
7 Courts

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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 services

This chapter focuses primarily 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 Circuit Court of Australia (previously 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 chapter also excludes electronic infringement and enforcement systems.

Major improvements in reporting on courts this year include:

- time series reporting on 'homicide and related offences' case type in the attachment tables.

Improvements in consistency and integrity of data reported are ongoing by all jurisdictions and are footnoted where applicable.

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 to 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 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 most 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 prior to 25 July 2011 dealt with claims over \$50 000, and from 25 July 2011 deals with claims over \$250 000.

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

Source: State and Territory court 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 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 \$100 000, 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 \$250 000 (since July 2011), 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 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 youths. 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 2013).

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 courts' 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 Report now 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 Circuit 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 Circuit 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 [then] Federal Magistrates Court, that from November 2003 all divorce applications were to be lodged in the [then] Federal Magistrates Court. However, registrars of the Family Court of Australia, under delegated powers from the Federal Magistrates Court (now the Federal Circuit Court), still determine about 10 per cent of divorce applications lodged in the [now] Federal Circuit 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 [then] 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 of Australia agreed to also provide statistical services support for the Federal Magistrates Court. Therefore the Family Court of Australia's administrative and statistical services units now provide the Federal Magistrates (now Federal Circuit) Court data for this Report.

Federal Circuit Court of Australia (formerly the 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. As

a result of legislative amendments which recognise the work and status of the Court, the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia was renamed the Federal Circuit Court of Australia on 12 April 2013. The inclusion of the word ‘circuit’ to the name of the court highlights the importance of the Court’s circuit work in regional areas and its broad Commonwealth jurisdiction in both family law and general federal law. The jurisdiction, status and arrangements under which the Court operates have not changed. 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 Circuit 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 Circuit 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 Circuit Court has jurisdiction to hear any matter transferred to it by either the Federal Court or the Family Court of Australia.

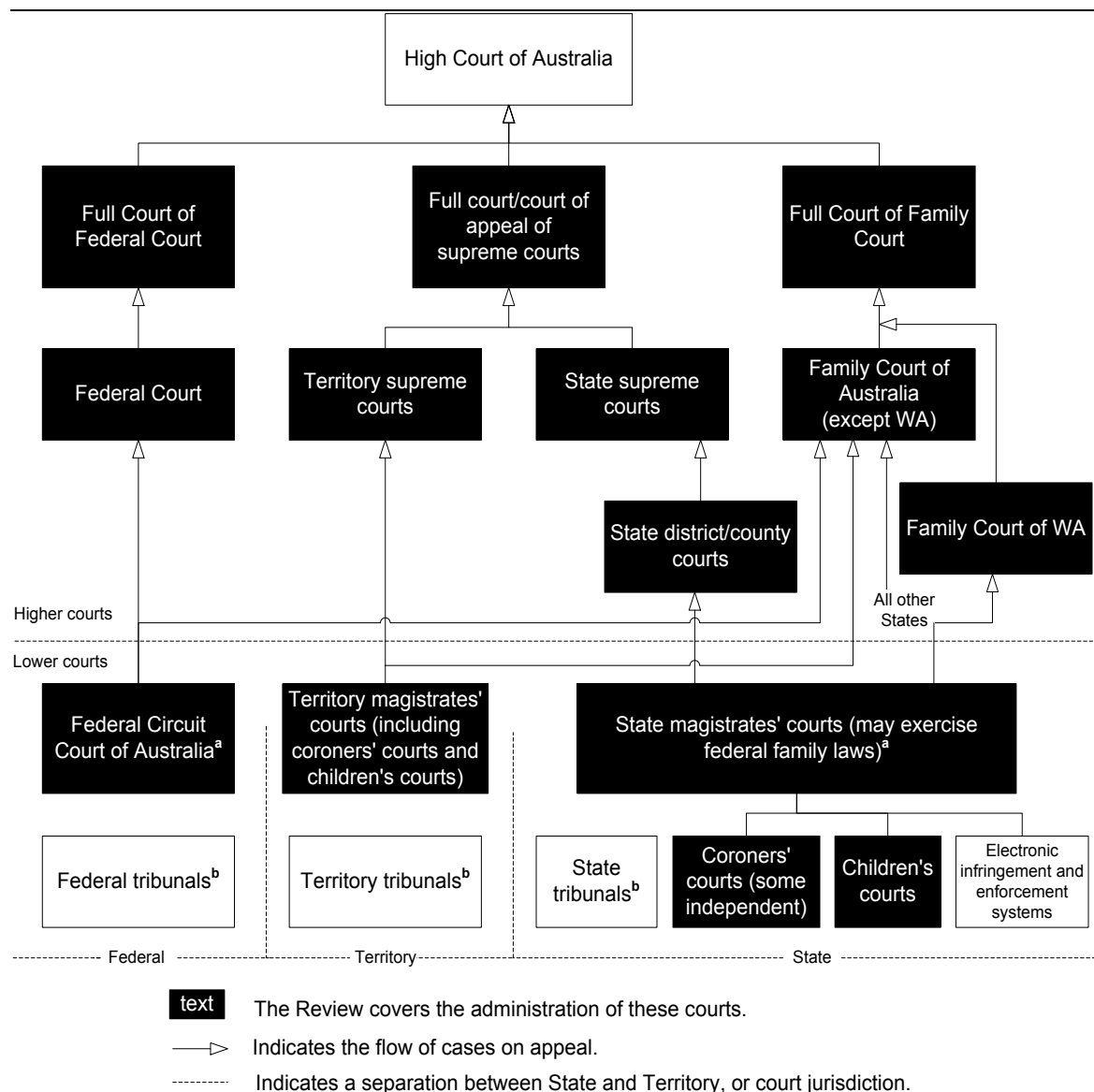
The major relationships between, and hierarchy of, courts in Australia are summarised in figure 7.1.

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. Therefore the criminal and civil jurisdictions are reported 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 Circuit 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 \$1.66 billion in 2012-13 (table 7.1).

Court 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 \$313 million in 2012-13 (table 7A.13).

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 \$1.34 billion in 2012-13 (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 Courts' recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), 2012-13 (\$ million)^{a, b}

	<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>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Courts' recurrent expenditure</i>										
Civil ^{c, d, e, f}	186.6	127.5	57.4	59.7	29.6	7.0	12.2	10.9	95.2	586.1
Criminal ^{e, f, g}	211.0	181.5	149.2	134.0	68.9	18.1	13.3	22.6	..	798.6
Family ^h	..	..	..	28.6	..	..	..	..	93.7	122.2
Federal Circuit ⁱ	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.3	104.3
Coroners ^j	5.2	15.1	10.8	6.2	3.1	0.4	1.1	1.2	..	43.0
Probate — Supreme ^k	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	3.3
Total	403.6	325.0	217.6	229.0	102.2	25.6	26.6	34.8	293.2	1 657.6
<i>Courts' recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines)</i>										
Civil ^{c, d, e, f}	117.9	86.2	37.2	43.5	15.4	5.3	9.9	10.3	74.9	400.6
Criminal ^{e, f, g}	199.1	181.5	146.7	127.2	63.9	17.2	13.2	22.4	..	771.1
Family ^h	..	..	..	24.0	..	..	..	..	87.8	111.8
Federal Circuit ⁱ	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.1	65.1
Coroners ^j	5.0	15.1	10.7	6.1	3.0	0.4	1.0	1.2	..	42.6
Probate — Supreme ^k	- 27.1	- 5.9	- 5.2	- 0.8	- 5.4	- 1.1	- 0.8	- 0.1	..	- 46.4
Total	295.0	277.0	189.3	200.0	77.0	21.7	23.3	33.7	227.9	1 344.8

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Payroll tax is excluded. ^c 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 Circuit Court (FCC) and coroners' courts. ^d Data for the Federal Court of Australia (FCA) exclude the cost of resources provided free of charge to the FCC. ^e County Court civil and criminal data include the Public Private Partnership rental and associated costs for the Victorian County Court building. ^f WA civil and criminal data include associated costs relating to the Public Private Partnership for the District Court Building. ^g Includes data for supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts). ^h Discounted (estimate) for resources and services (work of court staff and accommodation) provided free of charge to the FCC in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999 and appropriations transferred to the FCC (shown as expenditure in Family Court of Australia (FCoA) annual report) arising as a result of delays in the 'Federal Courts Restructure'. In addition the FCoA 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. ⁱ FCC expenditure data include resources received free of charge from the FCA and FCoA. Funds transferred from the 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 FCC 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 FCC are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. This work is funded by the FCC and is therefore included in its expenditure. ^j 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. ^k 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 authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.11–16.

Real recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines) on courts from 2008-09 to 2012-13, for each of the Australian, State and Territory court levels covered by this Report, is reported in tables 7A.14 and 7A.15.

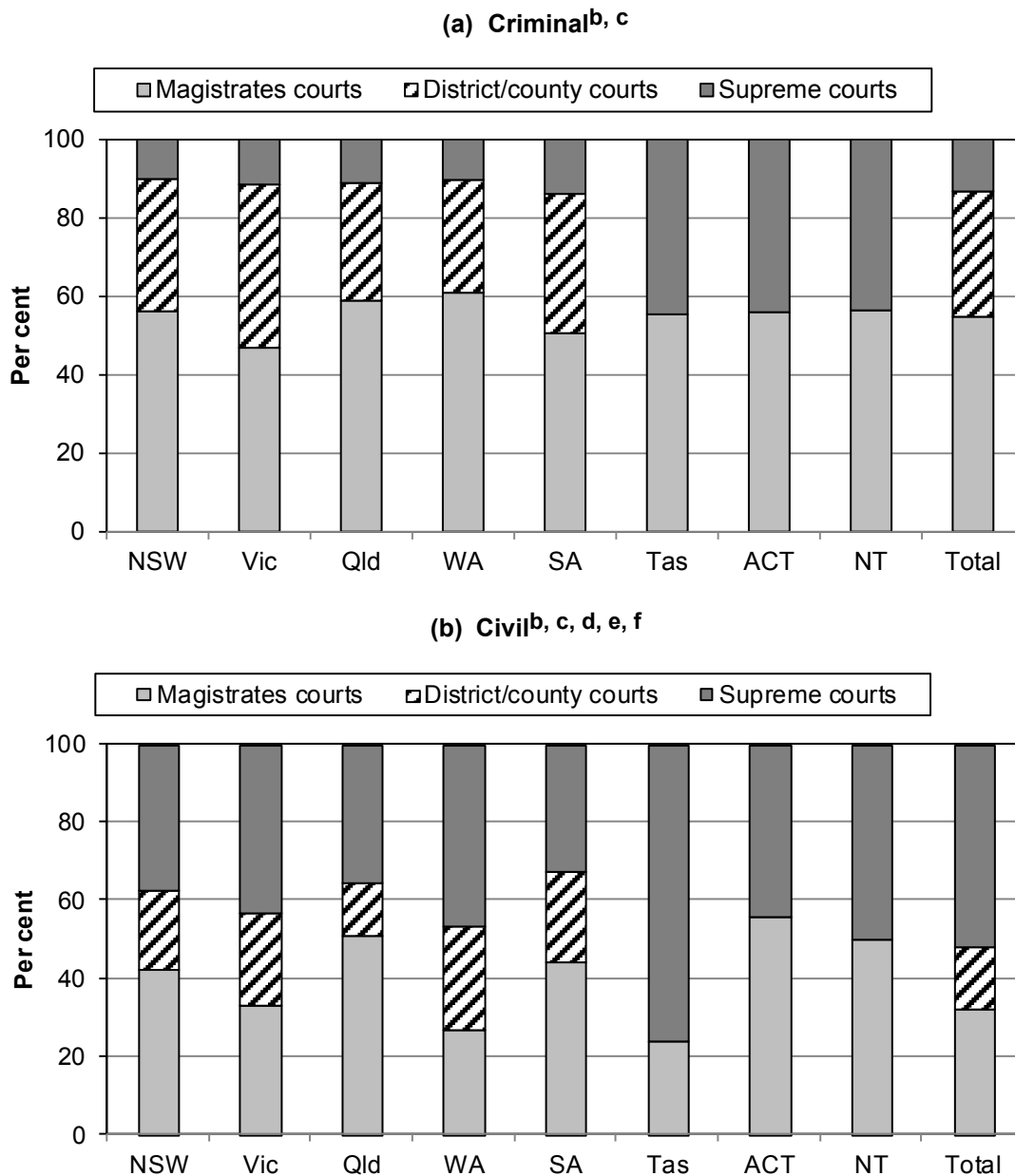
Distribution of criminal and civil court expenditure

The distribution of court expenditure (less income) on magistrates', district/county and supreme courts varied across states and territories in 2012-13. A greater proportion of funds were expended in the criminal jurisdiction of 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 7.2a).

In 2012-13, magistrates' courts in the criminal jurisdiction accounted for over half of recurrent expenditure (less income) nationally across State and Territory criminal courts (55 per cent). In the civil jurisdiction (figure 7.2b), magistrates' courts accounted for just over a third of recurrent expenditure (less income) nationally (36 per cent). There was considerably greater variability in net recurrent expenditure across jurisdictional civil courts than criminal courts. Further details are contained in tables 7A.14 and 7A.15.

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 courts' recurrent expenditure (less income), by court level, 2012-13^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 Supreme courts data for the civil jurisdiction exclude uncontested probate matters. ^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 authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.14-16.

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 2012-13, by court level, for the Australian courts and for each State and Territory.

Nationally, in the criminal jurisdiction, there were 780 300 lodgments registered in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts in 2012-13 (table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Court lodgments — criminal, by court level, 2012-13 ('000)^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>Total</i>
Supreme ^b	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	4.5
District/county ^b	10.5	5.4	5.1	2.0	2.3	..	..	..	25.2
Magistrates' (total)	163.1	196.2	200.2	90.8	59.7	17.4	5.5	17.5	750.5
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	153.1	175.3	188.5	83.9	54.4	15.9	5.1	15.5	691.7
<i>Children's</i>	10.0	20.8	11.7	6.9	5.4	1.6	0.4	2.0	58.8
All criminal courts	174.1	202.0	206.6	93.5	62.3	18.0	5.8	18.0	780.3

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b 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 authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.1.

Nationally, 482 400 cases were lodged in civil jurisdiction courts (excluding family courts, the Federal Circuit Court, coroners' and probate courts), comprising 476 600 cases in the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 5800 cases in the Federal Court (table 7.3). In the states and territories, an additional 67 800 probate matters were lodged in the supreme courts.

In the Australian court jurisdiction, approximately 5800 cases were lodged in the Federal Court, 89 600 (civil and family law) matters were lodged in the Federal Circuit Court, and a further 33 100 family law matters were filed in the Family Court of Australia (18 200) and Family Court of WA (14 900).

In the coroners' courts, there were 22 600 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.3.

Table 7.3 **Court lodgments — civil, by court level, 2012-13 ('000)^a**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal ^b	9.4	7.1	3.8	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	5.8	31.9
District/County	7.5	6.8	5.6	4.6	3.1	..	..	..	..	27.6
Magistrates' (total)	155.6	105.0	59.2	53.7	30.1	8.2	4.1	7.1	..	422.9
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	146.8	98.6	55.2	50.6	28.9	7.8	4.0	6.7	..	398.7
<i>Children's^{c, d, e}</i>	8.8	6.4	4.0	3.1	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	..	24.2
All civil courts	172.5	118.9	68.6	60.8	34.5	9.3	4.7	7.3	5.8	482.4
Family ^f	..	..	..	14.9	..	..	..	..	18.2	33.1
Federal Circuit ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.6	89.6
Coroners'	5.4	5.9	4.8	2.2	2.2	0.6	1.3	0.3	..	22.6
Probate — Supreme	23.8	19.3	9.2	6.4	5.8	2.3	0.7	0.2	..	67.8

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit 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 Circuit Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Circuit Court. Previously these matters were also included in Federal courts data but they are now excluded. ^c 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. ^d 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. ^e 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. ^f Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.3.

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.4 and 7A.5 provide data on criminal and civil lodgments (per 100 000 people) respectively for each State and Territory.

Distribution of court lodgments

The vast majority of both criminal and civil matters in Australia in 2012-13 were lodged in magistrates' courts (table 7.4).

Table 7.4 Distribution of court lodgments, by court level, 2012-13^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>Total</i>
<i>Criminal courts</i>										
Supreme	%	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	3.1	4.9	2.8	0.6
District/county	%	6.0	2.7	2.5	2.1	3.7	..	..	..	3.2
Magistrates' (total)	%	93.7	97.1	96.9	97.1	95.8	96.9	95.1	97.2	96.2
All criminal courts^b	'000	174.1	202.0	206.6	93.5	62.3	18.0	5.8	18.0	780.3
<i>Civil courts</i>										
Supreme	%	5.5	5.9	5.5	4.2	3.6	12.2	12.0	3.5	0.1
District/county	%	4.3	5.8	8.2	7.5	9.0	..	..	..	5.8
Magistrates' (total)	%	90.2	88.3	86.3	88.2	87.3	87.8	88.0	96.5	88.7
All civil courts^c	'000	172.5	118.9	68.6	60.8	34.5	9.3	4.7	7.3	476.6

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Excludes probate matters. ^c Excludes data for the Federal Court, family courts, the Federal Circuit Court and coroners' courts. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1; 7A.3.

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 2012-13, by court level, for the Australian courts and each State and Territory. Lodgments will not equal finalisations in any given year because not all matters lodged in one year will be finalised in the same year.

In 2012-13, there were 786 900 criminal finalisations in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (table 7.5).

Table 7.5 Court finalisations — criminal, 2012-13 ('000)^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>Total</i>
Supreme	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	4.8
District/County	10.0	5.0	6.1	2.0	2.2	..	..	..	25.4
Magistrates' (total)	160.6	210.5	196.4	87.0	60.2	17.9	5.5	18.7	756.7
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	150.6	188.5	183.8	80.2	54.8	16.2	5.1	16.6	695.8
<i>Children's</i>	10.0	22.0	12.5	6.8	5.4	1.7	0.5	2.1	60.9
All criminal courts	171.1	216.0	203.8	89.8	62.7	18.4	6.0	19.2	786.9

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. .. Not applicable

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

Nationally, in 2012-13, 491 200 cases were finalised in the civil jurisdiction (excluding family courts, the Federal Circuit Court, coroners' and probate courts) comprising 484 600 civil cases finalised in State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 6600 cases finalised in the Federal Court. In addition, the Federal Circuit Court finalised 90 600 matters (mainly family law forms and some federal law cases) and the two family courts finalised 34 000 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 22 700 finalisations (involving reported deaths and fires) in coroners' courts (table 7.6).

Table 7.6 Court finalisations — civil, 2012-13 ('000)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld ^b	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme ^b /Federal	12.5	7.5	4.2	2.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	6.6	37.1
District/County	7.9	6.3	6.0	4.5	2.9	..	..	..	..	27.7
Magistrates' (total)	154.9	112.4	57.8	53.4	27.6	9.0	3.9	7.4	..	426.4
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	146.1	106.2	53.9	50.7	26.4	8.5	3.8	7.0	..	402.4
<i>Children's^c</i>	8.8	6.2	3.9	2.8	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	..	23.9
All civil courts	175.2	126.3	68.0	60.8	31.9	10.0	4.7	7.7	6.6	491.2
Family ^{d, e}	..	..	..	15.6	..	..	..	..	18.4	34.0
Federal Circuit ^{e, f}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.6	90.6
Coroners'	6.0	5.5	5.0	2.2	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.3	..	22.7

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Supreme courts data exclude finalisations of uncontested probate cases. ^c 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. ^d Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court. ^e The Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court do 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 case management practices. ^f Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit 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 Circuit Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Circuit Court. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.8.

The number of finalisations per 100 000 people is available in tables 7A.9 and 7A.10.

The role of deeming in finalising cases

A 'deeming' rule applies to finalising non-appeal 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 deemed as 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 non-appeal cases deemed finalised — civil, 2012-13 (per cent)^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	5.2	0.9	40.0	..	5.9	29.2	na	—	..
District/County	9.1	4.6	44.8	..	1.2	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' (total)	na	..	24.4	..	0.5	42.5	na	13.4	..
Family ^b	..	..	..	16.4	..	..	..	..	..
Federal Circuit ^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 Circuit 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 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 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 courts

Objectives for courts 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 services in an efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of courts (figure 7.3). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2014 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (section 1.6). 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. The Australian, State and Territory governments and court authorities, 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).

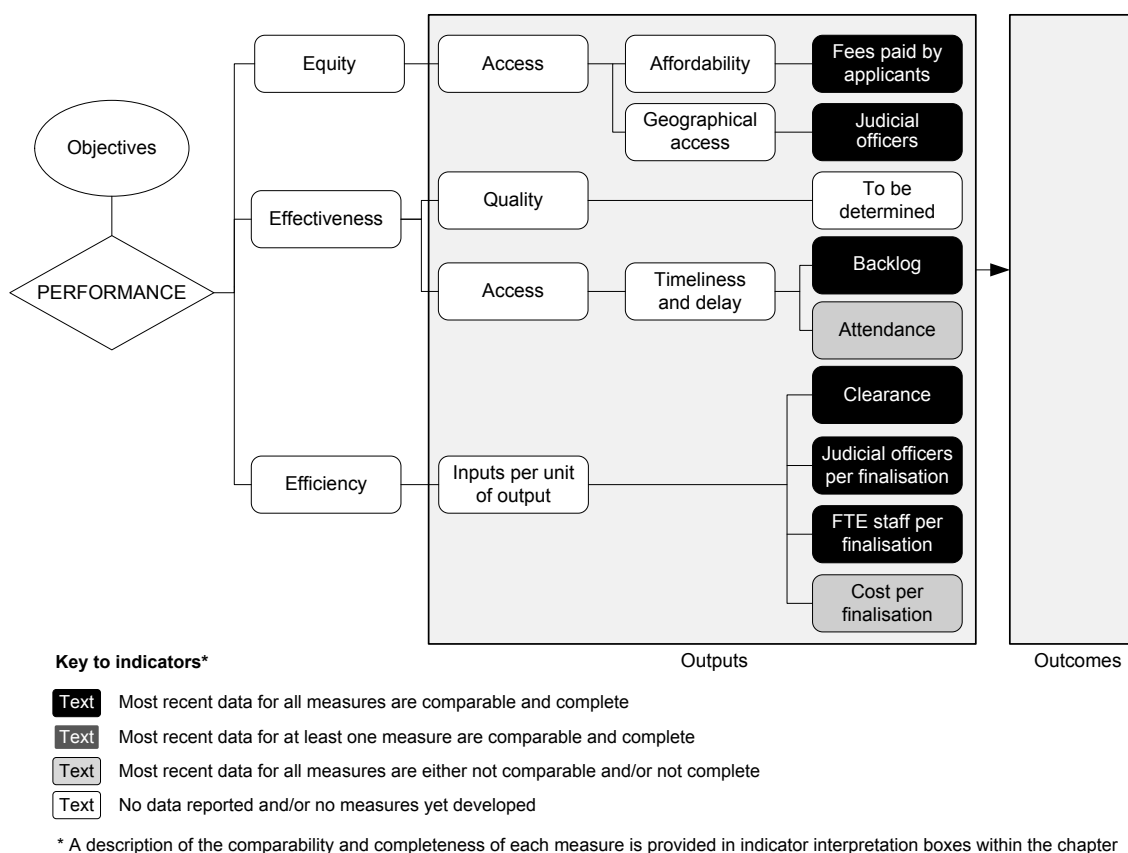
The Steering Committee recognises that this collection (unlike some other data collections) does not have an intermediary data collector or validator akin to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare or the ABS. The reporting process in this chapter is one of continual improvement and refinement, with the long term aim of developing a national data collection that covers court 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 two output indicators ('fees paid by applicants' and 'judicial officers'). Effectiveness is represented through two output indicators ('backlog' and 'attendance'). Efficiency is represented through four output indicators ('clearance', 'judicial officers per finalisation', 'full time equivalent staff per finalisation' and 'cost per finalisation').

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

The report's statistical context chapter 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) (chapter 2).

Figure 7.3 Courts performance indicator framework



Data quality information (DQI) is being progressively introduced for all indicators in the Report. The purpose of DQI is to provide structured and consistent information about quality aspects of data used to report on performance indicators. DQI in this Report cover the seven dimensions in the ABS’ data quality framework (institutional environment, relevance, timeliness, accuracy, coherence, accessibility and interpretability) in addition to dimensions that define and describe performance indicators in a consistent manner, and key data gaps and issues identified by the Steering Committee. All DQI for the 2014 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

7.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery locations, caseloads, casemixes and government policies may affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of court 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 courts 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 2013) — the ABS publication provides information about judicial decisions relating to finalised and adjudicated defendants.

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 (box 7.6). 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 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 (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

In 2012-13, average court fees paid per lodgment were 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, 2012-13 (dollars)^{a, b}**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate) /Federal	2 911	1 405	1 767	1 921	3 118	546	2 061	864	2 903	2 252
District/county	1 508	1 388	937	949	1 031	..	..	..	..	1 216
Magistrates' (total)	150	190	122	113	138	82	100	44	..	147
<i>Magistrates' only</i>	159	202	130	120	144	86	102	46	..	156
<i>Children's</i>	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..	–
Family	..	..	..	302	..	..	..	..	171	230
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	434	434
Probate — Supreme	1 176	349	595	204	1 035	532	1 184	891	..	734

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

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

The level of cost recovery from the collection of court fees varied across court levels and across jurisdictions in 2012-13 (table 7.9). Nationally, for the states and territories in total, approximately a third of costs were recovered through court fees in the District and Magistrates' 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), 2012-13 (per cent)^{a, b}

	<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>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme ^c /Federal	37.4	21.0	33.3	19.2	40.3	13.0	20.6	4.1	17.7	25.0
District/County	30.2	31.9	50.4	27.1	44.4	..	..	..	..	33.3
Magistrates' (total)	30.9	39.6	26.9	33.9	32.9	29.8	6.2	5.7	..	31.4
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	34.0	51.6	33.6	37.1	35.0	38.1	6.6	6.0	..	36.5
<i>Children's</i>	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
Family	..	..	..	15.8	..	..	..	..	3.3	6.2
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.3	37.3

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

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

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 high or increasing 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 (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

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, by court level, 2012-13^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme/Federal ^{b, c}	57.6	53.7	23.8	29.5	13.6	7.0	6.1	8.1	56.0	255.4
District/County	64.6	61.3	34.3	28.2	21.2	..	..	..	..	209.6
Magistrates	113.0	104.3	78.2	47.3	33.5	11.7	6.1	14.6	..	408.8
Children's	24.0	12.0	8.5	4.8	4.7	1.7	0.4	1.4	..	57.6
Family ^d	..	..	..	15.9	..	..	..	..	31.2	47.1
Federal Circuit ^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.5	62.5
Coroners	5.0	9.5	9.5	4.0	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	32.7
Total	264.2	240.8	154.3	129.7	75	20.8	13.5	25.7	149.7	1 073.6

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b WA Supreme Court judicial FTE includes both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. ^c ACT Supreme Court numbers include both acting and visiting judges. ^d Family Court of Australia figures include Family Court of Australia judges assigned to the Full Court Appeals division. ^e Includes Family Court of Australia services provided free of charge. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.27.

Table 7.11 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, per 100 000 people, by court level, 2012-13

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts ^a	Total ^b
<i>Population ('000)^c</i>	7 349	5 680	4 611	2 473	1 662	512	380	237		22 906
<i>Judicial officers per 100 000 people</i>										
Supreme/Federal ^d	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.4	0.2	1.1
District/County	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
Magistrates	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.6	6.2	..	1.8
Children's	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	..	0.3
Family ^e	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
Coroners	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
Total	3.6	4.2	3.3	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.5	10.8	0.7	4.7

^a The Australian courts' results have been derived using the total population figure for Australia. ^b Totals are derived by dividing the total number of judicial FTE at each court level by the relevant Australian population (per 100 000). ^c Population total for Australia includes 'Other territories'. Population data for the financial year is the midpoint (31 December) estimate. ^d WA Supreme Court judicial FTE includes both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. ^e Family Court of Australia figures include Family Court of Australia judges assigned to the Full Court Appeals division. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished) table 7A.27.

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 performance (box 7.8). However, a suitable indicator of quality for courts has not yet been identified for inclusion in the performance indicator framework.

Box 7.8 Indicators of quality

Indicators of quality for courts 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

‘Backlog’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of processing matters in an expeditious and timely manner (box 7.9). 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**

'Backlog' is defined as a measure of 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.

For the Federal Circuit 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.

For 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 due to court 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:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

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, that is, 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 are usually 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, WA, SA and the ACT).

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 for criminal matters at 30 June 2013 are contained in table 7.12. Data showing backlog trends over five years are shown in attachment table 7A.19.

Table 7.12 **Backlog — all criminal matters, at 30 June 2013**

	<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>
Higher^{a, b} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	1 513	1 282	369	241	71	14	60	18
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	3.2	7.6	7.9	5.0	1.4	–	11.7	–
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.4	1.4	–	5.0	–
Higher^{a, b} — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	2 913	1 736	1 835	1 111	1 525	316	194	124
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	11.2	17.5	19.1	7.0	17.6	25.0	43.8	2.4
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	1.2	3.2	6.3	1.3	3.1	10.4	17.0	–
Supreme^{b, c} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	216	202	208	241	71	14	60	18
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	14.4	14.4	7.2	5.0	1.4	–	11.7	–
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	4.2	1.0	–	0.4	1.4	–	5.0	–
Supreme^{b, c} — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	108	99	345	125	40	316	194	124
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	20.4	8.1	26.4	7.2	20.0	25.0	43.8	2.4
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	2.8	2.0	10.1	0.8	–	10.4	17.0	–
District/County^{c, d} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	1 297	1 080	161	..	..	..	..	..
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	1.3	6.4	8.7	..	..	..	..	..
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	–	1.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
District/County^c — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	2 805	1 637	1 490	986	1 485	..	..	..
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	10.9	18.1	17.4	7.0	17.6	..	..	..
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	1.1	3.2	5.4	1.3	3.2	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Pending caseload	no.	34 567	36 686	31 131	10 039	18 429	5 566	1 604	2 468
<i>cases > 6 mths</i>	%	12.2	23.7	26.4	27.2	26.5	27.8	27.0	21.8
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	2.4	7.6	11.1	9.0	9.0	12.8	9.2	10.6
Children's									
Pending caseload	no.	3 009	3 605	2 285	1 172	1 643	524	135	497
<i>cases > 6 mths</i>	%	14.3	14.7	23.8	24.7	18.6	29.0	30.4	18.5
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	2.3	4.0	10.9	9.3	3.2	13.2	12.6	8.7

^a Higher refers to supreme and district/county courts combined. ^b 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. ^c 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. ^d 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 authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.19.

Backlog data 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.

Table 7.13 **Backlog — all civil matters, as at 30 June 2013**

	<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>
Higher^a — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	749	379	152	186	133	56	59	41	282
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	24.2	19.5	5.9	12.4	9.0	14.3	33.9	2.4	6.4
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	9.2	3.2	2.6	1.1	3.0	3.6	11.9	2.4	2.1
Higher (excl probate)^a — non-appeal^b										
Pending caseload	no.	13 129	11 361	7 764	6 054	4 221	898	723	104	2 602
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	26.8	29.6	23.7	36.8	37.3	28.2	48.8	35.6	38.1
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	9.7	12.5	6.3	13.6	18.5	8.2	23.9	11.5	23.1
Supreme/Federal — appeal^a										
Pending caseload	no.	669	288	114	127	56	56	59	41	282
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	26.0	22.2	—	14.2	10.7	14.3	33.9	2.4	6.4
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	10.3	3.5	—	1.6	5.4	3.6	11.9	2.4	2.1
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal^b										
Pending caseload	no.	6 609	4 011	3 054	2 296	703	898	723	104	2 602
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	30.4	26.5	29.6	37.0	31.2	28.2	48.8	35.6	38.1
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	14.3	11.1	10.1	17.3	14.5	8.2	23.9	11.5	23.1
District/county — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	80	91	38	59	77	..	..	..	..
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	8.8	11.0	23.7	8.5	7.8	..	..	..	..
<i>cases >24 mths</i>	%	—	2.2	10.5	—	1.3	..	..	..	..
District/county — non-appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	6 520	7 350	4 710	3 758	3 518	..	..	..	..
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	23.1	31.2	19.9	36.7	38.5	..	..	..	..
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	5.0	13.2	3.9	11.3	19.2	..	..	..	..
Magistrates^c										
Pending caseload	no.	58 514	11 857	25 212	22 100	14 773	4 744	1 112	2 091	..
<i>cases > 6 mths</i>	%	25.5	38.3	41.3	45.7	35.0	39.0	38.2	41.1	..
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	0.4	21.7	9.9	8.9	7.3	9.8	14.8	6.6	..
Family — appeal^d										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	273
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	..	..	..	7.7	..	..	..	..	30.8
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	9.9
Family — non-appeal^d										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	10 034	..	..	..	..	4 997
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	..	..	..	34.9	..	..	..	..	29.5
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	..	..	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	11.2
Federal Circuit^d										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 067
<i>cases > 6 mths</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.4
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3

(Continued on next page)

Table 7.13 (Continued)

	<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>
Coroners' courts										
Pending caseload	no.	3 331	5 306	2 069	1 926	1 661	440	234	454	..
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	36.7	39.7	26.5	22.1	28.0	25.0	36.3	29.5	..
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	22.3	20.2	10.2	9.8	10.5	10.2	17.1	19.4	..

^a Higher refers to State and Territory supreme and district/county courts combined, and includes the Federal Court. ^b Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex. ^c Excludes children's courts. ^d The Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit 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. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.21.

Effectiveness — attendance

'Attendance' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court 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

'Attendance' 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:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- incomplete for the current reporting period. Required data were not available for NSW for any court level or the Tasmanian Supreme Court.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

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

Table 7.14 Attendance — criminal, 2012-13

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld ^b	WA ^c	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>								
Supreme	na	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.7	5.6	10.1	6.7
District/County	na	4.9	3.9	3.8	6.3	..	..	..
Magistrates'	na	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.0
Children's	na	2.7	3.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	6.8	4.2

^a NSW data are not available. ^b Queensland attendance data do not include attendances for appeal cases. ^c Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.22.

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

Table 7.15 Attendance — civil, 2012-13

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^b	NT	Aust courts
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>									
Supreme (excl. probate) ^c /Federal	na	1.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	na	4.9	4.5	2.5
District/county ^c	na	1.0	0.6	1.2	4.1	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	na	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.0	..
Children's ^d	na	1.6	3.5	3.1	2.8	11.9	8.0	3.2	..
Family ^e	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	2.4
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
Coroners' courts	na	1.0	3.6	4.6	1.5	1.0	5.8	1.0	..

^a NSW data are not available. ^b 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. ^c 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) case-managed court events are not included in the data; and (iii) attendances for appeal cases are not included. ^d Queensland Children's Court data are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^e 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. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.22.

