



Safety Organized Practice/Core Practice Model Glossary

Appreciative Inquiry: A questioning approach to organizational, team, and individual change drawing on the core belief that positive outcomes are achieved when focusing the most attention on positive works, qualities and habits.

Behaviorally Based Case Plans: Case plans emphasizing detailed actions focused on behaviors that increase child safety, agreed upon by the network of support.

California Partners for Permanency Practice Behaviors: The integrated standards of practice, the guidelines that govern how systems, organizations, agencies, communities and tribes work together to improve outcomes for children and youth in foster care.

Child and Family Team Meetings: A meeting to establish, plan, and communicate goals established by the Child and Family Team, supporting the premise that no single individual, agency or service provider works independently but rather as part of the team for decision-making. Meetings held by a group of people who are involved with the child and family to achieve positive outcomes of safety, permanency and well-being.

Coaching: The process by which the coach creates structured, focused interaction and uses appropriate strategies, tools and techniques to promote desirable and sustainable change for the benefit of the learner, in turn making a positive impact on the organization and families.

Cultural Awareness: A set of congruent behaviors, attitudes, and policies that come together in a system, agency, or among providers, that enables that system, agency or those providers to work effectively in cross-cultural situations with awareness of and respect for the diverse experiences, customs and preferences of individuals and groups.

Danger Statements: Detailed, short, behaviorally based statements using non-judgmental language and describing specific worries for the future safety of children while with their caregiver. Danger statements describe the potential caregiver's behavior and the potential future impact on the child.

Family Meetings: Meetings supporting the on-going involvement of families in decision making and case planning.

Focus on Trauma: Being trauma-sensitive, acknowledging the many types and layers of trauma a child and/or family may have experienced (historically and culturally; past experiences of violence, loss, abuse, removal, etc.; recent trauma/loss experiences of child).

Harm Statements: Detailed, short, behaviorally based statements using non-judgmental language and describing past actions/inaction by the caregiver that have hurt the child either

physically, sexually, developmentally, or emotionally. Harm statements describe the caregiver's behavior and the impact on the child.

Network of Support/Family Connections: A group comprised of family members, friends, community, child welfare and other professionals that comes together to support a family in keeping the child safe. Members of the network are part of a family's support system for the long-term.

Parents in Partnership: A supportive team of parents who have successfully reunified with their children who work with the parents to provide support and help navigate the child welfare system.

Protective Capacities: Demonstrated abilities/qualities that could be used to create safety.

Safety Goal: Detailed, short, behaviorally based statements using non-judgmental language and describing specific actions the parents and network will demonstrate to create and sustain child safety.

Safety House: A child interviewing technique facilitating the inclusion of the child's voice in safety planning.

Safety Mapping: Is a process of gathering and organizing information regarding the safety of the child; moving toward the joint understanding and agreement with key stakeholders about what has happened in the family and what needs to happen next to enhance protection of the child.

Safety Planning: The practice of co-developing a plan with the child, family, and network of detailed actions made in response to specifically identified dangers. The safety plan document contains concrete and sustainable steps enhancing daily, on-the-ground safety for children. Safety planning involves the documentation of the plan as well as communicating the plan to all included in it.

Safety Planning (Aftercare): The practice of co-developing a plan or document with the child and family Network of Support or Child and Family Team as they transition; including concrete and sustainable steps enhancing daily, on-the-ground safety, and helping the child sustain permanency and stability.

Solution Focused Interviewing: An interview approach focusing on a family's goals, targeting the desired outcome of the intervention as a solution. This technique involves developing a vision of one's future, determining skills, resources, and abilities a person already possesses and enhancing those in order to attain the desired outcome.

Structured Decision Making (SDM)/Comprehensive Assessment Tool (CAT): SDM is a suite of assessment instruments that promote safety and well-being for those most at risk. .. CAT is an assessment system consisting of tools addressing response determination, initial safety and referral, placement, continuing services and case closure.

Teaming: The network of support or family connections coming together with the goal of enhancing the relationships and clarifying their role in the safety and well-being of the child.

Three Houses: A child interviewing technique facilitating the inclusion of the child's voice in the assessment of danger and safety. These houses are called: House of Good Things; House of Worries, House of Hopes/Wishes/Dreams.

Three Questions: A set of questions used during the interviewing and assessment process. These questions are: What are we worried about? What's working well? What needs to happen next?

Trauma Informed Lens: The awareness and incorporation of trauma assessment and symptoms into all routine practice; ensuring children and families have access to interventions that treat the consequences of traumatic stress.

Voice and Choice: The practice of soliciting and incorporating input through interviews and/or other methods and engaging in dialogue regarding choices with children and families throughout the SOP/CPM practice.

Voice of the Child (Three Houses and Safety House): The input from the child; solicited and incorporated through interviews and/or other methods.

Sources:

California Partners for Permanency Glossary

Core Practice Model Guide

Los Angeles County Shared Core Practice Model

Los Angeles County Practice Model Emergency Response Module(s)

Los Angeles County DCFS Model of Practice Continuing Services

UC Davis Extension, Center for Human Services, Northern Training Academy:

<http://humanservices.ucdavis.edu/Academy/SOP/index.aspx?unit=ACADEMY>