

principles of children young and families

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Children, young people and families

11 This essay will discuss the effects of Covid-19 pandemic on children, young people and families living in poverty in the UK. Covid-19 led a huge outbreak globally affecting millions of lives. This topic will discuss in depth on the wellbeing of children, young people and families in the UK during pandemic and how this affected the lives of people living in poverty across the United Kingdom. Analyse government policy and guidelines during the pandemic support for the children, young person and families. This essay will discuss critically on the type of facilities and services offered by government to the middle-class families and high-class families during the lockdown and how this impacted the family of every household. During the covid-19 pandemic Critically, examining and analysing general statistics affecting children, young people and families in poor areas in United Kingdom and the impact of health and wellbeing of children. This essay will discuss in depth the impact on NHS services whether they offered children, young people and families the right support for their health and wellbeing.

8 According to Ellis et al (2010), The development of sociology in childhood in UK is connected to establishment of area of study in Nordic countries. In the early stages of childhood studies synchrony between orientation of a new social studies childhood in the UK changes on how children have become politically positioned in the areas of respect, emphasis on children voice. Respect and value their opinions. However, in the last few years in the United Kingdom concerns over teenagers and children due to high level in anxiety, stress has impacted the health and wellbeing. (Reflections on the sociology of childhood in the UK, 2010). Working with government or non-government agencies pairing in partnership to provide relevant services and effective interventions on children and young people. The agencies working with children and young people are: MASH, CAMH and other relevant professionals. Singh et al (2021), states The Covid-19 pandemic has led a huge change impacting the daily lives of children. The closures of school and loss of contact with family and friends, financial difficulties affecting the health and wellbeing of the children in the United Kingdom. Children have suffered directly with the lack of access to healthcare and decline in their mental health. The children have been affected by poverty, food insecurity and the lack of exercise that led to increased obesity. (Paediatrics and child Health, 2021).

Covid-19 has impacted the most on the middle-class families that are on low income and unstable or precarious employment. Daily lives of children and families increased in hardship and difficulties during pandemic such as financial difficulties tight budget, social distance from families and friends, children at risk of closures of school. According to Garthwaite et al (2022), The social security entered in pandemic itself in ill health. And income received from social security is not frequently, insufficient to cover living costs before covid-19, was ill equipped to meet the additional and rising cost of living experienced by low-income families. While these measures were invaluable for many, concern raised on lack of Covid-19 policy deliberately targeted on the low-income families. Children and families have been affected significantly during pandemic and concerns raised on their health and wellbeing. The government then Boris Johnson, (2021) welcomed uplift UC benefit of £20 that has not made any decisive difference to the hardships and the struggles of everyday lived experience of the families with dependant children living in poverty. The government introduced furlough scheme, (2020) to protect based on families to work during pandemic, however for some families and adult children participant receiving only 80 percent of wages whilst some employers are topping up with extra 20 percent. The furlough scheme has benefitted the higher-class employment towards businesses and expenses. The lower-class families and children lives impacted during the pandemic struggling financially, budgeting in low income, needs of food bank and crisis of jobs leading to unemployed. (Covid-19 collaboration,2022). Housing and the health and wellbeing of children living at their own homes due to poor quality and overcrowding. Tinson et, al, (2020) states key points during pandemic the housing conditions affecting health and wellbeing of children and families as follows:

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Key points:

- Going into the COVID-19 pandemic, one in three households (32% or 7.6 million) in England had at least one major housing problem relating to overcrowding, affordability or poor-quality housing.
- Housing problems like these can affect health outcomes – including physical health directly from poor quality homes, and mental health from affordability or insecure housing. • 1 million households in England experience more than one housing problem. Having multiple housing problems is associated with even worse health.
- While fewer homes are classed as non-decent compared with 10 years ago, overcrowding and affordability problems have increased in recent years.
- The pandemic has highlighted the health implications of housing. Poor housing conditions such as overcrowding and high density are associated with greater spread of COVID-19, and people have had to spend more time in homes that are overcrowded, damp or unsafe. The economic fallout from the pandemic may lead to an increase in evictions. • These housing problems have multiple causes: a focus on increasing supply to the detriment of other objectives; sustained reductions in housing benefits; and a private rented model which does not meet the needs of tenants.
- A combination of greater investment in social housing, more secure private tenancies, and reversing reductions in housing benefit support – such as the cuts to Local Housing Allowance (LHA) – will be needed to improve the contribution of housing to health. (The health foundation,2020).

