

FACSIAR REPORT

The views of children and young people in out-of-home care in NSW: Results from the 2018 NSW Out-Of-Home Care and Residential Care Surveys

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Prepared by

Statistical Analysis
FACS Insights, Analysis and Research

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The surveys are achieved through the valuable support of caseworkers and carers across NSW supporting children and young people to engage with the survey and complete the questions.

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320 Liverpool Road, Ashfield NSW 2131
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Contents

List of Figures	iii
List of Tables	v
Summary	1
Where are NSW children faring well?	1
Where is there room for improvement?	2
Comparison of 2018 and 2015 results	2
Introduction	4
Method and data	5
NSW OOHC Survey	6
NSW Residential Care Survey	6
Characteristics of the survey respondents	7
Comparison of respondents to the in-scope population and the 2015 Survey	9
Overview of NSW result by indicators	10
Sense of security	10
Participation	13
Community activity	16
Family connection	18
Family contact	22
Sense of community	25
Significant person	29
Leaving care	30
References	33
Appendix A	34
Appendix B	35
Appendix C	38

List of Figures

Figure 1: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported feeling safe and settled in their current placement, 2015 and 2018	11
Figure 2: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported feeling safe and settled by management sector, 2015 and 2018	12
Figure 3: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported feeling safe and settled by age group, 2015 and 2018.....	12
Figure 4: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported feeling safe and settled by sex, 2015 and 2018.....	12
Figure 5: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 by self-reported participation in decision making, 2018.....	14
Figure 6: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported that they usually get to have a say and feel listened to, 2015 and 2018	14
Figure 7: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported that they usually get to have a say and feel listened to, by management sector, 2015 and 2018.....	15
Figure 8: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported that they usually get to have a say and feel listened to, by placement duration, 2015 and 2018	15
Figure 9: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported that they usually get to have a say and feel listened to, by Aboriginality, 2015 and 2018	16
Figure 10: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported that they usually get to have a say and feel listened to, by age group, 2015 and 2018	16
Figure 11: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 by self-reported support to participate in sporting, cultural or community activities, 2018.....	17
Figure 12: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported receiving adequate support to participate in all activities by age group, 2018.....	18
Figure 13: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported receiving adequate support to participate in all activities by living arrangement, 2018.....	18
Figure 14: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported receiving adequate support to participate in all activities by placement duration, 2018.....	18
Figure 15: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported receiving adequate support to participate in all activities by Aboriginality, 2018	18
Figure 16: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 by reported connection with family, 2018.....	19
Figure 17: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported feeling close to co-resident family, non-co-resident family or both, 2015 and 2018.....	20
Figure 18: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported feeling close to co-resident family, non-co-resident family or both by age group, 2015 and 2018.	21
Figure 19: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported feeling close to co-resident family, non-co-resident family or both by age group, 2015 and 2018	21

Figure 20: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported feeling close to co-resident family, non-co-resident family or both by placement duration, 2015 and 2018.....	21
Figure 21: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported feeling close to co-resident family, non-co-resident family or both by sex, 2015 and 2018.....	21
Figure 22: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported satisfaction with types of contact with family members, 2018.....	23
Figure 23: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported satisfaction with one or more types of contact with family members, 2015 and 2018.....	23
Figure 24: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported satisfaction with one or more types of contact with family members by age group, 2015 and 2018	24
Figure 25: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported satisfaction with one or more types of contact with family members by placement duration, 2015 and 2018	24
Figure 26: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported satisfaction with one or more types of contact with family members by age group, 2015 and 2018	25
Figure 27: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 by self-reported sense of community, 2018.....	26
Figure 28: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported they had at least some of their life history recorded by management sector, 2018	27
Figure 29: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported having at least some perceived support to follow their culture by management sector, 2018 ..	28
Figure 30: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported having at least some perceived support to follow their culture by age group, 2018	28
Figure 31: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported at least some satisfaction with the amount of contact with close friends by placement duration, 2018.....	29
Figure 32: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported at least some satisfaction with the amount of contact with close friends by Aboriginality, 2018	29
Figure 33: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported at least some satisfaction with one or more types of contact with family members by sex, 2018.....	29
Figure 34: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported that they had a significant adult who cares about them, 2015 and 2018	30
Figure 35: Young people in care aged 15-17 who reported they were getting as much help as they needed to make decisions about their future, 2018	31
Figure 36: Young people in care aged 15-17 by adequacy of leaving care assistance, 2018.....	32

List of Tables

Table 1: Comparison between the National OOHC Survey, NSW OOHC Survey and NSW Residential Care Survey results, 2015 and 2018	3
Table 2: Comparison of the National OOHC Standards and survey indicators	5
Table 3: Characteristics of the survey respondents, 2018	8

Summary

- This report aims to inform system design, practice, policies and planning by sharing the views and voices of children and young people in care in NSW. These survey results offer insights into how the experience of care in NSW compares nationally and highlight areas of strength and improvement. This report should be shared and discussed to inform practice and broader work with our partners to improve outcomes for vulnerable children, young people and families.
- During 2018, the NSW Department of Communities of Justice (DCJ), formerly Family and Community Services or FACS, conducted two state-wide surveys about the experiences of children and young people in out-of-home care (OOHC) – the NSW OOHC Survey and the NSW Residential Care Survey. Data from these two surveys were provided to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) to inform the National OOHC Survey.
- This is the second time these surveys have been conducted, building on the first survey which took place in 2015. The aim of the surveys was to collect the views and voices of children and young people in care and to examine key factors that directly influence better outcomes.
- This report presents an overview of results from these surveys, highlighting the findings for the eight indicators under the National Standards for OOHC and also provides a comparison to the 2015 survey results. The eight indicators are: 'Sense of security', 'Participation', 'Community activity', 'Family connection', 'Family contact', 'Sense of community', 'Significant person' and 'Leaving care'.
- The results are presented by a range of demographic and placement characteristics including management sector, Aboriginality, age, sex, living arrangement, placement duration and time in care to identify any differences in results for specific cohorts of children and young people.
- Overall, the results from the NSW OOHC Survey and the National OOHC Survey are encouraging with the majority of children and young people reporting positively against all indicators.
- The results from the NSW Residential Care Survey are generally less positive, which is consistent with the findings from the 2015 survey. Nevertheless, there have been notable improvements in some subgroups for 'Sense of security', 'Participation' and 'Family contact'.

Where are NSW children faring well?

The vast majority of children and young people (>90%) in both the NSW OOHC Survey and the NSW Residential Care Survey reported they had at least some knowledge of their family background and had a significant adult who cares about them.

More than 90 per cent of children and young people in the NSW OOHC Survey and more than 80 per cent in the NSW Residential Care Survey reported feeling close to

at least one family group (coresident family, non-coresident family, or both); they had at least some of their life history recorded; and they had at least some help or support to follow their culture.

The majority of children and young people in the NSW OOHC Survey also reported feeling both safe and settled (94.7%) and satisfied with the amount of contact with close friends (87.2%).

Where is there room for improvement?

Less than 80 per cent of children and young people in the NSW OOHC Survey reported they usually get to have a say and usually feel listened to (75.1%); they receive adequate support to participate in all activities (73.6%); and they were getting as much help as they needed to make decisions about their future (66.2% of young people aged 15-17 years).

In the NSW Residential Care Survey, the response was less positive for a range of indicators. Less than 80 per cent of children and young people reported feeling both safe and settled (78.3%); received adequate support to participate in all activities (71.7%); were satisfied with one or more contact types (75.5%); and were satisfied with the amount of contact with their close friends (65.7%).

Less than half (47.6%) of children and young people reported they usually get to have a say in what happens to them and people usually listen to what they say. Only 41.8 per cent of young people aged 15-17 years reported they were getting as much help as they needed to make a decision about their future.

Comparison of 2018 and 2015 results

Overall, the results for indicators with comparable data for 2015 and 2018 were consistent between the two years (Table 1). However, there were some notable differences observed:

- In the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey, a higher proportion (82.1%) of children and young people managed by DCJ reported they usually get to have a say and usually feel listened to. This has increased from 71.3 per cent in the 2015 NSW OOHC Survey.
- In the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey, there was a significant increase in the proportion of young people aged 15-17 years reporting satisfaction with 'their contact with family'.
- In the NSW Residential Care Survey, there was a 20.6 percentage point increase in the proportion of female respondents who reported feeling safe and settled, up from 60.8 per cent in 2015 to 81.4 per cent in 2018.
- Although the majority of young people aged 15-17 years in both the NSW OOHC and NSW Residential Care surveys reported feeling close to at least one family group (85.5% and 72.0% respectively), the findings were lower than those in the 2015 survey (98.8% and 82.8% respectively).

- In the NSW Residential Care Survey, the proportion of females who reported feeling close to at least one family group decreased by 12.5 percentage points from 84.6 per cent in 2015 to 72.1 per cent in 2018.

Table 1: Comparison between the National OOHC Survey, NSW OOHC Survey and NSW Residential Care Survey results, 2015 and 2018

Indicator	National OOHC Survey		NSW OOHC Survey		NSW Residential Care Survey	
	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018
Sense of security	90.6%	91.5%	96.4%	94.7%	71.7%	78.3%
Participation	66.7%	65.9%	75.7%	75.1%	49.2%	47.6%
Community activity ¹		64.6%		73.6%		71.7%
Family connection	93.5%	94.2%	97.2%	93.7%	84.1%	81.1%
Family contact	70.0%	71.8%	73.2%	79.0%	76.9%	75.5%
Sense of community ¹						
Know ledge of family background		89.5%		96.6%		91.6%
Life history recorded		88.5%		95.6%		87.4%
Perceived support to follow culture		83.8%		94.6%		85.0%
Satisfaction w ith contact w ith close friends		80.8%		87.2%		65.7%
Significant person	96.5%	97.4%	98.6%	97.8%	94.1%	91.6%
Leaving care ²		63.8%		66.2%		41.8%

Notes:

1. Due to substantial changes to the survey questions and response categories for 'Community activity' and 'Sense of community', the results are not comparable across the 2015 and 2018 surveys.
2. For 'Leaving care', it is not appropriate to compare the 2018 and 2015 survey results as the 2018 results are based on a question that was not included in the NSW implementation of the survey in 2015.

Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset, 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW DCJ. National data based on AIHW material.

Introduction

This report presents an overview of the results of two state-wide surveys conducted in 2018 by NSW Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ), formerly Family and Community Services (FACS), exploring the views of children and young people in OOHC – the NSW OOHC Survey and the NSW Residential Care Survey.

These surveys were conducted as part of the National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2009-2020.

The National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2009-2020 provides the context for these surveys with the overarching agenda to improve the safety and wellbeing of Australia's children and young people. The Framework defines 13 standards 'to ensure children and young people in need of out-of-home care are given consistent, best practice care, no matter where they live' (Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, 2011).

The eight child-reported indicators explored in the survey via a set of core questions were designed to be mapped to seven of the 13 OOHC national standards (Table 2). These indicators are used to drive continuous improvement in the consistency and quality of care and services provided to children and young people.

The surveys provide valuable information on the views of children and young people about various aspects of their experience in care while providing the opportunity for children and young people to make their voices heard. Through these surveys, the views of children and young people can be taken into account and used in decision-making processes. The results will help to identify areas of strength and weakness; inform case planning and improvements to systems, policy, planning and practice; and track areas of improvement.

This report provides a comparison of the NSW and national results as well as between the NSW OOHC Survey and the NSW Residential Care Survey. Comparisons are also made with the 2015 surveys which provide a benchmark. Where appropriate, the results have been disaggregated by demographic and placement characteristics.

Table 2: Comparison of the National OOHC Standards and survey indicators

National OOHC Standard		Survey indicators
1	Children and young people will be provided with stability and security during their time in care.	Sense of security
2	Children and young people participate in decisions that have an impact on their lives.	Participation
8	Children and young people in care are supported to participate in social and/or recreational activities of their choice, such as sporting, cultural or community activity.	Community activity
9	Children and young people are supported to safely and appropriately maintain connection with family, be they birth parents, siblings or other family members.	Family connection
		Family contact
10	Children and young people in care are supported to develop their identity, safely and appropriately, through contact with their families, friends, culture, spiritual sources and communities and have their life history recorded as they grow up.	Sense of community
11	Children and young people in care are supported to safely and appropriately identify and stay in touch, with at least one other person who cares about their future, who they can turn to for support and advice.	Significant person
13	Children and young people have a transition from care plan commencing at 15 years old which details support to be provided after leaving care.	Leaving care

Method and data

During 2018, the NSW Department of Communities and Justice implemented the state-wide surveys with the help of caseworkers across NSW in line with the detailed national guidelines developed by Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

The NSW data for both surveys were collected between 1 February and 30 April 2018 using the internet-based survey tool 'Viewpoint'. The online surveys were designed to engage children and young people, and caseworkers from DCJ and Funded Service Providers were encouraged to support those participating to complete the survey and use the questions and responses to inform discussions and case planning.

The NSW Residential Care survey sample was drawn in January 2018 to capture the children and young people in residential care at that time. The selected samples were checked to ensure they were representative of the in-scope populations in terms of sex, placement provider, Aboriginal status and placement type. Non-identifying NSW data were submitted to the AIHW for national reporting.

The response rates were low for both surveys. Low response rates can be attributed to a number of reasons. These include: 'survey fatigue' due to similar surveys being

conducted concurrently by other agencies; use of the online tool with some children and young people reporting that they preferred to discuss their opinions face-to-face with their caseworker as opposed to using an online tool; and general lack of interest given there was no incentive offered for participants to complete the survey.

While children and young people completed the survey questions themselves, all participants were supported to complete the survey by either a caseworker or a support worker to ensure they felt safe, informed and supported throughout the process. Participation was voluntary and children and young people were provided with an easy to understand information sheet about the survey to inform their choice to participate. Caseworkers were encouraged to use the survey tool as part of their regular case planning with the children and young people invited to participate. Caseworkers were responsible for: talking with the child or young person about a suitable time to undertake the survey (either with the caseworker or on their own) and providing them with log in details; reviewing their answers; identifying any child protection concerns; and talking with the young person about the answers they gave to identify what is going well or what they would like to improve. This approach may have affected the children and young people's responses to the survey questions.

NSW OOHC Survey

The sample for the NSW OOHC survey comprised:

- children and young people aged 8-17 years (as at 1 January 2018) residing in OOHC under the NSW Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1988
- whose care arrangements were ordered by the Children's Court and for whom parental responsibility was transferred to the Minister/ Secretary
- who had been on a final court order for three months or more as at 1 January 2018.

The sample group contained 737 children and young people. There were six duplicates in the sample which were excluded for analysis bringing the total to 731. Of this sample, 322 (43.7%) completed the survey (down from 62.9% in 2015), 163 (22.1%) declined and 246 (33.3%) did not respond.

NSW Residential Care Survey

All children and young people living in residential care in NSW, aged between 8-17 years old were included in the NSW Residential Care survey sample. That is, regardless of whether a child or young person was on final orders or interim orders.

Of the 461 children and young people selected for the NSW Residential Care Survey, 143 (31.0%) completed the survey (down from 67.4% in 2015), 32 (6.9%) declined and 286 (62.0%) did not respond.

