

# Queensland Home Stretch

Deloitte Access Economics Report

Launch and Workshop

Outcomes Report

## **A call for action**

to provide all young Queenslanders in care with the option of extended care and support until the age of 21 years.

October 2021



# The Home Stretch Queensland Steering Group

WE  
LIFE WITHOUT BARRIERS  
VE



ChildProtectionPeak



PeakCare  
Queensland Inc.



Youth advisor



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*Can you imagine a world in which young people have the support to deal with their trauma as they leave care, and build their own natural community of people who care about them?*

*Aimee*

# Acknowledgement of Country



Shea Taylor

*I am a Gorenpil – Yugerra man. My country incorporates the Brisbane and Ipswich areas, and extends from the Islands of Southern Moreton Bay to the foot of the Toowoomba Range, from the Logan River in the south, north to the South Pine River. My people have lived here for thousands of generations. We still live on country and practice our culture.*

*I wish to acknowledge the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of this country. I acknowledge their lands and seas on which we meet, live and enjoy. I acknowledge their Elders past, present and emerging. I acknowledge their culture and continued connection to country which has existed for thousands of generations.*

*I acknowledge the hurts, traumas and oppression of the past.*

*I acknowledge the undeniable contribution Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have made to building the nation we all enjoy today. I acknowledge the wonderful and unique richness and diversity Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people add to our society.*

# The vision

All young Queenslanders in care have the option of extended care and support until the age of 21 years.

## About Home Stretch Queensland

This report is a publication of the Home Stretch Queensland Steering Group, comprising 14 major care providers, representative and peak bodies from across the state, and a youth advisor with lived experience of the care system.

The Home Stretch movement began in Victoria in 2015 and now comprises nearly 200 organisations and 10,000 individuals who believe that young people in care in every Australian state and territory should have the option of extended care and support until the age of 21 years.

The movement is constantly growing in support. The Victorian Government has recently announced the full implementation of Home Stretch for all young Victorians leaving care.<sup>1</sup> In Western Australia, the 2021 election saw the return of Premier Mark McGowan, whose campaign pledges included the extension of universal foster, kinship and residential care to the age of 21.<sup>2</sup> South Australia<sup>3</sup>, Tasmania<sup>4</sup>, the Northern Territory<sup>5</sup> and the Australian Capital Territory<sup>6</sup> have also made pledges in favour of extended care and support to 21 years.

**Queensland and New South Wales are the only states not to have committed to providing the same life opportunities for care leavers as other young people have in their transition to adulthood.**

The Queensland launch at Griffith University, South Bank, in November 2019 drew nearly 100 local supporters from the community sector and academia, as well as concerned young people, adults and the media.

Simultaneous regional launches took place in Cairns, Mt Isa and Rockhampton, demonstrating state-wide support for a simple change that would ensure young people in care the same right to a secure place to call home and the support most other young Queenslanders have in their transition to adulthood.

The Queensland Steering Group has been meeting regularly during 2019–21. Executive members of each partner organisation draw on their knowledge, networks and decision-making authority to identify the strategic focus and approach of the movement in Queensland and support action towards our vision.



*All Australian states except for Queensland and NSW have made extended care commitments*

# This publication

In 2016 and 2018, Deloitte Access Economics was commissioned to provide a cost–benefit analysis for the Home Stretch campaigns in Victoria and New South Wales. In 2021, the Queensland Home Stretch Steering Group commissioned a similar piece of work for this state, drawing on an analysis of outcomes across the same nine categories as the earlier work: housing; education and employment; early parenthood; hospitalisation; the non-hospital costs of mental illness and smoking; interaction with the justice system; and alcohol and drug dependency.

The findings of all three reports concur that the benefits of extending care and support to 21 years are expected to outweigh the costs — that is, in financial terms, implementing Home Stretch will provide a positive return on investment.

We launched the Deloitte Access Economics Queensland Home Stretch report publicly on 22 October 2021 in a hybrid face-to-face and online event. The event garnered mainstream media attention, with articles appearing in *The Courier Mail*, the *Brisbane Times* and on ABC Online. In total, we received 300 media mentions across print, radio and online channels (see Appendix A for more details).

In addition to the launch of the Deloitte report, the event also spotlighted the voices of four young adults who had lived experience of the transition from care; and drew from the expertise and knowledge of attendees from across the community sector, academic and government to address four workshop sessions: exploring flexible models of extended care; the Queensland context; the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander context; and levers and barriers — getting Home Stretch ‘over the line’ in Queensland.

