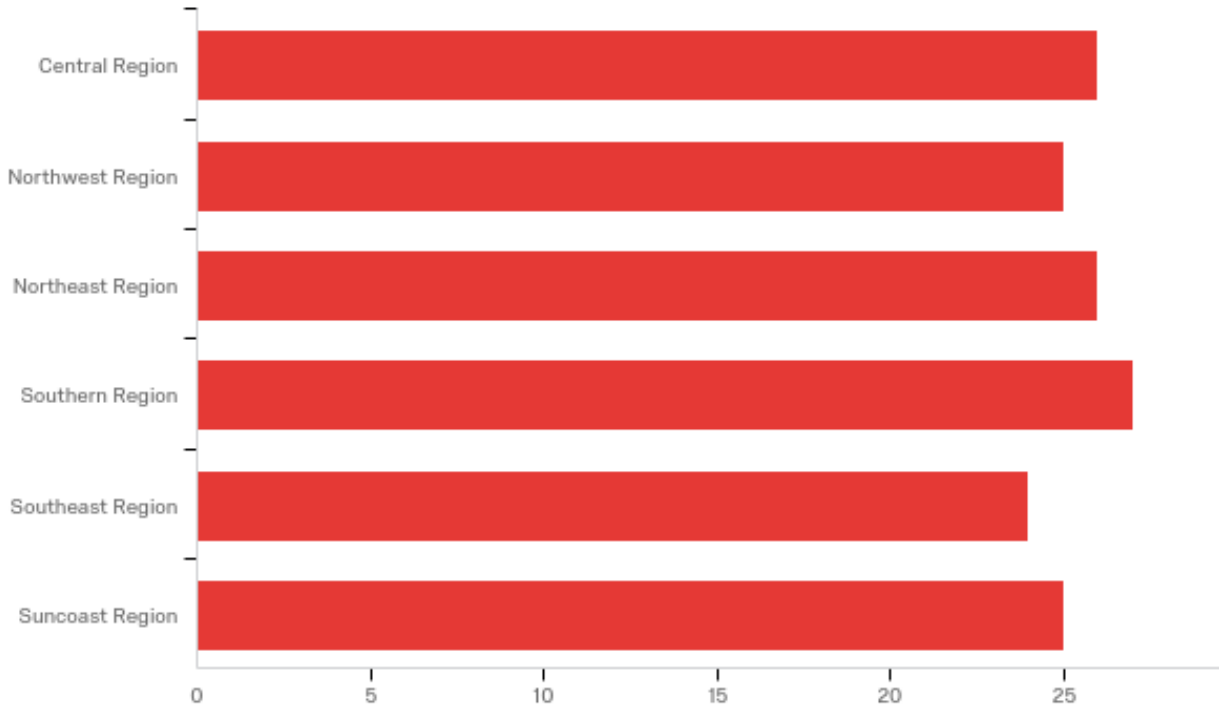


2017 Statewide CPI Overview

OCW June 2017 Fidelity Review

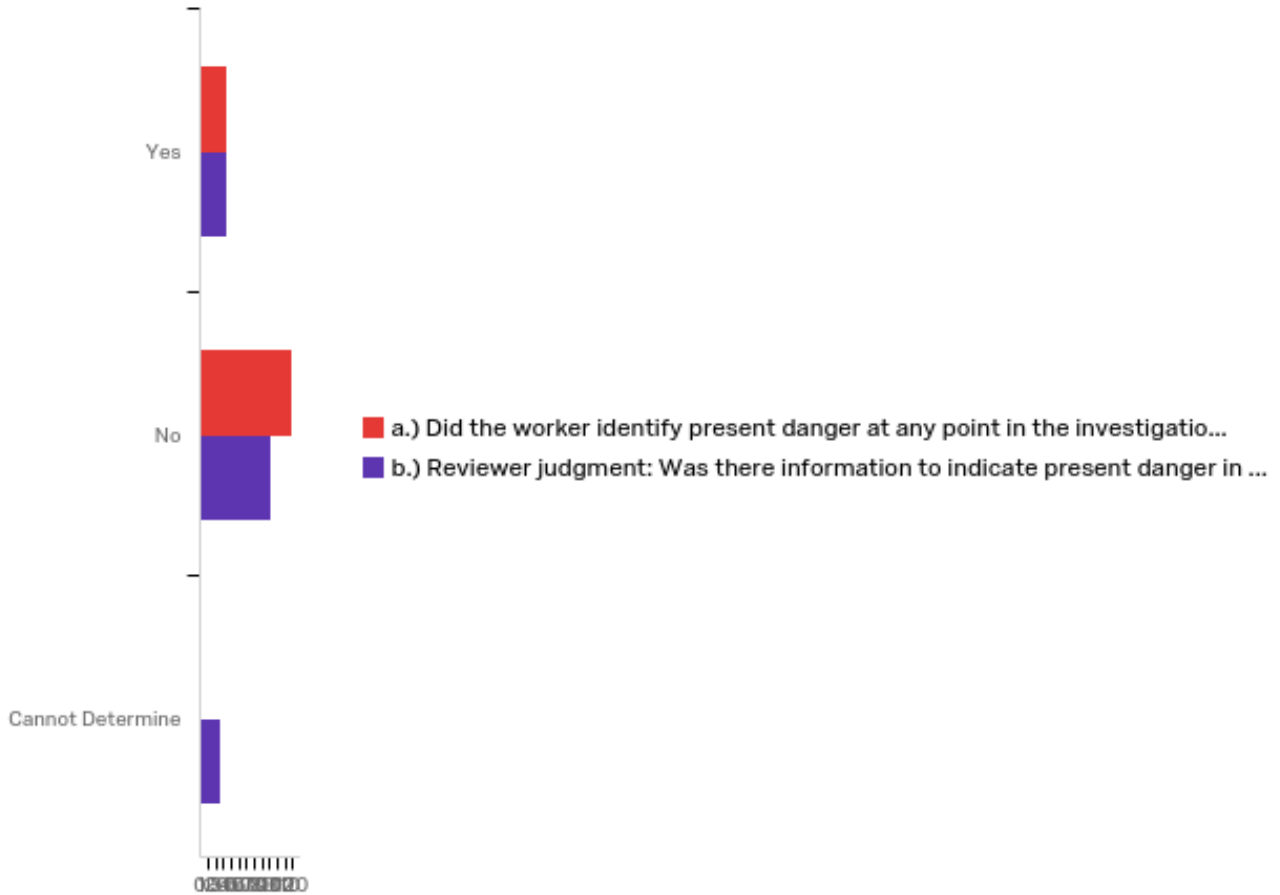
June 28th 2017, 8:37 am MDT

Region - Region



#	Answer	%	Count
1	Central Region	16.99%	26
2	Northwest Region	16.34%	25
3	Northeast Region	16.99%	26
4	Southern Region	17.65%	27
5	Southeast Region	15.69%	24
6	Suncoast Region	16.34%	25
	Total	100%	153

QID136 - 1. Present Danger Assessment



#	Question	Yes		No		Cannot Determine	
1	a.) Did the worker identify present danger at any point in the investigation process?	50.72%	35	56.46%	118	0.00%	0
2	b.) Reviewer judgment: Was there information to indicate present danger in this case?	49.28%	34	43.54%	91	100.00%	27
	Total	Total	69	Total	209	Total	27

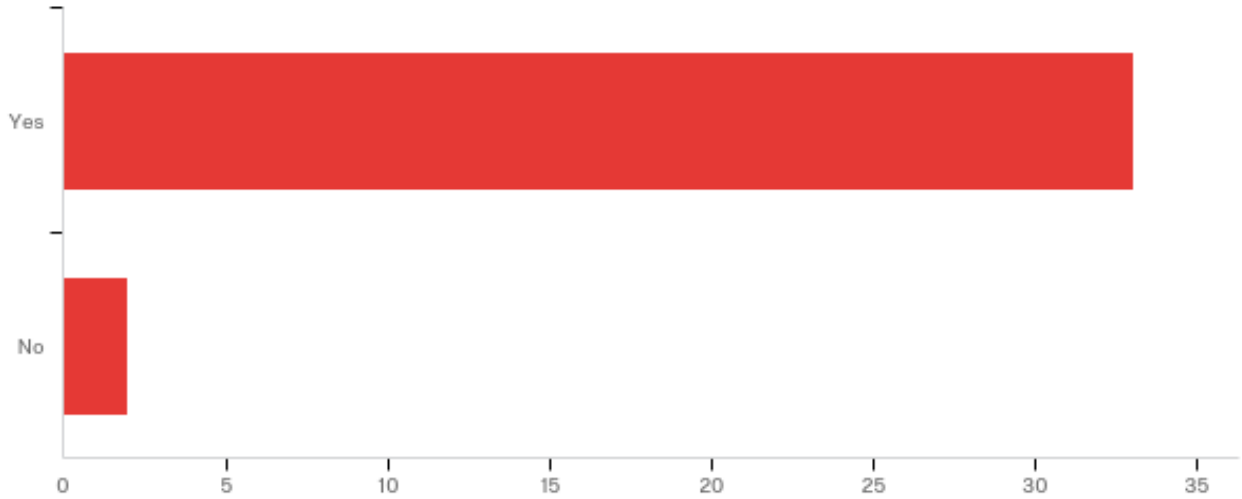
QID137 - 3. Which of the following Safety Threats were identified due to present danger? Check all that apply. If present danger has not been identified, leave Worker Identified column blank. Identify any present danger safety threats you believe existed in the case.



