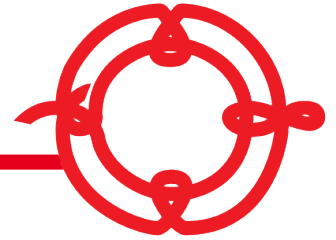


# Assessments

Your guide to getting help  
and support in England



Many carers find it easier to continue in their caring role if they can get some support. Local councils can provide care and support for people who require care and their carers. The way they make a decision about the support that they can provide is by carrying out assessments.

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## For adult carers

### Stage 1: Assessing your support needs

#### **What is a carer's assessment?**

A carer's assessment is for carers over 18 years old who are looking after another adult over 18 years old who is disabled, ill or elderly. It is an opportunity to record the impact caring has on your life and what support or services you need. The assessment will look at, for example, physical, mental and emotional needs, and whether you are able or willing to carry on caring.

#### **Who can have a carer's assessment?**

Any carer who appears to have needs for support can have an assessment by the local council.

As a carer, you will be entitled to an assessment regardless of the amount or type of care you provide, your financial means or your level of need for support. You can have an assessment whether or not the person you care for has had a needs assessment, or if the local council have decided they are not eligible for support.

If you and the person you care for agree, a combined assessment of both your needs can be undertaken at the same time. If you are sharing caring responsibilities with another person, or more than one person, including a child under 18, you can each have a carer's assessment.

You don't necessarily have to live with the person you are looking after or be caring full-time to have a carer's assessment. You may be juggling work and care and this is having a big impact on your life.

#### **How do you get a carer's assessment?**

As a carer you should be offered an assessment by the local council adult social services department of the person you care for.

If you have not been offered one, you should contact them by phone, in writing or online, and ask for a carer's assessment or for a review of your support plan (if it has been a year since your last one, or less than a year

but your circumstances have changed). If you want to, you can ask for an assessment before you take up your caring role.

### **How do you prepare for a carer's assessment?**

In preparation for your assessment, it is useful to give yourself some time to think about how caring affects you. It's also important to start thinking about any help that would make a difference to you as a carer. This will help when you discuss things that the local council have to consider when doing a carer's assessment. For a list of questions which should give you a clear idea of the help you may need, see the appendix on page 28.

Bear in mind that you might not know about all the types of help that could be available; the assessment is to help the local council understand what things you are having problems with. The local council must give you information about the assessment in advance – for example a list of the questions they will ask.

They may give you a form to write down your thoughts to these questions before the carer's assessment. Often this is referred to as a self-assessment questionnaire. Alternatively, you may find it helpful to write some notes for yourself, and talk to family or friends to help you think about your needs.

### **How is a carer's assessment carried out?**

The law says that all assessments must be carried out in a manner that:

- is appropriate and proportionate to your needs and circumstances
- ensures that you are able to participate effectively in the assessment
- has regard to your choices, wishes and the outcomes you want to achieve
- takes account of the level and severity of your needs.

In some areas, local organisations, such as carers' organisations, may be asked to carry out the assessment. Your rights remain the same in this situation, and the local council still has the ultimate responsibility for any decisions made. If the assessment involves a meeting, it should be carried out in a convenient and private place. Meetings are likely to be part of the

process if the person you care for is having an assessment as well. It is your choice about whether the person you care for is present or not. If it helps, you can have a family member, a friend or a carer support worker from a carers' organisation with you.

Assessments can be done over the phone or online, but this should only happen if you agree. If you think you can easily express your needs over the phone or online, then this method may be the right one for you. Online or telephone assessments are unlikely to ever be appropriate for people who lack capacity or have difficulties with communication. The local council may carry out a supported self-assessment. This could involve you filling in a self-assessment questionnaire, and then being contacted by the local council to discuss what you have written on the form.

The assessment will consider whether or not your caring role impacts on your health or prevents you from achieving outcomes, for example staying in work or having a social life, and what could be done to help you combine these things with caring. It should cover:

- your caring role and how it affects your life and wellbeing
- your health – physical, mental and emotional issues
- your feelings and choices about caring
- work, study, training and leisure
- relationships, social activities and your goals
- housing
- planning for emergencies (such as a carer emergency scheme) – the local council should be able to tell you more about what they can do to help you plan for an emergency.

You should be asked about these issues; if not, you can raise them yourself. The aim of the assessment is to help you get the support that you need. So it's best to give your honest opinion about your caring role, the care you provide and your feelings about being a carer. Remember to look at the list of questions in the appendix on page 28 of this factsheet.

### **Independent advocate**

The local council must provide you with an independent advocate to assist you in the assessment process (and after) if:

- without support you would have ‘substantial difficulty’ in communicating your wishes, or understanding, retaining and assessing information during the assessment and
- there is no other appropriate person who is able and willing to help you.

