

Section 1

Eligibility

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To be able to receive a personal budget, you have to be eligible for services. This section explains different things that the Council has to know about before it can consider a personal budget.

Single Assessment Process

The single assessment process should ensure that the assessment is kept in proportion to your needs, agencies do not duplicate assessments and professionals contribute to assessments in the most effective way.

Continuing Care

The government has said that local areas have to get better at deciding whether the National Health Service (NHS) or social services will pay for your care and support. So the Government has written a paper – the **National Framework** – for NHS Continuing Healthcare and NHS-funded Nursing Care.

The NHS and social services must find out exactly what support you need with your health before deciding who will pay, with a new process being introduced to do this. NHS and social services staff must work together to find out what care and support you need, identifying and agreeing what support you need in relation to your health and informing the Primary Care Trust.

If you *mostly* need help because of your health problems, the NHS must pay the *whole* bill for your care and support. If the NHS is paying the whole bill, it is also responsible for providing the care management support. This process must happen before you apply for a personal budget as the NHS may not be able to pay you a personal budget.

Eligibility on the Isle of Wight

There is a national framework, set by the Department of Health, to help councils decide who is eligible for services. The Council has a duty to provide services only to people who meet the criteria. Before you can receive services, or a personal budget, you will have to meet with a care manager to see if you are eligible. You can find out more information about eligibility either from the Department of Health (www.dh.gov.uk) or locally at www.iwight.com and clicking on the Adult Social Care pages.

A copy of the Isle of Wight Council's eligibility criteria is on page 16. On the Isle of Wight, services are given to people who meet the Category 1 (Critical) level of risk and the Category 2 (Substantial) level of risk. People with moderate and low needs do not meet our eligibility criteria and so will not get a specific service, but we will still provide advice and information about other sources of help or ways of solving difficulties.

CATEGORY 1	CATEGORY 2	CATEGORY 3	CATEGORY 4
<p><u>Critical-Immediate risk/ crisis</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Life is, or will be, threatened; and/or ▪ Significant health problems have developed or will develop; and/or ▪ There is, or will be, little or no choice and control over vital aspects of the immediate environment; and/or ▪ Serious abuse or neglect has occurred or will occur; and/or ▪ There is, or will be, an inability to carry out vital personal care; and/or ▪ Vital involvement in work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained; and/or ▪ Vital family and social support and responsibilities cannot or will not be undertaken. 	<p><u>Substantial High Risk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is, or will be, 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; and/or ▪ Involvement in many aspects of work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained; and/or ▪ The majority of family and other social roles/ responsibilities cannot or will not be undertaken; and/or ▪ The criteria for Category 3 are met but the likelihood is that if no services are provided the situation would deteriorate within 2 to 3 months so that there would be a critical or substantial risk. 	<p><u>Moderate Risk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is, or will be, an inability to carry out several personal care tasks; and/or ▪ Involvement in several aspects of work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained; and/or ▪ Several family and social support roles and responsibilities cannot or will not be sustained. 	<p><u>Low Risk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is, or will be, an inability to carry out one or two personal care routines; and/or ▪ Involvement in one or two aspects of work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained; and/or ▪ One or two family and social support roles and responsibilities cannot or will not be sustained.

Principles of self directed support

There are 7 ethical principles that underpin Self Directed Support. These have come from In Control:

1. Right to Independent Living

If someone has an impairment that means they need help to fulfil their role as a citizen, then they should get the help they need.

2. Right to a personal budget

If someone needs on-going paid help as part of their life they should be able to decide how the money that pays for that help is used.

3. Right to Self-Determination

If someone needs help to make decisions then decision-making should be made as close to the person as possible, reflecting the person's own interests and preferences.

4. Right to Accessibility

The system of rules within which people have to work must be clear and open in order to maximise the ability of the person with a disability to take control of their own support.

5. Right to Flexible Funding

When someone is using their personal budget they should be free to spend their funds in the way that makes best sense to them, without unnecessary restrictions.

6. Accountability Principle

The person with the disability and the government both have a responsibility to each other to explain their decisions and to share what they have learnt.

7. Capacity Principle

People who have disabilities, their families and their communities must not be assumed to be incapable of managing their own support, learning skills and making a contribution.