

Introduction

Everyone needs care or support at different stages in their lives, whether this is to support their health, development or independence. The type of help needed will vary according to the individual, and in this unit, you will look at the range of services and roles that exist to support people within society.

Aims

When you have worked through this unit you will:

- Know the range of service provision available in health and social care (adults, children and young people), early years and childcare.
- Know the range and scope of roles within health and social care (adults, children and young people), early years and childcare.

Content

This unit contains two sections:

Section 1: Service provision in health, social care, early years and childcare

Section 2: The range of different work roles

Assessment

By completing the tasks in the assessments for the unit you will be able to provide evidence that you have learned the knowledge required for the unit and can use that knowledge in your work. You should complete the assessment at the end of each unit and submit it to your tutor who will give you detailed written feedback.

This is a **knowledge unit**, which means that the evidence for this unit can be met through the assessment.

Terminology

Different settings use different terms to identify the individuals receiving health and social care services. Throughout these materials, the terms individual or individuals will be used to refer to children, young people, clients, service users, residents or patients.



Good luck with your studies!

SAMPLE

Service provision in health, social care, early years and childcare

In this section, you will look at the range of health and care services available for adults, children and young people.

You will look at five main areas:

- **Overview of services – from cradle to grave**
- **Types of support and services available**
- **Services for children and young people**
- **People who use services**
- **How health and social care services are funded**

Overview of services – from cradle to grave

Health and social care services are used by everyone at some point in their life. They are not just there to support us when we are ill, although they can do this, but they support us in different ways throughout our lives as our needs change.