This document reports on the outcomes of the launch and workshop. It makes a convincing argument for the implementation of Home Stretch in Queensland, demonstrating financial and social benefits that are simultaneously underpinned by the rigour and expertise of Deloitte Access Economics, the deep understanding of those who work with care leavers day to day and most importantly, the voices of young people themselves, whose futures are at stake.

Queensland does not want to be the very last state or territory to make a Home Stretch commitment. As one of our young people, Jess, said at the launch:

*I remember hearing about Home Stretch when I had barely left care myself. Now I'm nearly 26, and it's still a thing. Let's just get it done, Queensland.*

# Introduction

Paul McDonald, National Chair, Home Stretch Campaign

This event is testament to how much interest and momentum exists in Queensland for reform that extends care to 21 years as an entitlement to any child in care — not as an ‘add on’ or an option if a young person knows how to access it, but as a right.

We know that 85 per cent of 18 to 21-year-olds in this country are still living with one or both of their parents, with the support and resourcing that family life offers.

Yet we have a system that raises, resources and supports the most vulnerable of our children, those in the care of the Queensland Government — until one day it doesn’t.

We place a use-by date on children at 18 or 19 years of age, and tell them to find their own way.

There’s no justice in that.

Young people need to feel confident about their future. Post care programs are important, but they don’t offer the sense of refuge and security that helps young people to deal with all the challenges that come with the transition to adulthood.

Nor does that ‘use-by’ date make fiscal sense. The Deloitte Access Economics cost–benefit analysis we are here to launch couldn’t be clearer about that.

We understand that COVID-19 is stretching Government budgets, but this isn’t a new need, nor a new group requiring support.

The Queensland Government is a de facto parent for these young people

This is a reform that will make a generational difference to the young people, and to the community now and in the future.

It is in fact the very earliest intervention we can do, stopping the intergenerational cycle of disadvantage so there are fewer children in state care in the future.

*We acknowledge the Ian Potter Foundation, which has donated \$50,000 to support the Queensland Home Stretch campaign over the next two years.*

## The Queensland Government opportunity

Queensland does not want to be **the very last** state or territory to make a Home Stretch commitment.

The Queensland Government can **save \$71 million** over the next decade by providing the option of extended care and support up to the age of 21 years for young people transitioning from care to adulthood now.

**For every \$1** invested in extended care to 21 years, the **return for Queensland** is **\$5.90** in financial and wellbeing costs; or **\$3.30** in financial costs alone over 40 years.

# Deloitte Access Economics

## Queensland Report

This section provides key highlights from the presentation by Luke Condon, Engagement Partner, and Hannah Beilby, Project Analyst, at the launch of the Queensland report. The full report is available at: [thehomestretch.org.au/site/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/OOHC\\_QldReport\\_FINAL.pdf](http://thehomestretch.org.au/site/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/OOHC_QldReport_FINAL.pdf)

### Scope of the research

The scope of this research was to update the previous analysis of the socioeconomic cost benefit analysis of extending care in New South Wales and Victoria; and to present findings focusing on the impact of the policy in Queensland.

The analysis allows for the estimation of monetary outcomes across the following nine categories:

#### Social domains



housing



education



employment



early parenthood



interaction with the justice system

#### Health and Wellbeing domains



hospitalisation



mental illness (wellbeing)



smoking



alcohol and drug dependency.

### Approach

The research was based on four scenarios:

- **Scenario 1** assumes an uptake rate of 38% of eligible individuals for the cohort of care leavers in 2020–21.  
This figure is derived from the exit rate of care leavers aged 18–20 years in the UK Staying Put program, applied to the proportion of the Australian care-leaver cohort in each year group. However, because uptake rates vary widely in the literature, the research also tested the following scenarios:
- **Scenario 2** assumes 50% uptake, with no attrition.
- **Scenario 3** assumes 80% initial uptake, with year-on-year attrition applied such that 50% participate in two years of the program, and only 25% of young people participate in three years of the program
- **Scenario 4** recognises that extended care to 19 years for those in foster and kinship placements came into effect in Queensland in February 2019. It estimates results separately where the benefit of Home Stretch accrues to two cohorts of 19- and 20-year-old children only. For this cohort of



care leavers aged 19 to 20 years, the uptake rate of 28% is derived from the Staying Put program, and applied to the proportion of the Australian care-leaver cohort in each year group.

Finally, the larger financial impact of failing to support young people in care until age 21 as a result of the higher level of use of government services is presented for both the state and Commonwealth government. The cost to governments is calculated over a 10-year period for three cohorts of care leavers who are 18, 19 or 20 in 2020–21.

