



NGO and Academic Research Stocktake

Prepared by Dr Amy Conley Wright for the NSW Child and Family Research Advisory Council in collaboration with the Association of Child Welfare Agencies (ACWA)

MAY 2020

Background

ACWA, NSW Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ), academics and NCOSS, are exploring together the potential benefits of establishing a **NSW Child and Family Research Advisory Council**¹ (the Council) to provide a platform for the government and non-government sectors to regularly come together with the aims of:

1. Developing a joined-up approach to undertaking research and acting on its findings via agreed strategic responses.
2. Identifying those areas that should be targeted for research (along with determining the types of research methodology which should be utilised).
3. Highlighting and sharing significant research that has been completed, underway, or is planned to commence, between DCJ and the NGO sector.
4. Considering opportunities for research collaboration.
5. Identifying related 'research to practice' and 'communities of practice' opportunities to build the overall skills and knowledge of service providers.

Human services research is defined as the study of social services that addresses a broad range of vulnerability, including child protection, justice, and housing and homelessness. Those involved in early discussions about establishing what was originally badged as the Human Services Research Council are of the view that the Council's early focus should be on research relating to children, young people and their families, hence the adoption of a new working title that better reflects this initial focus.

The purpose of this stocktake is to help identify research that is underway, or has been recently conducted, in the area of children, young people and their families. This project has a particular interest in identifying research that is focused on *those considered at-risk or facing challenges*, such as out-of-home care and juvenile justice involvement. The scope for this project covers research related to vulnerable children and families (broadly defined) that has **been carried out in the past three years** (prior to when the survey was open, between October 2019-February 2020) by NSW non-government organisations (NGOs) who are members of the Association of Children's Welfare Agencies (ACWA). DCJ also shared the stocktake of FACS² research completed between 2012-2018.

The survey questions covered a broad range of research types, qualitative or quantitative, big or small. Participants were asked to assess their research that fell within the purview of the questions (see Appendix for survey instruments). It is important to note that, in many cases, the respondents identified evaluation of their programs in their responses, in addition to research undertaken for a broader set of purposes. A parallel survey was conducted with a purposive sample of Australian academics.

It has been a significant amount of time since an audit was completed on Australian research in out-of-home care. This has rarely, if ever, been done in a comprehensive manner with non-government organisations. Previously, audits have been conducted at semi-regular intervals at the behest of ACWA or the Australian Government. These audits are as follows:

1. *Audit of Australian out-of-home care research (2004)*, Judith Cashmore & Frank Ainsworth, with the Child and Family Welfare Association of Australia and Association of Children's Welfare Agencies;
2. *Out-of-home care research: Messages from research (2004)*, Leah Bromfield et al., National Child Protection Clearinghouse, Australian Institute of Family Studies; and
3. *Protecting Australia's children research audit (1995-2010)*, Myfanwy McDonald et al., Australian Institute of Family Studies and UNSW Social Policy Research Centre.

¹ Originally proposed as the NSW Human Services Research Council

² Former Department of Families and Communities

In light of this, it is timely for this research stocktake to be undertaken. Unlike the abovementioned reports, which provide detailed descriptions of research, this is a 'snapshot' of current research efforts, based on survey data gathered between October 2019-February 2020.

The sample

The survey was distributed to 62 member organisations of ACWA, over the period of October 2019-February 2020. Forty-four organisations completed the survey after removing duplicates (71%). Fourteen organisations reported that they did not conduct any research in the previous three years. Taken together, these 58 respondents represent a 93% completion rate.

The survey was also distributed via email to a selected group of academics. This was done using a snowballing sample technique using academics nominated by ACWA, and other academics identified as being active in the area of child and family research, and encouraging them to forward the survey invitation to others who met the inclusion criteria.

Survey instrument

The survey included 10 questions and took an average of 8 minutes to complete. These questions inform the subheadings in the 'summary of findings' sections in the NGO stocktake. The complete survey instrument is included at the back of this report (see Appendix). Since it was possible for respondents to skip questions, the numbers and percentages outlined below represent the respondents who provided an answer to each of the questions. Readers should also note that the questions allowed respondents to tick all options that applied, so percentages do not sum to 100%.

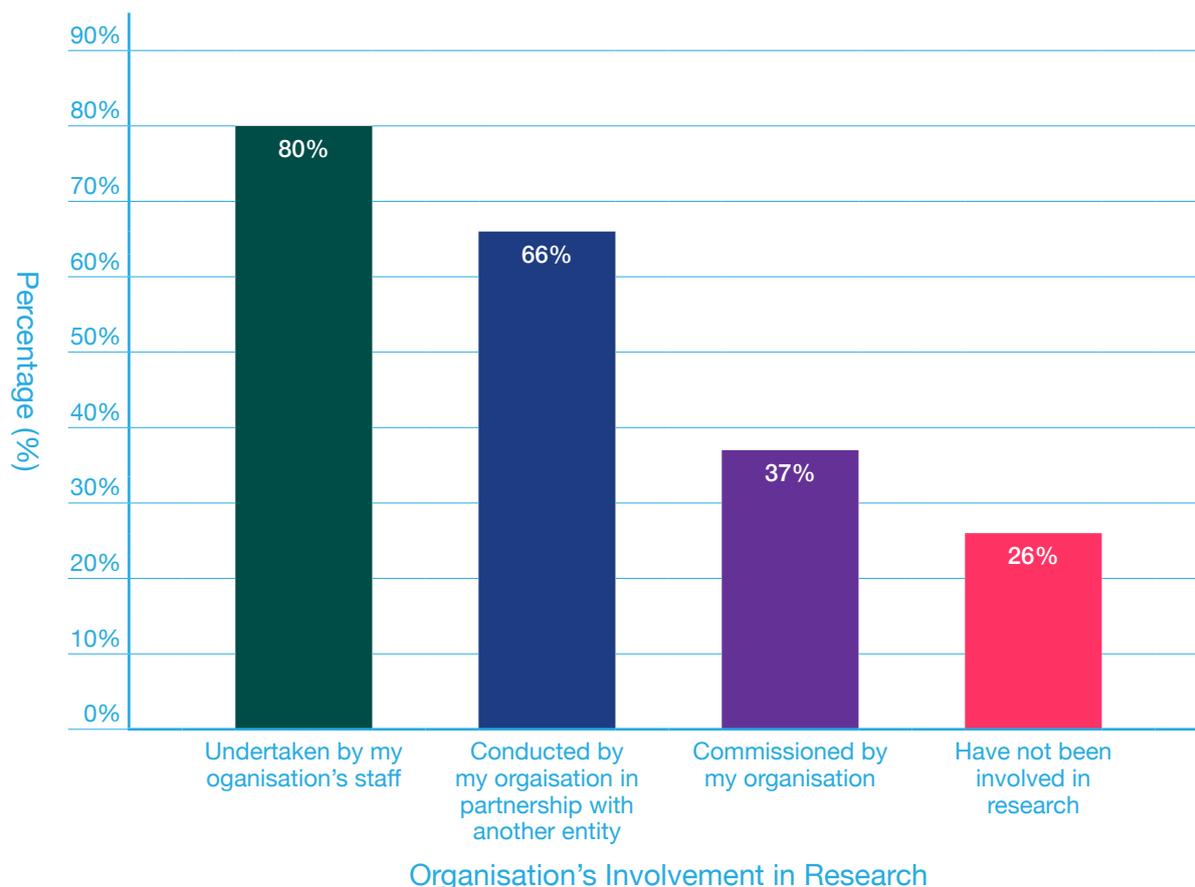
Because the survey was distributed to a purposive sample of academics, all of whom were known to be conducting research about children and families, these findings are summarised in narrative form. The general themes of research and research populations are reported.

