

Acronyms and Definitions

1: Acronym

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
BACA	Brief Assessment Checklist - Adolescents
BAC-C	Brief Assessment Checklist - Children
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CAT	Child Assessment Tool
CAU	Central Access Unit
CBCL	Child Behaviour Checklist
CDP	Caseworker Development Program
CFDU	Child and Family District Unit
CIF	Client Information Form
CMT	Case Management Transfer
CSC	Community Services Centre
CWP	Case Work Practice
CYP	Children and Young People
DCJ	Department of Communities and Justice
DRC	Dispute Resolution Conference
ECPO	Emergency Care and Protection Order
ECTARD	Early Childhood Training and Resource Centre
FSP	Funded Service Provider
F2F	Face to face
FFT-CCW	Family Functioning Therapy- Child Welfare
FGC	Family Group Conferencing
GRR	Government Records Repository
HSC	Higher School Certificate
ISS	Intensive Support Services
ITC	Intensive Therapeutic Care
ITTC	Intensive Transitional Therapeutic Care
KEEP	Keeping Foster and Kinship Carers Supported
MDS	Minimum Data Set
MFF	My Forever Family
MFQ	Mood and Feelings Questionnaire
MST- CAN	Multi-Systemic Therapy for Child Abuse and Neglect

NAIDOC	National Aboriginal and Islander Day Observance Committee
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OCG	Office of the Children's Guardian
OCHRE	Opportunity, Choice, Healing, Responsibility and Empowerment
OOHC	Out -of -Home Care
PCO	Parental Capacity Order
PR	Parental responsibility
PRC	Parent Responsibility Contract
PSP	Permanency Support Program
SDM	Structured Decision Making
SIL	Supported Independent Living (placement type)
THBC	Therapeutic Home-Based Care (placement type)
TSIL	Therapeutic Supported Independent Living
TSOP	Therapeutic Sibling Option Placement

2: Glossary

Aboriginality	A child is to be considered an Aboriginal child and have their cultural rights protected if the child is of Aboriginal descent. Practitioners must ascertain the cultural background of every child through reasonable inquiries with that child's family, extended family and community.
Aboriginal Care	Services in the Permanency Support Program for Aboriginal children and young people.
Aboriginal Community-Controlled Organisation	An independent, not -for- profit organisation that is incorporated as an Aboriginal organisation, is controlled and operated by Aboriginal people, is based in the local Aboriginal community and delivers services to Aboriginal communities.
Aboriginal Children and Young People	A child or young person descended from an Aboriginal person.
Aboriginal Foster Care	Permanency Support Program services provided by Aboriginal community-controlled organisations.
Aboriginal Organisation/ Funded Service Provider	Aboriginal Funded Service Providers (also known as Aboriginal community-controlled organisations/service providers)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principles	The most preferred support directions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people are preservation, restoration and relative and kinship care. The most preferred support directions are outlined in the Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998, part two (sections 11-14) and Section 13
Abatement	The reduction or removal of a Funded Service Providers payment or other non-financial measures for non-performance or under performance.

Applicant	The person applying for court orders. This could be the Secretary of DCJs, a parent or carer or a person with enough interest in the welfare of the child/young person.
Authorised Carer	A person who is authorised as a carer. Authorised carers are employees under the Ombudsman Act 1974. Authorised carers and their adult household members are required to obtain a Working with Children's Check.
Baseline Packages	The packages in the Permanency Support Program used for service provision. They include packages for supporting the child or young person in a placement (Foster Care or Intensive Therapeutic Care), administration, property and carers reimbursement. These costs do not change, even if there are changes in the child or young person's needs.
Care order	An order of the Court made with respect to the care and protection of a child/young person.
Care Team (foster care)	A multidisciplinary team who collaborate to plan, implement and review a child or young person's progress toward their case plan goal. The team meets regularly and includes the caseworker, parents, family members, carers and other professionals involved in the child or young person's life.
Care Team	A multidisciplinary team who collaborate to plan, implement and review a child or young person's progress toward their case plan goal. The team including the caseworker (FSP or DCJ), therapeutic specialist, DCJ Central Access Unit therapeutic coordinator, house manager, direct care staff, multidisciplinary specialists including (but not limited to) allied health professionals, psychologists, psychiatrists, occupational therapists, speech pathologists, drug and alcohol workers.
Care Team Meetings. (ITC)	Care Team Meetings are to form and review case plan documents in accordance with a child or young person's changing needs.