## Methodology

The analysis was designed to:

1. estimate the net benefit<sup>7</sup> of offering young people in care extended support to the age of 21 years (the socioeconomic cost–benefit analysis)<sup>8</sup>
2. quantify the total cost to governments over a decade of children leaving care at the age of 18 (the budget impact of *not extending care* over 10 years).

## Findings

### Socioeconomic cost–benefit analysis

#### *Scenario findings*

##### **Scenario 1 (base scenario)**

- Including only financial costs, the program has a benefit cost ratio of 3.3, implying **a return of \$3.30 for every \$1 spent** over the 40-year period of analysis.
- Including both financial and wellbeing costs, the program has a benefit cost ratio of 5.9, implying **a return of \$5.90 for every \$1 spent** over the 40-year period of analysis.

##### **Scenario 2**

- Both costs and benefits increase, but the **return remains constant at \$3.30 and \$5.90 for every \$1 spent** over the 40-year period of analysis, exclusive and inclusive of wellbeing costs, respectively.
- However the **net benefits increase by 31%** over the base scenario (Scenario 1).

##### **Scenario 3**

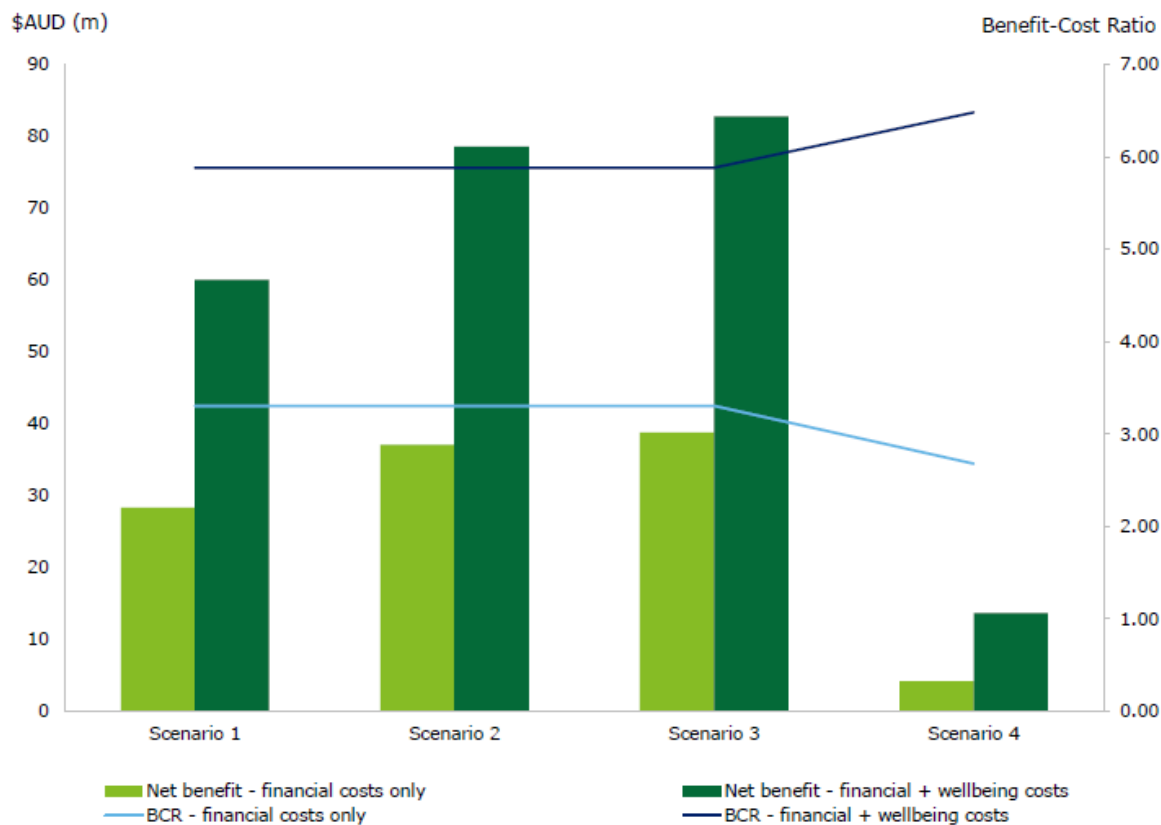
- Both costs and benefits increase, but the **return remains constant at \$3.30 and \$5.90 for every \$1 spent** over the 40-year period of analysis, exclusive and inclusive of wellbeing costs, respectively.
- However the **net benefits increase by 37%** compared to the base scenario (Scenario 1).

