The Council states: “An assessment is no guarantee that you [the carer] will be offered a service. Sometimes we can only help people with the greatest or most urgent needs because there are not enough services for everyone. But even if we cannot offer any services right now, it is useful to know what we can do as things can change and we may be able to help in the future.” <a href="http://www.rochdale.gov.uk/health_and_social_care/carers.aspx">http://www.rochdale.gov.uk/health_and_social_care/carers.aspx</a></td>
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<th>making meals, shopping and so on</th>
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<td>• Caring for someone with a learning disability or mental health problem</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Help paying bills and sorting out money</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Helping people get around the house or get out and about”</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.rochdale.gov.uk/health_and_social_care/carers.aspx">http://www.rochdale.gov.uk/health_and_social_care/carers.aspx</a></td>
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<th>104. Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council</th>
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<td>“A carer is someone who looks after a partner, relative or friend who is an older person and has a disability or long term illness. …‘Care giving’ is undertaken by a wide variety of people of all ages and is often spread over many years. Very often people who carry out this kind of work do so out of affection, a sense of duty and often with a belief that there is no alternative.”</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/graphics/Care/Adult+Services/Carers/">http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/graphics/Care/Adult+Services/Carers/</a></td>
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| The leaflet ‘Support Available from Rotherham Adult Services for Carers’ sets out a separate eligibility framework for carers, which is based on FACS: |
| “Adult Social Services can also arrange services for people caring for them. |

**Who can we help?**

Most of our resources go to people with the greatest need. Priority for services will be based upon the Department of Health’s Fair Access to Care eligibility framework. This framework puts the level of need and risk into one of the following categories: Low; Moderate; Substantial; Critical.”

A separate carers’ eligibility framework is set out. Critical risk, for example, is described as:

“The carer has major physical / mental health difficulties due to the impact of their role as a carer causing immediate life threatening harm or danger to themselves or others and they need social care support.

There is a complete breakdown in the relationship between the carer and the cared-for person and the carer is unable to continue caring or has difficulty sustaining vital or most aspects of their caring role.

The carer is unable to manage vital or most aspects of their caring / family / work / domestic / social roles and responsibilities and needs social care support.”

The threshold for eligibility:

“A cared-for person is only eligible for Adult Social Services where

• their needs pose a critical or substantial risk to their independence;
• they do not wish or are unable to arrange their own care and support;
• there is no one else willing, able or appropriate to help (for example family, community voluntary organisations).”

http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6084E27C-AEF1-4309-A045-
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

105. Rutland County Council

"Who Is A Carer?"
A carer is a person who looks after a partner, relative or friend who, because of particular disability (including illness, the effects of old age, mental distress or the effect of substance misuse) and cannot manage to live on their own without help. The carer provides care on a regular basis but does not necessarily live in the same household."
http://www.rutland.gov.uk/ppimageupload/Imag e82126.PDF

"Fair Access To Care Eligibility For Community Care Services"
When a Social Care Worker assesses your needs they will decide which of the following categories apply to you. Rutland County Council have decided that we cannot provide services to people who fall within the low category. However we will give you advice and information about who else might be able to help you.

Critical – This is defined as: a risk of major harm/danger to a person or, a major risk to their independence.
For example, you or your carer has a major health problem that is threatening your/their life. Or, you/your carer is at serious risk of abuse.
It could also mean that your independence is threatened or at risk because you are not able to manage your personal care.

Substantial – This is defined as: a significant impairment to your health and well being, or significant risk to independence.
For example, this means you are unable to undertake many aspects of your personal care which is causing a risk to your independence either now or in the future.
For your carer this could mean that they have (or may have in the future) significant physical/mental health problems as a result of their caring role.
It could also mean that your carer is having difficulty managing other aspects of their life.
For example, relationships with other family members or holding down a job."

"Rutland County Council have decided that we cannot provide services to people who fall within the low category."
The threshold for eligibility is therefore set at critical, substantial and moderate.
http://www.rutland.gov.uk/ppimageupload/Image82133.PDF

"If You Are A Carer You Can Have an Assessment Of Your Needs."
Why have an assessment? The assessment gives you an opportunity to think about your needs. There are also a number of services that can be provided to carers. The person you are looking after can go for respite to give you a break or you might like a sitting services so that you can go out for a few hours, or you may need a counselling service or a cleaner to help you with some of the housework."
http://www.rutland.gov.uk/pp/service/directory.asp?id=5450&Tree=5254,5435&DetailID=2413

3.

106. Salford City Council

"We also have a duty to assess the individual needs of informal carers who provide a"

"Fair Access to Care Services"

2.
We decide who to help by using government guidance called 'Fair Access to Care Services'. This says that we must decide the degree of risk to independence a person faces. These risks are in four bands: critical, substantial, moderate and low. In Salford we can arrange or help fund services for people if they fall into the top three bands (critical, substantial and moderate).

To get services, you also need to have a physical or learning difficulty, or a sensory impairment or have an illness or a drug or alcohol-related problem or be a refugee/asylum seeker or be an informal carer (friends, relatives, neighbours) who would also be entitled to an assessment of their own needs.

In general people who are in the top band (critical) receive most services as their independence is at greatest risk.

Carers Assessors should also "consider risks faced not only by individuals but also those close to them, such as carers" (FACS guidance). The support individuals receive from their family and informal carers is often crucial to their being able to remain living in their own home and community. Where appropriate, carers should therefore be invited to become involved throughout the assessment process.

We also have a duty to assess the individual needs of informal carers who provide a substantial and regular amount of care to a person who is eligible for community care services. Legislation (Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000 and The Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004) does not define 'substantial and regular'; rather it is the impact of the caring role that is more important than any rigid definitions.

In Salford it has been agreed that we will offer social care services to those people whose risk to independence we assess as being in the Critical, Substantial and Moderate bands.

A carer is anyone who regularly provides help and support for a relative, neighbour or friend who cannot manage because of their age, sickness or disability.

A carer is anyone who regularly provides help and support for a relative, neighbour or friend who cannot manage because of their age, sickness or disability.
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

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**Eligibility criteria**

Eligibility criteria are defined as:

"Things we look at to find out whether we can give you a care service." (Page 66)


"Fair Access to Care Services … In Sandwell we have agreed to provide social care services to people who are in the critical and substantial bands. If we decide that you are in either of these bands it means that you meet our “eligibility criteria”. This means that you can get services from us, however we cannot guarantee that these will be instantly available.”


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108. Sefton Council

"You are a carer if you provide regular and substantial unpaid help to someone who is frail or disabled, or mentally or physically ill, and who cannot manage without your support. You may not live in the same house, and you do not have to be related to the person you look after.”


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**Care eligibility criteria**

Decisions about who should receive social care services are based on an assessment of the risks to both immediate and long term independence. We always assess people's needs before arranging and agreeing to fund services and we want to make sure that we do this in a fair way. Eligibility criteria help staff in reaching these decisions.

In view of the large number of people requesting assessments Sefton have guidelines stating who is eligible for an assessment.

The person for whom an assessment is requested must meet the following requirements:

1. A Sefton Resident
2. Aged 18+ (Occupational Therapy and Sensory Teams provide a generic service to children and adults)
3. There must also be indicators of a requirement for a community care assessment, examples might include the following:
   - (a) people who live in a dangerous/unsafe environment
   - (b) people who are at risk of harm from others people. Due to their disability / illness they may represent a significant risk to themselves or to other people.
   - (c) there has been a loss / withdrawal of the carer or breakdown in the relationship or your carer requests a short break.
   - (d) there has been a breakdown of the highly complex care arrangements already
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

provided:
(e) people whose life or health is at risk due to a sudden change in their situation such as serious illness, injury or disability
(f) there is imminent or planned discharge from hospital
(g) there is a request for an intervention under the Mental Health Act.
(h) People who are a carer in their own right and provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis (Carers Assessment)

**What are the priorities for an Assessment?**
The Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) introduced National Eligibility Criteria for assessment/re-assessment of needs.

Fair Access is not applied until after an assessment of need. The information provided in the Person Held Record show how different ‘needs’ meet the different bandings of the Fair Access Criteria. As each person is unique Fair Access is applied to the individual not the service they receive. For example, equipment, bathing, day care etc.

The Care Management Process aims to be transparent, meaning decisions made with service users and carers are clearly recorded as part of the assessment (what your needs are), Care Plan (how your needs are met) and reviews (measuring how well your needs are met).

The eligibility framework is graded into four bands, which describe the seriousness of the risk to independence or other consequences if needs are not addressed.”

All bands of the FACS criteria except the critical band are expressed to apply to carers as well as service users. For example:

**“Substantial** - requires a response within 4 weeks. People and/or carers who are having significant difficulties in coping and are potentially at significant risk, when;
- there is or will be only partial choice and control over the immediate environment and/or;
- abuse or neglect has occurred or will occur and/or;
- there is or will be an inability to carry out the majority of personal care or domestic routines and/or;
- involvement in many aspects of work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained and/or;
- the majority of social support systems and relationships cannot or will not be sustained and/or;
- the majority of family and other social roles and responsibilities cannot or will not be
**109. Sheffield City Council**

“The help a carer provides can be as little as help with shopping, or once a week cleaning. But for many carers it is a 24 hour job that is emotionally, physically and financially stressful. Feeding, bathing, dressing, toileting, medicating, supervising and giving emotional support can leave little personal time for the carer, let alone time for paid work.”

“All carers are entitled to an assessment of their needs, separate to the assessment for the person being care for.”

“Fair Access to Care Services: Eligibility criteria for the provision of adult social care
Sheffield County Council is restricting eligibility for social care services to adults and older people who have been assessed as facing critical or substantial risk to their independence.”

One of the categories of risk that is set out within the eligibility criteria is **“Risk to sustainability of Carer’s Role”**. Critical risk, for example, is described as:

- “There is, or will be, extensive loss of autonomy for the carer in decisions about the nature of their caring tasks, and the amount of time to be devoted to caring
- The carer’s life is or will be threatened, and/or the carer has or will experience serious abuse.
- The carer has developed or will develop major health problems.
- There is or will be an inability to carry out the majority of their own necessary domestic and daily routines while sustaining their caring role.
- Vital involvement in work or education, vital social support systems, and/or vital family and other social roles and responsibilities, cannot or will not be sustained, due to caring responsibilities”.

It further states after the risk to the sustainability of the Carer’s role has been set out:

“Following a Carer’s Assessment services can be provided specifically for the carer under the Carers Act 2000 to support them to continue caring if:

- their needs and circumstances pose a critical or substantial risk to the sustainability of their caring role, either now or in the foreseeable future, and the person they care for would face a critical or substantial risk to their independence if the carer’s role cannot be sustained.”

[See Fair Access to Care Services Appendix A](http://www.sheffield.gov.uk/index.asp?pgid=47371)

“Help for adults: Our priorities and criteria
We’ll probably be able to help you if:

- you can’t manage to do essential things, and there’s no other way of getting them done
- you are struggling to manage, but you or a carer are at serious risk of injury, and there's no
other way of getting things done”
http://www.sheffield.gov.uk/safe--sound/social-services/service-user-information-sheets/carers
(See the leaflet Assessing your needs as a carer)

### 110. Shropshire County Council

**“Who can receive help from Social Care?**

There are two stages to assessing this. Firstly, the person you look after should be eligible for community care services, although they do not need to be receiving them. A social worker will arrange an assessment to see if they are eligible. Secondly, the care you offer should be ‘substantial and regular’. We do not have a hard and fast rule for this, as we prefer to look at each individual case.”


The criteria to be used to determine the eligibility of carers for services are not specified.

“**Fair Access to Care Services: Guidance Notes for Staff, Service Users and Carers**

…4.11 Carers. The determination of eligibility in individual cases should take account of the support from carers, family members, friends and neighbours which individuals can access to help them meet presenting needs. If, for example, an individual cannot perform several personal care tasks, but can do so without difficulty with the help of a carer, and the carer is happy to sustain their caring role in this way, both currently and in the longer-term, then the individual should not be perceived as having needs calling for community care services. That is, they do not have eligible needs. However, during the assessment, no assumptions should be made about the level and quality of such support without the agreement of the relevant parties. Even where carers and others are providing support to an individual, the nature of their needs and the level of care could be such as to make them eligible for community care services. We should also be ready to support carers and others wherever necessary and appropriate, and in so doing consider a separate assessment of their circumstances.”


### 111. Slough Borough Council

“A carer is someone who looks after a relative or friend who needs support because of age, physical or learning disability or illness, including mental illness. This includes parents of children with disabilities.”

http://www.slough.gov.uk/services/970.aspx

“Community Care and Eligibility Criteria and Policy

**3. People covered by the Eligibility Policy**

- Older People aged 65 plus
- Adults who have learning disability, aged 18-64
- Adults, aged 18-64, who have a physical disability, cognitive impairment, sensory impairment or are HIV+ or have AIDS.
- Carers who provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis.
- Adults and older people with Mental Health problems in need of community services.”

(Page 4)

Threshold for eligibility under FACS criteria: “Slough Borough Council Social Services will prioritise these risks by meeting need initially in order to prevent Critical and Substantial risks as a priority. Social Services will meet moderate and low risk needs where resources allow.”

However, it is later stated:
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

| 112. Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council | “A carer is someone who, without payment, provides help and support to a relative, friend or neighbour. Without the help of a carer, due to sickness, age, addiction or disability, they simply could not manage.” | No criteria are set out for determining the eligibility of carers for services. |
| | | “Long Term Care Charter” |
| | | “Our standards for the care management process” |
| | | “Our standards for helping you to look after someone else” |
| | | Solihull Care Trust will automatically offer a carer’s assessment to any eligible carer. The assessment will be in writing and you will get a copy. |
| | | • We will offer to review your carer’s assessment not less than once a year. |
| | | • We will provide information, support and services to help carers to continue to care and to combine their caring role with their other responsibilities. |
| | | • We will seek to work in partnership with the carer, subject to the approval of the person being cared for, including consulting with the carer through the care management process and taking account of your views. |
| | | • We will provide information about the ways in which you can take a break from caring, either during the day or for longer periods, on a regular basis or as required, including the availability of direct payments. |
| | | • You will be informed in writing about any charges that will be made for services provided. |
| | | • We will work closely with the Solihull Carers Centre to enhance the support available to carers and monitor how well their needs are met” (page 6 to 7). |
| | | http://www.solihull.nhs.uk/socialcare/files/carers/Carers%20Charter%20FINAL.pdf |
| | | http://www.solihull.gov.uk/Attachments/Long_Term_Care_Charter.pdf |

<p>| 113. Somerset | “If you give up your time, without pay, to look | “Fair Access to Care Services” |
| | “Fair Access to Care Services” | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Council</th>
<th>This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Somerset provides Social Care Services for adults with care and support needs to help them live as full a life as possible. To make sure that the way people get services is as fair as possible we use the following rules:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• People with similar needs will be helped in similar ways</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• People will have equal access to services regardless of their age, the type of disability they have, or where in the county they live.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Families often provide the most support for vulnerable people. We take the needs of carers into account. We do not take your willingness to continue caring for granted. If you are a carer you have the right to have your own care needs assessed independently from the needs of the person you are caring for even if they refuse services. You can see more information about this in Information Sheet Three - Carers Assessment and the Fair Access to Care Services Information Sheet.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Fair Access to Care Services</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>…It is recommended that the Council provides care for people whose needs and consequent risk to their independence fall within the critical, substantial and moderate bands of the eligibility framework (Appendix B).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Gloucestershire District Council</td>
<td>“Carers, sometimes called family carers, are relatives, friends or neighbours who look after someone who cannot manage at home without them. Young carers under the age of 18 look after their parents or other family members. Carers do not necessarily live with the person they are looking after. The right to a Carer’s Needs Assessment applies if you provide, or intend to provide, care on a ‘substantial and regular’ basis and the person you care for is eligible for a community care assessment in their own right.”</td>
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<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.southglos.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/E3B80F91-8C8D-4223-A55D-">http://www.southglos.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/E3B80F91-8C8D-4223-A55D-</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Fair Access to Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>…What is FACS?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This policy sets out national guidelines, which will make sure that people who are in the greatest need will get the services they need when they need them. It also means that everyone is treated equally, whether you are an older person, have a learning or physical disability or a mental health need, wherever you live in South Gloucestershire. We use these guidelines when carrying out assessments for services and reviews of people who are already getting a service. If you do not meet FACS criteria we can advise you of your options and where you can go to get help and support. The guidelines are made up of 4 bands: 1. Critical; 2. Substantial; 3. Moderate; 4. Low. We will provide a service to adults whose assessed needs fall into the top 2 bands which are Critical or Substantial.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|               | When you have your assessment or review, we will talk with you about your care needs and if you meet the guidelines. We will tell you if the services you already receive need to change,
and talk with you about the changes. Any changes will be made gradually over a number of weeks.

