
C Justice preface

Governments provide justice services to ensure a safe society by enhancing public order and security, and upholding the rule of law. This provision involves crime prevention, detection and investigation, judicial processes and dispute resolution, prisoner and offender management, and rehabilitation services. The focus of the following chapters is on the justice services provided by police (see chapter 5), court administration (see chapter 6) and adult corrective services (see chapter 7). These chapters cover:

- the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory government and the ACT community policing function performed by the Australian Federal Police (AFP)
- the court administration of the State and Territory supreme courts, district/county courts, magistrates (including electronic and children's) courts, coroners' courts and probate registries, as well as the court administration of the Federal Court of Australia, the Federal Magistrates Court, the Family Court of Australia and the Family Court of WA
- the operations of the corrective services agencies within each State and Territory, including prisons (both public and private), periodic detention centres and a range of supervised community corrections orders for adult offenders.

Some government services that are not included, but which also contribute to civil and criminal justice outcomes, are:

- crime prevention, diversion and early intervention activities within policing (although chapter 5 contains some information relevant to these activities)
- legal aid services, which provide access to both criminal and civil aspects of the justice system
- alternative dispute resolution services, such as conciliation and mediation
- offices of fair trading or consumer affairs, which operate to minimise incidences of unlawful trade practices
- crimes compensation services and victim support services, which assist victims' recovery from crime

-
- prosecution services, which bring actions on behalf of the community in criminal actions
 - various social services and community organisations that help prisoners released from prison to re-integrate into society, support families of prisoners during their incarceration, and assist people who have contact with the criminal justice system
 - the Australian Crime Commission and the federal functions of the AFP
 - the operations of tribunals and registries (except for probate and court registries), and judicial outcomes
 - juvenile justice agencies and services (except children's courts). (Some descriptive information on juvenile justice is included in the 'Community services preface'.)

Profile of the justice system

Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources)

Total recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) by the parts of the justice system covered in this Report was \$7.6 billion in 2003-04 (table C.1). (Expenditure data reported in this preface exclude payroll tax.) Total reported recurrent expenditure on justice represented 9.0 per cent of all recurrent expenditure on services covered in the 2005 Report.

Expenditure in 2003-04 included \$5.2 billion on police services, about \$1.6 billion on corrective services and \$423.5 million on criminal courts administration. Expenditure on civil justice (including the Federal Court, the Federal Magistrates Court and the family courts) was \$429.1 million (table C.1).

Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) between 1999-2000 and 2003-04 grew fastest for corrective services (at an annual average rate of 4.6 per cent). It decreased for civil courts administration (at an annual average rate of 4.9 per cent) (table C.1), although this decrease needs to be interpreted with caution because it may reflect changes in expenditure reporting for court administration from 2000-01 and further changes in 2002-03. Changes in counting rules and collection scope for each service area over this period mean that care also needs to be taken in interpreting the rate of change of expenditure.

Table C.1 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) on justice services by all Australian governments (2003-04 dollars)^{a, b}

