Unit 2: A Level Health & Social Care

2.2.2 Recognising high quality care



A framework of standards is set by law to maintain high quality in provision of services in Wales.

- (i) The Health and Care Standards 2015
- (ii) Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016 (RISCA)
- (iii) National Minimum Standards for Regulated Childcare

These frameworks reflect the aims of the **Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014** and seek to improve consistency of quality by putting people at the centre of high-quality services and responding quickly to provider failings with new models and concepts.

How are high quality standards of care achieved in health, social care and childcare?

The ethos behind high quality of care is that everyone in the NHS and Social Services has a part to play in safe, effective, person-centred care. This includes individuals and organisations.

Who regulates and inspects services and organisations?

Healthcare

Social Care and Childcare

Care Inspectorate Wales: regulates, inspects, and takes action to improve the quality and safety of services. Independent regulator of Social Care and Child Care. Sectors inspected are: Occupational Health, Social Workers, Nurses, Teachers and Day-care Specialists. Area managers from the CIW work with local authorities with a vision to focus on people's experiences and understand the impact of services on their lives to improve quality.

Healthcare Inspectorate Wales: Inspects NHS and independent health care providers against a range of standards and guidance to highlight areas in need of improvements. Independent, aiming to improve quality by sharing good practice and taking action when standards are not met.



Education

Her Majesty's Inspectorate for Education and Training (Estyn): Inspects schools, nurseries and training establishments to improve the quality of education and training in Wales. Aims to support providers by developing a self-improvement and learning culture putting learners at the heart of everything. Provides accountability to the public for the standards in training and education, encourages responsibility, initiative & innovation.

Representatives if standards are not met and quality is compromised:

Community Health Councils (CHC):

independent bodies set up by law and regulated by the Board of Community Councils. Each local health board has a CHC. They monitor and inspect all primary services such as GPs, pharmacists, opticians, hospitals (including private hospitals) and care homes. CHCs act as a public voice to suggest improvements in quality and can act as an advocate.

Commissioner Bodies – Children's Commissioner, Older People's Commissioner and Welsh Language Commissioner. Champions the rights of children, older people, and people with Welsh as a first language. Informs why rights are important and looks at decisions made by public bodies that affect rights.

Public Service Ombudsman: has legal rights to investigate complaints about public services, independent care providers and local government bodies who have broken their code of conduct.

Patient Groups: groups of patients who provide feedback on a wide range of care, treatments and areas of health feeding into the CHCs.

1000 Lives (Improvement Cymru): the voice of improvement in Welsh healthcare, supporting through advice, courses, coaching and sharing ideas.

Welsh Audit Office: working as part of the Welsh Concordat between Bodies, inspecting regulating and auditing health and social care in Wales. This organisation also audits accounts and conducts value for money surveys.