

True and False

Which answer is true, A or B.

Question 1: What are care and support needs?

- a) The adult safeguarding duties under the Care Act 2014 apply to an adult, aged 18 or over, who:
- has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) **and**;
 - is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; **and**
 - as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

Care and support is the mixture of practical, financial and emotional support for adults who need extra help to manage their lives and be independent - including older people, people with a disability or long-term illness, people with mental health problems, and carers. Care and support includes assessment of people's needs, provision of services and the allocation of funds to enable a person to purchase their own care and support. It could include care home, home care, personal assistants, day services, or the provision of aids and adaptations

- b) Care and support needs refer to:

Anyone of any age who is not able to look after themselves or have someone to look after their basic needs

Adults, who are not able to fully look after themselves and provide basic levels of self-care, e.g. washing, feeding themselves, the ability to get out and about to buy food or access services.

The elderly who have limited mobility and ability to maintain basic self-care needs.

Question 2: Who is a child?

- a) A child is :

anyone under the age of 16

anyone under 16yrs but, up to 18 years with a disability.

- b) A child is anyone under the age of 18

Question 3: What is early help?

- a) Early help is:

When agencies identify problems in children's lives early and look to help them

when children's services remove children from their families at the first signs of abuse / neglect to prevent the situation from escalating

a process that children's services follow to help children at risk of abuse and neglect

- b) Early Help means taking action to support a child, young person or their family early in the life of a problem, as soon as it emerges. It can be required at any stage in a child's life from pre-birth to adulthood and applies to any problem or need that the family cannot deal with or meet on their own. Early Help sits at level two (single agency) and level three (multi-agency) on the interagency thresholds chart. It is a voluntary arrangement that parents are required to consent to. Cases can be referred by all agencies to the Early Help Hub which is managed by Children's Services. All cases will have a lead agency, this can be any partner agency involved with the family and is agreed at the early help hub. Early help is not a statutory service and therefore if parents do not consent work cannot be undertaken at this level.

Question 4: What is a Child Protection Plan?

- a) A child protection plan is a plan drawn up by the local authority. It sets out how the child can be kept safe, how things can be made better for the family and what support they will need. Child Protection is level four on the interagency threshold chart- a child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. This can include, sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse and neglect. A child protection plan will be led by Children's Services and is a multi-agency plan for all organisations working with the family. Level four is a statutory service therefore parents must comply with requirements set out in the Child Protection Plan, failure to do so may result in further action being taken. Assessments, visits and reviews are required to be undertaken within timescales set out in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018.
- b) A child protection plan is
- a plan of action drafted by social workers to respond to concerns about a child. Parents can voluntarily engage in the actions identified.
 - A plan that multi agency partners develop to support a child for whom there are concerns at any level on the threshold chart.
 - A standard plan published by the Department for Education that social workers should follow to keep children safe.

Question 5: What is a Child in Need?

- a) A child in need plan is
- a plan of action drafted by social workers to respond to concerns about a child. Parents can voluntarily engage in the actions identified.
 - A plan that multi agency partners develop to support a child for whom there are concerns at any level on the threshold chart.
 - A standard plan published by the Department for Education that social workers should follow to keep children safe.
- b) A child in need is a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled. Child in Need is a statutory service however it does require parental consent. Assessments are carried out on the child and family and a multi-agency Child In Need Plan developed. Child in Need cases are led by Children's Services but, there will be involvement in the plan of all agencies working with the family. Sometimes a Child in Need plan will follow after a period of a child being on a child protection plan to continue monitoring the circumstances of the family at a lower level than Child Protection. This will happen when improvements have been maintained for a period of time whilst the child was on the Child Protection Plan.

Question 6: What is a Looked After Child?

- a) A child who has been in the care of their local authority for more than 24 hours is known as a looked after child.

There are a variety of reasons why children and young people enter care.

