



**HELP ME
UNDERSTAND**

**The
Children's
Society**

A booklet to help children, young people and workers talk about an adult's alcohol and drug treatment

childrenssociety.org.uk/cape

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THIS BOOKLET IS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE AFFECTED BY THE ALCOHOL OR DRUG USE OF AN ADULT IN THEIR LIFE (LIKE A PARENT OR CARER).

ABOUT THIS BOOKLET: INFORMATION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Lots of people drink alcohol and some people use drugs, and in some families this can make things difficult. It might be that they are getting help with their drinking or drug use. We spoke to children and young people in your situation and they said understanding alcohol and drugs and knowing what happens during treatment and how it affects you and your family would be useful.

You might not be sure about what some things mean, or you might have worries about what is going to happen. We hope that this booklet will help answer some of your questions.

There are three sections in this booklet.

SECTION 1

is about you and how you feel.

SECTION 2

aims to help you understand about treatment.

SECTION 3

is more information for your worker.

INFORMATION FOR WORKERS



This booklet is aimed at children and young people aged 10 to 14, but it can be adapted to suit the child or young person you are working with.

It is intended for use with children and young people whose parent or carer is seeking help and in treatment. It is based on messages from other children and young people who are affected by an adult's alcohol and drug use. It is not an assessment tool, but is designed to help you have a conversation with a child or young person who has an adult in their life who is getting help with their drinking or drug use.

You might be using this resource on its own or as a part of a larger piece of work you are doing with this child or young person or their family.

To help you with this there are some simple exercises for the child or young person to complete. They can write, draw or talk about how they feel – and if you have any other resources you use in your work, you could adapt the exercises to suit these formats.

We would recommend that you read through all of the sections in this booklet before you begin, and that you plan for time-out during your conversations if the need arises.

You can break this booklet down into smaller sections to suit you and the child or young person you are working with – it does not

have to be completed in one session, but can be returned to at different times to best suit the situation. There is a lot of information in this booklet and you can adapt the amount of detail to suit the individual child or young person you are working with.

Remember that you will need to follow safeguarding, confidentiality and data protection procedures in relation to this booklet. Make sure that the child or young person understands what will happen if they tell you information that raises concerns about their safety and or that of others. State this each time you use the booklet. Also decide on a safe place where the booklet will be kept and explain this to the child or young person. If you personally find anything difficult to deal with as you talk through the resource, seek support from your line manager.

**A PAGE BY PAGE GUIDE
FOR WORKERS INCLUDING
RESOURCES AND GUIDANCE
CAN BE FOUND AT THE BACK
OF THIS BOOKLET. PLEASE
READ THIS BEFORE STARTING
WORK WITH YOUR CHILD
OR YOUNG PERSON.**

ABOUT ME

This booklet is for you. You will have the chance to talk about people that are important to you and what's happening for you at the moment. Let's start by thinking about you.

Three things I like to do:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Three words to describe me:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Hello, my name is...

...and this is all ABOUT ME

My favourite:

Music _____
 Day _____
 Word _____
 Colour _____
 Lesson _____
 Food _____

My least favourite:

Music _____
 Day _____
 Word _____
 Colour _____
 Lesson _____
 Food _____

A picture, poem or photo by me:

ME AND MY FAMILY



Let's have a look at who is in your family, your friends and anyone else who is important in your life.

My best friends:

Important adults:

Who helps me at school:

People I worry about:

People who love me:

My pets:

If you are caring for someone else, you may stop looking after yourself as much.

This can affect your personal 'well-being' (the way you feel about things). Other children and young people care for someone else too and you can find more information and support at [childrensociety.org.uk/youngcarer](https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/youngcarer)

When we feel down it can help to think of happy times – this might be people, things, places you've been, animals or memories. We can keep these in our heads to think about during difficult times and they can help us feel a bit more positive. This is a place to record some of your positive thoughts. You can keep coming back to read it when you need a lift.

Things that make me **HAPPY**
(Write or draw them here)

TALKING ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS

If someone is getting help and receiving treatment, it might feel strange that suddenly people are talking about things that have been kept secret in the past. If you have been keeping things secret for a long time, it can be hard to talk to people about what is happening. But getting help is not something to be ashamed of. Deciding to make a change is the first step for an adult, and for some adults they might think about making a change for a long time before they begin. It can take a long time to get better.

