Enriching Knowledge for the Health Management and Social Care

Curriculum Series

Social Care and Social Welfare

Learning and Teaching References

- **1** Personal Needs and Development across Lifespan
- 2 Health and Well-being
- 3 Physical Well-being Healthy Body
- 4 Mental Well-being Healthy Mind
- 5 Social Well-being Inter-personal Relationship
- 6 Healthy Community

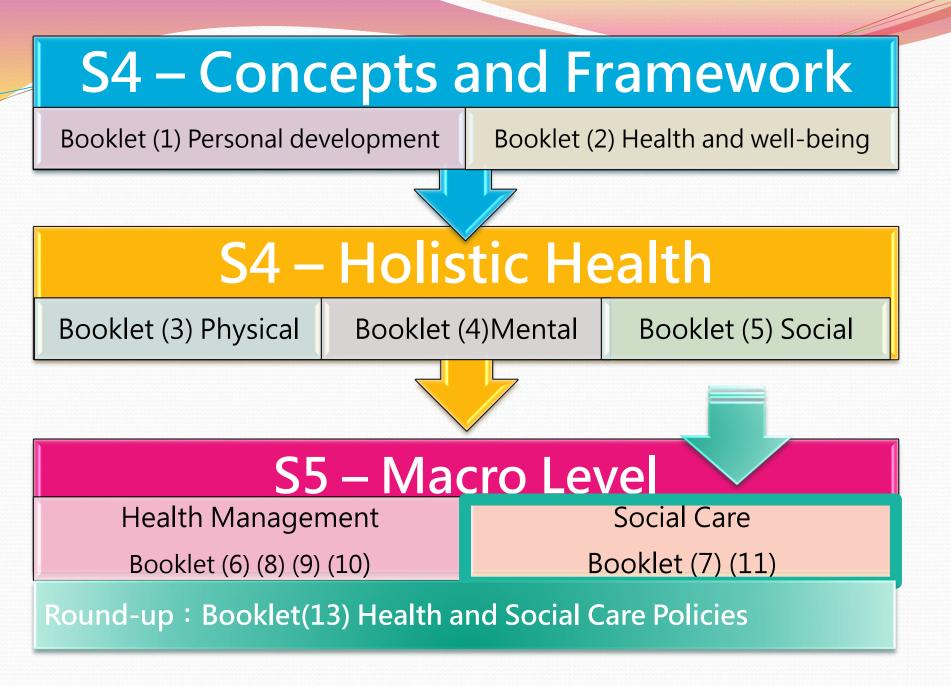
7 Caring Community

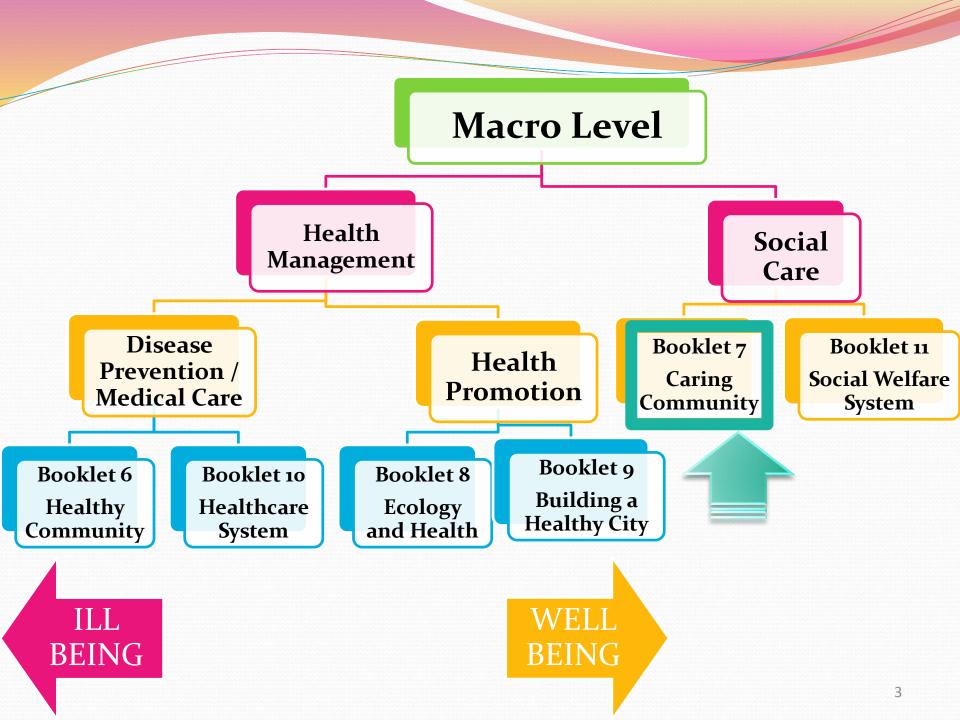
- 8 Ecology and Health
- 9 Building a Healthy City
- 10 Healthcare System
- 11 Social Welfare System
- 12 Medical and Social Care Professions
- 13 Health and Social Care Policies
- 14 Social Care in Action
- **15A** Health and Social Care Issue Ageing Population
- 15B Health and Social Care Issue Discrimination
- 15C Health and Social Care Issue Domestic Violence
- **15D** Health and Social Care Issue Addiction
- 15E Health and Social Care Issue Poverty

