

A background image of pink cherry blossoms with yellow stamens, slightly out of focus.

Domestic violence concerns between the mother and her non- resident partner

Domestic violence concerns between the mother and her non- resident partner

This presentation will be presented by Athari Mejbel, Shefali Begum, and Carolina Griza

- Children young people and families

- BMHP5004_BIRM

LECTURER: Rachael Rivers

ATHARI MEJBEL(2118582)

Shefali Begum (1918219)

Carolina Griza (2115255)

Children young people
and families

Domestic violence

Introduction

- Domestic violence is a serious issue that affects people from all walks of life, and it can take many forms, including physical, emotional, sexual, and psychological abuse (Bender, 2022). When the abuser is a mother and the abuser is her non-resident partner, unique challenges can arise. For example, the mother may fear for the safety of her children if she reports the abuse, or she may feel isolated and alone, with limited support from family and friends. Additionally, if the non-resident partner has a history of violence, the mother may be concerned about her safety and the safety of her children when they are together (Bender, 2022). In these situations, the mother must seek help from a trusted friend, family member, or domestic violence advocacy organization (Bender, 2022).

Presented by: Athari Mejbel.

Risk factors

Adults	Children
Mental health issues like stress and anxiety	Parental Neglect
Parenting issues	Development of anti-social behavior
Relationship breakdown	Well-being concerns
Housing conditions	Engagement in criminal activities
	Prestented by :Athari mejbel

Analysis the Mother

- When assessing domestic violence concerns between a mother and her non-resident partner, it is essential to consider a range of options that can help improve the situation and promote the family's well-being. Some options to consider may include but are not limited to the following. (Bender et al., 2022).
- Safety planning: Creating a safety plan can help the mother and her children stay safe and protected from further abuse. Safety planning involves creating a plan of action to protect oneself and their loved one in the event of an abusive situation. It is a critical step in addressing domestic violence concerns. A safety plan typically includes steps such as identifying a safe place to go, gathering essential documents and belongings, creating a code word to use with trusted friends and family, and practicing escape routes (Bender et al., 2022). For a mother in an abusive relationship with a non-resident partner, a safety plan should also include provisions for the children, such as arrangements for their care in the event of an emergency.
- Presented by : Shefali Begum



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-ND](#)

Legal action: The mother may pursue legal action, such as obtaining a restraining order, to protect herself and her children from further harm. Legal action can be essential for a mother in an abusive relationship with a non-resident partner.(Pu & Rodriguez, 2021).Obtaining a restraining order, also known as a protective order, is a legal document that requires the abuser to stay away from the protected person, including their home, workplace, and school(Pu & Rodriguez, 2021). The order can also include provisions for child custody and support. In some cases, the abuser may face criminal charges for their abusive behavior, which can result in fines, imprisonment, or other penalties. Legal action can provide a mother and her children security and protection and may deter the abuser from engaging in further abusive behavior. It is essential for the mother to be informed about her legal rights and options and to work with a trusted advocate or attorney to determine the best course of action for her situation.(Pu & Rodriguez, 2021)

Presented by: Shefali Begum

Analysis of the Child

- Children will tend to acquire behaviors that may be recommended due to poor parental care, negative family relations, low self-esteem, social deprivation, and poor behaviors. (Rodriguez, C. M. (2021) The key domains of children and young people's well-being can be categorized into the following areas.
- Physical Health: includes physical health and fitness, proper nutrition, and access to healthcare. Failed efforts of monitoring the health of child may overturn the child into criminal activities and anti-social behaviors. (Rodriguez, C. M. (2021).
- Emotional Health: encompasses a range of emotions, including self-esteem, resilience, and the ability to regulate emotions. This will help the child to feel the presence of a parent.(Rodriguez, C. M. (2021).
- Social Health: relates to the quality of social relationships, social skills, and the ability to form and maintain positive relationships.(Rodriguez, C. M. (2021).
- Presented by Carolina Griza

Recommendations

Multi-disciplinary or interdisciplinary services are essential in addressing the diverse needs of children, young people, and families regarding their well-being (Pu & Rodriguez, 2021). These services bring together a range of professionals with different expertise and perspectives to provide a comprehensive approach to addressing complex issues (Pu & Rodriguez, 2021). Current policies and professional interventions used by multi-disciplinary or interdisciplinary services to meet the diverse needs of the domestic violence concerns between the mother and her non-resident partner may include the following.

