

ROGS 2026 data release

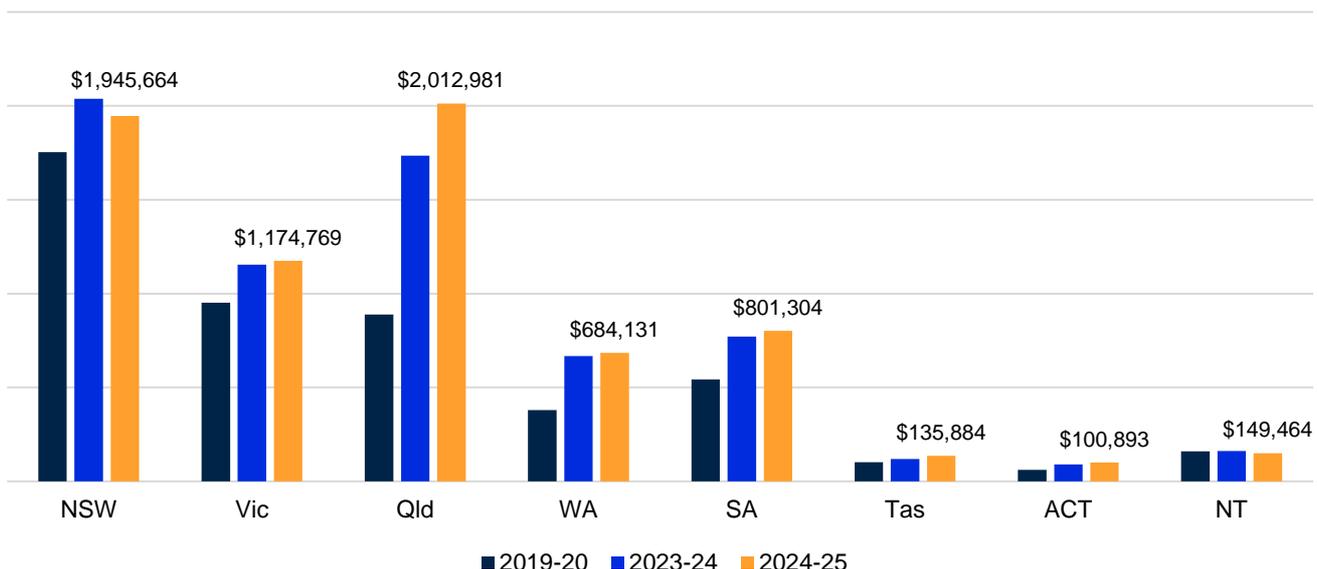
Key issues

- The federal Productivity Commission has released Parts A, F and G of the Report on Government Services (ROGS) 2026, including data for child protection and youth justice services. The data reported is for 2024-25.
- Most child protection data for Queensland is unavailable due “to the transition to a new client management system” (Unify). The report states that “data will be updated in future years, when is becomes available.” Limited data is available on actual expenditure for care services.
- Youth justice data is available. Over the past 10 years, Queensland has seen a decline in community-based supervision and sustained higher levels of detention. While the rate of youth justice supervision has decreased since 2018–19, it remains above the national average. Admissions to youth detention continue to be consistently higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people than for non-Indigenous young people.