	1999-2000 ^c	2000-01	2001-02 ^d	2002-03 ^d	2003-04 ^d	Annual average growth ^{c, d}
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Police services ^e	4 633.7	4 588.9	4 731.0	5 043.8	5 163.5	2.7
Court admin. — criminal ^{f, g}	469.6	427.4	427.1	424.9	423.5	-2.6
Court admin. — civil ^{h, g}	524.2	368.9	336.7	419.5	429.1	-4.9
Corrective services ⁱ	1314.9	1340.8	1449.6	1545.5	1571.4	4.6
Total justice system	6942.5	6726.0	6944.5	7433.7	7587.6	2.2
	%	%	%	%	%	
Police services ^e	66.7	68.2	68.1	67.9	68.1	..
Court admin. — criminal ^{f, g}	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.6	..
Court admin. — civil ^{h, g}	7.6	5.5	4.8	5.6	5.7	..
Corrective services ⁱ	18.9	19.9	20.9	20.8	20.7	..
Total justice system	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Excludes payroll tax. ^c Care needs to be taken in comparing court expenditure in 1999-2000 with that in future years. In 1999-2000, court administration net recurrent expenditure included only a small portion of total revenue collected by courts. This has been rectified from 2000-01 and accounts for the large drop experienced in net recurrent expenditure in the following years (particularly in the civil courts). ^d The data for court administration (criminal) include a large amount of income from electronic courts not previously reported. ^e Real recurrent expenditure on police services includes depreciation and capital expenditure. ^f Includes the cost of magistrates (including electronic and children's), district/county, supreme and coroners' courts. ^g Expenditure data include depreciation on existing assets, but exclude expenditure on purchase of new capital items. ^h Includes magistrates (including children's), district/county and supreme courts, the Family Court of Australia, the Federal Court of Australia and the Family Court of WA. The Federal Magistrates Court was included for the first time in 2001-02. The data exclude the cost of probate hearings for all years. ⁱ Data differ from those in table 7A.11. Expenditure on corrective services in table 7A.11 is the total of prison and community corrections recurrent expenditure (excluding payroll tax and net of recurrent receipts), the cost of transport and escort services, and reported capital expenditure for prisons and community corrections. Capital expenditure in table 7A.11 comprises depreciation on government owned assets, debt service fees for privately owned facilities, capital asset charges, and other associated capital expenses, but excludes user cost of capital. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); SCRGSP (2004); tables 5A.11, 6A.12, 6A.13, 7A.7 and 7A.10.

Recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person

A number of factors contribute to the marked differences in expenditure across jurisdictions. These include factors beyond the control of jurisdictions (such as geographic dispersion, economies of scale and socioeconomic factors), as well as differences in justice policies and/or the scope of services that justice agencies deliver. Police agencies in some jurisdictions provide event management and emergency response services, for example, while others do not.

Expenditure per person on justice in 2003-04 was highest in the NT (\$969) and lowest in Victoria (\$316) (table C.2). Expenditure per person on police services was highest in the NT (\$637) and lowest in SA (\$230). In criminal courts administration, the highest expenditure per person was in the NT (\$49) and the lowest was in Victoria (\$14). In civil courts administration, the highest expenditure per person was in the NT (\$48) and the lowest was in Tasmania (\$6). The NT also had the highest expenditure per person on corrective services (\$235), while Victoria had the lowest (\$50) (table C.2).

Table C.2 Recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on justice services, 2003-04^{a, b, c}

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Police services ^d	\$	264	243	248	294	230	240	270	637	259
Court admin.— criminal ^e	\$	24	14	18	27	24	24	28	49	21
Court admin.— civil ^{e, f, g, h}	\$	11	9	8	24	15	6	19	48	21
Corrective services ⁱ	\$	90	50	77	105	72	65	81	235	78
Total justice system	\$	389	316	352	450	342	334	398	969	380
Police services ^d	%	67.9	76.8	70.7	65.4	67.3	71.7	67.9	65.7	68.2
Court admin.— criminal ^e	%	6.2	4.4	5.2	6.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	5.1	5.6
Court admin.— civil ^{e, f, g, h}	%	2.9	2.9	2.1	5.3	4.4	1.9	4.7	4.9	5.6
Corrective services ⁱ	%	23.0	15.9	22.0	23.3	21.2	19.4	20.4	24.2	20.6
Total justice system	%	100.0								

^a Expenditure excludes payroll tax. ^b Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^c Population is estimated by financial year. ^d Real recurrent expenditure on police services includes depreciation and capital expenditure. ^e Expenditure data include depreciation on existing assets, but exclude expenditure on purchase of new capital items. ^f Australian total includes Australian Government expenditure on the Family Court of Australia, the Federal Court, and the Federal Magistrates Court, which are not attributed to jurisdiction expenditure. The civil expenditure on these Australian Government courts was \$10 per person (based on the Australian population). ^g WA civil court administration data include the cost of the Family Court of WA, so are not comparable with data for other jurisdictions. ^h Excludes the cost of probate hearings. ⁱ Data differ from those in table 7A.11. Expenditure on corrective services in table 7A.11 is the total of prison and community corrections recurrent expenditure (excluding payroll tax and net of recurrent receipts), the cost of transport and escort services, and reported capital expenditure for prisons and community corrections. Capital expenditure in table 7A.11 comprises depreciation on government owned assets, debt service fees for privately owned facilities, capital asset charges, and other associated capital expenses, but excludes user cost of capital.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables A2, 5A.11, 6A.12, 6A.13, 7A.7 and 7A.10.

