

Hummel Family Safety Assessment, Part 2

III. Are Safety Threats Present? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes? <input type="checkbox"/> No? If Yes, complete the following: Discussion Protective Capacities: A protective capacity is a specific quality that can be observed and understood to be part of the way a caregiver thinks, feels, and acts that makes him or her protective. The purpose of determining whether or not a caregiver has protective capacities is to 1) determine if the child can be safe with that caregiver, 2) to determine when a child could be safely returned to the home, and/or 3) to determine if the case can be closed. Protective Capacities can be absent, enhanced or diminished. Consider each identified safety threat. What protective capacity must be enhanced and in operation to mitigate that threat? For enhanced protective capacities, describe specifically how that protective capacity would prevent the safety threat from reoccurring in the near future.				
Caregiver Name	Safety Threat By #	Child Suffix/ Name	List the Caregiver Protective Capacities which, when enhanced AND used, would mitigate the safety Threat.	Indicate if the Protective Capacity is enhanced, diminished or absent. For enhanced protective capacities describe how the selected capacity prepares, enables, or empowers the caregiver to be protective. Will the caregiver(s) be able to put the protective capacity into action?
April	5, 6, 9, 10 & 14	Bobby Cathy David	15) The caregiver is reality oriented; perceives reality accurately	This is a diminished protective capacity for April. April is unable to recognize the danger that Earl presents not only to herself but to her children. This lack of insight has ultimately led to all of the safety threats in operation with this family. It is unknown at this time the underlying issues/needs that has prompted April to become involved in her relationship with Earl.
April & Earl	5, 6, 9 & 14	Bobby Cathy David	5) The caregiver has/demonstrates adequate skill to fulfill caregiving responsibilities	This is a diminished protective capacity for April and an absent protective capacity for Earl. When present, April is able to fulfill her caregiving responsibilities; however, she leaves her children under the care of an inappropriate caregiver while she is at work. Earl does not demonstrate any caregiving skills.
			7) The caregiver sets aside her/his needs in favor of a child	This is a diminished protective capacity for April and an absent protective capacity for Earl. April was previously able to delaying her own needs to meet the needs of all three children prior to her divorce and becoming involved with Earl. Currently, April actions demonstrate that she placed the needs of Earl over the needs of her children. Earl does not have a history of setting aside his own needs and continues to prioritize his needs over the needs of April and her children.
			12) The caregiver plans and articulates a plan to protect the child.	This is a diminished protective capacity for April and an absent protective capacity for Earl. Even though Earl is considered a caregiver in this family he does not assume any responsibility for the children in his care. He does not recognize the need or ability to plan for the supervision of the children. April recognizes the need to identify a caregiver for her children when she is at work; however, she has not identified an appropriate caregiver. Neither Earl nor April made arrangements to protect the children when they left home at night.
			16) The caregiver has accurate perceptions of the child	This is a diminished protective capacity for April and an absent protective capacity for Earl. While April makes the effort to provide basic resources for her children she relies on her seven year old child to care for the other children in the home. Earl does not have knowledge or understanding of child development and capabilities. Neither caregiver is aware of the children's fear of Earl and the home environment.
			19) The caregiver is able to meet own emotional needs	This is a diminished protective capacity for both April and Earl. Earl's focus is to meet all of his needs at the expense of the children and April. April looks to Earl to meet her emotional needs by accommodating Earl's wishes which has resulted in their drinking to excess, leaving the children alone, and physical altercations.
Earl	3, 5 & 6	Bobby	3) The Caregiver demonstrates impulse control	This is an absent protective capacity for Earl. Earl physically assaulted Bobby after Bobby attempted to intervene and protect his mother. Earl was unable to control his response which resulted in a serious injury to the child. Earl's drinking is also causal factor that limits his ability to control his impulses.
			17) The caregiver understands his/her protective role	This is an absent protective capacity for Earl. Earl does not accept responsibility for his role in Bobby's injury. He projects blame for the injury on the child. Earl does not have an understanding of what his protective role should be or why it is important