## **Stage 2 – Looking at whether your needs are eligible for support**

### **How will the local council decide if my needs as a carer are eligible for their support?**

The Care Act introduces national rules for deciding who is eligible for care and support. But it will still be for local councils to make the decision about whether or not your needs meet the rules and so whether you have what the law calls eligible needs. You will meet the eligibility criteria if there is likely to be a significant impact on your wellbeing as a result of your caring role. There are three questions the local council will have to consider in making their decision:

- Are your needs the result of you providing necessary care?
- Does your caring role have an effect on you?
- Is there, or is there likely to be, a significant impact on your wellbeing?

If the answer to all three questions is yes, then you will have eligible needs. These questions are explained in more detail below.

### **Are your needs the result of you providing necessary care?**

The local council could decide that the care you provide is not necessary, and that the person you care for could do the things you do themselves. Or they could decide that your needs or problems are the result of something other than your caring role.

### **Does your caring role have an effect on you?**

The effect on you must be either:

- your physical or mental health is at risk of getting worse, or
- you are unable to achieve at least one of the following outcomes:
  - look after any children you have responsibilities for

- provide care to any other person
- maintain your home in a fit and proper state
- eat properly and maintain proper nutrition
- maintain and develop your relationships with family and friends
- take part in any education, training, work or volunteering you wish to
- time for social activities, hobbies, etc.

In considering whether or not you can achieve the above outcomes, the law states that the local council must take into account any difficulties you have. You will be considered unable to achieve the outcome if you:

- need assistance to achieve the outcome
- can achieve the outcome unaided but experience significant pain, distress or anxiety
- can achieve the outcome unaided but doing so endangers, or may endanger, your health and safety or another person's.

### **Is there, or is there likely to be, a significant impact on your wellbeing?**

'Wellbeing' is defined in the Care Act. The definition is very broad and includes things like social and economic wellbeing, personal dignity, control over your day-to-day life, participation in education, work or social activities, relationships with other people, having suitable accommodation, and protection from abuse and neglect.

'Significant' is not defined in law, and so should be given its everyday normal meaning. If you think the effect on you is noticeable or important, this could count as significant. Although the Care Act does not define what counts as a significant impact on your wellbeing, it does list a number of things that the local council must take into account when considering the issue. These are:

- you are best placed to judge your wellbeing
- your views, wishes, feelings and beliefs should be considered
- the importance of reducing existing needs, and preventing or delaying the development of needs

- decisions should be based on your circumstances, not assumptions about you
- you should be able to participate as fully as possible in decision making
- the needs of the carer and the person being cared for need to be balanced
- the need to protect people from abuse and neglect
- any restrictions on rights or freedoms should be kept to the minimum possible.

If your level of need varies, the local council must take this into consideration to gain a full picture of your level of need.

The reason for the variation is not important; it can be because the condition of the person you care for fluctuates from day to day or week to week, or because you have other responsibilities that can affect you from time to time.

### **Stage 3 - What help you might get after a decision about your needs**

#### **If you don't have eligible needs**

If the local council decides that you do not have eligible needs, then you must be given a written decision explaining this. You must also be given advice and information about what could be done to prevent or reduce your needs either now or in the future. This advice and information should be based on your specific circumstances.

#### **If you do have eligible needs**

If the local council decides that you do have eligible needs, then (providing you want them to) they have a legal obligation to meet these needs and must draw up a support plan detailing how these needs will be met. It may be agreed that the best way to help you as a carer is by providing services directly to you, providing services to the person you care for, or a combination of both.

The local council can provide services themselves or arrange services through another organisation. Alternatively, you or the person you care for

can request direct payments. These are payments that enable you to buy services to meet your eligible needs. For more information on direct payments visit [carersuk.org/directpayments](https://carersuk.org/directpayments)

The local council may or may not charge you for carers support. If they do, they must carry out a financial assessment to work out whether you have to make a contribution and if so, how much. If the help you are offered is free, the local council do not have to carry out a financial assessment. For more information, see page 24.

**▶▶ Note:** If the local council do charge for carers support and the outcome of your financial assessment is that you will have to pay the full charge, then the local council only has to meet your needs and draw up a support plan if you ask them too. The local council can then issue an additional charge for this.

The support plan must include:

- ▶ details of the needs identified in the assessment
- ▶ which needs meet the eligibility criteria
- ▶ which needs the local council is going to meet, and how
- ▶ the outcomes that you want to achieve
- ▶ information about the personal budget available (the amount of money that the local council has worked out it will cost to arrange the necessary support for you)
- ▶ information about direct payments
- ▶ information and advice to support you in your role as a carer and address your needs.