#	Question	Reviewer Identified	Worker Identified
1	Parent/Legal Guardian's intentional and willful act caused serious physical injury to the child or the caregiver intended to seriously injure the child.	4.17% 2	4.76% 2
2	Child has a serious illness or injury (indicative of child abuse) that is unexplained, or the parent/legal guardian/caregiver explanations are inconsistent with the illness or injury.	0.00% 0	2.38% 1

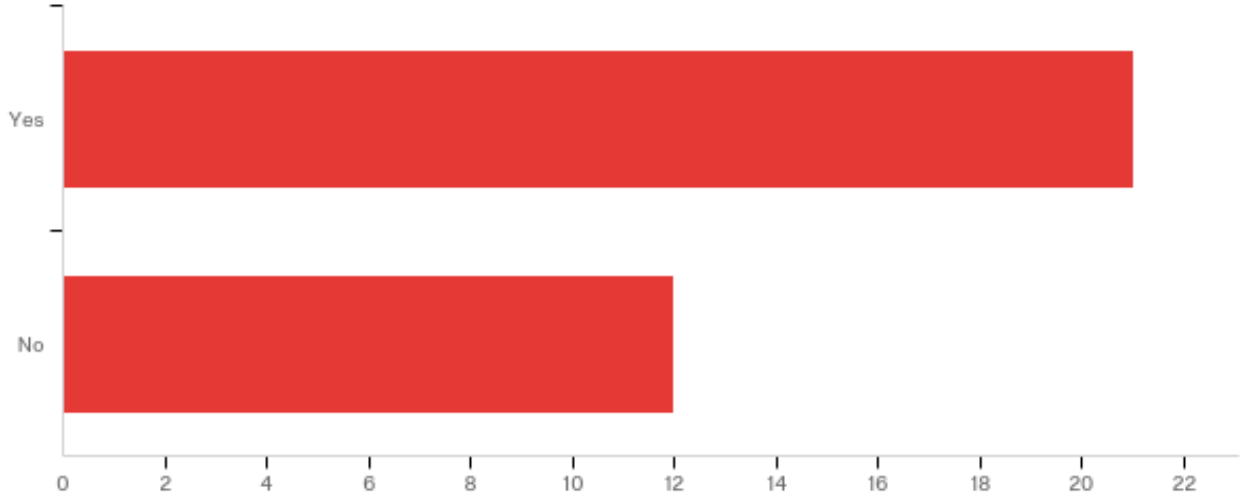
3	The child's physical living conditions are hazardous and a child has already been seriously injured or will likely be seriously injured. The living conditions seriously endanger a child's physical health.	8.33%	4	9.52%	4
4	There are reports of serious harm and the child's whereabouts cannot be ascertained and/or there is reason to believe that the family is about to flee to avoid agency intervention and /or refuses access to the child and the reported concern is significant and indicates harm.	2.08%	1	0.00%	0
5	Parent/Legal Guardian is not meeting the child's essential medical needs and the child is/has already been harmed or will likely be seriously harmed.	4.17%	2	2.38%	1
6	Child shows serious emotional symptoms requiring intervention and/or lacks behavioral control and/or exhibits self-destructive behavior that the parent/legal guardian is unwilling or unable to manage.	2.08%	1	0.00%	0
7	Parent/Legal Guardian is violent, impulsive, or acting dangerously in ways that seriously harmed the child or will likely seriously harm the child.	52.08%	25	52.38%	22
8	Parent/Legal Guardian is not meeting child's basic and essential needs for food clothing and/or supervision and the child is/has already been seriously harmed or will likely be seriously harmed.	27.08%	13	28.57%	12
9	Parent/Legal Guardian is threatening to seriously harm the child; is fearful he/she will seriously harm the child.	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
10	Parent/Legal Guardian views child and/or acts toward the child in extremely negative ways and such behavior has or will result in serious harm to the child.	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
11	Other	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
	Total	Total	48	Total	42

QID174 - 4. Did the worker initiate a present danger safety plan when present danger was identified?



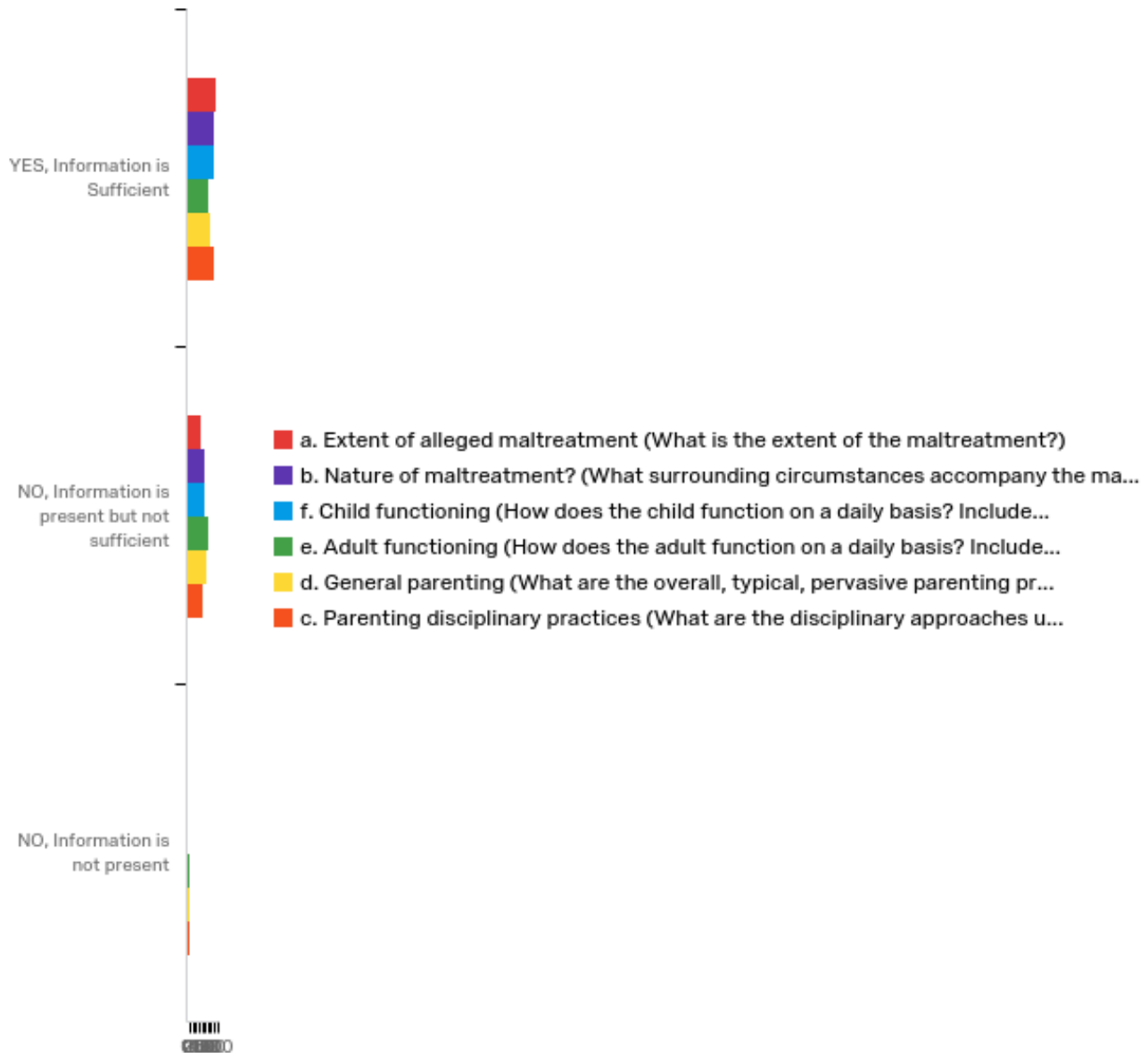
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes	94.29%	33
2	No	5.71%	2
	Total	100%	35

QID140 - 6. Reviewer judgment: Was the present danger safety plan sufficient to control the present danger threats identified?



