

SUPPORTING PAPER

CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILIES

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of the following supporting paper is to outline the vulnerability factors waiting for the family E, which is formed of two boys, one primary school and one secondary school, the mother of the boys and partner of mom. The family presents a couple of issues such as rent areas, domestic violence, verbal and emotional abuse, children not attending school, anti-social behaviour of the boys, and the mother having alcohol problems.

Vulnerability factors will be discussed, including domestic violence, verbal and emotional abuse of the children, further policy and interventions off professionals implicated in the family file will explain how those agents supported the family, such as Improving family relationships by identifying behavior and family strength. (McLaughlin & McColgan, 2021).

The professional intervention will be defined and explained, including youth offending team, GOV (2021), Children and health services, youth inclusion and support panel, anti-social behavior, neighborhood services, and substance misuse engagement.

The positive and negative impact of actions taken and exposure of children to abuse and violence will give us a larger view of the support received and its consequences. The conclusion section will then summarize the most important aspect covered; the recommendation will explain what could have been done differently.

VULNERABILITY FACTORS

Greenwood (2019) suggested that teachers should understand the emotional and relational factors during their lessons; vulnerable children need nurture and understanding leading to effectiveness. 'Understanding nurturing and working effectively with vulnerable children in schools' helps teachers to support better children at risk, offering suggestions on taking notes teacher-friendly materials hardware ideas including 'developmental stages and unmet needs'.

Anti-social behavior speaks itself to being able to understand children's behavior; it unconsciously communicates their needs. Greenwood (2019) emphasizes that answers to anti-social behavior should be wonder, tentatively, gentle curiosity, and timely, allowing children to feel thought about and heard. Anti-social behavior could include sweating, not answering, pushing, stuttering, crying, scratching, banging, or looking down.

Domestic violence is also a vulnerability factor affecting family and children, verbal and emotional abuse towards the children, being the concerns presented in Family E.

Varner and Smith (2019) shared a study that took place in 1982 involving 42 girls and 30 boys where; both sexes have encountered four or more risk factors before age 2. The children affected were the ones coming from a low-income family, alcoholic or mentally ill parents, and being exposed to domestic violence or emotional and verbal abuse. However, the study shows that the children involved managed to overcome the odds and, as they grow up, become competent, confident, and caring individuals.

Vulnerable factors may affect the children in a positive or negative way; it all depends on the changes to the life span development and the environmental factors.

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

According to Anon (2016), emotional abuse is the most difficult to confirm and evidence; when it is confirmed there is another type of abuse involved, it is vital that any kind of abuse is recognized and reporting real-time so the child can be put in the protection of another family member or removed so the family file closed quickly and safely. Signs of emotional abuse can include lack of confidence, poor emotional control, anti-social behavior, acting inappropriate to their age.

Risk and protective factors are being in place to determine the abuse and obtain additional information from people who know the child and develop intervention plans. Factors that may be assessed can include domestic violence, new partner, aggressive behavior, unemployment, poverty, and more.

Protective factors could be stable housing, employment, protective parent, grandparents, education, health, and wellbeing; having at least one protective parent is crucial. When working with the family, it is important to identify the protective factors as well as the risk factors.

Humphreys and Stanley (2015) Suggest that domestic abuse is happening in different forms nowadays, such as parents' relationships, parent-to-child violence, and the other way around. However, there is helping to try and tackle those issues these include advocacy for children, prevention programs, which are delivered in school, interventions to solve the relation between mother and child.

In Family E, children are exposed to domestic violence between mother and her partner; also, the partner abused the children verbally and emotionally, which can have a long-term impact on the boys. However, listening to children and providing their parents and them with the required support may prevent those issues, and negative outcomes, such as isolation, children not going to school, aggressive behavior, and mental problems for the mother due to unhealthy lifestyle, alcohol addiction, and toxic relationship.

POLICY AND INTERVENTIONS

A policy can simply be defined as a plan proposed by a group, organization, or government, according to Cambridge Dictionary (2021). Policies within family E were to improve family relationships, general health for the family and mental health support for the mother, prevention of domestic violence and alcohol addiction.

