POLICY EXCHANGE

MARCH 2026

WHAT WOULD IT TAKE TO MAKE AUSTRALIA THE BEST PLACE TO BE A CHILD AND RAISE A FAMILY?

CENTRE FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Acknowledgements

CPD would like to thank the event participants who generously contributed their time and expertise to our public events, private roundtables, and government briefings; particularly Benjamin Perks, Professor Sharon Goldfeld AM, Rana Ebrahimi, Georgie Dent, Angelica Ojinnaka-Psillakis, Richard Weston, and Her Excellency the Honourable Sam Mostyn AC, Governor-General of Australia.

CPD extends its sincere gratitude to all those who attended in person and online; your invaluable contributions were vital to delivering an innovative, participatory series of events. We would also like to thank the policymakers, civil society representatives, and service providers with whom we engaged over the course of the week. Your time and attention were sincerely appreciated.

About the Centre for Policy Development

The Centre for Policy Development (CPD) is an independent, not-for-profit policy institute with staff in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra and Jakarta.

Our vision is a fair, sustainable society and wellbeing economy that serves current and future generations in Australia and Southeast Asia.

Our mission is to help create transformative systems change through practical solutions to complex policy challenges. We tackle the hard questions, working towards change that is systemic and long-term.

Through our work, we aim to contribute to governments that are coordinated, collaborative, and effective, with an eye to both the near and longer term. We strive to build a social services system that helps people and communities to thrive now and in the future, and drive shifts in policy making practice with a focus on wellbeing and sustainability rather than primarily economic growth.

CPD uses a distinctive Create-Connect-Convince method to influence government policy making.

We acknowledge and celebrate Australia's First Peoples.

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Executive summary

In March 2026 CPD hosted the inaugural Policy Exchange; a week-long series of public and private events that connected the thinkers and the doers at local, national and international levels. **At the heart of the 2026 Policy Exchange was a simple but important question: What would it take to make Australia the best place to be a child and raise a family?**

CPD invited Benjamin Perks, senior UN leader and author of *Trauma Proof*, to feature at these events. By combining Ben's global expertise in child development with his own lived experience of childhood trauma, we significantly strengthened the case for early years reform and showed that acting early, with a focus on prevention, is one of the most impactful investments governments can make.

Takeaways from the week

Across events in Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney, attendees shared perspectives, collaborated and contributed to practical solutions that offer real progress for children and families. Over the week the key takeaways we heard were:

- **The prevalence of adverse childhood experiences is the costliest and least discussed public health issue, but research shows that it is preventable.** 62% of Australians have experienced adverse childhood experiences, but this is not widely known. Governments need to take a preventative approach that puts the science of child development at the heart of policy making. This will strengthen the protective factors that reduce the prevalence and impact of adverse childhood experiences, driving the best outcomes for child development and wellbeing across the lifespan.
- **Governments can prioritise prevention by ensuring that all children and families have access to a progressively universal early years service system.** Progressive universalism enables all children and families to thrive by providing a holistic and joined up system of high quality, universal and responsive services and payments. Based on children and families' aspirations, strengths and goals, they are connected with additional non-stigmatising support, and the system is able to respond as needs change over time.
- **The social determinants of health are a key part of a progressively universal early years system.** A strong progressively universal early years system that supports families includes ensuring that all children have the fundamentals needed to thrive, such as adequate transport, housing, nutrition, and safe spaces to meet and play.
- **Communities need to be empowered and government must work in partnership to deliver an early years system that works for all families.** People- and place-centred approaches have a role to play in future system design and should not be an afterthought. Government has a key role to play in empowering local communities, by supporting them to take a leading role in designing local services and building local networks.

- **Self-determination must be prioritised for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities who know what works best for their children and families.** Supporting First Nations self-determination by funding community-led care for children and families is fundamental to acknowledging and addressing the historical cycles of injustice and prejudice that have shaped government intervention, including the too-high rates of child removal and disregard for First Nations' longstanding kinship and community-based care systems.
- **It takes a village: systems must be supported to build strong relationships because relationships underpin resilience and capability.** The most important protective factor in the life of any child is the quality of relationship they have with their parents and caregivers. Strong relationships create the nurturing environment that is needed for all parents and children to thrive. Relationships formed between service providers and families, parents' own support networks, and connections formed within local communities also enable families to flourish.
- **While the evidence for prevention is clear, the challenge lies in generating the momentum needed for political action.** To drive prevention in the early years, we need to start with collective support for a small number of actionable and measurable evidence-based priorities. We must sequence the agreed actions, beginning with identifying the system conditions needed to build out long-term change.