Characteristics of the survey respondents

The following characteristics are similar across the NSW OOHC Survey, the NSW Residential Care Survey and the National OOHC Survey (Table 3):

- The proportion of non-Aboriginal respondents is higher than Aboriginal respondents (67.1% vs 32.9% in the NSW OOHC Survey, 68.5% vs 31.5% in the NSW Residential Care Survey and 60.5% vs 38.8% in the National OOHC Survey).
- The proportion of respondents case-managed by Funded Service Providers is higher than the proportion of respondents case managed by DCJ in both the NSW OOHC Survey and NSW Residential Care Survey (70.2% vs 29.8% and 67.8% vs 32.2% respectively).

The following characteristics varied across the three surveys:

- The majority of respondents are aged 10-14 years in the NSW OOHC Survey (60.3%) and in the National OOHC Survey (57.9%), while around half (52.5%) of respondents in the NSW Residential Care Survey are aged 15-17 years.
- The majority of respondents are male in the NSW OOHC Survey and the NSW Residential Care Survey (56.8% and 69.2% respectively), compared to around half the respondents (48.1%) in the National OOHC Survey.
- A higher proportion of respondents are in foster care in the NSW OOHC Survey than kinship care (56.2% vs 35.1%). In the National OOHC Survey, the proportion of respondents in foster care and kinship care is roughly the same (42.2%).
- Compared to the NSW Residential Care Survey, the proportion of respondents who have been in their current placement for less than 12 months is lower in the NSW OOHC Survey (42.7% vs 20.5% respectively).
- Nearly 70 per cent of respondents in the NSW Residential Care Survey are from major cities, higher than the proportion of respondents in the National OOHC Survey and the NSW OOHC Survey (53.0% and 59.9% respectively). The proportion of respondents from the outer regional area is higher in the National OOHC Survey than the proportions in the NSW OOHC Survey and the Residential Care Survey (16.4% vs 9.3% vs 4.9% respectively).

In comparing results across surveys it should be noted that observed differences may be due to the differences in the characteristics of the respondents described above and in the case of the National OOHC Survey, differences may also be due to different collection methodologies used across jurisdictions.

Table 3: Characteristics of the survey respondents, 2018

Characteristics		National OOHC Survey		NSW OOHC Survey		NSW Residential Care Survey	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Age (years)	8-9	428	17.6	66	20.5	23	16.1
	10-14	1,407	57.9	194	60.3	45	31.5
	15-17	593	24.4	62	19.3	75	52.5
Sex	Male	1,168	48.1	183	56.8	99	69.2
	Female	1,256	51.7	139	43.2	44	30.8
	Not stated	-	-	-	-	*	*
Aboriginal status	Aboriginal	943	38.8	106	32.9	45	31.5
	Non-Aboriginal	1,469	60.5	216	67.1	98	68.5
Living arrangement	Foster care	1,015	41.8	181	56.2	-	-
	Relatives or kin	1,025	42.2	113	35.1	-	-
	Residential care	225	9.3	28	8.7	143	100
	Other	163	6.7	*	*	-	-
Remoteness area	Major cities	1,287	53.0	193	59.9	100	69.9
	Inner regional	562	23.1	99	30.7	36	25.2
	Outer regional	397	16.4	30	9.3	7	4.9
	Remote and Very remote	153	6.3	*	*	*	*
Management sector	DCJ	-	-	96	29.8	46	32.2
	Funded Service Provider	-	-	226	70.2	97	67.8
Placement duration	Less than 12 months	-	-	66	20.5	61	42.7
	Between 12 and 60 months	-	-	175	54.4	82	57.3
	More than 5 years	-	-	81	25.2	*	*
Time in care	Less than 12 months	-	-	30	9.3	-	-
	Between 12 and 60 months	-	-	88	27.3	-	-
	More than 5 years	-	-	204	63.4	-	-
Total		2,428	100.0	322	100.0	143	100.0

Notes:

1. Duplicate Person IDs were excluded in the dataset. Only one set of survey responses per child/ young person was retained for analysis.

2. Remoteness of the child and young person's living arrangement is based on the 2016 Remoteness Areas (RAs) of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard. RAs divide Australia into broad geographic regions that share common characteristics of remoteness for statistics purposes. The RAs are estimated using postcode of the child and young person's living arrangement.

3. 'Other' living arrangement includes not-related person, self-placed and youth refuge with small number of respondents are not shown in the chart.

* Cells where the number of respondents is equal to or less than 5 were re-distributed across other categories within that characteristic and are not shown in the table.

Source: 2018 NSW OOHC survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. National data based on AIHW material.

Comparison of respondents to the in-scope population and the 2015 Survey

Overall, the children and young people who participated across both surveys are representative of the in-scope populations except by sex and management sector.

The proportion of children and young people who are case managed by Funded Service Providers is higher among respondents for both surveys compared to the in-scope populations. In the NSW Residential Care Survey, the proportion of children and young people who are male is higher compared to the in-scope population.

The characteristics of respondents for the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey were similar in comparison to the 2015 surveys by age, sex and Aboriginal status but varied by other characteristics (see Appendix A). In 2018, a higher proportion of survey respondents are managed by Funded Service Providers while the proportion of respondents managed by DCJ and Funded Service Providers was similar in 2015.

A higher proportion of respondents in 2018 have been in their current placement between 12 and 60 months compared to respondents in the 2015 surveys. The NSW OOHC Survey in 2015 did not include any respondents who had been in care for less than 12 months or living in residential care while the 2018 survey includes a small number of respondents who have been in care for less than 12 months and a small number living in residential care. Time in care data was not available for respondents from the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey and so could not be compared.

Overview of NSW result by indicators

This section provides detailed results for each indicator measured across the three surveys (NSW OOHC Survey, NSW Residential Care Survey and National OOHC Survey) and compares the findings between the 2015 and 2018 surveys where appropriate. Appendix B details the survey questions used to produce the indicators.

The analysis explores the results for each indicator disaggregated by demographic and placement characteristics, including management sector (DCJ or Funded Service Provider), Aboriginality, age, sex, living arrangement, placement duration and time in care.

Note time in care data are not available for the NSW Residential Care Survey. The NSW OOHC Survey in 2015 did not include respondents who had been in care for less than 12 months or living in residential care while the 2018 survey includes a small number of respondents who have been in care for less than 12 months and a small number living in residential care.

Rather than highlighting all differences in results between surveys, over time and by characteristics, the analysis focuses on key differences to identify areas of strength and improvement to inform policy and practice. Differences of 10 percentage points or more are considered meaningful for this purpose and have been reported. Unless otherwise stated, the differences described in the report are statistically significant at the 90 per cent level and based on counts of 30 or more respondents. Differences of less than 10 percentage points that are statistically significant have not been described in the report but have been noted in Appendix C.

Note that due to the large difference in results between the NSW Residential Care Survey and the NSW OOHC Survey, most of the differences by characteristics are consistent with the high level findings and have not been further described in the report.

The analyses are descriptive only and do not imply causal relationships nor do they take into account other underlying confounding factors that could contribute to the relationship. Disaggregated results with small numbers should be interpreted with caution.

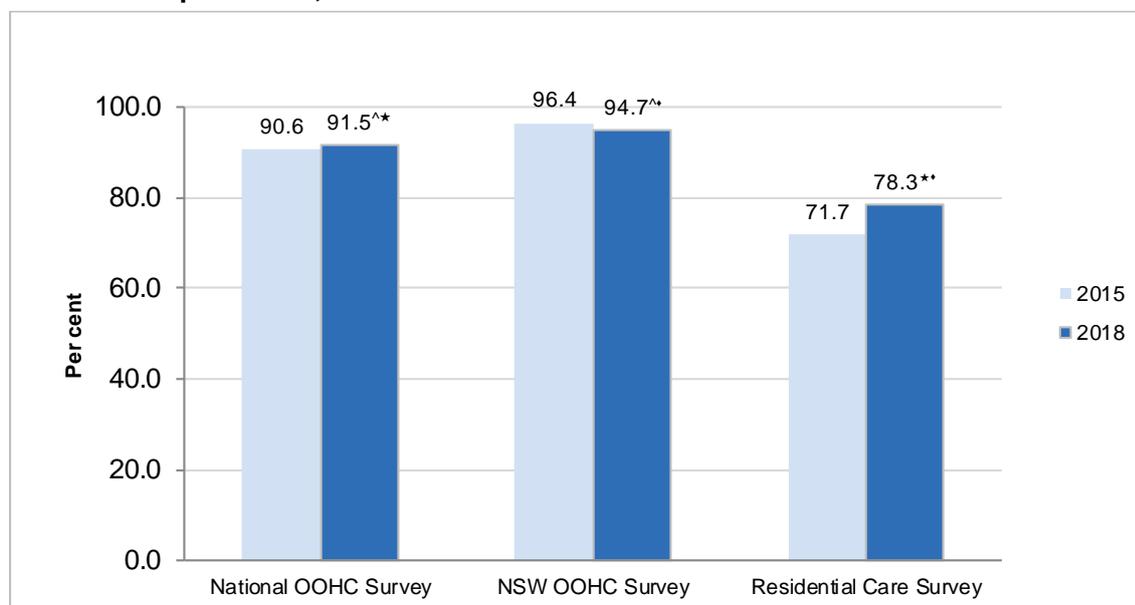
Sense of security

Indicator 1.3 Sense of security: The proportion of children and young person in out-of-home care who report feeling safe and secure in their current placement.

Children and young people aged 8-17 years were asked four questions related to the 'Sense of security' indicator (see Appendix B for details). These questions aimed to evaluate whether children and young people feel safe and settled in their current placement.

- The vast majority of children and young people in the NSW OOHC Survey and nationally reported feeling both safe and settled in their current placement (94.7% and 91.5% respectively). In comparison, 78.3 per cent of children and young people in the NSW Residential Care Survey reported feeling safe and settled (Figure 1).
- In the NSW Residential Care Survey a notable proportion of children and young people (9.8%) reported feeling neither safe nor settled and 7.0 per cent reported feeling settled but not safe. The remainder reported feeling safe but not settled.
- The results for this indicator were comparable to the 2015 survey results and no meaningful changes were observed.

Figure 1: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported feeling safe and settled in their current placement, 2015 and 2018



Notes: Feeling safe and settled comprises the response categories 'Yes completely' and 'Just about'.
 Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset, 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS. National data based on AIHW material.
 Significant differences are indicated by ^ for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey, * for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey, and * for comparisons between the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey.

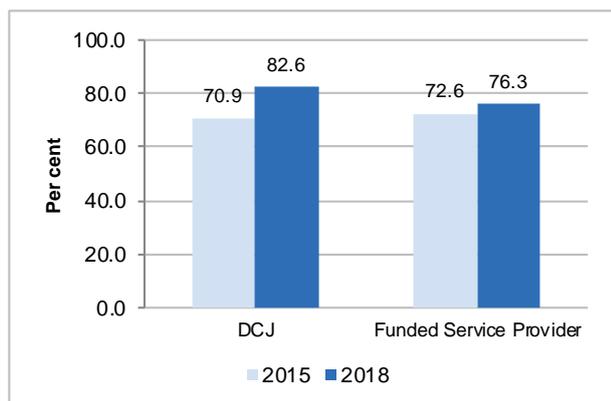
Sense of security by characteristics

In the NSW OOHC Survey, no meaningful differences were observed by demographic and placement characteristics or in comparison to the 2015 survey results.

In the NSW Residential Care Survey, there were some notable improvements. The proportion of children and young people managed by DCJ who reported feeling safe and settled increased from 70.9 per cent in 2015 to 82.6 per cent in 2018, but the difference was not statistically significant (Figure 2). The vast majority of children (91.3%) aged 8-11 years reported feeling safe and settled. This was higher than the proportion in 2015 (76.3%) and the proportions in the older age groups (77.8% for

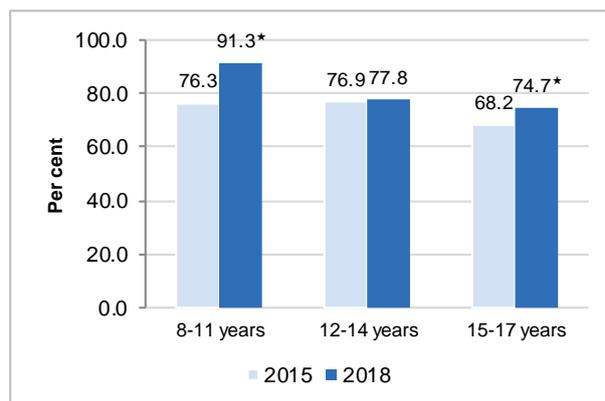
children aged 12-14 years and 74.7% for young people aged 15-17 years) (Figure 3). However, it should be noted that the number of respondents in the 8-11 years age group is relatively small and these results should be interpreted with caution. The proportion of females who reported feeling safe and settled increased from 60.8 per cent in 2015 to 81.4 per cent in 2018 (Figure 4).

Figure 2: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported feeling safe and settled by management sector, 2015 and 2018



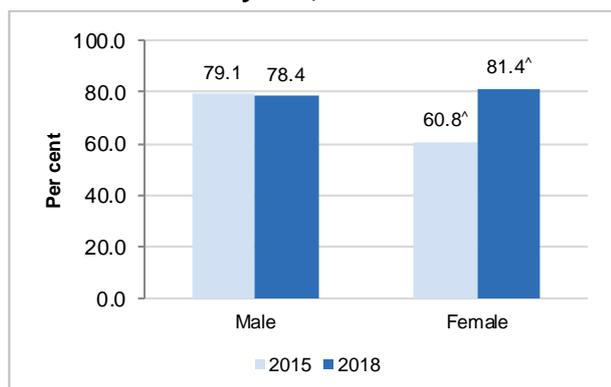
Source: 2018 NSW Residential Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey report, NSW FACS.

Figure 3: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported feeling safe and settled by age group, 2015 and 2018



Source: 2018 NSW Residential Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey report, NSW FACS. Significant differences are indicated by * for comparisons within characteristics.

Figure 4: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported feeling safe and settled by sex, 2015 and 2018



Source: 2018 NSW Residential Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey report, NSW FACS. Significant differences are indicated by ^ for comparisons between the 2015 and 2018 surveys.

Immediate action for children and young people not feeling completely safe

There are 90 children and young people from the NSW OOHC Survey and the NSW Residential Care Survey who reported feeling 'just about', 'not at all' and 'not really' safe in their current placement and these children and young people were followed up to identify the actions required to address the safety issue.

Around a quarter of children and young people (26.7%) cited that there were some issues with their carer or housemates, 13.3 per cent felt generally unsafe and another 11.1 per cent felt anxious leaving their family. Around 18 per cent of children and young people could not explain or provide further details to their caseworker about why they felt unsafe. Around 10 per cent were still being followed up at the time of analysis. The remaining children and young people cited various other reasons such as security, placement breakdown, issues with staff members and concerns about the home environment.

Feedback from Districts and non-government agencies indicated that safety alerts related to perceived risk rather than actual risk. For example, general feelings of insecurity, unfamiliar noises at night, frustrations with housemates and anxiety about being away from family. These responses did prompt agencies to consider further support to address or eliminate safety concerns.

