



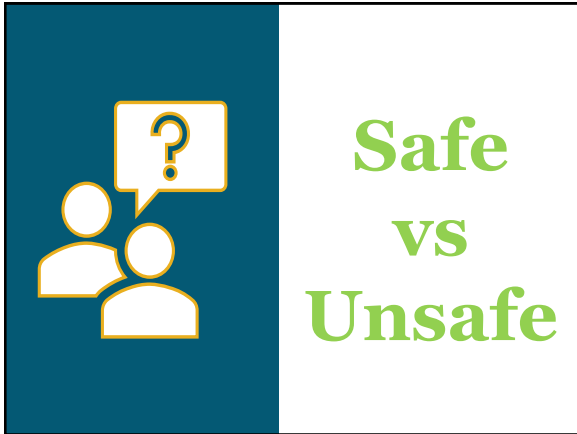
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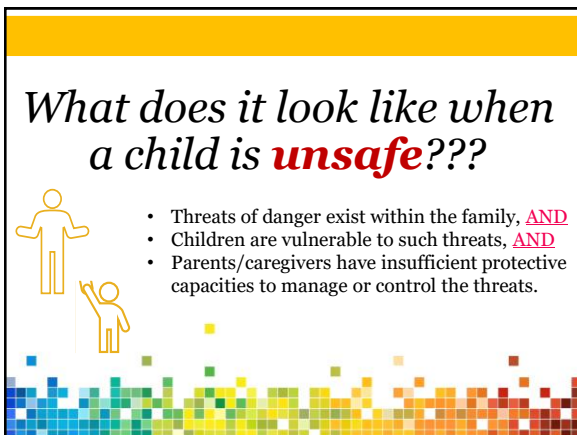
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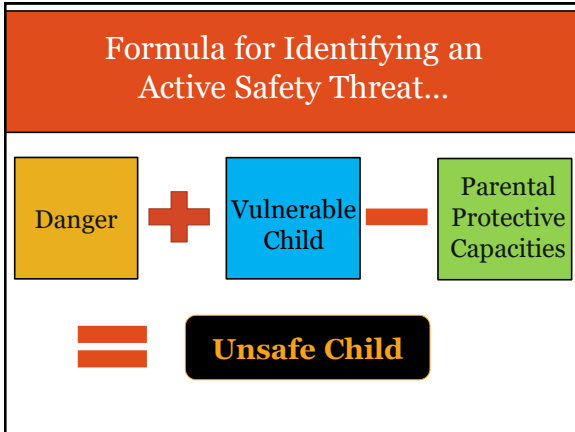
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Vulnerable Child

Child vulnerability refers to a child's capacity for self-protection. This definition helps to challenge the tendency of associating vulnerability primarily with age.

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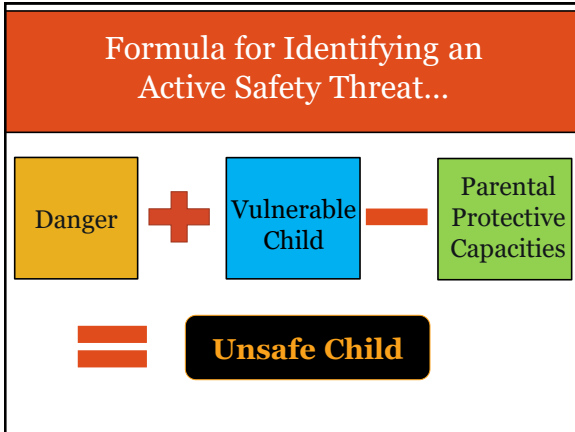
Assessing Child Vulnerability

The following used to assist in determining child vulnerability:

- Age
- Physical Disability
- Mental Disability
- Provocative
- Powerless
- Defenseless
- Non-Assertive
- Illness
- Invisible

***Remember to consider the nature of the threat**

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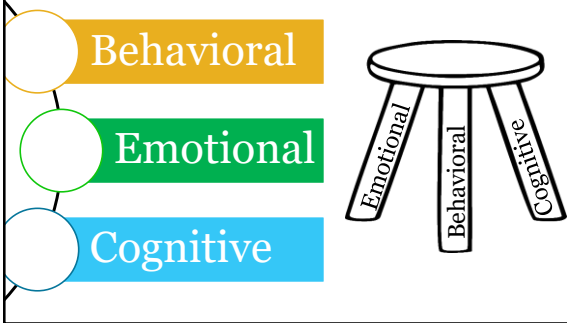
What are Protective Capacities?
Why are they important?