	<p>The meetings are facilitated and led by therapeutic specialists.</p> <p>Children, young people, carers and families participate in Care Team Meetings (participation may occur prior to the meeting or through partial attendance).</p> <p>Care team meetings should occur at least monthly with more formal reviews quarterly and in addition, in accordance with a child or young person's changing needs.</p>
Carer	Relative carers, kinship carers, prospective guardians, prospective adoptive parents and foster carers.
CALD children and young people	A child or young person who identifies with a cultural group based on their birthplace, ethnicity, language, values, beliefs or worldviews.
Case Coordination	Coordinating the provision of services to a child, young person and family who have a case plan goal of Family preservation or Relative/ kinship (preservation) for up to six months, where needed, following restoration, guardianship or adoption.
Case Planning	A participatory process that identifies required goals, objectives and tasks to protect and support children, young people and their families.
Child Access Unit (CAU)	Unit responsible for overseeing entries, transitions within, and exits from, the Intensive Therapeutic Care (ITC) system. The Central Access Unit CAU also has monitoring and reporting responsibilities to assist with tracking the achievement of individual and program level outcomes. The CAU plays a key role in assessing system efficiency and will influence ongoing service system improvement, analysing the impact of targeted funding approaches and addressing service delivery issues.
Children's Registrar	The person responsible for managing a Dispute Resolution Conference (DRC).

Consultation	Two-way flow of information with a focus on empowering Aboriginal families and communities to make decisions regarding their children and families.
Contact Order	An order setting out the contact arrangements between child/young person.
Child Assessment Tool (CAT)	The CAT tool assesses and provides an indication of the level of care a child needs. The tool focuses on the safety and wellbeing of the child, including developmental milestones, health, behavioural needs and social skill attainment.
Child Needs Packages	Packages that fund the services required to address the specific needs of the child or young person. The Child Assessment Tool is used to identify the services required.
Child Story	Child protection IT system, developed by DCJ, that places the child at the centre of the story and builds a network of family, carers, caseworkers and service providers around them. Child story includes a partner Community that allows service providers to view information and interact with DCJ in real time about the children and families they are working with.
Culture- Participating in Culture	Culture encompasses many aspects of daily life such as family, work, relationships, values, ethics, identity and sense of belonging. It refers to surface and deep elements, from food and festivals to social interaction and shared understanding. Meaningful engagement leads to greater understanding of culture and participation in culture.
Cultural Identity	Cultural identity is the identity or feeling of belonging to a group and this can be shaped by several factors. Aboriginal identity is often influenced by family and social networks.
Aboriginal Cultural Protocols	Every Aboriginal community is different. It is important that you speak to the child or young person's Aboriginal family and community to ask if

	there are any specific protocols that need to be followed.
Cultural Plan	A plan developed for an Aboriginal or Culturally Linguistic and Diverse (CALD) child or young person. The plan is developed prior to being placed in care and forms part of the care plan. It is a standalone document that details how the child or young person's cultural needs and interests will be met, and how their cultural, spiritual identity and sense of belonging will be maintained and preserved.
Cultural planning	Part of ongoing case planning, it should reflect agreements made in the development of the care plan, be up to date and relevant to the period the case plan covers. Consultation should continue to occur with culturally significant people in the child's life throughout their time in care.
Evidence based	Academic and scientific research is considered when developing and implementing programs, services and interventions for children and young people in OOHC
Family Finding	A model developed by Kevin Campbell and colleagues in the United States that seeks to connect children and young people who are in out-of-home care, or at risk of entering care, with family or their supportive adults. Family finding supports children's emotional permanency and helps case workers to identify permanency options and/or lifelong support people in permanency case planning.
Family Group Conferencing	A voluntary process in which family members and other significant people in a child's life meet with case workers to jointly discuss and plan strategies to address child protection concerns. This process is intended to be a family-centred, strength based, culturally-sensitive approach, which empowers families to support their children by deciding issues such as support, placement, contact, restoration, and services and, in turn, prevent the need for Children's Court proceedings.

Formulation	The process in ITC by which all the information known about the child or young person (and their environment (system) is integrated with clinical knowledge and theory in order to understand presenting issues. The formulation becomes a shared, working hypotheses that directs the choice (and prioritisation) of interventions.
Foster Care	Statutory care provided by prospective guardians, prospective adoptive parents and authorised foster carers in the carers own home or, rarely in a home owned or rented by a service provider. This includes relative and kinship care provided by an extended family member or persons of significance to the child or young person.
Genogram	Graphic representation of the family tree that displays data on relationships among individuals and their families. It goes far beyond the traditional family tree and includes extended family members as well as identifying the Aboriginality of relatives.
Guardianship	Where a guardian takes on full parental responsibility of the child or young person, making all decisions about their care until they reach 18 years of age. A child or young person under a guardianship order is not considered to be in OOHC but in the independent care of their guardian.
High needs children	Children or young people with CAT scores of five and six.
Case Plan Goal Packages	The packages that support the permanency goal for each child or young person. The package includes costs based on services required to achieve the case plan goal
Intensive Therapeutic Care (ITC)	The service system that supports children and young people with identified high needs assessed as CAT 5 or 6 who are either 12 years or over and unable to be adequately supported in foster care or require specialised and intensive supports to

