

# Teacher Guidance

**A2 Social care services** PP presentation which covers the purpose of social care and vulnerable service users,

The role of a social worker > <https://youtu.be/sJJ9yri5cK> services for children and young people – foster care, residential care, youth work <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=frnCIFH6FWI>

Services for adults or children with specific needs – residential care, respite care, domiciliary care and services for older adults – residential care, domiciliary care.

Also and overview of informal care and voluntary care Health and Social Care Standards > [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dG\\_JZSajmLM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dG_JZSajmLM)

Application worksheets activities to use in the lesson and then set as homework

**Note; Check you cover all points included in the homework.**

Social care – help with day-to-day living because of illness, vulnerability or disability.

Social care services:

- services for children and young people – foster care, residential care, youth work
- services for adults or children with specific needs (learning disabilities, sensory impairments, long-term health issues) – residential care, respite care, domiciliary care
- services for older adults – residential care, domiciliary care

Additional care:

- informal care – given by relatives, friends, neighbours, partners
- voluntary care – community groups and faith-based organisations, charities

# Social Care, Social Services and Informal Care

L/O Be aware of the range of social care services which meet people's physical, intellectual, social and mental health needs.

## Task 2 – How social care services meet the needs of an individual

Produce a report on how social care services can meet the needs of a **twelve-year-old** who is in **foster care** arranged by the local authority.

Your report must include:

- how **social care services** could meet the specific needs of the specified individual
- how **voluntary care services** could meet the specific needs of the specified individual
- how **informal care** options could meet the specific needs of the specified individual.

Hands up please



What is  
social care?

Pause Point

# What is Social Care?

Any type of support to help with day-to-day living for people who have some sort of physical/mental illness, are vulnerable, have a disability or are experiencing something that is causing many challenges.

Examples;

- Depression and addiction causing homelessness
- Older person with arthritis and dementia unsafe at home
- Sudden diagnosis of heart disease and can no longer work, struggling to cope at home alone.
- Obesity causing diabetes/heart disease and loneliness

# Vulnerability

Individual who are in danger of physical and emotional harm due to circumstances and context

Physically  
vulnerable

Socially  
vulnerable

How are  
individuals  
vulnerable?

Cognitive  
impaired

Emotionally  
vulnerable

# Cognitive Impairment

- Dementia
- Downs Syndrome
- Cerebral Vascular Accident which is a brain bleed, a stroke
- Side effects of drugs/medication
- Severe Autism or Asperger's
- A chronic or health condition causing lack of oxygen to the brain eg. Coronary Heart Disease



There are many other illnesses and conditions that mean intellectual development is impaired either from birth, a progressive illness or an accident.

# Learning Disability

- Reliant on others with little independence.
- Unaware of society's appropriateness at times.
- Assistance with daily tasks.
- Can not manage money or bus timetables.
- Sometimes language issues
- Fearful of harassment, violence or teasing.



Not every learning disability can be seen like this image.



# Physical Disability



Anyone, any age; maybe born with an impairment, develop a progressive illness or have an accident

- Reliant on others
- Physically weaker
- Mobility difficulties
- Assisted daily tasks
- Problems with access
- Embarrassed
- Lower self-esteem

