

# Report on Government Services 2017

Volume C: Justice

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for the Steering  
Committee for the  
Review of Government  
Service Provision*

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### **Publications enquiries**

The Productivity Commission acts as the Secretariat for the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. This report and previous editions are available from the Productivity Commission website at [www.pc.gov.au](http://www.pc.gov.au).

The Steering Committee welcomes enquiries and suggestions on the information contained in this report. Contact the Secretariat by phone: (03) 9653 2100 or email: [gsp@pc.gov.au](mailto:gsp@pc.gov.au)

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# Foreword

This is the twenty-second edition of the Report on Government Services —comparing the performance of governments in the efficient and effective delivery of a wide range of services aimed at improving the wellbeing of all Australians.

The Report was commissioned in 1993 by Heads of Government (now COAG). A new terms of reference issued in 2010 emphasised the dual roles of the Report in improving service delivery, efficiency and performance, and increasing accountability to governments and the public.

Improving the services in this Report is important to us all — everyone will rely on some of these services at some time in their lives (for example, school education), with some services for people with specific needs (for example, disability services) and some services an important part of the social welfare system (for example, social housing).

This edition is the first step in a major transformation to improve the Report’s accessibility and timeliness.

Accessibility has been improved with the Report streamlined to focus on information critical to understanding service performance, and the introductory chapters now available as a series of web pages with direct links to key material, rather than having to download a number of files.

The Report’s usefulness also relies on timely data. While we have current year data for most service areas some gaps remain, particularly for health data. For service-level data to be more useful for policy makers and the community, we need to reduce the time from data collection to clearance by agencies for reporting.

I would like to thank the Steering Committee for its oversight of this Report, the working group members who provide advice and input, and the Review Secretariat within the Productivity Commission which supports the Steering Committee and working groups, and produces the Report.

Peter Harris AO  
Chairman

January 2017





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# Steering Committee

This report was produced under the direction of the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP). The Steering Committee comprises the following current members:

Mr Peter Harris	Chairman	Productivity Commission
Mr Nicholas Hunt	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance
Mr Marty Robinson	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Ms Josephine Laduzko	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
Mr Rick Sondalini	NSW	NSW Treasury
Ms Anita Truninger	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Ms Brigid Monagle	Vic	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Jeremy Nott	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Nicole Tabb	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Janelle Thurlby	Qld	Queensland Treasury
Ms Melissa Rudez	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr Kurt Sibma	WA	Department of Treasury
Ms Tammie Pribanic	SA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Chris McGowan	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Ruth McArdle	Tas	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Geoffrey Rutledge	ACT	Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate
Ms Jean Doherty	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Ms Linda Weatherhead	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Ms Nardia Harris	NT	Department of Treasury and Finance
Dr Paul Jelfs		Australian Bureau of Statistics
Mr Barry Sandison		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

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People who also served on the Steering Committee during the production of this Report include:

Ms Emily Martin	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Mr Jonathan Rollings	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Ms Michelle Dumazel	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Ms Nicole Hunter	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Rebekah Burton	Tas	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Andrew Kettle		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

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# Terms of Reference

## The Report on Government Services

1. The Steering Committee will measure and publish annually data on the equity, efficiency and cost effectiveness of government services through the Report on Government Services (ROGS). Outputs and objectives
2. The ROGS facilitates improved service delivery, efficiency and performance, and accountability to governments and the public by providing a repository of meaningful, balanced, credible, comparative information on the provision of government services, capturing qualitative as well as quantitative change. The Steering Committee will seek to ensure that the performance indicators are administratively simple and cost effective.
3. The ROGS should include a robust set of performance indicators, consistent with the principles set out in the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations; and an emphasis on longitudinal reporting, subject to a program of continual improvement in reporting.
4. To encourage improvements in service delivery and effectiveness, ROGS should also highlight improvements and innovation.
5. The Steering Committee exercises overall authority within the ROGS reporting process, including determining the coverage of its reporting and the specific performance indicators that will be published, taking into account the scope of National Agreement reporting and avoiding unnecessary data provision burdens for jurisdictions. Steering Committee authority
6. The Steering Committee will implement a program of review and continuous improvement that will allow for changes to the scope of the ROGS over time, including reporting on new service areas and significant service delivery areas that are jurisdiction-specific.
7. The Steering Committee will review the ROGS every three years and advise COAG on jurisdictions' compliance with data provision requirements and of potential improvements in data collection. It may also report on other matters, for example, ROGS's scope, relevance and usefulness; and other matters consistent with the Steering Committee's terms of reference and charter of operations. Reporting to COAG

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# C Justice sector overview

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### Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this sector overview by a 'CA' prefix (for example, table CA.1) and are available from the website [www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017).

## C.1 Introduction

This sector overview provides an introduction to justice services, comprising police services (chapter 6), civil and criminal courts' administration (chapter 7) and adult corrective services (chapter 8). It provides an overview of the justice sector, presenting both contextual information and high-level performance information.

### Profile of the Justice sector

#### Sector outline

The Justice sector services covered in this Report comprise:

- Police reporting on the operations of police agencies of each State and Territory government.
- Courts reporting on service delivery in the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts, coroner's courts and probate registries). The Federal Court of Australia, Family Court of Australia, Family Court of WA and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia are included.

- 
- Corrective services reporting on adult custodial facilities and community corrections, including prison services provided through contractual arrangements with private providers.

The justice sector services comprise both criminal and civil jurisdictions. Services in the criminal jurisdiction are delivered by police, courts and corrective services. In the civil jurisdiction, police deliver services for infringements, and courts deal with civil law matters.

Other government services that contribute to criminal and civil justice outcomes but are not covered in this Report are:

- legal aid services
- public prosecutions
- alternative dispute resolution services, such as conciliation and mediation
- offices of fair trading or consumer affairs, which operate to minimise incidences of unlawful trade practices
- victim support services, which assist victims' recovery from crime (except processing of applications for compensation which is included in the civil courts information)
- various social services and community organisations that help people released from prison to re-integrate into society, support families of people who are in prison, and assist people who have contact with the criminal justice system
- Australian Crime Commission and federal functions of the Australian Federal Police
- the operations of tribunals and registries (except for probate and court registries) and judicial outcomes
- operations of the High Court of Australia and specialist jurisdiction courts (except for family courts, children's courts and coroners' courts)
- law enforcement functions delivered by national agencies such as the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) or Department of Immigration (in relation to illegal immigrants).

