



Florida Department of Children and Families Case Review June 2017

Review Completed by Action for Child Protection

State Overview

Date: 06/28/2017

Overview and Method

Action for Child Protection, Inc. completed a case record review requested by the Florida Department of Children and Families to assess the implementation of the Florida Safety Methodology. Cases were randomly selected from the six regions in Florida and the sample was provided to Action for Child Protection. Cases were reviewed off-site by Action staff utilizing Qualtrics survey software and FSFN access provided by the Department. This report provides a summary of key findings for the five main focus points of the review: Present Danger, Information Collection, Impending Danger, Safety Determination, and Safety Planning.

An additional data set was reviewed for this review regarding the frequency and quality of the supervisor consultation conducted during the family functioning assessment for CPI and CPIS. This data was requested to assist in the proficiency process for the CPIS and to determine efficacy of the consultation being provided to the CPI during the assessment process.

Present Danger Assessment

Question	Yes	No	Cannot Determine	Total Responses
a.) Did the worker identify present danger at any point in the investigation process?	35	118	0	153
b.) Reviewer judgment: Was there information to indicate present danger in this case?	34	91	27	152

Data Summary

- Total of 34 (22%) cases were identified by the review team case information indicated present danger.
- Total of 35 (23%) cases were identified by the worker indicated present danger.
- This resulted in a difference of 1 (1%) cases between the review team identification of present danger and the worker identification of present danger. This represents no change since the July 2015.

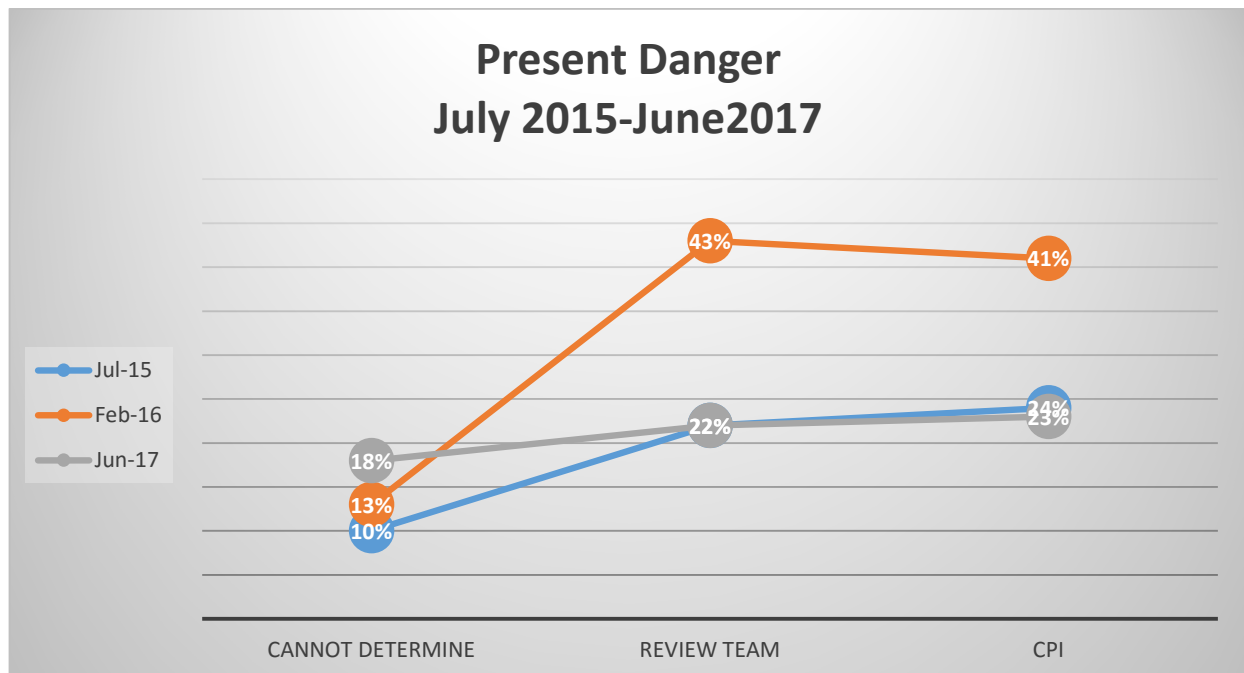
- Total of 27 (18%) cases were identified as not having sufficient information either in the case notes or the present danger assessment to determine if present danger was or was not indicated. This is an increase in 8% for cases where the information in the case record and the PDA were not sufficient to determine the assessment of present danger since the July 2015 review.

