GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following glossary highlights some of the key terms and abbreviations used in this book. However, many terms are given detailed descriptions within the chapters and are therefore either not included in this glossary or are given only brief outlines here with reference to the relevant chapter. Please also note that with ongoing changes in governmental structures and the Internet sources that reflect them, the Web links provided here may change and you may be redirected to other relevant sites.

Activity theory	Activity theory, also known as Cultural Historical Activity Theory (CHAT), is a theory that describes the behaviour and approaches of professionals as integral to the social, cultural, historical and institutional context in which they practice. Activity theory is discussed in more detail in Chapter 3
BASW	British Association of Social Workers
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CAFA	Common Assessment Framework for Adults
Care Council for Wales	The social care workforce regulator in Wales (http://www.ccwales.org.uk)
Care Programme Approach (CPA)	The CPA provides a framework for care planning and coordination in mental health services. The Care Programme Approach Association (CPAA) provides details about the background, the process and implementation differences across the countries of the UK on its website at http://cpaa.co.uk/thecareprogrammeapproach
Children's Workforce Development Council (CWDC)	The CWDC is a government-sponsored, executive, non-departmental public body. The organisation leads on reform of the children and young people's workforce, drawing on the concerns, experiences and views of a range of stakeholders. Its website is http://www.cwdcouncil.org.uk

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Collaboration	The activity of working together with others towards meeting shared objectives which benefit all parties. The joint, cooperative effort brings together a range of skills and knowledge to achieve collective outcomes, which are substantially greater than each individual could achieve alone
Common Assessment Framework (CAF)	The CAF is a standardised approach to conducting holistic assessments of children's additional needs and, through integrated working, deciding on how these needs should be met by coordinated service provision
Common Assessment Framework for Adults (CAFA)	Following the Single Assessment Process for older people (SAP) and the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) for children, the CAFA aims to improve information sharing across organisations for multidisciplinary assessment, care and support planning
Communities of Practice	This concept stems from the work of Wenger (1998) and describes a group of people who interact and learn through having a shared and common purpose or concern. Communities of Practice are characterised by collective identity, mutual engagement, joint enterprise and shared learning. Communities of Practice are discussed in more detail in Chapter 3
eCAF	National electronic Common Assessment Framework system
General Social Care Council (GSCC)	The social care workforce regulator in England, available at http://www.gscc.org.uk
ICN	Integrated Care Network
ICS	Integrated Children's System
ICT	Information and communication technologies
IFSW	International Federation of Social Workers
Individual budgets	Individual budgets are a new way of providing personalised support with the underpinning ethos of empowering service users to take control and have more choice and power in the decisions about the care that they receive. Individual budgets are a development from 'personal budgets' and 'direct payments', in that they go beyond the allocation of funding to users after assessment, by including a range of funding streams beyond social care. Individual budgets are discussed in more detail in Chapter 4

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Integrated Care Network (ICN)	The ICN provides information and support to organisations and seeks to improve the quality of provisions to service users, patients and carers by integrating the planning and delivery of services. The ICN facilitates communication between agencies and government so that policy and practice inform each other. Its website is http://www.dhcarenetworks.org.uk/icn/
Integrated Care Services	Through total systemic coherence of procedures, rules, priorities and approaches to governance, previously separate services and professionals work together in a newly formed collaborative organisation. Integrated Care Services are discussed in more detail in Chapter 7
Integrated Children's System (ICS)	A conceptual framework and practice tool which generates and collates information about children in need and their families. It set out to improve outcomes for children and their families whilst supporting multiagency planning and information sharing. For a more detailed discussion about the ICS, see Chapter 5
Integration	The coming together or combining of separate parts or entities to form one new whole entity. In the context of interprofessional collaboration in social work practice, integration normally refers to integrated services and integrated care, which are discussed in more detail in Chapter 7
Interdisciplinary	Where different disciplines work together and there is a collaborative relationship between them
International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW)	'A global organisation striving for social justice, human rights and social development through the development of social work, best practices and international co-operation between social workers and their professional organisations.' Its website is http://www.ifsw.org
Interprofessional	Where different professionals work together and there is a collaborative relationship between them
Lead professional working	Lead professionals work with children with additional and complex needs to coordinate the provision of integrated frontline services. The lead professional acts as a single point of contact for the child and family. A copy of national guidance for practitioners can be downloaded from http://www.cwdcouncil.org.uk
Local Involvement Networks (LINks)	Local Involvement Networks have been established in England to give people a stronger voice in how their health and social care services are delivered. They are organised and managed by local people, groups and communities who can use their powers to hold services to account