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

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

Box 7.13 Clearance

'Clearance' 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 (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

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 2012-13 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 — all criminal matters, 2012-13^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>
Supreme — appeal^b									
Lodgments	'000	0.33	0.30	0.38	0.45	0.24	0.02	0.11	0.03
Finalisations	'000	0.36	0.33	0.35	0.44	0.24	0.03	0.13	0.02
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	109.1	111.3	92.8	98.2	99.6	113.6	122.2	51.7
Supreme — non-appeal^b									
Lodgments	'000	0.12	0.14	0.84	0.27	0.09	0.53	0.18	0.48
Finalisations	'000	0.16	0.13	0.99	0.26	0.10	0.54	0.31	0.46
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	129.5	88.9	118.4	98.1	115.3	101.5	175.6	94.2
District/County — appeal^{b, c}									
Lodgments	'000	6.54	2.89	0.41	..	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	6.49	2.66	1.10	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	99.2	92.1	271.9	..	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal^b									
Lodgments	'000	3.95	2.46	4.70	1.99	2.30	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	3.54	2.37	4.98	2.02	2.19	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	89.5	96.1	105.9	101.4	95.3	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Lodgments	'000	153.07	175.35	188.52	83.91	54.36	15.88	5.12	15.49
Finalisations	'000	150.60	188.54	183.83	80.24	54.77	16.21	5.06	16.60
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	98.4	107.5	97.5	95.6	100.8	102.1	98.8	107.1
Children's									
Lodgments	'000	10.04	20.82	11.72	6.90	5.36	1.57	0.41	2.02
Finalisations	'000	10.00	21.97	12.53	6.80	5.40	1.66	0.47	2.10
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	99.6	105.5	106.9	98.5	100.8	105.7	114.5	104.3

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.1 and 7A.6. ^b 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. The number of finalisations in the Queensland district appeal court for 2012-13 was unusually high due to a further appeal pending in a higher appeal court jurisdiction — the outcome of that higher court appeal set the precedent for those appeals pending in the district court (all related to the alcohol management program) which were all finalised together, resulting in a very high clearance rate. ^c 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 authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1, 7A.6, and 7A.24.

Table 7.17 Clearance — all civil matters, 2012-13^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										
Lodgments	'000	0.79	0.44	0.28	0.18	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.63
Finalisations	'000	0.72	0.47	0.28	0.19	0.11	0.10	0.04	0.13	0.63
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	91.2	107.0	99.6	106.0	86.7	105.6	80.0	110.9	100.2
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	8.65	6.63	3.52	2.39	1.13	1.05	0.51	0.14	5.17
Finalisations	'000	11.74	7.06	3.96	2.63	1.20	0.95	0.82	0.17	5.92
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	135.7	106.6	112.6	110.1	106.0	90.3	162.0	120.3	114.6
District/County — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	0.18	0.16	0.05	0.12	0.21	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.12	0.17	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	107.2	81.5	118.9	98.3	80.9	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	7.31	6.68	5.54	4.47	2.91	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	7.66	6.21	5.95	4.41	2.76	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	104.8	92.9	107.4	98.8	94.8	..	..	..	..
Magistrates										
Lodgments	'000	146.82	98.64	55.24	50.60	28.88	7.78	4.01	6.71	..
Finalisations	'000	146.07	106.20	53.87	50.66	26.37	8.52	3.76	7.00	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	99.5	107.7	97.5	100.1	91.3	109.5	93.6	104.4	..
Children's^{b, c}										
Lodgments	'000	8.77	6.35	3.95	3.06	1.23	0.40	0.11	0.36	..
Finalisations	'000	8.80	6.24	3.92	2.76	1.26	0.45	0.12	0.37	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	100.4	98.2	99.2	90.2	102.0	112.7	112.3	103.4	..
Family — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.33
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.33
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	90.3	..	..	..	..	102.1
Family — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	14.90	..	..	..	..	17.83
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	15.56	..	..	..	..	18.04
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	104.5	..	..	..	..	101.2
Federal Circuit										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.60
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.56
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.1
Coroners'										
Lodgments	'000	5.40	5.93	4.76	2.16	2.20	0.56	1.34	0.30	..
Finalisations	'000	5.99	5.53	5.00	2.22	1.85	0.45	1.39	0.30	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	110.9	93.3	105.0	102.9	84.2	81.1	104.0	99.7	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.3 and 7A.8. ^b 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. ^c 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 authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.3, 7A.8 and 7A.26.

All matters

Table 7.18 contains clearance indicator results for all court matters (both criminal and civil) in 2012-13, and combines appeal and non-appeal matters.

Table 7.18 Clearance — all matters, 2012-13 (per cent)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
Supreme/Federal^b									
Criminal	114.7	104.1	110.5	98.2	103.7	102.0	155.3	91.8	..
Civil	132.0	106.6	111.7	109.8	104.1	91.5	153.9	116.0	113.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>131.2</i>	<i>106.5</i>	<i>111.4</i>	<i>107.3</i>	<i>104.0</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>154.4</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>113.0</i>
District/county									
Criminal	95.6	94.0	119.1	101.4	95.3	..	..	..	..
Civil	104.9	92.6	107.5	98.8	93.9	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>113.0</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Magistrates'									
Criminal	98.4	107.5	97.5	95.6	100.8	102.1	98.8	107.1	..
Civil	99.5	107.7	97.5	100.1	91.3	109.5	93.6	104.4	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>107.6</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>104.5</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>106.3</i>	<i>..</i>
Children's c, d									
Criminal	99.6	105.5	106.9	98.5	100.8	105.7	114.5	104.3	..
Civil	100.4	98.2	99.2	90.2	102.0	112.7	112.3	103.4	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>103.8</i>	<i>104.9</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>101.1</i>	<i>107.2</i>	<i>114.0</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>..</i>
Family	..	..	..	104.4	..	..	..	..	101.2
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.1
Coroners' courts	110.9	93.3	105.0	102.9	84.2	81.1	104.0	99.7	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.1, 7A.3, 7A.6 and 7A.8. ^b Supreme courts data exclude probate matters. ^c 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. ^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. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1, 7A.3, 7A.6, 7A.8, 7A.24 and 7A.26.

Homicide and related offences

Table 7.19 presents data for backlog, attendance and clearance indicator results for homicide and related matters processed by the Supreme, District, Magistrates and Children's courts during 2012-13. A lodgment for homicide is counted in the following table where any criminal matter initiated, commenced, lodged or filed in a particular court level includes a charge of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter or driving causing death. A defendant may have multiple charges of this type on the same file.

It is important to note:

- lodgments are based on defendant count, not the number of homicide charges brought before the court
- lodgments are counted independently at each court level — for example, if a homicide-related lodgment in a court is transferred to another court level it will be counted at each court level. This is because the objective is to quantify court workload for each court level and assess relevant indicators at each court level
- the charge(s) against a defendant may change once a matter has been lodged in the courts and proceeds through the court process
- the lodgments in table 7.19 do not reflect whether a defendant has been found guilty or not
- homicide-related lodgments in table 7.19 differ from the ABS Criminal Courts data due to different counting rules. This report presents data from a lodgments perspective — based upon a defendant being charged with one or more homicide offences at the time of entering each court level. The ABS publication presents data from a finalisations perspective — based upon the 'principal offence' being a homicide offence at the time that a defendant is sentenced, acquitted or otherwise finalised in the criminal court system. As a defendant may have been charged with more than one offence, the ABS selects the principal offence based on how the offences were finalised and/or the rankings in the National Offence Index 2009
- table 7.19 and the ABS Criminal Courts data refer to the committal, trial and sentencing processes, not to any subsequent appeal case.

Given that homicide-related lodgments are generally small in number, percentages in the table should be interpreted with caution. Homicide and related offences data were published as experimental for 2011-12. The following table presents homicide and related offences data for 2012-13 with limited time series data in the attachment tables (tables 7A.2, 7A.7, 7A.20 and 7A.25).

Table 7.19 Homicide and related offences, 2012-13^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>
Supreme									
Lodgments	no.	107	84	86	50	33	14	3	22
Finalisations	no.	114	74	104	31	46	10	3	13
Pending	<i>no.</i>	95	58	58	34	22	14	7	10
Backlog >12 mths	%	16.8	5.2	17.2	11.8	27.3	21.4	57.1	–
Backlog >24 mths	%	–	–	8.6	2.9	9.1	7.1	14.3	–
Attendance	no.	na	6.4	6.2	6.4	12.6	14.2	12.3	13.0
Clearance rate	%	106.5	88.1	120.9	62.0	139.4	71.4	100.0	59.1
District/County									
Lodgments	no.	81	31	15	31	9	..	..	..
Finalisations	no.	77	43	15	20	13	..	..	..
Pending	<i>no.</i>	67	18	6	17	11	..	..	..
Backlog >12 mths	%	14.9	44.4	–	–	27.3	..	..	..
Backlog >24 mths	%	–	5.6	–	–	–	..	..	..
Attendance	no.	na	5.2	4.1	2.8	9.1	..	..	..
Clearance rate	%	95.1	138.7	100.0	64.5	144.4	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Lodgments	no.	274	144	108	98	77	8	16	27
Finalisations	no.	384	155	93	94	69	6	15	19
Pending	<i>no.</i>	183	81	117	53	39	3	9	22
Backlog >6 mths	%	45.4	32.1	56.4	32.1	25.6	33.3	11.1	27.3
Backlog >12 mths	%	14.2	9.9	25.6	5.7	–	33.3	–	13.6
Attendance	no.	na	7.1	9.4	6.0	5.4	3.0	6.5	8.7
Clearance rate	%	140.1	107.6	86.1	95.9	89.6	75.0	93.8	70.4
Children's									
Lodgments	no.	11	5	5	8	8	–	–	–
Finalisations	no.	15	7	7	4	6	–	–	1
Pending	<i>no.</i>	10	1	1	7	5	–	–	–
Backlog >6 mths	%	60.0	–	100.0	14.3	100.0	–	–	–
Backlog >12 mths	%	40.0	–	–	–	40.0	–	–	–
Attendance	no.	na	5.1	6.9	12.3	8.3	–	–	20.0
Clearance rate	%	136.4	140.0	140.0	50.0	75.0	–	–	–

^a 'Homicide and related offences' is defined according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) coding and includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death. A lodgment is counted where any criminal matter initiated, commenced, lodged or filed in a particular court level includes a charge of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter or driving causing death. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.2, 7A.7, 7A.20 and 7A.25.

Efficiency — judicial officers per finalisation

‘Judicial officers per finalisation’ is a second indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.14).

Box 7.14 Judicial officers per 100 finalisations

‘Judicial officers per finalisation’ is an indicator that represents efficiency of judicial services. It is measured by dividing the number of full time equivalent judicial officers within each court for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period and multiplying this number by 100.

The following points need to be considered in interpreting the number of judicial officers 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
- factors such as geographical dispersion, judicial workload and population density are important considerations when comparing figures on judicial officers
- 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:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Table 7.20 Judicial officers per 100 finalisations, 2012-13

	<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>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal ^a	0.44	0.67	0.43	0.84	0.83	0.44	0.47	1.05	0.85	0.61
District/County	0.36	0.54	0.28	0.43	0.41	..	..	..	..	0.40
Magistrates	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	..	0.04
Children's	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	..	0.07
Family ^b	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
Federal Circuit ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
Coroners	0.08	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.50	..	0.14
Total	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.08

^a WA Supreme Court judicial FTE includes both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. ^b Family Court of Australia figures include Family Court of Australia judges assigned to the Full Court Appeals division. ^c Includes Family Court of Australia services provided free of charge. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.28.

Efficiency — full time equivalent staff (FTE) per 100 finalisations

'Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations' is a third indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.15). Full time equivalent staff per judicial officer employed are provided in the attachment (table 7A.30).

Box 7.15 Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations

'Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations' is an indicator that represents efficiency of court services. It is measured by dividing the total number of full time equivalent staff employed by courts for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period and multiplying this by 100.

FTE staff comprise the following categories of staff employed directly by court authorities or by umbrella and other departments:

- Judicial officers, judicial support staff and registry court staff
- Court security and sheriff type staff
- Court reporters
- Library and information technology staff
- Counsellors, mediators and interpreters
- Cleaning, gardening and maintenance staff
- First line support staff and probate staff
- Corporate administration staff
- Umbrella department staff

The following points need to be considered in interpreting the number of full time staff 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
- factors such as geographical dispersion, court workload and population density are important considerations when comparing figures on FTE staff
- 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:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

Table 7.21 Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations, 2012-13

	<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>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal courts	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	..	0.5
Civil courts	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.6	0.6
Family	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.4
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
Coroners' courts	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	..	1.2
Total	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.29.

Efficiency — cost per finalisation

‘Cost per finalisation’ is a fourth indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.16). Cost is taken as the total recurrent annual expenditure, excluding payroll tax. Both gross and net expenditure per finalisation are reported. Net expenditure refers to expenditure minus income (where income is derived from court fees and other revenue but excludes revenue from fines).

Box 7.16 Cost per finalisation

'Cost per finalisation' is measured by dividing the total recurrent expenditure (gross and net) 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:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014.

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 (tables 7A.31–33). Civil court fee structures can also impact on cost per finalisation results.

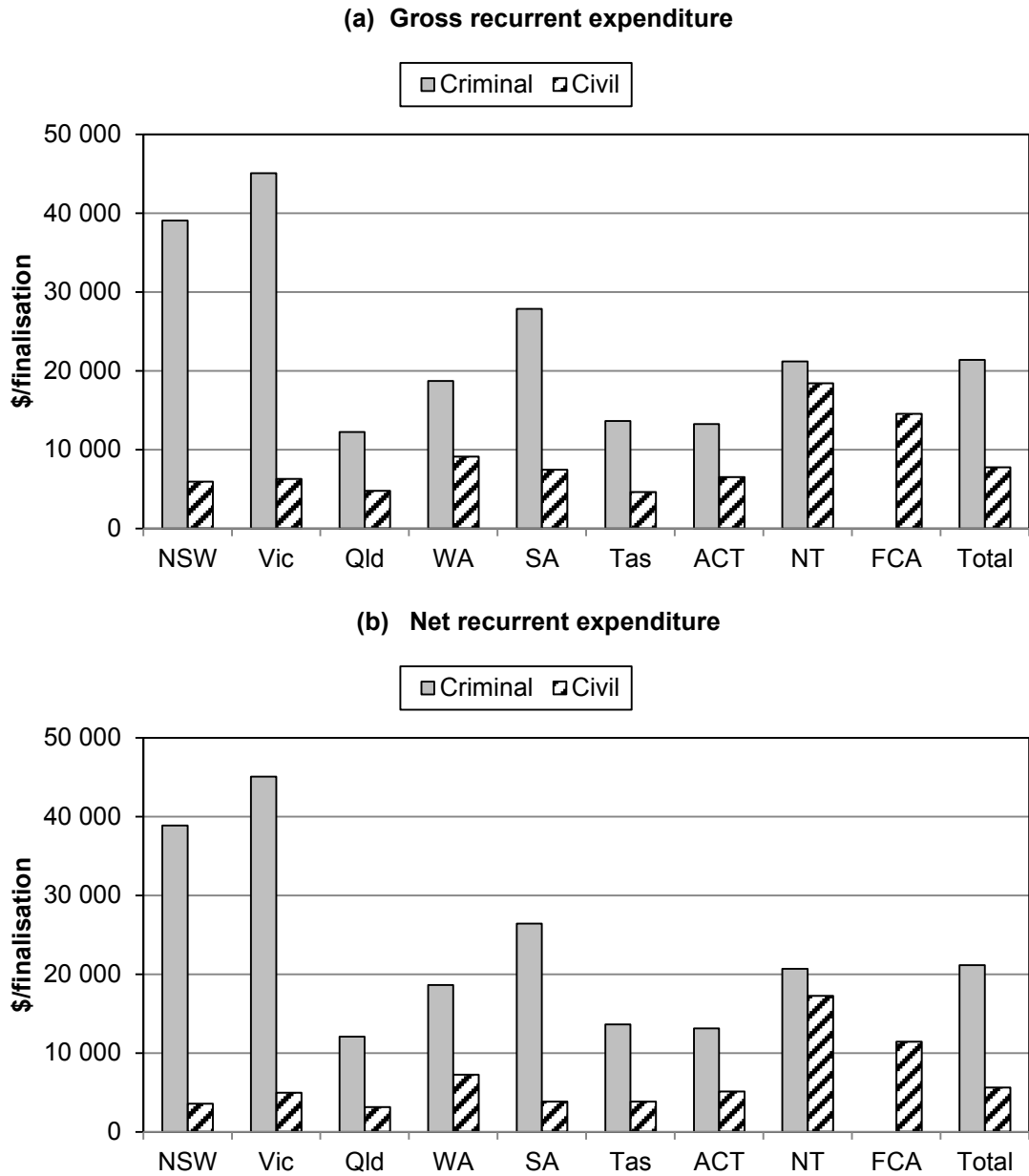
Expenditure per finalisation for the supreme courts and the Federal Court of Australia

Nationally and across all jurisdictions in 2012-13, 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).

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.

Figure 7.4 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, supreme courts and the Federal Court of Australia, 2012-13^{a, b, c}



FCA = Federal Court of Australia

^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Supreme courts data for the civil jurisdiction exclude uncontested probate matters. ^c The Federal Court does not have criminal cases to include in the figure.

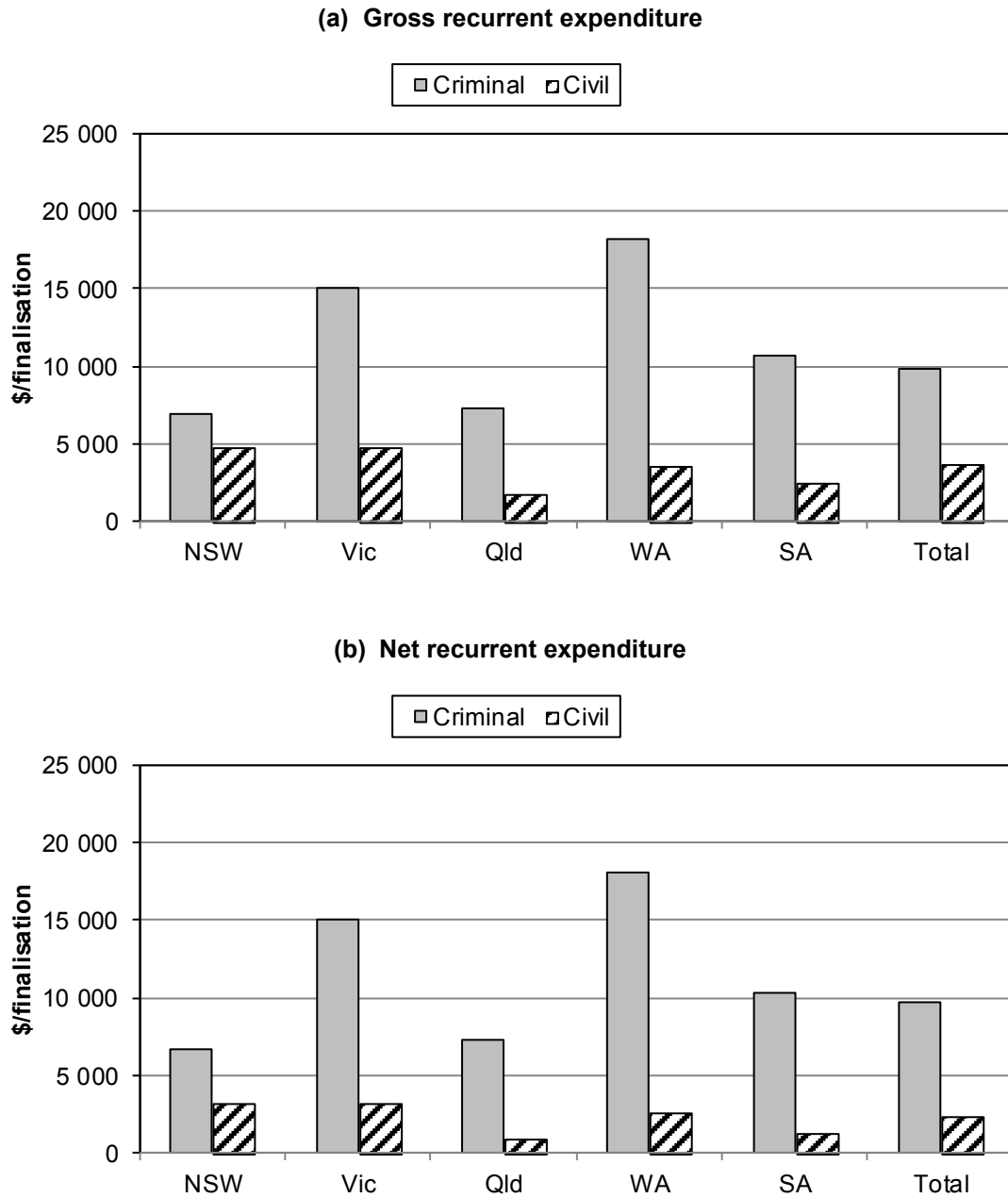
Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments and the Federal Court of Australia (unpublished); tables 7A.31–35.

Expenditure per finalisation for district/county courts

In 2012-13, 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.31–35).

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

Figure 7.5 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, district/county courts, 2012-13^{a, b, c, d}



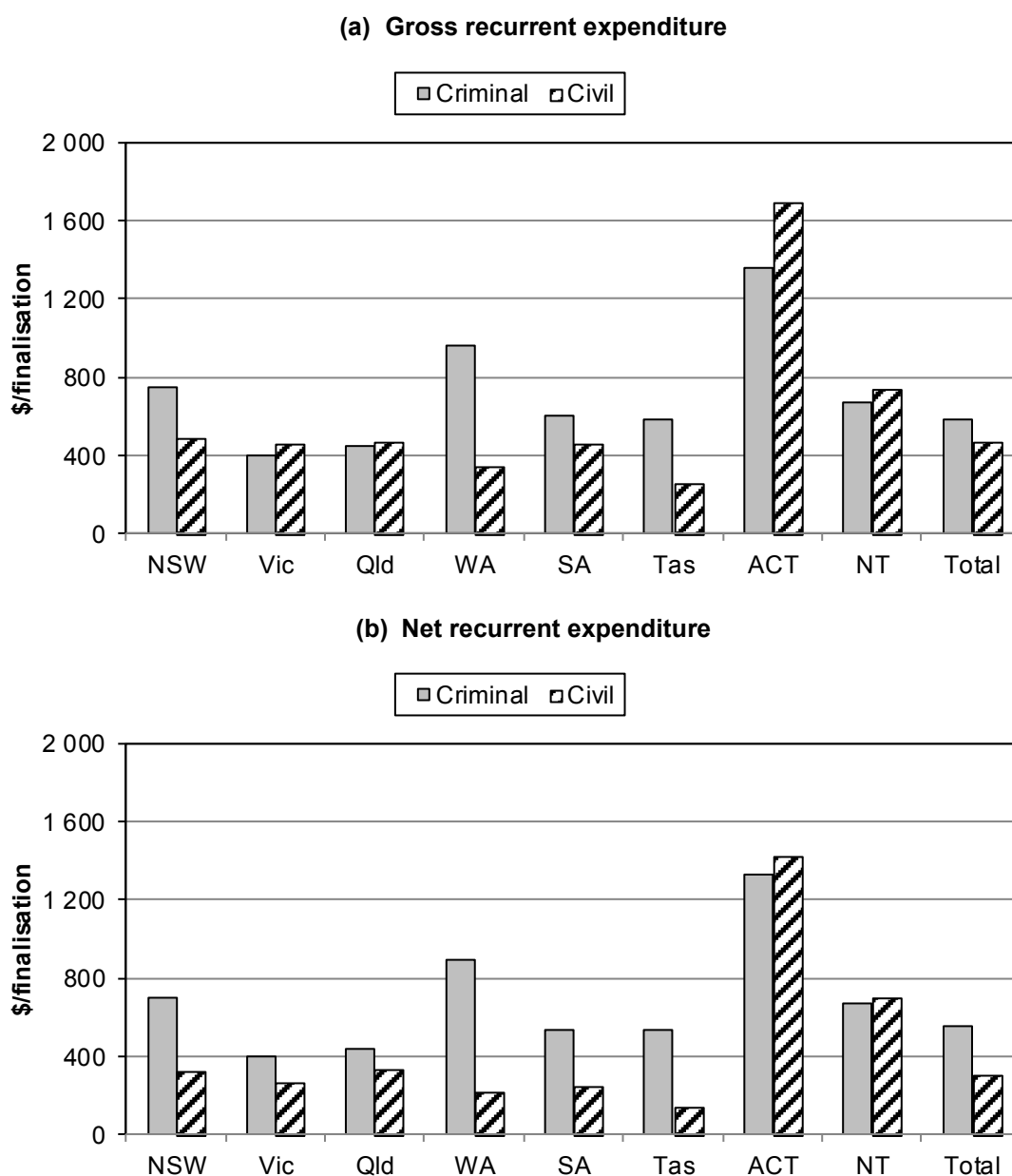
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Queensland, some children's courts criminal matters are heard in the District Court but in this Report are included with children's courts data. ^c County Court civil and criminal data include the Public Private Partnership rental and associated costs for the Victorian County Court building. ^d WA civil and criminal data include associated costs relating to the Public Private Partnership for the District Court building.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31-35.

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 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, total magistrates' courts (including magistrates' and children's courts), 2012-13^{a, b}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b 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.

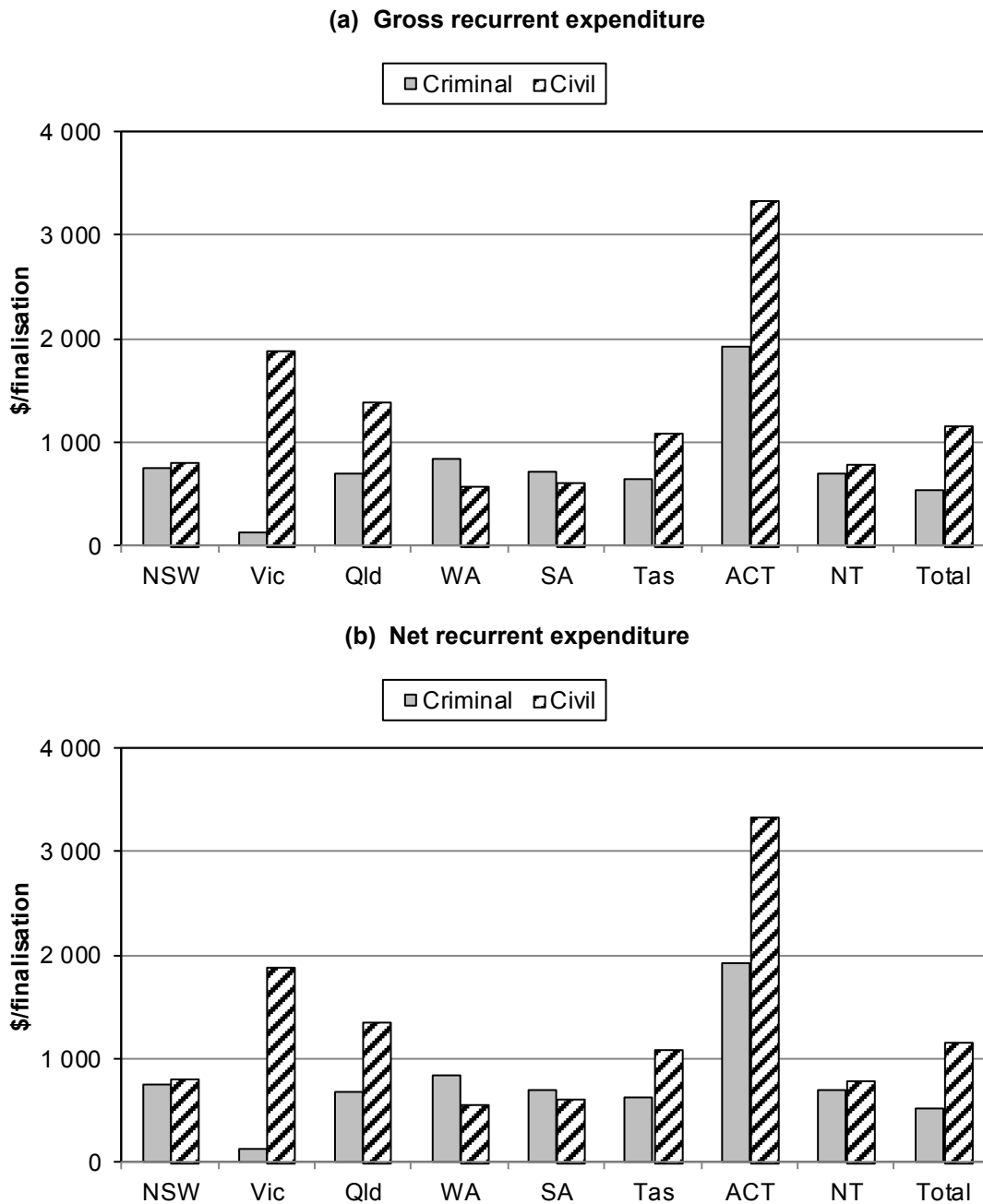
Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31-35.

Expenditure per finalisation for children's courts

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

Figure 7.7 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, children's courts, 2012-13^{a, b, c}



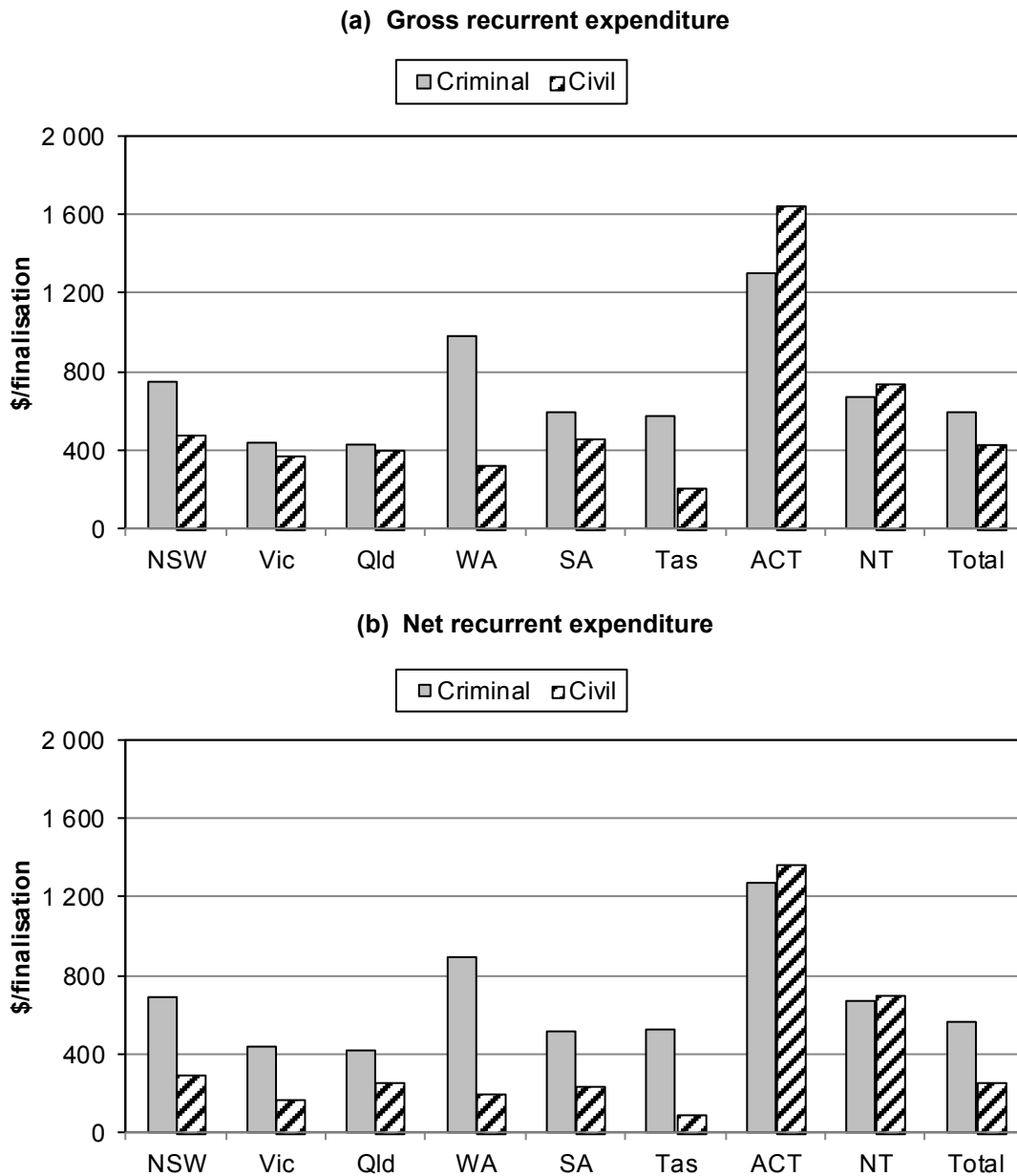
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Victoria, children's cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children's Court are heard in the magistrates' court in regional areas. The expenditure related to those cases cannot be separately identified, and is included with the expenditure for the magistrates' court. However, the quantity of those cases is known, and the finalisations are included with children's court data. ^c 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 authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31-35.

Expenditure per finalisation for magistrates' courts only

Expenditure per criminal and civil finalisation for magistrates' courts only, excluding children's courts for 2012-13, 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 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, magistrates' courts only (excluding children's courts), 2012-13^{a, b}



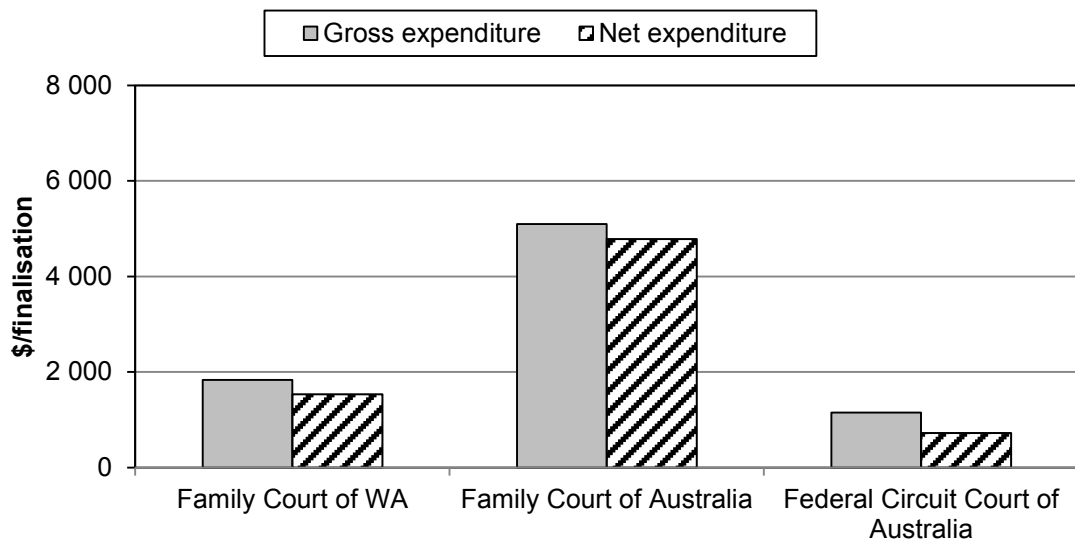
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Victoria, children's criminal cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children's Court are heard in the magistrates' court in regional areas. The expenditure related to those cases cannot be separately identified, and is included with the expenditure for the magistrates' court. However, the quantity of those cases is known, and the finalisations are included with children's court data.

