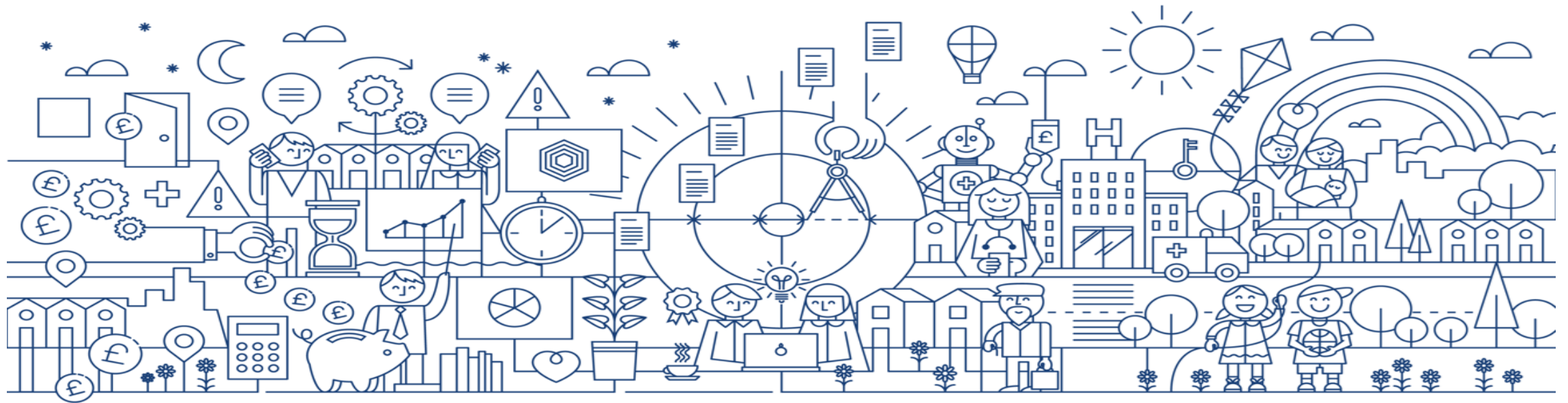


Adult social care pathways



The questions you're asking people

Do you have support in place to get food and shopping delivered to your door for the next few weeks whilst shielding from Coronavirus?

(eg family members, friends, supermarket delivery slot, or trusted community group)

Do you have arrangements in place for someone to collect your repeat prescription or have it delivered?

Do you have other immediate concerns or support needs we need to be aware of?
(...other care needs that are not already being met?)

Strengths Based Practice |

What does it look like in Adult Social Care?

- 4 Domains**
- ✓ Person-centred
 - ✓ Strengths-based
 - ✓ Outcome-focused
 - ✓ Community-connected



How might the hub be able to help?

Providing
information and
signposting

Encouraging
people to try new
things

Connecting people
so they can build
their network of
support

**The hub's core offer is to making sure that people
can obtain food and medication, and identifying
other support needs**

Strengths and assets

Relatives and friends



Virtual social and community groups



Neighbours



Social media



Personal resilience

Strengths and assets come in many shapes, sizes and ages

What do we mean by strengths-based conversations?

- Understanding what's important and what the person would like to achieve
- Focusing on 'what is strong' rather than 'what is wrong'
- Identifying the skills, abilities and talents someone has
- Building on family and social relationships

A strength-based approach is applicable to any conversation, in any setting.

From 'What is wrong?' to 'What is strong?'

What is wrong

What do you **need**?

What **can't** you do?

Tell me what's **wrong**

How long have you been **unable to manage**?

How can I fix this for you?



What is strong

What's **important to you**? What does a **good day** look like for you?

What's worked well for you in the past?

Tell me what's **happening**

Can you tell me what life looks like day to day?

What small thing **could you do** that would make a difference?

When should I make a referral?

- There is a lot of expertise in the voluntary sector that people can access themselves
 - Mental health organisations
 - Support for drugs and alcohol abuse
 - Support for health conditions eg. Dementia
- Short term or low level support
 - May include information and advice
 - Links to other services or equipment that can help the person regain or maintain their independence and prevent, reduce or delay the need for long term support
- When someone has long term care needs – **a referral doesn't have to lead to a service**
 - Care Network and the British Red Cross can still provide support
 - Adult Early Help will have a **conversation** to understand the person's strengths & assets and what they want to achieve – you can help to manage people's expectations

Adult Social Care Pathways

Adult Social Care responsibilities of local authorities can be described in four tiers which relate to the level of risk being experienced by the adult linked to emerging or long-term care and support needs. Adult Social Care supports older people (aged 65+) and adults (18+) with physical disabilities, sensory impairments, learning disabilities, mental health issues, and/or their carers.

Tier One – Universal Services (services for all)

These services are generally available from the voluntary and community sector and can be accessed directly. They include: information, advice and signposting services, health and fitness support, community groups, falls prevention and the types of services within this guide. In Cambridgeshire Care Network's **Community Navigators** can help to support links into these options.

Alternatively **Caring Together** can provide advice and signposting for carers.

Tier Two – Short-Term or Low Level support

These are services aimed generally at those with emerging care and support needs, which are not yet at a level to significantly affect their lives. These services include reablement, technology enabled care, daily living equipment and occupational therapy. They can be accessed via contact with the council's Customer Services and do not require an assessment.

Tier Three – Long-Term Care and Support

When a person begins to experience a significant impact on their wellbeing because of care and support needs they become eligible for an assessment and means-tested financial support to meet their personal care needs. This funding might cover home care, day care, respite care, extra care housing, use of a personal assistant, etc. Referrals for this type of long-term support should be made to Adult Social Care.

Safeguarding

Where a person is felt to be at risk of significant harm due to the actions of others or self neglect a safeguarding referral should be made. For more information: [Report abuse of a vulnerable adult](#)

If there are **any** concerns regarding the risk of significant harm or abuse by another, please refer to MASH

Over to you

Q&A