

# National Best Practice Framework for Early Childhood Intervention

## **Teamwork**

Looks like, doesn't look like guide

This resource has been specifically developed for Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) practitioners. While each set of *Looks Like*, *Doesn't Look Like* examples align with a specific principle, they are grounded in all the universal principles of the Framework. Some of these *Looks Like*, *Doesn't Look Like* examples may overlap with other principles. It is essential to consider the Framework as a whole when using these resources.

The *Looks Like, Doesn't Look Like* examples below have been carefully curated based on feedback from consultations and contributions from consortium teams. However, this is not an exhaustive list. Please use these resources as a guide and incorporate other relevant factors as needed to best support your practice.

### **Teamwork**



#### **Looks like**



#### Doesn't look like

- Acknowledging parents, carers and families as experts on their child and family and partnering with them to build a team to work together
- Not including families as team partners in a shared process in matters relating to their child
- Respecting the family's traditions, beliefs, and cultural values, and recognising them as final decisionmakers when planning with the team and when implementing strategies
- Disregarding or ignoring cultural values, beliefs, and traditions, and not recognising families as the final decision makers; making decisions on behalf of the child and/or family
- Working with families and other practitioners and service providers to foster integrated and collaborative service delivery regardless of programmatic and service boundaries
- Working in silos and attributing service delivery challenges to systemic issues without seeking collaborative solutions



















### **Looks like**



#### Doesn't look like

- Encouraging open and respectful communication among parents, carers and families and all other team members
- Providing limited or one-way communication that excludes parents, carers and families from discussions
- Working collaboratively with other team members and other local agencies to ensure that there is a clear understanding of roles, shared pathways and resources for supporting children and families
- Working in isolation from other team members with focus on disciplinespecific goals only
- Enabling families to determine who they want as part of the team, and then making it happen - this should include people important to and trusted by the family and people from community services and supports, as well as practitioners from relevant disciplines to meet child and family goals
- Defining the team based only on the professional disciplines involved with a focus on only the child's deficits or child's goals only, disregarding needs of parents, carers and other family members
- Understanding that a team can consist of just two adults, such as a parent and a professional, and can apply a team approach
- Utilising a team approach only when three or more adults are involved
- Respecting each team member's expertise and contributions
- Disregarding or undervaluing other disciplines or family or community insights and providing services outside one's scope of expertise
- Meeting regularly to plan, review, and adjust ideas and strategies at a time and place convenient for family
- Meeting sporadically or not at all causing misalignment in goals and review processes
- Prioritising and proactively coordinating meetings with other team members, including family members and other service providers
- Expecting the parent to coordinate between team members and other service providers



















### **Looks like**



#### Doesn't look like

- Supporting families to identify a practitioner from the team who will be the primary contact between the family and other team members
- Having separate providers seeing the family at separate times and addressing narrowly defined, separate outcomes or issues; expecting families to manage integration across services/supports
- Coaching or supporting the family and others to incorporate strategies using relevant expertise in the team
- Providing services outside one's scope of expertise without input from relevant team members
- Convening regular meetings across services to understand what each is able to do and for whom
- Providing inflexible services that add pressure on parents, carers and families to alter their everyday routines to suit various practitioners
- Sharing resources for providers and families across organisations (e.g., a communication device or library holding resources about effective communication that are made available to students and families)
- Prioritising the importance of one's own practice area with little respect or regard for team members or family strengths
- Building strong relationships with people in other services, so that they can be called on to collaboratively support families and children as circumstances change
- Creating dependency on a single practitioner by working in isolation and disempowering other team members and the family around the child
- Make time for regular interagency catch-ups to identify and apply local workarounds to barriers to implementing best practice
- Avoiding regular interagency meetings by attributing the challenges to service systems and policies, thereby not supporting child and family outcomes effectively
- Working with families and other agencies to provide timely and flexible support through transition phases (such as school transition) when families may be at risk of losing or changing familiar supports
- Overlooking one's own role in the transition processes and failing to support the future needs of children (e.g., transition to school); waiting for families to ask for support when transitioning into new systems

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Melbourne, and the Murdoch Children's Research Institute (MCRI), Professionals and Researchers in Early Childhood Intervention (PRECI), SNAICC – National Voice for our Children, Children and Young People with Disability Australia, and ACD – Advocating for Children with Disability). Commissioned by the Department of Social Services.

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