
7 Court administration

CONTENTS

7.1 Profile of court administration services	7.1
7.2 Framework of performance indicators	7.22
7.3 Key performance indicator results	7.24
7.4 Future directions in performance reporting	7.52
7.5 Jurisdictions' comments	7.53
7.6 Definitions of key terms and indicators	7.62
7.7 List of attachment tables	7.65
7.8 References	7.65

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '7A' prefix (for example, table 7A.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

7.1 Profile of court administration services

This chapter focuses on administrative support functions for the courts, not on the judicial decisions made in the courts. The primary support functions of court administration services are to:

- manage court facilities and staff, including buildings, security and ancillary services such as registries, libraries and transcription services
- provide case management services, including client information, scheduling and case flow management

-
- enforce court orders through the sheriff's department or a similar mechanism.

This chapter covers the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' (including children's) courts, coroners' courts and probate registries. It also covers the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia, the Family Court of WA and the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia. The chapter does not include information on the High Court of Australia, and broadly excludes tribunals and specialist jurisdiction courts (for example, Indigenous courts, circle sentencing courts and drug courts are excluded). The 2012 Report also excludes electronic infringement and enforcement systems which have been included in previous reports.

Major improvements in reporting on court administration this year include data quality information (DQI) for all performance indicators. Improvements in consistency and integrity of data reported are ongoing by all jurisdictions and are footnoted where appropriate.

Roles and responsibilities

State and Territory court levels

In this chapter, the term 'jurisdiction' can refer to not only individual Australian states and territories, but also the roles and responsibilities that different courts have. There is a hierarchy of courts within each State and Territory. Supreme courts hear disputes of greater seriousness than those heard in the other courts. Supreme courts also develop the law and operate as courts of judicial review or appeal. For the majority of states and territories, the hierarchy of courts is as outlined below (although Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not have a district/county court):

- supreme courts
- district/county courts
- magistrates' courts.

Within certain court levels, a number of specialist jurisdiction courts (such as Indigenous courts, circle sentencing courts and drug courts) aim to improve the responsiveness of courts to the special needs of particular service users. Tribunals can also improve responsiveness and assist in alleviating the workload of courts — for example, small claims tribunals can assist in diverting work from the magistrates' court. Specialist jurisdiction courts (other than the children's courts, family courts and coroners' courts) and tribunals are outside the scope of this Report and excluded from reported data where possible.

Differences in State and Territory court levels mean that the allocation of cases to courts varies across states and territories (boxes 7.1 to 7.3). As a result, the seriousness and complexity of cases heard in a court level can also vary across states and territories. Therefore, any comparison of administrative performance needs to account for these factors.

Box 7.1 Supreme court jurisdictions across states and territories

Criminal

All State and Territory supreme courts have jurisdiction over serious criminal matters such as murder, treason and certain serious drug offences, but significant differences exist in this court level across the states and territories:

- District/county courts do not operate in Tasmania, the ACT and the NT, so in this state and these territories the supreme courts generally exercise a jurisdiction equal to that of both the supreme and district/county courts in other states.
- The Queensland Supreme Court deals with a number of drug matters, which supreme courts in other states and territories do not hear.
- In the NSW Supreme Court, almost all indictments are for offences of murder and manslaughter, whereas the range of indictments routinely presented in other states and territories is broader.

All State and Territory supreme courts hear appeals, but the number and type of appeals vary because NSW, Victoria and Queensland also hear some appeals in their district/county courts.

Civil

All supreme courts deal with appeals and probate applications and have an unlimited jurisdiction on claims but:

NSW usually deals with complex cases, all claims over \$750 000 (except claims related to motor vehicle accidents or worker's compensation) and various other civil matters.

Victoria generally handles civil claims over \$200 000.

Queensland deals with claims over \$750 000 from 1 November 2010 and administrative law matters.

WA usually deals with claims over \$750 000.

SA exercises its unlimited jurisdiction for general and personal injury matters.

Tasmania usually deals with claims over \$50 000.

ACT usually deals with claims over \$50 000.

NT also deals with mental health, family law and *Coroners Act 1993* applications.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Box 7.2 District/county court jurisdictions across states and territories

A district/county court level exists in all states except Tasmania and does not exist in the ACT or the NT.

Criminal

The district/county courts have jurisdiction over indictable criminal matters (such as rape and armed robbery) except murder and treason, but differences exist among the states that have a district/county court. For example, appeals from magistrates' courts are heard in the district/county courts in NSW, Victoria and Queensland, but not in WA and SA. Briefly, the jurisdictions of the district/county courts are:

NSW: The NSW District Court deals with most of the serious criminal cases that come before the courts in NSW. It has responsibility for indictable criminal offences that are normally heard by a judge and jury, but on occasions by a judge alone. It does not deal with treason or murder.

Victoria: The Victorian County Court deals with all indictable offences, except the following (which must be heard in the Supreme Court): murder; attempted murder; child destruction; certain conspiracy charges; treason; and concealing an offence of treason. Examples of criminal offences heard in the County Court include: drug trafficking; serious assaults; serious theft; rape; and obtaining financial advantage by deception.

Queensland: The Queensland District Court deals with more serious criminal offences than heard by the Magistrates' Court — for example, rape, armed robbery and fraud.

WA: The WA District Court deals with any indictable offence except those that carry a penalty of life imprisonment.

SA: The SA District Court is the principal trial court and has jurisdiction to try a charge of any offence except treason or murder or offences related to those charges. Almost all matters have been referred following a committal process in the Magistrates Court.

Civil

All district/county civil courts hear appeals and deal with the following types of cases:

NSW: claims up to \$750 000 (or more if the parties consent) and has unlimited jurisdiction in motor accident injury claims.

Victoria: appeals under the *Crimes (Family Violence) Act 1987*, adoption matters and change-of-name applications. Has unlimited jurisdiction in both personal injury claims and other claims.

Queensland: claims between \$150 000 and \$750 000 from 1 November 2010.

WA: claims up to \$750 000 and unlimited claims for personal injuries, and has exclusive jurisdiction for motor accident injury claims.

SA: unlimited claims for general and personal injury matters.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Box 7.3 Magistrates court jurisdictions across states and territories

Criminal courts deal:

NSW: Summarily with matters with a maximum penalty of up to two years' imprisonment for a single offence, and up to five years' imprisonment for multiple offences, including some indictable offences.

Victoria: With summary offences and determines some indictable offences summarily.

Queensland: With summary offences and determines summarily some indictable matters where the penalty imposed by this jurisdiction may be up to three years' imprisonment.

WA: With summary offences and determines some indictable offences summarily.

SA: With matters with a maximum penalty of up to two years' imprisonment, juvenile prosecutions and intervention orders (including breaches).

Tasmania: With matters with a maximum penalty of up to two years' imprisonment for a single offence and up to five years' imprisonment for multiple offences. Also deals with some indictable offences summarily.

ACT: Summarily with matters with a maximum penalty of up to two years' imprisonment. With the DPP's consent, an offence punishable by imprisonment for longer than two years but no longer than five years. With the defendant's consent, matters with a maximum penalty of up to 14 years' imprisonment where the offence relates to money or property, and up to 10 years in other cases.

NT: With some drug and fraud charges and matters with a maximum penalty of up to 10 years' imprisonment (or 10–14 years' imprisonment if the accused consents).

Civil courts deal:

NSW: With small claims up to \$10 000 and general division claims up to \$60 000, as well as family law matters.

Victoria: With claims up to \$100 000 for monetary damages, and applications for equitable relief and applications under the *Crimes (Family Violence) Act 1987*.

Queensland: [Prior to 1 December 2009] With small claims (including residential tenancy disputes) up to \$7500, minor debt claims up to \$7500 and other claims up to \$50 000. Now deals with claims up to \$150 000 from 1 November 2010, minor civil disputes are now lodged with the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT).

WA: With claims for debt recovery and damages (not personal injury) up to \$75 000, minor cases up to \$10 000, residential tenancy applications for monies up to \$10 000, residential tenancy disputes and restraining orders.

SA: With small claims up to \$6000, commercial cases up to \$40 000 and personal injury claims up to \$80 000.

Tasmania: With claims up to \$50 000 (or more if both parties consent) for monetary damages and debt recovery, minor civil claims up to \$5000, residential tenancy disputes, restraint orders and family violence orders.

ACT: With claims between \$10 000 and \$50 000, victims financial assistance applications up to \$50 000, matters under the *Domestic Relationships Act 1994* and commercial leasing matters. Since February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are dealt with by the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

NT: With claims up to \$100 000 and workers' compensation claims.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

State and Territory court levels — specific elements

This chapter reports data by court level for each State and Territory. In addition, the chapter separates out certain data items from each court level to improve the comparability and understanding of the data presented. In particular instances, the data sets from the following areas are reported separately from their court level:

- probate registries (separate from the supreme courts level)
- children's courts (separate from the magistrates' courts level)
- coroners' courts (separate from the magistrates' courts level).

The following section outlines the role of these areas and their coverage within each State and Territory.

Probate

In all states and territories, probate issues are heard in supreme courts and encompass applications for the appointment of an executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person. The two most common types of application are:

- where the executor nominated by a will applies to have the will proved
- where the deceased was intestate (died without a will) and a person applies for letters of administration to be entitled to administer the estate.

Children's courts

Children's courts are specialist jurisdiction courts that, depending on the State or Territory legislation, may hear both criminal and civil matters. These courts in the main deal with summary proceedings, however some jurisdictions have the power to also hear indictable matters.

Children's courts deal with complaints of offences alleged to have been committed by young people. In all states and territories except Queensland, defendants under the age of 18 are treated legally as children or juveniles. In Queensland, defendants are treated legally as adults if aged 17 or older at the time the offence was committed. In all states and territories, children under the age of 10 years cannot be charged with a criminal offence (ABS 2011).

Children's courts may also hear matters where a child has been seriously abused or neglected. In these instances, the court has jurisdiction to determine matters relating to the child's care and protection.

Electronic infringement and enforcement systems

Electronic infringement and enforcement systems operate to process infringements, on-the-spot fines and summary offences. They have the status of courts (despite minimal judicial involvement) because they have the capacity and authority to produce enforceable orders against defendants. The orders impose penalties such as fines (which may be enforced by warrants or licence cancellation), asset seizure, garnishment, arrest, community correction orders and incarceration.

Electronic infringement and enforcement systems operate in Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA, under the ambit of the magistrates' courts. Prior to the 2012 Report, these systems were included in the court administration chapter. However, although the other jurisdictions do not operate electronic infringement and enforcement systems that fall under the jurisdiction of magistrates' courts, they have bodies that process unpaid infringement notices. These include the NSW State Debt Recovery Office, the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service in Tasmania, the Motor Vehicle Registry in the ACT and the Fines Recovery Unit in the NT. These bodies may have a similar impact in reducing the workload of magistrates' courts. To improve comparability of reporting on magistrates' courts across all jurisdictions in this chapter, the 2012 Report excludes electronic infringement and enforcement systems.

Coroners' courts

In all states and territories, coroners' courts (which generally operate under the auspices of State and Territory magistrates' courts) inquire into the cause of sudden and/or unexpected reported deaths. The definition of a reported death differs across states and territories, but generally includes deaths for which the cause is violent, suspicious or unknown. In some states and territories, the coroner has the power to commit for hearing, while in others the coroner is prohibited from making any finding of criminal or civil liability (but may refer the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions). Suspicious fires are generally within the jurisdiction of the coroners' courts in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT but not in the other states and territories. Coroners' courts are distinct from other courts because they have a role in inquiring into the cause of sudden and unexpected deaths (and suspicious fires), and also because they have other functions, including reporting inadequacies in regulatory systems.

Data for coroners' courts are presented with civil jurisdiction data in this chapter.

Australian court levels — specific elements

Australian courts comprise the following courts, in order of hierarchy:

- the High Court of Australia
- the Federal Court of Australia and the Family Court of Australia
- the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia.

Data for the High Court are not published in this Report.

The following sections highlight the relationship between the other three Australian courts.

Federal Court of Australia

This court is a superior court of record and a court of law and equity. It sits in all capital cities on a continuous basis and elsewhere in Australia from time to time.

The Federal Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil matter arising under laws made by the Federal Parliament, as well as any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation. The Federal Court also has original jurisdiction in respect of specific subject matter conferred by over 150 statutes of the Federal Parliament.

The Federal Court has a substantial and diverse appellate jurisdiction. It hears appeals from decisions of single judges of the Federal Court, decisions of the Federal Magistrates Court in non-family law matters, decisions of the Supreme Court of Norfolk Island and particular decisions of State and Territory supreme courts exercising federal jurisdiction.

The Federal Court has the power to exercise indictable criminal jurisdiction for serious cartel offences under the Trade Practices Act. The jurisdiction came into force on 6 November 2009. No cases have been filed in the court. The Federal Court also exercises a very small summary criminal jurisdiction, but the cases are not separately counted. There are so few cases, these would not make a material difference by being included in the civil case totals.

Family Court of Australia and Family Court of Western Australia

The Family Court of Australia has jurisdiction in all states and territories except WA (which has its own family court). It has jurisdiction to deal with matrimonial cases and associated responsibilities, including divorce proceedings, financial issues

and children's matters such as who the children will live with, spend time with and communicate with, as well as other specific issues relating to parental responsibilities. It can also deal with ex-nuptial cases involving children's matters. The Family Court of WA (since 2004) and the federal family law courts have jurisdiction (since 1 March 2009) to deal with financial matters between parties that were in a de facto relationship (including same sex relationships). A practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia with agreement from the Federal Magistrates Court, that from November 2003 all divorce applications are to be lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court. However, registrars of the Family Court of Australia, under delegated powers from the Federal Magistrates Court, still determine about 10 per cent of divorce applications lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court. A small number of divorce applications are initiated in the Family Court of Australia where these arise within other proceedings before the Family Court of Australia. This practice direction does not affect the Family Court of WA.

During 2008 the Family Law Courts board approved the Family Court of Australia, commencing during 2009, to provide the following administrative services to the Federal Magistrates Court:

- property management
- contracts and procurement
- information management
- financial management
- payroll management
- human resources.

These changes resulted from the increased size of the Federal Magistrates Court and its limited staffing and systems to support and sustain these services. Additionally, the Family Court agreed to also provide statistical services support for the Federal Magistrates Court. Therefore the Family Court of Australia administrative and statistical services units are now providing the Federal Magistrates Court data for this Report.

Federal Magistrates Court of Australia

The first sittings of the Federal Magistrates Court were on 3 July 2000. The court was established to provide a simpler and more accessible service for litigants, and to ease the workloads of both the Federal Court and the Family Court of Australia. Its jurisdiction includes family law and child support, administrative law, admiralty,

anti-terrorism, bankruptcy, copyright, human rights, migration, privacy and trade practices. State and Territory courts also continue to do some work in these areas.

The Federal Magistrates Court shares its jurisdiction with the Federal Court and the Family Court of Australia. The intention is for the latter two courts to focus on more complex legal matters. The Federal Magistrates Court hears most first instance judicial reviews of migration matters. In trade practices matters it can award damages up to \$750 000. In family law matters its jurisdiction is similar to that of the Family Court of Australia, except that only the Family Court of Australia can consider adoption disputes, applications concerning the nullity and validity of marriages, and dealing with parenting issues under The Hague Convention. Otherwise, the Federal Magistrates Court has jurisdiction to hear any matter transferred to it by either the Federal Court or the Family Court of Australia.

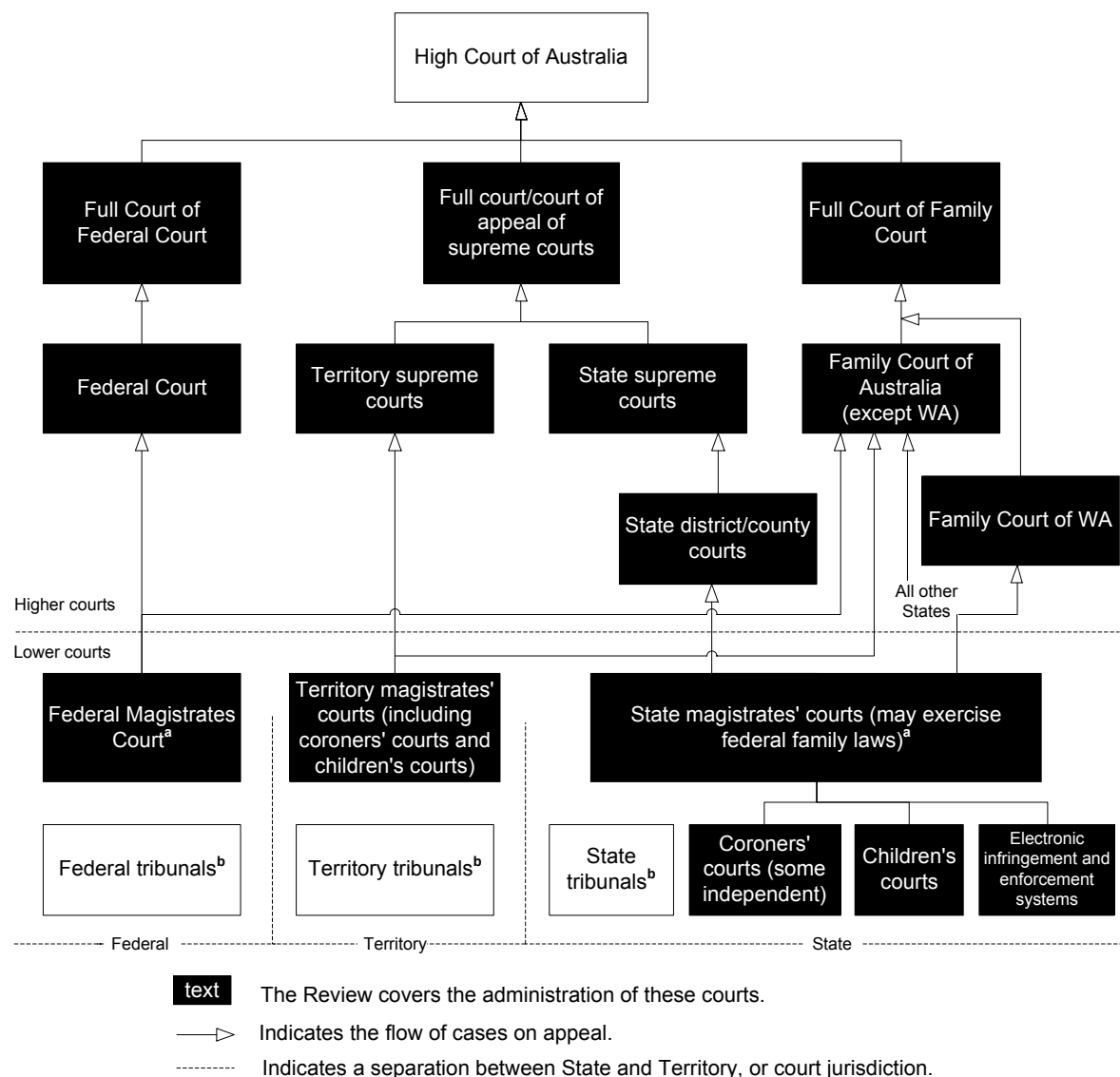
The major relationships between, and hierarchy of, courts in Australia are summarised in figure 7.1.

Administrative structures

Most courts use similar infrastructure (such as court buildings and facilities) for the civil and criminal jurisdictions. However, separate information systems and case flow management practices have been established for civil and criminal case types. The Steering Committee has therefore sought to report the criminal and civil jurisdictions separately where possible.

The allocation of responsibilities between court administration and other elements of the system (including the judiciary) varies across the Australian, State and Territory legal systems.

Figure 7.1 Major relationships of courts in Australia^a



^a In some jurisdictions, appeals from lower courts or district/county courts may go directly to the full court or court of appeal at the supreme/federal level; appeals from the Federal Magistrates Court can also be heard by a single judge exercising the Federal/Family Courts' appellate jurisdiction. ^b Appeals from federal, State and Territory tribunals may go to any higher court in their jurisdiction.

Recurrent expenditure less income

A number of factors affect court-related expenditure and income, including the volume and type of work undertaken. In some jurisdictions, court fees (which are part of income) are set by government and not by court administrators. Some states and territories apportion, while others allocate, expenditure (and income) between the criminal and civil jurisdictions of their courts.

Recurrent expenditure provides an estimate of annual service costs. Recurrent expenditure on court administration comprises costs associated with the judiciary, court and probate registries, sheriff and bailiff's offices, court accommodation and other overheads. The expenditure components include salary and non-salary expenditure, court administration agency and umbrella department expenditure, and contract expenditure. Total recurrent expenditure by Australian, State and Territory court authorities (excluding the High Court and specialist jurisdiction courts — except for family courts, children's courts and coroners' courts) was \$1.58 billion in 2010-11 (table 7.1).

Court administration income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines). Total income (excluding fines) for the Australian, State and Territory courts covered in this Report was \$270 million in 2010-11 (see table 7A.11).

Nationally, the civil jurisdiction of the courts accounted for over half of all income received.

Total recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), for the Australian, State and Territory courts covered in this Report, was \$1.31 billion in 2010-11 (table 7.1). Expenditure exceeds income in all court jurisdictions except for probate registries in the supreme courts. Expenditure is relatively low on probate matters, as these are limited to uncontested matters that are dealt with by probate registrars (or other registry staff). Where a probate matter is contested, it is reported as part of supreme court data in the civil jurisdiction.

Table 7.1 Court administration recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), 2010-11 (\$ million)^{a, b}

	NSW ^c	Vic	Qld ^d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
<i>Court administration recurrent expenditure</i>										
Civil courts ^{e, f, g}	169.2	122.7	52.9	68.6	30.9	6.5	12.5	11.0	92.8	566.9
Criminal courts ^h	205.9	179.0	136.7	110.6	63.5	16.6	13.0	19.2	..	744.5
Family courts ⁱ	..	..	..	24.2	..	..	..	..	106.6	130.8
Federal Magistrates ^j	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.5	96.5
Coroners' courts ^k	5.7	13.5	10.6	4.1	2.9	0.5	1.5	1.1	..	40.1
Probate — Supreme ^l	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	—	—	..	3.4
Total	382.0	316.0	200.5	207.9	97.8	23.7	27.0	31.3	295.9	1 582.2
<i>Court administration recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines)</i>										
Civil courts ^{e, f, g}	106.8	90.4	35.9	51.2	18.8	4.8	10.7	10.3	79.7	408.7
Criminal courts ^h	194.3	179.0	134.4	102.0	57.7	15.4	12.5	19.0	..	714.4
Family courts ⁱ	..	..	..	20.7	..	..	..	..	100.1	120.8
Federal Magistrates ^j	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.3	66.3
Coroners' courts ^k	5.6	13.5	10.5	4.1	2.9	0.5	1.5	1.1	..	39.7
Probate — Supreme ^l	- 23.1	- 4.8	- 4.1	- 0.8	- 4.3	- 0.7	- 0.5	- 0.1	..	- 38.4
Total	283.6	278.2	176.7	177.2	75.1	20.1	24.3	30.2	246.1	1 311.5

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Payroll tax is excluded. ^c NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^d Queensland has amended its methodology to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment. ^e Includes data for the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts) and the Federal Court. Excludes data for probate, family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and coroners' courts. ^f Data for the Federal Court exclude the cost of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court. ^g Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of expenditure from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) and County Court civil and criminal data include the Public Private Partnership rental and associated costs for the Victorian County Court building. ^h Includes data for supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts). ⁱ Discounted (estimate) for resources and services (work of court staff and accommodation) provided free of charge to the FMC in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999 and appropriations transferred to FMC (shown as expenditure in Family Court of Australia annual report) arising as a result of delays in the 'Federal Courts Restructure'. In addition the Family Court of Australia provides further shared services, including IT, accommodation, work of court staff, depreciation and amortisation that cannot be quantified and as such no additional discount could be applied. ^j FMC expenditure data include resources received free of charge from the Federal Court and Family Court. Funds transferred from FCOA and FCA as income are excluded from these data as these amounts are now considered equivalent to government appropriations (noting that the full appropriation amount was returned to the court due to delays in the restructure of the federal courts). Expenditure for the FMC is based on the total net expenditure for that court and does not isolate family law work from general federal law work. Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the FMC are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. This work is funded by the FMC and is therefore included in its expenditure. ^k Excludes expenditure for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees as the inclusion of these costs in coroners' court expenditure varies between states and territories. Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners' Court and the Victorian Coroners' Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports. ^l The true net revenue may not be identified because rent and depreciation attributable to probate matters may be reported with data for supreme courts. .. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.9–13.

Real recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines) on court administration from 2006-07 to 2010-11, for each of the Australian, State and Territory court levels covered by this Report, is reported in tables 7A.12 and 7A.13.

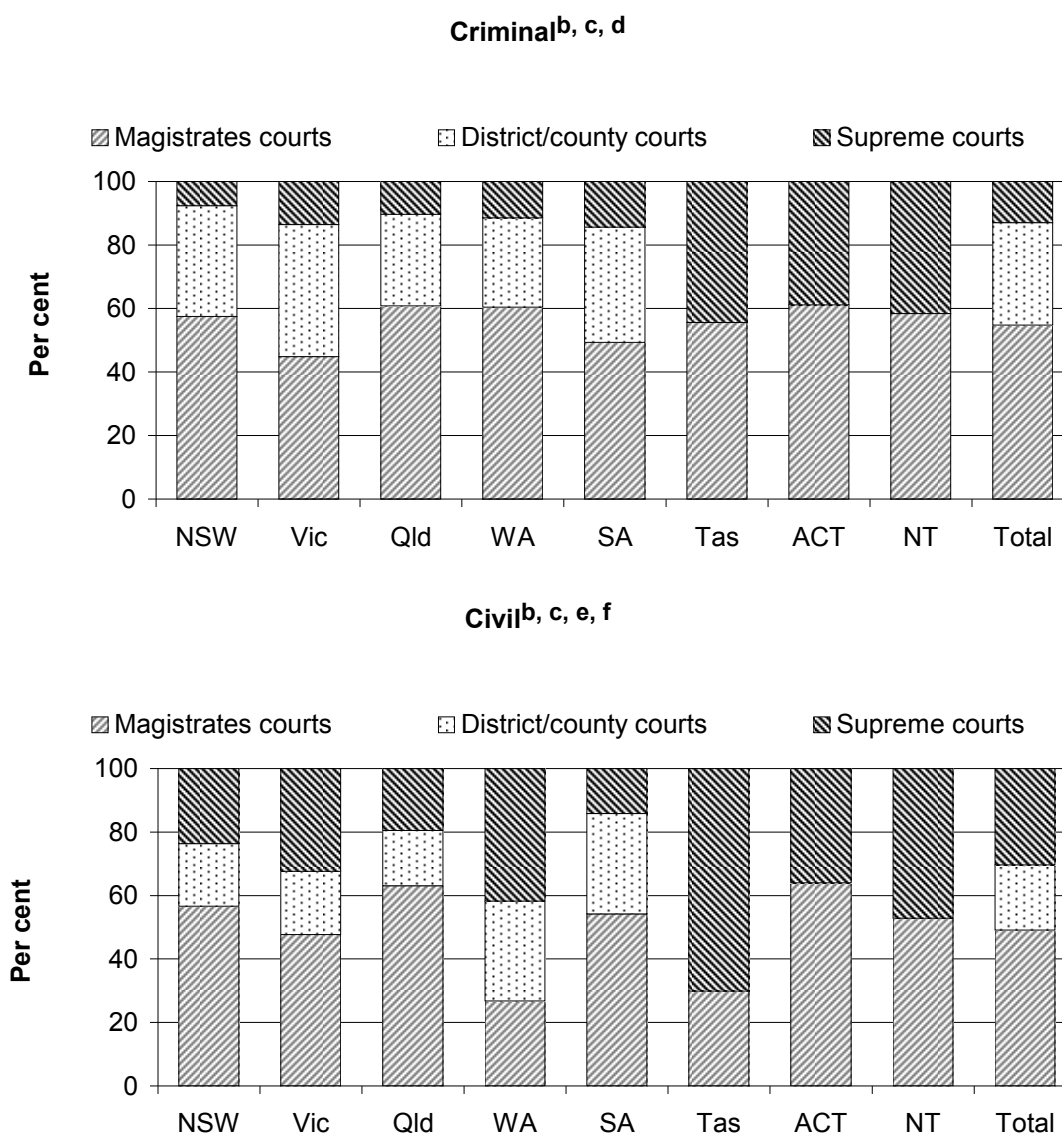
Distribution of criminal and civil court administration expenditure

The distribution of court administration expenditure (less income) on magistrates', district/county and supreme courts varied across states and territories in 2010-11. A greater proportion of funds were expended by the supreme courts of Tasmania, the ACT and the NT (under the two-tier court system) than by the supreme courts of other states and territories (under the three-tier court system) (figure 7.2).

In 2010-11, magistrates' courts in the criminal jurisdiction accounted for the largest proportion nationally of recurrent expenditure (less income) across State and Territory criminal courts (55 per cent). In the civil jurisdiction, magistrates' courts accounted for a smaller proportion of recurrent expenditure (less income) nationally (49 per cent). Further details are contained in tables 7A.12 and 7A.13.

Comparison of court expenditure across states and territories should take into account the difficulty in apportioning income and expenditure between civil and criminal jurisdictions within court levels. The apportionments are determined within individual states and territories and different approaches to apportionment are used.

Figure 7.2 **Distribution of court administration recurrent expenditure (less income), by court level, 2010-11^a**



^a Payroll tax is excluded. ^b There are no district/county courts in Tasmania, the ACT or the NT. ^c Magistrates' courts include expenditure on children's courts. ^d Civil jurisdiction supreme courts expenditure is reduced by net proceeds from probate courts. ^e In the civil jurisdiction, magistrates' courts data exclude expenditure on coroners' courts (all states and territories). ^f The Australian courts are not included.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.12-13.

Size and scope of court activity

Lodgments

Lodgments are matters initiated in the court system. Box 7.4 explains how lodgment data are collected for this chapter.

Box 7.4 Explanation of lodgment data used in this chapter

Lodgments reflect community demand for court services, such as dispute resolution and criminal justice. The different ways of counting a court's workload reflect the variety of work undertaken within the court system. The units of measurement of workload (or counting units) used within this chapter are:

- criminal courts — lodgment counts are based on the number of defendants
- civil and family courts — lodgment counts are based on the number of cases (except in children's courts where, if more than one child can be involved in an application, the counting unit is the number of children involved in the originating application)
- coroners' courts — lodgment counts are based on the number of reported deaths (and, if applicable, reported fires).

Unless otherwise noted, the following types of lodgment are excluded from the criminal and/or civil lodgment data reported in this chapter:

- any lodgment that does not have a defendant element (for example, applications for telephone taps)
- extraordinary driver's licence applications
- bail procedures (including applications and review)
- directions
- warrants
- admissions matters (original applications to practise and mutual recognition matters)
- cross-claims
- secondary processes — for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties (that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation)
- applications for default judgments (because the application is a secondary process).

Table 7.2 (criminal) and table 7.3 (civil) outline the number of lodgments in 2010-11, by court level, for the Australian courts and for each State and Territory.

Nationally, in the criminal jurisdiction, there were 802 000 lodgments registered in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts in 2010-11 (table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Court lodgments — criminal, by court level, 2010-11 ('000)^a

	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld ^c	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Supreme ^{d, e}	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	5.3
District/county ^e	10.7	5.0	6.5	2.0	2.0	..	..	..	26.2
Magistrates' (total)	196.0	185.4	190.4	99.2	56.1	23.4	5.9	13.9	770.5
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	179.2	166.8	178.6	90.9	50.2	21.5	5.3	12.7	705.1
<i>Children's</i>	16.8	18.7	11.9	8.4	5.9	1.9	0.6	1.2	65.4
All criminal courts	207.3	190.9	198.8	101.8	58.5	24.1	6.3	14.4	802.0

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^c In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 have allowed the Magistrates Court to hear a larger number of indictable offences under certain conditions. This only applies to matters commenced in the court system after 1 November 2010. These changes will impact lodgments in the higher courts from 1 November 2010. ^d During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^e Queensland Supreme and District Court data for the number of originating criminal lodgments are based on a count of the number of defendants who had a Court Record entered on the computerised case management system in the financial year, it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the Supreme/District Court for trial or sentencing. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.1.

Nationally, 583 600 cases were lodged in civil jurisdiction courts (excluding family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, coroners' and probate courts), comprising 578 700 cases in the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 4900 cases in the Federal Court (table 7.3). In the states and territories, an additional 64 000 probate matters were lodged in the supreme courts.

In the Australian court jurisdiction, approximately 4900 cases were lodged in the Federal Court, 90 700 (civil and family law) matters were lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court, and a further 32 800 family law matters were filed in the Family Court of Australia (17 800) and Family Court of WA (15 100).

In the coroners' courts, there were 21 200 reported deaths and fires. Reporting rates for deaths reported to a coroner varied across jurisdictions as a result of different reporting requirements. Deaths in institutions (such as nursing homes) of people suffering intellectual impairment of any type, for example, must be reported in SA but not in other jurisdictions. Reporting requirements also vary for fires. Fires may be reported and investigated at the discretion of the coroner in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT, but are excluded from the coroners' jurisdiction in Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. A disaggregation of coroners' courts data by reported deaths and fires is in table 7A.2.

Table 7.3 Court lodgments — civil, by court level, 2010-11 ('000)^a

	NSW	Vic ^b	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal ^c	11.3	7.3	5.4	2.8	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.3	4.9	35.4
District/County ^d	8.4	6.8	5.5	6.2	3.0	..	..	..	..	29.9
Magistrates' (total) ^{e, f}	185.1	173.0	58.4	54.7	27.5	9.9	3.6	6.3	..	518.4
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i> ^g	175.7	167.6	54.4	53.1	26.3	9.5	3.4	6.0	..	495.9
<i>Children's</i> ^{e, h, i}	9.4	5.4	4.0	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	..	22.4
All civil courts	204.8	187.1	69.3	63.8	31.9	10.9	4.4	6.6	4.9	583.6
Family courts ^j	..	..	..	15.1	..	..	..	..	17.8	32.8
Federal Magistrates ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.7	90.7
Coroners' courts	5.8	4.9	4.4	2.0	2.1	0.6	1.2	0.3	..	21.2
Probate — Supreme ^k	22.6	18.6	8.0	6.0	5.7	2.2	0.7	0.2	..	64.0

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^c Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the Federal Magistrates Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Magistrates Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Magistrates Court. Previously these matters were also included in Federal courts data but they are now excluded. ^d In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for each level. Legislation was enacted in January 2010 resulting in criminal compensation matters no longer being lodged in the District Court. ^e NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court are based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application. ^f The number of civil cases lodged in the Queensland Magistrates Courts has decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. Previously these lodgments were included in the Magistrates Court Civil jurisdiction. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children's services, which are not within the scope of this Report. ^g Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of lodgments from VCAT. In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal). ^h Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ⁱ In the NT a perpetual file is held for each child, therefore additional applications are not lodged separately but as part of the original application. ^j Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Magistrates Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Magistrates Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court. ^k Probate lodgment numbers in NSW Supreme Court for 2010-11 subject to error and should be interpreted with caution. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.2.

The number of lodgments per 100 000 people can be used to assist in understanding the comparative workload of a court in relation to the population size of the State or Territory. Tables 7A.3 and 7A.4 provide data on criminal and civil lodgments (per 100 000 people) respectively for each State and Territory.

Distribution of court lodgments

The majority of both criminal and civil matters in Australia in 2010-11 were lodged in magistrates' courts (table 7.4). A greater proportion of criminal matters were lodged in district/county courts compared to supreme courts while the opposite was true for civil matters.

Table 7.4 Distribution of court lodgments, by court level, 2010-11^a

		Unit	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<i>Criminal courts</i>											
Supreme ^c	%		0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	2.7	5.8	3.2	0.7
District/county	%		5.2	2.6	3.3	2.0	3.5	..	..	..	3.3
Magistrates' (total)	%		94.6	97.1	95.8	97.5	96.0	97.3	94.2	96.8	96.1
All criminal courts^d	'000		207.3	190.9	198.8	101.8	58.5	24.1	6.3	14.4	802.0
<i>Civil courts</i>											
Supreme ^d	%		5.5	3.9	7.8	4.4	4.4	9.1	18.5	4.6	5.3
District/county	%		4.1	3.6	7.9	9.8	9.4	..	..	..	5.2
Magistrates' (total) ^e	%		90.4	92.4	84.3	85.8	86.2	90.9	81.5	95.4	89.6
All civil courts^f	'000		204.8	187.1	69.3	63.8	31.9	10.9	4.4	6.6	578.7

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^d Excludes probate matters. ^e The Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of lodgments from VCAT. In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal). ^f Excludes data for the Federal Court, family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and coroners' courts. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1-2.

Finalisations

Finalisations represent the completion of matters in the court system. Each lodgment can be finalised only once. Matters may be finalised by adjudication, transfer, or another non-adjudicated method (such as withdrawal of a matter by the prosecution or settlement by the parties involved).

Tables 7.5 (criminal) and 7.6 (civil) outline the number of finalisations in 2010-11, by court level, for the Australian courts and each State and Territory. Lodgments need not equal finalisations in any given year because not all matters lodged in one year will be finalised in the same year.

In 2010-11, there were 834 800 criminal finalisations in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (table 7.5).

Table 7.5 Court finalisations — criminal, 2010-11 ('000)^a

	<i>NSW^b</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme ^c	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	5.4
District/County	10.3	5.2	6.2	2.4	2.2	..	..	..	26.2
Magistrates' (total) ^d	197.7	197.9	198.8	105.5	60.2	23.2	5.8	13.8	803.1
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	181.1	177.8	186.4	96.3	53.9	21.2	5.2	12.6	734.5
<i>Children's</i>	16.6	20.1	12.4	9.2	6.3	2.1	0.6	1.3	68.6
All criminal courts	208.5	203.9	206.9	108.5	62.8	23.9	6.2	14.2	834.8

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^d In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 have allowed the Magistrates Court to finalise a larger number of indictable offences under certain conditions. This only applies to matters commenced in the court system after 1 November 2010. These changes will impact finalisations in the higher and lower courts from 1 November 2010. Queensland Magistrates Court finalisations include cases finalised due to a committal hearing .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.5.

Nationally, in 2010-11, 572 300 cases were finalised in the civil jurisdiction (excluding family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, coroners' and probate courts) comprising 567 700 civil cases finalised in State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 4 600 cases finalised in the Federal Court. In addition, the Federal Magistrates Court finalised 89 300 matters (mainly family law forms and some federal law cases) and the two family courts finalised 34 100 matters. The Family Court of WA processes a mixture of work that includes elements of the work dealt with by the different federal courts. There were around 21 700 finalisations (involving reported deaths and fires) in coroners' courts (table 7.6).

Table 7.6 Court finalisations — civil, 2010-11 ('000)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld ^b	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme ^{c, d, e} /Federal	10.1	6.5	7.0	2.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.3	4.6	34.4
District/County	8.0	5.9	5.1	5.9	3.1	..	..	..	..	28.0
Magistrates' (total) ^f	170.5	172.1	63.8	55.7	28.1	9.9	3.5	6.2	..	509.9
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i> ^g	162.1	167.2	60.0	54.2	26.8	9.5	3.3	5.9	..	489.0
<i>Children's</i> ^h	8.4	4.9	3.8	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	..	20.9
All civil courts	188.6	184.5	75.9	64.2	32.5	10.9	4.5	6.5	4.6	572.3
Family courts ^{i, j}	..	..	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	18.8	34.1
Federal Magistrates ^k	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.3	89.3
Coroners' courts	6.3	5.6	4.4	1.4	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.3	..	21.7

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for each court level. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^d Supreme courts data exclude finalisations of uncontested probate cases. ^e Data for NSW Supreme Court are partially estimated and subject to verification. The data are largely derived from interim reports that have not yet completed User Acceptance Testing. ^f The number of civil cases finalised in the Queensland Magistrates Courts has decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. Previously these lodgments would have been included in the Magistrates Court Civil jurisdiction. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children's services, which are not within the scope of this Report. ^g Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of finalisations from VCAT. In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal). ^h Queensland children's court data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ⁱ Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Magistrates Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Magistrates Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court. ^j The Family Court of Australia does not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months as this is not consistent with its case management practices. ^k The Federal Magistrates Court does not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months. Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Magistrates Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Magistrates Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Magistrates Court. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.6.

The number of finalisations per 100 000 people is available in tables 7A.7 and 7A.8.

The role of deeming in finalising cases

A 'deeming' rule applies to finalising cases in the civil courts for this Report. Lodgments that have had no court action in the past 12 months are counted as finalised for the purpose of this Report. The rationale for this counting rule is to focus on those matters that are active and part of a workload that the courts can progress. When these cases are deemed finalised they reduce the pending count and increase the finalisation count. This means that a proportion of finalised cases are

only finalised for the purposes of this Report but may remain as pending in the jurisdictional court. For the purposes of this Report a case which is deemed finalised is considered closed — in the event that it becomes active again in the court after 12 months it is not counted again in this Report.

Table 7.7 shows that the proportion of cases which are deemed finalised varies across jurisdictions.

Table 7.7 Proportion of cases deemed finalised — civil, 2010-11 (%)^a

	<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 courts</i>
Supreme/Federal ^b	12.8	1.1	44.9	..	5.7	27.9	na	na	..
District/County	7.5	3.6	43.9	..	2.9	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' (total)	na	—	11.4	..	0.2	7.1	na	11.4	..
Family courts ^b	..	..	..	27.0	..	..	..	..	..
Federal Magistrates ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

^a In some states and territories, legislation exists to finalise a matter due to inactivity. The deeming rule is applied differently in each jurisdiction. ^b The Federal Court, the Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court of Australia (excluding Family Court of WA) do not apply the deeming rule. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

7.2 Framework of performance indicators

Performance indicators focus on outputs and/or outcomes aimed at meeting common, agreed objectives. The Steering Committee has identified four objectives of court administration services across Australia (box 7.5). The emphasis placed on each objective may vary across states and territories and court level.

Box 7.5 Objectives for court administration

Objectives for court administration are:

- to be open and accessible
- to process matters in an expeditious and timely manner
- to provide due process and equal protection before the law
- to be independent yet publicly accountable for performance.

In addition, all governments aim to provide court administration services in an efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework for court administration is shown in figure 7.3. For all data, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Indicators that are considered comparable are only comparable subject to the caveats and footnotes accompanying the definition of the indicator and the tables of indicator results.