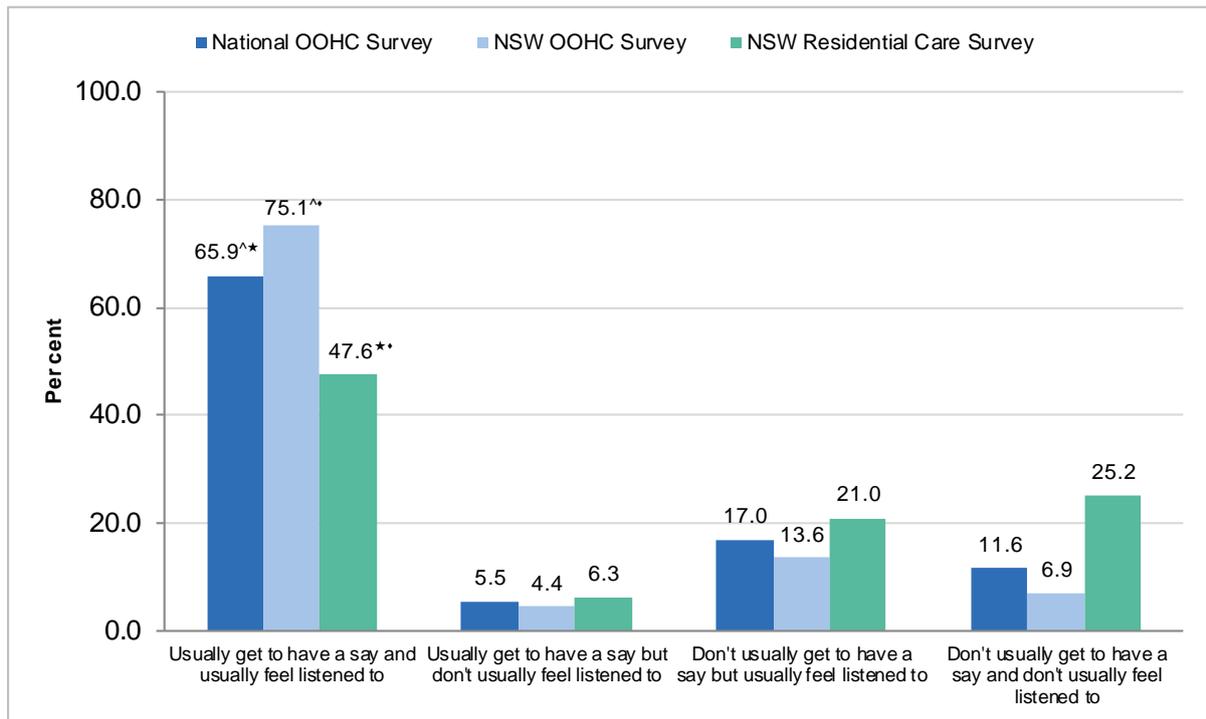
Participation

Indicator 2.1 Participation: The proportion of children and young people who report that they have opportunities to have a say in decisions that have an impact on their lives and that they feel listened to.

Children and young people aged 8-17 years were asked three questions related to the 'Participation' indicator (see Appendix B for details). These questions aimed to capture whether children and young people have a say in decisions that impact on their lives and whether they feel listened to.

- The majority of children and young people in the NSW OOHC Survey and nationally reported that they usually get to have a say in what happens to them and people usually listen to what they say (75.1% and 65.9% respectively). Children and young people in the NSW Residential Care Survey were less likely than children and young people in the other surveys to report participation in decision making (47.6% reported usually having a say and feeling listened to) and more likely to report they don't usually get to have a say and don't usually feel listened to (25.2%) (Figure 5).
- The majority of children and young people in both the NSW OOHC Survey and the NSW Residential Care Survey reported that people usually explained the decisions made about them (85.5% and 74.1% respectively).
- No meaningful changes were observed between 2015 and 2018 (Figure 6).

Figure 5: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 by self-reported participation in decision making, 2018

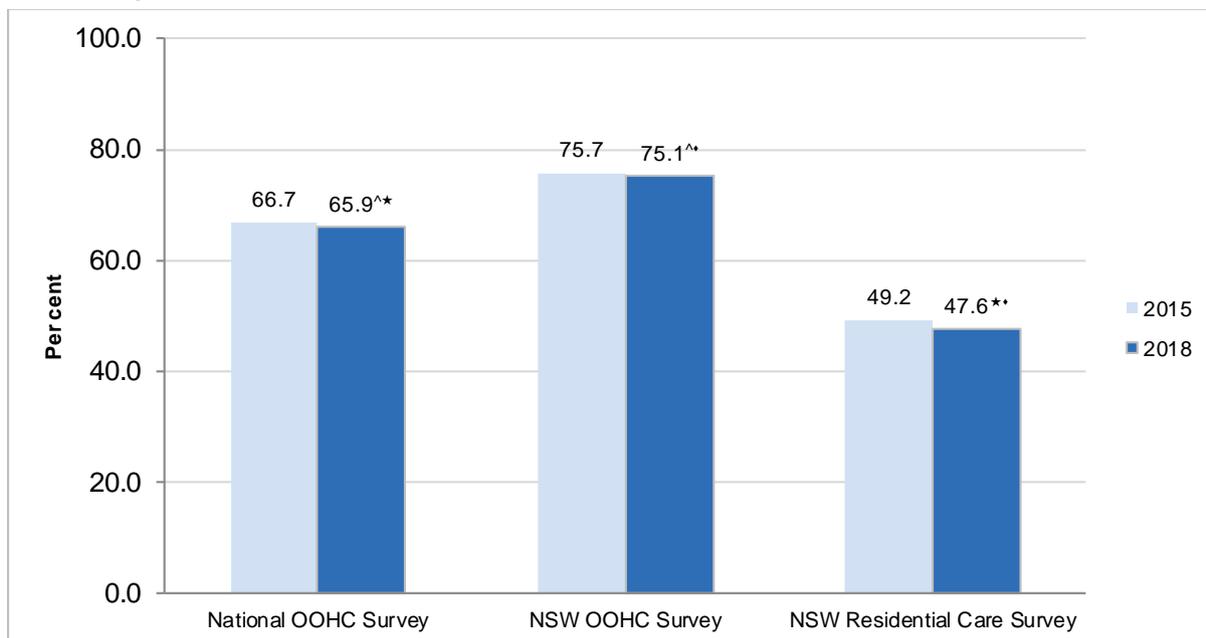


Notes: 'Usually' comprises the response categories 'All of the time' and 'Most of the time'.

Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset, 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. National data based on AIHW material.

Significant differences are indicated by ^ for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey, * for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey, and * for comparisons between the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey.

Figure 6: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported that they usually get to have a say and feel listened to, 2015 and 2018



Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset, 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS. National data based on AIHW material.

Significant differences are indicated by ^ for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey, * for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey, and * for comparisons between the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey.

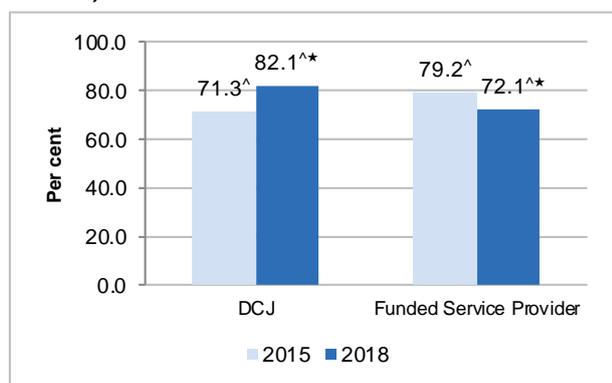
Participation by characteristics

In the NSW OOHC Survey, 82.1 per cent of children and young people managed by DCJ reported they usually get to have a say and usually feel listened to. This was higher than the proportion of children and young people managed by Funded Service Provider (72.1%) and the proportion of children and young people from the 2015 survey (71.3%) (Figure 7).

'Participation' increased with the length of placement. The majority of children and young people (84.0%) who were in their current placement for more than five years reported that they usually get to have a say and usually feel listened to compared to 74.3 per cent of children and young people in a placement of between 12 and 60 months and 66.2 per cent of children and young people in a placement of less than 12 months (Figure 8).

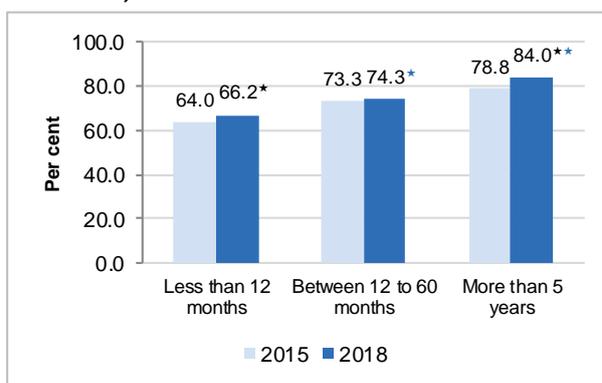
In the NSW Residential Care Survey, the result was more positive for Aboriginal children and young people than non-Aboriginal children and young people (55.6% and 43.9% respectively), but the difference was not statistically significant (Figure 9). The proportion of children aged 8-11 years who reported that they usually get to have a say and usually feel listened to increased by 30.1 percentage points from 39.5 per cent in 2015 to 69.6 per cent in 2018 (Figure 10). Note the number of respondents in this age group is relatively small and results should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 7: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported that they usually get to have a say and feel listened to, by management sector, 2015 and 2018



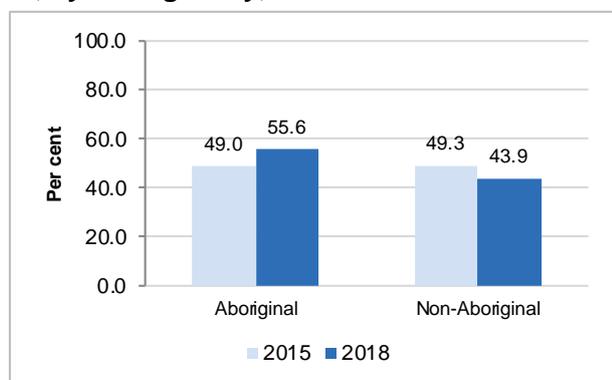
Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS. Significant differences are indicated by [^] for comparisons between the 2015 and 2018 surveys and ^{*} for comparisons within characteristics.

Figure 8: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported that they usually get to have a say and feel listened to, by placement duration, 2015 and 2018



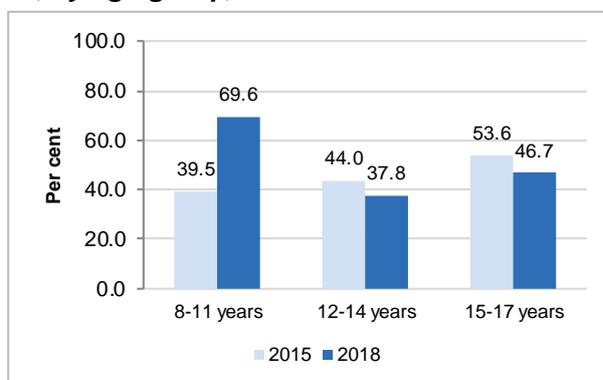
Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS. Significant differences are indicated by ^{*} for comparisons within characteristics.

Figure 9: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported that they usually get to have a say and feel listened to, by Aboriginality, 2015 and 2018



Source: 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS.

Figure 10: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported that they usually get to have a say and feel listened to, by age group, 2015 and 2018



Source: 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS.

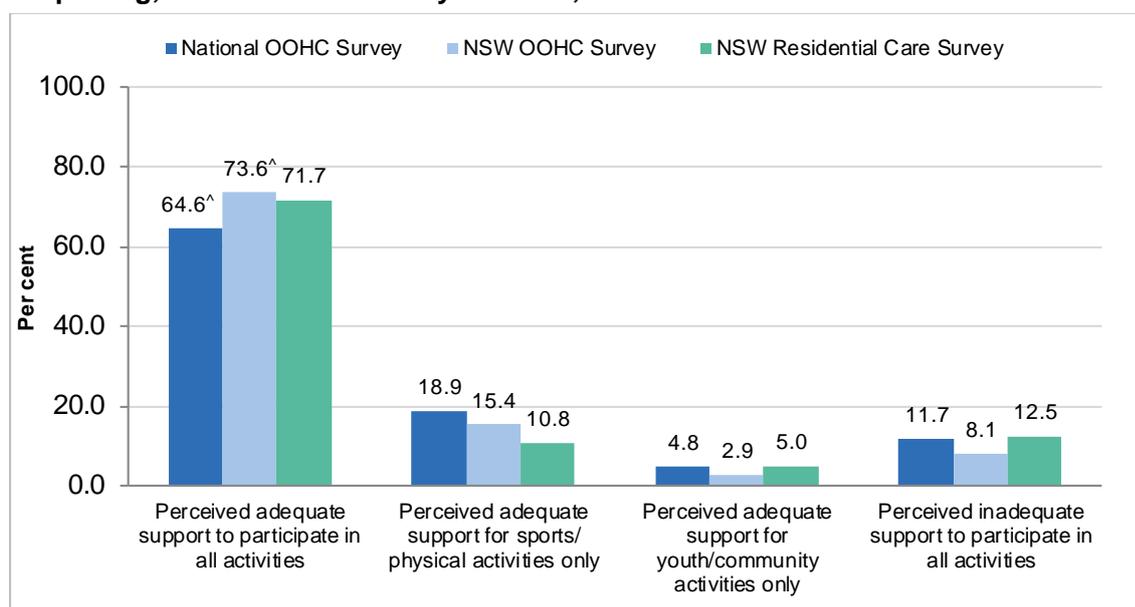
Community activity

Indicator 8.1 Community activity: The proportion of children and young people who report they may choose to do the same sorts of things (sporting, cultural or community activities) that children and young people their age who aren't in care do.

Children and young people aged 8-17 years were asked four questions related to the 'Community activity' indicator (see Appendix B for details). These questions aimed to capture their opinion of the support they received to participate in sporting, cultural or community activities. Due to the substantial changes to the survey questions and response categories for this indicator, a comparison to the 2015 survey results has not been presented.

- The majority of children and young people reported that they received adequate support from their carer or someone else to participate in all activities including sport, physical activities, youth and community activities (73.6% in the NSW OOHC Survey, 71.7% in the NSW Residential Care Survey and 64.6% nationally) (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 by self-reported support to participate in sporting, cultural or community activities, 2018



Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset, 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS. National data based on AIHW material.

Significant differences are indicated by ^ for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey.

Community activity by characteristics

There were some notable differences in the results of ‘Community activity’ by Aboriginality, age, living arrangement and placement duration.

In the NSW OOHC Survey, 81.4 per cent of children aged 8-11 years reported that they received adequate support to participate in all activities. This is higher than the proportion of children aged 12-14 years and the proportion of young people aged 15-17 years (63.1% and 69.4% respectively). Children aged 12-14 years in the NSW Residential Care Survey were more likely than children in the NSW OOHC Survey to report adequate support to participate in all activities (73.7% vs 63.1%), but the difference was not statistically significant (Figure 12).

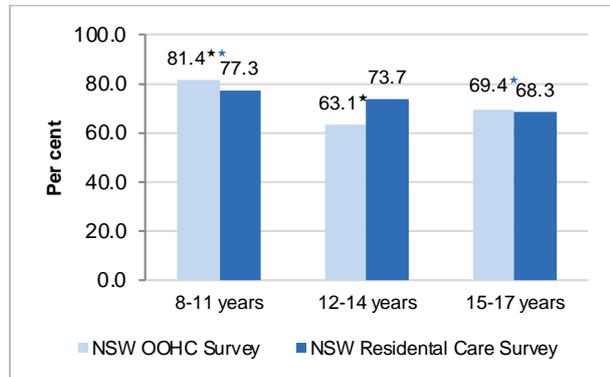
Children and young people living with relatives or kin were less likely than children and young people living in foster care to report receiving adequate support to participate in all activities (65.7% and 78.9% respectively) (Figure 13).

