

Permanency Support Program (PSP) Family Preservation Package Program Logic

1. PROBLEM	2. EVIDENCE	3. PROGRAM: core components and flexible activities (if applicable)	4. MECHANISMS OF CHANGE	5. OUTPUTS & CLIENT OUTCOMES ¹ Describe the specific client outcomes likely to result from this program component as they relate to the NSW Human Services Outcome Framework Domains				6. GOAL				
<p>Many families face a range of social, emotional and cultural factors leading to some children and young people experiencing an increased risk of harm in their homes. This has been exacerbated by insufficient resourcing of family preservation services, including culturally competent services, an over-reliance on out-of-home care (OOHC) to protect children and young people, and poorer outcomes for those affected.</p>	<p>Evidence examined in the design of the Family Preservation has focused on the follow topic areas and studies:</p> <p>The Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) table of commonly cited risk factors correlated with child abuse and neglect.²</p> <p>The AIFS list of common protective factors for child abuse and neglect.³</p> <p>The need to better support birth parents of children in OOHC.⁴</p> <p>Issues identified in the Independent Review of Aboriginal children and young people in OOHC report: 'Family is Culture'.⁵</p> <p>Levey, Gelayed, Bain, Rondon, Borba, Henderson and Williams (2017) systematic review of randomised controlled trials (RCT) of interventions designed to decrease child abuse in high-risk families.⁶</p> <p>Review of the evidence for intensive family service models (University of Melbourne and Parenting Research Centre, 2015, commissioned by FACS).⁷</p> <p>The importance of culturally safe early intervention services and cultural connection for Aboriginal children and young people, identified in the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.⁸</p> <p>Moving to Prevention research report: Intensive family support services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (Tilbury, 2015). This report is based on research conducted by Griffith University and the Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care (SNAICC), which</p>	<p>The Permanency Support Program (PSP) Family Preservation Program Framework outlines four core components considered critical for effective family preservation work for all families. Each core component includes mandatory and non-mandatory activities. The Program Framework also indicates mandatory activities and approaches to support work with Aboriginal and CALD children and families.</p> <p>Core Component 1: Family and parenting support <i>Essential content:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parenting skills Parent/child interaction Child development, health and safety <p><i>Essential activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build networks of support around the family, including use of Family Finding and Family Group Conferencing In terms of providing support for the care of children, the use of family and social support networks is to be given preference over respite Family relationship counselling Work to create an environment and foundation conducive to successful preservation work, including identification of housing and income needs, and advocacy work In-home practical support and brokerage <p><i>Non-essential activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respite <p>Core Component 2: Child focused support <i>Essential activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of child's emotional and psychological 	<p>Delivery approach The evidence-informed delivery approach will maximise opportunities to achieve program goals and outcomes.</p> <p>Aboriginal and CALD families Culturally safe and responsive service delivery will support the meaningful participation of Aboriginal and CALD families, along with subsequent achievement of outcomes.</p> <p>Core components Family and parenting support will help create change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving and expanding networks of support and social support for families; improving parenting capacity and family functioning; strengthening family and kin participation in decision making strengthening family bonds; reducing conflict and improving safety; improving parenting skills; developing better household living conditions; developing sustainable household routines; enhancing problem solving and budgeting skills <p>The provision of child focused support will help create change for children by improving their health, behavioural problems and overall wellbeing. These</p>	Outputs	Immediate outcomes <i>Primarily attributed to the program</i>	Intermediate outcomes <i>Partly attributed to program, beginning of shared attribution</i>	Long-term outcomes <i>Shared attribution across agencies/NGOs</i>	<p>Primary goal More children remain safe at home with their families, are healthy and thriving, and have improved long-term outcomes</p> <p>Secondary goals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All Aboriginal and CALD families have been able to access culturally safe and responsive services Initial case plan goal of family preservation is achieved Parents have made significant progress towards addressing risk factors, such as AOD misuse, mental health and family violence Parents/carers demonstrate improved parenting skills Children have received support and addressed their health needs, including those relating to trauma and disability Children and parents report improved wellbeing Children demonstrate improved educational outcomes Parents are utilising improved support networks Children and parents report a feeling of greater empowerment to cope with challenges and make changes in their lives 				
				Permanency goal - Preservation Human Services Outcome Framework (HSOF) goal: Home					Number of children and young people with a case plan goal of family preservation	Child is assessed as safe at home	Increased child safety within the home	Increased numbers of children remaining safe at home with their families
				List of approved service providers with family preservation capability	Improved family functioning/parental behaviour	Increased family safety						
							Number or list of culturally specific agencies across locations available to provide brokerage/ sub contracted services		Child is assessed as safe at home	Improved family functioning/parental behaviour	Increased family safety	
				Safety								Number of service providers receiving a family preservation
				Wellbeing - child (HSOF goal: Health)					Number/type of specific services and activities delivered in each program component	Parents are engaging with services to address risk factors	Improved family functioning/parental behaviour	
Number/type of sessions of each service/activity delivered	Improved subjective wellbeing	Improved wellbeing outcomes for children	Improved child wellbeing outcomes are maintained or increased									
				Number of trained/certified staff	Children are accessing services for support Children express feelings of cultural safety	Children express continued feelings of cultural safety	Continued improvements in wellbeing and reduced need for support					
Number of staff assessed as culturally capable	Number of Aboriginal and CALD staff	Children express feelings of cultural safety	Children express feelings of continued cultural safety									
				Number of children and family members								

