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Group
Presentation
Case study
group B

Children , Young People and Families
Module code: BMHP 5004
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Introduction

In this group presentation we are going to present the case study of family B.

This case study is analysed policies and professional interventions.

It is the well-being of the children, young people, and their families.

Poverty .poor housing

Wellbeing is the best quality of life for a child. It can be their living accommodation, food, healthy relationships, and a secure environment.

Because now they are dealing with house moving, even school moving for children has an enormous impact. Even the Services involved.

Destitution in adolescence, and extreme neediness in youth, are related to a broad scope of issues in physical-organic, mental scholarly and social-profound turn of events. Poverty is a crucial contributor to many of the most social problems facing our country, including health and academic achievement gaps between high and low incomes.

Roser, M. and Ortiz-Ospina, E., (2013) describe that poverty is a global situation and a high percentage of families fighting it.

Aber, L., Morris, P. and Raver, C., (2012) describe poverty as low income for family need "family self-sufficiency standard" serves as an extra measure, to considering what it would take to meet family's basic needs without depend on external, government, or charitable support.

Wellbeing Perception

CRITICAL CONDITIONS
PERCEIVED AS
NORMALITY (THE
STATUS QUO)

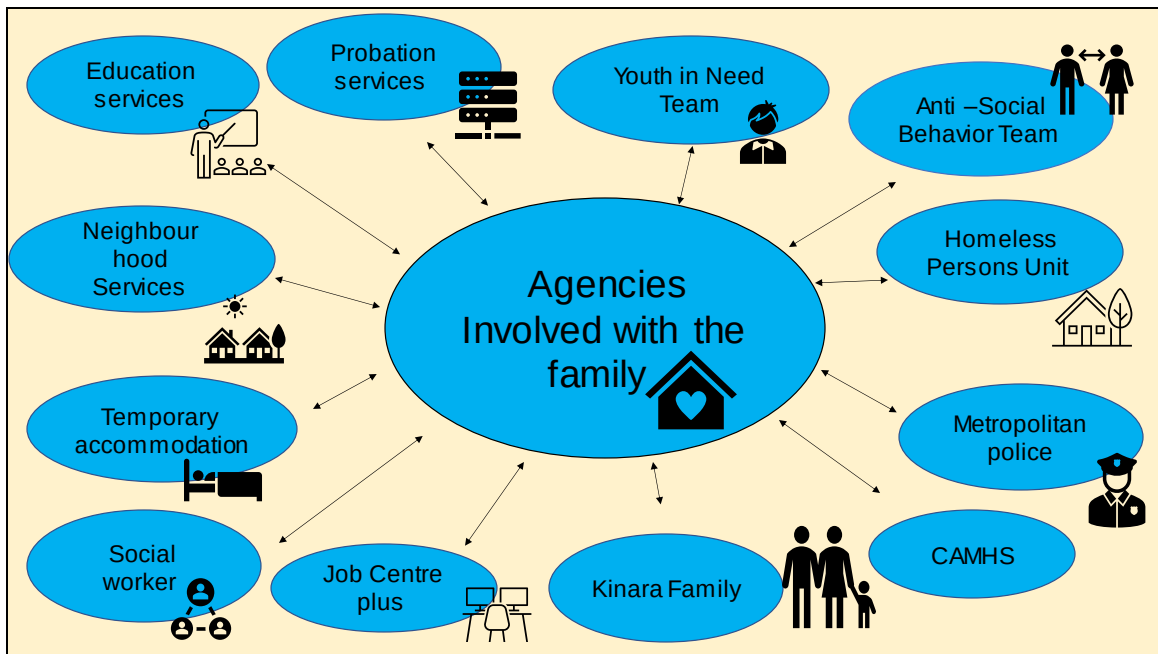
LACK OF AWARENES
OF CURRENT
SITUATION

IMPROVED VIA
EXPERIENCE SHARING

This presentation is a Group work which have the analyse of family B and the interventions which are in place to help the family to obtain a new tenancy agreement in a different location and to get place in schools for their children's. The case study suggests that research participants were unaware of the critical status of their circumstances – thus, unaware of their exceptional conditions and of the need to address their complex needs. This also suggests that a degree of disguised compliance risk is found because the families themselves, the children and young people do not need support according to Leigh, Beddoe and Keddell, (2020). In addition, the case study highlights those individuals who said their family circumstances are not as adverse as those of others, a conclusion of focus group discussions. This supplies a baseline for families to ignore issues and risks to the wellbeing of children and young people due to their position on the adverse scale. Sasidharan et. al., (2006) said that most families don't admit or don't realize their situation. Wellbeing is therefore perceived here as experiencing less critical conditions compared to others', a subjective understanding.

