
F Community services preface

Families are the principal providers of care for children, older people and people with a disability (ABS 2001). Community services aim to help families to undertake this role and can fulfil this role where families are not in a position to provide care. Community services covered by this Report encompass aged care services (chapter 12), services for people with a disability (chapter 13), children's services (chapter 14), and protection and support services (child protection, supported placements, and supported accommodation and assistance) (chapter 15).

Community service activities (box F.1) typically include those activities 'which assist or support members of the community in personal functioning as individuals or as members of the wider community' (ABS 2001). They may include financial assistance and relief to people in crisis, and housing assistance of a short term or transitional nature, but exclude acute health care services (see chapters 9–11), long term housing assistance (see chapter 16) and income support (such as social security pensions and allowances).

The definition of community service activities contained in this preface is based on the National Classification of Community Services, developed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW 1997) (box F.1). Outputs measures for community services are based on ABS survey data and community services expenditure data were derived from the expenditure data collated for the individual chapters in the Report.

As in previous years, the preface includes descriptive data obtained from the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) on the number and detention rates of, juveniles in correctional facilities. In addition, this year's preface includes data on the number of juveniles on community based orders in each jurisdiction for the first time. It is anticipated that the Report will contain performance reporting on juvenile justice in future years.

Performance information on community services as a whole is not currently reported. While there are many interactions among the various community services, the services and their funding and delivery systems are too varied to enable aggregate community services reporting.

Box F.1 Community service activities

Child care — the provision of care, by persons other than the child's parents, under the supervision of a paid coordinator in a group setting or in another home.

Training and employment for people with disabilities — services that assist people with a disability in the labour market by providing training, job search skills, help in finding work, placement and support in open employment and, where appropriate, supported employment.

Financial and material assistance — provision of financial aid and goods (such as equipment, clothing and household items, food and vouchers) on a temporary emergency basis, to meet particular needs in times of crisis or disaster.

Residential care — services that help people who are disadvantaged (in terms of their capacity for independent living) to access suitable community housing arrangements and other appropriate community resources.

Foster care placement — placement of a child or young adult who lives apart from natural or adoptive parents in a private household with one or more adults who act as substitute parents.

Accommodation placement and support — services that assist disadvantaged people gain access to, and help maintain them in, suitable community housing arrangements (for example, State or Territory housing agency accommodation). These services include placement/outreach services for those leaving refuges.

Statutory protection and placement — services that include daily care, protective investigation, post-investigation intervention, removal to alternative care, statutory case management of out-of-home placements and/or application for a child protection order to the Children's Court and adoption placement.

Juvenile and disability corrective services — services that provide correctional and rehabilitative supervision and protection of public safety through corrective arrangements (for example, supervision of community-based orders and management of juvenile justice detention centres) and advice to courts and parole boards on juvenile offenders or offenders with intellectual or psychiatric disabilities. (Corrective activities for adults other than those with an intellectual or psychiatric disability are excluded.)

Other direct community service activities — other direct community service activities, such as preschool activities, recreation/leisure activities, community nursing services and other personal and social support.

Community service related activities — policy, community and service development and support, government administration of funding and monitoring of the licensing and regulating of service providers, retirement village self care units, and other community service related activities.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2001).

Profile of community services

Roles and responsibilities

Government involvement in community services includes:

- funding non-government community service organisations (which then provide community services to clients);
- providing services to clients directly;
- regulating non-government providers; and
- undertaking policy development and administration.

The relative contribution of government to the direct provision of services varies across community service activities. Statutory protection and placement, and corrective services are provided primarily by government, while residential care and accommodation support, and other community services activities are provided primarily by non-government organisations.

Expenditure

Total expenditure by governments has been calculated based on the 2002-03 expenditure totals for aged care services, services for people with a disability, children's services and protection and support services. Community services expenditure in this preface, therefore, relates to only the activities as defined under these individual chapters.

Total expenditure on community services covered by this Report was estimated to be \$12.4 billion in 2002-03. This was equivalent to 1.7 per cent of gross domestic product in that year, and 9.4 per cent of total government outlays (ABS 2003).

Between 1998-99 and 2002-03, community services expenditure increased by \$3.0 billion, or 32.4 per cent in real terms (figure F.1). The biggest increases were in children's services and protection and support services for which expenditure rose by 44.8 and 44.2 per cent respectively over the period. The smallest increase was in aged care services, for which expenditure rose 24.3 per cent whilst disability services increased by 36.8 per cent over the period.

