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Case study A Anti-social behavior

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Introduction

Case study A. This case study will be explored about a young child in primary school living with his parents and his two sisters one a teenager, and the other in primary school. The child has been behaving disruptively and has been referred by anti-social behavior team. There are issues such as domestic violence, poverty, parenting issues, and parents alcohol addiction. Stanley, (2012) notes that alcoholism can have a devastating effect on children and family. This case study will analyze and evaluate and discuss the implications and actions needed and the support /services that are available.

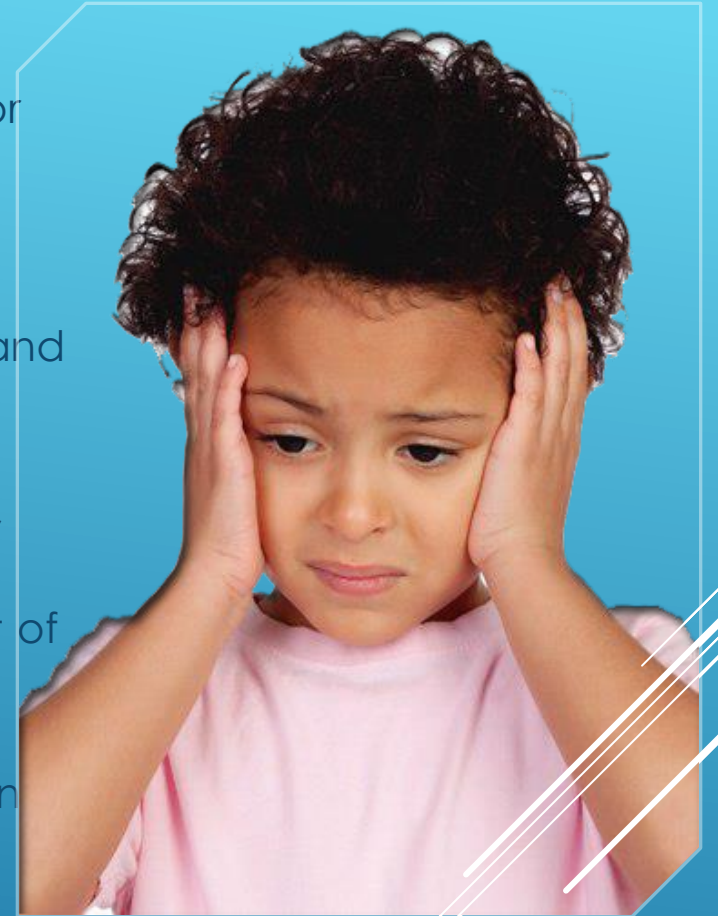


▶ **Child (Disruptive behavior)**

- ▶ Temper
- ▶ Tantrums
- ▶ Aggressive, such as kicking biting, punching and fighting.
- ▶ Interrupting others
- ▶ Crying and screaming
- ▶ This is a cause of concern as this may affect his social-emotional and psychological well-being and could have a major impact on his mental health. This needs to be assessed to prevent further problems.

► **Family and environmental factors**

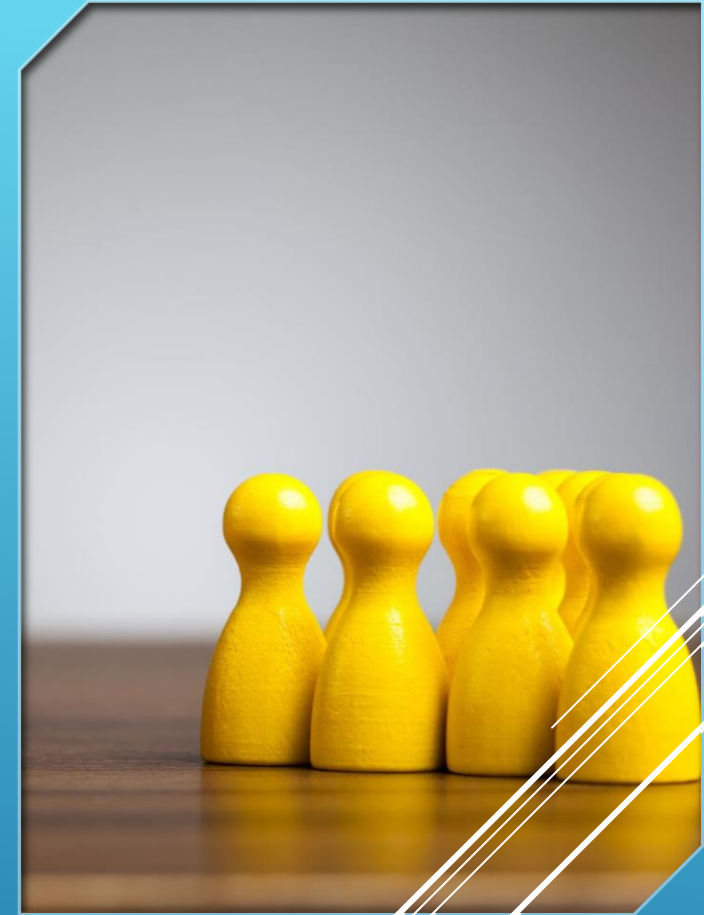
- Unsafe environment. A negative environment has been linked to behavior problems and aggression.
- Neglect. Unloved and unwanted can lead to emotional and behavioral disorders.
- Domestic violence. This can have a serious impact on the Child's mental and physical wellbeing and also impacting his two sisters which are also in danger. (ANON, 2012).
- Parent alcohol problems. This can lead to many problems, unsafe home, neglect, abuse and a dangerous environment.
- Poverty (non-payment of rent). Financial difficulty indicates non-payment of rent, which indicates the child may be deprived of basic needs, inadequate diet, hygiene, clothing.
- Parenting issues. Less parental warmth and love, neglect and harshness in the home environment can affect children being more aggressive.
- (Minuini Z. A. Nandy, S. 2012).



