TEAM QUIZ – NEGLECT

(with answer notes)

1. Which of the following are included in the definition of neglect from ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018’?

Neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

1. provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)
2. protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
3. ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers)
4. ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment
5. respond to a child’s basic emotional needs

**Answer: all of these**

1. How many of Oxfordshire’s Child Protection Plans in 2022 relate to Neglect?
   1. 49%
   2. 59%
   3. **69%**
   4. 79%
2. Name as many tools as possible that practitioners can use to help with working with families and neglect; e.g.
   1. **Genogram**
   2. **Chronology**
   3. **Family plans with timescales for actions**
   4. **Childcare and Developmental checklist (2019)**
   5. **Strengths and Needs form**
   6. **Supervision with manager**
   7. **Discussion with colleagues**
   8. **Parenting Assessment**
   9. **Undertake a home visit**
3. Name at least 6 signs that may indicate a child is being neglected – e.g.
   1. **Rocking, hair twisting and thumb sucking**
   2. **Running away**
   3. **Loss of weight or being constantly underweight (the same applies to weight gain or being excessively overweight)**
   4. **Low self esteem**
   5. **Poor dental hygiene**
   6. **Excessive hunger**
   7. **Poor personal hygiene**
   8. **Frequent tiredness**
   9. **Inadequate clothing**
   10. **Frequent lateness or non-attendance at school**
   11. **Untreated medical problems**
   12. **Poor relationships with peers**
   13. **Compulsive stealing and scavenging**
4. Name four main types of neglect
   1. **physical neglect**: not meeting a child’s basic needs, such as food, clothing or shelter; not supervising a child adequately or providing for their safety
   2. **educational neglect**: not making sure a child receives an education
   3. **emotional neglect**: not meeting a child’s needs for nurture and stimulation, for example by ignoring, humiliating, intimidating or isolating them
   4. **medical neglect**: not providing appropriate health care (including dental care), refusing care or ignoring medical recommendations
5. Neglect can cause a range of short- and long-term effects which may vary depending on the age of the child affected. Can you name any potential effects of neglect on a child/young person?
   1. **Brain development -** If a baby is malnourished, neural cells can become weak or damaged and this can cause lowered brain function. If a child has little interaction with their caregiver, it can change how emotional and verbal pathways develop and impact their ability to learn. This may have consequences for brain functioning in later life.
   2. **Physical development** - Parents and carers need to help young children to develop gross motor skills. If they are being neglected, or if parents don’t know how to stimulate their child, this process may not happen effectively and the child’s development may be delayed (Horwath, 2013).
   3. **Physical health** - If a child isn’t given enough food, they will immediately experience hunger and discomfort and may have trouble concentrating. But longer-term malnourishment will also affect their physical health and development. Having an unhealthy diet can also lead to obesity-related health problems. Not receiving appropriate medical care can result in poor health, dental decay and in some circumstances, death.
   4. **Mental health -** Children who have experienced neglect are more likely to experience mental health problems, including:
   * depression
   * post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
   * dissociative disorders
   * memory impairments
   * panic disorder
   * attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2015).
   1. **Relationships and attachments** - Children who don’t get the love and care they need may develop problems with attachment – they may struggle to form a strong relationship or bond with their caregiver. This can lead to a child becoming isolated and affect their ability to maintain healthy relationships with others later in life (including their own children).
   2. **Risk taking behaviour** - Young people who have experienced neglect may take more risks, such as:
   * running away from home
   * breaking the law
   * abusing drugs or alcohol
   * becoming involved in unhealthy and/or abusive relationships
   1. **Safety** - If children and young people aren’t being supervised appropriately by their parents and carers they may have accidents which can cause injury, illness, disfigurement, disability or even death.
6. Highlight any particular policies / procedures relating to your own setting and neglect
   1. **Insert agency/setting specific** policies and procedures and discuss