

Eligibility Criteria for Community Care (Adults) Policy

March 2019

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| | Addictions and Health Improvement | | |
| Policy Approved By: | HSCP Board | | |
| Date Approved: | 21 March 2019 | | |
| Implementation | 3 June 2019 | | |
| Date: | | | |
| Review Date: | 3 June 2022 | | |

1 POLICY OBJECTIVES

- 1.1 East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) is responsible for determining where there is a need for the provision of community care support and how such need should be met. Assessment of need is a two-stage process: first the assessment of needs and then, having regard to the results of that assessment, whether the needs of that person call for the provision of services.
- 1.2 The use of eligibility criteria applies to this second stage of the assessment process. They are used to determine whether a person assessed as needing community care requires a statutory service to be put in place in order to meet those needs. Eligibility criteria are also used as a means of managing overall demand for community care within the finite resources available.
- 1.3 The purpose of this policy is to establish clarity on how eligibility criteria operate in East Dunbartonshire. The policy also aims to serve as a guide for staff and as a reference document for elected members, customers and members of the public.
- 1.4 This policy should be viewed within the overall context of the Fair Access to Community Care (Adults) Policy.

2 POLICY APPLICATION

- 2.1 This policy applies to all service users over the age of 16 but excludes young people over the age of 16 where a designated children's service continues to be provided. The policy applies to planning for children and young people who are leaving school and will subsequently be subject to the adult community care policy environment.
- 2.2 This policy does not apply to carers, as defined by the Carers (Scotland) Act 2016, for whom a separate Carers Eligibility Criteria Policy applies.

3 RELATED LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PROCEDURAL MECHANISMS

- 3.1 East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership's responsibilities to adults (aged over 16) and older people are set out in the following legislation, policies and operational mechanisms, which are subject to change:
 - The Social Work Scotland Act 1968
 - The NHS and Community Care Act 1990
 - Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002
 - Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970
 - Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003
 - Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000
 - The Regulation of Care (Scotland) Act 2001
 - The Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007
 - Children (Scotland) Act 1995
 - Data Protection Act 1998
 - Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002
 - The Human Rights Act 1998 and Equality Legislation
 - The Social Care (Self Directed Support) (Scotland) Act 2013
 - The Equality Act 2010
 - The Mental Health (Scotland) Act 2015

- The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016
- 3.2 Other related policies and mechanisms:
 - Single Shared Assessment Form
 - Outcome Focused Support Plan
 - Review of Support Plan
 - Assessment and Support Management Procedures
 - Risk Enablement and Working with Risk Procedures
 - Non Residential Charging Policy
 - Fair Access to Community Care (Adults) Policy (2018)
 - Eligibility Criteria for Adults and Young Carers Support (2018)

4 CONTEXT AND GENERAL APPROACH

- 4.1 Eligibility criteria are a method for deploying limited resources in a way that ensures that resources are targeted to those in greatest need, while also recognising circumstances where lower level intervention can sometimes halt the deterioration of people in less urgent need of support.
- 4.2 These eligibility criteria recognise 'risk' as the key factor in the determination of eligibility for community care services. Where a customer is eligible, the urgency of that risk should be kept in focus in determining how and when to respond to their support needs.
- 4.3 The principles guiding practice in this policy are that supports provided or funded by East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership are intended to:
 - Retain, support and promote maximum independence;
 - Intervene no more than absolutely necessary;
 - Compensate for the absence of alternative support or complement existing support;
 - Take full account of the risk to the customer if the support is not provided;
 - Take account of the individual's personal, community and family assets – personal: financial, skills, experience; community: clubs, libraries, church; family: friends, informal carers, circles of support.
- 4.4 Consideration should only be given to providing support when:
 - The customer is unable to meet the need themselves and they do not have access to adequate support from the assets described above:
 - No other statutory agency has a duty to meet that need;
 - Failure to respond to that need would place the customer in a situation of unmanageable or unreasonable risk.
- 4.5 The eligibility criteria address both the severity of risks and the urgency of intervention to respond to risks. Some levels of risk will call for services or other resources as a high priority whilst others may call for some services/resources, not as a high priority but managed and prioritised either as a short term intervention or on an ongoing basis. Some may not call for any social care intervention as engagement in local community activities or services provided by the third sector may be the most appropriate way of addressing the need. In other circumstances the assessment may indicate a

potential requirement for service provision in the longer term which requires to be kept under review. As part of the assessment and care planning process, it is for relevant practitioners undertaking assessment to consider how each individual's needs match against eligibility criteria in terms of severity of risk and urgency for intervention. The eligibility framework prioritises risks into four categories: *critical*, *substantial*, *medium* and *low*.