Booklet 7

Caring Community

September 2016





Learning Targets

Value and Attitude • Make commitments to family, community and groups

Knowledge

- Analyse the relationship, impact and implications of structural issues in relation to personal and social well-being
- Identify problems and effects associated with family changes, migration and displacement
- Suggest possible means and solutions for the crises
- Understand that social care can be promoted in various ways

7.1 Social Changes

- Topic 1 Personal Development, Social Care and Health Across the Lifespan
- 1D Factors affecting our health / illness experiences and personal and social well-being
 - 1D 2 Social and economic factors
 - *1D6* Globalization examples of its impact

To recognise the factors that influence personal and social health

Social Changes

Modernization

 Evolutionary changes in technology, lifestyle, social organisation, modes of production and ways of thinking brought about by social revolution

Industrialization

 Replacement of labour by machines and working in assembly lines for mass production that affects individuals and families

Urbanization

 Physical growth of urban areas from rural areas as a result of population immigration to an existing urban area

Globalization

 An ongoing process by which regional economies, societies and cultures become integrated

7.2 Impacts of Economic Changes on Health

- Topic 2 Health and Social Care in the Local and the Global Contexts
- 2A Structural issues related to health, social care and personal and social well-being
 - 2A2 Economic crises
 - To analyse the relationship, impact and implications of structural issues in relation to personal and social wellbeing

弱勢社群

特徴	個人層面影響	對社會影響
難以運用個人資源 (包括能力、財富、 人際網路等)解決危 機	 遇到困難時未能獲得適時的援助,比一般人更容易處於危機當中 	
比一般人更容易處 於危機當中	 自我形象低落/被歧視, 引致社交退縮 	
需要額外與及時的 援助	• 較難改善生活或向上流動	 需要政府增撥資源-對 醫療及社會福利制度的 負擔帶來負面影響 不同階層人士出現資源 分配衝突,影響社會和 諧/氣氛

Vulnerable groups

Features	Impacts on Individuals	Impacts on Society
difficult to mobilize individual resources		
(including personal ability, financial asset		
and social network etc.) to deal with crisis		

Economic Growth

Positive	Family	can afford a higher quality of goods and services, the quality of life improves
	Community	different industries will emerge to meet the needs of the better-off community social atmosphere becomes pleasant and positive
	Vulnerable Groups	increase in government revenue, more resources can be assigned to improve the living standard of vulnerable groups
		spend more time making money and less time doing exercise
		air pollution caused by industrial development leads to deterioration in physical health
	Family	imply increases in working hours, work pressure and tension between family life and work. The family relationship may deteriorate

Economic Downturn

Negative	Family	Unemployment and wage cuts triggers feelings of depression
	Community	withdraw from some social activities that may affect their interpersonal relationships
-	Vulnerable Groups	relatively difficult for the government to allocate any additional budget to support these vulnerable groups
Positive	Family	Owing to the drop in family household income, more people may choose to cook and eat at home to reduce the cost of dining in restaurants