Protective Capacities are caregiver characteristics directly related to child safety. A caregiver with these characteristics ensures the safety of his or her child and responds to threats in ways that keep the child safe from harm. Building protective capacities contributes to a reduction in risk.

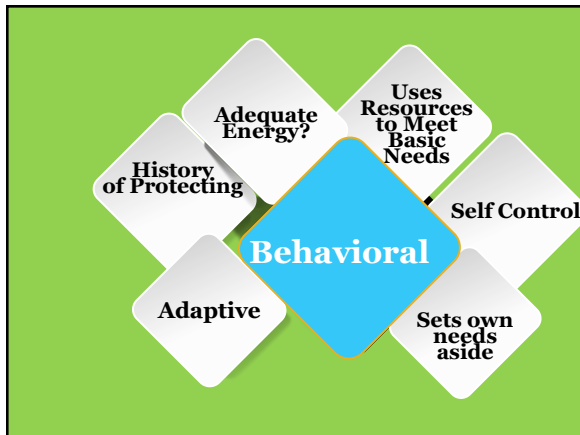
A decorative graphic at the bottom of the slide consists of a row of small squares in various colors (blue, green, yellow, orange, red) arranged in a slightly wavy pattern.

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Protective Capacities



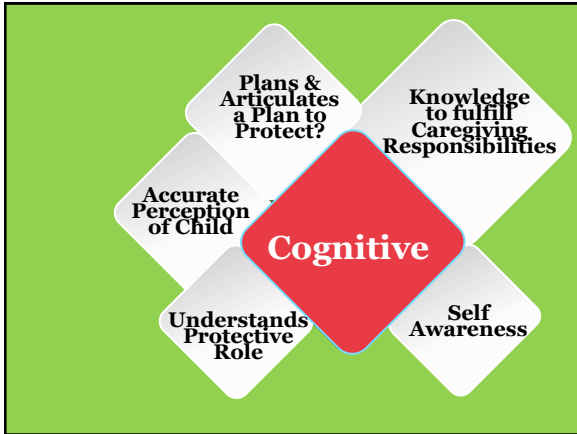
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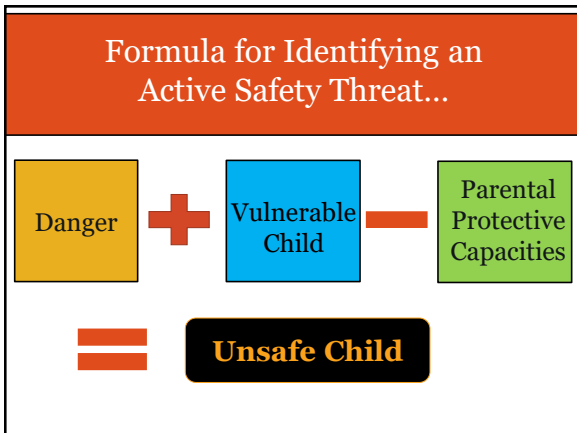
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Present Danger Definition

An immediate, significant, and clearly observable family condition that is occurring or “in process” of occurring at the point of contact with a family and will likely result in severe harm to a child.

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Present Danger Is...

- First Responder Judgement
- Often early in the case
- Limited Information
- Assess on the scene



**PROTECTIVE
ACTION**

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What are some examples of Present Danger that you may encounter?

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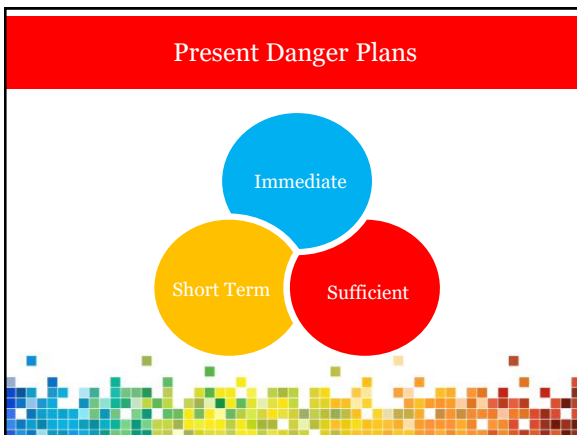


In your agency role, what would you do when you come across what could be Present Danger?