The adult might be scared about what it will be like to live without alcohol and drugs and might be feeling sad or angry about things they have done to themselves or others in the past. Asking for help is a very brave and important step. Children and young people have told us that when this is happening, they often feel worried or hopeful about what it might be like.

Children and young people say that even if they feel hopeful when their parent or carer is getting help, it can also be stressful especially when the adult is feeling unwell. It's normal to have these feelings and they might be different on different days.

This can be a time with lots of changes, and so if things are feeling very stressful at home or school, don't forget to talk to a trusted adult about how you are feeling.



YOU MIGHT HAVE
LOTS
OF DIFFERENT
FEELINGS



UNDERSTANDING ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

When an adult is getting help because they drink alcohol or use drugs, you might hear words that you don't understand. You might know some already – but in case you don't, and to help you understand better, here is some information.

A drug is a substance that causes a mental or physical change when a person takes it into their body. It can make people change the way they feel, the way they think and the way they act. There are lots of different kinds of drugs, including alcohol.

Lots of children and young people tell us that they want to understand why people drink lots of alcohol or use drugs because it can change the way people behave and make them unwell.

This can make children and young people feel sad or anxious. It is important for you to know that people use substances for many different reasons and it might be difficult for you to fully understand. **However, it is very important for you to know:**

The Seven C's:

- * I DIDN'T CAUSE IT.
- * I CAN'T CURE IT.
- * I CAN'T CONTROL IT.
- * BUT I CAN TAKE CARE OF MYSELF.
- * BY COMMUNICATING FEELINGS.
- * MAKING HEALTHY CHOICES.
- * AND CELEBRATING MYSELF.



If the adult in your life is drinking large amounts of alcohol and taking drugs, they can become dependent. This means they are not in control, their use is harmful to themselves and others, and they are no longer able to just stop. You might also hear people describe this as being an alcoholic or an addict.

There are two different types of dependence:

Psychological dependence

is when the person thinks they won't feel ok without alcohol or drugs.

Physical dependence

means that the person's body needs alcohol or drugs to work. Without alcohol or drugs, they may start to feel very unwell.

Other words connected with dependence are:

Tolerance

which means the body gets used to the substance so they have to take more to feel the same way.

Withdrawal

the person may become ill or agitated when they don't have the substance, such as vomiting or fits.

Write down or draw what you know about the alcohol or drugs the person in your family uses:





UNDERSTANDING ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT

There are lots of reasons why an adult might decide to stop drinking or using drugs and some of these might have had a big impact upon your family. These might be because:

- * They are worried about their health.
- * They are worried about the effect on their family.
- * They are pregnant.
- * They have been ordered to by the court.
- * They have had enough of it.

Whatever the reason for deciding to change, it takes lots of determination, strength and courage. Deciding to make a change is the first step for an adult, and for some adults they might think about making a change for a long time before they begin. It can take a long time before they get better. The GP or staff in treatment services can help adults do this. When someone has decided they need some support to reduce or stop drinking or using drugs, there are different ways they might get help.

Treatment services

These are based in the community and are run by health services (hospitals or GPs) or charities and other organisations. They support people trying to reduce or stop drinking alcohol or using drugs.

Counselling and self-help groups

Counselling or talking therapies help people talk about and try to understand how they think, feel and act. You might have heard of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), or other similar groups. These are known as self-help groups or mutual aid, where people who want to stop using alcohol or drugs, or have used them in the past, meet to help and support each other.

You might be offered counselling or asked to join a group to help you talk about how you feel or share your experiences with other children and young people in similar situations. These groups might also offer activities or space to do something fun.

'This group has helped me and the other children. We have made new friends. This group is very good because it's a place where we can escape the stuff at home and feel fitted in.'

Take some time to focus on what you think and feel.

How do you feel about your parent or carer getting help?
Scared, worried, hopeful?

What questions do you have?

Who could help you find the answers?

WHAT HAPPENS IN TREATMENT?