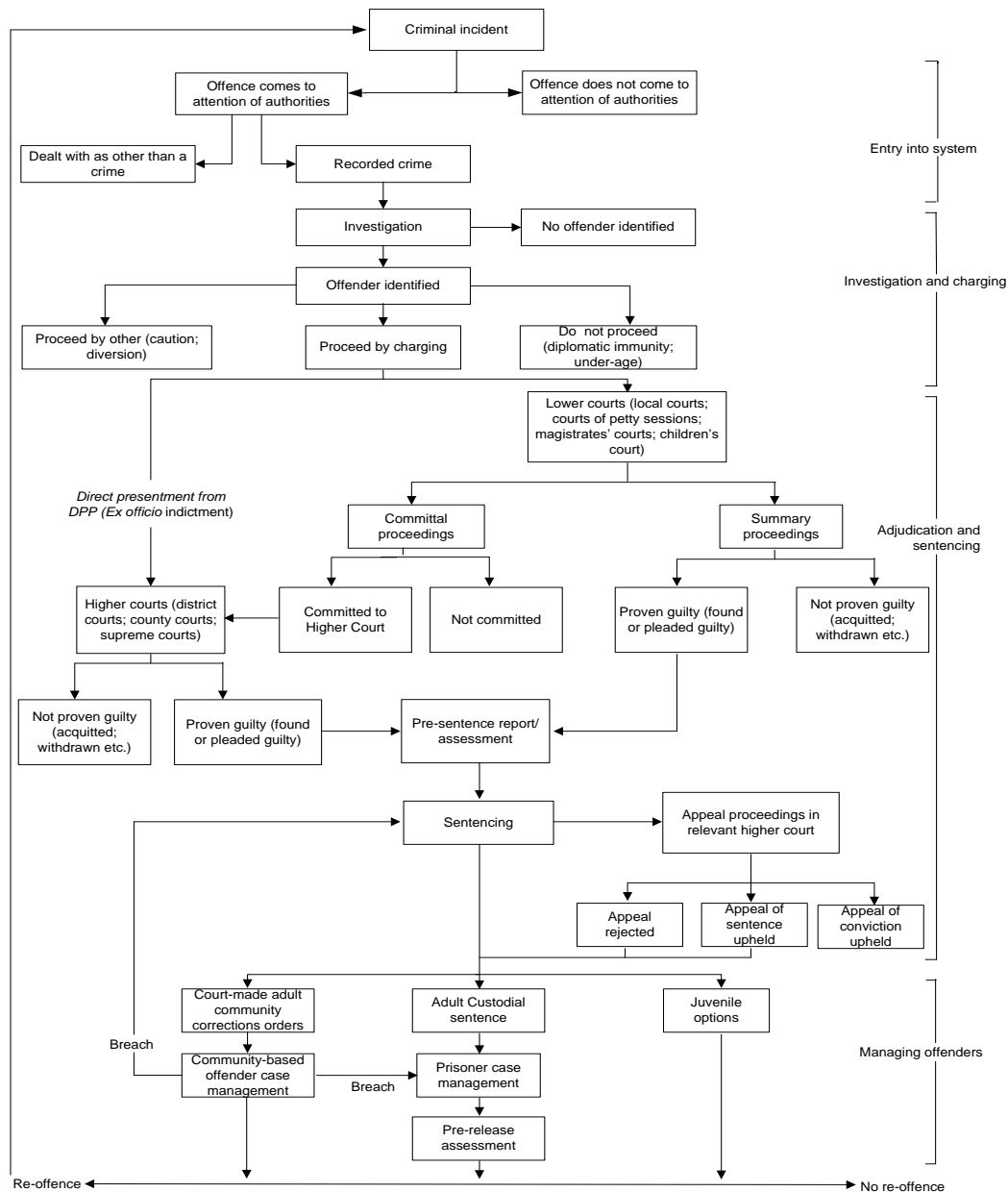
Justice services for children and young offenders are covered under youth justice in chapter 17 of the Report.

## Roles and responsibilities

### *Criminal justice system*

Figure C.1 shows the typical flow of events in the criminal justice system. The roles of police, courts and corrective services, and the sequencing of their involvement, are shown.

Figure C.1 Flows through the criminal justice system<sup>a, b</sup>



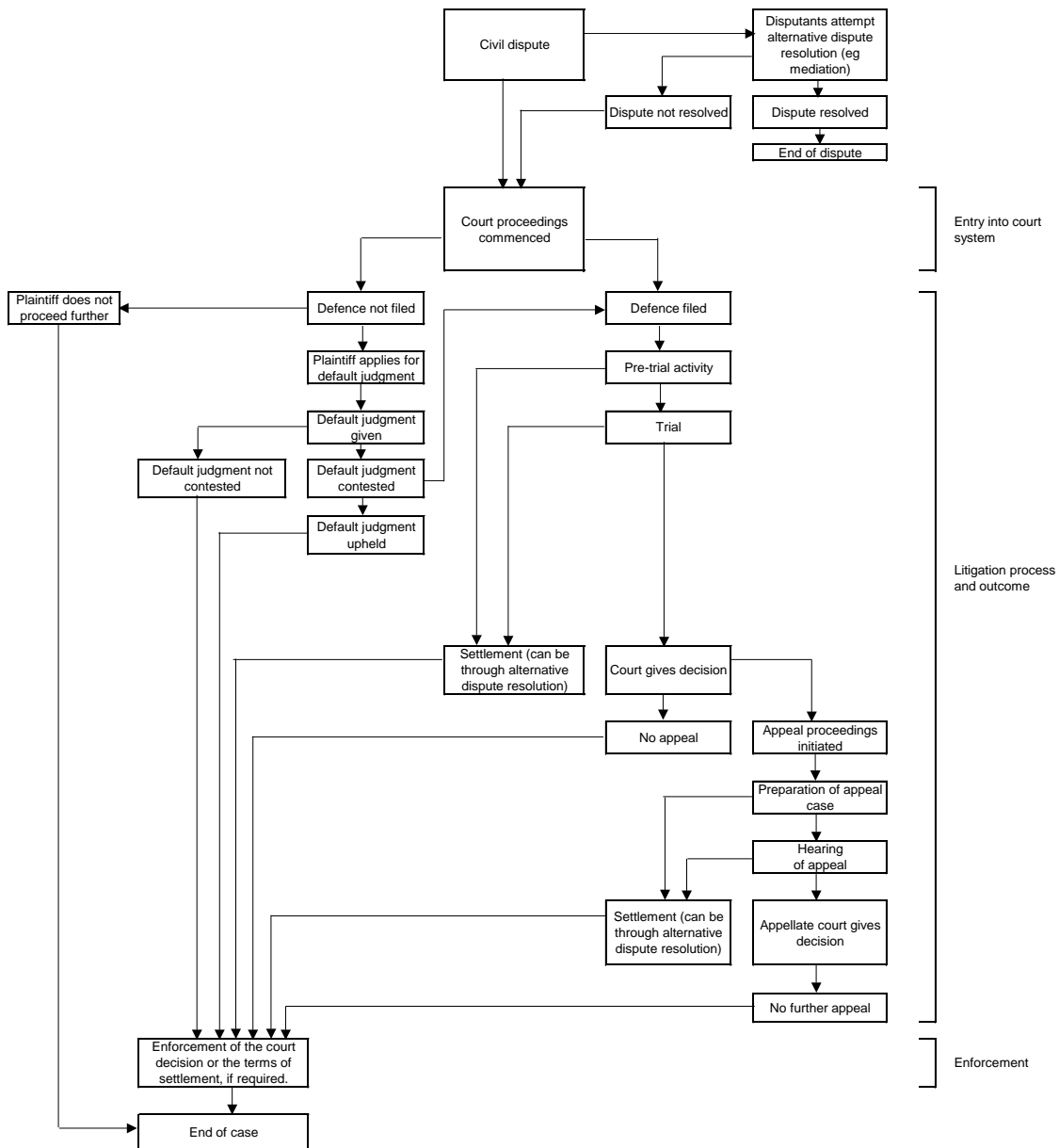
<sup>a</sup> Does not account for all variations across Australian, State and Territory governments' criminal justice systems. <sup>b</sup> The flow diagram is indicative and does not include all complexities of the criminal justice system.