¹ Proposed outcome measures are outlined in the PSP Preservation Program Framework and will be further refined through consultation

² Black, Smith Slep & Heyman, 2001; Brown, Cohen, Johnson, & Salzinger, 1998; Clément, Bérubé & Chamberland, 2016; Dubowitz et al., 2011; Forston, Klevens, Merrick, Gilbert & Alexander, 2016; Freisthler, Merrit & LaScala 2006; Li et al., 2011; Palusci, 2011; Putnam-Hornstein & Needell, 2011; Shook Slack et al., 2011; Stith et al., 2009 Wu et al., 2004, cited by AIFS, <https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/risk-and-protective-factors-child-abuse-and-neglect>

³ Black et al., 2001; Brown et al., 1998; Clément et al., 2016; Dubowitz et al., 2011; Forston, Klevens, Merrick, Gilbert & Alexander, 2016; Freisthler et al., 2006; Li et al., 2011; Palusci, 2011; Shook Slack et al., 2011; Stith et al., 2009, cited by AIFS <https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/risk-and-protective-factors-child-abuse-and-neglect>

⁴ N. Ross, J. Cocks, L. Johnston & L. Stoker, 'No voice, no opinion, nothing': Parent experiences when children are removed and placed in care. Research report. (Newcastle, NSW: University of Newcastle, 2017).

⁵ M. Davis, (Chair), Review Report on Family is Culture: Independent review of Aboriginal children and young people in OOHC, (Retrieved from: https://www.familyisculture.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/726329/Family-Is-Culture-Review-Report.pdf 2019), XXX-XXXVI.

⁶ Levey, et al. ,A systematic review of RCT of interventions designed to decrease child abuse in high-risk families, in Child Abuse & Neglect 65, (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.01.004> , 2017).

⁷ Parenting Research Centre and University of Melbourne, (http://www.community.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/file/0007/369106/FACS_EIFS_Report_March_2016.pdf.

⁸ Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, Final Report: Volume 12, Contemporary out-of-home care, (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017).