#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes	63.64%	21
2	No	36.36%	12
	Total	100%	33

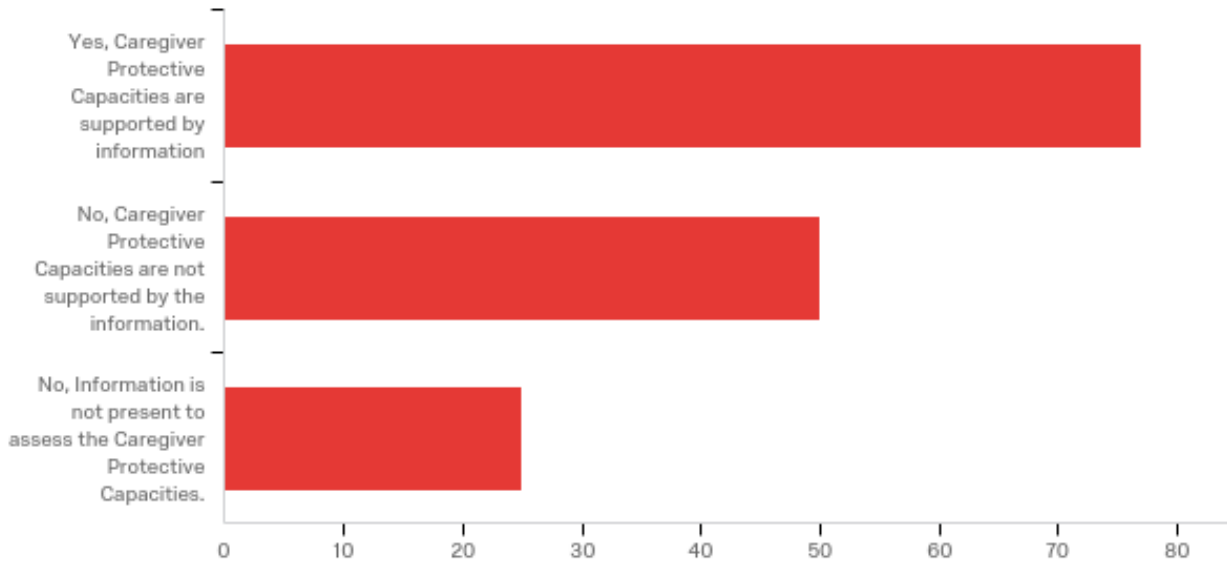
Q211 - This section is concerned with evaluating the sufficiency of information for the six domains of information collection. Reviewers should be evaluating the information in the FFA in regards to the sufficiency criteria for each domain. Reviewer should select "YES" if information is clearly documented and sufficient for decision making within the Family Functioning Assessment . Reviewer should select "NO, information is present but not sufficient" if the concepts are noted in the Family Functioning Assessment but the information is not sufficient to support decision making. Reviewer should select "NO, information not present" if the worker did not include the concepts in the Family Functioning Assessment. This decision is based upon the review of the Family Functioning Assessment as recorded in FSFN by the CPI. Case notes are reviewed, however reviewer determination is based solely on FFA completed. Feedback notes should indicate if the case record either negated or supported decision making not otherwise reflected in the FFA.



#	Question	YES, Information is Sufficient		NO, Information is present but not sufficient		NO, Information is not present	
1	a. Extent of alleged maltreatment (What is the extent of the maltreatment?)	18.76%	97	13.96%	49	13.64%	6
2	b. Nature of maltreatment? (What surrounding circumstances accompany the maltreatment?)	17.41%	90	16.24%	57	11.36%	5
6	f. Child functioning (How does the child function on a daily basis? Include pervasive behaviors, feelings, intellect, physical capacity and temperament.)	17.21%	89	16.52%	58	11.36%	5
5	e. Adult functioning (How does the adult function on a daily basis?)	13.93%	72	20.80%	73	15.91%	7

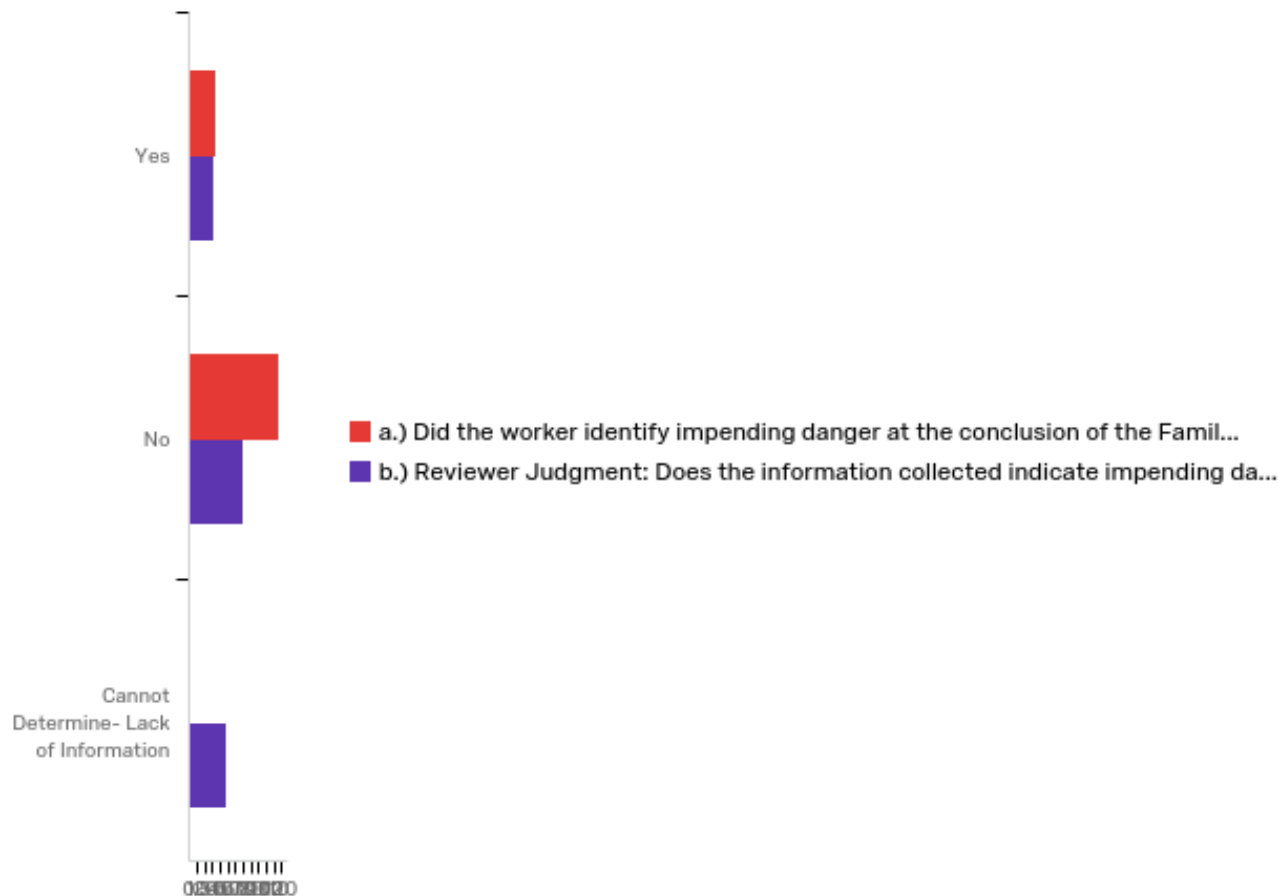
	Include behaviors, feelings, intellect, physical capacity and temperament).						
4	d. General parenting (What are the overall, typical, pervasive parenting practices used by the parent? Do Not Include Discipline.)	15.28%	79	18.23%	64	20.45%	9
3	c. Parenting disciplinary practices (What are the disciplinary approaches used by the parent, including the typical context?)	17.41%	90	14.25%	50	27.27%	12
	Total	Total	517	Total	351	Total	44

QID191 - This question is concerned with evaluating the assessment of caregiver protective capacities. Reviewer should select “YES” if information supports the identified caregiver protective capacities. Reviewer should select “NO, information is present but identified Caregiver Protective Capacities are not supported by the information. Worker may have selected caregiver protective capacities that are accurate, however may have selected others that are inaccurate or not supported by the information as being present, but rather absent. Reviewer should select “NO, information not present” to support the assessment of caregiver protective capacities when information is absent from the record to inform the caregiver protective capacities.