Some examples of the kind of help that could be available to you as a carer if you are eligible for support:

- ▶ help with transport costs, such as taxi fares or driving lessons
- ▶ costs for a car where transport is crucial, such as repairs and insurance
- ▶ technology to support you, such as a mobile phone or a computer where it is not possible to access computer services elsewhere



- help with housework or gardening
- help to relieve stress, improve health and promote wellbeing such as gym membership.

Some examples of the kind of help that could be available to the person you care for, in order to help you as a carer:

- changes to their home to make it more suitable
- equipment such as a hoist or grab rail
- a care worker to help provide personal care at home
- a temporary stay in residential care/respice care
- meals delivered to their home
- a place at a day centre
- assistance with travel, for example to get to a day centre
- laundry services
- replacement care so you can have a break.

▶▶ **Note:** If help is provided for the person you care for, they will be financially assessed to see if they need to pay for this help.

## For adults who require care and support

### Stage 1 – Assessing the needs of an adult

#### What is a needs assessment?

A needs assessment is for adults (18 years and over) who may need help because of a disability, ill health or old age. It must look at a person's physical, mental and emotional needs, with a clear duty on the local council to consider the following:

- the person's needs and the impact they have on their care
- the things that matter to the person, for instance, a need to help with getting dressed or support to get to work
- the person's choices and goals, for example if they wish to take up a new activity or maintain relationships, and preferences for their day-to-day care

- the types of services, information, advice, facilities and resources which will prevent or delay further needs from developing, helping the person stay well for longer (for example, the local council may offer the person a period of reablement to reduce needs and regain skills, before completing the assessment)
- the needs of the family of the person being assessed.

### **When should an adult receive a needs assessment?**

The duty for local councils to assess an adult with care and support needs is triggered by the appearance of need, and must be carried out regardless of the level of those needs or the person's financial resources. This is called a needs assessment. Even if you as the carer are providing all the care the person needs, they are still entitled to a needs assessment. As a carer, you are entitled to be involved in the assessment if the person you care for wishes.

### **How do you prepare for a needs assessment?**

In preparation for the assessment, it is useful for you and the person you care for to take some time to think about their physical, mental and emotional needs, including their goals, wishes and preferences.

### **How is a needs assessment carried out?**

If the person you care for has not been offered an assessment, you should contact their local council by phone, in writing or online and ask for one.

The assessment meeting is usually carried out by a social worker or another trained professional.

Assessments can be carried out face to face, over the phone or online in the presence of a family member, a friend or a support worker, if the person you care for agrees. If they think they can easily express their needs over the phone or online, then this method may be the right one for them.

In some areas, the local council ask local organisations to carry out the assessments, but arrangements should still be made through the local council. The local council should explain who will carry out the assessment, and the assessor should be trained. Where particularly complex needs are involved, an assessor with specialist expertise or knowledge should be involved.

If the person you care for agrees and can make their own decisions, they may also carry out a self-assessment. The local council will still be involved to help support the process, and to be satisfied that the person has identified all of their needs. The law says that local councils should apply an appropriate approach to enable the person being assessed to have their needs and wishes heard, for example by allowing as much contact with the local council as needed.

### **Independent advocate**

The local council must provide the person you care for with an independent advocate to assist them in the assessment process (and after) if:

- without support they would have 'substantial difficulty' in communicating their wishes, or understanding, retaining and assessing information during the assessment and
- there is no other appropriate person who is able and willing to help them.

### **Stage 2 – Looking at whether the adult's needs are eligible for support**

#### **How will the local council decide if the adult I am caring for is eligible for their support?**

The Care Act introduces national rules for deciding who is eligible for care and support. But it will still be for local councils to make the decision about whether or not the needs of the person you care for meet the rules and so whether they have what the law calls eligible needs. Importantly, the fact that an adult's needs are currently being met by a carer is irrelevant in deciding whether or not they meet the eligibility criteria. There are three questions the local council will have to consider in making their decision:

- Does the person you care for have care and support needs as a result of a physical or mental condition?
- Due to care and support needs, is the person you care for unable to achieve or meet two or more desired goals or outcomes?
- Is there, or is there likely to be, a significant impact on the person's wellbeing?

If the answer to all three questions is yes, the person you care for will have eligible needs for care and support.

Does the person you care for have care and support needs as a result of a physical or mental condition? This can include physical, mental, sensory, learning or cognitive disabilities or illnesses, substance misuse or brain injury. There is no need for a formal diagnosis.

Due to care and support needs, is the person you care for unable to meet two or more desired goals or outcomes?