Next steps for making Australia the best place to be a child and raise a family

We heard a range of ideas and evidence from experts, policymakers, and providers over the week on next steps for making Australia the best place to be a child and raise a family, and were also challenged through provocations such as:

- *How do we make prevention investment the new normal?*
- *What would the early years look like if they were considered critical social infrastructure?*
- *How do we reorient our systems to prioritise trust and relationships?*

The evidence is clear that a child's earliest experiences establish foundations for life. Investing early supports children and families to flourish now and avoids many costs to government over time. Prevention investment should be a primary lens through which government makes decisions — a new normal for fiscal decision-making. Taking a holistic and integrated approach requires governments to act as system stewards by working in partnership and empowering different parts of the system. Reform opportunities like Thriving Kids and delivering the Three Day guarantee in early childhood education and care provide great platforms to invest early in children and families, creating positive childhood experiences and building out a progressively universal early years system.

We encourage everyone to continue to engage, question and collaborate as we all work towards an early years system that supports all children and families in Australia to thrive.

Background on the Policy Exchange

Building on CPD's unique Create–Connect–Convince methodology, the Policy Exchange is a new kind of event program. Recognising that real progress comes from shared understanding and a collective commitment to change, the Policy Exchange moved beyond the traditional oration format to prioritise genuine collaboration. The audience actively participated in the discussion and attendees were invited to share their perspectives, respond to key questions and put questions directly to the panel both before and during the events.

From private meetings with policymakers and collaborations with public servants, to roundtables and public forums, the Policy Exchange offered a diverse group of people the chance to engage, question, and contribute to practical solutions that can deliver real progress for children and families. Across the week, CPD hosted:

- **Two events in Melbourne and Sydney where over 50 people were able to share their insights, comments and questions.** We focused on policy reform in three main areas: prevention and acting early before problems escalate; universal early childhood systems that connect families to the right supports; and people and place-centred approaches that work for communities;
- **A high-level government roundtable at Government House in Canberra, hosted by Her Excellency the Honorable Sam Mostyn AC, Governor-General of Australia (and CPD's former Chair).** More than 30 key leaders from many Federal government departments and civil society discussed how governments can implement practical policy reform that would improve outcomes not only for children and families but also for communities, the economy and the country as a whole;
- **Over 20 private meetings for Ben with key Victorian, New South Wales and Federal government policymakers**, including the Federal Assistant Treasurer, NSW Minister for Families and Communities, NSW Education and Treasury Secretaries, Children's Commissioners as well as civil society working across early childhood education, parenting and child protection. These meetings allowed for peer-to-peer discussions to engage with new solutions and influence reform; and
- **A meeting of the Early Childhood Development Council, with a focus on universal systems and how they can support parents and caregivers.**

What we heard is needed to make Australia the best place to be a child and raise a family

The prevalence of adverse childhood experiences is the costliest and least discussed public health issue, but research shows that it is preventable

"For most of recent history, we've been talking about child maltreatment (...), as if it's something that affects people in really chaotic homes on the fringes of society, but a lot of child maltreatment is unintentional and unknowingly transmitted across generations."

Ben Perks, Melbourne Public Event

While adverse childhood experiences are prevalent in Australia, this is not widely known. Melbourne and Sydney public event participants were polled on what percentage of children have experienced adverse childhood experiences in Australia. The majority of participants believed it to be 29% (instead of 62%), highlighting this lack of awareness.

Key terms and statistics

Child maltreatment: Child maltreatment is the abuse and neglect that occurs to children under 18 years of age. It includes all types of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, negligence and commercial or other exploitation, which results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power (WHO, 2024).

