# **Unit 2: A Level Health & Social Care**

# wjec

### 2.2.4 Legislation and Policies

#### **Equality Act 2010**

**Aim:** protects people from discrimination in the workplace and wider society.

**Principles:** that people are protected under the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

# Wales: Framework for delivering integrated health and social care for older people with complex needs.

- Stronger community-based care for older people
- Better and more consistent outcomes
- More co-ordinated approach (multidisciplinary/ co-production)
- Early/timely intervention.

## Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016

**Aim:** provides a framework for regulating and inspecting social care in Wales to improve quality.

#### **Principles:**

- **1.** Reflects the changes brought about by the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.
- **2.** Puts **people at the centre** of their care and support.
- **3.** Developed a **coherent & consistent** Welsh approach
- **4.** Tackles provider failure
- **5.** Responds quickly & effectively to **new models of service** & concerns over the **quality of care and support**.

#### Wales Health and Care Standards framework 2015

Quality assurance framework to ensure a consistent approach to providing safe, high quality care is achieved.

#### **Human Rights Act 1989**

**Aim:** fundamental rights that everyone is entitled to: to be treated equally with fairness, dignity and respect.

**Principles:** the right to equality, freedom from discrimination, the right to life, liberty and personal security, freedom from slavery, freedom from torture and degrading treatment.

#### Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014

**Aim:** to improve the well-being of people who need care and support and for carers that need support.

#### 4 main principles:

- · Voice, choice and control
- Prevention and early intervention (minimising critical need)
- Achieving well-being
- Co-production (individuals involved in design of their own care).

#### **Public Health Wales Act 2017**

**Aims:** address public health issues, create conditions conducive to good health, prevent avoidable harm. Areas of public health: health impact assessments, food hygiene ratings, pharmaceutical needs in local communities, smoking, tattoos and piercings, public toilet facilities.

#### **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**

**Aim:** Long-term improvement of the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wales.

**Principles:** A prosperous Wales, resilient Wales, more equal Wales, healthier Wales, a Wales of cohesive communities, a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language, a globally responsible Wales.

**A Healthier Wales:** A plan for future health and social care.

**Preventative health** – helping people to stay well, not waiting to treat people when they become ill. Helping people to manage their own long-term health and to be more active and independent.

A **person-centred approach** (collaborative working, local services sharing and working together, a single digital record for patients). Measure **what really matters** to service users.

More services outside hospitals and in people's homes (**community-based** approach). People to remain independent in their own homes and communities.

Up to date technology and medication to improve health and lengthen life. Identify the best health and social care models and support them. Invest in **new technologies** and **skilled practitioners**.

#### **Prudent Healthcare (Wales)**

**Focussed around:** 1. Allowing people to make more informed decisions about their care and reducing unnecessary tests, treatments or prescriptions. 2. Improving outpatient care to increase specialist advice in primary settings 3. Developing partnership working and integration between services to provide the right care at the right time in the right place.

**Aims:** to empower the public to manage their own health and well-being by only doing what is necessary, timely intervention and reducing variations in practise.