

Assessment Component 1

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Module name: Children, Young People and Families

Module code: (BMHP5004_LON)

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Introduction

This a presentation report that will critically examine a case study report of a family of a single mother with six children living with their aunt Sonia in Bradford. It will report important elements of Vulnerability in children, young people and families. It will cover vulnerability factors, their effects, the intervention method, results, and outcomes, as well as social service acts, Policy and regulations recommendations, and a conclusion.

The Case Study

The case study in Bradford, focuses on the problems and vulnerabilities that children, young people, and families experience. It throws light on specific reasons why certain families find themselves in vulnerable situations, dealing with challenges that are not common in normal families. The case study in Bradford, focuses on the problems and vulnerabilities that children, young people, and families experience. It looks on specific reasons why certain families find themselves in vulnerable situations, dealing with challenges that are not common in normal families.

Child, adolescent, and family vulnerability factors are present in the case study.

Absentee Parenting: Julie, a single mother of six children (Tom, Ricky, Leo, Charley, Kia, and Donna), battles with criminal behaviour and addiction, putting the children in the care of Aunt Sonia. Criminal Involvement and Suspected Prostitution: Julie's unlawful behaviour and alleged prostitution to finance her heroin habit add to the family's vulnerability and social issues. Substance Abuse and Criminal Behaviour: Julie's heroin addiction and illegal activities create an unstable and risky atmosphere for the children, jeopardising their well-being. Limited Parental Involvement: Julie's frequent absences and Aunt Sonia's limited ability to offer continuous care result in a lack of adequate parenting, exposing the children to maltreatment and limiting their educational chances. Parental Substance Misuse: Julie's heroin addiction and engagement in substance abuse make the family vulnerable. Substance abuse can result in neglect, instability, and diminished parental competence to care for their children.

Neglect: is the ongoing inability to provide for a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, which is likely to seriously harm the child's development or health. (CPG-PAED-SgC&YP, 2019) The six children were neglect due to their mother's absent and Sonia not being able to take care of them. The youngest child was behind with immunisation and was attending Nursery only 3per cent of the time. The other children were begging, had rowdy behaviour and were shoplifting. Due to Julies absent from home, the children have been left with Sonia who is clearly not able to look after the children well and for that reason there have been concerns of neglect of the children. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is more likely to manifest in people who have experienced neglect than in those who have not. (Jonson-Reid, Drake, & Zhou, 2013).

Parental Involvement in Criminal Behaviour: As observed in the case study, parental engagement in illegal activities exposes children and young people to a variety of hazards and obstacles, including instability, exposure to violence, and legal ramifications.

Antisocial Behaviour: Some community members decided to take matters into their own hands and attempt to evict the family by shattering windows in the home because they had been causing issues in the neighbourhood for an extended period of time.

Antisocial and criminal behaviour: Children may experience feelings of loneliness and embarrassment, and the majority may not feel able to discuss these feelings because they fear being bullied if they bring up their parents' illicit activities.

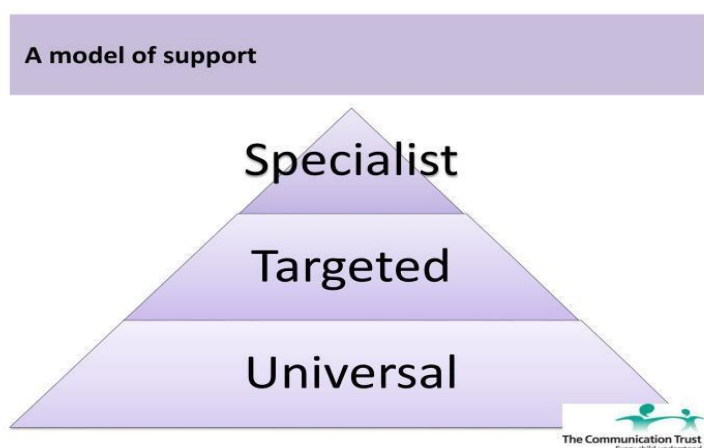
The effects of these elements on children and adolescents.

Antisocial activity can have a range of negative emotional, behavioural, social, physiological, and economic impacts. (ASB). Among them are negative effects on mental health, avoidance behaviours, and decreased economic productivity. Robbery, Shoplifting, Criminal damage, Rowdy behaviour, Begging and Substance misuse. Older guys might skip school and start abusing alcohol or other drugs (Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2023). The ability of a parent or carer to evaluate and manage risks for their children, especially the risk of injury, may be impacted by substance abuse (NSPCC, 2023). In this case Study both July and her oldest child were misusing substances.

The process through which pertinent health and social service organisations intervened in the case studies.

Children's services must investigate potential threats to children and take any necessary action to ensure their safety and promote their welfare. Your child may not be taken from you if child protection inquiries have been made concerning him or her. However, without your presence, your child will have an interview or a medical examination (NHS, 2023). When possible, they should be developed with the child/young person and significant family members present, and their adherence to the plan should be confirmed.

Realistic objectives should have achievable timelines.



Social services' actions with families

The family was offered a short-term residence at the New Social House. Julie was directed to a local drug rehabilitation programme and attended a reading and writing class. Sonia helped the family program by encouraging good parenting and positive relationships. For a year, the worker assisted the family and collaborated with other organisations and family must be monitored by the housing association.

Outcomes and results

The children school has improved to over 90% Julie stopped using heroin. Sonia became more involved and attended parent evening. Tom successfully finished his youth offending team order. Tom left the family home to live with his father in another city. Ricky, Leo, and Charley's anti-social behaviours have ceased since Tom's departure. The tenancy was made permanent, and completely secured, giving the family with long-term security.

Policies and regulations related to safeguarding children and young people.

In Working Together to Safeguard Children, the following are the definitions of child protection: Children must be protected from abuse, their health and development must not be harmed, they must grow up in environments that support the delivery of safe and effective care, and we must take steps to ensure that all children get the best results. (Ofsted safeguarding policy, 2021)

Children's acts 1989 and 2004, Human Rights, Children and social work act, Children and young person's Act 2008, The Education Act 1996 and The Safeguarding Vulnerable Act 2006.

Theories guiding interventions of social services in case of safeguarding issues.

Tier 1 – Public services include schools, health visits, general practitioners, and so on.

Tier 2 – Targeted programmes, such as school counselling, parenting classes, assistance for teen parents, etc., are available to children and families who are experiencing or at risk of experiencing issues.

Tier 3 – care for children with disabilities, intense family support, and specialised child and adolescent mental health care are just a few examples of the specialty services available for children and families with diverse needs.

Tier 4 – Child protection services and inpatient child and adolescent mental health services are specialist assistance for children and families with severe and complicated needs.

This case study is a Targeted Intervention because the family are known to many services.

Conclusion and Recommendations

A social worker should do an assessment with each child to identify their needs and what services could be put in place for their well-being – section 17 of the Children Act 1989. Due to Tom's age not being disclosed, there are several services that could be provided. For example, he can be referred to a support group that deals with antisocial behaviour, such as MIND. Counselling would be great, as his father being absent could be a significant factor. For the Family to continue to be stable the children will need to participate in activities i.e after school club holiday programme and Julie will also need to engage with the therapist occasionally so that she does not relapse.

The intervention the family had helped them improved their standards however there are still needs for continuous support for the family to sustain the level they are at.

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