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs): ACEs are potentially traumatic events or circumstances experienced during childhood that can have lasting negative effects on health and wellbeing. ACEs include all types of child maltreatment, including neglect and emotional, physical, and sexual abuse. ACEs also include exposure to situations that may cause trauma for a child, such as household substance abuse, having a parent with a mental illness or being part of a family going through separation/divorce (AIFS, 2024).

ACEs are prevalent in Australia:

- → 62% of Australians have experienced adverse childhood experiences (Longitudinal Study of Australian Children, 2025).
- → 32% of Australians have experienced physical abuse in childhood, 31% have experienced emotional abuse in childhood, 29% have experienced sexual abuse in childhood and 40% have been exposed to domestic violence in childhood (Australian Child Maltreatment Study, 2023).
- → 757,000 (15.6%) children aged 0-14 years old, are living below the poverty line in Australia (ACOSS, 2025).
- → On any given day in 2025, homelessness services in Australia saw 11,900 young people aged 12-24 that presented alone and 20,800 children that presented with their families (AIHW, 2025).

"Child maltreatment is on a spectrum of severity and it's not only harmful for the child in the moment, it risks a costly and damaging long-term impact on wellbeing. The more child maltreatment experienced, the greater that long-term risk."

Ben Perks, Melbourne Public Event

Adverse childhood experiences creates childhood trauma that is hidden in plain sight due to chronic shame, taboo, stigma, traumatic memory and myth. It is widespread, largely unintentional and often unknowingly transmitted from one generation to the next, with consequences that vary in severity, from minor disruptions to lifelong harm. The lasting impacts on the Stolen Generations highlight one example of the ongoing consequences of unaddressed intergenerational trauma in Australia.

We are the first generation with the evidence and ability to prevent adverse childhood experiences by strengthening the protective factors that wrap around children and families.

Evidence has proven that taking a preventative approach, that puts the science of child development at the heart of policy making, can reduce the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences, driving the best outcomes for child development and wellbeing across the lifespan.

"Everybody loves talking about ambulances at the bottom of the cliff, not everybody loves talking about fences at the top of the cliff."

Professor Sharon Goldfeld AM, Melbourne public event

Government can prioritise prevention by ensuring that all children and families have access to a progressively universal early years service system

At each public event, participants identified key universal services that can make Australia the best place to be a child and raise a family. Participants highlighted that at a minimum, Australian families need guaranteed, universal access to financial support in the early years, universal early childhood education and care, child and family health services and parenting supports.

Progressive universalism enables all children and families to thrive by providing a holistic and joined up system of high quality, universal and responsive services and payments. Based on children and families' aspirations, strengths and goals, they are connected with additional non-stigmatising support and the system is able to respond as needs change over time.

"There is this notion that universal has to mean uniform (...) but the reality of a universal system when we are talking about policies to support children and families in the early years is that it cannot be uniform, not in a country like this. How do we ensure that? It's by designing the policy intentionally to be meeting children and parents in community, where they are."

Georgie Dent, Sydney public event

A 'universal not uniform' approach means that the right support is guaranteed in every community, even if it looks different across the country.

Important lessons can be drawn from Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs), with First Nations communities long delivering holistic, flexible and relational approaches to caring for communities.

The social determinants of health are a key part of a progressively universal early years system

A strong progressively universal early years system that supports families across the early years includes ensuring that all children have the fundamentals needed to thrive, such as adequate transport, housing, nutrition, and safe spaces to meet and play. Across events, we heard that these fundamentals could be better prioritised within the early childhood development reform agenda, which must acknowledge the context in which families live.

"I think we hear a lot about the root causes and drivers of the structural inequities that exist within the child and family systems, sector, environments and practice.(...) how can we start to think about these root causes, how we draw up or reimagine policy or practice in a way that is all-encompassing for families and for children?"

Angelica Ojinnaka-Psillakis, Sydney public event

Different communities face different challenges, with increasing economic pressures, unsafe environments and a lack of social cohesion impacting the conditions in which parents and caregivers are raising their children.

Taking a holistic approach in practice, this could look like foodbanks in ECEC centres, ensuring that local planning prioritises safe spaces for children and families to meet and child and family health services can support overall family wellbeing and connect families with additional supports.