Source: State and Territory court departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31-35.

Expenditure per finalisation for family courts and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia

The Family Court of Australia, Family Court of WA and the Federal Circuit 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 recurrent expenditure per finalisation results presented in figure 7.9.

Figure 7.9 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, family courts and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia, 2012-13^{a, b}



^a Expenditure per finalisation for the Federal Circuit 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 Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. The Federal Circuit 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 Circuit Court matters as they form part of the Federal Circuit 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 Circuit Court in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999 and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia Legislation Amendment Act 2012. 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 Circuit Court data).

Source: Australian and State court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31, 7A.35.

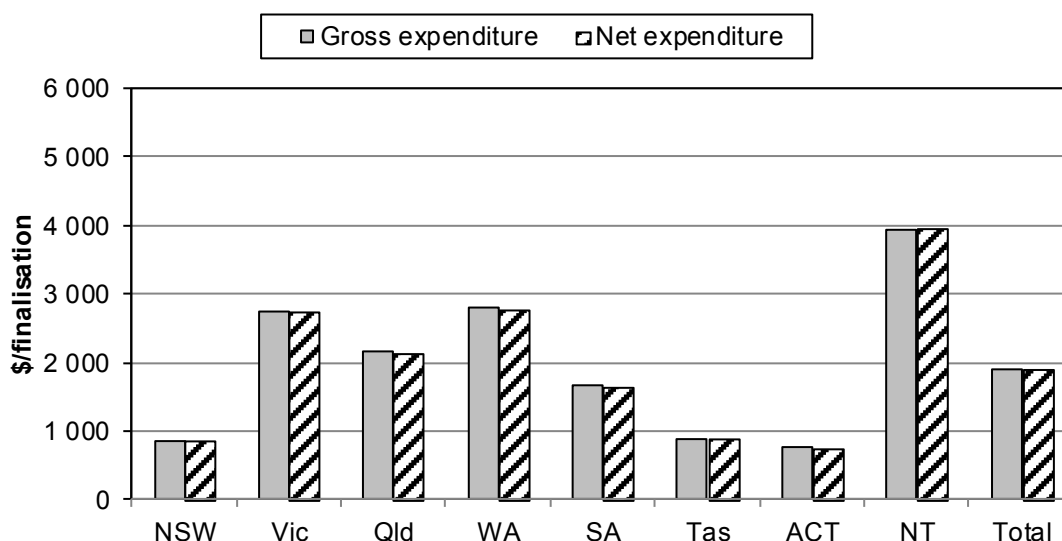
The establishment of the Federal Circuit Court in 2000 has had implications for the finalisations and expenditure reported for the Family Court of Australia, because the Federal Circuit Court now deals with some of the matters previously managed by the Family Court of Australia. For example, before the establishment of the Federal Circuit 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 Circuit Court. In general federal law, the Federal Circuit 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.

Expenditure per reported death and fire for coroners' courts

Nationally, net expenditure per reported death and fire in coroners' courts (excluding costs associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees) was approximately \$1873 in 2012-13 (figure 7.10).

Figure 7.10 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, coroners' courts, 2012-13^{a, b, c, d}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Data for NSW, Victoria and the ACT include reported fires. ^c 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. ^d Excludes expenditure for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.32 and 7A.35.

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.12.

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 courts are currently reported. It is noted, however, that court activities 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 Courts Working Group (CWG), 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.

Improving performance indicators

The CWG 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 Courts 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. Some of the outcomes from this group have been implemented in this chapter while others are under consideration by the CWG for potential future implementation.

Work is also in progress to capture financial data related to court fees which are waived, reduced or exempted. This will help to quantify court resources which are expended but not recouped, essentially providing substantial but currently unacknowledged benefits to the community.

7.5 Jurisdictions' comments

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

New South Wales Government comments

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NSW performance continues to improve. The NSW Supreme Court reduced the percentage of criminal non appeal matters older than 12 and 24 months. The overall Supreme Court clearance rate also increased, reaching its highest level in the past 12 years. Net expenditure on District Court criminal matters declined. The Local Court 6 month criminal backlog fell, as did the overall net expenditure per finalisation for both criminal and civil matters. The Children’s Court criminal backlog also declined, as well as the expenditure per criminal finalisation. The Coroner’s Court recorded a clearance rate above 100 per cent for the third consecutive year.

NSW has been working to improve information sharing between the courts and other justice agencies. In 2012-13 the Joined-Up Justice project was completed, with over 98 per cent of Court Attendance Notices now received electronically. Legal Aid NSW, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Corrective Services NSW all receive court outcomes electronically.

NSW continued to innovatively utilise technology to improve its quality of services. In 2012-13:

- 65,000 video conferencing sessions were held, reducing transport time and increasing court efficiency.
- Video conferencing for legal interviews increased significantly, resulting in a transport cost avoidance of approximately \$10 million, and more efficient delivery of services to participants in legal interviews.
- The Courts Services Centre answered 500,000 calls, a 145 per cent increase on 2011-12. The centre processed 24,000 payment transactions in 2012-13, totalling \$9.3 million. This was an increase of 133 per cent on 2011-12.
- Probate notices were made available publicly through the NSW online registry. Online probate notices have improved community accessibility to prospective probate applications through the free search function, and delivered a cost saving to the community.
- 40 online forms were delivered to support the end-to-end civil matter process across Local, District and Supreme courts. Court users have the ability to file these forms online or through electronic file transfer. Additional online registry services will be implemented in 2013-14.

NSW commitment to promoting Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) strengthened. In 2012-13 Community Justice Centres held 1622 mediation sessions, with a resolution rate of almost 80 per cent. In December 2012 the Australian Institute of Criminology’s evaluation of ADR initiatives in the care and protection jurisdiction of the NSW Children’s Court found that, overall, ADR has made a significant difference to care and protection proceedings and delivered important benefits to parents and families.

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Victorian Government comments

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- The Supreme Court of Victoria has continued in its reform and innovation for 2012-13. A particular highlight has been the dramatic reduction in criminal and civil appeal backlogs with both areas achieving a clearance rate of over 100 per cent. This year again saw significant activity in the civil trial division achieving a clearance rate greater than 100 per cent again for the third year leading to a drop in the backlog from previous years. Part of this achievement has been the management of major class action cases, which has been located in a state-of-the-art courtroom specially built to handle large trials.
 - In the County Court there has been an overall increase in initiations in the civil jurisdiction and the clearance rate continues to reflect the fact that a large proportion of judges are primarily involved in hearing contested interlocutory proceedings in the nature of Serious Injury applications under the *Accident Compensation Act 1985* (Vic). The Victorian Work Cover Authority was a respondent in 228 Serious Injury applications in which judgments were delivered over the report period. Only 40 (or 18 per cent) of these applications were dismissed. Plaintiffs were successful in the remaining 188 (or 82 per cent). The Court's criminal jurisdiction has also seen an overall increase of 9 per cent in initiations. Continuing the trend over the last 3 years, the Court has again decreased the number of cases pending for over two years, particularly in regional Victoria where a number of initiatives have been implemented. For example, double circuit sittings and old case intensives have been particularly successful in reducing backlog in regional Victoria. The Court has also introduced the 24 Hour Initial Directions Hearing pilot which is streamlining proceedings between the Magistrates' Court and the County Court and cutting 10 -12 weeks in delay (between committal for trial from the Magistrates' Court and Initial Directions Hearing in the County Court) from the system overall.
 - The Magistrates' Court continues to experience an increasing caseload as is evident in the cumulative statistics for the Court's last five reporting years to date. Victoria's criminal caseload increase significantly this financial year. Lodgements grew a further 1.8 per cent on last year to 175,345. Through a number of listing strategies, the Court finalised 188,537 matters. This represents a record high for the Magistrates' Court of Victoria. As a result, the Court posted a clearance rate above the 100 per cent for the sixth consecutive year, which compares favourably to other states in Australia. Applications for intervention order also continue experience significant growth in Victoria. Victoria's civil caseload has fallen for the fifth consecutive year, which is in contrast to the national trend. The Magistrates' Court continues to maintain high levels of efficiency despite substantive pressures stemming from annually increasing caseloads and rises in backlog. However, the proportion of matters pending more than 12 months remains low relative to historic trends and below the national average.
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Queensland Government comments

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- The Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts continued to achieve impressive criminal and civil clearance rates during 2012-13.
- In the Supreme Court (including appeals), the criminal clearance rate was 110.5 per cent and 111.7 per cent in the civil jurisdiction.
- The District Court (including appeals) achieved a clearance rate of 119.1 per cent in the criminal jurisdiction and 107.5 per cent in the civil jurisdiction.
- The Magistrates Courts criminal clearance rate was 97.5 per cent, and the civil clearance rate was also 97.5 per cent.
- As a result of the clearance rates in the Supreme and District Courts, the numbers of active pending cases in those jurisdictions are decreasing.
- In the Supreme Court, the total number of active criminal cases decreased by 31.3 per cent, from 502 as at 30 June 2012 to 345. Over the same period, the total number of active cases in the civil jurisdiction decreased by 13 per cent, from 3512 to 3054.
- In the District Court, there was a decrease of 15.2 per cent in the number of active criminal cases, from 1757 as at 30 June 2012 to 1490. Over the same period, there was a decrease of 8.1 per cent in the civil jurisdiction, from 5125 to 4710.
- In the criminal jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court, the number of criminal lodgments increased from 183,717 to 188,524.
- A Coroner's office was established in Mackay during August 2012 to relieve the pressure on regional magistrates' courts and help clear a backlog in delayed cases. This office investigates deaths in the Central Queensland region in a region extending from Proserpine to Gayndah.
- In August 2012, the Supreme Court of Queensland entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Supreme and National Courts of Papua New Guinea (PNG). The MOU has a focus on sharing knowledge and exchanging advice in areas of the court registry, courts technology, courts training, policy and procedures, and the role of the sheriff. A delegation of Queensland Courts staff visited PNG in February 2013 and a reciprocal visit was planned by PNG judges and staff to Brisbane during July 2013.
- In December 2012, a cross agency initiative to increase videoconferencing and reduce prisoner transports to court commenced. A trial between the Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre and a Brisbane-based law firm to videoconference legal visits with in custody clients demonstrated benefits to all parties. The need for legal representatives to travel to the orrectional centre is eliminated and offenders have not opposed the initiative as it avoids the need for searches that occur after in-person visits as well as enabling more regular contact with legal representatives.

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Western Australian Government comments

In 2012-13 Western Australia's Courts continued to improve service delivery.

- In the Supreme Court, the numbers of criminal, Court of Appeal and probate lodgments have increased slightly compared to last year. However, the clearance rate for criminal appeal matters has improved on the previous year. In addition, the court continues to maximise technology, especially in complex civil and criminal trials. Judicial resources were temporarily deployed from civil to the criminal division to manage the increase in workload which resulted in an improvement to the non-appeal criminal clearance rate.
- Sustained improvements in listing procedures at the District Court has resulted in criminal median time to trial declining to 25 weeks and the criminal clearance rate has also improved since last year.
- The appointment of two Family Court Judges to judicial vacancies and the State and Commonwealth funded acting magistrates has allowed the Family Court to continue to increase finalisations and clear its backlog. The State Government funded magistrate allocated to de facto financial matters has been focused on undertaking trial work (primarily contributing to a 50 per cent increase in de facto financial trials held), assisting to clear the jurisdiction's more complex matters. The non-appeal pending case load reduced by 6 per cent and the Court achieved a clearance rate of more than 100 per cent.
- Through State Government funding a mental health diversion and support program was introduced into the Perth Magistrates Court to provide sentencing options for mentally ill accused. The desired outcomes of the program are to reduce re-offending, and improve the mental health of people appearing in court who have a moderate to severe mental illness. Since its inception in March 2013, the pilot Mental Health Diversion and Support program has seen 138 individuals appear before its dedicated court. Its associated clinical team has engaged with 104 clients of which 50 have received ongoing support. A juvenile component of the project, which focuses on early intervention commenced at the Perth Children's Court in April 2013.
- Strategies continued to be employed to address the backlog of outstanding coronial cases. The State Government provided funding to Coroner's Court for an additional two coroners and five staff in the latter part of 2011-12 which became permanent from 2013-14. The additional resources have enabled the Court to reduce the number of backlog cases by 25 per cent on the previous year.
- The Department continued to progress the eCourts Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS) project, with the migration of all remaining civil functionality into a single case management system occurring in October 2012. Development on the criminal release, scheduled for implementation in 2013-14 will see the amalgamation of all court and tribunal matters into a single electronic case management system across the State.

South Australian Government comments

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- In 2012-13, total lodgments for criminal matters in the District Court increased by 12.4 per cent (2301 compared to 2048 in 2011-12). Finalisations for criminal matters in the District Court increased by 7.3 per cent in 2012-13 (2192 compared to 2043 in 2011-12).
- In 2012-13, total lodgments for criminal matters (including appeal matters) in the Supreme Court decreased by 8.5 per cent (324 compared to 354 in 2011-12). Finalisations for criminal matters (including appeal matters) in the Supreme Court decreased by 8.7 per cent in 2012-13 (336 compared to 368 in 2011-12).
- In 2012-13, total finalisations for civil matters in the District Court decreased by 8.0 per cent in 2012-13 (2927) relative to 2011-12 (3181). The clearance index percentage decreased to 94.8 per cent in 2012-13 relative to 2011-12 (124.5 per cent). The decrease in clearance rate is attributed to a large number of Personal Injury matters that were lodged in June 2013 because of a legislative change and not finalised prior to the end of the financial year.
- 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 July 2012 the District Court changed its Rules to facilitate the use of AVL for custodial appearances in pre-trial matters. Courts across all jurisdictions continue to use AVL with approximately 750 appearances on average per month which is an increase from 2011-12 (558 per month).
- The number of applications for possession of property lodged with the Supreme Court has decreased this year. There were 703 applications in 2010–2011, 876 in 2011–2012 and 731 in 2012–2013. The number of orders made has remained constant in comparison to last year, being 479 in 2011–2012 and 473 in 2012–2013.
- Magistrates Court Civil lodgments have increased by approximately 9 per cent in the reporting period. This is largely attributed to an increase in lodgements in June 2013 in anticipation of the introduction of new jurisdictional monetary limits under the Statutes Amendment (Courts Efficiency Reforms) Act 2012.
- Criminal lodgments in the Magistrates Court remained relatively stable. Consistent with last financial year, the number of applications under the Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009 remained significantly higher when compared to the number of restraining order applications lodged under the repealed legislation.
- An Early Resolution Court was introduced in October 2012 at Holden Hill Magistrates Court and in April 2013 at Adelaide Magistrates Court. The pilot at Holden Hill was completed in March 2013 and is currently being evaluated.

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Tasmanian Government comments

“ The Tasmanian criminal courts continued to experience a decline in lodgments in 2012-13. Compared to the previous year Supreme Court non-appeal lodgments are down 6 per cent, Magistrates Court lodgments are down 20 per cent, and Youth Justice lodgments down 26 per cent. This continues a decreasing trend in all three courts over the last five years.

Despite the reduction in lodgments Tasmanian courts continue to perform efficiently. The courts' performance against the report's efficiency indicators (cost per finalisation, staff FTE per 100 finalisations, and judicial officers per 100 finalisations) exceeds the Australian average.

Tasmanian courts focus on processing matters in an expeditious and timely manner. For some time the Magistrates Court has not performed well compared with other jurisdictions against the backlog indicator in the Criminal Jurisdiction. However, in the past year there has been particular attention paid to closely managing matters which are likely to exceed time standards. This has led to a significant reduction in the Magistrates Court criminal backlog indicator.

For the first time in many years the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court has experienced a significant increase in the proportion of cases which exceed time standards. The Court is currently focussing its case management procedures to redress the recent increase in the age profile of the pending caseload.

Tasmania recognises that one of the key requirements for a modern court is effective information systems. The recent funding of the Criminal Justice Information Management (CJIM) Program will provide the courts with an opportunity to further improve its systems and performance. The program comprises ten projects in the Departments of Justice (including the Courts and Corrective Services), the Department of Police and Emergency Services and the Department of Health and Human Services to be delivered over a period of two years. The program will:

- Provide more timely access to sentencing and adjournment orders.
- Improve identity management and access to information about individuals by authorised people and organisations.
- Improve the enforcement and integrity of sentencing and adjournment orders including the ability to monitor and identify potential breaches of those orders.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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The ACT has continued to implement significant reforms to improve access to justice in the ACT and improve the efficiency of our court and tribunal system.

Significant improvements in the ACT Supreme Court has seen:

- civil matters pending declining 50 per cent over the last two years from 1404 matters as at 30 June 2011 to 723 as at 30 June 2013.
- criminal matters pending declining 40 per cent from 340 matters as at 30 June 2012 to 194 matters as at 30 June 2013;
- civil lodgments declining 30 per cent over the past two years, from 814 in 2010-11 to 560 in 2012-13, and declining 54 per cent in the last five years when compared to figures from the 2008-09 financial year.
- criminal lodgments declining by 35 per cent from 280 lodgements in 2011-12 to 176 lodgements in 2012-13.

The strategy to improve the performance of our courts is underpinned by:

- the introduction of legislative amendments in 2011;
- additional one-off judicial resources to tackle the backlog of matters in the ACT Supreme Court in 2011-12 and 2012-13 referred to as the “Blitz”.

Additional improvements are also being brought about by:

- a more efficient approach to case management by the Supreme Court Judiciary using a docket system;
- a revised schedule of Courts fees to ensure the fee structure creates an efficient use of court resources by court users;
- investment in a new ICT case management system and an ACT sentencing database to assist the staff in managing cases and judiciary in making decisions;
- preliminary work to plan for new court facilities to replace the aging ACT Supreme Court building;

The lower clearance rates in the ACT Magistrates Court in 2012-13 will be monitored and further supported by:

- an internal review of ACT coronial processes in 2013, noting all Magistrates are also Coroners in the ACT;
- an internal review of alternative dispute resolution practices across the ACT Law Courts and Tribunal in 2014.

Note: The improved ACT Supreme Court backlog and lower lodgments is not reflected through the backlog percentage in tables 7A.19 & 21. The significantly high recurrent expenditure per finalisation in the ACT Magistrates Court is partly a result of the rent payments on the ACT Magistrates Court Building.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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- Following a Language and the Law Conference in May 2012, an Interpreters' Protocol was developed, taking effect in 2013. The Protocol was developed by the Supreme Court, in conjunction with the Aboriginal Interpreters Service, the Interpreting Translator Service, legal aid agencies, the Criminal Lawyers Association of the Northern Territory and representatives of the legal profession. The Protocol provides guidance to the Court, interpreters and legal practitioners regarding the engagement of interpreters, the professional duties of interpreters, and the role of interpreters in Court. Running parallel, the Magistrates Court introduced a bush interpreter scheme where the Court and the Aboriginal Interpreter Service collaborated to provide a model for the provision of legal interpreting services in a more effective and structured way, particularly at remote circuits. Interpreters under the scheme are responsible to the Court thereby eliminating any perception of alignment with one particular party. Under the scheme interpreters are seen as more neutral and professional.
- The Supreme Court Judges visited Dili, where they were hosted by the Courts of Timor-Lesté. The judges of both Courts held a series of very productive meetings in which matters of mutual benefit were discussed. In particular, the judges discussed the development of the justice system in Timor-Lesté and issues surrounding respect for the rule of law in an emerging democracy. Further, the judges discussed the challenges both courts share in delivering justice to remote locations, and across cultural and linguistic groups.
- The Magistrates Court continued to review its performance using the International Framework for Court Excellence as its guide. Improvements were made in the criminal jurisdiction regulating the process by which applications could be made to re-list matters, the ordering of pre-sentence and other reports, and more effective use of video link facilities between the Courts and Correctional centres. The Court also forged an important relationship with the Department of Education whereby an officer from that agency is present in court on each Youth Court day to provide information where requested by the Court as to the Youth's current engagement in the education system. The Court also strengthened its relationship with the Department of Children and Families in relation to the provision of reports relating to children in the criminal justice system that may be in need of protection of where there is a risk to their wellbeing.

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7.6 Definitions of key terms

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 Circuit 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 general government final consumption expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator and expressed in terms of current year prices (i.e. for the courts chapter with 2012-13 as the base year). Additional information about the GGFCE index can be found in chapter 2 and in table AA.53.
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).

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7.8 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2013, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2011–12*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

7A Courts— 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 Courts 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).

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TABLE 7A.1

Table 7A.1 Lodgments, criminal (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts (b)										
Appeal										
2012-13	328	300	376	448	239	22	108	29	..	1 850
2011-12	370	358	391	405	296	28	115	21	..	1 984
2010-11	402	413	377	372	283	33	119	19	..	2 018
2009-10	407	555	349	338	250	22	102	34	..	2 057
2008-09	402	512	369	307	264	36	82	21	..	1 993
Non-appeal										
2012-13	122	144	839	269	85	528	176	484	..	2 647
2011-12	137	83	1 068	257	58	564	280	519	..	2 966
2010-11	123	116	1 529	221	59	613	244	436	..	3 341
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
Total										
2012-13	450	444	1 215	717	324	550	284	513	..	4 497
2011-12	507	441	1 459	662	354	592	395	540	..	4 950
2010-11	525	529	1 906	593	342	646	363	455	..	5 359
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
District/county courts (b), (c)										
Appeal										
2012-13	6 544	2 891	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 840
2011-12	6 729	2 697	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 955
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

TABLE 7A.1

Table 7A.1	Lodgments, criminal (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-appeal										
2012-13	3 952	2 461	4 703	1 992	2 301	..	..	..	..	15 409
2011-12	3 636	2 211	5 120	1 977	2 048	..	..	..	..	14 992
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
Total										
2012-13	10 496	5 352	5 108	1 992	2 301	..	..	..	..	25 249
2011-12	10 365	4 908	5 649	1 977	2 048	..	..	..	..	24 947
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
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f)										
2012-13	153 065	175 345	188 524	83 912	54 357	15 876	5 119	15 492	..	691 690
2011-12	146 451	172 323	183 717	86 303	54 826	19 756	5 429	13 743	..	682 548
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
Children's courts										
2012-13	10 040	20 816	11 721	6 902	5 355	1 567	408	2 015	..	58 824
2011-12	10 572	19 747	12 306	7 163	5 967	2 130	527	1 840	..	60 252
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

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) (d), (e), (f)										
2012-13	163 105	196 161	200 245	90 814	59 712	17 443	5 527	17 507	..	750 514
2011-12	157 023	192 070	196 023	93 466	60 793	21 886	5 956	15 583	..	742 800
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
All criminal courts										
2012-13	174 051	201 957	206 568	93 523	62 337	17 993	5 811	18 020	..	780 260
2011-12	167 895	197 419	203 131	96 105	63 195	22 478	6 351	16 123	..	772 697
2010-11	207 282	190 932	198 816	101 805	58 514	24 060	6 251	14 368	..	802 028
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

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) 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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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.

TABLE 7A.1

Table 7A.1 **Lodgments, criminal (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(e)	In South Australia, changes to the Motor Vehicles Act for unregistered and uninsured offences 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.									
(f)	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. From 2010-11 there was also a reduction in traffic offences brought before the court.									
	.. Not applicable.									

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

TABLE 7A.2

Table 7A.2 **Lodgments, criminal, Homicide and related offences (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>Total</i>
Supreme courts									
Non-appeal									
2012-13	107	84	86	50	33	14	3	22	399
2011-12	106	54	93	31	38	6	7	8	343
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2012-13	81	31	15	31	9	..	..	..	167
2011-12	88	39	11	16	17	..	..	..	171
2010-11	na	48	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2009-10	na	43	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2008-09	na	32	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's)									
2012-13	274	144	108	98	77	8	16	27	752
2011-12	286	118	98	79	65	10	17	24	697
2010-11	na	113	na	na	na	15	na	na	na
2009-10	na	148	na	na	na	14	na	na	na
2008-09	na	157	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 7A.2

Table 7A.2 **Lodgments, criminal, Homicide and related offences (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>Total</i>
Children's courts									
2012-13	11	5	5	8	8	–	–	–	37
2011-12	19	8	3	5	9	na	1	1	na
2010-11	na	5	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
2009-10	na	5	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
2008-09	na	15	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
All criminal courts									
2012-13	473	264	214	187	127	22	19	49	1 355
2011-12	499	219	205	131	129	na	25	33	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) A lodgment for homicide is counted where any criminal matter initiated, commenced, lodged or filed in a particular court level includes a charge of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter or driving causing death. A defendant may have multiple charges of this type on the same file. Lodgments are based on the number of defendants with at least one charge of homicide, not the number of homicide charges brought before the court.

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

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

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme (excl. probate) (c), (d) /Federal Court (e)										
Appeal										
2012-13	791	441	284	183	128	90	55	119	633	2 724
2011-12	778	418	270	181	110	84	43	138	614	2 636
2010-11	772	377	239	166	126	92	48	128	638	2 586
2009-10	783	414	266	177	99	89	36	88	693	2 645
2008-09	706	416	270	148	127	82	40	95	873	2 757
Non-appeal										
2012-13	8 653	6 627	3 516	2 390	1 127	1 052	505	138	5 169	29 177
2011-12	9 296	7 275	3 961	2 780	1 323	981	593	164	4 663	31 036
2010-11	10 546	6 659	5 185	2 661	1 267	893	766	173	4 303	32 453
2009-10	10 209	6 829	7 309	2 642	1 182	820	855	161	2 949	32 956
2008-09	13 479	6 691	7 167	2 912	1 400	1 006	1 168	210	2 991	37 024
Total										
2012-13	9 444	7 068	3 800	2 573	1 255	1 142	560	257	5 802	31 901
2011-12	10 074	7 693	4 231	2 961	1 433	1 065	636	302	5 277	33 672
2010-11	11 318	7 036	5 424	2 827	1 393	985	814	301	4 941	35 039
2009-10	10 992	7 243	7 575	2 819	1 281	909	891	249	3 642	35 601
2008-09	14 185	7 107	7 437	3 060	1 527	1 088	1 208	305	3 864	39 781
District/county courts (f)										
Appeal										
2012-13	180	157	53	121	209	..	..	..	..	720
2011-12	228	187	65	99	36	..	..	..	..	615
2010-11	218	132	52	103	30	..	..	..	..	535
2009-10	187	131	103	115	32	..	..	..	..	568
2008-09	189	127	110	81	36	..	..	..	..	543

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal										
2012-13	7 307	6 682	5 543	4 467	2 909	..	..	..	..	26 908
2011-12	7 569	6 350	6 297	4 857	2 526	..	..	..	..	27 599
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
Total										
2012-13	7 487	6 839	5 596	4 588	3 118	..	..	..	..	27 628
2011-12	7 797	6 537	6 362	4 956	2 562	..	..	..	..	28 214
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
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (g), (h)										
2012-13	146 819	98 644	55 239	50 600	28 879	7 780	4 014	6 706	..	398 681
2011-12	146 578	101 457	53 113	51 432	26 550	8 414	3 737	6 456	..	397 737
2010-11	175 692	101 741	54 401	53 077	26 307	9 458	3 419	5 961	..	430 056
2009-10	182 597	105 467	65 450	51 834	25 354	9 570	3 301	6 689	..	450 262
2008-09	187 531	106 673	82 577	52 581	27 221	10 073	4 449	6 026	..	477 131
Children's courts (i), (j)										
2012-13	8 767	6 354	3 951	3 058	1 231	402	106	355	..	24 224
2011-12	8 662	6 476	3 776	1 880	1 324	518	117	347	..	23 100
2010-11	9 383	5 707	3 959	1 617	1 199	410	158	328	..	22 761
2009-10	8 925	5 201	3 532	1 626	1 281	461	161	387	..	21 574
2008-09	8 671	4 927	4 075	1 605	1 107	478	154	240	..	21 257

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	155 586	104 998	59 190	53 658	30 110	8 182	4 120	7 061	..	422 905
2011-12	155 240	107 933	56 889	53 312	27 874	8 932	3 854	6 803	..	420 837
2010-11	185 075	107 448	58 360	54 694	27 506	9 868	3 577	6 289	..	452 817
2009-10	191 522	110 668	68 982	53 460	26 635	10 031	3 462	7 076	..	471 836
2008-09	196 202	111 600	86 652	54 186	28 328	10 551	4 603	6 266	..	498 388
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Circuit Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	172 517	118 905	68 586	60 819	34 483	9 324	4 680	7 318	5 802	482 434
2011-12	173 111	122 163	67 482	61 229	31 869	9 997	4 490	7 105	5 277	482 723
2010-11	204 782	121 290	69 251	63 763	31 893	10 853	4 391	6 590	4 941	517 754
2009-10	210 787	124 099	81 973	60 490	30 708	10 940	4 353	7 325	3 642	534 317
2008-09	219 624	124 944	99 138	61 203	32 763	11 639	5 811	6 571	3 864	565 557
Family courts (e), (k), (l)										
Appeal										
2012-13	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	326	357
2011-12	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	373	406
2010-11	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	328	361
2009-10	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	315	344
2008-09	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	380	404
Non-appeal										
2012-13	..	..	..	14 899	..	..	..	..	17 834	32 733
2011-12	..	..	..	14 970	..	..	..	..	17 756	32 726
2010-11	..	..	..	15 022	..	..	..	..	17 431	32 453
2009-10	..	..	..	14 984	..	..	..	..	19 033	34 017
2008-09	..	..	..	14 112	..	..	..	..	18 633	32 745

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total										
2012-13	..	..	..	14 930	..	..	..	..	18 160	33 090
2011-12	..	..	..	15 003	..	..	..	..	18 129	33 132
2010-11	..	..	..	15 055	..	..	..	..	17 759	32 814
2009-10	..	..	..	15 013	..	..	..	..	19 348	34 361
2008-09	..	..	..	14 136	..	..	..	..	19 013	33 149
Federal Circuit Court (e), (k)										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 599	89 599
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 542	92 542
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 714	90 714
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91 678	91 678
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 984	85 984
Coronial										
Deaths reported (m), (n), (o)										
2012-13	5 205	5 932	4 762	2 155	2 200	555	324	303	..	21 436
2011-12	5 503	5 028	4 461	1 916	2 088	478	332	301	..	20 107
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
Fires reported (o)										
2012-13	192	2	..	..	..	–	1 014	..	..	1 208
2011-12	451	1	..	..	..	–	934	..	..	1 386
2010-11	370	–	..	..	..	..	861	..	..	1 231
2009-10	379	6	..	..	..	–	1 219	..	..	1 604
2008-09	367	6	..	..	..	–	1 145	..	..	1 518

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total coroners' courts (incl. deaths and fires reported)										
2012-13	5 397	5 934	4 762	2 155	2 200	555	1 338	303	..	22 644
2011-12	5 954	5 029	4 461	1 916	2 088	478	1 266	301	..	21 493
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
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	23 777	19 254	9 227	6 443	5 778	2 346	724	201	..	67 750
2011-12	24 161	18 627	8 220	5 982	5 493	2 319	710	156	..	65 668
2010-11	23 165	18 585	8 036	5 982	5 712	2 187	712	154	..	64 533
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

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.
- (c) Data quality auditing by the Tasmanian Supreme Court during 2011-12 identified a number of revisions to be made in previous years' figures.
- (d) The Supreme Court of Victoria activity data for Civil cases lodged for the period 2012-13 include major class actions for Greater Southern and Kilmore East-Kinglake Bushfire trials. Supreme Court of Victoria civil data for the period 2010-2011 have changed from what was previously published due to a major audit of the case backlog. The audit identified a large number of additional finalisations, which changed the reporting data for the 2010-11 financial year. The clearance rate improved to 100 per cent or greater and both the cost per case and backlog decreased.

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(e)	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 (now the Federal Circuit 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 Circuit 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 Circuit 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 Circuit Court were previously included in Federal Court data. Data for 2009-10 and 2008-09 exclude these matters. These matters are included in Federal Circuit Court data.									
(f)	In Queensland, legislation was enacted in January 2010 resulting in criminal compensation matters no longer being lodged in the District Court.									
(g)	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).									
(h)	The number of civil cases lodged, finalised and pending since 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. 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.									
(i)	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.									
(j)	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.									
(k)	Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its Registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These are part of the 'free services' provided to the Federal Circuit Court. Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit 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 Circuit Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Circuit Court.									
(l)	Family Court of WA civil appeal lodgments data between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 have been revised following a transition from a manual to an automated collection process. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(m)	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'.									
(n)	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 prior to 2009-10 were revised to reflect this change.									

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 **Lodgments, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(o)	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.									