The Steering Committee focuses on providing the best available data in a timely manner. Jurisdictions, when endorsing the data, acknowledge that the data have been supplied according to the nationally agreed counting rules. Where a jurisdiction advises that it has diverged from these counting rules, this divergence is appropriately footnoted in the table and surrounding text. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

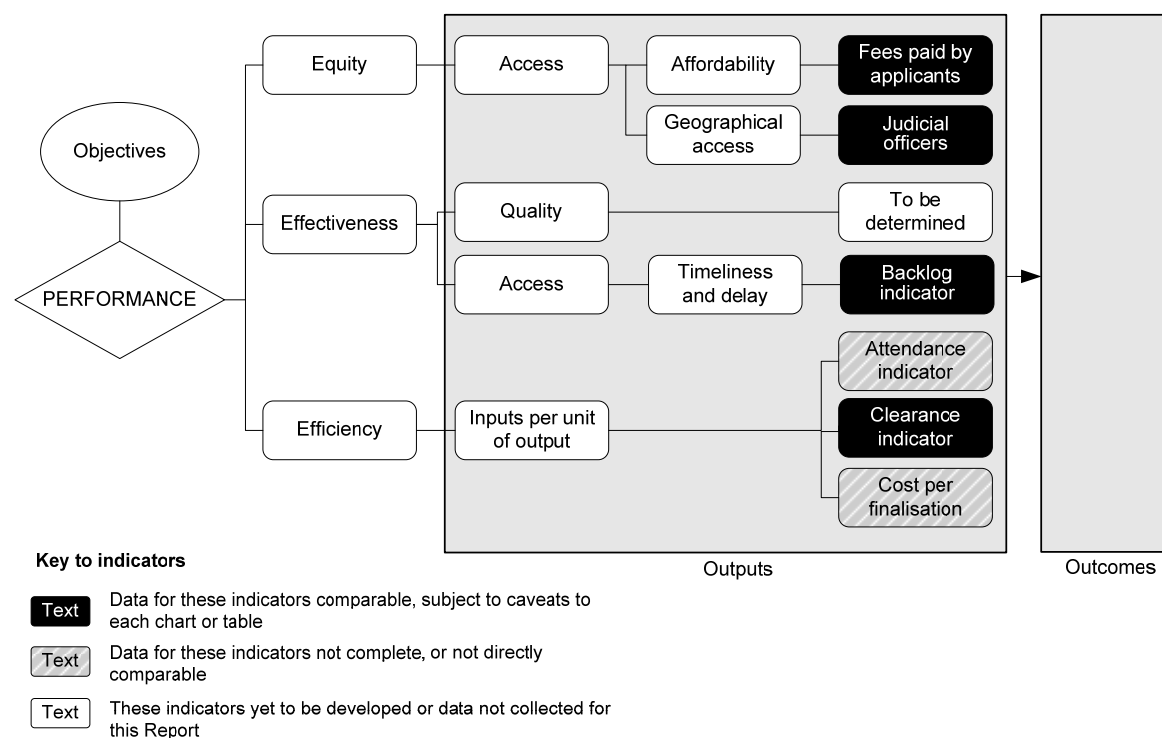
The Steering Committee recognises that this collection (unlike some other data collections) does not have an intermediary data collector or validator akin to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare or the ABS. The reporting process in this chapter is one of continual improvement and refinement, with the long term aim of developing a national data collection that covers court administration activities across the Australian, State and Territory jurisdictions in a timely and comparable way.

As shown in figure 7.3, all of the indicators reported in this chapter are output indicators. Outputs are the services delivered, while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group (see chapter 1, section 1.5). Equity is currently represented through one output indicator ('fees paid by applicants'). Effectiveness is represented through two output indicators ('backlog' and 'judicial officers'). Efficiency is currently represented through three output indicators ('attendance', 'clearance' and 'cost per finalisation').

To date, no specific outcome indicators have been identified for court administration. The activities of court administrators lead to broad outcomes within the overall justice system that are not readily addressed by this service specific chapter.

The report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (such as Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

Figure 7.3 Court administration performance indicator framework



7.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery locations, caseloads, casemixes and government policies may affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of court administration services. The allocation of cases to different courts also differs across states and territories and Australian courts. Performance comparison needs to take these factors into account. In addition to the material in boxes 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3, appendix A — the statistical appendix — contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, and other data which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

The court administration data collection is based on national counting rules, so data presented in this chapter may differ from data published by individual jurisdictions in their annual reports. There also can be differences from the data reported in the ABS Criminal Courts publication (ABS 2011).

Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

Equity — fees paid by applicants

‘Fees paid by applicants’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of keeping services accessible. Court fees may have a range of functions, including recovering costs and sending appropriate price signals to potential litigants (with the intention of ensuring that parties consider all appropriate options to resolve disputes). This measure monitors the affordability of average court fees paid by litigants. It is important to note, however, that court fees are only part of the broader legal costs faced by applicants.

Box 7.6 Fees paid by applicants

‘Fees paid by applicants’ is defined as the average court fees paid per lodgment. It is derived by dividing the total court fees collected by the number of lodgments in a year.

Court fees largely relate to civil cases. Providing court administration service quality is held constant, lower court fees help keep courts accessible.

Court fees are only part of the costs faced by litigants (with legal fees being more significant).

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2012.

In 2010-11, average court fees paid per lodgment were generally greater in supreme courts than in district/county and magistrates’ courts (table 7.8). The average fees collected by the Australian, State and Territory courts vary for many reasons and caution should be used in making direct comparisons.

Table 7.8 Average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2010-11 (dollars)^{a, b}

	NSW ^c	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate) ^d /Federal ^e	2 420	1 068	1 003	1 790	2 290	476	1 114	633	2 098	1 721
District/county	1 266	1 177	726	666	833	..	..	..	..	978
Magistrates' (total) ^f	115	85	110	102	129	77	46	60	..	102
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	121	88	118	105	135	80	49	63	..	106
<i>Children's</i>	–	..	–	–	2	..	..	..	..	–
Family courts ^e	..	..	..	222	..	..	..	..	129	172
Federal Magistrates ^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	333
Probate — Supreme	1 076	298	541	196	847	370	725	1 092	..	652

^a Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged, therefore average fees can overstate the charge to individuals. ^b Totals are derived for each court level by dividing the total fees for that court level by the lodgments for that court level. ^c Probate lodgments in NSW Supreme Court for 2010-11 subject to error and should be interpreted with caution. ^d During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^e During 2010-11 the federal government imposed minimum filing and hearing fees even for parties that are eligible for exemptions and waivers. ^f Victorian Magistrates Court fees include fees paid through VCAT. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.16.

The level of cost recovery from the collection of court fees varied across court levels and across jurisdictions in 2010-11 (table 7.9). Nationally, for the states and territories in total, the proportion of costs recovered through court fees was greatest for district/county courts, followed by magistrates' courts and then supreme courts. Cost recovery was lowest in the children's courts and in the Family Court of Australia — in these courts many applications do not attract a fee.

Table 7.9 Civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil recurrent expenditure (cost recovery), 2010-11 (per cent)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme ^c /Federal ^d	38.3	19.4	34.3	18.6	31.2	11.3	17.6	3.6	11.2	22.3
District/County	37.6	32.0	41.5	20.5	33.2	..	..	..	..	32.3
Magistrates' (total) ^e	30.5	25.8	23.3	26.5	27.0	33.1	2.3	6.5	..	25.9
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	35.7	30.2	28.9	28.0	29.2	43.8	2.4	6.9	..	29.9
<i>Children's</i>	–	..	–	–	0.3	..	..	..	..	–
Family courts ^d	..	..	..	13.8	..	..	..	..	2.1	4.3
Federal Magistrates ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.3	31.3

^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged, therefore average fees can overstate the charge to individuals. ^c Excludes probate costs. ^d During 2010-11 the federal government imposed minimum filing and hearing fees even for parties that are eligible for exemptions and waivers. ^e Victorian Magistrates' Court fees include civil and criminal court fees paid through VCAT. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.15.

Equity — judicial officers

‘Judicial officers’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing services that are accessible to the community. This indicator relates access to the number of judicial officers available to deal with cases in relation to population size (box 7.7).

Box 7.7 Judicial officers

‘Judicial officers’ is an indicator that represents the availability of resources to provide services. Judicial officers are officers who can make enforceable orders of the court. For the purposes of this chapter, the definition of a judicial officer includes:

- judges
- associate judges
- magistrates
- masters
- coroners
- judicial registrars
- all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court.

The number of judicial officers is expressed in full time equivalent units and, where judicial officers have both judicial and non-judicial work, refers to the proportion of time allocated to judicial work.

The number of judicial officers is additionally presented in comparison to the population of each jurisdiction. A higher proportion of judicial officers in the population indicates potentially greater access to the judicial system.

Factors such as geographical dispersion, judicial workload and population density are also important to consider when comparing figures concerning judicial officers.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2012.

The number of full time equivalent judicial officers for each court level is outlined in table 7.10. In all State and Territory jurisdictions with a three-tier system, there were more judicial officers in magistrates’ courts than in district/county courts. Table 7.11 shows the number of judicial officers per 100 000 people.

Table 7.10 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, 2010-11^a

	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme/Federal ^c	60.4	51.5	23.7	32.5	13.7	7.0	5.7	8.1	50.0	252.6
District/County	59.5	59.9	34.7	29.0	21.4	..	..	..	..	204.5
Magistrates ^d	115.0	123.5	73.3	46.0	34.7	11.7	6.7	14.3	..	425.2
Children's	25.0	9.2	8.3	5.7	4.3	1.7	0.5	1.1	..	55.8
Family courts ^e	..	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	33.3	45.9
Federal Magistrates ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.8	60.8
Coroners' courts	5.0	9.0	8.1	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.5	..	28.7
Total	264.9	253.1	148.1	127.8	76.1	20.8	13.7	25.0	144.1	1 073.6

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^c WA Supreme Court judicial FTE includes both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. In 2010-11 extra judicial officers were engaged to hear the Bell Group litigation appeal. This result is expected to be maintained for next financial year as those judicial officers are appointed until the appeal is finalised. ^d Data for Victoria include a proportion of judicial officers from VCAT. ^e Family Court of Australia figures include Family Court of Australia judges assigned to the Full Court Appeals division. ^f Includes Family Court of Australia services provided free of charge. .. Not applicable. na Not available.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.20.

Table 7.11 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, per 100 000 people, 2010-11

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts ^b	Total ^c
<i>Population ('000)^d</i>	7 272	5 586	4 549	2 317	1 650	509	362	230		22 477
<i>Judicial officers per 100 000 people</i>										
Supreme/Federal ^e	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.5	0.2	1.1
District/County	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
Magistrates ^f	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	6.2	..	1.9
Children's	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	..	0.2
Family courts ^g	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
Federal Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
Coroners' courts	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	..	0.1
Total	3.6	4.5	3.3	5.5	4.6	4.0	3.8	10.9	0.6	4.8

^a NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^b The Australian courts results have been derived using the total population figure for Australia. ^c Totals are derived by dividing the total number of judicial FTE at each court level by the Australian population (per 100 000). ^d Population total for Australia includes 'Other territories'. Population data for the financial year is the midpoint (31 December) estimate. ^e WA Supreme Court judicial FTE includes both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. In 2010-11 extra judicial officers were engaged to hear the Bell Group litigation appeal. This result is expected to be maintained for next financial year as those judicial officers are appointed until the appeal is finalised. ^f Victorian Magistrates' Court data include a proportion of judicial officers from VCAT. ^g Family Court of Australia figures include Family Court of Australia judges assigned to the Full Court Appeals division. .. Not applicable. na Not available

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Effectiveness — quality

‘Quality’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing due process. The Steering Committee has identified quality as an important measure of court administration performance (box 7.8). However, a suitable indicator of quality for court administration has not yet been identified for inclusion in the performance framework.

Box 7.8 Indicators of quality

Indicators of quality for court administration have not yet been identified.

The perceptions of court users about the quality of the services delivered by courts may be strongly influenced by the outcomes of judicial decisions (which are not the subject of this chapter). Isolating perceptions of the quality of court administration may be difficult.

Effectiveness — backlog indicator

The ‘backlog indicator’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of processing matters in an expeditious and timely manner. The indicator recognises that case processing must take some time, that such time does not necessarily equal delay and that the time it takes to process a case can be affected by factors outside the direct control of court administration.

Box 7.9 **Backlog indicator**

The 'backlog indicator' measures the age of a court's pending caseload against nominated time standards. The number of cases in the nominated age category is expressed as a percentage of the total pending caseload.

The following national standards have been set:

The Federal Magistrates Court, magistrates' and children's courts:

- no more than 10 per cent of lodgments pending completion are to be more than 6 months old
- no lodgments pending completion are to be more than 12 months old.

Supreme courts, the Federal Court, district/county, family and coroners' courts and all appeals:

- no more than 10 per cent of lodgments pending completion are to be more than 12 months old
- no lodgments pending completion are to be more than 24 months old.

Performance relative to the time standards indicates effective management of caseloads and timely accessibility of court services.

Time taken to process cases is not necessarily court administration delay. Some delays are caused by factors other than those related to the workload of the court (for example, a witness being unavailable).

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2012.

Results can be affected by the complexity and distribution of cases, which may vary across court levels within each State and Territory and the Australian courts (boxes 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3). Additionally, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have a two-tier court system (that is, they do not have a district/county court level), whereas the other states and territories have a three-tier court system. This difference needs to be taken into account when comparing the results of the backlog indicator.

Other factors that impact on backlog results are related to processes within the court system and whether cases have become inactive or remained active. Some cases require processes to be finalised outside of the court or in another court level, and the case cannot proceed until that other process has been finalised, i.e. it is 'on hold' or 'inactive'. In the criminal jurisdiction, those defendants who failed to appear when required and had warrants issued have been excluded from the pending caseload count as their cases are considered inactive until the defendant is

apprehended. Other criminal jurisdiction processes that have a similar effect on backlogs over time are:

- Referrals to Mental Health Tribunals;
- Referral to specialist courts;
- Matters on Interlocutory Appeal;
- Cases delayed by related cases or co-accused;
- Referrals to programs for rehabilitation;
- Family Law matters determined “on-hold”.

The age of the pending workload and civil case processing timeliness can be affected by several factors (box 7.10). Also differences in completion times in the civil jurisdiction of the states and territories generally reflect different case flow management practices, the individual needs of cases, and the priority given to criminal matters.

Box 7.10 Civil timeliness factors

The following factors may affect the timeliness of case processing in the civil courts:

- where civil cases are contested, a single case may involve several related applications or issues that require judgments and decisions by the court
- the parties to a case can significantly affect the conduct and timeliness of a case — that is, matters often may be adjourned at the instigation of, and by the consent of, the parties — such consent arrangements are outside the control of the court
- the court may employ case management or other dispute resolution processes (for example, mediation) that are alternatives to formal adjudication
- an inactive case is regarded as finalised (or closed) 12 months after the last action on the case (in accordance with the counting rules for this data collection).

The age of the pending caseload and case processing timeliness in criminal cases (and for some civil cases) can also be affected by orders or programs that are initiated following a court lodgment, but prior to a court finalisation. These programs or orders are commonly referred to as diversion programs and are outlined in more detail in box 7.11.

Box 7.11 Diversion programs and the impact on timeliness

Courts offer diversion programs to improve the quality of outcomes within the justice system and for the community generally. Diversion programs can involve processes that are outside the control of court administration. The period between lodgment and finalisation can be affected by those processes. Within the criminal justice system, diversion programs are usually focussed on rehabilitation for the defendant and/or restoration for the victim. They are most often (but not exclusively) used in magistrates' courts, and usually are voluntary. Examples include:

- referral of defendants to drug programs (from counselling through to treatment programs) — available in all states and territories
- referral of defendants to therapeutic support programs while on bail and pre-plea (Courts Integrated Support Program and CREDIT/Bail in Victoria)
- referral of defendants to a mental health court (Queensland, SA and Tasmania) or for various mental health assessments (NSW, WA and the ACT)
- referral of defendants to a family violence court (WA, SA and Tasmania) for participation in targeted programs
- referral of defendants to an Indigenous court or Circle Sentencing program (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA and the ACT and a pilot program in WA).

The processes listed above can range in completion times between one week and seven years. With some diversion programs, success will delay finalisation significantly. For example, some drug court programs can require compliance for 12 months or longer before the defendant is considered to have completed the program.

Within the civil justice system, diversion programs can be a quicker and cheaper form of dispute resolution. Examples include:

- mediation — referrals can be made at any time during the proceedings. A court may require parties to complete a mediation program within a specified time, or can consider the timeframe to be 'open-ended' (for example, referrals to the National Native Title Tribunal). Completion time can also be affected by the complexity of the dispute and the number of parties involved, and can therefore vary significantly from case to case. Usually all parties consent to use mediation, but in some states parties can be ordered to mediate their dispute
- arbitration — referrals are usually made early in the proceedings and the court supervises the process. The hearing is shorter than a court hearing. Participation can be voluntary or by order
- reference to a referee — technical issues arising in proceedings may be referred to suitably qualified experts (referees) for inquiry and report. The court supervises the process and may adopt, vary or reject the report.

Success at mediation (settlement of the case) or at arbitration (acceptance of the arbitrator's award) generally finalises cases earlier than if finalised by trial and judgment. Where the mediation or arbitration is unsuccessful, the delaying effect on finalisation is highly variable.

These factors mean that the impact on backlogs by changes in levels of lodgments or finalisations is not direct. The impact will be influenced by cases that go through periods of inactivity, as well as different court processes, methods of data compilation and counting rules. This means that increases in lodgments with decreasing finalisations does not necessarily result in increases in backlogs. This needs to be taken into account when comparing trends in lodgments, finalisations and backlogs across the five years of data.

Data on the backlog indicator for criminal matters at 30 June 2011 are contained in table 7.12. Data showing backlog trends over five years are shown in attachment table 7A.17.

Nationally criminal lodgments have been increasing in previous years however lodgments in 2010-11 decreased by 6 per cent, resulting in a five year trend being a decrease of 2 per cent. The overall decrease was driven by a 6 per cent decrease in 2010-11 lodgments in the lower courts. Lodgments in the higher courts increased by 1 per cent over the five year period, but decreased by 5 per cent in 2010-11. Finalisations nationally increased by 3 per cent over the last five years, with the higher courts increasing finalisations by 6 per cent, and lower courts increasing finalisations by 3 per cent over the last five years.

The decrease in lodgments and increase in finalisations resulted in a decrease in pending levels of 14 per cent nationally over the last four years. This decrease has been mainly driven by decreases in the lower courts' pending levels of 16 per cent over the last four years. The higher courts' pending levels marginally decreased by less than 1 per cent over the period.

Nationally backlogs in criminal cases in the higher courts showed signs of improving over the last five years. The proportion of pending cases in the higher courts that were longer than twelve months has decreased from 17 per cent to 15 per cent.

Table 7.12 Backlog indicator — all criminal matters, as at 30 June 2011

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW^a</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Higher^{b, c} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	1 615	1 433	951	198	95	16	105	9
cases > 12 mths	%	1.7	20.4	6.3	8.6	1.1	—	8.6	—
cases > 24 mths	%	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.5	—	—	1.0	—
Higher^{b, c} — non-appeal^c									
Pending caseload	no.	2 440	1 907	2 542	1 044	1 329	324	338	192
cases > 12 mths	%	11.0	24.2	18.4	5.9	23.2	16.7	47.3	6.8
cases > 24 mths	%	1.1	6.1	5.1	1.0	4.1	4.6	16.6	1.0
Supreme^{c, d} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	194	421	196	198	95	16	105	9
cases > 12 mths	%	4.6	38.5	2.6	8.6	1.1	—	8.6	—
cases > 24 mths	%	0.5	4.3	—	0.5	—	—	1.0	—
Supreme^{c, d} — non-appeal^e									
Pending caseload	no.	116	87	549	55	40	324	338	192
cases > 12 mths	%	14.7	33.3	16.6	5.5	12.5	16.7	47.3	6.8
cases > 24 mths	%	1.7	25.3	5.1	—	—	4.6	16.6	1.0
District/County — appeal^f									
Pending caseload	no.	1 421	1 012	755	..	..	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	1.3	12.8	7.3	..	..	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	0.1	3.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
District/County^e — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	2 324	1 820	1 993	989	1 289	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	10.8	23.8	18.9	6.0	23.5	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	1.0	5.2	5.1	1.0	4.3	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Pending caseload	no.	23 493	30 345	25 297	10 370	17 176	8 121	1 558	2 815
cases > 6 mths	%	11.0	23.7	28.1	21.0	26.9	33.9	24.1	47.9
cases > 12 mths	%	2.2	7.7	13.1	7.7	10.5	14.9	8.9	33.0
Children's									
Pending caseload	no.	2 821	3 499	2 353	1 712	1 612	609	205	306
cases > 6 mths	%	8.4	16.1	25.7	26.1	18.6	29.2	19.0	39.5
cases > 12 mths	%	0.9	4.4	11.7	13.1	4.9	11.7	7.3	17.6

^a NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^b Higher refers to supreme and district/county courts combined. ^c In NSW, the criminal casemix of the Supreme Court is principally murder and manslaughter cases and therefore not directly comparable with supreme courts in other states and territories. ^d During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^e For Queensland supreme and district courts, the age of non-appeal cases is calculated from the date the court record was first created in the computerised case management system in the supreme or district court, not from the date of the committal order in the magistrates' court. ^f There is no criminal appellate jurisdiction in the district courts in WA or SA. All criminal appeals from magistrates' courts go directly to supreme courts in these states. .. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.17.

Data for the backlog indicator for civil matters are contained in table 7.13. In the civil jurisdiction, those lodgments that have not been acted upon in the past 12 months are counted as finalised for the purpose of this Report, the aim being to focus on those matters that are part of an ‘active pending’ population. Some courts (for example, the Australian courts) proactively manage all their civil cases and apply this deeming rule to very few, if any, cases.

Nationally civil lodgments have decreased over the last five years by 6 per cent and pending civil case levels have also decreased by 6 per cent (table 7A.18). However, the decreases only occurred in the lower courts, which showed an 8 per cent decrease in lodgments and an 11 per cent decrease in pending cases. In contrast, the higher courts showed an 8 per cent increase in lodgments and a 9 per cent increase in pending cases.

Table 7.13 Backlog indicator — all civil matters, as at 30 June 2011

	Unit	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
Higher^b — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	667	430	152	205	85	52	43	30	324
cases > 12 mths	%	24.3	31.4	14.5	13.7	12.9	9.6	20.9	13.3	6.8
cases > 24 mths	%	7.2	7.2	1.3	3.9	2.4	1.9	—	3.3	1.5
Higher (excl probate)^b — non-appeal^c										
Pending caseload	no.	14 537	12 412	9 510	7 020	4 085	830	1 404	166	2 732
cases > 12 mths	%	24.4	26.1	26.8	27.3	39.9	32.5	51.9	37.3	34.0
cases > 24 mths	%	8.2	9.0	5.5	10.2	19.9	12.3	27.1	18.7	20.9
Supreme/Federal — appeal^{b, d}										
Pending caseload	no.	572	351	101	128	74	52	43	30	324
cases > 12 mths	%	27.4	34.8	—	17.2	14.9	9.6	20.9	13.3	6.8
cases > 24 mths	%	8.4	7.4	—	5.5	2.7	1.9	—	3.3	1.5
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal^{c, d}										
Pending caseload	no.	7 256	5 607	4 694	2 720	707	830	1 404	166	2 732
cases > 12 mths	%	26.0	28.7	33.3	34.0	28.7	32.5	51.9	37.3	34.0
cases > 24 mths	%	11.9	9.7	7.2	14.4	13.2	12.3	27.1	18.7	20.9
District/county — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	95	79	51	77	11	..	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	5.3	16.5	43.1	7.8	—	..	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	—	6.3	3.9	1.3	—	..	..	..	..
District/county — non-appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	7 281	6 805	4 816	4 300	3 378	..	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	22.8	23.9	20.5	23.0	42.2	..	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	4.5	8.4	3.9	7.5	21.3	..	..	..	..
Magistrates^{e, f, g}										
Pending caseload	no.	na	16 944	23 287	22 769	12 899	5 728	795	2 332	..
cases > 6 mths	%	na	30.0	44.2	30.8	39.9	44.6	36.0	35.6	..
cases > 12 mths	%	na	16.0	7.4	3.6	8.3	9.7	11.4	6.8	..
Family courts — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	203
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	20.7	..	..	..	..	26.6
cases > 24 mths	%	..	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	8.4
Family courts — non-appeal^h										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	10 500	..	..	..	..	5 190
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	33.2	..	..	..	..	29.7
cases > 24 mths	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	..	..	..	11.6
Federal Magistrates^h										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 207
cases > 6 mths	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.1
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
Coroners' courtsⁱ										
Pending caseload	no.	2 586	4 509	2 719	2 310	1 669	357	249	344	..
cases > 12 mths	%	26.4	49.8	31.6	36.4	27.5	30.5	30.9	31.7	..
cases > 24 mths	%	4.3	31.0	11.8	14.6	8.7	10.4	12.0	13.1	..

(Continued on next page)

Table 7.13 (Continued)

^a Data for NSW Supreme Court are partially estimated and subject to verification. The pending number relies largely upon data derived from interim reports that have not yet completed User Acceptance Testing. ^b Higher refers to State and Territory supreme and district/county courts combined, and includes the Federal Court. ^c Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex. ^d During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^e Excludes children's courts. Pending and backlog data are not available for civil matters in the NSW Magistrates Courts. ^f Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of pending caseload from VCAT. ^g The number of civil cases lodged and pending in the Queensland Magistrates Courts has decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. Previously these lodgments would have been included in the Magistrates Court Civil jurisdiction. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and childrens' services, which are not within the scope of this Report. ^h The Family Court of Australia and the Federal Magistrates Court do not deem a matter as finalised even where there has been no court event for at least 12 months. Some matters may be affected by proceedings in other courts, for example, and although currently inactive they are included in the data for this indicator. The more complex and entrenched Family Law disputes commence with the Family Court so a higher proportion of its cases require more lengthy and intensive case management. ⁱ In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System which now includes WA State-wide data. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.18.

Efficiency — attendance indicator

The 'attendance indicator' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court administration services in an efficient manner (box 7.12). Court attendances act as a proxy for input costs. Attendance data can be difficult to collect. Due to system limitations, some jurisdictions supply data on listed hearings rather than actual attendances in court.

Box 7.12 Attendance indicator

The 'attendance indicator' is defined as the average number of attendances recorded (no matter when the attendance occurred) for those cases that were finalised during the year. The number of attendances is the number of times that parties or their representatives are required to be present in court to be heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator where binding orders can be made. The number includes appointments that are adjourned or rescheduled.

Fewer attendances may suggest a more efficient process. However, this should be balanced against the likelihood that the number of attendances will increase if rehabilitation or diversionary programs are used, or if intensive case management is used. Both of these paths are believed to improve the quality of outcomes:

- rehabilitation and diversionary programs aim to provide therapeutic benefits for the offenders, and benefits of reduced recidivism for the community
- intensive case management is believed to maximise the prospects of settlement (and thereby reduce the litigant's costs, the number of cases queuing for hearing, and the flow of work on to appellate courts); alternatively, it can narrow the issues for trial (thus shortening trial time and also reducing costs and the queuing time for other cases waiting for hearing).

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2012.

Attendance indicator results for criminal proceedings are reported in table 7.14.

Table 7.14 Attendance indicator — criminal, 2010-11

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>								
Supreme ^{b, c}	na	2.1	2.9	2.4	3.3	6.9	5.3	7.5
District/County ^d	na	3.8	4.0	3.9	6.5	..	..	..
Magistrates ^e	na	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5
Children's	na	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.6	5.6	6.6	5.8

^a NSW data are not available. ^b During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^c Queensland attendance data do not include attendances for appeal cases. ^d Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred. ^e Data for Victoria include a proportion of hearings from VCAT. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.19.

Attendance indicator results for civil proceedings are reported in table 7.15.

Table 7.15 Attendance indicator — civil, 2010-11

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>									
Supreme (excl. probate) ^{b, c} /Federal	na	1.1	1.3	2.6	4.3	na	4.3	3.6	3.6
District/county ^b	na	2.1	0.8	1.9	4.0	..	..	..	..
Magistrates ^{d, e}	na	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.1	..
Children's ^{e, f}	na	1.8	2.9	4.1	2.7	na	6.1	1.7	..
Family courts ^g	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	2.5
Federal Magistrates ^h	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
Coroners' courts	na	1.0	3.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	3.1	1.0	..

^a NSW data are not available. ^b Queensland's supreme and district courts data diverge from the national counting rules as follows: (i) multiple attendances are counted for multi-day court events (such as multi-day trials); (ii) attendances for unfinalised cases are included in the data; (iii) case-managed court events are not included in the data; and (iv) attendances for appeal cases are not included. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^d Victorian Magistrates' Court data include a proportion of hearings from VCAT. ^e ACT data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences. Multiple attendances are counted for a single event. ^f Queensland Children's Court data are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^g Family Court of Australia data include all conference events that may have binding orders made. Data also contain events that may not require the attendance of parties (such as divorce hearings), however these are included as they form part of the lodgment and finalisation data. ^h Federal Magistrates Court attendance data exclude responses to applications. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.19.

In the context of the attendance indicator, it is important to note that Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) can resolve some types of matters out of court and thereby reduce the need for judicial hearings. Accordingly, differences between and within states and territories in the availability and use of ADR can affect the comparability of the attendance indicator.

Efficiency — clearance indicator

The 'clearance indicator' is another indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court administration services in an efficient manner (box 7.13).

Box 7.13 Clearance indicator

The 'clearance indicator' is measured by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period by the number of lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. It shows whether the volume of case finalisations has matched the number of case lodgments during the reporting period. It indicates whether a court's pending caseload would have increased or decreased over that period.

The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator:

- a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier
- a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased
- a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased.

The clearance indicator should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data, and the backlog indicator reported earlier in this chapter. Trends over time should also be considered.

The clearance indicator can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2012

Lodgments are a reflection of demand for court services. Lodgments need not equal finalisations in any given year because not all matters lodged in a given year will be finalised in the same year. Consequently, results for this indicator need to be interpreted within the context of changes in the volumes of lodgments, finalisations and pending caseloads over time. Clearance indicator data in 2010-11 are presented separately for the criminal and civil jurisdictions in tables 7.16 and 7.17. Where relevant, the clearance indicator data have been disaggregated between appeal and non-appeal matters.

Table 7.16 Clearance indicator — all criminal matters, 2010-11^a

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW^b</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Supreme — appeal^c									
Lodgments	'000	0.40	0.41	0.38	0.37	0.28	0.03	0.12	0.02
Finalisations	'000	0.42	0.64	0.34	0.36	0.26	0.03	0.10	0.03
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	106.1	156.1	89.4	97.6	93.3	103.0	81.5	147.4
Supreme — non-appeal^{c, d}									
Lodgments	'000	0.12	0.11	1.53	0.22	0.06	0.61	0.24	0.44
Finalisations	'000	0.08	0.14	1.50	0.21	0.07	0.62	0.29	0.36
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	67.5	127.8	98.4	95.0	113.6	100.5	117.6	83.5
District/County — appeal^e									
Lodgments	'000	7.16	2.58	0.87	..	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	7.20	2.86	0.33	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	100.6	110.7	38.5	..	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal^e									
Lodgments	'000	3.58	2.38	5.61	1.99	2.03	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	3.10	2.32	5.85	2.36	2.18	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	86.8	97.6	104.4	118.8	107.7	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Lodgments	'000	179.18	166.79	178.57	90.87	50.21	21.51	5.29	12.72
Finalisations	'000	181.12	177.82	186.40	96.29	53.94	21.16	5.21	12.58
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	101.1	106.6	104.4	106.0	107.4	98.4	98.5	98.9
Children's									
Lodgments	'000	16.84	18.65	11.87	8.36	5.94	1.91	0.60	1.19
Finalisations	'000	16.57	20.10	12.43	9.24	6.30	2.08	0.62	1.25
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	98.4	107.8	104.7	110.5	106.1	108.9	103.9	105.2

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.1 and 7A.5. ^b NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^d Queensland supreme and district courts data for the number of originating criminal lodgments are based on a count of the number of defendants who had an indictment presented in the financial year — it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the supreme/district courts for trial or sentencing. ^e Appeals are not heard in the district courts in WA or SA, instead they are referred to the supreme courts in these states. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1, 7A.5, and 7A.21.

Table 7.17 Clearance indicator — all civil matters, 2010-11^a

	<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 courts</i>
Supreme/Federal — appeal^b										
Lodgments	'000	0.77	0.32	0.24	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.13	0.64
Finalisations	'000	0.79	0.27	0.25	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.13	0.61
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	102.5	82.6	104.6	98.8	95.2	95.7	60.4	104.7	95.9
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal^b										
Lodgments	'000	10.55	7.02	5.19	2.66	1.27	0.89	0.77	0.17	4.30
Finalisations	'000	9.27	6.20	6.72	2.48	1.21	0.91	1.01	0.17	4.04
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	87.9	88.2	129.6	93.0	95.3	101.2	131.6	97.7	93.8
District/County — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	0.22	0.13	0.05	0.10	0.03	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	0.16	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.03	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	74.3	100.0	130.8	107.8	90.0	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	8.17	6.67	5.42	6.14	2.96	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	7.87	5.75	5.05	5.75	3.11	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	96.3	86.1	93.2	93.6	104.9	..	..	..	..
Magistrates'^c										
Lodgments	'000	175.69	167.60	54.40	53.08	26.31	9.46	3.42	5.96	..
Finalisations	'000	162.13	167.18	60.04	54.16	26.82	9.47	3.34	5.88	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	92.3	99.8	110.4	102.0	102.0	100.1	97.7	98.6	..
Children's^{d, e}										
Lodgments	'000	9.38	5.40	3.96	1.62	1.20	0.41	0.16	0.33	..
Finalisations	'000	8.41	4.94	3.80	1.54	1.24	0.45	0.16	0.31	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	89.7	91.6	95.9	95.2	103.1	110.5	98.7	95.4	..
Family — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.33
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.33
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	93.1	..	..	..	..	99.1
Family — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	15.02	..	..	..	..	17.43
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	15.23	..	..	..	..	18.52
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	101.4	..	..	..	..	106.2
Federal Magistrates										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.71
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.34
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.5
Coroners'										
Lodgments	'000	5.80	4.86	4.42	2.00	2.15	0.56	1.18	0.29	..
Finalisations	'000	6.31	5.59	4.41	1.37	2.06	0.52	1.14	0.29	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	108.8	115.0	99.8	68.7	95.8	93.0	96.8	100.4	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.2 and 7A.6. ^b During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^c Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of lodgments and finalisations from VCAT. ^d NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court is based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application. ^e Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.2, 7A.6 and 7A.22.

All matters

Table 7.18 contains clearance indicator results for all court matters (both criminal and civil) in 2010-11, and combines appeal and non-appeal matters.

Table 7.18 Clearance indicator — all matters, 2010-11 (per cent)^a

	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
Supreme/Federal^{c, d}									
Criminal	96.9	150.2	96.6	96.6	96.8	100.6	105.8	86.2	..
Civil	88.9	88.0	128.5	93.3	95.3	100.7	127.4	100.7	94.1
<i>Total</i>	89.2	92.1	120.2	93.9	95.6	100.7	120.7	91.9	94.1
District/county									
Criminal	96.0	104.4	95.5	118.8	107.7	..	..	..	..
Civil	95.7	86.4	93.6	93.9	104.7	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	95.9	94.0	94.6	99.9	105.9	..	..	..	..
Magistrates^e									
Criminal	101.1	106.6	104.4	106.0	107.4	98.4	98.5	98.9	..
Civil	92.3	99.8	110.4	102.0	102.0	100.1	97.7	98.6	..
<i>Total</i>	96.7	103.2	105.8	104.5	105.6	98.9	98.2	98.8	..
Children's^{f, g}									
Criminal	98.4	107.8	104.7	110.5	106.1	108.9	103.9	105.2	..
Civil ^g	89.7	91.6	95.9	95.2	103.1	110.5	98.7	95.4	..
<i>Total</i>	95.3	104.1	102.5	108.0	105.6	109.2	102.8	103.1	..
Family courts	..	..	..	101.3	..	..	..	..	106.1
Federal Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.5
Coroners' courts	108.8	115.0	99.8	68.7	95.8	93.0	96.8	100.4	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.1-2 and 7A.5-6. ^b NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^c Supreme courts data exclude probate matters. ^d During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^e Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of hearings from VCAT. ^f NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court are based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application. ^g Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1-2, 7A.5-6, and 7A.21-22.

Efficiency — cost per finalisation

‘Cost per finalisation’ is a third indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court administration services in an efficient manner (box 7.14). Cost is taken as the total net recurrent annual expenditure, excluding payroll tax. Net expenditure refers to expenditure minus income (where income is derived from court fees and other revenue but excludes revenue from fines).

Box 7.14 Cost per finalisation

‘Cost per finalisation’ is measured by dividing the total net recurrent expenditure within each court for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period. This indicator is not a measure of the actual cost per case.

The following points need to be considered in interpreting the cost per finalisation indicator results:

- some finalisations take only a short time and require few resources, whereas other finalisations may be resource intensive and involve complicated trials and interlocutory decisions
- cases in the civil jurisdiction that have not been acted upon in the last 12 months are counted (deemed) as finalised (although some jurisdictions are unable to comply with this deeming rule)
- expenditure data may include arbitrary allocation between criminal and civil jurisdictions
- net expenditure is calculated by deducting income (court fees) from total expenditure, noting that in some jurisdictions court fees are set by government rather than by court administrators
- a number of factors are beyond the control of jurisdictions, such as geographic dispersion, economies of scale and socioeconomic factors
- efficiency results need to be viewed in light of the performance indicator framework as a whole, because there can be trade-offs between efficiency on the one hand and equity, effectiveness and quality, on the other.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

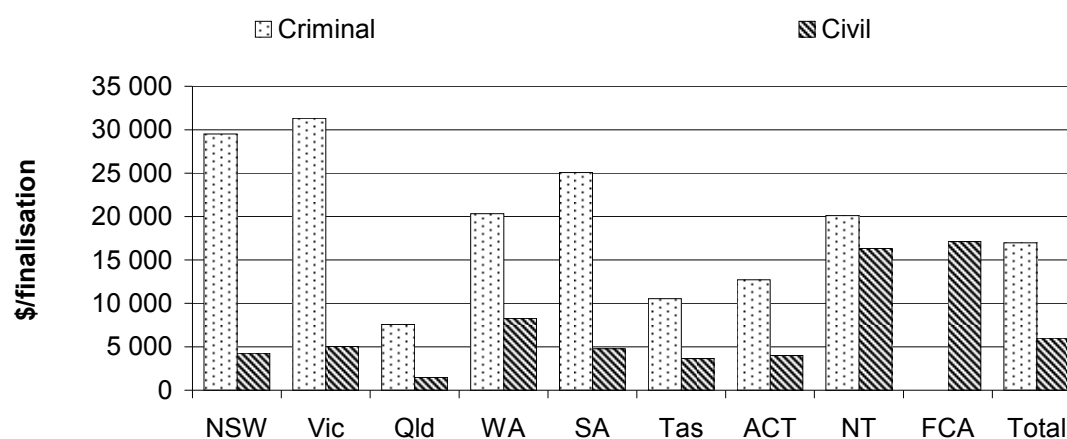
Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2012

In general, the net recurrent expenditure per finalisation for civil courts will be lower than criminal courts because relatively little income is generated by the criminal court system (table 7A.11). Civil court fee structures can also impact on cost per finalisation results (table 7A.15).

Net expenditure per finalisation for the supreme courts and the Federal Court of Australia

Nationally, in 2010-11, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of supreme courts was generally greater than the total net expenditure per finalisation for the civil jurisdiction (figure 7.4). The Federal Court has criminal jurisdiction but the summary criminal cases are included in the civil case totals and as yet there are no indictable criminal cases (see p. 7.8).

Figure 7.4 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, supreme courts and the Federal Court of Australia, 2010-11^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



FCA = Federal Court of Australia

^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Supreme courts data for the civil jurisdiction exclude uncontested probate matters. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. 2010-11 is the first full year of data from the new system. ^d The Federal Court does not have criminal cases to include in the figure. ^e NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^f Expenditure per finalisation in the WA Supreme Court included the 'once off' costs of the Bell Group litigation appeal (\$2.1M in 2010-11).

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments and the Federal Court of Australia (unpublished); tables 7A.23-24.

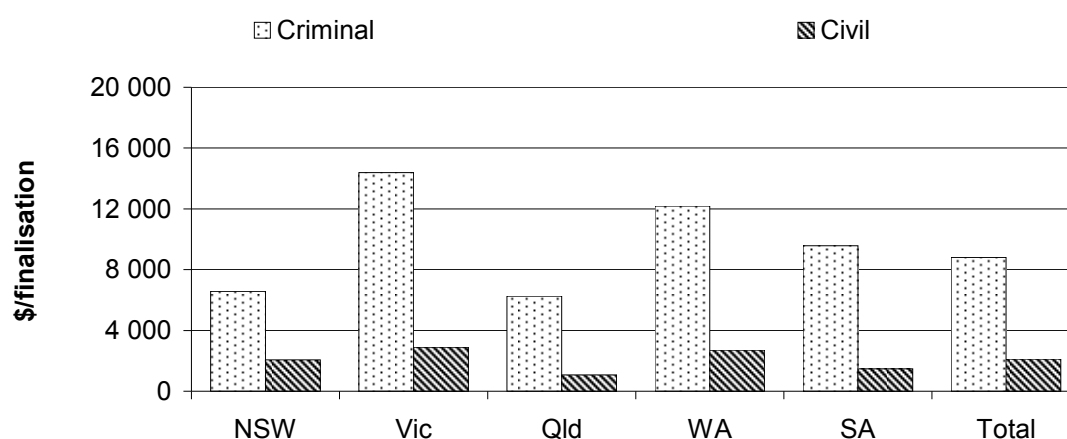
Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have a broader range of matters that are heard in their supreme courts as none of these jurisdictions have district/county courts. The difference in scope of supreme court work (box 7.1) should be considered when making comparisons between states and territories.

Net expenditure per finalisation for district/county courts

In 2010-11, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of district/county courts was about four times that in the civil jurisdiction (figure 7.5). This trend was similar across all states and territories, and is consistent over time (tables 7A.23–24).

Tasmania, the ACT, the NT and the Australian Government do not operate district/county courts.

Figure 7.5 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, district/county courts, 2010-11^{a, b, c, d}



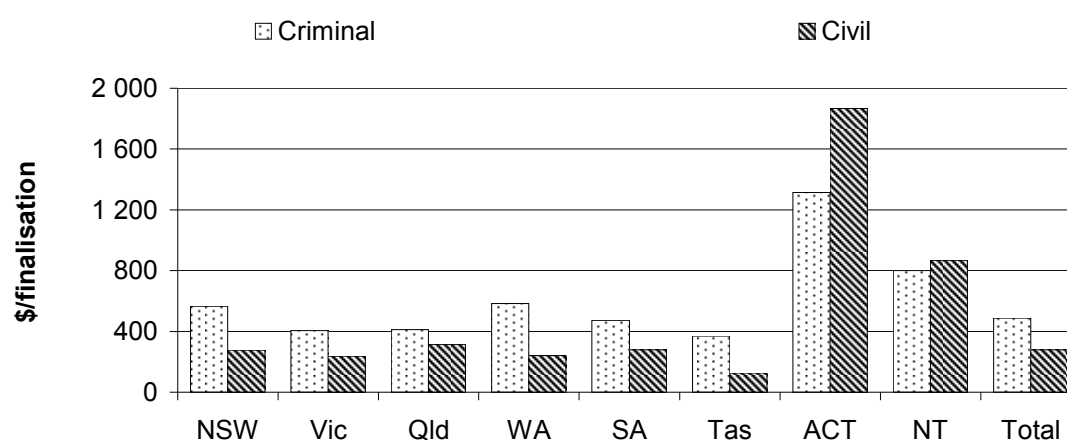
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Queensland, some children's courts criminal matters are heard in the District Court but in this Report are included with children's courts data. ^c NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^d County Court civil and criminal data include the Public Private Partnership rental and associated costs for the Victorian County Court building.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.23-24.