When an adult decides to go to a treatment service, usually they have an 'assessment'. This is where a worker gathers all the information they need about the person. Then they can work out what type of help, support and medication would suit the adult best. As part of this the worker should also try and find out how you feel and to make sure you are safe. They might do this with your parent or carer or they might ask you to talk to someone else. Remember the Seven C's (see page 10). After the assessment the treatment will be broken down into stages.

Detox

If your parent or carer is dependent on alcohol or drugs, they will be supported to cut down or stop. They may be given medication to help stop them having withdrawal symptoms. Withdrawal symptoms can make you feel very unwell (such as sweating, shaking and being sick). The medication they are given will help. In some cases detox might happen at home with the help of workers and nurses. It can last 10 to 14 days. Sometimes people go into hospital to do this. This might be due to where they live and other health issues. The first stage or control stage will be a gradual reduction or detox. This stage is where the person begins to take control over the substances they are using by reducing what they take as it is not safe for them to just stop. You may be able to encourage them at this stage by telling them how well they are doing.

Once your parent or carer is showing that they are committed to changing, they will be involved in the next stages of treatment which might include:

One-to-one support

Your parent or carer will usually have a worker that they meet regularly to talk to. Workers are called different things in different services, but 'key worker' or 'recovery worker' are common names used. The worker will help them understand why they started using alcohol or drugs and what changes they might make to their lives so they don't use them in future.

LIAM'S MUM STARTED TO SEE HER KEY WORKER KERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON TO TALK ABOUT HER DRINKING AND HOW SHE WAS FEELING. SHE SAID IT HELPED HER.

Group support

Lots of treatment services have groups that the adult may go to. Everyone in the group is trying to stop using alcohol or drugs, so they can share experiences and support each other. Some services have special groups for family members (including children) affected by alcohol or drug use that you may be able to attend.

Residential rehabilitation

For a small number of people, treatment can be residential, which means the adult will live somewhere else for a few weeks to get treatment for their alcohol or drug use. This type of treatment is usually very well planned, and someone should talk to you about what will happen. It usually lasts 12 weeks and in some cases can be longer.

PRIYA DIDN'T KNOW WHAT WOULD HAPPEN WHEN HER DAD STARTED TREATMENT. SHE WORRIED HER DAD WOULD HAVE TO GO AWAY FOR GOOD. HE WAS JUST AWAY FOR A COUPLE OF WEEKS AND SHE STAYED WITH HER GRAN UNTIL HE CAME HOME.

Different people need different amounts of support. Your parent or carer might attend a treatment service or self-help group most days, or as little as once every couple of weeks. Sometimes, there might be more than one service helping your parent or carer. This might be because there are other problems as well as alcohol or drugs, such as housing problems or mental health problems. Usually the services try to work together to make sure they get it right.

Your parent or carer might also need to continue to take medication to help them with their dependence.

You might notice some changes in your parent or carer during treatment and afterwards. Sometimes people feel unwell while they are in detox, other times they may feel upset about the effect their use has had on others. Usually, people start to feel a bit better.



Make notes of any thoughts or questions you might have about treatment. Are there any words you don't understand?

MAKING CHANGES

Deciding to make a change is the first step for an adult, and for some adults they might think about making a change for a long time before they begin. Alcohol or drug treatment services, counselling and self-help groups work on this change and how the adult can begin to think, behave and act differently. Most of them work with 'The Cycle of Change', which has a few stages to it:

- * **Not ready** – the adult still wants to drink alcohol or use drugs.
- * **Thinking** – the adult wants to change and is starting to think about how to do this.
- * **Decision** – the adult has made a decision the decision that they are going to change.
- * **Making the change** – the adult gets help and support (treatment).
- * **Keeping going** – the adult has been able to maintain the positive changes and might still need support to keep it going.
- * **Setbacks** – it hasn't worked this time for the adult. They might go back to the beginning or one of the other stages.

Depending upon where your parent or carer is in the cycle, this might affect how you feel and behave. Children, young people and adults have told us that making changes can have lots of ups and downs – just like a rollercoaster. It can feel like you 've been there before, a bit scary or that it's never going to stop. This is normal and it's ok to feel that way.