##### **Scenario 4**

- The results **reaffirm the cost-effectiveness of extending care to 21 years** despite the shorter time frame for extended care. Results indicate a slightly smaller financial return of **\$2.70 for every \$1 invested** but a **larger return of \$6.50 for every \$1 spent** when also accounting for wellbeing costs.

## Summary

The summary below indicates that the greatest benefits are realised for Scenario 3, in which **the uptake rate is highest and the program is offered from the 18<sup>th</sup> birthday.**



Summary of net benefit and benefit cost ratio for all scenarios

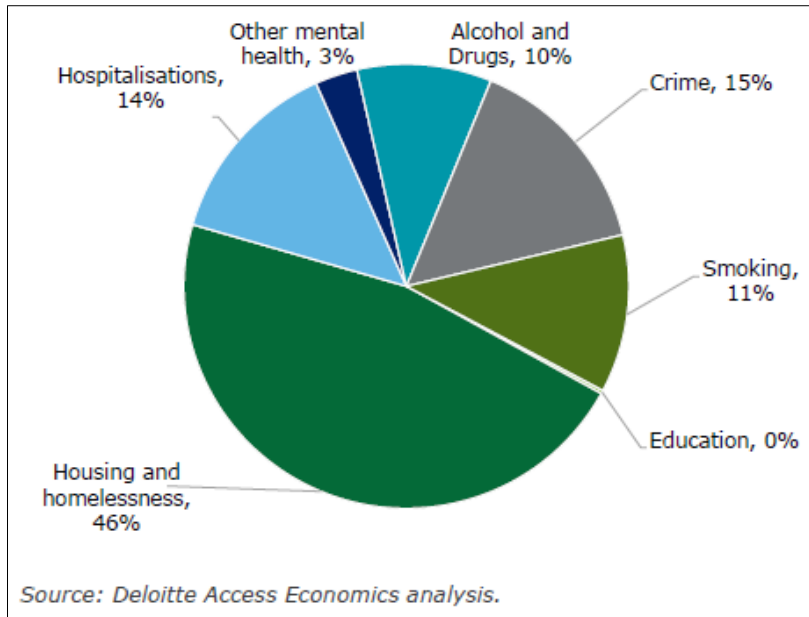
## Budget impact of not extending care over 10 years

The analysis also looked at the long-term impact on government budgets of failing to support young people in care until age 21, as measured by the higher rates of government service use amongst those who leave care at 18.

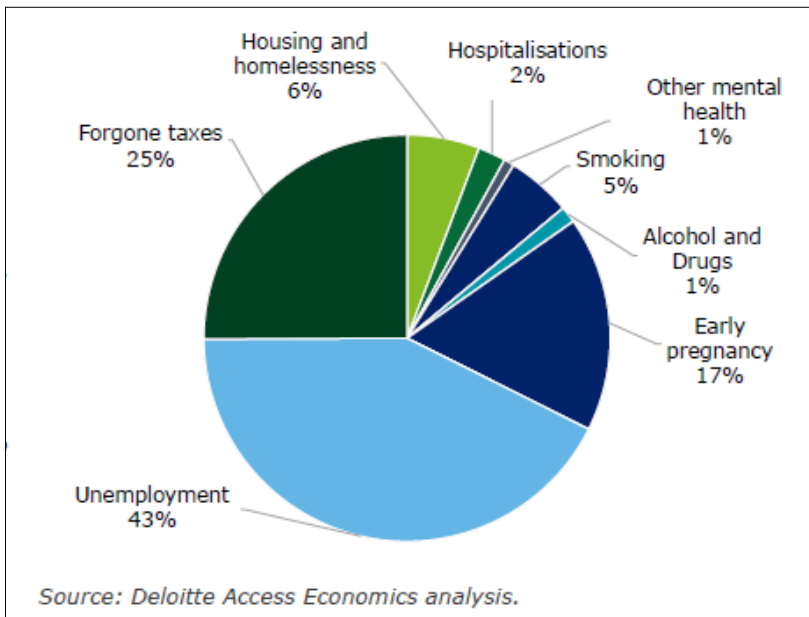
The financial impact of not implementing Home Stretch for the current cohort of care leavers aged 18 to 21 years due to higher usage of government services is estimated to **be \$71 million for the Queensland Government** and **\$337 million for the Commonwealth Government** over the next 10 years, resulting in a **total cost to government of \$408 million.**

Costs to the Queensland Government are primarily attributable to the cost of housing and homelessness services (46%). Hospitalisations, crime and smoking costs collectively account for 40% of total costs.