Net expenditure per finalisation for magistrates' courts (including children's courts)

Nationally for magistrates' courts, net expenditure per criminal finalisation was greater than net expenditure per civil finalisation. This was also the case across most states and territories (figure 7.6).

Figure 7.6 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, total magistrates' courts (including magistrates' and children's courts), 2010-11^{a, b, c, d}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^c Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of expenditure and finalisations from VCAT. ^d Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in each care and protection case.

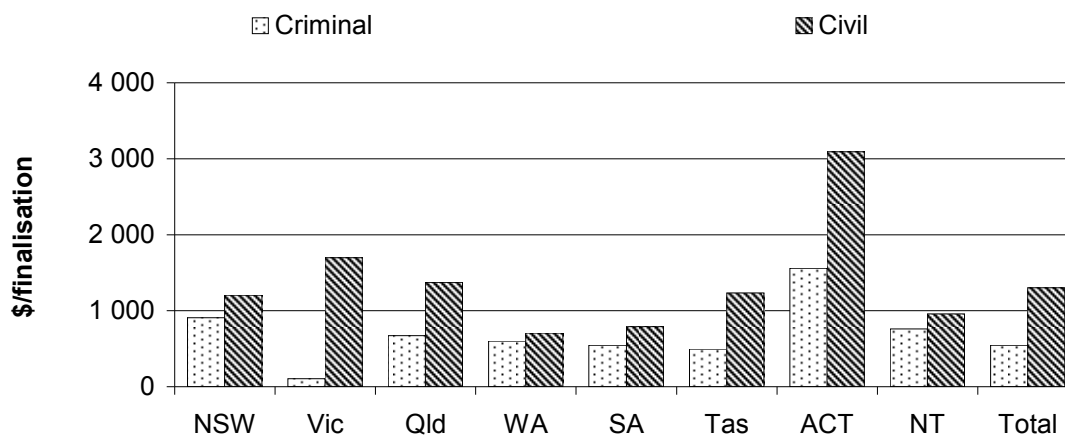
Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.23-24.

Net expenditure per finalisation for children's courts

Net expenditure per finalisation for children's courts varies across states and territories, particularly for civil matters, but also for criminal matters (figure 7.7). The majority of matters heard in the civil jurisdiction of children's courts are care and protection orders. However, some jurisdictions will also hear matters such as applications for intervention orders. In Tasmania, child protection matters are lodged in the criminal registry as urgent.

Nationally, and in all states and territories, net recurrent expenditure per finalisation is higher in the civil jurisdiction.

Figure 7.7 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, children's courts, 2010-11^{a, b, c, d}



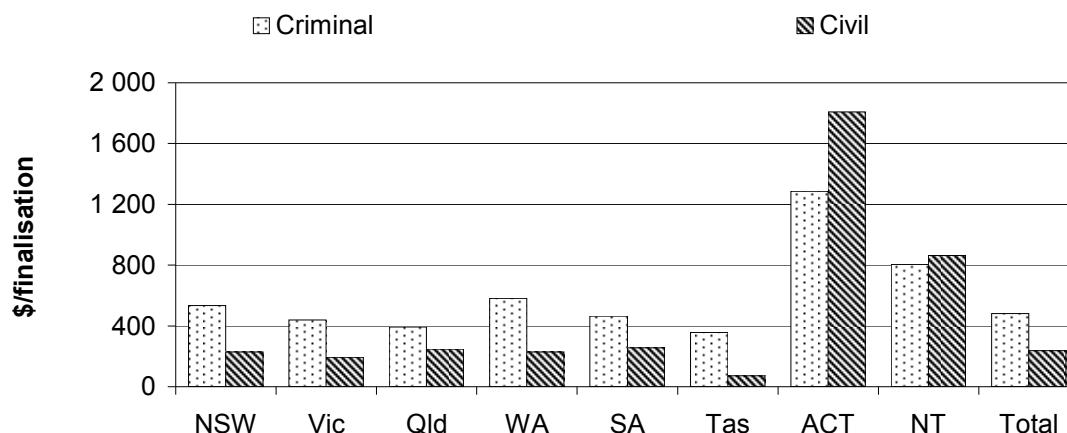
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^c In Victoria, children's criminal cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children's Court are heard in the magistrates' court in regional areas. The expenditure related to those cases cannot be separately identified, and is included with the expenditure for the magistrates' court. However, the quantity of those cases is known, and the finalisations are included with children's court data. ^d Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.23-24.

Net expenditure per finalisation for magistrates' courts only

Net expenditure per criminal and civil finalisation for magistrates' courts only, excluding children's courts for 201011, is presented in figure 7.8. Nationally, and in most states and territories, net recurrent expenditure per finalisation is higher in the criminal jurisdiction.

Figure 7.8 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, magistrates' courts only (excluding children's courts), 2010-11^{a, b, c, d}



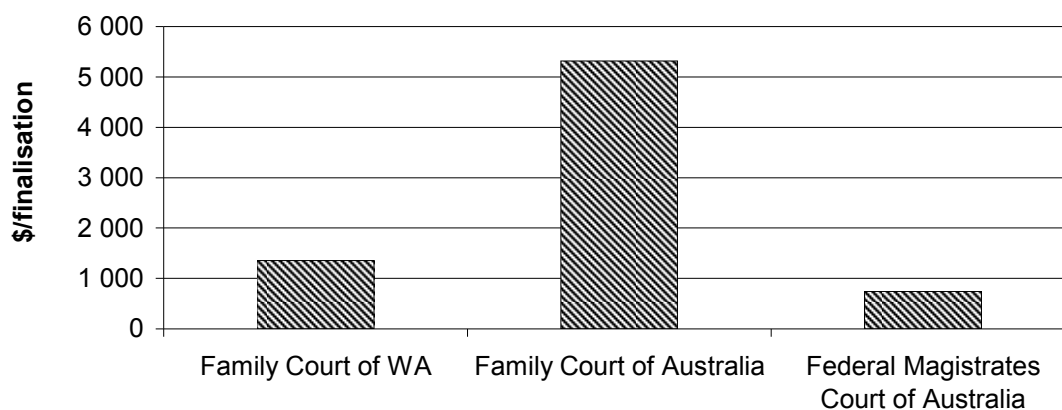
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^c In Victoria, children's criminal cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children's Court are heard in the magistrates' court in regional areas. The expenditure related to those cases cannot be separately identified, and is included with the expenditure for the magistrates' court. However, the quantity of those cases is known, and the finalisations are included with children's court data. ^d Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of expenditure and finalisations from VCAT.

Source: State and Territory court administration departments (unpublished); tables 7A.23-24.

Net expenditure per finalisation for family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia

The Family Court of Australia, Family Court of WA and the Federal Magistrates Court are responsible for determining matters related to family law and child support, but each court has a different focus, breadth and complexity of work, which contribute to the differences in net recurrent expenditure per finalisation results presented in figure 7.9.

Figure 7.9 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia, 2010-11^{a, b}



^a Expenditure per finalisation for the Federal Magistrates Court is based on the total net expenditure and all finalisations for that court; it does not isolate family law work from general federal law work and is therefore not strictly comparable with the results for either the Family Court of Australia or the Family Court of WA. Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Magistrates Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. The Federal Magistrates Court fully funds the Federal Court, through cash payments, to undertake this work on its behalf. Those matters finalised by the Federal Court registrars are appropriately counted as part of the Federal Magistrates Court matters as they form part of the Federal Magistrates Court's filings and expenditure and therefore contribute to the cost per finalisation. ^b Discounted (estimate) for resources and services (work of court staff and accommodation) provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999 and appropriations transferred to the Federal Magistrates Court (shown as expenditure in Family Court of Australia annual report) arising as a result of delays in the 'Federal Courts Restructure'. In addition, the Family Court of Australia provides further shared services, including IT services, accommodation, work of court staff and depreciation and amortisation that cannot be quantified and as such no additional discount could be applied. This will cause an overestimate for the Family Court of Australia data (and an underestimate for the Federal Magistrates Court data).

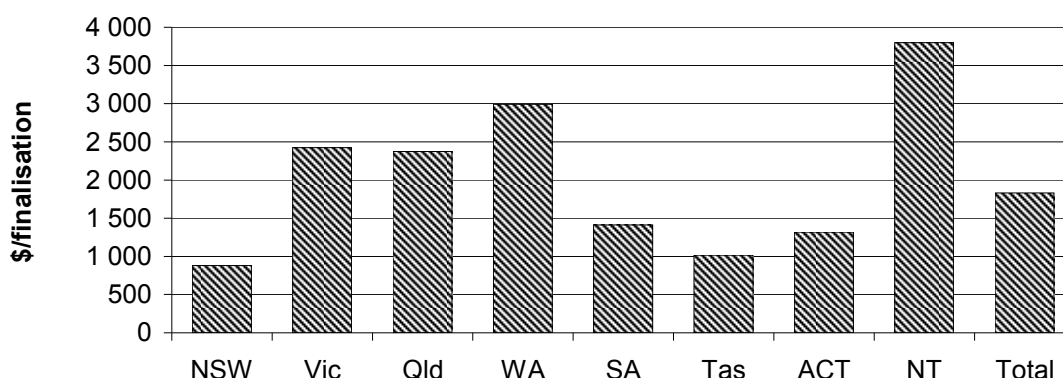
Source: Australian and state court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.24.

The establishment of the Federal Magistrates Court in 2000 has had implications for the finalisations and expenditure reported for the Family Court of Australia, because the Federal Magistrates Court now deals with some of the matters previously managed by the Family Court of Australia. For example, before the establishment of the Federal Magistrates Court, all divorce applications (other than those lodged in the Family Court of WA) were lodged in the Family Court of Australia; now (aside from those lodged in the Family Court of WA) almost all divorce applications are lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court. In general federal law, the Federal Magistrates Court also deals with the less complex administrative law, bankruptcy law, discrimination, workplace relations and consumer protection law matters that were previously dealt with in the Federal Court of Australia.

Net expenditure per reported death and fire for coroners' courts

Nationally, expenditure per reported death and fire in coroners' courts (excluding costs associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees) was approximately \$1829 in 2010-11 (figure 7.10).

Figure 7.10 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, coroners' courts, 2010-11^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Children's courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. ^c Data for NSW, Victoria and the ACT include reported fires. ^d Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners' Court and the Victorian Coroners' Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports. ^e Excludes expenditure for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. ^f Expenditure in the WA Coroner's Court includes the 'once off' significant costs in relation to the Christmas Island Inquest matters that occurred during 2010-11.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.24.

As there are differences across jurisdictions in the way that autopsy and chemical analysis costs are managed, their inclusion in recurrent expenditure can lead to large variations in the net expenditure reported per finalisation. To improve consistency, these costs are excluded from net recurrent expenditure for coroners' courts in this Report. These costs are separately identified in Table 7A.10.

Data for NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT include fires reported to the coroner. Fires are not reported to the coroner in other jurisdictions. Care needs to be taken when making comparisons across the states and territories.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the services delivered) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

No outcome indicators for court administration are currently reported. It is noted, however, that the activities of court administrators lead to broader outcomes within the overall justice system that are not readily addressed in this service-specific chapter. The Steering Committee has identified outcome indicators as an important element of the performance indicator framework to develop for future reports.

7.4 Future directions in performance reporting

Improving data quality

Differences across states and territories in the jurisdiction of courts, the allocation of cases between courts and the types of matters, affect the comparability of equity, efficiency and effectiveness data. The different methods undertaken to collect the data can also have an impact on data consistency and quality.

The Review, through the Court Administration Working Group (CAWG), the Courts Practitioner Group (CPG) and the Courts Finance Group (CFG), seeks to continuously improve data quality. Some of the activities and processes by which this is done include:

- clearly defining issues pertaining to the scope of the data collection and reporting within the chapter
- assessing the most appropriate way in which to collect and publish data
- amending data definitions
- improving data verification and data quality.

At a broader level, the CAWG is monitoring studies by the Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration (AIJA) of the quality and performance of court systems worldwide. The AIJA is a research and educational institute funded by the Standing Council on Law and Justice and also from subscription income from its membership. An AIJA seminar was held in July 2009, attended by Chief Justices, other members of the judiciary, and court administrators, to discuss the Court Administration chapter and ways in which performance indicators might be improved. In late 2009 a working group, funded by AIJA, was established to investigate how performance indicators might be made more relevant and

informative. Outcomes from this group are currently under consideration by the CAWG.

Proposed restructure of federal courts

The Australian Government Attorney-General has announced a proposal to restructure federal courts to more effectively deliver legal and justice services to the community. If a restructure occurs there may be an impact on the future performance reporting for federal courts in this chapter.

7.5 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter.

New South Wales Government comments

“

NSW continues to improve its performance. The NSW Supreme Court reduced the percentage of criminal non-appeal matters older than 12 months, and reduced the percentage of criminal appeal matters older than 12 and 24 months. The percentage of Supreme Court civil non-appeal matters older than 12 and 24 months also declined. The Magistrates and Children's Courts performed well, maintaining the excellent level of backlog performance for criminal matters achieved in 2009-10. The Coroner's Court also performed well, significantly reducing the percentage of matters older than 12 and 24 months. The clearance rates for the Local, Children's and Coroner's Courts all improved, with Local Court Criminal matters and Coroner's Court matters achieving clearance rates in excess of 100 per cent, indicating the efficiency of NSW courts.

NSW continues to utilise technology in the court system to improve its quality of services. In 2010-11 over 60 000 videoconferencing sessions were held, and \$1.2 million was invested in the update of remote witness facilities. The NSW Courts Service Centre answered over 74 000 calls in its first six months of operation. Redirecting enquiries away from registries allows registry staff to focus on providing face-to-face counter service and courtroom support.

Legal eServices continues to provide a service for the electronic submission of documents. In future, anyone in the community will be able to electronically lodge documents with the NSW Courts. Legal eServices will also allow a number of processes to be available online, such as online tracking of cases. Online searchable court lists were launched in April 2011, providing online access to current court listings for the NSW Supreme, District and Local Courts. The online service is a great success, with over 2200 inquiries in the first three months.

The Joined Up Justice project continued to facilitate the exchange of data between the courts and major participants in the criminal justice system using a sector wide "Common Information Model". It provides sophisticated interfaces with justice agencies, including Corrective Services NSW, Legal Aid NSW, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and other justice system partners.

NSW remained committed to promoting alternative dispute resolution:

- In July 2010 the first Australian International Disputes Centre opened in Sydney. This joint venture between the NSW and Federal Governments is a world-class facility, operating an international best practice legal framework for arbitration in Australia.
- Dispute Resolution Conferences commenced in the Children's Court in February 2011, allowing a child's family, Community Services, and the child's lawyers to have an opportunity to participate in the decision-making process and to agree on the action that should be taken in the child's best interests.
- The ADR Directorate is now a Recognised Mediator Accreditation Body, and has nationally accredited almost 200 mediators. In 2010-11 Community Justice Centres opened almost 5000 case files, and conducted almost 2000 mediations, with a settlement rate of 80 per cent.

”

Victorian Government comments

“

- The Supreme Court introduced major reforms to criminal appeals in February 2011, designed to reduce delays and enable the closer management of criminal appeals. Since February, initiations of applications have declined, and the clearance rate of criminal appeals has significantly increased. The early impact is evident in the measures for criminal appeals in this report. In the longer term, these measures will reduce delays in the listing and hearing of appeals, reducing court costs and benefiting both victims of crime and the accused. The Court hopes to apply similar reforms to civil appeals in the future. Outstanding backlogs in criminal cases (greater than 24 months) involve complex drug trials with multiple accused. Civil finalisations decreased due to the significant increase in cases lodged with a defence, and the continued growth of Cost Court cases because of amalgamations of these cases from other jurisdictions to the Supreme Court.
- Despite a criminal clearance rate decrease in the County court there has been a significant improvement in the case management of sexual offence cases in response to the sexual assault legislative reforms in Victoria, which mandate timelines for the conduct of sexual assault cases involving children and adults with cognitive impairment. The Court continues to address delays in the criminal list with initiatives such as the Circuit Review aimed at addressing the backlog in circuit locations and other initiatives aimed at improving trial certainty in the CBD, resulting in a decrease in cases pending for more than 12 months. The number of attendances has been incorrectly reported over the last two years due to a change from manual to electronic criminal orders. This has now been rectified. In the Civil Jurisdiction, initiations have increased by 36 per cent since 2005-06, mainly attributable to the removal of the monetary jurisdictional limit as from 1 January 2007 in the Commercial List. Personal Injury lodgments have also increased by 7.8 per cent since last year.
- The last five years in the Magistrates' Court show significant increases in its overall caseload, with the Court continuing to record relatively strong output growth in 2010-11. The criminal backlog level stabilised in 2010-11, due to the fourth consecutive clearance rate above 100 per cent. The catalyst for the criminal backlog minor decrease is attributed to strong clearance rates and the finalising of approximately 88.8 per cent of criminal cases within the first six months of the defendant's first appearance, up from 87.8 per cent. The record levels of intervention order initiations continue to dampen the Court's ability to increase clearance rates, which has influenced overall pending levels. The Court continues to address delays with listing reform initiatives. The efforts of the Court to reduce delay through tighter listing policy and administrative tools are having an effect, with matters finalised at contest mention reducing significantly and growth in matters pending more than 12 months slowing noticeably over the past year.

”

Queensland Government comments

- “
- The appointment of an additional Supreme Court judge on 25 February 2011 increased the complement of judges in that jurisdiction from 25 to 26.
 - Creation of a Courts Performance and Reporting Unit to focus on existing processes and improve data quality across all levels of Queensland Courts. A major initiative of the unit was an audit of all active civil matters greater than 24 months old and all active criminal matters greater than 12 months old across all Supreme and District Court locations.
 - During 2010-11, the Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts achieved impressive clearance rates. In the criminal jurisdiction, the combined clearance rate for all matters across the three courts was 104%, whilst the combined clearance rate for all matters in the civil jurisdiction was 109.6%.
 - There was an increase of nearly 4% in the number of criminal matters proceeding to trial in the Supreme and District Courts. This follows an 18% increase for the previous year, and is causing significant cost pressure on jury and circuit costs.
 - The Commonwealth agreement to transfer people smuggling trials nationally has resulted in financial and resource pressures across Queensland Courts.
 - From 1 November 2010, civil monetary jurisdiction limits changed in the Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts after the introduction of the *Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction Reform and Modernisation Amendment Act 2010*. The Magistrates Court limit increased to \$150 000 and the District Court limit increased to \$750 000.
 - Amendments to the *Criminal Code Act 1899* and *Drugs Misuse Act 1986* have expanded the types of offences that can be heard in the District Court and the Magistrates Court.
 - There was a decrease of 12 per cent in criminal lodgments for the Magistrates Courts following a change in the approach of the Queensland Police Service (QPS). From 8 November 2010, QPS officers were able to use discretion to issue infringement notices for a range of ‘public nuisance’ offences.
 - A merge of Queensland Indigenous Alcohol Diversion Program (QIADP) and the Murri Court is being piloted in Townsville and will become fully operational in January 2012. This merge will provide a holistic approach, where referral to State Government and non-government support services will further benefit Indigenous communities.
 - Established in the Office of the State Coroner in January 2011, the Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Unit (DFVD RU) reviews domestic and family violence related deaths and provides investigative assistance including advice on systemic gaps in agency responses and prevention opportunities.
- ”

Western Australian Government comments

“ In 2010-11, WA Courts provided effective state-wide services with a continued focus on reducing time delay to trial.

- In the Supreme Court, despite a slight decrease in the general division criminal clearance index, the backlog is at its lowest since 2007-08, due to close case management and the implementation of Voluntary Criminal Case Conferencing. Additional resources were provided to the Court to facilitate the Bell Group litigation appeal hearing, which began in April 2011; this is the largest and most significant commercial appeal in Western Australian history. The hearing of the appeal is finished and the judgment is anticipated at year end. In the Court of Appeal, a new procedure for criminal leave applications has improved the efficiency in finalising criminal appeals. In the District Court, criminal time to trial has remained at about twenty five weeks in 2010-11 with the criminal non-appeal backlog being reported at its lowest since 2006-07 and a clearance rate of over 100 per cent now being maintained for three years in a row.
 - The processing of Commonwealth people smuggling matters continues to place considerable operational and financial pressures on the courts.
 - The Family Court benefited from additional funding provided by the Commonwealth to continue the appointment of an acting Magistrate which has enabled the Court to address concerns with the backlog of matters awaiting trial and the total pending caseload reduced by 11 per cent in 2010-11.
 - WA Magistrates Court experienced a 13 per cent decrease in criminal lodgments from 2009-10. Significant decreases were noted in the traffic and vehicle regulatory offence category and offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations. The Court finalised more cases than were lodged and in the process, has reduced its criminal pending caseload by 8 per cent from 2009-10. The Children's Court had additional audio visual equipment installed and existing equipment upgraded. This has enabled the Court to establish regular Saturday court sittings to limit time spent in custody for young accused. Regional courts are now able to use video links to the Perth Children's Court on Saturdays where a young accused appears in custody and the regional magistrate is unavailable.
 - The Supreme and District Courts received an infrastructure upgrade for their criminal case management system, moving ageing legacy systems to a new platform. The Government has funded enhancements to computer systems and the increased use of online lodgment facilities that will increase the efficiency of courts and enable the provision of contemporary, high quality services to the community.
 - Major changes to the State's jury system came into effect on 1 July 2011 following reform to the *Juries Act 1957* designed to make jury duty a fairer system by curbing the grounds for excusal and removing some age and occupational restrictions.
- ”

South Australian Government comments

- “
- In 2010-11, total finalisations for non appeal criminal matters in the District Court increased by 6.3 per cent in 2010-11 (2180) relative to 2009-10 (2051). The increase in finalisations was partly the result of the Court being able to start using two new courtrooms from September 2009, and also the appointment of two additional judges.
 - The Courts Administration Authority continues to pursue the use of Audio Visual (AVL) links in courtrooms, both to provide vulnerable witness facilities and to reduce the number of defendants transported to court from correctional institutions. In February 2011 the Supreme Court changed its rules to facilitate the use of AVL for custodial appearances in pre-trial matters. Courts across all jurisdictions are now using AVL on average approximately 253 appearances per month which is an increase from 2009-10 (150).
 - Further upgrades were undertaken in 2010-11 to the State's courtrooms with digital audio recording units and the introduction of remote and concurrent monitoring of civil proceedings for transcript production purposes.
 - In June 2011, the Government announced a 17.6 per cent increase in probate fees with effect from 1 July 2011. This resulted in a significant increase in probate lodgments in late June 2011, contributing to the increase in lodgments for the year.
 - Criminal lodgments continue to decline in the Magistrates Court, and this has contributed to the continuing high clearance rate and the reduction in the backlog. The reduced lodgments can be attributed mainly to a further reduction in unregistered/uninsured offences being referred to court.
 - Committal conferencing continues to be offered in the Adelaide Magistrates Court and has now expanded to the Holden Hill Magistrates Court. Evaluation is positive in terms of matters finalising prior to committal.
- ”

Tasmanian Government comments

“

In the reporting year Tasmanian Courts have operated in an environment of financial constraint. This is due to the ongoing impact of the issues arising from the Global Financial Crisis on the Government's fiscal strategy.

The courts are continuing to manage their caseloads efficiently within this constrained environment. The clearance indicator for each jurisdiction is close to or greater than 100 per cent, showing that the courts are managing demand effectively. The courts are delivering this outcome for one of the lowest net recurrent expenditures per finalisation of all state and territories.

A major initiative for the past financial year has been the trialling of a dedicated Youth Justice Magistrate in the Hobart Magistrates Court. The trial has the following goals:

- Improvement of timeliness to finalisation
- Development and application of specialist expertise in youth justice matters
- Better coordination of youth justice services with the Court
- Increased collaborative approaches between relevant court support agencies, and
- Provision of an initial framework for the collection of information relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the project.

The trial has delivered some early positive results. The pending youth justice caseload in Hobart has reduced by almost 30 per cent. The time in that registry between the commission of an offence and the commencement of court proceedings and time to finalise proceedings have both reduced.

The courts are continuing to pursue initiatives designed to increase their administrative efficiency and improve services. During the past year the video conferencing installation in the Burnie courts has been upgraded. These facilities continue to deliver major benefits through a reduction in prisoner transport and reduced costs in having witnesses appear.

The Tasmanian Supreme and Magistrates courts and the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal have all completed the implementation of a common computerised case management system for their civil and tribunals' jurisdictions. This system will form the basis of new initiatives, such as e-lodgement, in the coming years.

Together with the Department of Justice and Tasmania Police the courts will be developing a proposal for an improved criminal case management system in the coming year.

”

Australian Capital Territory Government comments

“ This year the ACT saw improvements in the clearance rate of matters particularly in the Supreme Court. While criminal lodgments in the Supreme Court fell, finalisations rose leading to an overall improvement. This result was assisted by the appointment of three acting judges during the year.

The ACT Government is committed to work with the ACT Law Courts to improve waiting times in ACT Law Courts:

- The **Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2011** commenced on 25 July 2011 and will help ensure that less serious matters in the ACT are heard in the Magistrates Court, rather than the Supreme Court.
- The **Criminal Proceedings Legislation Amendment Act 2011** commenced on 7 July 2011. It removes the option of electing for a judge-alone trial in certain criminal offences. Although it was designed to ensure an appropriate role for the community in determining the most serious matters, it may also reduce delays, as jury decisions are made at the conclusion of a case and are not reserved as many judge alone trials are.
- The **Bail Amendment Act 2011** commenced on 16 May 2011 with new bail rules commencing on 1 July 2011. This ensures the issue of bail is explored fully in the Magistrates Court reducing bail hearings in the Supreme Court.
- **Single Registry** - The Magistrates and Supreme Court registries were amalgamated in mid 2011. Combining registries has provided a 'one stop shop' benefitting the public and legal practitioners. It is also expected to improve court administration.
- **Case Management Review** - A review of the ACT Supreme Court case management practices is being undertaken to improve efficiency. Reforms to promote fair settlement of civil matters and early pleas in criminal cases where appropriate and narrowing of issues to those genuinely in dispute are being considered by Government and the Supreme Court in close collaboration with the profession.
- **Feasibility into a New Case Management IT System** – The ACT Government has provided funding in 2011-12 for a feasibility study to explore information technology systems that could support improvements to case management including by improving accessibility of data.
- **New Court facility** – An additional jury court room has been provided by refurbishing rooms in the Magistrates Court building. The ACT Government has also provided funding for the pre-design of a new court building, to replace the 45-year-old Supreme Court building.

As a small jurisdiction there is less opportunity for economies of scale. Small fluctuations in numbers may lead to variations outside the normal range.

”

Northern Territory Government comments

“

Significant preparatory work was undertaken by Courts to roll out the Northern Territory Government's 'Enough Is Enough' Alcohol Reforms. Those reforms commenced on 1 July 2011 and included:

- The establishment of police issued alcohol banning notices and a Banned Drinkers Register;
- The establishment of the Substance Misuse and Referral for Treatment (SMART) Court; and
- The creation of the Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Tribunal.

Anyone who wishes to buy take away alcohol in the Territory must have authorised ID scanned by the licensee. If they are under an alcohol ban, the ID system will indicate that they are on the Banned Drinkers Register and they will be refused service. Bans may be issued for people charged with alcohol related offences, defendants in police issued domestic violence matters, high range drink drivers, repeat drink drivers, people taken into protective custody three times in three months and people banned by the SMART Court or AOD Tribunal.

The SMART Court is a therapeutic Court that deals with offenders who are misusing illicit drugs or alcohol. It deals with both adult and youth offenders.

The AOD Tribunal deals with people who are misusing a substance even if they have not committed an offence. The Tribunal does not impose criminal sanctions. While it does make banning orders it has a key goal to guide people misusing a substance into appropriate counselling and treatment.

Other initiatives undertaken throughout the year included:

- In partnership with the North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency, education sessions on justice processes were held in remote aboriginal communities.
- Wireless technologies were installed into the court buildings at Darwin and Alice Springs.
- Facilities for vulnerable witnesses and victims of crime were improved with the installation of state-of-the-art facilities in the Supreme Court and Magistrates Court in both Darwin and Alice Springs.
- Security upgrades were completed for Darwin Magistrates Court and Alice Springs Law Courts including the installation of CCTV and weapons detection.

Videoconferencing facilities were upgraded at Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine and Tennant Creek.

”

7.6 Definitions of key terms and indicators

Active pending population	A lodgment that is yet to be finalised but is part of the active case management of court administrators.
Average expenditure per civil case	The total cost of the administrative services provided to civil matters, divided by the total number of civil files handled. Includes salaries, sheriff expenses, juror costs, accommodation costs, library services, information technology, departmental overheads and court operating expenses.
Attendance indicator	The average number of attendances for each finalisation in the reporting period. An attendance is defined as the number of times that parties or their representatives are required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. The actual attendance is one that is heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator.
Backlog indicator	A measure of case processing timeliness. It is the number of pending cases older than the applicable reporting standards, divided by the total pending caseload (multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage).
Bench warrant	A warrant issued by a court for the arrest of a person who has been indicted.
Case	The measurement of workload in the civil jurisdiction. It is the issues, grievances or complaints that constitute a single and related series of disputes brought by an entity (or group of entities) against another entity (or group).
Clearance rate	An indicator that shows whether the volume of case finalisations has matched the volume of case lodgments during the reporting period. It indicates whether a court's pending caseload has increased or decreased over that period.
Cost recovery	The level of court fees divided by the level of court expenditure.
Court fees collected	Total court income from fees charged in the civil jurisdiction. Includes filing, sitting hearing and deposition fees, and excludes transcript fees.
Electronic infringement and enforcement system	A court with the capacity to produce enforceable orders against defendants (such as fines, licence cancellation and incarceration) and to process infringements, on-the-spot fines and summary offences.
Excluded courts and tribunals	This includes such bodies as guardianship boards, environment resources and development courts, and administrative appeals tribunals. The types of excluded courts and tribunals vary among the states and territories.
Extraordinary driver's licence	An extraordinary licence is a licence granted at the discretion of the court. It authorises the holder to drive in certain circumstances even though the holder's normal driver's licence has been suspended.
Finalisation	The completion of a matter so it ceases to be an item of work to be dealt with by the court. Finalisations are derived from timeliness data that may not reflect the total matters disposed by the courts in the reporting period.
Forms	The counting unit used in the family courts and family law matters pertaining to the Federal Magistrates Court. Forms are applications or notices lodged with the court.

Income	Income derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).
Information technology expenditure	Non-salary and salary expenditure on information technology. Excludes capital expenditure on information technology infrastructure and includes licensing costs, computer leasing costs, the cost of consumables (such as data lines, paper and disks), training fees, access fees (for example, catalogue search and Internet access) and maintenance charges for software and hardware.
Inquests and inquiries held	Court hearings to determine the cause and circumstances of deaths reported to the coroner. Includes all coronial inquests and inquiries in full court hearings.
Judicial officer	Judges, magistrates, masters, coroners, judicial registrars and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.
Judicial and judicial support salaries	All salary expenditure and payments in the nature of salary that are paid to employees of court administration. Includes base salaries, the employer contributed component of superannuation, workers compensation (full cost, inclusive of any levies, bills and legal fees), higher duty allowances, overtime, actual and accruing terminal and long service leave, fringe benefits tax and untaxed fringe benefits. (Judicial officers include judges, magistrates, masters, judicial registrars and other judicial officers who fulfil a primarily judicial function. Judicial support staff include judicial secretaries, tipstaff and associates.)
Library expenditure	Non-salary and salary expenditure on court operated libraries. Non-salary expenditure includes book purchases, journal subscriptions, fees for interlibrary loans, copyright charges, news clippings service fees and photocopying. Expenditure also includes recurrent information technology costs and court administration contributions towards the running costs of non-government operated libraries. Any costs recovered through borrowing and photocopy fees by court operated libraries are subtracted from expenditure.
Lodgment	The initiation or commencement of a matter before the court. The date of commencement is counted as the date of registration of a court matter.
Matters	<i>Coronial matters:</i> Deaths and fires reported to the coroner in each jurisdiction, including all reported deaths and fires regardless of whether the coroner held an inquest or inquiry. Coronial jurisdictions can extend to the manner of the death of a person who was killed; was found drowned; died a sudden death of which the cause is unknown; died under suspicious or unusual circumstances; died during or following the administration of an operation of a medical, surgical, dental, diagnostic or like nature; died in a prison remand centre or lockup; or died under circumstances that (in the opinion of the Attorney-General) require that the cause of death be more clearly ascertained. <i>Criminal matters:</i> Matters brought to the court by a government prosecuting agency, which is generally the Director of Public Prosecutions but could also be the Attorney-General, the police, local councils or traffic camera branches.

	<p><i>Civil matters:</i> Matters brought before the court by individuals or organisations against another party, such as small claims and residential tenancies, as well as matters dealt with by the appeal court jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>Excluded matters:</i> Extraordinary driver's licence applications; any application on a pending dispute; applications for bail directions or judgment; secondary processes (for example, applications for default judgments); interlocutory matters; investigation/examination summonses; firearms appeals; escort agents' licensing appeals; pastoral lands appeals; local government tribunals; police promotions appeals; applications appealing the decisions of workers compensation review officers.</p> <p><i>Probate matters:</i> Matters such as applications for the appointment of an executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person.</p>
Method of finalisation	The process that leads to the completion of a criminal charge within a higher court so it ceases to be an item of work in that court.
Method of initiation	How a criminal charge is introduced to a court level.
Non-adjudicated finalisation	A non-adjudicated finalisation is where a charge is considered completed and ceases to be active in a court even though there has not been a determination on whether the defendant is guilty, that is, the charge(s) have not been adjudicated. The methods of non-adjudicated finalisation include but are not limited to defendant deceased; unfit to plead; withdrawn by the prosecution; diplomatic immunity and statute of limitation applies.
Probate registry expenditure	Salary expenditure of the probate registrar and probate clerks, along with non-salary expenditure directly attributable to probate registries.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices using the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) price deflator and expressed in terms of final year prices (i.e. for the court administration chapter with 2010-11 as the base year). Additional information about the GDP index can be found in the statistical appendix and in table AA.26.
Recurrent expenditure	Expenditure that does not result in the creation or acquisition of fixed assets (new or second hand). It consists mainly of expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, purchases of goods and services, and the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation).
Sheriff and bailiff expenditure	Expenditure on court orderlies, court security, jury management and witness payment administration. For the civil jurisdiction, it includes expenditure (by or on behalf of the court) on bailiffs to enforce court orders. In the coronial jurisdiction, it includes expenditure on police officers permanently attached to the coroner for the purpose of assisting in coronial investigations. Excludes witness payments, fines enforcement (criminal jurisdiction) and prisoner security.
Specialist jurisdiction court	A court which has exclusive jurisdiction in a field of law presided over by a judicial officer with expertise in that area. Examples of these types of courts which are within the scope of this Report are the family courts, the Children's Courts and the Coroners' Courts. Examples of specialist jurisdiction courts which are excluded from this Report include Indigenous and circle sentencing courts and drug courts.
Withdrawn	The formal withdrawal of charges by the prosecution (that is, by police, the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Attorney-General).

7.7 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a ‘7A’ prefix (for example, table 7A.1). Attachment tables are available on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

Preamble	Court administration — attachment tables
Table 7A.1	Lodgments, criminal
Table 7A.2	Lodgments, civil
Table 7A.3	Lodgments, criminal, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.4	Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.5	Finalisations, criminal
Table 7A.6	Finalisations, civil
Table 7A.7	Finalisations, criminal , per 100 000 people
Table 7A.8	Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.9	Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.10	Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.11	Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.12	Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.13	Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.14	Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.15	Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)
Table 7A.16	Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2010-11 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.17	Backlog indicator, criminal (as at 30 June)
Table 7A.18	Backlog indicator, civil (as at 30 June)
Table 7A.19	Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation)
Table 7A.20	Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people)
Table 7A.21	Clearance rate – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent)
Table 7A.22	Clearance rate – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent)
Table 7A.23	Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2010-11 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.24	Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.25	Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.26	Treatment of assets by court administration agencies

7.8 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2011, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2009–10*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

7A Court administration — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 7.6 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Court Administration Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Data for past years have been revised for some jurisdictions, where this has occurred, totals and any derived data have been recalculated. For this reason data for past years presented in this Report may vary from figures published in earlier editions of this Report. Disaggregated figures may not add to the total figure because of rounding. Further, because of rounding of numbers and the application of national counting rules, figures presented in the Report may differ from counts published elsewhere, such as in jurisdictions' annual reports and the ABS criminal courts publication.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

Attachment contents

Table 7A.1	Lodgments, criminal
Table 7A.2	Lodgments, civil
Table 7A.3	Lodgments, criminal, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.4	Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.5	Finalisations, criminal
Table 7A.6	Finalisations, civil
Table 7A.7	Finalisations, criminal, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.8	Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people
Table 7A.9	Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.10	Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.11	Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.12	Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.13	Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.14	Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)
Table 7A.15	Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)
Table 7A.16	Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2010-11 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.17	Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal
Table 7A.18	Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil
Table 7A.19	Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation)
Table 7A.20	Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people)
Table 7A.21	Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent)
Table 7A.22	Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent)
Table 7A.23	Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2010–11 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.24	Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2010–11 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.25	Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2010–11 dollars (\$)
Table 7A.26	Treatment of assets by court administration agencies

Table 7A.1

Table 7A.1 Lodgments, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Supreme courts (b), (c), (d)										
Appeal										
2010-11	396	408	377	372	283	33	119	19	..	2 007
2009-10	407	555	349	338	250	22	102	34	..	2 057
2008-09	402	512	369	307	264	36	82	21	..	1 993
2007-08	412	545	440	293	274	25	101	22	..	2 112
2006-07	463	477	338	156	271	38	63	27	..	1 833
Non-appeal										
2010-11	123	108	1 529	221	59	613	244	436	..	3 333
2009-10	100	125	1 403	231	90	658	312	417	..	3 336
2008-09	115	125	1 531	245	63	772	329	417	..	3 597
2007-08	113	127	1 493	257	67	693	319	380	..	3 449
2006-07	135	193	1 330	205	49	513	217	391	..	3 033
Total										
2010-11	519	516	1 906	593	342	646	363	455	..	5 340
2009-10	507	680	1 752	569	340	680	414	451	..	5 393
2008-09	517	637	1 900	552	327	808	411	438	..	5 590
2007-08	525	672	1 933	550	341	718	420	402	..	5 561
2006-07	598	670	1 668	361	320	551	280	418	..	4 866
District/county courts (d), (e)										
Appeal										
2010-11	7 158	2 584	868	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 610
2009-10	8 173	2 836	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 408
2008-09	7 778	2 309	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 562
2007-08	7 111	2 224	338	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 673
2006-07	6 938	2 294	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 624

REPORT ON
GOVERNMENT
SERVICES 2012

COURT ADMINISTRATION

Table 7A.1

Table 7A.1 Lodgments, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal										
2010-11	3 575	2 378	5 609	1 988	2 025	..	..	..	..	15 575
2009-10	3 454	2 232	6 207	2 337	2 031	..	..	..	..	16 261
2008-09	3 490	2 185	6 286	2 312	2 075	..	..	..	..	16 348
2007-08	3 433	2 498	6 606	2 428	1 645	..	..	..	..	16 610
2006-07	3 457	2 729	6 577	2 376	1 576	..	..	..	..	16 715
Total										
2010-11	10 733	4 962	6 477	1 988	2 025	..	..	..	..	26 185
2009-10	11 627	5 068	6 606	2 337	2 031	..	..	..	..	27 669
2008-09	11 268	4 494	6 761	2 312	2 075	..	..	..	..	26 910
2007-08	10 544	4 722	6 944	2 428	1 645	..	..	..	..	26 283
2006-07	10 395	5 023	6 969	2 376	1 576	..	..	..	..	26 339
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b), (f), (g), (h), (i)										
2010-11	179 181	166 791	178 567	90 865	50 208	21 508	5 293	12 721	..	705 134
2009-10	187 922	160 444	202 966	104 022	52 641	21 322	5 699	12 591	..	747 607
2008-09	186 951	167 359	199 435	113 160	65 466	22 431	5 692	13 230	..	773 724
2007-08	183 368	154 732	190 871	104 426	68 004	57 500	5 915	11 978	..	776 794
2006-07	175 618	138 545	176 685	89 292	68 101	62 290	5 154	11 507	..	727 192
Children's courts										
2010-11	16 843	18 650	11 866	8 359	5 939	1 906	595	1 192	..	65 350
2009-10	16 764	22 916	12 222	10 785	6 475	2 315	622	1 304	..	73 403
2008-09	15 199	13 193	10 634	11 114	7 291	2 216	712	1 207	..	61 566
2007-08	12 313	15 961	10 925	10 841	7 422	1 951	620	975	..	61 008
2006-07	10 831	18 980	10 878	9 864	7 269	1 696	545	1 029	..	61 092

Table 7A.1

Table 7A.1 Lodgments, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (b), (f), (g), (h), (i)										
2010-11	196 024	185 441	190 433	99 224	56 147	23 414	5 888	13 913	..	770 484
2009-10	204 686	183 360	215 188	114 807	59 116	23 637	6 321	13 895	..	821 010
2008-09	202 150	180 552	210 069	124 274	72 757	24 647	6 404	14 437	..	835 290
2007-08	195 681	170 693	201 796	115 267	75 426	59 451	6 535	12 953	..	837 802
2006-07	186 449	157 525	187 563	99 156	75 370	63 986	5 699	12 536	..	788 284
All criminal courts										
2010-11	207 276	190 919	198 816	101 805	58 514	24 060	6 251	14 368	..	802 009
2009-10	216 820	189 108	223 546	117 713	61 487	24 317	6 735	14 346	..	854 072
2008-09	213 935	185 683	218 730	127 138	75 159	25 455	6 815	14 875	..	867 790
2007-08	206 750	176 087	210 673	118 245	77 412	60 169	6 955	13 355	..	869 646
2006-07	197 442	163 218	196 200	101 893	77 266	64 537	5 979	12 954	..	819 489

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Counting units for the criminal court lodgment data are based on: the number of defendants for State and Territory criminal courts; and the number of unpaid infringement notices for electronic infringement and enforcement systems. Unless otherwise noted, matters excluded from the criminal court lodgment data in this collection are: any lodgment that does not have a defendant element; extraordinary driver's licence applications; bail procedures (including applications and review); directions; warrants; and secondary processes — for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties (that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation).
- (b) From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes single judge appeals from the Magistrates Court criminal jurisdiction. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution. From 2005-06, SA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes Justices Act Appeals, which are normally heard in the civil jurisdiction.
- (c) During 2009-10 the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new case management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. Data provided for 2010-11 may not be comparable to previous years as this is the first full year of data from the new case management system.
- (d) Queensland Supreme and District Court data for the number of originating criminal lodgments is based on a count of the number of defendants who had a Court Record entered on the computerised Case Management System in the financial year, it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the Supreme Court and District Court for trial or sentencing.