"Services and supports have to reach bridge domains. It is not just about child development. It has to be about economics, it has to be about employment support, it has to be about development, it has to be about health and it has to reach across systems."

Zoe Whitton, Sydney public event

Communities need to be empowered and government must work in partnership to deliver an early years system that works for all families

People- and place-centred approaches have a role to play in future system design and should not be an afterthought. There is enormous strength and resilience within every pocket of Australia, with many communities having strong local networks and supporting each other organically.

Government has a key role to play in empowering local communities, by supporting them to take a leading role in designing local services and building local networks. In practice, this may involve government providing the infrastructure and resourcing needed to create local connections, with co-design opportunities that prioritise the voices of children and families in local service design. In other contexts, it may mean reducing constraints, or making better use of the resources that already exist in the community. This will allow for prevention efforts to respond to local contexts and build pathways between services and the community.

"With codesign, we don't mean consultation. It is the whole cycle of the process. We need to get feedback from children and families, share what we did with their insights and invite them to evaluate what has been done."

Rana Ibrahimi, Melbourne public event

Listening to communities will draw out what is needed locally and should shape the role that government and service providers can play in empowering children and families to lead the change they want to see.

It takes a village: systems must be supported to build strong relationships because relationships underpin resilience and capability

Relationships are critical both between children and their parents and in the provision of services.

"[Interventions that prevent adverse childhood experiences must prioritise] really high quality relationships from preschool all the way throughout childhood (...) to ensure secondary attachments, because it takes a village."

Ben Perks, Sydney public event

The most important protective factor in the life of any child is the quality of relationship they have with their parents and caregivers. Strong relationships create the nurturing environment that allows all parents and children to thrive. Strong and secure relationships between children and their caregivers are best nurtured through consistent interactions, where parents are supported to be present and emotionally available. This allows them to be attuned to their child's needs, and able to engage in everyday moments of connection such as play, communication and shared routines. Paid Parental Leave and universal parenting programs help support this.

Coupled with this, relationships formed between service providers and families, parents' own support networks, and connections formed within local communities enable families to flourish. At the public events, we heard from participants about where they had experienced a service or support that prioritised relational practice. They told us about a range of supports across the ECD system, including playgroups, local child and family hubs, early childhood health services, midwives and GPs, local sports clubs, ACCOs, local libraries, early learning services, primary schools, and parent groups and parenting programs. Participants told us that these services and supports made them feel heard, safe, connected and responded to. All families must have access to these kinds of services that are locally embedded and provide the opportunity for relationship building and connection.

Self-determination must be prioritised for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities who know what works best for their children and families

"Cultural governance is really powerful because we draw it from our communities. We draw it from our board of directors who are all Aboriginal Elders. We draw it from our Aboriginal staff (...) who are well connected to the communities."

Richard Weston, Sydney public event

ACCOs draw on deep community and cultural connections to deliver relationship-centred, preventative care models that centre nurturing care for the whole family and reflect thousands of years of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practice. Supporting First Nations self-determination by funding community-led care for children and families is fundamental to acknowledging and addressing the historical cycles of injustice and prejudice that have shaped government intervention, including the too-high rates of child removal and disregard for First Nations' longstanding kinship and community-based care systems.

While the evidence for prevention is clear, the challenge lies in generating the momentum needed for political action

"How do you make prevention attractive to politicians? When we survey communication on violence against children and maltreatment, the biggest problem is that politicians think it's insurmountable. Until very recently, we thought it was. Now we know it is not."

Ben Perks, Melbourne public event

"As we start to see primary prevention held as a nation, this will actually demand real changes in our crisis support system, moving from reaction to long term societal nurture that prevents harm. How do we support that type of transformation over the coming decades, with changes in delivery from service providers?

This is something we have to come to face and to be able to stop seeing all these reports (which have been necessary), but now start to see change experienced in lives and families, seeing us all moving forward as a society. We need to move from admiring the problem to changing the pattern, treating primary prevention as seriously as other national priorities such as defence."

Bernadette Black, Melbourne public event

To drive prevention in the early years, government requires collective agreement on a small number of actionable and measurable evidence-based priorities. We heard that in the early years, services such as universal parenting supports, education and child and family health services, are key prevention investments. Evidence shows that these services and supports can both help reduce adverse childhood experiences and create the positive supports for children to thrive.