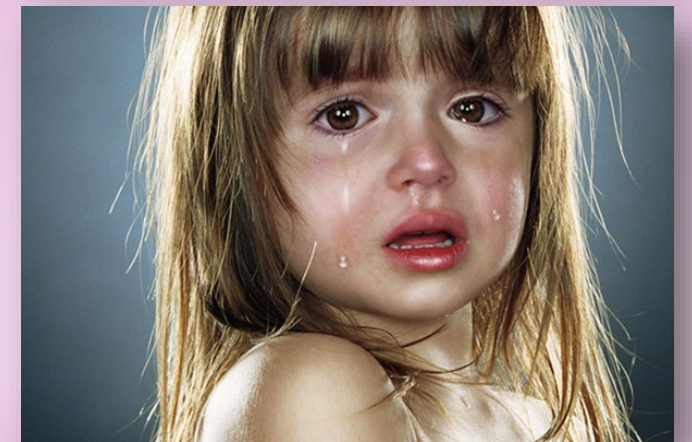
# Sensory Impairment



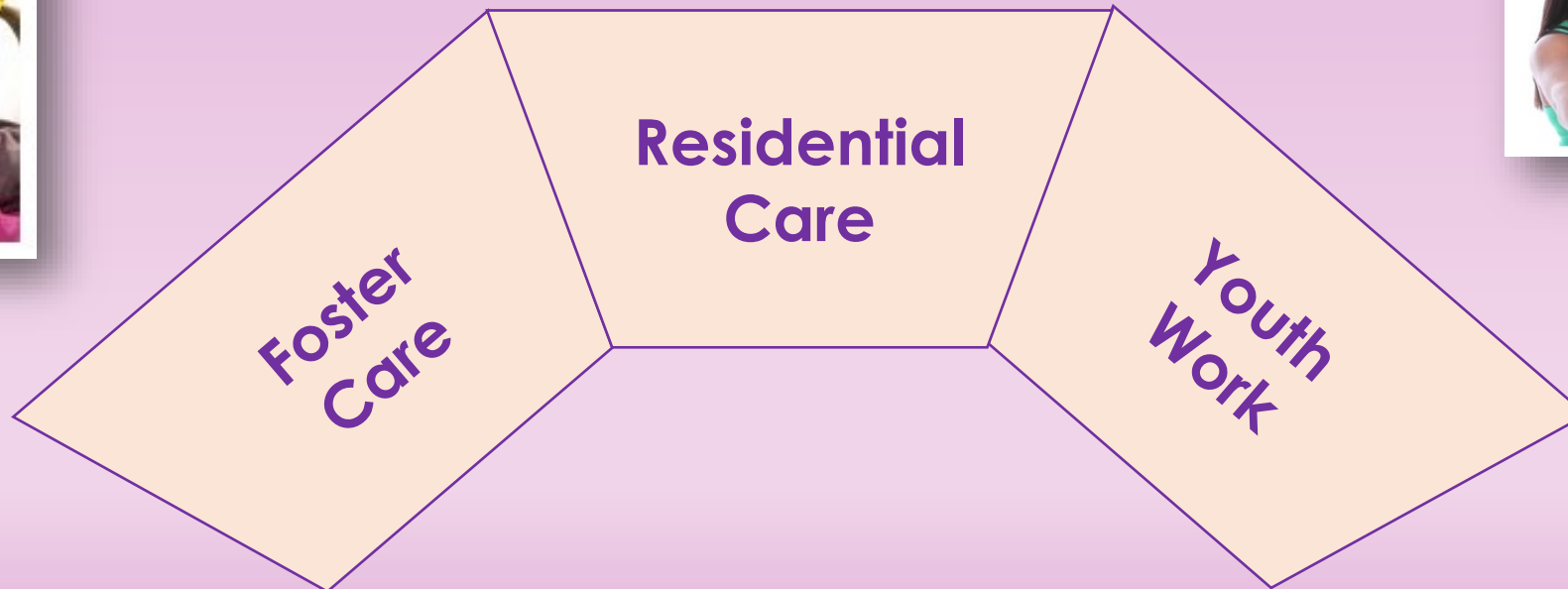
- Assumptions made about their overall intelligence.
- Need adaptations and patience when communicating.
- Embarrassed/humiliated.
- Need translator or expensive equipment.
- May need Braille.
- Difficulties joining in multi-way communication.
- Fear or anger about victimisation, discrimination and exclusion.

# Children Adolescents

- Poor behaviours caused by hidden feelings, so think they can complain or challenge.
- Do not have a language or vocab to describe problems/issues/abuse/neglect
- Easy to scare, threaten and fearful.
- Embarrassed and taught to be ashamed, damage to self-esteem.
- Don't trust adults and don't feel they can rely on an adult, therefore suffer in silence



# Services for Children and Young People



# Reasons for needing care

## Parent or main care-giver is ill

- > have a mental illness
- > have an addiction
- > have along term health condition



## Family related problems

- > domestic violence
- > relationship breakdown



## Behavioural issues, affecting safety or additional needs

- > Older children who are unsafe e.g.drugs
- > Adult Autism spectrum, Asperger or dyspraxia

The difference between these three children and young people's services in meeting needs including those with additional needs

<b>Youth Work</b>	<b>Foster Care</b>	<b>Residential Care</b>

# Foster Care

When children are unable to safely live with their parents or extended family it is necessary to provide them with a stable family unit, in order to grow up safe and happy.