Strengths

- Continues to be a high degree of consistency in the identification of present danger between the reviewers and CPI determinations.

Areas for Consideration

- There was an increase in cases identified as having insufficient information in the case record to determine the assessment of present danger. This data aligns with the current RSF data regarding information and the assessment of present danger. There has been a steady increase in cases without sufficient information in the PDA and case notes since July 2015.
- In cases where there was a need for additional present danger assessments, either due to subsequent reports or additional contacts, the assessments were often missing.



Information Collection

Question	YES, Information is Sufficient	NO, Information is present but not sufficient	NO, Information is not present	Total Responses
Extent of alleged maltreatment (What is the extent of the maltreatment?)	97	49	6	153
Nature of maltreatment? (What surrounding circumstances accompany the maltreatment?)	90	57	5	153
Child functioning (How does the child function on a daily basis? Include pervasive behaviors, feelings, intellect, physical capacity and temperament.)	89	58	5	153
Adult functioning (How does the adult function on a daily basis? Include behaviors, feelings, intellect, physical capacity and temperament).	72	73	7	153
General parenting (What are the overall, typical, pervasive parenting practices used by the parent? Do Not Include Discipline.)	79	64	9	153
Parenting disciplinary practices (What are the disciplinary approaches used by the parent, including the typical context?)	90	50	12	153

Data Summary

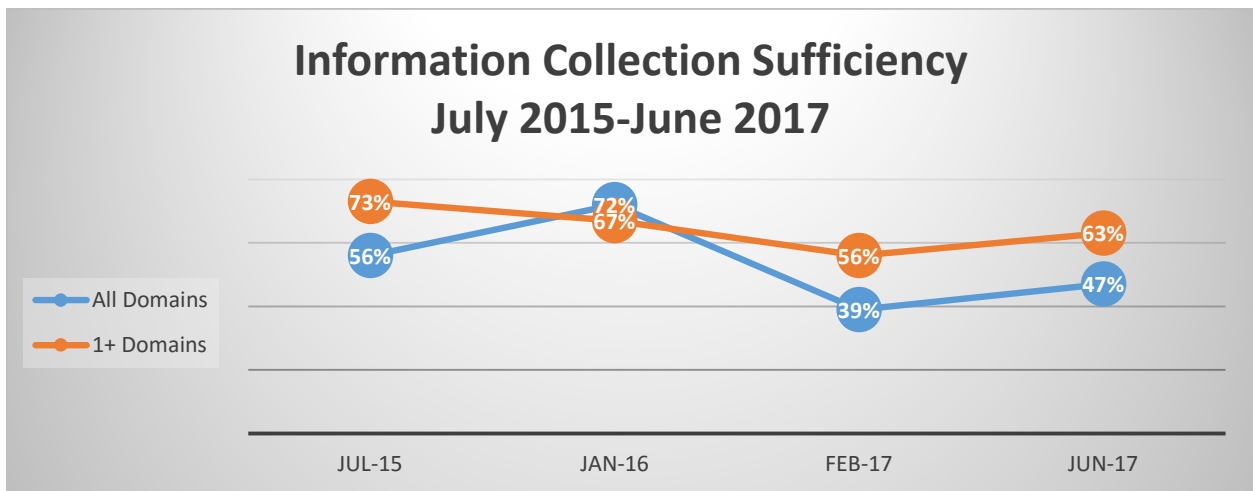
- 47% of the cases reviewed were found to have sufficient information collection in all six information domains. This represents a decrease in fidelity of 19% from the July 2015 review. This review was conducted utilizing the documentation contained within the Family Functioning Assessment contained in FSFN to assess sufficiency of information collection.

Strengths

- Information collection for maltreatment, extent of maltreatment, and child functioning was found to be consistently high across all regions.
- Information collection for all domains has increased since the last review, with a range from 13% increase for general parenting to 2% increase for child functioning.
- During this review there was an decrease in cases where there was information represented in the FFA, however was not sufficient

Areas for Consideration

- Information collection for adult functioning and general parenting were found to be consistently low across all regions.