Summary of findings – NGO stocktake

Involvement in research

The majority of NGO respondents had been involved in some form of research over the previous 3 years. For the overall sample of 58 organisations, 14 declined to complete the survey and 9 exited the survey because they had not completed any research in the previous 3 years (23/58 or 40%). Of the 35 organisations which completed the survey and indicated that they had done research, 28 (80%) had staff who had undertaken research, and 23 (66%) had done so in partnership with another entity. Most commonly, universities or specific academics were named as research partners, with a significant number of NSW-based and other Australian universities mentioned, as well as some international universities. Consultancies were the next most common, followed by government entities (particularly the NSW Department of Communities and Justice).

Figure 1: NGO reported involvement in research, October 2019-February 2020



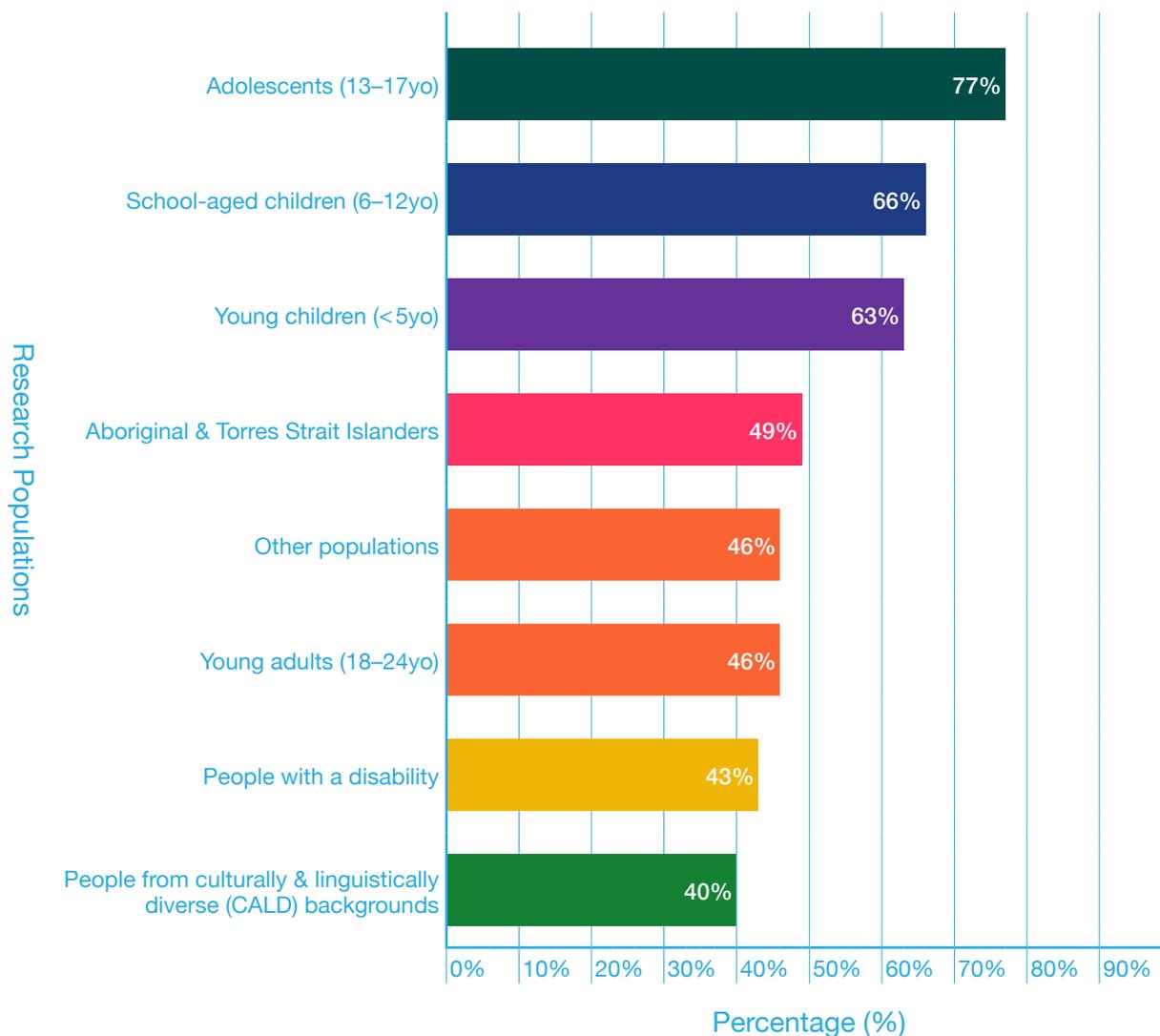
Most respondents (29/35, 83%) named one project, and provided the project status (i.e. complete, in progress, or stalled) and if the results had been disseminated. The majority of respondents also named a second project (22/35, 63%), and some (16/44, 46%) named a third project. These projects spanned a wide range of topics. Word cloud analysis showed that evaluation, followed by model and practices, were the most commonly mentioned descriptors. Most commonly, findings had not been made publicly available. In many cases this was because the research was still in progress.

Research populations

As the focus of this survey was on research relating to children, young people and their families, the majority of research reported by respondents addressed age specific populations. The most common research was focused on adolescents (27/35, 77%), followed by an almost equal interest in young children age 5 and under (22/35, 63%) and school age children (23/35, 66%). In addition, a substantial number of organisations reported that their research had a particular focus on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (17/35, 49%), people from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) backgrounds (14/35, 40%), and people with disability (15/35, 43%).