Table 7A.1

Table 7A.1 Lodgments, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(e)	In NSW, Victoria and Queensland, the criminal jurisdiction of the district/county courts can hear appeals. Appeals are not heard in this jurisdiction in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the Supreme courts in SA and WA. The District court does not operate in Tasmania, ACT or the NT.									
(f)	In Tasmania, the introduction of the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service (MPES) and the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005 means that all infringement notice penalties (including local council parking meters) that were once enforced via the court are now collected by MPES. This has removed virtually all minor traffic matters from the jurisdiction of the court. This has resulted in a substantial decrease in the number of lodgments and finalisations in the Magistrates Court since 2008-09.									
(g)	NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Childrens courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification.									
(h)	In South Australia, changes to the Motor Vehicles Act for unregistered and uninsured offences has resulted in a decrease in lodgment and finalisation counts for Magistrates and Children's courts during 2009-10. These offences are now handled by way of Infringement Notice.									
(i)	In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 have allowed the Magistrates Court to hear a larger number of indictable offences under certain conditions. This only applies to matters commenced in the court system after 1 November 2010. These changes will impact lodgments in the higher courts from 1 November 2010. From 8 November 2010, police officers were able to use discretion to issue infringement notices for a range of common offences. In 2010-11 there was also a reduction in traffic offences brought before the court. These factors contributed to a decrease in criminal lodgments in the Magistrates Court from the previous year.									
(j)	In 2006-07 there was a significant increase in the number of Victorian children's court lodgments due to: changes to the Children's Court jurisdiction to include 17 year olds (which did not come into full effect until the 2006-07 year); the transfer of infringement notices for 17 year olds from PERIN (Electronic) to the Children's Court; and processing of a backlog of charges from the Public Transport Corporation (PTC).									
	.. Not applicable.									

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2	Lodgments, civil (a)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (c), (d)										
Appeal (e)										
2010-11	772	322	239	166	126	92	48	128	638	2 531
2009-10	783	414	266	177	99	90	36	88	693	2 646
2008-09	706	416	270	148	127	80	40	95	873	2 755
2007-08	893	418	236	136	127	118	57	112	1 503	3 600
2006-07	864	384	266	291	115	104	71	102	1 520	3 717
Non-appeal (f)										
2010-11	10 546	7 024	5 185	2 661	1 267	894	766	173	4 303	32 819
2009-10	10 209	6 829	7 309	2 642	1 182	817	855	161	2 949	32 953
2008-09	13 479	6 691	7 167	2 912	1 400	1 008	1 168	210	2 991	37 026
2007-08	12 555	6 247	5 455	1 995	1 229	926	992	168	3 076	32 643
2006-07	12 547	6 335	5 322	1 904	1 236	1 022	820	182	3 543	32 911
Total										
2010-11	11 318	7 346	5 424	2 827	1 393	986	814	301	4 941	35 350
2009-10	10 992	7 243	7 575	2 819	1 281	907	891	249	3 642	35 599
2008-09	14 185	7 107	7 437	3 060	1 527	1 088	1 208	305	3 864	39 781
2007-08	13 448	6 665	5 691	2 131	1 356	1 044	1 049	280	4 579	36 243
2006-07	13 411	6 719	5 588	2 195	1 351	1 126	891	284	5 063	36 628
District/county courts (g)										
Appeal										
2010-11	218	132	52	103	30	..	..	..	..	535
2009-10	187	131	103	115	32	..	..	..	..	568
2008-09	189	127	110	81	36	..	..	..	..	543
2007-08	81	119	97	83	35	..	..	..	..	415
2006-07	72	153	98	78	47	..	..	..	..	448

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal										
2010-11	8 171	6 674	5 415	6 139	2 964	..	..	..	..	29 363
2009-10	8 086	6 057	5 313	4 096	2 760	..	..	..	..	26 312
2008-09	9 048	6 110	4 939	3 876	2 872	..	..	..	..	26 845
2007-08	8 527	5 388	4 849	3 205	2 720	..	..	..	..	24 689
2006-07	7 761	4 909	4 890	2 846	2 767	..	..	..	..	23 173
Total										
2010-11	8 389	6 806	5 467	6 242	2 994	..	..	..	..	29 898
2009-10	8 273	6 188	5 416	4 211	2 792	..	..	..	..	26 880
2008-09	9 237	6 237	5 049	3 957	2 908	..	..	..	..	27 388
2007-08	8 608	5 507	4 946	3 288	2 755	..	..	..	..	25 104
2006-07	7 833	5 062	4 988	2 924	2 814	..	..	..	..	23 621
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (h), (i), (j)										
2010-11	175 692	167 596	54 401	53 077	26 307	9 458	3 419	5 961	..	495 911
2009-10	182 597	166 002	65 450	51 834	25 354	9 570	3 301	6 689	..	510 797
2008-09	187 531	174 347	82 577	52 581	27 221	10 073	4 449	6 026	..	544 805
2007-08	185 741	176 738	79 459	46 963	27 583	9 555	5 386	5 683	..	537 108
2006-07	191 858	180 188	81 320	46 411	30 180	10 447	5 031	6 123	..	551 558
Children's courts (k), (l), (m), (n)										
2010-11	9 383	5 395	3 959	1 617	1 199	410	158	328	..	22 449
2009-10	8 925	5 194	3 532	1 626	1 281	461	161	387	..	21 567
2008-09	8 671	4 927	4 075	1 605	1 107	478	154	240	..	21 257
2007-08	8 404	5 307	3 888	1 591	1 148	368	97	147	..	20 950
2006-07	7 326	4 871	3 405	1 452	1 206	314	103	133	..	18 810

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (h), (i), (j)										
2010-11	185 075	172 991	58 360	54 694	27 506	9 868	3 577	6 289	..	518 360
2009-10	191 522	171 196	68 982	53 460	26 635	10 031	3 462	7 076	..	532 364
2008-09	196 202	179 274	86 652	54 186	28 328	10 551	4 603	6 266	..	566 062
2007-08	194 145	182 045	83 347	48 554	28 731	9 923	5 483	5 830	..	558 058
2006-07	199 184	185 059	84 725	47 863	31 386	10 761	5 134	6 256	..	570 368
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2010-11	204 782	187 143	69 251	63 763	31 893	10 854	4 391	6 590	4 941	583 608
2009-10	210 787	184 627	81 973	60 490	30 708	10 938	4 353	7 325	3 642	594 843
2008-09	219 624	192 618	99 138	61 203	32 763	11 639	5 811	6 571	3 864	633 231
2007-08	216 201	194 217	93 984	53 973	32 842	10 967	6 532	6 110	4 579	619 405
2006-07	220 428	196 840	95 301	52 982	35 551	11 887	6 025	6 540	5 063	630 617
Family courts (c), (o)										
Appeal										
2010-11	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	328	357
2009-10	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	315	344
2008-09	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	380	404
2007-08	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	349	370
2006-07	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	328	345
Non-appeal										
2010-11	..	..	..	15 022	..	..	..	..	17 431	32 453
2009-10	..	..	..	14 984	..	..	..	..	19 033	34 017
2008-09	..	..	..	14 112	..	..	..	..	18 633	32 745
2007-08	..	..	..	13 990	..	..	..	..	20 276	34 266
2006-07	..	..	..	14 899	..	..	..	..	27 335	42 234

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total										
2010-11	..	..	..	15 051	..	..	..	..	17 759	32 810
2009-10	..	..	..	15 013	..	..	..	..	19 348	34 361
2008-09	..	..	..	14 136	..	..	..	..	19 013	33 149
2007-08	..	..	..	14 011	..	..	..	..	20 625	34 636
2006-07	..	..	..	14 916	..	..	..	..	27 663	42 579
Federal Magistrates Court (c), (o)										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 714	90 714
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91 678	91 678
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 984	85 984
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 173	84 173
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 510	84 510
Coronial										
Deaths reported (p), (q), (r)										
2010-11	5 434	4 857	4 416	1 996	2 148	558	317	285	..	20 011
2009-10	5 930	5 305	4 256	1 864	1 929	571	345	299	..	20 499
2008-09	6 297	6 513	3 745	1 761	2 009	556	350	322	..	21 553
2007-08	6 114	5 353	3 514	1 790	1 900	531	318	339	..	19 859
2006-07	5 673	5 070	3 219	1 635	1 880	562	347	299	..	18 685
Fires reported (r)										
2010-11	370	—	—	..	..	..	861	..	..	1 231
2009-10	379	6	..	..	..	—	1 219	..	..	1 604
2008-09	367	6	..	..	..	—	1 145	..	..	1 518
2007-08	424	2	..	..	..	1	978	..	..	1 405
2006-07	344	2	..	..	..	—	1 499	..	..	1 845

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total coroners' courts (incl. deaths and fires reported)										
2010-11	5 804	4 857	4 416	1 996	2 148	558	1 178	285	..	21 242
2009-10	6 309	5 311	4 256	1 864	1 929	571	1 564	299	..	22 103
2008-09	6 664	6 519	3 745	1 761	2 009	556	1 495	322	..	23 071
2007-08	6 538	5 355	3 514	1 790	1 900	532	1 296	339	..	21 264
2006-07	6 017	5 072	3 219	1 635	1 880	562	1 846	299	..	20 530
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts (s)										
2010-11	22 635	18 588	8 036	5 982	5 712	2 187	712	154	..	64 006
2009-10	21 823	18 101	7 693	5 975	5 085	2 118	684	161	..	61 640
2008-09	22 116	17 857	7 439	5 885	5 552	2 156	671	178	..	61 854
2007-08	21 799	17 056	7 322	5 581	5 146	2 095	635	162	..	59 796
2006-07	21 135	16 166	6 412	5 231	5 159	2 070	587	131	..	56 891

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Counting units for civil court lodgment data are based on: the number of cases (except in children's courts where, if more than one child can be involved in an application, the counting unit is the number of children involved); and the number of reported deaths (and, if relevant, reported fires) for coroners' courts. Unless otherwise noted, the following types of matters are excluded from the civil lodgment data reported in this collection: admissions matters (original applications to practice and mutual recognition matters); extraordinary driver's licence applications; cross-claims; directions; secondary processes — for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties (that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation); and *applications* for default judgments (because the application is a secondary process).
- (b) In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for each court level. Lodgments in Queensland courts are not comparable to previous years by court level.

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(c)	In the WA Family Court, the rules associated with filing documents changed on 1 July 2007 following the introduction of Child Related Proceedings Model. Mediation is required for applicants prior to filing child related applications which have led to a reduction in lodgments of Final Orders. The introduction on 23 June 2000 of the Federal Magistrates Court has had implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court lodgment time series. The Family Court of WA does elements of Family Court of Australia and Federal Magistrates Court work, so direct comparisons need to be made with caution. In November 2003, a practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia requiring all divorce applications to be lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court. However, a small number of divorce applications were still lodged and processed in the Family Court of Australia. Bankruptcy matters processed by the Federal Court on behalf of the Federal Magistrates Court were previously included in Federal Court data. Data for 2009-10, 2008-09 and 2007-08 exclude these matters. These matters are included in Federal Magistrates Court data.									
(d)	During 2009-10 the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new case management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. Data provided for 2010-11 may not be comparable to previous years as this is the first full year of data from the new case management system.									
(e)	From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for civil appeals excludes single judge appeals. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons should be made with caution. In SA, from 2005-06, SA Supreme court data for civil appeals excludes Justices Act Appeals. These matters have been included in the SA Supreme court data for criminal appeals. In Victoria, these figures are made up of both Trial Division and Court of Appeal lodgments.									
(f)	SA Supreme court lodgment and finalisation data prior to 2006-07 included some admissions matters which are out of scope for this collection.									
(g)	In Queensland, legislation was enacted in January 2010 resulting in criminal compensation matters no longer being lodged in the District Court.									
(h)	Victorian data for the Magistrates' court, civil, include a proportion of lodgments from the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal.									
(i)	In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal).									
(j)	The number of civil cases lodged, finalised and pending as at 30 June 2010 in the Queensland Magistrates Courts decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. During the period 1 December 2009 to 30 June 2010 there were 16 060 minor civil disputes lodged with QCAT. Previously these lodgments would have been included in the Magistrates Court Civil jurisdiction. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children services, which are not within the scope of this report. Data prior to 2009-10 are not comparable.									
(k)	NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court is based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application.									
(l)	Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.									
(m)	WA children's court lodgments increased from 2006-07 following the introduction of the Department of Child Protection.									
(n)	Prior to 2006-07 the ACT Children's Civil Court counted all applications lodged for care and protection of a child not just the originating application on the child's file.									

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(o)	Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its Registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Magistrate Court divorce applications or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Magistrate Court matters. These are part of the 'free services' provided to the Federal Magistrates Court. Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the Federal Magistrates Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Magistrates Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Magistrates Court.									
(p)	The Victorian Coroners Court had a significant increase in lodgments during 2008-09 due to heat wave and bushfire related deaths and a general increase in the reporting of 'reportable deaths'.									
(q)	Prior to 2009-10 WA Coroners Court lodgment data were compiled by a manual process of counting lodgments and only included the metropolitan area. In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System which now includes WA state-wide data. Therefore, data between financial years 2005-06 and 2008-09 have also been revised to reflect this change.									
(r)	NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT report fires to the coroner in these jurisdictions. As of 1 December 2003 fires are no longer reported to the Coroner in Queensland.									
(s)	Probate lodgment numbers in NSW Supreme Court for 2010-11 subject to error and should be interpreted with caution. For 2006-07 and onwards, caveat matters and cases relating to accounts and commission have been excluded from the count of probate lodgments in NSW. These excluded matters would increase the total by 1 per cent, if included. This should be noted if making a comparison to any years before 2006-07.									
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 7A.3

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, criminal, per 100 000 people (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Supreme courts										
2010-11	7	9	42	26	21	127	100	198	..	24
2009-10	7	12	39	25	21	135	117	198	..	24
2008-09	7	12	44	25	20	162	118	198	..	26
2007-08	8	13	46	26	21	145	123	185	..	26
2006-07	9	13	40	17	20	112	83	197	..	23
District/county courts										
2010-11	148	89	142	86	123	..	..	..	..	116
2009-10	162	92	148	103	124	..	..	..	..	125
2008-09	160	84	155	105	129	..	..	..	..	124
2007-08	152	90	164	114	103	..	..	..	..	124
2006-07	152	97	169	114	100	..	..	..	..	126
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	2 464	2 986	3 926	3 922	3 042	4 223	1 463	5 534	..	3 137
2009-10	2 613	2 919	4 538	4 582	3 222	4 219	1 606	5 529	..	3 374
2008-09	2 655	3 120	4 585	5 134	4 061	4 484	1 636	5 968	..	3 575
2007-08	2 647	2 949	4 514	4 901	4 272	11 598	1 736	5 506	..	3 667
2006-07	2 562	2 682	4 276	4 291	4 322	12 669	1 532	5 414	..	3 487
Children's courts										
2010-11	232	334	261	361	360	374	164	519	..	291
2009-10	233	417	273	475	396	458	175	573	..	331
2008-09	216	246	244	504	452	443	205	544	..	284
2007-08	178	304	258	509	466	394	182	448	..	288
2006-07	158	367	263	474	461	345	162	484	..	293

Table 7A.3

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, criminal, per 100 000 people (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	2 696	3 320	4 187	4 282	3 402	4 597	1 627	6 052	..	3 428
2009-10	2 846	3 336	4 811	5 057	3 618	4 677	1 781	6 102	..	3 706
2008-09	2 871	3 365	4 830	5 638	4 513	4 927	1 841	6 512	..	3 859
2007-08	2 825	3 254	4 773	5 410	4 738	11 992	1 917	5 954	..	3 956
2006-07	2 720	3 050	4 539	4 765	4 783	13 014	1 694	5 898	..	3 780
All criminal courts										
2010-11	2 850	3 418	4 371	4 394	3 545	4 724	1 727	6 250	..	3 568
2009-10	3 015	3 441	4 998	5 185	3 763	4 812	1 898	6 300	..	3 855
2008-09	3 038	3 461	5 029	5 768	4 662	5 088	1 959	6 710	..	4 009
2007-08	2 985	3 357	4 982	5 549	4 863	12 136	2 041	6 139	..	4 106
2006-07	2 880	3 160	4 748	4 896	4 904	13 126	1 777	6 095	..	3 930

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Lodgments per 100 000 persons are derived from lodgment data presented in table 7A.1, and population data* presented in table AA.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.1 and AA.2.

*The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.

(b) The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); Table 7A.1.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table AA.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 7A.4

Table 7A.4 Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2010-11	156	132	119	122	84	194	225	131	..	157
2009-10	153	132	169	124	78	179	251	109	..	161
2008-09	201	132	171	139	95	217	347	138	..	184
2007-08	194	127	135	100	85	211	308	129	..	171
2006-07	196	130	135	105	86	229	265	134	..	176
District/county courts										
2010-11	115	122	120	269	181	..	..	..	..	133
2009-10	115	113	121	185	171	..	..	..	..	121
2008-09	131	116	116	180	180	..	..	..	..	127
2007-08	124	105	117	154	173	..	..	..	..	119
2006-07	114	98	121	141	179	..	..	..	..	113
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	2 416	3 001	1 196	2 291	1 594	1 857	945	2 593	..	2 206
2009-10	2 539	3 020	1 463	2 283	1 552	1 894	930	2 937	..	2 306
2008-09	2 663	3 250	1 899	2 386	1 689	2 013	1 279	2 718	..	2 517
2007-08	2 681	3 369	1 879	2 204	1 733	1 927	1 580	2 612	..	2 536
2006-07	2 799	3 488	1 968	2 230	1 915	2 125	1 495	2 881	..	2 645
Children's courts										
2010-11	129	97	87	70	73	81	44	143	..	100
2009-10	124	94	79	72	78	91	45	170	..	97
2008-09	123	92	94	73	69	96	44	108	..	98
2007-08	121	101	92	75	72	74	28	68	..	99
2006-07	107	94	82	70	77	64	31	63	..	90

Table 7A.4

Table 7A.4 Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	2 545	3 097	1 283	2 360	1 667	1 938	988	2 736	..	2 306
2009-10	2 663	3 115	1 542	2 355	1 630	1 985	976	3 107	..	2 403
2008-09	2 786	3 342	1 992	2 458	1 757	2 109	1 323	2 827	..	2 615
2007-08	2 803	3 470	1 971	2 279	1 805	2 002	1 609	2 680	..	2 635
2006-07	2 906	3 583	2 050	2 300	1 992	2 189	1 526	2 943	..	2 735
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2010-11	2 816	3 350	1 522	2 752	1 932	2 131	1 213	2 867	..	2 596
2009-10	2 931	3 359	1 833	2 664	1 879	2 164	1 227	3 217	..	2 685
2008-09	3 119	3 590	2 279	2 777	2 032	2 327	1 671	2 964	..	2 926
2007-08	3 121	3 702	2 223	2 533	2 063	2 212	1 917	2 808	..	2 924
2006-07	3 216	3 811	2 306	2 546	2 256	2 418	1 791	3 077	..	3 024

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Lodgments per 100 000 persons are derived from lodgment data presented in table 7A.2, and population data* presented in table AA.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.2 and AA.2. Tasmanian Supreme Court civil lodgment (finalisation and pending matters) data for 2003-04 to 2006-07 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes undertaken as part of the introduction of a new computer system.

*The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.

(b) The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people). For the 'Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court' level, the total of all civil state and territory supreme court and Federal Court (not shown separately in the Aust cts column) lodgments in a financial year is divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); Table 7A.2.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table AA.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 7A.5

Table 7A.5 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Supreme courts										
Appeal (b), (c), (d)										
2010-11	420	637	337	363	264	34	97	28	..	2 180
2009-10	353	531	344	313	273	29	70	25	..	1 938
2008-09	448	493	397	294	249	24	89	21	..	2 015
2007-08	396	465	399	339	276	20	73	30	..	1 998
2006-07	480	443	352	235	270	41	66	33	..	1 920
Non-appeal (c)										
2010-11	83	138	1 504	210	67	616	287	364	..	3 269
2009-10	118	127	1 302	230	91	622	268	397	..	3 155
2008-09	126	198	1 525	255	78	770	265	371	..	3 588
2007-08	129	159	1 538	234	57	551	224	321	..	3 213
2006-07	108	194	1 354	198	97	565	185	388	..	3 089
Total										
2010-11	503	775	1 841	573	331	650	384	392	..	5 449
2009-10	471	658	1 646	543	364	651	338	422	..	5 093
2008-09	574	691	1 922	549	327	794	354	392	..	5 603
2007-08	525	624	1 937	573	333	571	297	351	..	5 211
2006-07	588	637	1 706	433	367	606	251	421	..	5 009
District/county courts (c), (e)										
Appeal (f)										
2010-11	7 198	2 860	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 392
2009-10	8 193	2 476	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 157
2008-09	7 710	2 099	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 261
2007-08	7 214	2 111	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 641
2006-07	6 656	2 169	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 119

Table 7A.5

Table 7A.5 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal										
2010-11	3 104	2 321	5 854	2 362	2 180	..	..	..	..	15 821
2009-10	3 518	2 253	5 996	2 553	2 051	..	..	..	..	16 371
2008-09	3 484	2 250	6 328	2 933	1 768	..	..	..	..	16 763
2007-08	3 419	2 410	6 836	2 710	1 725	..	..	..	..	17 100
2006-07	3 081	2 262	6 393	2 685	1 466	..	..	..	..	15 887
Total										
2010-11	10 302	5 181	6 188	2 362	2 180	..	..	..	..	26 213
2009-10	11 711	4 729	6 484	2 553	2 051	..	..	..	..	27 528
2008-09	11 194	4 349	6 780	2 933	1 768	..	..	..	..	27 024
2007-08	10 633	4 521	7 152	2 710	1 725	..	..	..	..	26 741
2006-07	9 737	4 431	6 687	2 685	1 466	..	..	..	..	25 006
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (c), (g), (h), (i), (j)										
2010-11	181 122	177 819	186 399	96 293	53 944	21 161	5 214	12 578	..	734 530
2009-10	183 033	176 132	206 203	108 136	58 693	20 393	5 854	12 218	..	770 662
2008-09	187 266	177 987	200 425	116 714	66 880	28 060	5 707	12 861	..	795 900
2007-08	178 481	156 337	187 445	114 687	74 824	59 293	5 654	11 810	..	788 531
2006-07	175 039	130 230	175 722	97 675	70 945	52 123	5 465	10 682	..	717 881
Children's courts (i)										
2010-11	16 572	20 098	12 426	9 238	6 301	2 076	618	1 254	..	68 583
2009-10	15 426	23 918	12 247	11 145	6 754	2 080	657	1 186	..	73 413
2008-09	15 426	13 960	11 008	11 156	7 379	2 012	621	1 177	..	62 739
2007-08	12 080	17 443	10 934	11 935	7 559	1 613	611	941	..	63 116
2006-07	10 623	17 299	11 045	10 781	7 034	1 312	524	948	..	59 566

Table 7A.5

Table 7A.5 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (b), (h), (i)										
2010-11	197 694	197 917	198 825	105 531	60 245	23 237	5 832	13 832	..	803 113
2009-10	198 459	200 050	218 450	119 281	65 447	22 473	6 511	13 404	..	844 075
2008-09	202 692	191 947	211 433	127 870	74 259	30 072	6 328	14 038	..	858 639
2007-08	190 561	173 780	198 379	126 622	82 383	60 906	6 265	12 751	..	851 647
2006-07	185 662	147 529	186 767	108 456	77 979	53 435	5 989	11 630	..	777 447
All criminal courts										
2010-11	208 499	203 873	206 854	108 466	62 756	23 887	6 216	14 224	..	834 775
2009-10	210 641	205 437	226 580	122 377	67 862	23 124	6 849	13 826	..	876 696
2008-09	214 460	196 987	220 135	131 352	76 354	30 866	6 682	14 430	..	891 266
2007-08	201 719	178 925	207 468	129 905	84 441	61 477	6 562	13 102	..	883 599
2006-07	195 987	152 597	195 160	111 574	79 812	54 041	6 240	12 051	..	807 462

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The counting unit for finalisations is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.1). A criminal matter is considered finalised at the date on which all charges laid against a defendant are regarded as formally completed by the court and the matter ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court.
- (b) From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes single judge appeals from the Magistrates Court criminal jurisdiction. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution. From 2005-06, SA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes Justices Act Appeals, which are normally heard in the civil jurisdiction.
- (c) NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Childrens courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification.
- (d) During 2009-10 the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new case management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. Data provided for 2010-11 may not be comparable to previous years as this is the first full year of data from the new case management system.
- (e) In NSW, Victoria and Queensland the criminal jurisdiction of the district/county courts can hear appeals. Appeals are not heard in this jurisdiction in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the Supreme courts in SA and WA. There is no district court in Tasmania, the ACT, the NT or the Australian courts.

Table 7A.5

Table 7A.5 **Finalisations, criminal (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(f)	Queensland District Court criminal appeal files are now managed by a computerised case management system. There has been no extrapolation of data since 2007-08.									
(g)	In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 have allowed the Magistrates court to finalise a larger number of indictable offences under certain conditions. This only applies to matters commenced in the court system after 1 November 2010. These changes will impact finalisations in the higher and lower courts from 1 November 2010.									
(h)	In Tasmania, the introduction of the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service (MPES) and the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005 means that all infringement notice penalties (including local council parking meters) that were once enforced via the court are now collected by MPES. This has removed virtually all minor traffic matters from the jurisdiction of the court. This has resulted in a substantial decrease in the number of lodgments and finalisations in the Magistrates Court since 2008-09.									
(i)	Excludes cases finalised by committals (except Queensland and the NT which include cases finalised by committal).									
(j)	In South Australia, changes to the Motor Vehicles Act for unregistered and uninsured offences has resulted in a decrease in lodgment and finalisation counts for Magistrates and Children's courts during 2009-10. These offences are now handled by way of Infringement Notice.									
..	Not applicable.									

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (c), (d), (e), (f)										
Appeal (g)										
2010-11	791	266	250	164	120	88	29	134	612	2 454
2009-10	750	333	248	171	107	95	42	76	761	2 583
2008-09	877	378	252	162	119	93	57	121	930	2 989
2007-08	884	352	266	185	153	114	50	106	1 635	3 745
2006-07	935	423	267	313	107	111	47	127	1 530	3 860
Non-appeal (h), (i)										
2010-11	9 266	6 198	6 721	2 475	1 207	905	1 008	169	4 036	31 985
2009-10	12 630	7 871	6 937	2 576	1 261	978	991	192	2 758	36 194
2008-09	13 996	7 928	6 270	2 521	1 373	981	1 069	203	3 195	37 536
2007-08	13 289	7 642	5 440	2 101	1 232	955	853	209	3 278	34 999
2006-07	13 383	7 367	5 167	2 546	1 153	1 104	1 003	181	3 808	35 712
Total										
2010-11	10 057	6 464	6 971	2 639	1 327	993	1 037	303	4 648	34 439
2009-10	13 380	8 204	7 185	2 747	1 368	1 073	1 033	268	3 519	38 777
2008-09	14 873	8 306	6 522	2 683	1 492	1 074	1 126	324	4 125	40 525
2007-08	14 173	7 994	5 706	2 286	1 385	1 069	903	315	4 913	38 744
2006-07	14 318	7 790	5 434	2 859	1 260	1 215	1 050	308	5 338	39 572
District/county courts (i)										
Appeal										
2010-11	162	132	68	111	27	..	..	..	..	500
2009-10	219	127	102	92	41	..	..	..	..	581
2008-09	122	120	146	82	27	..	..	..	..	497
2007-08	86	114	76	117	38	..	..	..	..	431
2006-07	71	159	84	114	58	..	..	..	..	486

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal										
2010-11	7 869	5 749	5 048	5 749	3 109	..	..	..	..	27 524
2009-10	8 101	5 521	5 006	4 660	2 573	..	..	..	..	25 861
2008-09	8 513	5 561	5 156	4 159	2 706	..	..	..	..	26 095
2007-08	8 444	5 340	4 715	3 685	3 024	..	..	..	..	25 208
2006-07	8 569	4 814	6 034	3 583	3 098	..	..	..	..	26 098
Total										
2010-11	8 031	5 881	5 116	5 860	3 136	..	..	..	..	28 024
2009-10	8 320	5 648	5 108	4 752	2 614	..	..	..	..	26 442
2008-09	8 635	5 681	5 302	4 241	2 733	..	..	..	..	26 592
2007-08	8 530	5 454	4 791	3 802	3 062	..	..	..	..	25 639
2006-07	8 640	4 973	6 118	3 697	3 156	..	..	..	..	26 584
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (j), (k), (l), (m)										
2010-11	162 134	167 179	60 040	54 162	26 820	9 472	3 341	5 880	..	489 028
2009-10	162 107	167 557	73 766	53 720	27 222	9 900	3 612	6 230	..	504 114
2008-09	171 101	174 474	82 340	46 351	27 088	9 985	5 544	5 291	..	522 174
2007-08	173 657	176 431	81 584	46 023	30 103	10 120	4 969	5 721	..	528 608
2006-07	181 521	184 052	86 930	50 277	29 636	10 978	5 633	5 751	..	554 778
Children's courts (n), (o)										
2010-11	8 414	4 943	3 798	1 540	1 236	453	156	313	..	20 853
2009-10	7 556	4 455	3 669	1 459	1 239	447	160	377	..	19 362
2008-09	7 468	4 510	4 156	1 469	1 142	337	134	229	..	19 445
2007-08	7 296	4 753	3 627	1 571	1 134	354	87	142	..	18 964
2006-07	6 858	4 277	3 417	1 228	1 228	315	144	150	..	17 617

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	170 548	172 122	63 838	55 702	28 056	9 925	3 497	6 193	..	509 881
2009-10	169 663	172 012	77 435	55 179	28 461	10 347	3 772	6 607	..	523 476
2008-09	178 569	178 984	86 496	47 820	28 230	10 322	5 678	5 520	..	541 619
2007-08	180 953	181 184	85 211	47 594	31 237	10 474	5 056	5 863	..	547 572
2006-07	188 379	188 329	90 347	51 505	30 864	11 293	5 777	5 901	..	572 395
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2010-11	188 636	184 467	75 925	64 201	32 519	10 918	4 534	6 496	4 648	572 344
2009-10	191 363	185 864	89 728	62 678	32 443	11 420	4 805	6 875	3 519	588 695
2008-09	202 077	192 971	98 320	54 744	32 455	11 396	6 804	5 844	4 125	608 736
2007-08	203 656	194 632	95 708	53 682	35 684	11 543	5 959	6 178	4 913	611 955
2006-07	211 337	201 092	101 899	58 061	35 280	12 508	6 827	6 209	5 338	638 551
Family courts (c), (p)										
Appeal										
2010-11	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	325	352
2009-10	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	345	368
2008-09	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	361	387
2007-08	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	318	346
2006-07	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	379	394
Non-appeal										
2010-11	..	..	..	15 226	..	..	..	..	18 516	33 742
2009-10	..	..	..	12 621	..	..	..	..	19 069	31 690
2008-09	..	..	..	12 848	..	..	..	..	19 786	32 634
2007-08	..	..	..	12 804	..	..	..	..	23 759	36 563
2006-07	..	..	..	10 702	..	..	..	..	30 918	41 620

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total										
2010-11	..	..	..	15 253	..	..	..	..	18 841	34 094
2009-10	..	..	..	12 644	..	..	..	..	19 414	32 058
2008-09	..	..	..	12 874	..	..	..	..	20 147	33 021
2007-08	..	..	..	12 832	..	..	..	..	24 077	36 909
2006-07	..	..	..	10 717	..	..	..	..	31 297	42 014
Federal Magistrates Court (c), (p)										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 344	89 344
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 100	89 100
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 952	85 952
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 689	82 689
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 000	80 000
Coroners' courts (q), (r), (s)										
2010-11	6 314	5 586	4 408	1 372	2 058	519	1 140	286	..	21 683
2009-10	6 118	5 573	3 745	1 930	2 078	555	1 568	442	..	22 009
2008-09	6 566	3 978	3 657	1 812	2 010	498	1 486	252	..	20 259
2007-08	6 359	4 212	3 656	1 759	1 776	549	1 330	327	..	19 968
2006-07	5 500	4 843	3 149	1 379	1 901	532	1 814	261	..	19 379

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The counting unit for finalisations is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.2). In general a civil case is considered finalised at the date on which all matters pertaining to a file are regarded as formally completed by the court and the file ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court. In the civil jurisdiction, (with the exception of appeals heard in the Supreme and District courts, the Federal Court of Australia, and all matters finalised in the Family court of Australia), cases may be deemed finalised if there is no action on a file for more than 12 months. From 2007-08, the Family Court of WA has deemed cases finalised if there has not been a court event for at least 12 months.
- (b) In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for each court level. Finalisations in Queensland courts are not comparable to previous years by court level.

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(c)	The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court lodgment time series. The Family Court of WA does elements of Family Court of Australia and Federal Magistrates Court work, so direct comparisons need to be made with caution. In November 2003, a practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia requiring all divorce applications to be lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court. However, a small number of divorce applications were still lodged and processed in the Family Court of Australia. Bankruptcy matters processed by the Federal Court on behalf of the Federal Magistrates Court were previously included in Federal Court data but have been excluded for 2009-10, 2008-09 and 2007-08. These matters are included in Federal Magistrates Court data.									
(d)	The Federal Court of Australia has not applied the rule where a case is deemed to have been finalised if there is no action on a file in the last 12 months.									
(e)	In the SA Supreme court 2005-06 was the first year that a deeming rule for finalisations was applied.									
(f)	During 2009-10 the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new case management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. Data provided for 2010-11 may not be comparable to previous years as this is the first full year of data from the new case management system. Prior to 2010-11, pending cases in the Supreme Court of Victoria included a number of deemed cases which were collected from the previous management system. With the new case management system the court has the ability to extract reliable data for 2010-11 onwards and comparison with previous years should not be undertaken.									
(g)	From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes single judge appeals from the Magistrates Court criminal jurisdiction. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution. While the number of civil finalisations decreased for WA in 2007-08, the number of finalisations in 2006-07 was significantly higher than usual due to a data integrity project conducted that year. SA Supreme court 2005-06 civil appeal finalisations exclude Justices Act Appeals.									
(h)	SA Supreme court lodgment and finalisation data prior to 2006-07 included some admissions matters which are out of scope for this collection.									
(i)	Queensland Supreme and District Court civil files are now managed by a computerised case management system. There has been no extrapolation of civil data from 2007-08 onwards.									
(j)	Victorian data for the Magistrates' court, civil, include a proportion of finalisations from the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. (Victorian data for the Magistrates' court in 2006-07 included 72 615 finalisations in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal.) In Victoria, applications for an intervention order in the children's court have been reported under magistrates' court finalisations.									
(k)	WA Magistrates civil finalisations: prior to 2006-07 criminal injury compensation applications were incorrectly included in lodgment and finalisation data. Data for prior years have not been revised, therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution.									
(l)	In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal).									

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(m)	The number of civil cases lodged, finalised and pending as at 30 June 2010 in the Queensland Magistrates Courts decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. During the period 1 December 2009 to 30 June 2010 there were 16 060 minor civil disputes lodged with QCAT. Previously these lodgments would have been included in the Magistrates Court Civil jurisdiction. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children services, which are not within the scope of this report. Data prior to 2009-10 are not comparable.									
(n)	Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.									
(o)	ACT Children's court: care and protection finalisations - since 2006-07 the ACT has counted only the initial application on the case and the finalisation of that application in accordance with counting rules. In earlier years all applications were counted and care should be taken with comparisons.									
(p)	Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Magistrates Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Magistrates Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court. The Family Court of Australia does not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months as this is not consistent with its case management practices.									
(q)	NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT include data on the finalisation of reported fires. Queensland included this data until 1 December 2003.									
(r)	The unforeseen increase in lodgments due to 2009 Victorian bushfires and heat related deaths impacted on the ability to finalise cases in the Victorian Coroners Court in 2008-09.									
(s)	Prior to 2009-10 WA Coroners Court lodgment data were compiled by a manual process of counting lodgments and only included the metropolitan area. In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System which now includes WA state-wide data. Data since 2005-06 have been revised to reflect this change.									

na Not available ... Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 7A.7

Table 7A.7 Finalisations, criminal, per 100 000 people (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Supreme courts										
2010-11	7	14	40	25	20	128	106	171	..	24
2009-10	7	12	37	24	22	129	95	185	..	23
2008-09	8	13	44	25	20	159	102	177	..	26
2007-08	8	12	46	27	21	115	87	161	..	25
2006-07	9	12	41	21	23	123	75	198	..	24
District/county courts										
2010-11	142	93	136	102	132	..	..	..	..	117
2009-10	163	86	145	112	126	..	..	..	..	124
2008-09	159	81	156	133	110	..	..	..	..	125
2007-08	154	86	169	127	108	..	..	..	..	126
2006-07	142	86	162	129	93	..	..	..	..	120
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	2 491	3 184	4 098	4 156	3 269	4 155	1 441	5 472	..	3 268
2009-10	2 545	3 204	4 610	4 763	3 592	4 035	1 650	5 365	..	3 478
2008-09	2 660	3 318	4 608	5 295	4 149	5 609	1 641	5 802	..	3 677
2007-08	2 577	2 980	4 433	5 382	4 700	11 960	1 659	5 428	..	3 723
2006-07	2 554	2 521	4 253	4 694	4 502	10 601	1 624	5 026	..	3 443
Children's courts										
2010-11	228	360	273	399	382	408	171	546	..	305
2009-10	215	435	274	491	413	412	185	521	..	331
2008-09	219	260	253	506	458	402	179	531	..	290
2007-08	174	332	259	560	475	325	179	433	..	298
2006-07	155	335	267	518	446	267	156	446	..	286

Table 7A.7

Table 7A.7 Finalisations, criminal, per 100 000 people (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	2 719	3 543	4 371	4 555	3 650	4 563	1 611	6 017	..	3 573
2009-10	2 760	3 640	4 884	5 254	4 006	4 447	1 835	5 886	..	3 810
2008-09	2 879	3 578	4 861	5 802	4 607	6 011	1 819	6 332	..	3 967
2007-08	2 751	3 313	4 692	5 942	5 175	12 285	1 838	5 861	..	4 021
2006-07	2 708	2 856	4 520	5 212	4 949	10 868	1 780	5 472	..	3 728
All criminal courts										
2010-11	2 867	3 650	4 548	4 681	3 803	4 690	1 718	6 188	..	3 714
2009-10	2 929	3 738	5 066	5 390	4 153	4 576	1 930	6 072	..	3 957
2008-09	3 046	3 672	5 061	5 960	4 737	6 170	1 921	6 509	..	4 118
2007-08	2 912	3 411	4 907	6 097	5 304	12 400	1 925	6 022	..	4 172
2006-07	2 859	2 954	4 723	5 362	5 065	10 991	1 855	5 670	..	3 872

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Finalisations per 100 000 persons are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.5, and population data* presented in table AA.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.5 and AA.2.

*The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.

(b) The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).
.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); Table 7A.5.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table AA.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2010-11	138	116	153	114	80	195	287	132	..	153
2009-10	186	149	161	121	84	212	291	118	..	175
2008-09	211	155	150	122	93	215	324	146	..	187
2007-08	205	152	135	107	87	216	265	145	..	183
2006-07	209	151	132	137	80	247	312	145	..	190
District/county courts										
2010-11	110	105	112	253	190	..	..	..	..	125
2009-10	116	103	114	209	160	..	..	..	..	119
2008-09	123	106	122	192	170	..	..	..	..	123
2007-08	123	104	113	178	192	..	..	..	..	121
2006-07	126	96	148	178	200	..	..	..	..	127
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	2 230	2 993	1 320	2 338	1 625	1 860	923	2 558	..	2 176
2009-10	2 254	3 048	1 649	2 366	1 666	1 959	1 018	2 736	..	2 275
2008-09	2 430	3 252	1 893	2 103	1 680	1 996	1 594	2 387	..	2 413
2007-08	2 507	3 363	1 929	2 160	1 891	2 041	1 458	2 630	..	2 496
2006-07	2 648	3 563	2 104	2 416	1 881	2 233	1 674	2 706	..	2 661
Children's courts										
2010-11	116	88	83	66	75	89	43	136	..	93
2009-10	105	81	82	64	76	88	45	166	..	87
2008-09	106	84	96	67	71	67	39	103	..	90
2007-08	105	91	86	74	71	71	26	65	..	90
2006-07	100	83	83	59	78	64	43	71	..	84

Table 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	2 345	3 082	1 403	2 404	1 700	1 949	966	2 694	..	2 268
2009-10	2 359	3 130	1 731	2 430	1 742	2 047	1 063	2 901	..	2 363
2008-09	2 536	3 336	1 989	2 170	1 751	2 063	1 632	2 490	..	2 502
2007-08	2 612	3 454	2 015	2 234	1 962	2 113	1 483	2 695	..	2 585
2006-07	2 748	3 646	2 187	2 475	1 959	2 297	1 717	2 776	..	2 745
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2010-11	2 594	3 303	1 669	2 771	1 970	2 144	1 253	2 826	..	2 546
2009-10	2 661	3 382	2 006	2 761	1 986	2 260	1 354	3 019	..	2 657
2008-09	2 870	3 597	2 260	2 484	2 013	2 278	1 956	2 636	..	2 812
2007-08	2 940	3 710	2 264	2 519	2 242	2 328	1 748	2 840	..	2 889
2006-07	3 083	3 893	2 466	2 790	2 239	2 544	2 029	2 921	..	3 062
Family courts										
2010-11	..	..	..	924	..	..	..	..	84	152
2009-10	..	..	..	774	..	..	..	..	88	145
2008-09	..	..	..	799	..	..	..	..	93	153
2007-08	..	..	..	806	..	..	..	..	114	174
2006-07	..	..	..	680	..	..	..	..	150	201
Federal Magistrates Court										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	397
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	402	402
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	397
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	390
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	384

Table 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (a)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Coroners' courts										
2010-11	87	100	97	59	125	102	315	124	..	96
2009-10	85	101	84	85	127	110	442	194	..	99
2008-09	93	74	84	82	125	100	427	114	..	94
2007-08	92	80	86	83	112	111	390	150	..	94
2006-07	80	94	76	66	121	108	539	123	..	93

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Finalisations per 100 000 people are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.6, and population data* presented in table AA.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.6 and AA.2. Tasmanian Supreme Court civil lodgment (finalisation and pending matters) data for 2003-04 to 2006-07 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes undertaken as part of the introduction of a new computer system.