In both the NSW OOHC Survey and NSW Residential Care Survey, the ‘Community activity’ indicator was more positive for children and young people who have been in the current placement for 12 months or more than those who have been in the placement for less than 12 months (Figure 14).

The proportion of Aboriginal children and young people who reported that they received adequate support to participate in all activities was lower in the NSW

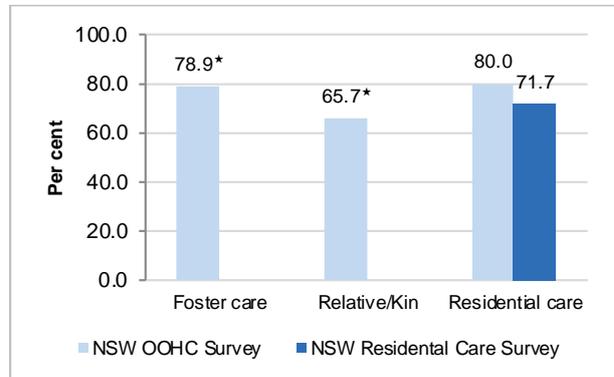
Residential Care Survey than the NSW OOHC Survey (64.3% and 79.4% respectively) (Figure 15).

Figure 12: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported receiving adequate support to participate in all activities by age group, 2018



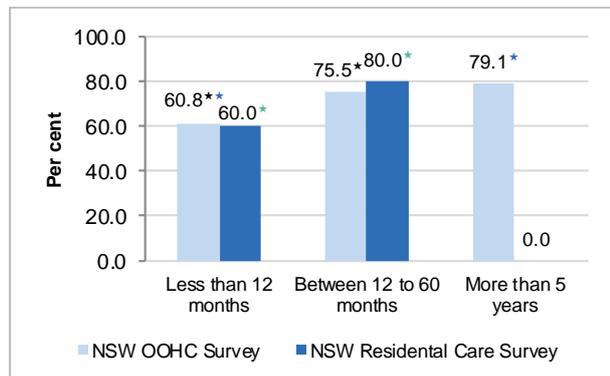
Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. Significant differences are indicated by * for comparisons within characteristics.

Figure 13: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported receiving adequate support to participate in all activities by living arrangement, 2018



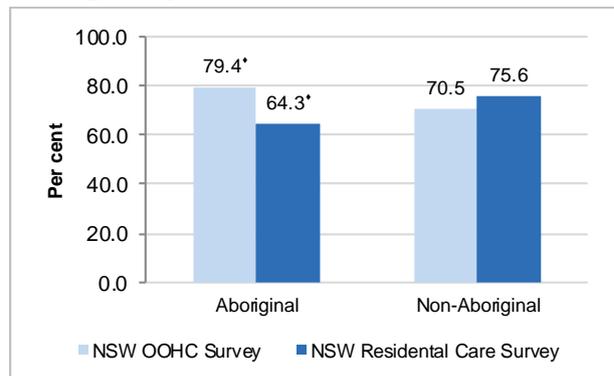
Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. Significant differences are indicated by * for comparisons within characteristics.

Figure 14: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported receiving adequate support to participate in all activities by placement duration, 2018



Note: The count for 'more than 5 years' in the NSW Residential Care survey is equal to or less than 5 and has been re-distributed across other categories. Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. Significant differences are indicated by * for comparisons within characteristics.

Figure 15: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported receiving adequate support to participate in all activities by Aboriginality, 2018



Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. Significant differences are indicated by * for comparisons of the 2018 results between two surveys.

Family connection

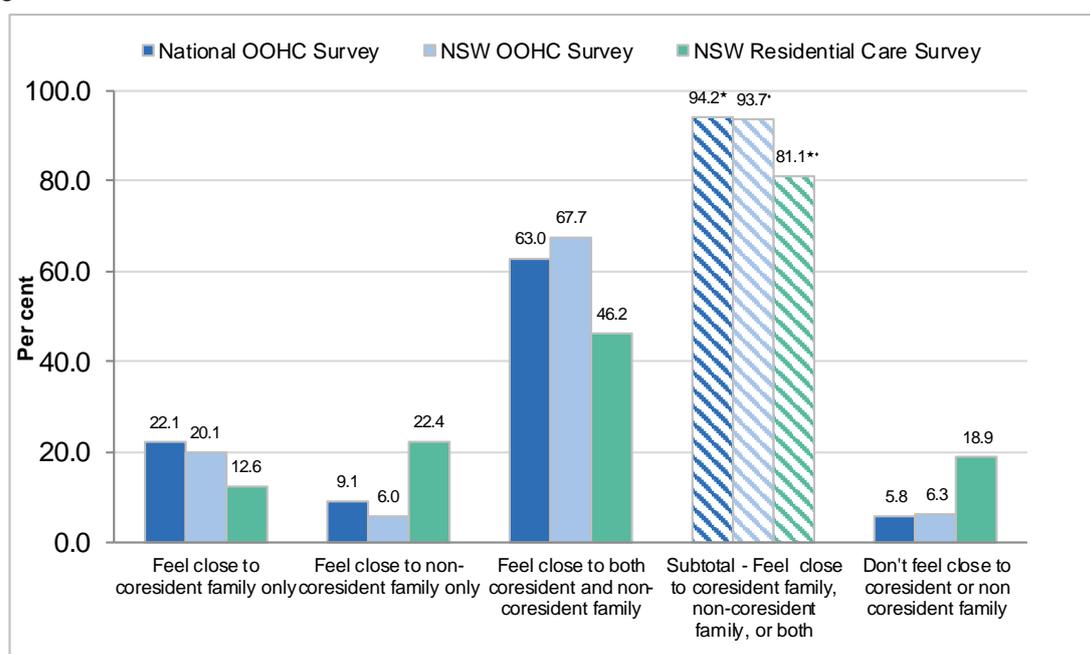
Indicator 9.2 Family connection: The proportion of children and young people who report they have an existing connection with at least one family member which they expect to maintain.

Children and young people aged 8-17 years were asked two questions related to the 'Family connection' indicator (see Appendix B for details). These questions aimed to

capture their feelings of connection and closeness to family despite the level of contact. Based on the AIHW material, 'how close' was described as 'how important and special they are to you' while 'Family' was generally self-defined by the responding children and young people. Children and young people in care may feel equally close to their birth family, carer family and others in their current placement. Co-resident family refers to 'people who you are living with now' and non-co-resident family refers to 'family member who you don't live with'.

- The vast majority of children and young people (>90%) in both the NSW OOHC Survey and nationally reported feeling close to at least one family group (co-resident family, non-co-resident family, or both). Children and young people in the NSW Residential Care Survey were less likely to report feeling close to at least one family group than children and young people in the other surveys (81.1%) (Figure 16).
- About two-thirds (67.7%) of children and young people in the NSW OOHC Survey and 63.0 per cent nationally felt close to both their co-resident family and non-co-resident family. In comparison, less than half of children and young people (46.2%) in the NSW Residential Care Survey reported feeling close to both their co-resident family and non-co-resident family (Figure 16).
- No significant differences of greater than 10 percentage points were observed between 2015 and 2018 (Figure 17)

Figure 16: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 by reported connection with family, 2018

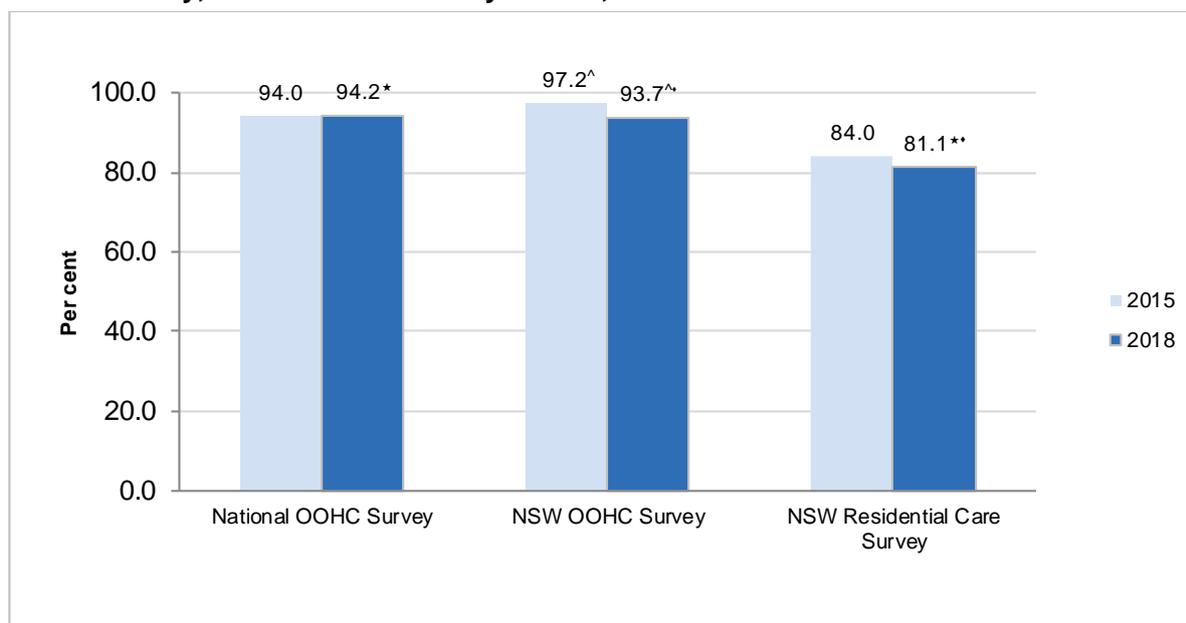


Note: 'Feel close' comprises the response categories 'Very close' and 'Fairly close'. 'Don't feel close' comprises the responses categories 'A bit close' and 'Not close at all'. The subtotal is the sum of the preceding three categories shown in the figure.

Source: 2018 NSW OOHC survey dataset, 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. National data based on AIHW material.

Significant differences are indicated by ★ for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey, and * for comparisons between the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey.

Figure 17: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported feeling close to co-resident family, non-co-resident family or both, 2015 and 2018



Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset, 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS. National data based on AIHW material. Significant differences are indicated by ^ for comparisons between the 2015 and 2018 NSW OOHC Surveys, * for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey, and ** for comparisons between the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey.

Family connection by characteristics

For the ‘Family connection’ indicator, there were some notable differences in the results by age, sex and placement duration.

In the NSW OOHC Survey, 85.5 per cent of young people aged 15-17 years reported feeling close to at least one family group which was lower than the proportion of children in the younger age groups (96.1% for the 8-11 years age group and 95.2% for the 12-14 years age group) and lower than the proportion of young people in the 2015 survey (98.8%) (Figure 18).

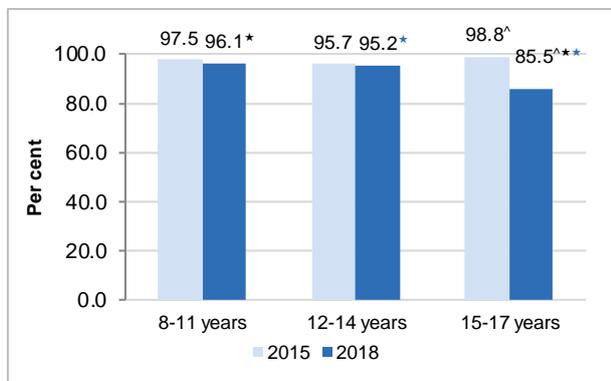
Similarly in the NSW Residential Care Survey, only 72.0 per cent of young people aged 15-17 years reported feeling close to at least one family group which was lower than the proportion of children in the other age groups (95.7% for the 8-11 years age group and 88.9% for the 12-14 years age group) and lower than the proportion of young people in the 2015 survey (82.8%) (Figure 19). For the 8-11 years age group the proportion increased by 11.5 percentage points from 84.2 per cent in 2015 to 95.7 per cent in 2018. However, it should be noted that the number of respondents in the 8-11 years age group is relatively small and these results should be interpreted with caution.

The vast majority of children and young people (96.3%) in the NSW OOHC survey who have been in their current placement for 12 months or more reported feeling

close to at least one family group. For those children and young people who have been in their current placement for less than 12 months the proportion was lower at 84.6 per cent which is a 15.4 percentage point decrease from the 2015 survey result (Figure 20).

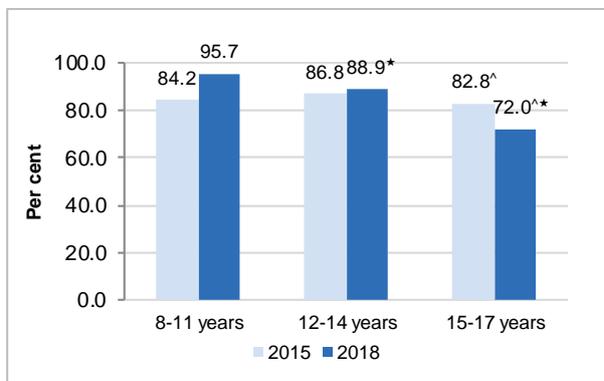
Females in the NSW Residential Care Survey are less likely than males to report feeling close to at least one family group (72.1% and 85.6% respectively). The proportion for females has decreased by 12.5 percentage points from 84.6 per cent in 2015 (Figure 21).

Figure 18: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported feeling close to co-resident family, non-co-resident family or both by age group, 2015 and 2018



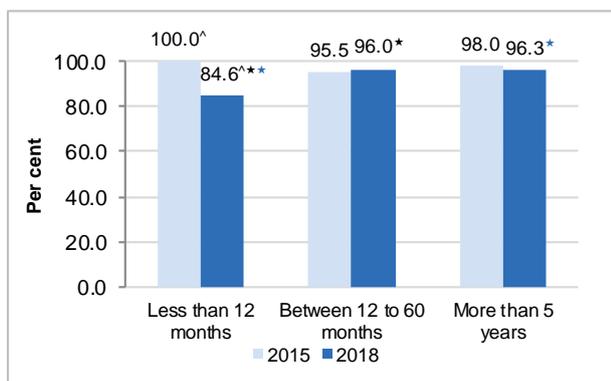
Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS. Significant differences are indicated by [^] for comparisons between the 2015 and 2018 surveys and * for comparisons within characteristics.

Figure 19: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported feeling close to co-resident family, non-co-resident family or both by age group, 2015 and 2018



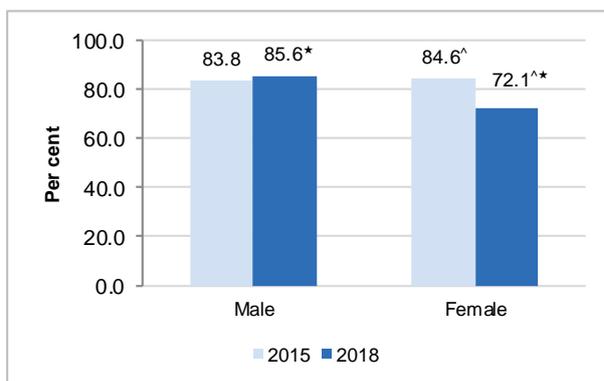
Source: 2018 NSW Residential Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS. Significant differences are indicated by [^] for comparisons between the 2015 and 2018 surveys and * for comparisons within characteristics.