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

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

TABLE 7A.4

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

	<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 (c)</i>
Supreme courts										
2012-13	6	8	26	29	19	107	75	217	..	20
2011-12	7	8	32	28	22	116	107	232	..	22
2010-11	7	10	43	26	21	127	99	198	..	24
2009-10	7	13	40	25	21	134	116	198	..	25
2008-09	7	12	44	25	20	161	117	197	..	26
District/county courts										
2012-13	143	94	111	81	138	..	..	..	..	110
2011-12	143	88	125	83	124	..	..	..	..	111
2010-11	149	90	146	86	124	..	..	..	..	118
2009-10	164	94	151	103	125	..	..	..	..	127
2008-09	161	85	158	105	130	..	..	..	..	125
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	2 083	3 087	4 089	3 394	3 270	3 098	1 349	6 540	..	3 020
2011-12	2 021	3 091	4 071	3 615	3 333	3 861	1 464	5 914	..	3 036
2010-11	2 496	3 035	4 025	3 918	3 076	4 215	1 451	5 524	..	3 180
2009-10	2 646	2 961	4 647	4 595	3 252	4 210	1 593	5 528	..	3 419
2008-09	2 670	3 150	4 665	5 123	4 097	4 470	1 621	5 945	..	3 603
Children's courts										
2012-13	137	367	254	279	322	306	107	851	..	257
2011-12	146	354	273	300	363	416	142	792	..	268
2010-11	235	339	267	360	364	374	163	518	..	295
2009-10	236	423	280	476	400	457	174	572	..	336
2008-09	217	248	249	503	456	442	203	542	..	287

TABLE 7A.4

Table 7A.4 **Lodgments, criminal, per 100 000 people (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	2 219	3 454	4 343	3 673	3 592	3 404	1 456	7 391	..	3 276
2011-12	2 167	3 446	4 344	3 915	3 696	4 277	1 607	6 706	..	3 303
2010-11	2 730	3 374	4 292	4 279	3 439	4 589	1 614	6 041	..	3 475
2009-10	2 882	3 383	4 927	5 072	3 652	4 667	1 766	6 100	..	3 755
2008-09	2 887	3 398	4 913	5 626	4 553	4 912	1 824	6 488	..	3 889
All criminal courts										
2012-13	2 368	3 556	4 480	3 782	3 750	3 511	1 531	7 608	..	3 406
2011-12	2 317	3 541	4 501	4 026	3 842	4 393	1 713	6 939	..	3 436
2010-11	2 887	3 474	4 481	4 390	3 584	4 716	1 713	6 239	..	3 617
2009-10	3 053	3 490	5 118	5 200	3 799	4 801	1 882	6 298	..	3 906
2008-09	3 055	3 495	5 116	5 756	4 704	5 073	1 941	6 685	..	4 041

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 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.1 and 2A.2.
- (b) The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.
- (c) 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 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.5

Table 7A.5 **Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	129	124	82	104	76	223	148	108	..	139
2011-12	139	138	94	124	87	208	172	130	..	150
2010-11	158	128	122	122	85	193	223	131	..	158
2009-10	155	134	173	125	79	179	249	109	..	163
2008-09	203	134	174	139	96	217	344	137	..	185
District/county courts										
2012-13	102	120	121	186	188	..	..	..	..	121
2011-12	108	117	141	208	156	..	..	..	..	125
2010-11	117	124	123	269	183	..	..	..	..	135
2009-10	116	114	124	186	172	..	..	..	..	123
2008-09	132	117	118	179	182	..	..	..	..	128
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	1 998	1 737	1 198	2 046	1 737	1 518	1 058	2 831	..	1 740
2011-12	2 022	1 820	1 177	2 154	1 614	1 644	1 008	2 778	..	1 769
2010-11	2 447	1 851	1 226	2 289	1 611	1 854	937	2 588	..	1 940
2009-10	2 571	1 946	1 499	2 290	1 566	1 890	922	2 937	..	2 059
2008-09	2 678	2 008	1 931	2 380	1 704	2 007	1 267	2 708	..	2 222
Children's courts										
2012-13	119	112	86	124	74	78	28	150	..	106
2011-12	120	116	84	79	80	101	32	149	..	103
2010-11	131	104	89	70	73	80	43	142	..	103
2009-10	126	96	81	72	79	91	45	170	..	99
2008-09	124	93	95	73	69	95	44	108	..	99

TABLE 7A.5

Table 7A.5 **Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	2 117	1 849	1 284	2 170	1 811	1 597	1 085	2 981	..	1 846
2011-12	2 142	1 936	1 261	2 233	1 694	1 745	1 040	2 928	..	1 872
2010-11	2 578	1 955	1 315	2 358	1 685	1 934	980	2 731	..	2 042
2009-10	2 697	2 042	1 579	2 362	1 646	1 981	967	3 106	..	2 158
2008-09	2 802	2 100	2 027	2 453	1 773	2 103	1 311	2 816	..	2 321
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	2 348	2 094	1 487	2 460	2 075	1 820	1 233	3 089	..	2 106
2011-12	2 389	2 191	1 495	2 565	1 937	1 954	1 211	3 058	..	2 147
2010-11	2 852	2 207	1 561	2 750	1 954	2 127	1 204	2 861	..	2 335
2009-10	2 968	2 290	1 877	2 672	1 897	2 160	1 216	3 216	..	2 444
2008-09	3 137	2 352	2 319	2 771	2 050	2 320	1 655	2 953	..	2 633

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Lodgments per 100 000 persons are derived from lodgment data presented in table 7A.3, and population data presented in table 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.3 and 2A.2.
- (b) The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.
- (c) 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 Aus 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 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts										
Appeal										
2012-13	358	334	349	440	238	25	132	15	..	1 891
2011-12	324	543	407	366	311	26	119	24	..	2 120
2010-11	420	656	337	363	264	34	97	28	..	2 199
2009-10	353	531	344	313	273	29	70	25	..	1 938
2008-09	448	493	397	294	249	24	89	21	..	2 015
Non-appeal										
2012-13	158	128	993	264	98	536	309	456	..	2 942
2011-12	109	116	1 130	235	57	537	278	525	..	2 987
2010-11	83	132	1 504	210	67	616	287	364	..	3 263
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
Total										
2012-13	516	462	1 342	704	336	561	441	471	..	4 833
2011-12	433	659	1 537	601	368	563	397	549	..	5 107
2010-11	503	788	1 841	573	331	650	384	392	..	5 462
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
District/county courts (c), (d)										
Appeal										
2012-13	6 492	2 664	1 101	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 257
2011-12	6 916	2 794	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 151
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

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-appeal										
2012-13	3 539	2 366	4 981	2 019	2 192	..	..	..	..	15 097
2011-12	3 590	2 424	5 350	1 962	2 043	..	..	..	..	15 369
2010-11	3 104	2 321	5 854	2 058	2 180	..	..	..	..	15 517
2009-10	3 518	2 253	5 996	2 340	2 051	..	..	..	..	16 158
2008-09	3 484	2 250	6 328	2 709	1 768	..	..	..	..	16 539
Total										
2012-13	10 031	5 030	6 082	2 019	2 192	..	..	..	..	25 354
2011-12	10 506	5 218	5 791	1 962	2 043	..	..	..	..	25 520
2010-11	10 302	5 181	6 188	2 058	2 180	..	..	..	..	25 909
2009-10	11 711	4 729	6 484	2 340	2 051	..	..	..	..	27 315
2008-09	11 194	4 349	6 780	2 709	1 768	..	..	..	..	26 800
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (f), (g), (h)										
2012-13	150 596	188 537	183 832	80 239	54 767	16 206	5 060	16 599	..	695 836
2011-12	153 646	180 754	183 963	83 256	55 516	19 223	5 635	15 123	..	697 116
2010-11	181 122	180 337	186 399	88 665	53 944	21 161	5 214	12 578	..	729 420
2009-10	183 033	176 132	206 203	102 282	58 693	20 393	5 854	12 218	..	764 808
2008-09	187 266	177 987	200 425	108 560	66 880	28 060	5 707	12 861	..	787 746
Children's courts										
2012-13	9 995	21 965	12 526	6 801	5 400	1 657	467	2 102	..	60 913
2011-12	11 163	20 088	12 526	7 264	6 078	2 019	567	1 635	..	61 340
2010-11	16 572	20 126	12 426	8 439	6 301	2 076	618	1 254	..	67 812
2009-10	15 426	23 927	12 247	10 236	6 754	2 080	657	1 186	..	72 513
2008-09	15 426	13 968	11 008	10 208	7 379	2 012	621	1 177	..	61 799

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (b)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	160 591	210 502	196 358	87 040	60 167	17 863	5 527	18 701	..	756 749
2011-12	164 809	200 842	196 489	90 520	61 594	21 242	6 202	16 758	..	758 456
2010-11	197 694	200 463	198 825	97 104	60 245	23 237	5 832	13 832	..	797 232
2009-10	198 459	200 059	218 450	112 518	65 447	22 473	6 511	13 404	..	837 321
2008-09	202 692	191 955	211 433	118 768	74 259	30 072	6 328	14 038	..	849 545
All criminal courts										
2012-13	171 138	215 994	203 782	89 763	62 695	18 424	5 968	19 172	..	786 936
2011-12	175 748	206 719	203 817	93 083	64 005	21 805	6 599	17 307	..	789 083
2010-11	208 499	206 432	206 854	99 735	62 756	23 887	6 216	14 224	..	828 603
2009-10	210 641	205 446	226 580	115 401	67 862	23 124	6 849	13 826	..	869 729
2008-09	214 460	196 995	220 135	122 026	76 354	30 866	6 682	14 430	..	881 948

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) Criminal finalisations data in the WA District, Magistrates' and Children's courts between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 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 improve the integrity and accuracy of the data extracted. In the Magistrates' and Children's courts a filter has been applied to exclude breach matters to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.
- (c) 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.
- (d) The number of finalisations in the Queensland District appeal court for 2012-13 was unusually high due to a further appeal pending in a higher appeal court jurisdiction. The outcome of that higher court appeal set the precedent for those appeals pending in the district court (all related to the alcohol management program) which were all finalised together, resulting in a very high clearance rate.
- (e) 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.

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 **Finalisations, criminal (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(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)	Includes cases finalised by committals (except Queensland where committals data are not available).									
(h)	In South Australia, changes to the Motor Vehicles Act for unregistered and uninsured offences resulted in a decrease in lodgment and finalisation counts for Magistrates and Children's courts since 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.7

Table 7A.7 Finalisations, criminal, homicide and related offences (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>Total</i>
Supreme courts									
Non-appeal									
2012-13	114	74	104	31	46	10	3	13	395
2011-12	101	65	101	34	54	6	2	19	382
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2012-13	77	43	15	20	13	..	..	..	168
2011-12	95	41	7	14	34	..	..	..	191
2010-11	na	46	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2009-10	na	39	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2008-09	na	35	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's)									
2012-13	384	155	93	94	69	6	15	19	835
2011-12	335	99	81	73	75	7	21	11	702
2010-11	na	133	na	na	na	12	na	na	na
2009-10	na	127	na	na	na	11	na	na	na
2008-09	na	96	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 7A.7

Table 7A.7 Finalisations, criminal, homicide and related offences (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>Total</i>
Children's courts									
2012-13	15	7	7	4	6	–	–	1	40
2011-12	28	7	1	6	15	na	4	–	na
2010-11	na	6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All criminal courts									
2012-13	590	279	219	149	134	16	18	33	1 438
2011-12	559	212	190	127	178	na	27	30	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) The counting unit for finalisations for homicide and related offences is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.2). A criminal matter which includes a charge of homicide is considered finalised at the date on which the homicide 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.

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

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

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme (excl. probate) (c), (d) /Federal Court										
Appeal										
2012-13	721	472	283	194	111	95	44	132	634	2 686
2011-12	614	451	266	170	108	75	41	113	685	2 523
2010-11	791	377	250	164	120	88	29	134	612	2 565
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
Non-appeal										
2012-13	11 741	7 063	3 960	2 632	1 195	950	818	166	5 922	34 447
2011-12	11 644	8 212	5 118	3 048	1 307	1 007	1 022	177	5 113	36 648
2010-11	9 266	6 815	6 721	2 475	1 207	912	1 008	169	4 036	32 609
2009-10	12 630	7 871	6 937	2 576	1 261	990	991	192	2 758	36 206
2008-09	13 996	7 928	6 270	2 521	1 373	992	1 069	203	3 195	37 547
Total										
2012-13	12 462	7 535	4 243	2 826	1 306	1 045	862	298	6 556	37 133
2011-12	12 258	8 663	5 384	3 218	1 415	1 082	1 063	290	5 798	39 171
2010-11	10 057	7 192	6 971	2 639	1 327	1 000	1 037	303	4 648	35 174
2009-10	13 380	8 204	7 185	2 747	1 368	1 085	1 033	268	3 519	38 789
2008-09	14 873	8 306	6 522	2 683	1 492	1 085	1 126	324	4 125	40 536
District/county courts (e)										
Appeal										
2012-13	193	128	63	119	169	..	..	..	..	672
2011-12	243	205	71	119	37	..	..	..	..	675
2010-11	162	132	68	108	27	..	..	..	..	497
2009-10	219	127	102	95	41	..	..	..	..	584
2008-09	122	120	146	81	27	..	..	..	..	496

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-appeal										
2012-13	7 661	6 207	5 951	4 414	2 758	..	..	..	..	26 991
2011-12	8 096	6 146	5 973	5 189	3 144	..	..	..	..	28 548
2010-11	7 869	5 749	5 048	5 060	3 109	..	..	..	..	26 835
2009-10	8 101	5 521	5 006	4 046	2 573	..	..	..	..	25 247
2008-09	8 513	5 561	5 156	3 571	2 706	..	..	..	..	25 507
Total										
2012-13	7 854	6 335	6 014	4 533	2 927	..	..	..	..	27 663
2011-12	8 339	6 351	6 044	5 308	3 181	..	..	..	..	29 223
2010-11	8 031	5 881	5 116	5 168	3 136	..	..	..	..	27 332
2009-10	8 320	5 648	5 108	4 141	2 614	..	..	..	..	25 831
2008-09	8 635	5 681	5 302	3 652	2 733	..	..	..	..	26 003
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g)										
2012-13	146 072	106 204	53 866	50 662	26 367	8 516	3 758	7 003	..	402 448
2011-12	149 319	105 913	53 048	50 333	27 107	8 488	3 661	6 418	..	404 287
2010-11	162 134	106 784	60 040	54 162	26 820	9 472	3 341	5 826	..	428 579
2009-10	162 107	102 491	73 766	53 720	27 222	9 900	3 612	6 176	..	438 994
2008-09	171 101	109 920	82 340	46 351	27 088	9 985	5 544	5 291	..	457 620
Children's courts (h)										
2012-13	8 798	6 241	3 921	2 757	1 256	453	119	367	..	23 912
2011-12	8 900	5 687	3 549	1 619	1 275	499	102	319	..	21 950
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

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	154 870	112 445	57 787	53 419	27 623	8 969	3 877	7 370	..	426 360
2011-12	158 219	111 600	56 597	51 952	28 382	8 987	3 763	6 737	..	426 237
2010-11	170 548	111 727	63 838	55 702	28 056	9 925	3 497	6 139	..	449 432
2009-10	169 663	106 946	77 435	55 179	28 461	10 347	3 772	6 553	..	458 356
2008-09	178 569	114 430	86 496	47 820	28 230	10 322	5 678	5 520	..	477 065
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	175 186	126 315	68 044	60 778	31 856	10 014	4 739	7 668	6 556	491 156
2011-12	178 816	126 614	68 025	60 478	32 978	10 069	4 826	7 027	5 798	494 631
2010-11	188 636	124 800	75 925	63 509	32 519	10 925	4 534	6 442	4 648	511 938
2009-10	191 363	120 798	89 728	62 067	32 443	11 432	4 805	6 821	3 519	522 976
2008-09	202 077	128 417	98 320	54 155	32 455	11 407	6 804	5 844	4 125	543 604
Family courts (i), (j), (k), (l)										
Appeal										
2012-13	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	333	361
2011-12	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	332	365
2010-11	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	325	351
2009-10	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	345	375
2008-09	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	361	384
Non-appeal										
2012-13	..	..	..	15 563	..	..	..	..	18 040	33 603
2011-12	..	..	..	14 992	..	..	..	..	17 682	32 674
2010-11	..	..	..	15 059	..	..	..	..	18 516	33 575
2009-10	..	..	..	12 947	..	..	..	..	19 069	32 016
2008-09	..	..	..	14 456	..	..	..	..	19 786	34 242

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total										
2012-13	..	..	..	15 591	..	..	..	..	18 373	33 964
2011-12	..	..	..	15 025	..	..	..	..	18 014	33 039
2010-11	..	..	..	15 085	..	..	..	..	18 841	33 926
2009-10	..	..	..	12 977	..	..	..	..	19 414	32 391
2008-09	..	..	..	14 479	..	..	..	..	20 147	34 626
Federal Circuit Court (i), (j), (k)										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 563	90 563
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 557	89 557
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 344	89 344
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 100	89 100
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 952	85 952
Coroners' courts (m), (n), (o)										
2012-13	5 985	5 534	4 999	2 217	1 853	450	1 391	302	..	22 731
2011-12	7 851	4 949	4 771	2 215	2 379	462	1 277	281	..	24 185
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

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The counting unit for finalisations is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.3). 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.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(c)	Data quality auditing by the Tasmanian Supreme Court during 2011-12 identified a number of revisions to be made in previous years' figures.									
(d)	The Supreme Court of Victoria activity data for Civil cases for the period 2010-2011 has changed from what was previously published due to a major audit of the case backlog. The audit identified a large number of additional finalisations, which changed the reporting data for the 2010-11 financial year. The clearance rate improved to 100 per cent or greater and both the cost per case and backlog decreased.									
(e)	WA District Court civil finalisations data between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 have been revised following a District court review and subsequent change to business practices related to the management of the court's civil inactive case list. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(f)	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).									
(g)	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. 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.									
(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)	The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court (now Federal Circuit 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 Circuit 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 Circuit 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 Circuit Court were previously included in Federal Court data but have been excluded for 2009-10 and 2008-09. These matters are included in Federal Circuit Court data.									
(j)	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.									
(k)	Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit 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.									
(l)	Family Court of Western Australia civil finalisations data between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 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 the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 **Finalisations, civil (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(m)	NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT include data on the finalisation of reported fires. Queensland included this data until 1 December 2003.									
(n)	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.									
(o)	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.9

Table 7A.9 Finalisations, criminal, per 100 000 people (a), (b)

	<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 (c)</i>
Supreme courts										
2012-13	7	8	29	28	20	109	116	199	..	21
2011-12	6	12	34	25	22	110	107	236	..	23
2010-11	7	14	41	25	20	127	105	170	..	25
2009-10	7	12	38	24	22	129	94	185	..	23
2008-09	8	13	45	25	20	158	101	176	..	26
District/county courts										
2012-13	136	89	132	82	132	..	..	..	..	111
2011-12	145	94	128	82	124	..	..	..	..	113
2010-11	143	94	139	89	134	..	..	..	..	117
2009-10	165	87	148	103	127	..	..	..	..	125
2008-09	160	82	159	123	111	..	..	..	..	125
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	2 049	3 320	3 987	3 245	3 295	3 163	1 333	7 008	..	3 038
2011-12	2 120	3 243	4 076	3 488	3 375	3 757	1 520	6 508	..	3 100
2010-11	2 523	3 281	4 201	3 823	3 304	4 147	1 429	5 462	..	3 290
2009-10	2 577	3 250	4 721	4 518	3 626	4 027	1 636	5 364	..	3 498
2008-09	2 675	3 350	4 688	4 915	4 186	5 592	1 625	5 780	..	3 668
Children's courts										
2012-13	136	387	272	275	325	323	123	887	..	266
2011-12	154	360	278	304	369	395	153	704	..	273
2010-11	231	366	280	364	386	407	169	545	..	306
2009-10	217	442	280	452	417	411	184	521	..	332
2008-09	220	263	257	462	462	401	177	529	..	288

TABLE 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Finalisations, criminal, per 100 000 people (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	2 185	3 706	4 259	3 520	3 620	3 486	1 456	7 895	..	3 304
2011-12	2 274	3 603	4 354	3 792	3 744	4 151	1 673	7 212	..	3 373
2010-11	2 753	3 648	4 481	4 187	3 690	4 554	1 599	6 006	..	3 596
2009-10	2 795	3 692	5 002	4 970	4 043	4 437	1 819	5 885	..	3 829
2008-09	2 895	3 613	4 945	5 377	4 647	5 993	1 802	6 308	..	3 956
All criminal courts										
2012-13	2 329	3 803	4 420	3 630	3 772	3 595	1 572	8 094	..	3 435
2011-12	2 425	3 708	4 516	3 899	3 891	4 261	1 780	7 448	..	3 509
2010-11	2 904	3 756	4 662	4 301	3 844	4 682	1 704	6 176	..	3 737
2009-10	2 966	3 791	5 188	5 098	4 193	4 566	1 914	6 070	..	3 978
2008-09	3 063	3 708	5 149	5 524	4 778	6 151	1 903	6 485	..	4 107

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Finalisations per 100 000 persons are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.6, and population data* presented in table 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.6 and 2A.2.

(b) The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.

(c) 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.6.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	170	133	92	114	79	204	227	126	..	162
2011-12	169	155	119	135	86	211	287	125	..	174
2010-11	140	131	157	114	81	196	284	132	..	159
2009-10	188	151	165	121	85	214	289	118	..	177
2008-09	212	156	153	121	93	216	321	146	..	189
District/county courts										
2012-13	107	112	130	183	176	..	..	..	..	121
2011-12	115	114	134	222	193	..	..	..	..	130
2010-11	112	107	115	223	192	..	..	..	..	123
2009-10	117	104	117	183	161	..	..	..	..	118
2008-09	123	107	124	165	171	..	..	..	..	121
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	1 988	1 870	1 168	2 049	1 586	1 662	990	2 956	..	1 757
2011-12	2 060	1 900	1 175	2 108	1 648	1 659	988	2 762	..	1 798
2010-11	2 258	1 943	1 353	2 336	1 643	1 856	916	2 530	..	1 933
2009-10	2 283	1 891	1 689	2 373	1 682	1 955	1 009	2 711	..	2 008
2008-09	2 444	2 069	1 926	2 098	1 695	1 990	1 579	2 378	..	2 131
Children's courts										
2012-13	120	110	85	111	76	88	31	155	..	104
2011-12	123	102	79	68	78	98	28	137	..	98
2010-11	117	90	86	66	76	89	43	136	..	94
2009-10	106	82	84	64	77	88	45	166	..	89
2008-09	107	85	97	67	71	67	38	103	..	91

TABLE 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	2 107	1 980	1 253	2 160	1 662	1 750	1 021	3 111	..	1 861
2011-12	2 183	2 002	1 254	2 176	1 725	1 756	1 015	2 899	..	1 896
2010-11	2 375	2 033	1 439	2 402	1 719	1 945	959	2 666	..	2 027
2009-10	2 389	1 973	1 773	2 438	1 758	2 043	1 054	2 877	..	2 096
2008-09	2 550	2 154	2 023	2 165	1 767	2 057	1 617	2 481	..	2 221
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	2 384	2 224	1 476	2 458	1 917	1 954	1 249	3 237	..	2 144
2011-12	2 467	2 271	1 507	2 533	2 005	1 968	1 302	3 024	..	2 200
2010-11	2 627	2 271	1 711	2 739	1 992	2 141	1 243	2 797	..	2 309
2009-10	2 695	2 229	2 054	2 742	2 004	2 257	1 343	2 995	..	2 392
2008-09	2 886	2 417	2 300	2 452	2 031	2 273	1 938	2 626	..	2 531
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	938	..	..	..	..	80	148
2011-12	..	..	..	913	..	..	..	..	80	147
2010-11	..	..	..	924	..	..	..	..	85	153
2009-10	..	..	..	802	..	..	..	..	89	148
2008-09	..	..	..	906	..	..	..	..	94	161
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	395
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	398
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	403
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	407
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	400

TABLE 7A.10

Table 7A.10 **Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (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 cts</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Coroners' courts										
2012-13	81	97	108	90	111	88	366	127	..	99
2011-12	108	89	106	93	145	90	344	121	..	108
2010-11	88	102	99	59	126	102	312	124	..	98
2009-10	86	103	86	85	128	110	438	194	..	101
2008-09	94	75	86	82	126	99	423	113	..	94

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Finalisations per 100 000 people are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.8, and population data* presented in table 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.8 and 2A.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). 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.8.

Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	20 154	20 831	16 413	13 173	9 355	7 651	5 842	9 984	..	103 404
2011-12	19 207	22 232	15 422	12 438	9 133	7 635	5 235	8 780	..	100 083
2010-11	15 476	25 129	14 543	12 126	9 035	7 109	5 130	9 095	..	97 645
2009-10	14 294	21 380	15 009	11 214	8 146	6 975	4 493	8 260	..	89 771
2008-09	16 825	23 349	13 586	12 301	9 544	6 743	5 116	8 121	..	95 585
District/county courts										
2012-13	69 826	75 648	44 728	36 669	23 367	..	..	..	..	250 237
2011-12	82 789	78 062	41 290	37 881	22 347	..	..	..	..	262 369
2010-11	74 420	77 137	40 577	29 842	22 376	..	..	..	..	244 351
2009-10	76 670	72 431	40 297	27 992	21 646	..	..	..	..	239 037
2008-09	76 457	71 556	37 204	29 122	17 729	..	..	..	..	232 068
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	113 445	82 129	79 331	78 427	32 294	9 375	6 595	11 198	..	412 794
2011-12	125 109	83 039	82 691	76 058	33 015	9 224	7 176	10 709	..	427 019
2010-11	108 547	80 898	77 615	66 737	30 668	9 008	7 369	10 512	..	391 352
2009-10	114 131	71 359	76 896	72 714	32 319	9 191	8 005	9 623	..	394 239
2008-09	112 480	71 586	74 674	66 944	31 395	9 093	8 600	9 863	..	384 635
Children's courts										
2012-13	7 564	2 923	8 685	5 746	3 856	1 052	896	1 455	..	32 177
2011-12	8 928	2 510	8 967	6 217	3 880	1 020	1 010	1 391	..	33 923
2010-11	15 555	2 166	8 851	5 780	3 620	1 067	998	989	..	39 026
2009-10	15 276	1 981	8 404	5 380	3 547	657	1 344	957	..	37 546
2008-09	13 473	2 001	7 808	5 403	3 622	649	1 374	937	..	35 267

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	121 009	85 052	88 016	84 173	36 150	10 427	7 491	12 653	..	444 971
2011-12	134 037	85 549	91 659	82 275	36 895	10 244	8 185	12 100	..	460 943
2010-11	124 101	83 063	86 466	72 517	34 288	10 076	8 367	11 501	..	430 379
2009-10	129 408	73 339	85 300	78 094	35 866	9 848	9 350	10 580	..	431 785
2008-09	125 953	73 588	82 482	72 346	35 017	9 742	9 974	10 800	..	419 902
All criminal courts										
2012-13	210 989	181 531	149 157	134 015	68 872	18 078	13 333	22 637	..	798 612
2011-12	236 033	185 843	148 370	132 595	68 375	17 879	13 420	20 880	..	823 394
2010-11	213 998	185 329	141 587	114 485	65 699	17 184	13 497	20 597	..	772 375
2009-10	220 372	167 150	140 606	117 301	65 659	16 823	13 843	18 839	..	760 593
2008-09	219 234	168 492	133 273	113 769	62 290	16 485	15 090	18 921	..	747 554
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	20 718	21 388	16 759	13 173	9 707	7 689	5 842	10 235	..	105 511
2011-12	19 971	22 772	15 797	12 438	9 485	7 767	5 235	8 985	..	102 449
2010-11	16 133	25 849	14 943	12 126	9 362	7 240	5 130	9 299	..	100 083
2009-10	14 939	22 050	15 391	11 214	8 417	7 100	4 493	8 489	..	92 093
2008-09	17 573	24 076	13 928	12 301	9 906	6 869	5 116	8 319	..	98 089

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
District/county courts										
2012-13	71 715	76 912	45 730	36 669	24 167	..	..	..	..	255 193
2011-12	85 500	79 322	42 189	37 881	23 153	..	..	..	..	268 045
2010-11	75 967	78 380	41 562	29 842	23 139	..	..	..	..	248 890
2009-10	79 249	73 627	41 284	27 992	22 379	..	..	..	..	244 532
2008-09	79 075	72 769	38 147	29 122	18 354	..	..	..	..	237 467
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	117 246	84 410	81 658	78 427	33 425	9 422	6 595	11 540	..	422 724
2011-12	129 813	85 299	85 052	76 058	34 183	9 412	7 176	11 062	..	438 054
2010-11	113 175	83 106	80 047	66 737	31 744	9 181	7 369	10 795	..	402 153
2009-10	118 878	73 410	79 224	72 714	33 457	9 376	8 005	9 905	..	404 968
2008-09	117 432	73 547	76 856	66 944	32 513	9 280	8 600	10 161	..	395 332
Children's courts										
2012-13	7 849	3 001	8 912	5 746	4 004	1 059	896	1 499	..	32 967
2011-12	9 408	2 577	9 201	6 217	4 030	1 043	1 010	1 433	..	34 918
2010-11	16 204	2 228	9 082	5 780	3 756	1 088	998	1 016	..	40 152
2009-10	15 910	2 039	8 639	5 380	3 679	673	1 344	985	..	38 649
2008-09	14 007	2 059	8 014	5 403	3 760	666	1 374	965	..	36 247
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	125 095	87 411	90 570	84 173	37 429	10 481	7 491	13 040	..	455 691
2011-12	139 221	87 876	94 253	82 275	38 213	10 454	8 185	12 495	..	472 972
2010-11	129 379	85 333	89 128	72 517	35 499	10 269	8 367	11 812	..	442 304
2009-10	134 787	75 449	87 863	78 094	37 136	10 049	9 350	10 889	..	443 618
2008-09	131 439	75 605	84 870	72 346	36 272	9 946	9 974	11 126	..	431 579

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
All criminal courts										
2012-13	217 528	185 711	153 059	134 015	71 303	18 170	13 333	23 275	..	816 394
2011-12	244 691	189 970	152 239	132 595	70 850	18 222	13 420	21 480	..	843 466
2010-11	221 478	189 563	145 634	114 485	68 001	17 509	13 497	21 111	..	791 277
2009-10	228 976	171 126	144 538	117 301	67 932	17 149	13 843	19 378	..	780 242
2008-09	228 087	172 450	136 946	113 769	64 532	16 815	15 090	19 445	..	767 135

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) Queensland amended its methodology in 2010-11 to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment and may not be comparable prior to 2010-11.
- (d) WA Courts FTE and financial data for 2010-11 have been revised following the deployment of a new model for 2011-12 data to calculate financial data and the number of FTE staff. The revised method has mapped the data in a more accurate manner against the counting rules. The model implemented a more definitive civil and criminal apportionment methodology, which has led to greater accuracy. Data prior to 2010-11 may not be comparable.
- (e) In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system was implemented in 2009-10 which 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.
- (f) 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.

na Not available .. Not applicable.

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.*

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (g), (h)										
2012-13	73 540	47 352	20 150	25 761	9 711	4 790	5 591	5 478	95 235	287 608
2011-12	80 992	49 076	18 205	28 477	11 289	4 675	5 224	5 754	101 209	304 901
2010-11	73 957	41 891	16 446	28 190	10 597	4 304	5 327	5 931	96 030	282 673
2009-10	74 151	38 625	18 487	25 571	13 086	4 248	4 277	5 844	98 059	282 349
2008-09	68 621	31 995	20 188	26 174	9 851	4 182	5 247	5 167	100 038	271 464
District/county courts										
2012-13	37 408	29 761	10 412	16 074	7 232	..	..	..	..	100 887
2011-12	30 456	27 793	9 637	15 238	7 406	..	..	..	..	90 530
2010-11	29 219	25 950	9 907	20 981	7 781	..	..	..	..	93 838
2009-10	31 485	28 320	9 943	20 522	8 601	..	..	..	..	98 871
2008-09	32 505	28 081	11 361	22 477	9 637	..	..	..	..	104 061
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	68 570	38 642	21 424	16 324	11 889	1 765	6 174	5 166	..	169 953
2011-12	71 970	39 071	21 916	15 679	12 253	1 739	6 793	5 032	..	174 452
2010-11	61 447	38 068	22 915	20 684	12 591	1 794	7 065	5 648	..	170 212
2009-10	62 792	33 652	27 573	14 199	13 381	1 950	5 902	5 119	..	164 568
2008-09	63 290	33 736	27 065	15 543	12 574	2 052	6 052	4 622	..	164 935
Children's courts (i)										
2012-13	7 040	11 728	5 388	1 551	763	489	398	283	..	27 640
2011-12	7 081	10 071	5 956	1 321	853	524	499	291	..	26 598
2010-11	10 492	8 695	5 542	1 136	1 019	580	500	311	..	28 274
2009-10	10 360	7 921	5 269	1 041	1 035	41	669	322	..	26 658
2008-09	9 962	8 007	4 776	950	1 013	22	652	231	..	25 614

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	75 610	50 370	26 812	17 875	12 652	2 254	6 571	5 449	..	197 593
2011-12	79 051	49 142	27 872	17 000	13 107	2 263	7 292	5 323	..	201 050
2010-11	71 939	46 763	28 458	21 819	13 610	2 374	7 565	5 959	..	198 486
2009-10	73 151	41 573	32 842	15 240	14 416	1 991	6 571	5 441	..	191 226
2008-09	73 252	41 743	31 841	16 493	13 588	2 074	6 705	4 853	..	190 549
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	186 558	127 483	57 374	59 710	29 596	7 044	12 162	10 927	95 235	586 088
2011-12	190 499	126 011	55 714	60 714	31 802	6 938	12 515	11 078	101 209	596 482
2010-11	175 115	114 604	54 811	70 990	31 987	6 678	12 892	11 890	96 030	574 997
2009-10	178 787	108 519	61 272	61 333	36 103	6 239	10 848	11 285	98 059	572 446
2008-09	174 378	101 818	63 391	65 144	33 076	6 256	11 952	10 021	100 038	566 074
Family courts (j)										
2012-13	..	..	..	28 553	..	..	..	..	93 683	122 236
2011-12	..	..	..	27 220	..	..	..	..	107 448	134 667
2010-11	..	..	..	25 032	..	..	..	..	110 398	135 430
2009-10	..	..	..	25 896	..	..	..	..	115 672	141 568
2008-09	..	..	..	23 855	..	..	..	..	130 346	154 201
Federal Circuit Court (j), (k)										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104 294	104 294
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105 853	105 853
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99 909	99 909
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101 580	101 580
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96 181	96 181

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
Coroners' courts (l), (m)										
2012-13	5 156	15 140	10 779	6 217	3 066	397	1 055	1 191	..	43 001
2011-12	4 536	15 055	12 827	4 839	3 037	442	1 097	1 149	..	42 982
2010-11	5 919	14 579	10 996	4 293	3 048	550	1 565	1 125	..	42 075
2009-10	5 434	12 278	10 478	3 718	3 034	625	858	1 753	..	38 178
2008-09	5 632	10 020	11 812	5 591	2 654	876	891	1 126	..	38 600
<i>Probate (n)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	894	806	266	502	626	114	71	59	..	3 338
2011-12	800	758	203	455	533	138	35	33	..	2 955
2010-11	1 332	742	264	400	548	135	33	40	..	3 494
2009-10	1 325	708	275	436	595	122	31	31	..	3 524
2008-09	1 453	386	288	327	576	142	34	36	..	3 242
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (g), (h)										
2012-13	75 885	48 651	20 638	25 761	10 068	4 808	5 591	5 613	95 235	292 250
2011-12	84 127	50 336	18 715	28 477	11 727	4 746	5 224	5 891	101 209	310 452
2010-11	77 073	43 117	16 970	28 190	10 980	4 376	5 327	6 074	96 030	288 137
2009-10	77 438	39 815	19 025	25 571	13 548	4 315	4 277	5 997	98 059	288 045
2008-09	71 719	33 041	20 716	26 174	10 240	4 249	5 247	5 299	100 038	276 724
District/county courts										
2012-13	38 539	30 292	10 688	16 074	7 502	..	..	..	..	103 095
2011-12	31 521	28 262	9 902	15 238	7 691	..	..	..	..	92 615
2010-11	30 236	26 387	10 198	20 981	8 070	..	..	..	..	95 871
2009-10	32 599	28 804	10 227	20 522	8 918	..	..	..	..	101 071
2008-09	33 678	28 573	11 644	22 477	10 009	..	..	..	..	106 380

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	70 702	39 715	21 980	16 324	12 259	1 774	6 174	5 326	..	174 253
2011-12	74 272	40 135	22 458	15 679	12 644	1 773	6 793	5 187	..	178 941
2010-11	63 652	39 108	23 540	20 684	12 984	1 826	7 065	5 808	..	174 667
2009-10	64 968	34 618	28 344	14 199	13 790	1 987	5 902	5 269	..	169 077
2008-09	65 688	34 659	27 794	15 543	12 978	2 089	6 052	4 761	..	169 563
Children's courts (i)										
2012-13	7 305	12 041	5 532	1 551	792	492	398	292	..	28 403
2011-12	7 428	10 339	6 113	1 321	887	535	499	299	..	27 421
2010-11	10 891	8 944	5 699	1 136	1 056	589	500	320	..	29 134
2009-10	10 751	8 156	5 419	1 041	1 071	41	669	332	..	27 479
2008-09	10 312	8 238	4 905	950	1 050	22	652	239	..	26 369
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	78 007	51 756	27 512	17 875	13 051	2 266	6 571	5 618	..	202 656
2011-12	81 700	50 475	28 571	17 000	13 530	2 308	7 292	5 486	..	206 362
2010-11	74 543	48 052	29 239	21 819	14 040	2 415	7 565	6 128	..	203 801
2009-10	75 719	42 773	33 763	15 240	14 861	2 028	6 571	5 601	..	196 556
2008-09	75 999	42 897	32 698	16 493	14 029	2 111	6 705	5 000	..	195 932
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	192 431	130 698	58 838	59 710	30 622	7 074	12 162	11 231	95 235	598 001
2011-12	197 349	129 073	57 189	60 714	32 949	7 054	12 515	11 376	101 209	609 429
2010-11	181 853	117 556	56 407	70 990	33 089	6 791	12 892	12 202	96 030	587 810
2009-10	185 756	111 393	63 015	61 333	37 328	6 343	10 848	11 598	98 059	585 672
2008-09	181 396	104 511	65 059	65 144	34 277	6 360	11 952	10 299	100 038	579 037

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Family courts (j)										
2012-13	..	..	..	28 553	..	..	..	..	93 683	122 236
2011-12	..	..	..	27 220	..	..	..	..	107 448	134 667
2010-11	..	..	..	25 032	..	..	..	..	110 398	135 430
2009-10	..	..	..	25 896	..	..	..	..	115 672	141 568
2008-09	..	..	..	23 855	..	..	..	..	130 346	154 201
Federal Circuit Court (k)										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104 294	104 294
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105 853	105 853
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99 909	99 909
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101 580	101 580
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96 181	96 181
Coroners' courts (l), (m)										
2012-13	5 388	15 510	11 141	6 217	3 179	397	1 055	1 220	..	44 107
2011-12	4 804	15 473	13 149	4 839	3 152	450	1 097	1 180	..	44 145
2010-11	6 194	14 979	11 302	4 293	3 157	557	1 565	1 153	..	43 200
2009-10	5 681	12 688	10 728	3 718	3 145	633	858	1 785	..	39 235
2008-09	5 869	10 318	12 098	5 591	2 757	885	891	1 160	..	39 567
<i>Autopsy (m), (o), (p)</i>										
Coroners' courts autopsy expenditure										
2012-13	17 046	2 585	2 563	9 929	3 731	438	977	402	..	37 671
2011-12	17 894	1 964	2 626	8 619	3 568	449	1 068	451	..	36 639
2010-11	16 335	2 154	2 462	8 002	3 503	480	628	400	..	33 964
2009-10	17 019	1 556	2 663	6 225	3 798	502	736	361	..	32 862
2008-09	15 318	1 926	2 596	6 192	4 044	488	663	396	..	31 623

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
<i>Probate (n)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	894	806	266	502	626	114	71	59	..	3 338
2011-12	800	758	203	455	533	138	35	33	..	2 955
2010-11	1 332	742	264	400	548	135	33	40	..	3 494
2009-10	1 325	708	275	436	595	122	31	31	..	3 524
2008-09	1 453	386	288	327	576	142	34	36	..	3 242

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (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) WA Courts FTE and financial data for 2010-11 have been revised following the deployment of a new model for 2011-12 data to calculate financial data and the number of FTE staff. The revised method has mapped the data in a more accurate manner against the counting rules. The model implemented a more definitive civil and criminal apportionment methodology, which has led to greater accuracy. Data prior to 2010-11 may not be comparable.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.
- (g) The increase in WA Supreme 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) Data for the Federal Court of Australia exclude the costs of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court.