Sixteen (46%) reported that their research also examined other populations, including staff, carers, parents, families and communities.

Figure 2: NGO reported research populations, October 2019-February 2020



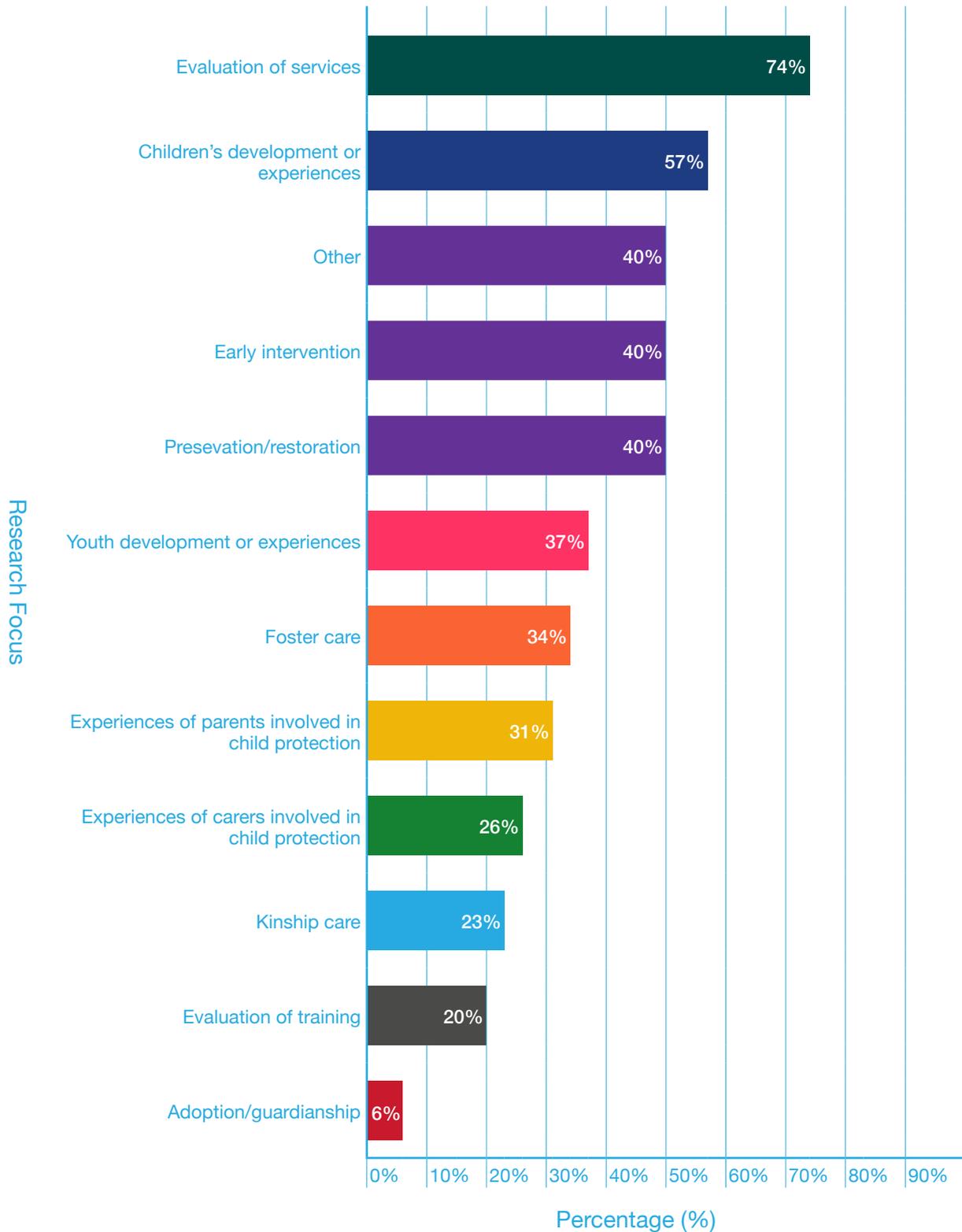
Research project focus

By far, the most significant focus of research projects undertaken by respondents was on the evaluation of their services (26/35, 74%). This was also commonly mentioned in the free comment box about research focus, and in the question asking respondents to name projects. Another common focus for more than half of the sample (20/35, 57%) was research on children’s development or experiences.

The next most commonly focused category of research related to types of care or service delivery, in particular: family preservation and restoration (14/35, 40%), early intervention (14/35, 40%), youth development (13/35, 37%), and foster care (12/35, 34%).