	maintain stability in their care arrangements. Intensive Therapeutic Care (ITC) placements Intensive Transitional Therapeutic Care (ITTC), Therapeutic Sibling Option Placement (TSOP), Therapeutic Supported Independent Living (TSIL), Therapeutic Home-Based Care (THBC) and Intensive Therapeutic Care (ITC homes) ensure children and young people's case plans are implemented and facilitate transitions to less intensive placements with ongoing supports.
Intensive Therapeutic Care Homes (ITC Home)	Provision of time limited, intensive Therapeutic Care in a safe and home-like environment that has a dedicated in-house care team guided by an overarching therapeutic philosophy of care.
Intensive Therapeutic Transitional Care (ITTC)	Time limited interim placements (up to 13 weeks) delivered by service providers. ITTC provides a higher intensity of therapeutic care and thorough assessments to identify children and young people's needs. These units develop and implement case plans incorporating therapeutic interventions, permanency goals and planned transitions to less intensive placements with ongoing supports.
Interactive	Elements to enhance user experience. Examples include, process, maps, decision trees and other elements which users can click on for further information.
Intermediary organisation	The independent entity funded by DCJ to develop as a subject matter expert in therapeutic care for children and young people in the Permanency Support Program in NSW. The intermediary will develop a knowledge bank to support therapeutic practice across the sector, hold responsibility for workforce development activities including training and provide ITC implementation support.
Leaving care planning	The process of developing a plan with a young person (from the age of 15 years) to identify supports that need to be put in place and actions

	that need to occur to assist the young person transition into independence until the age of 25 years.
Kinship	Kinship extends beyond biological relationships and relates to cultural social connections of families.
Long Term Care	An OOHC placement longer than 2 years. The case plan goal is reviewed every 12 months and may change to restoration, guardianship or adoption, as appropriate.
Low needs children	Children and young people with CAT scores of one and two.
Medium needs children	Children and young people with CAT scores of three and four.
NSW statutory out-of-home care: Quality Assurance Framework (QAF)	An organising framework that sets out outcomes for children and young people in OOHC- safety, permanency and wellbeing.
Open Adoption	Where an adoption order has been made by the Supreme Court of NSW to legally transfer all parental rights and responsibilities, guardianship and custody from the child's parents to the adoptive parents. In open adoption, the child is encouraged and assisted to retain their links with significant prior relationships through ongoing contact where it is in their best interests. Open adoption is considered to have occurred on the day that the order is made.
Other Specialised Packages	Packages that fund additional services or supports to address a complex or specific need a child may have.
Out-of- Home Care (OOHC)	All types of OOHC services unless otherwise specified. OOHC is a pathway to a permanent home for a child or young person, not a long-term form of support. This is assisted using shorter term and interim court orders rather than long term parental responsibility for a child or young person to the Minister until they reach 18 years.

<p>Permanent Placement Principles</p>	<p>Principles outlined in the Children’s and Young persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 which set out hierarchy of permanency preferences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first preference is for the child or young person to be restored to the care of his or her parent • The second preference is for the child or young person to be under the guardianship of a relative, kin or other suitable person • The third preference (except in the case of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander children or young people) is for the child or young person to be adopted • the last preference is for the child or young person to be placed under the parental responsibility of the Minister under this Act or any other law. • in the case of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander children or young people, adoption is the last preference.
<p>Permanency outcome</p>	<p>Children and young people achieve permanency in their living situation, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining children and young people with their family • restoring children and young people to their family • guardianship to a relative/kin • open adoption (this is not the preferred option for Aboriginal children and young people due to past policies of forced removal.) <p>Parental responsibility to the Minister until 18 years of age is not considered a suitable permanency outcome and is not the intent of the Permanency Support Program.</p>
<p>Permanency dimensions</p>	<p>Relational permanency is having positive, loving, trusting and nurturing relationships that are</p>