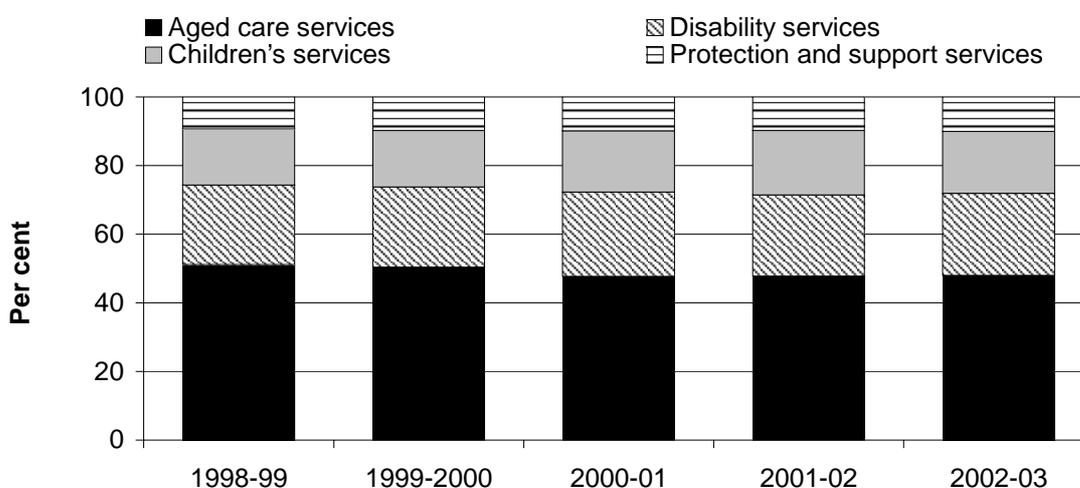
Table F.1 Real recurrent expenditure on community services (2002-03 dollars) (\$ million)

	<i>Aged care services</i>	<i>Disability services</i>	<i>Children's services</i>	<i>Protection and support services</i>	Total
1998-99	4 801	2 179	1 541	869	9 390
1999-2000	5 019	2 329	1 638	971	9 957
2000-01	5 109	2 650	1 911	1 056	10 726
2001-02	5 645	2 811	2 221	1 150	11 827
2002-03	5 967	2 980	2 231	1 253	12 431

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 12A.45-51,13A.21, 14.A.4, 15A.1 and 15A.163.

In 2002-03, close to half (48.0 per cent) of community services expenditure related to aged care services, 24.0 per cent related to disability services, 17.9 per cent related to children's services, and 10.1 per cent related to protection and support services (figure F.1).

Figure F.1 Government recurrent expenditure on community services covered by the Report on Government Services



Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 12A.45-51,13A.21, 14.A.4, 15A.1 and 15A.163.

Size and scope

Almost 9300 organisations were providing community services, covering the not-for-profit, government, and for-profit sectors, at 30 June 2000. The number of organisations increased by 15.3 per cent from the previous Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Community Services Survey in 1995-96. The number of government organisations providing community services remained virtually

unchanged over this period, while the number of for-profit and not-for-profit organisations increased by 32.4 per cent and 9.9 per cent respectively (ABS 2001).

Across the three sectors at June 2000, these organisations employed 341 400 people (up 7.0 per cent from 1995-96), including 277 300 employed in direct service provision (up 24.2 per cent). A further 299 400 volunteers assisted in community service activities, representing a 25.4 per cent increase from the number of volunteers in 1995-96 (ABS 2001). Government organisations employed 59 200 people in providing community services (down 13.0 per cent from the number in 1995-96), who were assisted by almost 18 000 volunteers (down 18.5 per cent) (ABS 2001).