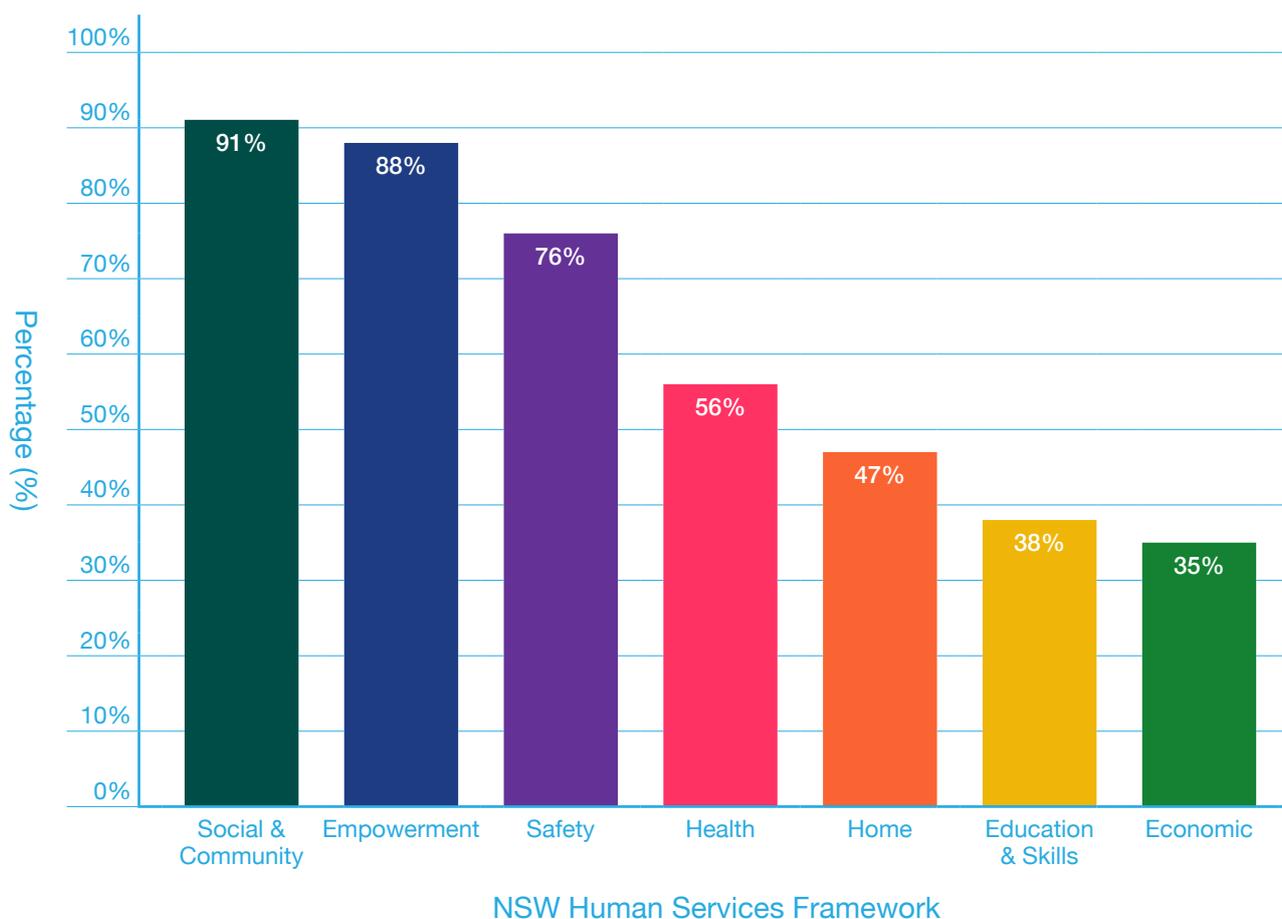
Less than one third of participants had conducted research focused on the experiences of parents (11/35, 31%) and carers (9/35, 26%), kinship care (8/35, 23%) or adoption/guardianship (2/35, 6%). Evaluation of training was a focus for 7/35 (20%).

Figure 3: NGO reported research focus, October 2019-February 2020



Another way to look at research focus is on how it aligns with the NSW Human Services Outcomes Framework. Nearly all who responded to this question (31/34, 91%) noted that their research contributed to the Social & Community outcome: *All people are able to participate and feel culturally and socially connected*. Nearly as many (30/34, 88%) contributed to the Empowerment outcome: *All people and communities in NSW are able to contribute to decision making that affects them and live fulfilling lives*.

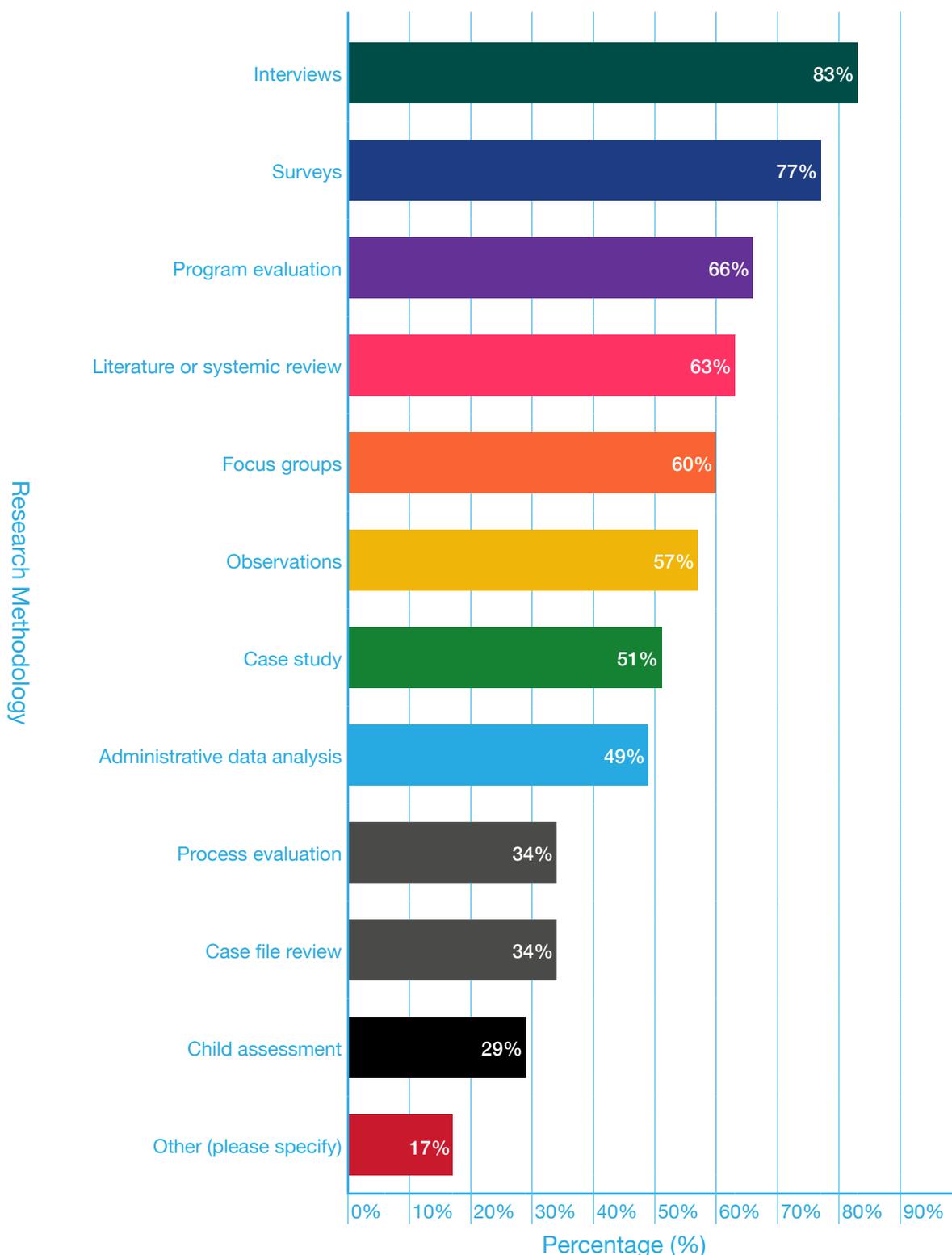
Figure 4: NGO reported research related to NSW Human Services Outcomes Framework, October 2019-February 2020



Data and approaches

In terms of research methodology, the use of interviews (29/35, 83%) and surveys (27/35, 77%) was most common, with program evaluation also commonly identified (which may rely upon these methods). Almost two-thirds of the respondents also utilised secondary data through literature review and systematic reviews (22/35, 63%). Other commonly used methodologies included focus groups (21/35, 60%) and observations (20/35, 57%), while other forms of data, such as administrative data analysis, case file review and child assessments, were used by less than half of respondents. Case studies may utilise different methods and commonly rely on interviews. Among those who indicated other methodologies, action research and analysis of government and community data (e.g. from Australian Bureau of Statistics) were mentioned.