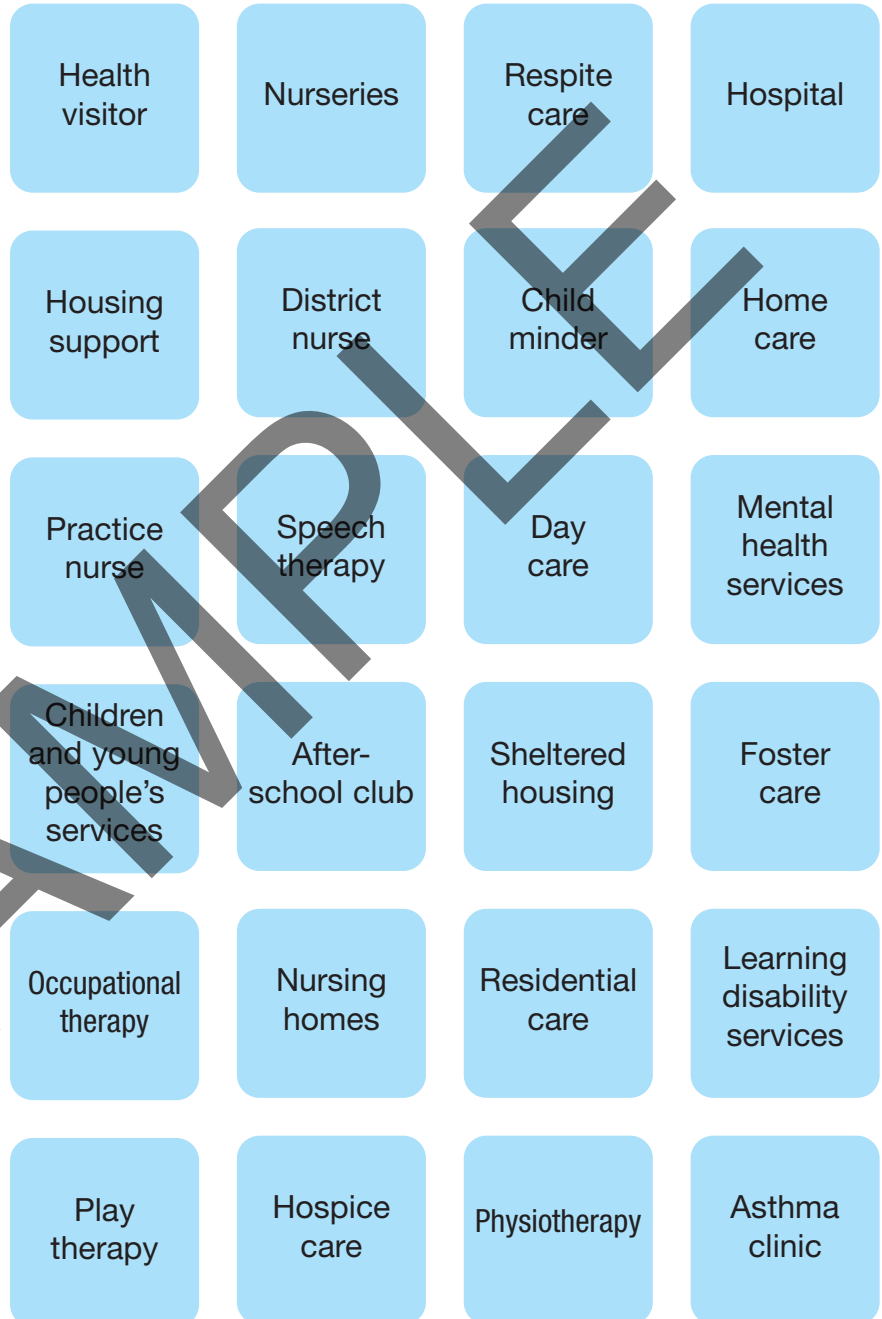


Activity 1

Think of all the times you have needed care or support in your life. Draw a timeline showing the services you have used at different stages of your life.

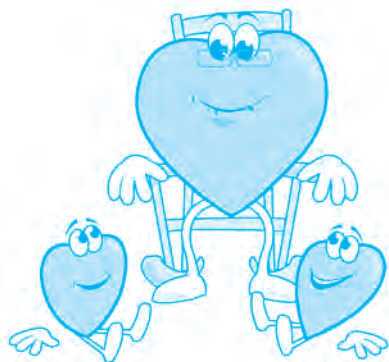
The list you have made will depend on the stage of life you have reached and your individual needs.

They may have included any of the following:



Health visitor	Nurseries	Respite care	Hospital
Housing support	District nurse	Child minder	Home care
Practice nurse	Speech therapy	Day care	Mental health services
Children and young people's services	After-school club	Sheltered housing	Foster care
Occupational therapy	Nursing homes	Residential care	Learning disability services
Play therapy	Hospice care	Physiotherapy	Asthma clinic

Read about a few examples of the range of services available to people at different stages in their lives below.



Donna and Pierre are expecting their first baby. Donna goes to **the antenatal clinic**, where she sees a **midwife** to monitor her health and the growth of her unborn baby.

Lynn gives birth to a baby girl, Robyn. She takes her to the **health centre** for regular checks. The **health visitor** weighs her and checks that her growth and development are within the expected range for her age.

Chris goes back to work part time and finds a **child minder** for her boys. They also attend a **nursery**. Once they go to school, they are able to go to the **breakfast** club so that Chris can get to work on time.

Miguel and Xavier are brothers aged five and seven. Their family situation means that their parents are unable to care for them and they are being cared for by **foster carers**. The term for children who cannot live with their family and are cared for by others is '**looked after children**'.

Dwayne has a learning disability. As he approaches adult life, he wants to move out of the family home and have a little more independence. This move from one type of support to another is known as a '**transition**'. Social and care workers support him to gain the skills and independence needed. As he does need some support, he moves into a flat with **support workers** who oversee and help him to deal with day-to-day problems, which may be anything from paying bills to cooking and shopping. This is known as '**supported living**'.



Mona is 84 and lives alone. She is unable to get up and dressed without help, and needs support with some household tasks. She has support from **home care workers**, who call in several times a day to help her get washed and dressed, prepare meals and do the shopping.

Davydd is 79 and lives in a **care home**. He needs care at night as well as in the day. In the home, **care workers** are available to assist him with his daily living activities such as eating, washing and using the toilet.