Lessons can be taken from successful universal public health programs that have created significant population level outcome shifts, such as in the significant global reduction in preventable child deaths, which was achieved through four key outcome measures: universal vaccination against the five preventable diseases, breastfeeding promotion, growth monitoring from birth and prevention of diarrheal diseases. Setting baselines, targets and outcomes that hold governments accountable is a critical first step.

"You have to have an agile progressive universal system that is based on working towards outcomes and informed by child development science."

Ben Perks, Melbourne event

Sequencing the agreed actions is equally as important, and must begin with identifying the system conditions needed to build out long-term change. Evidence-based investment frameworks (such as the National Prevention and Early Intervention Framework recommended by the Productivity Commission) will be instrumental in supporting the government to achieve this. Incremental reforms can also play a role by making changes in real time and keeping policy active and adaptive rather than set and forget.

Keeping the conversation going

The conversation does not end now. Together, we can shift narratives, agree priorities and drive reform. We encourage everyone to keep exchanging their ideas and considering the provocations that were heard throughout the week. A number of questions stood out to us as central to the discussions that we need to keep having.

How do we build a progressively universal early years system that works for all children and families?

- → How do we ensure our universal systems are actually universal by embedding [an] equity & justice lens to ensure families who face barriers don't miss out?
- → How can we get more sophisticated at a systems level at understanding complexity for kids and families so that we can design proportional universal systems?

Universal and targeted services do not have to be prioritised over each other. Both have important roles in supporting children and families in the early years. Universal services such as child and family health are a critical entry point into the system, and for families needing more support these services should act as a key point of referral. The rollout of Thriving Kids and the reforms underway in early childhood education and care provide great platforms to create positive childhood experiences and build out a progressively universal early years system for all children and families.

How can we ensure that our early years systems both support children to thrive and support the conditions necessary for parents to do their best?

- → What system-level changes are needed to empower parents to confidently access the supports they need?
- → In what ways can we shift the narrative from parenting as an individual responsibility, to one that acknowledges the role of government in supporting families?

There is strong evidence supporting a direct relationship between parent wellbeing and better health and development outcomes for children. However, parents and caregivers' ability to provide stability, be present and loving and offer a stable and secure home environment depends on wider conditions such as their own physical and emotional wellbeing, working hours and income, quality of relationships, cost of living and safety.

A number of integrated and place-based initiatives have informed the development of service responses that are designed to address the social and wellbeing needs of parents and caregivers. They demonstrate some key elements that can be built into early years systems and services to ensure that all caregivers have access to the supports they need to parent at their best, such as access to peer support and social connection, universal soft entry points that connect to other services, relational practice approaches and services that are locally connected.

How do we make prevention investment the new normal?

- → Prevention is often not prioritised by politicians. How do we shift their thinking?
- → How do we get the ball rolling to generate systemwide change?

Outlining the economic case for prevention investment in budgets and beyond election cycles is crucial. However, we also need government to think differently about how it invests to achieve better outcomes.

Long-term thinking should be guided by continuous learning and evidence gathering. Prevention investment shouldn't be limited to frameworks and funding mechanisms, it should be a primary lens by which government makes decisions — a new normal for fiscal decision-making. This is something we can start right now. There are areas of health and human services investment where the evidence base is strong and the prevention and early intervention investment already stacks up. The current emphasis on the National Prevention and Early Intervention Framework as proposed by the Productivity Commission provides an excellent avenue to do this.

How do we foster whole of government approaches to decision-making?

- → How can we address government silos that limit integration across sectors and portfolios, such as health, social services, and the environment?

Frameworks that support holistic approaches to decision-making should be promoted as enablers of integrated services and systems. While these frameworks are still being developed and improved, they are not new in Australia or internationally. The NSW Performance and Wellbeing Framework, Tasmania's Wellbeing Framework and the ACT Wellbeing Framework are all examples of governments taking learnings from overseas and applying them to the Australian context. As the capability to apply these frameworks continues to grow, so will their influence on decision-making. The Commonwealth's Measuring What Matters Framework and the dashboard that sits alongside is a good start, demonstrating important leadership. The Treasurer will provide an update to the Measuring What Matters Statement later this year, but progress towards seeing this framework more fully embedded in government decision-making processes is still needed for the framework to begin to realise it's fullest potential.