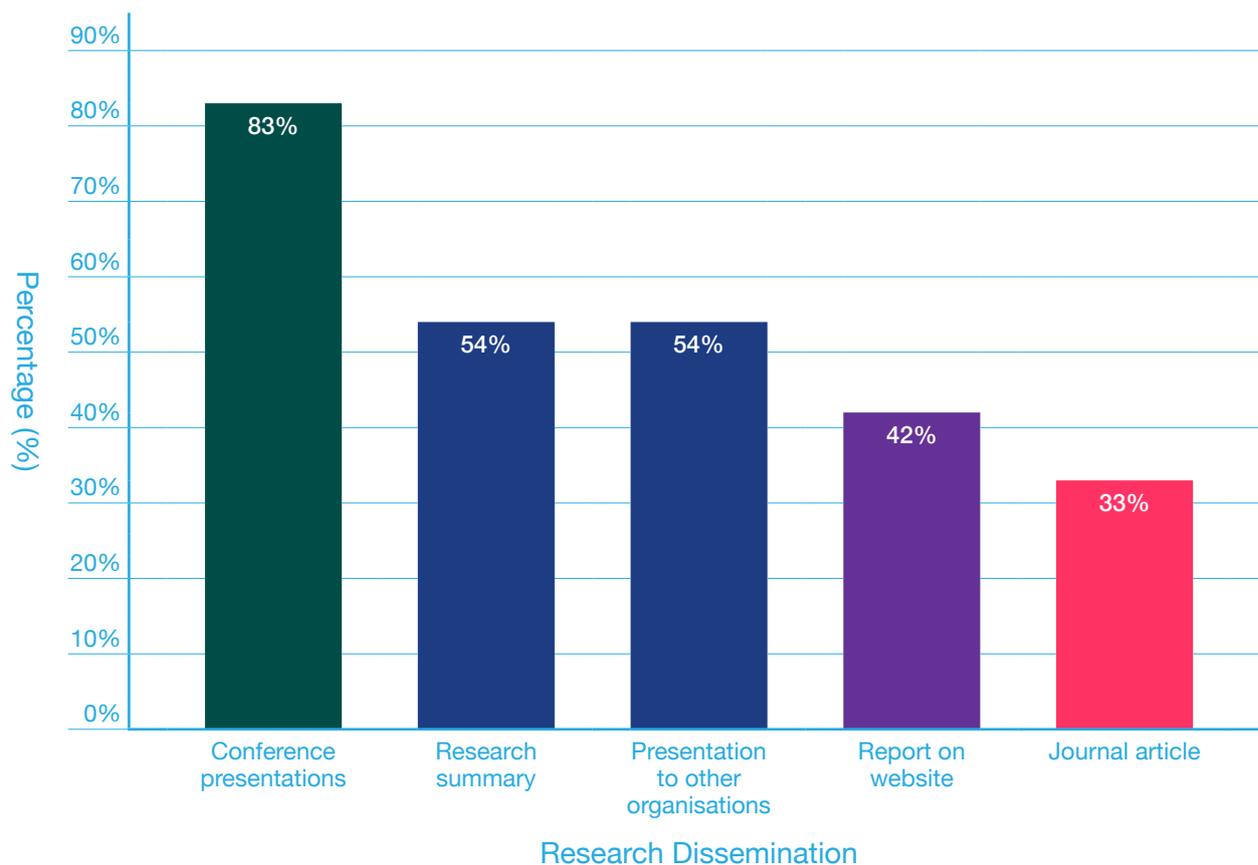
Figure 5: NGO reported research approaches, October 2019-February 2020



Dissemination

Among those who responded to this question, conference presentations were the most common way that research was disseminated (20/24, 83%), while close to half made their findings available in research summaries or presentations to other organisations (13/24, 54% for both). More than a third distributed reports on their websites (10/24, 42%), while distribution via journal articles was least common (8/24, 33%).

Figure 6: NGO reported research dissemination, October 2019-February 2020



Summary of findings – Academic stocktake

The survey was completed by 15 academics, representing many NSW universities as well as several others across Australia. These universities (in alphabetical order) are:

- Australian Catholic University
- Australian National University
- Griffith University
- Monash University
- Queensland University of Technology
- Southern Cross University
- University of New England
- University of New South Wales
- University of South Australia
- University of Sydney
- University of Wollongong
- La Trobe University (partnership with Berry Street Take 2)

Almost all participants reported that the research they had undertaken was informed by the sector (e.g. the views of children, families, professionals or government leaders). An equal number had done research in partnership with government or non-government organisations, while fewer than half reported conducting research that had been commissioned. The commissioners of research mentioned were most often government.

The majority provided the name and status of two projects, with a minority providing information for three or more projects. The themes that emerged as topics of inquiry for completed and in-progress research included the following:

- Children's contact with their families when they are in out-of-home care
- Children's involvement in legal processes in the courts and out-of-home care
- Children's participation and views in policy and decision making
- Child protection interventions for infants
- Child safety education and interventions
- Commissioned program evaluations
- Early intervention for families at-risk of child protection involvement
- Education for children in out-of-home care
- Ethics of research and practice with children
- Experiences of families in child protection and decision-making
- Institutional child sexual abuse
- Inter-jurisdictional exchange of child protection information
- Longitudinal research on children in out-of-home care (Pathways of Care Study)
- Prevention of child sexual abuse
- Transition for young people exiting out-of-home care
- Trauma and attachment-based intervention.

Research with school-aged children and adolescents was the most common age focus among those who completed the survey, with the majority indicating that their research included Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Less common was research relating to culturally and linguistically diverse populations and people with disabilities, with fewer than a third indicating this focus. Several indicated that their research also focused on children and families, while some also mentioned professionals, schools and communities.

The most common research interest among this sample (around 50%) was on foster care and early intervention, while about a third each indicated interest in the topics of program evaluation, kinship care, children's development, youth development and experiences of parents involved in child protection.