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### Carers?

Carers give a lot of care that they don’t get paid for. South Gloucestershire knows and understands how important this work is. We will do as much as we can to help carers. When we do the assessments and reviews we will think about the help that carers give. But, we should not expect that carers will always give that help unless the carers agree. Carers will get assessments to make sure they get their own help.


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### Do YOU look after someone? (May 2008)

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### What is an assessment?

Many people associate assessment with a test of their ability to do something. Some carers fear that an assessment will be a test of their ability to care. However, in South Gloucestershire a Carer’s Needs Assessment means that we will talk with you about what you do for the person you look after. We will consider what support you need to help you in your role as a carer. We will discuss what services we can provide to meet these needs; however it may not be possible to provide everything that you ask for, or that is identified.” (Page 4 to 5)


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115. South Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council

“A carer will provide practical and emotional support for someone who cannot manage alone through age, illness, mental distress, physical or learning disability, alcohol or substance misuse.”

http://www.southtyneside.info/communitysupport/carers/default.asp

---

FACS eligibility bands are used with regards to carers, However, the criteria within each band have been tailored to carers assessments.

### Fair Access to Care

The Department of Health aims to ensure that services are available to everyone in their area with the same needs. To this end they have produced guidance for local authorities to follow to ensure those who need support are receiving it if they choose.

The criteria are split into four bands: Critical; Substantial; Moderate; Low.

We will use our Carers Eligibility Criteria. This is the way we decide who can receive our services. The criteria below will be used in carrying out your assessment.

#### Critical

- The carer is providing substantial amounts of essential care.
- Personal relationships are very stressed and/or the support network has broken down, for example
  - The carer can no longer give their support

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3a.
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Carer is ill/in hospital.</th>
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<tr>
<td>There is an immediate risk of abuse within the relationship.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substantial</td>
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<tr>
<td>The carer is providing substantial amounts of essential care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationships are noticeably stressed and are at significant risk of break down, for example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The carer is threatening to withdraw their support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The carer feels as though they can no longer cope</td>
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</table>

South Tyneside Council provides services to those carers who are at a substantial or critical level. Those who are at the moderate to low levels will receive advice, information and signposting to other agencies.”

[FACS criteria seem to be applied to carers' assessments as well as to service users.

“**How care and health services work**

**Who do we help?** We provide help and support to adults with physical disabilities, learning disabilities, severe mental health problems and chronic long term illness. We can also help if you are blind or partially sighted, hard of hearing or deaf, experiencing problems with substance misuse or living with HIV. We also offer support to people who are caring for a relative or friend.

**Who is eligible for our services?** To ensure our resources are fairly allocated, we have to limit our support to those with the greatest need. You must be over the age of 18 and living in Southampton. Our services may also be available to you if you are a patient in a Southampton hospital and no other authority has responsibility for your care. For more information on how we make this decision please see our Eligibility criteria fact sheet.

**Making an assessment** If you are eligible for our support we will carry out an assessment to find out what help you need. This can take place in your home, at a hospital or one of our offices and you are welcome to bring a friend or relative. We use this information to identify what support you need.

During the assessment we look carefully at your personal circumstances, the extent of any impairment, what things you can do and those that are causing difficulty. We will talk to you about any help you directly receive, and whether anyone else, such as friends or family

<table>
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<tr>
<th>116. Southampton Council</th>
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<tr>
<td>“If you provide personal, social or domestic care for a relative, child or friend who has an illness or disability and this care is provided on a regular and substantial basis you are a carer. You may also be co-dependent which means you care for your partner and they help care for you.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.southampton.gov.uk/factsheets/care/carersassessment.asp#0">http://www.southampton.gov.uk/factsheets/care/carersassessment.asp#0</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
members could help you.”

“Carers assessment: A guide for carers about the carers’ assessment process.

…The assessment helps us identify which services and/or support would help you to improve and/or maintain well being and quality of life. This is for you and the person you care for.

…During the assessment we will explain what the eligibility criteria are and how we use these to decide who receives a service.

Your caring role will be considered as part of the care planning process for your relative or friend. This applies if the person you care for is receiving help from the community mental health teams.”

117. Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

“If you spend a lot of time looking after a relative, friend or neighbour who is frail, has a long-term illness, or has a disability, then you are an informal carer. Informal carers do not receive payment for their services.”
http://www.southend.gov.uk/content.asp?section=7

FACS eligibility criteria are used with carers’ assessments, as they are with service users.

Services for Carers: Supporting you in your caring role

...How do you decide whether I can have services?

We give priority to people in the most urgent need of help.
During the assessment we consider what might happen if we don’t provide support.

Our policy is to support carers who have a critical or substantial risk to their health, safety or independence. These risks are defined by Fair Access to Care Services, which is the guidance we use when we carry out assessments:

• Critical risk: The carer cannot continue to provide care. The cared for person will need a considerable, possibly continuous, care package.

• Substantial risk: The carer cannot continue with the required level of care. The cared for person will need a significant care package, but might not need continuous care.

Our leaflet Fair Access to Care Services gives more information about how we carry out assessments”.

“Your Carer’s Assessments

A Carer’s assessment is not an assessment of your ability to care, it is to help you continue caring and maintain or improve your health and quality of life. It is your chance to tell us about the impact that caring has on your life, and what you think is needed to make life easier.

Before your assessment, think about what you do as part of your caring role, what activities caring prevents you from doing (such as getting a job, enjoying a hobby, or seeing friends or family) and what help you think you need. …
We will discuss your needs and the type of help you would like. You can have people with you at the assessment if you like - including the person that you care for. However, remember that this is about your needs; we can arrange a separate assessment for the person that you look after.

We use Fair Access to Care Services when we carry out social care assessments. This ensures that help is available for people in greatest need. If you are eligible for services we will develop a care plan with you. Our main Services for Carers page lists examples of services to which you may be entitled.”

http://www.southend.gov.uk/content.asp?content=10158

"Fair Access to Care Services"

Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) sets out guidelines for the council to apply when carrying out a social care assessment. This ensures that people are assessed against the same criteria, whatever service they are applying for. It also enables us to ensure our resources are used to support those people that have the greatest needs: who would be at serious risk of harm if they did not get help.

…Examples of Critical or Substantial risks are:

- Risk of abuse or neglect
- Risk of serious harm – to the individual or to those around them
- Inability to carry out important daily tasks without help (such as using a toilet, washing, dressing, getting into or out of bed, preparing meals or taking medication)
- Lack of support, which could be practical or emotional, from friends, family, neighbours or other carers
- Significant isolation from community life
- For carers risk that they will not be able to continue with their caring role
- Other serious risks to the person’s health, safety and independence”

http://www.southend.gov.uk/content.asp?content=10157
http://www.southend.gov.uk/resources/facsjul09[1].pdf

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southwark London Borough Council</th>
<th>“If you are you caring for someone with an illness or a disability, whether you live with them or not, you are a carer.”</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.southwark.gov.uk/YourServices/SocialServicesSection/carers/">http://www.southwark.gov.uk/YourServices/SocialServicesSection/carers/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118.</td>
<td>There is no clear information regarding what eligibility criteria are applied to carers.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>… Following a carers assessment, the local authority has a duty to take into account the results of the assessment when deciding what services to provide to the cared for person (DoH, 2005, p.11)” (page 33).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

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“How can carers get help?
If you want help, you can ask us to carry out a needs assessment for you and the person you are caring for.

You can also ask to have your own separate carers assessment. This is when you can discuss what help you need during the assessment of the person you care for.

You can always ask for a private interview with the social worker, to talk about your own needs or the needs of the person you care for.

Support for you - a break from caring
We can provide a number of services to both carers and the person they care for. Eligibility for such services is determined via a needs assessment and/or carers assessment.

Support for you - a break from caring
We can provide a number of services to both carers and the person they care for. Eligibility for such services is determined via a needs assessment and/or carers assessment.

“A Care is anyone, irrespective of age, whose life is in some way affected because of the need to take responsibility for the care of a person who has a mental health problem, a learning disability, is physically disabled, is elderly or frail or whose health is impaired.”

“Care – Home Assessment
Adult Social Care and Health can arrange services to help you with daily living tasks and remain as independent as possible. When you contact Adult Social Care and Health or someone refers you (for example, your GP), Adult Social Care and Health staff will carry out an assessment.

…Who is involved in the assessment?
To access services a referral is taken by a Contact Centre Advisor and forwarded to the appropriate area community team. The Team Manager will then allocate the referral to a Care Manager or Assessment and Review Worker who will conduct an assessment of the persons needs, operating within the Fair Access to Care Services eligibility criteria.

…If a relative or friend is providing a lot of care for you, they have the right to ask for a Carers Assessment of their needs as a carer. We may need to help them so they can help you. This applies to children who are providing care, as well as adults.”

“Fair Access to Care Services
From April 2003, the Government has required all Social Services Departments (now known as Adult Social Care and Health) to introduce a decision making process called 'Fair Access to Care Services'. This is used for deciding whether or not it is possible to help people asking for community care services.

“Fair Access to Care Services” describes care needs under four headings:
• High – The risk of major harm/danger to a person or major risks to independence.
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

- Substantial – The risk of significant impairment to health and well-being or significant risk to independence.
- Moderate – The risk of some impairment to health and well-being or some risk to independence.
- Low – Promoting a person’s quality of life although there is a low risk to their independence.

The assessor will determine which level of need applies to you from the information provided by you, and where appropriate, other people. The key question here is how great is the risk that you may lose your independence, suffer harm or are in danger.

The question will be considered against the following areas of need:
- Needs relating to physical, learning disability and mental health.
- Needs relating to personal care, domestic routines and home environment.
- Needs relating to family and social responsibilities.
- Carer needs.

St. Helen’s Council only has enough resources to be able to help people who have needs in the High, Substantial, or moderate bands. These are the people who are most at risk. If your needs are assessed as being in the Low band, we will not be able to help by providing services. We will offer you advice and guidance as to where you might get assistance.”


120. Staffordshire County Council

“Regular and substantial amounts of care is where a carer provides personal and physical help through a range of helping activities - approx 20 hours or more a week. You should tell the person who makes the assessment if:
- your caring role is substantial
- your caring role involves more supervision, emotional support and responsibility for somebody with mental health issues. This includes people who care for someone who misuses drugs or alcohol.
- you are a young carer.
- your caring role is less than 20 hours per week.

Carers are eligible for services if the care they provide is “regular and substantial” and the person they care for is eligible under the FACS criteria.

“Direct payments for carers

…4. Eligibility to receive carers’ specific services

Adults who provide or intend to provide regular and substantial care for someone aged 18 or over are eligible to receive a carer service where the Council is satisfied that the individual being cared for is eligible for (but not necessarily receiving) community care services. The cared for person might in some circumstances be refusing services. Regular and substantial amount of care is where a carer provides help for around 20 or more hours each week, although this could be less in certain circumstances.

Care is likely to include both personal and physical assistance including dressing, bathing, toileting, help with walking, eating, getting in an out of bed or up and down stairs and giving medicine including injections. Carers may also be carrying out a range of helping activities such as preparing meals, doing shopping, housework and household repairs. The provision of
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

There does seem to be a requirement that the service user is assessed before the carer is eligible for assessment (see column opposite).

"More information about assessments"

After the assessment has been carried out we will look at your needs and consider them against the eligibility categories set by the Department of Health. These describe the seriousness of the risk to your independence, or other consequences, if your needs are not met. We will meet your needs, or the needs of your carer, if they fall into the following categories:

Critical
- If your life is, or will be, threatened. …
- If you cannot, or will not, be able to maintain vital social support systems and relationships.
- If you cannot, or will not, be able to carry out vital family and other social roles and responsibilities.

Substantial
- If you have, or will have, only partial choice and control over your immediate surroundings.
- … If you cannot, or will not, be able to maintain most social support systems and relationships.
- If you cannot, or will not, be able to carry out most family and other social roles and responsibilities."

http://www.mycaremychoice.org.uk/more-information-about-assessments.aspx

"Carers Assessments"

...Who can have a Carers Assessment?
### 122. Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council

**“Carers are people who provide regular substantial support to others, whether they are friends, relatives or neighbours. People cared for may have a physical disability, sensory impairment, learning disability, be an older person, have mental health needs or have a drug or alcohol dependency. Carers may be of any age, including young people as may the cared for person.”**

http://www.stockton.gov.uk/citizenservices/firstcontact/ads/carersages/

### 123. Stoke-on-Trent City Council

**“What is a carer?”**

Many people help their husband or wife, partner, another family member or friend live at home, when they are frail or have an illness or disability. You might look after a disabled child, a parent with mental health problems or an

**“Getting help if you look after someone else”**

...How do you decide if I can receive services?

As part of your assessment the social care assessor will identify your needs. There are four levels of need recommended by the government. The social care assessor will discuss this with you, and where your needs fit.
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>124. Suffolk County Council</th>
<th>124. Suffolk County Council</th>
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</table>
| "Caring for someone takes many forms. It can involve helping another person with physical tasks or personal care. There are many ways in which you might provide care for someone, this might include:  
  - preparing meals  
  - helping with personal care such as bathing or dressing  
  - giving medication  
  - shopping, laundry or managing finances  
  - making regular checks on someone’s well-being.  