<p>examined factors contributing to positive outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families who had come into contact with the child protection system.⁹</p> <p>Strengths of Australian Aboriginal cultural practices in family life and child rearing (Lohoar, Butera & Kennedy, 2014).¹⁰</p> <p>Cultural competency in health service delivery (Bainbridge, McCalman, Clifford & Tsey, 2015).¹¹</p> <p>The Intersection of Trauma, Racism, and Cultural Competence in Effective Work with Aboriginal People (Herring, Spangaro, Lauw & McNamara, 2013).¹²</p> <p>The Aboriginal Child, Family and Community Care State Secretariat (NSW) (AbSec) 'Strengthening Aboriginal Families Model' (2017).¹³</p> <p>Enhancing family and relationship service accessibility and delivery for culturally and linguistically diverse families in Australia (Sawrikar and Katz, 2008).¹⁴</p> <p>Evidence relating to treatment intensity (Polanin & Espelage, 2014).¹⁵</p> <p>Staff training and support as an implementation driver of program outcomes (NIRN, 2015).¹⁶</p> <p>Trauma-informed care in child/family welfare settings (Wall, Higgins and Hunter, 2016)¹⁷</p> <p>Evidence supporting a strengths based approach (AIFS, 2014) The good practice guide to Child Aware Approaches: Keeping children safe and well¹⁸</p> <p>The influence of ecological factors in relation to child development (Fox, Southwell, Stafford, Goodhue, Jackson & Smith, 2015).¹⁹</p>	<p>needs, including those related to trauma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychological services commensurate to the level of identified need, with counselling services a minimum requirement Educational and learning assistance Identification of any additional health needs, including those relating to dental, allied health or disability Services to address identified health needs <p><i>Non-essential activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychological or clinical services (where assessment has identified these as not required) Child care Referral and assistance to engage with the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) <p>Core Component 3: Safety monitoring</p> <p><i>Essential activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service support and assistance to decrease potential risk through case review Contacts and monitoring visits <p>Core Component 4: Risk mitigation</p> <p><i>Essential activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of major risk factors for parents such as AOD, mental health or DFV Warm referral to services to address risk factors Provision of any support required to engage successfully with services, such as assistance with transport or attendance at appointments Support to maintain engagement with services 	<p>factors will also help reduce stress on families, improving family functioning and overall outcomes.</p> <p>Safety monitoring, including three monthly FACS Child Protection reviews, will promote continued child safety and ensure the goal of family preservation remains appropriate.</p> <p>Risk mitigation activities will work towards creating change by assisting in the reduction of major risk factors for child abuse and neglect.</p>	<p>participating in activities provided</p> <p>SARA reports</p> <p>Family Action Plans</p> <p>Appropriate health plans</p> <p>NDIS plans (where relevant)</p> <p>Relevant service provider documentation</p>	<p>Wellbeing – Parent/carer HSON goal: Health</p>			<p>Improved subjective wellbeing</p> <p>Parents are accessing services for support</p> <p>Parents express feelings of cultural safety</p>	<p>Improved wellbeing outcomes</p> <p>Parents are continuing to access services for support</p> <p>Parents express continued feelings of cultural safety</p>	<p>Improved wellbeing outcomes are maintained or further increased</p> <p>Continued improvements in wellbeing and reduced reliance on support services</p> <p>Parents express feelings of continued cultural safety</p>	
				<p>Educational outcomes</p>			<p>Parents indicate understanding of the importance of education and interest in participation</p>	<p>Improved educational outcomes</p>	<p>Maintained or further improved educational outcomes</p>	
				<p>Social & Community</p>			<p>Family, friends and groups with whom parents/carers are interested in connecting, are identified</p>	<p>Increased connectedness with social support networks</p>	<p>Maintained connectedness with social support networks</p> <p>Reduced reliance on service provider staff for support</p>	
				<p>Empowerment</p>			<p>Children and parents demonstrate understanding of the concepts and value of empowerment and resilience</p>	<p>Improved sense of empowerment and resilience</p>	<p>Maintained improvement in sense of empowerment and resilience</p>	

⁹ C. Tilbury, (Griffith University, SNAICC, 2015).

¹⁰ Lohoar, Butera & Kennedy, Strengths of Australian Aboriginal cultural practices in family life and child rearing, (<https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/sites/default/files/publication-documents/cfca25.pdf> 2014), 16-17.

¹¹ Bainbridge, McCalman, Clifford & Tsey, (2015), 16-18.

¹² Herring, et al., (2013), 111-113.

¹³ AbSec, *Our families, our way: Strengthening Aboriginal families so their children can thrive*, (2017), 13-14.

¹⁴ Sawrikar and Katz, 2008, *Enhancing family and relationship service accessibility and delivery for culturally and linguistically diverse families in Australia*, 12-16

¹⁵ Polanin and Espelage, 2014, 1

¹⁶ National Implementation Research Network, (2015).

¹⁷ Wall, Higgins and Hunter, *Trauma-informed care in child/family welfare settings*, (CFCA, 2016), 2-6.

¹⁸ AIFS, *The good practice guide to Child Aware Approaches: Keeping children safe and well*, (2014).

¹⁹ S. Fox, A. Southwell, N. Stafford, R. Goodhue, D. Jackson, and C. Smith, *Better Systems, Better Chances: A Review of Research and Practice for Prevention and Early Intervention*. (Canberra: Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth (ARACY), 2015), 32-33.