- ▶ According to Bronfenbrenner Theory(1974), if teachers and parents maintain a good communication, this should positively shape the child development.
- ▶ If a child environment is not suitable, facing neglect, bullying, or parental issues, their mental health can be seriously affected, If necessary, support and resources are not provided for the child's development, it may have a negative impact and he may not reach their full potential.(Bronfenbrenner 1974).
- ▶ Alcohol problems has a significant effects on parenting, it can lead to poverty, domestic violence, the child will feel unsafe, and unloved this will have a huge impact on the child's mental health and well-being. Therefore, immediate action from the authorities (children act 1989), support from the teachers, parents, and services users .
- ▶ The lack of money and love and unsafe environment can cause to behavior and psychological problems. according to Maslow Hierarchy of needs cited in Lester (2013), that a child needs for a self-actualization to improve his life.

(Evans O.G. 2023).

IMPLICATIONS OF THE SITUATION





▶ Risk Factors

- ▶ Child abuse/neglect.
- ▶ Safeguarding.
- ▶ Domestic violence issues.
- ▶ Alcohol addiction.
- ▶ Psychological and emotional development concerns.
- ▶ Health and well-being concerns.

(Hinton, D. Kirk, S. 2016).



Provide a safe environment for the child.

Social services should assess the situation and decide what to do. They could assign a social worker who will find what is happening and what help the family needs. (Housing Benefits, Universal Credit, Child Benefit).
(Childline no date).

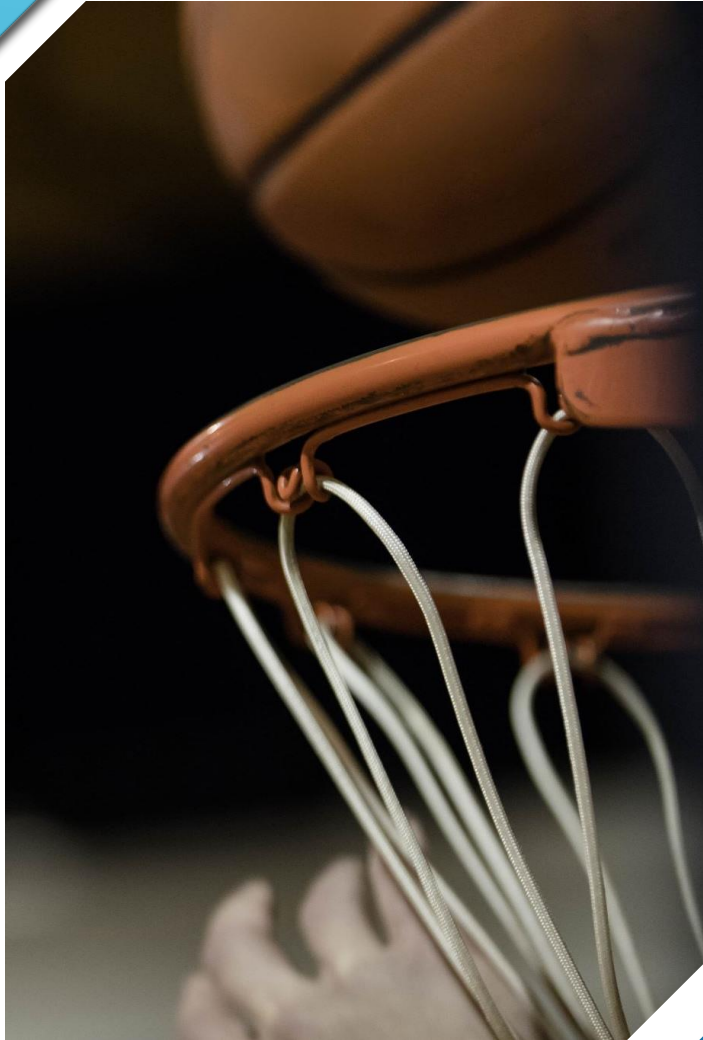
Parents and teachers should develop a good communication.

Safeguarding and all organisation that work with the child should ensure that the child is protected and safe.

Alcohol support services.

Social services must do regular visits for further improvement of the situation.
(McLeod, S.A. 2018).

OPTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
AVAILABLE

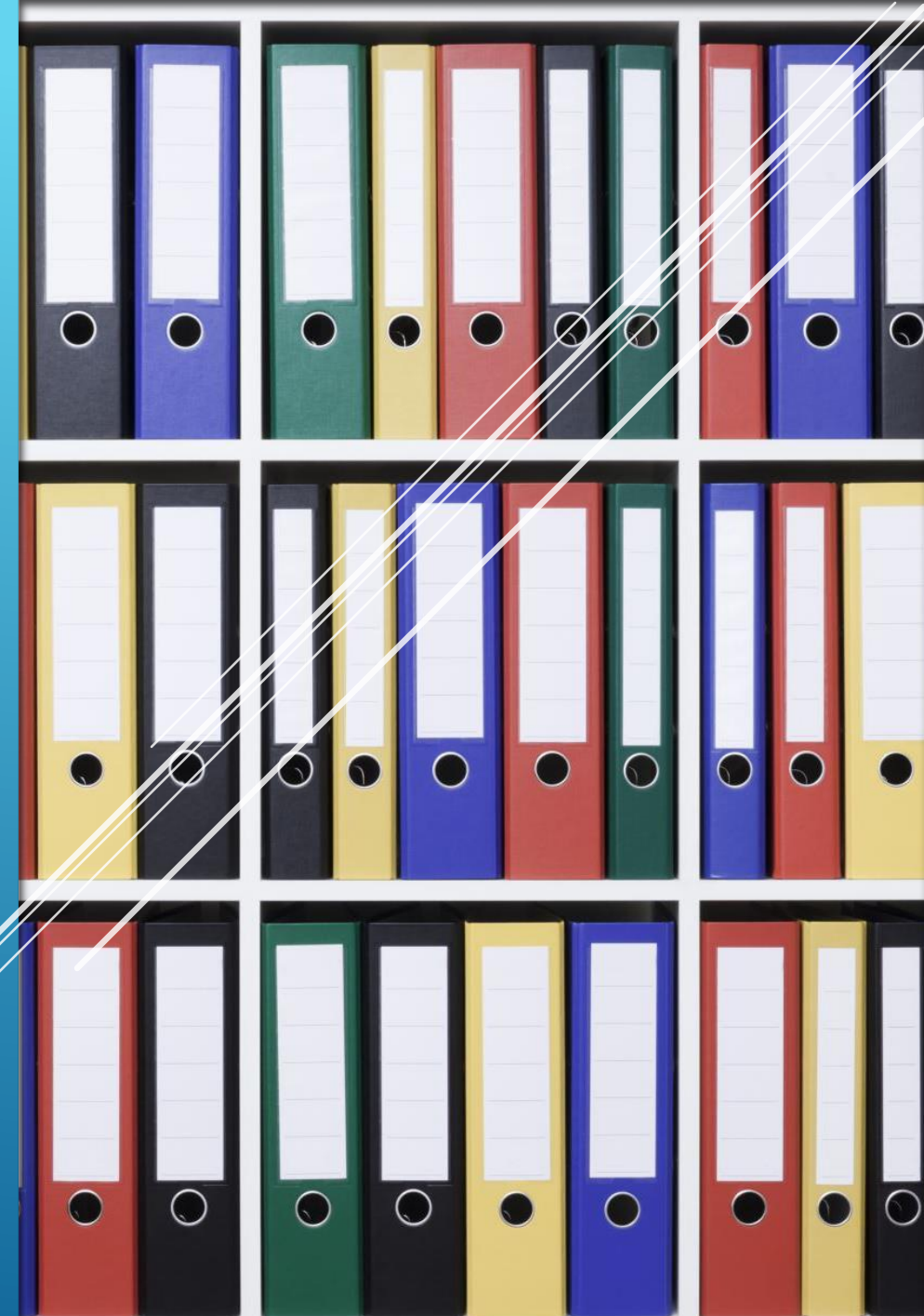


- ▶ GP.
 - ▶ Social services, help children and families establish safe and stable environments.
 - ▶ Family Counselling
 - ▶ family therapy
 - ▶ Behavioral therapy.
 - ▶ NHS treatment for alcohol (father).
 - ▶ National domestic abuse helpline.(advice available how mum can keep her children safe).
 - ▶ Financial support.
 - ▶ Early interventions, is support given to families when problems first occur, early intervention could identify, prevent and provide effective support to children and families who are at risk of poor outcomes. Financial support.
- (NSPCC, 2019).

TEAMS/ SERVICES

POLICIES

- Every child Matters Act 2004
 - Housing Act 1996
 - Children and Families Act 2014,(SEND), (SEN)
 - The Connexons Service in England
 - UNCRC 1989
 - Education Act 2002
 - Health and Social Care Act 2001
 - The Children Act 1989
 - Care Act 2014
- (Gov.UK. 2018)



CONCLUSION

To conclude, it is essential to highlight that children are the most vulnerable, and if facing neglect and domestic violence this could hugely impact their mental health and well-being. Early intervention is an essential part of protecting vulnerable children and minimising the impact of any abuse or trauma they suffer in life. All professionals teams working with children and their families have a duty, and a legal requirement to report any suspicion of abuse or neglect as this could ensure every child is protected and safeguarded.

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