Here are the four levels:  
**Critical** – carers who are in a crisis situation or who are at serious risk, for example if their life is in danger.  
**Substantial** – carers who are having major health problems coping, and there is a significant risk to their health.  
**Moderate** – carers who are finding it hard to cope and there is some risk to their health.  
**Low** – carers whose quality of life could be improved, but there is no risk.  
For carers whose needs are assessed as critical and substantial, your assessor will discuss service options with you.  
For carers whose needs are assessed as moderate and low your assessor may offer services under prevention. If your needs are likely to deteriorate to critical/substantial within 3 months” (page 5).  
http://www.stoke.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=1801178  
http://www.stoke.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=1801257 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Supporting Family Carers in Suffolk”</th>
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</table>
| …Assessing the needs of the person you care for  
…When Adult and Community Services carry out an assessment of the person that you care for, they will identify what needs this person has and what services or support could be offered to help with these needs. The cared for person can ask for this assessment, or with their agreement someone else – such as you – can ask on their behalf.  
It is necessary for the county council to prioritise services and people who are identified as having the greatest risk of losing their independence, or of becoming even more dependent if they do not receive support, will have priority for help.  
The risk to independence for an individual could arise because the person’s family carer is not getting enough support. This means that the right help provided early enough could delay or...” | 3. |
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

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<th>being</th>
<th>even prevent the situation breaking down.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sometimes caring can be an emotional strain causing anxiety and stress which has a significant effect on your daily life.”</td>
<td>It is therefore important that your needs as a family carer are discussed and taken into account when decisions are made about providing services to the person that you care for. You should be given the opportunity to talk separately about your needs without the person you care for being for being present.” (Page 7 to 8)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

“...Family carer assessment

The support that family carers give to other people ensures that they can successfully live in their community. In recognition of this, family carers have the right to have their own needs assessed and supported. Even if you choose not to be assessed the views that you have will always be taken into account when determining the support needs of the person you look after. You can have a carer’s assessment if you ‘provide, or intend to provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis’ to an adult aged 18 or over, or to a disabled child.

If the person that you care for is not eligible for support but your caring role is regular and substantial, then you are entitled to have a carer’s assessment and if needed, to receive information or some support to meet your requirements” (page 9).

Risk to carers appears to have been integrated into the FACS eligibility criteria:

“Access and Partnership: Good Practice Guidance, Adults: Fair Access to Care Services

...Fair Access to Care: Eligibility Examples for Practitioners

Critical Risk Band: This band relates to situations where serious physical and/or psychological harm has, or is likely to occur. It implies that a swift or urgent response is needed.

Examples: There is an inability to self protect, maintain safety or carry out self-care tasks essential for survival.

There is a risk of serious mental illness.

An admission to hospital may be prevented or timely discharge needs to happen.

A Family Carer may be unwell or under stress and requires direct support to sustain their own well being or their caring role.

There is a severe restriction upon opportunities within work or education.

Health, Safety and Freedom from Harm: Life is or will be threatened

Significant health problems have developed or will develop: Where a person’s health or well being is such that a serious threat to their life and/or independence has occurred or is likely to occur.
In situations of **serious abuse or neglect**, the County Council's Adult Safeguarding Policy should be followed.

http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/CareAndHealth/OlderPeople/SafeguardingAdults.htm

**Autonomy and Freedom to Make Choices**

**There is or will be, little or no choice and control over vital aspects of immediate environment:** Where a person's inability to keep warm and safe by virtue of a physical disability, a mental health problem or learning disability, could make them unaware of danger. Homelessness or their environment may pose a risk to their health and well-being.

**Ability to Manage Personal and Other Daily Routines**

**Vital personal care and domestic routines:** Essential care needed to keep a person alive and safe from harm e.g. eating and drinking, and managing bodily functions. Domestic routines are those which, if not maintained, would be a threat to health and safety e.g. extremes of neglect, instances where s135 (1) MHA 1983 or s47 National Assistance Act might be needed.

**Involvement in Family and Wider Community Life:**

**Vital involvement in work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained:** Current employment has been threatened through physical or mental ill health but with intensive support, the employment could continue and family life maintained. Current education or learning if not maintained, may pose a potential for risk of abuse, or physical or mental health could be threatened.

**Vital social support systems and relationships:** There is a threat to maintaining relationships with family, friends, neighbours and other informal family carers. This should also trigger the need for a **Carers Assessment**.

**Vital family and other social roles and responsibilities:** Where a person cannot carry out a role that is vital to someone else e.g. a parent who cannot care for their children or a Family Carer who cannot care, without support.”

http://www.sccpolicies.info/request.php?1226

http://www.sccpolicies.info/request.php?1231

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>125. Sunderland City Metropolitan Borough Council</th>
<th>“Are you a carer? A carer is someone who looks after a family member, partner, friend or neighbour, who is unable to manage alone because they have an illness, disability, addiction or are frail. As a carer you provide unpaid care and support, which is mostly done at home, or in the home of the person you care for, for</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Adult Services: What is an assessment? Before we can help you we need to know more about you and your circumstances. We will talk with you, ask you questions and collect information from you that will help us to establish if you are eligible to receive our support. If you are eligible to receive our support, we will then agree with you what we can do. This process is called an assessment of your needs. Adult Services carries out assessments for:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Older people | 2a. |
example, washing, cooking, feeding, dressing, housework, shopping and giving emotional support.”

http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Life-Episodes/ANCS/PublicInfo/new_image-pdfs/1%20in%203%20carers%20booklet%20final.pdf

- People with learning disabilities
- People with long-term conditions (people of working age with a physical disability)
- People with mental health needs
- People with a sensory impairment
- People with drug or alcohol problems
- People affected by HIV/AIDS
- Carers*

*Your carer(s) can be included in your assessment if they wish, or they may choose to have their own separate assessment. This is called a carers’ needs assessment, and will help and support them in their caring role. There is a leaflet available called “Helping Carers to Care” which gives more information about carers’ needs assessments. It would be a good idea for you to let your carer know about this leaflet.

“Why are you being assessed?”

...The assessment will help us to identify the problems that you have as a result of your disability or health condition. We will consider whether these problems are something we can help you with. We will determine whether these create a risk to your independence and establish your Needs Band.

Your Needs Band describes your priority to receive support from us and might be described as Critical, Substantial, Moderate or Low.”

http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Life-Episodes/ANCS/PublicInfo/new_image-pdfs/Assessment%20Leaflet.pdf

“I in 3 of us will become a carer in our lifetime - helping carers to care for family members or friends who are ill, disabled or frail

What happens during an assessment?

An assessment is not about your capability to care but about ways in which we can make it easier for you.

An assessment is a way of finding out about your caring role and your own needs, and agreeing with you how best you can be supported. This support can help you with your caring responsibilities while maintaining your own health and well-being.

The assessor will usually meet the person you care for but you will also be given the opportunity to speak to the member of staff (assessor) alone.

You will be asked some questions about your caring role and also about what you would like to
happen as a result of the assessment” (page 3).

**What should you expect from us?**

Adult Services will listen carefully to what you have to say and agree with you a plan to help and support you.

We will try our best to ensure you receive the help you need as soon as possible. This might be provided by either Adult Services or by partner agencies. You may be able to receive payments to buy what you need yourself; these are known as direct payments.” (Page 5)

http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Life-Episodes/ANCS/Publicinfo/new_image-pdfs/1%20in%203%20carers%20booklet%20final.pdf

**“Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) Policy Statement, April 2007**

**Process of Care Management and Assessment: Eligibility Determination**

The decision as to whether someone has eligible needs, and how they will be met, is based on an assessment.

There are 4 stages in the process of care management at which decisions are made, leading to the identification of the eligible needs of the person.

**Stage 1: Deciding if a person should receive a Community Care Assessment.**

**Stage 2: Deciding what the persons needs are when assessed**

**Stage 3: Identification of needs band**

**Stage 4: Agreeing the most appropriate means of meeting eligible needs**

**Stage 5: Reviewing expected outcomes of the care plan**

The 5th stage of the overall care management process is a review of the person’s situation, which may result in changes to any care arrangements that were made following the assessment.

**Stage 1. - Deciding if a person should receive a Community Care Assessment**

When a referral is received, the following indicators should be used to determine whether or not a person should be assessed for community care services:

The person should be aged 18 or over and be Ordinarily Resident in Sunderland or be staying within the City Council boundary on a temporary basis;

And

- Have a learning disability, or
- Have a physical (including sensory) disability, illness, or injury, or
| 126. Surrey County Council | “You have a right to a full assessment of your needs if
- you care for someone for a substantial amount of time on a regular basis;
- the person you care for either refuses to be assessed or does not receive help from social care;
- you intend to look after someone if for example your relative or friend is in hospital and is shortly to be discharged home;
- you care for a disabled child you also have the right to have a carers assessment.”
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTF/The+carers+assessment?opendocument |
| 127. Sutton London Borough Council | “A carer is anyone who regularly helps another person with everyday tasks or provides emotional or social support. Carers can be any age, children or adults. They may be parents or other relatives, friends or neighbours. They may provide full or part time care or share the | “Carers Assessments and FACS Eligibility Criteria Guidance
Where carers undertake regular and substantial care, they are entitled to a carer’s assessment under the same Fair Access to Community Services (FACS) legislation that applies to service users.”
A separate eligibility criteria has however been set out for carers which is the same as the 2001 Practice Guidance.
“Carers’ Assessments and Carers’ Plans
Where a carer has eligible needs in their own right, the County Council has to meet these needs just as we would for a service user. The provision of such support is not dependent on whether “carers money” is available. An eligibility decision must be made before the need to provide a service is determined”.
http://www.carersnet.org.uk/assforms/carersassandplanproc.pdf
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTF/After+the+carers+assessment+has+taken+place?opendocument |
| 127. Sutton London Borough Council | “Assessment and Fair Access to Care Services
…Who should have an assessment?
You may have a Community Services assessment if you are a resident of the London Borough of Sutton, are aged 18+ and you appear to have a need for social care, for example: |
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009.

Please note, these services are for people who are not being paid to look after a family member or friend who is old or ill. Care workers (people whose paid job it is to care for someone) are not entitled to these services.


You have an illness, or a physical or learning disability and you need help to carry out your personal care or basic everyday tasks;

- your existing care arrangements (if any) cannot continue;
- you are at serious risk of harm, exploitation or neglect;
- you have a recognised severe drug or alcohol problem and you want to break the habit;
- you are the main carer for someone who has the above needs.

What are Eligibility Criteria? All local authorities have to comply with national eligibility criteria for social care that is called 'Fair Access to Care Services'.

...To what do the Eligibility Criteria apply? The new criteria apply to all assessments for adult social care services, with the exception of travel concessions and disabled parking badges.

How are the decisions made about eligibility? There is an eligibility framework that looks at each person's needs and risks, and is graded into four bands that describe the seriousness of risks to independence and other consequences. These four bands of need are: Critical: Substantial: Moderate: Low.

The Government has set definitions for these different bands and each council is expected to set a local threshold for eligibility taking account of the resources available. The London Borough of Sutton currently provides services for people assessed as having 'critical', 'substantial' and 'moderate high' levels of need. People assessed as having 'moderate low' or 'low' levels of need will not normally be eligible for a service in Sutton.

http://www.sutton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3197&p=0

128. Swindon Borough Council

“You are a carer if you

- Provide care and support, unpaid, to a relative, partner, friend or neighbour who needs this help due to their ill health, physical or learning disability, frailty or mental illness.
- A carer does not necessarily live with the person for whom they provide care.

You have a right to an assessment if

- you provide, or intend to provide, a substantial amount of care on a regular basis, and
- the person you care for is someone to whom Adult Social Care may be able to provide community care services.

“Adult Social Care: Information about services in Swindon

...Carers’ assessments – As a carer you are entitled to an assessment to find out if you would benefit from services or support.

Am I eligible for an assessment? You have a right to an assessment if

- you provide, or intend to provide, a substantial amount of care on a regular basis, and
- the person you care for is someone to whom Adult Social Care may be able to provide community care services.

This right to an assessment exists even when the person you are caring for has refused an
<table>
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<th>129. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council</th>
<th>130. Telford and Wrekin Council</th>
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<td>&quot;The word Carer does not mean care-worker or care staff of any kind who are paid to provide care as part of a contract of employment (unless otherwise stated). By Carers we mean people who look after a relative or friend who need support because of age, physical or learning disability or illness, including mental illness. There are nearly 5.7 million Carers in Great Britain.”</td>
<td>&quot;A carer is someone of any age who looks after a relative or friend who cannot manage without help because of age, disability or long-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Information on Eligibility Criteria …Tameside has looked at the resources it has and has calculated it will meet individuals’ needs which fall into the critical and substantial bands. However, if needs are identified below these thresholds, then Adult Services may be able to provide some services for those with moderate needs. …To whom do Eligibility Criteria apply? They apply to adults (18 and over), living in Tameside and seeking support from Adult Services and who have a physical disability; or have a learning disability; have a hearing loss; have a visual impairment; have a long term illness; have a mental health problem; have a drug or alcohol related problem; are carers; are vulnerable due to environmental factors, abuse or at risk to themselves or others.”</td>
<td>&quot;Am I entitled to care services? … The Assessment Process …Assessment and Fair Access to Care Services – This means finding out through</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

term health needs, including mental illness or substance misuse.”
http://www.telford.gov.uk/Health+Social+Care/Carers/

discussion what your needs are and deciding whether or not you have a right to a service. Carers also have a right to an assessment of their needs.

**Care planning and service provision** – This means agreeing with you how best to meet your needs, within the resources available, and then helping you get the services you need. This also applies if you are a carer.

**Care Management, review and re-assessment** – We will regularly monitor the help you are getting, and make sure this meets your needs. If your needs change we may complete a re-assessment. This also applies to carers.”

...**Will I be entitled to services after my assessment?** – We know that we will not be able to meet everybody’s needs, and so we have to use a way of deciding why some people are entitled to receive help, while others are not. We try to decide this as fairly as we can, and we base our approach on government guidance entitled ‘Fair Access to Care Services’.

When we assess your needs, we look at how far you are able to live independently and how much you are at risk. We use four levels when we assess the risk to your independence. These are: Critical; Substantial; Moderate; Low.

We have set the threshold for ‘eligible need’ at ‘substantial’ and above. If your needs are ‘substantial’ or ‘critical’ you are entitled to receive help.”


“**Carers assessments and services**

...**Will I get all the help I ask for?** We try to offer the help and advice you need to be able to carry on caring. Where money, or another resource, is available, we will use it to help carers who are at risk of not being able to continue without support.

All Carers can get some help, including information, support groups, and newsletters” (Page 4)


“**Carers assessment**

If you provide a substantial amount of care for a relative, friend or neighbour you can ask for a carer’s assessment. This applies even if the person you care for has not had an assessment and does not want one. To request an assessment, telephone.”


“**Adult Social Care – Assessment And Care Management**

**... Assessment of needs** – An assessment is a discussion with you to look at your situation so we can understand the issues you are facing. We will discuss with you the best way to meet your social care needs. This assessment tells us what kind of help you may need and which

131. **Thurrock District Council**

“**Carer** means someone who looks after a friend, relative or neighbour who needs support because of their sickness, age or disability. If you are a carer, you may also be entitled to help and support.”


“**Carers assessment**

If you provide a substantial amount of care for a relative, friend or neighbour you can ask for a carer’s assessment. This applies even if the person you care for has not had an assessment and does not want one. To request an assessment, telephone.”


“**Adult Social Care – Assessment And Care Management**

...**Assessment of needs** – An assessment is a discussion with you to look at your situation so we can understand the issues you are facing. We will discuss with you the best way to meet your social care needs. This assessment tells us what kind of help you may need and which

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health or community organisation can provide the service. We can also give you advice about organisations outside the community that might be able to help you.

Assessment of needs is a process carried out with you to identify your actual or potential needs and how this may impact on your independence, daily functioning and quality of life, so that we can plan the appropriate action.