For the Commonwealth Government, costs due to unemployment and foregone taxes collectively make up almost 70% of total costs due to higher rates of government service use amongst those who leave care at 18.



Share of total costs to the Qld Government of life domains



Share of total costs to the Commonwealth Government of life domains

## Implications

- The findings indicate it is a **worthwhile investment for the Queensland Government** to fund extending care to 21 years of age in Queensland.
- The **overall value of benefit to Queensland clearly exceeds the cost of this investment**, and directly accrues to government as well as care leavers.
- Over time **governments will pay less for services** to support this cohort relative to the cost of extending care.



### 'Extending Out-of-Home Care, a Queensland Perspective'

by Deloitte Access Economics, 2021

Extending care and support to 21 years would have a positive return on investment across the 9 categories below.

HOUSING

EDUCATION

EMPLOYMENT

EARLY PARENTHOOD

JUSTICE SYSTEM INTERACTION

HOSPITALISATION

MENTAL ILLNESS

SMOKING

ALCOHOL & DRUG DEPENDENCY

“

Raising the age to 21 would have meant that I wasn't in a toxic environment when I left care. I would have had more opportunities to reach my goals... it is detrimental to the economy if we don't invest in this. It's time now that Queensland steps up to the plate!  
Jessie

”

The return for Queensland is **\$5.90** for every **\$1** invested in extended care to 21 years

Estimated cost of **NOT** extending care and support to 21

**\$71 million**

for the Queensland Government over 10 years, due to higher usage of government services

Read the full report: [thehomestretch.org.au/learnmore](http://thehomestretch.org.au/learnmore)

# Young adults' voices



CREATE Young Consultants Janice, Hannah, Chloesha and Jessie spoke poignantly at the launch of their experiences and why they support Home Stretch

If we create word clouds from the transition experiences of the young adults who spoke at the Queensland launch of the Deloitte Access Economics report, the outcomes are two very different images. The first is striking for the range of negative emotions that attached to what should have been an exciting time for Janice, Hannah, Chloesha and Jessie: fear, uncertainty, stress and an overwhelming sense of not being ready to step out independently into an adult world.

"In 2019 I was kicked out of my placement", said Janice, who turned 18 this year.

"The instability was terrifying and I thought I was going to be homeless after I turned 18.

"I didn't know what was going to happen to my future — I had plans to study, but when I experienced homelessness I just had to give up on that.

"It all went out the window and I just didn't think it was possible."



For 19-year-old Hannah, too, the transition to adulthood was a frightening and lonely one.

“I wouldn’t have spent my 18<sup>th</sup> birthday crying with my support workers because it was goodbye, and I knew I wouldn’t be allowed to have contact with them anymore because of residential policies”, Hannah said.

“I was basically orphaned, because they had been my family.”

Hannah’s story shows, too, that a home is about more than just a roof over someone’s head: it is somewhere that provides a secure base to deal with the other challenges of life.

“When I left care I moved into a place on a uni campus but it was a revolving door, with so many people in the house. It was really bad for my mental health, and I had to leave,” she explains.

What if Home Stretch had already existed, we asked?

“I probably wouldn’t have experienced homelessness,” Hannah said.

“I was homeless basically because I didn’t know how to find a place on my own.”

While Next Step Plus and other post-care supports are undoubtedly positive initiatives, Hannah’s story and others show that they don’t go far enough in providing the support care-leavers need.

They depend on availability, and on a young person’s ability and capacity to access them. None provide assurance that young people will have guaranteed care, and the security and stability of a place to call home once they leave care.



The second word cloud paints a very different picture. Not all of the experiences the young women shared were negative — for those who have found support and security in their relationships and accommodation, parts of the journey have been much more positive and hopeful.

While both Chloesha and Jessie had multiple, often difficult, placements while in care, at 17 Chloesha was provided with a stable SILS placement in a location that she likes, with good neighbours and an apartment she can make into a home.

Janice’s journey changed when she moved in with her boyfriend and his family.

“They’ve been incredibly supportive. They let me have a voice, they’re right by my side if I have troubles, and they support me no matter what I

need and what I’m going through”, said Janice.

Despite the instability of her placements, Jessie had the support of regular meetings with her support workers leading up to her 18<sup>th</sup> birthday, helping her to learn about planning for the future and coping with budgeting, paperwork and the myriad responsibilities of adulthood.

Even with this preparation, she still didn’t feel ready for independence at 18; and Jessie reflects on the difference that another 3 years would have made.