Figure 20: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported feeling close to co-resident family, non-co-resident family or both by placement duration, 2015 and 2018



Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS. Significant differences are indicated by [^] for comparisons between the 2015 and 2018 surveys and * for comparisons within characteristics.

Figure 21: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported feeling close to co-resident family, non-co-resident family or both by sex, 2015 and 2018



Source: 2018 NSW Residential Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS. Significant differences are indicated by [^] for comparisons between the 2015 and 2018 surveys and * for comparisons within characteristics.

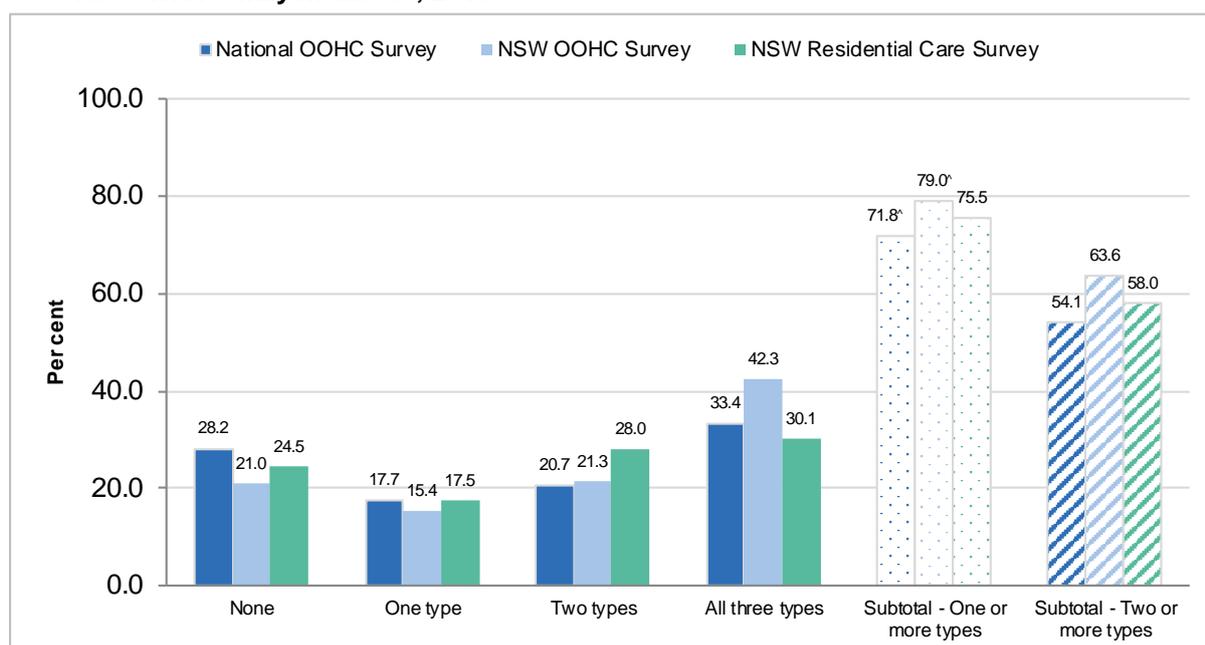
Family contact

Indicator 9.3 Family contact: The proportion of children and young people who report having contact with family members, by the reported frequency of contact and reported satisfaction with contact arrangements.

Children and young people aged 8-17 years were asked five questions related to the 'Family contact' indicator (see Appendix B for details). These questions aimed to capture children and young people's satisfaction with their contact with family they do not live with. Contact refers to visiting, talking, and writing. According to the AIHW material, 'Family' was broadly self-defined by the responding children and young people.

- The majority of children and young people reported satisfaction with one or more contact types across all three surveys (79.0% in the NSW OOHC Survey, 75.5% in the NSW Residential Care Survey and 71.8% nationally) (Figure 22).
- The proportion of children and young people who reported satisfaction with two or more contact types was higher in the NSW OOHC Survey compared to the National OOHC Survey (63.6% and 54.1% respectively).
- While less than half of children and young people (42.3%) in the NSW OOHC Survey reported satisfaction with all three types of contact, this was higher than the proportion of children and young people in the NSW Residential Care Survey and National OOHC Survey (30.1% and 33.4% respectively).
- The majority of children and young people (63.0%) in the NSW OOHC Survey reported that they did not require any changes to their current arrangement when asked 'Is there anything you want to change about contact with family you don't live with?'. This compares with 53.2 per cent of children and young people in the NSW Residential Care Survey.
- No significant differences of greater than 10 percentage points were observed in the proportions of children and young people who reported satisfaction with one or more contact types across all three surveys in 2015 and 2018 (Figure 23).

Figure 22: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported satisfaction with types of contact with family members, 2018

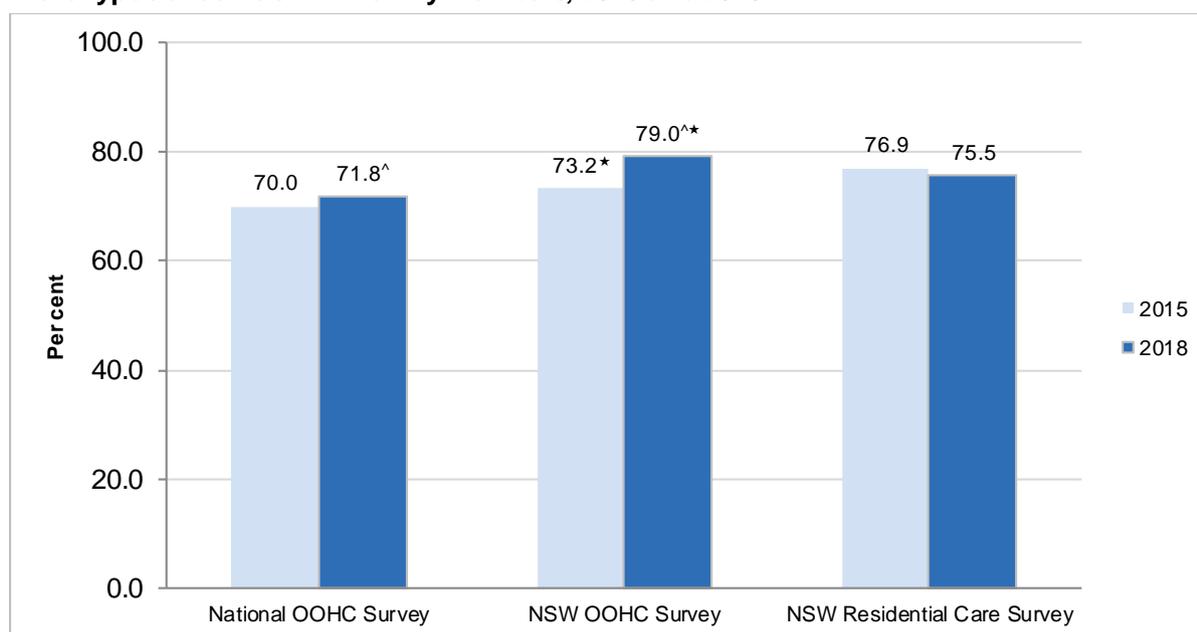


Notes:

1. Children and young people were asked about satisfaction with three types of contact: visiting, talking, and writing. 'Satisfied' comprises the response category 'As much as I want'. 'Not satisfied' comprises the response categories 'Less than I want' and 'More than I want'.
2. National data does not include WA for this indicator.
3. Significant differences are indicated by ^ for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey.

Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. National data based on AIHW material.

Figure 23: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported satisfaction with one or more types of contact with family members, 2015 and 2018



Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset, 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS. National data based on AIHW material.

Significant differences are indicated by ^ for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey, * for comparisons between the 2015 and 2018 NSW OOHC Surveys.

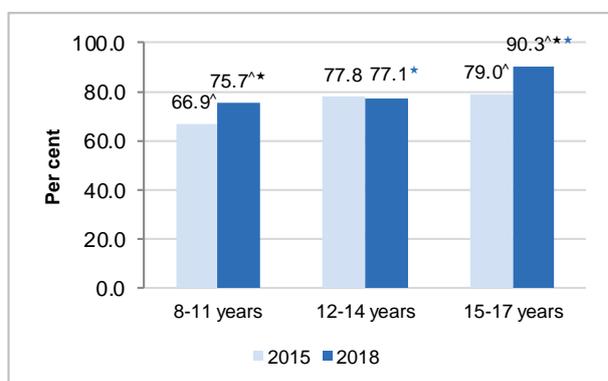
Family contact by characteristics

In the NSW OOHC Survey, young people aged 15-17 years were more likely to report being satisfied with one or more contact types than younger children (90.3% for the 15-17 years age group, 77.1% for the 12-14 years age group and 75.7% for the 8-11 years age group). Children and young people with placement duration between 12 to 60 months were also more likely to be satisfied with one or more contact types than children and young people with placement duration of less than 12 months (81.5% and 72.3% respectively).

Some notable changes were observed over time:

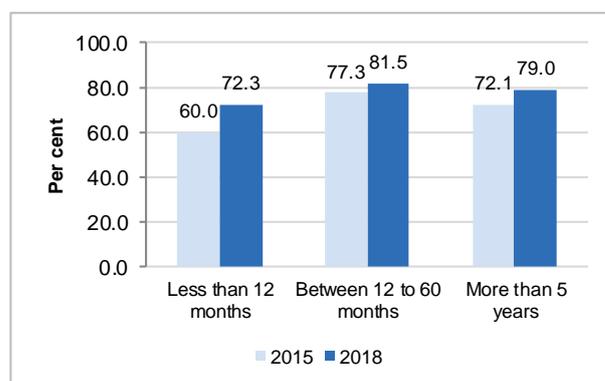
- The proportion of young people aged 15-17 years reporting satisfaction with one or more contact types increased from 79.0 percent in 2015 to 90.3 per cent in 2018 (Figure 24).
- The proportion of children and young people with a current placement duration of 'Less than 12 months' reporting satisfaction increased from 60.0 per cent in 2015 to 72.3 per cent in 2018 (Figure 25). However, the number of respondents with a current placement duration of 'Less than 12 months' is relatively small in the 2015 survey and these results should be interpreted with caution.
- In the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey 73.9 per cent of children aged 8-11 years said they were satisfied with contact arrangements – an increase from 52.6 per cent in 2015 (Figure 26). However, the number of respondents in the 8-11 years age group is relatively small and these results should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 24: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported satisfaction with one or more types of contact with family members by age group, 2015 and 2018



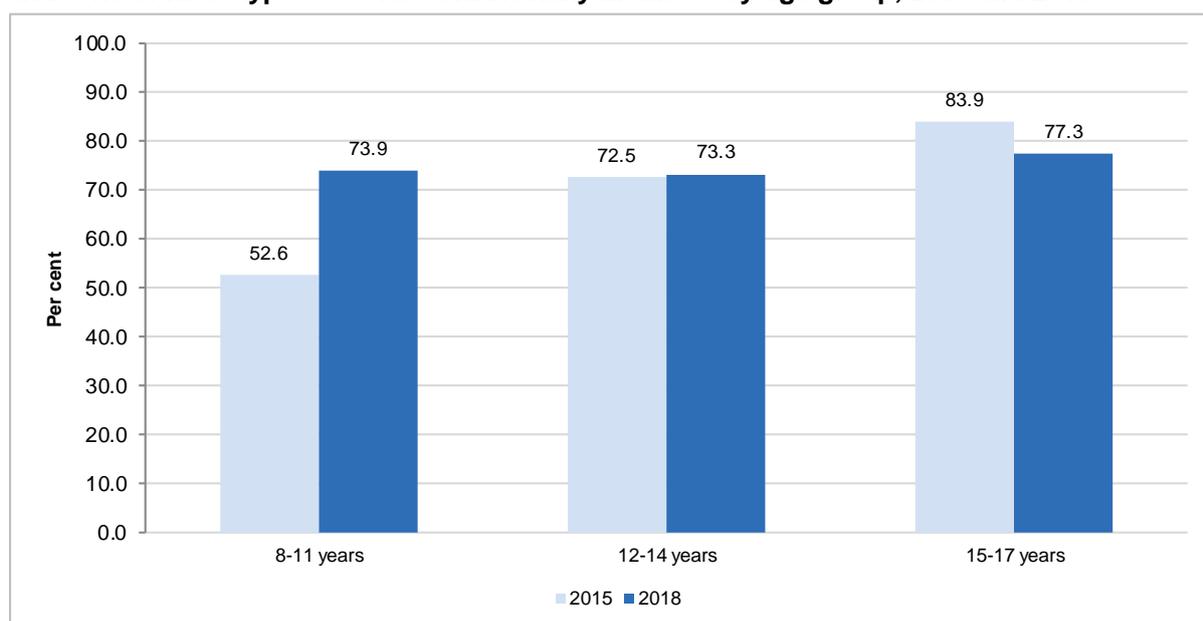
Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey report, NSW FACS. Significant differences are indicated by [^] for comparisons between the 2015 and 2018 surveys and by ^{*} for comparisons within characteristics.

Figure 25: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported satisfaction with one or more types of contact with family members by placement duration, 2015 and 2018



Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey report, NSW FACS.

Figure 26: Children and young people in residential care aged 8-17 who reported satisfaction with one or more types of contact with family members by age group, 2015 and 2018



Source: 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey report, NSW FACS.

Sense of community

Indicator 10.2 Sense of community: The proportion of children and young people who demonstrate having a sense of connection with the community in which they live.

Children and young people aged 8-17 years were asked four questions related to the 'Sense of community' indicator (see Appendix B for details). These questions aimed to capture their sense of community through four sub-measures: knowledge of family background, life history recorded, perceived support to follow culture and satisfaction with contact with close friends.