### Civil justice system

Figure C.2 is an indicative model of the flows through the civil justice system. While the emphasis is on the flow of disputes which proceed to court, the role of alternative dispute resolution processes is considerable in civil justice.



Figure C.2 Flows through the civil justice system<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Does not account for all variations across Australian, State and Territory governments' civil justice systems. <sup>b</sup> The flow diagram is indicative and does not include all complexities of the civil justice system.

### Real recurrent expenditure on justice services in this Report

Total real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) for those parts of the justice system covered in this Report was about \$16.2 billion in 2015-16 (table C.1).

**Table C.1 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) on justice services by Australian, State and Territory governments (2015-16 dollars)<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**

	<i>Unit</i>	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	<i>Average annual growth rate (%)</i>
Police services	\$m	10 073	9 987	10 536	10 793	10 982	2.2
Courts — criminal	\$m	827	807	793	821	825	-0.1
Courts — civil	\$m	690	645	630	636	611	-3.0
Corrective services	\$m	3 200	3 207	3 370	3 635	3 738	4.0
<b>Total justice system</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>14 791</b>	<b>14 647</b>	<b>15 330</b>	<b>15 885</b>	<b>16 156</b>	<b>2.2</b>
		%	%	%	%	%	
Police services	%	68.1	68.2	68.7	67.9	68.0	..
Courts — criminal	%	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	..
Courts — civil	%	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	..
Corrective services	%	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.9	23.1	..
<b>Total justice system</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> Expenditure data include depreciation, but exclude payroll tax and user cost of capital. This treatment has been adopted to aid comparability in the above table and may differ from the treatment used in tables within individual chapters. <sup>c</sup> Excludes real net recurrent expenditure on probate matters. <sup>d</sup> See tables 6A.10, 7A.14-15 and 8A.2 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.10, 7A.14-15 and 8A.2.

#### *Efficiency — real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person*

Unit cost indicators for individual justice services in the Report are presented in the related chapters, but some outcomes result from interactions among the individual services. One indicator of sector efficiency is annual government recurrent expenditure per person on justice services (table C.2).

Nationally in 2015-16, real expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on the areas of justice reported on was \$719 (table C.2).

**Table C.2 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on justice services, 2015-16<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Police services	\$	451	433	445	521	431	415	427	1257	459
Courts — criminal	\$	27	35	32	46	42	32	48	115	34
Courts — civil	\$	12	20	10	30	13	13	27	45	26
Corrective services	\$	164	184	187	320	196	181	209	861	201
<b>Total justice system</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>2278</b>	<b>719</b>
Police services	%	68.9	64.4	66.0	56.8	63.2	64.7	60.0	55.2	63.8
Courts — criminal	%	4.2	5.2	4.7	5.0	6.2	5.0	6.7	5.0	4.8
Courts — civil	%	1.9	3.0	1.5	3.3	1.9	2.1	3.9	2.0	3.5
Corrective services	%	25.1	27.4	27.7	34.8	28.7	28.2	29.4	37.8	27.9
<b>Total justice system</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> See tables 6A.10, 7A.14-15 and 8A.2 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.10, 7A.14-15 and 8A.2.

## Social and economic factors affecting demand for services

### Criminal jurisdiction

Links have been drawn between criminal activity and social and economic factors such as poverty, levels of substance abuse, unemployment, and levels of social and community cohesion (Weatherburn 2001). Mental illness and early experiences of abuse may also have an interactive influence (Forsythe and Adams 2009) although the nature of these relationships with criminal activity can be complex. Levels of demand on justice services can be further driven by changes in legislative and policy environments introduced in response to social concerns such as levels of crime and fear of crime.

It was estimated that in 2011 the cost of crime in Australia was approximately \$23.1 billion (Smith et al 2014). When combined with the costs of criminal justice, victim assistance, security, insurance and household precautions the total estimated cost of crime to the community rose to \$47.6 billion. Expenditure by governments on criminal justice in 2011 was estimated at \$16.3 billion, accounting for about one-third of the estimated overall costs. This is an increase from 2005, where expenditure on criminal justice accounted for about one-quarter of total costs (Rollings 2008).

While some estimates for criminal costs relating to fraud and drugs were included in the report by Smith et al (2014), the emphasis was more on crimes against the person and likely underestimated costs associated with organised crime. There is a financial cost to governments in identifying, investigating, prosecuting and preventing organised crime, and it can harm the Australian economy by pushing out legitimate business or eroding public confidence in the banking, finance or investment sectors (ACC 2015). The Australian

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Crime Commission has conservatively estimated that the costs to Australia of serious and organised crime amount to around \$15 billion annually (ACC 2013).

## Civil jurisdiction

Demand for civil justice services is influenced by the types of legal issues people experience, which in turn are influenced by social and economic factors. Demand also varies with the way in which people respond to legal issues — do nothing, deal with the issue independently or seek advice or legal assistance (Australian Government Attorney-General's Department 2009). A survey of legal needs undertaken across Australia in 2008 by the Law and Justice Foundation of NSW found that disability, age, Indigenous status, disadvantaged housing and unemployment were associated with higher levels of legal problems. These characteristics were differentially associated with both the types of legal problems experienced and the strategies which people used in response to those problems (Coumarelos, Macourt, People, McDonald, Wei, Iriana and Ramsey 2012). Legal needs can also change over time, as a result of changes in the legislative, economic and social environments (Productivity Commission 2014).

## Service-sector objectives

The objectives of the criminal and civil justice system are provided in box C.1. Specific objectives for each of the three justice services can be found in chapters 6 (police services), 7 (courts) and 8 (corrective services).