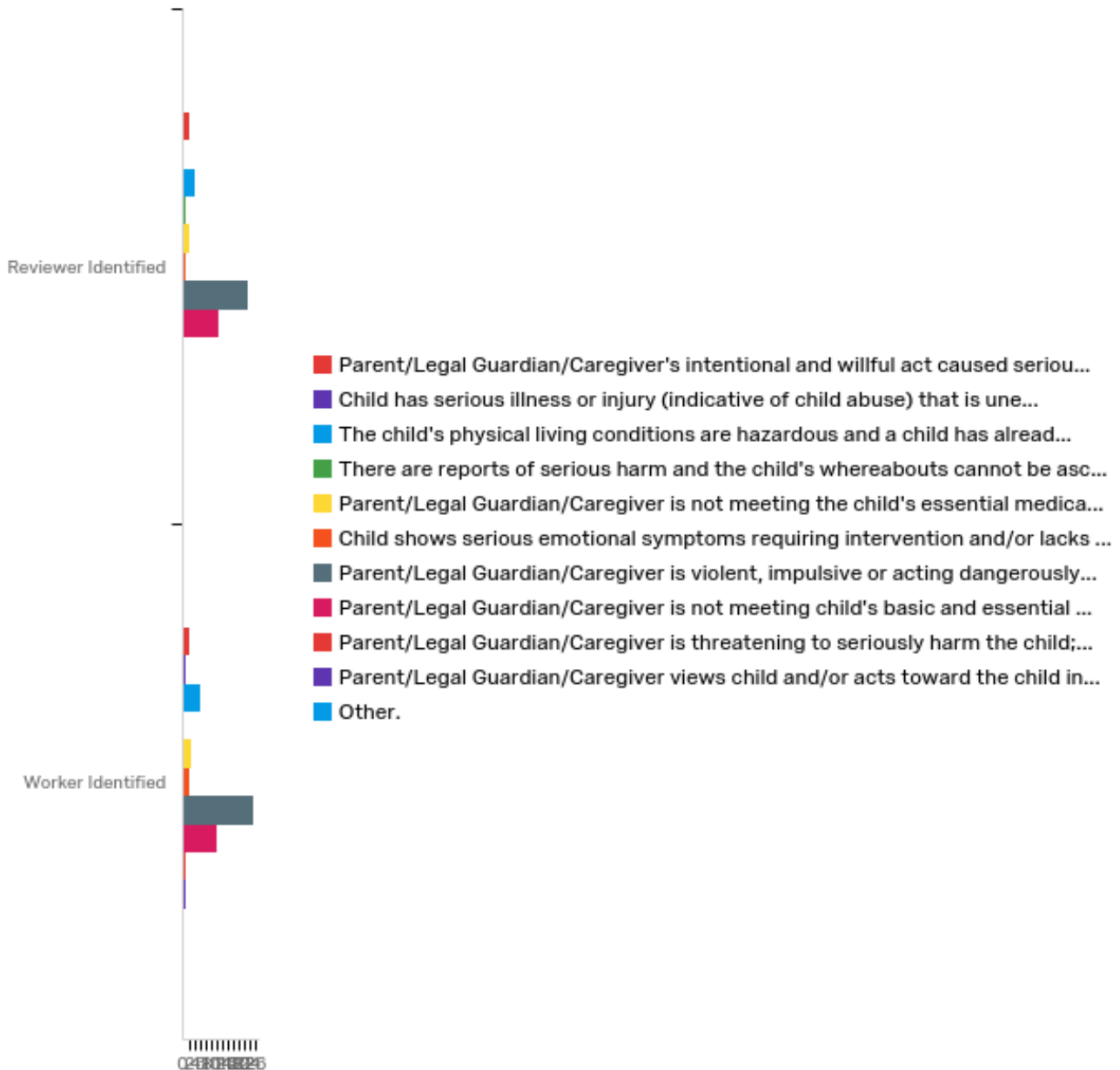
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes, Caregiver Protective Capacities are supported by information	50.66%	77
2	No, Caregiver Protective Capacities are not supported by the information.	32.89%	50
3	No, Information is not present to assess the Caregiver Protective Capacities.	16.45%	25
	Total	100%	152

QID151 - Impending Danger



#	Question	Yes		No		Cannot Determine- Lack of Information	
1	a.) Did the worker identify impending danger at the conclusion of the Family Functioning Assessment?	50.77%	33	62.23%	117	3.92%	2
2	b.) Reviewer Judgment: Does the information collected indicate impending danger in this case?	49.23%	32	37.77%	71	96.08%	49
	Total	Total	65	Total	188	Total	51

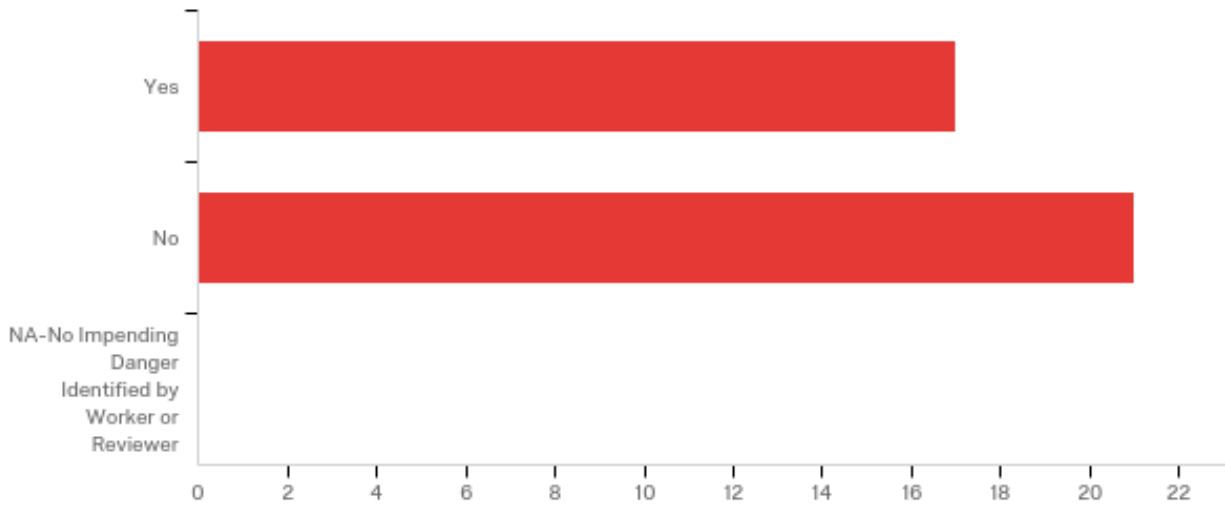
QID185 - Which of the following Safety Threats were identified due to impending danger? Check all that apply. If impending danger has not been identified, leave Worker Identified column blank. Identify any impending danger threats you believe exist in the case.



#	Question	Reviewer Identified	Worker Identified
2	Parent/Legal Guardian/Caregiver's intentional and willful act caused serious physical injury to the child, or the caregiver intended to seriously harm the child.	4.35%	3.77%
3	Child has serious illness or injury (indicative of child abuse) that is unexplained or the parent/legal guardian/caregiver explanations are inconsistent with the illness or injury.	0.00%	1.89%