This research was most commonly reported to emphasise the NSW Human Services Outcomes Framework area of Safety, followed by the Social & Community and Empowerment domains.

For the most part, this research was disseminated through conference presentations, journal articles and through reports to commissioning bodies, with the majority also making presentations to community organisations. In some cases, participants indicated that their research reports had not been made public by the commissioning body.

Discussion and next steps

This stocktake of research conducted by and in partnership with the NGO sector, as well as by academics who specialise in children and families, demonstrates that there is a large volume of research that has been conducted or is underway in this sphere. This stocktake report confirms the findings from a similar exercise undertaken by the former FACS over a six year period – *Stocktake of FACS Research 2012-2018* (March 2019), which identified an upward trend in the volume of child and family topics during 2015-2018, a period which overlaps with this research stocktake (i.e. 2016-2019). The significant investment in research by the NGO sector, academics and government, suggests a strong interest in developing a robust evidence base to guide policy and practice and build up new knowledge about children and families, particularly in the *NSW Human Services Outcomes Framework* “safety” domain.³

The findings of the NGO and academic research stocktake identify avenues for ways forward. There are significant opportunities to capitalise on shared research interests. Most respondents conduct research on children and young people, with their greatest interest on evaluation and children’s development and experience. This suggests potential for partnership and cross-organisation collaboration.

Dissemination of findings is a potential area that can be strengthened. While conference presentations are the most common form of dissemination, these may not be in the local area or made available publicly to those who do not attend the conference. Journal articles are least popular as a means for dissemination; however, in terms of judgements made about a credible evidence-base, this is the primary form of vetted and peer reviewed research, suggesting that there may be missed opportunities to build a credible NSW evidence base. Moreover, literature reviews and systematic reviews, which are highly valued by respondents, rarely report research published outside of journal articles. The NSW Department of Communities and Justice DCJ has a number of channels and products that can help disseminate findings to policy and practice areas, and to the NGO sector, which could be shared and explored.

Most NGO research relies on interviews and surveys, while other forms of data, such as administrative data analysis, case file review, and child assessment are less utilised. While evaluation is a primary interest, few organisations use process evaluation. This suggests that their efforts for program evaluation may be missing contextual elements around implementation that may be important areas of inquiry.

In the free comments section at the end of the survey, some NGO and academic participants endorsed the benefits of a coordinated approach to research within the child and family services sector.

For instance, one participant commented:

“I think there should be an aligned research strategy between like-minded agencies in the area of children, young people and families. Sharing of resources in the area of research would be beneficial. I also believe as a sector we need to get better at sharing our research and lessons learnt (e.g. communities of practice).”

Another participant acknowledged:

“There are many opportunities and the key is linking up with other agencies or research organisations to maximise our collective knowledge.”

These comments emphasised the benefits of sharing research results to inform service delivery and to build the capacity and understanding of staff. There were also comments from academics indicating their interest in being part of further discussion about sharing research and building collaborations.

³ The Human Services Outcomes Framework is a cross-agency framework which specifies 7 wellbeing outcomes for the NSW population: safety, home, economic, health, education and skills, social and community, and empowerment

At the same time, there were comments made about the hurdles faced by the NGO sector in regard to research. One participant observed that government interest in evidence-based programs is not matched by funding to evaluate pilot programs in the Australian context. Others noted the importance of avoiding bias in the design and dissemination of research (with an example given about welfare use and assumption of dependency), and the need to balance research that shares the voice of the child with protections to avoid invasive questions that may retraumatise young people. One respondent noted that longitudinal research is needed to assess quality of life outcomes, yet non-government organisation funding does not include surplus for research activities. There are, however, major longitudinal studies being conducted by the NSW Department of Communities and Justice. These include the Pathways of Care Longitudinal Study, which is following a cohort of children on permanent orders in out-of-home care; and the Mental Health Disorders and Cognitive Disability (MHDCD) Databank in the Criminal Justice System study.

The academics who completed the survey demonstrate a high level of engagement with the social services sector, and particularly with child protection and out-of-home care. Almost all these academics conduct research that is guided by consultations with the sector and/or in partnership with the sector. The research that they have completed and undertaken, and their research interests, have a high degree of correspondence with the interests of the non-government sector. Some of the academic respondents also noted the challenges they face in collaborating with the NGO and government sectors. One commented:

“Collaboration is a helluva lot harder than it sounds. Departments can be highly secretive, use obfuscation, and also be helpful. But they live to the beat of a political/administrative drum. They are easily distracted from projects that take a while.”

Another noted that research engagement and translation is time consuming work that is often not funded, but that knowledge translation is crucial and needs to be the focus of attention.

Research conducted by Professor Clare Tilbury (Griffith University), with funding from an Australian Research Council Discovery grant, examined social work research undertaken in Australia, including in the areas of child protection and human services — see ‘Tilbury et al (2015) Social work research in the child protection field in Australia, *British Journal of Social Work*.’ Some of her key findings are summarised below:

Productive researchers are *externally oriented* and highly engaged in policy and practice — linking with policy makers, service providers and practitioners.

Researchers with external influence generally have an academic track record, recognition and credibility — each reinforcing the other.

Impact is deliberately planned and can also be opportunistic or ad hoc. However, measuring impact is not straightforward, and social workers need ways to document the many and varied ways that research can influence policy and practice over time.

Overall, this stocktake has provided valuable information on the interests and current research efforts of the non-government sector and academics with relevant interests. There is significant scope to increase the level of collaboration within and among these two groups, and to enhance local research efforts to have a direct impact on improving policy and practice.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Survey instrument NGO research stocktake

1. Please identify your organisation:

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2. Please provide your name and contact information:

Name

Email Address

Phone Number

3. Has your organisation been involved in research? (Please tick all that apply)

- Research undertaken by my organisation's staff
- Research commissioned by my organisation (please name commissioned organisation(s) below)
- Research conducted by my organisation in partnership with another entity (e.g. a university or another organisation — please name research partner(s) below)
- My organisation has not been involved in research (exit survey)

Please name commissioned organisation(s) or research partner(s) (if applicable)

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4. Please provide the name(s) and status of the project(s)

(1) Name of Project

- Status In Progress
 Completed
 Terminated

Has the research been made public? Yes No

(2) Name of Project

- Status In Progress
 Completed
 Terminated

Has the research been made public? Yes No

(3) Name of Project

- Status In Progress
 Completed
 Terminated

Has the research been made public? Yes No

5. Which of the below describes your research population(s)? (Tick all that apply)

- Young children (aged 5 & younger)
- School-aged children (aged 6-12)
- School-aged children (aged 13-17)
- Young adults (aged 18-24)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
- People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (CALD)
- People with a disability