Framework of the justice system

The criminal justice system is broad and complex, and has many interrelated objectives. An overarching aim is to ensure that the community has access to a fair system of justice that protects the rights of individuals and contributes to community safety (box C.1).

Box C.1 Objectives of the criminal justice system

The objectives of the criminal justice system are to provide protection for the rights and freedoms of all people through:

- the operation of police services that enhance community safety by preventing, detecting and investigating crime
- the administration of criminal justice that determines guilt and applies appropriate, consistent and fair sanctions to offenders
- the provision of a safe, secure and humane correctional system that incorporates the elements of safe custody, rehabilitation and restorative justice to the community.

These objectives are pursued in a manner that is accessible, equitable, timely and efficient.

A model of the criminal justice system

The performance of the criminal justice system is broadly measured in this Report against the objectives of effectiveness (how well agencies meet the outcomes of access and timeliness), equity (how well agencies treat special needs groups) and efficiency (how well inputs are used to deliver a range of outputs). Within the criminal justice system, the ability of one agency to meet these objectives depends on the effectiveness of the complex interactions between the police, courts and corrective services. Examples of this are:

- the police service's effect on the judicial system through policing strategies such as police cautions and other diversionary strategies
- the judicial system's effect on the police and correctional systems through sentencing practices
- the correctional system's effect on the judicial system through advisory services provided to courts
- the impact on the justice system of the degree of recidivism experienced.

Unlike other government sectors where the public has direct access to agencies, the criminal justice system is a sequentially structured process whereby people entering the system tend to progress through the system from one agency to another

(figure C.1) until their matter is resolved. This sequential process of the criminal justice system means there is a strong interdependence between the agencies. Each agency's activities may affect and impact on the activities and priorities of the other areas of the system. The resource demands on police, corrective services and, to a lesser degree, courts, along with their responsiveness and capacity to provide services and programs to their client bases, need to be considered in this context. In this report, service areas are represented in separate chapters, and performance results are interdependent.

Figure C.1 illustrates the typical stages involved in the processing of cases as they move through the criminal justice system, showing some of the links among police, courts and corrective services. This depiction is broadly indicative and, for brevity and clarity, does not seek to capture all the complexities of the criminal justice system or variations across jurisdictions.