How do we prioritise partnerships and relationships as we build out a progressively universal early years system?

- → How do we reorient our systems to prioritise trust and relationships? What does that ask of all of us?
- → It can feel like scale and speed are antithetical to trust-building, which has to be local/relational. How can this be overcome?

Prioritising partnerships and relationships requires a fundamental shift from traditional 'command and control' approaches to more relational approaches that prioritise time, transparency, and continuous learning. Taking a holistic and integrated approach requires governments to act as system stewards by working in partnership and empowering different parts of the system. It also requires a different type of presence by service providers and community organisations in communities — moving away from service delivery outputs and towards holistic and flexible support. This is primarily about building capability with communities and not dependency on services. We can learn from and listen to First Nations leadership as the foundational source of wisdom for how to deliver these relational supports within the community. There is no better place for government and community to learn how to make this a reality than through the delivery of the Priority Reforms for Closing the Gap.

Ben Perks
Author of Trauma Proof and UN senior leader

Ben Perks is a senior UN Official and the author of *Trauma Proof: Healing, Attachment and the Science of Prevention*.

Trauma Proof's ultimate destination is the idea that child trauma is not an insurmountable problem. We can prevent it at scale for a fraction of the costs of inaction, and those affected by trauma can heal at any age.

For 25 years, Perks has worked for the UN and UNICEF on eradicating global barriers to child wellbeing, including poverty, hunger, disease, the mobilisation of child soldiers and population displacement. But he has also been on a personal journey of healing from his own childhood spent living in the UK's care system.

Today, new research is revealing little-known aspects of childhood trauma. It is no surprise that it drives addiction or poor mental health. But how does it explain a heightened risk for heart disease or diabetes? Why does it so comprehensively correlate with poor life outcomes? And how can we not only heal from, but prevent, the types of experiences that negatively impact on child development?

In Trauma Proof, Perks explains the science behind these findings, and argues that making simple changes can break damaging inter-generational cycles. Ultimately, he shows how building secure attachments and improving the quality of relationships can radically transform a person's life, at any age.

In recent years the word 'trauma' has become ubiquitous. Yet it remains widely misunderstood. In Trauma Proof, Perks redefines how we see childhood trauma and outlines a new path towards healing and prevention.

CPD recommendations to make Australia the best place to be a child and raise a family

CPD's recommendations are designed to help create a system where Australian children and families can thrive. When governments invest early and work alongside families and communities, everyone benefits.

To make sure that investing early in children and their families becomes common practice, systematised and sustained we need to make sure that government decision makers at all levels are incentivised to do so. CPD recommends:

- → Reforming budget rules to account for later savings and revenue caused by an early investment, with scope to include savings and costs up to 25 years in the future - incentivising the development of proposals that focus on early intervention and prevention including for the early years. (Banking the Benefits)
- → Establish Avoidable Cost Units within Treasuries to track and measure long-term these long-term savings through up-front investment. (Avoidable Costs)
- → Expand the use of prevention frameworks to capture structural conditions like poverty, income inequality, housing affordability, which are key drivers of demand for services. (Productivity with Purpose)
- → Embed whole-of-government goals, such as Measuring What Matters, in the new policy proposal process and the remits of relevant departments and ministers. (Embedding Progress)

These structural reforms strengthen CPDs specific recommendations that support children and families:

- → 12 months paid parental leave, shared between parents (Starting Better Guarantee)
- → A universal entitlement to three days of low- or no-cost early childhood education and care per week, including two days of preschool. (Growing Together)
- → A joined-up child and family health system from pregnancy to age five
- → Integrated early years services that provide wrap-around support for families
- → Place-based and First Nations-led initiatives delivering culturally safe care. (Putting People First)

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Centre for Policy Development

Cpd.org.au

CONTACT

Melbourne
Level 16, 1 Nicholson Street,
East Melbourne VIC 3002

Sydney
Level 14, 175 Pitt Street,
Sydney NSW 2000
(+61) 03 9752 2771