



Government of South Australia

Office of the Guardian
for Children and Young People

South Australian child protection expenditure from the *Report on Government Services 2018*

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Guardian for Children and Young People

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NOTE – 2017 and earlier *Reports on Government Services* (ROGS) used the term *child protection services (CPS)* for the program area that now is called *protective intervention services (PIS)*. For the sake of clarity, all comparative reporting and discussion in the current paper uses the single term *protective intervention services (PIS)*.

Further Information

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1 Introduction and Key Points

The Guardian for Children and Young People examines child protection services as part of her monitoring role under the *Children and Young People (Oversight and Advocacy Bodies) Act 2016*.

The Productivity Commission's *Report on Government Services 2018 (ROGS 2018)* contains comparative data that allows us to examine the State's delivery of child protection services in the national context. It reflects what the United Nations *Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children* identifies as a governmental responsibility for ensuring "the development and implementation of coordinated policies regarding formal and informal care for all children who are without parental care" and that such policies "should be based on sound information and statistical data"¹.

Child protection services "provide supports and interventions to promote child and family wellbeing, and to protect children and young people aged 0-17 years who are at risk of abuse and neglect within their families, or whose families do not have the capacity to provide care and protection"².

ROGS 2018 presents child protection services data within four program areas -

- protective intervention services (PIS)
- family support services (FSS)
- intensive family support services (IFSS), and
- out of home care (OOHC).

Drawing on this material, the current paper introduces factors that have influenced information selection and interpretation (Part 2). After commenting briefly on the situation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander³ children and young people in the child protections system readers are referred to a companion paper (Part 3).

Expenditure data is examined in relation to the most recent reporting year, 2016-17 (Part 4) and over time in South Australia and across Australian jurisdictions (Part 6). We then draw attention to the ongoing prevalence and cost of residential out of home care⁴ in South Australia (Part 5).

¹ United Nations 2010, *Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children* Paragraph 69, available at http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A%2FRES%2F64%2F142. The stated purpose of the guidelines is "to enhance the implementation of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* and of relevant provisions of other international instruments regarding the protection and well-being of children who are deprived of parental care or who are at risk of being so" (para 1).

² Productivity Commission, *Report on Government Services 2018, Volume F: Community services* available at - <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/community-services> (part 16.1)

³ Note: we use the term Aboriginal rather than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in this report reflecting South Australian community preference.

⁴ Note: we use the terms *residential care* and *residential out of home care* interchangeably.

Key points – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people

- while 33 per cent of children in out of home care placements at 30 June 2017 were Aboriginal (1150 of 3484), they comprised 38 per cent of all those in residential care
- placement in accordance with the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principal* (ATSICPP) resulted in 62.5 per cent of Aboriginal children and young people being placed with Aboriginal carers compared with the Australian average of 67.6 per cent as at 30 June 2017 (and a high of 80.9 per cent in NSW and low of 32.3 per cent in the Northern Territory)
- The South Australian ATSICPP placement rate declined from 76.4 per cent in 2009 to 62.5 per cent in 2017
- 40.4 per cent of Aboriginal 0-17 year olds in continuous (non-respite) out of home care at 30 June 2017 had been in that situation for 5 years or more, a *lesser* equivalent proportion than that of non-Aboriginal children and young people (48.4 per cent)
- between 2009/10 and 2016-17, the increased rates per 1,000 children and young people on care and protection orders increase from 42.4 to 74.3 for Aboriginal and 5.6 to 6.8 for non-Aboriginal children and young people.

Key points - child protection services in 2016-17

- 78 per cent of all South Australian child protection services expenditure in 2016-17 was committed to **out of home care**
- **child protection services expenditure** per child has increased markedly in South Australia over the last three reporting years compared to national average expenditure
- expenditure on **out of home care** per placement night is 78.6 per cent above the national average and has increased by 91.7 per cent since 2011/12
- real expenditure per child on **protective intervention services** was 40.5 per cent of the national average in 2016-17
- national average real expenditure per child on **family support services** in 2016-17 was just 67 per cent of the South Australian average, with South Australia having increased its total real expenditure in this program area some 320 per cent since 2013/14
- South Australian expenditure on **intensive family support services** per child in 2016-17 was marginally higher than the national average (\$82.92 compared to \$78.45 per child) a significant change from the preceding year, when SA expenditure was 36.8 per cent of the Australian average.

Key points - child protection services over time

- South Australia has increased spending to rank second for **total child protection services expenditure per child**, with national average expenditure now some 68.7 per cent of the South Australian rate
- the South Australian expenditure on **out of home care per child** increased markedly from 2013-14 to 2016-17, resulting in the average Australian rate declining from 82.6 to 62.8 per cent of South Australian expenditure per child over that period (*Chart 13d*)
- South Australian expenditure per child on **non-residential compared to residential out of home care** declined from 12.26 (2013-14) to 7.16 per cent (2016-17)
- total South Australian **out of home care** compared to other program area spending is high and has grown over time
- from 2013-14 to 2016-17, South Australian expenditure on **protective intervention services** per child declined in absolute terms and decreased from 62.7 to 40 per cent of the average Australian rate
- South Australian expenditure on **family support services** per child was 40.1 per cent of the average Australian rate in 2013-14 but exceeded that rate in 2016-17
- South Australian expenditure on **intensive family support services** per child showed a similar change, moving from 68.5 per cent of the average Australian rate in 2013-14 to exceeding that rate in 2016-17
- total real expenditure for **intensive family support services** has doubled in South Australia since 2014-15
- 2016-17 national average real expenditure per child on **family support services** was 67 per cent of the South Australian average, reflecting the State's 320 per cent increase in total real expenditure in this program area since 2013-14.