Key point 

People use health and social care services throughout all stages of their lives.

Types of support and services available

Now look at the wide range of different types of support and services that are available for individuals to meet their needs.

Support and care

Health and social care is a broad term covering a range of different ways that individuals can be supported.

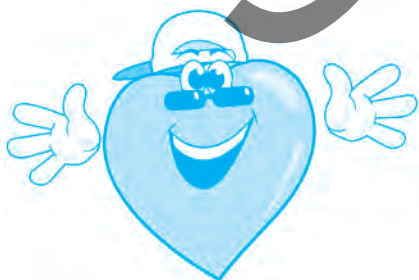
These include:

Childcare

Professionals look after children for their parents. This may be in the family home or more commonly, within a childcare setting. They will provide care, supervision to keep them safe and play and learning opportunities. Parents use childcare for all sorts of reasons, for example so that they can go out to work, go shopping and to provide a wider experience for their children and to help them socialise with other children.

Youth work

This includes working with young people in an informal, educational way. There is a wide range of youth groups available that offer young people, usually of secondary school age, to mix with their peers within a safe environment led by adults. Some examples are youth clubs, sports activities, after-school activities and community projects to help develop young people's skills and prospects.



Social care

Social care workers support individuals to live their daily lives in the way that they wish. Individuals may need this support if they are unable to live independently because of their age, health or a disability. It may include anything from personal care to help with shopping, cooking and paying bills. Social care workers provide this support in a way that helps individuals to develop or regain these skills wherever possible so that they are in control of their lives.

Personal care

This is a specific term for the care and support individuals may need with their physical care. It includes support with washing, dressing, preparing meals, going to the toilet and taking any medicine. People may need personal care as they get older or are physically disabled and cannot manage these daily living tasks without help.

Nursing care

Nursing care is specialised care that needs to be carried out by qualified nurses including dressing wounds and giving medication. People who need nursing care are usually ill or have a long-term condition.