### Box C.1 Objectives of the criminal and civil justice system

The objectives of the criminal justice system are to:

- prevent, detect and investigate crime
- administer criminal justice that determines guilt and applies appropriate, consistent and fair sanctions to offenders
- provide a safe, secure and humane custodial system and an effective community corrections system.

The objectives of the civil justice system are to:

- resolve civil disputes and enforce a system of legal rights and obligations
- respect, restore and protect private and personal rights
- resolve and address the issues resulting from family conflicts and ensure that children's and spousal rights are respected and enforced.

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## C.2 Sector performance indicator framework

This sector overview is based on a sector performance indicator framework (figure C.3), made up of the following elements:

- Sector objectives — two sector objectives, safe communities and a fair, equitable and accessible system of justice, are based on the key objectives of the Justice sector
- Sector-wide indicators — three sector-wide indicators relate to the first sector objective and two indicators relate to the second sector objective.

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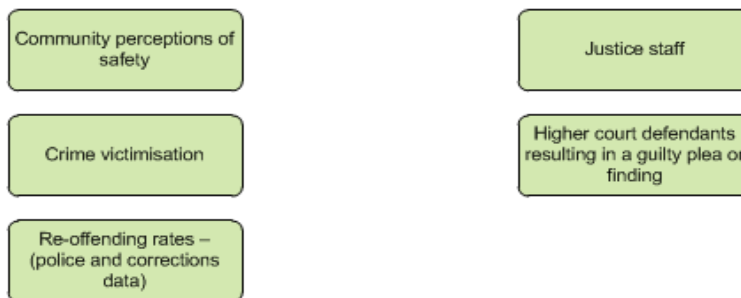
Figure C.3 **Criminal and civil justice sector performance indicator framework**

Sector objectives



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Sector-wide indicators



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### Community perceptions of safety

‘Community perceptions of safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to maintain safe communities (box C.2).

## Box C.2 Community perceptions of safety

'Community perceptions of safety' is defined by two separate measures:

- the proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone at night
- the proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' in public places at night.

High or increasing proportions of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' is desirable.

Perceptions of safety may not reflect reported crime, as reported crime might understate actual crime, and many factors (including media reporting and hearsay) might affect public perceptions of crime levels and safety.

Data reported for this indicator are:

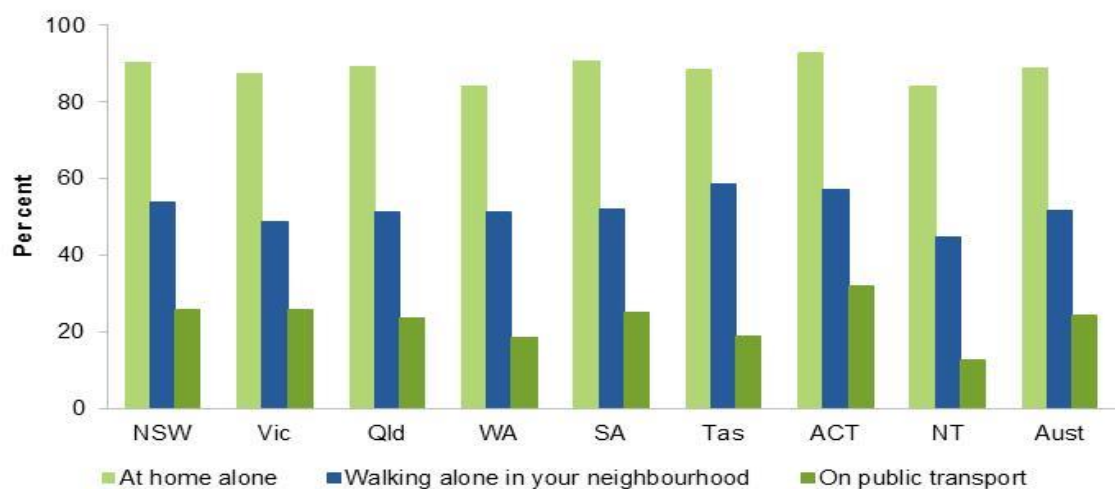
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: Chapter 6.

Data for this indicator are derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP) – see chapter 6 for further details on this survey.

Nationally in 2015-16, 88.5 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night (figure C.4). The proportions were lower for those walking alone locally during the night (51.7 per cent nationally) and lower again for those on public transport during the night (24.3 per cent nationally) (figure C.4).

Figure C.4 Proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' in public places during the night, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See tables CA.1-2 and 6A.19-21 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) (unpublished) NSCSP; tables CA.1-2 and 6A.19-21.

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## Crime victimisation

‘Crime victimisation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to maintain safe communities (box C.3).

### Box C.3 Crimes against the person and against property

‘Crime victimisation’ is defined by six measures:

- estimated victimisation rate for physical assault per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for threatened assault per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for sexual assault per 100 000 people aged 18 years or over
- estimated household victims of break-in per 100 000 households
- estimated household victims of attempted break-in per 100 000 households
- estimated victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households

Low or decreasing proportions of crime victimisation is desirable.

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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

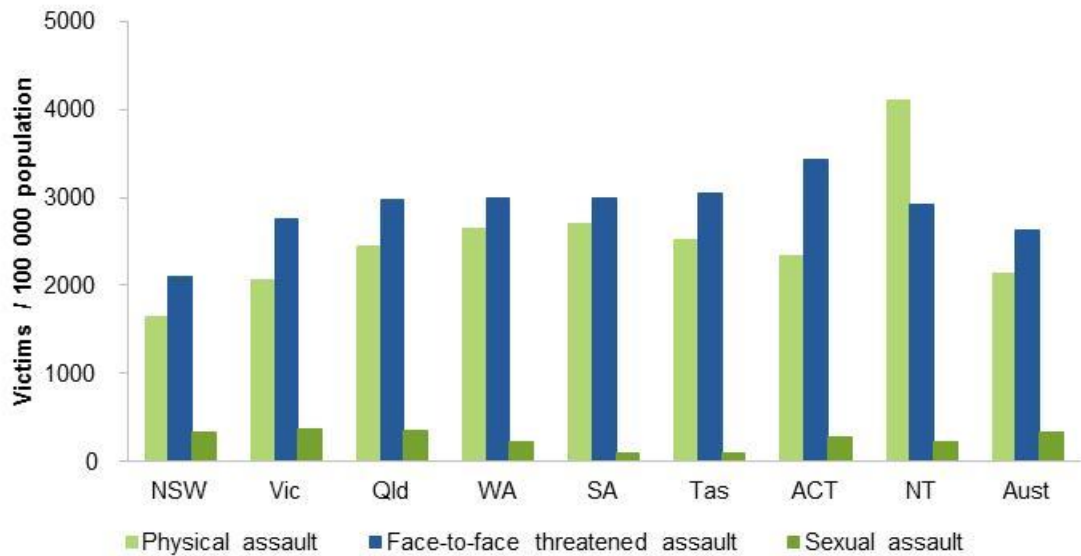
Source: Chapter 6.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally in 2014-15, it was estimated there were:

- 2137 victims of physical assault per 100 000 people (figure C.5)
- 2626 victims of face-to-face threatened assault per 100 000 people (figure C.5)
- 329 victims of sexual assault per 100 000 people (figure C.5)
- 2715 victims of break-in per 100 000 households (figure C.6)
- 2022 victims of attempted break-in per 100 000 households (figure C.6)
- 598 victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households (figure C.6).