They provide a stable family environment for a foster child aged between 0 to 18 years. They will have a social worker and will be monitored regularly to check they are progressing healthily and in education, as they may have got behind at school.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d4u-rM\\_BgxE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d4u-rM_BgxE)

**Foster carers** make a difference to children and young people's lives every day



The Fostering Network - Foster Care Transforms Lives animated video



# Foster Care

Some children return back home, if their parent becomes well and is able to look after them safely, others live with foster parents until their old enough to live independently in a flat on their own.



Some foster families go on to adopt the child, it all depends on the individual circumstances as every case is different.

# Residential Care

There are children who have some complex needs and behaviour that is dangerous to themselves or others.

These youngsters are usually then unable to settle into a family setting as they may disrupt this or be a danger to themselves or others, such as running away.



# Residential Care

Staff are trained to meet the complex needs of children and work shifts so care is provided consistently 24/7.

Social Services try not to put children 10 years and under in a residential home so this is usually for older children.

They will be safe and the home may have a built in school to ensure educational needs are met too.



# Youth Work

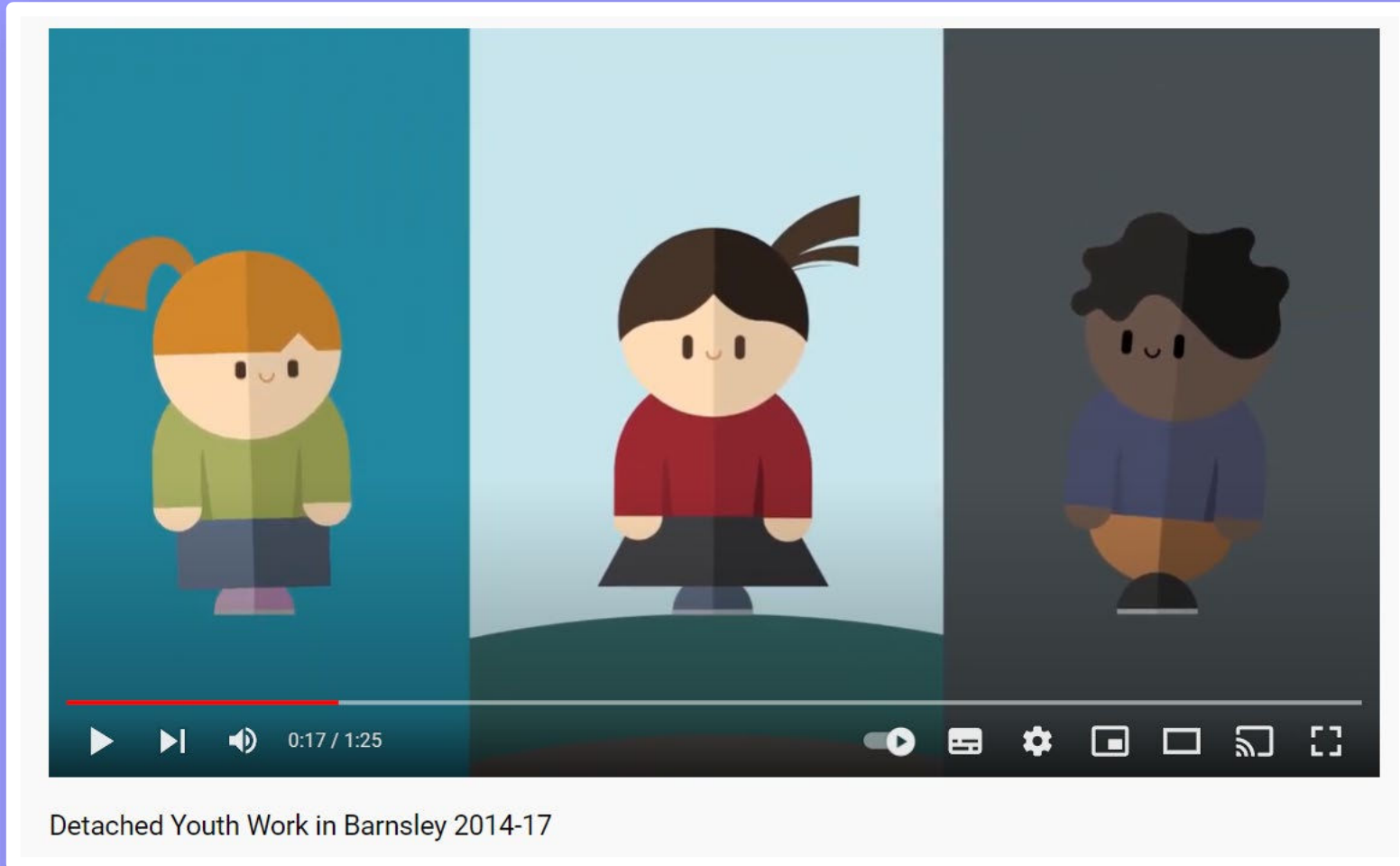
Youth work is a service that aims to support young people aged between 11 and 18 (25 if additional needs) and helps with personal or social development.