Presented by Carolina Griza.

Key action implemented

Key actions implemented	Rationale
Regular health assessments, such as check-ups and vaccinations	
Monitor physical health	Early intervention to prevent the risk of children resorting to criminal activities
Counseling and therapy services to address emotional health issues	parent education programs and relationship helps in enhancing family and community relationships

Policies and professional interventions

Various policies and professional interventions can be implemented to measure and enhance the health and well-being of children, young people, and families. (Bender et al., 2022). Community-wide initiatives, such as safe and supportive neighborhood programs, can also enhance children's and young people's overall health and well-being. (Bender et al., 2022)

Presented by Carolina Griza

Integrated Care

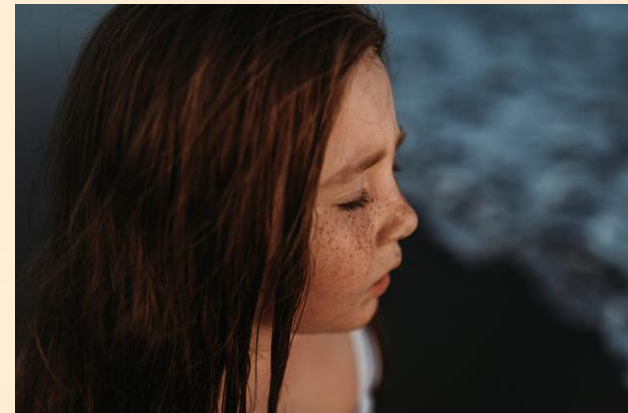
This approach brings together healthcare providers, mental health services, and social care services to provide a coordinated and comprehensive response to the health and well-being needs of children, young people, and families. (Bender et al., 2022).



- This approach provides a personalized, flexible, and family-centered service that addresses the individual needs of children, young people, and families and can include support from mental health services, education services, and social care services. (Bender et al., 2022).

Presented by Athari Mejbel

Wraparound services



In conclusion, addressing the issue of domestic violence between a mother and her non-resident partner is complex and requires a multi-faceted approach. Safety planning, legal action, and appropriate support services can help protect the mother and her children from further harm and promote their well-being. Children who are exposed to domestic violence are at risk for physical, emotional, and social harm and require specialized interventions to support their health and well-being. The integration of healthcare, mental health, and social care services, as well as the use of personalized and family-centered approaches, can help meet the diverse needs of children, young people, and families affected by domestic violence. The Convention Assessment Framework can also be used to evaluate the effectiveness of relevant conventions and treaties related to domestic violence.

Presented by Shefali Begum

- Bender, A. E., McKinney, S. J., Schmidt-Sane, M. M., Cage, J., Holmes, M. R., Berg, K. A., ... & Voith, L. A. (2022). Childhood exposure to intimate partner violence and effects on social-emotional competence: A systematic review. *Journal of Family Violence*, 37(8), 1263-1281.
- Holmes, M. R., Berg, K. A., Bender, A. E., Evans, K. E., Kobulsky, J. M., Davis, A. P., & King, J. A. (2022). The effect of intimate partner violence on children's medical system engagement and physical health: A systematic review. *Journal of Family Violence*, 37(8), 1221-1244.
- Pu, D. F., & Rodriguez, C. M. (2021). Spillover and crossover effects: Mothers' and fathers' intimate partner violence, parent-child aggression risk, and child behavior problems. *Child maltreatment*, 26(4), 420-430.

References