The government policy and guidelines on covid-19 came into place march, (2020) lockdown according to Jallow et, al (2020) rules following social distancing, shopping for necessities and to exercise outdoor once a day. Travelling to work or providing medical needs if you cannot work from home the rules has affected the way the industries are conducting works currently. It also depends on the activities that need to be done on a project site. If the work could be executed, then the health and safety risk assessments are to be done and the required personnel protective equipment need to be provided by the organisations whilst following the working guidelines during COVID-19. Due to the current pandemic, there is delay in works in most projects. This would have implications on the legal contractual obligations and have a negative impact on infrastructure business operations as most works' tasks are conducted on site and require people to be present. Long- and short-term planning should be undertaken to prepare for a crisis if need be. (The impact of covid-19 outbreaks United Kingdom infrastructure sector,2020). Major concerns and risk factor affecting elderly, vulnerable and children. Cases and reports have detected the spread of covid-19 disease impacted severely on the elderly and vulnerable and this may result to respiratory distress syndrome and death. The outbreak of the disease has led to rapid saturation of healthcare services, especially the intensive care units (ICU). Governments has ruled out quarantine measures to curtail the spread of disease/infection and to limit the number of death rates. (Hayam, C, M, et al, 2020). At the end of January, (2020), the introduction of testing included in the community cases of typical symptom or people returning back from foreign country that has been reported high risk areas must have the swab test SARS-COV-2 sample to combined in the nose, throat and upper respiratory test to identify infection on each individual before they enter the United Kingdom. Further on the covid-19 tests from public health England Hayam, et, al, (2020), suggest England second generations surveillance system microbiology data base was link to UK biobank participants. These included 'pillar I' data i.e., swab testing in public health England (PHE) labs and NHS hospital for those with clinical need and HealthCare workers.

People living in deprived area have been affected the most during the pandemic and higher risk of infection and death rates rise to more than double of those in less deprived areas. (O'dowd,2020). During epidemic the high rise of criminal offence, hate crime, criminal exploitation on children and the concerns for child welfare agencies effected across the United Kingdom. Brewster, et, al, (2021), suggests that the increased visibility on children and young people moving drugs on public transport may also have encouraged distribution network to change tactics and the distributing network avoiding public transports using car instead. The reports of CL activities and exploitation children and young people continued to be found in rail networks, far from homes, significantly carrying money or drugs. Pandemic lockdown has restricted the opportunity of the professionals to identify the risk and gather information, provide disclosure's exacerbating existing 'postcode lottery' service provision leaving many children and young people at risk of criminal networks and exploitation. (Covid-19 and child criminal exploitation in the UK,2021).

Covid -19 deaths pandemic during the first waves death rates in the United Kingdom and Wales Kontopantelis et, al, (2021), states the quantified excess mortality England and Wales for all causes of covid and non-covid-19 and associated death Between 7 March and 8 May 2020, there were 47 243 (95% CI: 46 671 to 47 815) excess deaths in England and Wales, of which 9948 (95% CI: 9376 to 10 520) were not associated with COVID-19. Overall excess mortality rates varied from 49 per 100 000 (95% CI: 49 to 50) in the Southwest to 102 per 100 000 (95% CI: 102 to 103) in London. Non-COVID-19 associated. Findings excess mortality rates ranged from -1 per 100 000 (95% CI: -1 to 0) in Wales (i.e., mortality rates were no higher than expected) to 26 per 100 000 (95% CI: 25 to 26) in the West Midlands. (Excess mortality of England and Wales during the first wave of covid-19 pandemic, 2022).

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Covid-19 pandemic impacted the lives of children and young person and families differently in the regions of United Kingdom and Wales for both infections and deaths. Covid-19 Epidemic nationwide partnership with WHO, (2020), organisation to develop prevention measures and action plan (2020), and lockdown (2020). United Kingdom worked long with agencies with high levels of cooperation and coordination in decision making during the covid19- pandemic. primary healthcare (PHC) is the part of the solution to fight against the virus and also to ensure the regular maintenance of the services. The research has shown the United Kingdom has the largest publicly funded organisation of the health systems in the world. Administrative and support such as physiotherapy, pharmacy and counselling services across the United Kingdom has the biggest organisations compared to Wales, Scotland and northern Ireland.

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