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (f)
(i)	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.									
(j)	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 Circuit 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.									
(k)	The Federal Circuit 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 Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by the Federal Court of Australia registrars. The Federal Circuit 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 Circuit Court matters as they form part of the Federal Circuit Court filings and expenditure and contribute to cost per finalisation.									
(l)	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.									
(m)	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.									
(n)	Payroll tax could not be estimated and deducted for probate registries.									
(o)	Refers to costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees.									
(p)	Data for the WA Coroner's court in 2011-12 excludes a refund of an autopsy invoice for \$415,000 as this amount was reimbursed income from expenses of autopsy from the previous year.									

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.*

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Criminal income										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	95	–	190	65	480	–	45	232	..	1 108
2011-12	146	–	180	78	513	–	27	236	..	1 181
2010-11	101	10	112	68	443	–	77	197	..	1 007
2009-10	223	31	118	25	448	0	6	207	..	1 059
2008-09	256	51	82	14	341	–	0	125	..	870
District/county courts										
2012-13	2 618	–	628	42	687	..	..	..	..	3 975
2011-12	3 161	–	578	120	755	..	..	..	..	4 614
2010-11	3 323	–	407	51	753	..	..	..	..	4 534
2009-10	3 005	–	389	63	682	..	..	..	..	4 139
2008-09	4 727	–	331	64	659	..	..	..	..	5 782
Magistrates' courts (e), (f)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	9 138	–	1 484	6 673	3 766	899	137	27	..	22 124
2011-12	9 988	–	1 380	7 792	3 924	950	252	27	..	24 314
2010-11	8 508	–	1 614	8 779	4 743	1 196	432	45	..	25 316
2009-10	11 245	–	1 616	8 381	5 013	1 395	375	54	..	28 079
2008-09	9 721	–	1 436	4 457	5 498	241	659	57	..	22 067
Children's courts										
2012-13	1	–	178	39	56	13	–	1	..	288
2011-12	65	–	168	44	55	3	–	3	..	337
2010-11	10	–	199	22	64	–	–	4	..	300
2009-10	3	–	176	12	69	–	–	5	..	265
2008-09	15	–	132	81	70	–	1	5	..	304

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	9 139	–	1 662	6 712	3 822	912	137	28	..	22 412
2011-12	10 053	–	1 548	7 835	3 979	953	252	31	..	24 651
2010-11	8 519	–	1 813	8 801	4 807	1 196	432	49	..	25 616
2009-10	11 248	–	1 792	8 393	5 082	1 395	375	59	..	28 344
2008-09	9 736	–	1 568	4 538	5 568	241	659	62	..	22 371
All criminal courts										
2012-13	11 852	–	2 480	6 819	4 989	912	182	260	..	27 494
2011-12	13 360	–	2 306	8 034	5 248	953	279	267	..	30 446
2010-11	11 943	10	2 331	8 920	6 002	1 196	508	245	..	31 156
2009-10	14 477	31	2 298	8 481	6 212	1 396	381	266	..	33 542
2008-09	14 719	51	1 981	4 617	6 568	241	659	187	..	29 023
Civil income										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (g)										
2012-13	29 292	9 975	6 954	5 327	4 706	776	1 198	347	20 318	78 893
2011-12	31 261	9 070	6 575	5 864	5 199	567	1 095	329	15 289	75 249
2010-11	29 533	8 166	5 758	5 606	4 008	579	1 018	329	13 570	68 565
2009-10	25 947	8 952	6 551	4 886	3 632	564	1 911	401	10 650	63 495
2008-09	28 849	9 567	6 774	5 063	3 134	644	1 426	302	10 059	65 818
District/county courts										
2012-13	13 157	9 491	5 375	4 483	3 627	..	..	..	..	36 134
2011-12	12 453	8 168	5 821	4 259	3 127	..	..	..	..	33 828
2010-11	12 147	8 294	4 195	4 529	3 030	..	..	..	..	32 194
2009-10	13 124	8 615	3 948	4 130	2 865	..	..	..	..	32 683
2008-09	15 552	8 534	3 756	3 954	2 462	..	..	..	..	34 257

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts (e), (f)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	26 181	21 825	7 752	6 367	5 850	1 007	1 047	314	..	70 343
2011-12	27 018	16 266	7 068	5 592	5 493	947	967	370	..	63 722
2010-11	22 859	16 922	7 519	7 830	5 461	1 085	806	390	..	62 873
2009-10	29 268	18 492	7 987	6 841	5 632	1 016	808	439	..	70 484
2008-09	33 868	19 716	8 630	7 414	5 275	1 030	1 078	397	..	77 407
Children's courts										
2012-13	1	0	118	27	7	–	–	–	..	153
2011-12	54	0	112	21	7	–	–	1	..	195
2010-11	5	1	131	7	8	–	–	–	..	153
2009-10	2	–	119	8	10	–	–	3	..	142
2008-09	12	–	89	24	–	–	–	1	..	126
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	26 182	21 825	7 870	6 394	5 856	1 007	1 047	314	..	70 496
2011-12	27 072	16 266	7 180	5 613	5 500	947	967	371	..	63 917
2010-11	22 864	16 923	7 650	7 837	5 469	1 085	806	390	..	63 026
2009-10	29 270	18 492	8 106	6 850	5 641	1 016	808	443	..	70 626
2008-09	33 880	19 716	8 718	7 438	5 275	1 030	1 078	398	..	77 533
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	68 631	41 291	20 199	16 204	14 189	1 783	2 245	661	20 318	185 522
2011-12	70 787	33 504	19 576	15 736	13 825	1 514	2 062	700	15 289	172 994
2010-11	64 545	33 383	17 602	17 972	12 507	1 664	1 824	718	13 570	163 785
2009-10	68 340	36 060	18 605	15 866	12 139	1 581	2 719	844	10 650	166 803
2008-09	78 280	37 817	19 248	16 455	10 870	1 674	2 504	700	10 059	177 608

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Family courts (g)										
2012-13	..	..	..	4 599	..	..	..	..	5 848	10 447
2011-12	..	..	..	3 854	..	..	..	..	5 664	9 517
2010-11	..	..	..	3 617	..	..	..	..	6 741	10 358
2009-10	..	..	..	2 679	..	..	..	..	6 443	9 122
2008-09	..	..	..	2 643	..	..	..	..	7 163	9 806
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39 152	39 152
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 061	32 061
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 297	31 297
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 280	22 280
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 065	27 065
Coroners' courts (h)										
2012-13	141	–	115	82	41	2	40	–	..	421
2011-12	124	–	146	48	32	4	15	–	..	369
2010-11	167	–	163	42	37	4	11	–	..	423
2009-10	187	–	136	19	40	5	23	447	..	858
2008-09	122	–	144	14	16	–	11	–	..	307
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	27 958	6 715	5 490	1 314	5 980	1 248	857	179	..	49 741
2011-12	26 666	6 135	4 804	1 234	5 577	865	540	166	..	45 986
2010-11	25 223	5 726	4 504	1 216	5 007	837	534	174	..	43 220
2009-10	24 034	5 121	4 486	1 246	4 616	842	523	159	..	41 028
2008-09	22 872	5 469	4 197	3 473	4 092	864	514	174	..	41 654

Aust cts = Australian courts.

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	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)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.									
(c)	In Queensland legislative change from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for claims lodged in each court level, resulting in changes to lodgment fees collected by court level. Legislative change re-structuring court fees was effected from 1 September 2011. Civil income in Queensland courts is not comparable to previous years by court level.									
(d)	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.									
(e)	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.									
(f)	2009-10 data for the Tasmanian Magistrates Court includes fees collected by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Services on behalf of the Magistrates Court.									
(g)	The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court (now Federal Circuit Court) has had implications for the 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.									
(h)	Income in 2011-12 for the WA Coroner's court excludes a refund of an autopsy invoice for \$415,000 as this amount was reimbursed income from expenses of autopsy from the previous year.									

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.*

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	20 059	20 831	16 223	13 108	8 875	7 651	5 797	9 752	..	102 296
2011-12	19 061	22 232	15 242	12 360	8 620	7 635	5 207	8 545	..	98 902
2010-11	15 375	25 119	14 432	12 059	8 593	7 109	5 054	8 899	..	96 638
2009-10	14 071	21 349	14 891	11 189	7 699	6 975	4 487	8 053	..	88 713
2008-09	16 568	23 298	13 504	12 287	9 203	6 743	5 116	7 997	..	94 716
District/county courts										
2012-13	67 208	75 648	44 100	36 627	22 680	..	..	..	..	246 263
2011-12	79 628	78 062	40 711	37 761	21 592	..	..	..	..	257 755
2010-11	71 097	77 137	40 170	29 790	21 623	..	..	..	..	239 818
2009-10	73 665	72 431	39 908	27 930	20 964	..	..	..	..	234 898
2008-09	71 730	71 556	36 873	29 058	17 070	..	..	..	..	226 285
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	104 307	82 129	77 847	71 754	28 527	8 476	6 458	11 171	..	390 670
2011-12	115 121	83 039	81 311	68 266	29 091	8 273	6 924	10 681	..	402 706
2010-11	100 038	80 898	76 001	57 958	25 925	7 813	6 937	10 467	..	366 037
2009-10	102 886	71 359	75 281	64 333	27 307	7 796	7 631	9 568	..	366 160
2008-09	102 759	71 586	73 238	62 487	25 897	8 853	7 941	9 806	..	362 568
Children's courts										
2012-13	7 563	2 923	8 507	5 707	3 800	1 039	896	1 454	..	31 889
2011-12	8 863	2 510	8 800	6 174	3 825	1 017	1 010	1 388	..	33 586
2010-11	15 545	2 166	8 652	5 758	3 556	1 067	998	985	..	38 727
2009-10	15 274	1 981	8 228	5 368	3 478	657	1 344	952	..	37 281
2008-09	13 458	2 001	7 676	5 321	3 552	649	1 373	931	..	34 963

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	111 870	85 052	86 354	77 461	32 328	9 515	7 354	12 625	..	422 559
2011-12	123 984	85 549	90 111	74 440	32 916	9 291	7 933	12 069	..	436 292
2010-11	115 583	83 063	84 653	63 716	29 481	8 880	7 935	11 452	..	404 763
2009-10	118 160	73 339	83 509	69 701	30 784	8 453	8 975	10 520	..	403 441
2008-09	116 217	73 588	80 915	67 808	29 449	9 502	9 314	10 738	..	397 531
All criminal courts										
2012-13	199 137	181 531	146 677	127 196	63 883	17 166	13 151	22 377	..	771 118
2011-12	222 673	185 843	146 064	124 561	63 128	16 926	13 141	20 613	..	792 948
2010-11	202 054	185 319	139 255	105 565	59 697	15 989	12 989	20 351	..	741 219
2009-10	205 895	167 119	138 308	108 820	59 447	15 428	13 462	18 573	..	727 052
2008-09	204 515	168 441	131 292	109 153	55 722	16 244	14 430	18 734	..	718 532
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	20 623	21 388	16 569	13 108	9 226	7 689	5 797	10 003	..	104 403
2011-12	19 824	22 772	15 617	12 360	8 971	7 767	5 207	8 749	..	101 268
2010-11	16 031	25 839	14 831	12 059	8 920	7 240	5 054	9 103	..	99 076
2009-10	14 716	22 018	15 273	11 189	7 970	7 100	4 487	8 282	..	91 034
2008-09	17 316	24 025	13 846	12 287	9 566	6 869	5 116	8 194	..	97 219
District/county courts										
2012-13	69 097	76 912	45 102	36 627	23 480	..	..	..	..	251 218
2011-12	82 339	79 322	41 611	37 761	22 398	..	..	..	..	263 431
2010-11	72 644	78 380	41 155	29 790	22 387	..	..	..	..	244 356
2009-10	76 244	73 627	40 895	27 930	21 697	..	..	..	..	240 392
2008-09	74 348	72 769	37 816	29 058	17 695	..	..	..	..	231 685

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	108 108	84 410	80 174	71 754	29 659	8 523	6 458	11 513	..	400 599
2011-12	119 825	85 299	83 672	68 266	30 259	8 461	6 924	11 035	..	413 741
2010-11	104 667	83 106	78 433	57 958	27 001	7 986	6 937	10 751	..	376 837
2009-10	107 632	73 410	77 608	64 333	28 444	7 981	7 631	9 850	..	376 890
2008-09	107 711	73 547	75 420	62 487	27 015	9 040	7 941	10 104	..	373 265
Children's courts										
2012-13	7 848	3 001	8 734	5 707	3 948	1 046	896	1 499	..	32 679
2011-12	9 342	2 577	9 034	6 174	3 975	1 040	1 010	1 429	..	34 581
2010-11	16 194	2 228	8 883	5 758	3 692	1 088	998	1 012	..	39 852
2009-10	15 907	2 039	8 463	5 368	3 610	673	1 344	980	..	38 384
2008-09	13 992	2 059	7 882	5 321	3 690	666	1 373	960	..	35 943
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	115 956	87 411	88 908	77 461	33 607	9 569	7 354	13 012	..	433 278
2011-12	129 168	87 876	92 705	74 440	34 234	9 501	7 933	12 464	..	448 321
2010-11	120 860	85 333	87 316	63 716	30 692	9 073	7 935	11 763	..	416 689
2009-10	123 539	75 449	86 071	69 701	32 054	8 654	8 975	10 830	..	415 274
2008-09	121 704	75 605	83 303	67 808	30 704	9 706	9 314	11 064	..	409 208
All criminal courts										
2012-13	205 676	185 711	150 579	127 196	66 314	17 258	13 151	23 015	..	788 900
2011-12	231 331	189 970	149 933	124 561	65 602	17 268	13 141	21 213	..	813 020
2010-11	209 535	189 552	143 302	105 565	61 999	16 314	12 989	20 866	..	760 121
2009-10	214 499	171 094	142 240	108 820	61 720	15 754	13 462	19 112	..	746 701
2008-09	213 368	172 399	134 965	109 153	57 965	16 575	14 430	19 258	..	738 112

Aust cts = Australian courts.

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.11 and income data presented in table 7A.13. 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 authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	44 248	37 377	13 196	20 434	5 005	4 014	4 393	5 131	74 917	208 715
2011-12	49 731	40 006	11 630	22 612	6 090	4 108	4 129	5 425	85 921	229 652
2010-11	44 423	33 726	10 688	22 584	6 589	3 726	4 310	5 603	82 460	214 108
2009-10	48 204	29 673	11 936	20 685	9 454	3 684	2 366	5 443	87 409	218 854
2008-09	39 772	22 428	13 415	21 111	6 717	3 538	3 821	4 866	89 979	205 646
District/county courts										
2012-13	24 251	20 269	5 037	11 591	3 605	..	..	..	..	64 754
2011-12	18 003	19 625	3 816	10 979	4 279	..	..	..	..	56 703
2010-11	17 072	17 657	5 712	16 452	4 751	..	..	..	..	61 644
2009-10	18 361	19 705	5 995	16 392	5 736	..	..	..	..	66 189
2008-09	16 953	19 547	7 605	18 523	7 175	..	..	..	..	69 804
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	42 389	16 817	13 672	9 957	6 040	758	5 126	4 851	..	99 610
2011-12	44 951	22 805	14 848	10 087	6 760	792	5 825	4 662	..	110 730
2010-11	38 588	21 146	15 396	12 853	7 129	709	6 259	5 258	..	107 339
2009-10	33 524	15 160	19 586	7 358	7 749	934	5 094	4 680	..	94 084
2008-09	29 423	14 020	18 436	8 129	7 300	1 022	4 974	4 225	..	87 529
Children's courts										
2012-13	7 039	11 728	5 270	1 524	756	489	398	283	..	27 487
2011-12	7 027	10 071	5 845	1 300	846	524	499	290	..	26 403
2010-11	10 487	8 694	5 411	1 128	1 011	580	500	311	..	28 121
2009-10	10 358	7 921	5 150	1 032	1 025	41	669	319	..	26 516
2008-09	9 950	8 007	4 687	927	1 013	22	652	230	..	25 488

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	49 428	28 545	18 942	11 481	6 796	1 247	5 524	5 135	..	127 097
2011-12	51 979	32 876	20 692	11 387	7 607	1 316	6 324	4 953	..	137 133
2010-11	49 075	29 840	20 807	13 982	8 141	1 289	6 759	5 569	..	135 460
2009-10	43 882	23 081	24 737	8 390	8 774	975	5 763	4 999	..	120 600
2008-09	39 372	22 027	23 123	9 055	8 313	1 044	5 627	4 455	..	113 017
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	117 927	86 191	37 175	43 506	15 407	5 261	9 917	10 266	74 917	400 566
2011-12	119 712	92 507	36 138	44 978	17 977	5 424	10 453	10 378	85 921	423 488
2010-11	110 570	81 222	37 208	53 018	19 481	5 014	11 068	11 172	82 460	411 212
2009-10	110 447	72 459	42 667	45 467	23 964	4 659	8 129	10 442	87 409	405 643
2008-09	96 098	64 001	44 143	48 689	22 206	4 582	9 448	9 321	89 979	388 466
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	23 954	..	..	..	..	87 835	111 789
2011-12	..	..	..	23 366	..	..	..	..	101 784	125 150
2010-11	..	..	..	21 415	..	..	..	..	103 657	125 072
2009-10	..	..	..	23 217	..	..	..	..	109 229	132 446
2008-09	..	..	..	21 211	..	..	..	..	123 184	144 395
Federal Magistrates Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 142	65 142
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 793	73 793
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 612	68 612
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79 301	79 301
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 116	69 116

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Coroners' courts (b)										
2012-13	5 015	15 140	10 664	6 135	3 024	395	1 015	1 191	..	42 580
2011-12	4 412	15 055	12 681	4 792	3 005	438	1 082	1 149	..	42 613
2010-11	5 753	14 579	10 833	4 251	3 012	546	1 554	1 125	..	41 651
2009-10	5 247	12 278	10 342	3 699	2 994	620	835	1 306	..	37 320
2008-09	5 509	10 020	11 667	5 577	2 638	876	879	1 126	..	38 293
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	- 27 064	- 5 909	- 5 224	- 812	- 5 354	- 1 134	- 786	- 121	..	- 46 403
2011-12	- 25 866	- 5 377	- 4 601	- 778	- 5 044	- 727	- 505	- 133	..	- 43 031
2010-11	- 23 890	- 4 983	- 4 240	- 816	- 4 458	- 703	- 501	- 134	..	- 39 726
2009-10	- 22 709	- 4 413	- 4 211	- 810	- 4 021	- 720	- 493	- 128	..	- 37 504
2008-09	- 21 419	- 5 083	- 3 909	- 3 146	- 3 516	- 722	- 479	- 139	..	- 38 413
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	46 593	38 676	13 684	20 434	5 362	4 032	4 393	5 266	74 917	213 357
2011-12	52 866	41 266	12 140	22 612	6 528	4 179	4 129	5 561	85 921	235 203
2010-11	47 540	34 951	11 212	22 584	6 972	3 797	4 310	5 745	82 460	219 572
2009-10	51 491	30 863	12 474	20 685	9 916	3 751	2 366	5 595	87 409	224 550
2008-09	42 870	23 474	13 942	21 111	7 106	3 605	3 821	4 997	89 979	210 906
District/county courts										
2012-13	25 382	20 800	5 313	11 591	3 875	..	..	..	..	66 961
2011-12	19 068	20 094	4 081	10 979	4 565	..	..	..	..	58 787
2010-11	18 089	18 093	6 003	16 452	5 040	..	..	..	..	63 677
2009-10	19 476	20 189	6 279	16 392	6 053	..	..	..	..	68 388
2008-09	18 126	20 039	7 888	18 523	7 547	..	..	..	..	72 123

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	44 521	17 890	14 228	9 957	6 409	767	5 126	5 012	..	103 910
2011-12	47 254	23 869	15 390	10 087	7 151	826	5 825	4 817	..	115 219
2010-11	40 793	22 185	16 022	12 853	7 523	741	6 259	5 419	..	111 795
2009-10	35 700	16 125	20 357	7 358	8 159	970	5 094	4 830	..	98 593
2008-09	31 820	14 942	19 164	8 129	7 704	1 059	4 974	4 365	..	92 157
Children's courts										
2012-13	7 304	12 041	5 414	1 524	786	492	398	292	..	28 250
2011-12	7 374	10 339	6 001	1 300	880	535	499	298	..	27 226
2010-11	10 886	8 943	5 567	1 128	1 048	589	500	320	..	28 981
2009-10	10 750	8 156	5 300	1 032	1 061	41	669	328	..	27 338
2008-09	10 300	8 238	4 816	927	1 050	22	652	237	..	26 243
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	51 825	29 931	19 642	11 481	7 195	1 259	5 524	5 304	..	132 160
2011-12	54 628	34 208	21 391	11 387	8 031	1 361	6 324	5 115	..	142 445
2010-11	51 679	31 128	21 589	13 982	8 570	1 330	6 759	5 738	..	140 776
2009-10	46 450	24 281	25 658	8 390	9 220	1 011	5 763	5 158	..	125 931
2008-09	42 120	23 181	23 980	9 055	8 754	1 081	5 627	4 602	..	118 399
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	123 800	89 407	38 639	43 506	16 433	5 291	9 917	10 570	74 917	412 479
2011-12	126 562	95 568	37 613	44 978	19 123	5 540	10 453	10 676	85 921	436 435
2010-11	117 308	84 173	38 804	53 018	20 583	5 127	11 068	11 484	82 460	424 025
2009-10	117 416	75 332	44 410	45 467	25 189	4 762	8 129	10 754	87 409	418 869
2008-09	103 116	66 694	45 810	48 689	23 407	4 686	9 448	9 599	89 979	401 429

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	23 954	..	..	..	..	87 835	111 789
2011-12	..	..	..	23 366	..	..	..	..	101 784	125 150
2010-11	..	..	..	21 415	..	..	..	..	103 657	125 072
2009-10	..	..	..	23 217	..	..	..	..	109 229	132 446
2008-09	..	..	..	21 211	..	..	..	..	123 184	144 395
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 142	65 142
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 793	73 793
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 612	68 612
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79 301	79 301
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 116	69 116
Coroners' courts (b)										
2012-13	5 247	15 510	11 026	6 135	3 138	395	1 015	1 220	..	43 686
2011-12	4 680	15 473	13 003	4 792	3 120	446	1 082	1 180	..	43 776
2010-11	6 027	14 979	11 140	4 251	3 121	553	1 554	1 153	..	42 777
2009-10	5 494	12 688	10 592	3 699	3 105	627	835	1 338	..	38 378
2008-09	5 746	10 318	11 953	5 577	2 741	885	879	1 160	..	39 260
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	- 27 064	- 5 909	- 5 224	- 812	- 5 354	- 1 134	- 786	- 121	..	- 46 403
2011-12	- 25 866	- 5 377	- 4 601	- 778	- 5 044	- 727	- 505	- 133	..	- 43 031
2010-11	- 23 890	- 4 983	- 4 240	- 816	- 4 458	- 703	- 501	- 134	..	- 39 726
2009-10	- 22 709	- 4 413	- 4 211	- 810	- 4 021	- 720	- 493	- 128	..	- 37 504
2008-09	- 21 419	- 5 083	- 3 909	- 3 146	- 3 516	- 722	- 479	- 139	..	- 38 413

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.12 and income data presented in table 7A.13. 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.12.

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

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

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (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 cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b)										
2012-13	64 307	58 208	29 419	33 542	13 880	11 665	10 190	14 883	74 917	311 011
2011-12	68 792	62 238	26 872	34 972	14 710	11 743	9 336	13 970	85 921	328 554
2010-11	59 798	58 845	25 120	34 643	15 182	10 834	9 363	14 501	82 460	310 746
2009-10	62 275	51 022	26 827	31 874	17 153	10 659	6 853	13 496	87 409	307 567
2008-09	56 340	45 725	26 919	33 398	15 920	10 280	8 937	12 862	89 979	300 361
District/county courts										
2012-13	91 459	95 917	49 137	48 218	26 286	..	..	..	..	311 016
2011-12	97 631	97 687	44 527	48 740	25 871	..	..	..	..	314 458
2010-11	88 169	94 793	45 883	46 242	26 374	..	..	..	..	301 462
2009-10	92 026	92 136	45 903	44 322	26 700	..	..	..	..	301 086
2008-09	88 683	91 102	44 478	47 580	24 245	..	..	..	..	296 089
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	146 696	98 946	91 519	81 711	34 567	9 234	11 584	16 023	..	490 280
2011-12	160 072	105 843	96 159	78 353	35 851	9 065	12 749	15 343	..	513 436
2010-11	138 626	102 043	91 398	70 811	33 055	8 522	13 196	15 725	..	473 376
2009-10	136 410	86 518	94 867	71 691	35 056	8 729	12 725	14 248	..	460 244
2008-09	132 182	85 606	91 674	70 616	33 197	9 875	12 916	14 032	..	450 097
Children's courts										
2012-13	14 602	14 651	13 777	7 231	4 557	1 528	1 294	1 737	..	59 377
2011-12	15 890	12 581	14 644	7 474	4 671	1 542	1 508	1 678	..	59 989
2010-11	26 031	10 859	14 063	6 886	4 567	1 647	1 498	1 296	..	66 848
2009-10	25 632	9 902	13 378	6 400	4 503	698	2 014	1 271	..	63 797
2008-09	23 408	10 008	12 364	6 248	4 566	671	2 026	1 161	..	60 450

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	161 298	113 597	105 296	88 942	39 124	10 762	12 878	17 760	..	549 656
2011-12	175 962	118 425	110 803	85 827	40 523	10 607	14 258	17 021	..	573 425
2010-11	164 657	112 903	105 461	77 697	37 622	10 169	14 693	17 022	..	540 224
2009-10	162 041	96 420	108 245	78 091	39 559	9 428	14 738	15 519	..	524 041
2008-09	155 590	95 614	104 038	76 863	37 762	10 546	14 941	15 193	..	510 547
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2012-13	317 064	267 722	183 852	170 702	79 289	22 427	23 068	32 643	74 917	1 171 683
2011-12	342 385	278 350	182 202	169 539	81 104	22 350	23 594	30 991	85 921	1 216 436
2010-11	312 625	266 541	176 463	158 582	79 178	21 003	24 057	31 523	82 460	1 152 431
2009-10	316 342	239 578	180 975	154 287	83 411	20 086	21 591	29 014	87 409	1 132 694
2008-09	300 613	232 442	175 435	157 842	77 928	20 826	23 878	28 055	89 979	1 106 997
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	23 954	..	..	..	..	87 835	111 789
2011-12	..	..	..	23 366	..	..	..	..	101 784	125 150
2010-11	..	..	..	21 415	..	..	..	..	103 657	125 072
2009-10	..	..	..	23 217	..	..	..	..	109 229	132 446
2008-09	..	..	..	21 211	..	..	..	..	123 184	144 395
Federal Magistrates Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 142	65 142
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 793	73 793
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 612	68 612
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79 301	79 301
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 116	69 116

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Coroners' courts (c)										
2012-13	5 015	15 140	10 664	6 135	3 024	395	1 015	1 191	..	42 580
2011-12	4 412	15 055	12 681	4 792	3 005	438	1 082	1 149	..	42 613
2010-11	5 753	14 579	10 833	4 251	3 012	546	1 554	1 125	..	41 651
2009-10	5 247	12 278	10 342	3 699	2 994	620	835	1 306	..	37 320
2008-09	5 509	10 020	11 667	5 577	2 638	876	879	1 126	..	38 293
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b)										
2012-13	67 216	60 064	30 253	33 542	14 588	11 721	10 190	15 269	74 917	317 760
2011-12	72 690	64 039	27 757	34 972	15 499	11 946	9 336	14 310	85 921	336 470
2010-11	63 571	60 790	26 043	34 643	15 892	11 037	9 363	14 848	82 460	318 648
2009-10	66 206	52 881	27 747	31 874	17 886	10 851	6 853	13 877	87 409	315 585
2008-09	60 186	47 499	27 788	33 398	16 672	10 475	8 937	13 192	89 979	308 125
District/county courts										
2012-13	94 479	97 712	50 415	48 218	27 355	..	..	..	..	318 179
2011-12	101 408	99 415	45 692	48 740	26 962	..	..	..	..	322 218
2010-11	90 733	96 474	47 158	46 242	27 427	..	..	..	..	308 034
2009-10	95 720	93 815	47 174	44 322	27 750	..	..	..	..	308 781
2008-09	92 474	92 808	45 704	47 580	25 242	..	..	..	..	303 808
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	152 629	102 300	94 402	81 711	36 069	9 290	11 584	16 525	..	504 509
2011-12	167 079	109 168	99 062	78 353	37 409	9 288	12 749	15 851	..	528 960
2010-11	145 460	105 291	94 454	70 811	34 523	8 727	13 196	16 170	..	488 632
2009-10	143 332	89 536	97 965	71 691	36 603	8 951	12 725	14 680	..	475 483
2008-09	139 531	88 489	94 584	70 616	34 718	10 099	12 916	14 469	..	465 422

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Children's courts										
2012-13	15 152	15 042	14 148	7 231	4 734	1 538	1 294	1 790	..	60 929
2011-12	16 716	12 917	15 035	7 474	4 855	1 574	1 508	1 728	..	61 806
2010-11	27 080	11 171	14 450	6 886	4 739	1 677	1 498	1 332	..	68 833
2009-10	26 657	10 194	13 763	6 400	4 671	714	2 014	1 308	..	65 722
2008-09	24 292	10 297	12 698	6 248	4 740	688	2 026	1 197	..	62 186
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (e)										
2012-13	167 781	117 342	108 550	88 942	40 802	10 828	12 878	18 315	..	565 438
2011-12	183 796	122 084	114 097	85 827	42 264	10 862	14 258	17 579	..	590 766
2010-11	172 539	116 462	108 905	77 697	39 263	10 404	14 693	17 501	..	557 465
2009-10	169 989	99 730	111 729	78 091	41 274	9 665	14 738	15 988	..	541 204
2008-09	163 823	98 786	107 283	76 863	39 458	10 787	14 941	15 666	..	527 608
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2012-13	329 476	275 118	189 218	170 702	82 746	22 549	23 068	33 584	74 917	1 201 378
2011-12	357 893	285 538	187 546	169 539	84 726	22 808	23 594	31 889	85 921	1 249 455
2010-11	326 844	273 725	182 107	158 582	82 582	21 441	24 057	32 349	82 460	1 184 146
2009-10	331 915	246 427	186 650	154 287	86 909	20 516	21 591	29 865	87 409	1 165 570
2008-09	316 484	239 093	180 775	157 842	81 372	21 261	23 878	28 857	89 979	1 139 541
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	23 954	..	..	..	..	87 835	111 789
2011-12	..	..	..	23 366	..	..	..	..	101 784	125 150
2010-11	..	..	..	21 415	..	..	..	..	103 657	125 072
2009-10	..	..	..	23 217	..	..	..	..	109 229	132 446
2008-09	..	..	..	21 211	..	..	..	..	123 184	144 395

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2012-13 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 142	65 142
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 793	73 793
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 612	68 612
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79 301	79 301
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 116	69 116
Coroners' courts (c)										
2012-13	5 247	15 510	11 026	6 135	3 138	395	1 015	1 220	..	43 686
2011-12	4 680	15 473	13 003	4 792	3 120	446	1 082	1 180	..	43 776
2010-11	6 027	14 979	11 140	4 251	3 121	553	1 554	1 153	..	42 777
2009-10	5 494	12 688	10 592	3 699	3 105	627	835	1 338	..	38 378
2008-09	5 746	10 318	11 953	5 577	2 741	885	879	1 160	..	39 260

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11 (criminal) and 7A.12 (civil), and income data presented in table 7A.13. 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.15.
- (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.12.

.. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)**
(a) (b) (c) (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</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 (f)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	37.4	21.0	33.3	19.2	40.3	13.0	20.6	4.1	17.7	25.0
2011-12	37.6	18.4	35.0	19.4	38.5	10.2	19.8	3.0	10.4	22.3
2010-11	38.3	19.4	34.2	18.6	31.2	11.3	17.6	3.3	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
District/county courts										
2012-13	30.2	31.9	50.4	27.1	44.4	..	..	..	..	33.3
2011-12	38.0	29.4	59.3	26.8	36.3	..	..	..	..	35.6
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
Magistrates' courts (g)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	34.0	51.6	33.6	37.1	35.0	38.1	6.6	6.0	..	36.5
2011-12	34.9	37.4	29.9	34.4	30.6	37.6	5.2	7.1	..	32.6
2010-11	35.7	40.1	28.9	28.0	29.2	43.8	2.4	6.9	..	32.1
2009-10	44.9	49.7	25.5	36.8	28.8	37.7	2.8	7.5	..	37.9
2008-09	51.5	53.1	29.2	34.8	27.7	37.8	5.8	8.0	..	41.7
Children's courts (h)										
2012-13	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
2011-12	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
2010-11	–	–	–	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	..	–
2009-10	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
2008-09	–	–	–	–	–	..	..	..	..	–

TABLE 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)**
(a) (b) (c) (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</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 (f)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	30.9	39.6	26.9	33.9	32.9	29.8	6.2	5.7	..	31.4
2011-12	31.8	29.7	23.5	31.7	28.6	28.9	4.8	6.7	..	28.3
2010-11	30.5	32.6	23.3	26.6	27.0	33.1	2.3	6.5	..	27.5
2009-10	38.6	40.2	21.4	34.3	26.8	36.9	2.5	7.0	..	32.6
2008-09	44.5	42.9	24.8	32.8	25.6	37.4	5.2	7.6	..	36.1
Family courts (i)										
2012-13	..	..	..	15.8	..	..	..	..	3.3	6.2
2011-12	..	..	..	13.7	..	..	..	..	2.3	4.6
2010-11	..	..	..	13.8	..	..	..	..	2.1	4.3
2009-10	..	..	..	10.1	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.6
2008-09	..	..	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.4
Federal Circuit Court (i)										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.3	37.3
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.2	30.2
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.3	31.3
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.6	21.6
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.9	21.9

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Expenditure is real recurrent expenditure with no income or revenue deducted (table 7A.12). Further information relating specifically to expenditure, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.12.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

TABLE 7A.17

Table 7A.17 **Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)**
(a) (b) (c) (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</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 (f)</i>
(c)	To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.									
(d)	Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged. Therefore, the average fees do not always represent the charge to individuals.									
(e)	The Victorian supreme court fees include photocopying fees derived from the administration of probate matters.									
(f)	The total amount of civil court fees collected, divided by the total real recurrent expenditure (table 7A.10).									
(g)	The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions (though the criminal component is relatively small).									
(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 Circuit 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 authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2012-13 dollars (\$) (a) (b) (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate) (g)/Federal Court										
2012-13	2911	1405	1767	1921	3118	546	2061	864	2903	2252
2011-12	3025	1173	1506	1870	3036	447	1627	569	1993	2018
2010-11	2505	1154	1038	1853	2370	493	1153	656	2172	1798
2009-10	2147	1281	845	1582	2296	501	1259	1057	2062	1574
2008-09	1868	1374	895	1558	1665	495	1078	708	1932	1502
District/county courts										
2012-13	1 508	1 388	937	949	1 031	..	..	..	..	1 216
2011-12	1 483	1 249	898	823	1 050	..	..	..	..	1 142
2010-11	1 311	1 219	752	689	862	..	..	..	..	1 013
2009-10	1 436	1 392	713	925	876	..	..	..	..	1 142
2008-09	1 359	1 368	730	941	700	..	..	..	..	1 115
Magistrates' courts (h)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	159	202	130	120	144	86	102	46	..	156
2011-12	171	144	123	105	141	78	94	55	..	143
2010-11	125	150	122	109	140	83	50	65	..	127
2009-10	154	158	107	101	152	77	51	57	..	138
2008-09	174	168	96	103	128	77	79	61	..	144
Children's courts										
2012-13	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..	–
2011-12	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..	–
2010-11	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	..	–
2009-10	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	..	–
2008-09	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2012-13 dollars (\$) (a) (b) (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	150	190	122	113	138	82	100	44	..	147
2011-12	162	135	115	101	135	73	91	52	..	135
2010-11	119	142	113	106	134	80	48	62	..	121
2009-10	147	151	102	98	145	73	48	54	..	132
2008-09	166	160	91	100	123	73	76	59	..	138
Family courts (i)										
2012-13	..	..	..	302	..	..	..	..	171	230
2011-12	..	..	..	249	..	..	..	..	138	188
2010-11	..	..	..	230	..	..	..	..	134	178
2009-10	..	..	..	174	..	..	..	..	55	107
2008-09	..	..	..	182	..	..	..	..	62	113
Federal Circuit Court (i)										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	434	434
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	345	345
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	345	345
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	240
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	245
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	1 176	349	595	204	1 035	532	1 184	891	..	734
2011-12	1 104	329	584	206	1 015	373	760	1 062	..	700
2010-11	1 089	308	560	203	876	383	750	1 130	..	670
2009-10	1 101	276	583	209	908	398	765	987	..	664
2008-09	1034	291	564	590	737	401	765	980	..	669

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2012-13 dollars (\$) (a) (b) (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
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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.3.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged. Therefore the average fees do not always represent the charge to individuals.
- (d) In Queensland legislative change restructuring court fees was effected from 1 September 2011.
- (e) During 2010-11 the federal government imposed minimum filing and hearing fees even for parties that are eligible for exemptions or waivers.
- (f) The total court fees collected, divided by the total number of lodgments.
- (g) The Victorian supreme court fees include photocopying fees derived from the administration of probate matters.
- (h) 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.
- (i) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia (now the Federal Circuit Court) 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 Circuit 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 authorities and departments (unpublished).

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.*

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme courts — appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	216	202	208	241	71	14	60	18	..
2011-12	(no.)	246	236	180	236	76	18	122	6	..
2010-11	(no.)	200	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	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	31	29	15	12	1	—	7	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	28	45	7	7	2	1	29	—	..
2010-11	(no.)	9	165	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	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	14.4	14.4	7.2	5.0	1.4	—	11.7	—	..
2011-12	(%)	11.4	19.1	3.9	3.0	2.6	5.6	23.8	—	..
2010-11	(%)	4.5	39.2	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	..
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	9	2	—	1	1	—	3	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	3	22	—	—	—	—	5	—	..
2010-11	(no.)	1	19	—	1	—	—	1	—	..
2009-10	(no.)	7	34	1	—	—	—	3	—	..
2008-09	(no.)	5	15	—	—	1	—	1	—	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	4.2	1.0	—	0.4	1.4	—	5.0	—	..
2011-12	(%)	1.2	9.3	—	—	—	—	4.1	—	..
2010-11	(%)	0.5	4.5	—	0.5	—	—	1.0	—	..
2009-10	(%)	3.2	6.0	0.6	—	—	—	3.7	—	..
2008-09	(%)	3.0	2.8	—	—	1.0	—	2.0	—	..
Supreme courts — non-appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	108	99	345	125	40	316	194	124	..
2011-12	(no.)	144	83	502	120	44	351	340	153	..
2010-11	(no.)	116	121	549	115	40	324	338	192	..
2009-10	(no.)	76	108	540	97	50	321	398	157	..
2008-09	(no.)	94	120	430	110	39	312	360	169	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	22	8	91	9	8	79	85	3	..
2011-12	(no.)	34	24	126	6	14	46	145	8	..
2010-11	(no.)	17	45	91	11	5	54	160	13	..
2009-10	(no.)	12	33	93	15	7	39	153	13	..
2008-09	(no.)	14	32	54	12	5	30	112	12	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	20.4	8.1	26.4	7.2	20.0	25.0	43.8	2.4	..
2011-12	(%)	23.6	28.9	25.1	5.0	31.8	13.1	42.6	5.2	..
2010-11	(%)	14.7	37.2	16.6	9.6	12.5	16.7	47.3	6.8	..
2009-10	(%)	15.8	30.6	17.2	15.5	14.0	12.1	38.4	8.3	..
2008-09	(%)	14.9	26.7	12.6	10.9	12.8	9.6	31.1	7.1	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	3	2	35	1	—	33	33	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	6	10	32	1	4	20	56	2	..
2010-11	(no.)	2	30	28	2	—	15	56	2	..
2009-10	(no.)	1	9	20	2	1	13	38	—	..
2008-09	(no.)	9	15	19	2	1	9	20	2	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	2.8	2.0	10.1	0.8	—	10.4	17.0	—	..
2011-12	(%)	4.2	12.0	6.4	0.8	9.1	5.7	16.5	1.3	..
2010-11	(%)	1.7	24.8	5.1	1.7	—	4.6	16.6	1.0	..
2009-10	(%)	1.3	8.3	3.7	2.1	2.0	4.0	9.5	—	..
2008-09	(%)	9.6	12.5	4.4	1.8	2.6	2.9	5.6	1.2	..
District/county courts — appeal (c), (d), (e)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	1 297	1 080	161	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	1 234	892	855	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	1 421	1 012	755	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	1 448	1 281	237	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	1 470	1 037	327	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	17	69	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	8	120	541	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	18	130	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	9	97	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	18	77	15	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	1.3	6.4	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	0.6	13.5	63.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	1.3	12.8	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	0.6	7.6	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	1.2	7.4	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	—	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	—	47	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	1	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	—	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	—	1.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	—	5.3	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	0.1	3.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	—	1.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	0.1	1.0	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (c), (d), (e)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	2 805	1 637	1 490	986	1 485	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	2 372	1 587	1 757	1 093	1 370	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	2 324	1 820	1 993	1 034	1 289	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	1 697	1 851	2 271	1 139	1 575	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	1 776	2 173	2 104	1 102	1 561	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	305	296	259	69	261	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	252	363	315	123	263	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	251	433	377	121	303	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	95	488	357	90	372	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	119	684	417	91	334	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	10.9	18.1	17.4	7.0	17.6	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	10.6	22.9	17.9	11.3	19.2	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	10.8	23.8	18.9	11.7	23.5	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	5.6	26.4	15.7	7.9	23.6	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	6.7	31.5	19.8	8.3	21.4	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	31	53	80	13	47	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	34	72	97	31	72	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	24	94	102	31	55	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	7	139	143	18	93	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	16	136	185	29	81	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	1.1	3.2	5.4	1.3	3.2	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	1.4	4.5	5.5	2.8	5.3	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	1.0	5.2	5.1	3.0	4.3	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	0.4	7.5	6.3	1.6	5.9	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	0.9	6.3	8.8	2.6	5.2	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **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) (d), (f)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	34 567	36 686	31 131	10 039	18 429	5 566	1 604	2 468	..
2011-12	(no.)	31 645	32 149	29 300	9 542	19 583	7 380	1 574	2 341	..
2010-11	(no.)	23 493	30 593	25 297	9 433	17 176	8 121	1 558	2 815	..
2009-10	(no.)	21 859	30 506	29 503	10 290	18 703	8 543	1 450	3 040	..
2008-09	(no.)	20 724	35 205	32 304	11 700	21 011	8 877	1 409	3 390	..
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	4 232	8 678	8 230	2 733	4 888	1 545	433	539	..
2011-12	(no.)	3 988	8 328	7 322	2 476	4 739	2 349	374	567	..
2010-11	(no.)	2 584	7 378	7 114	2 444	4 623	2 757	375	1 349	..
2009-10	(no.)	2 423	8 126	8 803	2 872	5 528	2 826	284	1 309	..
2008-09	(no.)	2 387	8 825	9 646	3 034	6 451	3 248	268	1 402	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	12.2	23.7	26.4	27.2	26.5	27.8	27.0	21.8	..
2011-12	(%)	12.6	25.9	25.0	25.9	24.2	31.8	23.8	24.2	..
2010-11	(%)	11.0	24.1	28.1	25.9	26.9	33.9	24.1	47.9	..
2009-10	(%)	11.1	26.6	29.8	27.9	29.6	33.1	19.6	43.1	..
2008-09	(%)	11.5	25.1	29.9	25.9	30.7	36.6	19.0	41.4	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	836	2 777	3 445	906	1 654	715	148	262	..
2011-12	(no.)	732	2 782	3 277	853	1 728	1 016	121	233	..
2010-11	(no.)	517	2 420	3 307	840	1 803	1 213	139	929	..
2009-10	(no.)	492	2 555	4 161	970	2 219	1 253	104	919	..
2008-09	(no.)	534	2 833	4 606	979	2 483	1 815	85	805	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	2.4	7.6	11.1	9.0	9.0	12.8	9.2	10.6	..
2011-12	(%)	2.3	8.7	11.2	8.9	8.8	13.8	7.7	10.0	..
2010-11	(%)	2.2	7.9	13.1	8.9	10.5	14.9	8.9	33.0	..
2009-10	(%)	2.3	8.4	14.1	9.4	11.9	14.7	7.2	30.2	..
2008-09	(%)	2.6	8.0	14.3	8.4	11.8	20.4	6.0	23.7	..
Children's courts (d)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	3 009	3 605	2 285	1 172	1 643	524	135	497	..
2011-12	(no.)	2 924	3 668	2 574	1 213	1 604	718	185	525	..
2010-11	(no.)	2 821	3 499	2 353	1 637	1 612	609	205	306	..
2009-10	(no.)	2 550	4 157	2 504	1 860	1 811	847	223	385	..
2008-09	(no.)	1 856	3 445	2 261	1 984	1 860	848	282	293	..
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	430	530	544	290	305	152	41	92	..
2011-12	(no.)	455	565	601	346	320	186	43	109	..
2010-11	(no.)	237	565	604	491	300	178	39	121	..
2009-10	(no.)	214	687	615	536	341	236	36	112	..
2008-09	(no.)	166	640	621	407	406	229	79	104	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	14.3	14.7	23.8	24.7	18.6	29.0	30.4	18.5	..
2011-12	(%)	15.6	15.4	23.3	28.5	20.0	25.9	23.2	20.8	..
2010-11	(%)	8.4	16.1	25.7	30.0	18.6	29.2	19.0	39.5	..
2009-10	(%)	8.4	16.5	24.6	28.8	18.8	27.9	16.1	29.1	..
2008-09	(%)	8.9	18.6	27.5	20.5	21.8	27.0	28.0	35.5	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	69	146	248	109	52	69	17	43	..
2011-12	(no.)	69	134	235	134	77	50	16	34	..
2010-11	(no.)	25	153	275	241	79	71	15	54	..
2009-10	(no.)	24	146	248	167	95	92	18	67	..
2008-09	(no.)	27	154	299	145	141	93	7	65	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	2.3	4.0	10.9	9.3	3.2	13.2	12.6	8.7	..
2011-12	(%)	2.4	3.7	9.1	11.0	4.8	7.0	8.6	6.5	..
2010-11	(%)	0.9	4.4	11.7	14.7	4.9	11.7	7.3	17.6	..
2009-10	(%)	0.9	3.5	9.9	9.0	5.2	10.9	8.1	17.4	..
2008-09	(%)	1.5	4.5	13.2	7.3	7.6	11.0	2.5	22.2	..

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) 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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Criminal pending matters in the WA District, Magistrates' and Children's courts between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 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 improve the integrity and accuracy of the data extracted. In the Magistrates' and Children's courts a filter has been applied to exclude breach matters to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)**

units	<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>
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na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme courts — non-appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	95	58	58	34	22	14	7	10	..
2011-12	(no.)	104	48	76	21	29	5	8	3	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	16	3	10	4	6	3	4	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	22	9	22	3	8	na	3	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	16.8	5.2	17.2	11.8	27.3	21.4	57.1	—	..
2011-12	(%)	21.2	18.8	28.9	14.3	27.6	60.0	37.5	33.3	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	—	—	5	1	2	1	1	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	—	2	6	—	4	na	—	—	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	–	–	8.6	2.9	9.1	7.1	14.3	–	..
2011-12	(%)	–	4.2	7.9	–	13.8	–	–	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (c), (d)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	67	18	6	17	11	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	79	9	6	6	16	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	10	8	–	–	3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	8	na	1	–	4	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	14.9	44.4	–	–	27.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	10.1	33.0	16.7	–	25.0	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	–	1	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	1	na	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	–	5.6	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	1.3	na	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excluding children's)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	183	81	117	53	39	3	9	22	..
2011-12	(no.)	219	98	102	54	31	4	11	19	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	95	na	na	na	4	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	109	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	130	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	83	26	66	17	10	1	1	6	..
2011-12	(no.)	180	44	50	16	6	2	na	9	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	39	na	na	na	–	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	39	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	53	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	45.4	32.1	56.4	32.1	25.6	33.3	11.1	27.3	..
2011-12	(%)	82.2	44.9	49.0	29.6	19.4	50.0	20.0	47.4	..
2010-11	(%)	na	41.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	35.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(%)	na	40.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	26	8	30	3	–	1	–	3	..
2011-12	(no.)	39	12	25	4	–	1	na	–	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	9	na	na	na	–	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	8	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	12	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	14.2	9.9	25.6	5.7	–	33.3	–	13.6	..
2011-12	(%)	17.8	12.2	24.5	7.4	–	25.0	na	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	9.5	na	na	na	–	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	7.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(%)	na	9.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Children's courts										
Pending case load										
2012-13	(no.)	10	1	1	7	5	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	17	4	3	2	3	na	na	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	3	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	7	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	6	–	1	1	5	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	13	3	2	1	3	na	na	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	1	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	60.0	–	100.0	14.3	100.0	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(%)	76.5	75.0	66.7	50.0	100.0	na	na	100.0	..
2010-11	(%)	na	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	33.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(%)	na	28.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	(no.)	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	4	–	–	–	2	na	na	–	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(no.)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	(%)	40.0	–	–	–	40.0	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(%)	23.5	–	–	–	66.7	na	na	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	(%)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

TABLE 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal, homicide and related offences (a)**

units	<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>
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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) 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.
- (c) 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.

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

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

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **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										
2012-13	no.	669	288	114	127	56	56	59	41	282
2011-12	no.	543	319	105	138	75	61	47	56	266
2010-11	no.	572	348	101	128	74	52	43	30	324
2009-10	no.	459	345	112	129	63	44	25	37	280
2008-09	no.	454	351	94	124	66	55	31	20	336
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	174	64	—	18	6	8	20	1	18
2011-12	no.	88	77	—	25	10	15	17	2	25
2010-11	no.	157	107	—	22	11	5	9	4	22
2009-10	no.	53	98	—	20	14	11	5	1	29
2008-09	no.	69	100	—	26	5	13	8	1	26
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	26.0	22.2	—	14.2	10.7	14.3	33.9	2.4	6.4
2011-12	%	16.2	24.1	—	18.1	13.3	24.6	36.2	3.6	9.4
2010-11	%	27.4	30.7	—	17.2	14.9	9.6	20.9	13.3	6.8
2009-10	%	11.5	28.4	—	15.5	22.2	25.0	20.0	2.7	10.4
2008-09	%	15.2	28.5	—	21.0	7.6	23.6	25.8	5.0	7.7
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	69	10	—	2	3	2	7	1	6
2011-12	no.	33	18	—	2	2	—	3	—	4
2010-11	no.	48	30	—	7	2	1	—	1	5
2009-10	no.	14	27	—	2	5	1	—	—	6
2008-09	no.	16	41	—	11	3	—	2	1	9

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	10.3	3.5	–	1.6	5.4	3.6	11.9	2.4	2.1
2011-12	%	6.1	5.6	–	1.4	2.7	–	6.4	–	1.5
2010-11	%	8.4	8.6	–	5.5	2.7	1.9	–	3.3	1.5
2009-10	%	3.1	7.8	–	1.6	7.9	2.3	–	–	2.1
2008-09	%	3.5	11.7	–	8.9	4.5	–	6.5	5.0	2.7
Supreme (excl probate) / Federal Court — non-appeal (b), (c), (d)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	6 609	4 011	3 054	2 296	703	898	723	104	2 602
2011-12	no.	7 402	4 447	3 512	2 618	736	802	1 042	133	2 337
2010-11	no.	7 256	5 247	4 694	2 720	707	828	1 404	166	2 732
2009-10	no.	6 620	4 906	6 263	3 278	698	846	1 557	166	2 494
2008-09	no.	7 460	4 389	5 907	2 431	782	1 015	1 726	193	2 261
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	2 010	1 063	903	850	219	253	353	37	991
2011-12	no.	2 096	1 259	987	983	194	242	524	51	1 056
2010-11	no.	1 887	1 709	1 563	926	203	274	729	62	929
2009-10	no.	1 946	1 339	1 512	935	219	330	800	81	1 082
2008-09	no.	1 867	430	1 223	756	231	340	759	76	1 218
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	30.4	26.5	29.6	37.0	31.2	28.2	48.8	35.6	38.1
2011-12	%	28.3	28.3	28.1	37.5	26.4	30.2	50.3	38.3	45.2
2010-11	%	26.0	32.6	33.3	34.0	28.7	33.1	51.9	37.3	34.0
2009-10	%	29.4	27.3	24.1	28.5	31.4	39.0	51.4	48.8	43.4
2008-09	%	25.0	9.8	20.7	31.1	29.5	33.5	44.0	39.4	53.9

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	944	447	308	397	102	74	173	12	601
2011-12	no.	904	517	353	407	85	74	284	17	611
2010-11	no.	860	742	338	393	93	103	381	31	572
2009-10	no.	915	456	336	422	94	98	368	32	774
2008-09	no.	781	185	341	393	108	108	364	29	829
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	14.3	11.1	10.1	17.3	14.5	8.2	23.9	11.5	23.1
2011-12	%	12.2	11.6	10.1	15.5	11.5	9.2	27.3	12.8	26.1
2010-11	%	11.9	14.1	7.2	14.4	13.2	12.4	27.1	18.7	20.9
2009-10	%	13.8	9.3	5.4	12.9	13.5	11.6	23.6	19.3	31.0
2008-09	%	10.5	4.2	5.8	16.2	13.8	10.6	21.1	15.0	36.7
District/county courts — appeal (e), (f)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	80	91	38	59	77	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	97	66	45	57	14	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	95	79	51	77	11	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	63	59	69	80	9	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	100	62	70	60	18	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	7	10	9	5	6	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	13	12	10	15	—	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	5	13	22	10	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	3	6	17	11	—	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	1	11	7	11	—	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	8.8	11.0	23.7	8.5	7.8	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	13.4	18.2	22.2	26.3	—	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	5.3	16.5	43.1	13.0	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	4.8	10.2	24.6	13.8	—	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	1.0	17.7	10.0	18.3	—	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	—	2	4	—	1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	—	4	2	3	—	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	—	5	2	—	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	—	—	2	1	—	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	—	3	1	—	—	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	—	2.2	10.5	—	1.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	—	6.1	4.4	5.3	—	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	—	6.3	3.9	—	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	—	—	2.9	1.3	—	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	—	4.8	1.4	—	—	..	..	..	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (e), (f)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	6 520	7 350	4 710	3 758	3 518	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	6 714	6 818	5 125	3 708	3 245	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	7 281	6 805	4 816	4 125	3 378	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	6 720	6 189	4 465	2 848	3 521	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	7 564	6 028	4 160	2 784	3 311	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	1 507	2 296	935	1 378	1 354	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	1 470	1 933	929	1 332	1 525	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	1 660	1 625	986	640	1 427	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	1 159	1 556	877	563	1 577	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	1 555	1 487	859	456	1 383	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	23.1	31.2	19.9	36.7	38.5	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	21.9	28.4	18.1	35.9	47.0	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	22.8	23.9	20.5	15.5	42.2	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	17.2	25.1	19.6	19.8	44.8	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	20.6	24.7	20.6	16.4	41.8	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	326	973	182	426	677	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	279	700	152	268	768	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	331	574	187	122	719	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	294	505	168	122	699	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	344	452	185	138	702	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	5.0	13.2	3.9	11.3	19.2	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	4.2	10.3	3.0	7.2	23.7	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	4.5	8.4	3.9	3.0	21.3	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	4.4	8.2	3.8	4.3	19.9	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	4.5	7.5	4.4	5.0	21.2	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **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)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	58 514	11 857	25 212	22 100	14 773	4 744	1 112	2 091	..
2011-12	no.	58 977	12 079	23 289	22 192	12 876	4 755	864	2 386	..
2010-11	no.	na	11 668	23 287	22 769	12 899	5 728	795	2 332	..
2009-10	no.	na	11 222	28 275	22 378	13 237	5 781	720	2 201	..
2008-09	no.	na	10 849	35 109	27 266	14 331	6 001	1 034	2 390	..
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	no.	14 922	4 544	10 421	10 101	5 167	1 851	425	860	..
2011-12	no.	14 333	4 854	9 556	10 014	5 041	2 140	255	713	..
2010-11	no.	na	4 767	10 291	7 011	5 153	2 557	286	831	..
2009-10	no.	na	4 447	14 072	8 666	5 673	2 414	294	873	..
2008-09	no.	na	4 124	14 976	9 379	6 530	2 425	460	1 023	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	25.5	38.3	41.3	45.7	35.0	39.0	38.2	41.1	..
2011-12	%	24.3	40.2	41.0	45.1	39.2	45.0	29.5	29.9	..
2010-11	%	na	40.9	44.2	30.8	39.9	44.6	36.0	35.6	..
2009-10	%	na	39.6	49.8	38.7	42.9	41.8	40.8	39.7	..
2008-09	%	na	38.0	42.7	34.4	45.6	40.4	44.5	42.8	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	249	2 576	2 499	1 972	1 073	465	165	137	..
2011-12	no.	299	2 730	1 857	2 051	1 108	616	83	191	..
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	2 249	2 169	1 200	1 798	570	144	244	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	0.4	21.7	9.9	8.9	7.3	9.8	14.8	6.6	..
2011-12	%	0.5	22.6	8.0	9.2	8.6	13.0	9.6	8.0	..
2010-11	%	na	23.2	7.4	3.6	8.3	9.7	11.4	6.8	..
2009-10	%	na	21.2	7.7	6.0	9.3	10.8	15.7	7.6	..
2008-09	%	na	20.7	6.2	4.4	12.5	9.5	13.9	10.2	..
Children's courts										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	na	1 709	1 073	896	95	147	52	55	..
2011-12	no.	na	2 003	1 039	616	120	172	59	68	..
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	..
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	no.	na	491	336	420	11	70	21	26	..
2011-12	no.	na	564	359	235	14	74	19	13	..
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	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	na	28.7	31.3	46.9	11.6	47.6	40.4	47.3	..
2011-12	%	na	28.2	34.6	38.1	11.7	43.0	32.2	19.1	..
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	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	na	228	92	100	2	53	4	—	..
2011-12	no.	na	224	111	92	7	46	—	—	..
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	—	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	na	13.3	8.6	11.2	2.1	36.1	7.7	—	..
2011-12	%	na	11.2	10.7	14.9	5.8	26.7	—	—	..
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	—	..
Family courts — appeal (f), (g), (h)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	273
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	273
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	203
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	201
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	230
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	84
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	71
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	54
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	48
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	55

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	..	..	..	7.7	..	..	..	..	30.8
2011-12	%	..	..	..	21.7	..	..	..	..	26.0
2010-11	%	..	..	..	21.7	..	..	..	..	26.6
2009-10	%	..	..	..	6.3	..	..	..	..	23.9
2008-09	%	..	..	..	17.6	..	..	..	..	23.9
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	27
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	26
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	17
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	15
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	25
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	9.9
2011-12	%	..	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	9.5
2010-11	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	8.4
2009-10	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	7.5
2008-09	%	..	..	..	5.9	..	..	..	..	10.9
Family courts — non-appeal (f), (g), (h)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	10 034	..	..	..	..	4 997
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	10 699	..	..	..	..	5 155
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	10 683	..	..	..	..	5 190
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	10 683	..	..	..	..	5 873
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	8 596	..	..	..	..	5 381

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	3 498	..	..	..	..	1 475
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	4 191	..	..	..	..	1 403
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	4 232	..	..	..	..	1 540
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	3 869	..	..	..	..	1 631
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	2 895	..	..	..	..	1 358
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	..	..	..	34.9	..	..	..	..	29.5
2011-12	%	..	..	..	39.2	..	..	..	..	27.2
2010-11	%	..	..	..	39.6	..	..	..	..	29.7
2009-10	%	..	..	..	36.2	..	..	..	..	27.8
2008-09	%	..	..	..	33.7	..	..	..	..	25.2
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	1 537	..	..	..	..	560
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	2 115	..	..	..	..	559
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	2 037	..	..	..	..	602
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	1 710	..	..	..	..	612
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	1 241	..	..	..	..	552
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	..	..	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	11.2
2011-12	%	..	..	..	19.8	..	..	..	..	10.8
2010-11	%	..	..	..	19.1	..	..	..	..	11.6
2009-10	%	..	..	..	16.0	..	..	..	..	10.4
2008-09	%	..	..	..	14.4	..	..	..	..	10.3

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Federal Circuit Court (g), (h)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 067
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 444
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 207
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 930
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 884
Cases >6 mths										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 688
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 653
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 804
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 755
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 729
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.4
2011-12	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.7
2010-11	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.1
2009-10	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.8
2008-09	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.7
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 117
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 683
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 129
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 701
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 393

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
2011-12	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7
2010-11	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
2009-10	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
2008-09	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6
Coroners' courts (i)										
Pending case load										
2012-13	no.	3 331	5 306	2 069	1 926	1 661	440	234	454	..
2011-12	no.	2 543	4 956	2 333	1 994	1 249	481	281	397	..
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	..
Cases >12 mths										
2012-13	no.	1 221	2 106	549	425	465	110	85	134	..
2011-12	no.	316	2 048	701	570	307	112	81	106	..
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	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	36.7	39.7	26.5	22.1	28.0	25.0	36.3	29.5	..
2011-12	%	12.4	41.3	30.0	28.6	24.6	23.3	28.8	26.7	..
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	..

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2012-13	no.	742	1 072	211	189	175	45	40	88	..
2011-12	no.	63	1 203	328	259	133	48	45	73	..
2010-11	no.	112	1 396	320	337	146	37	30	45	..
2009-10	no.	403	1 027	205	300	161	30	28	38	..
2008-09	no.	290	340	226	285	188	26	43	44	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2012-13	%	22.3	20.2	10.2	9.8	10.5	10.2	17.1	19.4	..
2011-12	%	2.5	24.3	14.1	13.0	10.6	10.0	16.0	18.4	..
2010-11	%	4.3	31.0	11.8	14.6	8.7	10.4	12.0	13.1	..
2009-10	%	13.0	18.4	7.6	17.8	11.1	9.3	11.9	10.6	..
2008-09	%	10.7	6.0	10.1	16.3	9.5	8.3	18.3	11.2	..

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) Data quality auditing by the Tasmanian Supreme Court during 2011-12 identified a number of revisions in previous years' figures.
- (c) The Supreme Court of Victoria activity data for Civil cases lodged for the period 2012-13 include major class actions for Greater Southern and Kilmore East-Kinglake Bushfire trials. Supreme Court of Victoria civil data for the period 2010-2011 have changed from what was previously published due to a major audit of the case backlog. The audit identified a large number of additional finalisations, which changed the reporting data for the 2010-11 financial year. The clearance rate improved to 100 per cent or greater and both the cost per case and backlog decreased.
- (d) Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex.

TABLE 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), civil (a)**

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
(e)	NSW pending data in 2008-09 for the district court (civil jurisdiction) are extrapolated from Sydney data to derive a state total.									
(f)	WA District court and WA Family Court pending civil matters data between financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 have been revised following a review of data extraction processes and a subsequent change to business practices related to the management of the District court's civil inactive case list. Discrepancies in the WA Family Court data extraction process have now been addressed to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(g)	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 Circuit Court do not apply the deeming rule.									
(h)	As the Federal Circuit 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.									
(i)	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 authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.22

Table 7A.22 Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Criminal — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme courts (c)									
2012-13	na	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.7	5.6	10.1	6.7	..
2011-12	na	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.5	5.4	7.4	6.6	..
2010-11	na	2.4	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	..
District/county courts (d)									
2012-13	na	4.9	3.9	3.8	6.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	na	5.1	4.0	4.0	6.3	..	..	..	..
2010-11	na	4.7	4.0	3.8	6.5	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	7.8	3.8	3.8	6.5	..	..	..	..
2008-09	na	6.1	3.8	4.0	6.4	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f)									
2012-13	na	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.0	..
2011-12	na	3.0	2.4	2.2	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.3	..
2010-11	na	3.0	2.4	2.1	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	..
2009-10	na	3.0	2.3	2.1	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.1	..
2008-09	na	2.9	2.3	2.1	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.3	..
Children's courts (d), (g), (h)									
2012-13	na	2.7	3.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	6.8	4.2	..
2011-12	na	2.9	2.9	4.0	3.8	5.2	5.6	4.7	..
2010-11	na	3.1	2.8	4.0	3.6	5.6	6.6	5.8	..
2009-10	na	3.1	2.7	3.7	3.4	4.8	6.9	5.6	..
2008-09	na	5.4	2.6	3.4	3.4	4.9	5.3	4.9	..