*The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.

(b) The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people). Totals for the 'Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court' level are derived by dividing the total of all civil state and territory supreme court, and Federal Court (not shown separately in the Aust cts column) lodgments in a financial year, by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).

na Not available. ... Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); Table 7A.6.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table AA.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax (a)										
Supreme courts (b), (c), (d)										
2010-11	14 950	24 275	14 049	11 714	8 728	6 867	4 956	8 079	..	93 618
2009-10	14 066	21 039	14 769	11 035	8 017	6 864	4 421	8 128	..	88 340
2008-09	16 144	22 405	13 037	11 804	9 158	6 470	4 909	7 793	..	91 721
2007-08	15 863	18 908	12 699	12 708	8 413	6 068	3 942	8 962	..	87 562
2006-07	15 073	21 060	11 523	10 251	7 528	6 376	3 574	8 812	..	84 198
District/county courts (c), (d)										
2010-11	71 048	74 514	39 144	28 827	21 615	..	..	..	..	235 148
2009-10	75 448	71 277	39 655	27 546	21 301	..	..	..	..	235 227
2008-09	74 374	68 663	35 743	27 945	17 012	..	..	..	..	223 738
2007-08	72 896	64 568	31 563	26 785	14 771	..	..	..	..	210 582
2006-07	69 928	59 365	30 841	24 549	13 889	..	..	..	..	198 572
Magistrates' courts (d)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	104 856	78 147	74 932	64 468	29 625	8 702	7 118	10 154	..	378 002
2009-10	112 312	70 221	75 671	71 555	31 804	9 045	7 878	9 469	..	387 955
2008-09	107 933	68 693	71 655	64 237	30 126	8 726	8 252	9 464	..	369 086
2007-08	109 636	64 159	65 603	63 860	28 880	8 949	5 568	9 274	..	355 928
2006-07	116 296	56 635	63 636	59 093	29 256	9 328	4 989	8 659	..	347 892
Children's courts										
2010-11	15 026	2 092	8 547	5 584	3 497	1 031	964	956	..	37 696
2009-10	15 033	1 949	8 270	5 295	3 490	647	1 323	942	..	36 948
2008-09	12 928	1 920	7 493	5 184	3 476	623	1 318	899	..	33 841
2007-08	11 060	1 662	7 414	4 702	3 276	633	1 173	1 037	..	30 959
2006-07	11 469	1 373	7 538	4 173	3 324	670	949	1 313	..	30 809

Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	119 882	80 239	83 479	70 051	33 122	9 733	8 082	11 110	..	415 699
2009-10	127 345	72 170	83 940	76 849	35 294	9 691	9 201	10 411	..	424 902
2008-09	120 861	70 613	79 148	69 421	33 601	9 348	9 570	10 363	..	402 927
2007-08	120 696	65 821	73 018	68 562	32 156	9 582	6 741	10 312	..	386 888
2006-07	127 765	58 008	71 174	63 266	32 580	9 998	5 938	9 972	..	378 701
All criminal courts										
2010-11	205 880	179 028	136 672	110 592	63 465	16 600	13 038	19 189	..	744 465
2009-10	216 859	164 486	138 365	115 431	64 612	16 555	13 622	18 539	..	748 469
2008-09	211 380	161 681	127 928	109 170	59 772	15 819	14 480	18 156	..	718 385
2007-08	209 454	149 297	117 280	108 055	55 339	15 650	10 683	19 274	..	685 032
2006-07	212 766	138 433	113 538	98 066	53 998	16 374	9 512	18 784	..	661 471
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts (b), (c), (d)										
2010-11	15 584	24 970	14 435	11 714	9 044	6 994	4 956	8 276	..	95 973
2009-10	14 701	21 698	15 146	11 035	8 283	6 987	4 421	8 353	..	90 625
2008-09	16 862	23 103	13 365	11 804	9 506	6 591	4 909	7 983	..	94 123
2007-08	16 375	19 513	13 096	12 708	8 719	6 182	3 942	9 155	..	89 689
2006-07	15 565	21 571	11 852	10 251	7 826	6 495	3 574	9 005	..	86 140

Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
District/county courts (c), (d)										
2010-11	73 384	75 715	40 149	28 827	22 352	..	..	..	..	240 428
2009-10	77 986	72 453	40 626	27 546	22 022	..	..	..	..	240 634
2008-09	75 878	69 827	36 605	27 945	17 612	..	..	..	..	227 867
2007-08	74 565	65 611	32 330	26 785	15 291	..	..	..	..	214 582
2006-07	71 792	60 344	31 660	24 549	14 419	..	..	..	..	202 764
Magistrates' courts (d)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	109 327	80 280	77 281	64 468	30 664	8 869	7 118	10 428	..	388 436
2009-10	116 983	72 240	77 961	71 555	32 924	9 226	7 878	9 747	..	398 513
2008-09	112 685	70 573	73 749	64 237	31 198	8 905	8 252	9 750	..	379 350
2007-08	113 493	66 023	67 504	63 860	29 946	9 121	5 568	9 552	..	365 068
2006-07	120 104	58 388	65 538	59 093	30 396	9 508	4 989	8 928	..	356 944
Children's courts										
2010-11	15 653	2 152	8 785	5 584	3 628	1 051	964	982	..	38 798
2009-10	15 656	2 006	8 502	5 295	3 620	662	1 323	969	..	38 033
2008-09	13 441	1 976	7 679	5 184	3 608	639	1 318	926	..	34 770
2007-08	11 453	1 709	7 664	4 702	3 404	649	1 173	1 069	..	31 823
2006-07	11 864	1 416	7 733	4 173	3 476	686	949	1 354	..	31 651
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	124 980	82 432	86 066	70 051	34 292	9 920	8 082	11 410	..	427 234
2009-10	132 639	74 247	86 462	76 849	36 544	9 889	9 201	10 716	..	436 546
2008-09	126 126	72 549	81 428	69 421	34 806	9 544	9 570	10 677	..	414 121
2007-08	124 947	67 732	75 169	68 562	33 350	9 770	6 741	10 620	..	396 891
2006-07	131 968	59 804	73 271	63 266	33 873	10 194	5 938	10 282	..	388 595

Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
All criminal courts										
2010-11	213 948	183 117	140 650	110 592	65 689	16 914	13 038	19 686	..	763 635
2009-10	225 326	168 398	142 234	115 431	66 849	16 876	13 622	19 069	..	767 805
2008-09	218 866	165 479	131 398	109 170	61 923	16 136	14 480	18 659	..	736 111
2007-08	215 887	152 856	120 594	108 055	57 360	15 952	10 683	19 775	..	701 162
2006-07	219 325	141 718	116 783	98 066	56 118	16 689	9 512	19 287	..	677 499

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.

(b) Queensland has amended its methodology to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment and therefore may not be comparable prior to 2010-11.

(c) The methodology used to calculate expenses in relation to the Judicial Pension Scheme was amended for 2008-09 data and onwards. For current judicial officers on unfunded or partially funded superannuation schemes, the expenses are deemed to be 40 per cent of the total applicable salary cost. Salary costs are determined to include the base salary for each judicial officer as well as long service leave expenses incurred, but exclude non salary remuneration such as vehicle costs and allowances, communication allowances, fringe benefits tax etc. A proportion of judges in Tasmania are in fully funded superannuation schemes. Increased expenditure in 2007-08 for the WA Electronic Court was due to additional costs incurred relating to the increase in infringement recovery.

(d) NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Childrens courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system has been implemented for the 2009-10 data collection which has included a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.

na Not available .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2011, Cat. no. 5206.0*. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax (a)										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)										
2010-11	71 442	40 467	15 883	27 232	10 236	4 158	5 146	5 259	92 765	272 588
2009-10	72 969	38 010	18 192	25 163	12 877	4 181	4 209	5 751	96 496	277 848
2008-09	65 847	30 701	19 372	25 116	9 453	4 013	5 035	4 959	95 994	260 490
2007-08	66 646	31 085	17 049	28 227	9 846	3 769	4 320	5 793	107 628	274 364
2006-07	71 905	30 322	18 700	25 470	11 153	3 859	4 495	5 683	105 532	277 120
District/county courts (c), (f)										
2010-11	28 226	25 068	9 566	20 267	7 516	..	..	..	..	90 643
2009-10	30 983	27 869	9 784	20 195	8 464	..	..	..	..	97 295
2008-09	31 191	26 945	10 902	21 568	9 247	..	..	..	..	99 854
2007-08	31 595	25 760	9 507	20 267	9 578	..	..	..	..	96 705
2006-07	31 688	25 728	9 763	17 135	9 839	..	..	..	..	94 153
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (h), (i)										
2010-11	59 358	48 758	22 124	19 980	12 163	1 733	6 825	5 456	..	176 397
2009-10	61 791	46 063	27 134	13 973	13 167	1 919	5 808	5 038	..	174 891
2008-09	60 732	44 656	25 971	14 914	12 066	1 969	5 807	4 435	..	170 552
2007-08	64 161	42 202	27 877	16 883	12 245	1 892	6 080	4 437	..	175 777
2006-07	69 408	38 181	29 262	17 833	13 915	1 986	5 317	4 554	..	180 458
Children's courts (i)										
2010-11	10 135	8 399	5 352	1 097	985	560	483	300	..	27 311
2009-10	10 195	7 795	5 185	1 024	1 019	40	659	317	..	26 233
2008-09	9 559	7 683	4 583	912	972	21	626	222	..	24 578
2007-08	8 994	6 652	4 564	889	911	21	611	89	..	22 731
2006-07	8 360	5 483	4 663	627	777	14	397	141	..	20 462

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (h), (i), (j)										
2010-11	69 493	57 157	27 476	21 077	13 147	2 293	7 308	5 756	..	203 708
2009-10	71 985	53 858	32 319	14 997	14 186	1 959	6 466	5 354	..	201 124
2008-09	70 291	52 339	30 554	15 826	13 038	1 990	6 434	4 657	..	195 130
2007-08	73 155	48 854	32 441	17 772	13 155	1 913	6 691	4 526	..	198 508
2006-07	77 768	43 664	33 926	18 461	14 692	2 000	5 714	4 695	..	200 919
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2010-11	169 161	122 692	52 925	68 576	30 900	6 451	12 454	11 016	92 765	566 939
2009-10	175 937	119 736	60 295	60 355	35 527	6 140	10 675	11 105	96 496	576 268
2008-09	167 329	109 986	60 829	62 510	31 738	6 003	11 469	9 616	95 994	555 474
2007-08	171 395	105 699	58 997	66 266	32 579	5 682	11 011	10 320	107 628	569 577
2006-07	181 362	99 714	62 389	61 066	35 683	5 859	10 209	10 379	105 532	572 193
Family courts (k)										
2010-11	..	..	..	24 181	..	..	..	..	106 645	130 826
2009-10	..	..	..	25 483	..	..	..	..	113 828	139 311
2008-09	..	..	..	22 890	..	..	..	..	125 077	147 967
2007-08	..	..	..	21 785	..	..	..	..	134 157	155 942
2006-07	..	..	..	24 059	..	..	..	..	143 800	167 859
Federal Magistrates Court (l)										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96 512	96 512
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99 961	99 961
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 293	92 293
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86 489	86 489
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71 849	71 849

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Coroners' courts (g), (m), (n), (o)										
2010-11	5 718	13 532	10 622	4 147	2 945	531	1 511	1 087	..	40 093
2009-10	5 347	11 702	10 311	3 659	2 985	615	844	1 725	..	37 190
2008-09	5 404	9 167	11 334	5 365	2 547	840	855	1 081	..	36 592
2007-08	4 946	8 821	11 592	5 820	2 361	1 028	819	947	..	36 335
2006-07	5 518	7 691	10 703	4 982	2 894	395	1 251	911	..	34 346
<i>Probate (q)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2010-11	1 287	717	255	386	530	130	32	38	..	3 375
2009-10	1 304	697	271	429	585	120	30	31	..	3 467
2008-09	1 394	370	277	314	552	136	33	34	..	3 111
2007-08	1 487	389	121	294	856	112	26	24	..	3 310
2006-07	1 493	699	129	311	697	138	16	24	..	3 508
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)										
2010-11	74 453	41 651	16 389	27 232	10 607	4 227	5 146	5 397	92 765	277 867
2009-10	76 203	39 181	18 722	25 163	13 332	4 247	4 209	5 901	96 496	283 453
2008-09	68 820	31 706	19 879	25 116	9 826	4 078	5 035	5 085	95 994	265 537
2007-08	68 917	32 129	17 578	28 227	10 243	3 831	4 320	5 922	107 628	278 796
2006-07	74 296	31 158	19 267	25 470	11 642	3 923	4 495	5 812	105 532	281 596
District/county courts (c), (f)										
2010-11	29 208	25 490	9 847	20 267	7 796	..	..	..	..	92 608
2009-10	32 080	28 345	10 064	20 195	8 776	..	..	..	..	99 460
2008-09	32 317	27 418	11 173	21 568	9 604	..	..	..	..	102 080
2007-08	32 356	26 213	9 784	20 267	9 952	..	..	..	..	98 573
2006-07	32 591	26 197	10 035	17 135	10 276	..	..	..	..	96 234

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (h), (i)										
2010-11	61 488	50 250	22 728	19 980	12 542	1 764	6 825	5 611	..	181 189
2009-10	63 932	47 545	27 893	13 973	13 571	1 955	5 808	5 185	..	179 861
2008-09	63 032	46 038	26 670	14 914	12 454	2 004	5 807	4 569	..	175 490
2007-08	66 110	43 573	28 644	16 883	12 644	1 927	6 080	4 570	..	180 431
2006-07	71 468	39 489	30 046	17 833	14 387	2 022	5 317	4 695	..	185 258
Children's courts (i)										
2010-11	10 521	8 640	5 503	1 097	1 020	569	483	309	..	28 141
2009-10	10 580	8 026	5 333	1 024	1 054	40	659	326	..	27 041
2008-09	9 895	7 905	4 706	912	1 008	21	626	229	..	25 303
2007-08	9 270	6 841	4 701	889	943	21	611	92	..	23 368
2006-07	8 617	5 656	4 786	627	811	14	397	146	..	21 054
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (h), (i), (j)										
2010-11	72 009	58 890	28 231	21 077	13 562	2 333	7 308	5 920	..	209 330
2009-10	74 512	55 571	33 225	14 997	14 625	1 995	6 466	5 512	..	206 902
2008-09	72 927	53 944	31 377	15 826	13 462	2 026	6 434	4 798	..	200 792
2007-08	75 380	50 414	33 346	17 772	13 587	1 948	6 691	4 662	..	203 799
2006-07	80 085	45 145	34 833	18 461	15 198	2 036	5 714	4 841	..	206 312
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2010-11	175 670	126 031	54 467	68 576	31 964	6 560	12 454	11 317	92 765	579 804
2009-10	182 795	123 096	62 011	60 355	36 733	6 242	10 675	11 413	96 496	589 816
2008-09	174 063	113 067	62 429	62 510	32 892	6 103	11 469	9 883	95 994	568 410
2007-08	176 653	108 757	60 708	66 266	33 782	5 779	11 011	10 584	107 628	581 168
2006-07	186 972	102 500	64 135	61 066	37 116	5 959	10 209	10 653	105 532	584 143

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Family courts (k)										
2010-11	..	..	..	24 181	..	..	..	..	106 645	130 826
2009-10	..	..	..	25 483	..	..	..	..	113 828	139 311
2008-09	..	..	..	22 890	..	..	..	..	125 077	147 967
2007-08	..	..	..	21 785	..	..	..	..	134 157	155 942
2006-07	..	..	..	24 059	..	..	..	..	143 800	167 859
Federal Magistrates Court (l)										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96 512	96 512
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99 961	99 961
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 293	92 293
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86 489	86 489
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71 849	71 849
Coroners' courts (g), (m), (n), (o)										
2010-11	5 983	13 919	10 918	4 147	3 050	538	1 511	1 114	..	41 181
2009-10	5 590	12 106	10 557	3 659	3 094	623	844	1 757	..	38 230
2008-09	5 631	9 453	11 609	5 365	2 645	849	855	1 113	..	37 520
2007-08	5 152	9 093	11 942	5 820	2 453	1 036	819	982	..	37 297
2006-07	5 710	7 887	10 970	4 982	3 014	403	1 251	945	..	35 162
Autopsy (p)										
Coroners' courts autopsy expenditure										
2010-11	15 780	2 081	2 378	7 730	3 384	464	607	386	..	32 809
2009-10	16 748	1 531	2 621	6 126	3 738	494	725	355	..	32 338
2008-09	14 699	1 848	2 491	5 941	3 880	468	637	380	..	30 345
2007-08	4 380	1 077	2 106	5 827	3 101	406	597	259	..	17 752
2006-07	3 595	936	2 221	5 814	3 332	305	578	281	..	17 062

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)

<i>Probate (q)</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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts										
2010-11	1 287	717	255	386	530	130	32	38	..	3 375
2009-10	1 304	697	271	429	585	120	30	31	..	3 467
2008-09	1 394	370	277	314	552	136	33	34	..	3 111
2007-08	1 487	389	121	294	856	112	26	24	..	3 310
2006-07	1 493	699	129	311	697	138	16	24	..	3 508

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.

(b) Data for the Federal Court of Australia exclude the costs of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court.

(c) Queensland has amended its methodology to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment and therefore may not be comparable prior to 2010-11.

(d) The methodology used to calculate expenses in relation to the Judicial Pension Scheme was amended for 2008-09 and onward. For current judicial officers on unfunded or partially funded superannuation schemes, the expenses are deemed to be 40% of the total applicable salary cost. Salary costs are determined to include the base salary for each judicial officer as well as long service leave expenses incurred, but exclude non salary remuneration such as vehicle costs and allowances, communication allowances, fringe benefits tax etc. A proportion of judges in Tasmania are in fully funded superannuation schemes.

(e) Tasmanian Supreme court, civil, expenditure: In 2005-06 apportioning of resources to Criminal/Civil changed from 60/40% to 65/35% which reflects actual shift in sitting times.

(f) A new financial allocation modelling system was implemented in South Australian courts in 2009-10, resulting in more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue, which may not be comparable with data for previous years.

(g) The increase in WA Supreme Court and Coroners' Court expenditure in 2010-11 was mainly attributable to the 'once off' costs of the Bell Group litigation appeal (\$2.1M in 2010-11).

(h) Victoria's data for the Magistrates' court, civil, includes a proportion of expenditure from the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal.

(i) WA, Magistrates, civil, expenditure: prior to 2006-07 resources associated with criminal injury compensation applications were incorrectly included in civil data. Revised data for prior years is not available therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution.

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(j)	In Tasmania, civil matters in the children's court (care and protection orders) are dealt with by the criminal registry and therefore civil expenditure from the children's court is included in criminal expenditure figures.									
(k)	The Family Court of Australia expenditure figures have been discounted (estimated) for resources and services (work of Court staff and accommodation) provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999. In addition the Family Court of Australia provide further shared services, including IT services, accommodation, work of Court staff and depreciation and amortisation that is currently not quantified and as such no additional discount could be applied.									
(l)	The Federal Magistrates Court expenditure data include resources received free of charge from the Federal Court of Australia and the Family Court of Australia. Expenditure is based on total expenditure and does not isolate family law work from general federal law work. Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Magistrates Court are delegated to be dealt with by the Federal Court of Australia registrars. The Federal Magistrates Court fully funds the Federal Court, through cash payments, to undertake this work on its behalf. Those matters finalised by Federal Court of Australia registrars are counted as part of the Federal Magistrates Court matters as they form part of the Federal Magistrates Court filings and expenditure and contribute to cost per finalisation.									
(m)	Excludes expenditure associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. Expenditure for autopsy and chemical analysis work is inconsistent between states and territories. In some states and territories autopsy expenses are shared with health departments and are not recognised in the court's expenditure.									
(n)	Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners Court and the Victorian Coroners Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports.									
(o)	Expenditure in the ACT coroners' court in 2006-07 included expenditure relating to finalising the Coronial Bushfire Inquiry.									
(p)	Refers to costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees.									
(q)	Payroll tax could not be estimated and deducted for probate registries.									
.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.										
Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).										
ABS Australian National Accounts: <i>National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2011, Cat. no. 5206.0</i> . Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.										

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Criminal income										
Supreme courts (b)										
2010-11	98	10	108	65	427	—	74	190	..	973
2009-10	220	31	116	25	440	0	6	204	..	1 042
2008-09	246	49	79	14	327	—	0	120	..	834
2007-08	265	61	117	34	336	—	120	33	..	965
2006-07	308	—	156	23	423	—	7	49	..	965
District/county courts (b)										
2010-11	3 210	—	393	49	727	..	..	..	..	4 379
2009-10	2 958	—	383	62	671	..	..	..	..	4 073
2008-09	4 536	—	318	62	633	..	..	..	..	5 549
2007-08	4 559	—	339	99	572	..	..	..	..	5 569
2006-07	3 590	—	684	56	772	..	..	..	..	5 102
Magistrates' courts (b)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (c)										
2010-11	8 219	—	1 559	8 481	4 581	1 155	417	43	..	24 455
2009-10	11 066	—	1 590	8 247	4 933	1 373	369	54	..	27 631
2008-09	9 328	—	1 378	4 276	5 276	231	632	54	..	21 175
2007-08	9 800	—	971	4 620	168	444	505	42	..	16 550
2006-07	9 894	—	1 362	4 208	160	569	721	49	..	16 964
Children's courts										
2010-11	10	—	192	21	62	—	—	4	..	289
2009-10	3	—	173	12	68	—	—	5	..	261
2008-09	14	—	127	78	67	—	1	5	..	292
2007-08	11	—	110	207	24	—	7	4	..	363
2006-07	99	—	136	53	24	—	15	6	..	332

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (c)										
2010-11	8 229	–	1 751	8 502	4 643	1 155	417	47	..	24 745
2009-10	11 069	–	1 763	8 259	5 001	1 373	369	58	..	27 892
2008-09	9 342	–	1 504	4 355	5 343	231	633	60	..	21 467
2007-08	9 810	–	1 081	4 827	192	444	513	46	..	16 913
2006-07	9 993	–	1 498	4 261	184	569	736	55	..	17 296
All criminal courts										
2010-11	11 537	10	2 252	8 617	5 798	1 155	491	237	..	30 097
2009-10	14 246	31	2 261	8 346	6 113	1 373	375	262	..	33 007
2008-09	14 124	49	1 901	4 430	6 302	231	633	179	..	27 850
2007-08	14 634	61	1 537	4 960	1 100	444	632	79	..	23 447
2006-07	13 890	–	2 338	4 340	1 379	569	742	104	..	23 362
Civil income										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b), (e)										
2010-11	28 529	7 888	5 562	5 415	3 871	559	983	317	13 109	66 234
2009-10	25 533	8 810	6 446	4 808	3 574	555	1 881	395	10 480	62 483
2008-09	27 683	9 180	6 500	4 859	3 007	618	1 369	290	9 652	63 157
2007-08	28 074	8 804	3 364	3 934	2 629	681	1 399	236	10 656	59 776
2006-07	29 512	10 166	4 038	4 048	2 401	764	1 083	243	10 082	62 338
District/county courts (b)										
2010-11	11 734	8 012	4 052	4 375	2 927	..	..	..	..	31 100
2009-10	12 914	8 478	3 885	4 064	2 820	..	..	..	..	32 162
2008-09	14 923	8 189	3 604	3 794	2 362	..	..	..	..	32 872
2007-08	13 625	6 180	2 799	3 580	2 360	..	..	..	..	28 544
2006-07	13 393	5 473	3 121	3 228	2 043	..	..	..	..	27 257

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts (b)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (c)										
2010-11	22 082	16 347	7 263	7 564	5 276	1 048	779	377	..	60 735
2009-10	28 801	18 198	7 860	6 732	5 542	1 000	795	432	..	69 360
2008-09	32 499	18 919	8 281	7 114	5 061	988	1 034	381	..	74 277
2007-08	31 610	18 262	9 776	6 647	5 430	983	1 056	330	..	74 095
2006-07	31 107	19 166	10 856	7 138	5 422	1 030	1 357	455	..	76 532
Children's courts										
2010-11	5	1	127	3	8	-	-	-	..	144
2009-10	2	-	117	8	10	-	-	3	..	140
2008-09	12	-	85	23	-	-	-	1	..	121
2007-08	9	-	73	54	3	-	3	0	..	143
2006-07	74	-	91	57	6	-	14	1	..	242
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (c)										
2010-11	22 087	16 348	7 390	7 567	5 283	1 048	779	377	..	60 879
2009-10	28 803	18 198	7 977	6 740	5 552	1 000	795	436	..	69 500
2008-09	32 510	18 919	8 366	7 137	5 061	988	1 034	382	..	74 398
2007-08	31 618	18 262	9 849	6 702	5 434	983	1 060	330	..	74 238
2006-07	31 182	19 166	10 947	7 195	5 428	1 030	1 371	456	..	76 774
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2010-11	62 350	32 248	17 004	17 357	12 081	1 607	1 762	694	13 109	158 212
2009-10	67 251	35 486	18 308	15 613	11 945	1 555	2 676	830	10 480	164 144
2008-09	75 116	36 289	18 470	15 790	10 430	1 606	2 403	672	9 652	170 428
2007-08	73 318	33 246	16 012	14 216	10 423	1 664	2 458	566	10 656	162 558
2006-07	74 087	34 805	18 106	14 470	9 871	1 794	2 455	699	10 082	166 370

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Family courts (e)										
2010-11	..	..	..	3 494	..	..	..	..	6 512	10 006
2009-10	..	..	..	2 636	..	..	..	..	6 340	8 976
2008-09	..	..	..	2 537	..	..	..	..	6 873	9 410
2007-08	..	..	..	3 963	..	..	..	..	7 313	11 276
2006-07	..	..	..	2 461	..	..	..	..	5 807	8 268
Federal Magistrates Court (e)										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 233	30 233
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 925	21 925
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 971	25 971
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 786	21 786
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 603	18 603
Coroners' courts										
2010-11	161	—	157	41	35	4	11	—	..	409
2009-10	184	—	134	19	39	5	23	440	..	844
2008-09	117	—	138	13	15	—	11	—	..	295
2007-08	178	—	94	21	7	—	22	—	..	322
2006-07	186	—	134	61	14	4	43	—	..	441
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2010-11	24 365	5 531	4 351	1 174	4 836	809	516	168	..	41 751
2009-10	23 651	5 039	4 414	1 226	4 542	829	515	156	..	40 374
2008-09	21 947	5 248	4 028	3 333	3 926	829	493	167	..	39 971
2007-08	21 344	5 011	3 946	3 381	3 672	836	455	166	..	38 810
2006-07	20 645	5 368	3 314	3 089	3 730	849	427	94	..	37 516

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(a)	Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).									
(b)	NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Childrens courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification. In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system was implemented in 2009-10 which includes a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.									
(c)	The Victorian Magistrates Court is currently unable to differentiate criminal fees from the total civil income. Therefore, the civil income for the Magistrates court in Victoria is slightly over-estimated. Victoria's income data also includes a proportion of fees paid through the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal. In SA since 2008-09 income previously allocated to electronic infringement and enforcement systems has been redistributed to other courts, primarily the Magistrates' court. This has resulted in a decrease in income for electronic systems and an increase for Magistrates' courts. 2009-10 data for the Tasmanian Magistrates Court includes fees collected by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Services on behalf of the Magistrates Court.									
(d)	Victorian electronic infringement and enforcement system income comes from government and non-government filing fees and statutory agency costs.									
(e)	The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has had implications for the Federal Court and Family Court of Australia income time series. Many lodgments and hearings in the Family Court of Australia do not attract fees and a substantial proportion of fees are waived or exempted. Fees for bankruptcy matters processed by the Federal Court on behalf of the Federal Magistrates Court were previously included in Federal Court data - fees for 2009-10, 2008-09 and 2007-08 exclude these matters. The increase in expenditure in 2007-08 for the WA Family Court is attributed to the closure of the building maintenance trust account. This once off funding source was used to offset an operational deficit in 2007-08.									

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2011, Cat. no. 5206.0, Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP)*, Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.

Table 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2010-11	14 852	24 265	13 941	11 649	8 300	6 867	4 882	7 889	..	92 645
2009-10	13 846	21 009	14 654	11 011	7 576	6 864	4 415	7 925	..	87 298
2008-09	15 898	22 356	12 959	11 790	8 831	6 470	4 909	7 673	..	90 887
2007-08	15 597	18 847	12 582	12 674	8 077	6 068	3 822	8 929	..	86 597
2006-07	14 765	21 060	11 367	10 229	7 105	6 376	3 568	8 763	..	83 233
District/county courts										
2010-11	67 838	74 514	38 751	28 778	20 888	..	..	..	..	230 769
2009-10	72 491	71 277	39 272	27 484	20 630	..	..	..	..	231 153
2008-09	69 838	68 663	35 425	27 883	16 380	..	..	..	..	218 189
2007-08	68 337	64 568	31 224	26 686	14 199	..	..	..	..	205 014
2006-07	66 338	59 365	30 157	24 493	13 117	..	..	..	..	193 471
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	96 637	78 147	73 373	55 987	25 044	7 547	6 701	10 111	..	353 547
2009-10	101 246	70 221	74 081	63 308	26 871	7 672	7 509	9 416	..	360 324
2008-09	98 605	68 693	70 278	59 961	24 850	8 495	7 620	9 410	..	347 911
2007-08	99 836	64 159	64 632	59 240	28 712	8 504	5 063	9 232	..	339 379
2006-07	106 402	56 635	62 274	54 884	29 096	8 758	4 268	8 610	..	330 929
Children's courts										
2010-11	15 016	2 092	8 355	5 562	3 435	1 031	964	952	..	37 407
2009-10	15 030	1 949	8 097	5 282	3 422	647	1 323	937	..	36 687
2008-09	12 914	1 920	7 366	5 106	3 409	623	1 318	894	..	33 549
2007-08	11 050	1 662	7 304	4 495	3 252	633	1 165	1 033	..	30 596
2006-07	11 370	1 373	7 402	4 120	3 300	670	934	1 307	..	30 477

Table 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	111 653	80 239	81 728	61 549	28 479	8 578	7 665	11 063	..	390 954
2009-10	116 276	72 170	82 177	68 590	30 294	8 318	8 832	10 352	..	397 010
2008-09	111 519	70 613	77 644	65 067	28 259	9 117	8 938	10 304	..	381 460
2007-08	110 886	65 821	71 937	63 736	31 964	9 138	6 228	10 266	..	369 975
2006-07	117 772	58 008	69 676	59 004	32 397	9 429	5 202	9 917	..	361 405
All criminal courts										
2010-11	194 343	179 018	134 420	101 975	57 667	15 445	12 547	18 952	..	714 368
2009-10	202 613	164 455	136 103	107 085	58 499	15 182	13 247	18 277	..	715 462
2008-09	197 256	161 632	126 027	104 740	53 470	15 588	13 847	17 977	..	690 536
2007-08	194 820	149 236	115 743	103 095	54 239	15 206	10 051	19 195	..	661 585
2006-07	198 876	138 433	111 200	93 726	52 619	15 805	8 770	18 680	..	638 109
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2010-11	15 486	24 960	14 327	11 649	8 617	6 994	4 882	8 086	..	95 000
2009-10	14 481	21 667	15 030	11 011	7 843	6 987	4 415	8 150	..	89 583
2008-09	16 616	23 054	13 286	11 790	9 179	6 591	4 909	7 863	..	93 289
2007-08	16 110	19 451	12 979	12 674	8 383	6 182	3 822	9 122	..	88 724
2006-07	15 257	21 571	11 697	10 229	7 403	6 495	3 568	8 957	..	85 176
District/county courts										
2010-11	70 174	75 715	39 756	28 778	21 625	..	..	..	..	236 048
2009-10	75 029	72 453	40 243	27 484	21 351	..	..	..	..	236 560
2008-09	71 342	69 827	36 287	27 883	16 979	..	..	..	..	222 319
2007-08	70 006	65 611	31 991	26 686	14 719	..	..	..	..	209 013
2006-07	68 202	60 344	30 976	24 493	13 647	..	..	..	..	197 662

Table 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	101 108	80 280	75 722	55 987	26 083	7 714	6 701	10 385	..	363 980
2009-10	105 916	72 240	76 371	63 308	27 991	7 853	7 509	9 693	..	370 882
2008-09	103 357	70 573	72 371	59 961	25 923	8 674	7 620	9 696	..	358 175
2007-08	103 694	66 023	66 533	59 240	29 778	8 677	5 063	9 510	..	348 518
2006-07	110 211	58 388	64 175	54 884	30 237	8 938	4 268	8 879	..	339 980
Children's courts										
2010-11	15 643	2 152	8 593	5 562	3 566	1 051	964	978	..	38 509
2009-10	15 653	2 006	8 328	5 282	3 552	662	1 323	964	..	37 772
2008-09	13 427	1 976	7 552	5 106	3 541	639	1 318	921	..	34 479
2007-08	11 443	1 709	7 554	4 495	3 380	649	1 165	1 064	..	31 460
2006-07	11 765	1 416	7 597	4 120	3 452	686	934	1 348	..	31 319
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	116 751	82 432	84 315	61 549	29 649	8 765	7 665	11 363	..	402 489
2009-10	121 570	74 247	84 699	68 590	31 543	8 516	8 832	10 657	..	408 654
2008-09	116 784	72 549	79 923	65 067	29 463	9 313	8 938	10 617	..	392 654
2007-08	115 137	67 732	74 088	63 736	33 158	9 326	6 228	10 574	..	379 978
2006-07	121 976	59 804	71 772	59 004	33 689	9 625	5 202	10 227	..	371 299
All criminal courts										
2010-11	202 411	183 107	138 398	101 975	59 891	15 759	12 547	19 449	..	733 538
2009-10	211 079	168 367	139 972	107 085	60 737	15 503	13 247	18 807	..	734 798
2008-09	204 742	165 430	129 497	104 740	55 621	15 905	13 847	18 480	..	708 262
2007-08	201 253	152 795	119 058	103 095	56 260	15 508	10 051	19 696	..	677 715
2006-07	205 435	141 718	114 445	93 726	54 739	16 120	8 770	19 183	..	654 136

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.12

Table 7A.12	Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(a)	Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.9 and income data presented in table 7A.11. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in these tables.									
	.. Not applicable.									
	Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.9 and 7A.11.									

Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2010-11	42 913	32 579	10 321	21 816	6 365	3 599	4 163	4 942	79 656	206 354
2009-10	47 436	29 200	11 746	20 355	9 303	3 625	2 328	5 356	86 016	215 366
2008-09	38 164	21 521	12 872	20 257	6 446	3 395	3 667	4 669	86 341	197 332
2007-08	38 571	22 282	13 684	24 293	7 217	3 088	2 922	5 558	96 972	214 588
2006-07	42 393	20 156	14 662	21 422	8 752	3 095	3 412	5 441	95 449	214 782
District/county courts										
2010-11	16 492	17 056	5 514	15 892	4 589	..	..	..	..	59 544
2009-10	18 068	19 391	5 899	16 131	5 644	..	..	..	..	65 134
2008-09	16 268	18 757	7 298	17 774	6 885	..	..	..	..	66 982
2007-08	17 970	19 580	6 708	16 687	7 217	..	..	..	..	68 162
2006-07	18 295	20 256	6 642	13 908	7 796	..	..	..	..	66 896
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	37 276	32 411	14 861	12 416	6 887	685	6 046	5 079	..	115 662
2009-10	32 989	27 865	19 274	7 240	7 625	919	5 013	4 605	..	105 531
2008-09	28 233	25 737	17 690	7 800	7 004	981	4 773	4 055	..	96 274
2007-08	32 551	23 940	18 101	10 236	6 814	909	5 024	4 107	..	101 681
2006-07	38 301	19 015	18 407	10 695	8 493	956	3 960	4 099	..	103 925
Children's courts										
2010-11	10 130	8 398	5 225	1 094	977	560	483	300	..	27 167
2009-10	10 193	7 795	5 068	1 016	1 009	40	659	314	..	26 093
2008-09	9 547	7 683	4 498	889	972	21	626	220	..	24 457
2007-08	8 986	6 652	4 491	834	907	21	608	89	..	22 588
2006-07	8 286	5 483	4 573	571	771	14	383	140	..	20 220

Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	47 406	40 809	20 086	13 510	7 864	1 245	6 529	5 380	..	142 829
2009-10	43 182	35 660	24 342	8 256	8 634	959	5 671	4 919	..	131 624
2008-09	37 781	33 420	22 188	8 689	7 977	1 002	5 399	4 275	..	120 732
2007-08	41 537	30 592	22 592	11 070	7 722	930	5 631	4 196	..	124 270
2006-07	46 587	24 498	22 979	11 266	9 264	970	4 342	4 239	..	124 145
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2010-11	106 811	90 444	35 921	51 219	18 818	4 844	10 692	10 322	79 656	408 727
2009-10	108 686	84 250	41 987	44 742	23 582	4 584	8 000	10 275	86 016	412 124
2008-09	92 213	73 698	42 359	46 721	21 308	4 397	9 066	8 944	86 341	385 046
2007-08	98 077	72 454	42 984	52 050	22 156	4 018	8 553	9 754	96 972	407 019
2006-07	107 275	64 909	44 283	46 595	25 811	4 065	7 754	9 680	95 449	405 823
Family courts										
2010-11	..	..	..	20 687	..	..	..	..	100 132	120 819
2009-10	..	..	..	22 847	..	..	..	..	107 487	130 335
2008-09	..	..	..	20 354	..	..	..	..	118 204	138 558
2007-08	..	..	..	17 822	..	..	..	..	126 844	144 666
2006-07	..	..	..	21 598	..	..	..	..	137 994	159 592
Federal Magistrates Court										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66 279	66 279
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78 036	78 036
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66 322	66 322
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64 703	64 703
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53 246	53 246

Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Coroners' courts (b)										
2010-11	5 557	13 532	10 465	4 106	2 909	527	1 501	1 087	..	39 684
2009-10	5 163	11 702	10 177	3 640	2 946	610	821	1 285	..	36 346
2008-09	5 287	9 167	11 196	5 352	2 532	840	844	1 081	..	36 297
2007-08	4 769	8 821	11 498	5 798	2 354	1 028	798	947	..	36 013
2006-07	5 332	7 691	10 569	4 922	2 881	391	1 208	911	..	33 905
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2010-11	- 23 078	- 4 814	- 4 096	- 788	- 4 306	- 679	- 484	- 130	..	- 38 375
2009-10	- 22 347	- 4 342	- 4 143	- 797	- 3 957	- 709	- 485	- 126	..	- 36 906
2008-09	- 20 553	- 4 877	- 3 751	- 3 019	- 3 374	- 693	- 460	- 133	..	- 36 860
2007-08	- 19 857	- 4 622	- 3 824	- 3 086	- 2 816	- 723	- 429	- 142	..	- 35 500
2006-07	- 19 152	- 4 669	- 3 185	- 2 777	- 3 033	- 711	- 411	- 71	..	- 34 008
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2010-11	45 924	33 763	10 827	21 816	6 735	3 668	4 163	5 080	79 656	211 633
2009-10	50 670	30 371	12 275	20 355	9 758	3 691	2 328	5 506	86 016	220 971
2008-09	41 137	22 525	13 379	20 257	6 819	3 460	3 667	4 795	86 341	202 380
2007-08	40 843	23 326	14 213	24 293	7 614	3 150	2 922	5 686	96 972	219 019
2006-07	44 784	20 992	15 229	21 422	9 241	3 159	3 412	5 570	95 449	219 258
District/county courts										
2010-11	17 474	17 478	5 795	15 892	4 869	..	..	..	..	61 508
2009-10	19 165	19 867	6 179	16 131	5 957	..	..	..	..	67 298
2008-09	17 394	19 229	7 569	17 774	7 242	..	..	..	..	69 208
2007-08	18 731	20 034	6 986	16 687	7 592	..	..	..	..	70 029
2006-07	19 198	20 724	6 914	13 908	8 233	..	..	..	..	68 977

Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	39 406	33 903	15 465	12 416	7 267	716	6 046	5 234	..	120 454
2009-10	35 131	29 348	20 033	7 240	8 029	955	5 013	4 753	..	110 501
2008-09	30 534	27 119	18 389	7 800	7 392	1 016	4 773	4 188	..	101 212
2007-08	34 500	25 311	18 869	10 236	7 213	943	5 024	4 240	..	106 336
2006-07	40 361	20 323	19 190	10 695	8 965	992	3 960	4 240	..	108 726
Children's courts										
2010-11	10 516	8 639	5 376	1 094	1 012	569	483	309	..	27 998
2009-10	10 578	8 026	5 216	1 016	1 044	40	659	323	..	26 902
2008-09	9 883	7 905	4 621	889	1 008	21	626	228	..	25 182
2007-08	9 262	6 841	4 628	834	940	21	608	92	..	23 225
2006-07	8 542	5 656	4 696	571	806	14	383	145	..	20 812
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	49 922	42 542	20 841	13 510	8 279	1 285	6 529	5 543	..	148 451
2009-10	45 709	37 373	25 249	8 256	9 073	995	5 671	5 076	..	137 402
2008-09	40 417	35 024	23 011	8 689	8 400	1 037	5 399	4 416	..	126 394
2007-08	43 762	32 152	23 497	11 070	8 153	964	5 631	4 331	..	129 561
2006-07	48 903	25 979	23 886	11 266	9 771	1 006	4 342	4 385	..	129 538
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2010-11	113 320	93 783	37 463	51 219	19 883	4 953	10 692	10 623	79 656	421 592
2009-10	115 544	87 611	43 702	44 742	24 787	4 686	8 000	10 582	86 016	425 671
2008-09	98 948	76 779	43 959	46 721	22 461	4 497	9 066	9 211	86 341	397 982
2007-08	103 336	75 512	44 696	52 050	23 359	4 114	8 553	10 018	96 972	418 610
2006-07	112 885	67 695	46 029	46 595	27 245	4 165	7 754	9 955	95 449	417 773

Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Family courts										
2010-11	..	..	..	20 687	..	..	..	..	100 132	120 819
2009-10	..	..	..	22 847	..	..	..	..	107 487	130 335
2008-09	..	..	..	20 354	..	..	..	..	118 204	138 558
2007-08	..	..	..	17 822	..	..	..	..	126 844	144 666
2006-07	..	..	..	21 598	..	..	..	..	137 994	159 592
Federal Magistrates Court										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66 279	66 279
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78 036	78 036
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66 322	66 322
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64 703	64 703
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53 246	53 246
Coroners' courts (b)										
2010-11	5 822	13 919	10 761	4 106	3 015	534	1 501	1 114	..	40 772
2009-10	5 406	12 106	10 423	3 640	3 055	617	821	1 317	..	37 386
2008-09	5 514	9 453	11 470	5 352	2 630	849	844	1 113	..	37 225
2007-08	4 975	9 093	11 848	5 798	2 446	1 036	798	982	..	36 975
2006-07	5 524	7 887	10 836	4 922	3 000	399	1 208	945	..	34 721
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2010-11	- 23 078	- 4 814	- 4 096	- 788	- 4 306	- 679	- 484	- 130	..	- 38 375
2009-10	- 22 347	- 4 342	- 4 143	- 797	- 3 957	- 709	- 485	- 126	..	- 36 906
2008-09	- 20 553	- 4 877	- 3 751	- 3 019	- 3 374	- 693	- 460	- 133	..	- 36 860
2007-08	- 19 857	- 4 622	- 3 824	- 3 086	- 2 816	- 723	- 429	- 142	..	- 35 500
2006-07	- 19 152	- 4 669	- 3 185	- 2 777	- 3 033	- 711	- 411	- 71	..	- 34 008

Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
--	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	----------	-------

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.10 and income data presented in table 7A.11. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in these tables.