Other populations (please specify)

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6. Which of the following describes your research project focus? (Tick all that apply)

- Foster care
- Kinship care
- Preservation/restoration
- Adoption/guardianship
- Evaluation of services
- Evaluation of training
- Early intervention
- Children's development or experiences
- Youth development or experiences
- Experiences of parents involved in child protection
- Experiences of carers involved in child protection

Other populations (please specify)

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7. Please identify all domains from the NSW Human Services Outcomes Framework that are relevant to your research project(s)

- Social & Community — All people are able to participate and feel culturally and socially connected
- Empowerment — All people and communities in NSW are able to contribute to decision making that affects them and live fulfilling lives
- Safety — All people in NSW are able to be safe
- Home — All people in NSW are able to have a safe and affordable place to live
- Education & Skills — All people in NSW are able to contribute to, and benefit from, our economy
- Health — All people in NSW are able to live a healthy life
- Economic — All people in NSW are able to contribute to, and benefit from, our economy

8. What types of data and approaches have you used in your research? (Please tick all that apply)

- Case file review
- Program evaluation
- Interviews
- Focus groups
- Surveys
- Administrative data analysis
- Literature or systematic review
- Child assessment
- Observations
- Process evaluation
- Case study

Other populations (please specify)

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9. Have you shared your research outside of your organisation? (Please tick all that apply)

- Conference presentations
- Report on website
- Journal article
- Research summary
- Presentation to other organisations

Please provide the website(s) or method(s) of distribution

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10. Is there anything you would like to share with NCOSS and ACWA about research in human services, focusing on children, youth and families? Please share here:

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Appendix 2: Survey instrument, Academic research stocktake on vulnerable children, youth and families

1. Please provide your name and contact information:

Name

Email Address

Phone Number

2. Please identify your organisation:

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3. Have you been involved in collaborative research with the child protection, out-of-home care, or juvenile justice sectors? (Please tick all that apply)

- Research informed by the sector – e.g. by the views of children, families, carers, professionals or government leaders
- Research commissioned by an organisation (please name commissioning organisation(s) below)
- Research undertaken in partnership with government or organisation (please name research partner(s) below)
- Not applicable

Please name commissioned organisation(s) or research partner(s) (if applicable)

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4. Please provide the name(s) and status of the project(s)

(1) Name of Project

Status In Progress

Completed

Terminated

Has the research been made public? Yes No

(2) Name of Project

Status In Progress

Completed

Terminated

Has the research been made public? Yes No

(3) Name of Project

Status In Progress

Completed

Terminated

Has the research been made public? Yes No

5. Which of the below describes your research population(s)? (Tick all that apply)

- Young children (aged 5 & younger)
- School-aged children (aged 6-12)
- Adolescents (aged 13-17)
- Young adults (aged 18-24)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
- People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (CALD)
- People with a disability

Other populations (please specify)

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6. Which of the following describes your research project focus? (Tick all that apply)

- Foster care
- Kinship care
- Preservation/restoration
- Adoption/guardianship
- Evaluation of services
- Evaluation of training
- Early intervention
- Children's development or experiences
- Youth development or experiences
- Experiences of parents involved in child protection
- Experiences of carers involved in child protection

Other populations (please specify)

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7. Please identify all domains from the NSW Human Services Outcomes Framework that are relevant to your research project(s)

- Social & Community — All people are able to participate and feel culturally and socially connected
- Empowerment — All people and communities in NSW are able to contribute to decision making that affects them and live fulfilling lives
- Safety — All people in NSW are able to be safe
- Home — All people in NSW are able to have a safe and affordable place to live
- Education & Skills — All people in NSW are able to contribute to, and benefit from, our economy
- Health — All people in NSW are able to live a healthy life
- Economic — All people in NSW are able to contribute to, and benefit from, our economy

8. What types of data and approaches have you used in your research? (Please tick all that apply)

- Case file review
- Program evaluation
- Interviews
- Focus groups
- Surveys
- Administrative data analysis
- Literature or systematic review
- Child assessment
- Observations
- Process evaluation
- Case study

Other populations (please specify)

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9. Have you shared your research outside of your organisation? (Please tick all that apply)

- Conference presentations
- Report on website
- Journal article
- Research summary
- Presentation to other organisations

Please provide the website(s) or method(s) of distribution

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10. Is there anything you would like to share with NCOSS and ACWA about research in human services, focusing on children, youth and families? Please share here:

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Appendix 3: List of research projects and websites distributing research

Named research projects (ongoing and completed) – may not be publicly available

Evaluation of Universal Support Services	NDIS therapy support workers in remote communities in NSW
Indigenous care leavers in Australia: A national scoping study	Australian Open Adoption Outcomes Study
Accommodating Transition: Improving housing outcomes for young people leaving out of home care	Fostering lifelong connections for children in permanent care
Evaluation of Salvation Army Westcare Continuing Care Program	Implement and evaluate the NSW SafeCare trial
Evaluation of the Permanency Support Program	BBW evaluation (WRI)
Countering Entrenched Disadvantage	Aboriginal Parents as Teachers
Aboriginal Evidence Building Pilot	DV Linker Service Western NSW
PEDAL Evaluation – Evaluation of CatholicCare’s school-based playgroup model	ACT A Step Up for Our Kids Mid-Strategy Evaluation (KPMG)
Transition from primary to secondary school – developing a framework to guide CatholicCare delivered interventions for young people transitioning from primary to secondary school	Evaluation of the Linking, Inspiring, Transforming Program
Skillbuilders Evaluation – evaluation of CatholicCare’s after school and school holiday program delivered through Communities for Children (CfC)	Review of Program Clients – Therapeutic Care
Holding Hands	Come as you are: food assistance and social inclusion in ACT and Queanbeyan
K Contact Study	Disaster Recovery Volunteers Recruitment and Retention
Circle of Security Intensive Evaluation	Annual Client Survey 2019 – Food & Financial Assistance
Autism Needs Analysis in the ACT	Survey of children and young people in care
Going It Alone	Research on theory of Change for Anglicare’s Survive and Thrive Model Evaluation of Pathways to Stability
Out of the Shadows	OOHC Practice Framework
Rental Affordability Snapshot	Family Preservation Conceptualising
Energy Poverty scheduled	Permanency Framework Pilot
National Anglicare project on Poverty	Illawarra CALD LDAT D&A Research
Wellness survey	Evaluation into Youth Mentoring
Extreme Heat Project	Mapping our Potential
Cultural Matching in Out-of-Home Care	Early intervention practice in Family Referral Service /Family Support for mothers and children with a disability – violence prevention
Evaluation of SSI’s Ability Links NSW	Experiences in residential care
Evaluation of SSI’s HSS Service Deliver model	Evaluation of Youth Advocacy Programme
Respecting Sexual Safety in Out-of-Home Care	Family Inclusion and Parent experience
An evaluation of the Cradle to Kinder program (Vic)	Assessment of sexual abuse
Evaluation of the implementation of the Sanctuary Model	Vulnerable young parents