Nationally, rates of physical and face-to-face threatened assault (table 6A.27) have been decreasing since 2011-12.

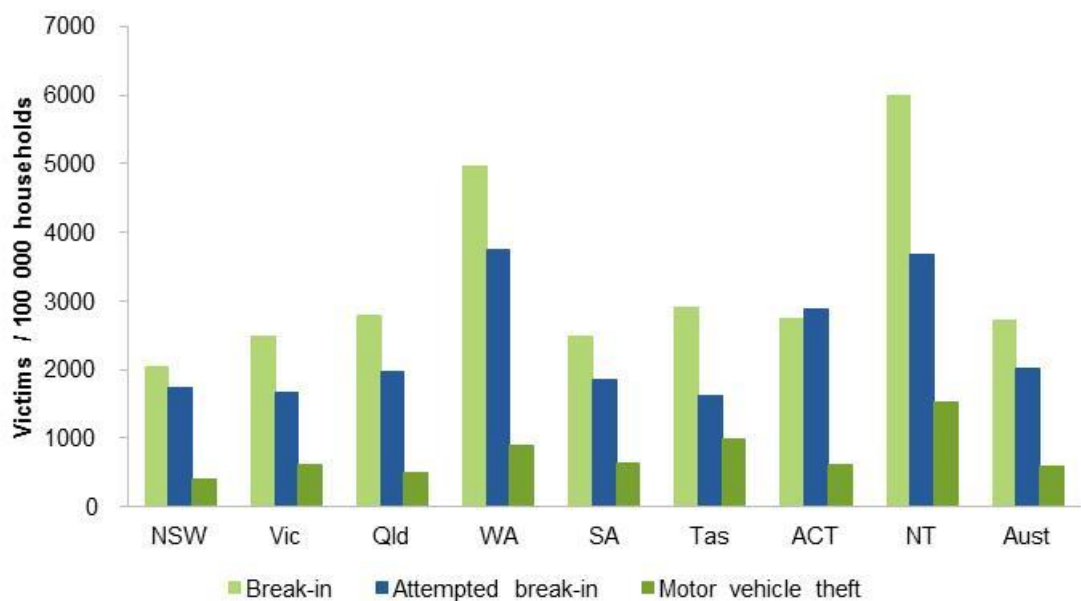
Figure C.5 Estimated victims of assault and sexual assault, 2014-15<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See tables CA.3 and 6A.27 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2016) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4530.0; tables CA.3 and 6A.27.

Figure C.6 Estimated victims of break-in, attempted break-in and motor vehicle theft, 2014-15<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See tables CA.4 and 6A.28 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2016) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4530.0; tables CA.4 and 6A.28.



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## Re-offending rates

The extent to which people who have had contact with the criminal justice system are re-arrested, re-convicted or receive further sentences can be viewed as a partial indicator of governments' objective to maintain safe communities (box C.4).

### Box C.4 Re-offending rates

'Re-offending rates' are defined as the extent to which people who have had contact with the criminal justice system are re-arrested, re-convicted, or return to corrective services (either prison or community corrections), and is measured by:

- the proportion of offenders who were proceeded against more than once by police during 2014-15
- the proportion of adults released from prison during 2013-14 who returned to corrective services (either prison or community corrections) within two years
- the proportion of adults who were discharged from community corrections orders during 2013-14 who returned with a new correctional sanction within two years.

Repeat offender data are difficult to interpret. A low proportion of repeat offenders may indicate an effective justice system discouraging repeat offending. However, a high proportion of repeat offenders may indicate more effective policing.

Repeat offending rates are not weighted to account for the nature of the re-offence. For example, a return to prison for a traffic offence is counted in the same manner as a return for a more serious offence such as armed robbery. Rates of return to corrective services also do not take into account any further:

- arrests
- re-offending that leads to outcomes that are not administered by corrective services, for example, fines
- correctional sanctions for a repeat offender who has previously been sentenced to only non-correctional sanctions, for example, fines.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time, but there are jurisdictional differences in how alleged offenders are dealt with and the range of court and non-court actions available to police
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 and 2015-16 data were not available for WA.

*Source:* ABS (2016) Recorded Crime – Offenders, 2014-15, Cat. no. 4519.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

### *Offenders proceeded against more than once by police*

Table C.3 provides data on the number of times offenders, aged 10 years and over, were proceeded against by police in 2014-15. The data represent each separate occasion that police initiated a legal action against an offender. Depending on the type of offence

committed, police will either initiate a court or non-court action. Court actions involve the laying of charges against an offender that must be answered in court. Non-court actions can include informal or formal warnings, conferencing, counselling, drug diversionary schemes or the issuing of penalty notices which do not require an appearance in court. In each State and Territory (except WA for whom data were not available), the majority of offenders (around three-quarters) were proceeded against only once during 2014-15.

**Table C.3 Number of times offenders were proceeded against during 2014-15 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
1	72.4	76.1	68.6	na	83.7	77.8	85.0	66.4
2	14.0	13.0	16.4	na	9.9	12.7	9.8	17.5
3	5.6	5.0	6.7	na	3.2	4.5	3.4	6.8
4	2.8	2.5	3.3	na	1.5	2.0	1.0	3.6
≥ 5	5.2	3.4	5.0	na	1.6	2.9	0.7	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total repeat offenders</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>33.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> See box C.4 and table CA.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (2016), *Recorded Crime – Offenders, selected states and territories, 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4519.0; table CA.5.

### *Adult offenders released from prison*

The most recent data for adult offenders released from prison who returned to corrective services within two years relate to prisoners released during 2013-14 who returned to corrective services by 2015-16 (table C.4). Nationally, 44.6 per cent of released prisoners had returned to prison within two years, while 52.6 per cent had returned to corrective services.