Impending Danger Assessment

Question	Yes	No	Cannot Determine- Lack of Information	Total Responses
a.) Did the worker identify impending danger at the conclusion of the Family Functioning Assessment?	33	117	2	152
b.) Reviewer Judgment: Does the information collected indicate impending danger in this case?	32	71	49	152

Data Summary

- Total of 32 (21%) cases were identified by the review team as impending danger.
- Total of 33 (22%) cases were identified by the worker as impending danger.
- This resulted in a difference of 1 (1%) case between what the review team identified as impending danger and the worker identified as impending danger. This data represents that the CPI had identified one case where dangers were not supported by the review team.
- There was an increase in the number of cases during this review where the review team was not able to determine if the decision regarding impending danger was supported, 49 cases (32%). This is a 14% increase in cases where information is absent to inform the overall safety determination since the July 2015 review.

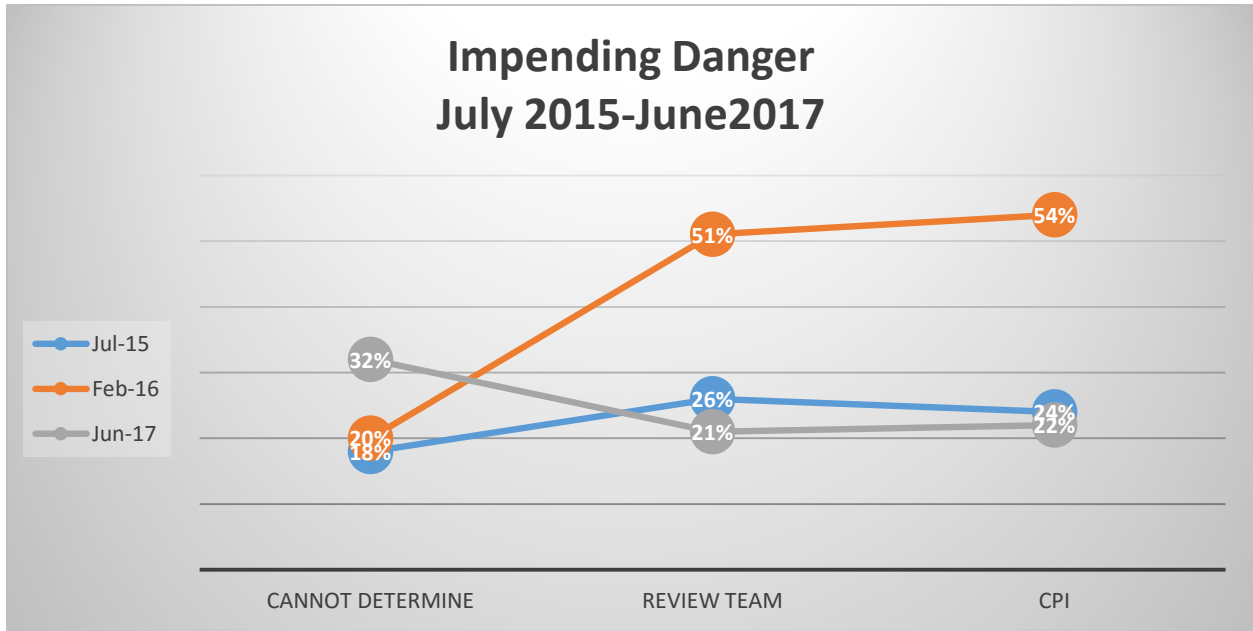
Strengths

- Cases where information was determined to be of good quality and sufficient supported the identification of caregiver protective capacities and the danger threats.
- When danger threats were identified, high degree of consistency with review team in the identification of an accurate danger threat(s).

Areas for Consideration

- Often times when the worker identified present, the information collection did not support the continued identification of an impending danger threat. Focus was on the incident that brought the family to the agency attention, and lack of exploration regarding additional danger threats or accuracy of the danger threat that was identified at present danger at impending danger.
- The assessment of caregiver protective capacities was found to be overly positive or overly negative based upon whether a danger threat was or was not identified.
- The review sample included known cases where impending danger was identified and families were transferred to case management, therefore the sample and review numbers

regarding the number of children determined to be unsafe should not be utilized to represent an increase or decrease in case management interventions.



