

Core Components of the 3-5-7 Model®





Section 1: Decision-Making Guided by the 3 Tasks

REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC, MECHANICAL, PHOTO COPYING, RECORDING OR OTHERWISE, WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE ACADEMY FOR CHILD WELFARE PRACTICE, LLC.



Integration: Relationship Development

- Engage in exploring relationships; past, current, future
 Expands capacity to make sense of hurtful relationships
 Gives meaning to all parenting relationships
 Shows ability to have reciprocal positive peer relationships
 Verbalizes possibilities for future parenting relationships

Actualization: Safety, Belongingness, Well-Being

- Visualizing relationships of
- Vistanzing relationships of permanency
 The sense of feeling safe
 The feeling of belongingness
 A claiming of identity with a fourth
- family Embracing independence and adulthood



Professionals	Caregivers
Develop effective engagement skills Engage children and youth using activities Monitor grieving and relationship building work Comfort grief in real time and model the process of building relationships	 Create a safe space, through nurturing responses and predictability Teach and reinforce social skills Provide opportunities to explore interess Comfort grief in real time and model the process of building relationships



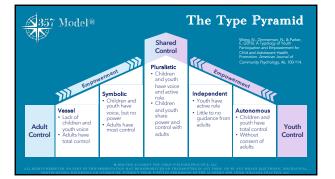
Section 2: Child Welfare System Approach



- Power-over decision-making
- Urgency that does not align with healing work
- System perspective and priorities
- Limiting self-determination



Whose decision is it? • Child welfare professionals decide... - Services and supports offered to children and Bernarden and Service and supports offered to children and Changes to permanency goal • Courts decide... • Type and frequency of visits • Termination of parental rights • How they will support children in healing their • How they will support children in healing their • How they will support children in healing their • How they will support children in healing their • How they will support children in healing their • Where they feel safe • The thoughts and feelings they share with others • Willingness to learn and practice trauma informed parenting strategies



Overcoming Barriers to Shared Decision-Making

Barrier	Solution
Bias that youth cannot make good decisions Belief that youth cannot handle or understand difficult information Adult fears about negative outcomes	 Teach decision-making skills and allow for practice making decisions Align how you share information with the child's developmental age/capacity Recognize that taking risks and learning from mistakes is part of the process





Decision-Making Steps

- 1. Identify the problem, challenge and/or decision to be made

- and/or decision to be made 2. Identify possible solutions/options 3. Explore outcomes/consequences for each identified solution/option 4. Select a possible solution/option from those identified
- 5. Evaluate decision
- 6. If not solved, repeat process



Decision-Making Step #1: Identify the problem, challenge and/or decision to be made • Describe from youth's • Do not try to re-frame the issue • Remember your priorities may not be the youth's priorities

Decision-Making Step #2: Identify possible solutions/options

- Beware of "either/or thinking • Always look for at least three
- Do not make the decision in this step, include all options, even if it is an unlikely choice



Decision-Making Step #3: Explore outcomes/consequences for each identified solution/option

• Look for three outcomes for each option identified • Stay neutral and factual when talking about possible outcomes



Decision-Making Step **#4**: Select a possible solution/option from those identified

- Provide guidance and support
 Avoid trying to convince or sway the youth, this might mean you are making the decision
- Trust the process, allow the youth to make the decision



- Did what you predict for the outcome happen, or did something unexpected occur?
- Did the decision choice solve the How did you feel about the outcome of the decision you made?
- If you could make the decision again, would do the same thing or would you do something different?



Learning comes in reflecting on what happened and using that experience to help with the next decision







What is coaching and why is it important?

"Most skills needed by successful practitioners can be introduced in training but really are learned on the job with the help of a coach."



Source: Core Implementation Components,Dean L. Fixsen, Karen A. Blase, Sandra F. Naoom and Frances Wallace, Research on Social Work Practice, September 2009 19: 531-540.

How does coaching help?

- Enhances intentional application of the 3-5-7 Model® to avoid practice drift
- Provides a forum for sharing ideas, exploring youth and family dynamics and developing strategies for problem-solving and decision making
- Allows participants to have an outlet for stress and support with
- balance between personal and professional life
- Supports use of the 3-5-7 Model® with fidelity

Structure of Coaching Sessions

- Monthly virtual sessions scheduled for a regular time determined by the organization
- One or two staff present a case, 3-5-7 Model® coaches help apply concepts of the model to each case





Sample Topics in Coaching

- Follow-up Questions from Training
- Ways to Get Started with Youth
- Overview and use of 3-5-7 Model® Skills Development Guide
- Overview and use of 3-5-7 Model® Readiness Continuum
- Review of Case Consultation/Coaching Form submitted for discussion of situations in practice
- Debriefing of Use of Activities in engagements with children, youth and families

• 2024 THE ACADEMY FOR CHILD WELFARE PRACTICE, LLC.



Putting it all Together

- Overview of the 3.5.7 Model@ Review of the components of the 3.5.7 Model@ Grief Cycle, Attachment Cycle
- i verm
 Greid Cycle, Attachment Cycle
 Sonytelling
 Sonytelling as a healing action
 Pathive Interaction Cycle
 Stable to support storytelling
 Activities for Engingement
 Banegale activities that support Coefficiention, interpation and Actualization
 Therms that energing from activities
 Using the Tools of the 357 Model@
 Randimene Continuum
 357 Model@ Workhook
 Stable Development Caidle

- Real time response to needs of children, youth, and turnness Integration
 Exploring David Experiments with young people and the meaning of their relationships
 Employeements
 Employeement Relationship featureships between placed young people and their caregivers not "one size fits all" Possition Malary
 Evaluation terms
 Devision Malary
 Procedure employments
 Empowerment decision making

Real time response to needs of children, youth, and families

rification Sensitive Information

Take-Aways

- What ideas impacted you? • What did you hear that was
- most helpful?
- What will you do next to apply something that you have learned?



The Academy for Child Welfare Practice

info@theacwp.org

www.3-5-7model.org