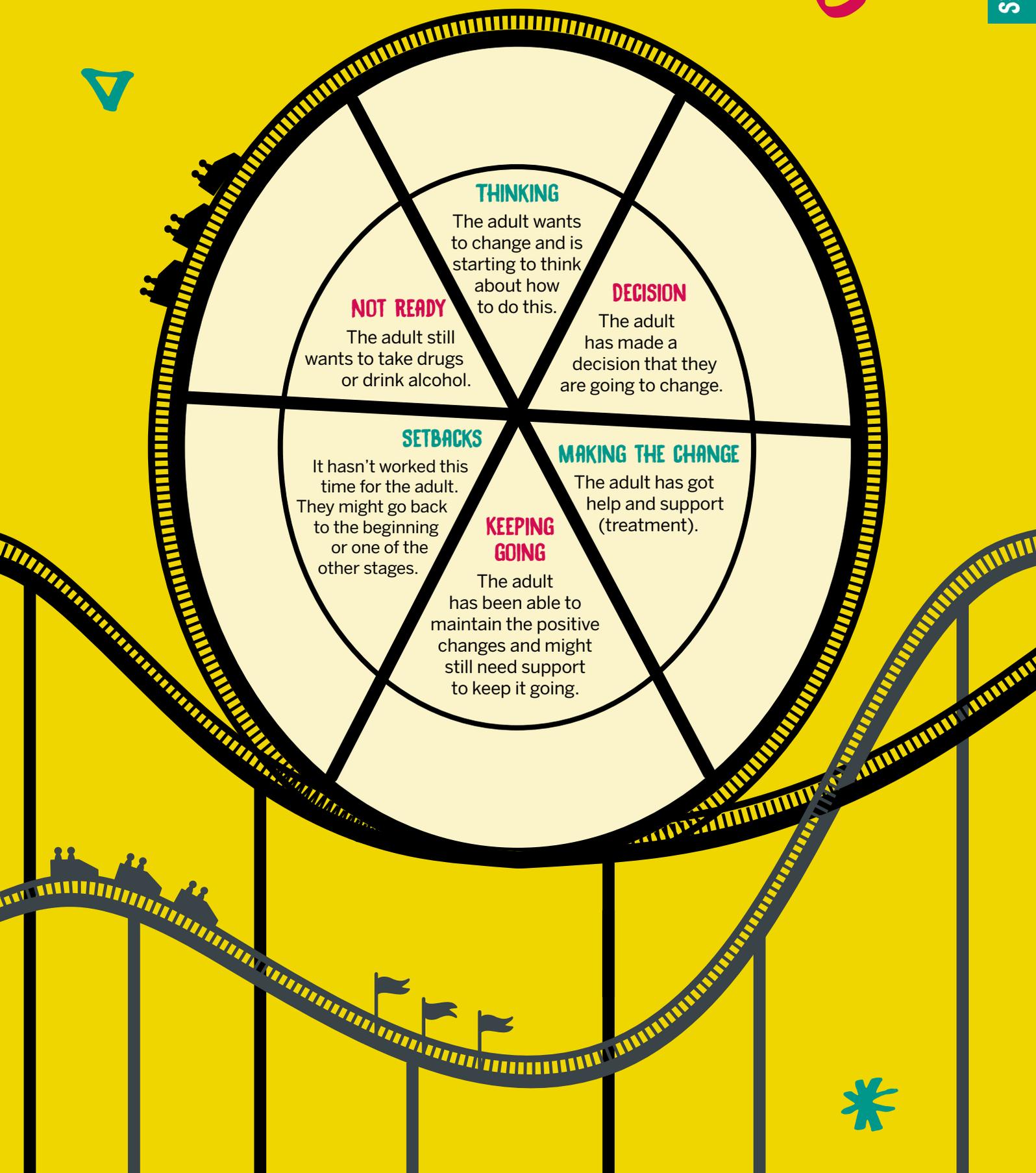
Take a look at the diagram opposite, it has been developed from the Cycle of Change and is called the 'Rollercoaster of Change.' Do you know which stage your parent or carer is at? You might want to talk this through with your worker. Think about how this makes you feel and write it down in the space next to each stage. For example, in the Making the Change stage, you might feel happy because your parent or carer has decided to seek help to change. Equally you might feel anxious because they might have to live somewhere else or might be ill for a while.

You may want to photocopy the page or create your own diagram.