(b) Coroners' court real net recurrent expenditure results exclude costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. These costs are presented separately in Table 7A.10.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.10 and 7A.11.

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b)										
2010-11	57 765	56 844	24 262	33 465	14 665	10 466	9 045	12 831	79 656	298 999
2009-10	61 282	50 208	26 400	31 366	16 879	10 489	6 744	13 281	86 016	302 664
2008-09	54 063	43 877	25 831	32 048	15 277	9 865	8 576	12 342	86 341	288 219
2007-08	54 169	41 129	26 267	36 967	15 294	9 156	6 744	14 487	96 972	301 184
2006-07	57 159	41 215	26 029	31 651	15 857	9 472	6 980	14 204	95 449	298 015
District/county courts										
2010-11	84 330	91 570	44 265	44 670	25 477	..	..	..	..	290 313
2009-10	90 559	90 667	45 171	43 616	26 274	..	..	..	..	296 287
2008-09	86 106	87 420	42 723	45 657	23 265	..	..	..	..	285 171
2007-08	86 307	84 148	37 932	43 373	21 416	..	..	..	..	273 175
2006-07	84 633	79 621	36 799	38 401	20 913	..	..	..	..	260 366
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	133 913	110 558	88 234	68 403	31 931	8 232	12 747	15 191	..	469 209
2009-10	134 235	98 086	93 355	70 548	34 497	8 590	12 522	14 021	..	465 855
2008-09	126 839	94 430	87 968	67 761	31 855	9 476	12 393	13 464	..	444 185
2007-08	132 387	88 099	82 733	69 476	35 526	9 413	10 087	13 339	..	441 060
2006-07	144 703	75 650	80 681	65 580	37 589	9 714	8 227	12 709	..	434 854
Children's courts										
2010-11	25 146	10 490	13 580	6 656	4 412	1 591	1 447	1 252	..	64 574
2009-10	25 223	9 744	13 165	6 298	4 431	687	1 982	1 250	..	62 780
2008-09	22 462	9 603	11 864	5 995	4 381	644	1 944	1 114	..	58 007
2007-08	20 035	8 314	11 796	5 330	4 160	654	1 773	1 122	..	53 184
2006-07	19 656	6 856	11 974	4 691	4 072	684	1 317	1 447	..	50 697

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	159 059	121 048	101 814	75 059	36 343	9 823	14 194	16 443	..	533 783
2009-10	159 458	107 830	106 520	76 846	38 928	9 277	14 504	15 271	..	528 634
2008-09	149 300	104 033	99 832	73 756	36 236	10 120	14 337	14 578	..	502 192
2007-08	152 422	96 413	94 529	74 805	39 686	10 068	11 859	14 462	..	494 244
2006-07	164 359	82 506	92 655	70 270	41 661	10 398	9 545	14 156	..	485 551
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2010-11	301 154	269 462	170 341	153 194	76 486	20 289	23 239	29 274	79 656	1 123 095
2009-10	311 300	248 705	178 090	151 828	82 081	19 766	21 247	28 552	86 016	1 127 586
2008-09	289 469	235 329	168 386	151 461	74 778	19 984	22 913	26 921	86 341	1 075 582
2007-08	292 897	221 690	158 728	155 146	76 396	19 223	18 604	28 949	96 972	1 068 604
2006-07	306 151	203 343	155 483	140 322	78 430	19 870	16 524	28 360	95 449	1 043 932
Family courts										
2010-11	..	..	..	20 687	..	..	..	..	100 132	120 819
2009-10	..	..	..	22 847	..	..	..	..	107 487	130 335
2008-09	..	..	..	20 354	..	..	..	..	118 204	138 558
2007-08	..	..	..	17 822	..	..	..	..	126 844	144 666
2006-07	..	..	..	21 598	..	..	..	..	137 994	159 592
Federal Magistrates Court										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66 279	66 279
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78 036	78 036
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66 322	66 322
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64 703	64 703
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53 246	53 246

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Coroners' courts (c)										
2010-11	5 557	13 532	10 465	4 106	2 909	527	1 501	1 087	..	39 684
2009-10	5 163	11 702	10 177	3 640	2 946	610	821	1 285	..	36 346
2008-09	5 287	9 167	11 196	5 352	2 532	840	844	1 081	..	36 297
2007-08	4 769	8 821	11 498	5 798	2 354	1 028	798	947	..	36 013
2006-07	5 332	7 691	10 569	4 922	2 881	391	1 208	911	..	33 905
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b)										
2010-11	61 410	58 723	25 154	33 465	15 352	10 662	9 045	13 166	79 656	306 633
2009-10	65 151	52 038	27 305	31 366	17 601	10 678	6 744	13 656	86 016	310 554
2008-09	57 753	45 579	26 665	32 048	15 998	10 051	8 576	12 658	86 341	295 669
2007-08	56 953	42 777	27 192	36 967	15 997	9 332	6 744	14 808	96 972	307 743
2006-07	60 041	42 563	26 926	31 651	16 644	9 654	6 980	14 526	95 449	304 434
District/county courts										
2010-11	87 648	93 194	45 551	44 670	26 494	..	..	..	..	297 557
2009-10	94 194	92 320	46 422	43 616	27 307	..	..	..	..	303 858
2008-09	88 736	89 056	43 856	45 657	24 221	..	..	..	..	291 526
2007-08	88 737	85 645	38 977	43 373	22 311	..	..	..	..	279 043
2006-07	87 399	81 068	37 890	38 401	21 881	..	..	..	..	266 639
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	140 514	114 183	91 187	68 403	33 350	8 430	12 747	15 620	..	484 434
2009-10	141 047	101 588	96 404	70 548	36 019	8 808	12 522	14 446	..	481 383
2008-09	133 891	97 693	90 761	67 761	33 315	9 690	12 393	13 884	..	459 388
2007-08	138 194	91 334	85 402	69 476	36 991	9 620	10 087	13 750	..	454 854
2006-07	150 572	78 711	83 366	65 580	39 201	9 930	8 227	13 119	..	448 706

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Children's courts										
2010-11	26 159	10 791	13 969	6 656	4 578	1 620	1 447	1 286	..	66 507
2009-10	26 232	10 032	13 544	6 298	4 597	703	1 982	1 287	..	64 674
2008-09	23 310	9 881	12 173	5 995	4 548	660	1 944	1 149	..	59 660
2007-08	20 704	8 550	12 182	5 330	4 320	670	1 773	1 156	..	54 685
2006-07	20 308	7 072	12 293	4 691	4 258	700	1 317	1 493	..	52 131
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (e)										
2010-11	166 673	124 974	105 156	75 059	37 928	10 050	14 194	16 906	..	550 941
2009-10	167 279	111 620	109 948	76 846	40 616	9 511	14 504	15 733	..	546 057
2008-09	157 201	107 573	102 934	73 756	37 863	10 350	14 337	15 032	..	519 048
2007-08	158 899	99 884	97 584	74 805	41 311	10 290	11 859	14 906	..	509 539
2006-07	170 879	85 783	95 659	70 270	43 459	10 631	9 545	14 612	..	500 837
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2010-11	315 731	276 891	175 861	153 194	79 774	20 712	23 239	30 072	79 656	1 155 130
2009-10	326 624	255 978	183 675	151 828	85 524	20 189	21 247	29 389	86 016	1 160 469
2008-09	303 690	242 209	173 455	151 461	78 083	20 402	22 913	27 691	86 341	1 106 244
2007-08	304 589	228 306	163 753	155 146	79 619	19 622	18 604	29 714	96 972	1 096 325
2006-07	318 320	209 414	160 474	140 322	81 984	20 285	16 524	29 138	95 449	1 071 910
Family courts										
2010-11	..	..	..	20 687	..	..	..	..	100 132	120 819
2009-10	..	..	..	22 847	..	..	..	..	107 487	130 335
2008-09	..	..	..	20 354	..	..	..	..	118 204	138 558
2007-08	..	..	..	17 822	..	..	..	..	126 844	144 666
2006-07	..	..	..	21 598	..	..	..	..	137 994	159 592

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2010-11 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Federal Magistrates Court										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66 279	66 279
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78 036	78 036
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66 322	66 322
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64 703	64 703
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53 246	53 246
Coroners' courts (c)										
2010-11	5 822	13 919	10 761	4 106	3 015	534	1 501	1 114	..	40 772
2009-10	5 406	12 106	10 423	3 640	3 055	617	821	1 317	..	37 386
2008-09	5 514	9 453	11 470	5 352	2 630	849	844	1 113	..	37 225
2007-08	4 975	9 093	11 848	5 798	2 446	1 036	798	982	..	36 975
2006-07	5 524	7 887	10 836	4 922	3 000	399	1 208	945	..	34 721

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.9 (criminal) and 7A.10 (civil), and income data presented in table 7A.11. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in these tables.

(b) Probate expenditure is not included in the Supreme court net recurrent expenditure in this table. Net probate expenditure is shown separately in table 7A.13.

(c) Coroners' court expenditure data exclude costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. These costs are presented separately in Table 7A.10.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.9, 7A.10 and 7A.11

Table 7A.15

Table 7A.15 Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)
(a) (b) (c)

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (e)
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2010-11	38.3	19.4	34.3	18.6	31.2	11.3	17.6	3.6	11.2	22.3
2009-10	31.8	24.0	34.6	17.4	22.5	10.7	26.2	4.5	7.7	19.8
2008-09	38.6	30.5	33.0	18.2	25.8	12.9	24.8	4.2	7.5	22.0
2007-08	38.6	28.0	18.9	13.1	21.4	15.2	26.6	3.5	6.9	19.2
2006-07	36.7	33.5	20.5	14.3	16.6	16.0	23.6	3.6	7.1	19.9
District/county courts (f)										
2010-11	37.6	32.0	41.5	20.5	33.2	..	..	..	..	32.3
2009-10	37.7	30.4	38.8	19.0	28.4	..	..	..	..	31.0
2008-09	38.6	30.4	32.4	16.6	21.1	..	..	..	..	29.3
2007-08	33.6	24.0	28.6	16.6	20.0	..	..	..	..	25.6
2006-07	35.6	21.3	30.5	17.3	15.5	..	..	..	..	25.7
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g)										
2010-11	35.7	30.2	28.9	28.0	29.2	43.8	2.4	6.9	..	29.9
2009-10	44.9	35.7	25.5	36.8	28.8	37.7	2.8	7.5	..	35.1
2008-09	51.5	38.5	29.2	34.8	27.7	37.8	5.8	8.0	..	38.7
2007-08	46.9	39.2	32.5	27.9	30.1	38.5	5.6	7.1	..	37.3
2006-07	42.6	45.4	33.9	26.9	26.6	42.0	6.1	9.5	..	37.1
Children's courts (h)										
2010-11	–	..	–	–	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.0
2009-10	0.0	..	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.0
2008-09	0.0	..	–	–	–	..	..	..	..	0.0
2007-08	0.0	..	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.0
2006-07	0.1	..	–	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.1

Table 7A.15

Table 7A.15

Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)
(a) (b) (c)

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (e)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (f), (g), (h)										
2010-11	30.5	25.8	23.3	26.5	27.0	33.1	2.3	6.5	..	25.9
2009-10	38.6	30.5	21.4	34.3	26.8	36.9	2.5	7.0	..	30.5
2008-09	44.5	32.8	24.8	32.8	25.6	37.4	5.2	7.6	..	33.8
2007-08	41.2	33.9	27.9	26.5	28.1	38.0	5.1	7.0	..	33.0
2006-07	38.0	39.7	29.3	26.0	25.2	41.8	5.7	9.3	..	33.3
Family courts (i)										
2010-11	..	..	..	13.8	..	..	..	..	2.1	4.3
2009-10	..	..	..	10.1	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.6
2008-09	..	..	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.4
2007-08	..	..	..	11.0	..	..	..	..	1.0	2.4
2006-07	..	..	..	9.9	..	..	..	..	1.5	2.8
Federal Magistrates Court										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.3	31.3
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.6	21.6
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.9	21.9
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.4	22.4
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.4	25.4

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Expenditure is real recurrent expenditure with no income or revenue deducted (table 7A.10). Further information relating specifically to expenditure, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.10.
- (b) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.
- (c) Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged. Therefore, the average fees do not always represent the charge to individuals.
- (d) The Victorian supreme court fees include photocopying fees derived from the administration of probate matters.

Table 7A.15

Table 7A.15

Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)
(a) (b) (c)

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (e)
(e)	The total amount of civil court fees collected, divided by the total real recurrent expenditure (table 7A.10).									
(f)	In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system was implemented in 2009-10 which includes a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.									
(g)	The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions (though the criminal component is relatively small), and fees paid through the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.									
(h)	Victoria, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not collect court fees in the civil jurisdiction of the children's courts.									
(i)	The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with each are not possible. Many of the Family Court of Australia's applications do not attract a fee.									

na Not available. ... Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2010-11 dollars (\$) (a) (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Supreme (excl. probate) (e)/Federal Court										
2010-11	2 420	1 068	1 003	1 790	2 290	476	1 114	633	2 098	1 721
2009-10	2 113	1 260	831	1 557	2 259	494	1 239	1 041	2 029	1 549
2008-09	1 792	1 318	859	1 495	1 598	475	1 034	680	1 854	1 441
2007-08	1 914	1 305	565	1 738	1 555	548	1 097	731	1 612	1 456
2006-07	1 969	1 513	686	1 656	1 373	549	1 191	718	1 476	1 509
District/county courts (f)										
2010-11	1 266	1 177	726	666	833	..	..	..	..	978
2009-10	1 413	1 370	701	910	862	..	..	..	..	1 124
2008-09	1 304	1 313	700	903	672	..	..	..	..	1 070
2007-08	1 232	1 122	550	1 020	695	..	..	..	..	987
2006-07	1 438	1 081	596	1 016	543	..	..	..	..	1 025
Magistrates' courts (f)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	121	88	118	105	135	80	49	63	..	106
2009-10	152	99	106	99	150	76	50	56	..	120
2008-09	167	99	92	99	123	74	76	59	..	121
2007-08	162	94	114	100	134	76	63	56	..	122
2006-07	154	96	122	103	123	80	64	71	..	121
Children's courts										
2010-11	—	..	—	—	2	..	..	..	..	0
2009-10	0	..	—	—	4	..	..	..	..	0
2008-09	0	..	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	0
2007-08	0	..	—	—	3	..	..	..	..	0
2006-07	1	..	—	2	5	..	..	..	..	1

Table 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2010-11 dollars (\$) (a) (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (g)										
2010-11	115	85	110	102	129	77	46	60	..	102
2009-10	145	96	100	96	143	72	47	53	..	115
2008-09	159	96	87	96	118	70	73	57	..	117
2007-08	155	91	109	97	129	73	62	54	..	117
2006-07	149	94	117	100	118	78	63	69	..	117
Family courts (h)										
2010-11	..	..	..	222	..	..	..	..	129	172
2009-10	..	..	..	172	..	..	..	..	54	106
2008-09	..	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	60	109
2007-08	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	67	109
2006-07	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	80	108
Federal Magistrates Court (h)										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	333
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	236
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	235
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	230
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	216
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2010-11	1 076	298	541	196	847	370	725	1 092	..	652
2009-10	1 084	272	574	205	893	391	753	971	..	653
2008-09	992	279	541	566	707	384	734	941	..	642
2007-08	979	294	539	606	714	399	716	1 025	..	649
2006-07	977	332	517	590	723	410	728	720	..	659

Table 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2010-11 dollars (\$) (a) (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Aust cts = Australian courts.										
(a)	Further information relating specifically to lodgment data, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.2.									
(b)	Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged. Therefore the average fees do not always represent the charge to individuals.									
(c)	During 2010-11 the federal government imposed minimum filing and hearing fees even for parties that are eligible for exemptions or waivers.									
(d)	The total court fees collected, divided by the total number of lodgments.									
(e)	The Victorian supreme court fees include photocopying fees derived from the administration of probate matters.									
(f)	In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system for the 2009-10 data collection has been implemented which includes a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.									
(g)	The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions, but the civil court fees are likely to encompass a significant proportion. As well, the data includes applications lodged in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal.									
(h)	The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia has reduced fees received by the Family Court of Australia. Under the regulations relevant to the federal family law courts and the Family Court of WA, filing and hearing fees may be waived or exempted in certain circumstances. The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with each are not possible.									

na Not available... Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2011, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP)*, Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.

Table 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme courts — appeal (b)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	(no.)	194	421	196	198	95	16	105	9	..
2009-10	(no.)	218	569	156	187	79	17	82	17	..
2008-09	(no.)	164	528	149	157	104	25	51	8	..
2007-08	(no.)	210	489	172	144	90	13	65	6	..
2006-07	(no.)	194	432	111	135	90	11	38	12	..
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	(no.)	9	162	5	17	1	—	9	—	..
2009-10	(no.)	17	217	8	7	2	2	13	—	..
2008-09	(no.)	15	130	8	3	3	1	8	1	..
2007-08	(no.)	13	95	3	8	2	—	2	—	..
2006-07	(no.)	2	99	4	19	5	—	10	2	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	(%)	4.6	38.5	2.6	8.6	1.1	—	8.6	—	..
2009-10	(%)	7.8	38.1	5.1	3.7	2.5	11.8	15.9	—	..
2008-09	(%)	9.1	24.6	5.4	1.9	2.9	4.0	15.7	12.5	..
2007-08	(%)	6.2	19.4	1.7	5.6	2.2	—	3.1	—	..
2006-07	(%)	1.0	22.9	3.6	14.1	5.6	—	26.3	16.7	..
Cases >24 mths										
2010-11	(no.)	1	18	—	1	—	—	1	—	..
2009-10	(no.)	7	34	1	—	—	—	3	—	..
2008-09	(no.)	5	15	—	—	1	—	1	—	..
2007-08	(no.)	2	13	1	3	1	—	—	—	..
2006-07	(no.)	2	12	1	3	—	—	5	2	..

Table 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	(%)	0.5	4.3	—	0.5	—	—	1.0	—	..
2009-10	(%)	3.2	6.0	0.6	—	—	—	3.7	—	..
2008-09	(%)	3.0	2.8	—	—	1.0	—	2.0	—	..
2007-08	(%)	1.0	2.7	0.6	2.1	1.1	—	—	—	..
2006-07	(%)	1.0	2.8	0.9	2.2	—	—	13.2	16.7	..
Supreme courts — non-appeal (c), (e), (f)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	(no.)	116	87	549	55	40	324	338	192	..
2009-10	(no.)	76	108	540	52	50	321	398	157	..
2008-09	(no.)	94	120	430	72	39	312	360	169	..
2007-08	(no.)	105	166	436	102	49	307	296	109	..
2006-07	(no.)	121	171	474	66	40	180	202	75	..
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	(no.)	17	29	91	3	5	54	160	13	..
2009-10	(no.)	12	33	93	3	7	39	153	13	..
2008-09	(no.)	14	32	54	7	5	30	112	12	..
2007-08	(no.)	31	56	63	9	13	24	71	5	..
2006-07	(no.)	16	58	91	3	10	24	48	11	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	(%)	14.7	33.3	16.6	5.5	12.5	16.7	47.3	6.8	..
2009-10	(%)	15.8	30.6	17.2	5.8	14.0	12.1	38.4	8.3	..
2008-09	(%)	14.9	26.7	12.6	9.7	12.8	9.6	31.1	7.1	..
2007-08	(%)	29.5	33.7	14.4	8.8	26.5	7.8	24.0	4.6	..
2006-07	(%)	13.2	33.9	19.2	4.5	25.0	13.3	23.8	14.7	..

Table 7A.17

Table 7A.17 Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2010-11	(no.)	2	22	28	—	—	15	56	2	..
2009-10	(no.)	1	9	20	—	1	13	38	—	..
2008-09	(no.)	9	15	19	—	1	9	20	2	..
2007-08	(no.)	3	17	20	—	4	11	15	1	..
2006-07	(no.)	5	18	22	—	1	4	8	10	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	(%)	1.7	25.3	5.1	—	—	4.6	16.6	1.0	..
2009-10	(%)	1.3	8.3	3.7	—	2.0	4.0	9.5	—	..
2008-09	(%)	9.6	12.5	4.4	—	2.6	2.9	5.6	1.2	..
2007-08	(%)	2.9	10.2	4.6	—	8.2	3.6	5.1	0.9	..
2006-07	(%)	4.1	10.5	4.6	—	2.5	2.2	4.0	13.3	..
District/county courts — appeal (e), (f), (g), (h)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	(no.)	1 421	1 012	755	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	1 448	1 281	237	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	1 470	1 037	327	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(no.)	1 402	946	311	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(no.)	1 422	1 094	359	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	(no.)	18	130	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	9	97	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	18	77	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(no.)	32	89	106	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(no.)	39	152	73	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	(%)	1.3	12.8	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	0.6	7.6	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	1.2	7.4	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(%)	2.3	9.4	34.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(%)	2.7	13.9	20.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2010-11	(no.)	1	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	–	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(no.)	2	28	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(no.)	2	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	(%)	0.1	3.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	–	1.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	0.1	1.0	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(%)	0.1	3.0	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(%)	0.1	2.2	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (e), (g)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	(no.)	2 324	1 820	1 993	989	1 289	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	1 697	1 851	2 271	1 114	1 575	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	1 776	2 173	2 104	1 082	1 561	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(no.)	1 748	2 341	2 123	1 507	1 258	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(no.)	1 647	2 467	2 303	1 634	1 275	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	(no.)	251	433	377	59	303	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	95	488	357	66	372	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	119	684	417	62	334	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(no.)	145	641	417	176	326	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(no.)	156	581	426	310	357	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	(%)	10.8	23.8	18.9	6.0	23.5	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	5.6	26.4	15.7	5.9	23.6	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	6.7	31.5	19.8	5.7	21.4	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(%)	8.3	27.4	19.6	11.7	25.9	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(%)	9.5	23.6	18.5	19.0	28.0	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2010-11	(no.)	24	94	102	10	55	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	7	139	143	9	93	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	16	136	185	19	81	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(no.)	18	133	179	31	89	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(no.)	21	105	158	52	75	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	(%)	1.0	5.2	5.1	1.0	4.3	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	0.4	7.5	6.3	0.8	5.9	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	0.9	6.3	8.8	1.8	5.2	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(%)	1.0	5.7	8.4	2.1	7.1	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(%)	1.3	4.3	6.9	3.2	5.9	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.17

Table 7A.17 Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Magistrates' courts only (excluding children's) (e), (i)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	(no.)	23 493	30 345	25 297	10 370	17 176	8 121	1 558	2 815	..
2009-10	(no.)	21 859	30 506	29 503	11 276	18 703	8 543	1 450	3 040	..
2008-09	(no.)	20 724	35 205	32 304	12 605	21 011	8 877	1 409	3 390	..
2007-08	(no.)	19 617	34 701	36 151	11 488	21 197	14 400	1 611	2 667	..
2006-07	(no.)	17 900	34 119	34 022	11 029	24 590	24 931	1 219	na	..
Cases >6 mths										
2010-11	(no.)	2 584	7 200	7 114	2 179	4 623	2 757	375	1 349	..
2009-10	(no.)	2 423	8 126	8 803	2 571	5 528	2 826	284	1 309	..
2008-09	(no.)	2 387	8 825	9 646	2 658	6 451	3 248	268	1 402	..
2007-08	(no.)	2 206	8 466	10 681	2 624	6 172	4 047	287	983	..
2006-07	(no.)	1 685	6 913	11 098	2 865	8 203	8 473	200	na	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	(%)	11.0	23.7	28.1	21.0	26.9	33.9	24.1	47.9	..
2009-10	(%)	11.1	26.6	29.8	22.8	29.6	33.1	19.6	43.1	..
2008-09	(%)	11.5	25.1	29.9	21.1	30.7	36.6	19.0	41.4	..
2007-08	(%)	11.2	24.4	29.5	22.8	29.1	28.1	17.8	36.9	..
2006-07	(%)	9.4	20.3	32.6	26.0	33.4	34.0	16.4	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	(no.)	517	2 335	3 307	800	1 803	1 213	139	929	..
2009-10	(no.)	492	2 555	4 161	890	2 219	1 253	104	919	..
2008-09	(no.)	534	2 833	4 606	906	2 483	1 815	85	805	..
2007-08	(no.)	409	2 500	5 825	989	2 623	1 726	102	899	..
2006-07	(no.)	265	1 890	5 748	1 028	3 738	1 964	87	na	..

Table 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	(%)	2.2	7.7	13.1	7.7	10.5	14.9	8.9	33.0	..
2009-10	(%)	2.3	8.4	14.1	7.9	11.9	14.7	7.2	30.2	..
2008-09	(%)	2.6	8.0	14.3	7.2	11.8	20.4	6.0	23.7	..
2007-08	(%)	2.1	7.2	16.1	8.6	12.4	12.0	6.3	33.7	..
2006-07	(%)	1.5	5.5	16.9	9.3	15.2	7.9	7.1	na	..
Children's courts (e), (i)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	(no.)	2 821	3 499	2 353	1 712	1 612	609	205	306	..
2009-10	(no.)	2 550	4 157	2 504	1 934	1 811	847	223	385	..
2008-09	(no.)	1 856	3 445	2 261	2 071	1 860	848	282	293	..
2007-08	(no.)	1 766	5 591	2 374	1 789	1 918	940	194	243	..
2006-07	(no.)	1 591	4 398	2 243	1 354	1 779	834	205	na	..
Cases >6 mths										
2010-11	(no.)	237	565	604	447	300	178	39	121	..
2009-10	(no.)	214	687	615	463	341	236	36	112	..
2008-09	(no.)	166	640	621	360	406	229	79	104	..
2007-08	(no.)	207	771	713	376	414	269	26	46	..
2006-07	(no.)	165	513	671	238	381	243	42	na	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	(%)	8.4	16.1	25.7	26.1	18.6	29.2	19.0	39.5	..
2009-10	(%)	8.4	16.5	24.6	23.9	18.8	27.9	16.1	29.1	..
2008-09	(%)	8.9	18.6	27.5	17.4	21.8	27.0	28.0	35.5	..
2007-08	(%)	11.7	13.8	30.0	21.0	21.6	28.6	13.4	18.9	..
2006-07	(%)	10.4	11.7	29.9	17.6	21.4	29.1	20.5	na	..

Table 7A.17

Table 7A.17 Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	(no.)	25	153	275	224	79	71	15	54	..
2009-10	(no.)	24	146	248	150	95	92	18	67	..
2008-09	(no.)	27	154	299	133	141	93	7	65	..
2007-08	(no.)	24	164	347	130	144	86	5	40	..
2006-07	(no.)	21	87	297	79	144	110	12	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	(%)	0.9	4.4	11.7	13.1	4.9	11.7	7.3	17.6	..
2009-10	(%)	0.9	3.5	9.9	7.8	5.2	10.9	8.1	17.4	..
2008-09	(%)	1.5	4.5	13.2	6.4	7.6	11.0	2.5	22.2	..
2007-08	(%)	1.4	2.9	14.6	7.3	7.5	9.1	2.6	16.5	..
2006-07	(%)	1.3	2.0	13.2	5.8	8.1	13.2	5.9	na	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) This indicator compares the age (in elapsed time) of a court's pending caseload against agreed time standards. Pending counts are taken at 30 June each year. In the criminal jurisdiction, those lodgments that have bench warrants associated with them have been excluded from the count. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an active pending population. Jurisdictions diverting from this national counting rule are footnoted.
- (b) During 2009-10 the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new case management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. Data provided for 2010-11 may not be comparable to previous years as this is the first full year of data from the new case management system.
- (c) The criminal casemix of the NSW Supreme Court is principally murder and manslaughter cases and therefore not directly comparable with supreme courts in other states and territories.
- (d) From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes single judge appeals from the Magistrates Court criminal jurisdiction. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution. In SA, from 2005-06, SA Supreme court data for civil appeals excludes Justices Act Appeals. These matters have been included in the SA Supreme court data for criminal appeals. From 2005-06, pending data for the SA Supreme Court appeals includes Justices Act Appeals normally heard in the civil jurisdiction.

Table 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
(e)	NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Childrens courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification.									
(f)	Queensland Supreme and District Court data in respect to the age of pending non-appeal cases are calculated based on the date the Court Record was entered on the computerised Case Management System in the Supreme Court, not the committal order date in the Magistrates Courts.									
(g)	The criminal jurisdiction of the District Courts in SA and WA do not have appellate jurisdiction. All appeals from the magistrates (criminal) court go directly to the supreme (criminal) courts in these two states. WA District court pending criminal cases between 2005-06 and 2008-09 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These discrepancies have now been addressed to bring the data extraction process in line with other jurisdictions. Data for the reference periods prior to 2005-06 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(h)	Queensland District Court data for criminal cases are now managed by a computerised case management system. There has been no extrapolation of data from 2007-08 onwards.									
(i)	NSW pending data for the Magistrates Court and Children's Court for 2008-09 are extrapolated from data for largest courts to derive a state total.									

na Not available. ... Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme/Federal Court — appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	no.	572	351	101	128	74	52	43	30	324
2009-10	no.	459	345	112	129	63	51	25	37	280
2008-09	no.	454	351	94	124	66	59	31	20	336
2007-08	no.	613	348	76	131	46	67	51	27	407
2006-07	no.	600	265	102	232	64	63	44	36	534
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	no.	157	122	—	22	11	5	9	4	22
2009-10	no.	53	98	—	20	14	15	5	1	29
2008-09	no.	69	100	—	26	5	18	8	1	26
2007-08	no.	75	93	—	55	6	13	7	5	27
2006-07	no.	88	74	2	46	7	18	4	5	45
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	27.4	34.8	—	17.2	14.9	9.6	20.9	13.3	6.8
2009-10	%	11.5	28.4	—	15.5	22.2	29.4	20.0	2.7	10.4
2008-09	%	15.2	28.5	—	21.0	7.6	30.5	25.8	5.0	7.7
2007-08	%	12.2	26.7	—	42.0	13.0	19.4	13.7	18.5	6.6
2006-07	%	14.7	27.9	2.0	19.8	10.9	28.6	9.1	13.9	8.4
Cases >24 mths										
2010-11	no.	48	26	—	7	2	1	—	1	5
2009-10	no.	14	27	—	2	5	5	—	—	6
2008-09	no.	16	41	—	11	3	2	2	1	9
2007-08	no.	11	30	—	8	—	—	2	2	9
2006-07	no.	18	11	—	8	2	—	—	2	32

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	8.4	7.4	—	5.5	2.7	1.9	—	3.3	1.5
2009-10	%	3.1	7.8	—	1.6	7.9	9.8	—	—	2.1
2008-09	%	3.5	11.7	—	8.9	4.5	3.4	6.5	5.0	2.7
2007-08	%	1.8	8.6	—	6.1	—	—	3.9	7.4	2.2
2006-07	%	3.0	4.2	—	3.4	3.1	—	—	5.6	6.0
Supreme (excl probate) / Federal Court — non-appeal (b), (c), (d), (e)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	no.	7 256	5 607	4 694	2 720	707	830	1 404	166	2 732
2009-10	no.	6 620	4 906	6 263	3 278	698	868	1 557	166	2 494
2008-09	no.	7 460	4 389	5 907	2 431	782	1 041	1 726	193	2 261
2007-08	no.	7 083	3 914	5 042	1 972	682	1 042	1 541	184	4 000
2006-07	no.	7 397	4 128	5 319	1 971	675	1 071	1 348	228	2 678
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	no.	1 887	1 612	1 563	926	203	270	729	62	929
2009-10	no.	1 946	1 339	1 512	935	219	333	800	81	1 082
2008-09	no.	1 867	430	1 223	756	231	350	759	76	1 218
2007-08	no.	1 843	355	1 309	716	206	347	710	91	1 399
2006-07	no.	1 986	1 085	1 496	855	231	342	646	135	1 346
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	26.0	28.7	33.3	34.0	28.7	32.5	51.9	37.3	34.0
2009-10	%	29.4	27.3	24.1	28.5	31.4	38.4	51.4	48.8	43.4
2008-09	%	25.0	9.8	20.7	31.1	29.5	33.6	44.0	39.4	53.9
2007-08	%	26.0	9.1	26.0	36.3	30.2	33.3	46.1	49.5	35.0
2006-07	%	26.8	26.3	28.1	43.4	34.2	31.9	47.9	59.2	50.3

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2010-11	no.	860	543	338	393	93	102	381	31	572
2009-10	no.	915	456	336	422	94	102	368	32	774
2008-09	no.	781	185	341	393	108	113	364	29	829
2007-08	no.	862	151	368	399	102	99	360	55	824
2006-07	no.	906	213	445	480	116	116	265	81	929
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	11.9	9.7	7.2	14.4	13.2	12.3	27.1	18.7	20.9
2009-10	%	13.8	9.3	5.4	12.9	13.5	11.8	23.6	19.3	31.0
2008-09	%	10.5	4.2	5.8	16.2	13.8	10.9	21.1	15.0	36.7
2007-08	%	12.2	3.9	7.3	20.2	15.0	9.5	23.4	29.9	20.6
2006-07	%	12.2	5.2	8.4	24.4	17.2	10.8	19.7	35.5	34.7
District/county courts — appeal (f), (g)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	no.	95	79	51	77	11	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	63	59	69	87	9	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	100	62	70	60	18	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	25	57	110	62	9	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	34	81	93	94	6	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	no.	5	13	22	6	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	3	6	17	14	—	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	1	11	7	8	—	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	—	4	32	11	—	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	—	17	20	42	—	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	5.3	16.5	43.1	7.8	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	4.8	10.2	24.6	16.1	—	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	1.0	17.7	10.0	13.3	—	..	..	..	..
2007-08	%	—	7.0	29.1	17.7	—	..	..	..	..
2006-07	%	—	21.0	21.5	44.7	—	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2010-11	no.	—	5	2	1	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	—	—	2	3	—	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	—	3	1	—	—	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	—	1	4	5	—	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	—	—	—	7	—	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	—	6.3	3.9	1.3	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	—	—	2.9	3.4	—	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	—	4.8	1.4	—	—	..	..	..	..
2007-08	%	—	1.8	3.6	8.1	—	..	..	..	..
2006-07	%	—	—	—	7.4	—	..	..	..	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (g), (h)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	no.	7 281	6 805	4 816	4 300	3 378	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	6 720	6 189	4 465	3 282	3 521	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	7 564	6 028	4 160	3 078	3 311	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	7 037	5 698	4 378	2 734	3 046	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	6 871	5 996	4 526	2 610	3 087	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	no.	1 660	1 625	986	987	1 427	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	1 159	1 556	877	834	1 577	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	1 555	1 487	859	629	1 383	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	2 043	1 604	980	669	1 314	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	1 803	2 133	1 197	751	1 332	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	22.8	23.9	20.5	23.0	42.2	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	17.2	25.1	19.6	25.4	44.8	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	20.6	24.7	20.6	20.4	41.8	..	..	..	..
2007-08	%	29.0	28.2	22.4	24.5	43.1	..	..	..	..
2006-07	%	26.2	35.6	26.4	28.8	43.1	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2010-11	no.	331	574	187	324	719	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	294	505	168	293	699	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	344	452	185	258	702	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	554	526	213	299	642	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	627	1 031	328	429	626	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	4.5	8.4	3.9	7.5	21.3	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	4.4	8.2	3.8	8.9	19.9	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	4.5	7.5	4.4	8.4	21.2	..	..	..	..
2007-08	%	7.9	9.2	4.9	10.9	21.1	..	..	..	..
2006-07	%	9.1	17.2	7.2	16.4	20.3	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's courts) (h)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	no.	na	16 944	23 287	22 769	12 899	5 728	795	2 332	..
2009-10	no.	na	20 279	28 275	22 378	13 237	5 781	720	2 201	..
2008-09	no.	na	19 040	35 109	27 266	14 331	6 001	1 034	2 390	..
2007-08	no.	na	15 963	34 598	24 381	13 830	5 763	2 169	2 087	..
2006-07	no.	na	14 496	35 597	24 718	15 326	6 042	1 772	2 464	..
Cases >6 mths										
2010-11	no.	na	5 082	10 291	7 011	5 153	2 557	286	831	..
2009-10	no.	na	5 798	14 072	8 666	5 673	2 414	294	873	..
2008-09	no.	na	4 748	14 976	9 379	6 530	2 425	460	1 023	..
2007-08	no.	na	3 776	14 609	8 501	5 861	2 278	807	855	..
2006-07	no.	na	3 387	15 551	7 595	6 267	2 527	772	954	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	na	30.0	44.2	30.8	39.9	44.6	36.0	35.6	..
2009-10	%	na	28.6	49.8	38.7	42.9	41.8	40.8	39.7	..
2008-09	%	na	24.9	42.7	34.4	45.6	40.4	44.5	42.8	..
2007-08	%	na	23.7	42.2	34.9	42.4	39.5	37.2	41.0	..
2006-07	%	na	23.4	43.7	30.7	40.9	41.8	43.6	38.7	..
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	no.	na	2 711	1 721	823	1 068	553	91	158	..
2009-10	no.	na	2 378	2 185	1 339	1 234	627	113	168	..
2008-09	no.	na	2 413	2 169	1 200	1 798	570	144	244	..
2007-08	no.	na	1 831	2 295	1 292	1 390	607	162	303	..
2006-07	no.	na	1 516	2 503	1 245	1 458	603	211	390	..

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	na	16.0	7.4	3.6	8.3	9.7	11.4	6.8	..
2009-10	%	na	11.7	7.7	6.0	9.3	10.8	15.7	7.6	..
2008-09	%	na	12.7	6.2	4.4	12.5	9.5	13.9	10.2	..
2007-08	%	na	11.5	6.6	5.3	10.1	10.5	7.5	14.5	..
2006-07	%	na	10.5	7.0	5.0	9.5	10.0	11.9	15.8	..
Children's courts										
Pending case load										
2010-11	no.	na	1 663	795	497	72	162	52	47	..
2009-10	no.	na	1 515	662	522	104	203	56	23	..
2008-09	no.	na	1 263	797	502	76	249	67	28	..
2007-08	no.	na	1 450	866	681	108	140	47	17	..
2006-07	no.	na	1 496	600	604	86	118	35	19	..
Cases >6 mths										
2010-11	no.	na	440	214	173	12	71	12	7	..
2009-10	no.	na	436	206	180	17	80	9	–	..
2008-09	no.	na	351	217	172	8	121	18	7	..
2007-08	no.	na	374	194	362	5	88	17	–	..
2006-07	no.	na	419	129	253	6	40	16	9	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	na	26.5	26.9	34.8	16.7	43.8	23.1	14.9	..
2009-10	%	na	28.8	31.1	34.5	16.3	39.4	16.1	–	..
2008-09	%	na	27.8	27.2	34.3	10.5	48.6	26.9	25.0	..
2007-08	%	na	25.8	22.4	53.2	4.6	62.9	36.2	–	..
2006-07	%	na	28.0	21.5	41.9	7.0	33.9	45.7	47.4	..

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
	2010-11	no.	na	209	37	73	4	42	4	..
	2009-10	no.	na	198	51	81	4	33	3	..
	2008-09	no.	na	167	46	85	1	53	2	..
	2007-08	no.	na	161	44	212	1	41	—	..
	2006-07	no.	na	205	28	142	2	23	6	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
	2010-11	%	na	12.6	4.7	14.7	5.6	25.9	7.7	..
	2009-10	%	na	13.1	7.7	15.5	3.8	16.3	5.4	..
	2008-09	%	na	13.2	5.8	16.9	1.3	21.3	3.0	..
	2007-08	%	na	11.1	5.1	31.1	0.9	29.3	—	..
	2006-07	%	na	13.7	4.7	23.5	2.3	19.5	17.1	..
Family courts — appeal										
Pending case load										
	2010-11	no.	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	203
	2009-10	no.	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	201
	2008-09	no.	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	230
	2007-08	no.	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	216
	2006-07	no.	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	223
Cases >12 mths										
	2010-11	no.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	54
	2009-10	no.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	48
	2008-09	no.	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	55
	2007-08	no.	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	53
	2006-07	no.	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	70

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	..	..	..	20.7	..	..	..	..	26.6
2009-10	%	..	..	..	27.3	..	..	..	..	23.9
2008-09	%	..	..	..	31.8	..	..	..	..	23.9
2007-08	%	..	..	..	40.9	..	..	..	..	24.5
2006-07	%	..	..	..	82.7	..	..	..	..	31.4
Cases >24 mths										
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	17
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	15
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	25
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	40
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	32
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	..	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	8.4
2009-10	%	..	..	..	18.2	..	..	..	..	7.5
2008-09	%	..	..	..	27.3	..	..	..	..	10.9
2007-08	%	..	..	..	22.7	..	..	..	..	18.5
2006-07	%	..	..	..	57.7	..	..	..	..	14.3
Family courts — non-appeal (d), (i)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	10 500	..	..	..	..	5 190
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	11 857	..	..	..	..	5 873
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	10 941	..	..	..	..	5 381
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	12 239	..	..	..	..	6 160
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	11 167	..	..	..	..	11 002

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	3 485	..	..	..	..	1 540
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	4 560	..	..	..	..	1 631
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	3 960	..	..	..	..	1 358
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	5 490	..	..	..	..	1 712
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	4 621	..	..	..	..	4 172
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	..	..	..	33.2	..	..	..	..	29.7
2009-10	%	..	..	..	38.5	..	..	..	..	27.8
2008-09	%	..	..	..	36.2	..	..	..	..	25.2
2007-08	%	..	..	..	44.9	..	..	..	..	27.8
2006-07	%	..	..	..	41.4	..	..	..	..	37.9
Cases >24 mths										
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	1 362	..	..	..	..	602
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	2 005	..	..	..	..	612
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	1 598	..	..	..	..	552
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	2 311	..	..	..	..	610
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	2 834	..	..	..	..	2 227
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	..	..	..	11.6
2009-10	%	..	..	..	16.9	..	..	..	..	10.4
2008-09	%	..	..	..	14.6	..	..	..	..	10.3
2007-08	%	..	..	..	18.9	..	..	..	..	9.9
2006-07	%	..	..	..	25.4	..	..	..	..	20.2

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Federal Magistrates Court (d), (i)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 207
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 930
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 884
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 545
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 041
Cases >6 mths										
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 804
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 755
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 729
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 894
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 494
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.1
2009-10	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.8
2008-09	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.7
2007-08	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.5
2006-07	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.3
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 129
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 701
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 393
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 564
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 477

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
2009-10	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
2008-09	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6
2007-08	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.2
2006-07	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.0
Coroners' courts (i), (k), (l), (m)										
Pending case load										
2010-11	no.	2 586	4 509	2 719	2 310	1 669	357	249	344	..
2009-10	no.	3 098	5 586	2 707	1 685	1 456	321	236	360	..
2008-09	no.	2 700	5 628	2 242	1 751	1 980	312	235	393	..
2007-08	no.	2 602	4 295	2 158	1 802	1 777	222	230	341	..
2006-07	no.	3 588	3 194	2 311	1 771	1 310	267	229	287	..
Cases >12 mths										
2010-11	no.	682	2 246	858	840	459	109	77	109	..
2009-10	no.	1 181	2 585	628	568	432	95	65	71	..
2008-09	no.	577	1 594	512	655	387	73	69	118	..
2007-08	no.	534	1 201	551	661	437	55	82	74	..
2006-07	no.	986	759	586	673	228	71	73	55	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2010-11	%	26.4	49.8	31.6	36.4	27.5	30.5	30.9	31.7	..
2009-10	%	38.1	46.3	23.2	33.7	29.7	29.6	27.5	19.7	..
2008-09	%	21.4	28.3	22.8	37.4	19.5	23.4	29.4	30.0	..
2007-08	%	20.5	28.0	25.5	36.7	24.6	24.8	35.7	21.7	..
2006-07	%	27.5	23.8	25.4	38.0	17.4	26.6	31.9	19.2	..