Table F.2 Output measures for direct community services activities, 1999-2000^a

<i>Direct community service activity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Number ('000)</i>
<i>Personal and social support</i>		
Information, advice and referral	Contacts/year	7 612.1
Individual and family support	Cases/year	3 663.2
Independent and community living support	Cases/year	1 871.1
Support in the home	Clients/year	1 965.0
<i>Child care</i>		
Centre based long day care	children/day	140.0
Family day care	children/day	11.1
Occasional care	children/day	7.2
Before and after school hours care	children/day	35.8
Vacation care	children/day	23.2
Other child care	children/day	4.2
<i>Training and employment for people with disabilities</i>		
Pre-vocational/vocational training	trainees/year	9.6
Employment, job placement and support	clients/year	44.0
Supported employment/business services	employees/day	17.4
<i>Financial and material assistance</i>	Cases/year	1 749.1
<i>Residential care</i>		
Transitional accommodation	bed nights/year	2 587.2
Crisis accommodation	bed nights/year	2 796.5
Intensive residential care	residents/day	72.6
Hostel care	residents/day	66.8
Residential respite care	occupants/day	6.5
Residential rehabilitation	residents/day	2.4
Other residential care	residents/day	22.6
<i>Foster care placement</i>	placements/year	57.8
<i>Statutory protection and placement</i>	cases/year	139.8
<i>Juvenile and disability corrective services</i>	cases/year	37.0

^a See definitions in box F.1

Source: ABS (2001).

The numbers and types of service provided in 1999-2000 varied across community service activities (table F.2).

- In personal and social support, 7.6 million contacts for information, advice and referral were made.
- In child care, around 140 000 children each day were in centre-based long day care.
- An average of 72 600 residents per day were in intensive residential care (such as nursing homes and residential support institutions for the aged or people with a disability).
- A total of 2.8 million bed nights of crisis accommodation were provided, in addition to 2.6 million bed nights of transitional accommodation.

An important issue for government is to determine how to assist community service clients in meeting their complex needs and how to assess performance in meeting these needs. Governments have introduced case management and policy coordination at a more central level to improve the delivery of services.

There are also links between community services and other government services. The performance of community services may influence outcomes for clients of education, health, housing and justice sector services; in turn, these other service areas, affect outcomes for clients of community services. A broader discussion of these links is contained in chapter 1.

Juvenile justice

The juvenile justice system is responsible for dealing with young people (predominantly aged 10–17 years) who have committed or allegedly committed an offence while considered by law to be a juvenile. Each jurisdiction has its own legislation which dictates the policies and practices of the juvenile justice system within its jurisdiction. While this varies in detail, the intent of the legislation is similar across jurisdictions. Key elements of juvenile justice systems in all jurisdictions, for example, include: diversion of young people from the more formal criminal justice system (court) where appropriate; incarceration as a last resort; victim's rights; the acceptance of responsibility by the offender for his or her behaviour; and community safety.

The juvenile justice system in each jurisdiction is comprised of several organisations, with each having a different primary role and responsibility in dealing with young offenders. These include:

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- police, who are usually the young person's first point of contact with the system. Where considered appropriate, the police may administer warnings, cautions and in some jurisdictions use conferencing to divert the juvenile from proceeding to court;
 - courts (usually a special Children's or Youth court), where matters relating to the charges against the young person are heard. The courts are largely responsible for decisions regarding bail (and remand) and sentencing options if the young person admits guilt or is found guilty by the court.
 - juvenile justice departments, who are responsible for the supervision and case management of juveniles on a range of community based legal arrangements and in detention, and for the provision of a wide range of services aimed at crime prevention and diversion. Many of the services provided by juvenile justice departments are aimed at: rehabilitation; minimising the level of and future involvement of young people with the justice system; reducing the over-representation of Indigenous young people; maintaining the client's connection with family, culture and community; providing clients with an appropriate level of care and safety (duty of care); increasing client accountability to victims; and community safety.

Diversion of young offenders

In most jurisdictions the majority of young offenders are diverted through a range of mechanisms such as police caution, conferences and unsupervised orders, and do not become clients of juvenile justice departments. Informal warnings, police cautions, and community, family or youth justice conferences are now part of the spectrum of legislated responses to juvenile crime. Additionally, jurisdictions use infringement notices as a response to a wide range of regulatory, transport and environmental offences allegedly committed by juveniles. Responsibility for administering the options available for more minor offences — warnings (informal cautions), formal cautions, and a significant proportion of infringement notices — falls on police in all jurisdictions.