'It's not just the parents that get hurt, it's also the kids...the children do everything in their will to help their parent because they want the best future for their parents. We want our parents back.'



The Rollercoaster of Change



'When you drink you say horrible things to each other, that hurts me too.'

CHANGE CAN BE DIFFICULT

Different people take different amounts of time to stop using, or to start feeling better.

Lots of people ask for help or receive treatment more than once before they make real and long lasting changes. Your parent or carer might have been through treatment more than once or they might be going into treatment for the first time. They might attend for a while, stop for a while and then go back later. Treatment services always welcome people back even if they have dropped out in the past. Each time they return to a service, they will have more skills to help them stop using, even if they don't change just yet.

The main thing is that it is not your fault. Children and young people have told us that they should have done something different and feel they're to blame. Nothing you have done made your parents or carers go back to using alcohol or drugs, even if they say it did when they are angry. It can be very hard to trust that things will ever be different, especially if you have felt hopeful before and been disappointed. However much you want things to change, only the person seeking help and support can make that happen.

When things are changing don't forget that you need support too – talk to a trusted adult.

What are the things I can control at the moment?
What can't I control?

'It's made a big difference. I've got somebody to talk to about my feelings and things. I can talk to my mum and my family, but I've got somebody else to talk to as well.'

'This group has made me feel a better person towards my mum and made me understand what she is going through.'

When I talk about my situation, I feel...

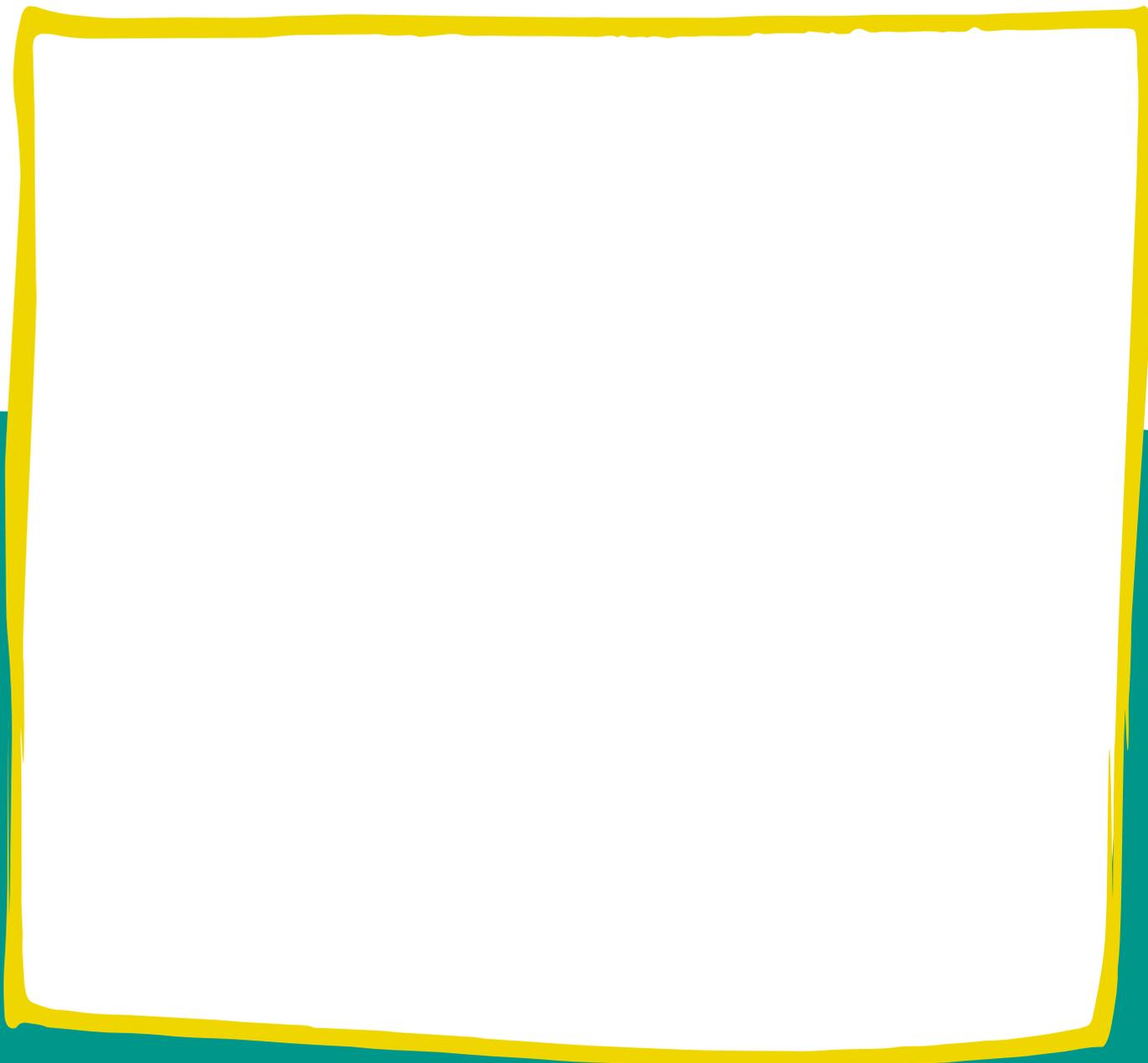
A large, empty yellow rectangular box with a thick yellow border, intended for a person to write their response to the prompt above. The box is currently blank.

