

Anderson, R. E., Edwards, L. J., Silver, K. E., & Johnson, D. M. (2018). Intergenerational transmission of child abuse: Predictors of child abuse potential among racially diverse women residing in domestic violence shelters. *Child abuse & neglect*, 85, 80-90.

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Childhood abuse is a relatively common experience globally. The risk for parent perpetrating child abuse has been associated with intergenerational abuse patterns indicating undergoing abuse increase the risk of abusing in the future. Research indicates that childhood abuse, exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) and psychiatric distress are all risk elements for child abuse. Anderson et al. (2018) looked at the three risk factors using a developmental psychopathology framework in a group of women living in domestic violence shelters. The results revealed that the major forecaster of child abuse possibility was the diagnosis of PTSD and the connection between the histories of child abuse and prospective for child abuse perpetration is mediated by IPV related PTSD. This thus suggests that it is not the exposure to childhood abuse that increase the risk of perpetrating abuse rather IPV related PTSD.

Contrary to a common misconception, a history of abuse in childhood does not directly result in an increased risk of perpetrating abuse. However, a current diagnosis with PTSD more so associated with IPV increases the potential risk for perpetrating sexual abuse. In a social work context, using social systems and human relations theory to empower individuals who have faced childhood abuse to avoid PTSD can intervene in reducing the risk of such individuals perpetrating child abuse. In my practice, I will promote problem solving, human relations and liberation of people to avoid instances of IPV related PTSD in addressing child abuse. Child abuse interferes with the physical and psychological development of children.

Diaz, A., Shankar, V., Nucci-Sack, A., Linares, L. O., Salandy, A., Strickler, H. D., ... & Schlecht, N. F. (2020). Effect of child abuse and neglect on risk behaviours in inner-city minority female adolescents and young adults. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 101, 104347.

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Research has shown that there is a connection between child sexual abuse and sexually transmitted infections. However, there is a need to identify the effects of other maltreatment types, such as neglect and child abuse. After reviewing 882 females aged 12-20, the researchers found that common maltreatments were present such as sexual abuse, emotional neglect and physical abuse/neglect. There was also a significant relationship between these maltreatments with the risk of drug/alcohol use, depression, peer deviancy, antisocial behaviours and risky sexual behaviour (Diaz et al., 2020). A history of maltreatment is thus strongly associated with a risk of risky behaviours for young minority girls living in inner cities. While this highlights the lingering effects of child maltreatment, it also highlights the plight of the minorities and how their situations can have an effect on their life. In the United States, most of the minorities more so the African-Americans are more likely to live in inner cities and engage more in risky behaviours.

Social work values dictate that one observe social justice, respect persons and observe professional integrity. In my practice, I will thus strive to observe social justice and promote equality by reducing hurdles and increasing choice with special concern to those who are disadvantaged by social systems and structures. Social structures and systems can create inequalities more so for the minority contributing to other issues that face minority populations. In the above analysis, being a minority in the U.S increase the possibility of living in the inner cities, which in turn influences the risk of maltreatment and the subsequent risky behaviours.

Wang, D. S., Chung, C. H., Chang, H. A., Kao, Y. C., Chu, D. M., Wang, C. C., ... & Chien, W. C. (2020). Association between child abuse exposure and the risk of psychiatric disorders: A nationwide cohort study in Taiwan. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 101, 104362. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104362>

Physical child abuse includes pushing, hitting, choking, throwing, shaking, burning and biting by an adult in the household. A 2019 WHO report indicated that more than 25% of adults were abused as children. Child abuse is an adverse experience for the child and can have future adverse effects. The current study assessed whether child abuse increase the risk of substance abuse and future psychiatric disorders. By assessing all children between the years 2000-2015 in Taiwan, the study found that victims of child abuse were at a higher risk of psychiatric disorders and substance abuse (Wang et al., 2020). The study highlights the effects of changes and problems children undergo that influence their future behaviours and outcomes. Some of the challenges adults face could have emanated from their childhood experiences and addressing such adulthood issues need to address the psychological effects of childhood experiences.

Children are special and how adults interact with them have an effect on their future outcomes. Children who grow up in a supportive environment tend to portrays stable behaviours in future as opposed to children raised in questionable environments. Child abuse whether physical, emotional or sexual influences the child's psychological functioning thus promoting unhealthy behaviours such as substance abuse. While dealing with individuals in a social work setting, it is significant to consider this form of risk and empower individuals to promote their wellbeing. Making decisions involving social work is based on having all the available information and applying relevant skills to make an ethical decision that empowers the individuals involved.

References

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