“With the kind of experience I’d had growing up, I didn’t have the maturity or emotional intelligence at 18 to manage independently,” she said.

“Extended care would have given me time to grow up.”

For Chloesha, extended care and support could have provided her with the opportunity to learn more about her culture and family roots.

“I had 16 different foster homes, mostly with white families, between the ages of 5 and 18,” she said.

“I learned a lot through school and events and things, but it wasn’t the same as growing up within a family culture.

“Extended care could have given me the opportunity and support to learn more about my culture.”

The theme that runs through the stories shared by each of the young women is clear: providing extended care and support as care leavers transition to adulthood makes the difference between thriving and just surviving.

Now in her mid-twenties, Jessie remains confused as to why it has taken so long to implement extended care and support in Queensland, when the benefits are so obvious:

*I remember hearing about Home Stretch when I had barely left care myself. Now I’m nearly 26, and it’s still a thing.*

*Let’s just get it done, Queensland.*



# Workshop outcomes

The final session of the Queensland launch event drew from the expertise and knowledge of attendees from across the community sector, academic and government to address four workshop sessions:

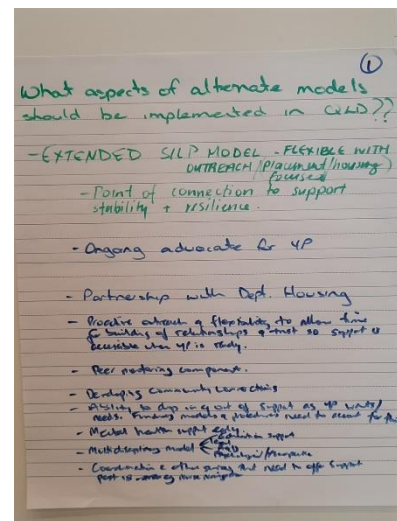
- exploring flexible models of extended care
- the Queensland context
- the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander context, and
- levers and barriers — getting Home Stretch 'over the line' in Queensland.

The following notes capture key points and suggestions that emerged from the animated discussions that took place around the room.

## Exploring flexible models of extended care

### What elements should be included in a flexible model of extended care and support for Queensland?

- An extended supported independent living services (SILS) model — flexible outreach, placement/housing-focused, and forming a point of connection to build support, stability and resilience
- Ongoing advocacy for young people
- Partnerships with the Department of Housing
- Proactive outreach and flexibility to allow time to build relationships and trust so support is accessible when the young person is ready
- Peer mentoring component
- Developing community connections
- Ability to dip in and out of support as the young person wants/needs. Funding models and procedures need to account for this.
- Early mental health support
- Multidisciplinary model — education support; A&D; psychological/therapeutic
- Coordination and other services that need to offer support post 18 eg nurse navigator services





## Models

- Young people with care experience should have the same opportunities as young people living with their families
- Support for young people with disabilities for mentoring and advocacy
- Flexibility for young people to access services when they are ready
- Blue Cards: some young people cannot stay with their carer when there are younger children in the family because they are not able to obtain a Blue Card, despite the risk not changing after they turn 18
- Peer mentoring — also provides job opportunities for young people leaving care
- Partnerships in TAFE and Health to provide free access for young people up to 21 (25?)
- Core team established to support young people
- Infrastructure: 1 bedroom apartment blocks with 24 hr support workers on site

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*While the attachment of funding to individual young people as they navigate these very early years of adulthood is at the heart of extended care provisions, there is a range of models nationally and internationally that can provide valuable learnings for Queensland.*

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### California Approves First State-Guaranteed Income for Foster Youth

[imprintnews.org/foster-care/california-approves-first-state-guaranteed-income-for-foster-youth/56957](https://imprintnews.org/foster-care/california-approves-first-state-guaranteed-income-for-foster-youth/56957)



[providers.dffh.vic.gov.au/home-stretch-factsheet-word](https://providers.dffh.vic.gov.au/home-stretch-factsheet-word)

### Home Stretch (Victoria) Fact Sheet

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### Staying Put: arrangements for care leavers aged 18 years and above (UK)

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/staying-put-arrangements-for-care-leavers-aged-18-years-and-above](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/staying-put-arrangements-for-care-leavers-aged-18-years-and-above)



[peakcare.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Parity\\_Vol29-01.pdf](https://peakcare.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Parity_Vol29-01.pdf)

### From Leaving Care to Extending Care: Preventing the Transition to Homelessness

# The Queensland context

## Housing

- Leverage current Youth Connect model for share housing — young people are involved every step of the way.
- Head lease options create real tenancy skills
- Individually tailored solution: short term accommodation is traumatising because of the uncertainty: shared housing can be triggering
- SILS locations need to be carefully considered
- Housing, reintegration for young people coming out of detention