WHAT IS RECOVERY?

You might have heard the word 'recovery' and in fact, the service your parent or carer attends might be called a recovery service and they could have a recovery worker.

Someone who has stopped or reduced their alcohol or drug use may say that they are 'in recovery'. People who are 'in recovery' usually don't use any alcohol or drugs at all, but this is not the same for everyone. Recovery is different for everyone.

What does recovery mean to you?





WHAT NEXT?

This booklet has looked at how your parent or carer's alcohol or drug use affects you and the questions and feelings you may have about it. We hope it has also given you the chance to talk about alcohol or drug treatment and helped you understand a little more about what is happening. You can come back and read this booklet whenever you need to.

You are really important and have the right to information, the right to feel supported and the right to feel safe. Although it might not feel like it, your situation will change because you will grow up and have more choices.

The fact that you have a parent or carer who drinks too much or uses drugs does not need to stop you doing things or limit what you can do in your future. You can choose to be different.

REMEMBER THAT WHAT IS HAPPENING IN YOUR LIFE IS HAPPENING TO OTHER CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE TOO, AND NONE OF IT IS YOUR FAULT.



To help with the situation you are in right now, other children and young people have found these ideas helpful:

If you want to talk about how you feel

It's good to have someone to talk to, but choosing someone can be hard. Some children and young people can talk to parents or carers but some can't. You could talk to someone at school like your teacher, lunchtime supervisor, school nurse or the person that gave you this booklet.

If you don't want to talk to someone who knows you, you can call Childline on **0800 1111** or visit **childline.org.uk**

There are also organisations especially for children and young people who are affected by their parent's alcohol or drug use.

- * The National Association for Children of Alcoholics (NACOA) at **nacoa.org.uk**
FREE Helpline 0800 358 3456
- * Alateen is for teenage relatives and friends of alcoholics. Alateen is part of Al-Anon.
al-anonuk.org.uk/alateen/

'Everything seems to be about you, I always feel forgotten about.'



If you don't feel safe

Being safe means not being in danger and being looked after (like having enough food, heat or clothes in your home). If your parent or carer drinks too much or takes drugs, things might happen to you or around you that make you feel unhappy or unsafe.

If someone is hurting you, being violent or doing dangerous things, phone the police on **999** or contact an adult you trust.

Remember you can always call Childline on **0800 1111** or visit **childline.org.uk**

Where do I go for help?

Make a list of your useful contacts here:

INFORMATION FOR WORKERS

The following page by page guide aims to give you useful information, guidance and resources as you work through the booklet.

For other useful information and resources, please see our website at childrenssociety.org.uk/cape

Page 4 - About me

This opening exercise gives the child or young person time to think about themselves and the opportunity to talk about things important to them. You may have already carried out an exercise like this but this gives you the chance to revisit or expand on it. It is important for the child to feel comfortable, safe and trust you

Page 5 - Me and my family

This page gives you an opportunity to talk with the child or young person about the important relationships in their lives – whether family, friends or other carers.