**Table C.4 Prisoners released during 2013-14 who returned to corrective services with a new correctional sanction within two years (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisoners returning to:									
— prison	50.7	42.8	39.7	38.1	36.9	39.8	41.0	58.3	44.6
— corrective services <sup>b</sup>	55.1	55.6	49.8	45.7	46.1	49.8	61.3	61.0	52.6

<sup>a</sup> Refers to all prisoners released following a term of sentenced imprisonment including prisoners subject to correctional supervision following release, that is, offenders released on parole or other community corrections orders. Data include returns to prison resulting from the cancellation of a parole order.

<sup>b</sup> Includes a prison sentence or a community corrections order.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table C.5 provides a time series on the proportion of adult offenders released from prison who returned to prison under sentence within two years. The proportion has been increasing each year since 2011-12.

**Table C.5 Prisoners released who returned to prison under sentence within two years (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12	42.5	35.1	36.1	36.1	29.1	36.4	40.8	60.7	39.5
2012-13	42.7	36.8	38.3	36.3	29.0	39.1	46.6	62.4	40.7
2013-14	45.8	39.5	39.8	39.0	38.4	39.3	41.9	59.1	42.7
2014-15	48.1	44.1	40.9	36.2	38.1	39.9	38.7	59.5	44.5
2015-16	50.7	42.8	39.7	38.1	36.9	39.8	41.0	58.3	44.6

<sup>a</sup> Rates for SA from 2013-14 onwards reflect legislative changes introduced in August 2012 that provides opportunity for parole to be cancelled for a breach of any condition, resulting in return to prison to serve the remaining sentence(s). Previously, breaches of only certain types of conditions would result in cancellation of parole. <sup>b</sup> NT figures for 2011-12 to 2014-15 have been revised and Australian averages adjusted accordingly.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

#### *Adult offenders discharged from community corrections orders*

Table C.6 provides data on offenders who were discharged after serving orders administered by community corrections, including post-prison orders such as parole or licence, and then returned with a new correctional sanction within two years. Nationally, of those offenders who were released during 2013-14, 14.8 per cent had returned with a new correctional sanction to community corrections, and 23.5 per cent had returned to corrective services by 2015-16.

**Table C.6 Offenders discharged from community corrections orders during 2013-14 who returned with a new correctional sanction within two years (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Offenders returning to:									
— community corrections	12.1	21.1	15.8	10.6	12.1	19.2	15.4	11.1	14.8
— corrective services <sup>a</sup>	23.4	28.9	21.7	16.5	21.0	24.1	15.8	32.1	23.5

<sup>a</sup> Includes a prison sentence or a community corrections order.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

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## Justice staff

‘Justice staff’ employed relative to the population is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide justice services in an equitable and accessible manner (box C.5).

### Box C.5 Justice staff

Data on justice staff are currently available for police and courts, and are defined by two measures:

- FTE Police staff per 100 000 population. Police staff are categorised according to operational status. An operational police staff member is any member whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police-related services to an external client (primarily members of the public but may also include other government departments). Specialised activities may be outsourced or undertaken by administrative (unsworn) staff.
- FTE judicial officers per 100 000 population. A judicial officer is defined as an officer who can 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, it refers to the proportion of time allocated to judicial work.

A higher proportion of judicial staff per population indicates potentially greater access to the judicial system.

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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: Chapters 6 and 7.

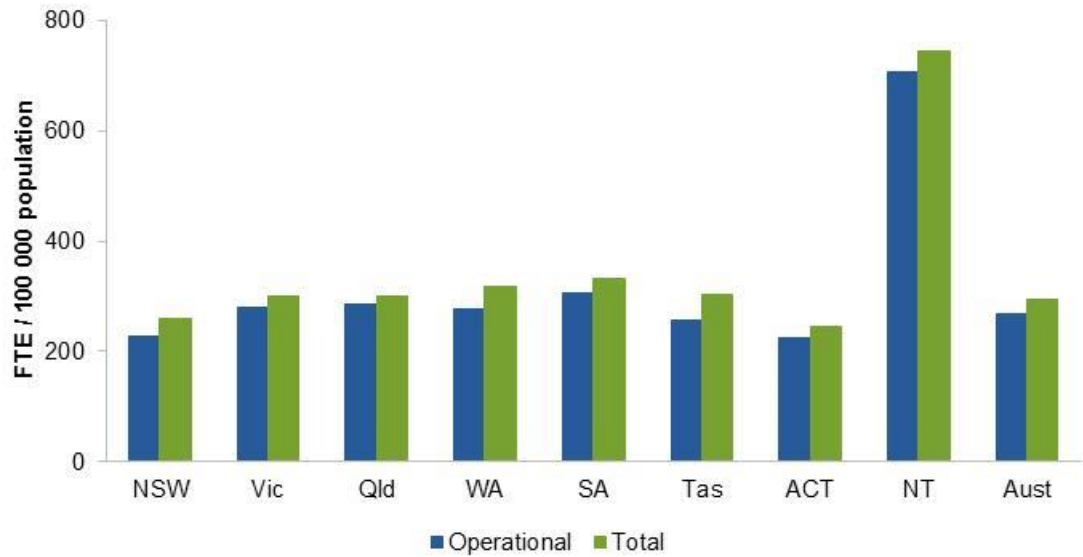
### *Police staff*

Nationally, there was a total of 64 324 operational and 6327 non-operational staff in 2015-16 — approximately 91 per cent of police staff were operational — with 269 FTE operational police staff per 100 000 people (figure C.7). The number of staff per 100 000 people varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments.

### *Judicial officers*

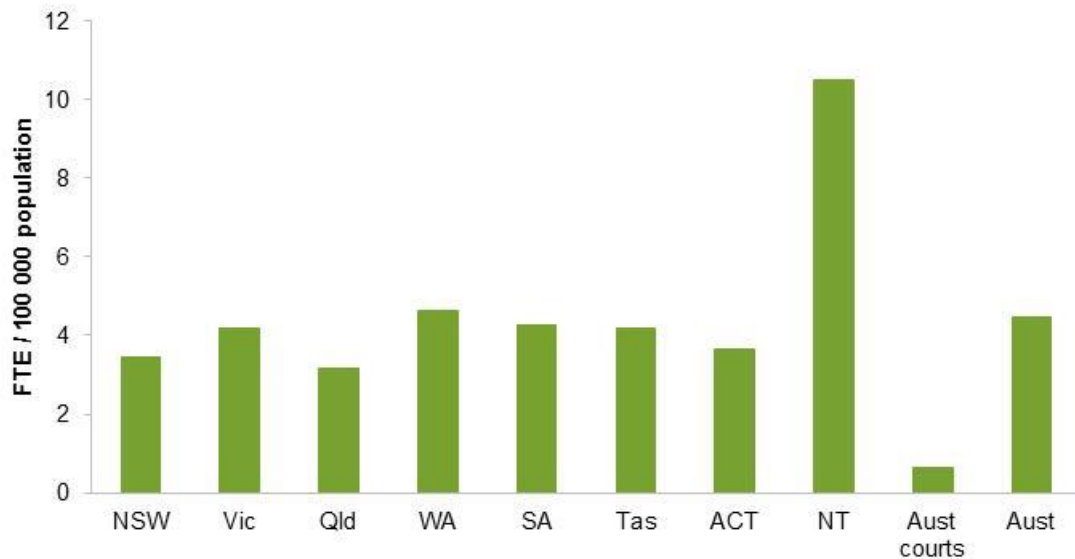
Nationally, there were 4.5 FTE judicial officers per 100 000 population in 2015-16 (figure C.8). Factors such as geographical dispersion, judicial workload and population density should be considered when comparing data on judicial officers.