- The child's parents might have agreed to this – for example, if they are too unwell to look after their child or if their child has a disability and needs respite care.
- The child could be an unaccompanied asylum seeker, with no responsible adult to care for them.
- Children's services may have intervened because they felt the child was at significant risk of harm. If this is the case the child is usually the subject of a court-made legal order.

Children who become looked after may return home once it is deemed that the circumstances in which they were removed from are no longer a risk. If it is felt that the circumstances which led to their removal cannot be changed they may be placed with a family member under a special guardianship order, placed for adoption or move to a long term foster carer.

- b) A looked after child

Is a child who is living with someone else in their family other than their parents / main carer

Is a child living in a residential setting away from home, e.g. a residential school / college

Is a child living in a children's home

Is a child who is in the care of the local authority

Question 7: What is a Special Guardianship Order?

- a) A special guardianship order is an order appointing one or more individuals to be a child's 'special guardian'. It is a private law order made under the Children Act 1989 and is intended for those children who cannot live with their birth parents and who would benefit from a legally secure placement.

- b) A Special Guardianship order is

When another family member (not parents / main carer) has responsibility for a child

The local authority appoints someone to look after a child when the parents are not able to

Question 8: What is a Supervision Order?

- a) A supervision order gives the local authority the legal power monitor the child's needs and progress while the child lives at home or somewhere else.

A supervision order doesn't give the local authority parental responsibility and doesn't allow them any special right to remove the child from their parent. The parents keep parental responsibility but mustn't act in any way against the supervision order.

- b) A Supervision order is

When another family member (not parents / main carer) has responsibility for a child

The local authority appoints someone to look after a child when the parents are not able to

Allows the local authority to supervise the time that a child spends with their parents.

Question 9: What is mental capacity and who does it apply to?

- a) The Mental capacity act

Applies to anyone of any age

Only applies to people who are not of 'sound mind' and is a mechanism to make decisions for them

Applies to adults over the age of 18years

Applies to anyone 16years and above.

- b) The Mental Capacity Act (MCA) is designed to protect and empower people who may lack the mental capacity to make their own decisions about their care and treatment. It applies to people / children aged 16 and over.

Question 10: What is self-neglect?

- a) Self-neglect is a general term used to describe a vulnerable adult living in a way that puts his or her health, safety, or well-being at risk. This can include;

Living in unclean sometimes verminous circumstances

Hoarding

Having a significantly large number of pets that are not appropriately cared for

Neglecting household maintenance

Portraying eccentric behaviours/ lifestyle

Poor self-care leading to a decline in personal hygiene

Self-neglect can have physical, social, environmental and health consequences resulting in failure to engage in, or access, services.

- b) Self-neglect

Is when people choose not look after themselves, e.g. not feed themselves or wash regularly

Applies to anyone of any age

Applies to adults only

Applies to elderly people who do not have the ability to access services

Question 11: What is supporting families / strengthening families programme?

- a) The Strengthening Families programme

Applies to any child / family that agencies have concerns about

Applies to families where the parents are separated and both need to care for their children

Is a mandatory programme that families have to undergo when a child is on a child protection or a child in need plan.

- b) Strengthening Families, is an inclusive evidence-based parenting programme, designed to promote protective factors which are associated with good parenting and better outcomes for children.

It is a key component of the Early Help offer of services designed to reduce or prevent specific problems from getting worse and becoming deep seated or entrenched. All agencies can refer to the programme.

The Programme focuses on families who are currently experiencing difficulties and who meet at least two of the following **eligibility criteria**:

1. Children are not in school when they should be (poor school attendance, exclusions).
2. Parents and/or children are involved in crime and/or anti-social behaviour.
3. Children who need help (for example, families identified by Early Help Locality Hubs as needing help, pre-school children who don't thrive; children who are going missing; children on a Child Protection Plan, children in need)
4. Adults out of work or at risk of financial exclusion and young people at risk of worklessness. This includes young people at risk of becoming or already are NEET (not in education, employment or training), families at risk of homelessness, families with unmanaged debts, families who regularly use services of the Food Bank.
5. Families affected by domestic violence and abuse.
6. Parents and children with a range of health problems. This can include adults and/or children with physical and/or mental health problem, adults and/or children with drug

or alcohol problems, adults and/or children with concerns about dental health or unhealthy weight.