Section 16: child protection services

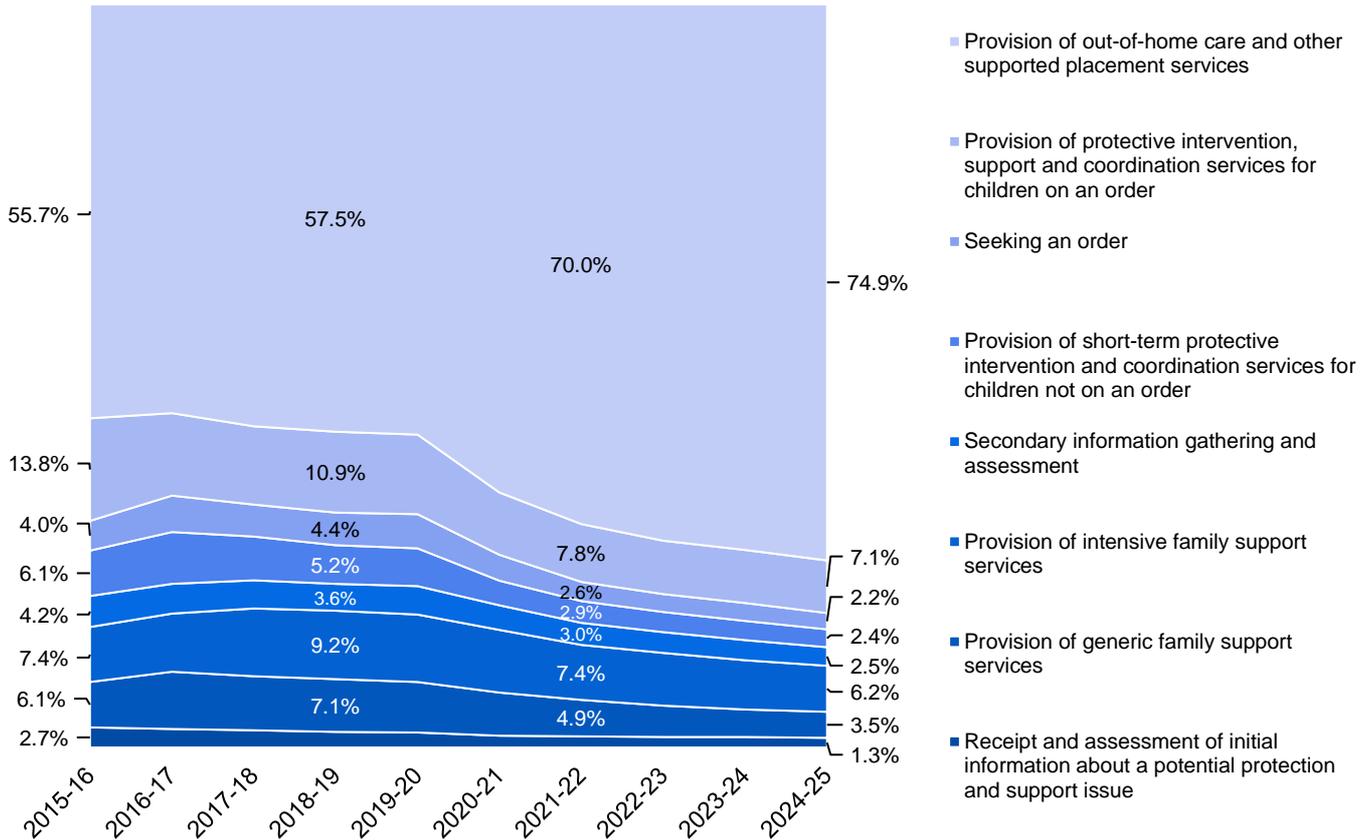
- For the first time, Queensland recorded the highest real expenditure in the nation on care services, with an increasing share spent on out-of-home care and other supported placements.
- In 2024-25, Queensland surpassed all other states and territories in total expenditure on care services. In 5 years, expenditure on care services increased from \$887,885 in 2019-20 to \$2,012,981 in 2024-25. *This figure may have been impacted by machinery-of-government changes.*

Real government expenditure on care services, by jurisdiction and year - Table 16A.38



- The proportion of total expenditure allocated to out-of-home care and other placement services increased from 55.7 per cent in 2015-16, to 74.9 per cent in 2024-25.

