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Assessment Component 1
Presentation Group 3

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Introduction

- Some of the most major risk factors that can result in child abuse and neglect are domestic abuse, substance abuse, and/or mental health issues (NSPCC, 2023).

- Families can have a beneficial impact on their children's health, development, academic, and well-being results throughout adulthood when they are actively involved in their learning and development (Brotherton and Cronin, 2020).

- The purpose of this seminar is to critically analyse a case study and identify the key areas of vulnerability in children, young people and families.

- Key factors and interventions that apply in this situation, including any applicable laws and policies, the interventions of the health and social care agencies and the efficiency of those interventions in this particular case study.

- In order to enhance the care provided to children, young people and families every day and to have a good impact on their social, emotional, and physical well-being, some recommendations will finally be made from our position as health and social care professionals.

Present the case study

- Lone-parent family with an African ethnic background staying from mother(47) and her son(7) and daughter(9).
- The mother is currently unemployed and had a stroke at the age of 42.Also, she is dealing with alcohol issues since the age of 18.
- The boy showed anxious behaviour and had difficulties making friendships.
- The girl separated from her family by ignoring her brother. Also, arriving home late from school because she spending time with her friends.
- The mother due to her past and current issues can’t look after her children properly and it’s generating more problems in the family.

Factors of vulnerability children, young people and families can face

- Mother misusing alcohol and suffering physical and mental health problems.
- Girl 9-year-old is a young carer of her mother and her brother.
- Boy 7-year-old suffering mental ill-health.
- Family in general do not have the opportunity of achieving a proper standard of health and development for themselves (Brotherton and Cronin, 2020).
- 36% of case reviews when a child is harmed or died find parental use of alcohol or drugs (GOV, 2021).

The impact of these factors on the children and young people

- Growing up in an alcoholic household can be a difficult experience.
- Children raised by parents who abuse alcohol are more likely to experience physical, emotional, and behavioural issues.
- Parents who use drugs or alcohol are unable to supervise their children (NSPCC, 2018).
- Parents and carers who abuse drugs and alcohol may put their children in danger (NSPCC, 2018).
- Mothers who abuse alcohol or drugs may become less emotionally available to their children, making them less receptive to their needs (Kroll and Taylor, 2003).
- Parents who abuse drugs can cause irrational, unpredictable, or withdrawing behaviour, which can scare their children (Cleaver, Unell and Aldgate, 2011).

The process of intervention by relevant health and social care agencies within the case study

- Successful interventions for families with parents who misuse drugs should take a holistic approach.
- Daily operations
- Psychological operation
- Parent-child relationships
- Family's social, housing, and financial situation (Altobelli and Payne, 2014; Bogg, 2013; Cleaver, Unell and Aldgate, 2011).
- Long-term assistance should be balanced with targeted, time-limited services.
- Practice pragmatist, realistic, and timely goals to support families affected by substance abuse.
- Younger kids are transported to day care or school.
- Older kids do not skip school
- Every child is provided with proper assistance and medical care (including dental appointments).

Actions of social services with the family

- Relocate the family in a better area.
- Psychological support for mother, rehab therapy, and also help her to find a part-time job.
- Home visits and individual discussions with every member of the family.
- Family therapy, improving the communication, and relation between the mother and her children.
- Establish communication between mother and school specially with children`s teachers and wellbeing officer also helping mother to socialize with other mums.
- For the boy a psychological support has been arrange, consoling and cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT).
- Reintegrate the children into extra school activities with a mentor to help them rebuild their confidence and self-esteem like goals journal, letter to yourself and competitive board games
- Rules and timetables has being set for children .

Results and outcomes

- The family has been relocated
- Mother accepted all the help given, she stopped drinking and goes to all the therapies
- Mother has a part-time job and gets involved in children`s lives, she also improved her confidence a lot
- The children are happy, regained their self-esteem and confidence
- Children have good results at school, a good routine, and new friends at school
- Children are involved in lots of activities at school they go to school clubs
- The family spends quality time together

Policy and legislation related to safeguarding children and young people

- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Art 1, Art 3, Art 6, Art 18, Art 19, Art 24, (UNICEF, 1989).
- The children Act 1989 section 17,section 47, section 20.
- Education Act 2002
- Children Act 2004 Cap 1, Cap 2.
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Equality 2010
- Children and Social Work act 2017
- The Protection of Freedoms Bill
- The Data Protection Act 2018
- General Data Protection Regulations
- Working together to safeguard children 2018

Theories guiding interventions of social services in case of safeguarding issues

Theoretical view with Bronfenbrenner's Ecological System Theory: This theory views children's development in a complex system of relationships and the connections between them (SymplyPsychology, 2023).

- Microsystem: Single mothers dealing with different problems affecting the children's mental and physical health too.

- Mesosytem: it is showing the interaction between children and parents and also with teachers. There are problems at school due to family background.

- Exosystem: social structure, the mother is unemployed and is negatively affecting the family wealth balance.
- Macrosystem: attitudes and cultural elements, the mother trying to quit alcohol so it could change the family life for the better.

- Chronosystem: environmental changes, African ethnic background living in a deprived community (Healthresearchfunding, 2023).

Theories guiding interventions of social services in case of safeguarding issues

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs: This is a motivation theory in psychology that describes five different human needs stocked up hierarchically in pyramid levels (McLeod, 2018).

- Basic needs include safety and psychological needs: the mother needs to quit alcohol, find a job and give more attention to her children.

- Psychological needs including esteem needs and belongingness and love need: the daughter should have not separated from her family and care more about her brother also mother needs to connect more to the children and find a job to get again a prestige and lift up her mood.

- Self-fulfillment needs self-actualization: the mother quitting alcohol giving more attention to her children and finding a job could motivate her and could give her new goals and encouragement (McLeod, 2018).

Recommendations

•For improvement of the mother: Creating a long-term plan to stay in control and completely alcohol free through the GP Centre (NHS, 2022).

•For improvement of the boy: Supporting him at the school with programs to improve socialization, and psychological support during the course (Mervis, 1998).

•For improvement of the girl: Involving her in help projects and psychological support through ‘Young Minds Charity' (Helsen, Vollebergh and Meeus, 2000).

Conclusions

- According to the case study, the policies put into place improved the welfare of the family as well as the connections between the mother and her children.
- Children receive assistance and direction in their return to education and a healthy lifestyle through government support and laws, enabling them to become responsible individuals.
- Following the assessment, interventions, and evaluation, as well as the mother's desire for change, the family situation improved, as did their relationships and communication within the family.
- The significance of applying theories guided the interventions and decisions made in this case study.

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Thank you
Any question ?