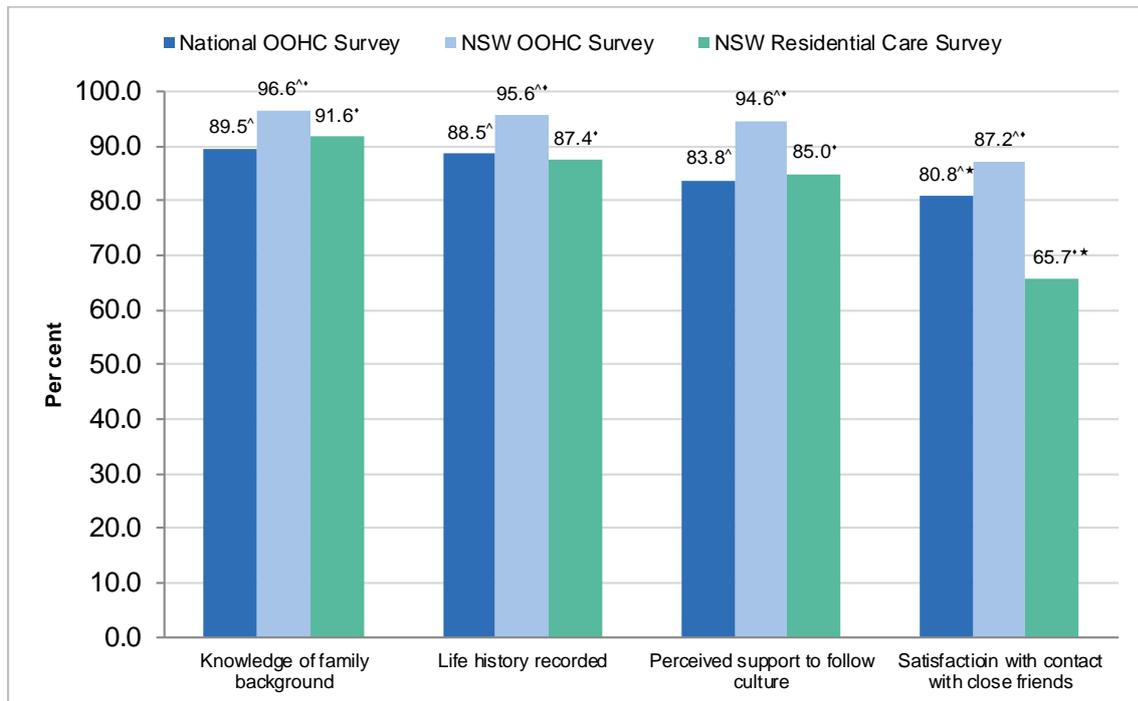
Due to substantial changes to the survey questions and response categories for this indicator, a comparison has not been presented.

- The vast majority of children and young people (approximately 90% or more) reported they had at least some knowledge of their family background across all three surveys (Figure 27).
- 95.6 per cent of children and young people in the NSW OOHC Survey, 87.4 per cent of children and young people in the NSW Residential Care Survey and 88.5 per cent of children and young people nationally reported that they had at least some of their life history recorded (that is, they have some things about their life, such as photos, a life story book, or a memory box).
- 94.6 per cent of children and young people in the NSW OOHC Survey reported they had at least some help or support to follow their culture. In comparison, children and young people in the NSW Residential Care Survey and National

OOHC Survey were less likely to report perceived support to follow culture (85.0% and 83.8% respectively).

- Almost two thirds (65.7%) of children and young people in the NSW Residential Care Survey reported at least some satisfaction with the amount of contact with their close friends. This was significantly lower than the proportion of children and young people in the NSW OOHC Survey and the National OOHC Survey who also reported satisfaction with contact with close friends (87.2% and 80.8% respectively).

Figure 27: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 by self-reported sense of community, 2018



Notes:

1. The figure shows children and young people who reported 'at least some' for each of the four topics.
2. Response categories varied across the questions for each topic and includes the response categories: 'A lot' and 'Some things' for 'Knowledge of family background'; 'Yes as much as I like' and 'Some but I want more' for 'Life history recorded'; 'Yes' and 'Sometimes' for 'Perceived support to follow culture'; and 'Yes' and 'Sometimes' for 'Satisfaction with contact with close friends'.
3. Significant differences are indicated by [^] for comparisons between 2018 National Survey and 2018 NSW OOHC Survey, by ^{*} for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey, and by ^{*} for comparisons between the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey.

Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset, 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS. National data based on AIHW material.

Sense of Community by characteristics

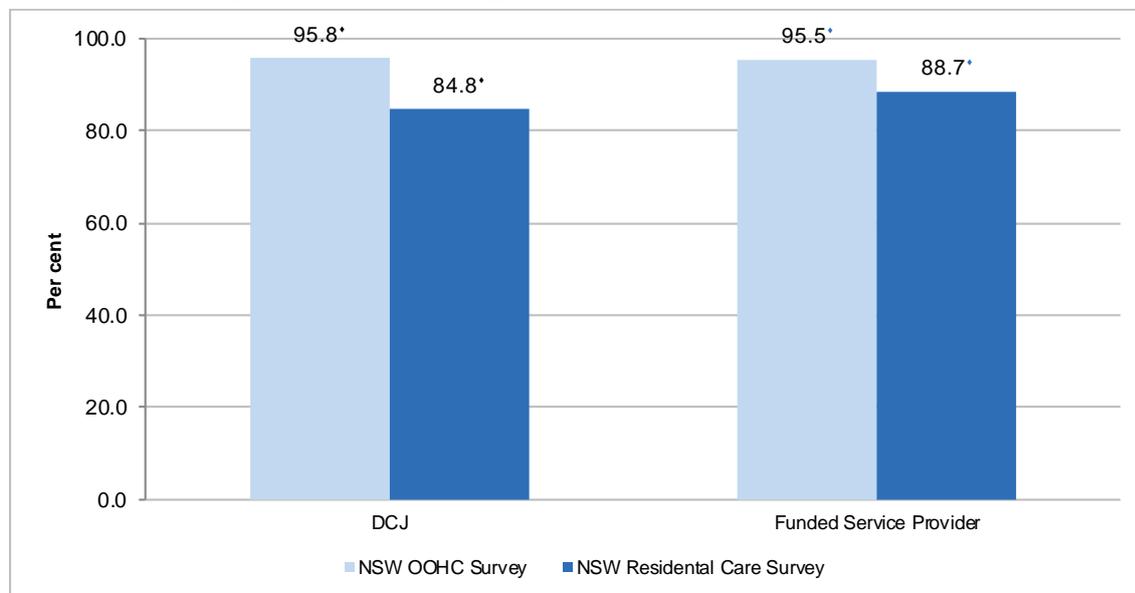
Knowledge of family background

Of the demographic and placement characteristics examined, no meaningful differences were observed for the 'Knowledge of family background' measure.

Life history recorded

In the NSW OOHC Survey, 95.8 per cent of children and young people managed by DCJ reported that they had at least some of their life history recorded. The proportions were lower for children and young people in the NSW Residential Care Survey (84.8% and 88.7% respectively) (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported they had at least some of their life history recorded by management sector, 2018

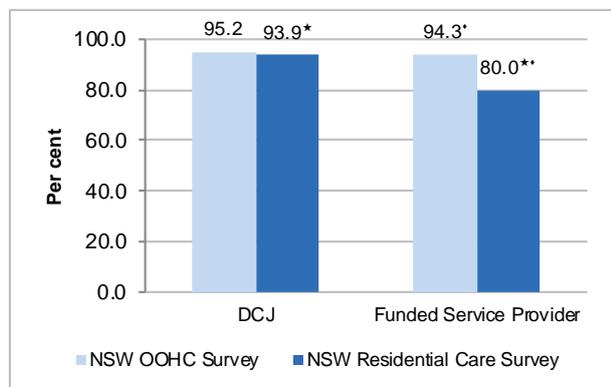


Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. Significant differences are indicated by * for comparisons between the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey.

Perceived support to follow culture

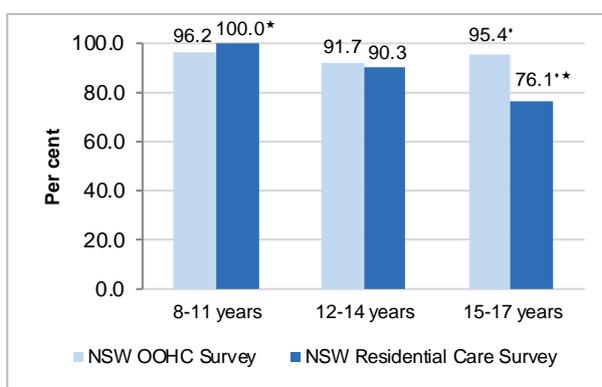
In the NSW Residential Care Survey, notable differences were found by management sector and age. More children and young people managed by DCJ (93.9%) reported that they had at least some help or support to follow their culture, compared to children and young people managed by Funded Service Providers (80.0%) (Figure 29). Young people aged 15-17 years were less likely to report that they had at least some perceived support to follow their culture compared to younger age groups (76.1% for those aged 15-17, 90.3% for those aged 12-14 and 100.0% for those aged 8-11 years) (Figure 30). Note the number of respondents in the 8-11 years age group is relatively small and these results should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 29: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported having at least some perceived support to follow their culture by management sector, 2018



Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. Significant differences are indicated by ★ for comparisons within characteristics and ♦ for comparisons of the 2018 results between two surveys.

Figure 30: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported having at least some perceived support to follow their culture by age group, 2018



Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. Significant differences are indicated by ★ for comparisons within characteristics and ♦ for comparisons of the 2018 results between two surveys.

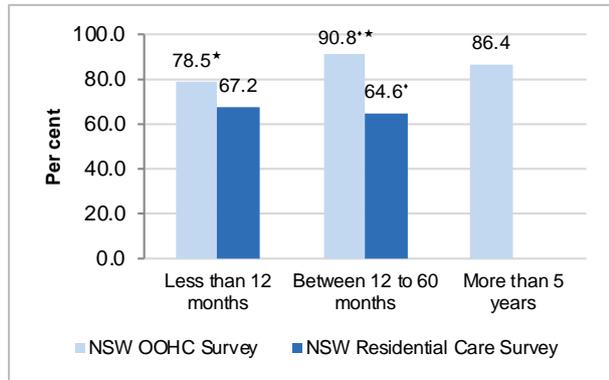
Satisfaction with contact with close friends

Children and young people in the NSW OOHC Survey who have been in their current placement for less than 12 months reported a lower level of satisfaction (78.5%) compared to children and young people who have been in their current placement for 12 months or more (90.8% for ‘between 12-60 months’ group and 86.4% for ‘more than 5 years’ group) (Figure 31).

In the NSW Residential Care Survey, non-Aboriginal children and young people are less likely than Aboriginal children and young people to report at least some satisfaction with the amount of contact with close friends (59.2% and 80.0% respectively). Non-Aboriginal children and young people from the NSW Residential Care Survey are also less likely to report satisfaction compared to non-Aboriginal children and young people in the NSW OOHC Survey (59.2% and 85.6% respectively) (Figure 32).

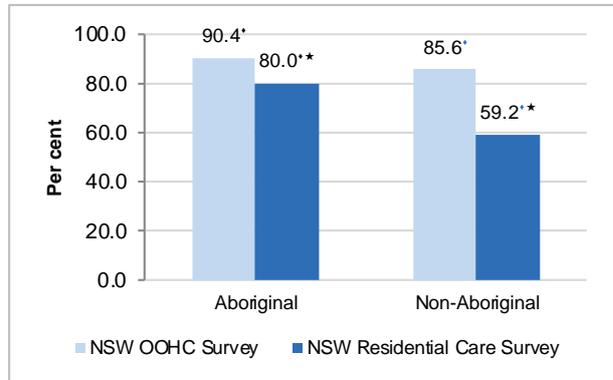
Females in the NSW Residential Care Survey are less likely to report at least some satisfaction with the amount of contact with close friends compared to males (58.1% and 70.1% respectively), but the difference was not statistically significant (Figure 33).

Figure 31: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported at least some satisfaction with the amount of contact with close friends by placement duration, 2018



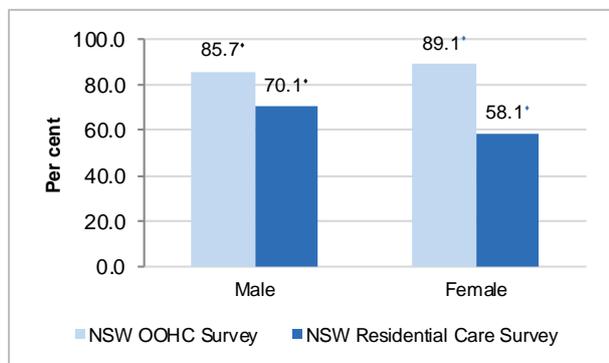
Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. Significant differences are indicated by ★ for comparisons within characteristics and ♦ for comparisons of the 2018 results between two surveys.

Figure 32: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported at least some satisfaction with the amount of contact with close friends by Aboriginality, 2018



Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. Significant differences are indicated by ★ for comparisons within characteristics and ♦ for comparisons of the 2018 results between two surveys.

Figure 33: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported at least some satisfaction with one or more types of contact with family members by sex, 2018



Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. Significant differences are indicated by ♦ for comparisons of the 2018 results between two surveys.

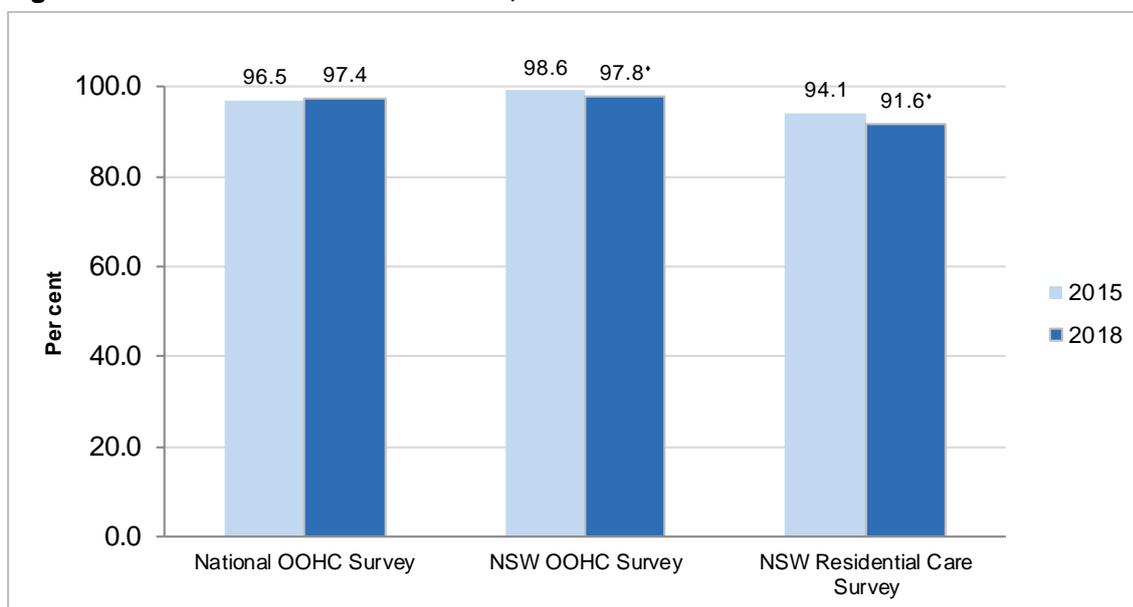
Significant person

Indicator 11.1 Significant person: The proportion of children and young people who are able to nominate at least one significant adult who cares about them and who they believe they will be able to depend upon throughout their childhood or young adulthood.

Children and young people aged 8-17 years were asked three questions related to the 'Significant person' indicator (see Appendix B for details). These questions aimed to capture whether children and young people could nominate at least one adult who cares about them. Children and young people who cannot nominate an adult were asked a follow-up question about non-adult support. The third question asked about their satisfaction with the amount of contact with their nominated person.

- Most children and young people across all three surveys reported that they had a significant adult; that is, an adult who cares about what happens to them now and in the future (Figure 34). The results are comparable between 2015 and 2018.
- A separate question was asked about their satisfaction with the amount of contact with their nominated person. Most (89.8%) children and young people in the NSW OOHC Survey and more than 90 per cent of children and young people in the National OOHC Survey reported they were satisfied with the amount of contact they had with their significant adult. In comparison, three quarters (74.8%) of children and young people in the NSW Residential Care Survey were satisfied.