It also gives you the chance to identify and discuss the person (or people) in the child or young person's life who has issues with alcohol or drug use and what their worries are.

You may have already undertaken a similar exercise with the child or young person as part of your assessment process, so this is an opportunity to revisit this. You may also like to consider creating a genogram to explore relationships in more depth.

Page 6 - How it feels for me

For children and young people, having a parent or carer who drinks alcohol or uses drugs can be a very painful and traumatic experience. They may have never learnt about emotions or even understood them.

Use this exercise to talk through their feelings and look at what is triggering them.

You could explore each emotion and discuss options to deal with it, as well as talking about the difference between constructive and destructive ways of coping with feelings. You could also discuss emotions which are caused by things the child or young person can control and those that they can't. You could talk about the things they may feel responsible for and reinforce the message that a parent's alcohol or drug use is not their fault.

You may also be able to identify the things that make the child or young person feel good and how they might be able to do more of those things during the weeks or months ahead. Talk about what help they might need to be able to do those things.

You could use the exercise on page 7 to talk about the fact that having positive well-being does not mean that they won't experience feelings or situations that they find difficult.

You could talk about resilience – the ability to cope and recover when times are tougher than usual. Protective factors that contribute towards resilience include close relationships with family and friends, the ability to manage strong feelings, having a positive view of yourself, feeling in control, being able to seek help and finding positive meaning in your life.

You could use this exercise to explore resilience further, including what makes the young person feel happy. Rethink Mental Illness has a lot of resources around well-being and resilience. Visit rethink.org/living-with-mental-illness

For young carer resources please visit childrenssociety.org.uk/youngcarer



Page 8 - Talking about your feelings

It is likely that the child or young person you are talking to will be feeling a huge mixture of emotions. **Having someone listen to your worries can be very powerful, and it might be the first time they have spoken about it in any detail – this takes a lot of courage.** It may make them upset or it might be upsetting for you to hear how hard it is for them; this is OK. Make sure you have the time and space set aside to have these conversations and have thought about what you will do if there are any safeguarding concerns. You both might need a break before returning to other activities.

You will find a series of feelings and emotional well-being worksheets for young people on the website childrenssociety.org.uk/cape

For information on how drug use impacts upon children and families visit adfam.org.uk

Page 10 - Understanding alcohol and drug use

You don't need to be an expert in alcohol or drugs to talk through this book, but if you do want the most up to date information regarding substances, their effects and their legal status please visit talktofrank.com or alcoholchange.org.uk

In addition, if you haven't already done so, make contact with your local drug and alcohol service and talk to them, as they will have information and may even deliver training.

The Seven C's were developed by the Betty Ford Centre to help children understand that family addiction is not their fault. For more information and resources for children and families visit hazeldenbettyford.org/resources-for



Page 12 - Understanding alcohol and drug treatment

Take some time to talk about how the child or young person feels about their parent or carer receiving support and being in treatment. They may be feeling a huge range of emotions or may not know what to think at all. Both of these are fine, and make sure you have time set aside to allow them to work through their thoughts and emotions.

You could use the exercise boxes as a starting point for discussions. Other children and young people have shared their experiences and you could look at websites including childrenssociety.org.uk/cape and nacoa.org.uk

If you need further information you can talk to your local Drug and Alcohol service.

Page 14 - What happens in treatment?

There are different types of treatment and you might want to talk to the child or young person about the type their parent or carer will be receiving. **You could discuss how they might talk to their parent or carer about their treatment. What would be the best way to do this? What support might they need to do it?** You may want to explore how the child or young person will be cared for while their parent or carer is undergoing treatment. If the parent or carer needs to go away from home for their treatment, what extra support will they need? Who could the child or young person go to if they have questions about their parent's or carer's treatment?

