



The Care Act 2014 Overview

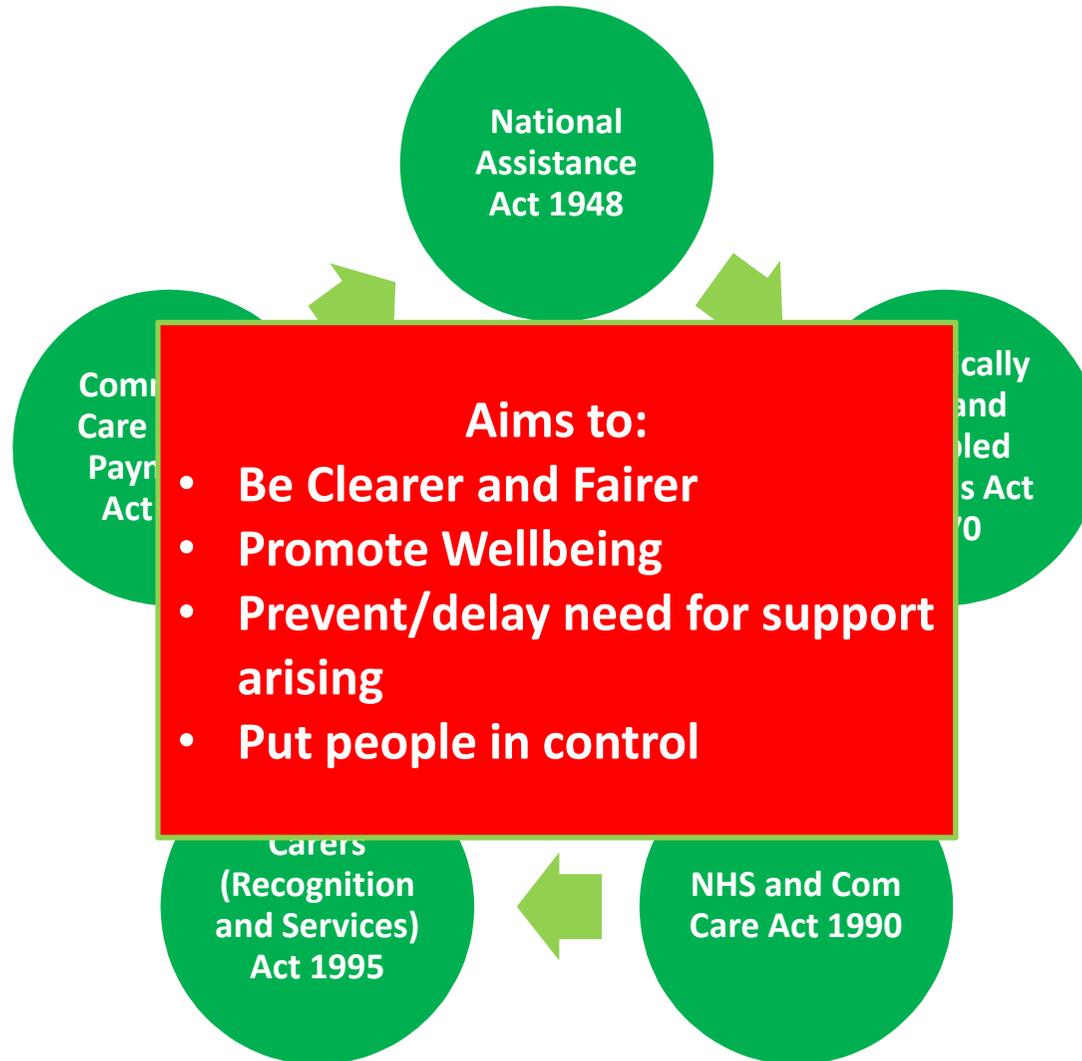