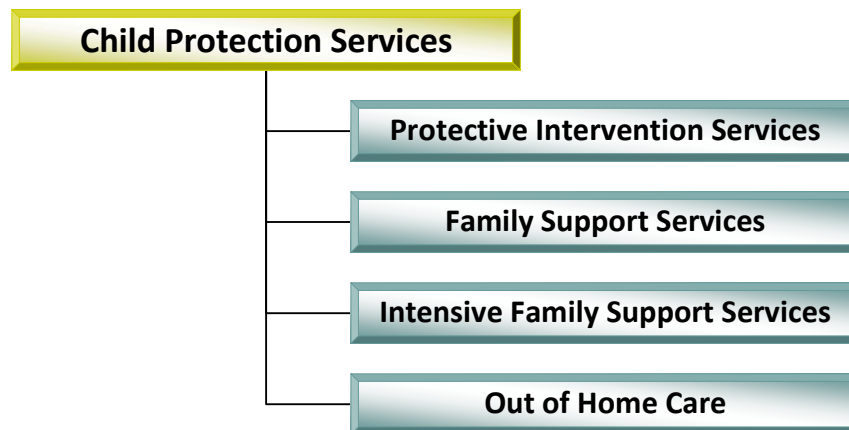
Key points – residential out of home care

- the proportion of individual children and young people in residential care (inclusive of those in commercial or emergency care) has continued to grow in South Australia
- the State spent 65 percent of its out of home care expenditure on **residential care** compared to 35 per cent for **non-residential out of home care** in 2016-17
- the gap between cost per child for South Australian residential and non-residential out of home care placements continues to widen, with per child expenditure increasing by 74 per cent in residential care over the two most recent reporting years compared to just 5.5 per cent for non-residential out of home care.

2 Reading this report

2.1 Scope of Child Protection Services Programs

The *Report on Government Services 2018* identifies and examines four program areas within Child Protection Services (*Attachment 1* has the full definitions).



Protective intervention services (PIS) – are governmental functions that receive and assess allegations of child abuse and neglect, and/or harm to children and young people, provide and refer clients to family support and other relevant services and intervene to protect children.

Family support services (FSS) are non-intensive services provided to families in need (e.g. identification and assessment of needs; support and diversionary services; some counselling and active linking and referrals to support networks). Funded by government, they may be delivered by government or non-government agencies, typically through voluntary arrangements between the relevant agency and a family (as distinct from being ordered by a court).

Intensive family support services (IFSS) are specialist and intensive services funded to prevent the imminent separation of children from primary caregivers due to child protection concerns and to reunify families where separation already has occurred. They use integrated strategies to improve family functioning. As such, they provide access to services such as assessment and case planning; parent education and skill development; counselling; domestic and family violence support, respite and emergency care; practical and financial support; mediation, brokerage and referral services; and training in problem solving.

Out-of-home care (OOHC) refers to the provision of overnight care (including placement with relatives other than parents) where the government makes a financial payment for children and young people on voluntary or court ordered placements. It excludes placements solely funded by disability services, psychiatric services, youth justice facilities and overnight childcare services.

2.2 Data considerations

The Department for Child Protection (DCP) provided the Guardian with the following advice about changes to reporting practice from that applied for the 2016 and earlier editions of the *Report on Government Services* process.

As part of the preparation of the 2015-16 ROGS return, DCP reassessed the allocation methodology that was used for apportioning expenses between the areas of child protection, out of home care, family support services and intensive family support services. This was done through reference to the definitions contained in the Child Protection Services Financial data manual, and was reviewed by an independent accounting firm.

To ensure that previous year balances were comparative, the 2014-15 and 2013-14 year balances were restated using a consistent methodology where available.

This GCYP summary therefore uses 2013-14 as the most reliable baseline year for financial comparisons over time.

The Productivity Commission urges caution about assuming either completeness or direct comparability of reported data or that all is of equivalent quality. Readers therefore should consult the notes provided with an applicable *ROGS 2018* table prior to drawing definitive conclusions about the implications of data presented.

2.3 List Of charts

All data presented is drawn from Volume F of the *Report on Government Services 2018*.

All charts provide a reference for the applicable *ROGS 2018* source table.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
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IFSS, jurisdictional comparison 2016-17

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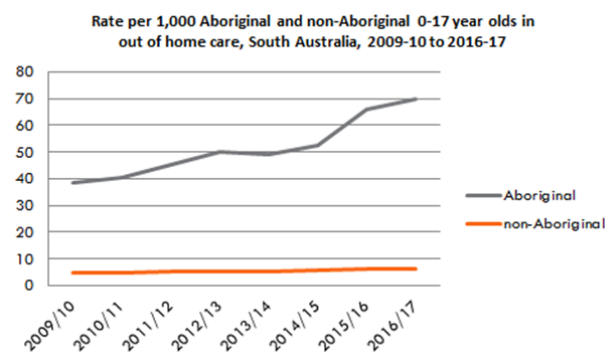
3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people

A companion paper looks in more detail at *ROGS 2018* reporting about Aboriginal children and young people in the child protection and youth justice systems⁵. It reflects the reality highlighted by Commissioner Nyland in her 2016 *Child Protection Systems Royal Commission Report* that “Aboriginal children and families are vastly overrepresented in all parts of the South Australian child protection system”⁶.