In a safe environment, young people can build skills such as...

- Explore their identity
- Decision making
- Problem solving
- Building confidence
- Better communication
- Career and future direction guidance



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=frnCIFH6FWI>



Outline your case study, details

Make notes about their PIES needs

Case study  
person  
profile pic

**Services for adults or children with specific needs:** Name them and describe their role in meeting the case study person's social care specific needs including referring them to other services for additional support.

Describe the services in the case studies multidisciplinary team using a person-centred approach to their care

**Services for children and young people (If under 25 with Additional Needs):** Name them and describe their role in meeting the case study person's specific social care needs, including referring them to other specific services for additional support.



**Additional support from local informal and voluntary and national charity organisations:** Name them and describe their role in meeting the case study person's specific needs

**Explain how this team of physical/mental health services, social care professionals and additional unpaid support work together to support, improve and monitoring the case study person's overall wellbeing.**

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# Services for adults or children with specific needs



Domiciliary  
Care

Respite  
Care

Residential  
Care



# Long-term Illness



Someone with a long term illness like coronary heart disease or dementia will want to live in their own homes for as long as possible, however they may not be able to do so with out support with daily tasks.

Their medical needs are met by doctors but social care is needed for their personal circumstances



# Domiciliary Care

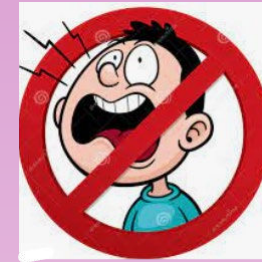
Sometimes called 'Home Help'

This is a trained carer going to someone's home and completing tasks the person is unable to do themselves.

They may not be able to do these tasks themselves if they have a physical disability, a sensory barrier or a learning disability but... they want to live at home.



Hands up please



What daily living  
tasks may a  
person need help  
with?

Pause Point

# Domiciliary Care

Cooking meals

Shopping

Getting washed

Getting dressed

Cleaning house

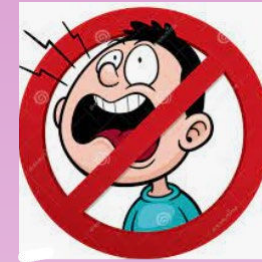
Washing clothes

Washing-up



Bins out weekly

# Hands up please



What is  
respite  
care?

Pause Point

# No breaks

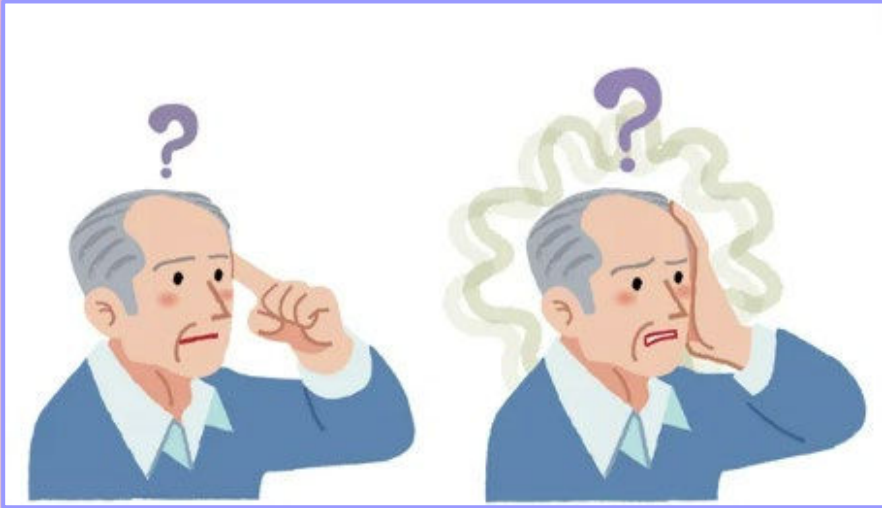
Caring for someone at home can be hard work and it's 24/7 care.