Responsibility for the administration of the diversionary processes available for generally more serious offences lies with juvenile justice authorities in departments ranging from Juvenile Justice (NSW) to Courts Administration (SA). Conference referrals can originate from both police and courts in most jurisdictions. Conditions of entitlement and eligibility and the range and/or definition of offences that can be dealt with by way of conference, vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

While comparable national data are not yet available to illustrate the level of diversion, some data have been provided by individual jurisdictions. Diverting appropriate young offenders from the formal court system or minimising the involvement of young people with the justice system through a conferencing process can take considerable resources, depending on the judicial system in the jurisdiction and the number of young offenders involved. Examples of the number of young offenders dealt with by means of diversion are provided by the juvenile justice departments in NSW, Queensland and Tasmania (although data are not comparable across jurisdictions).

For 2002, NSW Police records show 1103 referrals to youth justice conferences, 9263 cautions were given and 33 952 warnings were administered to young offenders. The NSW Department of Juvenile Justice data show 1369 conferences were convened during the year for young offenders. In Queensland, 389 conferences were convened and completed for people aged 10–16 years during 2001-02. There were 359 conferences for young offenders aged 10–17 years in Tasmania over the same period.

In addition to conferences, juvenile justice departments in all jurisdictions provide pre-sentence reports for young people (who may or may not go on to become clients) to the courts as required. For example, during 2001-02 WA provided 1918 pre-sentence reports, whilst Queensland and Tasmania provided 578 and 507 pre-sentence reports respectively.

Clients of juvenile justice departments

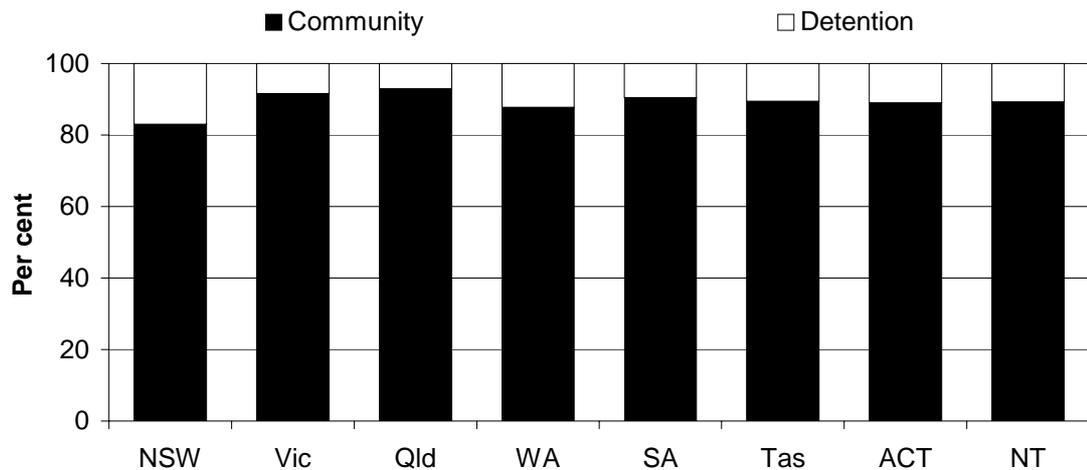
Detailed national data are currently only available on the number of young people held in juvenile detention centres, either on remand or sentenced, at the end of each quarter. Hence, this is the only data that are published in this Report.

Detention data, however, illustrates only one aspect of the juvenile justice system, and are not representative of the full workload or breadth of services provided by the juvenile justice system or even juvenile justice departments. The need for more representative data on a national basis has been one of the main factors driving the development of the Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set (JJNMDS). The JJNMDS has recently been successfully tested and data may be available for future reports.

Of those young offenders who do become clients of juvenile justice departments, most are diverted from detention through provision of a range of community based orders, including parole. Figure F.2 shows that the vast majority of young people who are supervised by juvenile justice departments — between 83 per cent and 93 per cent — are in the community, rather than in detention. As these data are

collected at a point in time, care should be taken in interpreting the data, particularly for jurisdictions with smaller populations where a small change to the number of young people in detention can make a significant difference to the proportion of the population.