**Your assessment** – When you enquire about receiving our support, we will discuss with you what options are available and agree the best course of action in your particular situation. This may include:

- giving you information or,
- giving you advice or,
- arranging for an assessment of your needs

We will talk to you to find out more about your situation and care needs. You might be asked for example about what everyday things you can do for yourself, and what do you need help with. Whether you can get our help, and the type of support we can arrange, depends on your needs and eligibility to receive services."


| 132. Torbay Council | **“Alternative Providers of Care”**  
A provider is someone who looks after those who may be sick, older, frail people and people with disabilities etc. Below are a list of alternative providers of care other than Social Services:  
- Relative  
- Friend  
- Neighbour  
- Private care home  
- Voluntary bodies”  
http://www.torbay.gov.uk/index/health-socialcare/adults/adult-health/adult-care.htm | Little information is provided on carers and no information is provided on carers’ needs assessments.  
**“Care … Alternative Providers of Care”**  
A provider is someone who looks after those who may be sick, older, frail people and people with disabilities etc. Below are a list of alternative providers of care other than Social Services:  
- Relative  
- Friend  
- Neighbour  
- Private care home  
- Voluntary bodies  
...**Understanding and Responding to People’s Long-term Care Needs**  
People will be eligible to receive services provided or commissioned by Social Services when:  
- life is, or will be threatened; and/or  
- significant health problems have developed or will develop; and/or |
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<th>133. Tower Hamlets London Borough Council</th>
<th>This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>“Who is a carer?”</strong>&lt;br&gt;A carer is anyone who regularly looks after someone who is too ill, disabled, or frail to manage alone. Often people don’t think of themselves as ‘carers’ – they may be wives, husbands, sons, daughters, parents, other relatives, or friends and neighbours, who find themselves caring for someone and simply get on with what needs to be done. You don’t always have to live with the person you’re caring for but your help might be essential to help someone go on living in their own home.”&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/lgs/151-200/162_support_for_carers.aspx">http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/lgs/151-200/162_support_for_carers.aspx</a></td>
<td><strong>The threshold for eligibility under the FACS criteria is substantial and critical risk.</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>“Needs assessment by social services</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Who we can help</strong> – To be eligible for services, you must be 18 or over, normally resident within Tower Hamlets. You may also qualify if you are a patient in a Tower Hamlets hospital but do not live in the borough and no other council has responsibility for your care. You must also have needs arising from: frailty due to age; physical disability or impairment; life-limiting illness; sensory disability or impairment; learning disability or impairment; cognitive disability or impairment; substance misuse; mental health difficulties; your role in providing substantial and regular care to somebody with one or more of the above difficulties.”&lt;br&gt;<strong>How we decide who can receive help</strong> – When deciding who receives help we use the ‘Fair Access to Care Services’ (FACS) rules. The Government says all councils must use these rules so that everyone, no matter where they live, is treated in the same way. They also make sure that the people who are in most need receive services. According to the rules, eligibility for services depends on the level of risk to your independence in four areas:&lt;br&gt;• health and safety including freedom from harm, abuse and neglect&lt;br&gt;• autonomy and freedom to make choices&lt;br&gt;• the ability to manage personal and other daily routines, and&lt;br&gt;• involvement in work, family and wider community life.&lt;br&gt;Your needs will be categorised into one of four bands – critical, substantial, moderate or low. Councils are not able to help everyone who asks for support. They set a level of need that is the minimum requirement for people to receive services and in Tower Hamlets, the level is ‘substantial’. An example of this would be if you are unable to carry out most personal and domestic routines.</td>
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| 134. Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council | “Trafford Community Service and Social Care will offer you a carer’s assessment if:

- If you provide or intend to provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis
- You are aged 16 or over
- You are a Young Carer under 16 years and are providing care for an adult relative
- We are satisfied that the person cared for is someone for whom we may arrange or provide Community Care services”

http://www-trafford.gov.uk/HealthAndSocialCare/Carers/CarersAssessment | “What Happens in a Carer’s Assessment?

The assessment aims to work out how the caring role affects you in light of your age, general health, employment status, interests and other commitments.

Many people have their Carer's Assessment at the same time as the person they care for is having her/his needs assessed. However you may want to have a separate confidential assessment and if so we will arrange one.

You might wish to think about your needs before the assessment. Some people find it helpful to keep a diary for a week before the assessment, recording what they do, how long it takes, and what help would be useful.”

http://www-trafford.gov.uk/HealthAndSocialCare/Carers/CarersAssessment | “Assessment for Social Care

What is an assessment? An assessment helps us to decide what kind of help may be available. Every person’s situation is different and wherever possible we help people to keep their independence so they can continue to live in their own homes.

We will fully involve you in your assessment and will ask what you can do for yourself and what type of help and support you need. You can have someone with you when we discuss your needs.

Carers are entitled to an assessment in their own right to discuss what help may be needed with caring. For more information, please visit the Carers UK website

We would like to provide services for everyone who asks for support but the demand is greater than the money available for services.”

http://www-trafford.gov.uk/HealthAndSocialCare/AboutSocialCareInTrafford/AssessmentForSocialCare | 6. |

| 135. Wakefield City Council | “Am I entitled to a carer’s assessment?

To qualify for a Carer’s Assessment, you must”

http://www-trafford.gov.uk/HealthAndSocialCare/Carers/CarersAssessment | “Information about Carers (Recognition and Services) Act

What happens after an assessment? After talking with you and the person you care for, a
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<th>Source</th>
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<td>This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009</td>
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<td>Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council</td>
<td>“Regular and substantial’ have not been defined in legislation. However, in considering whether a particular person is undertaking regular or substantial caring responsibilities, the impact of the responsibilities on the life of the carer is key. The assessing worker will be required to consider the impact of caring on the life of the carer depending upon their individual circumstances.”</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.walsall.gov.uk/cstrategy_05_draft3.doc">http://www.walsall.gov.uk/cstrategy_05_draft3.doc</a></td>
<td>… 3.11 Carers Assessments</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.walsall.gov.uk/cstrategy_05_draft3.doc">http://www.walsall.gov.uk/cstrategy_05_draft3.doc</a></td>
<td>… We will provide information, advice and signposting to all carers irrespective of the illness and/or disabilities or age of the person they care for. We will also carry out an assessment, and following this assessment, provide support services to all carers who are providing ‘substantial and regular care’. Those carers who are providing regular and substantial care and meet our eligibility criteria will receive a service from us.”</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.walsall.gov.uk/cstrategy_05_draft3.doc">http://www.walsall.gov.uk/cstrategy_05_draft3.doc</a></td>
<td>“Fair access to care services</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.walsall.gov.uk/cstrategy_05_draft3.doc">http://www.walsall.gov.uk/cstrategy_05_draft3.doc</a></td>
<td>How do I get help? Some people are more likely to need our help than others, for example:</td>
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</table>
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

- older people who need to depend on others;
- people with mental-health issues;
- people with disabilities;
- people with dementia; and
- carers.”

The threshold for eligibility is critical and substantial.
http://www.walsall.gov.uk/index/social_care_and_health/adults_and_older_people/fair_access_to_care_services.htm

“Care services – who is eligible

As the demand for services is greater than the money available to provide them, not everyone will be eligible to receive a service.

To receive services from us we must first assess your needs. When we have worked out your needs with you, we will decide if you have priority needs. We do this by comparing the information gathered during your assessment with four types of social care needs:

- Health and safety
- Daily routines and home environment
- Family and social responsibilities
- Carer needs

Each type of need requiring Social Care assistance is then graded into the following bands, based on the risk to your independence and risks of harm or danger if your needs are not addressed.

…At present a person is only eligible for social care services where their needs are critical or substantial and there is no one else willing or able to assist.

After your assessment/review we will complete an ‘Eligibility Criteria Checklist’ with you and your carer, if you have one. (People’s needs and risks alter over time. Some interventions may only be required for a short time.).”
http://www.walsall.gov.uk/index/social_care_and_health/adults_and_older_people/fair_access_to_care_services/care_services_who_is_eligible.htm

137. Waltham Forest London Borough

“Providing care can range from providing regular support and assistance to providing round-the-clock care. Carers may help with bathing, dressing, getting up and down stairs,

“Carers assessment

After the assessment: Deciding your eligibility – There are eligibility criteria to make sure that services are provided fairly to support those people who need them most. To help decide who can get support, Social Services use a government framework called Fair Access to Care

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<th>Council</th>
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<td>shopping or household tasks, as well as all kinds of practical and emotional support.</td>
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<td>Waltham Forest recognises that carers - family, friends and neighbours - provide a significant amount of care in the community. It can be a 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week job. It can result in loss of earnings and a reduced social life.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/index/care/caring-for-carers/whoisacarer.htm">http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/index/care/caring-for-carers/whoisacarer.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“To be eligible for a carer’s assessment you must:</td>
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<td>• be looking after, or intending to look after, someone who has community care needs (even if they have not had a community care assessment or are not receiving services themselves);</td>
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<tr>
<td>• and be providing or intending to provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/index/care/caring-for-carers/carerassess.htm">http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/index/care/caring-for-carers/carerassess.htm</a></td>
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<th>138. Wandlestort London Borough Council</th>
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<tr>
<td>“A Carer is…someone who, without payment, provides help and support to a friend, neighbour or relative who could not manage without their help because of frailty, illness or disability.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Regular and substantial care</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carers aged 16 or over who provide a “regular and substantial” amount of care for someone aged 18 or over (who is eligible for or has received a community care assessment), have the right to a Carer’s assessment. The Carers’ and Disabled Children Act 2000 does not define the meaning of “regular and substantial”</td>
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| Services. For carers, Social Services base their decision on your individual needs and the risks posed to your ability to sustain your caring role. In coming to a decision they will pay particular attention to: |
| Health and safety: is this suffering/deteriorating due to maintaining your caring role |
| Autonomy: your freedom to choose the type of tasks you perform, and time you can give to your caring role |
| Daily routines: the ability to manage your own domestic tasks and other daily routines while sustaining your caring role |
| Involvement: the extent to which carers are able to maintain relationships, employment, interests and commitments alongside caring responsibilities |

| The risk factors are grouped into four bandings, critical (the highest), substantial, moderate and low. Social Services can provide funded community care services for critical and substantial risks only. They can also provide services to stabilise risks that are moderate now but could increase in the future and become substantial or critical” |
| http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/index/care/caring-for-carers/carerassess.htm |
| http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/index/care/adults-and-older-people/eligibility.htm |

| “Community Care Services for Adults. Who can get help? |
| What are community care services? |
| Community care services provide help and support to adults aged 18 and over, and to the people who care for them, if they need help to live independently. |
| …What are community care services for? We may be able to help adults living in Wandsworth with difficulties (needs) that arise from: physical disabilities; sensory problems affecting sight, hearing or speech; physical weakness due to old age; short or long term illnesses; learning disabilities; mental health difficulties; substance misuse. |
| What are assessments for? If you appear to need community care services, we will offer you an assessment. The purpose of the assessment is to find out what you need help with and to suggest ways to assist you. If someone provides a lot of help to you on a regular basis, usually a family member or a friend, we will offer them their own assessment, called a carer’s assessment.” |
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009.

Care". It makes it clear however, that the extent of the caring role should not be measured in hours or the number of practical tasks carried out or in terms of frequency. Instead it says that the focus should be on the impact of the caring role. For example, people with severe mental health problems may only need active support at certain times but on a repeated basis. The impact on their carer however, may be significant, involving ongoing anxiety and stress, as they wait for or try to prevent the next crisis. The way that Wandsworth Council interprets “regular and substantial care” is set out on the Council’s website www.wandsworth.gov.uk


The threshold for eligibility under the FACS framework is critical or substantial.

“Wandsworth Carers Guide

... Support and services for carers

...If you are giving regular and substantial care to someone who is ill, frail, living with a disability or mental illness, there are a number of services and a range of equipment available to assist you, and the person you care for, with everyday tasks. Wandsworth Borough Council, the NHS, voluntary organisations and private companies provide community care services. You will need to contact Wandsworth Social Services Department or your General Practitioner (GP) to enquire if you or the person you care for will be able to receive any statutory services. .....” (Page 7)

“What is an Assessment from Social Services? People in need of community care services and their carers have a legal right to an assessment of what they are finding difficult and the type of help they need. The Social Services Department is responsible for organising a community care assessment. If you need an interpreter to help you Social Services should provide one.

The purpose of an assessment is to find out what you and the person cared for need help with and to suggest ways to assist. You and the person you care for should be fully involved in the assessment.

If you as the carer are providing or intending to provide regular and substantial care, you have the right to request an assessment of your own needs through a carers’ assessment. The Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004 gives carers the right to have their work, education, training and leisure needs taken into account in a carers’ assessment.

The assessment is usually carried out by a social worker but may be done by a nurse or occupational therapist. If the person you care for is eligible for community care services suitable services will be arranged. These will be described in a care plan.” (Page 9)


139.
Warrington Borough Council

“Am I eligible for a carers assessment?
If you give substantial and regular care to someone in their home, you are entitled to an assessment of your own needs so that you can

No eligibility criteria for carers’ assessments are specified.

“Carers assessments
As a carer you are entitled to an assessment to find out if you would benefit from services or

6.
access services to help you continue to provide support. Substantial means that you provide a level of care that would be eligible for community care services from Warrington Borough Council. For information about the council’s eligibility criteria please see Who is eligible for help? Adult Social Care Services. Regular means that you always or nearly always meet the need when it arises.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warwickshire County Council</th>
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<tr>
<td>The FACS eligibility criteria apply to carers and service users. The threshold for eligibility is critical and substantial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility for adult social care services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Are your needs eligible for our services?</strong> Many people contact Adult Social Care (previously Social Services) for help so the Government has provided guidance about how we should make sure that those people who most need our help are able to get it. The guidance is called Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) and we have used it to determine our eligibility criteria. The following chart sets out how we work out the needs we can meet. These are in the Critical and Substantial columns. If your needs fall into the Moderate or Low columns we will not meet them directly, but we can advise you of other agencies and resources that can. …The assessment of risk is based on maintaining an individual’s independence over time. A person is only eligible for adult social care services where needs are identified above the threshold and they need help to meet those needs. This eligibility criteria framework is also applicable to carers.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/web/corporate/pages.nsf/(DisplayLinks)/2C2252916EA3B8A58025722900536C86">http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/web/corporate/pages.nsf/(DisplayLinks)/2C2252916EA3B8A58025722900536C86</a> “How we decide if you are eligible for help We have to make sure that we help those in most need first, and we use the Fair Access to Care Services eligibility criteria to decide who needs help most urgently. We will discuss this with you if you ask for an assessment.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
If you are not eligible for help from us, we will give you information about other organisations that may be able to help you.

If your needs change and you think you may have become eligible for services, tell us straightaway and we will update your assessment.

**We would normally arrange support in the following circumstances:** If you are not able to:
- get out of your bed or chair or move around without help;
- look after yourself because you cannot prepare meals and drink;
- wash or dress yourself properly, and you need help to manage those essential tasks.

If you are at significant risk because:
- your main carers, relatives, friends or neighbours who provide a lot of help cannot continue to provide all the help you need;
- you have needs arising from severe dementia or depression; or
- you have suffered from physical, sexual, psychological or financial abuse, or if there are good reasons to suspect you might be at risk of this happening.