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A Present Danger Plan is about external **CONTROL**,
not internal change!



If Does:

- Provide necessary care the parents aren't
- Protect the child from a parental behavior
- ...Or Both

If Doesn't:

- Include strategies to change the parents' behavior
- Rely on parental promises

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Present Danger Plans

Focus on least intrusive/least restrictive when possible

Consider...



Who is coming in?

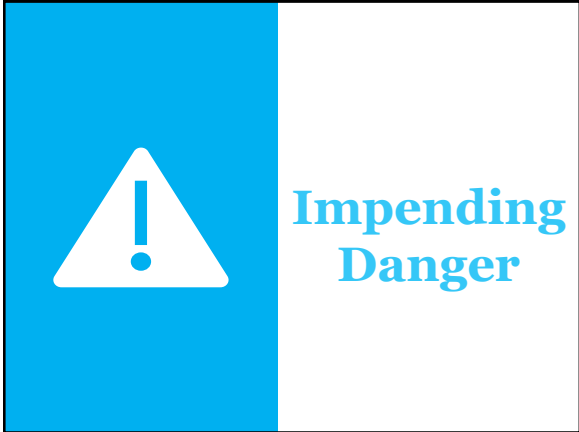
Who is coming out?

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Would you have a role in managing
a Present Danger Plan?

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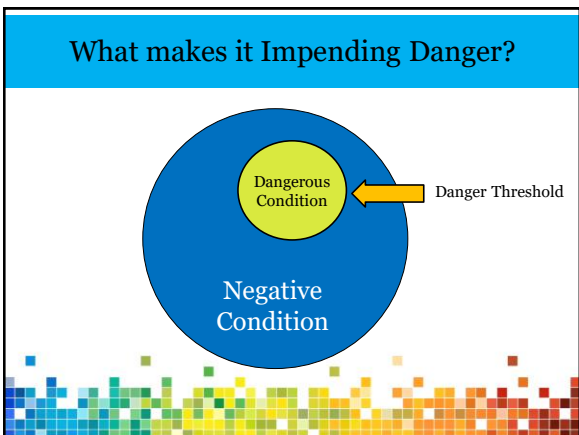


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Impending Danger Definition

Foreseeable state of danger in which family behaviors, attitudes, motives, emotions and/or situations pose a threat which may not be currently active, but can be anticipated to have severe effects on a child at any time in the near future and requires Safety Intervention

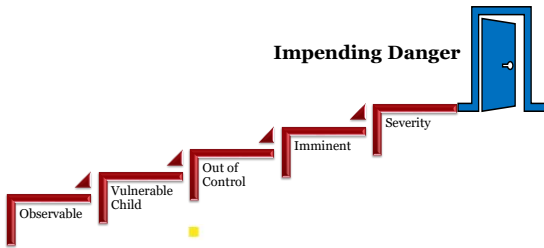
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Danger Threshold Criteria

Impending Danger



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14 Impending Danger Threats

- #1. Living arrangements seriously endanger the child's physical health.
- #2. One or both parents/caregivers intend(ed) to hurt the child and show no remorse.
- #3. One or both parents/ caregivers cannot or do not explain the child's injuries and/or conditions.

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14 Impending Danger Threats Cont.

- #4. The child is profoundly fearful of the home situation or people within the home.
- #5. One or both parents/caregivers are violent. Violence refers to aggression, fighting, brutality, cruelty and hostility. It may be regularly, generally or potentially active.
- #6. One or both parents/caregivers' emotional stability, developmental status, or cognitive deficiency seriously impairs their ability to care for the child (ren).

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14 Impending Danger Threats Cont.

#7. One or both parents'/caregivers' behavior is dangerously impulsive, or they will not/cannot control their behavior.

#8. Family does not have or use resources necessary to assure the child's basic needs.

#9. No adult in the home will perform parental duties and responsibilities

#10. One or both parents/caregivers have extremely unrealistic expectations.

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Impending Danger Threats Cont.

#11. One or both parents/caregivers have extremely negative perceptions of the child.

#12. One or both parents/caregivers fear they will maltreat the child and/or request placement.

#13 One or both parents/caregivers lack parenting knowledge, skills, and motivation which affect child safety.