Impacts of Economic Crisis on Individual Well-being

Physical

 Psychosomatic disorders/ prolonged stress leading to more susceptible to infectious and

chronic diseases

 Not able to maintain basic standard of living, e.g. lack of food

Mental

- triggers the feelings of depression
- Increase the risks of alcohol and drug abuse / domestic violence and suicide
- Learn to solve problems and build resilience

Social

- affect the social network (from tight to loose)
- mutual help and care

7.3 Impacts of Family Changes on Health

- Topic 2 Health and Social Care in the Local and the Global Contexts
- *2C* Recent increases in vulnerability and exposure due to family changes
 - 2C3Family changes and their effects

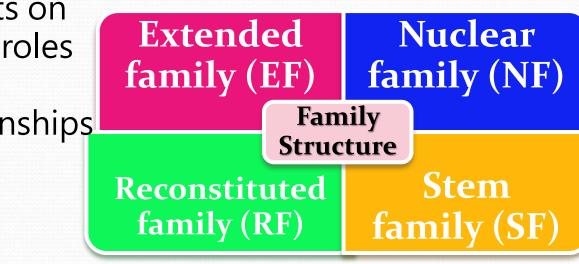
Family disintegration / Single parent households and the consequences / Role confusions and contradictory cultural values

To identify the problems and effects associated with family changes

Family Changes

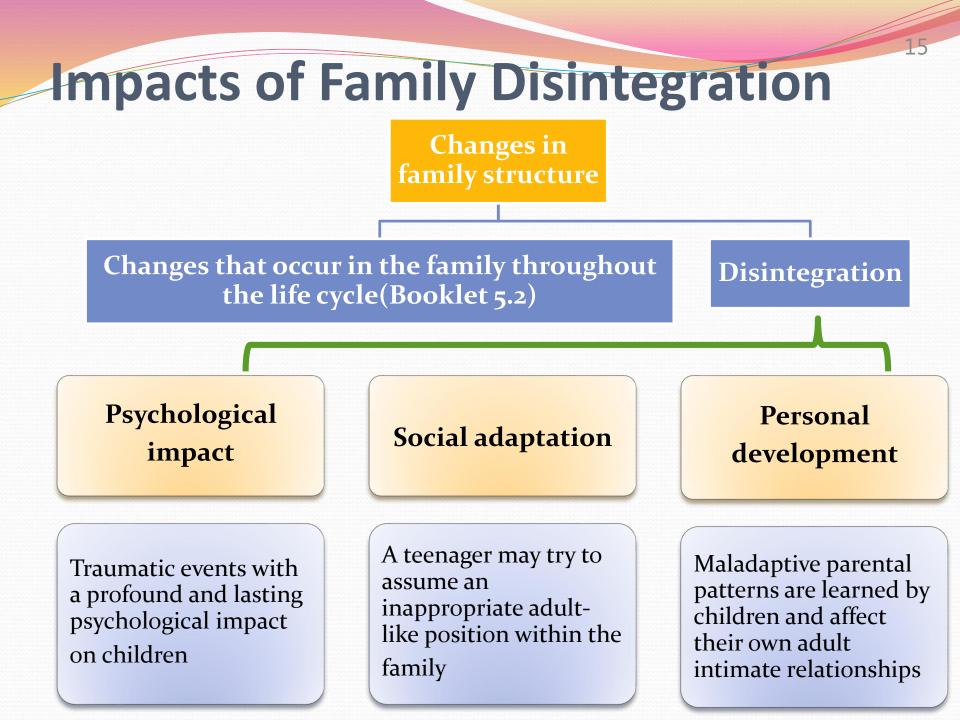
 EF → NF – couples are unable to live with original families under urbanization

Economic impacts on family roles and relationships



• NF \rightarrow SF: depend on ageing parents for child care and social support

• RF: Family disintegration



7.4 Impacts of Migration and Displacement on Health

Topic 2 - Health and Social Care in the Local and the Global Contexts

2A Structural issues related to health, social care and personal and social well-being