Among other things, the companion paper demonstrates that -

- while 33 per cent of children in out of home care placements at 30 June 2017 were Aboriginal (1150 of 3484), they comprised 38 per cent of all those in residential care
- placement in accordance with the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principal* (ATSICPP) resulted in 62.5 per cent of Aboriginal children and young people being placed with Aboriginal carers compared with the Australian average of 67.6 per cent as at 30 June 2017 (and a high of 80.9 per cent in NSW and low of 32.3 per cent in the Northern Territory)
- the South Australian ATSICPP placement rate declined from 76.4 per cent in 2009 to 62.5 per cent in 2017
- 40.4 per cent of Aboriginal 0-17 year olds in continuous (non-respite) out of home care at 30 June 2017 had been in that situation for 5 years or more, a *lesser* equivalent proportion than that of non-Aboriginal children and young people (48.4 per cent)
- between 2009/10 and 2016-17, the increased rates per 1,000 children and young people on care and protection orders increase from 42.4 to 74.3 for Aboriginal and 5.6 to 6.8 for non-Aboriginal children and young people. Chart 1 illustrates this widening disparity.

Chart 1 *ROGS 2018, Table 16A.2*



⁵ *Snapshot of South Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People in Care and/or Detention from the Report on Government Services 2018* (GCYP 2018, forthcoming)

⁶ *The life they deserve: Child Protection Systems Royal Commission Report, Volume 1: Summary and Report* (Government of South Australia, 2016) <http://www.agd.sa.gov.au/child-protection-systems-royal-commission> (p450)

4. Expenditure 2016-17 - South Australia and other jurisdictions

4.1 Introduction to 2016-17 spending

This Part considers 2016-17 spending on child protection services in relation to -

- total South Australian expenditure 2016-17 (*Part 4.2, Chart 2*)
- 2016-17 South Australian child protection expenditure per child compared to other jurisdictions (*Part 4.3, Charts 3 to 4e*)
- expenditure per out of home care placement night (*Part 4.4, Charts 5 and 6*)

Key conclusions⁷ are that –

- **Child protection services expenditure** per child has increased markedly over the last three reporting years in South Australia compared to national average expenditure (*Chart 3*)
- **Out of home care** consumed 78 per cent of all SA child protection services expenditure in 2016-17 (see *Charts 2, 4d and 11f*)⁸
- expenditure on **out of home care** per placement night is 78.6 per cent above the national average (*Chart 5*) and has increased by 91.7 per cent since 2011/12 (*Chart 6*)
- Real expenditure per child on **protective intervention services** was 40.5 per cent of the national average in 2016-17 (*Chart 4a*)
- National average real expenditure per child on **family support services** in 2016-17 was just 67 per cent of the South Australian average (*Chart 4b*), with SA having increased its total real expenditure in this program area some 320 per cent since 2013/14 (*Chart 11b*)
- SA expenditure on **intensive family support services** per child in 2016-17 was marginally higher than the national average (\$82.92 compared to \$78.45 per child) a significant change from the preceding year, when SA expenditure was 36.8 per cent of the Australian average (*Chart 4c*).

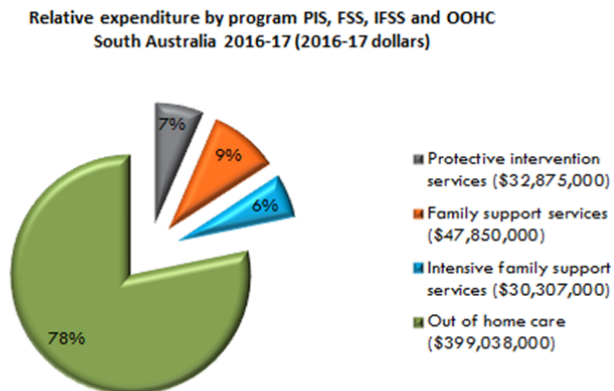
⁷ Note should be made of the comparative impact of the outlier position of the Northern Territory in relation to expenditure on family support services and intensive family support services.

⁸ Protective intervention services, intensive family support services and family support services accounted for 7, 6 and 8 per cent respectively of total child protection services expenditure in 2016-17 (*Chart 2*).

4.2 South Australian expenditure 2016-17 by child protection services program

South Australian expenditure on child protection services programs shows a heavy commitment to spending on out of home care.

Chart 2 (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

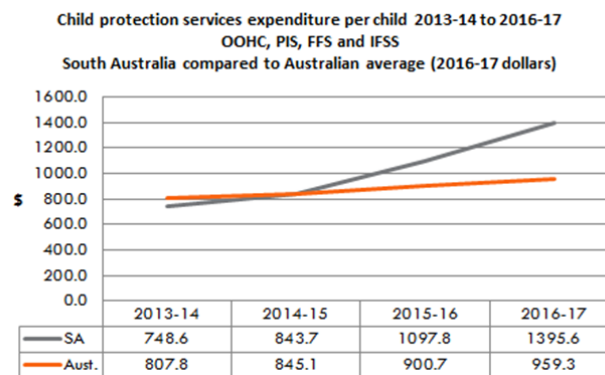


4.3 Expenditure per child - South Australia and other jurisdictions

Expenditure per child relates to all children aged 0-17 years in South Australia's residential population⁹.

Chart 3 shows that South Australian child protection services expenditure per child has increased markedly over the last three reporting years compared to national average expenditure.