**Figure C.7 Police staff per 100 000 population, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box C.5 and tables CA.6 and 6A.1-8 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.  
 Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table CA.6 and 6A.1-8.

**Figure C.8 Judicial officers per 100 000 population, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box C.5 and tables CA.7 and 7A.27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.  
 Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table CA.7 and 7A.27.

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## Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

‘Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide justice services in an equitable and accessible manner (box C.6).

### **Box C.6 Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding**

‘Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is defined as the number of higher courts’ finalised adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty, as a proportion of the total number of higher courts adjudicated defendants.

A high or increasing proportion of higher courts’ adjudicated defendants submitting a guilty plea or being the subject of a guilty finding is desirable.

This indicator does not provide information on the number of defendants where police have identified a likely offender, but chose not to bring the likely offender to trial due to a variety of factors, nor to cases that have been finalised by a non-adjudicated method.

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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2014-15, the proportion of higher court finalised adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was 92.8 per cent (figure C.9).

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Figure C.9 **Proportion of higher court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding, 2014-15<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box C.6 and table CA.8 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats..

Source: ABS (2016) *Criminal Courts, Australia*. Cat. no. 4513.0; table CA.8.

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### C.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues

Although service areas are represented in separate chapters in this Report, performance results are to some extent interdependent. Changes to the functions and operations of each element of the justice system can affect the other parts of the system, for example, the effect of:

- police services on the courts through the implementation of initiatives such as police cautions and other diversionary strategies
- police and courts on corrective services, such as use of court diversion schemes, bail and the range of sentencing options available
- correctional systems' services on courts sentencing decisions through court advice services.

There is a trend toward the delivery of justice services through partnerships between agencies, in order to address complex issues and client needs. For example, bail or housing support programs, Neighbourhood Justice centres in Victoria, specialist courts such as Indigenous and drug courts, and adoption of restorative justice principles.

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## C.4 References

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# CA Justice sector overview- attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in the Justice Sector Overview and chapters 6, 7 and 8. 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.

This file is available on the Review website at [www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017).

## Attachment contents

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<b>Table CA.1</b>	Feelings of safety at home alone during the night ("safe" or "very safe")
<b>Table CA.2</b>	Feelings of safety in public places during the night ("safe" or "very safe")
<b>Table CA.3</b>	Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 people) 2014-15
<b>Table CA.4</b>	Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (number in '000 and number per 100 000 households), 2014-15
<b>Table CA.5</b>	Number of times offenders proceeded against by police (per cent)
<b>Table CA.6</b>	Police staff, FTE and per population
<b>Table CA.7</b>	Judicial officers, FTE and per population
<b>Table CA.8</b>	Proportion of higher courts finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

TABLE CA.1

Table CA.1 **Feelings of safety at home alone during the night ("safe" or "very safe") (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16										
During the night	%	90.2	87.1	88.9	84.1	90.4	88.3	92.6	84.0	88.5
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
2014-15										
During the night	%	88.4	89.5	91.4	88.1	88.9	90.9	92.7	85.1	89.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
2013-14										
During the night	%	87.5	90.4	89.7	86.0	90.4	92.9	93.8	85.9	89.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
2012-13										
During the night	%	87.9	88.8	88.5	81.6	86.5	89.9	90.3	84.0	87.5
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
2011-12										
During the night	%	87.6	88.9	89.8	83.0	86.0	90.3	91.0	81.3	87.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 502</b>
2010-11										
During the night	%	85.9	87.7	89.8	85.1	84.8	88.9	88.6	81.5	87.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>28 507</b>
2009-10										
During the night	%	82.5	85.1	86.5	81.4	84.8	87.7	86.2	82.0	84.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>4 177</b>	<b>8 554</b>	<b>6 263</b>	<b>3 721</b>	<b>3 287</b>	<b>2 422</b>	<b>2 419</b>	<b>1 529</b>	<b>32 372</b>

(a) For years prior to 2015-16, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.

(b) Survey results are subject to sampling error.

Source: Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) (various years), *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); Table 6A.19

Table CA.2 **Feelings of safety in public places during the night ("safe" or "very safe") (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16										
Walking alone	%	53.9	48.6	51.3	51.0	52.0	58.5	57.1	44.7	51.7
On public transport	%	25.8	25.6	23.6	18.3	25.0	18.8	31.9	12.6	24.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
2014-15										
Walking alone	%	54.3	52.1	52.9	49.3	50.5	57.5	58.4	43.8	52.8
On public transport	%	30.3	28.5	29.6	20.7	23.1	24.3	32.9	12.0	27.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
2013-14										
Walking alone	%	53.0	50.2	49.5	47.6	48.6	58.9	54.4	43.7	50.8
On public transport	%	26.3	23.5	25.4	17.3	25.5	22.2	32.5	13.9	24.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
2012-13										
Walking alone	%	49.1	51.2	51.7	44.4	49.7	55.3	55.1	42.2	49.8
On public transport	%	26.6	24.2	30.5	22.5	24.0	21.6	33.0	18.1	26.0
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
2011-12										
Walking alone	%	51.1	53.5	53.5	45.5	49.0	56.0	55.1	40.7	51.6
On public transport	%	25.8	23.7	30.1	18.8	26.4	22.7	33.6	18.8	25.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 502</b>
2010-11										
Walking alone	%	46.2	47.7	46.9	44.0	43.2	53.7	49.1	35.7	46.4
On public transport	%	25.9	21.7	30.0	20.0	22.8	24.0	34.2	16.9	24.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>28 507</b>
2009-10										
Walking alone	%	58.5	59.4	62.7	58.4	59.7	65.1	60.5	54.6	59.8
On public transport	%	29.9	25.8	35.4	23.8	30.0	31.4	39.8	26.1	29.5
<b>Sample size</b>	<i>no.</i>	<b>4 177</b>	<b>8 554</b>	<b>6 263</b>	<b>3 721</b>	<b>3 287</b>	<b>2 422</b>	<b>2 419</b>	<b>1 529</b>	<b>32 372</b>

(a) For years prior to 2015-16, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.