Making sure medical needs are met, the person is occupied and supporting their emotional needs is literally non-stop for some.

The restrictions that come with this are things like not going to a wedding, no holiday and not being able to go out, to socialise



# Respite Care



A bit like a toddler, someone with severe dementia needs constant care and keeping safe. It may not be possible to pop to the shops and taking them has them confused and anxious.. so what do you do?

Most residential homes offer a short stay, perhaps one night which enables the carer at home to get a break themselves.

# Family Time

A child who has a physical disabilities will need a lot of care by the parents and perhaps domiciliary specialist care.

The family may also have other children whose needs may become neglected as there's a limited time to spend with them.

Respite care may give the other children some quality time with their parents and their sibling a change of scenery with activities



# Residential Care



Residential care is simply that the person lives in a collective care home. This could be for children/adults with physical and learning disabilities or sensory barriers such as being blind.



# Residential Care



Residential homes tend to have communal areas such as a lounge and dining area but then people have their own private space, their own rooms.

No staff should enter a person's personal space without first gaining permission. Visitors can come and see people anytime and they feel relieved knowing all care needs are being met.

There are activities to stimulate the mind and trips out but it's optional, each to their own.

The difference between these three adult and children's additional needs services and how they meeting need

<b>Respite Care</b>	<b>Residential Care</b>	<b>Domiciliary Care</b>

# Social Care

## Physical care

Shopping, cooking, washing-up, laundry, ironing and tidying up  
Getting up, washed and dressed  
Medication taken  
Taken to medical appointments  
Toileting and help getting into bed

## Intellectual stimulation

Stimulating conversations which require memory recall  
Activities and games that involve literacy or numeracy.  
Watch and joining in with game shows or iPad games, scrabble

## Emotional wellbeing care

Caring staff and counsellors to talk with  
Advocate friendship so views are represented  
Appropriate forms of exercise for happy brain chemicals.

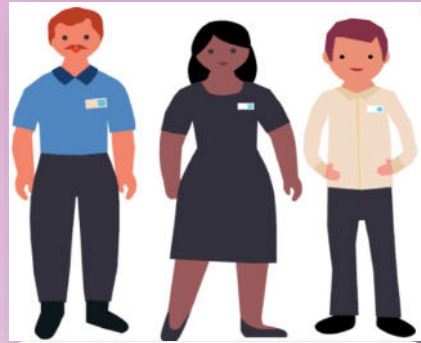
## Socialising care

Communal areas to socialise and opportunities for trips and meeting new people.  
Family and friends visits  
Eating together and activities together

# Social Care Staff



Care workers



Social workers



Youth team workers



Counsellor



Mobile Library



Occupational Therapy



Domiciliary care



Foster Carers and family

Outline your case study, details

Make notes about their PIES needs



Case study  
person  
profile pic

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Describe the services in the case studies multidisciplinary team using a person-centred approach to their care

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**Additional support from local informal and voluntary and national charity organisations:** Name them and describe their role in meeting the case study person's specific needs



**Explain how this team of physical/mental health services, social care professionals and additional unpaid support work together to support, improve and monitoring the case study person's overall wellbeing.**



Describe the services in the case studies multidisciplinary team using a person-centred approach to their care

# Informal Care

# Charities

# Voluntary Care



Family &  
Friends

Local  
Community  
Groups

Faith  
Based  
Groups



# Informal Care & Support



Informal carer is support and care given by family and friends or even neighbours.

They do this because they want to and their only reward is seeing a loved one happy. They get no payment for the job, some time they can claim benefits as their care is 24/7 and so they can't get a job on top of that.

This is care within a person's own home and they are comfortable with that person meeting their personal care and daily task needs. It could be a son or a wife, family or friends.

