

Appendix 3 – Glossary

Term	Definitions
Adult	Any person over the age of 18.
Adult with care and support needs	Any person over the age of 18 who has needs for care and support to live their day-to-day life.
Care and support	A mixture of practical, financial, and emotional support and services that the Council offers or can support, for any person aged 18 or over for them to live their day-to-day life.
Carer	<p>Any person over 18 who provides or intends to provide care or support to another adult who needs care. This includes emotional care and support as well as physical.</p> <p>A person who is paid to provide care or does so as a voluntary worker is not considered a carer.</p>
Carers assessment	This is where the Council gathers information to help determine the carer’s need for care and support to help them live their day-to-day life and continue to provide care for the adult they are caring for. It also helps to determine whether or not they meet the eligibility criteria.
Direct payment	Payments made by the Council directly to a person with care and support needs so they can choose where, how and when to get their own care and support.
Duty	Something that the law says the Council must do.
Financial assessment	This is the dialogue the Council must have with the service user or their representative to gather information and the formal means-test under the relevant charging policy rules once all the information has been gathered. This helps determine whether or how much an adult can afford to contribute towards any care and support services and to record other financial details, such as benefits.
Indicative budget	The maximum monetary value that indicates how much the Council believes is required to meet your care needs as calculated by our RAS.
Independent advocate	An appropriate individual separate from the Council who can represent a person where they are not able to themselves.
National eligibility criteria	These are the minimum levels of care and support needs for a person which the Council must support to meet the assessed needs.
Needs assessment (better lives assessment)	This is the dialogue the Council has with an adult to gather information that helps to determine the adult’s needs for care and support to help them live their day-to-day life. It also helps to determine whether or not they meet the eligibility criteria.

Nursing care	The social and health care provided to a person who is living in a care home registered with the Care Quality Commission as a nursing home rather than their own home.
Personal budget	This is a statement of what it costs the Council to meet an adult's care needs. The breakdown includes the amount the adult with care and support needs pays towards the total cost as well as the amount the Council pays towards the total cost. It also looks at other funding options available to meet needs and considers services where there is no cost, such as a community resource.
Prevention	The individual interventions the Council makes to promote health, improve skills or functioning for one person or a group, or reduce the impact of caring on a carer's health and wellbeing.
Home independence	Free of charge, intermediate care including up to 6 weeks care to help you recover from a major event such as a stay in hospital.
Residential care	The care provided to a person who is living in a care home on a temporary or permanent basis (any establishment providing accommodation with personal or nursing care) rather than their own home.
Short breaks	Temporary residential care for the cared for person which enables a carer to look after their own health and wellbeing and to take a break from caring, including overnight short breaks.
Self-funder	Any person who funds all their own care and support services or who has their care costs paid for by a third party, such as a family member.
Top-up contribution	If a person chooses care that is more expensive than the local authority is willing to pay (such as the difference between the personal budget and the chosen service provider's rate), someone can pay the difference in cost. This additional payment is known as a top-up. The person must be willing and able to pay the additional cost.
Wellbeing	The individual aspects of wellbeing are those outcomes most relevant to a person with care and support needs and carers.