## Transport

- Location is key: access to transport is a massive barrier, particularly for early starts etc at work
- Need services that provide flexible transport eg leverage Shebah all-female ride share ([www.shebah.com.au](http://www.shebah.com.au))
- Can be barriers to use of public transport eg offences
- Need support for driving lessons

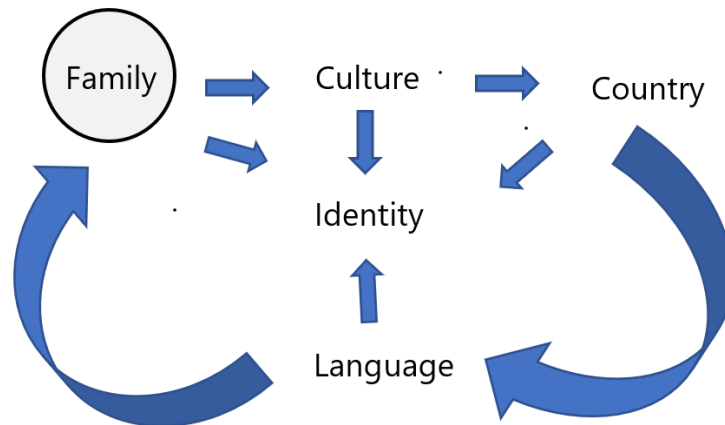
## Supports

- Foster care support to 19 years. Facilitating continuation of education — relationship groups grow at school, opportunity to build broad connections, not just other young people in care
- How do young people know what's available? Need one place to go to find out what funded supports are available
- Should be 'opt out' not 'opt in' for support
- Need responsive systems, crisis response and more transitional placements (safe place to wait, rapid processing of crisis payments)
- DFV funds, knowledge: victim assist and compensation
- Need to support success as well
- Need a reliable and consistent adult in young people's lives, avoiding unnecessary change
- Networks of supports: funds supporting social connection and fun, building new communities
- The issue of supportive relationships between workers and young people — how can we help when we can't have contact?
- Sense of psychological safety knowing will have support post 18
- Access to financial counselling: build up of debt
- Need specialist access across medical domains, complex mental and physical health needs

## Upskilling

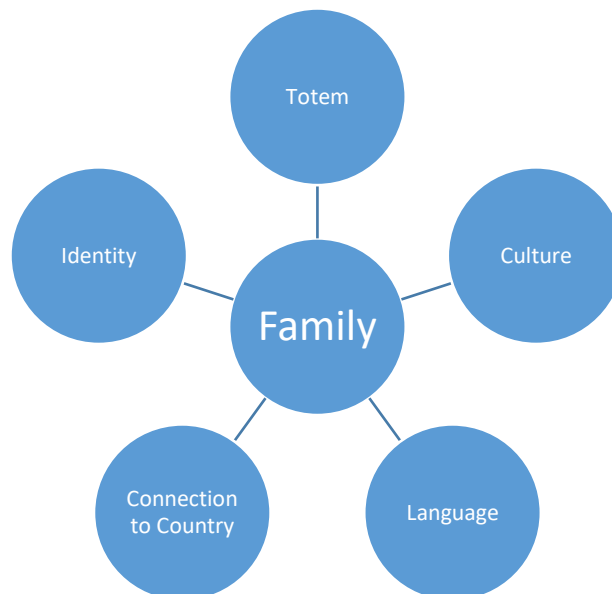
- departmental staff need to know how to communicate about transition without creating more stress and fear
- carers need info and support for different kind of caring post-18

## The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander context



### Culture

- Learning about culture, connecting with cultural mentors
- Connection to family: how does it continue post 18? Family is where a lot of cultural knowledge is passed down.
- Cultural programs through residentials and schools and community
- *Not knowing*
  - about heritage: health, family history
  - where or how to obtain Certificate of Aboriginality
- Non Indigenous young people are more able to access 'white' culture and family connections than Indigenous young people
- Accessing Country to establish and maintain connection to Country
- How do young people seek out family to re-establish connection?