McColgan and McLaughlin (2021) suggested that in order to achieve realistic goals in the family, all areas need to be explored, identify behavior and recognized strengths as individuals and as a family, recognize difficulties, and discover solutions. Therapists have tried different activities to support the family in strengthening their relationships. 'Maeve McColgan has worked for 30 years in social care in mental health settings. Being a qualified Family Therapist, the Therapeutic Story Book p focuses on improving family relationships, resolving difficulties, and identifying family strength by attending an assessment where all the family members need to answer different questions.

Acalcy (2018) defined child maltreatment as 'non-accidental behavior by the parent' towards the children, including abuse and neglect, such as emotional abuse, physical, sexual, and exposure to domestic violence. Emotional abuse includes inappropriate verbal behavior towards the child and failure to provide for the basic needs, like ignoring, isolating, terrorizing the child. In those situations, children are being removed from the family, or they are put under other members of the family's care. Children of Family E were placed on living with their father and be removed from their mother, policy being agreed by the court.

Many professionals have been involved in family E, in order to solve the issues, including youth offending, neighbourhood and children services, youth inclusion support panel, anti-social behavior, substance misuse, and health services. Youth Offending team - Their role is to help families that have law problems; they were involved in trying and tackling emotional abuse and domestic violence. (GOV, 2021).

Neighborhood services keep an eye on the property, such as landlords, neighbors, housing agents; they were the ones who manage rent areas. Youth inclusion and support panel Protect the family from anti-social behavior. Anti-social behavior gets involved when there is an abuse concern; they refer the family for further support.

Children and health services were involved because of children's non-attendance in school and their social behavior to improve overall health and wellbeing. (WHO, 2021).

Substance misuse engagement support individuals from addictive drugs and alcohol; their role was to help the mother.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACT

POSITIVE IMPACT

Looking at the family situation, the positive outcomes were the early interventions of the professionals to tackle the issues presented, such as children being free from domestic violence abuse, improving their development and wellbeing. Also, research has shown that children who have been maltreated as a child will not go on to abuse their own child in the future.

The mother has received support to stop the alcohol addiction, and mental health support, counseling therapy, benefiting her life and relationship, counseling therapies help the mental wellbeing and recognize the difficulties and find solutions.

NEGATIVE IMPACT

The negative impact could include the child maltreatment the children have been exposed to abuse and violence, which can have a long-term effect on children's development, physical health psychological consequences in behavior, according to Children's Bureau (2021).

Physical health childhood maltreatment has been proved to be linked to many long-term health problems such as diabetes, heart attacks, high blood pressure, brain damage, cancer, stroke, malnutrition, vision problems, functional limitation, lung disease, and migraines.

Psychological consequences: My treatment in childhood can cause various psychological problems, including fear, distrust, depression, low self-esteem, isolation, difficulties forming and maintaining relationships, and cognitive development.

Behavior consequences could include alcohol and drug use at a later age when becoming an adolescent or adult, delinquency, and criminality.

CONCLUSION

Summarising the concept, family E presented two boys abused and exposed to domestic violence between the mother and her partner. Many professionals have been involved in order to tackle the problems presented, such as youth offending, youth inclusion and support panel, children services, anti-social behavior, and health services.

The case has been resolved in court, and policies imposed by the court were for the children to live with their father in the mother to receive mental health support, counseling therapy. However, the file for the family has been closed due to changing circumstances and the non-engagement of the mother.

The negative impact on the family in children suggested that the children who have been maltreated will have long-term consequences as an adult, such as behavior and psychological and physical health problems. (Children's Bureau, 2021).

RECOMMENDATION

NICE (2021) suggests that the family should be supported every step of the way, even in the recovery phase; as the family case was closed with no further recommendations, there should have been additional support provided.

Furthermore, working with the parents and encouraging their engagement and participation, listening to their needs and impact of the professionals involved, engaging them to find solutions and avoid blaming, discussing their worries, and building good relationships.

Keep a record of the file and check back with the family to see how they are finding the change; check out children's behavior, development, and wellbeing.

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