Safety Decision

Question	Safe	Safe: Impending Danger Being Managed by Protective Parent/Legal Guardian	Unsafe	Cannot determine	Total Responses
a.) What was the worker's safety decision?	118	0	33	1	152
b.) Reviewer judgment	71	0	28	52	151

Data Summary

- For all cases reviewed the reviewers found that *60% of the cases that were identified as safe by the worker were accurate. This is a decrease of 14% in fidelity since the July 2015 review.*
- For all cases reviewed the reviewers found that *85% of the cases that were identified as unsafe by the worker were accurate. This is a decrease of 6% since February 2015, with an over representation of children that were unsafe being made by the CPI.*

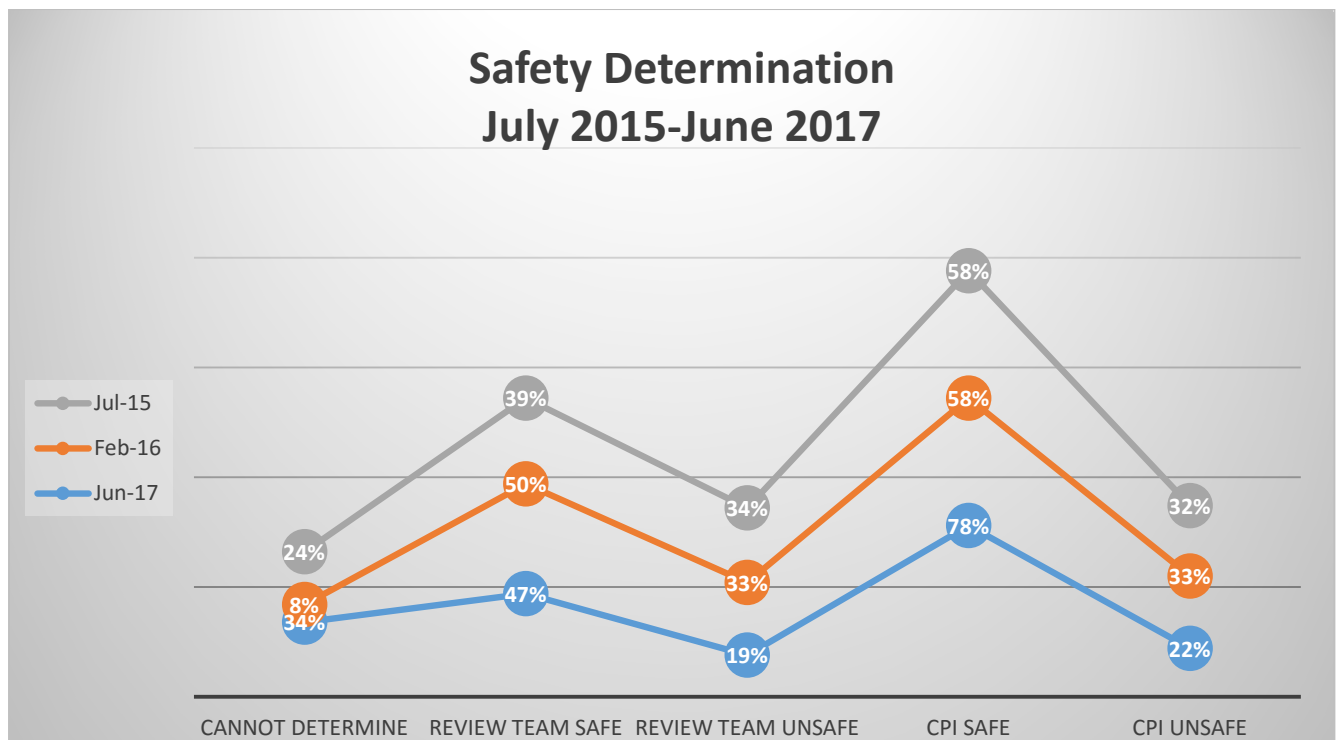
- The review team found that 19% of the cases had one or more children that were identified as unsafe and the workers identified 22% of the cases as unsafe. This is a difference of 17%, with an over representation by the CPI's of 3% for children that were determined to be unsafe.
- Worker identified children as safe in 78% of the cases. This is a difference of 31% between the review team and the worker's safety decision, regarding safe children. This represents a low degree of consistency when children are identified as safe.
- In 34% of the total cases reviewed, the review team was not able to identify if the safety decision (either safe or unsafe) was accurate based upon the information in the case record. This represents an increase of 11% since the February 2016 review of safety determinations not being able to determined based upon the assessment conducted by the CPI.