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
	2010-11	no.	1 396	320	337	146	37	30	45	..
	2009-10	no.	1 027	205	300	161	30	28	38	..
	2008-09	no.	340	226	285	188	26	43	44	..
	2007-08	no.	455	207	290	87	15	44	25	..
	2006-07	no.	na	223	316	103	31	35	21	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
	2010-11	%	4.3	11.8	14.6	8.7	10.4	12.0	13.1	..
	2009-10	%	13.0	7.6	17.8	11.1	9.3	11.9	10.6	..
	2008-09	%	10.7	10.1	16.3	9.5	8.3	18.3	11.2	..
	2007-08	%	10.0	9.6	16.1	4.9	6.8	19.1	7.3	..
	2006-07	%	14.1	9.6	17.8	7.9	11.6	15.3	7.3	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Care should be taken when interpreting data in this table as the states and territories are not identical in their allocation of civil business between their court levels. This indicator compares the age (in elapsed time) of a court's pending caseload against agreed time standards. Unless otherwise specified, pending counts are taken at 30 June each year. In the civil jurisdiction those lodgments that have not been acted upon in the last 12 months are deemed finalised and excluded from the pending population counts. The deeming rule does not apply to appeal cases. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an 'active pending' population. Jurisdictions diverting from this national counting rule are footnoted.
- (b) From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for civil appeals excludes single judge appeals. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution. SA Supreme court 2005-06 civil pending data - excludes Justices Act Appeals heard in the civil jurisdiction (these have been counted in the criminal jurisdiction).
- (c) During 2009-10 the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new case management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. Data provided for 2010-11 may not be comparable to previous years as this is the first full year of data from the new case management system. Prior to 2010-11, pending cases in the Supreme Court of Victoria included a number of deemed cases which were collected from the previous management system. With the new case management system the court has the ability to extract reliable data for 2010-11 onwards and comparison with previous years should not be undertaken.

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
(d)	The Australian Courts do not apply the "deeming" rule. The Family Court of Australia does not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months as this is not consistent with its case management practices. Therefore some matters may be affected by proceedings in other courts and are counted as pending but are currently inactive. The more complex and entrenched Family Law disputes commence with the Family Court so a higher proportion of its cases require more lengthy and intensive case management. The Federal Court and the Federal Magistrates Court do not apply the deeming rule.									
(e)	Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex.									
(f)	NSW pending data in 2008-09 for the district court (civil jurisdiction) are extrapolated from Sydney data to derive a state total.									
(g)	Queensland District Court data for civil cases are now managed by a computerised case management system. There has been no extrapolation of data from 2007-08 onwards.									
(h)	Victoria's Magistrates' court data includes a proportion of pending caseload from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal and Victims of Crime Assistance Tribunal.									
(i)	As the Federal Magistrates Court undertakes a higher proportion of simpler Family Law matters, the more complex and entrenched disputes remain with the Family Court and therefore a higher proportion of its cases now require more lengthy and intensive case management.									
(j)	Reporting against the 24 month standard for the Coroners courts commenced in 2005-06. Data on the number and age of the pending workload greater than 24 months old were not collected for this Report for the years 2004-05 and earlier and are therefore not published in this table.									
(k)	Queensland Coroners Court data for 2005-06 were revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed that some coronial cases had not been included in the count of lodgements, finalisations or pending cases.									
(l)	The Victorian Coroners Court's rising backlog relates to the 2009 bushfire and heatwave deaths and new case management procedures introduced during 2007-08 in response to recommendations from a Victorian Parliamentary Law Reform Commission report.									
(m)	Prior to 2009-10 WA Coroners Court lodgment data were compiled by a manual process of counting lodgments and only included the metropolitan area. In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System which now includes WA state-wide data. Data from 2005-06 have been revised to reflect this change.									
	na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.									

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 7A.19

Table 7A.19 Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust cts
Criminal — attendances per finalisation (c)									
Supreme courts (d), (e), (f), (i)									
2010-11	na	2.1	2.9	2.4	3.3	6.9	5.3	7.5	..
2009-10	na	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	6.2	6.7	6.9	..
2008-09	na	2.8	2.8	2.6	5.2	5.6	6.1	7.1	..
2007-08	na	2.6	2.8	2.3	4.6	5.9	5.5	6.9	..
2006-07	na	2.7	3.2	2.8	4.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	..
District/county courts (e), (g)									
2010-11	na	3.8	4.0	3.9	6.5	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	7.8	3.8	4.0	6.5	..	..	..	..
2008-09	na	6.1	3.8	4.3	6.4	..	..	..	..
2007-08	na	5.1	4.0	4.7	6.6	..	..	..	..
2006-07	na	4.7	4.1	4.9	6.9	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b), (e), (i)									
2010-11	na	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	..
2009-10	na	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.1	..
2008-09	na	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.3	..
2007-08	na	3.0	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.0	3.4	3.4	..
2006-07	na	3.3	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.0	3.8	3.3	..
Children's courts (b)									
2010-11	na	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.6	5.6	6.6	5.8	..
2009-10	na	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.4	4.8	6.9	5.6	..
2008-09	na	5.4	2.6	3.3	3.4	4.9	5.3	4.9	..
2007-08	na	3.4	2.4	2.7	3.4	5.1	6.0	5.4	..
2006-07	na	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.5	5.1	6.0	5.3	..

Table 7A.19

Table 7A.19 Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust cts
Civil — attendances per finalisation (g)									
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal Court (d), (e), (i)									
2010-11	na	1.1	1.3	2.6	4.3	na	4.3	3.6	3.6
2009-10	na	1.0	1.5	2.6	4.0	na	4.8	5.6	3.8
2008-09	na	1.1	1.5	2.7	3.9	na	4.3	4.8	3.1
2007-08	na	1.2	1.4	3.1	4.9	na	5.2	5.2	3.1
2006-07	na	1.4	1.6	3.0	4.4	na	4.9	3.9	3.3
District/county courts									
2010-11	na	2.1	0.8	1.9	4.0	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	2.3	0.8	2.2	4.8	..	..	..	..
2008-09	na	2.2	0.7	2.3	4.3	..	..	..	..
2007-08	na	2.1	0.8	2.9	4.1	..	..	..	..
2006-07	na	2.6	0.8	3.2	4.4	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (i), (j), (k)									
2010-11	na	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.1	..
2009-10	na	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.0	..
2008-09	na	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	na	1.2	1.5	..
2007-08	na	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	na	1.5	1.6	..
2006-07	na	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	na	1.5	1.5	..
Children's courts (b), (l)									
2010-11	na	1.8	2.9	4.1	2.7	..	6.1	1.7	..
2009-10	na	1.8	3.0	5.0	2.7	..	6.5	1.5	..
2008-09	na	1.9	2.7	5.1	2.6	..	6.1	1.7	..
2007-08	na	1.8	2.5	4.7	2.8	..	6.9	1.4	..
2006-07	na	1.8	2.4	4.6	2.5	..	7.9	1.5	..

Table 7A.19

Table 7A.19 Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust cts
Family courts (m)									
2010-11	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	2.5
2009-10	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	2.6
2008-09	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	2.9
2007-08	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	3.1
2006-07	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	3.2
Federal Magistrates Court (n)									
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
Coroners' courts (o), (p)									
2010-11	na	1.0	3.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	3.1	1.0	..
2009-10	na	0.9	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.9	1.0	..
2008-09	na	1.0	3.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	4.3	1.0	..
2007-08	na	1.0	2.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.8	1.0	..
2006-07	na	1.0	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.8	5.1	1.0	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The attendance index is based on a count of the number of times each case actually comes before the court before it is finalised. An attendance is defined as the number of times that parties or their representatives were required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. Unless otherwise noted, a court appearance extending over more than one day is counted as one attendance. Attendances are heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator.
- (b) For the civil jurisdiction of the ACT Children's court, data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences and multiple attendances are counted for a single event. For the criminal jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates and Children's court, data are based on all listings for a case and multiple attendances are counted for a single event.
- (c) Further information relating specifically to criminal finalisation data, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.5.

Table 7A.19

Table 7A.19 Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust cts
(d)	From 2005-06 attendance data for criminal appeals in the SA Supreme court include Justices Act Appeals normally heard in the civil jurisdiction; attendance data for civil appeal in the SA Supreme court exclude Justices Act Appeals.								
(e)	NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Childrens courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification.								
(f)	During 2009-10 the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new case management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for improved data analysis. Data provided for 2010-11 may not be comparable to previous years as this is the first full year of data from the new case management system.								
(g)	Attendance data for WA is based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred.								
(h)	Further information relating specifically to civil finalisation data, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.6.								
(i)	Queensland Supreme Court data for the count of attendances in the criminal and civil jurisdictions do not include appeal cases. Queensland Magistrates Court data for criminal finalisations include cases finalised due to a committal hearing. The number of civil cases lodged in and finalised by the Queensland Magistrates Court has decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. Prior to the introduction of QCAT, claims relating to minor civil disputes were lodged with the Magistrates Court for adjudication. Civil lodgement data prior to this year are not comparable.								
(j)	Victoria's Magistrates' court civil data includes a proportion of hearings from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.								
(k)	For the civil jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates court, data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences and multiple attendances are counted for a single event.								
(l)	Queensland Children's Court finalisation data are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.								
(m)	Family Court of Australia data include all conference events that may have a binding order made. It also contains divorce hearings that may not require the attendance of parties, however these are included as they form part of the lodgment and finalisation data. Attendances for appeal matters have only been included since 2008-09.								
(n)	Excludes responses to applications.								
(o)	Since 2005-06 the coroners' courts attendance index has been derived from the number of attendances per finalised inquest only, this change has been applied retrospectively.								
(p)	For the ACT Coroner's court, data are based on all listings for a case. Prior to 2006-07 inquest hearing days only were counted.								

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 7A.20

Table 7A.20 Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Criminal											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme courts (e), (f), (g)											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	12.7	19.1	10.9	8.1	6.5	3.9	2.8	3.6	..	67.6
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	11.5	16.2	10.5	7.4	4.8	3.8	2.6	3.8	..	60.5
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	13.8	14.3	10.7	8.9	7.4	3.9	3.1	3.9	..	65.9
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	14.3	16.1	11.5	9.3	6.9	3.8	2.9	3.6	..	68.3
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	12.1	13.4	9.9	7.9	5.8	3.9	2.7	3.6	..	59.3
District/county courts (f), (h)											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	41.0	43.9	28.1	18.6	15.2	..	..	..	..	146.8
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	45.9	41.0	26.5	18.4	14.7	..	..	..	..	146.5
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	45.9	40.6	26.8	17.7	12.1	..	..	..	..	143.1
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	47.9	35.7	26.7	17.8	11.2	..	..	..	..	139.2
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	47.2	35.0	25.1	17.2	11.1	..	..	..	..	135.6
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f)											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	107.4	68.8	64.1	38.9	26.0	9.9	3.4	8.3	..	326.8
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	107.0	69.4	59.6	40.5	26.7	9.5	4.8	7.7	..	325.1
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	107.0	69.2	57.6	40.3	26.9	9.8	4.7	8.0	..	323.4
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	104.8	68.0	51.3	39.1	27.2	9.5	3.2	7.2	..	310.4
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	106.6	76.0	47.5	35.7	27.8	9.0	3.4	6.8	..	312.9
Children's courts (i)											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	8.8	1.8	5.1	4.4	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.8	..	25.8
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	11.2	1.6	4.6	4.1	3.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	..	27.6
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	10.3	2.0	4.1	4.0	3.1	0.8	1.1	0.7	..	26.1
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	10.1	2.0	3.7	3.6	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	..	25.0
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	7.4	2.0	3.8	4.1	3.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	..	23.3

Table 7A.20

Table 7A.20 Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal courts											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	169.8	133.7	108.2	70.0	51.1	14.9	6.6	12.7	..	567.0
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	175.6	128.2	101.2	70.4	49.6	14.1	8.4	12.2	..	559.6
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	177.1	126.1	99.2	70.8	49.5	14.5	8.8	12.5	..	558.5
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	177.1	121.8	93.1	69.8	48.5	14.1	6.9	11.6	..	542.8
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	173.4	126.4	86.4	64.9	48.0	13.6	7.0	11.5	..	531.0
Civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme/Federal Court (e), (f), (g)											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	47.8	32.4	12.8	24.4	7.2	3.1	2.9	4.5	50.0	185.0
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	49.9	28.8	12.9	22.0	9.0	3.1	2.7	4.4	52.0	184.7
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	47.3	25.4	14.3	21.7	6.5	3.1	3.2	4.5	51.0	177.0
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	49.1	27.9	14.2	21.7	7.1	3.0	3.4	4.3	55.0	185.8
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	46.5	30.6	14.7	22.4	9.3	3.1	3.6	4.3	55.0	189.6
District/county courts (f), (h)											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	18.5	16.0	6.6	10.4	6.2	..	..	..	..	57.7
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	19.8	17.7	5.8	10.3	6.7	..	..	..	..	60.3
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	19.7	17.6	7.0	10.4	8.5	..	..	..	..	63.1
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	19.1	16.1	6.2	10.7	9.1	..	..	..	..	61.2
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	22.2	17.3	5.6	10.0	9.1	..	..	..	..	64.1
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (i), (k)											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	7.7	54.7	9.2	7.1	8.7	1.8	3.3	6.0	..	98.4
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	7.0	56.1	11.8	5.5	8.9	1.9	2.0	5.7	..	99.0
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	6.0	56.1	12.1	6.0	9.0	2.0	1.7	5.7	..	98.5
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	6.2	57.0	12.6	6.9	9.1	1.9	2.4	4.9	..	100.9
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	6.4	59.0	13.9	7.3	9.3	1.8	2.6	5.0	..	105.2

Table 7A.20

Table 7A.20 Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Children's courts (i)											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	16.2	7.3	3.2	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	..	30.0
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	8.9	6.4	3.0	1.5	0.9	..	0.3	0.3	..	21.2
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	8.2	8.0	2.5	1.2	0.8	..	0.3	0.3	..	21.2
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	7.4	8.0	2.2	1.5	0.8	..	0.1	0.1	..	20.2
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	10.6	6.0	2.3	1.2	0.8	..	0.1	0.1	..	21.2
Family courts (c)											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	33.3	45.9
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	35.4	48.0
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	37.7	50.3
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	41.0	53.6
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	11.9	..	..	..	..	44.6	56.5
Federal Magistrates Court (c), (l)											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.8	60.8
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.3	59.3
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.0	61.0
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.0	52.0
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.0	52.0
Coroners' courts (f), (m)											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	5.0	9.0	8.1	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.5	..	28.7
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	5.0	9.0	6.4	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.2	1.6	..	26.8
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	5.0	8.8	6.2	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.2	1.7	..	26.7
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	5.0	7.0	7.8	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.3	1.5	..	26.1
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	5.0	7.0	6.2	2.0	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.5	..	25.1

Table 7A.20

Table 7A.20 Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Total number FTE judicial officers for civil courts										
2010-11 (no. FTE)	95.1	119.4	39.9	57.8	25.0	5.3	7.1	12.3	144.1	505.9
2009-10 (no. FTE)	90.6	118.0	39.9	53.9	27.5	5.6	5.1	11.9	146.7	499.3
2008-09 (no. FTE)	86.2	115.9	42.0	53.9	26.7	5.9	5.4	12.2	149.7	497.8
2007-08 (no. FTE)	86.8	116.0	42.9	55.5	28.2	5.3	6.3	10.8	148.0	499.8
2006-07 (no. FTE)	90.7	119.9	42.7	54.8	30.5	5.3	7.2	10.9	151.6	513.6
Criminal and civil										
Number of FTE judicial officers										
Supreme/ Federal Court										
2010-11 (no. FTE)	60.4	51.5	23.7	32.5	13.7	7.0	5.7	8.1	50.0	252.6
2009-10 (no. FTE)	61.4	45.0	23.3	29.4	13.8	6.9	5.2	8.2	52.0	245.1
2008-09 (no. FTE)	61.1	39.7	25.0	30.5	13.9	7.0	6.3	8.4	51.0	242.8
2007-08 (no. FTE)	63.4	44.0	25.7	31.1	14.0	6.8	6.3	7.9	55.0	254.1
2006-07 (no. FTE)	58.6	44.0	24.7	30.3	15.1	7.0	6.3	7.9	55.0	248.9
District/county courts (i)										
2010-11 (no. FTE)	59.5	59.9	34.7	29.0	21.4	..	..	..	..	204.5
2009-10 (no. FTE)	65.7	58.7	32.3	28.8	21.4	..	..	..	..	206.9
2008-09 (no. FTE)	65.6	58.2	33.8	28.1	20.6	..	..	..	..	206.2
2007-08 (no. FTE)	67.0	51.8	32.9	28.5	20.3	..	..	..	..	200.5
2006-07 (no. FTE)	69.4	52.3	30.7	27.2	20.2	..	..	..	..	199.7
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (k)										
2010-11 (no. FTE)	115.0	123.5	73.3	46.0	34.7	11.7	6.7	14.3	..	425.2
2009-10 (no. FTE)	114.0	125.5	71.4	46.0	35.6	11.4	6.7	13.4	..	424.0
2008-09 (no. FTE)	113.0	125.2	69.7	46.3	35.9	11.8	6.4	13.7	..	421.9
2007-08 (no. FTE)	111.0	125.0	63.8	46.0	36.3	11.4	5.6	12.1	..	411.2
2006-07 (no. FTE)	113.0	135.0	61.4	43.0	37.0	10.8	6.0	11.9	..	418.1

Table 7A.20

Table 7A.20 Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Children's courts (i)											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	25.0	9.2	8.3	5.7	4.3	1.7	0.5	1.1	..	55.8
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	20.1	8.0	7.6	5.6	4.3	0.8	1.4	1.1	..	48.8
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	18.5	10.0	6.6	5.2	3.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	..	47.4
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	17.5	10.0	5.9	5.1	4.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	..	45.1
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	18.0	8.0	6.1	5.3	4.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	..	44.4
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal and civil courts											
	2010-11 (no. FTE)	264.9	253.1	148.1	127.8	76.1	20.2	13.7	25.0	144.1	1 073.0
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	266.2	246.2	141.1	124.4	77.1	19.7	13.5	24.2	146.7	1 058.9
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	263.2	242.0	141.2	124.6	76.2	20.4	14.2	24.7	149.7	1 056.3
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	263.9	237.8	136.0	125.3	76.7	19.4	13.1	22.4	148.0	1 042.6
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	264.0	246.3	129.1	119.7	78.5	18.9	14.2	22.4	151.6	1 044.6
Criminal (e)											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people (m)											
Supreme courts											
	2010-11 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	..	0.3
	2009-10 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.7	..	0.3
	2008-09 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.8	..	0.3
	2007-08 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.7	..	0.3
	2006-07 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.7	..	0.3
District/county courts (i)											
	2010-11 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.7
	2009-10 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.7
	2008-09 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.7
	2007-08 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.7
	2006-07 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.7

Table 7A.20

Table 7A.20 Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2010-11	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.9	3.6	..	1.5
2009-10		1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	3.4	..	1.5
2008-09		1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	3.6	..	1.5
2007-08		1.5	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.9	3.3	..	1.5
2006-07		1.6	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	3.2	..	1.5
Children's courts											
2010-11	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	..	0.1
2009-10		0.2	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
2008-09		0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
2007-08		0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	..	0.1
2006-07		0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	..	0.1
Total for criminal courts											
2010-11	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.9	1.8	5.5	..	2.5
2009-10		2.4	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4	5.4	..	2.5
2008-09		2.5	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	5.6	..	2.6
2007-08		2.6	2.3	2.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.0	5.3	..	2.6
2006-07		2.5	2.4	2.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.1	5.4	..	2.5
Civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people (m)											
Supreme/Federal Court											
2010-11	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.8
2009-10		0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.8
2008-09		0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.8
2007-08		0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.9
2006-07		0.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.3	0.9

Table 7A.20

Table 7A.20 Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
District/county courts (i)											
2010-11	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.3
2009-10		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.3
2008-09		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.3
2007-08		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.3
2006-07		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.3
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (k)											
2010-11	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	2.6	..	0.4
2009-10		0.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.5	..	0.4
2008-09		0.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.6	..	0.5
2007-08		0.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.2	..	0.5
2006-07		0.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.4	..	0.5
Children's courts (j)											
2010-11	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	..	0.1
2009-10		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
2008-09		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
2007-08		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	—	—	..	0.1
2006-07		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	—	—	..	0.1
Family courts (c)											
2010-11	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2009-10		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2008-09		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2007-08		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3
2006-07		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3

Table 7A.20

Table 7A.20 Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Federal Magistrates Court (c), (m)											
	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
Coroner's court (n)											
2010-11	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	..	0.1
2009-10	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	..	0.1
2008-09	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	..	0.1
2007-08	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	..	0.1
2006-07	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	..	0.1
Total for civil courts											
2010-11	1.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.9	5.3	0.6	2.3
2009-10	1.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	5.2	0.7	2.3
2008-09	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.0	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	5.5	0.7	2.3
2007-08	1.3	2.2	2.2	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.8	5.0	0.7	2.4
2006-07	1.3	2.3	2.3	1.0	2.6	1.9	1.1	2.1	5.1	0.7	2.5
Criminal and civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people (m)											
Supreme/Federal Court											
	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)										
2010-11	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.5	0.2	1.1
2009-10	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	3.6	0.2	1.1
2008-09	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.8	0.2	1.1
2007-08	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.6	0.3	1.2
2006-07	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.9	3.7	0.3	1.2

Table 7A.20

Table 7A.20 Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
District/county courts (i)											
2010-11	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
2009-10		0.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
2008-09		0.9	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.0
2007-08		1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
2006-07		1.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.0
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (k)											
2010-11	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	6.2	..	1.9
2009-10		1.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	5.9	..	1.9
2008-09		1.6	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.8	6.2	..	1.9
2007-08		1.6	2.4	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.6	5.6	..	1.9
2006-07		1.6	2.6	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	5.6	..	2.0
Children's courts											
2010-11	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	..	0.2
2009-10		0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	..	0.2
2008-09		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	..	0.2
2007-08		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.2
2006-07		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	..	0.2
Total for criminal and civil courts											
2010-11	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	3.6	4.5	3.3	5.5	4.6	4.0	3.8	10.9	0.6	4.8
2009-10		3.7	4.5	3.2	5.5	4.7	3.9	3.8	10.6	0.7	4.8
2008-09		3.7	4.5	3.2	5.7	4.7	4.1	4.1	11.1	0.7	4.9
2007-08		3.8	4.5	3.2	5.9	4.8	3.9	3.9	10.3	0.7	4.9
2006-07		3.9	4.8	3.1	5.8	5.0	3.8	4.2	10.5	0.7	5.0

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)**

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
(a)	Judicial officers are defined as: judges; magistrates; masters; coroners; judicial registrars; and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.										
(b)	no. FTE = number of full time equivalent judicial officers.										
(c)	For the Australian courts, the number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people is derived by dividing the number of FTE officers for each court by the Australian population. Population is estimated by taking the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.										
(d)	FTE totals in this column are the sum of all states and territories, and the Australian courts, as applicable. Totals for the number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people are derived by dividing the total number of judicial FTE in the financial year by the Australian population (per 100,000 people) for the relevant reference period.										
(e)	Queensland has amended its methodology to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Data may therefore not be comparable prior to 2010-11.										
(f)	In the NSW Supreme Court the FTE counts for permanent judges are based on the appointments in place at 30 June; for acting judges the FTE counts are based on actual days paid for during the reporting period. NSW Courts and Tribunal Services are currently developing a data warehouse to extract and verify crime data in JusticeLink. Completion of the data warehouse is planned for March 2012. As a result, crime data for 2012 for the Magistrates and Childrens courts are partially estimated, based on raw data that are subject to final verification.										
(g)	WA Supreme Court Judicial FTEs include both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. The slight increase in this indicator in 2010-11 is due to extra judicial officers engaged to hear the Bell Group litigation appeal. This result is expected to be maintained for next financial year as those judicial officers are appointed until the appeal is finalised.										
(h)	Appeals are not heard in the criminal jurisdiction of the district courts in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the supreme courts in WA and SA.										
(i)	In Tasmania, all children's court judicial resources are included in the criminal jurisdiction. Child protection matters are lodged in the Criminal Registry as urgent.										
(j)	Victoria's Magistrate's court civil data include a proportion of judicial officers from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.										
(k)	In the WA Magistrates court prior to 2006-07, resources associated with criminal injury compensation applications were incorrectly included in civil data. Revised data for prior years are not available therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution.										
(l)	2008-09 figures were annualised for the Federal Magistrates Court from six months of data (January to June 2009). The Federal Magistrates Court payroll function was transferred to the Family Court of Australia in December 2008 and data prior to January 2009 are not available to the Family Court of Australia.										
(m)	In response to the bushfires and heat related deaths during 2009, additional fixed term judicial officers were appointed to the Coroners Court of Victoria.										
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.										

Table 7A.20

Table 7A.20	Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)										
	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Source:	Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).										

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table AA.2. Historical rates in this table / figure may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 7A.21

Table 7A.21 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Supreme courts										
Appeal										
2010-11	106.1	156.1	89.4	97.6	93.3	103.0	81.5	147.4	..	108.6
2009-10	86.7	95.7	98.6	92.6	109.2	131.8	68.6	73.5	..	94.2
2008-09	111.4	96.3	107.6	95.8	94.3	66.7	108.5	100.0	..	101.1
2007-08	96.1	85.3	90.7	115.7	100.7	80.0	72.3	136.4	..	94.6
2006-07	103.7	92.9	104.1	150.6	99.6	107.9	104.8	122.2	..	104.7
Non-appeal										
2010-11	67.5	127.8	98.4	95.0	113.6	100.5	117.6	83.5	..	98.1
2009-10	118.0	101.6	92.8	99.6	101.1	94.5	85.9	95.2	..	94.6
2008-09	109.6	158.4	99.6	104.1	123.8	99.7	80.5	89.0	..	99.7
2007-08	114.2	125.2	103.0	91.1	85.1	79.5	70.2	84.5	..	93.2
2006-07	80.0	100.5	101.8	96.6	198.0	110.1	85.3	99.2	..	101.8
All matters										
2010-11	96.9	150.2	96.6	96.6	96.8	100.6	105.8	86.2	..	102.0
2009-10	92.9	96.8	93.9	95.4	107.1	95.7	81.6	93.6	..	94.4
2008-09	111.0	108.5	101.2	99.5	100.0	98.3	86.1	89.5	..	100.2
2007-08	100.0	92.9	100.2	104.2	97.7	79.5	70.7	87.3	..	93.7
2006-07	98.3	95.1	102.3	119.9	114.7	110.0	89.6	100.7	..	102.9
District/county courts										
Appeal										
2010-11	100.6	110.7	38.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.9
2009-10	100.2	87.3	122.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.8
2008-09	99.1	90.9	95.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.2
2007-08	101.4	94.9	93.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.7
2006-07	95.9	94.6	75.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.8

Table 7A.21

Table 7A.21 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Non-appeal										
2010-11	86.8	97.6	104.4	118.8	107.7	..	..	..	..	101.6
2009-10	101.9	100.9	96.6	109.2	101.0	..	..	..	..	100.7
2008-09	99.8	103.0	100.7	126.9	85.2	..	..	..	..	102.5
2007-08	99.6	96.5	103.5	111.6	104.9	..	..	..	..	103.0
2006-07	89.1	82.9	97.2	113.0	93.0	..	..	..	..	95.0
All matters										
2010-11	96.0	104.4	95.5	118.8	107.7	..	..	..	..	100.1
2009-10	100.7	93.3	98.2	109.2	101.0	..	..	..	..	99.5
2008-09	99.3	96.8	100.3	126.9	85.2	..	..	..	..	100.4
2007-08	100.8	95.7	103.0	111.6	104.9	..	..	..	..	101.7
2006-07	93.7	88.2	96.0	113.0	93.0	..	..	..	..	94.9
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	101.1	106.6	104.4	106.0	107.4	98.4	98.5	98.9	..	104.2
2009-10	97.4	109.8	101.6	104.0	111.5	95.6	102.7	97.0	..	103.1
2008-09	100.2	106.4	100.5	103.1	102.2	125.1	100.3	97.2	..	102.9
2007-08	97.3	101.0	98.2	109.8	110.0	103.1	95.6	98.6	..	101.5
2006-07	99.7	94.0	99.5	109.4	104.2	83.7	106.0	92.8	..	98.7
Children's courts										
2010-11	98.4	107.8	104.7	110.5	106.1	108.9	103.9	105.2	..	104.9
2009-10	92.0	104.4	100.2	103.3	104.3	89.8	105.6	91.0	..	100.0
2008-09	101.5	105.8	103.5	100.4	101.2	90.8	87.2	97.5	..	101.9
2007-08	98.1	109.3	100.1	110.1	101.8	82.7	98.5	96.5	..	103.5
2006-07	98.1	91.1	101.5	109.3	96.8	77.4	96.1	92.1	..	97.5

Table 7A.21

Table 7A.21 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	100.9	106.7	104.4	106.4	107.3	99.2	99.0	99.4	..	104.2
2009-10	97.0	109.1	101.5	103.9	110.7	95.1	103.0	96.5	..	102.8
2008-09	100.3	106.3	100.6	102.9	102.1	122.0	98.8	97.2	..	102.8
2007-08	97.4	101.8	98.3	109.9	109.2	102.4	95.9	98.4	..	101.7
2006-07	99.6	93.7	99.6	109.4	103.5	83.5	105.1	92.8	..	98.6
All criminal courts										
2010-11	100.6	106.8	104.0	106.5	107.2	99.3	99.4	99.0	..	104.1
2009-10	97.2	108.6	101.4	104.0	110.4	95.1	101.7	96.4	..	102.6
2008-09	100.2	106.1	100.6	103.3	101.6	121.3	98.0	97.0	..	102.7
2007-08	97.6	101.6	98.5	109.9	109.1	102.2	94.3	98.1	..	101.6
2006-07	99.3	93.5	99.5	109.5	103.3	83.7	104.4	93.0	..	98.5

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Note: < 100: There were more lodgments than finalisations in the reported year.

100: There were the same number of lodgments as finalisations in the reported year.

>100: There were more finalisations than lodgments in the reported year.

- (a) The clearance indicator is derived by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period, by the number of lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. The clearance rate should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data (tables 7A.1 and 7A.5), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.17). Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance rate can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices. The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator:
- a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier, • a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased, • a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased.
- (b) Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.5 and lodgment data presented in table 7A.1. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.5 and 7A.1.
- (c) The total number of finalisations (table 7A.1), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.5) expressed as a percentage.

Table 7A.21

Table 7A.21	Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (a), (b)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1 and 7A.5.

Table 7A.22

Table 7A.22 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
Appeal										
2010-11	102.5	82.6	104.6	98.8	95.2	95.7	60.4	104.7	95.9	97.0
2009-10	95.8	80.4	93.2	96.6	108.1	105.6	116.7	86.4	109.8	97.6
2008-09	124.2	90.9	93.3	109.5	93.7	116.3	142.5	127.4	106.5	108.5
2007-08	99.0	84.2	112.7	136.0	120.5	96.6	87.7	94.6	108.8	104.0
2006-07	108.2	110.2	100.4	107.6	93.0	106.7	66.2	124.5	100.7	103.8
Non-appeal										
2010-11	87.9	88.2	129.6	93.0	95.3	101.2	131.6	97.7	93.8	97.5
2009-10	123.7	115.3	94.9	97.5	106.7	119.7	115.9	119.3	93.5	109.8
2008-09	103.8	118.5	87.5	86.6	98.1	97.3	91.5	96.7	106.8	101.4
2007-08	105.8	122.3	99.7	105.3	100.2	103.1	86.0	124.4	106.6	107.2
2006-07	106.7	116.3	97.1	133.7	93.3	108.0	122.3	99.5	107.5	108.5
All matters										
2010-11	88.9	88.0	128.5	93.3	95.3	100.7	127.4	100.7	94.1	97.4
2009-10	121.7	113.3	94.9	97.4	106.8	118.3	115.9	107.6	96.6	108.9
2008-09	104.9	116.9	87.7	87.7	97.7	98.7	93.2	106.2	106.8	101.9
2007-08	105.4	119.9	100.3	107.3	102.1	102.4	86.1	112.5	107.3	106.9
2006-07	106.8	115.9	97.2	130.3	93.3	107.9	117.8	108.5	105.4	108.0
District/county courts										
Appeal										
2010-11	74.3	100.0	130.8	107.8	90.0	..	..	..	..	93.5
2009-10	117.1	96.9	99.0	80.0	128.1	..	..	..	..	102.3
2008-09	64.6	94.5	132.7	101.2	75.0	..	..	..	..	91.5
2007-08	106.2	95.8	78.4	141.0	108.6	..	..	..	..	103.9
2006-07	98.6	103.9	85.7	146.2	123.4	..	..	..	..	108.5

Table 7A.22

Table 7A.22 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Non-appeal										
2010-11	96.3	86.1	93.2	93.6	104.9	..	..	..	..	93.7
2009-10	100.2	91.2	94.2	113.8	93.2	..	..	..	..	98.3
2008-09	94.1	91.0	104.4	107.3	94.2	..	..	..	..	97.2
2007-08	99.0	99.1	97.2	115.0	111.2	..	..	..	..	102.1
2006-07	110.4	98.1	123.4	125.9	112.0	..	..	..	..	112.6
All matters										
2010-11	95.7	86.4	93.6	93.9	104.7	..	..	..	..	93.7
2009-10	100.6	91.3	94.3	112.8	93.6	..	..	..	..	98.4
2008-09	93.5	91.1	105.0	107.2	94.0	..	..	..	..	97.1
2007-08	99.1	99.0	96.9	115.6	111.1	..	..	..	..	102.1
2006-07	110.3	98.2	122.7	126.4	112.2	..	..	..	..	112.5
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	92.3	99.8	110.4	102.0	102.0	100.1	97.7	98.6	..	98.6
2009-10	88.8	100.9	112.7	103.6	107.4	103.4	109.4	93.1	..	98.7
2008-09	91.2	100.1	99.7	88.2	99.5	99.1	124.6	87.8	..	95.8
2007-08	93.5	99.8	102.7	98.0	109.1	105.9	92.3	100.7	..	98.4
2006-07	94.6	102.1	106.9	108.3	98.2	105.1	112.0	93.9	..	100.6
Children's courts										
2010-11	89.7	91.6	95.9	95.2	103.1	110.5	98.7	95.4	..	92.9
2009-10	84.7	85.8	103.9	89.7	96.7	97.0	99.4	97.4	..	89.8
2008-09	86.1	91.5	102.0	91.5	103.2	70.5	87.0	95.4	..	91.5
2007-08	86.8	89.6	93.3	98.7	98.8	96.2	89.7	96.6	..	90.5
2006-07	93.6	87.8	100.4	84.6	101.8	100.3	139.8	112.8	..	93.7

Table 7A.22

Table 7A.22 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	92.2	99.5	109.4	101.8	102.0	100.6	97.8	98.5	..	98.4
2009-10	88.6	100.5	112.3	103.2	106.9	103.2	109.0	93.4	..	98.3
2008-09	91.0	99.8	99.8	88.3	99.7	97.8	123.4	88.1	..	95.7
2007-08	93.2	99.5	102.2	98.0	108.7	105.6	92.2	100.6	..	98.1
2006-07	94.6	101.8	106.6	107.6	98.3	104.9	112.5	94.3	..	100.4
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2010-11	92.1	98.6	109.6	100.7	102.0	100.6	103.3	98.6	94.1	98.1
2009-10	90.8	100.7	109.5	103.6	105.6	104.4	110.4	93.9	96.6	99.0
2008-09	92.0	100.2	99.2	89.4	99.1	97.9	117.1	88.9	106.8	96.1
2007-08	94.2	100.2	101.8	99.5	108.7	105.3	91.2	101.1	107.3	98.8
2006-07	95.9	102.2	106.9	109.6	99.2	105.2	113.3	94.9	105.4	101.3
Family courts										
Appeal										
2010-11	..	..	..	93.1	..	..	..	..	99.1	98.6
2009-10	..	..	..	79.3	..	..	..	..	109.5	107.0
2008-09	..	..	..	108.3	..	..	..	..	95.0	95.8
2007-08	..	..	..	133.3	..	..	..	..	91.1	93.5
2006-07	..	..	..	88.2	..	..	..	..	115.5	114.2
Non-appeal										
2010-11	..	..	..	101.4	..	..	..	..	106.2	104.0
2009-10	..	..	..	84.2	..	..	..	..	100.2	93.2
2008-09	..	..	..	91.0	..	..	..	..	106.2	99.7
2007-08	..	..	..	91.5	..	..	..	..	117.2	106.7
2006-07	..	..	..	71.8	..	..	..	..	113.1	98.5

Table 7A.22

Table 7A.22 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
All matters										
2010-11	..	..	..	101.3	..	..	..	..	106.1	103.9
2009-10	..	..	..	84.2	..	..	..	..	100.3	93.3
2008-09	..	..	..	91.1	..	..	..	..	106.0	99.6
2007-08	..	..	..	91.6	..	..	..	..	116.7	106.6
2006-07	..	..	..	71.8	..	..	..	..	113.1	98.7
Federal Magistrates Court										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.5	98.5
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.2	97.2
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.2	98.2
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.7	94.7
Coroners' courts										
2010-11	108.8	115.0	99.8	68.7	95.8	93.0	96.8	100.4	..	102.1
2009-10	97.0	104.9	88.0	103.5	107.7	97.2	100.3	147.8	..	99.6
2008-09	98.5	61.0	97.7	102.9	100.0	89.6	99.4	78.3	..	87.8
2007-08	97.3	78.7	104.0	98.3	93.5	103.2	102.6	96.5	..	93.9
2006-07	91.4	95.5	97.8	84.3	101.1	94.7	98.3	87.3	..	94.4

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Note: < 100: There were more lodgments than finalisations in the reported year.

100: There were the same number of lodgments as finalisations in the reported year.

>100: There were more finalisations than lodgments in the reported year.

Table 7A.22

Table 7A.22 **Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
(a)	<p>The clearance indicator is derived by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period, by the number of lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. The clearance rate should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data (tables 7A.2 and 7A.6), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.18). Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance rate can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices. The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier, • a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased, • a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased. <p>Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.6 and lodgment data presented in table 7A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6 and 7A.2.</p>									
(b)										
(c)	<p>The total number of finalisations (table 7A.2), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.6) expressed as a percentage.</p>									

na Not available .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.2 and 7A.6.

Table 7A.23

Table 7A.23 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2010–11 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2010-11	29 527	31 310	7 573	20 329	25 077	10 565	12 714	20 125	..	17 002
2009-10	29 398	31 928	8 903	20 277	20 814	10 543	13 063	18 778	..	17 141
2008-09	27 697	32 353	6 742	21 476	27 006	8 149	13 868	19 575	..	16 221
2007-08	29 709	30 204	6 496	22 119	24 255	10 627	12 870	25 439	..	16 618
2006-07	25 111	33 061	6 663	23 623	19 360	10 522	14 214	20 815	..	16 617
District/county courts										
2010-11	6 585	14 382	6 262	12 184	9 582	..	..	..	..	8 804
2009-10	6 190	15 072	6 057	10 766	10 058	..	..	..	..	8 397
2008-09	6 239	15 788	5 225	9 507	9 265	..	..	..	..	8 074
2007-08	6 427	14 282	4 366	9 847	8 231	..	..	..	..	7 667
2006-07	6 813	13 398	4 510	9 122	8 947	..	..	..	..	7 737
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	534	439	394	581	464	357	1 285	804	..	481
2009-10	553	399	359	585	458	376	1 283	771	..	468
2008-09	527	386	351	514	372	303	1 335	732	..	437
2007-08	559	410	345	517	384	143	895	782	..	430
2006-07	608	435	354	562	410	168	781	806	..	461
Children's courts										
2010-11	906	104	672	602	545	497	1 560	759	..	545
2009-10	974	81	661	474	507	311	2 014	790	..	500
2008-09	837	138	669	458	462	310	2 122	759	..	535
2007-08	915	95	668	377	430	393	1 907	1 098	..	485
2006-07	1 070	79	670	382	469	511	1 783	1 378	..	512

Table 7A.23

Table 7A.23 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2010–11 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	565	405	411	583	473	369	1 314	800	..	487
2009-10	586	361	376	575	463	370	1 357	772	..	470
2008-09	550	368	367	509	381	303	1 412	734	..	444
2007-08	582	379	363	503	388	150	994	805	..	434
2006-07	634	393	373	544	415	176	869	853	..	465
All criminal courts										
2010-11	932	878	650	940	919	647	2 019	1 332	..	856
2009-10	962	801	601	875	862	657	1 934	1 322	..	816
2008-09	920	821	572	797	700	505	2 072	1 246	..	775
2007-08	966	834	558	794	642	247	1 532	1 465	..	749
2006-07	1 015	907	570	840	659	292	1 405	1 550	..	790

Table 7A.23

Table 7A.23 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2010–11 dollars (\$) (a)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Including payroll tax where applicable											
Supreme courts											
2010-11	30 787	32 206	7 782	20 329	26 032	10 760	12 714	20 628	..	..	17 434
2009-10	30 745	32 929	9 131	20 277	21 546	10 733	13 063	19 312	..	..	17 589
2008-09	28 948	33 363	6 913	21 476	28 071	8 302	13 868	20 059	..	..	16 650
2007-08	30 686	31 172	6 701	22 119	25 175	10 827	12 870	25 988	..	..	17 026
2006-07	25 947	33 863	6 856	23 623	20 172	10 717	14 214	21 275	..	..	17 005
District/county courts											
2010-11	6 812	14 614	6 425	12 184	9 920	..	..	..	..	..	9 005
2009-10	6 407	15 321	6 207	10 766	10 410	..	..	..	..	..	8 593
2008-09	6 373	16 056	5 352	9 507	9 604	..	..	..	..	..	8 227
2007-08	6 584	14 513	4 473	9 847	8 533	..	..	..	..	..	7 816
2006-07	7 004	13 619	4 632	9 122	9 309	..	..	..	..	..	7 905
Magistrates' courts											
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2010-11	558	451	406	581	484	365	1 285	826	..	..	496
2009-10	579	410	370	585	477	385	1 283	793	..	..	481
2008-09	552	397	361	514	388	309	1 335	754	..	..	450
2007-08	581	422	355	517	398	146	895	805	..	..	442
2006-07	630	448	365	562	426	171	781	831	..	..	474
Children's courts											
2010-11	944	107	692	602	566	506	1 560	780	..	..	561
2009-10	1 015	84	680	474	526	318	2 014	813	..	..	515
2008-09	870	142	686	458	480	317	2 122	783	..	..	550
2007-08	947	98	691	377	447	402	1 907	1 131	..	..	498
2006-07	1 108	82	688	382	491	523	1 783	1 422	..	..	526

Table 7A.23

Table 7A.23 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2010–11 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	591	416	424	583	492	377	1 314	822	..	501
2009-10	613	371	388	575	482	379	1 357	795	..	484
2008-09	576	378	378	509	397	310	1 412	756	..	457
2007-08	604	390	373	503	402	153	994	829	..	446
2006-07	657	405	384	544	432	180	869	879	..	478
All criminal courts										
2010-11	971	898	669	940	954	660	2 019	1 367	..	879
2009-10	1 002	820	618	875	895	670	1 934	1 360	..	838
2008-09	955	840	588	797	728	515	2 072	1 281	..	795
2008-09	998	854	574	794	666	252	1 532	1 503	..	767
2006-07	1 048	929	586	840	686	298	1 405	1 592	..	810

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.9, income data presented in table 7A.11 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.5. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.9, 7A.11 and 7A.5.