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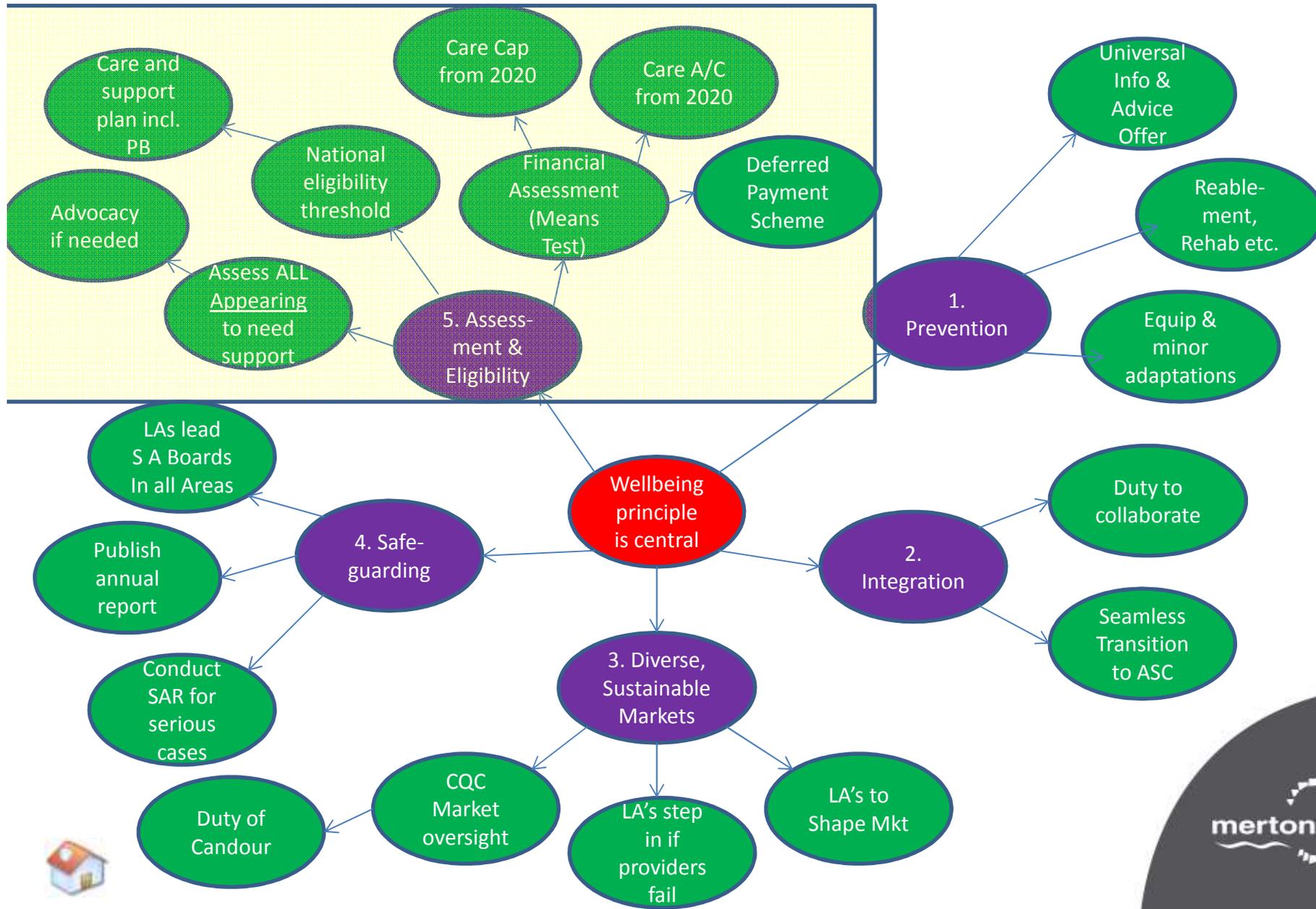