If you are a carer and:
- you are putting your own health and welfare at risk because of your caring tasks; or
- you might need support to continue in your caring role.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>141. West Berkshire Council</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“A carer is someone who looks after a person who is sick, disabled or elderly frail, a person who would not be able to stay in their own home without a carer’s help. The person being cared for might be a parent, child, partner, relative, friend or neighbour, and the carer is unpaid and acting voluntarily.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>… 3. Fair Access to Care Services in West Berkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.westberks.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2318&amp;p=0">http://www.westberks.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2318&amp;p=0</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 142. West Sussex County Council | “As a carer you are entitled to an assessment if you provide, or intend to provide, regular and substantial amounts of care. The care you provide must be essential for the person’s safety, basic life needs and quality of life. It must also enable them to continue living at home.

You can have a carer’s assessment when:

- the person you care for completes an assessment
- we are reviewing the care needs of the person you look after
- the circumstances of either you or the person you care for change and you ask to be re-assessed
- you are providing regular and substantial care to someone and the person refuses help. If they refuse an assessment you are still entitled to an assessment in your own right”


...10. Eligibility and Charging

Services provided by West Sussex Adults’ Services directly to carers will be exempt from Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) eligibility criteria. Carers will only need to establish that they are providing regular and substantial care (as defined by the Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000) and caring for a person who receives community care support or who would be likely to qualify to receive some support.

Services provided directly to individuals under community care legislation that also supports their carers will be subject to WSCC FACS eligibility criteria and our charging policy.”


| 143. Westminster | “Looking after someone can mean helping a person to wash and dress or perhaps helping” Westminster City Council does not specify the eligibility criteria for carers. | 6. |
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

| City Council | with their shopping and cleaning. You may be a friend, neighbour, wife, husband, partner, child or other relative of the person you care for. If you are providing more support than would be usual as a family member, friend or good neighbour, you are entitled to a carer’s assessment and might be eligible for some support.” | “How to get support – If you think you may benefit from some of the services we offer, you can request to have an assessment of your needs as a carer. The assessment is free of charge and will be provided as soon as possible. There are two types of assessment that we can do.

- **Joint Assessment** – We can carry out an assessment of your caring needs at the same time as an assessment of the person you are caring for, as both of you may benefit from support services.

- **Individual Assessment** – If you would prefer to have an individual assessment which focuses purely on your needs as a carer without an assessment of the person you care for, this is also possible.


http://www.westminster.gov.uk/services/healthandsocialcare/adultservices/carers/assessment/

The Carers Self-Assessment form “Do you look after someone?” notes:

“If you are providing more support than would be usual as a family member, friend or good neighbour, you are entitled to a carer’s assessment and might be eligible for some support.”


“Fair Access to Care Services

Who can Social Services help? Social and Community Services provides community care services for vulnerable adults.

Vulnerable adults are people aged 18 years or over who have, or may have, needs arising from physical, sensory, learning or cognitive disabilities and impairments or mental health problems.

…

Eligibility Criteria – The Government now requires that all social services in the country use the same Fair Access to Care Services eligibility criteria.”


144. Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council

“A carer is someone who looks after a relative, friend or neighbour who needs support because of their age, a physical disability, a learning disability, a physical illness, mental illness, substance misuse problem or limiting illness.”

“If you are caring for someone who already receives community care services from the council, then the social worker will also arrange for an assessment of your needs.”

FACS eligibility criteria appear to apply to both carers and service users:

“Carers

**How to apply for services** – If you are caring for someone who already receives community care services from the council, then the social worker will also arrange for an assessment of your needs.

If the person you are caring for is not known to the council and isn’t currently receiving services, contact the Central Duty Team to request an assessment of their needs and of your needs as a carer.

Once a referral is made, we will do an assessment to decide whether or not you (and the
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>145. Wiltshire County Council</th>
<th>“You are eligible for an assessment of carers’ needs if you are providing, or intending to provide, regular and substantial care. You do not have to live in the same house or be related to the person you look after. You are eligible for your own assessment even if the person you care for has refused an assessment or services themselves.” <a href="http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/healthandsocialcare/carers/adultcarers.htm">Link</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 145. Wiltshire County Council | “Adult carers’ eligibility criteria

... *Services for carer* – If you are a carer and provide substantial and regular amounts of care to the person you look after, you are eligible for an assessment of your own care needs in relation to the person(s) you care for. As a carer, you may be able to access services provided through the Carers Special Grant.

*Who is eligible for an assessment?* You are normally eligible for an assessment if you: have a physical impairment; have a sensory loss; have a terminal illness; are developing confusion/dementia; are frail; are vulnerable to the risk of neglect or abuse; have a learning disability; have a severe mental illness; are a carer*. Your assessment can include us contacting anyone (e.g. your carer, members of your family, friends or doctor) you feel would be helpful in deciding what your needs are. We will always obtain your agreement before contacting others unless, by doing so, someone will be placed at risk of harm or abuse.

*When we have completed your assessment, we will decide if you have needs that meet our* |

http://www.wigan.gov.uk/Services/HealthSocialCare/Carers/

person you care for) are eligible to receive services. We use Department of Health guidance ‘Fair Access to Care Services’ to work out eligibility.” [Link](http://www.wigan.gov.uk/Services/HealthSocialCare/Carers/)

**Fair Access to Care Services**

*You can have an assessment if you:* are aged 18 or over and are finding it difficult to care for yourself; have a physical disability; have lost some or all of your hearing or sight; have a learning disability or mental health problem; have a long-term illness or infirmity; have problems as a result of drug or alcohol dependency; or are caring for someone but feel that you need support with this task. In these circumstances, you can ask for a carer’s assessment.

From 1st April 2003 councils have had to use guidance from the Department of Health called ‘Fair Access to Care Services’, which explains the eligibility criteria. The aim is to ensure assessments are fair and consistent. The guidance covers all requests we receive for help (known as referrals) for people over 18.

Under the government's guidelines, councils are required to assess people's needs and associated risks within **four categories**: Critical; Substantial; Moderate; Low

To be eligible to receive services from Wigan Council Department of Adult Services, your eligibility must be assessed as either critical or substantial.” [Link](http://www.wigan.gov.uk/Services/HealthSocialCare/FairAccess/FairAccessToCareServices.htm)
**Eligibility Criteria and the priority of meeting your needs...**

**What is our Eligibility Criteria?** Our Eligibility Criteria is divided into four bands: Critical; Substantial; Moderate; Low.

At least one of the risks in each band must apply to you and your care/support arrangements have broken down or are about to break down.

**CRITICAL - risk to independence**

**Harm or danger may occur in the next few days**

- Life is and/or could be threatened
- Major health problems have developed and/or are likely to develop
- Serious forms of abuse or neglect have occurred or are likely to develop
- There is, or could be, an extensive loss of choice and control over vital aspects of the immediate environment.
- There is, or could be, an inability to carry out essential personal care, domestic, family or other daily routines.
- Vital social support systems and relationships are, or could be, at great risk.
- Individuals cannot undertake, or will be unlikely to be able to undertake, vital family and social roles and responsibilities that are important to them and others.
- Critical risk to your carers’ ability to sustain any of the essential/critical aspects of their caring role

...At present a person is only eligible for community care services if their needs are **Critical** or **Substantial** and their wellbeing would be at risk without a commissioned service being delivered to meet their needs. If existing local community services could be engaged which meet their need, and did not place them at risk, then this would be the preferred option. If a person’s needs are assessed as **Moderate** or **Low** they will not normally be eligible for directly provided community care services.

**http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/healthandsocialcare/carers/adultcarers/adultcarerseligibilitycriteria.htm**

**http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/healthandsocialcare/adultcare/adultcarefactsheets/fseligibilitycriteria.htm**

**http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/healthandsocialcare/adultcare/needsassessment.htm**

**http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/healthandsocialcare/adultcare/adultcarefactsheets/fsassessmentofneed.htm**
| 146. Windsor and Maidenhead Royal Borough Council | “A carer is someone who spends a significant proportion of their life providing unpaid support to family or potentially friends. This could be caring for a relative, partner or friend who is ill, frail, disabled or who has mental health or substance misuse problems. It may be your partner cannot manage by themselves because of an illness, your son or daughter who has a learning disability or older parents who are now frail and need your help.” [http://www.rbwm.gov.uk/web/social_carers_aware-you-a-carer.htm](http://www.rbwm.gov.uk/web/social_carers_aware-you-a-carer.htm) | It is stated that the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead’s eligibility criteria apply to carers. The threshold for eligibility of carers is set at critical and substantial. “Carers Assessments Why is an assessment necessary? …We are only able to complete a carers assessment and input services if you care for someone for a ‘substantial amount of time on a regular basis’. Carers who provide this level of care can have a carer’s assessment whether or not the person they care for has had a community care assessment or wants one themself. The needs that have been identified will be compared against the RBWM eligibility criteria. We are able to provide services to you if you have needs as shown in the critical or substantial bands (see ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA). Carers who have been assessed as having moderate or low level need will be assisted to receive information about local voluntary carers support services and services that can be accessed independently.” [http://www.rbwm.gov.uk/web/social_carers_assessments.htm](http://www.rbwm.gov.uk/web/social_carers_assessments.htm) | 2a. |

| 147. Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council | “Regular and substantial care – this relates to the impact of the caring role on an individual carer. Wirral will consider factors such as: your health and well-being the amount of time you spend caring how long the caring role will last” | “Support for carers Who needs support because of age, physical or learning disability or illness, including mental health problems, can no longer manage alone to look after themselves. Carers help by providing practical and emotional support. What is a carer’s assessment? Assessments identify what help you need. If you are regularly providing a substantial amount of care and your role is essential to supporting someone to live at home, you have a right to a separate assessment of your own needs. This is called a carer’s” | 6. |
• the nature of the care you provide, such as physical, emotional and practical support
• wider family and other commitments.

Then, if you are eligible, you are entitled to an assessment of your own needs - that is a carer's assessment." [http://www.wirral.gov.uk/LGCL/100010/200015/1657carers.pdf]

You are entitled to a carers assessment when:
• the person you care for is having a community care assessment;
• you are providing or intend to provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis.

When we assess a carer you can expect us to look into the following:
• The range of tasks you take on and the effect this has on you.
• Your views and feelings about the care you provide.
• Any support you have from family, friends and neighbours.
• Tasks you would like help with.
• Any particular stress factors or parts of caring you find particularly difficult.
• Your emotional, mental and physical health.
• Other responsibilities you have such as work, education and family commitments.
• How willing and able you are to continue to provide care.
• How well you understand the illness or disability of the person you care for and how it is likely to develop.

The results of your assessment and that of the person you are caring for will be taken into account when making a decision about the kind of help needed. This is usually help to support you and to help the person you are caring for to carry on living in the place of their choice.

What type of help is available? When we offer services to the person you are caring for, it is often possible to provide services to relieve and support you at the same time. These services may include:
• Information about community care and assessing people’s needs for services.
• Help in the home with dressing or providing personal care to the person you care for.
• A night-sitting service so the carer can get a good nights sleep.
• A sitting service to allow you to go out, either in the day or in the evening.
• Access to day activities at one of our day centres for the person you care for.
• Short-term breaks at residential and nursing homes for the person you care for.

We have to set priorities on how and who we can help first, but please don’t let this get in the way of contacting us. Even if you are not eligible for services we can provide you with helpful information. We are committed to helping carers to continue to look after the person they care for.
for. We recognise that carers have important experience and information to share with our staff.”
http://www.wirral.gov.uk/LGCL/100010/200015/content_0000141.html

“Do you look after someone? Support for Carers
Services for the carer are intended to provide support which will allow you to maintain some independence and balance in your own life. These services include:

- help in the home
- a centre or activity to go to during the day
- short term breaks at a residential home
- information and advice

The Department Adult Social Services have rules about the people who we can support and the ways in which we can do this. If you are not eligible for services, your Care Manager can still provide details of other useful sources of information and support that are available.”
http://www.wirral.gov.uk/LGCL/100010/200050/content_0002431.html
http://www.wirral.gov.uk/LGCL/100010/200050/content_0001337.html
http://www.wirral.gov.uk/LGCL/100010/200050/content_0001332.html

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“A carer is someone who regularly looks after a relative, friend or neighbour who, because of disability, age or frailty would otherwise experience significant difficulties living independently.

Community Care Services aims to ensure that all carers get the information, advice and support they need.”
http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/health-social-care/information-for-carers/

The FACS eligibility criteria are to be used in carers’ and service users’ assessments. The threshold for eligibility is set at critical.

“Am I entitled to a service?

Vulnerable people may be in one or more of the following groups: Older people; People with physical disabilities; People with a visual impairment; Deaf people; People with learning disabilities; People with mental health problems; People with HIV and AIDS; People who misuse substances; Carers of any of the above.

We follow the ‘Fair Access to Care Services’ criteria for assessing whether a person’s needs make them eligible for statutory social care services.

Eligibility criteria for Wokingham Borough residents

Following a major consultation, the Council’s Executive decided on 22 February 2007 to set an eligibility threshold, according to available resources, at the following level:

- Assessed needs which fall within the Critical band only are eligible for specialist statutory social care services.

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• People with needs assessed as Substantial, Moderate or Low will generally not be eligible for long-term statutory services.

• It is the need that is eligible, not the person, so someone with both Critical and, for example, Substantial needs would be eligible only to meet the Critical needs.

• We will however treat as eligible any needs which are likely to become Critical within a 3 month period.

• In addition, any vulnerable adult for whom there is a risk or an allegation of abuse, we will consider eligible for services to ensure safety.

• We have also set out what carers’ needs we consider as Critical and therefore eligible for services.

• We also have duties under a range of legislation which may require services to be enabled. These include: Human Rights Act, Mental Health Act aftercare, Disability Discrimination Act, Chronically Sick and Disabled People Act.

• Some services are also available on a short-term or preventative basis to people with substantial, moderate or low needs.

**Who is eligible?** Everyone is entitled to an assessment of their needs, including anyone who cares for a person aged 18 or over. If you have needs that don’t meet the Critical criteria we would give you advice and information about where to go for help.

Only people with needs that meet the eligibility criteria above the threshold in Critical are eligible to receive long-term statutory community/social care services from us.

“When we consider the options available to meet your eligible needs, meeting them in an appropriate and cost effective way would be an important consideration. This may mean a change to the way in which those needs are presently met.”

http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/health-social-care/social-care/eligibility-for-adults/

“5. Eligibility criteria

The national Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) criteria are the guidelines published by the Department of Health which local authorities must use to assess whether someone is eligible to receive Community Care Services. This, alongside carers’ legislation, sets the framework within which we ensure everyone is considered fairly.”

http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/getresource.axd?AssetID=5221&type=full&servicetype=Attachment

149.
Wolverhampton City Council

“A carer is anyone who provides a great deal of care for a relative, friend or neighbour on a regular basis without payment.”

