

Differences between types of agencies within Health, Social Care and Children and Young People Services

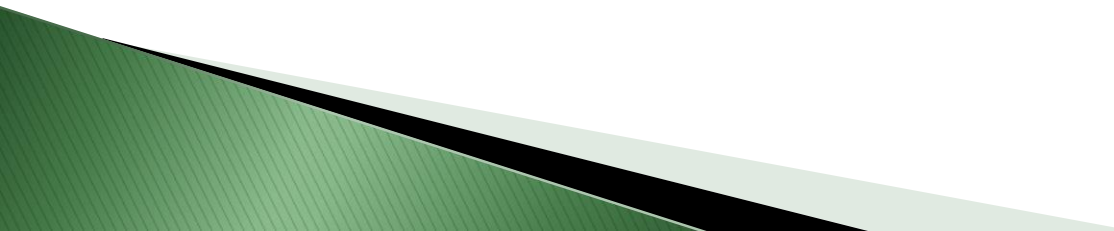


Structure of Health Care Services

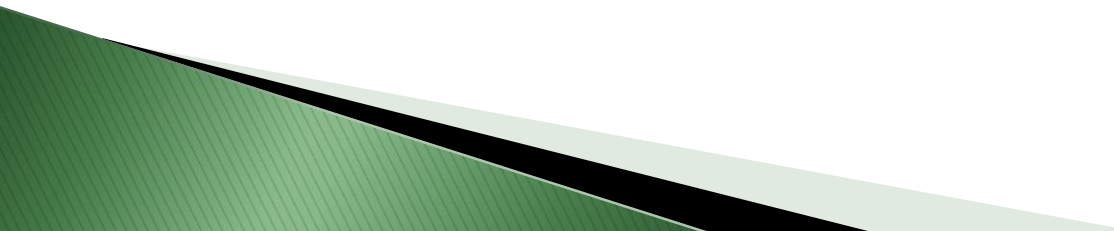
- ▶ Primary Care
- ▶ Secondary Care
- ▶ Tertiary Care
- ▶ Informal Care
- ▶ In pairs discuss the differences between these.
- ▶ Be prepared to feedback.



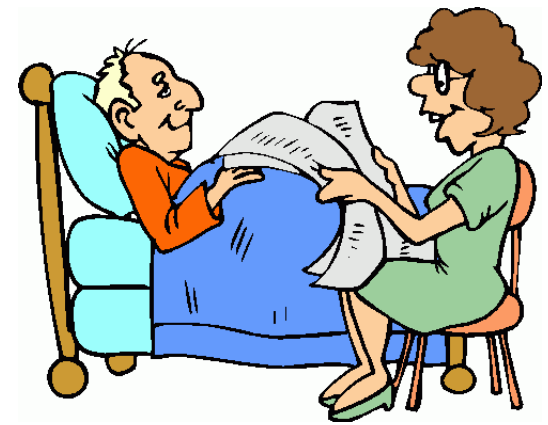
Structure of Health Care Services

- ▶ **Primary care** is often the first point of contact for people in need of healthcare, and may be provided by professionals such as GPs, Opticians, Health Visitors, Midwives, Dentists and Pharmacists.
 - ▶ **Secondary care**, which is sometimes referred to as 'hospital and community care', can either be planned (elective) care such as a cataract operation, or urgent and emergency care such as treatment for a fracture. Includes therapists, counsellors and social workers.
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Structure of Health Care Services

- ▶ **Tertiary care** refers to highly specialised treatment such as neurosurgery, transplants and secure forensic mental health services.
(NHS Providers 2019)
 - ▶ **Informal care** is generally defined as the unpaid care provided to older and dependent persons by a person with whom they have a social relationship, such as a spouse, parent, child, other relative, neighbour, friend or other non-kin (Triantafillou et al. 2010).
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Informal



- ▶ Carried out by people who want to help others.
- ▶ Sometimes they have no choice but to care for family members/friends.
- ▶ Usually unpaid and may not have any formal qualifications/training.
- ▶ Examples: Churches, Babysitters, Relatives, Friends.



Different Types of Services

- ▶ Statutory
- ▶ Private
- ▶ Voluntary (Third Sector)



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- ▶ In pairs discuss the differences between these.
- ▶ Be prepared to feedback.

Statutory



- ▶ Also known as Public Sector.
- ▶ Organisations set up as a result of legislation or Acts of Parliament.
- ▶ Controlled by National and/or Local Government.
- ▶ Funded mainly from Income Tax, National Insurance and Council Tax.
- ▶ Examples: NHS, Education,
- ▶ Social Services, Housing,
- ▶ Employment



Private

- ▶ Run as a business to make a profit.
- ▶ Controlled by Owners/Managers
- ▶ Have to comply with Legislation and Acts of Parliament.
- ▶ Funded by Service Users paying for services provided.
- ▶ Examples: Private Hospitals, Residential Care Homes, Dentists, Opticians, Schools and Nurseries.

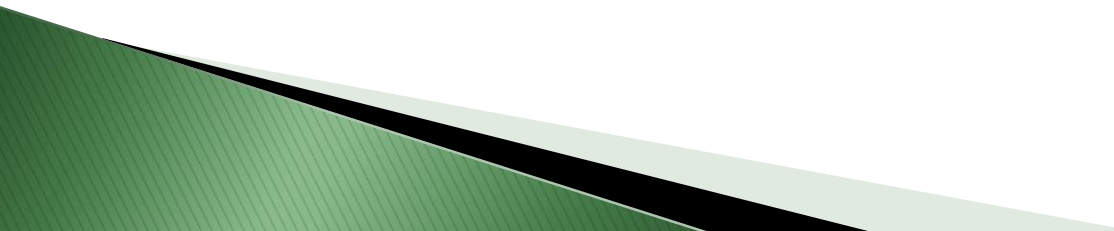


Voluntary (Third Sector)

- ▶ Non-Profit Making Organisations
- ▶ Often Charities.
- ▶ Funded through Fundraising, Donations and/or Grants.
- ▶ Examples: Age Cymru, Mencap, NSPCC



UK Health and Care System

- ▶ Please click on the link below to find out more information about the structure of the UK Health and Care System.
 - ▶ [The United Kingdom Health and Care System](#)
 - ▶ (United Kingdom Government 2013)
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The UK Health Care System

- ▶ Please watch this short video clip (approximately 3 minutes) about the Health Care System in the United Kingdom.
- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2SVi-lvDLGs>

Online Activities 1 and 2

- ▶ In the Module on Moodle, complete the 2 drag and drop the word activities –
- ▶ Structure of Health Care Services
- ▶ Different Types of Health Care Services.



References and Further Reading

- ▶ National Health Service Providers (2019) *The NHS Provider Sector*. Available at: <https://nhsproviders.org/topics/delivery-and-performance/the-nhs-provider-sector> Accessed 21st July 2019
- ▶ Triantafillou J et al (2010) Informal care in the long-term care system.
- ▶ European Overview paper. Athens/Vienna: Interlinks. <http://interlinks.euro.centre.org>



References and Further Reading

- ▶ United Kingdom Government (2013) *The health and care system explained*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-health-and-care-system-explained/the-health-and-care-system-explained> Accessed 20th September 2020