Chart 3 (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)



⁹ See note (f), Table 16A.6 ROGS 2018

Charts 4a to 4e compare South Australian 2016-17 real expenditure per child with other jurisdictions across the four program areas. South Australia is notable for having a relatively high expenditure in residential out of home care. This is discussed further in Part 5 below.

Expenditure on family support services also is relatively high compared to other jurisdictions, while South Australia has the lowest level of commitment in this category with respect to protective intervention services.

Chart 4a (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

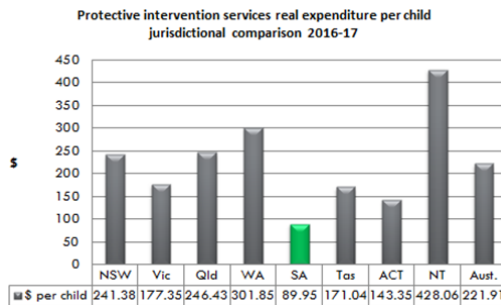


Chart 4b (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

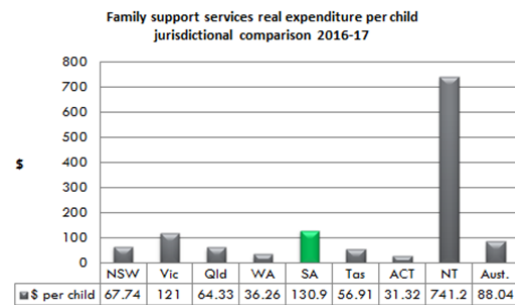


Chart 4c (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

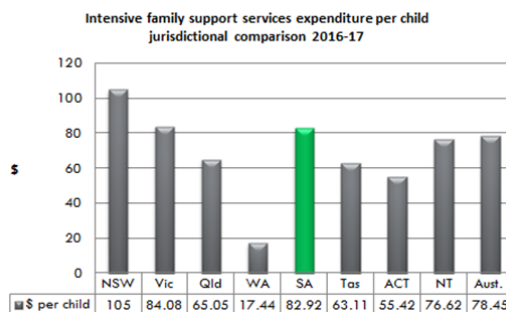


Chart 4d (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

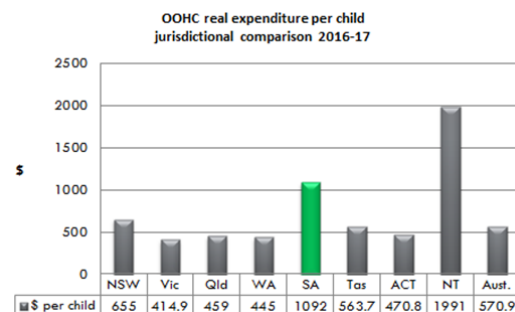
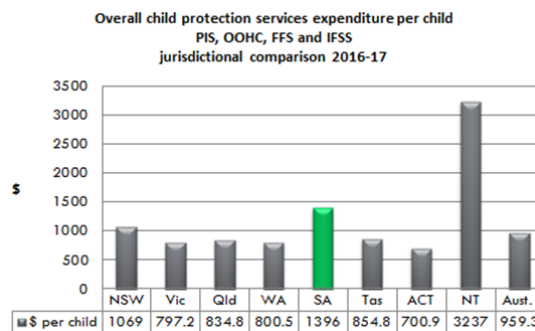


Chart 4e (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

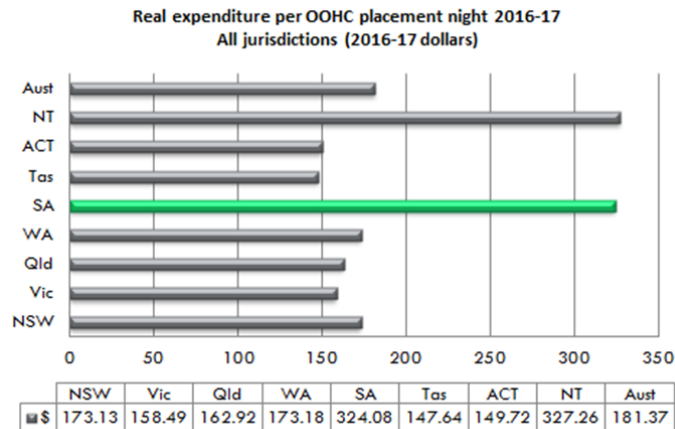


4.4 Expenditure per out of home care placement night

South Australia and the Northern Territory are child protection system outliers with respect to their cost per out of home care placement night as shown by Chart 5.

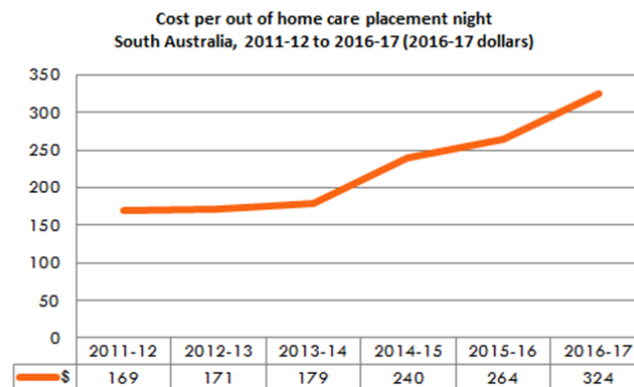
South Australia's expenditure on out of home care per placement night is 78.6 per cent above the national average¹⁰.

