

Informal carers' rights to an assessment of needs

Example from the UK

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Funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme Grant agreement no. 223037



Health systems and long-term care for older people in Europe. Modelling the interfaces and links between prevention, rehabilitation, quality of services and informal care

Introduction: main objectives, key-issues addressed, status

- Sub-theme: Legal framework
 - Key issue: legislation which explicitly addresses LTC with respect to informal carers
- Status of the example

PILOT PROJECT TERMINATED	PILOT PROJECT ONGOING	PROJECT TERMINATED	PROJECT ONGOING	IMPLEMENTED PRACTICE RESTRICTED AREAS	WIDELY SPREAD PRACTICE ROLLED OUT
TERMINATED	ONGOING	TERMINATED	ONGOING	RESTRICTED AREAS	KOLLED GOT



Why was this project developed/implemented?

- Carers are often marginalised and their health and well-being can be at risk
- Prior to 1995 carers were viewed as a resource for caring for older people at home without considering their own needs
 - Pressure from carers groups to recognise the true value and burden of caring



Main features of the example (description)

Three successive Acts:

- 1. Carers (Recognition and Services) Act 1995
 - Assessment for carer introduced; carer viewed as a resource
- 2. Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000
 - Carer seen as co-client; carers can receive services/money directly
- 3. Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004
 - Opportunities for carer equal to those of non-carers; consideration for non-caring wishes related to work, leisure, education and training

Applies only to carers who provide (or intend to provide) a substantial amount of care on a regular basis.



What are/were the effects?

- Personalisation agenda carer's recognised as needing support and having choices
- Evidence that assessments are leading to increased support provided to carers
- Increased support schemes available to carers, particularly short term breaks (respite)



Strengths and limitations

Strengths

- Consideration given to what carers themselves need
- Carers can receive support directly

Limitations

- Local authorities can provide support direct to carers, but it is not a duty
- Carers should be informed of their right to an assessment by local authorities; this does not always happen



Conclusions

- For practice: carers require support tailored to their needs to continue caring
- For policy-makers: funding is required to meet needs flexibly (Carer's Grant)
- For research: How long can carers continue caring if they are well supported? – quantifiable outcomes