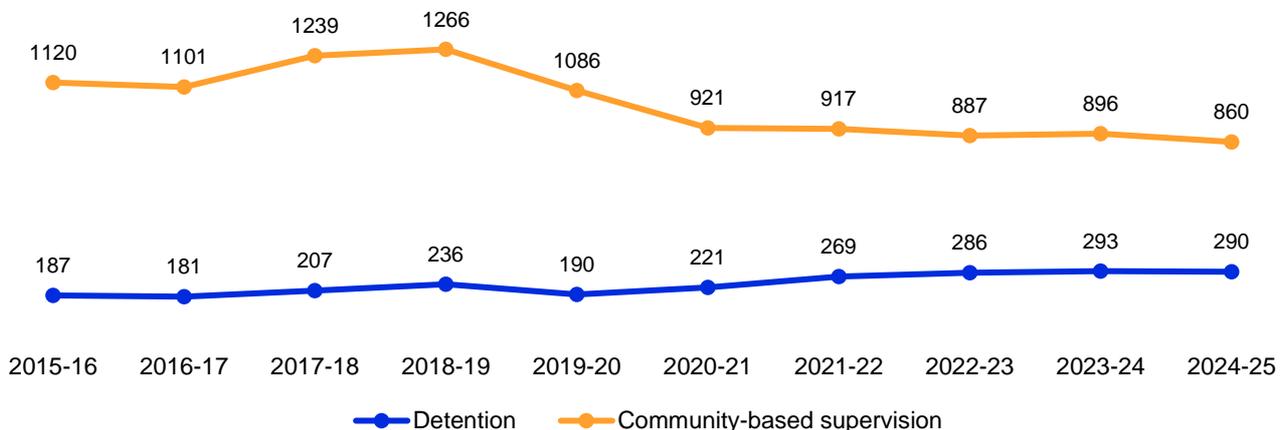
Proportion of total expenditure by activity group costs by year - Table 16A.29



Section 17: youth justice services

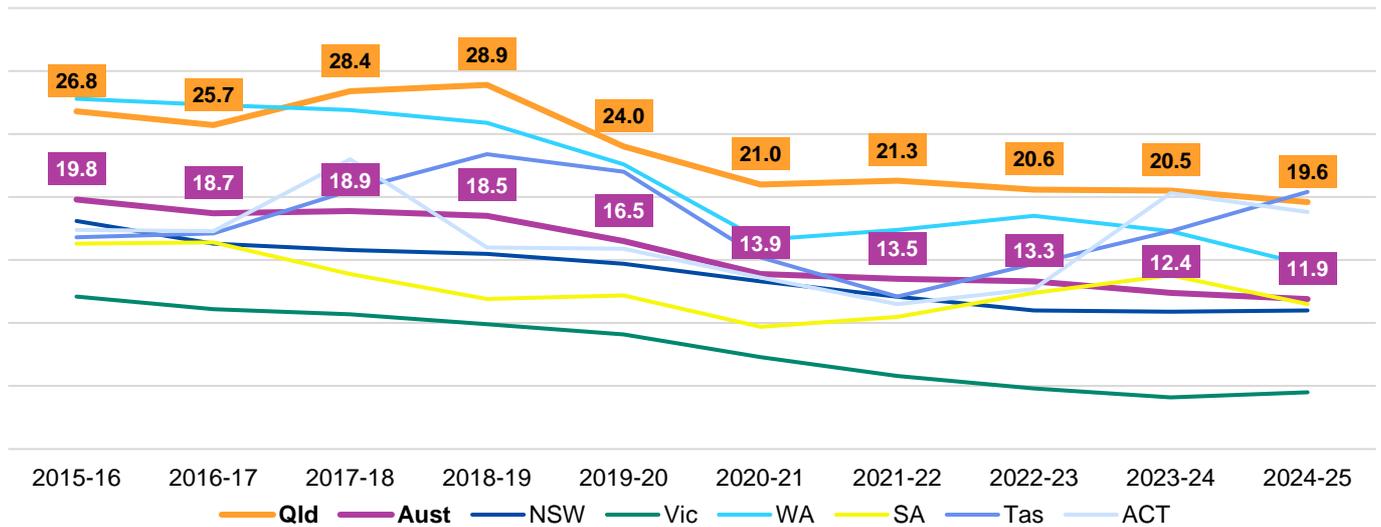
- From 2015-16 to 2024-25 the average daily number of young people under community-based supervision declined from higher levels in the mid-to-late 2010s to lower levels from 2020-21 onwards. Over the same period, the average daily number of young people in detention increased from the mid-2010s and has remained at higher levels in recent years.