The desired goals or outcomes are:

- eat properly and maintain proper nutrition
- maintain personal hygiene
- manage toilet needs
- dress appropriately
- able to use and move about the home safely
- maintain their home in a fit and proper state
- maintain and develop relationships with family and friends
- take part in any education, training, work or volunteering
- be able to participate in social activities, hobbies and make use of public transport and local services
- look after any children they have responsibilities for.

In considering whether or not they can achieve the above outcomes, the law states that the local council must take into account any difficulties they have. They will be considered unable to achieve the outcome if they:

- need assistance to achieve the outcome
- can achieve the outcome unaided but experience significant pain, distress or anxiety
- can achieve the outcome unaided but doing so endangers, or may endanger, their health and safety or another person's
- can achieve the outcome with assistance, but it takes significantly longer than would normally be expected.

Is there, or is there likely to be a significant impact on the person's wellbeing?

'Wellbeing' is defined in the Care Act. The definition is very broad and includes things like personal dignity; control over your day-to-day life; participation in education, work or social activities; relationships with other people; having suitable accommodation; and protection from abuse and neglect. There is clearly some overlap with the list of outcomes above.

'Significant' is not defined in law, and so should be given its everyday, normal meaning. If you think the effect is noticeable or important, this could count as significant. Although the Care Act does not define what counts as a significant impact on wellbeing, it does list a number of things that the local council must take into account when considering the issue, including:

- the adult is best placed to judge their own wellbeing
- the adult's views, wishes, feelings and beliefs
- the importance of reducing existing needs, and preventing or delaying the development of needs
- decisions should be based on the adult's circumstances, not assumptions about them
- the adult is able to participate as fully as possible in decision making, balancing the needs of the carer and the person being carer for
- the need to protect people from abuse and neglect, ie what to do if you are worried that a vulnerable person is at risk of harm or neglect
- any restrictions on a person's rights or freedom should be kept to the minimum possible.

If the adult's level of need changes because of their condition (for example, if there are days when tasks can be completed and days when they cannot), the local council must take this into consideration to gain a full picture of the adult's level of need.

### **Stage 3 – What help they might get after a decision about their needs**

**If the person you care for doesn't have eligible needs**

If the local council decides that the person you care for does not have eligible needs, then they must be given a written decision explaining this. They must also be given advice and information about what could be done to prevent or reduce their needs either now or in the future. This advice and information should be based on their specific circumstances.

### **If the person you care for does have eligible needs**

If the local council decides that the person you care for does have eligible needs, then providing they want them to, the local council must draw up a care and support plan detailing how these needs will be met.

If the eligible needs of the person you care for are already being met in some way, the local council do not have to meet these particular needs, but they should still be recorded in the care and support plan. As a carer, you are entitled to be involved in this process if the person you care for agrees. The local council cannot lawfully assume that you will continue to meet the person's needs. Therefore, it is important for you to be clear about the level of care you are willing and able to provide.

If the eligible needs of the person you care for are not already being met in some way, the local council has a legal obligation to help meet these needs. The local council can provide services directly, or they can arrange services through another organisation. Alternatively, the person you care for might request direct payments. These are payments that can enable them to buy services to meet their eligible needs. For more information on direct payments, see our online page: [carersuk.org/directpayments](https://carersuk.org/directpayments)

Unless it is a service that the local council provides free of charge, they must carry out a financial assessment to work out whether the person you care for has to make a contribution, and if so, how much. For more information, see page 24.

▶▶ **Note:** If the outcome of the financial assessment is that the person you care for will have to pay the full charge, then the local council only has to meet their unmet eligible needs and draw up a care and support plan if they want them to (unless it is residential care, in which case the local council do not have to do this). The local council can then issue an additional charge for arranging the support.

The care and support plan must include:

- ▶ details of the needs identified in the assessment
- ▶ which needs meet the eligibility criteria
- ▶ which needs the local council is going to meet, and how
- ▶ the outcomes that the person you care for wants to achieve
- ▶ the personal budget available (the amount of money that the local council has worked out it will cost to arrange the necessary care and support for them)
- ▶ information about direct payments
- ▶ information and advice on what can be done to reduce their needs, and to prevent or delay the development of needs in the future.

Some examples of the kind of help that could be available to the person you care for:

- ▶ changes to their home to make it more suitable
- ▶ equipment such as a hoist or grab rail
- ▶ a care worker to help provide personal care at home
- ▶ a temporary stay in residential care/respice care
- ▶ meals delivered to their home
- ▶ a place at a day centre
- ▶ assistance with travel, for example to get to a day centre
- ▶ laundry services
- ▶ replacement care so you can have a break.

## Young carers and the whole family approach

When carrying out any assessment, local councils are expected to adopt what is called a whole family approach. This means considering how the needs of the person being assessed affect other family members, or anyone in their support network.