- 2A 3 Displacement and migration
 - Population displacement may result from natural disaster, human activities such as dam project, war, job, education, family reunion etc.
 - Possible risks of displaced groups or migrants
 - Possible care deprivation in displaced population
 - Readjustment to new environment

To analyse the relationship, impact and implications of structural issues in relation to personal and social wellbeing

Population Displacement: Reasons and Crisis

Reasons for Population Displacement

Social changes	Changes in economic situation	weakening of state capacity and social conflicts	
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Physical Aspect

 Health risks (health risk behaviour or unhealthy lifestyle) – Health Belief Model (Booklet 9)

Mental Aspect

 Stressor / identity /self-image/ sense of belonging in the new community (Booklet 1,4)

Social Aspect

 Employment opportunities/socio -economic status /lack of community bonds and support networks(Booklet 1, 7.5) Crisis

Impacts of Migration on Individual and

Social Well-being

Migration

Individual Well-being

Adaptation to new environment

- Better employment / education / living condition
- (Family reunion) emotional needs / more support in crisis
- Act as a stressor
- Possible risks: adjustments in physical, mental and social aspects
- Care deprivation / hinder the accessibility to appropriate services

Social Well-being

- Extend labour force to the society which relieve the burden of ageing population
- May generate immigrant-related problems like discrimination/ labeling due to cultural differences
- New population group may compete social resources / ask for allocating more resources
- Increasing public expenses in providing services to new immigrants e.g. services related to supporting adaptation in schooling and employment 18

7.5 Community and Social Support

Network

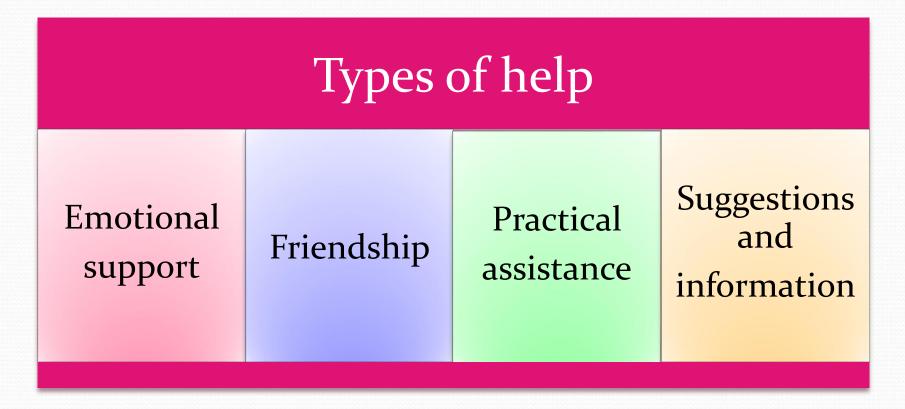
- **Topic 1 Personal Development, Social Care and Health Across the Lifespan**
- 1B Factors which influence personal development
 - 1B4 Community influence
 - Living environment/ Social relationships/ The availability of health and social care services
 - To explore how the community influence personal health and development
- 1C Transitions and changes in the course of the lifespan
 - **1C7**Special needs and care throughout the life cycle
 - To understand the needs and care of people at various stages of life 19

7.5 Community and Social Support Network

- Topic 1 Personal Development, Social Care and Health Across the Lifespan
- *1E* The need for and the role of social care in the community and the private sphere across the lifespan
 - 1E1 Breaking down of community bonds and relationships and the consequences for social care, health and well-being
 - 1E3 Forms of social care Informal care provided by the private sphere and the community (social support network)
 - To understand the importance of social care for personal and social well-being

Social Support Network

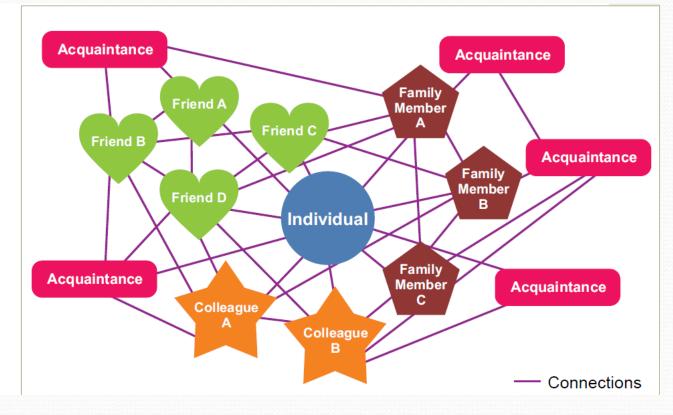
 formed by people who know each other and they meet and talk regularly or frequently