Figure F.2 Proportion of juvenile justice clients aged 10–17 years, supervised in the community and in detention centres, at 30 June 2002^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i}



^a Only those young people who are under the supervision or case management of juvenile justice departments on a pre or post sentence legal arrangement or order are included (for example, young people on supervised bail, remand, a community services order, parole and in detention). ^b Juvenile justice departments also have additional clients in detention and community supervision who are over 17 years of age. The graph does not include those juvenile justice clients over 17 years of age at 30 June 2002. ^c Clients may be on multiple orders at any one time. The distribution in the graph is therefore not based on order type but where the client was located at 30 June 2002. ^d Children’s court legislation in Victoria applies to persons aged 10–16 years. However, Victoria has a dual track system for persons aged 17–20 years at the time of sentencing in the adult court system. Such persons may be sentenced to the juvenile justice system but there is no provision for detaining persons aged 17 years and over who are only on remand. ^e In Queensland, juvenile justice legislation applies to those young people who were aged 10–16 years at the time of the offence. The data do however, include those 17 year olds who were still on supervision in the juvenile justice system at 30 June 2002. ^f SA data exclude juvenile justice clients who are on conditional release in the community, and include a small number of clients who are no longer under supervision of the department but where an exit date has not been recorded. ^g The NT community count is a slight over estimate of the actual number of clients in the community as a client with more than one community corrections program active is counted more than once. Also, clients who were in detention who also had a community correction order at 30 June 2002 are counted in both data sets. Age for clients in the community is based on age at the date the order began. The detention figures include all clients held in Don Dale juvenile justice facility, regardless of age. They may, therefore, include some clients over 17 years of age. ^h In WA juveniles subject to Juvenile Team Referrals Action Plans have been excluded from the data. ⁱ The number of diversions reported in the Juvenile Justice section may not match the numbers reported in the Police Chapter of the Report for several reasons. Firstly, police have their own diversionary processes that can be implemented before a young person becomes involved with the Juvenile Justice system. Second, police refer young people to the Juvenile system for conferencing, but are not the only source of referrals. Children’s Court in some jurisdictions can refer young people to the Juvenile Justice system for conferencing or a form of diversion. Finally, as a consequence of time delays between referral date and conferencing date, the numbers may be different in a 12 month counting period.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Juvenile detentions

This Report includes descriptive data on the number and detention rates of juveniles in correctional facilities. The AIC has published these data, having obtained the data from juvenile justice agencies in each jurisdiction (AIC 2003). The following data relate to juvenile custodial services only and do not describe the operation of community-based services, which supervise the majority of juvenile offenders. Jurisdictions also have different definitions of a juvenile which may have an impact on the number and rates reported for people aged 10–17 years.

Data on the number of juveniles includes those on remand as well as those sentenced. In some jurisdictions, (for example, WA) juveniles that have been arrested and have not yet appeared before a court are also held in a detention centre.

The AIC uses ABS experimental projections for its estimates of the Indigenous population (ABS 1998). These data include a range of estimates (low, medium and high). The data in this Report are based on high level estimates.

Nationally, the average daily number of people aged 10–17 years detained in juvenile corrective institutions fell from 748 to 609 between 1997-98 and 2001-02 (table F.3).

Table F.3 Average daily population of people aged 10–17 years in juvenile corrective institutions (number)^a

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas ^b	ACT ^c	NT	Aust
1997-98	303	74	142	122	57	19	11	21	748
1998-99	285	72	133	125	42	29	9	23	716
1999-2000	251	63	112	116	47	31	11	15	647
2000-01	223	62	87	103	59	43	17	17	611
2001-02	217	62	89	106	56	27	18	16	609

^a Average based on population of juvenile corrective institutions on the last day of each quarter of the financial year. ^b A review of data provided by Tasmania indicates that discrepancies in the number of young people reported in the data may result in higher numbers reported than the actual numbers in the detention centre. The proclamation of the *Tasmanian Youth Justice Act 1997* in February 2000 extended the upper range of the target group, resulting in an increased number of young people in detention. ^c ACT data for 2001-02 have been revised from data previously published by the AIC.

Source: AIC (2003).

Nationally, the rate of detention of people aged 10–17 years in juvenile corrective institutions fell by around one fifth between 1997-98 and 2001-02, although there were substantial differences across jurisdictions (table F.4).

The proportion of females detained as a proportion of the total population of juveniles in juvenile corrective institutions fluctuated between 6.4 and 10.4 per cent nationally over the five-year period to June 2002, and was 9.9 per cent at

30 June 2002. The proportion of males detained as a proportion of the total population of juveniles in juvenile corrective institutions varied from between 89.6 and 93.6 per cent over the period, and was 90.1 per cent at 30 June 2002 (table F.5).