Average daily number of young people aged 10-17 years under youth justice supervision - Table 17A.1



- Over the same period, Queensland's rate of young people under youth justice supervision (average daily, per 10,000 young people) fell from its 2018–19 peak to lower levels in the following years.
- Recently, Queensland's rate has remained above the national average, and both Queensland and Australia now show more stable rates than in earlier years.

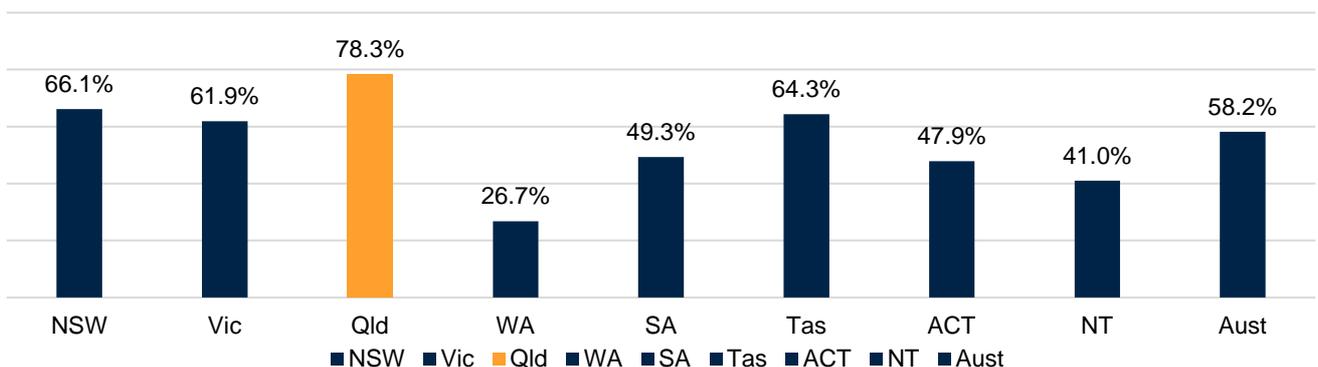
Rate per 10,000 young people aged 10-17 years under youth justice supervision- Table 17A.1



Detention centre utilisation rate now below safe operating capacity – Table 17A.2

- Detention centre utilisation fell to 78.3 per cent in 2024-25, a significant reduction from the 99.6 per cent utilisation rate in 2023-24. Despite this, Queensland recorded the highest utilisation rate of all jurisdictions in 2024-25.
- This is primarily due to the opening of Wacol Youth Remand Centre. The average daily number of young people remained similar to previous years (286.8 in 2024-25, compared to 286.8 in 2023-24), however the number of permanently funded beds increased from 288 in 2023-24, to 364 in 2024-25. The utilisation rate is calculated at 30 June 2025, so it does not account for the centre opening on 4 April 2025.