There are few prescriptive rules about the whole family approach, but it should mean that local councils pay more attention to the views of carers. It should also mean that local councils are more likely to consider the needs of children or other adults who live with or support the disabled person, but are not immediately considered to be carers.

Young carers are defined as children under 18 with caring responsibilities. Their rights to be assessed come mostly from the Children's Act 1989 and the Children and Families Act 2014. As part of the whole family approach, if there is a disabled adult being cared for, the local council has a duty to consider whether there are any children involved in providing that care, and if so, what the impact is on that child.

The local council have a duty to assess 'on the appearance of need' (ie without a 'request' having to be made) and the assessment must involve the child with caring responsibilities, their parents and any other person the young carer requests in the assessment process.

The assessment must look at:

- whether or not the young carer wishes to continue caring, and whether it is appropriate for them to continue caring
- any education, training, work or recreational activities the young carer is or wishes to participate in.

Where a young carer's eligible needs are identified as requiring support, local councils will have to:

- provide support directly to the young carer or
- demonstrate that the assessment of the person being cared for has provided adequate care and support to prevent inappropriate care being required from the young carer.



Local councils are also encouraged to consider combining the assessments of people within the same family, for example those of the carer and the person being cared for, so that the assessments are linked and complimentary. Similarly, assessments can sometimes be carried out jointly with another agency, such as the NHS, to ensure that all the professionals involved in a person's care are talking to each other when decisions about care are being made.

## For disabled children and their families

### Parent carers of disabled children

A parent carer is someone over 18 who provides care for a disabled child (under 18) for whom they have parental responsibility.

The Children and Families Act 2014 amends the Children Act 1989, requiring local councils to assess parent carers on the appearance of need or where an assessment is requested by the parent. This is called a parent carers needs assessment. This assessment can be combined with one for the disabled child, and could be carried out by the same person at the same time.

The local council must also be satisfied that the child and their family come within the scope of the Children's Act, ie that the child is a child in need (see page 18 for details).

The assessment must look at:

- whether the parent has needs for support and what those needs are
- the wellbeing of the parent (wellbeing has the same meaning as outlined on pages 6-7)
- whether it is appropriate for the parent to provide, or continue to provide, care for the disabled child, in the light of the parent's needs for support, other needs and wishes
- the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child who is being cared for, and any other child for whom the parent carer has parental responsibility.

Any services to be provided for parent carers of disabled children can be included in a child's Education Health and Care plan, if the child has one.

## **Non-parent carers of disabled children**

A carer of a disabled child may not necessarily be the young person's parent. You may be a relative who is providing, or intends to provide, care to a child. Carers of a disabled child who do not have parental responsibility for the child (such as a grandparent or extended family member) would not have the same rights to an assessment that a parent would have. However, under The Carers (Recognition and Services) Act 1995, you may be able to access support through a carer's assessment by demonstrating that you are providing, or intend to provide, regular and substantial care.

## **Disabled children**

### **What is a Children Act assessment?**

Assessments for disabled children will continue to be carried out under the Children Act 1989. Local councils have a duty to assess a 'child in need' under the age of 18 for any services that they or their family may need. A 'child in need' is defined as one of the following:

- A child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision of services.
- A child whose health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision of services.
- A child who is disabled – the Children Act considers a child disabled if the child is blind, deaf, non-verbal, suffering from a mental disorder of any kind, has substantial or permanent impairments caused by illness, injury or congenital deformity or such other disability as may be prescribed.

The assessment considers all the help that your disabled child needs, the needs of any other children in the family and the help that you may need to care for the disabled child.

The assessment will involve gathering information (which will include talking to you, your child and other key people in your child's life),

assessing this information and deciding whether any of your child's or family's needs are eligible for support from the local council.

The assessment will normally be carried out by a social worker at a visit to the home of your child, but other agencies may also be involved, such as health and education.

This assessment can be combined with a parent carer's needs assessment, or an assessment of your child's educational needs.

### **How do you arrange a Children Act Assessment?**

You can request a Children Act assessment by contacting the local council. Explain that your child is disabled and a child in need and you want an assessment of the needs of your child and your family to be carried out.

You should describe your child's impairment, and (if you have one), you could provide a copy of any diagnosis of your child's disability. Describe what difficulties you are having and the type of help you would like.

Alternatively, you could ask your GP, health visitor or voluntary organisation to contact them on your behalf. The local council should respond immediately (within one working day), letting you know whether it will carry out the assessment.

How can you prepare for a Children Act assessment?

**These suggestions may be useful to help you prepare for the assessment:**

- Get together a file with all the relevant information about your child, such as letters, medical reports, notes, etc, from GPs and professionals involved - evidence can also come from letters / statements from family members, friends, other professionals or anyone who knows your situation.
- You could arrange for someone to support you at the assessment, such as an advocate or professional, if you feel it would help.
- Take time to think about what you want to say. For example, think about your child's needs, the impact the caring role has on you and

your family and the outcome you are hoping for from the assessment.