#14 Child has exceptional needs, which the parents/caregivers cannot or will not meet.

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When Impending Danger Threats are Assessed

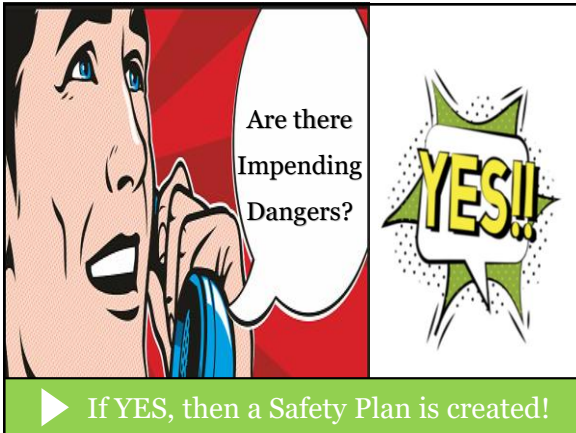
1. By conclusion of CPS Assessment
2. Conditions within the home change
3. New Report of Abuse/Neglect on Open Case
4. Evaluation of the Case Plan
5. During Case Worker Visits**
6. Prior to Reunification
7. Prior to Disengaging in Home Safety Plans
8. Prior to Closing a Case



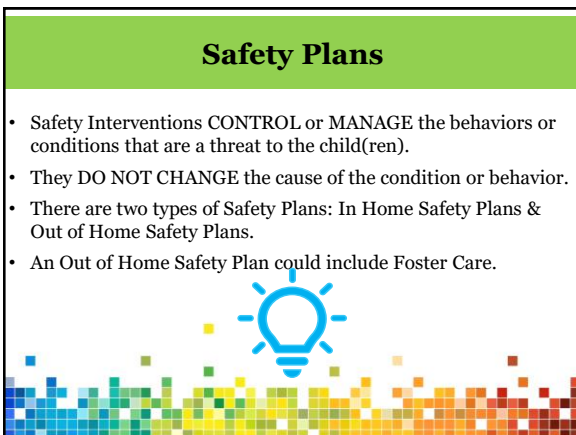
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Types of Safety Services

- Behavior Management
- Crisis Management
- Social Connection
- Resource Support
- Separation

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Safety Plans Should....



Enough Safety Services to Control Threats

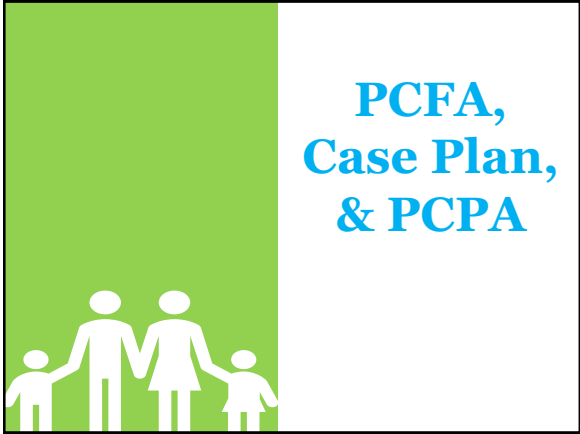
Least Intrusive Response Possible

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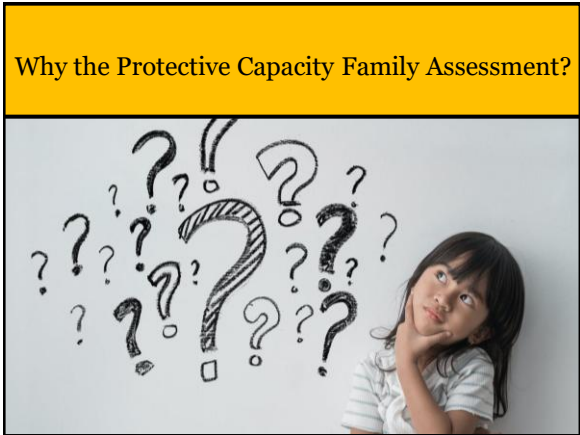


Would you have a role in a Safety Plan?