Chart 5 (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.32)



Cost per out of home care placement night has increased by 91.7 per cent in South Australia since 2011-12 (from 169 to 324 dollars in 2016-17 dollars).

Chart 6 (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.26)



¹⁰ While ROGS 2018 Box 16:14 suggests caution when comparing unit costs for out of home care, we should note the simple statement in relation to the accompanying Figure 16:13 that highlights the "considerably higher" cost per child in residential as opposed to non-residential out of home care.

5 Prevalence and cost of residential care in South Australia

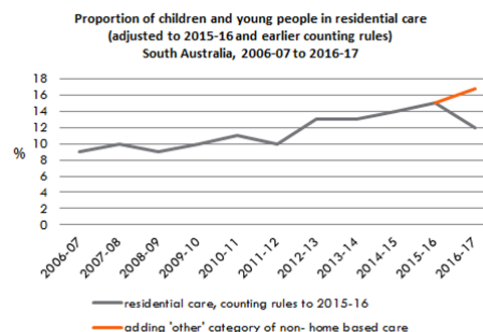
South Australia makes more use of residential care at a higher cost than most other Australian jurisdictions, leading to three key conclusions –

- the proportion of individual children and young people in residential care (inclusive of those in commercial or emergency care) has continued to grow in South Australia
- the State spent 65 percent of its out of home care expenditure on **residential care** compared to 35 per cent for **non-residential out of home care** in 2016-17 (*Chart 9*)
- the gap between cost per child for South Australian residential and non-residential out of home care placements continues to widen, with per child expenditure increasing by 74 per cent in residential care over the two most recent reporting years compared to just 5.5 per cent for non-residential out of home care (*Chart 10*).

The proportion of children and young people in residential care increased in South Australia over the ten years from 2006/07.¹¹ The relatively high level of South Australian expenditure per out of home care placement night as shown in Chart 5 above reflects the State’s level of commitment to residential care.

At first glance, *ROGS 2018* indicates a decline in the proportion of children and young people in residential care in South Australia in 2016-17. Further examination suggests it under-estimates the true size of this population as the apparent decline probably is attributable to changed counting rules for that year. The relevant note to Table 16A.18 (the table that disaggregates data about out of home care by placement type) informs us that the “other” category for South Australian 2016-17 data includes children and young people temporarily accommodated in commercial properties such as private rental houses or units who, “prior to 2016-17 ... were included in residential care”.¹² The effect of this is that up to 162 individuals can be added to the 388 actually identified as placed in residential care (see *Chart 7*).

Chart 7 (*ROGS 2018, Table 16A.18*)

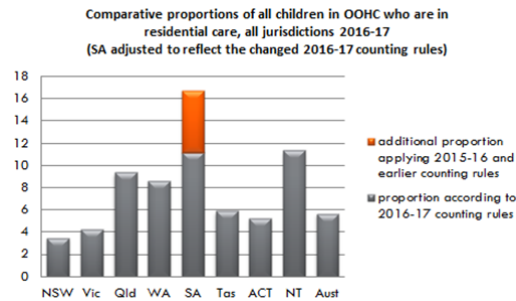


¹¹ While noting some important data reporting issues: *Office of the Guardian for Children and Young People Annual Report 2016-17* (p5) <http://www.gcyp.sa.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Guardian-for-Children-and-Young-People-Annual-Report-2016-17.pdf>

¹² See note (g) for Table 16A.18 in Chapter F, *ROGS 2018*.

Chart 8 demonstrates South Australia's comparative reliance on residential out of home care when the number of residential care dwellings effectively has doubled in the sector over the past three years.¹³

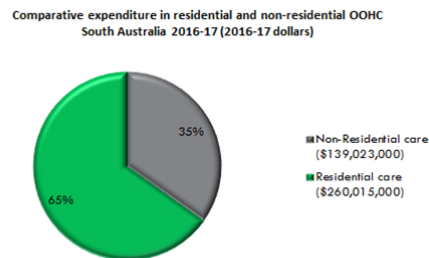
Chart 8 (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.18)



*Note: data for NSW, WA and Tasmania include placements in family group homes

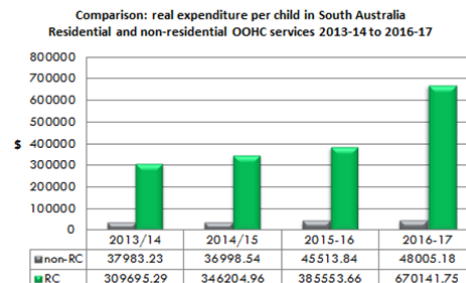
Spending on the residential care sector consumed about two thirds of the State's total out of home care spending in 2016-17 (Chart 9).

Chart 9 (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.33)



There is an ongoing and widening gap between cost per child for South Australian residential and non-residential out of home care placements. The per child expenditure increased by 74 per cent in residential care over the two most recent reporting years compared to just 5.5 per cent for non-residential out of home care (Chart 10).

Chart 10 (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.33)



¹³ See <http://www.gcyp.sa.gov.au/2017/10/statistics-children-care-june-2017/> and "Addressing the emergency in emergency care" at <http://www.gcyp.sa.gov.au/2017/09/addressing-the-emergency-in-emergency-care/>

6 – Expenditure 2013-14 to 2016-17

6.1 Introduction to expenditure over time

This section considers child protection expenditure in South Australia and across all jurisdictions for the four financial years 2013-14 to 2016-17 in relation to -

- total expenditure by program (*Chart 10* above and *Part 6.2*)
- South Australian expenditure per child over time (*Part 6.3*)
- expenditure per child in a cross-jurisdictional context for the four financial years 2013-14 to 2016-17 (*Part 6.3*).