Figure 34: Children and young people in care aged 8-17 who reported that they had a significant adult who cares about them, 2015 and 2018



Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset, 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset and 2015 NSW OOHC Survey Report, NSW FACS. National data based on AIHW material. Significant differences are indicated by * for comparisons between the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey.

Significant person by characteristics

No significant differences of greater than 10 percentage points were observed in the results when examined by demographic and placement characteristics nor in comparison to the 2015 survey results.

Leaving care

Indicator 13.2 Leaving care: The proportion of young people who, at the time of exit from out-of-home care, report they are receiving adequate assistance to prepare for adult life.

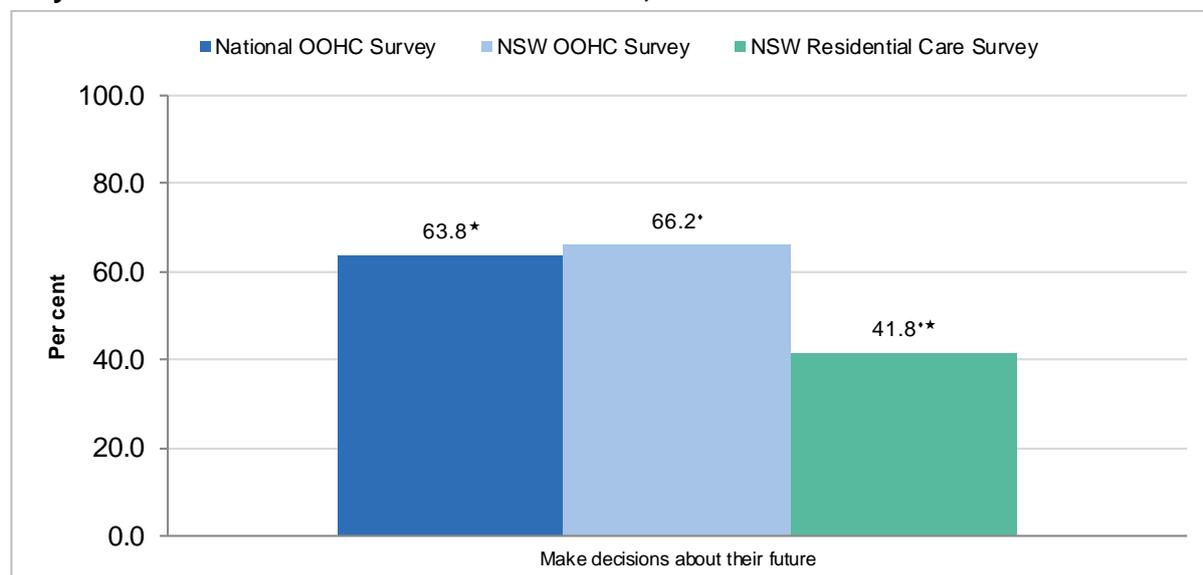
Young people aged 15-17 years were asked nine questions related to the 'Leaving care' indicator (see Appendix B for details). These questions aimed to assess young people's opinions of the adequacy of the assistance they are currently receiving to

help prepare them for leaving care. Eight life domains are considered in transition planning (i.e. transitioning from OOHC to independence) under the National Approach.

The overarching question on whether young people were getting as much help as they needed to make decisions about their future was new in the 2018 survey and so a comparison to the 2015 survey results is not available for this question.

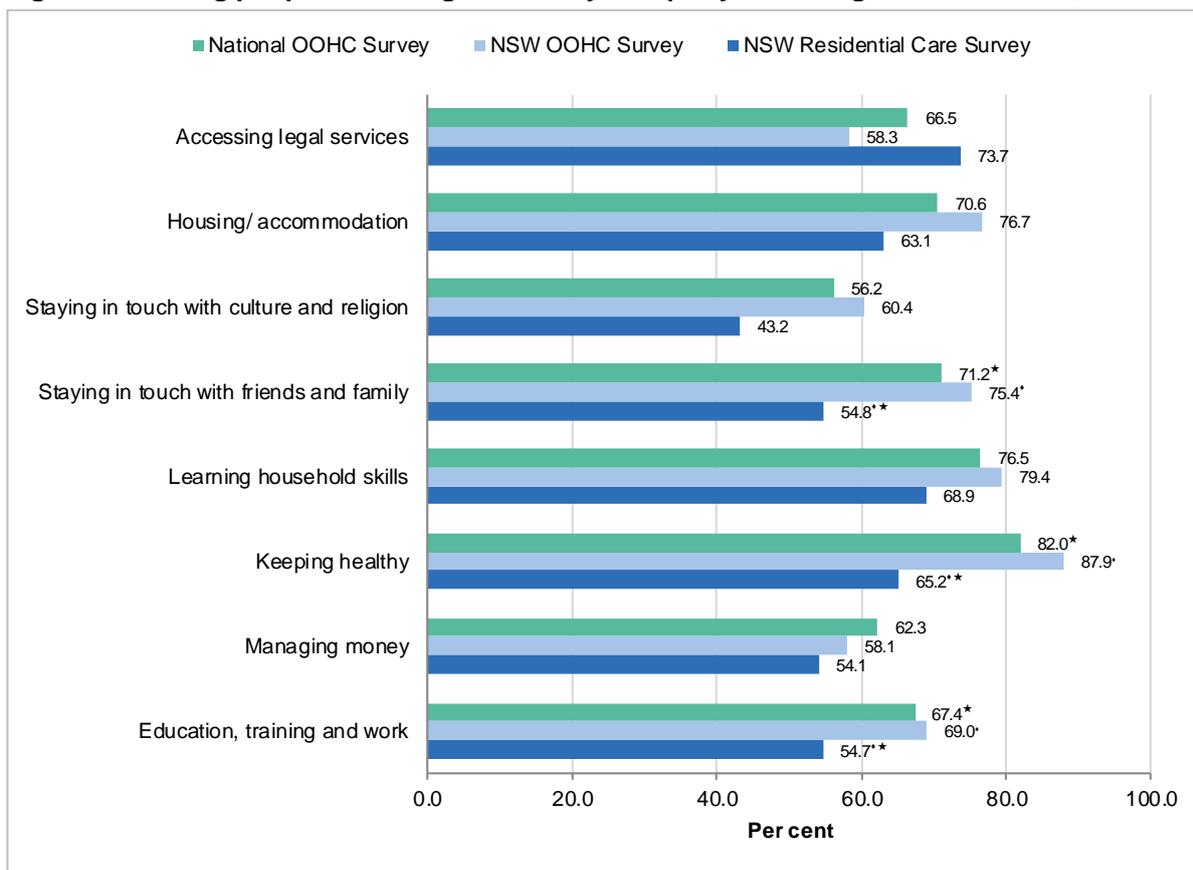
- Two-thirds (66.2%) of young people aged 15-17 years in the NSW OOHC Survey and 64.0 per cent of young people nationally reported they were getting as much help as they needed to make decisions about their future. This compares to 41.8 per cent of young people in the NSW Residential Care Survey (Figure 35).
- Around a quarter of young people in the NSW OOHC Survey (23.5%) and nationally (25.7%) reported they were getting some help but wanted more. In comparison, young people in the NSW Residential Care Survey were more likely than young people in the other surveys to report they were getting some help but wanted more (40.5%).
- Compared to both the NSW OOHC Survey and the National OOHC Survey, the proportion of young people aged 15-17 years who reported they were getting as much help as they needed was lower in the NSW Residential Care Survey for the 'Education, training and work', 'Keeping healthy', 'Staying in touch with friends and family' domains. For the 'Managing money' domain no meaningful differences were observed across the three surveys. For the other domains, differences of 10 percentage points or more were not statistically significant (Figure 36).

Figure 35: Young people in care aged 15-17 who reported they were getting as much help as they needed to make decisions about their future, 2018



Source: 2018 NSW OOHC Survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. National data based on AIHW material. Significant differences are indicated by ★ for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey and ♦ for comparisons between the 2018 NSW OOHC Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey.

Figure 36: Young people in care aged 15-17 by adequacy of leaving care assistance, 2018



Note: This figure shows young people who reported they were getting ‘as much help as I need’ across the 8 life domains to be considered in transition planning, as identified in Transitioning from out-of-home care to independence: a nationally consistent approach to planning (FaHCSIA 2011b).

Source: 2018 NSW OOH Survey dataset and 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey dataset, NSW DCJ. National data based on AIHW material.

Significant differences are indicated by ★ for comparisons between the 2018 National Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey and * for comparisons between the 2018 NSW OOH Survey and the 2018 NSW Residential Care Survey.

Leaving care by characteristics

As this indicator is only for young people aged 15-17 years, analysis by demographic and placement characteristics was not considered appropriate given the relatively small numbers.

References

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016, *The views of children and young people in out-of-home care: overview of indicator results from a pilot national survey 2015*, Bulletin 132, Cat no. AUS 197, AIHW, Canberra, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129554600>>

Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) 2011, *An outline of National Standards for out-of-home care: a Priority Project under the National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2009-2020*, FaHCSIA, Canberra, <<https://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/families-and-children/publications-articles/an-outline-of-national-standards-for-out-of-home-care-2011>>

NSW Department of Family and Community Services 2017, *The views of NSW children and young people in out-of-home care: NSW results from the National Out-of-Home Care and NSW Residential Care Surveys*, FACS, Sydney, <<https://www.facs.nsw.gov.au/download?file=421228>>

Appendix A

Characteristics of survey respondents.

Notes:

'Other' living arrangement includes not-related person, self-placed and youth refuge.

1. Figures with 5 or less counts which can be recalculated are indicated by '*' and re-distributed across other categories within that characteristic.
2. If there is more than one cell within a characteristic with 5 or less counts, these cannot be recalculated and so have not been re-distributed. These cells are indicated by '**'.

Characteristics of survey respondents, 2015 and 2018									
Characteristics		NSW OOHC Survey				NSW Residential Care Survey			
		2015		2018		2015		2018	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Management sector	DCJ	160	44.6	96	29.8	175	54.5	46	32.2
	Funded Service Provider	199	55.4	226	70.2	146	45.5	97	67.8
Aboriginality	Aboriginal	103	28.7	106	32.9	96	29.9	45	31.5
	non-Aboriginal	256	71.3	216	67.1	225	70.1	98	68.5
Age group	8-11 years	161	44.8	155	48.1	38	11.8	23	16.1
	12-14 years	117	32.6	105	32.6	91	28.3	45	31.5
	15-17 years	81	22.6	62	19.2	192	59.8	75	52.5
Sex	Male	201	56.0	183	56.8	191	59.5	99	69.2
	Female	158	44.0	139	43.2	130	40.5	44	30.8
	Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
Living arrangement	Foster care	249	69.4	181	56.2	-	-	-	-
	Relatives or kin	110	30.6	113	35.1	-	-	-	-
	Residential care	-	-	28	8.7	321	100.0	143	100.0
	Other	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-
Placement duration	Less than 12 months	25	7.0	66	20.5	154	48.0	61	42.7
	Between 12 and 60 months	133	37.0	175	54.4	167	52.0	82	57.3
	More than 5 years	201	56.0	81	25.2	*	*	*	*
Time in care	Less than 12 months	-	-	30	9.3	39	12.1	-	-
	Between 12 and 60 months	94	26.2	88	27.3	138	43.0	-	-
	More than 5 years	265	73.8	204	63.4	144	44.9	-	-
Total		359	100.0	322	100.0	321	100.0	143	100.0

Appendix B

National OOHC Standard	Survey indicators	Survey Questions
Standard 1: Children and young people will be provided with stability and security during their time in care.	Sense of security	Do you feel settled where you live now?
		What would need to change for you to feel completely settled?
		Do you feel safe where you live now?
		What would need to change for you to feel completely safe?
Standard 2: Children and young people participate in decisions that have an impact on their lives	Participation	Do you get to have a say in what happens to you, such as where you live, your school and learning, and your future?
		Do people listen to what you say?
		Do people explain the decisions made about you?
Standard 8: Children and young people in care are supported to participate in social and/or recreational activities of their choice, such as sporting, cultural or community activity.	Community activity	Does your carer or someone else encourage you to do sports or other physical activities?
		Does your carer or someone else encourage you to do youth or community activities?
		Are there any sports, physical, youth or community activities you would like to try?
		Please tell us which sports, physical, youth or community activities you would like to try?
Standard 9: Children and young people are supported to safely and appropriately maintain connection with family, be they birth parents, siblings or other family member.	Family connection	How close do you feel to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people you are living with now? • Family members who you don't live with?

	Family contact	<p>For family you don't live with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you get to talk to your family? (including phone calls) • Do you get to visit your family? • Do you get to write to your family? (including emails, messaging, letters) <p>Is there anything you want to change about contact with family you don't live with?</p> <p>Please tell us what you want to change about contact with family you don't live with?</p>
<p>Standard 10: Children and young people in care are supported to develop their identity, safely and appropriately, through contact with their families, friends, culture, spiritual sources and communities and have their life history recorded as they grow up.</p>	Sense of community	<p>Do you see your close friends as much as you want?</p> <p>How much do you know about your family background?</p> <p>Do you have things about your life, such as photos, a life story book, or a memory box?</p> <p>How much can you follow your culture when you live? By 'culture' we mean things like your religion, beliefs and customs.</p>
<p>Standard 11: Children and young people in care are supported to safely and appropriately identify and stay in touch, with at least one other person who cares about their future, who they can turn to for support and advice.</p>	Significant person	<p>Do you have an adult who cares about what happens to you now and in the future?</p> <p>Do you have someone else (who is not an adult) who cares about what happens to you now and in the future?</p> <p>Do you see this person as often as you want?</p>
<p>Standard 13: Children and young people have a transition from care plan commencing at 15 years old</p>	Leaving care	<p>Do you get enough help to make decisions about your future?</p>

<p>which details support to be provided after leaving care.</p>		<p>Do you get enough help with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education, training and work?• Managing your money?• Keeping healthy?• Learning household skills like cleaning and cooking meals?• Staying in touch with friends and family?• Staying in touch with your culture and religion?• Housing/accommodation?• Accessing legal services?
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Appendix C

Detailed NSW data tables by indicator, respondent demographics and placement characteristics.

Notes:

1. 'Other' living arrangement includes not-related person, self-placed and youth refuge.
2. Figures with 5 or less counts which can be recalculated are indicated by '**' and re-distributed across other categories within that characteristic.
3. If there is more than one cell within a characteristic with 5 or less counts, these cannot be recalculated and so have not been re-distributed. These cells are indicated by '**'.
4. The totals across the indicators are different as some respondents did not answer all the questions.
5. Significant differences are indicated by * for comparisons within characteristics, ^ for comparisons between the 2015 and 2018 results, and † for comparisons of the 2018 results between two surveys.

