Thresholds tables – Parental and family factors

Protection from harm, physical and sexual abuse

Universal	Early Help	Safeguarding
Universal Parents can take appropriate action to safeguard their child when they have been harmed by people outside of the family i.e. a peer, or within the community and engaged with the right support services. Indicators of accidental harm, over presenting for health care; use of physical chastisement within legal limits that is impacting on child/young person's emotional well- being. Parents can protect and act appropriately from extended family pressures, cultural and traditional practices that may be prevalent.	Early HelpParents need help and support to take appropriate action to safeguard their child when they have been harmed by people outside of the family. i.e. a peer, or within the community.Some exposure to criminal activity which impacts on the child.Parental conflict.Exposure to online grooming or emerging unhealthy sexualised behaviours between peers.Ongoing and numerous incidents indicators of accidental harm, over presenting for health care.	SafeguardingParents cannot safeguard their child from harm.Unable to protect or seek appropriate support when a child/young person has been harmed by people outside of the family i.e. a peer, or within the community.Repeated incidents of domestic abuse in the home.Unable to keep child/young person safe due to exposure to significant criminal activity of violent crime.Family heard at MARAC due to serious level of domestic abuse.Persistent low level of domestic incident with no engagement or behaviour change.Parents are unable to protect child from grooming or exposure to sexualised harm.Parents are prompting illegal cultural practices of forced marriage, female genital mutilation.

Neglect

Universal	Early Help	Safeguarding
Concerns that child/young person's physical and material needs may not always be being met, increasing their vulnerability within the home, community.	Evidence that the child/young person's physical and material needs are not always being met and this is starting to impact on the child's wellbeing.	The child/young person's physical and material needs are not adequately met and impacts on the child's wellbeing and safety, increasing their vulnerability within the home community on a persistent basis. Child/young person has been rejected or abandoned.

Domestic abuse

Universal	Early Help	Safeguarding
Parent / Carers subject to	Parent/carer subject to	There is instability and abuse in
historical and / or low level	historical and / or current	the home continually with
domestic abuse with no wider	domestic abuse and additional	limited or no willingness for
additional needs identified	needs identified	change
		High level risk child adolescent
	Domestic abuse within the	to parent violence and abuse
	family with limited sign of a	with limited or no willingness for
	change or recognition of	change
	adverse emotional impact.	
		Parent a subject of MARAC.
	Child shows signs of abusive	
	behaviours such as child /	
	adolescent to parent violence	
	and abuse (CAPVA)	

Parental conflict

Universal	Early Help	Safeguarding
Parent/carers who are either together or separated manage conflict safely and constructively, in a 'healthy' co- parenting relationship which does not negatively impact on their children.	Parent/carers who are either together or separated are entrenched in arguments that are frequent and poorly resolved however there is not an imbalance of power or fear. Conflict can range from a lack of warmth and emotional distance, right through to swearing and shouting. The relationship might be classed as "difficult", but it is not abusive albeit will still negatively impact on their children.	This is no longer parental conflict and there is an imbalance of power between co-parents, whether together or separated, and fear within the co-parenting relationship. This is Domestic Abuse – refer to Domestic Abuse thresholds in the guidance.

Perinatal period

Universal	Early Help	Safeguarding
Ambivalent to/irregular take up of ante/post-natal care; struggles to parent effectively but open to support.	Limited attendance or engagement ante/post-natal care.	Does not access ante/post-natal care or is suffering from post- natal depression which impacts on the child.
	Additional support due to postnatal mental health or parenting.	Sustained difficulties in parenting effectively and will not accept support

Extremism

Universal	Early Help	Safeguarding
Some support of extreme views or ideology, but no evidence of active involvement with extremism organisation.	Family members, parents or carers expose child/young person to involvement in activity that supports or endorses extremism.	Family members, parents or carers involve child/young person in activity that supports or endorses extremism.

Drug and alcohol use

Universal	Early Help	Safeguarding
Emerging concerns of parents/ carers drug or alcohol use which could impact on the child	Previous history or ongoing evidence of problematic drug and alcohol use by a family member.	High risk level (chaotic drug usage, IV drug usage and alcohol dependency/ regular binge drinking) whereby capacity is impacted.
	Acknowledgement of the impact on the child or the worries the child may be experiencing about parental usage.	Child/unborn exposed to substance misuse, drug seeking behaviours, impact on family finances and possible exposure to criminal activity.

Physical ill health or disability

Universal	Early Help	Safeguarding
Parental learning disability/ difficulty requires some additional support. Child has some caring responsibility which does not impact on the child.	Concerns due to parental learning disability/difficulty rendering the child more vulnerable. The child is vulnerable due to	There is no other adult that can be depended upon to meet the needs of the child. (Children or lone parents or isolated parents are at greater risk as they are less likely to have an
	age, illness, disability or behaviour/ emotional issues. Child has some caring responsibilities and requires additional support.	The child has caregiving responsibilities which significantly impact on their health and wellbeing and childhood experiences.

Universal	Early Help	Safeguarding
Changes in the child's behaviour since the onset of the parent/ carer's mental	The presenting mental ill health (including the effect of medication/treatment) is	Delusional beliefs/ideas involving the child.
health.	impacting on parent/carer's capability to consistently meet the needs of the child.	Risk that a child will be harmed as part of a suicide plan.
		The child is a target parental aggression or rejection.
		Co-existing parent/carer mental ill health, domestic abuse or alcohol/ substance abuse.
		The child is the parent's carer and this impacts on their health and well- being Parent or carer requires hospital
		admission and there is no appropriate adult to care for the child.

Criminal or anti-social behaviour

Universal	Early Help	Safeguarding
Low level criminal activity in	Criminal record relating to	Open to MAPPA level 2 or 3.
family. Concerns impact on	violent or serious crimes	Parents/carers are currently/
the child.	which may impact on	historically involved in criminal activities of a serious violent or
	child/young person in the household.	sexual nature.
	Family willing to engage to	Parents involve their children in
	behaviour change programs. Risk of eviction due to anti-	criminal activity and/or associates.
	social behaviour.	
		Parents/carers are members of organised crime groups which impact on the child and family.
		Parental criminality resulting in an evidenced risk of reprisal activity and harm to the child.