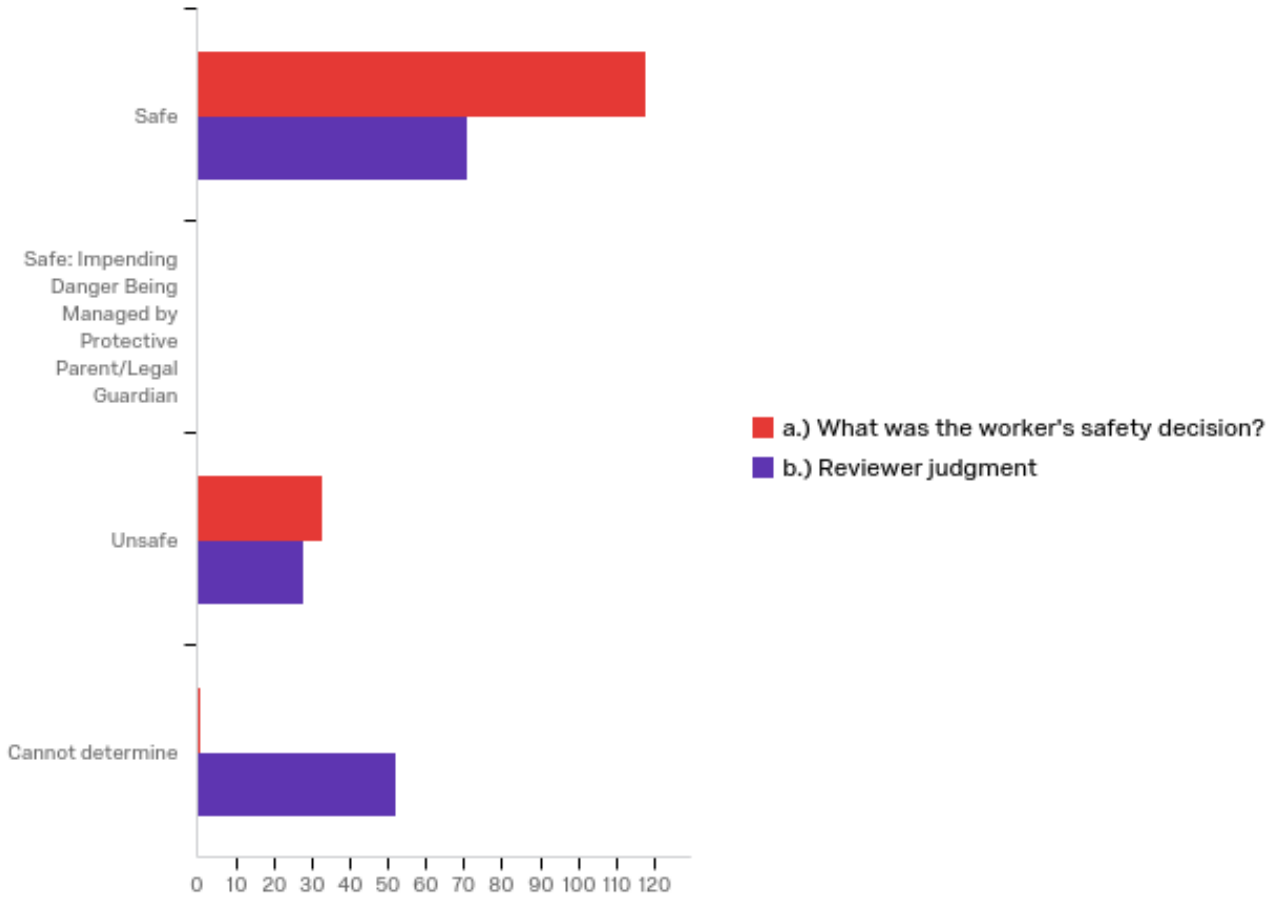
4	The child's physical living conditions are hazardous and a child has already been seriously injured or will likely be seriously injured. The living conditions endanger a child's physical health.	8.70%	4	11.32%	6
17	There are reports of serious harm and the child's whereabouts cannot be ascertained and/or there is reason to believe that the family is about to flee to avoid agency intervention and/or refuses access to the child and the reported concern is significant and indicates serious harm.	2.17%	1	0.00%	0
5	Parent/Legal Guardian/Caregiver is not meeting the child's essential medical needs and the child is/has already been seriously harmed or will likely be seriously harmed.	4.35%	2	5.66%	3
6	Child shows serious emotional symptoms requiring intervention and/or lacks behavioral control and/or exhibits self-destructive behavior that the parent/legal guardian/caregiver is unwilling or unable to manage.	2.17%	1	3.77%	2
7	Parent/Legal Guardian/Caregiver is violent, impulsive or acting dangerously in way that seriously harmed the child or will likely seriously harm the child.	50.00%	23	47.17%	25
8	Parent/Legal Guardian/Caregiver is not meeting child's basic and essential needs for food, clothing, and/or supervision and the child is/has already been seriously harmed or will likely be seriously harmed.	28.26%	13	22.64%	12
9	Parent/Legal Guardian/Caregiver is threatening to seriously harm the child; is fearful he/she will seriously harm the child.	0.00%	0	1.89%	1
10	Parent/Legal Guardian/Caregiver views child and/or acts toward the child in extremely negative ways and such behavior has or will result in serious harm to the child.	0.00%	0	1.89%	1
12	Other.	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
	Total	Total	46	Total	53

QID38 - Reviewer judgment: the information collected is adequate and reflects good quality to support: a) a reasonable understanding of family members and their functioning and b) to support and justify decision making. For safety intervention decisions, the information must be enough to identify, support, reconcile and justify the presence or absence of threats to safety and to inform and justify the kind of safety plan/safety management that occurs or that a safety plan or safety management is unnecessary.



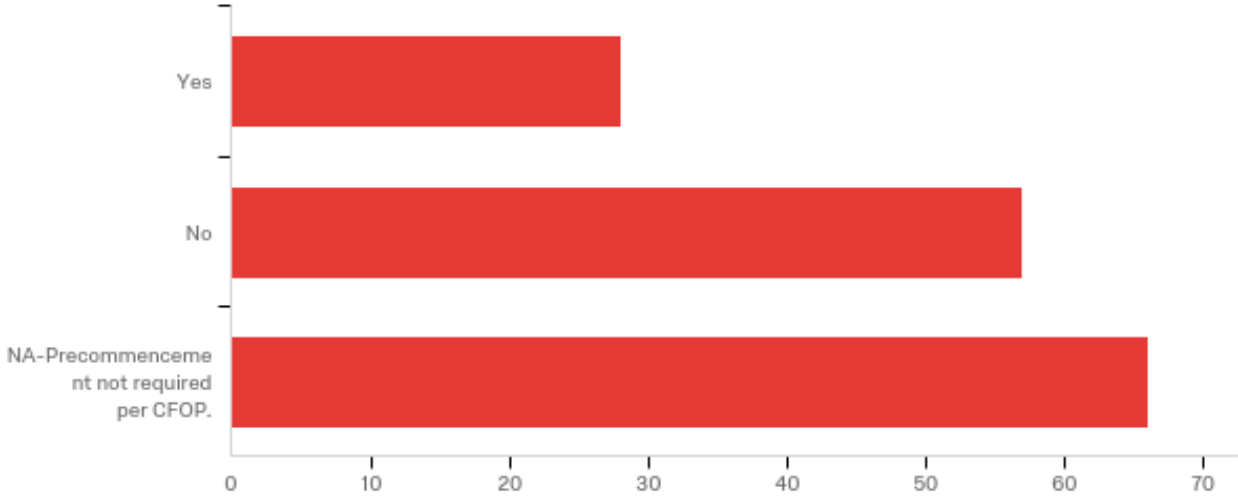
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes	44.74%	17
2	No	55.26%	21
3	NA-No Impending Danger Identified by Worker or Reviewer	0.00%	0
	Total	100%	38

QID175 - Safety Decision



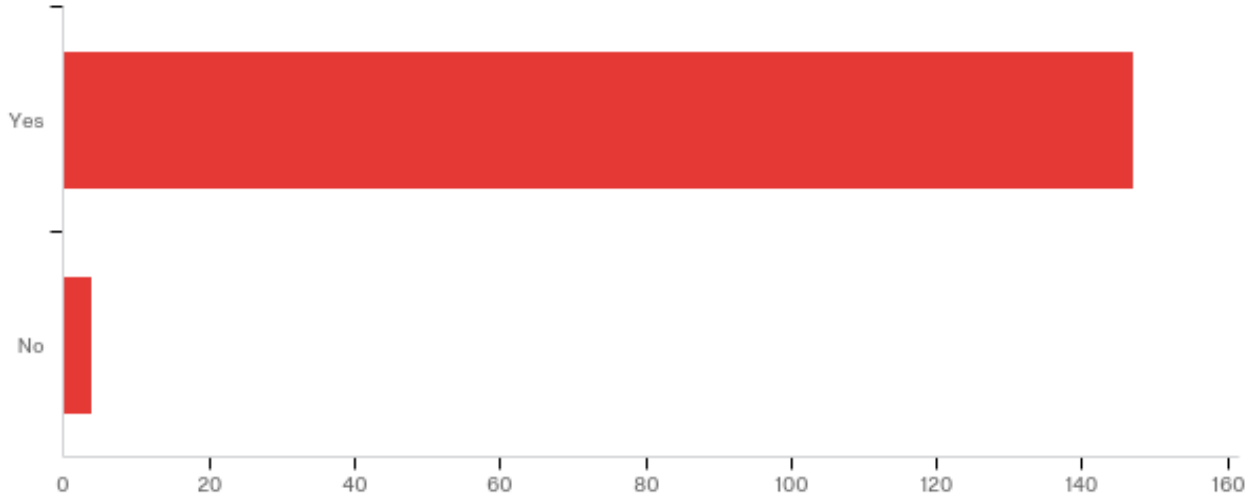
#	Question	Safe		Safe: Impending Danger Being Managed by Protective Parent/Legal Guardian		Unsafe		Cannot determine	
1	a.) What was the worker's safety decision?	62.43%	118	0.00%	0	54.10%	33	1.89%	1
2	b.) Reviewer judgment	37.57%	71	0.00%	0	45.90%	28	98.11%	52
	Total	Total	189	Total	0	Total	61	Total	53

Q279 - Did the CPIS conduct a pre-commencement consultation with the CPI as needed based upon CFOP if applicable?