Key conclusions in relation to expenditure over time are that –

- South Australia has increased spending to rank second for **total child protection services expenditure per child**, with national average expenditure now some 68.7 per cent of the South Australian rate (*Chart 12a*)
- the South Australian expenditure on **out of home care per child** increased markedly from 2013-14 to 2016-17, resulting in the average Australian rate declining from 82.6 to 62.8 per cent of South Australian expenditure per child over that period (*Chart 13d*)
- South Australian expenditure per child on **non-residential compared to residential out of home care** declined from 12.26 (2013-14) to 7.16 per cent (2016-17) (*Chart 10*)
- total South Australian **out of home care** compared to other program area spending (as shown for 2016-17 in *Chart 2* above) is high and has grown over time (*Charts 11e* and *11f*)
- from 2013-14 to 2016-17, South Australian expenditure on **protective intervention services** per child declined in absolute terms and decreased from 62.7 to 40 per cent of the average Australian rate (*Chart 13a*)
- South Australian expenditure on **family support services** per child was 40.1 per cent of the average Australian rate in 2013-14 but exceeded that rate in 2016-17 (*Chart 13b*)
- South Australian expenditure on **intensive family support services** per child showed a similar change, moving from 68.5 per cent of the average Australian rate in 2013-14 to exceeding that rate in 2016-17 (*Charts 11c* and *13c*)
- total real expenditure for **intensive family support services** has doubled in South Australia since 2014-15 (*Chart 11c*)
- 2016-17 national average real expenditure per child on **family support services** was 67 per cent of the South Australian average (*Chart 4b*), reflecting the State's 320 per cent increase in total real expenditure in this program area since 2013-14 (*Chart 11b*).

6.2 South Australian total real expenditure over time

South Australia's spending pattern has changed over recent years. Charts 11e and 11f draw attention to the ongoing major commitment to out of home care. Notable changes also have occurred in the other three program areas, albeit in the context of much lower expenditure amounts. Total real expenditure declined for protective intervention services while that for family support services and intensive family support services increased.

2016-17 national average real expenditure per child on family support services was just 67 per cent of the South Australian average (see Chart 4b above), reflecting the State's 320 per cent increase in total real expenditure in this program area since 2013-14 (Chart 11b).

Total real expenditure for intensive family support services has doubled since 2014-15 (Chart 11c).

Chart 11a (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

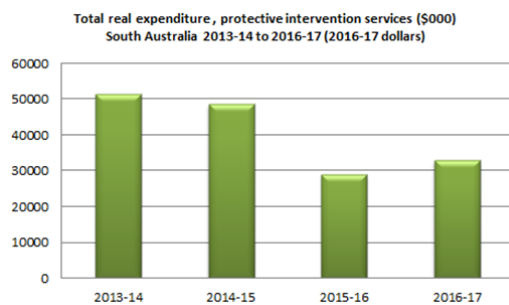


Chart 11b (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

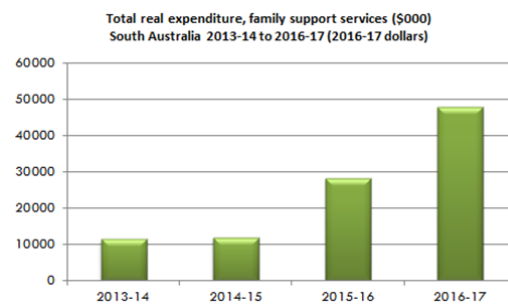


Chart 11c (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

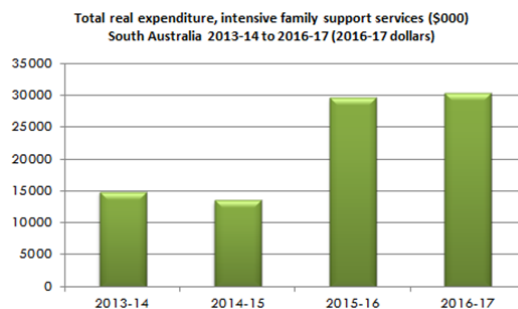


Chart 11d (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

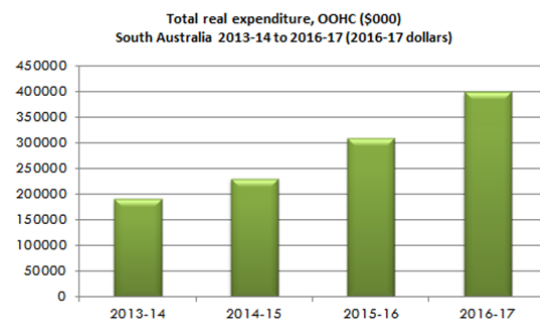


Chart 11e (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

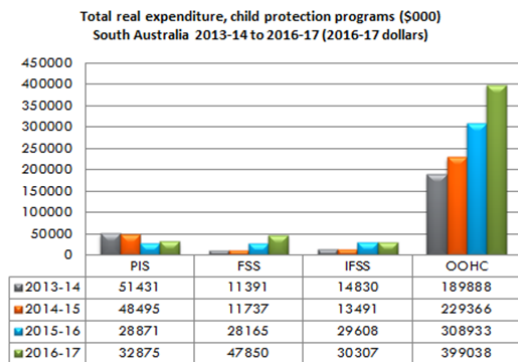
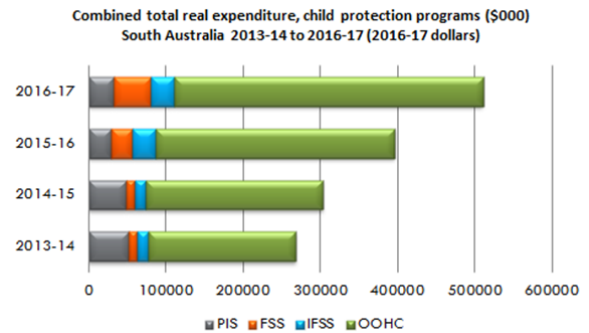