- Think about any risks you, your disabled child and any other family member may experience if support is not provided.
- Keep a note of parts of the assessment meeting that you think will be helpful, such as any decisions agreed.

## **What support might your child be entitled to?**

Local councils have different eligibility criteria for deciding who to provide support to. If your child has been assessed as requiring support, these will be set out in a care plan, which should be reviewed every six months.

Examples of the types of support include:

- practical assistance in and around your home, such as home help, personal care, a sitting service, equipment or adaptations
- services based outside the home, such as an after-school club or holiday play scheme
- travel and other social care assistance to enable your child to take part in recreational activities or education holidays
- temporary short breaks or respite care or the provision of accommodation on a longer-term basis.

The local council can also provide services that can help the family and you as a carer.

## **For people approaching adulthood**

### **Transition assessments**

This section covers the provisions for disabled children (and their carers) and young carers as their 18th birthday approaches. Local councils have to provide support to enable individuals and families to plan ahead so that there are no gaps in services when a person becomes 18.

An assessment helps identify services that may be required during the transition to adulthood.

Whether or not the person being assessed (or their carer) has eligible needs after they turn 18 will ultimately depend on whether or not they meet the eligibility criteria (as a carer or disabled person).

The Care Act introduces a new duty on local councils to carry out assessments for the following individuals:

- children receiving care and support who are approaching their 18th birthday – this is called a Child's Needs Assessments (CNA) 'in transition'
- carers of disabled children who are approaching their 18th birthday – this is called a Child's Carer's Assessment (CCA) 'in transition'
- young carers who are approaching their 18th birthday – this is called a Young Carer's Assessment (YCA) 'in transition'.

An assessment must be carried out by the local council where it considers:

- the young carer, child or carer of a disabled child is likely to have care and support needs after the child becomes 18 and
- there is 'significant benefit' to the young carer, child or adult carer if an assessment is made.

Young carers and carers of disabled children are entitled to an assessment even where the person being cared for (child or adult) does not receive care and support services. There is no rule about what age the child needs to be before an assessment can be requested or made. Your local council is able to be flexible so that each individual's circumstances can be taken into account when deciding if and when an assessment is made.

If the local council decide that the child will have a need for care and support after they turn 18, they should carry out an assessment. This should be carried out before the child becomes 18. However if it hasn't happened by the time the child reaches 18, then any support currently being provided should continue until an assessment has been carried out and a decision has been made.

The local council can decide not to carry out an assessment where it considers that the timing is not of significant benefit to the child's preparation for adulthood. If this happens, they should advise when it is likely to be of significant benefit and contact the child or you to arrange the assessment at that time.

The local council can decide not to carry out an assessment where it considers that there is not likely to be a need for care and support after the child becomes 18. It is unlikely that this would happen, as most people currently receiving support would be likely to have a need for care and support after the child becomes 18. However, if this does happen, any support currently being provided for the child would stop when the child turns 18.

### **What should the transition assessment consider?**

Local councils will need to consider:

- the current needs of the person, including the types of adult care and support that might be beneficial before adulthood
- what needs they are likely to have when they (or the child they care for) turn 18
- the outcomes, desires and goals they want to achieve in life – this can include, for example, employment, education, training, independent living, friends, relationships, community participation and activities.

Carers of disabled children and young carers should especially consider whether they are willing to continue caring, both now and when the child turns 18, and whether they want to participate in work, education, training or recreational activities. The local council has a legal responsibility to cooperate by working with the child, their family and professionals in health, education and social care to ensure a successful transition to adult care.

The Care Act states that the local council can combine any of these 'transition' assessments with any other assessment being carried out (such as education and health), provided all parties agree.

For example, if a hospital is carrying out an assessment at the same time as the local council's assessment, the local council can carry out that assessment jointly with the hospital.

### **What happens after the transition assessment has been carried out?**

Following the assessment, the person should receive:

- advice and information about the sort of support they can expect once the disabled child or young carer turns 18
- guidance on reducing their needs and helping them to prevent future needs.

## **Moving areas**

If the person you care for is receiving services from one local council in England (the first council) and then moves to another local council area in England (the second council), there are provisions in the Care Act to make sure that there should be no gap in care and support when the move happens.

The person you care for should tell the second council of their intention to move and of their wish to be assessed. The second council then has to:

- provide the person and their carer with information they may need
- request any information they need from the first council
- carry out an assessment of their needs.