Care Act 2014 Consolidates and Replaces:





The Care Act 2014 - A Major New Act





Key Changes To Be Aware Of

- Principle of Wellbeing
- National Eligibility Framework for:
 - Adults, and
 - Carers
- Care and support planning and review
- Funding Reform:
 - Deferred Payment Agreements
 - Care Cap/Care Accounts/Means Testing Thresholds
- What it means for you?







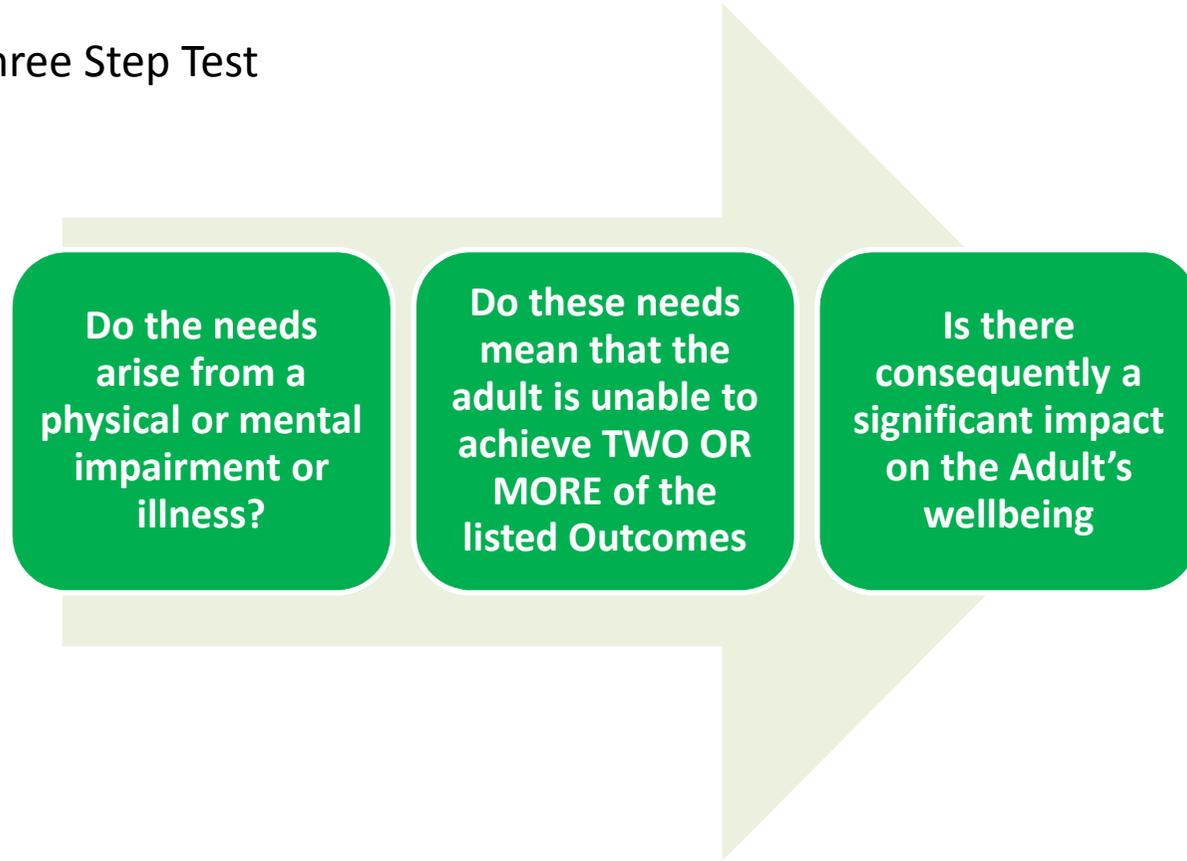
National Eligibility Framework

- LA's MUST undertake an assessment for an adult or a carer who “appears” to have any level of needs for care and support
- An assessment is to ‘gather information about person’s needs and personal outcomes’ (There are 10 outcomes for Adults, and 8 for Carers)
- People should be involved in their own assessment Advocates can help them e.g. a trusted friend, family member etc. or if necessary an independent advocate can be appointed
- National minimum threshold for adults and carers to determine eligible needs against the personal outcomes
- Must meet ineligible needs with information, advice and sign posting tailored to the needs of the individual to prevent, reduce and delay onset of eligible needs.
- Financial assessment remains important as LA has powers to charge adults and carers for Care and support.