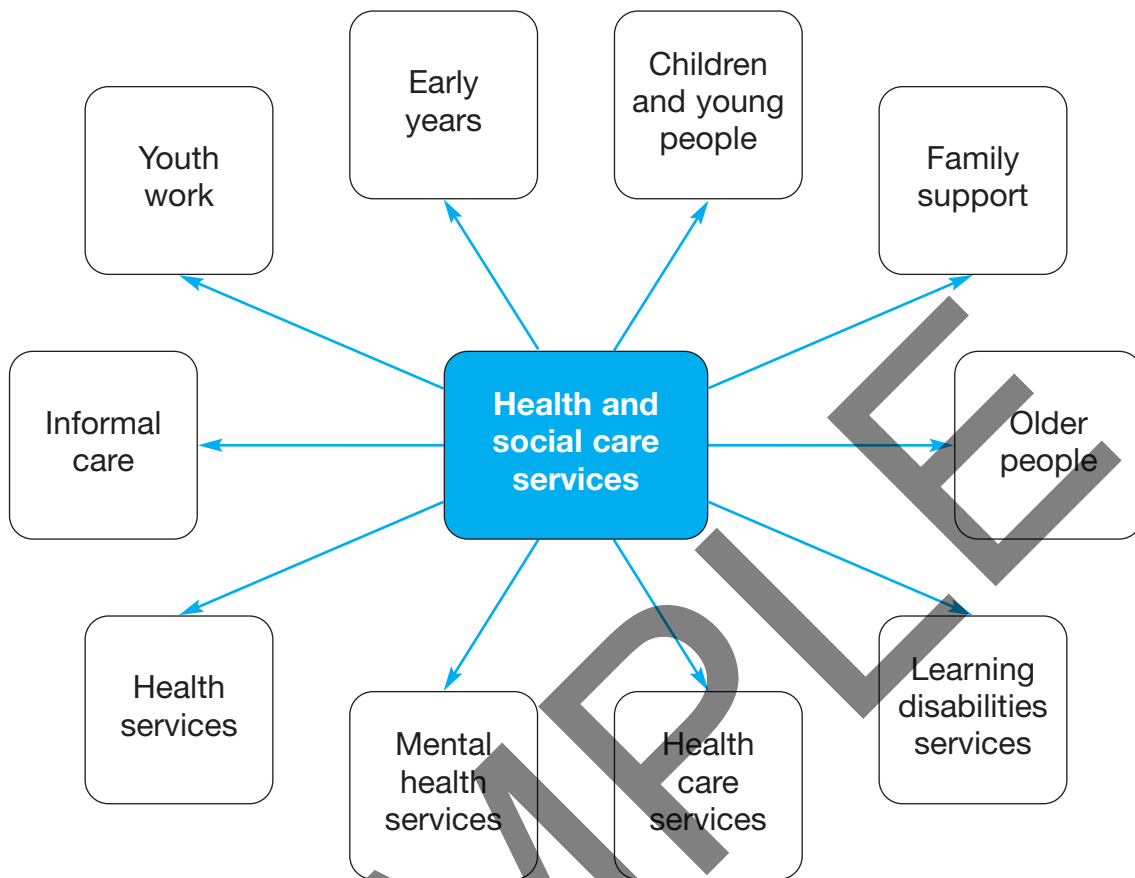
Health care

Health care is also very specialised and involves prevention and treatment of diseases or injuries. We all take advantage of health care when we go to a dentist, doctor or hospital.

Types of services available

Different services are available to provide these types of support. Some examples of these are included in the diagram on the next page.





Now look at some of the different types of support in more detail.

Social care for adults

Social care is support given to individuals to live their lives in the way they wish as far as possible. One of the main aims of social care is to respect and promote the independence of each individual.

Social care involves supporting people in the daily living activities that everyone needs to do.

Some examples may include:

- getting washed and dressed
- shopping
- cooking
- paying bills and managing finances
- taking medicines.

LEVEL 1 AWARD IN INTRODUCTION TO HEALTH, SOCIAL CARE AND CHILDREN'S AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SETTINGS

Unit A/602/6187 assessment

Understand the range of service provision and roles within health and social care (adults and children and young people), early years and childcare

Please complete each question. Staple your completed assessment together with this header sheet at the front and return it to your tutor.

ADVICE TO ALL CANDIDATES

- Please complete your personal details and candidate statement below.
- Complete all questions in this assessment.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided. Add any additional work for any of the questions on plain paper and attach to this assessment.
- You do not need to return your completed activities in the unit – just this assessment.
- If you require any assistance or guidance please contact your assessor/tutor.

PERSONAL DETAILS

Name _____

Contact address _____

_____ Postcode _____

Telephone no. (evening) _____ (day) _____

Email (home) _____ (work) _____

CANDIDATE STATEMENT

I certify that I have read Unit A/602/6187 and completed all sections in this assessment.

I confirm that this is my own work.

Signature _____ Date _____

For office use only
Candidate ref:
Assessor:
IV:

Passed
Date
Re-submit
Date

Tutor feedback:
Written <input type="checkbox"/>
Telephone <input type="checkbox"/>
Personal tutorial <input type="checkbox"/>

SAMPLE

Assessment**Understand the range of service provision and roles within health and social care (adults and children and young people), early years and childcare**

(The reference in brackets at the end of each question refers to the assessment criteria for this unit and is for your assessor's use.)

1. Obtain a map of your local area – you can either draw this or download it. Investigate the services available in your area for children, young people and adults.

a) On the map, you need to mark health and social care services available in your area for children, young people and adults. You can do this by using numbers or the name of the service. (1.1)

As a guide, make sure you include examples of:

- **Health services**
- **Social care services for adults**
- **Children and young people's services**

b) Provide a key in the space below which identifies what each of the services you have marked on the map provides. (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)

You can attach the map to this page using a stapler.

2. Outline the type of support provided by each of the following. (1.2, 1.3)

a) Childcare:

b) Youth work:

c) Social care:

d) Personal care:

e) Nursing care:

f) Health care:

SAMPLE