## Employment and education

- Opportunity to go to schools that are more culturally diverse as opposed to predominantly white schools
- Support to access jobs and education

## Housing

- Housing shortage: support getting permanent accommodation
- Can't focus on employment or education if nowhere to live
- Expand support to include other family eg older siblings
- Need more community-controlled residentials

## Day to day safety and wellbeing needs

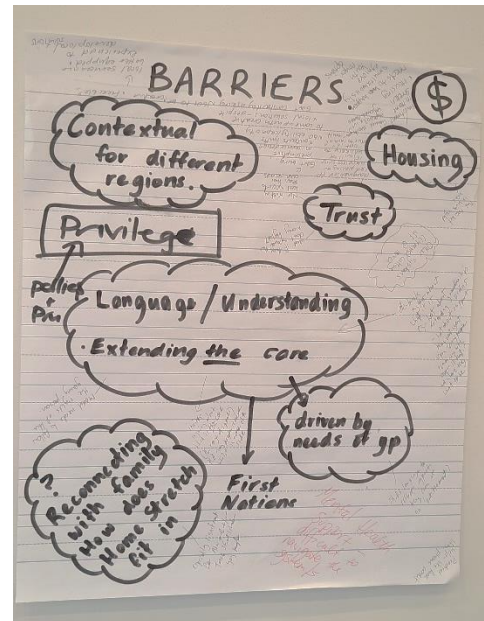
- Access to mobile phone and ability to replace
- Go Cards for public transport
- Access to food/grocery vouchers
- Sharing with family



- Other systems (eg Child and Youth Mental Health Service (CYMHS)) cut off access at 18 years. Need to consider and address the intersections between services and how to facilitate expedited access by young people transitioning from care.

### Trust

- What if young people don't spend the money right?? (This is addressed in Victoria by channelling funds through the young person's case worker.)
- Marginalised young people (self-placing or homeless since 15) may be less likely to opt in due to lack of trust — emphasising the important role of support workers and peer supports, and their having sufficient time and capacity to build relationships and trust.
- Local NGOs need to be trusted to design their own services. Government being prescriptive in service design and outputs limits NGO ability/capacity to come up with creative local solutions — despite constant Government encouragement for NGOs to be both flexible and creative. Local services are better equipped and experienced to develop local solutions.



### Privilege

- Decision makers often draw from a different world view: need to understand more deeply the life experiences of young people in care — value of involving young people meaningfully in co-design of the extended care model and processes.

### Reconnecting with family

- How does Home Stretch fit in? Extended care needs to support young people to reconnect in ways that reflect the needs and wishes of the young person. This is especially significant for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people

### Housing

- 'The market is nuts right now...': general shortage especially in regional areas. Investment into 'Home Stretch' housing needs to happen simultaneously eg more Youth Foyer options, further investment into social housing and Housing First options, particularly in regional areas.

# Moving forward

Queensland and New South Wales are the only states not to have committed to providing the same life opportunities for care leavers as other young people have in their transition to adulthood.

The Queensland Government could save \$71m over the next 10 years if extended care was implemented now. The Deloitte Report clearly demonstrates the benefits, financial and wellbeing, of extending care.

## **Now is the time, Queensland, to #Makeit21.**

Among the commitments that the Queensland Government makes to children and young people are assurances that *we will do our very best for them* and support young people to *dream big, achieve great things and become an awesome adult*.<sup>9</sup>

No one wants our most vulnerable young people to start their adult lives even more disadvantaged because they are leaving care at the same time as they are coming of age.

We (as a government and society) put these young people into the care of the state. We say they need us because they are not safe at home.

We have a responsibility therefore to set them up for success — to thrive, not merely survive.

**To this end, the Home Stretch Queensland Steering Group would value the opportunity to work with the Department and others to develop a cost effective, evidence-based model of extended care and support that will meet the emotional, financial and physical needs of Queensland care-leavers.**

**Such collaboration would provide solid groundwork for future investment in our young people, and bring Queensland more closely in alignment with most other states on this important issue.**

None of us would turn our own children out to the streets when they turn 18 or 19. Even if they leave home, we are there to support and guide them as they navigate the complexities of trying to make it in the world as adults.

In the words of two of our care-leavers:

“Young people in care have the same right, and deserve the same opportunity, to become “an awesome adult” as other young Queenslanders,” says Aimee.

And to echo Jessie again – ***We just need to get it done, Queensland.***

# Attachment A

## Mainstream media (Deloitte Access Economics Queensland Home Stretch Cost-Benefit Analysis)

Traditional media type	Media mentions	Audience reach
Print	118	31,085,286
Radio	179	3,862,490
Online	3	23,495,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>58,442,776</b>

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- <sup>8</sup> The socioeconomic model compares two states – one in which the program is offered on a voluntary basis, and one in which the program is not offered and care is ceased at 18 years (for scenarios 1 to 3) or 19 years (scenario 4).
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