TABLE 7A.22

Table 7A.22 Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Civil — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal Court (c)									
2012-13	na	1.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	na	4.9	4.5	2.5
2011-12	na	1.5	1.4	2.2	4.0	na	4.9	4.5	3.2
2010-11	na	1.4	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
District/county courts (d)									
2012-13	na	1.0	0.6	1.2	4.1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	na	1.2	0.8	1.1	3.7	..	..	..	..
2010-11	na	1.6	0.8	1.0	3.7	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	2.3	0.8	1.4	4.5	..	..	..	..
2008-09	na	2.2	0.7	1.5	4.1	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (f)									
2012-13	na	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.0	..
2011-12	na	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.3	..
2010-11	na	0.9	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	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	na	1.2	1.5	..
Children's courts (g), (h)									
2012-13	na	1.6	3.5	3.1	2.8	11.9	8.0	3.2	..
2011-12	na	1.6	3.2	4.5	2.6	10.9	7.9	2.4	..
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	1.6	2.7	5.1	2.6	..	6.1	1.7	..

TABLE 7A.22

Table 7A.22 Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Family courts (i)									
2012-13	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	2.4
2011-12	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	2.4
2010-11	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	2.5
2009-10	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	2.6
2008-09	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	2.9
Federal Circuit Court (j)									
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2
Coroners' courts									
2012-13	na	1.0	3.6	4.6	1.5	1.0	5.8	1.0	..
2011-12	na	1.0	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.0	..
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	..

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) Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred.
- (c) Queensland Supreme Court data for the count of attendances in the criminal and civil jurisdictions do not include appeal cases.

TABLE 7A.22

Table 7A.22 **Attendance indicator (average number of attendances per finalisation) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
(d)	Criminal attendance indicator data in the WA District, Magistrates' and Children's courts and civil attendance indicator data in the WA District and WA Family Courts between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 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 improve the integrity and accuracy of the data extracted. In the Magistrates' and Children's criminal courts a filter has been applied to exclude breach matters to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. WA District court civil attendance indicator data between 2008-09 and 2011-12 have been revised following a District Court review and subsequent change to business practices related to the management of the court's civil inactive case list. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.								
(e)	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.								
(f)	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.								
(g)	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.								
(h)	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.								
(i)	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.								
(j)	Excludes responses to applications.								
	na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

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

TABLE 7A.23

Table 7A.23 **Attendance indicator, criminal (Homicide and related offences) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Criminal — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme courts (non-appeal)									
2012-13	na	6.4	6.2	6.4	12.6	14.2	12.3	13.0	..
2011-12	na	7.1	4.0	5.6	7.9	17.0	14.0	11.7	..
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
District/county courts (non-appeal)									
2012-13	na	5.2	4.1	2.8	9.1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	na	5.0	5.1	3.4	5.9	..	..	..	..
2010-11	na	5.5	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	5.2	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2008-09	na	5.8	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2012-13	na	7.1	9.4	6.0	5.4	3.0	6.5	8.7	..
2011-12	na	6.4	9.7	6.7	6.7	4.3	6.0	8.9	..
2010-11	na	6.2	na	na	na	3.8	na	na	..
2009-10	na	8.3	na	na	na	3.5	na	na	..
2008-09	na	6.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Children's courts (c), (d)									
2012-13	na	5.1	6.9	12.3	8.3	—	—	20.0	..
2011-12	na	14.0	8.0	11.2	8.1	na	6.0	—	..
2010-11	na	7.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	na	11.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2008-09	na	12.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

TABLE 7A.23

Table 7A.23 **Attendance indicator, criminal (Homicide and related offences) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
(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)	Attendance data for WA is based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred.								
(c)	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.								
(d)	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.								
	na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

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

TABLE 7A.24

Table 7A.24	Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (a), (b)								
	<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>Total (c)</i>
Supreme courts									
Appeal									
2012-13	109.1	111.3	92.8	98.2	99.6	113.6	122.2	51.7	102.2
2011-12	87.6	151.7	104.1	90.4	105.1	92.9	103.5	114.3	106.9
2010-11	104.5	158.8	89.4	97.6	93.3	103.0	81.5	147.4	109.0
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
Non-appeal									
2012-13	129.5	88.9	118.4	98.1	115.3	101.5	175.6	94.2	111.1
2011-12	79.6	139.8	105.8	91.4	98.3	95.2	99.3	101.2	100.7
2010-11	67.5	113.8	98.4	95.0	113.6	100.5	117.6	83.5	97.7
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
All matters									
2012-13	114.7	104.1	110.5	98.2	103.7	102.0	155.3	91.8	107.5
2011-12	85.4	149.4	105.3	90.8	104.0	95.1	100.5	101.7	103.2
2010-11	95.8	149.0	96.6	96.6	96.8	100.6	105.8	86.2	101.9
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
District/county courts (d)									
Appeal									
2012-13	99.2	92.1	271.9	..	..	..	..	..	104.2
2011-12	102.8	103.6	83.4	..	..	..	..	..	102.0
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

TABLE 7A.24

Table 7A.24 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (a), (b)

	<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>Total (c)</i>
Non-appeal									
2012-13	89.5	96.1	105.9	101.4	95.3	..	..	..	98.0
2011-12	98.7	109.6	104.5	99.2	99.8	..	..	..	102.5
2010-11	86.8	97.6	104.4	103.5	107.7	..	..	..	99.6
2009-10	101.9	100.9	96.6	100.1	101.0	..	..	..	99.4
2008-09	99.8	103.0	100.7	117.2	85.2	..	..	..	101.2
All matters									
2012-13	95.6	94.0	119.1	101.4	95.3	..	..	..	100.4
2011-12	101.4	106.3	102.5	99.2	99.8	..	..	..	102.3
2010-11	96.0	104.4	95.5	103.5	107.7	..	..	..	98.9
2009-10	100.7	93.3	98.2	100.1	101.0	..	..	..	98.7
2008-09	99.3	96.8	100.3	117.2	85.2	..	..	..	99.6
Magistrates' courts									
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2012-13	98.4	107.5	97.5	95.6	100.8	102.1	98.8	107.1	100.6
2011-12	104.9	104.9	100.1	96.5	101.3	97.3	103.8	110.0	102.1
2010-11	101.1	108.1	104.4	97.6	107.4	98.4	98.5	98.9	103.4
2009-10	97.4	109.8	101.6	98.3	111.5	95.6	102.7	97.0	102.3
2008-09	100.2	106.4	100.5	95.9	102.2	125.1	100.3	97.2	101.8
Children's courts									
2012-13	99.6	105.5	106.9	98.5	100.8	105.7	114.5	104.3	103.6
2011-12	105.6	101.7	101.8	101.4	101.9	94.8	107.6	88.9	101.8
2010-11	98.4	107.9	104.7	101.0	106.1	108.9	103.9	105.2	103.8
2009-10	92.0	104.4	100.2	94.9	104.3	89.8	105.6	91.0	98.8
2008-09	101.5	105.9	103.5	91.8	101.2	90.8	87.2	97.5	100.4

TABLE 7A.24

Table 7A.24 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (c)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)									
2012-13	98.5	107.3	98.1	95.8	100.8	102.4	100.0	106.8	100.8
2011-12	105.0	104.6	100.2	96.8	101.3	97.1	104.1	107.5	102.1
2010-11	100.9	108.1	104.4	97.9	107.3	99.2	99.0	99.4	103.5
2009-10	97.0	109.1	101.5	98.0	110.7	95.1	103.0	96.5	102.0
2008-09	100.3	106.3	100.6	95.6	102.1	122.0	98.8	97.2	101.7
All criminal courts									
2012-13	98.3	107.0	98.7	96.0	100.6	102.4	102.7	106.4	100.9
2011-12	104.7	104.7	100.3	96.9	101.3	97.0	103.9	107.3	102.1
2010-11	100.6	108.1	104.0	98.0	107.2	99.3	99.4	99.0	103.3
2009-10	97.2	108.6	101.4	98.0	110.4	95.1	101.7	96.4	101.8
2008-09	100.2	106.1	100.6	96.0	101.6	121.3	98.0	97.0	101.6

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.6), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.19). 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.

TABLE 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<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>Total (c)</i>
(b)	Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.6 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.6 and 7A.1.								
(c)	The total number of finalisations (table 7A.1), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.6) expressed as a percentage.								
(d)	The number of finalisations in the Queensland District appeal court for 2012-13 was unusually high due to a further appeal pending in a higher appeal court jurisdiction. The outcome of that higher court appeal set the precedent for those appeals pending in the district court (all related to the alcohol management program) which were all finalised together, resulting in a very high clearance rate.								

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.1 and 7A.6.

TABLE 7A.25

Table 7A.25	Clearance indicator – criminal, homicide and related offences (per cent) (a), (b)								
	<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>Total (c)</i>
Supreme courts									
Non-appeal									
2012-13	106.5	88.1	120.9	62.0	139.4	71.4	100.0	59.1	99.0
2011-12	95.3	120.4	108.6	109.7	142.1	100.0	28.6	237.5	111.4
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2012-13	95.1	138.7	100.0	64.5	144.4	..	..	..	100.6
2011-12	108.0	105.1	63.6	87.5	200.0	..	..	..	111.7
2010-11	na	95.8	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2009-10	na	90.7	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2008-09	na	109.4	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts									
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2012-13	140.1	107.6	86.1	95.9	89.6	75.0	93.8	70.4	111.0
2011-12	117.1	83.9	82.7	92.4	115.4	70.0	123.5	45.8	100.7
2010-11	na	117.7	na	na	na	80.0	na	na	na
2009-10	na	85.8	na	na	na	78.6	na	na	na
2008-09	na	61.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Children's courts									
2012-13	136.4	140.0	140.0	50.0	75.0	-	-	-	108.1
2011-12	147.4	87.5	33.3	120.0	166.7	na	400.0	-	na
2010-11	na	120.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	120.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	80.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 7A.25

Table 7A.25	Clearance indicator – criminal, homicide and related offences (per cent) (a), (b)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (c)
All criminal courts									
2012-13	124.7	105.7	102.3	79.7	105.5	72.7	94.7	67.3	106.1
2011-12	112.0	96.8	92.7	96.9	138.0	na	108.0	90.9	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

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 for homicide and related offences is derived by dividing the number of homicide and related offence finalisations in the reporting period, by the number of homicide and related offence 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.7), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.20). 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.7 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.7 and 7A.2.

(c) The total number of finalisations (table 7A.7), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.2) expressed as a percentage.

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

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

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	<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 (c)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate) (d)/Federal Court										
Appeal										
2012-13	91.2	107.0	99.6	106.0	86.7	105.6	80.0	110.9	100.2	98.6
2011-12	78.9	107.9	98.5	93.9	98.2	89.3	95.3	81.9	111.6	95.7
2010-11	102.5	100.0	104.6	98.8	95.2	95.7	60.4	104.7	95.9	99.2
2009-10	95.8	80.4	93.2	96.6	108.1	106.7	116.7	86.4	109.8	97.7
2008-09	124.2	90.9	93.3	109.5	93.7	113.4	142.5	127.4	106.5	108.4
Non-appeal										
2012-13	135.7	106.6	112.6	110.1	106.0	90.3	162.0	120.3	114.6	118.1
2011-12	125.3	112.9	129.2	109.6	98.8	102.7	172.3	107.9	109.7	118.1
2010-11	87.9	102.3	129.6	93.0	95.3	102.1	131.6	97.7	93.8	100.5
2009-10	123.7	115.3	94.9	97.5	106.7	120.7	115.9	119.3	93.5	109.9
2008-09	103.8	118.5	87.5	86.6	98.1	98.6	91.5	96.7	106.8	101.4
All matters										
2012-13	132.0	106.6	111.7	109.8	104.1	91.5	153.9	116.0	113.0	116.4
2011-12	121.7	112.6	127.3	108.7	98.7	101.6	167.1	96.0	109.9	116.3
2010-11	88.9	102.2	128.5	93.3	95.3	101.5	127.4	100.7	94.1	100.4
2009-10	121.7	113.3	94.9	97.4	106.8	119.4	115.9	107.6	96.6	109.0
2008-09	104.9	116.9	87.7	87.7	97.7	99.7	93.2	106.2	106.8	101.9
District/county courts										
Appeal										
2012-13	107.2	81.5	118.9	98.3	80.9	..	..	..	..	93.3
2011-12	106.6	109.6	109.2	120.2	102.8	..	..	..	..	109.8
2010-11	74.3	100.0	130.8	104.9	90.0	..	..	..	..	92.9
2009-10	117.1	96.9	99.0	82.6	128.1	..	..	..	..	102.8
2008-09	64.6	94.5	132.7	100.0	75.0	..	..	..	..	91.3

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	<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 (c)</i>
Non-appeal										
2012-13	104.8	92.9	107.4	98.8	94.8	..	..	..	..	100.3
2011-12	107.0	96.8	94.9	106.8	124.5	..	..	..	..	103.4
2010-11	96.3	86.1	93.2	82.4	104.9	..	..	..	..	91.4
2009-10	100.2	91.2	94.2	98.8	93.2	..	..	..	..	96.0
2008-09	94.1	91.0	104.4	92.1	94.2	..	..	..	..	95.0
All matters										
2012-13	104.9	92.6	107.5	98.8	93.9	..	..	..	..	100.1
2011-12	107.0	97.2	95.0	107.1	124.2	..	..	..	..	103.6
2010-11	95.7	86.4	93.6	82.8	104.7	..	..	..	..	91.4
2009-10	100.6	91.3	94.3	98.3	93.6	..	..	..	..	96.1
2008-09	93.5	91.1	105.0	92.3	94.0	..	..	..	..	94.9
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	99.5	107.7	97.5	100.1	91.3	109.5	93.6	104.4	..	100.9
2011-12	101.9	104.4	99.9	97.9	102.1	100.9	98.0	99.4	..	101.6
2010-11	92.3	105.0	110.4	102.0	102.0	100.1	97.7	97.7	..	99.7
2009-10	88.8	97.2	112.7	103.6	107.4	103.4	109.4	92.3	..	97.5
2008-09	91.2	103.0	99.7	88.2	99.5	99.1	124.6	87.8	..	95.9
Children's courts										
2012-13	100.4	98.2	99.2	90.2	102.0	112.7	112.3	103.4	..	98.7
2011-12	102.7	87.8	94.0	86.1	96.3	96.3	87.2	91.9	..	95.0
2010-11	89.7	86.6	95.9	95.2	103.1	110.5	98.7	95.4	..	91.6
2009-10	84.7	85.7	103.9	89.7	96.7	97.0	99.4	97.4	..	89.7
2008-09	86.1	91.5	102.0	91.5	103.2	70.5	87.0	95.4	..	91.5

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	<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 (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	99.5	107.1	97.6	99.6	91.7	109.6	94.1	104.4	..	100.8
2011-12	101.9	103.4	99.5	97.4	101.8	100.6	97.6	99.0	..	101.3
2010-11	92.2	104.0	109.4	101.8	102.0	100.6	97.8	97.6	..	99.3
2009-10	88.6	96.6	112.3	103.2	106.9	103.2	109.0	92.6	..	97.1
2008-09	91.0	102.5	99.8	88.3	99.7	97.8	123.4	88.1	..	95.7
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	101.5	106.2	99.2	99.9	92.4	107.4	101.3	104.8	113.0	101.8
2011-12	103.3	103.6	100.8	98.8	103.5	100.7	107.5	98.9	109.9	102.5
2010-11	92.1	102.9	109.6	99.6	102.0	100.7	103.3	97.8	94.1	98.9
2009-10	90.8	97.3	109.5	102.6	105.6	104.5	110.4	93.1	96.6	97.9
2008-09	92.0	102.8	99.2	88.5	99.1	98.0	117.1	88.9	106.8	96.1
Family courts										
Appeal										
2012-13	..	..	..	90.3	..	..	..	..	102.1	101.1
2011-12	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	89.0	89.9
2010-11	..	..	..	78.8	..	..	..	..	99.1	97.2
2009-10	..	..	..	103.4	..	..	..	..	109.5	109.0
2008-09	..	..	..	95.8	..	..	..	..	95.0	95.0
Non-appeal										
2012-13	..	..	..	104.5	..	..	..	..	101.2	102.7
2011-12	..	..	..	100.1	..	..	..	..	99.6	99.8
2010-11	..	..	..	100.2	..	..	..	..	106.2	103.5
2009-10	..	..	..	86.4	..	..	..	..	100.2	94.1
2008-09	..	..	..	102.4	..	..	..	..	106.2	104.6

TABLE 7A.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
All matters										
2012-13	..	..	..	104.4	..	..	..	..	101.2	102.6
2011-12	..	..	..	100.1	..	..	..	..	99.4	99.7
2010-11	..	..	..	100.2	..	..	..	..	106.1	103.4
2009-10	..	..	..	86.4	..	..	..	..	100.3	94.3
2008-09	..	..	..	102.4	..	..	..	..	106.0	104.5
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.1	101.1
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.8	96.8
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.5	98.5
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.2	97.2
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
Coroners' courts										
2012-13	110.9	93.3	105.0	102.9	84.2	81.1	104.0	99.7	..	100.4
2011-12	131.9	98.4	106.9	115.6	113.9	96.7	100.9	93.4	..	112.5
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

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.26

Table 7A.26 Clearance indicator – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent) (a), (b)

	<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 (c)</i>
(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.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: <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. 									
(b)	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.									
(c)	The total number of finalisations (table 7A.2), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.6) expressed as a percentage.									
(d)	The Supreme Court of Victoria activity data for Civil cases for the period 2010-2011 has changed from what was previously published due to a major audit of the case backlog. The audit identified a large number of additional finalisations, which changed the reporting data for the 2010-11 financial year. The clearance rate improved to 100 per cent or greater and both the cost per case and backlog decreased.									

na Not available .. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27 **Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)**

<i>Unit (b)</i>		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Criminal											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme courts (g), (h)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	12.1	16.1	10.6	8.6	7.2	3.9	3.1	4.0	..	65.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	13.5	16.1	10.9	9.0	6.6	3.9	2.6	3.7	..	66.3
2010-11	(no. FTE)	12.7	19.1	10.9	9.0	6.5	3.9	2.8	3.6	..	68.5
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
District/county courts (i)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	37.5	42.7	28.0	18.3	15.8	..	..	..	..	142.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	37.6	43.9	28.4	18.4	15.4	..	..	..	..	143.7
2010-11	(no. FTE)	41.0	43.9	28.1	19.6	15.2	..	..	..	..	147.8
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
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	89.0	70.9	67.3	38.3	25.1	9.9	3.7	8.5	..	312.7
2011-12	(no. FTE)	108.3	72.9	64.6	34.6	26.0	9.9	3.5	8.2	..	328.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	107.4	68.8	64.1	34.6	26.0	9.9	3.4	8.3	..	322.5
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
Children's courts (j)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	12.7	2.4	5.2	3.6	3.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	..	30.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	13.8	2.0	5.3	3.9	3.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	..	31.1
2010-11	(no. FTE)	8.8	1.8	5.1	4.0	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.8	..	25.4
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

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27

Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

	<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	151.3	132.1	111.1	68.8	51.9	14.9	7.1	13.6	..	550.8
2011-12	(no. FTE)	173.2	134.9	109.2	65.9	51.6	14.9	6.5	13.0	..	569.1
2010-11	(no. FTE)	169.8	133.7	108.2	67.2	51.1	14.9	6.6	12.7	..	564.2
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
Civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme/Federal Court (g), (h)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	45.5	37.6	13.2	20.9	6.4	3.1	3.0	4.1	56.0	189.8
2011-12	(no. FTE)	47.2	37.7	13.5	25.0	7.8	3.1	2.8	4.6	57.0	198.6
2010-11	(no. FTE)	47.8	32.4	12.8	24.7	7.2	3.1	2.9	4.5	50.0	185.3
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
District/county courts (h)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	27.1	18.6	6.3	9.9	5.4	..	..	..	..	67.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	28.0	17.0	6.5	9.9	5.6	..	..	..	..	67.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	18.5	16.0	6.6	10.5	6.2	..	..	..	..	57.8
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
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	24.0	33.4	10.9	9.0	8.4	1.8	2.4	6.2	..	96.1
2011-12	(no. FTE)	5.7	34.3	9.8	12.8	8.7	1.8	2.5	6.2	..	81.8
2010-11	(no. FTE)	7.7	32.0	9.2	12.8	8.7	1.8	3.3	6.0	..	81.4
2009-10	(no. FTE)	7.0	33.0	11.8	5.5	8.9	1.9	2.0	5.7	..	75.8
2008-09	(no. FTE)	6.0	33.0	12.1	6.0	9.0	2.0	1.7	5.7	..	75.5

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27 **Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Children's courts (j)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	11.3	9.6	3.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	..	27.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	11.3	8.0	3.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	..	25.7
2010-11	(no. FTE)	16.2	7.3	3.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	..	29.8
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
Family courts (k)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	15.9	..	..	..	..	31.2	47.1
2011-12	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	14.0	..	..	..	..	31.0	45.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	15.7	..	..	..	..	33.3	49.0
2009-10	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	35.4	48.0
2008-09	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	37.7	50.3
Federal Circuit Court (k)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.5	62.5
2011-12	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.4	62.4
2010-11	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.8	60.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.3	59.3
2008-09	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.0	61.0
Coroners' courts (l)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.5	9.5	4.0	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	32.7
2011-12	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.5	10.2	2.5	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	31.9
2010-11	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.0	8.1	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.5	..	28.9
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

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27

Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

<i>Unit (b)</i>		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Total number FTE judicial officers for civil courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	112.9	108.7	43.2	60.9	23.1	5.9	6.3	12.1	149.7	522.7
2011-12	(no. FTE)	97.1	106.5	43.6	65.2	24.9	5.9	6.1	12.7	150.4	512.4
2010-11	(no. FTE)	95.1	96.7	39.9	67.0	25.0	5.3	7.1	12.3	144.1	492.5
2009-10	(no. FTE)	90.6	94.9	39.9	53.9	27.5	5.6	5.1	11.9	146.7	476.2
2008-09	(no. FTE)	86.2	92.9	42.0	53.9	26.7	5.9	5.4	12.2	149.7	474.8
Criminal and civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme/ Federal Court											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	57.6	53.7	23.8	29.5	13.6	7.0	6.1	8.1	56.0	255.4
2011-12	(no. FTE)	60.7	53.8	24.4	34.0	14.4	7.0	5.3	8.3	57.0	264.9
2010-11	(no. FTE)	60.4	51.5	23.7	33.7	13.7	7.0	5.7	8.1	50.0	253.8
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
District/county courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	64.6	61.3	34.3	28.2	21.2	..	..	..	..	209.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	65.6	60.9	34.9	28.3	21.0	..	..	..	..	210.7
2010-11	(no. FTE)	59.5	59.9	34.7	30.1	21.4	..	..	..	..	205.6
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
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	113.0	104.3	78.2	47.3	33.5	11.7	6.1	14.6	..	408.8
2011-12	(no. FTE)	114.0	107.2	74.4	47.4	34.7	11.7	6.0	14.4	..	409.8
2010-11	(no. FTE)	115.0	100.8	73.3	47.4	34.7	11.7	6.7	14.3	..	403.9
2009-10	(no. FTE)	114.0	102.4	71.4	46.0	35.6	11.4	6.7	13.4	..	400.9
2008-09	(no. FTE)	113.0	102.2	69.7	46.3	35.9	11.8	6.4	13.7	..	398.9

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)
Children's courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	24.0	12.0	8.5	4.8	4.7	1.7	0.4	1.4	..	57.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	25.0	10.0	8.9	4.9	4.4	1.7	0.4	1.4	..	56.8
2010-11	(no. FTE)	25.0	9.2	8.3	5.1	4.3	1.7	0.5	1.1	..	55.2
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
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal and civil courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE)	264.2	240.8	154.3	129.7	75.0	20.8	13.5	25.7	149.7	1 073.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	270.3	241.4	152.8	131.1	76.5	20.8	12.5	25.7	150.4	1 081.5
2010-11	(no. FTE)	264.9	230.4	148.1	134.2	76.1	20.2	13.7	25.0	144.1	1 056.7
2009-10	(no. FTE)	266.2	223.1	141.1	124.4	77.1	19.7	13.5	24.2	146.7	1 035.8
2008-09	(no. FTE)	263.2	218.9	141.2	124.6	76.2	20.4	14.2	24.7	149.7	1 033.2
Criminal											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people											
Supreme courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.7	..	0.3
2011-12		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.6	..	0.3
2010-11		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	..	0.3
2009-10		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.7	..	0.3
2008-09		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.7	..	0.3
District/county courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	..	..	..	..	0.6
2011-12		0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.6
2010-11		0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.7
2009-10		0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.7
2008-09		0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.7

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27 **Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)**

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.0	3.6	..	1.4
2011-12		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.0	3.5	..	1.5
2010-11		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	0.9	3.6	..	1.5
2009-10		1.5	1.3	1.4	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	1.3	3.6	..	1.5
Children's courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	..	0.1
2011-12		0.2	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	..	0.1
2010-11		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
Total for criminal courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.9	5.7	..	2.4
2011-12		2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.7	5.6	..	2.5
2010-11		2.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	1.8	5.5	..	2.5
2009-10		2.5	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.3	5.4	..	2.6
2008-09		2.5	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	5.6	..	2.6
Civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people											
Supreme/Federal Court											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.8
2011-12		0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.9
2010-11		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

TABLE 7A.27

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
District/county courts										
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	0.3
2011-12		0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	0.3
2010-11		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	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
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.4
2011-12		0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.7	0.4
2010-11		0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	2.6	0.4
2009-10		0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.3
2008-09		0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.4
Children's courts										
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.2	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2011-12		0.2	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2010-11		0.2	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	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Family courts										
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2011-12		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2010-11		..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2009-10		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2008-09		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.2	0.2

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27

Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
Coroner's court										
2012-13	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
2011-12	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
2010-11	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	..	0.1
2009-10	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	..	0.1
2008-09	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	..	0.1
Total for civil courts										
2012-13	1.5	1.9	0.9	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.7	5.1	0.7	2.3
2011-12	1.3	1.9	1.0	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.6	5.4	0.7	2.3
2010-11	1.3	1.8	0.9	2.9	1.5	1.0	1.9	5.3	0.6	2.2
2009-10	1.3	1.8	0.9	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	5.2	0.7	2.2
2008-09	1.2	1.7	1.0	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	5.5	0.7	2.2
Criminal and civil										
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people										
Supreme/Federal Court										
2012-13	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.4	0.2	1.1
2011-12	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.4	3.6	0.3	1.2
2010-11	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.5	0.2	1.1
2009-10	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.5	3.6	0.2	1.1
2008-09	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.8	0.2	1.1

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27 **Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)**

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	
District/county courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.3	..	..	..	0.9
2011-12		0.9	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	..	..	..	0.9
2010-11		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
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.6	6.2	1.8	
2011-12		1.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.6	6.2	1.8	
2010-11		1.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.8	6.2	1.8	
2009-10		1.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	5.9	1.8	
2008-09		1.6	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.8	6.1	1.9	
Children's courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	
2011-12		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	
2010-11		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	
Total for criminal and civil courts											
2012-13	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	3.6	4.2	3.3	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.5	10.8	0.7	4.7
2011-12		3.7	4.3	3.4	5.5	4.7	4.1	3.4	11.0	0.7	4.8
2010-11		3.7	4.2	3.3	5.8	4.7	4.0	3.7	10.9	0.6	4.8
2009-10		3.7	4.1	3.2	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8	10.6	0.7	4.7
2008-09		3.8	4.1	3.3	5.6	4.8	4.1	4.1	11.1	0.7	4.8

Aust cts = Australian courts.

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27 **Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)**

	<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
(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)	From 2010-11 Queensland has amended its methodology to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment.										
(d)	WA Courts FTE data for 2010-11 have been revised following the deployment of a new model for 2011-12 data to calculate financial data and the number of FTE staff. The revised method has mapped the data in a more accurate manner against the counting rules. The model implemented a more definitive civil and criminal apportionment methodology, which has led to greater accuracy. Data prior to 2010-11 may not be comparable.										
(e)	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 (31 December).										
(f)	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.										
(g)	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.										
(h)	WA Supreme Court Judicial FTEs include both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. The slight increase in this indicator in 2010-11 was due to extra judicial officers engaged to hear the Bell Group litigation appeal. This result was expected to be maintained for 2011-12 as those judicial officers were appointed until the appeal was finalised.										
(i)	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.										
(j)	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.										
(k)	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.										
(l)	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.

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

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27

Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
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Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table 2A.2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised. Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) to June 2011 used to derive rates are revised to the ABS' final 2011 Census rebased ERPs. The final ERP replaces the preliminary 2006 Census based ERPs used in the 2013 Report. ERP data from December 2011 are first preliminary estimates based on the 2011 Census. See Chapter 2 (table 2A.1-2) for details.

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (a), (b)**

	<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>
Criminal										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	2.3	3.5	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	..	1.4
2011-12	3.1	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	..	1.3
2010-11	2.5	2.4	0.6	1.6	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	..	1.3
2009-10	2.4	2.5	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	1.2
2008-09	2.4	2.1	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	..	1.2
District/county courts										
2012-13	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.6
2011-12	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.6
2010-11	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.6
2009-10	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.5
2008-09	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.5
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	..	0.04
2011-12	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	..	0.05
2010-11	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07	..	0.04
2009-10	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.06	..	0.04
2008-09	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.06	..	0.04
Children's courts										
2012-13	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.05	..	0.05
2011-12	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	..	0.05
2010-11	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	..	0.04
2009-10	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.17	0.06	..	0.04
2008-09	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.18	0.06	..	0.04

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (a), (b)**

	<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>
Total criminal										
2012-13	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.07	..	0.07
2011-12	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.08	..	0.07
2010-11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.09	..	0.07
2009-10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.09	..	0.06
2008-09	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.09	..	0.06
Civil										
Supreme/Federal Court										
2012-13	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.5
2011-12	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.5
2010-11	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.5
2009-10	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.5	0.5
2008-09	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.4
District/county courts										
2012-13	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2
2011-12	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2
2010-11	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2
2009-10	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.2
2008-09	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.2
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.09	..	0.02
2011-12	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.10	..	0.02
2010-11	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.10	..	0.02
2009-10	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.09	..	0.02
2008-09	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.11	..	0.02

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (a), (b)**

	<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>
Children's courts										
2012-13	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.09	..	0.11
2011-12	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.10	..	0.12
2010-11	0.19	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.10	0.11	..	0.14
2009-10	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.07	..	0.17	0.08	..	0.11
2008-09	0.11	0.18	0.06	0.08	0.07	..	0.19	0.13	..	0.11
Total civil (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts)										
2012-13	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.85	0.08
2011-12	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.11	0.16	0.98	0.08
2010-11	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.14	0.17	1.08	0.07
2009-10	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.10	0.15	1.48	0.07
2008-09	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.18	1.24	0.06
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
2011-12	..	..	..	0.09	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
2010-11	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.14
2009-10	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.15
2008-09	..	..	..	0.09	..	..	..	..	0.19	0.15
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (a), (b)**

	<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>
Coroners' courts										
2012-13	0.08	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.50	..	0.14
2011-12	0.06	0.19	0.21	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.53	..	0.13
2010-11	0.08	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.52	..	0.13
2009-10	0.08	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.36	..	0.12
2008-09	0.08	0.22	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.16	0.02	0.67	..	0.13
Criminal and Civil										
Supreme/Federal Court										
2012-13	0.44	0.67	0.43	0.84	0.83	0.44	0.47	1.05	0.85	0.61
2011-12	0.48	0.58	0.35	0.89	0.81	0.43	0.36	0.99	0.98	0.60
2010-11	0.57	0.65	0.27	1.05	0.83	0.42	0.40	1.17	1.08	0.62
2009-10	0.44	0.51	0.26	0.89	0.80	0.40	0.38	1.18	1.48	0.56
2008-09	0.40	0.44	0.30	0.94	0.76	0.37	0.42	1.17	1.24	0.53
District/county courts										
2012-13	0.36	0.54	0.28	0.43	0.41	..	..	..	..	0.40
2011-12	0.35	0.53	0.29	0.39	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.38
2010-11	0.32	0.54	0.31	0.42	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.39
2009-10	0.33	0.57	0.28	0.44	0.46	..	..	..	..	0.39
2008-09	0.33	0.45	0.28	0.44	0.46	..	..	..	..	0.39
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	..	0.04
2011-12	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	..	0.04
2010-11	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	..	0.03
2009-10	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	..	0.03
2008-09	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.08	..	0.03
Children's courts										

TABLE 7A.28

Table 7A.28 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations (a), (b)**

	<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>
2012-13	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	..	0.07
2011-12	0.12	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	..	0.07
2010-11	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	..	0.06
2009-10	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.17	0.07	..	0.05
2008-09	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.18	0.07	..	0.06
Total criminal and civil										
2012-13	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.08
2011-12	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.08
2010-11	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.07
2009-10	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.07
2008-09	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.07

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (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) Judicial officers per 100 finalisations are derived from FTE judicial officer data presented in table 7A.27 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6 and 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6, 7A.8 and 7A.27.
- .. Not applicable

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

TABLE 7A.29

Table 7A.29 Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Criminal										
Total criminal courts										
2012-13	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	..	0.5
2011-12	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	..	0.5
2010-11	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	..	0.5
Civil										
Total civil courts (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts)										
2012-13	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.6	0.6
2011-12	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	5.2	0.6
2010-11	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	6.6	0.5
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.4
2011-12	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.5
2010-11	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.5
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
Coroners' courts										
2012-13	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	..	1.2
2011-12	0.5	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.4	..	1.1
2010-11	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	..	1.2

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) FTE staff include: Judicial officers, judicial support staff, registry court staff, court security and sheriff type staff, court reporters, library staff, information technology staff, counsellors and mediators, interpreters, cleaners, gardening and maintenance staff, first line support staff, probate staff and corporate administration staff.

TABLE 7A.29

(b) FTE staff per 100 finalisations are derived from FTE staff data and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6 and 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6 and 7A.8.