“Assessment for carers

...What is an assessment? ... The assessment will not automatically assume that as a carer you are willing to continue caring, or to continue giving the same level of support."
| Worcetershire County Council | "You are eligible for an assessment:  
If the person you care for:  
• is living in the community (you do not have to be living with the person you care for)  
• and is elderly and frail, disabled or has a physical or mental illness  
• and is getting help from social services, or is eligible to have this help" |
|---|---|
|**We have a responsibility to use our resources fairly and wisely. To make sure that those most at risk and in need are given the highest priority, we use eligibility criteria. These are a set of standards that determine how vulnerable the person is and what risk they face, now and in the future. For more information, read our Fair Access to Care Services leaflet.**  
**After the assessment – We will decide what services can be provided, having taken into account the details of your assessment and the person being cared for."** |
| | **Fair Access to Care Services**  
... Adult Social Care Services has a duty to assess people’s needs and arrange for eligible needs to be met. Not all services are free; for some services the user has to contribute towards the cost of the service if they can afford to.  
**Do I qualify for help from Adult Social Care Services in Wolverhampton?**  
Firstly you must be over 18 years of age (16 years for Mental Health Services) and you must either normally be resident in the city of Wolverhampton or a homeless person or a patient in a hospital in Wolverhampton for whom no other council has responsibility. You must also have a need for help because of one or more of the following:  
... You are a carer which means you provide personal assistance without payment to someone in one of the above categories.  
... As part of the overall process, the carer’s own need for an assessment and support will be considered." (Page 4 to 5)  
"...Wolverhampton Adult Social Care Services will only be able to meet those needs which fall into the first two categories - Critical or Substantial" (page 9). |
| **Direct Payments for Carers**  
A Carer Direct Payment may be available to carers to spend on themselves to support them in continuing in their caring role. This support may be creative and flexible to meet individual needs.  
A Carer Assessment or Review will assess the impact of your caring role, and your ability to provide and to continue to provide care. The following questions should be addressed:  
• Is your caring role sustainable?  
• How great is the risk of your caring role becoming unsustainable?" |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>and if the care you provide:</th>
<th>Who is eligible to receive a Carer Direct Payment?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- is personal care, practical help, emotional support or a combination of these</td>
<td>- To be eligible for a Carer Direct Payment you must be an adult providing a substantial amount of care on a regular basis. The person you care for must be an adult who meets or would potentially meet the county council’s critical or substantial criteria for care services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- and is substantial, regular and essential for the safety and physical or emotional needs of the person you care for</td>
<td>- You must have had a Carer Assessment or Carer Review within the last 3 months, assessing the impact of your caring role and any risks to the sustainability of your caring role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- and may vary from day-to-day and week-to-week, but the impact of caring on your life is significant and on-going. For example, you cannot take a break without making arrangements for the person you care for.”</td>
<td>- The need for the payment to improve any risks to sustainability must be clearly identified.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


151. York City Council

“Carers are people who look after family, partners or friends who are ill, frail, have a disability or a mental health problem. They may be caring for another adult or be a parent of a disabled child. The care they provide is unpaid.”

http://www.york.gov.uk/health/carers/who/

“Needs assessment by social services: Eligibility Criteria

...What you can expect if you are eligible for community care services

Guaranteed minimum standards for support at home – If you are eligible for a community care service then York also has certain guaranteed minimum standards for care and support at home. We undertake to meet those standards, but note that these are minimum standards and if your needs for care and support are above the minimum we will meet that need if it is an eligible need under ‘Fair Access to Care Services’.

We are also in the process of developing other guaranteed minimum standards for services beyond personal and practical care in your home. These are the guaranteed minimum standards we have so far developed:

...If you are an informal or family carer:

- Provide with information about voluntary sector agencies which support carers
- Offer an assessment of your needs
- Provide with support and short breaks if required from the assessment”.

http://www.york.gov.uk/health/Disabilities/Needs_assessment/Eligibility_criteria/

## Councils in Wales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>Local Authority uses the 2001 Practice Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The United and Fair System for Assessing and Managing Care (UFSAMC) eligibility criteria are not used and separate criteria (not specified) are referred to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Eligibility criteria are mentioned but UFSAMC is referred to in a non-specific way</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The UFSAMC criteria are used but adjusted to take carers into account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>UFSAMC is used but provision of services is dependent on service users’ – not carers’ – eligibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>There is explicit recognition that UFSAMC is not used</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Possible/Probable</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council</th>
<th>Definition of carer</th>
<th>Eligibility criteria</th>
<th>Coded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council</td>
<td>“A Carer is someone who is looking after a family member or friends who need care, help or support. Carers can be adults caring for other adults, parents caring for ill or disabled children under the age of 18 or young carers aged under 18 who care for another family member.”</td>
<td>The eligibility criteria for carers are not provided. “Support for Carers”</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/community/111.asp">http://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/community/111.asp</a></td>
<td>…Assessment – As a carer your needs will be assessed, if you want this. This assessment will focus on your needs and how you see your needs being met. The assessment meeting will be arranged to suit you.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>What happens next? Following the assessment we will discuss the levels of help you provide. The assessment will list all of the tasks you do and from this we can agree how best to help you.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bridgend County Borough Council</td>
<td>There is no clear definition of carer provided, although there are references to carers as: “People who need support to care for someone else.”</td>
<td>“Getting help from Social Services”</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bridgend.gov.uk/web/groups/public/documents/services/022246.hcsp">http://www.bridgend.gov.uk/web/groups/public/documents/services/022246.hcsp</a></td>
<td>Social Services have a duty to assess people who appear to be in need of Community Care Services to help them live independently and safely in the home.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The assessment process assists in identifying issues that may be a risk to you living independently at home. From that assessment we can work out with you, what help you may need to continue to live at home.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To decide whether we can help you we apply an eligibility criteria for services; if you meet the</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Caerphilly County Borough Council</th>
<th>“Carers provide regular and substantial unpaid help to someone who is frail or disabled, or mentally or physically ill, and who cannot manage without support. Carers can be of any age or gender.”</th>
<th>The same eligibility criteria are applied to carers as to service users.</th>
<th>2a.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessing your needs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Adult Services: Needs Assessment</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preparing for your assessment</strong></td>
<td>If you have a carer (a relative or friend who provides you with unpaid help), we will want to talk to them about what help they are able and willing to give.</td>
<td><strong>Assessing your eligibility</strong> – You can request an assessment if you are a vulnerable adult. For example, you may have a physical impairment, a sensory loss, a terminal illness, are developing confusion/dementia, are frail, are at risk of neglect or abuse, have a learning disability, have a mental health problem or are a carer. We will assess your eligibility for services by considering the risks to your independence, risks to your safety and wellbeing and how this may impact on what may happen to your situation if you do not receive further assistance or services. There are 4 levels of risk: Critical risk; Substantial risk; Moderate risk; Low risk. Caerphilly county borough council will provide assistance and support for people whose needs pose moderate, substantial or critical risks to their independence.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.caerphilly.gov.uk/site.aspx?s=DiOWRBO3JlIFS3zZFq2yZ6t19/asDi1iY2Veqbz91uSlv)jegaSiHkdmqhn4J6f0Bn71beLQq4=">http://www.caerphilly.gov.uk/site.aspx?s=DiOWRBO3JlIFS3zZFq2yZ6t19/asDi1iY2Veqbz91uSlv)jegaSiHkdmqhn4J6f0Bn71beLQq4=</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cardiff Council</td>
<td>“A carer is someone who, without being paid, regularly looks after a relative, neighbour or friend who can’t manage at home due to</td>
<td>The same eligibility criteria are applied to carers and service users. Services are provided for needs assessed as critical or substantial.</td>
<td>2.</td>
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### Cardiff Council

**Eligibility for Adult Support:**

*To be eligible for community care services you must:*

- be an adult and have social care needs arising from physical, sensory, or learning impairments or disabilities, chronic illness, or mental health difficulties (unpaid carers may also be eligible); and
- there must be a risk of your losing your independence or a health and safety risk, or a risk to your ability to manage your personal and other daily routines or your involvement in family life and the wider community that could be reduced by your receiving care services.

When we assess the risks to someone’s independence we divide them into four bands: critical; substantial; moderate; low.

Cardiff Council currently provides care services to those whose risks are assessed as critical or substantial.

If you have been assessed as having needs in the moderate or low category, we will give you advice and information about other ways of meeting your needs. This may include services provided in the community either by other council departments or by independent or voluntary organisations.

We will give you a written explanation on whether you meet the eligibility criteria or not. We will apply the same criteria fairly and even-handedly to all adult service groups including carers.

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### Carmarthenshire County Council

*A carer is someone of any age who provides regular, substantial unpaid care for somebody who cannot manage alone.*

*There is no age limit to being a carer, even children can be young carers.*

- Information leaflet “*Are You a Carer?*”

The same eligibility criteria are applied to carers as to service users.

*Am I eligible for services or support?*

*... Who can receive Social Care services?* Vulnerable and older people with care needs; People with physical disabilities; People with learning disabilities; People with sensory impairment; People with mental health needs; People who misuse substances; Carers who need support to enable them to continue caring for other.

People from any of these groups may be eligible for services once they have had a Social Care Assessment. However, like any other organisation we have to work within our means so it is important that services match those in most need. This is why we use a process of also assessing ‘Service Eligibility’ to ensure that this happens.

*Am I eligible for services or support?* To find out whether you are eligible for any services or...
| 6. Ceredigion County Council | support you feel you require, you must first have a Social Care Assessment (also known as a Unified Assessment). Social Care staff will work with you to undertake this – and any other involved professionals as necessary.” (Page 4 to 5)  
“…Where has Carmarthenshire ‘set the line’ for eligibility for services?  
Where the ‘line’ is set determines which assessed needs will generally result in an entitlement to services.  
Carmarthenshire’s policy is, under normal circumstances, to meet needs that fall into the critical and substantial risk bands (though we are obliged to review this once a year)” (pages 7 to 8).  
http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/English/health/Documents/Am%20I%20eligible%20for%20Services.pdf | | The same eligibility framework is applied to carers, as to cared-for people.  
From “Eligibility Criteria” leaflet:  
“Eligibility Criteria for service provision  
What do we mean by Eligibility Criteria? The term Eligibility Criteria refers to someone’s entitlement to receive a service or services directly provided or funded by the Social Services Department.  
Since 1993 Local Authorities have been required to provide Social Care Services on the basis of individually assessed needs. The emphasis is on targeting those in the greatest need.  
The legal framework supporting the department’s eligibility policy derives from: - ‘Unified Assessment and Fair Access to Care Services’ (Wales Assembly Government 2002). This Guidance applies to all Local Authorities when carrying out their Community Care duties in respect of all adult groups and their carers.  
The legal framework says that all adults and carers, irrespective of health conditions, disability and age, should be subject to the same eligibility process.  
It proposes that there will be only one eligibility framework, to be used by all Local Authorities, for all potential adult service user groups, whatever the nature of the problem, or issue that brings them to the notice of the Local Authority Social Services Department.  
This means that there will be only one list of eligibility criteria used to assess all adult service users and only one eligibility decision - based on factors that are central in maintaining a person’s independence.”  
“To be eligible for a service, you must:  
…Be a carer as defined in the Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000 : ‘the term “carer” includes people (age 16 and over) who may or may not be a relative and who may or may not |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. Conwy County Borough Council</th>
<th>This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009</th>
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<tr>
<td>“A carer is a person who looks after another person who, because of their illness or disability, has difficulty managing without help. Carers can be any age, and do not have to live with the person they care for.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>There is no specific information regarding the eligibility criteria for carers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>“What help can carers get from the Council’s Social Services?”</td>
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<tr>
<td>If you are caring for an adult with a learning disability, with a physical or sensory impairment or for an older person we may be able to offer:</td>
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<tr>
<td>• home care;</td>
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<td>• day care; and</td>
<td></td>
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<td>• respite care or short-term care.</td>
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<td>Carers can get help only if they have had an assessment and the assessment says they need help from us. The assessment is done by a social worker. We can give help direct to the carer or to the person they are caring for. The aim of the help is to make sure that carers can continue to provide care”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>From ‘Who Can Get Help From Adult Social Care Services” leaflet:</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Explaining Eligibility Criteria – Community Care is about helping vulnerable people and their carers to live as independently as possible in their own homes in the community. We can help in a number of ways, including the following…</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>However, we cannot help everyone who asks us for help and so we use guidance issued by the Welsh Assembly to help us decide who we can help. To make any decision we follow rules called eligibility criteria which helps us to work out who needs our help most.</td>
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“Why do we have eligibility criteria?” |
… Ceredigion’s Social Care Policy recognises the importance of fair access and actively promotes equal opportunities for all service users, including Carers. |

“Why are the levels of Risk to Independence?” |
… However, to ensure the fairest and most effective distribution of resources, we will generally only be able to provide services for those identified as Critical or Substantial. |

[See tables of eligibility criteria, which include indicia for carers]. |

Ceredigion County Council wholeheartedly supports the principle of equality and recognises the importance of fair access and actively promotes equality of opportunity for all service users and carers.” |
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

We start by offering you an assessment. A social worker or occupational therapist will talk to you and anyone who cares for you. (We do not take over the care you may be getting from other people, but we can add to their help and make sure carers have a break so that they can carry on caring effectively). We then work out whether we will be able to offer you some help.

The four key factors

The four key factors are autonomy, health and safety, managing daily routines and involvement. …

- Managing daily routines – We look at whether you can care for yourself. If you have someone who depends on you to care for them, we look at whether you are managing to do that.

…You may have a carer. A carer is a person who helps you a lot of the time. We can also assess your carer’s needs, and we may be able to offer them services to help them continue to care for you.”

http://www.conwy.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/307/Who_can_get_help_from_Adult_Social_Care_Services.pdf

Note also have prepared leaflet on assessment process, which appears to be co-authored with Denbighshire County Council. It states that the unified assessment process “ensures that the needs of those around you are also considered. Any carers who help you will also be involved in the assessment as an equal Partner”. However, it does not specify any eligibility criteria. See: http://www.conwy.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/289/UA_leaflet.pdf

8. Denbighshire County Council

“Carers are people who look after family members or friends who need care, help or support. Carers can be adults caring for other adults, parents caring for ill or disabled children, or young carers who care for another family member.”

http://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/en-gb/DNAP-75QDRD

“Carers

…Help for You – If you provide, or are planning to provide, regular and substantial care for someone you may want to contact Social Services to request a carer’s assessment. This assessment will work out whether Social Services are able to provide, or arrange, services that will help you to care or help to maintain your well being.

If you care for an adult you can request a carer’s assessment to discuss the help that you need. This can happen even if the person you care for refuses help.

If you care for a disabled child you can also request a carer’s assessment. Your assessed needs will be considered as part of an assessment of needs of your child and family.”

http://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/en-gb/DNAP-75QDRD

In its most recent document on carers’ strategy, the council indicates that it has drawn up guidance on carers’ eligibility criteria for local authority staff:


…The following is a brief summary of the progress made following the second Carers Strategy:
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

- A new Carers Information Pack developed in conjunction with Carers and the Carers Strategy Group.
- The development of new guidance for local authority staff on carers’ assessments and eligibility for services…” (page 8).


Note also that on Conwy County Borough Council website, they have attached a link to a leaflet on the unified assessment process which appears to be co-authorised with Denbighshire County Council. It does not specify any eligibility criteria for carers. A link to the leaflet does not seem to appear on Denbighshire County Council website. See: http://www.conwy.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/289/UA_leaflet.pdf

9. Flintshire County Council

“To be eligible for carers’ services, you must be providing substantial care on a regular basis…” (Supporting Carers). The same eligibility criteria are used for carers as for service users.

“Supporting Carers

As a Carer you can request an assessment:
- At the same time the person you care for is being assessed
- Or at a different time to that of the person you care for
- Or if there is a change in circumstance, which may include changes in your ability to care.

Your knowledge and experiences as a Carer will be an important part of any assessment and your insight will be recognised and valued. Confidentiality will always be kept and information will not be shared without your agreement.

You should expect an assessment to be handled thoughtfully and all your concerns and needs should be discussed.

Once you have requested an assessment a Carer Needs Assessment Form will be completed…

Flintshire Social Services for Adults has developed ‘Fair Access Eligibility Criteria’ which are applied following an assessment to decide if people, including carers, are eligible for services. To be eligible for carers services, you must be providing substantial care on a regular basis and be able to show how provision of a service will enable you to continue in your caring role. Details of Flintshire’s eligibility criteria for adults can be found in our leaflet, “Fair Access to Care”.

