

Appendix 4

Risk Estimation: a framework for practice (Calder 2008)

Risk estimation: a framework for practice FACTOR	ELEVATED RISK	LOWERED RISK (INC. PROTECTIVE FACTORS)
The abusing parent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative childhood experiences, incl. abuse in childhood; denial of past abuse. • Violence/abuse of others. • Abuse and/or neglect of previous child. • Parental separation from previous children. • No clear explanation. • No full understanding of abuse situation. • No acceptance of responsibility for the abuse. • Antenatal/post-natal neglect. • Age: very young/immature. • Mental disorders or illness. • Learning difficulties. • Non-compliance. • Lack of interest or concern for the child. • Non-compliance. • Lack of interest or concern for the child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive childhood. • Recognition and change in previous violent pattern. • Acknowledges seriousness and responsibility without deflection of blame onto others. • Full understanding and clear explanation of the circumstances in which the abuse occurred. • Maturity. • Willingness and demonstrated capacity and ability for change. • Presence of another safe non-abusing parent. • Compliance with professionals • Abuse of previous child accepted and addressed in treatment (past/present). • Expresses concern and interest about the effects of the abuse on the child. • Abuse of previous child accepted and addressed in treatment (past/present). • Expresses concern and interest about the effects of the abuse on the child.

Non-abusing parent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptance of responsibility for the abuse by their partner. • Blaming others or the child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accepts the risk posed by their partner and expresses a willingness to protect. • Accepts the seriousness of the risk and the consequences of failing to protect. • Willingness to resolve problems and concerns.
Family issues (marital partnership and the wider family).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship disharmony/ instability. • Poor impulse control. • Mental health problems. • Violent or deviant network, involving kin, friends and associates (include drugs, paedophile or criminal networks). • Lack of support for primary carer / unsupportive of each other. • Not working together. • No commitment to equality in parenting. • Isolated environment. • Ostracised by the community. • No relative or friends available. • Family violence (e.g. spouse). • Frequent relationship breakdown/ multiple relationships. • Drug or alcohol abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive spouse/partner. • Supportive of each other. • Stable, non-violent. • Protective and supportive extended family • Optimistic outlook. • Previous efforts to address the problem, e.g. attendance at relate, have secured positive and significant changes (e.g. no violence, drugs, etc.). • Supportive community. • Optimistic outlook by family and friends. • Equality in relationship. • Commitment to equality in parenting.

Expected child.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special or expected needs. • Perceived as different. • Stressful gender issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy baby. • Acceptance of difference.
Parent-baby relationships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unrealistic expectations. • Concerning perception of baby's needs. • Inability to prioritise baby's needs above own. • Foetal abuse or neglect, including alcohol or drug abuse. • No ante-natal care. • Concealed pregnancy. • Unwanted pregnancy/ identified disability (non-acceptance). • Unattached to foetus. • Gender issues which cause stress. • Differences between parents towards unborn child. • Rigid views of parenting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realistic expectations. • Perception of unborn child normal. • Appropriate preparation. • Understanding or awareness of baby's needs. • Unborn baby's needs prioritised. • Co-operation with antenatal care. • Sought early medical care. • Appropriate and regular ante-natal care. • Accepted / planned pregnancy. • Attachment to unborn foetus. • Treatment of addiction. • Acceptance of difference -gender /disability. • Parents agree about parenting
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Inadequate housing. • No support network. • Delinquent area. 	

Future plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unrealistic plans • No plans • Exhibit inappropriate parenting plans. • Uncertainty or resistance to change. • No recognition of changes needed in lifestyle. • No recognition of a problem or a need to change. • Refuse to co-operate. • Disinterested and resistant. • Only one parent co-operating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realistic plans • Exhibit appropriate parenting expectations and plans. • Appropriate expectation of change. • Willingness to consider changes in lifestyle. • Clear about changes and effect on relationship. • Willingness and ability to work in partnership. • Willingness to resolve problems and concerns. • Parents co-operating
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