

Service Option 4: Provide targeted support

Issue (Problem)	Participants	Evidence and Research (Evidence)	Activities (Intervention)	DEX Activities	Mechanisms of Change	Outputs (Outputs and Implementation outcomes)	Short Term Outcomes (Immediate outcomes – primarily attributed to the program)	Medium Term Outcomes (intermediate outcomes – partly attributed to program, beginning of shared attribution)/ contribution	Long Term Outcomes (shared attribution actors agencies/NGOs)	Impact (Goals)
<p>What is the problem? What is the need you are trying to address? <i>*TEI Program Guidelines 2017</i></p>	<p>Who are the target group? Are there secondary target groups and/or partners?</p>	<p>What does research say about this problem and people in the target group? What does the evidence of other programs or your data suggest 'What Works'? See also Library@facs.nsw.gov.au for research evidence <i>*TEI Program Logic</i></p>	<p>What is the service or program you are going to deliver? How many sessions to how many participants etc. What are the resources you will need, human and other?</p>	<p>For reporting to DEX (by Option) <i>*These are the Flexible Activities in the Activity Mapping Template</i></p>	<p>How does the evidence relate to the program? How will the program achieve the desired outcomes through the activities?</p>	<p>What do you need to count? # activities/sessions # participants # partners (also, satisfaction with service received and program delivered)</p>	<p>What are the program outcomes? What outcomes can be contributed directly to the program, service, activity or event? <i>*taken from Fams Principles in Practice</i></p>	<p>What do you believe will change or increase for the participants as a result of the program, service, activity or event? <i>*from FASIAR Report – Human Service Outcomes Framework: Application to Early Intervention, 1 Feb 2018</i></p>	<p>What are the broader population outcomes for the target group and community if the program, service, activity or event is a success? <i>*NSW Human Services Outcomes Framework</i></p>	<p>What is the end result? What do you want for your communities, families, children and young people? <i>*TEI Program Outcomes Framework, July 2018</i> see also The Nest (ARACY) A National Plan for Child & Youth Wellbeing (below)</p>
<p>Wellbeing and Safety of Children Young People and Families – Potentially Vulnerable: eg with risk factors that are known to be predictive of poor long-term outcomes <i>Clients not necessarily presenting with an obvious vulnerability, services designed to identify vulnerabilities and respond appropriately, may be described as universally accessible</i> Known Vulnerabilities: eg experiencing difficult life circumstance, engaging in risky</p>	<p>Children 0-3 (possibly 0-5 in line with NSW Health First 2000 days framework) Young parents (one parent younger than 20) Aboriginal Children, Young People, Families and Communities Local District Priorities as identified/agreed/negotiated</p>	<p>Extensive research on the effectiveness of a variety of early care and education programs (both centre-based and home visiting) has identified five key characteristics that have been associated consistently with positive outcomes across a range of ages and interventions. The 5 key characteristics include: 1. Build Caregiver Skills 2. Match interventions to sources of significant stress ie: financial burden, mental health issues of parent, child with special needs 3. Support the health and nutrition of</p>	<p>Meeting the needs of people with known vulnerabilities, such as domestic and family violence, mental health needs, drug and/or alcohol needs, and social/economic disadvantage Increasing the wellbeing and safety of children, young people and families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling • Parenting support and programs • Supported playgroups • Case management • Brokerage 	<p>Counselling Mentoring/Peer Support Parenting programs Intake/Assessment Material Aid Family Capacity Building Supported playgroups Indigenous supported playgroups Indigenous Social participation</p>	<p>Consider BACKS (RBA, M Friedman) a change, shift or improvement for the client/family or participant in: Behaviour Attitude Circumstances Knowledge and/or Skills and confidence</p>	<p># participants/children/families/young people % participants in TEI target groups % participants in District priority groups # activities, workshops, groups, etc (and types) # participants in program length activities competing program # Aboriginal support playgroups/camps % Aboriginal case work staff % staff ratios of child care activities #/% of programs/ activities/ events using co-design principles</p>	<p>#/% participants who have entered employment (FT, PT, Casual)</p>	<p>Families are financially stable and have opportunities to contribute to and benefit from our economy.</p>	<p>All people in NSW are able to contribute to, and benefit from, our economy</p>	<p>Economic – sustained participation in employment Education & Skills – increased school attendance and achievement Safety – reduced risk of entry into the child protection system Home – sustained safe and stable housing Health – improved child health, improved health of children and young people Social and Community – increased participation in community events, increased self-reported sense of belonging to their community Empowerment – increased client reported self-determination The Nest Being loved and safe Being loved and safe embraces positive family relationships and connections with others, along with personal and community safety. Children and young people who are loved and</p>
							<p>#/% participants engaging in further education or training #/% of children/young people who are meeting developmental milestones #/% of children/young people achieving their age appropriate milestones #/% of young people who report they feel more confident to use the skills they have learnt #/% of young people who report that they feel they are better able to manage and continue at school</p>	<p>Economic & Skills Children are given the best opportunities to achieve in life.</p>	<p>All people in NSW are able to learn, contribute and achieve</p>	