Try to think of everyone that will be able to help and make a list of useful names and numbers. You may feel it is appropriate for the child or young person to record this information on a separate piece of paper to take away with them. Remember you can talk to your local Drug and Alcohol Service

or for further information visit [nhs.uk/live-well/healthy-body/drug-addiction-getting-help/](https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/healthy-body/drug-addiction-getting-help/) or [nhs.uk/conditions/alcohol-misuse/treatment/](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/alcohol-misuse/treatment/)

Page 16 - Making changes

We all have to manage change in our lives. Most of our work is focused on bringing about positive change for the children and families we work with. **Explaining and understanding the process of change and how someone makes changes in their behaviour is key.** The 'Cycle of Change' model developed by Prochaska and Di Clemente in 1982 is the most commonly used in alcohol and drug services. Change is different for everybody and can take different amounts of time. So while this parental change is taking place, it is important to understand the child's perspective and experience of this change. In 2006, Fiona Harbin wrote a chapter in *Secret Lives** where through 'The Rollercoaster of Change' she highlighted that the child's experiences are likely to be at odds with those of the parent or carer. This is reflected in the diagram by arrows going in opposite directions. Therefore it is essential during this period to understand, assess and regularly review.

You may want to use the diagram in this booklet or recreate something yourself that enables you to talk to the child or young person about how they are feeling or how they think they might feel during the different stages of the process. Will there be times when they are confused? Happy? Worried? Hopeful? How might they feel if it takes longer than they had hoped? If their parent or carer has been through treatment more than once, you may want to



explore how they have felt about that in the past. Have they felt angry? Disappointed? Sad? Have they felt guilty that their parent has dropped out of treatment? Children and young people need to know that this is not their fault – make sure you spend time talking about this and letting them know that the people will still be there to help when their parent or carer is ready to try again.

Page 18 - Change can be difficult

As highlighted earlier in the booklet, adults use alcohol and drugs for many reasons – whether it's an illness or a coping mechanism. Whatever the reason, you need to be non-judgemental, supportive and listen to the child. **It is very important to help them to understand that if treatment hasn't worked this time, it is not their fault.** Children and young people say that being told that it is not their fault is a very important message for them to hear. Make sure that you spend time talking about this. You could also discuss what the next steps might be and what additional support they may need.

Talk to them about how they feel now and what might help them to feel better. There are a number of things that can help a child or young person to have a more positive future. Identify something they are good at or interested in and use this to encourage positive friendships or activities and find positive role models. Doing this builds self-esteem and helps children and young people feel they have choices and some control in their life. Positive experiences at school or social clubs can increase a child or young person's self-esteem and ability to cope.



*Secret Lives: Growing with substance. Working with children and young people affected by familial substance misuse. Edited by Fiona Harbin and Michael Murphy.



Page 20 - What is recovery?

The Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) Recovery Committee believes that recovery is more than overcoming alcohol and drug dependence and covers a number of issues, which if not addressed, may reduce a person's ability to change or recover. One main issue is relationships, which includes family and children. **It is important to think about children and families in recovery. How can you help them to be part of recovery?** Talk to the Recovery Worker at your local Drug and Alcohol Service. It is important for children and families to recover in their own right.

You might want to talk about how Jake might be feeling before moving on to discuss the things that are different for the child or young person. They still might need support in their own right.

Page 22 - What next?

You might want to talk to the child or young person about what they would do if they felt unsafe or who they might talk to. You could role-play this situation and it might be useful to make a list of names and numbers for the child or young person to take away with them.

If you have any safeguarding concerns then you need to follow your local child protection procedures. Some agencies (like schools) have a named person, so contact them first. Seek support from your line manager if you are unsure about what to do. Often drinking or drugs use doesn't come in isolation and there may be additional issues such as domestic abuse or mental health issues.

For more information about this, visit the following websites:

- * womensaid.org.uk
- * thehideout.org.uk
- * rcpsych.ac.uk/healthadvice/parentsandyouthinfo/parentscarers/parentalmentalillness.aspx

You can't solve all of a child or young person's problems, but by listening to them and working through this booklet you have already made an important difference.

Right now in Britain there are children and young people who feel scared, unloved and unable to cope. The Children's Society works with these young people, step by step, for as long as it takes.

We listen. We support. We act.

There are no simple answers so we work with others to tackle complex problems. Only together can we make a difference to the lives of children now and in the future.

Because no child should feel alone.

Further information and resources:

childrenssociety.org.uk/cape

childrenssociety.org.uk/youngcarer

About CAPE

We provide information and resources to practitioners working with children and families living with parental alcohol misuse.

Acknowledgements

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