Safeguarding capabilities to prevent child sexual abuse	Evaluation of Resilient Families Service
Family connections	Factors Influencing Outcomes for Children in Out-of-Home Care
CALD Cultural Support Plan	Collective Efficacy: Understanding Neighbourhood Social Processes
Unique experiences of Aboriginal people in Aboriginal OOHc	A population health approach to child development and wellbeing
Cost Benefit Analysis (Playgroup Australia)	Creating pathways to child wellbeing in disadvantaged communities
Relationships Matter: The Social and Economic Benefits of Community Playgroups	Child Safe Survey
Impact of Playgroup on Child Development	Wellbeing of Children in residential care
One year On — Avalon Youth Hub	Independent living models for OOHc — evidence based
Mission Australia Kingswood	Restoration of an aboriginal child
TEI Evidence and Evaluation Project	Experiences of carers involved in child protection
Better Service	Impact of Clarence Correctional Centre on Community resources
Life Plan Code Named: OASIS	Evaluation of HYAP Services
Voice of Customer (Children, Young People and Adults)	Evaluation of Youth on Track
Evaluating the effectiveness of ARC with Caregivers	Specialist Homelessness Services
Reflection & Support & decision making model — individuals & team based structures	R4Respect evaluations
Key determinants and indicators of an effective integrated service model for working with disadvantaged young people at risk of homelessness or experiencing homelessness	Step by Step family support program evaluation
Analysis of the SYFS approaches to reducing youth homelessness and disadvantage	Research exploring children and young people's views about their safety in residential care
How can leaders and managers support Evidence-Based Programs and Evidence-Supported Interventions to transform Child Welfare? A modified systematic literature review	Beyond Safety: Ethical Practice involving Children Safety in the context of Family and Domestic Violence and Reunification
Fostering Young Lives (TBS)	CAYPE (for Vic Children's Commission and NSW Office of the Children's Guardian)
Understanding the current public perceptions of and attitudes to child protection in Australia	Audit of School Policy and Curriculum
The Kids in Communities Study (KiCS)	Learn to Be Safe with Emmy and Friends
Achieving Policy Traction and Accountability with Social Targets: A case study of the UN Millennium Development Goals	Online safety education framework for Australian schools
Measurement and accountability for child wellbeing outcomes in Australia	MESSI — Managing Ethical Studies on Sensitive Topics
Scoping enhanced measurement of child wellbeing in Australia	SIB — State intervention with babies
Establishing a Child Development Fund in Australia: A review of international models	Take Two + La Trobe
Achieving Policy Traction and Accountability with Social Targets: A case study of the UN Millennium Development Goals	Community Wellbeing Project
	Pathways of Care Longitudinal Study: Educational Outcomes
	Beyond Safety: Ethical Practice Involving Children
	Involving Children in Social Research: Balancing the Risks and the Benefits

Feeling Safe, Being Safe: What is Important about Safety in Institutional Settings? Undertaken for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. (Focusing on the experiences and perspectives of children and young people with disability and high support needs)

Investigating Individual Advocacy Services for Children and Young People – Scoping Review

Improving Wellbeing Through Student Participation at School

Facilitating the Participation of Children in Family Law

Relationships and Recognition: Support Relationships between Young People with Cognitive

Disability and Support Workers

Research on Reporting of Child Maltreatment to inform High Level Design

Access System – Legislative analysis

Participation is not enough: giving due weight to the views of children and young people in out-of-home care policy making in Australia

Connect Research Project: A trial of a trauma – and attachment-based intervention in kinship and foster care

Triage and Assessment Tools – “Accessing Help through the Front Door”

Having a say: Exploring issues of safety and institutional sexual abuse with children and young people

Witnessing resilience: Resilience of child protection workers in Queensland

Midcoast Regional Council Youth Strategic Plan Consultation

Their Futures Matter Access System Redesign. Triage and Assessment Tools

Evaluation of Universal Support Services

Evaluation of the Early Intervention Evidence and Evaluation (EIEE) Fund

Contact with Caseworkers in the Pathways of Care Longitudinal Study

Evaluation of the Child Sexual Offences Evidence Pilot

Evaluation of three wraparound initiatives (for Their Futures Matter)

Meanings of Permanency

Practice model for permanency (University of Sydney with Parenting Research Centre)

NSW Family Group Conferencing Evaluation

Recruiting carers for children aged 9 and older

Minimum training standards for out-of-home carers

Evaluation of Parenting on the Outside

Post-permanency outcomes

Family connections and contact study

NSW Supreme Court adoption case file review

Connecting to “Roots”: A study of Taiwan and Australian Adoption

Foster carers’ perspectives on open adoption

General public perceptions and motivation of open adoption of children in NSW out-of-home care

Identity in open adoption

Social investment in permanency outcomes

Research synthesis on priority vulnerable populations

Stability of Australian adoptions and long-term foster care

NSW carer support needs: Coping in the context of COVID-19

How are decisions made in Children’s Court care matters and what are the outcomes for children?

VIC Permanency Amendments Longitudinal Study

Threshold decision-making in deciding whether to prosecute for child sexual assault

Websites which distribute research

arts.unsw.edu.au/sprc

barnardos.org.au

barnardos.org.au/what-we-do/the-centre-for-excellence-in-open-adoption

childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au

childethics.com

education.ox.ac.uk/research/outcomes-of-open-adoption-in-australia

eprints.qut.edu.au/view/person/Walsh,_Kerryann.html

finseq.org.au/assets/docs/FIN-Resources/2017-Qld-Parent-Perspectives-Study-report.pdf

playgroupaustralia.org.au

playgroupnsw.org.au

rmit.edu.au

scu.edu.au/centre-for-children-and-young-people/

ssi.org.au

sydney.edu.au/arts/our-research/centres-institutes-and-groups/institute-of-open-adoption-studies.html

sydney.edu.au/arts/our-research/centres-institutes-and-groups/research-centre-for-children-and-families.html

telethonkids.org.au

uniting.org