Strengths

- Several cases where information was sufficient, the safety decision was accurate.

Areas for Consideration

- Several cases did not have sufficient information to determine if the safety decision was accurate, either that the child was or was not safe. Approximately 34% of the cases reviewed did not have information to support the overall safety decision.



Safety Planning

Question	Yes	No	Cannot Determine-Lack of Information	Total Responses
Is the safety plan detailed and sufficient level of effort to control for danger threats?	16	9	8	33

Data Summary

- A total of 33 cases were reviewed for safety plans. In those cases, 48% were identified as having detail and sufficiency to control for danger threats. This represents a decrease of 41% since the July 2015 review.
- 24% of the cases the review team was not able to determine the sufficiency and detail due to either the plan not being developed or the plan lacking information. This is an increase of 2% since the February 2016 review.

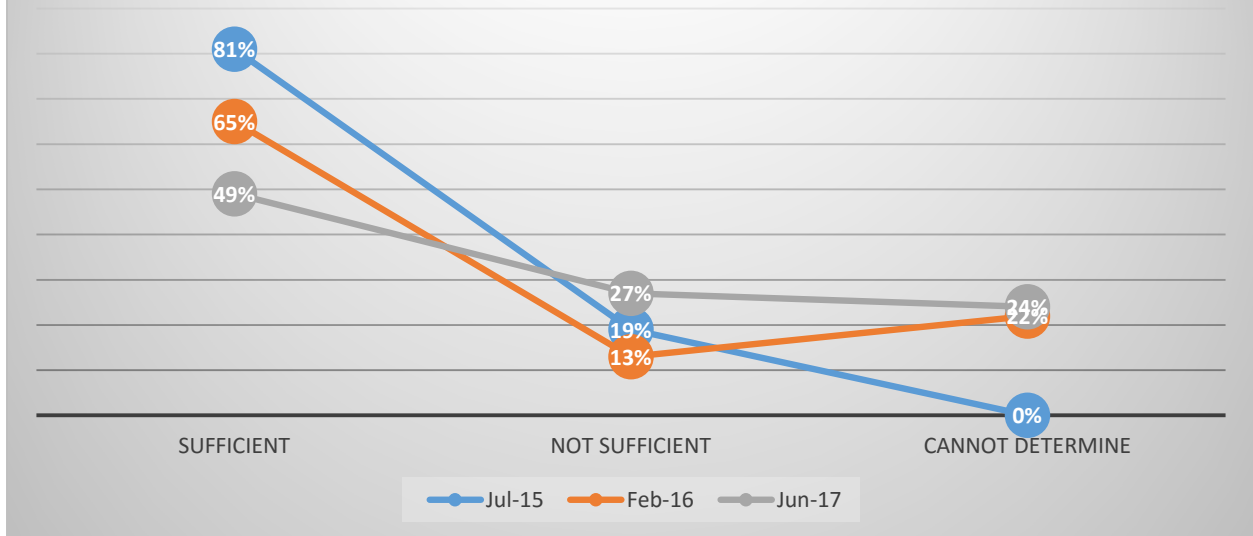
Strengths

- For the cases where information supported the safety planning analysis and conditions for return, there was evidence of worker engagement and assessment to inform the analysis.
- Increase in the application of two safety plans for cases where family violence was identified and was associated to the impending danger threat.

Areas for Consideration

- The safety planning analysis and conditions for return were not supported by the information in the FFA.
- Conditions for return were often treatment focused and not related to the safety planning analysis.
- Safety planning analysis, on several cases, was based upon the present danger assessment with no indication that further assessment of the home, the parents, or the ability for an in-home safety plan was explored despite the information in the case indicating an in-home plan may have been appropriate.

Safety Plan Sufficiency CPI July 2015-June 2017



Executive Offices:
925 6th Street NW #4
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 345-2500

2101 Sardis Rd North, Suite 204
Charlotte, NC 28227
(704) 845-2121
www.actionchildprotection.org