

# Performance scorecard

Service standards and other measures	Notes	2017-18 Target/Est	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Target/Est	2018-19 Actual
<b>Child and Family Services<sup>1</sup></b>					
Rate of substantiated harm per 1000 children (0-17 years of age)	2,3,4	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2
Rate of children subject to protective orders per 1000 children (0-17 years of age):					
• All children	2,3,4,5	8.7	8.6	8.5	9.0
• Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children		47.6	46.6	46.0	47.2
• Non-Indigenous children		5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6
Rate of children entering out-of-home care per 1000 children (0-17 years of age):					
• All children	2,3,6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4
• Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children		10.3	10.5	11.1	12.7
• Non-Indigenous children		1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
Percentage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children placed with kin, other Indigenous carers or Indigenous residential care services	7	59%	56%	59%	55%
Proportion of children on a care and protection order exiting care after 12 months or more who had 1 or 2 placements	8	38%	39%	38%	37%
Out-of-home expenditure per placement night	9	\$157	\$184	\$176	\$205

## Notes:

1. 2018-19 actual end of year performance results for Child and Family service standards were not available for inclusion in the annual report at the time of publication. This data is now available and is published here for completeness of reporting.
2. Using a 'rate per 1000' as the unit of measure allows for changes in population to be taken into account from year to year. Estimated resident population data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people in Queensland have been revised for the 2018-19 reference period using rebased population estimates by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2016 Census based) sourced from the Queensland Government Statistician's Office. For the 2018-19 actual result, this revised population data has been used and as such the result is not strictly comparable to the 2017-18 target estimate, 2017-18 actual and 2018-19 target estimate.
3. The Department of Child Safety, Youth and Women is the lead agency for child protection and is responsible for coordinating actions to reduce the rate of children in the tertiary child protection system. Action by other government agencies and non-government agencies to support vulnerable families earlier will contribute to reducing these rates over time.
4. This service standard is a partial indicator of effectiveness in protecting children and assisting families to protect and care for their children outside of the statutory system.
5. Historical data shows an upward trend in the rate per 1000 children subject to protective orders, in particular court assessment orders which are used to provide the authority for a number of actions that allow for the completion of an investigation. It is anticipated that the rate will increase slightly in 2019-20, stabilise thereafter and then decrease in the long term through the implementation of the series of initiatives as part of the child and family reforms and the *Our Way* strategy and its *Changing Tracks* Action Plan.
6. To date, the child and family reform program has been successful in moderating demand growth on the child protection system, including the number of children entering care, despite the increasing complexity of families coming to Child Safety's attention. Achieving a reduction in the rate of children entering out-of-home care is expected to occur over several years.
7. The service standard reports the placement outcomes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children. When an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander child needs to be placed in care, the department seeks to maintain a placement with kin, Indigenous carers or Indigenous residential care services.
8. The department seeks to provide stable environments for all children in care. Placement stability is influenced by the child or young person's needs and capacity of the carers. Long term historical data shows a downward trend in the proportion of children on a care and protection order exiting care after 12 months or more who had one or two placements. This reflects, in part, longer periods for which children are in care and the corresponding increased likelihood of multiple placements. This trend is expected to stabilise as child and family reforms take effect.
9. A key reason for the increase in out-of-home care expenditure per placement night is the increase in children in care with complex needs and challenging behaviours. The department has also increased expenditure to better support young people transitioning from care to adulthood.