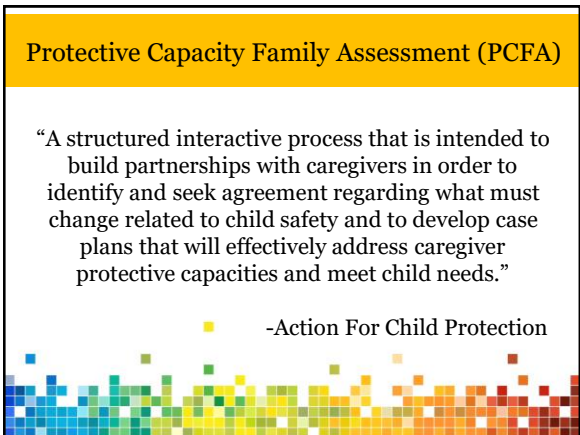
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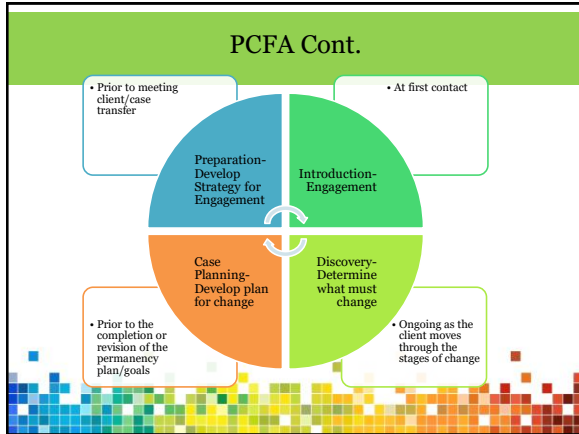
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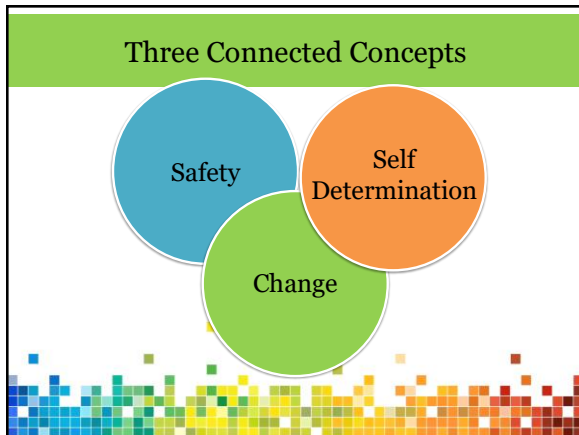
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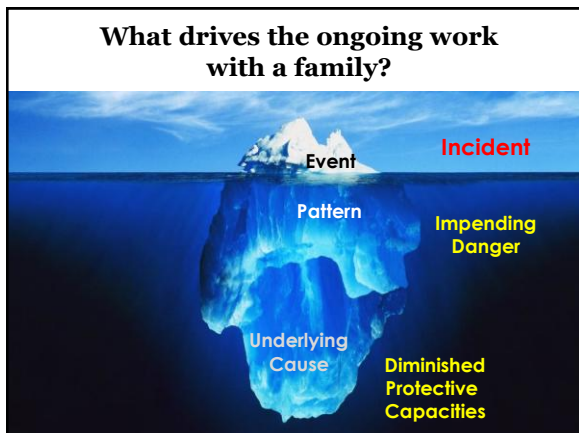
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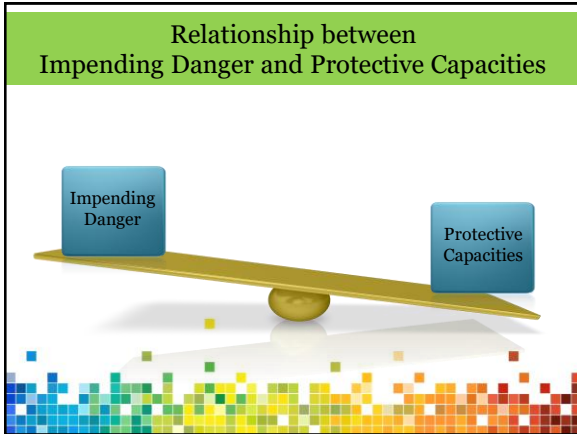
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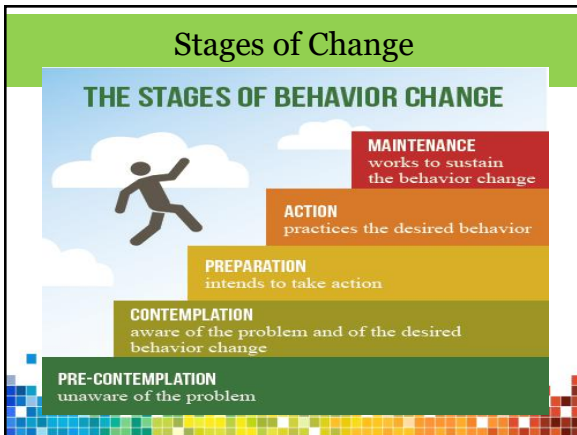
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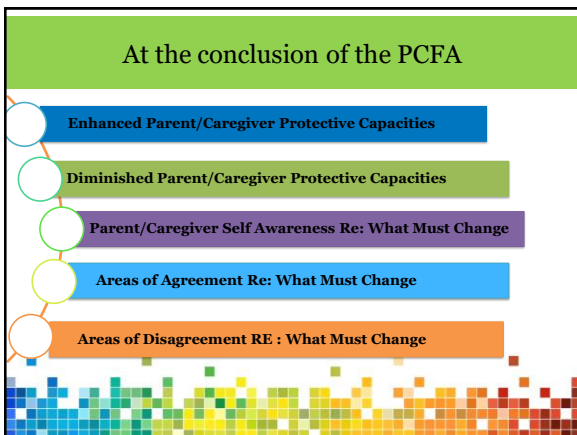
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SFPM case plans should...