.. Not applicable

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

TABLE 7A.30

Table 7A.30 Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per judicial officer employed (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Criminal										
Total criminal courts										
2012-13	7.9	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.2	5.9	7.8	5.1	..	7.3
2011-12	7.8	6.2	7.4	8.1	8.1	5.8	8.8	5.2	..	7.3
2010-11	7.6	6.4	7.5	7.8	7.9	6.0	7.7	5.0	..	7.2
Civil										
Total civil courts (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts)										
2012-13	10.0	6.4	9.6	6.3	8.6	7.2	9.5	4.8	5.4	7.7
2011-12	10.8	6.0	9.9	5.3	8.4	7.3	10.4	4.8	5.3	7.5
2010-11	10.8	6.3	11.1	5.2	8.5	7.4	7.6	4.6	6.2	7.8
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	8.9	..	..	..	..	11.1	10.3
2011-12	..	..	..	9.7	..	..	..	..	11.5	11.0
2010-11	..	..	..	8.7	..	..	..	..	11.4	10.5
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	7.3
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	7.2
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.1	7.1
Coroners' courts										
2012-13	8.7	8.9	7.5	7.7	11.1	5.8	6.0	2.6	..	8.0
2011-12	7.9	9.6	7.8	9.2	10.7	6.0	6.4	2.6	..	8.4
2010-11	8.3	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.9	6.3	7.5	2.6	..	9.1

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) FTE staff include: Judicial officers, judicial support staff, registry court staff, court security and sheriff type staff, court reporters, library staff, information technology staff, counsellors and mediators, interpreters, cleaners, gardening and maintenance staff, first line support staff, probate staff and corporate administration staff.

TABLE 7A.30

(b) FTE staff per judicial officer data are derived from full time equivalent staff data and judicial officer data presented in table 7A.27. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 7A.27.

.. Not applicable

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

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)

	<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 (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	38 874	45 089	12 089	18 619	26 414	13 638	13 146	20 704	..	21 166
2011-12	44 021	33 736	9 917	20 565	23 424	13 562	13 117	15 564	..	19 366
2010-11	30 566	31 877	7 839	21 045	25 959	10 936	13 161	22 701	..	17 693
2009-10	29 874	32 445	9 047	20 606	21 151	10 714	13 274	19 083	..	17 419
2008-09	28 864	33 716	7 026	22 381	28 144	8 492	14 452	20 400	..	16 904
District/county courts										
2012-13	6 700	15 039	7 251	18 141	10 347	..	..	..	..	9 713
2011-12	7 579	14 960	7 030	19 246	10 569	..	..	..	..	10 100
2010-11	6 901	14 888	6 492	14 475	9 919	..	..	..	..	9 256
2009-10	6 290	15 316	6 155	11 936	10 221	..	..	..	..	8 600
2008-09	6 408	16 453	5 438	10 726	9 655	..	..	..	..	8 443
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	693	436	423	894	521	523	1 276	673	..	561
2011-12	749	459	442	820	524	430	1 229	706	..	578
2010-11	552	449	408	654	481	369	1 330	832	..	502
2009-10	562	405	365	629	465	382	1 304	783	..	479
2008-09	549	402	365	576	387	315	1 391	762	..	460
Children's courts										
2012-13	757	133	679	839	704	627	1 919	692	..	524
2011-12	794	125	703	850	629	504	1 781	849	..	548
2010-11	938	108	696	682	564	514	1 615	786	..	571
2009-10	990	83	672	524	515	316	2 046	803	..	514
2008-09	872	143	697	521	481	323	2 211	791	..	566

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)

	<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 (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	697	404	440	890	537	533	1 331	675	..	558
2011-12	752	426	459	822	534	437	1 279	720	..	575
2010-11	585	414	426	656	489	382	1 361	828	..	508
2009-10	595	367	382	619	470	376	1 378	785	..	482
2008-09	573	383	383	571	397	316	1 472	765	..	468
All criminal courts										
2012-13	1 164	840	720	1 417	1 019	932	2 204	1 167	..	980
2011-12	1 267	899	717	1 338	986	776	1 991	1 191	..	1 005
2010-11	969	898	673	1 058	951	669	2 090	1 431	..	895
2009-10	977	813	610	943	876	667	1 966	1 343	..	836
2008-09	954	855	596	895	730	526	2 160	1 298	..	815
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	39 967	46 294	12 346	18 619	27 459	13 706	13 146	21 237	..	21 602
2011-12	45 783	34 556	10 161	20 565	24 378	13 796	13 117	15 936	..	19 829
2010-11	31 871	32 790	8 056	21 045	26 948	11 139	13 161	23 221	..	18 139
2009-10	31 243	33 463	9 279	20 606	21 895	10 906	13 274	19 625	..	17 874
2008-09	30 168	34 768	7 204	22 381	29 253	8 651	14 452	20 904	..	17 351
District/county courts										
2012-13	6 888	15 291	7 416	18 141	10 712	..	..	..	..	9 908
2011-12	7 837	15 202	7 185	19 246	10 963	..	..	..	..	10 323
2010-11	7 051	15 128	6 651	14 475	10 269	..	..	..	..	9 431
2009-10	6 510	15 569	6 307	11 936	10 579	..	..	..	..	8 801
2008-09	6 642	16 732	5 578	10 726	10 008	..	..	..	..	8 645

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)

	<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 (c)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	718	448	436	894	542	526	1 276	694	..	576
2011-12	780	472	455	820	545	440	1 229	730	..	594
2010-11	578	461	421	654	501	377	1 330	855	..	517
2009-10	588	417	376	629	485	391	1 304	806	..	493
2008-09	575	413	376	576	404	322	1 391	786	..	474
Children's courts										
2012-13	785	137	697	839	731	631	1 919	713	..	536
2011-12	837	128	721	850	654	515	1 781	874	..	564
2010-11	977	111	715	682	586	524	1 615	807	..	588
2009-10	1 031	85	691	524	534	324	2 046	826	..	529
2008-09	907	147	716	521	500	331	2 211	816	..	582
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	722	415	453	890	559	536	1 331	696	..	573
2011-12	784	438	472	822	556	447	1 279	744	..	591
2010-11	611	426	439	656	509	390	1 361	850	..	523
2009-10	622	377	394	619	490	385	1 378	808	..	496
2008-09	600	394	394	571	413	323	1 472	788	..	482
All criminal courts										
2012-13	1 202	860	739	1 417	1 058	937	2 204	1 200	..	1 002
2011-12	1 316	919	736	1 338	1 025	792	1 991	1 226	..	1 030
2010-11	1 005	918	693	1 058	988	683	2 090	1 467	..	917
2010-11	1 018	833	628	943	909	681	1 966	1 382	..	859
2008-09	995	875	613	895	759	537	2 160	1 335	..	837

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11, income data presented in table 7A.13 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.11, 7A.13 and 7A.6.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

(c) 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.6, 7A.11 and 7A.13.

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	3 551	4 960	3 110	7 231	3 832	3 841	5 096	17 218	11 427	5 621
2011-12	4 057	4 618	2 160	7 027	4 304	3 796	3 884	18 707	14 819	5 863
2010-11	4 417	4 689	1 533	8 558	4 965	3 726	4 156	18 490	17 741	6 087
2009-10	3 603	3 617	1 661	7 530	6 911	3 395	2 290	20 309	24 839	5 642
2008-09	2 674	2 700	2 057	7 868	4 502	3 261	3 393	15 018	21 813	5 073
District/county courts										
2012-13	3 088	3 200	838	2 557	1 232	..	..	..	..	2 341
2011-12	2 159	3 090	631	2 068	1 345	..	..	..	..	1 940
2010-11	2 126	3 002	1 117	3 183	1 515	..	..	..	..	2 255
2009-10	2 207	3 489	1 174	3 959	2 194	..	..	..	..	2 562
2008-09	1 963	3 441	1 434	5 072	2 625	..	..	..	..	2 684
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	290	158	254	197	229	89	1 364	693	..	248
2011-12	301	215	280	200	249	93	1 591	726	..	274
2010-11	238	198	256	237	266	75	1 873	903	..	250
2009-10	207	148	266	137	285	94	1 410	758	..	214
2008-09	172	128	224	175	269	102	897	799	..	191
Children's courts										
2012-13	800	1 879	1 344	553	602	1 079	3 341	772	..	1 150
2011-12	790	1 771	1 647	803	664	1 051	4 891	910	..	1 203
2010-11	1 246	1 759	1 425	733	818	1 280	3 203	993	..	1 349
2009-10	1 371	1 778	1 404	708	828	92	4 183	845	..	1 369
2008-09	1 332	1 775	1 128	631	887	66	4 869	1 002	..	1 311

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	319	254	328	215	246	139	1 425	697	..	298
2011-12	329	295	366	219	268	146	1 681	735	..	322
2010-11	288	267	326	251	290	130	1 933	907	..	301
2009-10	259	216	319	152	308	94	1 528	763	..	263
2008-09	220	192	267	189	294	101	991	807	..	237
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	673	682	546	716	484	525	2 093	1 339	11 427	816
2011-12	669	731	531	744	545	539	2 166	1 477	14 819	856
2010-11	586	651	490	835	599	459	2 441	1 734	17 741	803
2009-10	577	600	476	733	739	408	1 692	1 531	24 839	776
2008-09	476	498	449	899	684	402	1 389	1 595	21 813	715
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	1 536	..	..	..	..	4 781	3 291
2011-12	..	..	..	1 555	..	..	..	..	5 650	3 788
2010-11	..	..	..	1 420	..	..	..	..	5 502	3 687
2009-10	..	..	..	1 789	..	..	..	..	5 626	4 089
2008-09	..	..	..	1 465	..	..	..	..	6 114	4 170
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	719	719
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	824	824
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	768	768
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	890	890
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	804

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Coroners' courts (d)										
2012-13	838	2 736	2 133	2 767	1 632	878	730	3 943	..	1 873
2011-12	562	3 042	2 658	2 163	1 263	948	847	4 090	..	1 762
2010-11	911	2 610	2 458	3 098	1 463	1 051	1 363	3 935	..	1 921
2009-10	858	2 203	2 762	1 916	1 441	1 117	532	2 955	..	1 696
2008-09	839	2 519	3 190	3 078	1 313	1 759	592	4 468	..	1 890
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	3 739	5 133	3 225	7 231	4 106	3 858	5 096	17 672	11 427	5 746
2011-12	4 313	4 764	2 255	7 027	4 613	3 862	3 884	19 177	14 819	6 005
2010-11	4 727	4 860	1 608	8 558	5 254	3 797	4 156	18 961	17 741	6 242
2009-10	3 848	3 762	1 736	7 530	7 248	3 457	2 290	20 879	24 839	5 789
2008-09	2 882	2 826	2 138	7 868	4 763	3 323	3 393	15 424	21 813	5 203
District/county courts										
2012-13	3 232	3 283	883	2 557	1 324	..	..	..	..	2 421
2011-12	2 287	3 164	675	2 068	1 435	..	..	..	..	5 920
2010-11	2 252	3 077	1 173	3 183	1 607	..	..	..	..	5 992
2009-10	2 341	3 574	1 229	3 959	2 316	..	..	..	..	6 457
2008-09	2 099	3 527	1 488	5 072	2 761	..	..	..	..	6 830
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	305	168	264	197	243	90	1 364	716	..	258
2011-12	316	225	290	200	264	97	1 591	751	..	285
2010-11	252	208	267	237	280	78	1 873	930	..	261
2009-10	220	157	276	137	300	98	1 410	782	..	225
2008-09	186	136	233	175	284	106	897	825	..	201

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2012-13	830	1 929	1 381	553	625	1 086	3 341	795	..	1 181
2011-12	829	1 818	1 691	803	690	1 071	4 891	935	..	1 240
2010-11	1 294	1 809	1 466	733	848	1 300	3 203	1 022	..	1 390
2009-10	1 423	1 831	1 445	708	857	92	4 183	871	..	1 412
2008-09	1 379	1 827	1 159	631	920	66	4 869	1 035	..	1 350
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	335	266	340	215	260	140	1 425	720	..	310
2011-12	345	307	378	219	283	151	1 681	759	..	334
2010-11	303	279	338	251	305	134	1 933	935	..	313
2009-10	274	227	331	152	324	98	1 528	787	..	275
2008-09	236	203	277	189	310	105	991	834	..	248
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	707	708	568	716	516	528	2 093	1 378	11 427	840
2011-12	708	755	553	744	580	550	2 166	1 519	14 819	882
2010-11	622	674	511	835	633	469	2 441	1 783	17 741	828
2009-10	614	624	495	733	776	417	1 692	1 577	24 839	801
2008-09	510	519	466	899	721	411	1 389	1 643	21 813	738
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	1 536	..	..	..	..	4 781	3 291
2011-12	..	..	..	1 555	..	..	..	..	5 650	3 788
2010-11	..	..	..	1 420	..	..	..	..	5 502	3 687
2009-10	..	..	..	1 789	..	..	..	..	5 626	4 089
2008-09	..	..	..	1 465	..	..	..	..	6 114	4 170

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	719	719
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	824	824
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	768	768
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	890	890
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	804
Coroners' courts (d)										
2012-13	877	2 803	2 206	2 767	1 693	878	730	4 039	..	1 922
2011-12	596	3 127	2 725	2 163	1 312	966	847	4 199	..	1 810
2010-11	955	2 682	2 527	3 098	1 516	1 065	1 363	4 033	..	1 973
2009-10	898	2 277	2 828	1 916	1 494	1 131	532	3 028	..	1 744
2008-09	875	2 594	3 269	3 078	1 364	1 777	592	4 603	..	1 938

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.12, income data presented in table 7A.13 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.12, 7A.13 and 7A.8.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) 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.
- (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).

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	4 955	7 279	5 268	9 502	8 453	7 263	7 821	19 353	11 427	7 411
2011-12	5 421	6 676	3 883	9 157	8 250	7 139	6 395	16 651	14 819	7 420
2010-11	5 663	7 374	2 851	10 785	9 157	6 566	6 589	20 865	17 741	7 647
2009-10	4 496	5 757	3 038	9 688	9 903	6 140	4 998	19 559	24 839	7 009
2008-09	3 647	5 082	3 188	10 333	8 752	5 471	6 039	17 964	21 813	6 510
District/county courts										
2012-13	5 114	8 440	4 062	7 359	5 135	..	..	..	..	5 866
2011-12	5 181	8 444	3 762	6 704	4 952	..	..	..	..	5 744
2010-11	4 809	8 569	4 059	6 399	4 961	..	..	..	..	5 662
2009-10	4 594	8 879	3 960	6 839	5 723	..	..	..	..	5 665
2008-09	4 472	9 083	3 681	7 480	5 387	..	..	..	..	5 607
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	494	336	385	624	426	374	1 314	679	..	446
2011-12	528	369	406	587	434	327	1 371	712	..	466
2010-11	404	355	371	496	409	278	1 542	854	..	409
2009-10	395	311	339	460	408	288	1 344	775	..	382
2008-09	369	297	324	456	353	260	1 148	773	..	361
Children's courts										
2012-13	777	519	838	757	685	724	2 208	704	..	700
2011-12	792	488	911	841	635	612	2 255	859	..	720
2010-11	1 042	433	867	690	606	651	1 935	827	..	754
2009-10	1 115	349	841	547	563	276	2 465	813	..	694
2008-09	1 022	542	815	535	536	286	2 683	826	..	744

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	511	352	414	633	446	401	1 369	681	..	465
2011-12	545	379	438	602	450	351	1 431	724	..	484
2010-11	447	362	402	508	426	307	1 575	852	..	433
2009-10	440	314	366	466	421	287	1 433	778	..	404
2008-09	408	312	349	461	368	261	1 244	777	..	385
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2012-13	916	782	676	1 134	839	789	2 154	1 216	11 427	917
2011-12	966	835	670	1 104	836	701	2 065	1 274	14 819	948
2010-11	787	805	624	971	831	603	2 238	1 525	17 741	860
2009-10	787	734	572	869	832	581	1 853	1 405	24 839	813
2008-09	722	714	551	896	716	493	1 771	1 384	21 813	777
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	5 179	7 511	5 417	9 502	8 884	7 298	7 821	19 855	11 427	7 572
2011-12	5 728	6 870	4 011	9 157	8 693	7 262	6 395	17 056	14 819	7 599
2010-11	6 020	7 618	2 955	10 785	9 585	6 689	6 589	21 364	17 741	7 842
2009-10	4 780	5 967	3 142	9 688	10 327	6 251	4 998	20 112	24 839	7 192
2008-09	3 896	5 279	3 291	10 333	9 165	5 575	6 039	18 424	21 813	6 678
District/county courts										
2012-13	5 283	8 598	4 168	7 359	5 344	..	..	..	..	6 001
2011-12	5 381	8 593	3 861	6 704	5 161	..	..	..	..	5 886
2010-11	4 949	8 721	4 172	6 399	5 159	..	..	..	..	5 786
2009-10	4 779	9 041	4 070	6 839	5 948	..	..	..	..	5 810
2008-09	4 664	9 253	3 783	7 480	5 608	..	..	..	..	5 754

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	532	363	427	633	465	404	1 369	703	..	478
2011-12	569	391	451	602	470	359	1 431	748	..	499
2010-11	469	373	415	508	445	314	1 575	876	..	447
2009-10	462	325	378	466	440	294	1 433	801	..	418
2008-09	430	322	360	461	385	267	1 244	801	..	398
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	514	347	397	624	445	376	1 314	700	..	459
2011-12	551	381	418	587	453	335	1 371	736	..	480
2010-11	424	367	383	496	427	285	1 542	879	..	422
2009-10	415	321	350	460	426	295	1 344	798	..	395
2008-09	389	307	334	456	369	265	1 148	797	..	374
Children's courts										
2012-13	806	533	860	757	711	729	2 208	725	..	718
2011-12	833	501	935	841	660	625	2 255	884	..	742
2010-11	1 084	446	891	690	629	663	1 935	850	..	776
2009-10	1 160	359	865	547	584	283	2 465	837	..	715
2008-09	1 061	557	837	535	556	293	2 683	851	..	765
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2012-13	951	804	696	1 134	875	793	2 154	1 251	11 427	940
2011-12	1 009	857	690	1 104	874	716	2 065	1 310	14 819	973
2010-11	823	826	644	971	867	616	2 238	1 565	17 741	883
2009-10	826	755	590	869	866	594	1 853	1 446	24 839	837
2008-09	760	735	568	896	748	503	1 771	1 423	21 813	799

Aust cts = Australian courts.

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
(a)	Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11 (criminal) and 7A.12 (civil), income data presented in table 7A.13 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6 (criminal) and 7A.8 (civil). Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.11, 7A.12, 7A.13, 7A.6 and 7A.8.									
(b)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.									
(c)	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 available. .. 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 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)

	<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 (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	39 058	45 089	12 230	18 712	27 843	13 638	13 248	21 197	..	21 395
2011-12	44 359	33 736	10 034	20 696	24 819	13 562	13 186	15 994	..	19 597
2010-11	30 768	31 890	7 900	21 162	27 296	10 936	13 361	23 203	..	17 877
2009-10	30 348	32 493	9 118	20 652	22 380	10 715	13 292	19 573	..	17 626
2008-09	29 311	33 790	7 069	22 407	29 186	8 492	14 453	20 718	..	17 060
District/county courts										
2012-13	6 961	15 039	7 354	18 162	10 660	..	..	..	..	9 870
2011-12	7 880	14 960	7 130	19 307	10 938	..	..	..	..	10 281
2010-11	7 224	14 888	6 557	14 500	10 264	..	..	..	..	9 431
2009-10	6 547	15 316	6 215	11 963	10 554	..	..	..	..	8 751
2008-09	6 830	16 453	5 487	10 750	10 028	..	..	..	..	8 659
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	753	436	432	977	590	578	1 303	675	..	593
2011-12	814	459	449	914	595	480	1 273	708	..	613
2010-11	599	449	416	753	569	426	1 413	836	..	537
2009-10	624	405	373	711	551	451	1 368	788	..	515
2008-09	601	402	373	617	469	324	1 507	767	..	488
Children's courts										
2012-13	757	133	693	845	714	635	1 919	692	..	528
2011-12	800	125	716	856	638	505	1 781	851	..	553
2010-11	939	108	712	685	574	514	1 615	789	..	576
2009-10	990	83	686	526	525	316	2 046	807	..	518
2008-09	873	143	709	529	491	323	2 213	796	..	571

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)

	<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 (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	754	404	448	967	601	584	1 355	677	..	588
2011-12	813	426	466	909	599	482	1 320	722	..	608
2010-11	628	414	435	747	569	434	1 435	831	..	540
2009-10	652	367	390	694	548	438	1 436	789	..	516
2008-09	621	383	390	609	472	324	1 576	769	..	494
All criminal courts										
2012-13	1 233	840	732	1 493	1 099	981	2 234	1 181	..	1 015
2011-12	1 343	899	728	1 424	1 068	820	2 034	1 206	..	1 043
2010-11	1 026	898	684	1 148	1 047	719	2 171	1 448	..	932
2009-10	1 046	814	621	1 016	968	728	2 021	1 363	..	875
2008-09	1 022	855	605	932	816	534	2 258	1 311	..	848
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2012-13	40 151	46 294	12 488	18 712	28 889	13 706	13 248	21 730	..	21 831
2011-12	46 121	34 556	10 278	20 696	25 773	13 796	13 186	16 366	..	20 061
2010-11	32 073	32 803	8 117	21 162	28 285	11 139	13 361	23 723	..	18 323
2009-10	31 717	33 510	9 351	20 652	23 125	10 907	13 292	20 116	..	18 082
2008-09	30 614	34 842	7 247	22 407	30 295	8 651	14 453	21 222	..	17 506
District/county courts										
2012-13	7 149	15 291	7 519	18 162	11 025	..	..	..	..	10 065
2011-12	8 138	15 202	7 285	19 307	11 333	..	..	..	..	10 503
2010-11	7 374	15 128	6 717	14 500	10 614	..	..	..	..	9 606
2009-10	6 767	15 569	6 367	11 963	10 911	..	..	..	..	8 952
2008-09	7 064	16 732	5 626	10 750	10 381	..	..	..	..	8 861

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)

	<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 (c)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	779	448	444	977	610	581	1 303	695	..	608
2011-12	845	472	462	914	616	490	1 273	731	..	628
2010-11	625	461	429	753	588	434	1 413	858	..	551
2009-10	649	417	384	711	570	460	1 368	811	..	530
2008-09	627	413	383	617	486	331	1 507	790	..	502
Children's courts										
2012-13	785	137	711	845	742	639	1 919	713	..	541
2011-12	843	128	735	856	663	516	1 781	876	..	569
2010-11	978	111	731	685	596	524	1 615	810	..	592
2009-10	1 031	85	705	526	545	324	2 046	830	..	533
2008-09	908	147	728	529	509	331	2 213	820	..	587
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	779	415	461	967	622	587	1 355	697	..	602
2011-12	845	438	480	909	620	492	1 320	746	..	624
2010-11	654	426	448	747	589	442	1 435	854	..	555
2009-10	679	377	402	694	567	447	1 436	812	..	530
2008-09	648	394	401	609	488	331	1 576	793	..	508
All criminal courts										
2012-13	1 271	860	751	1 493	1 137	986	2 234	1 214	..	1 037
2011-12	1 392	919	747	1 424	1 107	836	2 034	1 241	..	1 069
2010-11	1 062	918	704	1 148	1 084	733	2 171	1 484	..	955
2010-11	1 087	833	638	1 016	1 001	742	2 021	1 402	..	897
2008-09	1 064	875	622	932	845	545	2 258	1 348	..	870

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Real recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 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.11 and 7A.6.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

(c) 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).

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	5 901	6 284	4 749	9 116	7 436	4 584	6 486	18 383	14 526	7 745
2011-12	6 607	5 665	3 381	8 849	7 978	4 321	4 914	19 843	17 456	7 784
2010-11	7 354	5 825	2 359	10 682	7 985	4 304	5 137	19 575	20 661	8 036
2009-10	5 542	4 708	2 573	9 309	9 566	3 916	4 140	21 807	27 866	7 279
2008-09	4 614	3 852	3 095	9 756	6 603	3 854	4 660	15 949	24 252	6 697
District/county courts										
2012-13	4 763	4 698	1 731	3 546	2 471	..	..	..	..	3 647
2011-12	3 652	4 376	1 595	2 871	2 328	..	..	..	..	3 098
2010-11	3 638	4 413	1 936	4 060	2 481	..	..	..	..	3 433
2009-10	3 784	5 014	1 947	4 956	3 290	..	..	..	..	3 828
2008-09	3 764	4 943	2 143	6 155	3 526	..	..	..	..	4 002
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	469	364	398	322	451	207	1 643	738	..	422
2011-12	482	369	413	312	452	205	1 855	784	..	432
2010-11	379	356	382	382	469	189	2 115	969	..	397
2009-10	387	328	374	264	492	197	1 634	829	..	375
2008-09	370	307	329	335	464	206	1 092	874	..	360
Children's courts										
2012-13	800	1 879	1 374	563	607	1 079	3 341	772	..	1 156
2011-12	796	1 771	1 678	816	669	1 051	4 891	913	..	1 212
2010-11	1 247	1 759	1 459	737	825	1 280	3 203	993	..	1 356
2009-10	1 371	1 778	1 436	713	835	92	4 183	854	..	1 377
2008-09	1 334	1 775	1 149	647	887	66	4 869	1 009	..	1 317

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	488	448	464	335	458	251	1 695	739	..	463
2011-12	500	440	492	327	462	252	1 938	790	..	472
2010-11	422	419	446	392	485	239	2 163	971	..	442
2009-10	431	389	424	276	507	192	1 742	830	..	417
2008-09	410	365	368	345	481	201	1 181	879	..	399
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	1 065	1 009	843	982	929	703	2 566	1 425	14 526	1 193
2011-12	1 065	995	819	1 004	964	689	2 593	1 576	17 456	1 206
2010-11	928	918	722	1 118	984	611	2 843	1 846	20 661	1 123
2009-10	934	898	683	988	1 113	546	2 258	1 655	27 866	1 095
2008-09	863	793	645	1 203	1 019	548	1 757	1 715	24 252	1 041
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	1 831	..	..	..	..	5 099	3 599
2011-12	..	..	..	1 812	..	..	..	..	5 965	4 076
2010-11	..	..	..	1 659	..	..	..	..	5 859	3 992
2009-10	..	..	..	1 996	..	..	..	..	5 958	4 371
2008-09	..	..	..	1 648	..	..	..	..	6 470	4 453
Federal Magistrates Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 152	1 152
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 182	1 182
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 118	1 118
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 140	1 140
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 119	1 119

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Coroners' courts (d)										
2012-13	861	2 736	2 156	2 804	1 654	882	759	3 943	..	1 892
2011-12	578	3 042	2 689	2 185	1 277	957	859	4 090	..	1 777
2010-11	937	2 610	2 495	3 129	1 481	1 059	1 372	3 935	..	1 940
2009-10	888	2 203	2 798	1 926	1 460	1 127	547	3 967	..	1 735
2008-09	858	2 519	3 230	3 085	1 320	1 759	599	4 468	..	1 905
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2012-13	6 089	6 457	4 864	9 116	7 709	4 601	6 486	18 836	14 526	7 870
2011-12	6 863	5 811	3 476	8 849	8 288	4 386	4 914	20 312	17 456	7 926
2010-11	7 664	5 995	2 434	10 682	8 274	4 376	5 137	20 046	20 661	8 192
2009-10	5 788	4 853	2 648	9 309	9 903	3 977	4 140	22 376	27 866	7 426
2008-09	4 822	3 978	3 176	9 756	6 863	3 917	4 660	16 355	24 252	6 827
District/county courts										
2012-13	4 907	4 782	1 777	3 546	2 563	..	..	..	..	3 727
2011-12	3 780	4 450	1 638	2 871	2 418	..	..	..	..	3 169
2010-11	3 765	4 487	1 993	4 060	2 573	..	..	..	..	3 508
2009-10	3 918	5 100	2 002	4 956	3 412	..	..	..	..	3 913
2008-09	3 900	5 030	2 196	6 155	3 662	..	..	..	..	4 091
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2012-13	484	374	408	322	465	208	1 643	760	..	433
2011-12	497	379	423	312	466	209	1 855	808	..	443
2010-11	393	366	392	382	484	193	2 115	997	..	408
2009-10	401	338	384	264	507	201	1 634	853	..	385
2008-09	384	315	338	335	479	209	1 092	900	..	371

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2012-13	830	1 929	1 411	563	631	1 086	3 341	795	..	1 188
2011-12	835	1 818	1 722	816	696	1 071	4 891	938	..	1 249
2010-11	1 294	1 809	1 500	737	854	1 300	3 203	1 022	..	1 397
2009-10	1 423	1 831	1 477	713	864	92	4 183	879	..	1 419
2008-09	1 381	1 827	1 180	647	920	66	4 869	1 042	..	1 356
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2012-13	504	460	476	335	472	253	1 695	762	..	475
2011-12	516	452	505	327	477	257	1 938	814	..	484
2010-11	437	430	458	392	500	243	2 163	998	..	453
2009-10	446	400	436	276	522	196	1 742	855	..	429
2008-09	426	375	378	345	497	205	1 181	906	..	411
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2012-13	1 098	1 035	865	982	961	706	2 566	1 465	14 526	1 218
2011-12	1 104	1 019	841	1 004	999	701	2 593	1 619	17 456	1 232
2010-11	964	942	743	1 118	1 018	622	2 843	1 894	20 661	1 148
2009-10	971	922	702	988	1 151	555	2 258	1 700	27 866	1 120
2008-09	898	814	662	1 203	1 056	558	1 757	1 762	24 252	1 065
Family courts										
2012-13	..	..	..	1 831	..	..	..	..	5 099	3 599
2011-12	..	..	..	1 812	..	..	..	..	5 965	4 076
2010-11	..	..	..	1 659	..	..	..	..	5 859	3 992
2009-10	..	..	..	1 996	..	..	..	..	5 958	4 371
2008-09	..	..	..	1 648	..	..	..	..	6 470	4 453

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2012–13 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<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 (c)</i>
Federal Circuit Court										
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 152	1 152
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 182	1 182
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 118	1 118
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 140	1 140
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 119	1 119
Coroners' courts (d)										
2012-13	900	2 803	2 229	2 804	1 716	882	759	4 039	..	1 940
2011-12	612	3 127	2 756	2 185	1 325	974	859	4 199	..	1 825
2010-11	981	2 682	2 564	3 129	1 534	1 073	1 372	4 033	..	1 992
2009-10	929	2 277	2 865	1 926	1 513	1 140	547	4 039	..	1 783
2008-09	894	2 594	3 308	3 085	1 371	1 777	599	4 603	..	1 953

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.12 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.12 and 7A.8.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2012-13=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) 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.
- (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).

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2013, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.36

Table 7A.36 Treatment of assets by court authorities

		<i>Federal Court of Australia</i>	<i>Federal Magistrates Court</i>	<i>Family Court of Australia</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Revaluation method	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	3yrs	3yrs	..	..	..	na	3yrs	5yrs	5yrs	5yrs
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 — Courts, chapter 7

Data quality information

Data quality information (DQI) was prepared for the first time for the 2011 Report on Government Services. The 2014 Report provides DQI against the ABS data quality framework dimensions, for all of the performance indicators in the Courts chapter.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators:

Fees paid by applicants	2
Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population)	5
Backlog	8
Attendance	11
Clearance	15
Judicial officers per 100 finalisations	18
Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations	21
Cost per finalisation	24

Fees paid by applicants

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts 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 by applying the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (see Chapter 2 section 2.5 for an explanation of 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 courts 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 authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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 courts authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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>
Timeliness	<p><u>Numerator</u> - Total court fees collected in a financial year</p> <p>The reference period for court fees is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</p>

Accuracy

Denominator - Total lodgments in a financial year

The reference period for lodgment data is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.

Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.

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.

Coherence

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 courts authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.

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 Circuit Court data). Adjustments have been made to Federal Court data from 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.
- Since the 2011 report, the WA Magistrates Court reports 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 was 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 2008-09 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 Courts chapter and attachment tables.

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, or if reliable data could be collected on fees waived and exempted 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 Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts 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> Judicial officers data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory courts authorities and departments.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (unpublished) 2013 and previous years, <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i>, Cat no. 3101.0, Canberra. For more detail about the population data used in the Report see RoGS Attachment Table 2A (statistical context)</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 authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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 remoteness of populations and workload, which are not represented in the</p>

	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 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</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 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 registrars, the information is not necessarily designed to provide a FTE number that can be matched to the number reported in RoGS.</p>

Interpretability Numerator — Number of FTE judicial officers

Contextual information for judicial officers data are provided in the Courts 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.

Backlog

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts 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 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 authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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 authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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. However time taken to process cases is not necessarily due to court delay. Some delays are caused by factors other than those related to the workload of the court. These factors will vary across jurisdictions and can include any or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.

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 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 2008-09 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 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	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of cases pending longer than a nominated period in a financial year</p> <p>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.</p>

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 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 Courts Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts 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 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 authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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 authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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 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 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total number of attendances in a financial year</p> <p>The identification of attendances is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:</p>

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- 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
 - Attendance data for civil cases are not available for the Tasmanian Supreme Court
 - 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 children's courts and Tasmanian Supreme Court.

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.

Clearance

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts 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 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 authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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 authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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 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 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</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.

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

For the last five years lodgment and finalisation 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.
- 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

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.

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’

Judicial officers per 100 finalisations

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – Judicial officers per finalisation
Indicator	Judicial officers per 100 finalisations
Measure (computation)	<p>‘Judicial officers per 100 finalisations’ is measured by dividing the number of total FTE judicial officers within each court level for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period and multiplying this number by 100.</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">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year.
Data source/s	Judicial officers data and case finalisation data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

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 authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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 authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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>‘Judicial officers per 100 finalisations’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner.</p> <p>For further information on this indicator refer to Boxes 7.7 and 7.14 in Chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for judicial officers and finalisation data is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — 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</p>

and the use of estimations. This may affect accuracy.

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 authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.

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.

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 — Number of FTE judicial officers

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.

- 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.

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.

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 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 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.

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 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 Courts chapter and attachment tables.

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.

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.
- The deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations.

Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – FTE staff per finalisation
Indicator	Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations
Measure (computation)	<p>'FTE staff per 100 finalisations' is measured by dividing the total number of FTE staff (including judicial officers) within each court level by the total number of finalisations in the financial year and multiplying this number by 100.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of full time equivalent staff employed by courts or umbrella authorities <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	FTE staff data and case finalisation data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total number of FTE staff</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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 authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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>'Total FTE staff per 100 finalisations' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner.</p> <p>For further information on this indicator refer to Box 7.15 in Chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for total FTE staff and finalisation data is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total FTE staff</p> <p>The identification of total FTE staff 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>

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 authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.

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.

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 number of FTE staff

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.

- The apportionment of staff 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.

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.

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 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 FTE staff are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules.

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

Interpretability Numerator — Total number of FTE staff

Contextual information for total FTE staff data are provided in the Courts chapter and attachment tables.

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.

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 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.
- The deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations.

Cost per finalisation

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Court 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 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 authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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 authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments. 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 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 7.16 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for cost and finalisation data is the 2012-13 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2014.</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 validation processes to ensure accuracy. Due to the financial nature of the data it is also independently audited for annual reporting purposes.</p>

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 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator applied. This aligns previous years’ results to current year values for comparative purposes (see chapter 2 section 2.5 and tables 2A.51 and 2A.53 for how 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 7.16 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.