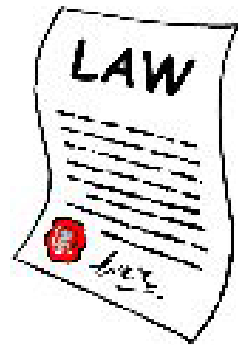


# Independent Care Act Advocacy



# Care Act Advocacy

- The introduction of the Care Act 2014 means Local Authorities now have a legal duty to Provide Advocacy Support to anyone having Substantial Difficulty interacting with them to access services when there is no appropriate individual to support or represent them.



# Definition of Advocacy

“Advocacy is taking action to help people say what they want, secure their rights, represent their interests and obtain services they need.”

Action 4 Advocacy

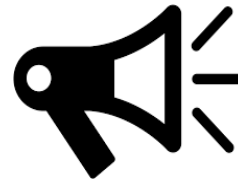
# What do Advocates do?

seeks to ensure people are able to have their views and wishes properly considered when important decisions are being made which affect their lives

- Receive fair and equal treatment



- Have their voices heard



- Defend their rights



# The Advocacy Process

- Case is allocated to an Advocate.
- A meeting with the client alone, or with other appropriate professionals is arranged as soon as possible.
- During the meeting we will agree:
  - » Aims and objectives
  - » Outcomes to be achieved
  - » Plan of action

# What will your Advocate do?

- Help you access and understand information



- Give you time and space to consider your options



- Defend and promote your rights and responsibilities



- Respect your decisions





# What won't your Advocate do?

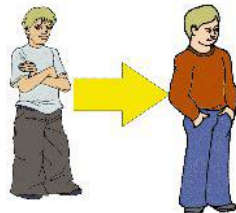


- Make choices for you
- Give legal advice
- Provide personal assistant services
- Provide emergency support



# Who can use Care Act Advocacy Services?

- People engaging in a social care process; who are having difficulty understanding, processing or communicating information and do not have friends or family who can support them.
- Those funded by or assessed by Leicestershire or Rutland County Council.
- Adults, Young People in Transitions and Care Leavers.
- Carers, including Young Carers.
- Prisoners currently detained in the area.

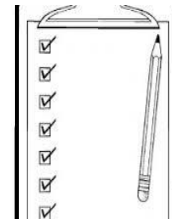




# What is a social care process?

They include:

- Care Needs Assessments
- Care Reviews
- Care planning
- Safeguarding



# E.g. of an appropriate referral

- Client A has a learning disability and currently lives in a residential home. He is saying he would like to move and live in another home but isn't sure why or where. The residential home manager thinks he is confused and really he doesn't know what he wants.

The man has no family in the area to support him, the social worker refers him to the advocacy service for an independent person to support the man to express his views and explore his options.

# E.g. of an inappropriate referral

- Client B has a physical disability and mental health issues and is struggling to get to health appointments and to engage with his GP. He does not receive any Social Care support but would like an Advocate to get to the surgery and someone to wait with him when there. He'd also like someone to Advocate for him at health appointments.

Access to regular health appointments is not a Social Care provision and Advocacy is not a long term support.

# Any Questions.....?



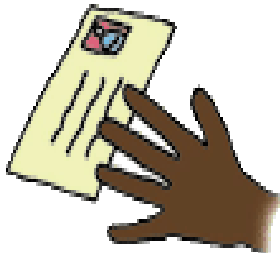
# How to make a referral.



Most of our referrals are expected to come from Social Workers. If you think you need an Advocate and have not been referred



- ▶ Give us a call or get someone who is supporting you to call us.
- ▶ We have advocacy workers available to speak to you between 9-5 Monday – Thursday and Friday 9 - 4.30pm.



- ▶ We have a answering machine if all our workers are busy.
- ▶ You can also email, fax or write to us.

# Contact Us

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