Chart 11f (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)



6.3 Comparative cross-jurisdictional expenditure per child over time

Charts in this section show expenditure per child in a cross-jurisdictional context for the four financial years 2013-14 to 2016-17.

Chart 12a compares jurisdictional expenditures to show that South Australia has increased expenditure to the point where it ranks second in terms of expenditure per child, with the national average expenditure in this category being some 68.7 per cent of the SA rate. Chart 12b illustrates this spending increase relative to other jurisdictions with the 'outlier' circumstances of the Northern Territory removed.

Charts 12c to 12f then disaggregate funding data by the four child protection services program areas for these four financial years.

Chart 12a (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

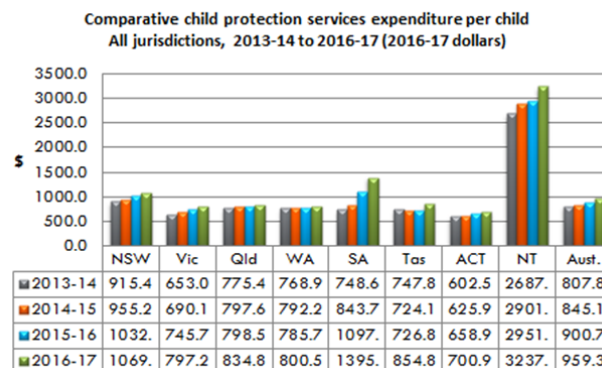


Chart 12b (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

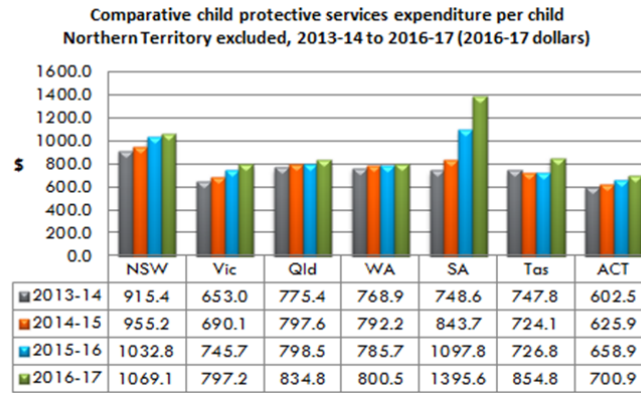


Chart 12c (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

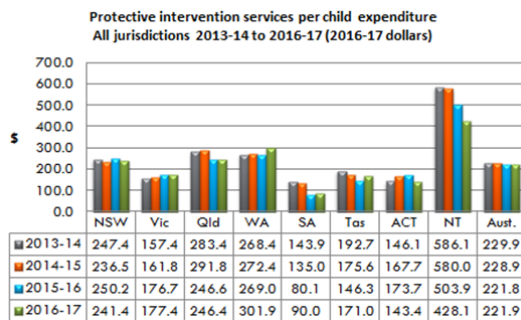


Chart 12d (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

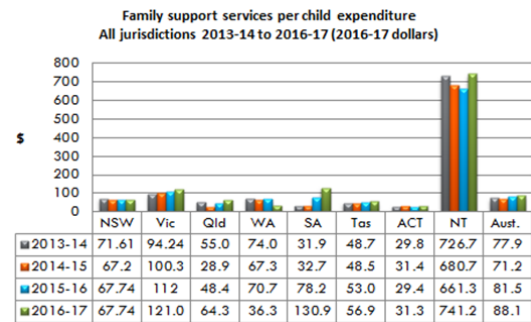


Chart 12e (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

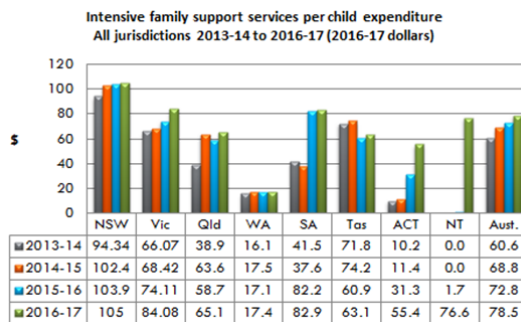
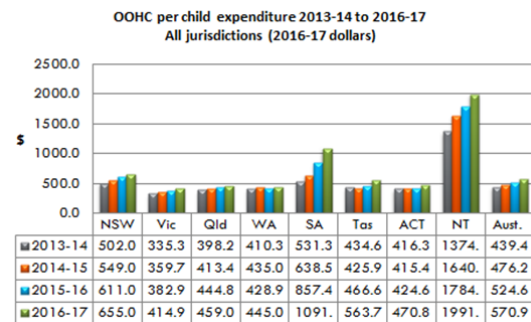


Chart 12f (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)



Charts 13a to 13e draw on the same data tables to show South Australian expenditure per child over time compared to the Australian average.

