

Author	Year	Location	Term Used	Participants	Sample size	Study Design	Method
Pacheco et al.	2021	Canada	Cognitive Impairment (CI)	Parent with CI	1,244 parents with CI comparison group 15,980 child maltreatment investigations	Quantitative	Statistical analysis of Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect
Selbie	2012	UK	Learning difficulties (LD)	Professionals	Unknown	Qualitative	4 Focus groups with learning disability teams & practitioners from different universal children's services
Tarleton & Porter	2012	UK	Learning difficulties (LD)	Professionals and Parents with LD	12 parents with LD, professionals working for specialist service (VPSS)	Mixed Method	Matching Needs and Services Audit tool with practitioners and 2 focus groups with parents with LD
Tarleton & Turney	2020	UK	Learning disability (LeD)	Professionals	38 professionals working with 8 families with mothers with a LD	Qualitative	46 Interviews & 8 Case Studies
Weiber et al.	2016	Sweden	Intellectual disability (ID)	Professionals	29 professionals working with parents with ID	Qualitative	7 Focus groups
Young & Hawkins	2006	UK	Intellectual disability (ID)	Mothers with ID	23 mothers with ID and 39 professionals	Qualitative	23 Semi-structured interviews and 39 questionnaires

<i>Author</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Implications</i>	<i>Evidence Rating*</i>
Pacheco et al.	Parents with CI are 2-4 times less likely to be referred for matched services (i.e., relative to need) post child removal, including home based reunification services (except DV services, AOD counselling)	Need to deliver inclusive, evidence-based parenting supports and service for parents with ID	Not Rated
Selbie	Factors that strengthen service integration: consultation meeting with all service providers at commencement of services, agreement of recording keeping and support processes, family focused service model	Building early connections between services and having clear process of communication strengthen the effectiveness of collaboration	Not Rated
Tarleton & Porter	Service had a positive impact on children of parents with LD and confirmed that the service was beneficial for professionals, parents with LD and their children.	Key components: practical support, parenting groups, create an alliance and act as go-between to facilitate service coordination; communication contributes to positive outcomes for parent with LD and children.	Emerging
Tarleton & Turney	Successful practice approaches promoted empowerment, were relationship-based, and tailored to the needs of the parent, involved multi-agency collaboration that recognises the needs of parents and children.	Suggests adoption of a family-centred model and prioritising service integration to promote effective service provision	Not Rated
Weiber et al.	No consistent screening for intellectual disability. Service integration components: collaboration between different services working with a parent.	Need to develop prenatal screening processes to identify ID and provide early intervention.	Not Rated
Young & Hawkins	Both parents and professionals expressed a high level of satisfaction with the service. Majority of parents received either weekly or fortnightly home visits and valued help with practical needs related to budgeting, administration, support and empowerment.	Holistic, long-term, family-centred specialist services suggests more positive outcomes for parents with ID and their children	Emerging

\*The evidence rating system developed by Department of Communities and Justice to rate evidence for Their Futures Matters was used to evaluate the six studies (Their Futures Matter, 2018).