Participation in the Strengthening Families Programme is voluntary. Families who get involved with the programme will be offered additional support to help them overcome the difficulties they face and to make real improvements in their lives.

Eligible families can be supported for 6 to 12 months.

Question 12: What are the eligibility criteria for adults' care and support services? Where can I find out further information?

- a) There are no eligibility criteria for adults with care and support needs. Keeping someone safe is the priority rather than their wellbeing or desired outcomes.
- b) The national eligibility criteria set a minimum threshold for adult care and support and carer support. All local authorities must at a minimum meet needs at this level. The information can be found in the Care Act 2014.

The threshold is based on identifying how an individual's needs affect their ability to achieve relevant desired outcomes, and whether as a consequence this has a significant impact on their wellbeing.

The overall aim of adult care and support is to help people meet their needs to achieve the outcomes that matter to them in their lives and which in turn promote their wellbeing. It is important to distinguish between the two ways in which outcomes are discussed within the Care Act and guidance:

- **Desired outcomes (of the individual):** these are the outcomes a person wishes to achieve in order to lead their day-to-day life in a way that maintains or improves their wellbeing. They will vary from one person to another because each individual will have different interests, relationships, demands and circumstances within their own life. These are the outcomes that the assessment should focus on.
- **Eligibility outcomes:** these are listed within the eligibility regulations within the Care Act 2014. There is one list for adults with care and support needs and another list for carers with support needs. These outcomes set out the minimum criteria that local authorities must meet in order to comply with the new national eligibility threshold for adults needing care and support and carers needing support. These are the outcomes that the eligibility determination should be based on.

Question 13: Are people whose care and support needs do not have a significant impact on their wellbeing eligible for a safeguarding service?

- a) There are no eligibility criteria for adult safeguarding services. If an adult at risk of being abused or neglected cannot keep themselves safe from abuse or neglect because of their care and support needs, then the local authority's safeguarding duty applies. If they are able to protect themselves, despite having care and support needs, then a safeguarding response may not be appropriate.

Local authorities are responsible for looking at any safeguarding concerns raised with them about any adult who has care and support needs and deciding whether it is necessary to carry out an enquiry. Consideration should be given to the wishes and preferences of the person concerned, in keeping with the principles set out in 'Making Safeguarding Personal'.

The role of adult social care staff is to help people to make choices and support them to manage any risks. Adult social care staff should also recognise that others can help to keep people safe, and an intervention from statutory services is not always required. For example, relatives, housing staff or health professionals could all have a key role to play.

- b) If an Adult has Care and support needs and is suffering abuse, then regardless of the impact on them, the local authority must carry out a safeguarding investigation.

Question 14: What is a protective factor?

- a) Protective factors are conditions or attributes (skills, strengths, resources, supports or coping strategies) in individuals, families, communities or the larger society that help people deal more effectively with stressful events and mitigate or eliminate risk in families and communities. Protective factors can include;

A good family support network

A full support package either by partner agencies or voluntary organisations

Stability- including housing and employment.

A child should **not** be considered a protective factor.

- b) A protective factor is

Something that someone chooses to do to keep themselves safe

Things that are important to someone and that are likely to prevent them causing harm to themselves or others, e.g. spouses, family, children.

Answers, True:

Question 1 – A

Question 2 - B

Question 3 – B

Question 4 - A

Question 5 - B

Question 6 - A

Question 7 – A

Question 8 - A

Question 9 - B

Question 10 - A

Question 11 – B

Question 12 – B



Question 13 - A

Question 14 - A