Key indicators of the criminal justice system

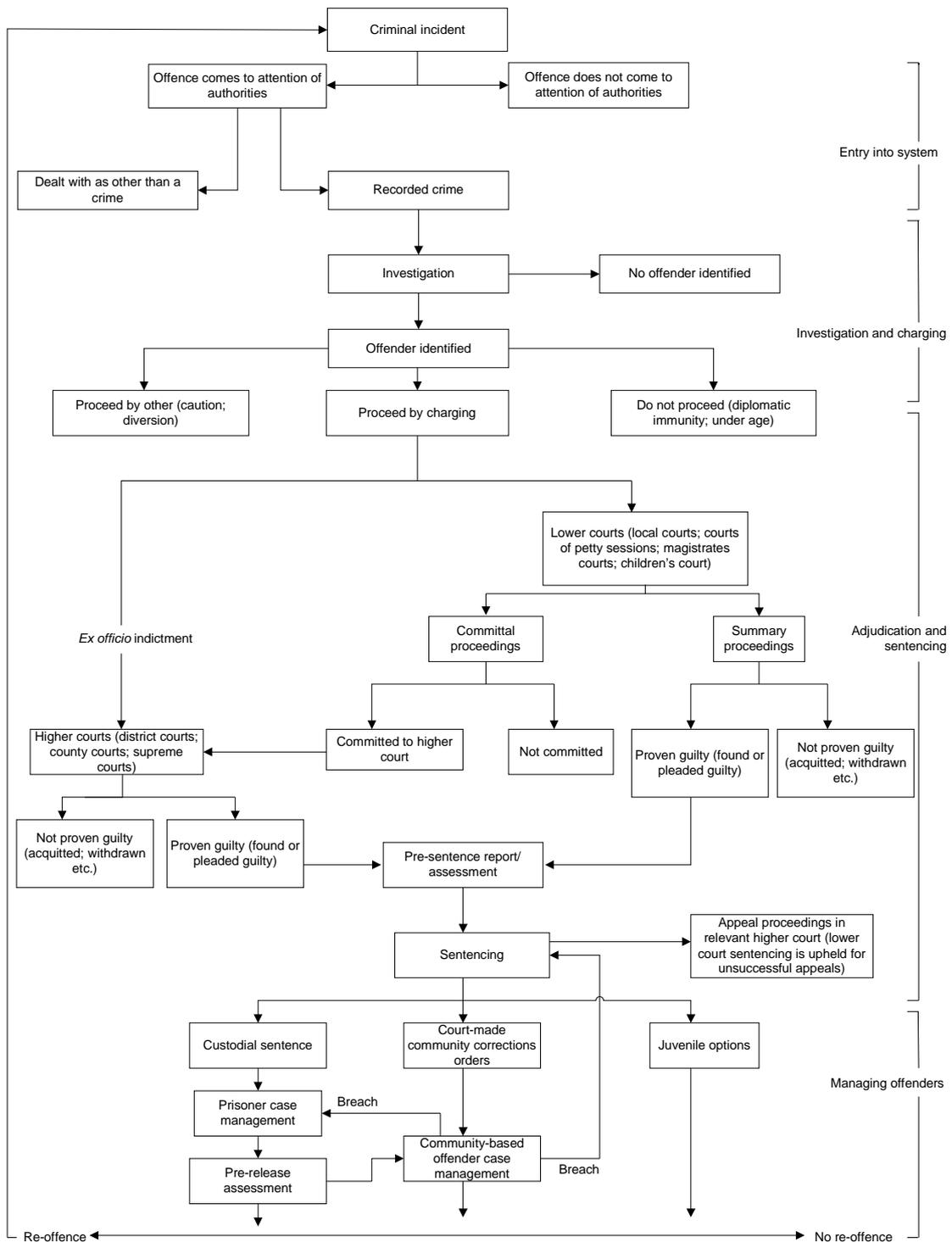
The following discussion describes the policy objectives of the criminal justice system (box C.1), follows the process by which the criminal justice system operates (figure C.1) and draws on several performance indicators used in the Report. Equity indicators are yet to be developed. It also identifies areas that are not covered in the Report, but which may also be relevant in providing a more complete picture of the operations of, and service delivery options available to, police, courts and corrective services agencies.

Crime prevention and detection

Effectiveness

The Report includes measures of community perceptions of safety, and rates of reported crime and victimisation. Measures of public perceptions of safety indicate the success of the system in ensuring the public feel safe both personally and in regard to their property. Public perceptions of safety are reported in detail in chapter 5 and include measures of perceived safety in the home, in public places and on public transport.

Figure C.1 Flows through the criminal justice system^{a, b, c}



^a Does not account for all variations across jurisdictions. ^b The flow diagram is indicative and does not seek to include all the complexities of the criminal justice system. ^c Juvenile justice is covered in the 'Community services preface'.

Source: Adapted from ABS (unpublished).

The recorded rate of crime is an indicator of the success of crime prevention and law enforcement. Given that several factors can influence recorded rates of crime, including the general willingness of the public to report crimes to police, additional information is also provided. A survey of the community's experience with crime, such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Crime and Safety Survey, helps to clarify the relationship between reported and unreported crimes. Recorded rates of crime and information from crime victimisation surveys are reported in chapter 5.

Efficiency

The cost per person of the service delivery area 'community safety and support' is used for measuring the efficiency of agencies in delivering these services. These data are contained in chapter 5.