(b) The total (i.e. for all states and territories) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories) number of finalisations for the same reference period.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.5, 7A.9 and 7A.11.

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2011, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.

Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2010–11 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2010-11	4 267	5 040	1 481	8 267	4 797	3 624	4 015	16 310	17 138	5 992
2009-10	3 545	3 559	1 635	7 410	6 801	3 379	2 254	19 986	24 443	5 554
2008-09	2 566	2 591	1 974	7 550	4 320	3 161	3 256	14 411	20 931	4 869
2007-08	2 721	2 787	2 398	10 627	5 211	2 888	3 236	17 644	19 738	5 539
2006-07	2 961	2 587	2 698	7 493	6 946	2 548	3 249	17 664	17 881	5 428
District/county courts										
2010-11	2 054	2 900	1 078	2 712	1 463	..	..	..	..	2 125
2009-10	2 172	3 433	1 155	3 395	2 159	..	..	..	..	2 463
2008-09	1 884	3 302	1 376	4 191	2 519	..	..	..	..	2 519
2007-08	2 107	3 590	1 400	4 389	2 357	..	..	..	..	2 659
2006-07	2 117	4 073	1 086	3 762	2 470	..	..	..	..	2 516
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	230	194	248	229	257	72	1 810	864	..	237
2009-10	204	166	261	135	280	93	1 388	739	..	209
2008-09	165	148	215	168	259	98	861	766	..	184
2007-08	187	136	222	222	226	90	1 011	718	..	192
2006-07	211	103	212	213	287	87	703	713	..	187
Children's courts (c)										
2010-11	1 204	1 699	1 376	710	791	1 236	3 094	960	..	1 303
2009-10	1 349	1 750	1 381	696	814	90	4 117	832	..	1 348
2008-09	1 278	1 704	1 082	605	852	63	4 672	962	..	1 258
2007-08	1 232	1 400	1 238	531	800	60	6 984	627	..	1 191
2006-07	1 208	1 282	1 338	465	628	44	2 658	936	..	1 148

Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2010–11 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	278	237	315	243	280	125	1 867	869	..	280
2009-10	255	207	314	150	303	93	1 504	745	..	251
2008-09	212	187	257	182	283	97	951	774	..	223
2007-08	230	169	265	233	247	89	1 114	716	..	227
2006-07	247	130	254	219	300	86	752	718	..	217
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2010-11	566	490	473	798	579	444	2 358	1 589	17 138	714
2009-10	568	453	468	714	727	401	1 665	1 495	24 443	700
2008-09	456	382	431	853	657	386	1 332	1 530	20 931	633
2007-08	482	372	449	970	621	348	1 435	1 579	19 738	665
2006-07	508	323	435	803	732	325	1 136	1 559	17 881	636
Family courts										
2010-11	..	..	..	1 356	..	..	..	..	5 315	3 544
2009-10	..	..	..	1 807	..	..	..	..	5 537	4 066
2008-09	..	..	..	1 581	..	..	..	..	5 867	4 196
2007-08	..	..	..	1 389	..	..	..	..	5 268	3 920
2006-07	..	..	..	2 015	..	..	..	..	4 409	3 799
Federal Magistrates Court										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	742	742
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	876	876
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	772	772
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	782	782
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	666	666

Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2010–11 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Coroners' courts (d)										
2010-11	880	2 422	2 374	2 993	1 414	1 015	1 317	3 801	..	1 830
2009-10	844	2 100	2 718	1 886	1 418	1 099	524	2 908	..	1 651
2008-09	805	2 304	3 061	2 953	1 260	1 688	568	4 288	..	1 792
2007-08	750	2 094	3 145	3 296	1 325	1 872	600	2 897	..	1 804
2006-07	969	1 588	3 356	3 569	1 515	735	666	3 491	..	1 750
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2010-11	4 566	5 223	1 553	8 267	5 076	3 694	4 015	16 766	17 138	6 145
2009-10	3 787	3 702	1 708	7 410	7 133	3 440	2 254	20 546	24 443	5 699
2008-09	2 766	2 712	2 051	7 550	4 570	3 221	3 256	14 801	20 931	4 994
2007-08	2 882	2 918	2 491	10 627	5 498	2 947	3 236	18 052	19 738	5 653
2006-07	3 128	2 695	2 803	7 493	7 334	2 600	3 249	18 083	17 881	5 541
District/county courts										
2010-11	2 176	2 972	1 133	2 712	1 552	..	..	..	..	2 195
2009-10	2 304	3 517	1 210	3 395	2 279	..	..	..	..	2 545
2008-09	2 014	3 385	1 428	4 191	2 650	..	..	..	..	2 603
2007-08	2 196	3 673	1 458	4 389	2 479	..	..	..	..	2 731
2006-07	2 222	4 167	1 130	3 762	2 609	..	..	..	..	2 595
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	243	203	258	229	271	76	1 810	890	..	246
2009-10	217	175	272	135	295	96	1 388	763	..	219
2008-09	178	155	223	168	273	102	861	792	..	194
2007-08	199	143	231	222	240	93	1 011	741	..	201
2006-07	222	110	221	213	302	90	703	737	..	196

Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2010–11 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Children's courts (c)										
2010-11	1 250	1 748	1 415	710	819	1 256	3 094	987	..	1 343
2009-10	1 400	1 801	1 422	696	843	90	4 117	857	..	1 389
2008-09	1 323	1 753	1 112	605	883	63	4 672	994	..	1 295
2007-08	1 269	1 439	1 276	531	829	60	6 984	645	..	1 225
2006-07	1 246	1 322	1 374	465	656	44	2 658	967	..	1 181
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	293	247	326	243	295	129	1 867	895	..	291
2009-10	269	217	326	150	319	96	1 504	768	..	262
2008-09	226	196	266	182	298	100	951	800	..	233
2007-08	242	177	276	233	261	92	1 114	739	..	237
2006-07	260	138	264	219	317	89	752	743	..	226
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2010-11	601	508	493	798	611	454	2 358	1 635	17 138	737
2009-10	604	471	487	714	764	410	1 665	1 539	24 443	723
2008-09	490	398	447	853	692	395	1 332	1 576	20 931	654
2007-08	507	388	467	970	655	356	1 435	1 622	19 738	684
2006-07	534	337	452	803	772	333	1 136	1 603	17 881	654
Family courts										
2010-11	..	..	..	1 356	..	..	..	..	5 315	3 544
2009-10	..	..	..	1 807	..	..	..	..	5 537	4 066
2008-09	..	..	..	1 581	..	..	..	..	5 867	4 196
2007-08	..	..	..	1 389	..	..	..	..	5 268	3 920
2006-07	..	..	..	2 015	..	..	..	..	4 409	3 799

Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2010–11 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Federal Magistrates Court										
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	742	742
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	876	876
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	772	772
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	782	782
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	666	666
Coroners' courts (d)										
2010-11	922	2 492	2 441	2 993	1 465	1 029	1 317	3 896	..	1 880
2009-10	884	2 172	2 783	1 886	1 470	1 112	524	2 980	..	1 699
2008-09	840	2 376	3 137	2 953	1 309	1 705	568	4 417	..	1 837
2007-08	782	2 159	3 241	3 296	1 377	1 886	600	3 003	..	1 852
2006-07	1 004	1 629	3 441	3 569	1 578	750	666	3 621	..	1 792

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.10, income data presented in table 7A.11 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.10, 7A.11 and 7A.6.

(b) The total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) number of finalisations for the same reference period.

(c) For the ACT, the increase in real net recurrent expenditure is due to the inclusion of rent and other costs not previously attributed.

(d) Excludes expenditure associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. Expenditure for autopsy and chemical analysis work is inconsistent between states and territories. In some states and territories autopsy expenses are shared with health departments and are not recognised in the court's expenditure.

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.6, 7A.10 and 7A.11.

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2011, Cat. no. 5206.0*. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.

Table 7A.25

Table 7A.25 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2010–11 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2010-11	5 470	7 852	2 753	10 419	8 845	6 370	6 365	18 462	17 138	7 496
2009-10	4 424	5 666	2 989	9 534	9 746	6 084	4 919	19 247	24 443	6 899
2008-09	3 500	4 877	3 059	9 916	8 398	5 281	5 794	17 238	20 931	6 248
2007-08	3 685	4 772	3 437	12 930	8 902	5 583	5 620	21 752	19 738	6 852
2006-07	3 835	4 891	3 646	9 614	9 746	5 201	5 365	19 484	17 881	6 685
District/county courts										
2010-11	4 600	8 278	3 916	5 433	4 793	..	..	..	..	5 353
2009-10	4 521	8 737	3 897	5 971	5 632	..	..	..	..	5 490
2008-09	4 342	8 716	3 536	6 364	5 169	..	..	..	..	5 319
2007-08	4 504	8 436	3 176	6 660	4 474	..	..	..	..	5 215
2006-07	4 605	8 467	2 874	6 017	4 525	..	..	..	..	5 047
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	390	320	358	455	395	269	1 490	823	..	383
2009-10	389	285	333	436	402	284	1 323	760	..	365
2008-09	354	268	311	416	339	249	1 102	742	..	337
2007-08	376	265	308	432	339	136	950	761	..	335
2006-07	406	241	307	443	374	154	741	773	..	342
Children's courts										
2010-11	1 006	419	837	618	585	629	1 869	799	..	722
2009-10	1 098	343	827	500	554	272	2 426	800	..	677
2008-09	981	520	782	475	514	274	2 575	792	..	706
2007-08	1 034	375	810	395	479	333	2 540	1 036	..	648
2006-07	1 124	318	828	391	493	420	1 972	1 318	..	657

Table 7A.25

Table 7A.25 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2010–11 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	432	327	388	466	412	296	1 521	821	..	407
2009-10	433	290	360	440	415	283	1 410	763	..	387
2008-09	392	280	335	420	354	251	1 194	745	..	359
2007-08	410	272	333	429	349	141	1 048	777	..	353
2006-07	439	246	334	439	383	161	811	807	..	360
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2010-11	758	694	602	887	803	583	2 162	1 413	17 138	798
2009-10	774	636	563	820	818	572	1 823	1 379	24 443	769
2008-09	695	603	529	814	687	473	1 699	1 328	20 931	717
2007-08	723	593	524	845	636	263	1 486	1 501	19 738	715
2006-07	752	575	523	827	681	299	1 265	1 553	17 881	722
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2010-11	5 815	8 112	2 855	10 419	9 259	6 489	6 365	18 944	17 138	7 687
2009-10	4 704	5 872	3 092	9 534	10 162	6 194	4 919	19 791	24 443	7 079
2008-09	3 739	5 066	3 158	9 916	8 795	5 381	5 794	17 679	20 931	6 410
2007-08	3 875	4 964	3 558	12 930	9 312	5 690	5 620	22 234	19 738	7 001
2006-07	4 028	5 051	3 771	9 614	10 230	5 301	5 365	19 926	17 881	6 829
District/county courts										
2010-11	4 781	8 425	4 030	5 433	4 984	..	..	..	..	5 486
2009-10	4 702	8 897	4 005	5 971	5 854	..	..	..	..	5 630
2008-09	4 475	8 879	3 630	6 364	5 381	..	..	..	..	5 437
2007-08	4 631	8 586	3 264	6 660	4 661	..	..	..	..	5 327
2006-07	4 756	8 621	2 959	6 017	4 734	..	..	..	..	5 168

Table 7A.25

Table 7A.25 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2010–11 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Magistrates' courts										
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2010-11	453	338	400	466	430	303	1 521	844	..	420
2009-10	454	300	372	440	433	290	1 410	786	..	399
2008-09	412	290	345	420	369	256	1 194	769	..	371
2007-08	428	281	344	429	364	144	1 048	801	..	364
2006-07	457	255	345	439	399	164	811	833	..	371
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2010-11	409	331	370	455	413	275	1 490	846	..	396
2009-10	409	296	344	436	419	291	1 323	783	..	378
2008-09	374	277	321	416	355	255	1 102	765	..	349
2007-08	392	274	317	432	353	139	950	784	..	345
2006-07	422	250	317	443	390	157	741	798	..	353
Children's courts										
2010-11	1 047	431	861	618	607	641	1 869	821	..	744
2009-10	1 141	354	851	500	575	278	2 426	824	..	697
2008-09	1 018	535	803	475	534	281	2 575	817	..	726
2007-08	1 069	385	837	395	497	341	2 540	1 067	..	666
2006-07	1 162	328	850	391	515	430	1 972	1 360	..	675
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2010-11	795	713	622	887	837	595	2 162	1 451	17 138	821
2009-10	812	654	581	820	853	584	1 823	1 420	24 443	792
2008-09	729	621	545	814	718	483	1 699	1 366	20 931	737
2007-08	751	611	540	845	663	269	1 486	1 541	19 738	733
2006-07	781	592	540	827	712	305	1 265	1 596	17 881	741

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.25

Table 7A.25 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2010–11 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
(a)	Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.9 (criminal) and 7A.10 (civil), income data presented in table 7A.11 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.5 (criminal) and 7A.6 (civil) and further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.9, 7A.10, 7A.11, 7A.5 and 7A.6.									
(b)	The total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) number of finalisations for the same reference period.									
na	Not applicable.									

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.5-6, 7A.9-10 and 7A.11.

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2011, Cat. no. 5206.0*. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.

Table 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Treatment of assets by court administration agencies

Revaluation method	Federal Family										NT
	Court of Australia	Magistrates Court	Court of Australia	NSW (a)	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	
Land	na	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	na	..	Market	Deprival	Fair value	na	Fair value
Buildings	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	na	..	Market	Deprival	Fair value	na	Fair value
Other assets	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	na	..	..	Deprival	Fair value	na	Fair value
Frequency of revaluations											
Land, buildings	3yrs	sufficient regularity to avoid material misstatement	sufficient regularity to avoid material misstatement	5yrs	5yrs	5yrs	na	3yrs	5yrs	5yrs	sufficient regularity to avoid material misstatement
Other assets	3yrs	misstatement	misstatement	..	..	..	na	3yrs	5yrs	5yrs	misstatement
Useful asset lives (c)											
Buildings	na	na	na	various	40yrs	50yrs	40–50yrs	30–60yrs	50yrs	na	50yrs
General equipment	4–10yrs	4–8yrs	1–10yrs	4–10yrs	5–10yrs	3–7yrs	5–10yrs	3–10yrs	5–20yrs	na	5–10yrs
IT	4yrs	4–8yrs	1–10yrs	3–4yrs	3–5yrs	3–4yrs	3–10yrs	3–10yrs	na	na	3–6yrs
Office equipment	8yrs	4–8yrs	1–10yrs	4–10yrs	10yrs	3–5yrs	5–10yrs	5–10yrs	na	na	5–10yrs
Vehicles	na	na	na	na	5yrs	na	2–8yrs	na	na	na	na
Library material	10–40yrs	na	10yrs	na	na	Infinite	na	5–25 years	20yrs	na	na
Capitalisation threshold											
Buildings	2 000	2 000	2 000	3 000	na	10 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
IT	1 500	2 000	2 000	3 000	na	5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
Other assets	2 000	2 000	2 000	3 000	5 000	5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	2 000	5 000

(a) NSW: Land and buildings are revalued at least every five years. Property, plant and equipment are measured on an existing use basis, where there are no feasible alternative uses in the existing natural, legal, financial and socio-political environment. The straight line method of depreciation is used.

(b) In Queensland non-current physical assets measured at Fair value are comprehensively revalued at least every five years with interim valuations, using appropriate indices, being otherwise performed on an annual basis where there has been a material variation in the index.

(c) Asset lives for some assets have been grouped with other classifications. For some jurisdictions, IT equipment includes software.

na Not available. ... Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments.

**Data quality information — Court administration,
chapter 7**

Data quality information

Data quality information (DQI) was prepared for the first time for the 2011 Report on Government Services. The 2012 Report provides DQI against the seven ABS data quality framework dimensions, for all of the performance indicators in the Court Administration chapter.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators:

Fees paid by applicants	2
Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population)	6
Backlog	9
Attendance	12
Clearance	15
Cost per finalisation	18

Fees paid by applicants

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Court Administration Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Court Administration Equity – Access – Affordability
Indicator	Fees paid by applicants
Measure (computation)	<p>‘Fees paid by applicants’ is defined as the average court fees paid per lodgment. It is derived by dividing the total court fees collected in a year (numerator) by the total number of lodgments in a year (denominator).</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total court fees collected in a financial year <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of lodgments in a financial year <p>Data for the numerator are adjusted using the GDP price deflator (for more detail about the GDP price deflator and how it is applied in the Report, see Statistical Appendix, section A5 Statistical Concepts used in the Report).</p>
Data source/s	Court fees collected and lodgment data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> – Total court fees collected in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court administrations or a court administration authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> – Total lodgments in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court administrations or a court administration authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>‘Fees paid by applicants’ is intended to be an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of keeping services accessible through charging affordable court fees for services provided.</p> <p>However, court fees are only a small component of the broader legal costs incurred by applicants. Given that using the courts is often only practically possible with the assistance of lawyers, this indicator should not be interpreted as an indicator of general accessibility to legal services or processes.</p> <p>Also fee structures and the associated bases for charging differ across jurisdictions, e.g. corporate entities pay more than individuals. Jurisdictions also exempt and waive fees in special circumstances and this affects the amounts of fees paid in the ROGS.</p>

COURT ADMINISTRATION

DATA QUALITY INFORMATION

Timeliness

Numerator - Total court fees collected in a financial year

The reference period for court fees is the 2010-11 financial year. Data are provided in September 2011, for publication in January 2012.

Denominator - Total lodgments in a financial year

The reference period for lodgment data is the 2010-11 financial year. Data are provided in September 2011, for publication in January 2012.

Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.

Accuracy

Numerator — Total court fees collected in a financial year

In all jurisdictions the identification of total court fees is done using electronic case management and finance systems.

The data provided are consistent with ROGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction.

The data are sourced from finance and case management systems, which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation, and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Due to the financial nature of the data it is also independently audited for annual reporting purposes.

Denominator — Total lodgments in a financial year

In all jurisdictions the identification of lodgments is done using electronic case management systems. The data provided are consistent with ROGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction.

The data are sourced from case management systems, which are subject to the normal administrative controls, reconciliation, and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Preparation of the data for the RoGS by court administration authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.

Coherence

Numerator — Total court fees collected in a financial year

For the last five years, the data have been counted and reported relatively consistently and no significant factors have been identified which have prevented or affected the consistent compilation of time series data. Minor exceptions are as follows.

- In the Federal Court of Australia, fees associated with bankruptcy matters are now excluded from current ROGS data (they are included in Federal Magistrates Court data). Adjustments have been made to Federal Court data from previous years 2007/08 and 2008/09.
- Commencing 1 November 2010 the Australian Government introduced, with some exceptions, that all initiating applications attracted a minimum, or reduced, filing fee amount (if a full fee was not owing) in all federal courts.
- In the 2011 report, WA Magistrates Court is reporting revenue (court fees) collected on behalf of the court by the Fines Enforcement Registry (Electronic Court). This revenue had previously been recorded in the Electronic Court. Additionally consolidated (or administered) revenue of the Electronic Court relating to fines and infringements has been included for the first time. These changes have been made to bring WA in to line with other jurisdictions reporting in this area.

In some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to court fees collected. In the other jurisdictions there are differences due to the ROGS counting rules.

Denominator — Total lodgments in a financial year

For the last five years, the data have been counted and reported relatively consistently and no significant factors have been identified which have prevented or affected the consistent compilation of time series data. Minor exceptions are as follows.

- In the Federal Court lodgments associated with bankruptcy matters are now excluded from current ROGS data. Adjustments have been made to the data from 2007-08 onwards.
- In South Australia changes in legislation (e.g. offences moving from a court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-09 onwards.
- Changes to legislation in 2008 in Tasmania's courts have seen a significant number of minor traffic matters (infringement notices) no longer dealt with by the court. These are now enforced by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service and are excluded from the data.
- For the 2011 report the WA Coroners Court moved from a manual data collection method to an electronic data collection method, and in the 2010 report the WA Supreme court revised the business counting rules to bring data into line with the jurisdiction practices and procedures.
- System-based data were unavailable for 2009-10 for NSW civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal data, NSW has changed from one electronic system to another — the new system was unable to provide pending caseload data for 2009-10 and so an estimate was used.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to lodgments. In the other jurisdictions there are differences due to the ROGS counting rules.

Accessibility

Numerator — Total court fees collected in a financial year

Data on court fees are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on court fees can be accessed through annual reports and court websites within most jurisdictions and in most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to court fees.

However, some data obtained from these other sources in some jurisdictions may not align with the ROGS due to the specific ROGS counting rules.

Denominator — Total lodgments in a financial year

Data on court lodgments are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules. In many cases the RoGS aligns with data published in jurisdictional reports, e.g. annual reports. Some jurisdictions may also publish different data which may not align with RoGS.

Interpretability

Numerator

- Total court fees collected in a financial year

Denominator

- Total lodgments in a financial year

Contextual information for fees collected and lodgment data are provided in the Court Administration chapter and attachment tables.

COURT ADMINISTRATION DATA QUALITY INFORMATION

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- While 'fees paid by applicants' is an indicator of accessibility to court services, a large proportion of civil matters in the federal courts have fees exempted or waived under certain circumstances. State and territory courts to a lesser extent also exempt and waive some fees. The lodgments for which no fees are paid are included in the total lodgments data which diminishes the reported average fees paid per lodgment. If no-fee lodgments were excluded a better comparison of affordability would be achieved.

Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population)

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Court Administration Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Court Administration Equity – Access – Geographical access
Indicator	Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population)
Measure (computation)	<p>‘Judicial officers’ are officers who can make enforceable orders of the court. This can include judges, associate judges, magistrates, coroners and judicial registrars. The number of judicial officers is expressed in full time equivalent units and, where judicial officers have both judicial and non-judicial work, refers to the proportion of time allocated to judicial work. The number of judicial officers is also presented in comparison to the population.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of full time equivalent judicial officers <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimated residential population in jurisdiction as at 31 December <p>Expressed as rate: calculation is $100\,000 \times (\text{Numerator} / \text{Denominator})$</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Judicial officers data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2011 and previous years, <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2010</i>, Cat no. 3101.0, Canberra. For more detail about the population data used in the Report see RoGS Statistical Appendix, Attachment Table AA.2)</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court administrations or a court administration authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Estimated residential population</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financial and government arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see <i>ABS Institutional Environment</i>. The calculations associated with the use of ABS data are applied by the Report on Government Services Secretariat.</p>
Relevance	<p>‘Judicial officers’, as expressed per 100 000 population, is an indicator that represents the availability of resources to provide judicial services.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Estimated residential population</p> <p>This indicator seeks to reflect the availability of judicial officers to the community, by relating the number of judicial officers to the size of the jurisdictional population. However geographical and other factors such as</p>

COURT ADMINISTRATION

DATA QUALITY INFORMATION

	remoteness of populations and workload, which are not represented in the indicator, need to be considered when comparing results.
Timeliness	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>The reference period for judicial officers is the 2010-11 financial year. Data are provided in September 2011, for publication in January 2012.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
	<p><u>Denominator</u> — Estimated residential population</p> <p>The reference period for population data is the financial year midpoint (31 December) estimate.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>The identification of judicial officer numbers is done using data in payroll and human resource management systems. This is mostly electronic with some manual data counting. This is then adjusted to meet the RoGS data collection rules.</p> <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction. In order to meet the needs of the RoGS, costings and resourcing are apportioned across civil and criminal categories. This is mostly done on activity based costing approaches and the use of estimations. This may affect accuracy.</p> <p>The data come from payroll and human resource management systems, which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls and reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Preparation of the data for the RoGS by court administration authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.</p>
Coherence	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>For the last five years the data have been counted and reported relatively consistently and no significant factors have been identified which have prevented or affected the consistent compilation of time series data. Minor exceptions to this are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The apportionment of judicial officers between civil and criminal in Victoria is done on estimates;• In the 2011 report WA changed the basis of apportionment between civil and criminal functions from previous years;• Difficulties in apportionment of some federal magistrates' time between the Federal Magistrates' Court and the Federal Court of Australia;• During 2009 the Federal Magistrates' Court changed its HR management system which may have resulted in slight changes to FTE calculations. <p>In some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to judicial officer numbers. In the other jurisdictions there are differences due to the FTE approach and exclusions set out in the ROGS counting rules.</p>
Accessibility	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>Data on judicial officers are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on judicial officers can be accessed through annual reports and court websites within most jurisdictions and in some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports. However, some data obtained from these other sources in the other jurisdictions may not align with the RoGS due to the specific RoGS counting rules.</p> <p>Also, while courts in most jurisdictions make information available as to who holds a commission as a judge or master and which officers of the court are</p>

registrars, the information is not necessarily designed to provide a FTE number that can be matched to the number reported in RoGS.

Interpretability Numerator — Number of FTE judicial officers
Contextual information for judicial officers data are provided in the Court Administration chapter and attachment tables.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Jurisdictions may need to apportion or estimate FTE judicial staff numbers between criminal and civil levels of the magistrates, children's, district/county and supreme courts. This may affect accuracy and comparability of data.
- Not all jurisdictions calculate judicial officer FTEs in the same way for purposes of RoGS data collection. This may affect comparability of data.

COURT ADMINISTRATION DATA QUALITY INFORMATION

Backlog

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Court Administration Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Court Administration Effectiveness – Access – Timeliness
Indicator	Backlog
Measure (computation)	<p>'Backlog' measures the age of a court's pending caseload against nominated time standards. The number of cases in the nominated age category is expressed as a percentage of the total pending caseload. It is derived by dividing the number of cases that have been pending for a nominated period (numerator) by the total pending caseload for the year (denominator).</p> <p>In calculating this measure for this report, some matters are excluded, eg. civil cases affected by deeming rules and matters that are inactive due to the issue of bench warrants that have not been executed.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of cases pending longer than 12 months in a financial year (Higher Courts, Federal Court, family courts & Coroners Courts)• Number of cases pending longer than 24 months in a financial year (Higher Courts, Federal Court, family courts & Coroners Courts)• Number of cases pending longer than 6 months in a financial year (Federal Magistrates' Court, magistrates' courts and children's courts)• Number of cases pending longer than 12 months in a financial year (Federal Magistrates' Court, magistrates' courts and children's courts)• <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases pending in a financial year
Data source/s	Backlog data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of cases pending longer than a nominated period in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court administrations or a court administration authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases pending in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court administrations or a court administration authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Backlog' is intended to be an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of processing matters in an expeditious and timely manner.</p> <p>However time taken to process cases is not necessarily court administration delay. Some delays are caused by factors other than those related to the</p>

workload of the court. These factors will vary across jurisdictions and can include any or all of the following:

- parties' refusal of the first available hearing date in favour of a later date
- referral of cases to diversionary programs, or to alternative dispute resolution lengthening the duration of a case but offering better quality and more cost-effective outcomes for parties and the community
- time taken to process interlocutory appeals in appellate courts
- time taken to ensure that interlocutory or pre-trial issues are resolved so that a fair outcome ensues
- a witness being unavailable
- delays in the finalisation of post mortem reports for Coroner's Court in jurisdictions where post mortems are undertaken by agencies outside the court jurisdiction.

For further information on the backlog indicator refer to Box 7.9, Box 7.10, and Box 7.11 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Timeliness The reference period for cases pending data is the 2010-11 financial year. Data are provided in September 2011, for publication in January 2012.

Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.

Accuracy The identification of cases pending longer than a nominated period is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:

- In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data is used for the majority of civil appeal and all of criminal appeal and criminal non-appeal. A small proportion of the civil appeal data comes from an electronic system but for the 2009-2010 collection the NSW electronic system was unable to provide civil non-appeal data so an estimate was given for 2009-10.

The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules, eg. rules relating to deeming, warrants, bail matters, consolidations etc. and are reported in a consistent manner for all court levels in each jurisdiction, except the Supreme Court of NSW in 2009-10 (NSW civil magistrates and children's courts are unable to provide pending or backlog data).

The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.

Coherence For the last five years backlog data have been counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:

- In the Federal Court pending bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report.
- In South Australia changes in legislation (e.g. offences moving from a court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-09 onwards.
- From 2007-08 changes to legislation in Tasmania's courts have seen a significant number of minor traffic matters (infringement notices) no longer dealt with by the court. These are now enforced by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service and are excluded from the data from 2007-08.
- From 2007-08 Western Australia's Supreme Court criminal appeals include Single Judge of Appeal (SJA) matters. Prior to 2007-08 these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals.
- System-based data was unavailable for 2009-2010 for New South Wales civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal, New South Wales has changed from one electronic system to another - the new system was unable to provide pending caseload data for 2009-2010 and so an estimate

COURT ADMINISTRATION

DATA QUALITY INFORMATION

was used that year.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the ROGS counting rules in relation to exclusions.

Accessibility Pending caseload data are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on pending cases is available through court annual reports, court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction. Pending case data for the Australian Capital Territory courts can also be found in the Justice & Community Safety Directorate's Annual Report.

Interpretability Numerator — Number of cases pending longer than a nominated period in a financial year

Backlogs can be caused by factors not associated with the performance of the court as detailed previously under “Relevance”. Additionally, comparisons over time and between courts must take into consideration the impact of an increase/decrease in the number of complex cases or cases that typically take longer to finalise, or alternatively an increase/decrease in the number of undefended or typically straightforward cases that are quickly finalised. These will eventually alter the composition of the pending caseload and hence the age profile of that caseload (as measured by the backlog indicator) over time. For further information on the backlog indicator refer to Box 7.9, Box 7.10, and Box 7.11 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Due to limitations of the data management system, NSW has been unable to provide pending caseload or backlog data for the civil Magistrates or Children’s courts. It is hoped that this situation may be rectified for future reports.

Attendance

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Court Administration Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Court Administration Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – Attendance
Indicator	Attendance indicator
Measure (computation)	<p>The ‘attendance indicator’ is defined as the average number of attendances recorded for those cases that were finalised in a financial year. The number of attendances is the number of times that parties or their representatives are required to be present in court to be heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator where binding orders can be made. The number includes appointments that are adjourned or rescheduled.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of attendances in a financial year <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year
Data source/s	Attendance and case finalisation data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total number of attendances in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court administrations or a court administration authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court administrations or a court administration authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>‘Attendance’ is intended to be an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court administration services in an efficient manner. However the results for this indicator may not relate to the performance of the courts as the number of attendances in a case can be influenced by many factors outside the control of the court, eg. prosecution readiness, defence availability, nature of issues and offence, whether a case is defended or undefended.</p> <p>For further information on the attendance indicator refer to Box 7.12 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for attendance and finalisation data is the 2010-11 financial year. Data are provided in September 2011, for publication in January 2012.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>

COURT ADMINISTRATION

DATA QUALITY INFORMATION

Accuracy

Numerator — Total number of attendances in a financial year

The identification of attendances is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:

- Attendance data are unavailable for reporting by New South Wales but are expected to be available upon completed implementation of a new electronic data management system
- Attendances associated with appeal cases in the Queensland Supreme Court were not reported in 2009-10.

The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction, except currently for NSW courts.

The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

The identification of cases finalised is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:

- In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data is used for the majority of civil appeal and all of criminal appeal and criminal non-appeal. A small proportion of the civil appeal data comes from an electronic system but for the 2009-2010 collection the NSW electronic system was unable to provide civil non-appeal data so an estimate was given for 2009-10.

The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules, eg. rules relating to deeming, warrants, bail matters, consolidations etc. and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction.

The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.

Coherence

Numerator — Total number of attendances in a financial year

For the last five years attendance data have been counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:

- In the Federal Court attendances associated with bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report.
- In the Queensland Supreme Court attendances for appeal cases were not reported for 2009-10.
- Attendance data have been unavailable for reporting by NSW but are expected to be available upon completed implementation of a new electronic data management system.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the RoGS counting rules in relation to exclusions or where data on attendances are not reported.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

For the last five years data have been collected, counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:

- In the Federal Court bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report.
- In South Australia changes in legislation (e.g. offences moving from a court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-

09 onwards.

-
- From 2007-08 Western Australia's Supreme Court criminal appeals include Single Judge of Appeal (SJA) matters. Prior to 2007-08 these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals.
- System-based data was unavailable for 2009-2010 for New South Wales civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal, New South Wales has changed from one electronic system to another - the new system was unable to provide data for 2009-2010 and so an estimate was used that year.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the RoGS counting rules in relation to exclusions and differing definitions. Finalisation counting rules for civil courts in this report also include a "deeming rule" which means that RoGS finalisation data are unlikely to match the court's own published data.

Accessibility Attendance and finalisation data are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on attendances and finalisations may be available through court annual reports, court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction. Attendance data for the Australian Capital Territory courts can also be found in the Justice & Community Safety Directorate's Annual Report.

Interpretability Numerator — Total number of attendances in a financial year
Fewer attendances may suggest a more efficient process. However, this should be balanced against the likelihood that the number of attendances will increase if rehabilitation or diversionary programs are used, or if intensive case management is used. Both of these paths are believed to improve the quality of outcomes.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year
The application of the deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations because deemed finalisations for the reporting year have to be added to the court's actual disposal count, and actual finalisations that have been counted in any previous year as a 'deemed finalisation' need to be removed from the finalisation count for RoGS for the current year.

For further information on the attendance indicator refer to Box 7.12 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Due to limitations of the data management system, NSW has to date been unable to provide attendance data. It is hoped that this situation may be rectified for future reports, upon completed implementation of a new electronic data management system. Tasmania is unable to provide data for Supreme Court civil cases.

COURT ADMINISTRATION DATA QUALITY INFORMATION

Clearance

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Court Administration Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Court Administration Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – Clearance
Indicator	Clearance indicator
Measure (computation)	<p>The 'clearance indicator' is measured by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period by the number of lodgments in the same period. It indicates whether the volume of case finalisations has matched the number of case lodgments during the reporting period. It can also indicate whether a court's pending caseload would have increased or decreased over that period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases lodged in a financial year
Data source/s	Lodgment and case finalisation data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court administrations or a court administration authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases lodged in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court administrations or a court administration authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Clearance' is intended to be an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court administration services in an efficient manner. However variations in the rate over time do not necessarily relate to the performance of the court. The clearance indicator can be affected by external factors outside of the court system which cause changes in lodgment rates, as well as by changes in a court's case management practices.</p> <p>For further information on the clearance indicator refer to Box 7.13 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for case lodgment and finalisation data is the 2010-11 financial year. Data are provided in September 2011, for publication in January 2012.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>

Accuracy	<p>The identification of lodgment and finalisation data is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data are used for the majority of civil appeal, and all criminal appeal and non-appeal cases. A small proportion of the civil appeal data is derived electronically but for the 2009-10 collection the NSW electronic system was unable to provide civil non-appeal data so an estimate was given for 2009-10. <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction.</p> <p>The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.</p>
Coherence	<p>For the last five years lodgment and finalisation data have been collected, counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Federal Court bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report. • In South Australia changes in legislation (e.g. offences moving from a court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-09 onwards. • Changes to legislation in 2008 in Tasmania's courts mean that a substantial number of minor traffic matters (infringement notices) are no longer dealt with by the court. These are now enforced by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service and are excluded from the data. • From 2007-08 Western Australia's Supreme Court criminal appeals include Single Judge of Appeal (SJA) matters. Prior to 2007-08 these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. • System-based data was unavailable for 2009-2010 for New South Wales civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal, New South Wales has changed from one electronic system to another - the new system was unable to provide data for 2009-2010 and so an estimate was used that year. <p>In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the ROGS counting rules in relation to exclusions and differing definitions. Finalisation counting rules for civil courts in this report also include a "deeming rule" which means that RoGS finalisation data are unlikely to match the court's own published data.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Lodgment and finalisation data are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on lodgments and finalisations may be available through court annual reports, court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction.</p>

COURT ADMINISTRATION

DATA QUALITY INFORMATION

Interpretability The clearance indicator should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data and the backlog indicator. Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance indicator can be affected by external factors outside of the court system such as complexity of cases, capacity to handle workload, changes in lodgment rates, as well as changes in a court's case management practices.

The application of the deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations because deemed finalisations for the reporting year have to be added to the court's actual disposal count, and actual finalisations that have been counted in any previous year as a 'deemed finalisation' need to be removed from the finalisation count for RoGS for the current year.

The usual interpretation is that a clearance rate of 100% or more is good. The rate at which cases are lodged is as much responsible for the clearance indicator results as is the finalisation rate. Any surge in lodgments during the final months of the reporting period will worsen the clearance rate result because those cases are unlikely to be ready for finalisation before the reporting period closes. That surge in lodgments may well produce a surge in finalisations in the following year, which then favourably impact the next reporting period as finalisations – these fluctuations may or may not reflect efficiency.

For further information on the clearance indicator refer to Box 7.13 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- As noted under 'Interpretability'

Cost per finalisation

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat in consultation with the Court Administration Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Court Administration Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – Cost per finalisation
Indicator	Cost per finalisation
Measure (computation)	<p>‘Cost per finalisation’ is measured by dividing the total net recurrent expenditure within each court for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period. Cost is defined as the total net recurrent annual expenditure, excluding payroll tax. Net cost refers to expenditure minus income (where income is derived from court fees and other revenue but excludes revenue from fines).</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total net recurrent expenditure in a financial year <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year
Data source/s	Expenditure, income and case finalisation data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total net recurrent expenditure in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court administrations or a court administration authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court administrations or a court administration authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>‘Cost per finalisation’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court administration services in an efficient manner. This indicator is not a measure of the actual cost per case.</p> <p>For further information on the cost per finalisation indicator refer to Box 7.14 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for cost and finalisation data is the 2010-11 financial year. Data are provided in September 2011, for publication in January 2012.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total net recurrent expenditure in a financial year</p> <p>In all jurisdictions the identification of total net recurrent expenditure is done using electronic case management and financial systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and</p>

COURT ADMINISTRATION

DATA QUALITY INFORMATION

validation processes to ensure accuracy. Due to the financial nature of the data it is also independently audited for annual reporting purposes.

The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

The identification of cases finalised is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:

- In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data are used for the majority of civil appeal, and all criminal appeal and non-appeal cases. A small proportion of the civil appeal data is derived electronically but for the 2009-10 collection the NSW electronic system was unable to provide civil non-appeal data so an estimate was given for 2009-10.

The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction.

The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.

Coherence

Numerator — Total net recurrent expenditure in a financial year

For the last five years data associated with net recurrent expenditure have been reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:

- In the Federal Court bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report.
- Changes made for 2009-10 data collection involved a 40% loading for superannuation for judicial officers, and payroll tax expenditure by umbrella and other departments were excluded from net recurrent expenditure
- In the Northern Territory a new procedure in collecting and extracting financial data was implemented in 2008 – data are consistent from then.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the RoGS counting rules in relation to exclusions, or the data are not published elsewhere.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

For the last five years data have been collected, counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:

- In the Federal Court bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report.
- In South Australia changes in legislation (eg. offences moving from a Court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-09 onwards. A 'one number' system introduced into the Magistrates court has also enabled a more accurate count of lodgment and finalisation data when cases are transferred within the one court level.
- Changes to legislation in 2008 in Tasmania's courts mean that a substantial number of minor traffic matters (infringement notices) are no longer dealt with by the court. These are now enforced by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service and are excluded from the data.
- From 2007-08 Western Australia's Supreme Court criminal appeals include

Single Judge of Appeal (SJA) matters. Prior to 2007-08 these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals.

- System-based data was unavailable for 2009-2010 for New South Wales civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal, New South Wales has changed from one electronic system to another - the new system was unable to provide data for 2009-2010 and so an estimate was used that year.

In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the RoGS counting rules in relation to exclusions and differing definitions. Finalisation counting rules for civil courts in this report also include a “deeming rule” which means that RoGS finalisation data are unlikely to match the court’s own published data.

Accessibility

Data on net recurrent expenditure and finalised cases are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on net recurrent expenditure and finalisations may be available through court annual reports, court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction.

Interpretability

The total net recurrent expenditure for the latest financial year associated with the report is expressed in real dollars – previous years have a GDP deflator applied. This aligns previous years’ results to current year values for comparative purposes (refer to statistical appendix for how GDP deflator is applied).

The RoGS data for the Federal Court do not include non-initiating documents such as interlocutory applications, subpoenas etc. However fees are charged and impact on the numerator.

The application of the deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations because deemed finalisations for the reporting year have to be added to the court’s actual disposal count, and actual finalisations that have been counted in any previous year as a ‘deemed finalisation’ need to be removed from the finalisation count for RoGS for the current year.

For further information on the cost per finalisation indicator refer to Box 7.14 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data gaps/
issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- The ‘cost per finalisation’ indicator is not yet directly comparable across jurisdictions and is under ongoing review to improve consistency and comparability in how income and expenditure data are extracted and reported.