

Investigate Social Policy in Health and Social Care

- Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014
- Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
- Prudent Health Care Wales
- Care Standards Act 2000 - 2017
- Public Health Wales 2017
- A Healthier Wales

Guidance: DBS, SEND, National Framework for Older Adults

Safeguarding vulnerable adults

- Protecting and preventing vulnerable adults from abuse or harm.
- Supporting and empowering vulnerable adults to make their own decisions (voice, choice, control).
- Providing training so that safeguarding issues can be identified early, reported correctly, and investigated properly (see section 7 SS & WB (Wales) Act 2014.)

Responsibility and Accountability

All individuals who care for adults must safeguard & promote their safety. **Organisations responsible:** local authority, police, NHS, health boards, teachers, probation workers.

Well-being and resilience

Well-being is defined as a good quality of life including positive emotions such as contentment & happiness. **Resilience** is the ability to adapt and cope with new situations. Some factors which contribute to well-being include:

- good physical, mental & emotional health
- positive domestic, family & personal relationships
- protection from abuse & neglect
- securing rights & entitlements
- contribution to society
- social & economic well-being
- suitable living environment.

Changing practitioner roles

- More emphasis on person-centred, outcome-focused care.
- New roles: social prescriber, community pharmacist (enhanced practitioner roles).
- Greater collaboration & co-production of care planning.
- Prevention/early intervention.

Changes in society

Population: the population in Wales is increasing with more people living for longer. There are more single households and less affordable housing, and living standards for some sectors of society have fallen. There is greater demand for schools, increase in poverty and deprivation in some areas of Wales.

Working patterns: more people working from home, reduced gender pay gap, more employment opportunities for people with disabilities

Health standards: more people living with conditions such as dementia, life limiting illness such as heart disease & stroke, and more complex health needs. Increase in obesity rates, decrease in smoking, more mental health services.

Diversity: more Welsh speakers, increase in number of people who identify as LGBTQ+.

Changes affecting provision of social care

- Older demographic in Wales (older people need more care).
- More people living with life limiting, complex health needs.
- Higher costs of health care, greater NHS spending & less budget.
- Staff shortages (clinical staff and domiciliary care workers).
- Fewer working age adults (reduced workforce/tax to fund services).
- 'Bed blocking' (to older patients with no care package at home).
- Not enough 'joined up care' (too many assessments cause delays).
- Social issues (poverty, poor education, unemployment, communication issues).