Sense of Security: Feeling safe and settled									
Characteristics		NSW OOHC Survey				NSW Residential Care Survey			
		2015		2018		2015		2018	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Management sector	DCJ	149	93.1	90	94.7*	124	70.9	38	82.6*
	Funded Service Provider	196	99.0^	213	94.7*	106	72.6	74	76.3*
Aboriginality	Aboriginal	96	94.1	99	94.3*	71	74.0	37	82.2*
	non-Aboriginal	249	97.3	204	94.9*	96	70.7	75	76.5*
Age group	8-11 years	152	95.0	150	98.0***	29	76.3	21	91.3**
	12-14 years	114	97.4	98	93.3**	70	76.9	35	77.8*
	15-17 years	79	97.5^	55	88.7**	131	68.2	56	74.7**
Sex	Male	193	96.5	173	95.1*	151	79.1	76	78.4*
	Female	152	96.2	130	94.2*	79	60.8^	35	81.4^†
Living arrangement	Foster care	240	96.8	172	95.5	-	-	-	-
	Relatives or kin	105	95.5	108	96.4	-	-	-	-
	Residential care	-	-	23	82.1	230	71.7	112	78.3
	Other	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-
Placement duration	Less than 12 months	23	92.0	57	87.7***	108	71.0	49	80.3*
	Between 12 and 60 months	128	97.0	168	96.6**	122	73.0	63	76.8*
	More than 5 years	194	96.5	78	96.3*	-	-	*	*
Time in care	Less than 12 months	-	-	25	83.3	26	66.7	-	-

	Between 12 and 60 months	90	95.7	82	94.3	98	71.0	-	-
	More than 5 years	255	96.6	196	96.6	106	73.6	-	-
Total		345	96.4	303	94.7	230	71.7	112	78.3

Participation: Usually get to have a say and usually feel listened to									
Characteristics		NSW OOHC Survey				NSW Residential Care Survey			
		2015		2018		2015		2018	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Management sector	DCJ	112	71.3 [^]	78	82.1 ^{^**}	86	49.1	21	45.7 [*]
	Funded Service Provider	156	79.2 [^]	160	72.1 ^{^**}	72	49.3	47	48.5 [*]
Aboriginality	Aboriginal	76	74.5	83	79.8 [*]	47	49.0	25	55.6 [*]
	non-Aboriginal	192	76.2	155	73.3 [*]	111	49.3	43	43.9 [*]
Age group	8-11 years	116	74.4	115	76.7	15	39.5	16	69.6
	12-14 years	87	74.4	77	73.3 [*]	40	44.0	17	37.8 [*]
	15-17 years	65	80.2	46	74.2 [*]	103	53.6	35	46.7 [*]
Sex	Male	151	76.6	130	72.2 [*]	105	56.0	48	49.5 [*]
	Female	117	74.5	108	78.8 [*]	51	39.2	20	46.5 [*]
Living arrangement	Foster care	186	75.3	135	76.3	-	-	-	-
	Relatives or kin	82	77.0	88	78.6	-	-	-	-
	Residential care	-	-	15	53.6	158	49.2	68	47.6
	Other	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-
Placement duration	Less than 12 months	16	64.0	43	66.2 ^{**}	74	48.4	31	50.0 [*]
	Between 12 and 60 months	96	73.3	127	74.3 ^{**}	84	50.0	37	46.3 [*]
	More than 5 years	156	78.8	68	84.0 ^{**}	-	-	*	*
Time in care	Less than 12 months	-	-	16	53.3	23	59.0	-	-
	Between 12 and 60 months	69	74.2	66	76.7	61	44.2	-	-
	More than 5 years	199	76.2	156	77.6	74	51.4	-	-
Total		268	75.7	238	75.1	158	49.2	68	47.6

Community activity: Perceived adequate support to participate in all activities					
Characteristics		NSW OOHC Survey		NSW Residential Care Survey	
		2018		2018	
		No.	%	No.	%
Management sector	DCJ	59	70.2	28	71.8
	Funded Service Provider	142	75.1	58	71.6

Aboriginality	Aboriginal	77	79.4*	27	64.3*
	non-Aboriginal	124	70.5	59	75.6
Age group	8-11 years	114	81.4**	17	77.3
	12-14 years	53	63.1*	28	73.7
	15-17 years	34	69.4*	41	68.3
Sex	Male	112	71.3	59	73.8
	Female	89	76.7	26	68.4
Living arrangement	Foster care	116	78.9*	-	-
	Relatives or kin	65	65.7*	-	-
	Residential care	20	80.0	86	71.7
	Other	-	-	-	-
Placement duration	Less than 12 months	31	60.8**	30	60.0*
	Between 12 and 60 months	117	75.5*	56	80.0*
	More than 5 years	53	79.1*	*	*
Time in care	Less than 12 months	21	77.8	-	-
	Between 12 and 60 months	51	70.8	-	-
	More than 5 years	129	74.1	-	-
Total		201	73.6	86	71.7

Family connection: Feeling close to co-resident and non-co-resident family, or both

Characteristics		NSW OOH Survey				NSW Residential Care Survey			
		2015		2018		2015		2018	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Management sector	DCJ	154	96.3	89	93.7	148	84.6	41	89.1
	Funded Service Provider	194	98.0 [^]	210	93.8*	122	83.6	75	77.3*
Aboriginality	Aboriginal	101	99.0 [^]	96	92.3 [^] *	85	88.5	37	82.2*
	non-Aboriginal	247	96.5	203	94.4*	185	82.2	79	80.6*
Age group	8-11 years	156	97.5	146	96.1*	32	84.2	22	95.7
	12-14 years	112	95.7	100	95.2*	79	86.8	40	88.9*
	15-17 years	80	98.8 [^]	53	85.5 [^] ***	159	82.8 [^]	54	72.0 [^] **
Sex	Male	197	98.5 [^]	170	93.4 [^] *	160	83.8	83	85.6**
	Female	151	95.6	129	94.2*	110	84.6 [^]	31	72.1 [^] **
Living arrangement	Foster care	241	97.2	172	95.6	-	-	-	-
	Relatives or kin	107	97.3	105	94.6	-	-	-	-
	Residential care	**	**	22	78.6	270	84.1	116	81.1
	Other	**	**	*	*	-	-	-	-
	Less than 12 months	25	100.0 [^]	55	84.6 [^] **	124	81.0	47	79.7

Placement duration	Between 12 and 60 months	126	95.5	166	96.0**	146	86.9	69	84.1*
	More than 5 years	197	98.0	78	96.3*	-	-	*	*
Time in care	Less than 12 months	-	-	24	80.0	31	79.5	-	-
	Between 12 and 60 months	91	96.8	81	93.1	119	86.2	-	-
	More than 5 years	257	97.3	194	96.0	120	83.3	-	-
Total		348	97.2	299	93.7	270	84.0	116	81.1

Family contact: Satisfaction with one or more contact types

Characteristics		NSW OOHC Survey				NSW Residential Care Survey			
		2015		2018		2015		2018	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Management sector	DCJ	113	70.6	75	79.0	136	77.7	36	78.3
	Funded Service Provider	149	75.3	177	79.0	111	76.0	72	74.2
Aboriginality	Aboriginal	73	71.6	80	76.9	78	81.3	32	71.1
	non-Aboriginal	189	73.8	172	80.0	169	75.1	76	77.6
Age group	8-11 years	107	66.9 [^]	115	75.7**	20	52.6	17	73.9
	12-14 years	91	77.8	81	77.1*	66	72.5	33	73.3
	15-17 years	64	79.0 [^]	56	90.3**	161	83.9	58	77.3
Sex	Male	151	75.5	143	78.6	145	75.9	72	74.2
	Female	111	70.3 [^]	109	79.6 [^]	102	78.5	33	76.7
Living arrangement	Foster care	178	71.8 [^]	143	79.4 [^]	-	-	-	-
	Relatives or kin	84	76.4	89	80.2	-	-	-	-
	Residential care	-	-	20	71.4	247	76.9	108	75.5
	Other	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-
Placement duration	Less than 12 months	15	60.0	47	72.3	113	73.9	45	76.3
	Between 12 and 60 months	102	77.3	141	81.5	134	79.8	63	76.8
	More than 5 years	145	72.1	64	79.0	-	-	*	*
Time in care	Less than 12 months	-	-	21	70.0	30	76.9	-	-
	Between 12 and 60 months	67	71.3	67	77.0	100	72.5	-	-
	More than 5 years	195	73.9 [^]	164	81.2 [^]	117	81.3	-	-
Total		262	73.2	252	79.0	247	76.9	108	75.5

Sense of community: Had at least some knowledge of family background

Characteristics	NSW OOHC Survey		NSW Residential Care Survey	
	2018		2018	
	No.	%	No.	%

Management sector	DCJ	94	99.0	46	100.0
	Funded Service Provider	214	95.5*	85	87.6*
Aboriginality	Aboriginal	100	96.2	42	93.3
	non-Aboriginal	208	96.7*	89	90.8*
Age group	8-11 years	148	97.4	23	100.0
	12-14 years	101	96.2	42	93.3*
	15-17 years	59	95.2	66	88.0*
Sex	Male	176	96.7*	89	91.8*
	Female	132	96.4	39	90.7
Living arrangement	Foster care	172	96.1	-	-
	Relatives or kin	108	96.4	-	-
	Residential care	28	100.0	131	91.6
	Other	*	*	-	-
Placement duration	Less than 12 months	63	96.9	55	90.2
	Between 12 and 60 months	168	97.1	76	92.7
	More than 5 years	77	95.1	*	*
Time in care	Less than 12 months	30	100.0	-	-
	Between 12 and 60 months	84	96.6	-	-
	More than 5 years	194	96.0	-	-
Total		308	96.6	131	91.6

Sense of community: Had at least some of their life history recorded

Characteristics		NSW OOHC Survey		NSW Residential Care Survey	
		2018		2018	
		No.	%	No.	%
Management sector	DCJ	91	95.8*	39	84.8*
	Funded Service Provider	213	95.5*	86	88.7*
Aboriginality	Aboriginal	100	96.2*	40	88.9*
	non-Aboriginal	204	95.3*	85	86.7*
Age group	8-11 years	146	96.7*	23	100.0
	12-14 years	102	97.2**	39	86.7*
	15-17 years	56	90.3**	63	84.0
Sex	Male	173	95.6*	87	89.7*
	Female	131	95.6	35	81.4
Living arrangement	Foster care	171	95.5	-	-
	Relatives or kin	107	96.4	-	-
	Residential care	25	89.3	125	87.4

	Other	*	*	-	-
Placement duration	Less than 12 months	62	95.4*	53	86.9*
	Between 12 and 60 months	164	95.4*	72	87.8*
	More than 5 years	78	96.3	*	*
Time in care	Less than 12 months	27	90.0	-	-
	Between 12 and 60 months	82	95.4	-	-
	More than 5 years	195	96.5	-	-
Total		304	95.6	125	87.4

Sense of community: Perceived support to follow culture					
Characteristics		NSW OOHC Survey		NSW Residential Care Survey	
		2018		2018	
		No.	%	No.	%
Management sector	DCJ	79	95.2	31	93.9*
	Funded Service Provider	166	94.3*	48	80.0**
Aboriginality	Aboriginal	98	97.0*	35	85.4*
	non-Aboriginal	147	93.0*	44	84.6*
Age group	8-11 years	127	96.2	16	100.0*
	12-14 years	77	91.7	28	90.3
	15-17 years	41	95.4*	35	76.1**
Sex	Male	138	95.2*	56	86.2*
	Female	107	93.9	22	84.6
Living arrangement	Foster care	131	92.9	-	-
	Relatives or kin	95	96.0	-	-
	Residential care	19	100.0	79	85.0
	Other	*	*	-	-
Placement duration	Less than 12 months	49	92.5	29	82.4
	Between 12 and 60 months	138	96.5	50	85.7
	More than 5 years	58	92.1	*	*
Time in care	Less than 12 months	21	100.0	-	-
	Between 12 and 60 months	70	93.3	-	-
	More than 5 years	154	94.5	-	-
Total		245	94.6	79	85.0

Sense of community: Satisfaction with contact with close friends		
Characteristics	NSW OOHC Survey	NSW Residential Care Survey

		2018		2018	
		No.	%	No.	%
Management sector	DCJ	83	87.4*	31	67.4*
	Funded Service Provider	195	87.1*	63	65.0*
Aboriginality	Aboriginal	94	90.4*	36	80.0**
	non-Aboriginal	184	85.6*	58	59.2**
Age group	8-11 years	137	90.1**	17	73.9*
	12-14 years	87	82.9**	27	60.0*
	15-17 years	54	87.1*	50	66.7*
Sex	Male	156	85.7*	68	70.1*
	Female	122	89.1*	25	58.1*
Living arrangement	Foster care	154	86.0*	-	-
	Relatives or kin	103	92.8*	-	-
	Residential care	21	75.0	94	65.7
	Other	*	*	-	-
Placement duration	Less than 12 months	51	78.5*	41	67.2
	Between 12 and 60 months	157	90.8**	53	64.6*
	More than 5 years	70	86.4	*	*
Time in care	Less than 12 months	23	76.7	-	-
	Between 12 and 60 months	75	86.2	-	-
	More than 5 years	180	89.1	-	-
Total		278	87.2	94	65.7

Significant person: Had a significant adult									
Characteristics		NSW OOHC Survey				NSW Residential Care Survey			
		2015		2018		2015		2018	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Management sector	DCJ	157	98.1	95	100.0**	169	96.6	43	93.5*
	Funded Service Provider	195	99.0	217	96.9**	133	91.1	88	90.7*
Aboriginality	Aboriginal	102	100.0	104	100.0*	93	96.9	43	95.6
	non-Aboriginal	250	98.0	208	96.7**	209	92.9	88	89.8*
Age group	8-11 years	157	98.7	149	98.0	36	94.7	22	95.7
	12-14 years	114	97.4	104	99.1*	86	94.5	42	93.3*
	15-17 years	81	100.0^	59	95.2^	180	93.8	67	89.3
Sex	Male	196	98.5	178	97.8*	184	96.3	91	93.8*
	Female	156	98.7	134	97.8*	118	90.8	37	86.1*
	Foster care	244	98.8	177	98.9	-	-	-	-

Living arrangement	Relatives or kin	108	98.2	111	99.1	-	-	-	-
	Residential care	-	-	24	85.7	302	94.1	131	91.6
	Other	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-
Placement duration	Less than 12 months	25	100.0	62	95.4	140	90.9	54	90.0
	Between 12 and 60 months	128	97.0	170	98.3	162	97.0	77	93.9
	More than 5 years	199	99.5	80	98.8	*	*	3	75.0
Time in care	Less than 12 months	*	*	26	86.7	34	87.2	-	-
	Between 12 and 60 months	92	97.9	84	96.6	127	92.0	-	-
	More than 5 years	260	98.9	202	100.0	141	97.9	-	-
Total		352	98.6	312	97.8	302	94.1	131	91.6

Leaving care: Received as much help as they needed to make decision about their future					
Characteristics		NSW OOH Survey		NSW Residential Care Survey	
		2018		2018	
		No.	%	No.	%
Management sector	DCJ	12	92.3	10	55.6
	Funded Service Provider	35	60.3	23	37.7
Aboriginality	Aboriginal	12	75.0	10	47.6
	non-Aboriginal	35	63.6	23	39.7
Age group	8-11 years	-	-	-	-
	12-14 years	-	-	-	-
	15-17 years	47	66.2	33	41.8
Sex	Male	23	60.5	22	46.8
	Female	24	72.7	11	34.4
Living arrangement	Foster care	29	74.4	-	-
	Relatives or kin	11	73.3	-	-
	Residential care	**	**	33	41.8
	Other	**	**	-	-
Placement duration	Less than 12 months	12	52.2	12	33.3
	Between 12 and 60 months	25	67.6	21	48.8
	More than 5 years	10	90.9	*	*
Time in care	Less than 12 months	*	*	-	-
	Between 12 and 60 months	10	71.4	-	-
	More than 5 years	37	64.9	-	-
Total		47	66.2	33	41.8