2024-25 Detention centre utilisation rate, by jurisdiction- Table 17A.2



Case plan delays – Table 17A.13

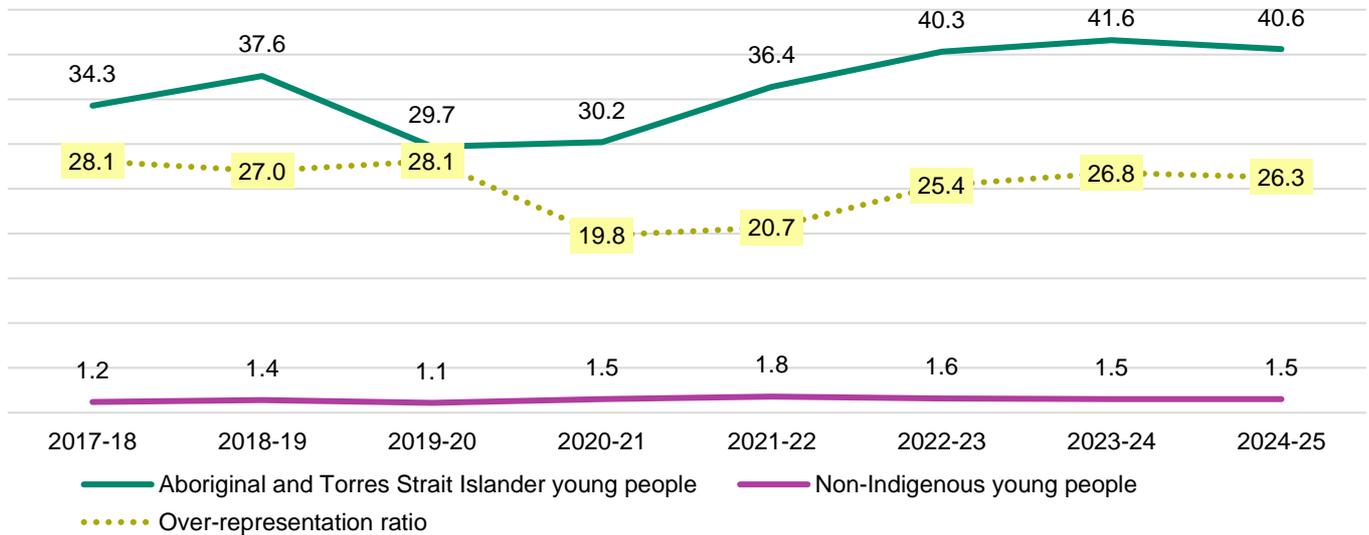
- In Queensland, 76.9 per cent of young people sentenced to community-based supervision had their case plans prepared or reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing an order, compared to 77.1 per cent nationally. This rate fell from 83.5 per cent in 2023-24.

- In Queensland, 88.7 per cent of young people sentenced to detention had their case plans prepared or reviewed within 6 weeks, compared to 95.3 per cent nationally. This is a slight improvement from 87.0 per cent in 2023-24.

Over-representation in detention – Tables 17A.7-9

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people are 26 times more likely to be in detention compared to non-Indigenous young people. The over-representation ratio in 26.3 in 2024-25, a very slight decrease from 2023-24.
- Queensland continues to record the highest number of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander children aged 10-13 under community-based supervision (147) and in detention (91).
- In Queensland, 73.4 per cent of children aged 10-13 in detention and 72.8 per cent of children aged 10-13 under community supervision were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Rate per 10,000 young people in detention in Queensland, by Indigenous status- Table 17A.7



High rates of recidivism – Table 17A.26

- The proportion of young people who return to sentenced supervision within 12 months of release has increased in Queensland and remains higher than any other jurisdiction (Northern Territory did not report in 2024-25). In Queensland, 71.5 per cent of young people aged 10-16 released in 2022-23 returned to sentenced supervision within 12 months. This continues a rising trend of increasing recidivism, up from 60.5 per cent in 2014-15.

Proportion of young people released from sentenced supervision in 2022-23, who returned to sentenced supervision within 12 months- Table 17A.26