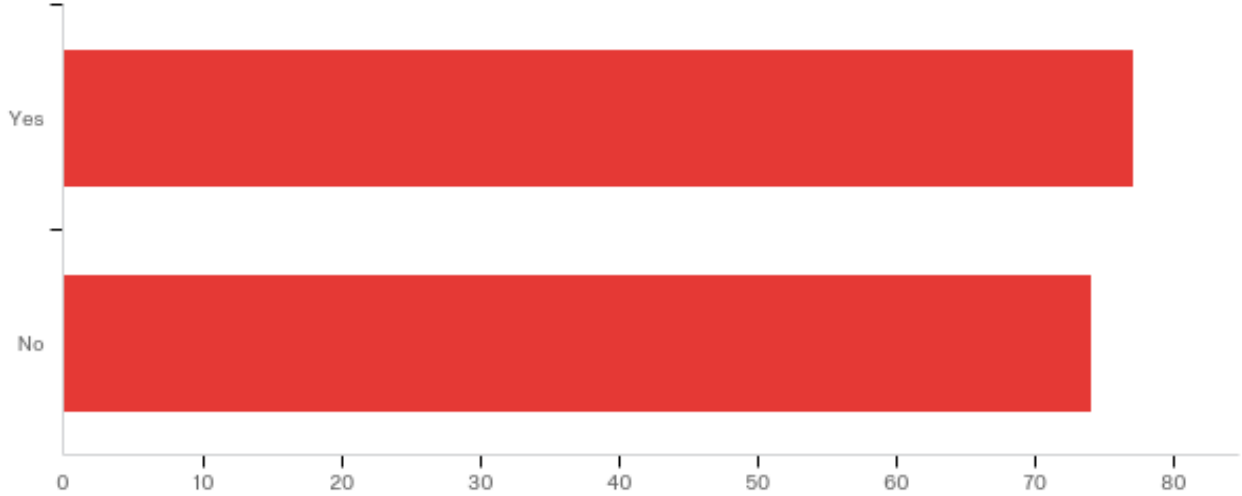
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes	18.54%	28
2	No	37.75%	57
3	NA-Precommencement not required per CFOP.	43.71%	66
	Total	100%	151

Q292 - Did the CPIS conduct an initial case consultation, as required by CFOP?



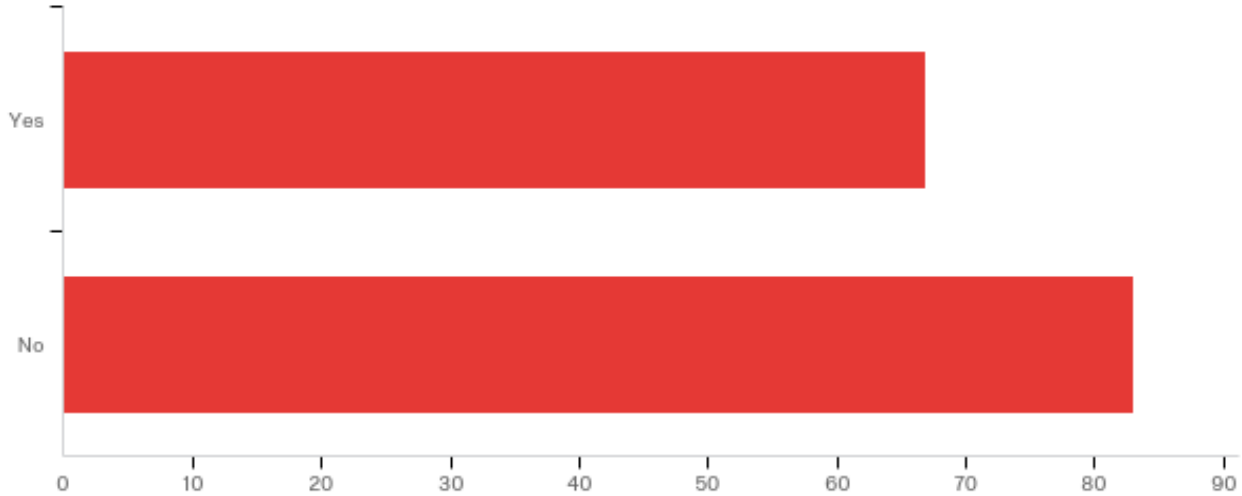
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes	97.35%	147
2	No	2.65%	4
	Total	100%	151

Q293 - Is there evidence the CPI Supervisor was regularly consulting with the CPI, recommending actions when concerns are identified, and ensuring recommended actions followed up on urgently when indicated by the case dynamics. This would include the supervisor requesting and conducting a second tier consultation if needed and completing follow-up consultations as indicated.



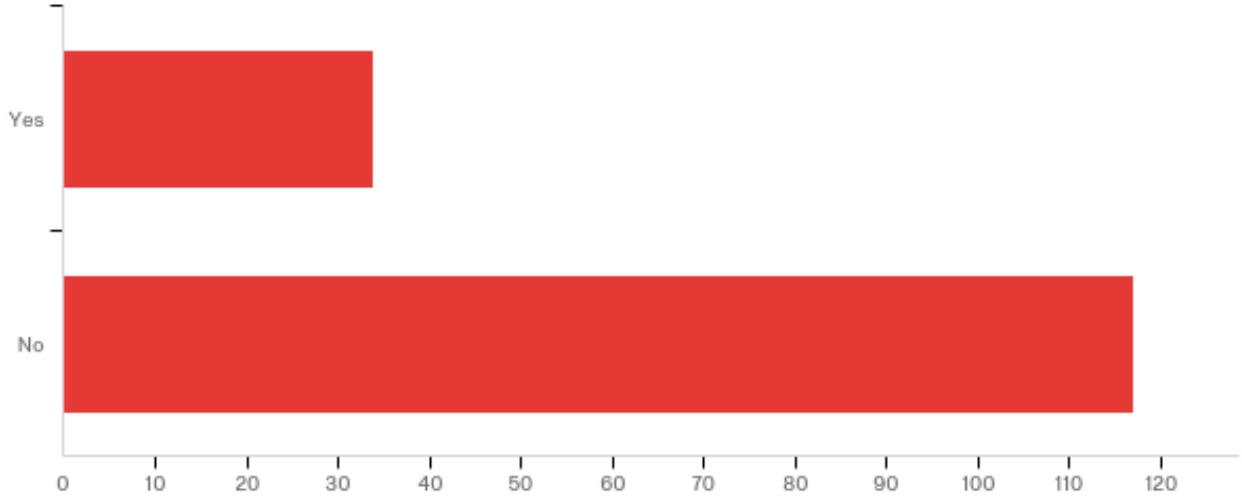
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes	50.99%	77
2	No	49.01%	74
	Total	100%	151

Q294 - Supervisor case consultation notes indicate that the supervisor was providing coaching and mentoring to the CPI to ensure accurate and timely safety decisions are achieved.