# Informal Care



An informal carer may or may not live with the person who is in need of support so they can stay at home and not move into residential care. Family and friends may pop in or visit on a rota system so all care needs are met.



# Voluntary Care & Support



Faith based groups and community groups volunteer their time to help vulnerable people in their local area. This may be delivering meals, driving someone to an appointment, popping in or phoning them for a chat and having a safe place for a cuppa and a chat.

# Charity Based Care



Age UK raise money that funds minibus collection and social activities for older people



St. Barnabas raise funds for hospice care for people at the end stages of dementia



Hft is a charity providing for individuals and their families who care for someone with a learning disability



The Centre of Excellence for Sensory Impairment

COESI offer practical support and guidance for people who have a sensory impairment and need support to live their lives as independently as possible.

Charity events, charity shops and people's donations fund organisations that offer free social care support to vulnerable people and their families. They can make a really big difference!

Outline your case study, details

Make notes about their PIES needs



**Services for adults or children with specific needs:** Name them and describe their role in meeting the case study person's social care specific needs including referring them to other services for additional support.

Yellow rectangular area for notes on services for adults or children with specific needs.

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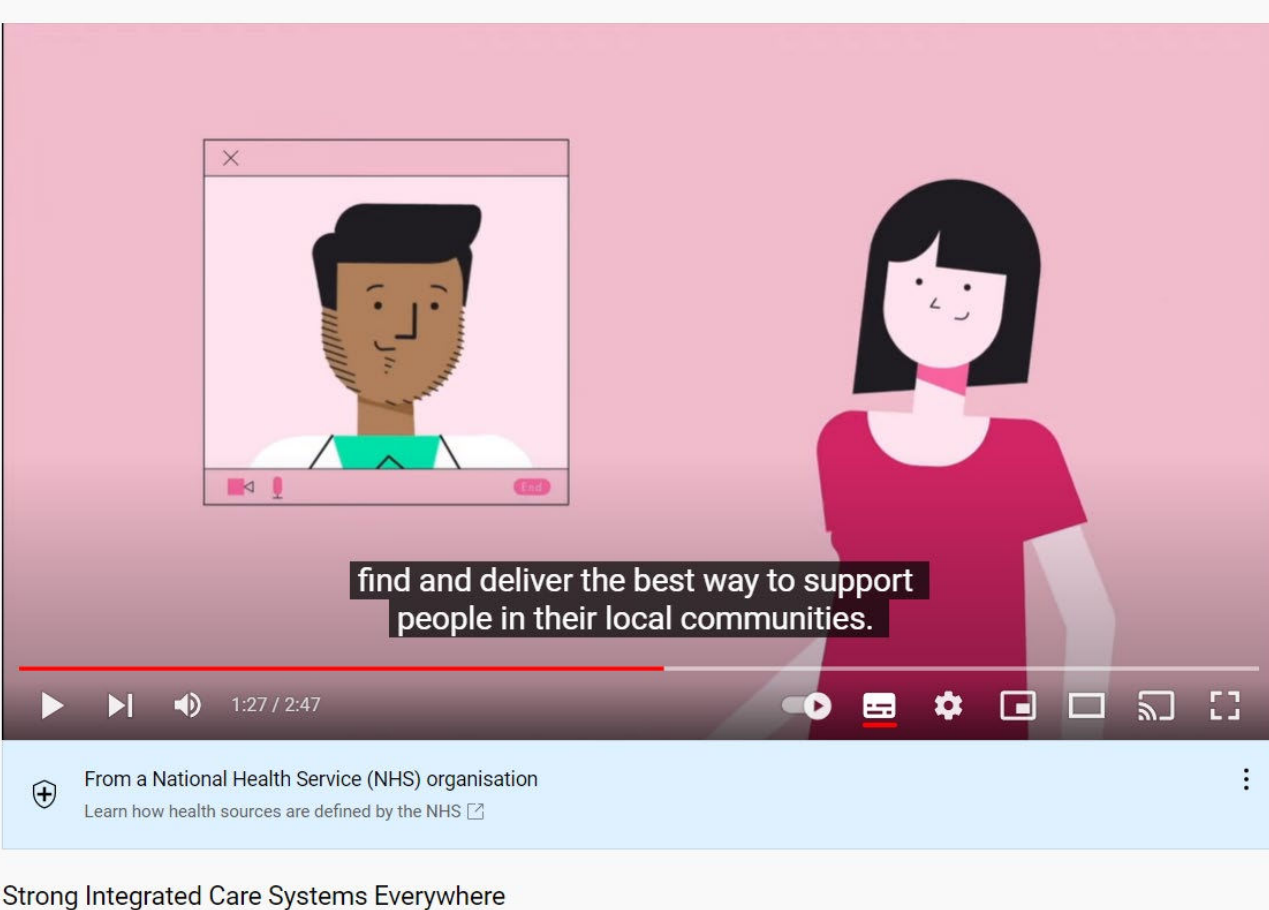
Yellow rectangular area for notes on additional support from local informal and voluntary and national charity organisations.