Charging for Services

Where a Carer Needs assessment has identified that a specific service can be provided to assist you in your caring role then no charge will be made for the service. However, if the
| 10. Gwynedd County Council | “A Carer is someone who looks after a partner, parent, child, brother or sister, other relative or friend who is ill or disabled and would not be able to live in the community without their carer’s substantial help on a regular basis.”

http://www.gwynedd.gov.uk/gwy_doc.asp?cat=5105&doc=17947&Language=1

“In practice the litmus test for deciding on whether the care is substantial and regular is:

1. The impact of caring on the Carer
2. The risk of the caring role becoming unsustainable” (see opposite).”

http://www.gwynedd.gov.uk/upload/public/attac hments/903/Strategy_E.pdf | Carers’ needs are assessed using eligibility criteria, and carers’ eligible needs will be met with direct service provisions.

“Helping carers to care

…If you are a Carer we have a duty to offer you a Carer's Assessment so that, if you are eligible, you can receive support in your caring role, or in other aspects of your life such as work, leisure, learning/training or other family responsibilities, that will enable you to continue to care.

The assessment will help us, with you, look at your needs as a Carer, and decide with you, if you are eligible, how support service to you could be made available.”

http://www.gwynedd.gov.uk/gwy_doc.asp?cat=5105&doc=17947&Language=1

“Gwynedd Carers Strategy

…6. Who receives carers services?

The views and contribution of Carers is pivotal to any decision made by the Gwynedd Council Social Services Department, and by the primary and secondary sectors of the health service about the needs of the disabled adult or child.

However, not all Carers are eligible to receive direct service from a Local Authority’s Social Services Department or other Agencies contracted by the Council to provide services. The Gwynedd Carer Partnership recognizes that it is essential to meet the needs of Carers who fall within the Council’s Social Services eligibility criteria.

…7. Who is eligible for Carer Services?

ADULT CARERS

Carers who provide or intend to provide substantial care on a regular basis have a right to be offered a Carer Assessment. The assessment is critical in deciding whether support services can be provided to them and in determining the most appropriate services.

The time spent each week is not the only measure of the long-term commitment to caring the stress and anxiety associated with caring, and other responsibilities, faced by the Carer, should inform the decision (WAG 2002, para.4.11). |
In practice the litmus test for deciding on whether the care is substantial and regular is:

1. The impact of caring on the Carer
2. The risk of the caring role becoming unsustainable.

The impact and sustainability of the caring role will need to be considered in relation to four aspects of the Carers life:

- Autonomy,
- Health and Safety,
- Managing daily routines, and
- Involvement.

The level of risk to the Carer in his/her caring role and being able to continue in the caring role has to be graded as: Critical; Substantial; Moderate; Low.

The eligibility line for Adult Social Services has been drawn between the substantial and moderate band. This means that assessments, which place Carers in the critical or substantial bands, will lead to a direct service provision.

Carers who fall outside the eligibility criteria for services (i.e. assessment places them in the moderate or low bands) may access a range of other services offered by voluntary agencies in conjunction with the Local Authority or independent.

See also “Eligibility Criteria” leaflet:

“Social Care Assessments are carried out by Social Workers or Social Care Assessors. The aim is to identify the needs that individuals or carers may have and decide whether or not the Council can directly provide services to meet those needs.

...An individual or carer must demonstrate that he/she has needs which would result in a critical or substantial risk to their safety and independence if care services were not provided. In some cases, however, those considered to have moderate level risk to safety and independence may be eligible for services if these can prevent risk levels rising.”

The council provides the following information about carers assessments and care plans:

- Carers are people who look after their family members or friends who need care, help or support. Carers can be adults caring for other adults, parents caring for ill or disabled children under the age of 18, or young carers under the age of 18 who care for another

**How to contact us? If you are a Carer, you have the right to request an assessment of your own needs and to receive services in your own right under the Carers (Services and Recognition) Act 1995 and the Carers and Disabled Children’s Act 2000.**

**Planning care** – If we provide services to meet your needs following the Assessment, then you
family member. Carers can belong to any age group, culture or religion, and their background can vary widely. There is not a typical carer. Some carers do not see themselves as carers, but see themselves primarily as a parent, child, wife or husband, partner, friend or neighbour. Some carers live in the same house as the person for whom they care. Others live nearby and visit regularly. Some live a distance away and visit weekly or monthly. Caring often impacts on the whole family.”


will receive a full explanation of the support services which are to be provided and of any cost you or your dependent relative/friend may have to pay. You have the right to receive a copy of your Care Plan which will confirm in writing

- your assessed needs;
- the services we will provide to meet the needs;
- the service objectives;
- details of when you will receive these services; and
- who will be responsible for providing the services.

You will be asked to sign the Care Plan in order to indicate your agreement to the services offered. The Care Plan will also include the name and telephone number of the person responsible for your service from the Department or any other agency/provider.”


12. Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council

“...if you are someone who provides regular and unpaid support for a relative, friend or neighbour of any age who is ill, or frail, has a disability or mental health need then you are a carer. The care you provide can involve physical and/or emotional support. You could be an adult, an older person or a child. Carers can be found across all age groups. Your needs may be different from those of the person you care for and the support you need may differ.”


The “Carers Information booklet” states:

“HOW DO I GET AN ASSESSMENT?

First the carer needs to contact the local social services duty desk and ask for an assessment of needs. The duty social worker will need to ask some personal questions relating to the carers personal circumstances, or the disability of the individual they are supporting. They may also need to make a home visit.

During the visit, the social worker should be informed about any difficulties you have, and they will explain whether, and how, they can help.

In some cases, they are able to tell carers / individuals straight away what help or support they are able to provide. In other cases they may have to liaise with other organisations before a package of care can be provided. They will work with other service providers to ensure that the package you receive is co-ordinated. They will need to have your permission before they are able to do this.

M.T.C.B.C, Social Services Dept has established clear eligibility criteria. Their main priorities are people who would not be able to live in the community without their support e.g. hospital leavers; young people leaving care homes, people with mental health problems, etc.”

http://www.merthyr.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/A3A9BCA5-1F1E-48F6-89B0-1FF1A3F48009/0/Carers_Information_Booklet1.pdf
http://www.merthyr.gov.uk/Home/Social+Care+and+Welfare/Adults/#accessingyouneeds
| **13. Monmouthshire County Council** | **“Carers are people who look after family members or friends who need care, help and support, the care they provide is unpaid. A carer can be any age and from any racial or social background. Carers look after family, partners or friends in need of help because they are ill, frail or have a disability.”** | **“Community Care Services**

**…Who can get Community Care services?**
You may be assessed for Community Care services if: You are an older person (over 65 years of age); You have a disability or sensory impairment; You have a mental health problem or learning disability; You are unable to care for yourself because of injury or illness, including HIV infection or AIDS; You are dependent on drugs and/or alcohol; You are caring for someone** |

| | | **http://www.merthyr.gov.uk/Home/Social+Care+and+Welfare/Carers/default.htm** |
|  | “If you provide help and support to a relative, friend, partner, child or neighbour who has a disability, a physical or mental illness, is frail or has alcohol or drug related problems then you are a Carer.

… If you are providing (or you intend to provide) a “substantial” amount of care on a regular basis then you are entitled to a Carers Assessment.

You may have already talked about your caring role if the person you care for has had an assessment; but if you provide ‘regular’ and ‘substantial’ care* (to someone who Social Service may provide a services to) you have the right to choose to have your own Carers’ Assessment.

“The meaning of “Substantial” and “regular” will depend on your own circumstances and responsibilities as these terms are not defined in the Law that cover Carers Assessments."

Note also: “An assessment helps us plan how we can support you in what you do. If you are only giving a small amount of care, we may not offer you a full assessment, but may still be able to help.”
| Eligibility criteria are applied to carers, but the criteria are not specified. | “CARERS ASSESSMENTS

… AFTER THE CARERS ASSESSMENT

As you talk about your caring situation during the assessment you may come up with ideas which will improve your situation. The Social Worker will make a note of these. Your views and wishes will be taken into account but Social Services cannot guarantee to provide all the services that you request. This is because there is an eligibility criteria to help people in the greatest need first and according to the amount of resources available. If you are not eligible for services, we can still provide information and advice and help to link you with other organisations which can support you in your caring role.

If we are able to provide support, or refer you to other organisations that may be able to help, this will be written down in your Agreed Action Plan. This plan will show why help is needed, what is being offered, and when. The services outlined here might be a change/ increase in the services provided to the person you care for, a service for you as a carer or a combination of both. You are not obliged to accept the help/ services offered to you.”

However, a distinction is drawn between assessments for service users (identified as unified assessments) and those for carers:

“Working out what help and support is needed by the person you care for

When you contact Social Services they will assess the needs of the person being cared for. They might be able to sort out some straightforward things without a detailed assessment being carried out. However, if the person’s needs are more complicated, or if they may need long-term support or care, Social Services will need to do a more detailed assessment. This will enable them to decide:-

• What sort of support is need
• Whether the person is eligible for services from Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Social Services undertake assessment of needs in partnership with health professionals and this is called unified assessment. There are different types of assessment depending on
The more detailed assessments are generally carried out by a care manager, who is normally a qualified Social Worker, a care management assistant, or sometimes a Community Nurse.

**What is a Carer’s Assessment?**

If you are a carer who provides regular and substantial care to someone then you are entitled to ask for a carer’s assessment. IMPORTANT – This is not a test but an opportunity to discuss your needs with someone, as well as the needs of the person that you care for. The person who comes to talk to you about the assessment will look at the support you need to help you carry on caring and see if anything else can be done to support you in your caring role” (page 17 to 18)

(Carers Handbook 2008, Chapter 7)

**Neath Port Talbot Joint Carers Strategy 2007-2010**

**6. Services for Carers**

...Eligible Carers can choose to use Direct Payments to meet the needs eg. Sitting service, respite breaks that have been identified in their Carers Assessment. Practical help provided by the voluntary or statutory sector to the service user may also alleviate some of the caring tasks provided by the carer”(page 14).

http://www.neath-porttalbot.gov.uk/PDF/carers_strategy.pdf

Neath Port Talbot eligibility criteria is critical, substantial and moderate.


The Carers Information Booklet discusses eligibility, but it is not clear whether they are only talking about the cared for person or the carer as well.

**Getting support from Newport City Council**

If you think that you or the person you care for need extra support to live as independently as possible, you might be able to get this from the social service department at Newport City Council.

In order to decide what support is needed a professional will assess what the need is. In order to be provided with a service, the person will have to meet the council’s eligibility criteria and, depending on their financial situation, may be asked to contribute towards the cost of the service.

**Eligibility Criteria** – The Council has to provide their services to those in greatest need. To do this they measure people’s needs to see if these are critical, substantial, moderate or low. Services are most likely to be offered to those whose needs are critical or substantial.

**Paying for Services** – If the person you care for is assessed as needing services, depending on the person’s financial situation, they may be asked to contribute towards the cost of the service.
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009 on their finances, they may be asked to pay towards the cost of these” (page 7).

“... Assessments

Unified Assessment – This looks at the needs of the person you care for and anyone involved in their care, including family, friends or neighbours. Support available can include: home care (home help), a place in a day centre, aids and equipment for daily living, respite or short term care. At first a Contact Assessment is carried out to get basic information about needs and appropriate solutions. From this, an Overview, Specialist or Comprehensive Assessment may follow. (At this point, if you’re not offered one, ask for a Carers Assessment). From these assessments, if appropriate, a “Care Plan” will be put together for the person you care for, listing services that will be provided. If the person you care for has high care needs and these aren’t fully met, you may be able to approach the Independent Living Fund. See page 20.

“Carers Assessment – As a carer you have the right to have your needs assessed .This provides the chance for you to talk to a professional about what help you need with caring. You can also explore any help that you need to look after your own health, and balance caring with the other demands in your life, like work and family. Newport’s social services use this assessment to decide what help can be given to support you as a carer” (page 9).

Social services use the assessment to decide what help is needed and what can be provided. Support which may be offered can include: help with the housework/gardening, information and emotional support or a review of the person you care for’s package of care to enable you to have a break from caring” (page 11).


The issue of eligibility of carers comes up in relation to direct payments.

“What Are Direct Payments? A Direct Payment is a payment that can be made to people who are eligible to receive community care services from the Local Authority and who are willing and able to arrange their own services.

Who are direct payments for? … In addition, in some circumstances, unpaid carers may also be able to receive Direct Payments for respite and/or to support their caring role.

How do Direct Payments work? Direct Payments are used to buy services, in full or in part, to meet assessed needs, as described in an individual’s Care Plan, (e.g. home care, respite or day services).”

http://www.newport.gov.uk/_dc/index.cfm?fuseaction=socialcare.directpayments

Newport Carers Strategy 2008-2011

“2.3 Assessment – Assessment of Carers needs has formed an essential part of planning and providing services for individuals. The priority has been to ensure that all Carers are informed of their right to have their own needs assessed under the Carers Recognition and Services Act
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009.

1995 and the Carers and Disabled Children’s Act 2000. Statistics show a rise in the take up and delivery of Carers Assessments in Newport.

**Good Practice Example** – Newport Adult Services have developed Procedural Guidance on the Unified Assessment and Care Management Process that refers to the importance of identifying Carers. This clearly outlines the approach that care managers are required to take. Completion of the Carers’ perspective domain within Unified Assessment starts the process and results in, where appropriate, a full Carers Assessment” (page 10).

“2.4.3 Direct Payments – Carers have the right to be offered Direct Payments, if after an assessment of their need it is agreed they are entitled to services. They can use these to directly purchase their own services. However, in most cases the entitlement for services is to the person in receipt of care, so the direct payment is made to meet their needs” (page 12).


16. Pembrokeshire County Council

“The person you care for may be a friend or neighbour, partner, child, parent or other relative and you may feel that you are providing care as part of your relationship with them and not see yourself as a carer. However, you are a carer if you are providing regular and substantial care to someone and are not being paid for it.”


“Carers Assessments

...Carers Services – A carer’s assessment is a service in itself in that it affirms and enables you to examine your decision to take on your caring role. It will help you to balance your involvement so that you sustain the caring role longer.

The assessment can also signpost you to other support such as careers to assist you in making decisions about work and your future career. It will inform any care package that is provided for the person you care for to take into account your needs.”


Carers are one domain of the unified assessment process for cared for people. Pembrokeshire meets critical and substantial needs:

“Fair Access to Care Services in Pembrokeshire – An assessment is when a worker from health or social care finds out about a person’s circumstances and the difficulties they are facing. This is done by talking to them and, with their agreement, to other people who know about them, such as family, friends or their doctor. The aim is to work out ways in which people can be as independent and safe as possible.

How quickly someone is assessed depends on the urgency of their situation. We cannot arrange services unless an assessment has taken place.