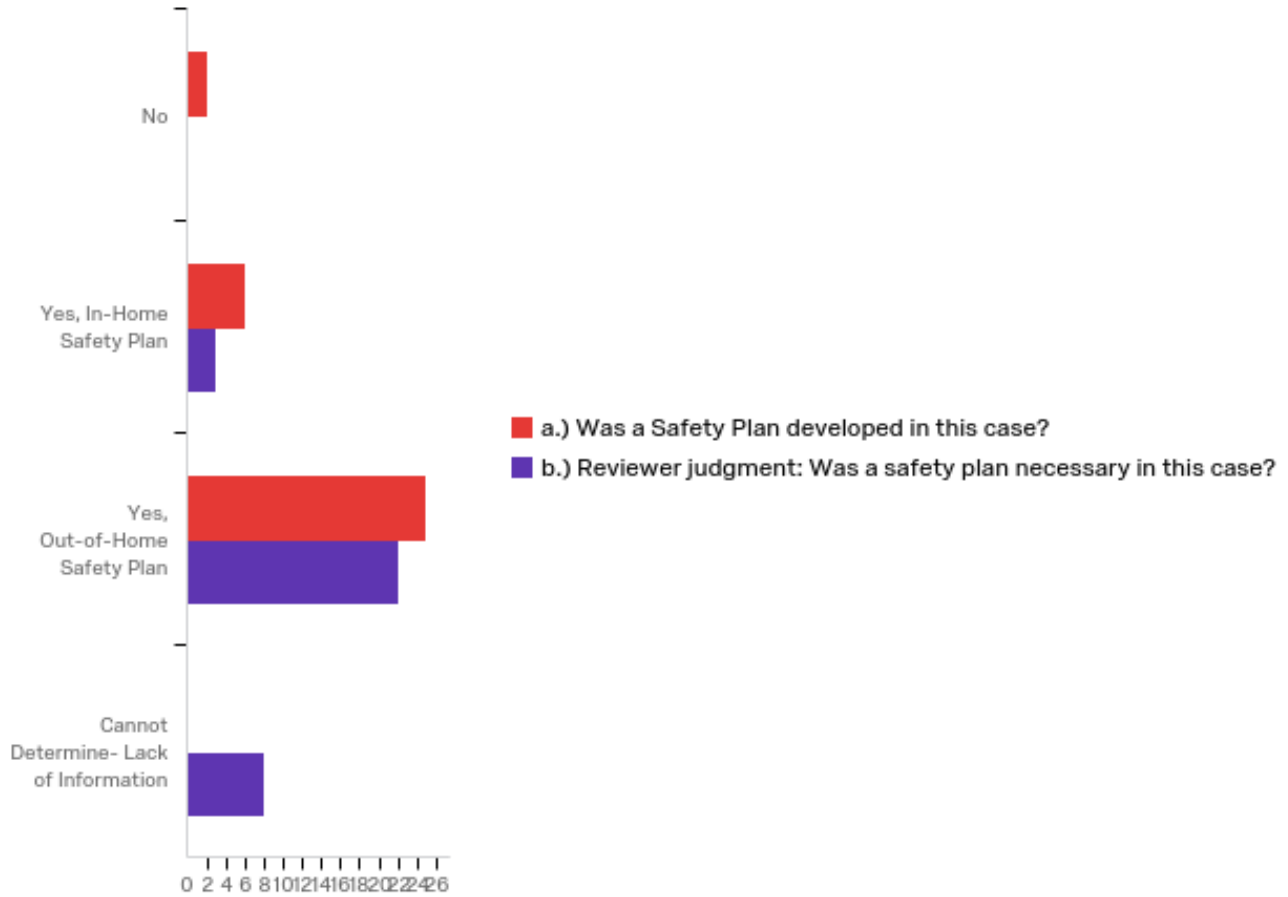
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes	44.67%	67
2	No	55.33%	83
	Total	100%	150

Q286 - Reviewer: Does the family proceed to case management services due to an unsafe child or child that is safe with impending danger being managed?



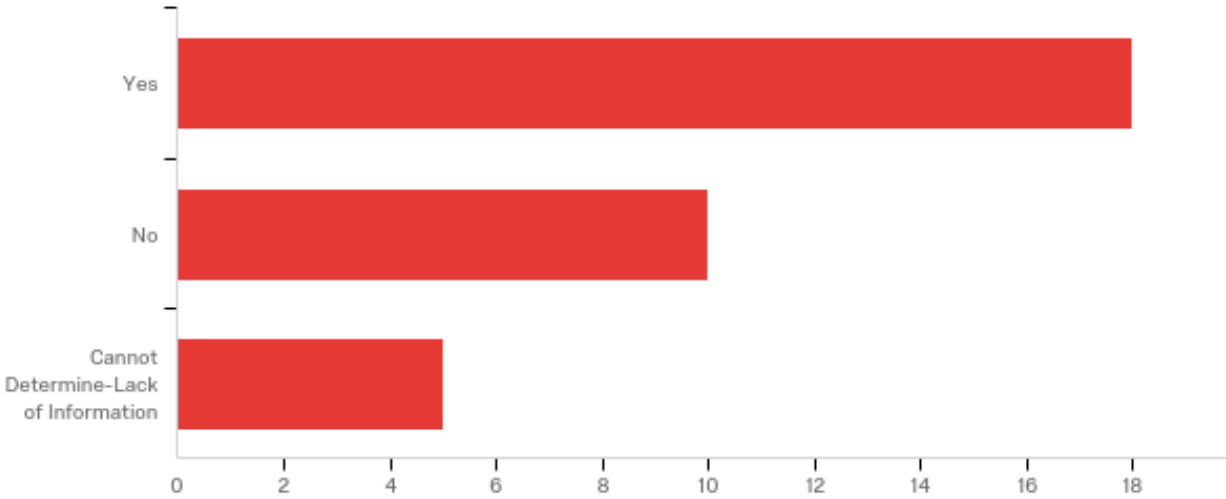
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes	22.52%	34
2	No	77.48%	117
	Total	100%	151

QID163 - 1. Safety Plan:



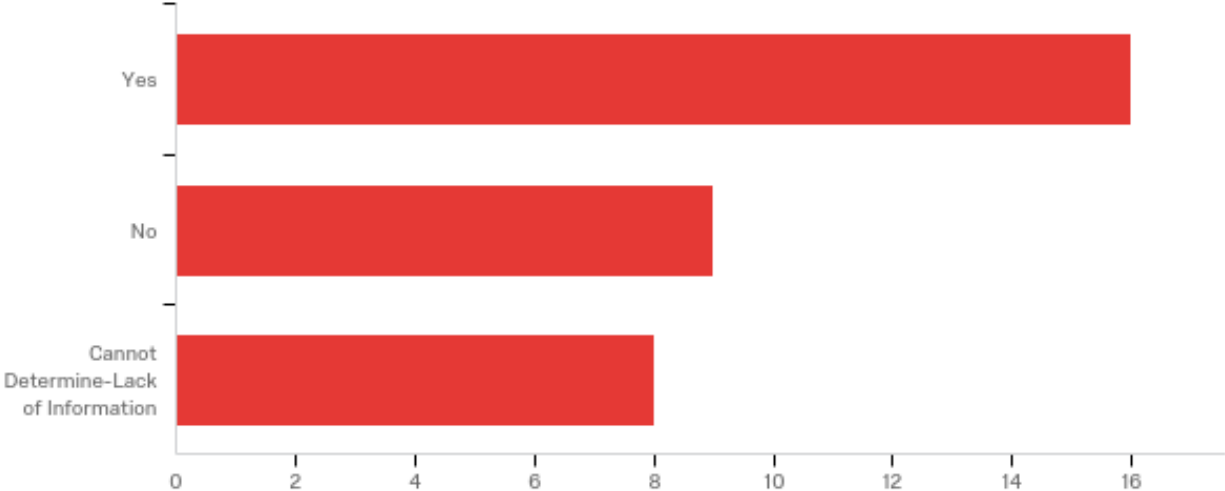
#	Question	No		Yes, In-Home Safety Plan		Yes, Out-of-Home Safety Plan		Cannot Determine- Lack of Information	
1	a.) Was a Safety Plan developed in this case?	100.00%	2	66.67%	6	53.19%	25	0.00%	0
2	b.) Reviewer judgment: Was a safety plan necessary in this case?	0.00%	0	33.33%	3	46.81%	22	100.00%	8
	Total	Total	2	Total	9	Total	47	Total	8

QID193 - 2. Safety Planning Analysis Safety Plan Justification: Accurate, logical and understandable to inform the type of safety plan developed.