**Explain how this team of physical/mental health services, social care professionals and additional unpaid support work together to support, improve and monitoring the case study person's overall wellbeing.**

White rectangular area for notes on how the team works together to support, improve and monitor the case study person's overall wellbeing.

Describe the services in the case studies multidisciplinary team using a person-centred approach to their care

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mz4FFE2y8PM>



The video player shows a woman with black hair wearing a red top. In the top left corner, there is a video call window with a man's face. A subtitle at the bottom of the video reads: "find and deliver the best way to support people in their local communities." The video player interface includes a progress bar at 1:27 / 2:47 and various control icons.

From a National Health Service (NHS) organisation  
Learn how health sources are defined by the NHS [↗](#)

Strong Integrated Care Systems Everywhere

# Multidisciplinary Team Work



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KQm6Ya4njQg>



Outline your case study, details

Make notes about their PIES needs



Case study  
person  
profile pic

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**Explain how this team of physical/mental health services, social care professionals and additional unpaid support work together to support, improve and monitoring the case study person's overall wellbeing.**



Describe the services in the case studies multidisciplinary team using a person-centred approach to their care

	Mark Band 2	Mark Band 3	Mark Band 4
	<p>the needs of an individual</p> <p>different types of health and social care services and barriers to accessing them</p>		
	4 – 6 marks	7 – 9 marks	10 – 12 marks
		<p>Good application of knowledge and understanding of how social care services meet the needs of a specified individual.</p> <p>Evidenced through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a <b>mostly detailed</b> account of how the social care services selected could meet the needs of the specified individual; the information given is <b>mostly relevant</b> to the age and needs of the individual</li> <li>• a <b>mostly detailed</b> account of how voluntary care services could meet the needs of the specified individual; the information given is <b>mostly relevant</b> to the age and needs of the individual</li> <li>• a <b>mostly detailed</b> account of how informal care options could meet the needs of the specified individual; the information given is <b>mostly relevant</b> to the age and needs of the individual.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Comprehensive</b> application of knowledge and understanding of how social care services meet the needs of a specified individual.</p> <p>Evidenced through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a <b>fully detailed</b> account of how the social care services selected could meet the needs of the specified individual; the information given is <b>fully relevant</b> to the age and needs of the individual</li> <li>• a <b>fully detailed</b> account of how voluntary care services could meet the needs of the specified individual; the information given is <b>fully relevant</b> to the age and needs of the individual</li> <li>• a <b>fully detailed</b> account of how informal care options could meet the needs of the specified individual; the information given is <b>fully relevant</b> to the age and needs of the individual.</li> </ul>

**Task 2**

**How social care services meet the needs of an individual**

Produce a report on how social care services can meet the needs of a **92-year-old** who is lonely and needs help with **personal care**.

Your report must include:

- how **social care services** could meet the specific needs of the specified individual
- how **voluntary care** services could meet the specific needs of the specified individual
- how **informal care** options could meet the specific needs of the specified individual.



# Homework

BTEC Tech Award Component 2 SOCIAL INFORMAL & VOLUNTARY CARE Services to meet needs (Task 2)

Outline your case study, details

Make notes about their PIE3 needs

Case study person profile pic

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Services for adults or children with specific needs: Name them and describe their role in meeting the case study person's social care specific needs including referring them to other services for additional support.

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Describe the services in the case study and identify how they meet the person's social care needs

BTEC Tech Award Component 2 SOCIAL INFORMAL & VOLUNTARY CARE Services to meet needs (Task 2)

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Additional support from local informal and voluntary and national charity organizations: Name them and describe their role in meeting the case study person's specific needs

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