Have Prioritized Case Plans

Where do clients want to start?

What concern seems most significant to CPS?

What treatment services are available first?

What could assist in establishing an in home safety plan?

Include Goals that are:

- Individualized/Family Language
- Positively Stated
- Include Behavior Changes
- Present Tense
- Protective Capacity Focused



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Safety Plan Vs. Care Plan

Safety Plan	Case Plan
• Goal is CONTROL • Immediately Effective • Certain it will accomplish the goal • Providers are often more active • External to the family • Worker directs what will take place (next steps: who-what-where).	• Goal is CHANGE • Takes Time • Changes doesn't always happen • Parent/Caregiver more active role • Internal for the family • Worker establishes goals with the family.

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Protective Capacity Progress Assessments (PCPA)

The Protective Capacities Progress Assessment (PCPA) is an ongoing comprehensive assessment process that utilizes specific criteria to evaluate progress toward case plan goals.

The PCPA assesses two major areas to evaluate parent/caregiver progress toward enhancing protective capacities:

- Specific indicators of change, and
- Parent/caregiver readiness to change.

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PCPA Continued...

- Measure Caregiver Behavior Change
- Determine the effectiveness of services
- Assess whether or not the Safety plan continues to be necessary, and is the least intrusive plan
- Determine when and if Reunification should take place
- Determine case closure



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Three Plans Not the Same...

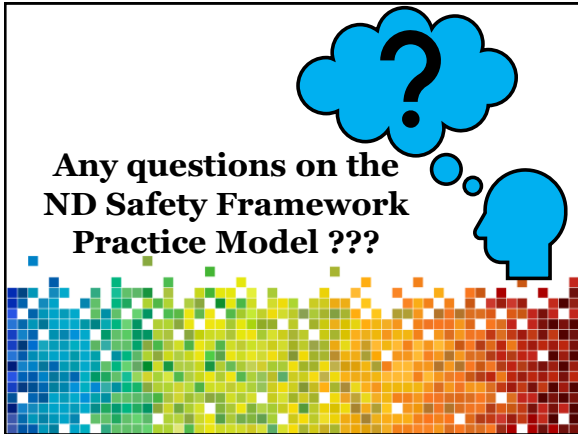
Type of Plan	Purpose	When is it implemented?	How long is it required?	When does it end?
Present Danger Plan	Controls Present Danger	Anytime Present Danger is Identified during the life of the case	Usually 3-5 days (14 days max)	When Present Danger is resolved
Safety Plan	Controls Impending Danger	As soon as Impending Danger is Identified	For as long as Impending Danger exists	When there is no Impending Danger (Child is SAFE)
Case Plan	Identify goals & services to change caregiver performance	Conclusion of PCFA	Throughout the life of case (may not be fully completed at case closure)	When sufficient change has been achieved

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How do you see Safety Framework Practice Model (SFPM) impacting your work with families?

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