	<p>sustained over time. These include parents, carers, family, siblings, friends and the wider community.</p> <p>Physical permanency is the place a child calls ‘home’, where they feel safe, protected, loved and accepted. A child’s physical permanency can be connected to multiple households or families within the kinship structure.</p> <p>Legal permanency – Legal permanency supports a child to feel the security of knowing where they will live and who they will be cared for, by the making of a legal order which clarifies roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>Cultural permanency is about maintaining an ongoing connection to culture through taking part in cultural practices, remaining in community and learning and understanding beliefs, values and stories. For Aboriginal children, remaining on country and being raised by family or kin, where this is possible and in the child’s best interests, is of fundamental importance.</p>
Preservation	Package provided to support the child and family at home with a relative or kin where a child is at imminent risk of entering OOHC.
Residential Care	Care provided in a property owned or rented by a service provider, staffed by direct care workers and with access to multidisciplinary specialist services. The recommissioning of this type of care has seen a significant shift in approach. Services provided are now referred to as Intensive Therapeutic Transitional Care (ITTC), Therapeutic Supported Independent Living (TSIL), Therapeutic Sibling Option Placement (TSOP), Therapeutic Homed Based Care (THBC) and Intensive Therapeutic Care Homes. (ITC Homes)

Restoration	When a child or young person returns to live with their parent or parents for the long term.
Risk Management Plan	Plan undertaken to identify and mitigate risk when children or young people enter or exit the ITC Home as well as when needs change in the ITC Home. It looks at the needs of children and young people within the house in order to determine the required levels of care, including staffing.
ROSH	Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH). A child or young person is assessed as a ROSH if the circumstances that are causing concern for the safety, welfare or wellbeing of the child or young person are present to a significant extent. This means it is sufficiently serious to warrant a response by a statutory authority, irrespective of a family's consent.
SARA	Safety Assessment, Risk Assessment and Risk Reassessment represent three distinct tools used by the caseworkers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the safety assessment tool is used to determine whether there are any immediate dangers of significant harm to a child and what interventions should be put in place to provide immediate protection the risk assessment tool is used to classify families into low, moderate, high and very high-risk groups to determine the likelihood of future abuse or neglect of a child. This information is used to guide decisions about whether cases should be opened for ongoing services or not.
Statutory OOHC	OOHC provided to children and young people for a period of more than 14 days either pursuant to an order of the Children's Court, where parental responsibility is transferred to the Minister, or by virtue of the child or young person being a protected person.
Supported Independent Living (SIL)	Placement options and supports for young people over 16 years of age, who are CAT 1-4, to

	successfully acquire independent living skills through the provision of accommodation, case management and structured and individualised life skills programs.
Supported OOHC	OOHC provided to a child or young person in need of care and protection with parental responsibility assigned by a court order to a relative or to a kin member.
Therapeutic Care	Care for a child or young person in statutory OOHC that is holistic, individualised, and takes a team-based approach to the complex impacts of abuse, neglect, separation from families and significant others, along with other forms of severe adversity. This is achieved through the provision of a care environment that is evidence driven, culturally responsive and provides positive, safe and healing relationships and experiences to address the complexities of trauma, adversity, attachment and developmental needs.
Therapeutic Home-Based Care (THBC)	Innovative, tailored and flexible placement options for children and young people in Intensive Therapeutic Care (ITC) to enable their step down from ITCH or alternate placement to an ITCH, Therapeutic Supported Independent Living (TSIL) or Therapeutic Sibling Option Placement (TSOP) and better achieve exit from ITC and improve their safety, permanency and wellbeing outcomes.
Therapeutic Sibling Option Placement (TSOP)	A foster care placement for siblings or related groups of children and young people (with at least one child or young person with high and complex needs). Care is provided by permanent authorised live-in carers in a house maintained by a service provider.
Therapeutic Specialist	A clinical expert (with minimum skills and qualifications) who works across the ITC service system. They have a primary role in facilitating care team meetings and provide expertise and guidance during the formulation of case plans. Therapeutic

	specialists are supported by the ITC intermediary and have a role in mentoring staff to transfer knowledge and best practice.
Therapeutic Supported Independent Living (TSIL)	Placement option and supported for young people over 16 years of age, who are CAT 5-6, to successfully acquire independent living skills through the provision of accommodation, casework, and structured and individualised life skills programs.
Trauma Informed Care	Care and interventions that are informed by an understanding of the psychological and physical impacts of trauma experiences on the developing child.
Wellbeing	Covers the breadth of mental health, cognitive functioning, cultural and spiritual identity, physical health and development, and social functioning. It ensures a child or young person's basic needs are met and they have the opportunity to grow and develop in an environment that provides consistent, nurture, support and stimulation. It also means that a child or young person is able to develop a sense of identity, an understanding of their cultural heritage and have skills for coping with a variety of situations.