Eligibility determination: Adult with possible care and support needs

Three Step Test





Eligibility determination: Carer with possible support needs

Three Step Test

Do the needs arise the carer is providing necessary care and support?

Is the carer's physical/mental health affected or at risk or is the carer unable to achieve ANY of the listed Outcomes

Is there consequently a significant impact on the Carer's wellbeing?



Care/Support Planning and Review Going Forward?

1

If you have care and support needs, you could be supported by...

Assessment of the care and support you need, and **eligibility** for LA support

Information and advice on local services and how much they cost

Reablement, rehab & other free services for up to 6 weeks

Support from family, networks community etc.

2

How much you might pay for your care and support depends on your financial situation.

You have a **financial assessment** to see what you have to pay bases on income/capital

4

Every year the local authority

- Continues to need to review your care needs and financial situation
- Keeps a record, from April 2020, called a **care account**, of how much eligible care needed in total

3

Costs will be capped from 2020

There is a life time **cap** on expenditure on eligible care from (suggested £72,000)

The care cap was delayed from 1st April 2016



Funding Reform

Deferred Payment Agreements (DPA):

- From 1st April 2015 people supported in residential care with capital less than £23,500 (excl. Value of home) may qualify for a DPA if they own their own home “outright” and it is not disregarded (e.g. occupied by a dependent relative)
- If they qualify they can defer paying their care fees until the house is sold ... This could be after death if the adult chooses

Care Cap/ Care Accounts:

- From 1st April 2020 there will be a lifetime cap on care costs
- Suggested cap was £72,000 excluding daily living costs
- “£nil” cap for young adults 18-25 on becoming adults with eligible support needs
- A care account would record expenditure on care/support after needs assessed as eligible
- The full cost paid to care providers will not count against the cap. Daily living costs (up to £230 per week) are for accommodation, food etc. will not be included
- Extension to “Means Test” thresholds also delayed to 2020



What might this mean for people needing care and support?

- Better access to:
 - Information and advice,
 - Preventative services, and
 - Assessment of need.
- An **entitlement** to care and support.
- A **common and more consistent** system across the country.
- A **cap** on life time care expenditure which an individual is liable for comes into effect from April 2020.





What does this mean for carers?

- The Care Act strengthens the **rights** and **recognition** of carers:
 - Improved access to info/advocacy > easier access to support
 - The emphasis on prevention > carers should receive support earlier
 - Carers have the same rights to an assessment (as the people they care for) on the “appearance” of needs
 - Local authority must meet eligible needs of carers and prepare a support plan
 - A carer should be kept informed of the care and support plan of the person they care for





Any Questions ?



Eligibility Outcomes

Adult outcomes:

1. Manage and maintain nutrition
2. Maintain personal hygiene
3. Manage toilet needs
4. Being appropriately clothed
5. Be able to make use of adult's home safely
6. Maintain a habitable home environment
7. Develop/maintain family and other personal relationships
8. Access/engage in work, training, education or volunteering
9. Make use of community services
10. Carry out caring responsibilities for a child

Carer outcomes:

1. Carry out caring responsibilities for a child
2. Provide care to other people in carer role
3. Maintain a habitable home environment in carer's home
4. Manage and maintain nutrition
5. Develop/maintain family and other personal relationships
6. Engage in work, training, education or volunteering
7. Make use of community services
8. Engage in recreational activities



Capital limits

A person with more in capital than the upper capital limit is responsible for funding their own care and support

Upper capital limit

Below the upper capital limit, a person is entitled to access means-tested local authority support

Lower capital limit

Where a person's resources are below the lower capital limit they will not need to contribute to the cost of their care and support from their capital