Overall, the case study finds that participants do not perceive the well-being of their families as at risk due to exceedingly difficult or complex situations. Nevertheless, this contrasts with the issues found related to school issues, housing issues, offending behavior, employment issues and general wellbeing. A need for

education and information sharing in terms of wellbeing is therefore shown prior to implementing solution-oriented programmed.



All the services are in place to help family to pass the hard period from their live . Services involved are working together to put in place all the interventions to offer good support to the family. As an extra support for family a family support worker will help family to deal with some of the issues from their house. Also, as an extra help for the family, children can sit on afterschool's club, so that mother can work as well . Multi disciplinary services are working around the family B to deal with the family and their older son behaviour.

Family B Analysis

Adults

- Anti-social behavior
- Parenting problems
- Mental health issues, including depression and anxiety
- Debt, especially rent arrears
- Tenancy problems/impending eviction/impending behavior contracts/injunctions
- Offending behavior

Children

- Offending behavior
- Drug or alcohol problems
- Bullying in school
- Poor school attendance
- Welfare or neglect
- Developmental delay or special education needs
- Anti-social behavior

Withdrawn conduct in youngsters addresses a serious and unavoidable clinical issue. For children, this type of behaviour is hard to treat, especially if in their environment this type of behaviour is frequent. Kazdin , (1987) describe those treatments for children raised in this environment as extremely hard and it takes time.

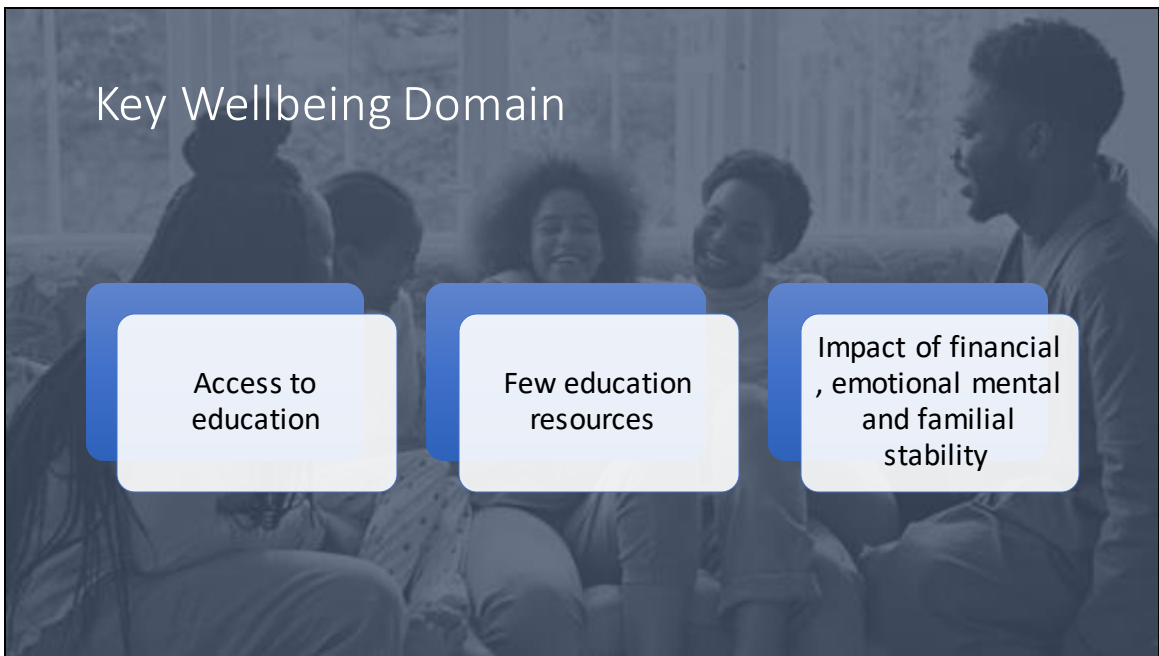
Sadness and uneasiness problems are among the most widely recognized ailments locally and essential consideration. The two circumstances could happen together, meeting the standards for both. It very well may be trying to segregate between them, yet it is critical to recognize and treat the two sicknesses, as they are related with huge horribleness and mortality. Family B are facing anxiety and depression due to lack of insufficient funds for family. According to Tiller, J.W., (2013), individuals who are facing anxiety and depression are often diagnosed with other health problems.

Anti-social behaviour is a way of behave by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to persons not of the same household as the person' (Antisocial Behaviour Act 2003 and Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011).