Crime investigation

Effectiveness

Information on the outcomes of criminal investigations provides a measure of the success of the police in responding to criminal incidents. Chapter 5 reports on outcomes of investigations. The data include the total number of investigations for a range of crimes, the number of investigations finalised as a proportion of total investigations, and the number of investigations that resulted in proceedings against the offending person as a proportion of investigations that were finalised. Chapter 5 also identifies the proportion of investigations that resulted in the offending person being cautioned or diverted from the criminal justice system, as well as the proportion of investigations that were not resolved.

Efficiency

The efficiency measure for crime investigation is the cost per person of delivering the service to the community. These data are contained in chapter 5.

Presentation and pre-trial

Effectiveness

Measures relating to the proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea indicate the effectiveness of work undertaken by police and prosecuting services. Chapter 5 provides data for police in this area. Data on the timeliness of hearings

provide important information on the ability of the criminal justice system to meet community demands for accused persons to be dealt with in a timely manner, and also on the courts' ability to manage caseloads effectively. The timeliness with which criminal committal matters were finalised is reported in chapter 6.

Efficiency

The cost per person of the service delivery area 'services to the judicial process' is used to measure the efficiency of the delivery of police prosecution services and is reported in chapter 5. The cost per case in lower criminal courts is used as a measure of the efficiency of case management by court administrators and is reported in chapter 6.

Adjudication and sentencing

Effectiveness

Data on the timeliness of hearings provide further important information on the ability of the criminal justice system to meet community demands for accused persons to be dealt within a timely manner, and on the courts' ability to manage their caseload effectively. Measures relating to the proportion of higher court cases resulting in a guilty finding are contained in chapter 5. Case completion times are reported in chapter 6.

Custodial corrections

Effectiveness

Key effectiveness measures of custodial care — prisoner assault, death and escape rates — are reported in chapter 7. These measures are supported by descriptive indicators, such as imprisonment rates (disaggregated by gender and Indigenous status).

Efficiency

Recurrent and capital costs per prisoner per day are key indicators of efficiency and are reported in chapter 7. These data include the costs associated with offender programs, reparation and prisoner custody.

Community corrections

Effectiveness

In community corrections, a key effectiveness measure is the proportion of orders successfully completed. This measure is supported by descriptive indicators, such as offender rates (disaggregated by gender and Indigenous status). Chapter 7 contains these data.

Efficiency

The cost per offender per day is used to measure the efficiency of providing community corrections. These data are included in chapter 7.

Offender programs and reparation

Effectiveness

Information on the number of prisoners and offenders undertaking approved education, training and personal development courses provides a measure of the effectiveness of corrective services in providing programs that increase the chances of successful re-integration into the community. The programs offered are reported in chapter 7.

Reparation may include prisoners undertaking work in the community on environmental and other work projects. Offenders serving community corrections orders provide reparation by undertaking unpaid community work. The level and distribution of this reparation are detailed in chapter 7.

Not covered in this Report, but under development, is the delivery of structured, targeted, offence focused programs to prisoners and offenders, such as sex offence treatment programs and violent offence treatment programs.

Efficiency

The costs associated with offender programs and reparation are not separately identified. These data are incorporated into the cost per prisoner/offender results in chapter 7.

Overall performance

Effectiveness

Recidivism — the extent to which persons convicted by the criminal justice system re-offend — is a partial measure of the performance of the system in improving public safety by reducing the incidence of crime. Rate of prisoner/offender return is reported by corrective services. No recidivism indicators are reported by other criminal justice services. This measure does not include:

- arrests
- convictions for re-offending that lead to outcomes that are not administered by corrective services (for example, fines)
- a corrections sanction for a repeat offender who has previously been sentenced to only non-corrections sanctions (such as fines).

Further, it is not weighted in any way to account for the nature of the re-offence — for example, a return to prison for a traffic offence is counted in the same manner as a return for a more serious offence such as armed robbery.