Table F.4 Average annual rate of detention per 100 000 people aged 10–17 years in juvenile corrective institutions (number)^a

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas ^b	ACT ^c	NT	Aust
1997-98	43.5	14.8	35.4	56.7	35.5	26.8	30.8	86.3	35.5
1998-99	40.6	14.2	32.9	57.5	25.6	51.7	24.8	92.5	34.0
1999-2000	35.5	12.4	27.2	52.8	29.1	45.7	30.2	56.2	30.1
2000-01	31.1	11.9	20.9	46.2	36.4	61.8	46.6	60.6	28.1
2001-02	29.9	11.9	20.9	47.3	34.1	48.5	48.6	62.8	28.0

^a Detention rates based on average population of juvenile corrective institutions on the last day of each quarter of the financial year. ^b A review of data provided by Tasmania indicates that discrepancies in the number of young people reported in the data may result in higher numbers reported than the actual numbers in the detention centre. The proclamation of the *Tasmanian Youth Justice Act 1997* in February 2000 extended the upper range of the target group, resulting in an increased number of young people in detention. ^c ACT data for 2001-02 have been revised from data previously published by the AIC.

Source: AIC (2003).

Table F.5 Males and females aged 10–17 years in juvenile corrective institutions at 30 June as a proportion of total population aged 10–17 years in juvenile corrective institutions (per cent)

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas ^a	ACT ^b	NT	Aust
Males									
30 June 1998	95.5	92.5	92.1	90.4	92.0	94.7	90.9	100.0	93.6
30 June 1999	91.0	95.0	92.7	89.6	85.3	96.8	75.0	85.7	90.9
30 June 2000	91.6	82.7	91.2	89.6	83.1	91.9	93.3	100.0	90.0
30 June 2001	90.5	89.4	91.8	83.5	87.5	97.3	88.0	100.0	89.6
30 June 2002	92.1	93.0	84.5	89.9	85.1	96.2	80.8	100.0	90.1
Female									
30 June 1998	4.5	7.5	7.9	9.6	8.0	5.3	9.1	–	6.4
30 June 1999	9.0	5.0	7.3	10.4	14.7	3.2	25.0	14.3	9.1
30 June 2000	8.4	17.3	8.8	10.4	16.9	8.1	6.7	–	10.0
30 June 2001	9.5	10.6	8.2	16.5	12.5	2.7	12.0	–	10.4
30 June 2002	7.9	7.0	15.5	10.1	14.9	3.8	19.2	–	9.9

^a A review of data provided by Tasmania indicates that discrepancies in the number of young people reported in the data may result in higher numbers reported than the actual numbers in the detention centre. The proclamation of the *Tasmanian Youth Justice Act 1997* in February 2000 extended the upper range of the target group, resulting in an increased number of young people in detention. ^b ACT data for 2001-02 have been revised from data previously published by the AIC. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIC (2003).

The daily average number of Indigenous people aged 10–17 years detained in juvenile corrective institutions fluctuated between 1997-98 and 2001-02, from a

high of 315 in 1997-98 to a low of 246 in 2000-01, and averaged 266 in 2001-02 (table F.6).

Table F.6 Average daily population of Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile corrective institutions (number)^{a, b}

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas ^c	ACT ^d	NT	Aust ^e
1997-98	110	12	80	77	16	na	3	18	315
1998-99	96	9	77	80	14	na	2	17	295
1999-2000	91	8	60	77	13	na	2	10	261
2000-01	86	7	53	71	13	na	4	12	246
2001-02	92	7	53	71	19	na	5	12	266

^a Average based on population of juvenile corrective institutions on the last day of each quarter of the financial year. ^b Jurisdictional comparisons need to be treated with caution, especially for those States and Territories with low Indigenous populations, where small number effects can introduce statistical variations that do not accurately represent trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions. ^c A review of data provided by Tasmania indicates that discrepancies in the number of young people reported in the data may result in higher numbers reported than the actual numbers in the detention centre. The proclamation of the *Tasmanian Youth Justice Act 1997* in February 2000 extended the upper range of the target group, resulting in an increased number of young people in detention. ^d ACT data for 2001-02 have been revised from data previously published by the AIC. ^e The 2000-01 figure includes one Indigenous male held in detention for other reasons. **na** Not available.