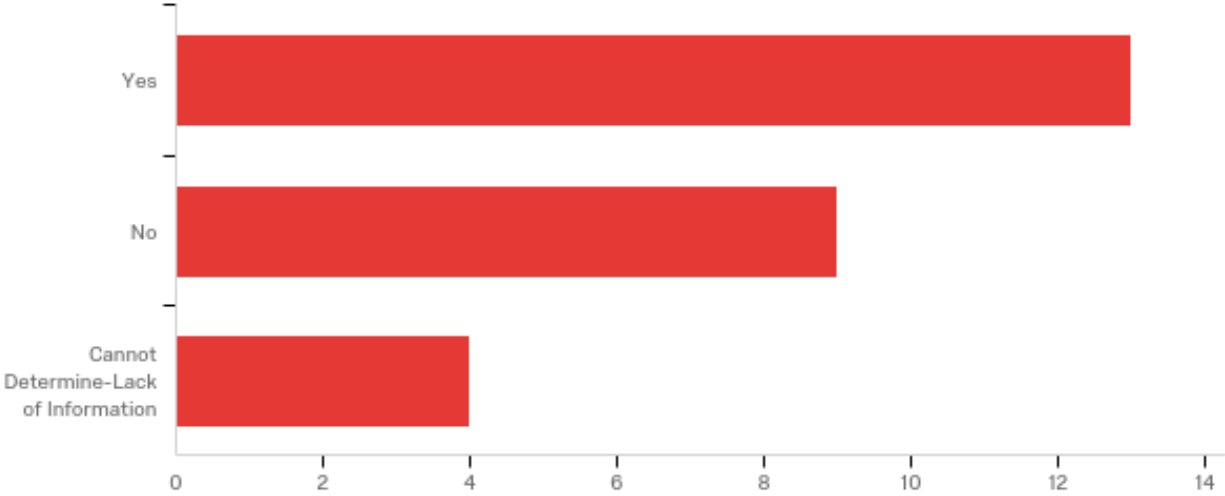
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes	54.55%	18
2	No	30.30%	10
3	Cannot Determine-Lack of Information	15.15%	5
	Total	100%	33

QID167 - 3. Safety Plan: Safety plan is able to control for danger. Services and level of effort are detailed to include persons responsible for safety services.



#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes	48.48%	16
2	No	27.27%	9
3	Cannot Determine-Lack of Information	24.24%	8
	Total	100%	33

QID194 - 4. Conditions for Return: Conditions address the safety planning analysis determinations that were keeping the child from remaining in the home and the conditions for return are realistic and will allow for an in home safety plan to be implemented.



#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes	50.00%	13
2	No	34.62%	9
3	Cannot Determine-Lack of Information	15.38%	4
	Total	100%	26

QID198 - Reviewer Comments: Safety Plan and Conditions for Return: Include strengths and areas needing attention.

Reviewer Comments: Safety Plan and Conditions for Return: Include strengths...

There was good documentation of the danger threats, the safety plan and the conditions for return.

There was no safety plan associated with this incident/case although the children were determined to be unsafe.

There was sufficient justification for the impending danger safety plan and the conditions for return were well documented.

The safety plan was very brief but the children were sheltered so it was clear that the safety plan was adequate. There was no information provided about the conditions for return.

The safety plan and conditions for return were well documented.

There was sufficient information provided to justify the safety planning and conditions for return.

Although this was labeled as an out of home safety plan, it was actually more like an in-home safety plan since the father of the child was the caretaker and the step-mother moved out of the home.

There was sufficient information in the safety plan and in the conditions for return.

While the safety plan was appropriate, there was not a lot of information about the conditions for return but it was sufficient.

There was not enough information to indicate that the safety plan was sufficient. It indicated that the grandmother would visit periodically to monitor compliance but there was not sufficient documentation to indicate that would be a sufficient safety plan.

The impending danger safety plan needs to include safety actions to address if the parents appear under the influence of any substances during supervised visits. The specific frequency, duration and location of the supervised visitation needs to be included in the plan. The in-home safety analysis is not supported by the domains. Conditions for return need to address all criteria rated as "No".

The PD plan stated that all of the children were to remain with the oldest child's paternal grandmother. However, the case notes reflect that the children were seen at the residence of the mother and father of the youngest 3 children. Safety plan was insufficient to control the danger. The safety plan was not updated as circumstances changed. The CPI needs to actively manage and assess safety plan sufficiency. The current safety plan does not include the children's out of home placement as a safety action. Also, the safety plan needs to address the oldest child's contact with her father. CPI did not establish conditions for return. CPI needs to address all in-home safety analysis criteria rated as "no".

The impending danger safety plan was the same as the PD plan. The danger threat description in the PD plan needs to specifically describe the parents' actions, patterns of behaviors, conditions and impact on children. The specific type, frequency and duration of parents' contact with their children is not included in the PD plan. CPI needs to include support for needing the results of a professional evaluation as indicated in the in-home safety analysis criteria. Conditions for return were not established. CPI needs to identify conditions for return for all criteria rated as "No".

The in-home safety analysis is not supported by the domains. Additional information is needed. The safety plan needs to also include safety actions to address the child's needs and support necessary in the out of home placement with the maternal grandmother. The conditions for return need to address in home safety analysis criteria rated as "NO".

Conditions for return doesn't really says what it will look like for the child to return home even with an in-home plan. It states there are active threats, but didn't identify what those threats were and what must change.

There was sufficient information provided concerning the safety planning and conditions for return.

There was very little information documented in the FFA to justify the impending danger determination and the reasons why the impending danger safety plan included a provision that the mother was not to have unsupervised contact with her children. There was detailed documentation to explain the determination that the child(ren) were unsafe in the case narrative. This information was, however, not documented well in the FFA.

The safety plan includes foster parents responsible for safety actions however the children are not in a foster care placement. The safety plan included the maternal great-grandmother being responsible for care and supervision of the children when the mother is working. It is not clear if the maternal great-grandmother is capable of these safety actions. The prior FFA-I stated that the maternal great-grandmother was observed to be unable to care for her own needs without the help of her brother. At that time, she advised she was on medication that made her sleepy. The current FFA-I states that the mother moved to Orlando to help care for the maternal great-grandmother. Also, case notes reflect that the CM received a call from LE on 1/20/17 stating that Bray'Auna was back at the school that she and Jaland walked to from grandma's house a couple weeks ago with no supervision. The CM referred LE to the CPI. Case record does not include any follow up actions by CM or CPI and this information was not included in the FFA.

The mother was unable to safety plan at the identification of present danger; however, it is unclear as to why an in-home plan was not explored once the mother was stabilized. The safety analysis notes the home is not calm and consistent enough and there is a need for professional evaluations prior to an in-home plan being feasible. These responses are not clearly supported by case information. The children are placed in relative care, which is stated in the safety plan; however, there is no detail as to supervision of contact between the mother and children. No conditions for return are documented.

The mother was uncooperative with the department and unwilling to participate in a safety plan. The mother was later found deceased and the child needed continued placement. The conditions for return were service completion and behavior change focused. They were not aligned with the safety analysis questions.

The need for a professional evaluation identified in the safety analysis and planning criteria is not supported. Out of home safety plan is supported and conditions for return established. Safety plan addresses parent child contact.

The conditions for return are service completion based and not based on the safety analysis questions. All the safety analysis questions were marked no; however, those responses are not all supported by the case information. The mother ultimately refused to safety plan, which indicates an out of home plan is necessary.

The children were suddenly removed from the mother and placed in non-relative foster care because she was not showing progress in her previous case plan. There is not enough information in the assessment to support the safety determination on this case.

The parents were living in separate homes and the mother was not having any contact with the children. The paternal grandmother was able and willing to observe child transfers should the mother obtain visitation rights for the children.

The safety plan only listed the maternal aunt making scheduled and unscheduled visits to the home, but it does not state how often. The extent of the mother's use is unknown, so it is difficult to know if this is enough to control any danger. The mother could be intoxicated at any point in time and the plan would be reactionary to have the aunt just checking in and acting if found intoxicated. In addition, the father was noted to have protective capacities so can he manage on his own or is a plan necessary? There is not information within the assessment to understand the level of plan needed for this family or if a plan is needed at all.

The safety plan was updated when child was released from the hospital. When the safety service providers reported, the mother was not following the safety plan, CPI responded to the home the next day and contacted CPIS. The safety plan was not controlling the danger threats. The child remained in the care of the mother until the shelter hearing that occurred four days later. The reasons for the out of home safety plan need to be summarized and included in the safety analysis and planning. The conditions for return were included. CPI needs to address all safety analysis and planning criteria that has not been met. The safety plan was not updated when the child was placed in out of home care.

The CPI needed to collaborate with the CM to identify conditions for return and update the current safety plan as needed instead of creating a separate safety plan that only stated ongoing CM will continue as the children were sheltered from mother and father.

There was sufficient information to justify the safety plan and conditions for return.

There was good documentation of the safety plan and conditions for return.

The safety plan was to visit the child in the home to determine if he was safe. That was the extent of the safety plan.

The safety plan and the conditions for return were appropriate and well documented.

The safety plan analysis and justification was logical but it was difficult to determine if the safety plan was detailed enough to control threats since it is unclear what the mother's reaction to the plan might be and if she has sufficient emotional control to follow through.