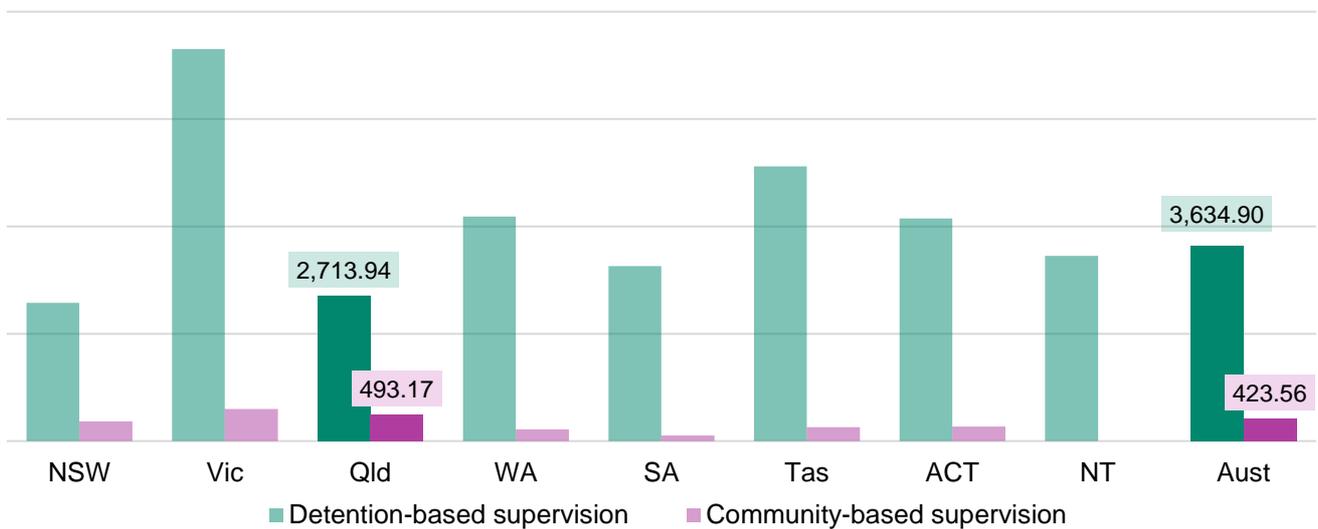


Cost of youth justice services – Table 17A.10

- Queensland’s real recurrent expenditure on youth justice services more than doubled between 2015-16 and 2024-25, rising from \$214.8 million (2015-16) to \$536.1 million (2024-25).
- In 2024-25, Queensland’s recurrent youth justice expenditure (\$536.1 million) exceeded all other states, including that of NSW (\$327.1 million) and Vic (438 million).

Cost per young person subject to youth justice supervision- Table 17A.20-21

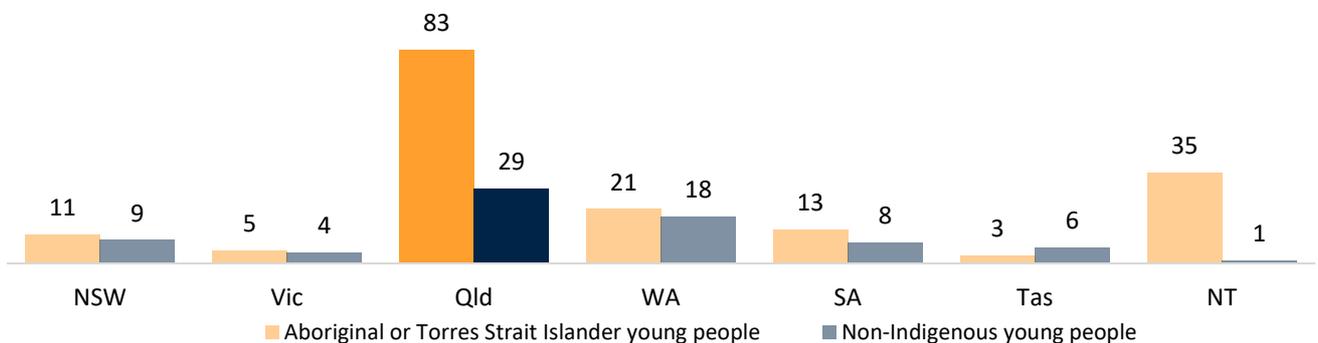
- In 2024-25, the cost per young person in detention-based supervision was much higher than the cost per young person subject to community-based supervision across all jurisdictions shown. Detention costs also varied more between jurisdictions than community-based supervision costs.



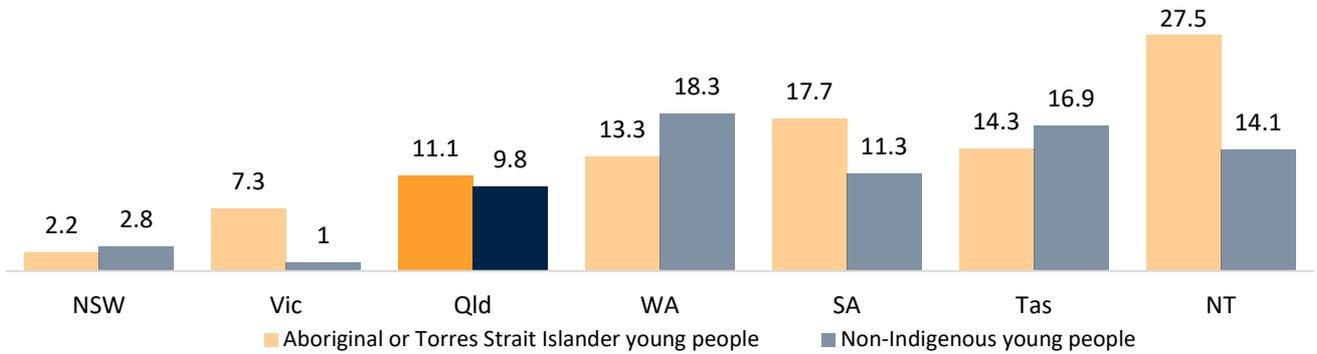
Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody

