

Programme: HND/BSc Health and Social Care /Care
Management

Title: Children, Young People and Families

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Neighbourhood Services (**housing needs unit**)

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Introduction

In the support paper, a discussion will explain family D risk factors of family violence, such as relationship and low income, parents who have disabled children and experience housing problems, and domestic violence with a non-resident partner. Vulnerabilities can have long-term consequences for families with children who experience emotional and behavioural difficulties early in life, increasing the risk of adolescence and adulthood. Policy of children and family act 2014, Education act 1996, equality act 2010 and disability act 2010 are used in children and family activities. Sections 17 and 47 investigate the support of safeguarding and promote child welfare, and assessment that is put in place to protect and encourage mother and child well-being are being heard. Intervention improves families' capacity for problem-solving and illness management and the multi-disciplinary service with the case study and the potential impact of the action on children, young people, and family bringing together secure a care plan for family D.

Impact of why child, young person and family are in the position of vulnerability

Family D impacts the specific reason a child, young persons, and families are vulnerable due to extreme poverty and physical disability from self-parenting and abuse. Extreme poverty, self-esteem and education can also lead to abuse, discrimination, neglect, deprivation, and violence in youth. Unresolved issues between non-resident partners put the mother and children at risk of emotional, social, and behavioural issues and difficulties concentrating. As the youngest child, he faces additional challenges. The negative consequences will be determined by the family's physiological, emotional, and financial resources.

Considering disabled children can also generate tension, induce subconscious and physical health, and offer childcare challenging to obtain. They also affect employment, education, training, having more children, to received public assistance. It is often linked to weakness, liability, or low self-confidence. That may draw attention away from other aspects of family life. Healthcare and other services can be costly. These outcomes impact family D relationships, living arrangements, and future family and social structure. No child left behind A public health informed approach to improving outcomes for vulnerable children, (2020)

Factors

The following factors were not observed in the average family D case:

- low income and general financial situation
- broken families (divorce, non-resident partner)
- Poverty, housing requirements, and income support
- Governance, discrimination, inequity, and insufficient control over resources and homes and lives are all issues.
- Another child at working age was placed into care
- Inadequately safe conditions with a fragile physical environment; a social pattern, general lack of access to services and resources; and disabilities and educational needs. What is vulnerability? - IFRC, (2021)

Evidence Relevant to child, young person, or family living in higher level of vulnerability

According to Better Health Channel (2021), a higher level of vulnerability can lead to the recurrence of domestic violence and the experience of physiological and emotional harm in children and families at risk due to living circumstances. However, behavioural, and emotional issues can cause developmental delays in pre-schoolers. Living in a fearful and threatening environment where a disabled child is more vulnerable to abuse and neglect than other children in the household may harm or indirectly cause trauma to children exposed to family violence and abuse.

Risk Factors

The mother being abused by a non-resident partner and a lack of support within the system are risk factors. Low-income, financial burden, poverty, homelessness, and a lack of opportunities to improve family resources are all examples of poverty. Family D is under a lot of pressure.

Policies and professional interventions

Family D's policies and professional intervention improve family growth, performance in problem-solving, and overall well-being. These include childcare tax credits, family leave and school finance reform. According to Roberts (2002) states social work policies and laws are implemented (2017). The Policies, Services, referral and Legal Remedies are designed to prepare professionals to respond quickly and passionately to the needs of victims of domestic violence. These policies and prevention are used by social workers, criminal justice professionals, and hospital administrators. Mental health, public health, and law enforcement

spiritual counselling All helping professionals who work with abused women, children, youth, or families should access these policies and prevention.

Government Legislation Child Acts

The 2010 Equality and Disability Act defines disabled people as unemployed. A physical or mental disability that significantly restricts a child's ability to function normally. According to GOV.UK (2021), the law can protect and understand. Equality Act 2010 defines *disability* as with or without an Education, Health, and Care Plan. Schools must identify and support all adolescents with special institutional requirements under the Children and Families Act of 2014. legislation.gov.uk (2021). The children act 1989

Assist family D in protecting and promoting the child's welfare. Section 47 states If there remains cause to consider any child that occurs under threat, child and family services must investigate. Morris (1999)

Furthermore, this includes giving teachers more power, same-day detentions, and pre-charge anonymous when a student makes a criminal allegation.

The Children and Family Act of 2014, the Equality Act of 2010, the Disability Act of 2010, and the Education Act of 1996 all require health care providers to avoid certain risks. However, by providing relevant information and support, the mother can reduce the family's risks.

Multi-disciplinary services for the family and children

Family D referral went to the King (2018) (MDTs) multi-disciplinary teams of professionals to plan services and support. Kent.gov.uk (2013) Child and adolescent protection ensure their safety at all times. It is essential to provide early assistance to families in order to reduce the need for further assistance. Improved community health and well-being are achieved through learning and achievement. Furthermore, better use of resources by redesigning services and practices serves all children, youth, and the community. Children and adults are safeguarded holistically, consistently, and diligently by NHS England (2019).

Multidisciplinary services use case management initiatives

A multi-disciplinary team can help vulnerable children and families, according to Ross, Curry, and Goodwin (2011). Assisting family D with case-managed and support ensures convenient access to housing, welfare benefits, and informal care to identify individuals at risk.

However, providing optimal care and a single point of access for assessment, care planning, action for family D reduces the risk for multi-disciplinary teams.

Conclusion

In conclusion Family, D is high-risk and vulnerable in children, young people, or families. However, this includes housing and support for the youngest disabled child and son of working age is in care, the risk factors for the reoccurrence of domestic abuse. The government and NHS have programmes that help and support families. The Acts policy professional intervention supports child, young person, or family to keep safe and multi-disciplinary secure the safeguarding and safety, rights for a vulnerable child, young person, and families.

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