- 4.6 It is not appropriate simply to place customers who require support in a date order queue. Response to need will be informed by the continuing systematic review of each customer's needs, including consideration of how urgently service provision is called for and what interim measures may be appropriate pending a more permanent response.
- 4.7 In managing access to finite resources, the Health and Social Care Partnership will focus first on those people assessed as having the most significant risks to their independent living or wellbeing. Where people are assessed as being in the *critical* or *substantial* risk categories their needs will generally call for the immediate or imminent provision of support. Those customers will receive that support as soon as reasonably practicable and, in the case of older people in need of personal or nursing care services, not later than six weeks from the confirmation of need for the service.
- 4.8 Where eligibility is determined to fall into the *moderate* category, the response of Social Work Services will be to provide the individual with advice/information and/or to signpost towards direct access to community resources. Exceptions can be made where the absence of statutory social work involvement will lead to an aggravation of the individual's needs resulting in greater expense to the local authority on a later occasion. In these circumstances a short term intervention focussed on rehabilitation and enablement can be offered. Interventions of this nature will not normally continue beyond a six-week period, but this may be extended if the benefits for so doing are demonstrable, explicitly time-limited and authorised by senior management.
- 4.9 Where eligibility is determined to fall into the *low* category, the response of Social Work Services will be to provide the individual with advice/information and/or to signpost towards direct access to community resources.
- 4.10 The effect of the HSCP's eligibility criteria is that only services that reduce an individual's risk to a moderate level will normally be subject to statutory funding.
- 4.11 The arrangement of any services will continue to depend on the availability of budget and resources. Therefore, if an individual is to be given priority within the eligibility criteria, and the cost of the support package is below the cost limitations, those authorising the provision of supports will still be required to have assurance that resources are available to meet the eligible need. Practitioners are required to submit 'Additional Expenditure Required' forms (AERs) to management where it is deemed there are insufficient resources within the budget.

5 PRIORITY RISK MATRIX

5.1 This policy adopts the four categories of risk within the Scottish Government's National Eligibility Framework.

| RISK LEVEL | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Critical risk: | Indicates that there are <u>major</u> risks to an individual's independent living or health and well-being likely to call for immediate or imminent intervention and/or provision of social care support. | | | |
| Substantial risk: | Indicates there are <u>significant</u> risks to an individual's independence or health and well-being likely to call for immediate or imminent intervention and/or provision of social care support. | | | |
| Moderate risk: | Indicates there are <u>some</u> risks to an individual's independence or health and well-being. These may call for the provision of some social care support managed and prioritised on an on-going basis or they may simply be manageable over the foreseeable future support provision with appropriate arrangement for review. | | | |
| Low risk: | Indicates there may be some quality of life issues but low risks to an individual's independence or health and well-being with very limited, if any, requirement for the provision of social care support. There may be some need for alternative support or advice and appropriate arrangements for review over the foreseeable future or longer term. | | | |
| URGENCY | | | | |
| Immediate | required now or within approximately 1 to 2 weeks | | | |
| Imminent | required within 6 weeks | | | |
| Foreseeable future | required within next 6 months | | | |
| Longer Term | required within the next 12 months or subsequently | | | |

6 DEFINITION OF RISK FACTORS

The following table provides definitions of risk factors for each of the bands in the national eligibility framework adopted by the Partnership.

Risks relating to neglect or physical or mental health:

| Critical | Substantial | Moderate | Low |
|--|--|--|---|
| Serious harm or neglect has occurred or is strongly suspected and client needs protective intervention by social care services. | Harm or neglect has occurred or is strongly suspected | Adult at risk needs to raise their awareness to potential risks of harm | Preventative measures including reminders to minimise potential to risk of harm |
| Major health problems which cause life threatening harm or danger to client or others | Significant health problems which cause significant risks of harm or danger to client or others. | Some health problems Indicating some risk to Independence and/or Intermittent distress – potential to maintain health with minimum interventions | Few health problems indicating low risk to independence – potential to maintain health with minimum interventions |

Risks relating to personal care/domestic routines/home environment

| Critical | Substantial | Moderate | Low |
|--|---|---|--|
| Unable to do vital or most aspects of personal care causing major harm or danger to customer or others or major risks to independence | Unable to do many aspects of personal care causing significant risk of danger or harm to customer or others or there are significant risks to independence | Unable to do some aspects of personal care indicating some risk to independence | Difficulty with one or two aspects of personal care, domestic routines and/or home environment indicating little risk to independence |
| Unable to manage the most vital or most aspects of domestic routines causing major harm or danger to client or others or major risks to independence | Unable to manage many aspects of domestic routines causing significant risk or harm or danger to client or others or significant risk to independence | Able to manage some aspects of domestic activities indicating some risk to independence | Able to manage most aspects of basic domestic activities |
| Extensive / complete loss of choice and control over vital aspects of home environment causing major harm or danger to customer or others or there are major risks to independence | Substantial loss of choice and control managing home environment causing a significant risk of harm or danger to client or others or significant risk to independence | Able to manage some aspects of home environment leaving some risk to independence | Able to manage most basic aspects of home environment |

Risks relating to participation in community life

| Critical | Substantial | Moderate | Low |
|---|---|--|--|
| Unable to sustain involvement in vital aspects of work/ education/learning causing serious loss | Unable to sustain involvement in many aspects of work/ education/learning causing a significant | Unable to manage several aspects of involvement in work/ education/learning and this will in the | Has difficulty undertaking one or two aspects of work/ education/family and/or social networks |
| of independence | risk to losing independence | foreseeable future pose a risk to independence | indicating little risk to independence |
| Unable to sustain involvement in vital or most aspects of family/ social roles and | Unable to sustain involvement in many aspects of family/social roles and | Able to manage some aspects of family/ social roles and responsibilities and social contact that | Able to manage most aspects of family/ social roles and responsibilities and social contact |
| responsibilities and social contact causing severe loss of independence | responsibilities and social contact causing significant distress and/or risk to independence | poses some risk to independence | indicating little risk to independence |

7 ASSESSMENT PROGRESSION FLOW CHART

7.1 The following chart indicates the progression from initial referral to the provision of support. It indicates where the process of determining eligibility falls within the process and illustrates how the intensity of risk and access to support services is determined using the eligibility criteria.