Anti-social behaviour team are struggling to improve behaviour of the family B due to historical family difficulties . Millie, A.,(2008),describe that families with anti-social behaviour finding difficult to get a tenancy agreement. Family B is dealing with this situation due to their behaviour .

Scott, Crispin Truman, Morven Leese, M. (1999), describes that family who suffer from mental health problems are struggling to keep a lease contract or get a lease contract. Family B is struggling to get a tenancy contract due to family issues. Family B is having problems to support a friendly relationship with their children, especially with the one who live independently. Nurturing pressure was most emphatically connected with youngsters' social skills. Nevertheless, guardians' reports of assumptions for their kid's way of behaving seem to direct the connection between externalizing conduct and nurturing pressure pitifully. This review recommends that looking at a parent's anxiety and care practices could be basic in examining and mediation with the way of life of preschool youth to behave and socially. Anthony, L.G., Anthony, B.J., Glanville, D.N., Naiman, D.Q., Waanders, C. and Shaffer, S., (2005).

According to mydebtsupport.co.uk, (n.d.) in UK most families, especially those with uncollateralized debt, have revealed being in monetary trouble and will be more defenceless against future shocks. Family B is fighting with debts because only one parent is working.



According to Statham and Chase (2010), children's and young people's wellbeing depends on health, subjective wellbeing, personal relationships, material resources, education, behaviour and risk, housing and environment. For the purposes of this presentation and for the case study, the key education area is analysed.

A primary issue related to education that children and young people experience, as similarly described in the case study, is the access to education. Within the UK, this is mainly due to financial issues which can affect, for example, a child's access to the technology needed to complete their studies effectively. To illustrate, in 2020, it was found that 70% of teachers believe children lack access to computers. This is further merged by 1 in 11 children lacking access to technology and the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic as well as current trends in education delivery imply a high utilisation of hardware and software (Coleman, 2021). The financial issues experienced at home can also translate in the underdevelopment of digital skills that can disadvantage children and young people in the long term (Raja and Nagasubramani, 2018).

The above is interlinked with the availability of education resources. While schools imply a free service in the UK, independent at-home study often requires parents and guardians to buy or gain access to more resources for curriculum or extra-curriculum studies (London School of Economics, 2007).

Finally, the impact of financial, emotional, mental and familial stability can translate

in behaviours of education avoidance (Loeb et. Al., 2004). For example, emotional based school avoidance motivates the child or young person to refuse to attend school or to not remain in school for the duration of a day. This may be due to a lack of security at school. On the other hand, a lack of stability within the family as well as financial instability can translate in children and young people skipping school due to parents not being equipped with the information needed to assess the return on investment in the education of their children.

Policies relating to family B

The children act
(1989)

Working Together to
Safeguard Children
(2018)

Children and
Families Act
(2014)

The Human
Rights Act
(1998)

The Children and
Social Work Act
(2017)

Considering the access criteria described within the case study alongside the characteristics of the families accepted onto your project, five key policies and interventions have been identified as enabling action from services related to the safety and wellbeing of kids. On one hand, The Children Act (1989) is applied to enable children to be healthy and to remain safe in their environment considering the issues mentioned in the case study regarding criminal activity and domestic violence among the family.

Similarly, the Human Rights Act (1998) refers to enabling interventions regarding the security of children and access to education as mentioned within the case study (i.e., the 19 families experiencing poor school attendance together with debt and poor living conditions that impair the children's ability to access education). The Children and Families Act (2014) addresses those children who have been regarded as vulnerable, such as those living in unsuitable accommodation. This enabled interventions for those families that were fully dependent on social benefits and thus placed the children at a disadvantage.

Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) thus has been applied for the facilitation of inter-disciplinary action for the safety of children and the establishment of a sustainable environment to address the offending behaviour, while finally, the Children and Social Work Act (2017) to drive improvement of parenthood for children

(Arthurs, Williams and Steele, 2021). The letter refers to the mini project, including personal development training and parental skills training.

The above-mentioned policies ensured families were given the opportunity to interact with other parties, including other families, as to improve their understanding of their familial situation and to strive for improvement as to provide a suitable living environment for their children. Therefore, a positive impact has been identified at the psychological level that leads to improvements within the family.

Evaluation and recommendations

In addition to all services involved to help family B, a family support worker will be helpful for them to help /manage some of family needs.

Also, can be helpful for children from family B to participate to after school clubs.

As an assessment for the case study, family B must improve their behaviour to get a rental agreement, to solve the bullying problems from their children's school life and find a solution for mother to get a job in the school hours.

As an assessment for the case study, family B must improve their behaviour to get a rental agreement, to solve the bullying problems from their children's school life and find a solution for mother to get a job in the school hours.

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