- Queensland recorded the highest number of total incidents among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people, along with a smaller number involving non-Indigenous young people. After accounting for duration of stay and the number of young people, Queensland had the third lowest rate of incidents per 10,000 nights in custody.

2024-25 incidents of self-harm and attempted suicide resulting in psychological or medical treatment, or hospitalisation, by jurisdiction- Table 17A.19

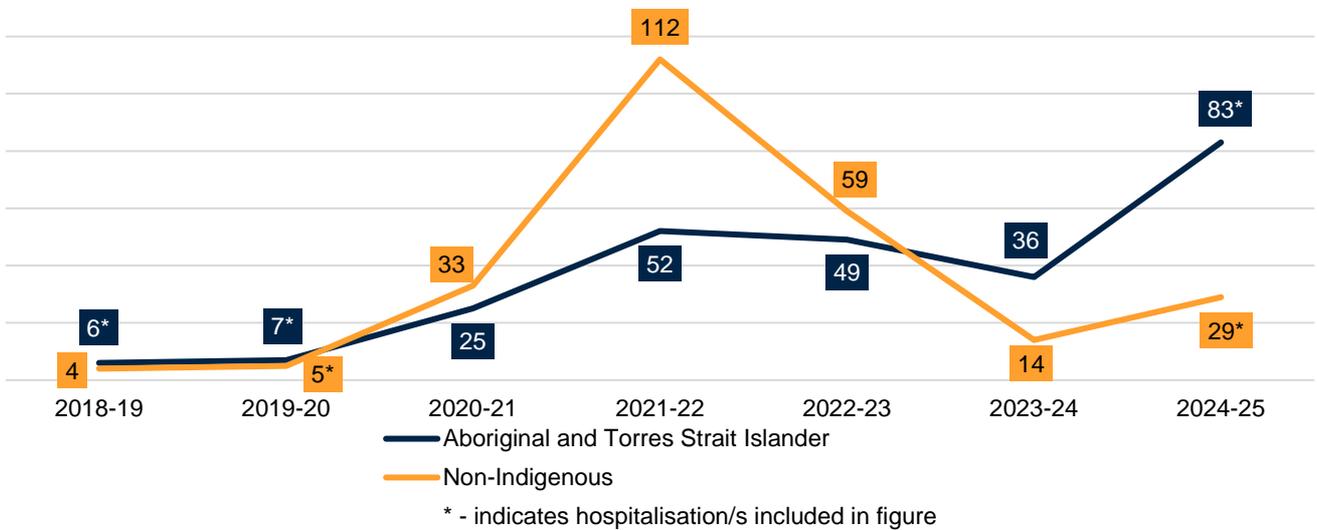


2024-25 incidents of self-harm and attempted suicide resulting in psychological or medical treatment, or hospitalisation, rate per 10,000 nights in custody, by jurisdiction- Table 17A.19



- The total number of incidents (requiring psychological treatment, or requiring hospitalisation) increased significantly, particularly for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people.

2024-25 number of incidents of self-harm and attempted suicide in Queensland detention requiring psychological or medical treatment, or hospitalisation, by year- Table 17A.19



2024-25 incidents of self-harm and attempted suicide in Queensland detention requiring psychological or medical treatment, or hospitalisation, rate per 10,000 nights in custody - Table 17A.19

