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Assessment Practice Standards

1. Focus of assessment
2. Your engagement and participation of family members
3. Your role in working with other agencies during assessment
4. Information gathering
5. Evidence based analysis
6. Your supervision helps the worker do a good assessment
7. Assessment is fit for purpose
8. Action planning and outcomes

1. Focus of assessment

- You are clear on the focus and plan your assessment before you start
- You understand the legal and policy mandate that underpins your assessment activity
- You understand the elements of the assessment frameworks you use
- You understand what a partnership approach to assessment means
- You are clear about the reasons and focus for this assessment
- You consider that the child is safe from harm at every stage of the assessment
- You are clear about the process, stages and timescales for this assessment and you have a plan about what you are going to do and when you are going to do it
- You are clear what information you need to collect for the assessment
- You are clear about what this assessment must achieve
- You are clear how you will remain child-centred and family-focused during this assessment
- You have thought about where you feel confident in this assessment, where there may be potential pitfalls for you and how you can address these

2. YOU ENGAGE AND SEEK TO MAXIMISE THE PARTICIPATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS

- You explain to family members why there needs to be an assessment, what needs to be covered and the process. You provide written information to families about this
- You are clear about what is negotiable when making agreements with the child / young person and the consequences of nonnegotiable areas are made explicit
- You are persistent in engaging all the significant adults, children and young people
- You include families and children / young people in the assessment, seeking their views
- You check out any possible barriers to the families / child participating in the assessment e.g. learning disability / culture / language / mental illness and identify ways of making the assessment process accessible for family members
- You keep families informed about the progress of the assessment and the reasons for any change in focus or delay
- You share relevant information appropriately and sensitively with family members
- You present and act professionally and use understandable language
- You listen and accurately record how and what family members tell you
- You spend time with the child alone in a suitable place (with parental consent, where appropriate) and take the child's story, needs, views and feelings seriously
- You develop a real sense of what a day in the life of this child is like, within the family. Especially how safe the child feels
- You are honest with the child / young person and regularly check out their understanding of the assessment process, consulting with the child about possible recommendations and plans
- You interview each significant adult in their own right and involve them in the development of the plan

3. You are clear on your role in working with other agencies during assessment

- You are clear on the role and tasks of other professionals involved in the assessment
- You communicate with other professionals during the assessment process in order to: share, clarify and evaluate information; make use of other professional's expertise; and develop a shared understanding of the child's situation
- You prepare your information and its presentation for multi-agency meetings in a way that considers the needs of all the members
- You value the contribution of other agencies, and use multi-agency meetings to listen to their
- information and consider the implications for your assessment
- You can challenge the views of other professionals in an appropriate manner and have confidence in your professional judgement
- You involve other agencies in developing and delivering plans, making recommendations and being clear on agency responsibility, roles and tasks
- You contribute to resolving and learning from disagreements between agencies by listening and offering constructive feedback

4. You gather information with clarity, purpose and sensitivity

- You seek to engage relevant agencies in the assessment
- You are clear on the information required for the assessment
- You make use of appropriate tools and frameworks to gather information in a structured way (see Learning and reflection, Tools in your toolkit)
- You seek information from all relevant family and extended family members, including absent parents
- You explain the reasons for, and gain consent where appropriate, for the information you obtain and share
- You establish a multi-agency case chronology of significant events and relationships, and use this to understand the origins of the current situation of the family's history, as this is often predictive of future events
- You evaluate the accuracy of the information to distinguish between facts, feelings, opinions and identify what information is missing
- You observe and assess the home environment, including upstairs rooms and cupboards,
 - through both planned and unannounced visits
- You establish who is living in the home and those who are regular visitors, and do
 - relevant checks as appropriate
- You seek to adopt a thoughtful and responsive approach to information gathering and are aware of how your role and style may influence the willingness of others to share information, particularly when it concerns sensitive or disputed material.