Two indicators of recidivism are reported for prisoners. The first is the percentage of prisoners returning to prison within two years of release and the second is the percentage of prisoners returning to corrective services (either prisons or community corrections). Both are based on the outcomes for prisoners released from custody during the two years before the reporting year. Data for this Report, therefore, relate to prisoners released during 2001-02. These data exclude prisoners subject to supervision on release to the community.

Recidivism among offenders under community correction orders (including prisoners released to the community on parole/licence orders) is also assessed by two indicators: the percentage of offenders returning to community corrections and the percentage returning to corrective services (either prisons or community corrections). Return to corrective services is the preferred indicator in both cases, but, not all jurisdictions can report this measure.

Victoria did not report on either indicator in 2003-04 (table C.3). The ACT also did not report on either indicator, because the majority of full time prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons. In 2003-04, WA (44.9 per cent) reported the highest rate of return to prison by prisoners, and Queensland reported the lowest (27.7 per cent). Western Australia (51.8 per cent) reported the highest rate of prisoner return to corrections as a whole, and the NT reported the lowest (38.9 per cent).

New South Wales, Victoria and the ACT did not report on offenders returning to community corrections or corrective services in 2003-04 (table C.3). Of those jurisdictions that did provide data, WA reported the highest rate of return to community corrections by offenders following their completion of community orders in 2003-04 (19.7 per cent), and Queensland reported the lowest (11.2 per cent). Western Australia also reported the highest rate of return by offenders to corrections as a whole (35.3 per cent) and Queensland reported the lowest (18.0 per cent).

Table C.3 Prisoners and offenders who were released or completed an order in 2001-02 who returned with a correctional sanction within two years (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisoners returning:									
– to prison	44.7	na	27.7	44.9	29.7	33.7	na	36.0	na
– to corrective services	49.2	na	40.2	51.8	51.2	43.8	na	38.9	na
Offenders returning:									
– to community corrections	na	na	11.2	19.7	14.7	13.3	na	16.7	na
– to corrective services	na	na	18.0	35.3	21.1	32.6	na	31.3	na

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Efficiency

The efficiency of the criminal justice system is reflected in the level of resources used to deliver justice services. Unit cost indicators for individual justice services are presented in the related chapters, but some outcomes result from interactions among the individual services. One indicator of efficiency is annual government recurrent expenditure per person on the criminal justice system (table C.4). Comparisons of unit costs, however, need to account for conflicting objectives and tradeoffs among cost, quality and timeliness, so these need to be interpreted in the context of the effectiveness indicators in each chapter.

In 2003-04, expenditure on the criminal justice system was \$359 per person nationally; across jurisdictions, it was highest in the NT (\$921) and lowest in Victoria (\$307). Over the period 1999-2000 to 2003-04, the highest annual rate of growth in real expenditure per person on criminal justice was experienced in the ACT (3.5 per cent). The lowest annual rate of growth over this period was in Victoria (0.3 per cent) (table C.4). Given improvements in the counting rules and collection scope for each service area over this period, however, the annual growth rate of expenditure needs to be viewed with caution.

Table C.4 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on the criminal justice system (2003-04 dollars)^{a, b, c, d}

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	Real annual growth rate
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
NSW	342	348	345	372	377	2.5
Victoria	304	277	291	302	307	0.3
Queensland	319	313	334	344	344	1.9
WA	418	405	413	420	426	0.5
SA	323	321	333	354	327	0.4
Tasmania	295	292	314	318	328	2.7
ACT	331	355	338	367	380	3.5
NT	829	795	838	844	921	2.7
Australia	338	331	339	356	359	1.5

^a Improvements in counting rules and collection scope for each service area over this period mean that the annual growth rate of expenditure needs to be viewed with caution. ^b Excludes payroll tax. ^c Population is estimated by financial year. ^d Excludes costs of civil court administration, probate hearings and electronic courts.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); SCRGSP (2004); tables A2, 5A.11, 6A.12, 7A.7 and 7A.10.

Future directions in performance reporting

Each chapter (police, courts and corrective services) contains its own service-specific section on future directions. The aim of this section is to provide an insight into directions in performance reporting for the whole justice sector.