The assessment will show what someone’s care needs are, and these needs are divided into twelve groups or domains. The twelve domains with examples are:

1. **Users View** - problems and issues in the user’s own words

2. **Carers View** - for example, a carer is not able to leave the cared for person to go out shopping…”

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This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

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<th>17.</th>
<th>Powys County Council</th>
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<tr>
<td>“Carers:”</td>
<td>It does not specify whether eligibility criteria are used for carers. In the section titled “Services to Carers”, the following information is provided:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• look after family members or friends who need care, help or support because of sickness, age or disability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• are adults, young people and parents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• are unpaid.”</td>
<td>“How to get help and support” – Social Services has a duty to assess your needs. Your assessment will identify the types of support that may be available to you. This may include;</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=5068">http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=5068</a></td>
<td>• giving you a break/respite, such as support in your home or residential or day care for the person you care for or a holiday for you both</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• equipment that will help you look after the person you care for (e.g. a mobile phone for peace of mind when you are away from them)</td>
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<td>• something else important to you which will make a difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• direct payments which you can use to buy services.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=5068&amp;L=0">http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=5068&amp;L=0</a></td>
<td>In the section on “Assessment and Care Management”, it provides the following information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Community Care assessments and care management are for people who may require a care service. This includes older people, those with physical or sensory disabilities (e.g. visual or hearing impairments), learning disabilities, mental health problems, a serious or terminal illness and for people who misuse substances. Carers who provide or intend to provide a substantial amount of care on a regular basis are also entitled to an assessment.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How are people assessed? People are assessed on an individual basis. A care manager usually visits people at home, asks questions about how they are managing, about their needs and how they can be helped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


“What are direct payments? Direct payments are designed to give you more independence, choice and control, in order to help you manage your own life in your own home. If you are: Physically or sensory impaired; Learning disabled; Disabled by illness; A carer; A parent or guardian of a disabled child; Over 65 years of age; A disabled 16 or 17 year old.

Who can receive direct payments? You may be eligible to receive money through the direct payments scheme from social care and housing to purchase your own care privately.

To receive direct payments you must be:
• Assessed as eligible for help from social care and housing, or already receiving care from them
• Willing and able to manage the direct payments either alone or with assistance.”

http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=1210%2C1257&parent_directory_id=646

17. Powys County Council

“Carers:
• look after family members or friends who need care, help or support because of sickness, age or disability
• are adults, young people and parents
• are unpaid.”


6.
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

Carers are entitled to and are offered separate assessments of their own needs. Carers’ assessments are taken into consideration when the decision is made about what services will be provided; for example, respite care.

**What happens next?** When an assessment is completed the care manager sets out the details on a care assessment form. The person assessed will be given a copy of their assessment.

If the assessment confirms that the person is eligible to receive services the care manager will discuss with them the services which can be provided, offering a choice of services where possible. The care manager will set out what has been agreed in a care plan, confirming the services to be arranged.

The section on “Assessing your eligibility for services” focuses on the cared-for person.

**Assessing risks and needs** – The Social Care Services Department is responsible for assessing community care needs and for providing or arranging a wide range of care services for a large number of people in Powys. These services include home care, day care, equipment for daily living and care home provision. However, the demand for services can exceed the available budget. To ensure that services are provided to those with the greatest needs ‘eligibility criteria’ are applied following a community care assessment.

All applicants for community care services receive a community care assessment. The assessment information identifies the risks and needs of the assessed person. An ‘eligibility matrix’ is then completed by the assessor and this shows whether the assessed person’s risks and needs are sufficient for them to be judged eligible and offered services. The matrix has a bold ‘threshold for services’ line. Any risk or need confirmed on the matrix to the left of the threshold line confirms entitlement to services. The types and levels of services which are offered to eligible people are proportionate to their assessed risks and needs.”

In the section “Eligibility for community care”, the following information is provided:

**Why are eligibility criteria necessary?** The potential demand for community care services is considerable. To manage this demand and ensure that those most in need of services receive the help they need, eligibility criteria are used. The criteria enable the Department to decide who will receive services and who will not.

**What are eligibility criteria based on?** Care managers (social workers and social work assistants) from the Social Care Services Department assess the needs of people who request community care services. A care assessment is arranged with the person requesting services and, where appropriate, their carers and other service providers such as their doctor. This assessment enables the care manager to identify levels of risk on an eligibility chart and calculate an eligibility score. If the score confirms eligibility for a service the care manager...
work out a ‘care package’, describing the services which will be provided. This care package is set out in a care plan and the person is asked to sign this and is given a copy.

**Eligibility Charts** – Charts have been devised for the main groups of community care service users i.e. older people, people with physical disabilities, people with a visual impairment, deaf and hard of hearing people, people with learning disabilities and people with mental health problems. …

**Respite** – The eligibility of carers for respite depends upon the eligibility score of the person for whom they are caring, as informed by both the community care and their carers assessment.”
http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=266&L=0

| 18 | Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council | “You are a carer if you look after a relative or friend who, because of illness, a disability or the effects of age, cannot manage at home without your help. Carers may help with things like dressing or bathing, as well as giving all kinds of practical and emotional support. The care they provide is unpaid.

They may be caring for someone who:
- is elderly and frail
- has a physical disability
- has a learning disability
- has a mental health problem
- misuses substances, like drugs or alcohol
- has dementia and other memory problems.”

|  |  | “Supporting carers: Information for people who look after a relative, friend or neighbour…How we can help

…Before we arrange any services, we will first assess the needs of the person for whom you care. You will also be offered an assessment of your needs as a carer. This will help us to make sure that you are both eligible to receive our support and gives you the chance to make sure that we fully understand your needs as a carer. For example:

- you may have difficulties in moving someone with a physical disability
- you might find it stressful in coping with the challenging behaviour of the person you care for
- you may want to continue to work, look for employment or training or carry on with leisure time pursuits and need to discuss the support available to help you to lead a balanced life

Please be aware that there may be charges and waiting lists for some of the services we arrange for the person you care for. Our staff will be able to give you more information about this before we deliver services to you, so you don’t get any unexpected bills.

**Assessing your needs**

There are two types of assessment that involve carers:

- a Unified Assessment
- a Carer’s Assessment

… A Unified Assessment considers the needs of the person you provide care for and the services that can be provided directly to them. You can contribute to this as part of their assessment and so it could benefit both of you. If you are 16 years old or over and look after an adult on a ‘regular and substantial’ basis, you are entitled to a Carer’s Assessment. You have a right to your own assessment, even if the person for whom you are caring has refused a Unified Assessment. Your Carer’s Assessment will identify your needs as a carer and help us...
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

Plan how we may be able to support you in what you do.

Either assessment provides you with an opportunity to discuss services that may make caring easier...


Similar information is in the “Carers Guide 2009-2010” at page 15.


They specify that they use eligibility criteria for service users. In the section on “Needs Assessments”, they provide the following information:

“Our priorities – Demand for our services is often greater than our ability to respond. To be fair to all, we have agreed a set of priorities for Community Care services. Top of the list are people in greatest need. We call this our ‘Eligibility Criteria’.”

http://www.rhondda-cynon-taf.gov.uk/stellent/groups/Public/documents/hcst/content.hcst?lang=en&textonly=false&xNodeID=209&dDocName=008977

19. Swansea City and Borough Council

“A carer is a person who regularly helps to look after a friend or relative who cannot manage at home because of a mental or physical illness or the effects of old age. The help they provide must be unpaid, although any DSS Benefits such as Carers Allowance (formerly called Invalid Care Allowance) do not count as ‘payment’. It doesn’t matter whether you live in the same house as the person you care for or not.”


“Carers Needs Assessments and Support for Carers of Adults

The Carer’s Needs Assessment is specifically about your needs and not the person you care for.

Many carers have a Carer’s Needs Assessment at about the same time as the person they care for is getting their needs assessed. But you can ask for a Carer’s Needs Assessment at any time, even if the person you care for doesn’t want any help from Social Services, or if they are already getting help.

How does the Assessment work? A social worker will meet with you to talk about how you are coping with looking after the person you care for.

The Assessment is not a test to see if you are doing it well enough, but an opportunity for you to talk about how you feel and what effect caring has your own life. The Carer’s Needs Assessment is also chance for you to find out if you will be able to get any support from Social Services, to help you in your role as a carer.”

http://www.swansea.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=7366

“Getting Help from Social Services – A Guide to Assessments

…This factsheet tells you more about assessments and eligibility criteria. It also tells you about what will happen after you have an assessment. It might be relevant to you if you are an older person (65+), have a physical or sensory disability, have mental health problems, or have a learning disability.

6.
| 20. Torfaen County Borough Council | Assessments and carers – If you have a carer - a relative or friend who provides you with unpaid help - we will want to talk to them about what help they are able and willing to give. Carers can also ask for a separate assessment of their own needs. Ask us for more information on this.”
http://www.swansea.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=11141 |
| “Anyone might one day become a carer. Carers are men and women, young and old, from all backgrounds. You are a carer if you give assistance, support or care to someone else, of any age, who is physically or mentally disabled, has a long-term illness or is frail. A carer is not paid and is most frequently a relative, friend or neighbour looking after someone in his or her own home.”
| “The Carers Information Handbook”
…What happens after an assessment? The person you are caring for will be told about the option of services available or direct payments to meet their needs. When arrangements are finalised, they will be recorded in a care plan. This must be signed, and a copy given to the disabled person and/or carer if appropriate. Social care services must prioritise who is in the greatest need and the most urgent situations when making decisions about providing services. You and the person you are caring for will have a chance to comment throughout the whole assessment process, and agreement should be reached before the care plan is finalised. If, however, you are still unhappy at this point, there is a formal complaints process…” (page 12).
http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/HealthAndSocialCare/PublicInformation/Publications/CC21.pdf |
| “Who can receive Direct Payments? Councils must offer Direct Payments if you have been assessed as eligible for social care services, and you are: Aged 18 or over A carer; A person with parental responsibility for a disabled child; A disabled young person aged 16/17”
http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/HealthAndSocialCare/PublicInformation/Publications/CC19.pdf (Guide to Receiving Direct Payments) |
| “Eligibility Criteria - Getting the Services You Need How eligibility decisions are made – The same Eligibility Criteria are always applied. They are based upon the risk to a person’s independence and the potential to benefit from rehabilitation. At present, we provide services to people who fall into one of three broad risk categories: Critical; Substantial; Moderate” (page 2).
http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/HealthAndSocialCare/PublicInformation/Publications/CC8.pdf |
| 21. Vale of Glamorgan Council | “If you help a relative, a friend or a neighbour with any households tasks such as shopping or cleaning, any personal care such as help going to the bathroom or bathing, or any medical care such as reminding to take medication, then you are a carer. You don’t have to live in the same house as that person. The “Am I entitled to Community Care Services” leaflet provides: “Who is entitled to community care services?”…To be eligible for community care services you must:
- Be an adult and have social care needs arising from physical, sensory, or learning impairments or disabilities, chronic illness, or mental health difficulties. Unpaid carers may |
| “The Carers Information Handbook”
…What happens after an assessment? The person you are caring for will be told about the option of services available or direct payments to meet their needs. When arrangements are finalised, they will be recorded in a care plan. This must be signed, and a copy given to the disabled person and/or carer if appropriate. Social care services must prioritise who is in the greatest need and the most urgent situations when making decisions about providing services. You and the person you are caring for will have a chance to comment throughout the whole assessment process, and agreement should be reached before the care plan is finalised. If, however, you are still unhappy at this point, there is a formal complaints process…” (page 12).
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http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/HealthAndSocialCare/PublicInformation/Publications/CC8.pdf |
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Carers are not paid a wage to provide support and are sometimes referred to as unpaid or informal carers. 

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/idoc.ashx?docid=69e8fb12-570a-490a-9709-9983fe14eb43&version=-1 (Carers Pack)

And also be eligible.

- There must be a risk of your losing your independence or a health and safety risk, or a risk to your ability to manage your personal and other daily routines or your involvement in family life and the wider community that could be reduced by your receiving care services.

Guidance issued by the Welsh Assembly requires the Local Authority to use a framework to determine whether or not a person is eligible. In order to be eligible for community care services you must come within one of four bands identified by that framework namely: Critical; Substantial; Moderate; Low.

In determining how the assessed needs are met the Local Authority will consider each persons case individually on its own merits. The Local Authority has to decide how it prioritises its resources and this is a significant factor in determining who gets what. The Local Authority has to strike a balance between responding to very serious needs on the one hand and lower level needs which may get worse if services are not provided on the other hand. Currently the Local Authority provides care services to those whose needs are assessed as critical or substantial.

...We will give you a written response whether you meet the eligibility criteria or not. We will apply the same criteria fairly and even-handedly to all adult service groups including carers.”

http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/files/Living/Health%20&%20Care/Leaflets/Community_Care.pdf

Eligibility criteria are critical and substantial. Note, however, that the leaflet states “This leaflet was written in December 2005. If this is more than a year old please check to find out if it is still up to date”. The link on the website is still provided to this document (as at 5 October 2009).

See also Carers Pack, which provides that:

“...Carers Assessments – The local authority Social Services Department has a duty, when requested, to provide an Assessment of carers needs with regard to support in their caring role.

The Carers Assessment looks at the needs of carers over the age of 18 years. Support that may be available includes: a break from caring, access to training, invitations to carers events and directing to relevant services” (page 4).

“...Eligibility Criteria – The council aims to provide their services to those in the greatest need. To do this they use eligibility criteria where people’s needs are assessed as critical, substantial, moderate or low. Currently services are offered to those in the critical or substantial band. Eligibility criteria are not based on income, they are based on a persons need for support.

If you are assessed as not being eligible for health or social care you will be offered advice and information about other support from independent, voluntary and private organisations. Some
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009

of these organisations are listed in the contacts section of this pack, and indicate whether you can contact them directly for support.

**Paying for services** – If you are assessed as needing services, depending on your finances, you may be asked to contribute towards the costs. You cannot be asked to contribute towards services for the person you care for, but if they are financially assessed and you are married to them or you are their partner your income will be taken into consideration.

http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/english/life_events/caring/about_caring.htm

The “**Fair Access to Care**” webpage provides that:

“The Wrexham Adult Social Care Department provides services to adults, in other words, people aged 18+ years or over.

The kind of people we help are usually those who need support to deal with difficulties in their daily lives because of their physical or sensory impairments, learning disabilities or mental health needs. We also provide support to the carers of people with these difficulties”.

http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/english/council/social_services/leaflets/fair_access.htm

The “**Fair Access to Care**” leaflet does not refer to carers at all (either by including them clearly or excluding them). It defines eligibility criteria as “as a tool that is used by the Council to determine what levels of need are eligible (or qualify) for a service”.

http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/assets/pdfs/social_services/leaflets/fairaccesstocare.pdf

The leaflet entitled **“Getting Help from Adult Social Care”** states:

“We offer services for adults of all ages (over 18) who have physical disabilities, mental health needs, drug & alcohol needs, learning disabilities, problems with sight or hearing and also for people who look after someone (carers).

...**What if you are a Carer?** If you look after someone with an illness or disability or the affects of ageing and you are providing substantial unpaid care to that person, then you are a carer.

If you are a carer, your needs are important too and may be different from the needs of the person you care for. In this case you can ask for a separate assessment of your needs.”

http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/assets/pdfs/social_services/leaflets/gettinghelpfromadultsocialcare.pdf

In the section on carers’ assessments, the following information is provided:

**“About caring for someone: Assessment”**

If you do decide to become a Carer, and the person you care for appears to need community care services, then you can ask Social Services to assess both your needs. Needs will be matched to the service priorities. Contact your local Social Services department to ask for an assessment. This may take various forms and involve different agencies including health,
This research was conducted in the period September to November 2009 depending on the needs of the person being assessed. People who need care, and those who care for them, can be assessed separately."

http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/english/life_events/caring/about_caring.htm