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Local Safeguarding Boards (LSB)	Statutory, interagency forums for agreeing how the relevant organisations in each local area will cooperate to safeguard and promote the welfare of individuals and ensure the effectiveness of what they do. They are responsible for developing, monitoring and reviewing relevant policies, procedures and practice and for providing interagency training. There are LSBs for children and for adults. Details of the roles and responsibilities of Local Safeguarding Children's Boards form Chapter 2 of the *Working together to safeguard children* guide (DCSF 2010)
Multiagency	Involving many organisations or services, but they may be working independently or in parallel and whilst coordinated, may interact on a limited basis
Multidisciplinary	Involving many different disciplines, but they may be working independently or in parallel and whilst coordinated, may interact on a limited basis
Multi-professional	Involving many different professionals, but they may be working independently or in parallel and whilst coordinated, may interact on a limited basis
National Service Frameworks (NSF)	Policy documents that set standards, principles and objectives to improve health and social care services, in specific service areas, nationally. NSFs are discussed in detail in Chapter 1
Networking (in social work practice)	The contacts and negotiations that take place as part of the social work processes and procedures, for example through referral, planning, intervention and evaluation
New types of worker (NToW) programme	Creative approaches to workforce developments to meet changes in the way social care services are provided (or planned, commissioned or monitored), specifically to provide more user-led, collaborative approach to services. Its website is http://www.newtypesofworker.co.uk
Northern Ireland Social Care Council (NISCC)	NISCC is the regulatory body for the Northern Ireland social care workforce. Its website is http://www.niscc.info
Partnership	Partnership indicates a formal union, arrangement or process, whereby two or more individuals or organisations form an agreement to work together towards agreed goals and objectives. Partnerships are characterised by shared and negotiated decision-making. The concept of partnership working is discussed in more detail in Chapters 1 and 4

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Personalisation	Personalisation provides service users with more choice, flexibility and control to be creative about how their needs are met. On the basis of multidisciplinary, holistic assessments and plans, personalised provision aims to be truly service user-led. For some users, this means having total control by being provided with the money to arrange and commission services themselves. For other users, Individual Support Funds will enable them to leave the money with the funder, whilst maintaining control and choice about the form and provision of support. Personalisation is discussed in more detail in Chapter 4
Quality Assurance Agency (QAA)	The QAA safeguards quality and standards in UK higher education. It provides a reviewing function, publishing reports on the quality of learning opportunities and the academic awards offered by institutions providing higher education. Its website is http://www.qaa.ac.uk
Scottish Social Services Council (SSSC)	SSSC is the regulatory body for the Scottish Social Services workforce. Its website is http://www.sssc.uk.com
Single Assessment Process (SAP)	First introduced in the National Service Framework for Older People (DoH 2001*b*), the SAP set out standards to ensure effective and coordinated interprofessional assessment and care planning. Building on this initiative, a Common Assessment Framework for adults (CAFA) is being piloted
Skills for Care	Skills for Care is part of the sector skills council and is an independent registered charity that works with adult social care employers to develop and support the sector standards and qualifications. Its website is http://www.skillsforcare.org.uk
Systems theory	A broad, cross-disciplinary theory that describes society and relationships within it as a complex set of interrelating, interacting and interdependent subsystems and components within subsystems. Systems theory and its main principles are discussed in more detail in Chapter 3
Team Around the Child (TAC)	Supporting the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) for children and young people, and the lead professional worker role, the 'Team Around the Child' is a model of service provision that aims to provide a more integrated approach within existing resources. The TAC brings together parents and practitioners into a specific team for each particular child who has been identified as having additional needs

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Whole systems working/ approach	Underpinned by the principles of systems theory (see Chapter 3), the whole systems approach adopts a holistic perspective across the complexity of all services and professionals relevant to meeting the needs of a particular service-user group. It is inclusive, in that it involves all stakeholders and the search for synergies across the various components of the 'whole system'