<p>behaviour, or already in contact with intervention services. Clients may be experiencing intergenerational disadvantage, such as intergenerational unemployment or chronic health issues. Parents may not be well connected to the community and have low educational attainment. Families may be experiencing domestic or family violence. Families are more likely to overcome adversity with access to formal and informal support.</p> <p><u>Experiencing Crisis:</u> eg. already receiving a crisis response Clients may be experiencing multiple challenges linked to socio-economic disadvantage, including financial stress, housing instability, food security issues, mental health and emotional functioning problems. Parents are likely to have experienced significant trauma. Families may be experiencing domestic or family violence. Substance or alcohol use may be impacting on decision-making, leading to risky or unlawful behaviour. Children are likely to be dis-engaged from education and</p>	<p>children and mothers before, during and after pregnancy</p> <p>4. Improve the quality of the broader caregiving environment</p> <p>5. Establish clear goals and appropriately targeted curricula (Centre on the Developing Child at Harvard University, 2016)</p> <p>The quality of parent-child relationship impacts child behaviour - bullying (Burkhart, Knox, & Brockmyer, 2013)</p> <p>A child's behaviour impacts the quality of their relationship with peers- linking child maltreatment (Kim & Cicchetti, 2010)</p> <p>The quality of parent-child relationship determines how secure the child feels (Wolff & Ljzendoorn, 1997); (Meins, Fernyhough, Fradley, & Tuckey, 2001)</p> <p>When a child is securely attached to their primary carer, the home is likely to be safe and loving (Valentino, 2017)</p> <p>When mothers have a healthy pregnancy, they are more likely to have good birth outcomes (de Bernabe et al., 2004)</p> <p>Children living in households where</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family support activities Youth activities Child care activities Immigration or interpreter support Legal and/or court support Aboriginal supported playgroups/camps Aboriginal preventative and restoration family support activities <p>Other activities or innovations that provide targeted support</p> <p>These could be activities currently delivered through the former programs: Community Builders; Families NSW; Child Youth & Family Support (CYFS); Positive Parenting Program (Triple P); Aboriginal Child Youth & Family Strategy (ACYFS); Getting it Together.</p>	<p>#/% of programs/ activities/ events that use a family/child centred approach</p> <p>#/% of programs/ activities/ events that use a child/family centred approach</p> <p>#/% of programs/ activities/ events that have clear identified participant outcomes that measure behaviour/attitude/ circumstance/knowledge and/or skill change or increase</p> <p>#/% of programs/ activities/ events that report on client/ participant outcomes</p> <p>#/% of programs/ activities/ events that use an evidence base to inform practice and program data for continuous improvement</p> <p>#/% of children/families who report being treated with respect</p> <p>#/% of families/carers who report they trust the program/workers they are engaged in</p>	<p>Safety</p> <p>#/% Aboriginal children restored to their family</p> <p>#/% non Aboriginal children restored to their family</p> <p>#/% of families in the service who were reported at ROSH</p> <p>#/% perpetrators of DFV who did not reoffend within 12 months after involvement in the service</p> <p>#/% of parents observed using parenting techniques presented in the group/ program</p> <p>#/% of young people who report they feel safer in their families</p> <p>Children are safe with their families, and are less likely to experience neglect, abuse or contact with the child protection system</p> <p>All people in NSW are able to be safe</p>			<p>safe are confident, have a strong sense of self-identity, and have high self-esteem. They form secure attachments, have pro-social peer connections, and positive adult role models or mentors are present in their life. Children and young people who are loved and safe are resilient: they can withstand life challenges and respond constructively to setbacks and unanticipated events.</p> <p>Having material basics Children and young people who have material basics have access to the things they need to live a 'normal life'. They live in adequate and stable housing, with adequate clothing, healthy food, and clean water, and the materials they need to participate in education and training pathways.</p>
				<p>Home</p> <p>#/% of families who report they are more confident in supporting their children, young people and/or family</p> <p>#/% of families who report they have increased knowledge about parenting/child development</p> <p>#/% of children/young people who report they feel valued by their family</p> <p>#/% of children/young people/families who report increased connection to community/kin and/or extended family (as a result of the program/activity)</p> <p>#/% of participants who learnt new things to help them with parenting</p> <p>#/% of participants who felt more confident in parenting</p> <p>#/% of participants who report they understand the value of reading to their children</p> <p>#/% of young people who report that their relationships with their families has improved</p> <p>Parents and carers have the skills and confidence to provide stable, positive, stimulating, safe and secure environments for children.</p> <p>All people in NSW are able to have a safe and affordable place to live</p>			

<p>may be known to police. Family functioning is improved by each family member receiving services that meet their needs. Children, young people and families may be involved with the child protection system for instance, parents may access parenting programs as part of their case plans.</p>		<p>domestic and family violence is occurring are likely to come into contact with child protection service (Osofsky, 2003)</p> <p>Abuse and neglect in childhood is linked to coping mechanisms such as smoking and alcohol abuse (Felitti, 1998)</p>					<p>Health (physical and mental)</p>			
							<p>Parents and carers are supported to care for their children's health before birth, and in the early years of development.</p>	<p>All people in NSW are able to live a healthy life</p>		
							<p>Social & Community</p>			
							<p>#/% participants who feel more confident to make their own decisions due to involvement in the service</p> <p>#/% of participants who said they learnt new things about services or other things in their community for children and families</p> <p>#/% of young people who report that their relationships with their peers has improved</p>	<p>People are more connected to those around them.</p> <p>All people in NSW are able to participate and feel culturally and socially connected</p>		
								<p>Empowerment</p>		
								<p>#/% participants who report their circumstance has changed due to involvement in the activity or access to the service (quantitative and qualitative) also could be included in other domains</p> <p>#/% participants who report they have achieved their goals through group work or individual counselling also could be included in other domains</p> <p>#/% of young people who report they were able to achieve their most important goal</p> <p>#/% of young people who report they have learnt new things to help them make better choices</p>		<p>Families and communities are empowered.</p> <p>All people and communities in NSW are able to contribute to decision making that affects them and live fulfilling lives</p>