Source: AIC (2003).

Nationally, the daily average detention rate for Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in 2001-02 was 287.5 per 100 000 Indigenous people (table F.7). This compares with a daily average detention rate of 15.7 per 100 000 people for the non-Indigenous population aged 10–17 years (figure F.3).

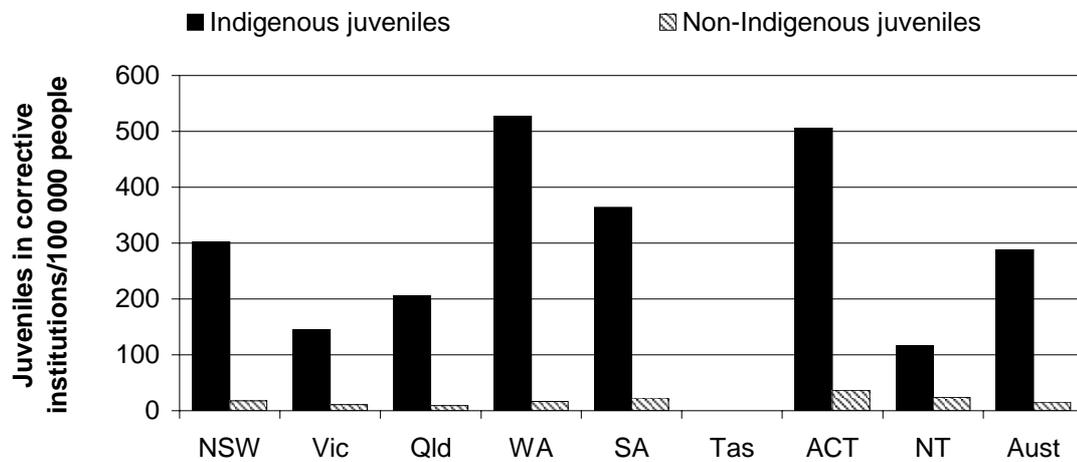
Table F.7 Rate of detention per 100 000 Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile corrective institutions (number)^{a, b}

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas ^c	ACT ^d	NT	Aust ^e
1997-98	490.0	283.6	383.2	690.1	367.0	na	397.3	189.3	430.5
1998-99	393.8	201.8	347.0	677.7	314.7	na	236.1	173.5	378.5
1999-2000	343.5	181.9	250.8	624.1	266.2	na	284.1	97.6	315.1
2000-01	300.8	146.0	208.9	548.3	258.9	na	460.3	119.6	280.4
2001-02	302.8	145.2	205.8	526.9	364.5	na	506.0	116.3	287.5

^a Average based on population of juvenile corrective institutions on the last day of each quarter of the financial year. ^b Jurisdictional comparisons need to be treated with caution, especially for those States and Territories with low Indigenous populations, where small number effects can introduce statistical variations that do not accurately represent trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions. ^c A review of data provided by Tasmania indicates that discrepancies in the number of young people reported in the data may result in higher numbers reported than the actual numbers in the detention centre. The proclamation of the *Tasmanian Youth Justice Act 1997* in February 2000 extended the upper range of the target group, resulting in an increased number of young people in detention. ^d ACT data for 2001-02 have been revised from data previously published by the AIC. ^e The 2000-01 figure includes one Indigenous male held in detention for other reasons. **na** Not available.

Source: AIC (2003).

Figure F.3 Indigenous and non-Indigenous detention rates, 2001-02 ^{a, b, c, d}



^a Jurisdictional comparisons need to be treated with caution, especially for those States and Territories with low Indigenous populations, where small number effects can introduce statistical variations that do not accurately represent trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions. ^b Detention rate is based on the average population of juvenile corrective institutions on the last day of each quarter of the financial year. ^c A review of data provided by Tasmania indicates that discrepancies in the number of young people reported in the data may result in higher numbers reported than the actual numbers in the detention centre. The proclamation of the *Tasmanian Youth Justice Act 1997* in February 2000 extended the upper range of the target group, resulting in an increased number of young people in detention. ^d ACT data for 2001-02 have been revised from data previously published by the AIC.

Source: AIC (2003).

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