### Baseline assessment
(1,700 Aboriginal children, 700 families)

**General health assessment**
- Questionnaires for child and parent (all)
- Physical measures (including, height, weight, waist circumference, blood pressure) (all)

**Ear health and hearing**
- Audiology Clinic: Hearing and middle ear examination by audiologists (including, age appropriate testing, otoscopy/pneumatic otoscopy, tympanometry, audiometry) (6 months – 17 years)

**Speech, language and development**
- Speech Pathology Clinic: Speech and language testing by speech pathologists (including age appropriate testing)
- Parental Evaluation of Developmental Status (1 to 7 years)

**Data linkage**
- Linkage to population health databases (including, general practitioner services, medications and hospital inpatient episodes)

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### Randomised controlled trial of health-broker intervention
(subgroup with otitis media)

- Prevalent or incident otitis media diagnosed and GP care plan initiated
- Family unit randomised. Half provided early intervention (first 3-months) and half provided late intervention (usual care plus intervention in second 3-months). Intervention is provided by Aboriginal health-broker
- Management of otitis media is reviewed over first 3-month period by an outcomes assessor blinded to intervention group

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### Cohort study: 2 year follow-up

- Follow-up assessments of all participants at 2 years, including questionnaires and physical measures

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### Cohort study: longitudinal follow-up

- Ongoing longitudinal data linkage plus follow-up of cohort at least every 5 years over several decades (including, questionnaires and physical measures)

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### Resilience study

- Focus groups and in-depth interviews in selected ACCHOs

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### Housing feasibility study
(50-80 families from baseline)

An audit of the housing situation of 50-80 families participating in the SEARCH cohort study, with a particular emphasis on factors proven to influence child health:
- Temperature
- Child safety
- Mould

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### Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire validation study

Focus groups, survey data and clinical interviews used to determine whether the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire is a culturally appropriate and useful screening tool for Aboriginal children living in urban communities in NSW.