If the second council does not make a decision about care and support before the move takes place, they must meet the needs that the first local council had previously identified until they have made their own decision. If they then make a different decision about eligible needs to the first local council, they must explain why.

The first council is responsible for making any arrangements needed on the day of the move itself.

If you are moving to another area outside of England, you should seek advice. You can contact the Carers UK Helpline – see final page for contact details.

## Charging

Once the local council has completed its assessment, and it has been agreed what support will be provided, a financial assessment may be carried out. This would look at the income and capital of the person who the support is for (or their parent's if the support is for a child aged under 16), including any share of joint income or capital, and the outcome could be that:

- you/they are entitled to receive the support free of charge
- you/they have to pay something towards the cost of the support
- your/their income or capital is above the threshold and so the local council does not have to provide any support – in this situation the local council can still be asked to provide the support (unless it is residential care). However, the local council can not only charge for the support provided, they can also charge for the cost of arranging and managing the support.

### If you are an adult carer looking after an adult, or an adult who requires care and support

If you are an **adult carer looking after an adult** then the local council may carry out a financial assessment. However, not all local councils charge for support provided to carers.

If you are an **adult who requires care and support** then the local council will carry out a financial assessment, unless the support is of a type which is free of charge, such as aids and minor adaptations.

The local council will carry out the financial assessment as follows:

**Step 1:** They decide what support to provide and how much this will be.

**Step 2: They check if you have capital above a certain amount:**

The upper capital limit means that if you have capital over this amount, you will pay the full cost for any support you receive – for 2023/24, the figure is £23,250. The lower capital limit means that if you have capital



below this amount, it should be ignored – for 2023/24 the figure is £14,250.

- If your capital is between the lower and the upper limits, £1 a week for every £250 over the lower capital limit is taken into account as income. For example, if you have capital of £4,000 above the lower capital limit, £16 a week will be taken into account as income.
- The value of the home you live in should not be taken into account as capital – unless you move into residential care in which case the value of the home you used to live in can sometimes be taken into account as capital. There are certain exceptions so do seek further advice.

**Step 3: They work out how much income you have coming in:**

- When deciding how much income you have, only some income is taken into account. Certain types of income are always ignored, including: earnings; the mobility component of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and the mobility component of Personal Independence Payment (PIP).
- They can treat disability-related benefits, such as the care component of DLA, the daily living component of PIP or Attendance Allowance as income. However, if they do, they should deduct any ‘disability-related expenditure.’

**Step 4: To ensure that you have enough money to live on, the local council has to leave you with a protected amount:**

- For carers and for non-residential support for the person you care for, this amount is called the Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG). MIG is equivalent to Income Support or the Guarantee Credit element of Pension Credit (plus any relevant premiums excluding the severe disability premium) plus a buffer of 25%. It will increase in line with inflation from 2023/24.
- For residential care for the person you care for, this amount is called the Personal Expenses Allowance (PEA). PEA is normally a set amount, but it can be increased in certain circumstances – for 2022/23, the PEA was £25.65 a week, but it will increase in line with inflation for 2023/24.

**Step 5: If you have income (including income from capital) above your protected amount, this is the amount you will have to pay (up to the actual cost of the support).**

▶▶ **Note:** Only the person receiving the support can be charged. As a carer, you cannot be charged for support provided to the person you care for (replacement care for example), and the person you care for cannot be charged for support provided to you as a carer.

### **If you are a carer for a child under 18 or if you are a young carer**

Local councils do have the power to charge for services provided to disabled children, parent carers of disabled children and young carers. The local council should have its own charging policy which should explain how they carry out their financial assessment.

If the service is for a disabled child or a young carer who is aged under 16, the local council would look at the income and capital of their parents. If the service is for a disabled child or young carer who is 16+, the local council would look at the income and capital of the child themselves. If the service is for a parent carer, the local council would look at the income and capital of that parent.

However, local councils cannot charge for services if the person whose income/capital is being looked at gets Income Support, income-related Employment and Support Allowance, income-based Jobseekers Allowance, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit (other than the family element) or Universal Credit (except in certain circumstances).

# Complaints

## Assessments

If you are not happy with the way you have been treated, or with the outcome of any of the assessments, you can complain to the local council. All local councils should have a complaints procedure that you can follow; you can ask them for a copy.

If you are not happy with the outcome of your complaint, you may be able to take it to the Local Government Ombudsman: [lgo.org.uk](http://lgo.org.uk)

If the local council have acted unlawfully (eg have refused to carry out an assessment without good reason), you may be able to take them to court. This is called a judicial review. You will need to seek legal advice if you are thinking about taking the local council to court. An application for judicial review must be made without delay and within a maximum period of three months, so it is important to get legal advice as quickly as possible.

