

# Wellbeing, Assessment and Eligibility

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# Duty to promote wellbeing (1/2)

- Wellbeing as a common theme around which care and support is built .
- Concept of “**independent living**” is a core part of the wellbeing principle .

## Wellbeing relates to:

- Personal dignity
- Physical and mental health and emotional wellbeing
- Protection from abuse and neglect



Participation in work, education, training or recreation

# Duty to promote wellbeing (2/2)

- Control by the individual over day to day life
- Social and economic wellbeing
- Domestic, family and personal relationships
- Suitability of living accommodation
- Individual's contribution to society

**Focus on which aspects of wellbeing matter most to the individual concerned**

# Assessment

Under the Care Act 2014, any adult with an appearance of need for care and support is entitled to an assessment

Assessment should identify:

- Care and support needs
- What outcomes the individual is looking to achieve to maintain or improve their wellbeing
- How care and support might help in achieving those outcomes

What are your current needs?  
What would you like to be able  
to do to improve or maintain  
your wellbeing?



# Assessment principles

- Do a “carer-blind” assessment
- Think appropriate and proportionate assessment
- Think fluctuating needs
- Think prevention of needs
- Take a strengths based approach
- Adopt a whole family approach
- Support the person’s involvement in the process

# To keep in mind during an assessment:

Mental  
capacity

Safeguarding

Advocacy and  
participation  
support

Impact on  
family and  
carers

Managing  
positive risk



# After the assessment: apply eligibility criteria

Adult's needs are **only eligible** if they **meet all 3** conditions :

1. Their needs are due to a **physical or mental impairment or illness**
2. The effect of these needs means that they **are unable to achieve 2 or more specified outcomes**
3. as a consequence of being unable to achieve **2 or more outcomes, there is, or is likely to be, a significant impact on their wellbeing**

# Condition 1- Adults care needs are due to:

Physical

Long term  
condition/  
illness

Sensory  
impairment

Mental Health  
needs

Cognitive  
impairment

Substance  
Misuse

Brain Injury

Learning  
Disability

## Condition 2: “Unable to achieve” means:

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

## Condition 2: Specified outcomes (1/2)

1. Managing and maintaining nutrition
2. Maintaining personal hygiene
3. Managing toilet needs
4. Being appropriately clothed
5. Being able to make use of the adult's home safely
6. Maintaining a habitable home environment

## Condition 2: Specified outcomes (2/2)

7. Developing and maintaining family or other personal relationships
8. Accessing and engaging in work, training, education or volunteering
9. Making use of necessary facilities or services in the local community including public transport and recreational facilities or services
10. Carrying out any caring responsibilities the adult has for a child

# Condition 3 : significant impact

- Significant: not defined in law so use the word in its everyday meaning
- Think: important, consequential effect on the person's daily life
- Judge whether the adult's needs impact on an area of wellbeing in a significant way or
- the cumulative effect of the impact on a number of the areas of wellbeing mean that they have a significant impact on the adult's overall wellbeing.

# Significant impact (ctd)

- Use your professional judgement to consider the difference between:

Having an  
impact on  
wellbeing

Having a  
**significant**  
impact on  
wellbeing

# Next steps?

- Use the KCC eligibility criteria **determination form** to help you make your professional judgement.
- Use the KCC eligibility **criteria decision form** to record your decision and the reasons for it.
- You must, by law under the Care Act 2014, give a copy of the decision form to the service user



# If the person has no eligible needs

You must provide information and advice on what can be done to meet or reduce the needs the person has

You must provide examples of what can be done to prevent or delay the development of needs in the future

# If the person has eligible needs

- As part of the Support Planning process, you will explore :
- **Met needs:** what needs can be or are already being met through non-service provision?
- This will leave you with **unmet needs** which KCC has a duty to meet
- Unmet needs are included in the personal budget

# Want to know more?

- Have a look at the SCIE website(Social Care Institute for excellence) :

<http://www.scie.org.uk/care-act-2014/assessment-and-eligibility/>

- Read the relevant policies: <http://knet/directorate/SCHW-documents/Pages/SC-policies.aspx>
- Find the EC templates: <http://knet/directorate/SCHW-documents/Pages/SC-templates.aspx>
- Ask questions to the policy team:  
[Policy&StandardsEnquiries@kent.gov.uk](mailto:Policy&StandardsEnquiries@kent.gov.uk)