Social Support Network

Tight Social Network

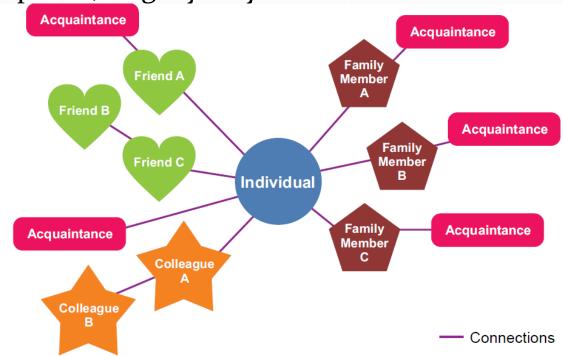
• the members know each other well and can be easily and rapidly mobilized to cope with the crisis of an individual.



Social Support Network

Loose Social Network

- the members do not know each other and the victim in the crisis needs to exert a lot of effort to explain what happens to others. The spread of information will be under constraints.
- When an individual is not able to resolve his/her own crisis and the network fails to provide timely assistance and response, tragedy may then occur



Functions of a Community

Economic	Socialization	Social participation	Mutual support	Social control
to provide jobs to its members and carry out economic and commercial activities	to transmit knowledge, information and values to its members	to participate in the society through the community	to provide mutual support and help to fulfil emotional and physical needs	to supervise the thinking and behaviour of members to achieve social stability

Calfing Citizenship and Social Care

Breakdown of community bonds

Technological advancement

• Close contact / face-to face communication is replaced by Internet communication

Individualism

• Place the interests of the individuals above those of the social groups

Working hours

• Long duration of working hours is one of the barriers to the maintenance of relationships

Policies

• i.e. housing planning and urban renewal policies

Community bond

 In a healthy community, people establish different bonds with others through on-going interactions, that enabling the exchange of ideas and the help for one another

A Caring Citizen

- Learn reciprocity and mutual care and support
- Develop empathy to the disadvantaged and commitment to the community
- Able to recognize what we can do for the community and society
- Develop communication and problem solving skills
- Deepen the understanding of different health and social issues and be responsible for dealing with problems

7.6 Caring Community

- Topic 1 Personal Development, Social Care and Health Across the Lifespan
- *1E* The need for and the role of social care in the community and the private sphere across the lifespan
 - 1E3 Forms of social care Informal care provided by the private sphere and the community (social support network)

To act as a supportive citizen in the community

7.6 Caring Community

Topic 2 - Health and Social Care in the Local and the Global Contexts

- 2A Structural issues related to health, social care and personal and social well-being
 - 2A7 Types of services and community resources in preventing and dealing with the problems and other possible solutions

To identify the support and services available for people / families in need and suggest other possible means or solutions

7.6 Caring Community

Topic 4 - Promotion and Maintenance of Health and Social Care in the Community

• 4D Commitment in the community

- 4D4 Seeking to balance personal responsibility with responsibility to society: 1 The need for local community and personal participation in service delivery
- 4D5Commitment in community

To examine and carry out personal and social responsibilities in health and social care

Community Support Networks

- Social network /social support network /community network (different natures but all provide supports to individuals)
- Five types of networks :
 - (1) Personal network
 - (2) Volunteer network
 - (3) Neighbourhood network
 - (4) Network of care givers
 - (5) Self-help groups

Community Development / Community Care

Community Development :

- Community centres
- Neighbourhood level community development projects (NLCDP)
- Care and support networking teams (CSNT)

Community Care

- the support to patients and clients to help them live in the community and avoid unnecessary hospitalization and isolation
- in the form of home care, social support networks and volunteer services