## Support following an assessment

If you are not happy with the support provided after an assessment, you can complain to the local council; see above for further information on this. If the support is provided by an agency or care home, you may also be able to complain directly to them through their own complaints procedure.

If you are concerned about the quality of the service, you can contact the Care Quality Commission: [cqc.org.uk](http://cqc.org.uk) For more information on making a complaint, visit [carersuk.org/making-complaints](http://carersuk.org/making-complaints)

## Appendix

### Questions to help you prepare for your carer's assessment

By answering the following questions, you should get a much clearer idea of your needs. You can then discuss with the local council professional what support might be most helpful to you to meet these needs.

#### Help and time

- Do you help the person you care for with:
  - housework?
  - cooking?
  - shopping?
  - laundry?
  - bathing?
  - going to the toilet?
  - other personal care?
  - keeping an eye on them?
  - dealing with money?
- How many hours a week do you provide care? (Include all the time you spend with the person you care for, the things you do for them, and how long it takes.)
- Do you have to help during the day or night, or both?
- Does anyone else help? If so, for how long?
- Would you like some help (or extra help) with these jobs? List the tasks you would like help with (putting the most important first).
- Are you able to spend enough time on other family responsibilities, eg being with your children, your partner, parents or siblings?

#### Health

- Does the person you care for have any health problems you find hard to deal with? Describe them as fully as you can.
- Do you have the information you need about the condition of the person you care for to enable you to care for them fully?

- Do you have any health problems? If so, are they made worse by your caring role? Describe them as fully as you can.
- Do any health problems you may have make it harder for you to care?
- Are you getting enough sleep?
- Do you feel you are suffering from stress or depression?
- Is caring having a negative impact on your health?
- Is caring preventing you from looking after your own health, ie your diet, nutrition, getting exercise, etc?

### **Feelings and choices about your caring role**

- Do you feel that you do not have a choice about providing care?
- If you feel that you cannot carry on at all, or can only carry on if you reduce the amount of caring you do, tell the local council. It is not unusual to feel this way and it is important they know how you really feel.
- What would you most like to change about your situation?
- Is there a plan in place to look after the person you care for if you were suddenly unable to care for any reason?

### **Work/study/leisure**

- Do you work? If so, for how many hours a week?
- Does your employer know that you are a carer – do they know about your rights, eg to time off in an emergency?
- Do you feel you can manage to work and provide care? If you cannot manage or are at risk of not managing, do explain this.
- What would make working/caring easier for you?
- Would you like to start or return to work/study?

- Do you have the skills you would need to return to work or education were your caring role to end?
- Are there things that you find enjoyable and relaxing that you cannot do anymore because of your caring responsibilities, such as a hobby, visiting friends or going to the cinema?
- When was the last time you had a whole day to yourself to do as you pleased?
- Are you able to keep in contact with friends and family?

## Housing

- Do you live with the person you care for? Is the arrangement satisfactory? If not, why not?
- Does the person you care for have any difficulties moving around their home? Can they climb the stairs or have a bath/shower on their own?
- Do you have to help them? If so, are you able to do this safely and without causing yourself any pain or injury? Special equipment could make life easier for the person you care for and caring easier for you.
- Are you able to look after your own home? Do you have enough time to attend to housework and keep your house as you would like it?



This factsheet is designed to provide helpful information and advice. It is not an authoritative statement of the law. We work to ensure that our factsheets are accurate and up to date, but information about benefits and community care is subject to change over time. We would recommend contacting the Carers UK Helpline or visiting our website for the latest information.

Please email us your feedback on this factsheet by sending your comments to [info@carersuk.org](mailto:info@carersuk.org)  
This factsheet was updated in April 2023. Next review due April 2024.

### **Carers UK Helpline**

For expert information and advice about caring.



**0808 808 7777**

(Monday to Friday 9am-6pm)



[advice@carersuk.org](mailto:advice@carersuk.org)

### **Carers UK**

20 Great Dover Street  
London SE1 4LX  
020 7378 4999  
[info@carersuk.org](mailto:info@carersuk.org)

### **Carers Wales**

029 2081 1370  
[info@carerswales.org](mailto:info@carerswales.org)

### **Carers Scotland**

[info@carerscotland.org](mailto:info@carerscotland.org)

### **Carers Northern Ireland**

[advice@carersuk.org](mailto:advice@carersuk.org)

### **However caring affects you, we're here**

Caring will affect us all at some point in our lives.

With your help, we can be there for the 6,000 people who start looking after someone each day.

We're the UK's only national membership charity for carers: join us for free at [carersuk.org/join](https://carersuk.org/join)

We're both a support network and a movement for change.

Visit us at our website to join us, help us or access more sources: [carersuk.org](https://carersuk.org)

**This information can be requested  
in large print or as a text file.**