South Australian expenditure on family support services per child was only 40.1 per cent of the average Australian rate in 2013-14 but exceeded the national rate in 2016-17 (*Chart 13b*) when the national average also was exceeded for intensive family support services (*Chart 13c*) and out of home care (*Chart 13d*).

Chart 13a (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

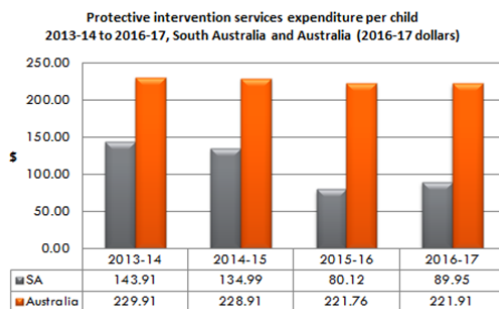


Chart 13b (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

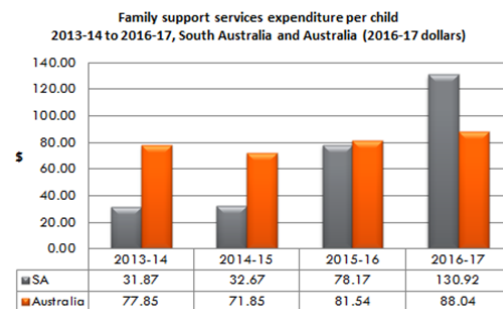


Chart 13c (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

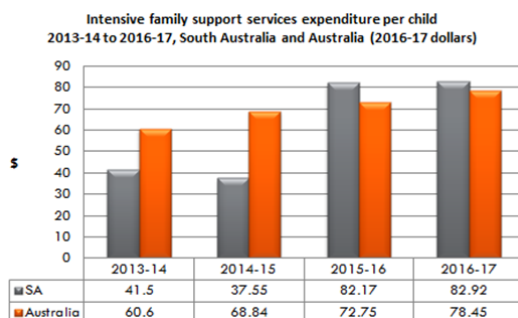


Chart 13d (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)

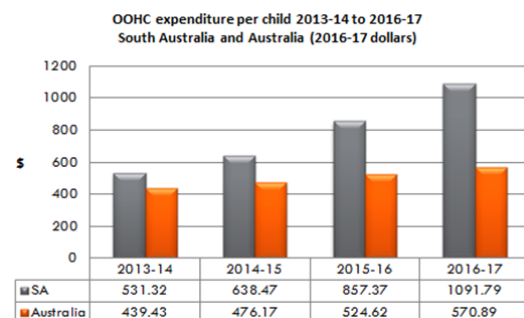
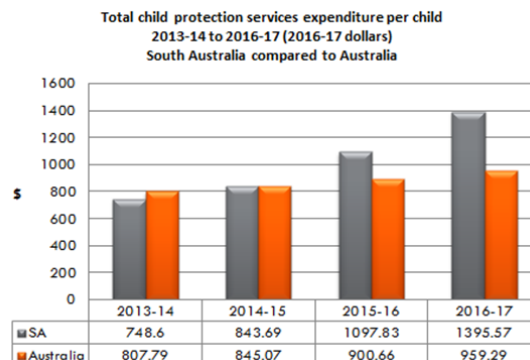


Chart 13e (ROGS 2018, Table 16A.6)



Attachment 1

Productivity Commission Child Protection Definitions

The Productivity Commission *Report on Government Services 2018* (Volume F, Part 16.35) uses the following definitions of the four program areas examined in this report.

PROTECTIVE INTERVENTION SERVICES* - Functions of government that receive and assess allegations of child abuse and neglect, and/or harm to children and young people, provide and refer clients to family support and other relevant services, and intervene to protect children
[*note – in previous ROGS these were described as CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES]

FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES - Activities associated with the provision of lower level (that is, non-intensive) services to families in need, including identification and assessment of family needs, provision of support and diversionary services, some counselling and active linking and referrals to support networks. These types of services are funded by government but can be delivered by a child protection agency or a non-government organisation. These services are typically delivered via voluntary arrangements (as distinct from court orders) between the relevant agency and family. This suite of services does not typically involve planned follow-up by the applicable child protection agency after initial service referral or delivery.

INTENSIVE FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES – Specialist services that aim to prevent the imminent separation of children from their primary caregivers as a result of child protection concerns and to reunify families where separation has already occurred. These services:

- are funded or established explicitly to prevent the separation of or to reunify families
- provide a range of services as part of an integrated strategy focusing on improving family functioning and skills, rather than providing a single type of service
- are intensive in nature, averaging at least four hours of service provision per week for a specified short term period (usually less than six months).

Families are generally referred to these services by the statutory child protection agency and will have been identified through the child protection process. Intensive family support services may use some or all of the following strategies: assessment and case planning; parent education and skill development; individual and family counselling; drug and alcohol counselling and domestic and family violence support; anger management; respite and emergency care; practical and financial support; mediation, brokerage and referral services; and training in problem solving.

OUT OF HOME CARE - Overnight care, including placement with relatives (other than parents) where the government makes a financial payment. Includes care of children in legal and voluntary placements (that is, children on and not on a legal order) but excludes placements solely funded by disability services, psychiatric services, youth justice facilities and overnight child care services.