5. You are clear about evidence based analysis

- You understand the difference between description and analysis
- Your analysis has a clear and logical structure
- Your analysis is focused, evidence-based, balanced and:
 - identifies the concerns and their impact on the child
 - seeks to explain the origins and progression of these concerns
 - identifies positive and concerning patterns of behaviour or interaction, both within the family and the agency system
 - takes into account any cultural and language dimensions to the assessment
 - evaluates the balance of protective and risk factors for the child
 - identifies what is needed to safeguard the child and promote her / his development
 - analyses the source and strength of the parent's motivation (compliance is not motivation)
 - highlights what is not known or understood, and the potential significance of this in making confident recommendations
 - considers the significance of absent figures
- Your analysis includes the child's and parent's understanding of the situation
- Your analysis shows evidence of 'working out' and is supported by frameworks, knowledge, theory and research
- Your recommendations are linked to the analysis and identify how the plan will address concerns in a thorough and considered manner
- You feel confident in how your professional judgement has been presented through the analysis and are able to explain, and if necessary, defend this
- The analysis shows how the child's safety and needs have remained central throughout

6. You are clear how supervision supports good assessment practice

For readers who are supervisors, the following statements describe what you need to provide for workers undertaking assessment work.

For practitioners, these statements indicate how supervisors can and should be supporting and quality assuring your assessment practice, and how you can work with them on this.

- You (the supervisor) clarify the nature, scope, timescales and focus of assessment activity
- You record clearly how supervision has influenced the direction, key decisions, or outcomes of the assessment
- Your supervision includes reflection, analysis and where appropriate, challenge on assessment practice, as a way of building your awareness and confidence about your professional judgements
- You check out whether the worker has completed the tasks planned for an assessment activity, asked all the questions you intended to and engaged the significant adults you need to see
- You check at each stage of assessment, that the worker is considering the safety of the child
- You observe the worker's assessment practice and provide constructive feedback
- You provide an opportunity for the worker to explore family dynamics and their impact on the child You help the worker to explore feelings generated by the work and how this might affect your assessment, interaction with family members and use of self
- You are alert to the worker's emotional presentation and what this might mean for the assessment
- You set an open and constructive climate for cases to be discussed
- You provide feedback on the quality of assessment reports and the information contained within them You provide an opportunity for the worker's debrief and learn from difficult situations and cases to reflect on their learning from assessment activity
- You monitor and review the worker's assessment skills and knowledge, and jointly identify training, co-working and other resources, to help develop your skills

- Your support to overcome internal and external barriers and the appropriate escalation of issues for resolution
- You reflect on your own performance as a supervisor of assessment work and how you could improve this

7. Your assessment is 'fit for purpose'

- You meet the timescales for completing assessment and the reason for any delay is recorded and authorised appropriately
- Your contact with other professionals and visits (purpose, who present, what happened) to family members during the assessment, are recorded appropriately and in a timely fashion
- Your process of analysis is recorded (see analysis section)
- You record the views of other agencies, and their influence on the assessment and its recommendations
- Your assessment report addresses:
 - the purpose of the assessment and the report
 - the nature of the concerns which required assessment
 - the process by which information had been obtained and from whom
 - the analysis of risks and protective factors, including how safe from harm the child is now
 - how the analysis leads to the recommendations
 - what needs to happen to protect the child and promote his / her welfare
 - how the child's situation will be kept under review
 - the child / young person's, and the families, wishes and feelings
- Your assessment report is written in a clear, structured and accessible style that considers
- the purpose and audience of the report
- Your report states concerns without allocating blame, and is forward-looking and solution focused
- without minimising concerns

8. Your action planning and outcomes

- You are explicit in your plan about the outcomes for the child / young person and how these will be reviewed
- Your contribution to the decision-making process is open and fair, especially in circumstances where there is disagreement
- You are clear about the processes for reviewing the progress of the plan, your contribution, and how to involve the child / young person and significant adults
- You carefully evaluate the balance of protective and risk factors in the light of further information, even if it means revising your original assessment and plans
- You are clear that the review process identifies whether tasks have been completed, whether
- the child is safer as a result and whether outcomes have improved
- You include feedback from family members about their experience of the assessment process and use this to develop your practice

Learning and reflection

Reflect on your:

- Strengths
- Patchy areas
- Challenges

And look at:

- How you can be proactive in meeting your learning needs?
- What your supervisor can do?
- How might your colleagues / co-workers help?
- The training / development opportunities you could make use of?

Tools in your toolkit

You may want to use different tools to help you work through this practice guide and as a team you can develop your preferred tools by adding them to this information.

Here are a few suggestions:

- The Graded Care Profile
- Signs of Well Being
- The HOME Inventory
- Scoda Guidance
- Information Sharing Guidance for Practitioners and Managers
- Genograms
- Chronology – Life Cycles
- Domestic Abuse Guidance

Don't forget! All of this learning can be used as evidence of your continual professional development.