Juvenile justice

The 'Community services preface' contains information on juvenile justice. It contains descriptive data on the number and detention rates of juveniles (including Indigenous juveniles) in correctional facilities. In future years, it is anticipated that the Report will expand to include performance reporting on juvenile justice.

Crime and justice statistical framework

The National Criminal Justice Statistical Framework (ABS unpublished) was developed to provide a structure for organising, collecting and reporting data on crime and the criminal justice system. (For more information, see SCRGSP 2004, p. C.17.) The primary purpose of the framework is to identify the key counting units and data variables in the criminal justice system that would allow stakeholders to characterise the main aspects of that system. The framework intends to facilitate the

compatibility and integration of aggregated data on populations across the criminal justice system and across geographic areas.

The National Criminal Justice Statistical Framework is an evolving document that will be developed over time. The next phase of the development of a comprehensive statistical framework for criminal justice will follow the release of the National Information Development Plan (NIDP) for crime and justice.

National Information Development Plan

The NIDP identifies national needs for data in crime and justice, current key data sources (both ABS and other agencies) and information gaps with reference to national data requirements. It is a strategic document that has been developed in consultation with the Australian Government, State and Territory justice services, their associated research bodies, and a range of other portfolio agencies and non-government bodies that use this statistical information. The aim of this consultation was to draw information needs from those responsible for identifying policy issues, asking research questions and making decisions in the area of crime and justice. The NIDP presents recommendations and strategies for information development that will address the priority data needs of users of crime and justice information over the next five years.

Key themes identified for development include:

- improving the comparability of crime and justice data within and across jurisdictions, both in the criminal justice system and across portfolios
- expanding the range of characteristics about persons and events in the justice system, with specific emphasis on safety, Indigenous people, youth at risk, recidivism, substance use, mental health, family violence, cultural diversity and location.

The production of the NIDP for crime and justice statistics is central to the ABS coordination role. The NIDP will enhance the National Statistical Service, which seeks to maximise the use and value of existing data, maximise data quality and improve data access and availability. (For more information on the NIDP, see SCRGSP 2004, p. C.17.)

Indigenous issues

In April 2002, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) asked the Steering Committee to prepare a regular report on key indicators of Indigenous disadvantage as part of the COAG reconciliation commitment. The Steering Committee in

November 2003 released the first edition of this report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2003*.

The Report on Government Services focuses on the delivery of government services, whereas the report on Indigenous disadvantage concentrates on high level outcomes and strategic areas for action (which includes criminal justice indicators). The two reports are thus different yet complementary.

The available information on the interaction of Indigenous people with specific parts of the criminal justice system is of varying quality. The most important reason for the poor quality of Indigenous data is that some justice agencies do not ask explicitly for a person's Indigenous status. A number of agencies, however, have recently moved to rectify this situation.

Police and corrective services collecting Indigenous status data based on the ABS standard Indigenous questions include NSW, Queensland, WA and the NT. An ABS outposted officer is working with police in Tasmania to develop the capacity there to collect this type of data. Corrective services in SA collect data on Indigenous people and are working towards collecting these data using the ABS standard Indigenous question in 2005–06. The standard Indigenous question is the ABS's preferred method of identifying Indigenous clients and aims to facilitate self-identification of Indigenous status.

Work is being undertaken to enable Victoria's Magistrates and Children's courts to receive Indigenous identification data electronically from Victoria Police, who have been instructed to ask the ABS standard question. It is planned that these data will then flow to other judicial jurisdictions as part of the committal and appeal process. Data are expected to be available for the full 2004-05 financial year.

Data on the deaths of Indigenous people in police custody and custody-related operations (for example, most sieges and most cases in which officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits) (see chapter 5), the representation of Indigenous people in prisons and community corrections (see chapter 7), and Indigenous deaths in prison custody (see chapter 7) are of a high quality and are published in this Report.

The Australian Institute of Criminology also publishes data on the involvement of Indigenous people in the criminal justice system, particularly in relation to deaths in police and corrective services custody.

Reference

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2004, *Report on Government Services 2004*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.