(b) Survey results are subject to sampling error.

*Source:* Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); Tables 6A.20 - 6A.21

**Table CA.3 Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 people) 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	99.0	97.8	91.1	53.5	36.8	10.4	7.0	5.9	400.4
Threatened assault	126.3	130.8	110.4	60.6	40.7	12.6	10.3	4.2	491.9
Robbery	12.7	14.8	10.8	9.4	6.6	2.1	1.1	np	55.9
Sexual assault	18.7	16.5	12.6	np	1.1	np	np	np	58.6
<i>No. per 100 000 people</i>									
Physical assault	1640.6	2064.9	2451.0	2639.8	2701.3	2520.0	2331.8	4105.8	2137.2
Threatened assault	2093.1	2761.6	2970.2	2990.1	2987.6	3053.1	3431.0	2922.8	2625.6
Robbery	210.5	312.5	290.6	463.8	484.5	508.8	np	np	298.4
Sexual assault	325.2	365.3	356.9	np	84.5	np	np	np	328.5

(a) A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Persons who have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this table.

(b) No. per 100 000 were calculated using as denominators, the populations published in the relevant ABS data cubes for persons aged 15 years and over. For sexual assault questions, survey respondents were aged 18 years and over.

(c) Some robbery and sexual assault rates include data points with large standard errors so that comparisons between jurisdictions and between years should be interpreted with caution.

(d) Threatened assault includes face-to-face incidents only.

(e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see *Crime Victimization, Australia* (Cat. No. 4530.0) on the ABS website.

**np** Not published.

Source: ABS (2016) *Crime Victimization, Australia*, 2014-15, Cat. no. 4530.0; Table 6A.27.

**Table CA.4 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (number in '000 and number per 100 000 households), 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in	57.9	55.9	50.2	47.4	17.1	6.1	4.0	3.9	242.5
Attempted break-in	48.9	37.5	35.6	35.8	12.7	3.4	4.2	2.4	180.6
Motor vehicle theft	11.6	14.0	9.1	8.6	4.4	2.1	0.9	1.0	53.4
Theft from motor vehicle	57.5	74.6	37.9	53.1	19.5	3.8	6.3	2.6	254.7
Malicious property damage	137.5	142.2	76.2	86.0	40.4	13.2	9.8	4.7	511.4
Other theft	75.4	75.2	47.8	30.3	21.1	6.5	4.2	2.4	261.4
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in	2 051	2 492	2 788	4 956	2 496	2 895	2 738	5 982	2 715
Attempted break-in	1 732	1 672	1 977	3 743	1 854	1 614	2 875	3 681	2 022
Motor vehicle theft	411	624	506	899	642	997	np	1 534	598
Theft from motor vehicle	2 037	3 325	2 105	5 552	2 846	1 804	4 312	3 988	2 852
Malicious property damage	4 871	6 339	4 233	8 991	5 896	6 265	6 708	7 209	5 726
Other theft	2 671	3 352	2 655	3 168	3 079	3 085	2 875	3 681	2 927

- (a) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.
- (b) NT data refer mainly to urban areas and exclude people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote areas.
- (c) A victim of break-in or attempted break-in is defined as a household experiencing at least one break-in or attempted break-in. Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home including a garage or shed, had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded.
- (d) A victim of motor vehicle theft is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes.
- (e) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see *Crime Victimization, Australia* (Cat. No. 4530.0) on the ABS website.

**np** Not published.

Sources: ABS (2016) *Crime Victimization, Australia*, 2014-15, Cat. no. 4530.0;  
Data cube 4530DO003;  
Table 6A.28.

**Table CA.5 Number of times offenders proceeded against by police  
(per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
2014-15									
1	%	72.4	76.1	68.6	na	83.7	77.8	85.0	66.4
2	%	14.0	13.0	16.4	na	9.9	12.7	9.8	17.5
3	%	5.6	5.0	6.7	na	3.2	4.5	3.4	6.8
4	%	2.8	2.5	3.3	na	1.5	2.0	1.0	3.6
5 or more	%	5.2	3.4	5.0	na	1.6	2.9	0.7	5.6
2013-14									
1	%	75.2	77.6	69.7	na	88.1	78.1	83.7	65.8
2	%	13.4	12.5	16.1	na	6.9	13.4	10.9	18.0
3	%	5.0	4.5	6.4	na	2.5	4.1	3.5	7.7
4	%	2.4	2.3	3.1	na	1.1	2.0	1.1	3.3
5 or more	%	4.0	3.0	4.7	na	1.3	2.5	0.7	5.1
2012-13									
1	%	76.4	78.9	70.7	na	85.7	77.2	84.8	69.7
2	%	13.1	12.1	16.0	na	8.3	13.6	10.3	17.0
3	%	4.8	4.3	6.0	na	3.0	4.4	2.9	6.7
4	%	2.2	2.0	3.0	na	1.4	2.1	1.2	3.1
5 or more	%	3.4	2.8	4.2	na	1.6	2.8	1.0	3.4
2011-12									
1	%	77.0	80.2	72.1	na	84.1	76.7	85.3	73.4
2	%	13.0	11.9	15.4	na	9.4	13.4	9.4	16.8
3	%	4.7	3.9	5.8	na	3.2	4.6	3.2	5.8
4	%	2.2	1.7	2.7	na	1.5	2.2	1.0	2.3
5 or more	%	3.2	2.3	4.0	na	1.7	3.1	1.0	1.8
2010-11									
1	%	77.3	81.0	72.9	na	85.6	75.8	83.1	76.5
2	%	13.1	11.5	15.4	na	8.8	13.7	11.0	14.7
3	%	4.6	3.8	5.6	na	2.9	4.9	3.7	5.0
4	%	2.1	1.6	2.5	na	1.4	2.4	1.3	2.2
5 or more	%	2.9	2.1	3.6	na	1.3	3.3	0.8	1.6
2009-10									
1	%	78.5	80.4	72.6	na	84.8	75.3	83.3	75.0
2	%	12.9	11.9	15.7	na	9.5	14.1	10.7	15.4
3	%	4.4	3.8	5.5	na	3.2	4.6	3.4	5.4
4	%	1.9	1.7	2.6	na	1.3	2.5	1.4	2.2
5 or more	%	2.2	2.2	3.6	na	1.2	3.4	1.3	1.9

(a) WA offender data are recorded on two different systems and police proceedings cannot be matched between these two systems. WA data are therefore not published, as police proceedings would be overstated.

**Table CA.5 Number of times offenders proceeded against by police  
(per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
(b)	In SA, General Expiation Notices (GENs) may be issued for public order offences and offences against justice and are stored on an infringement database that cannot be linked with other police databases. Offenders with a principal offence of public order offences or offences against justice may be counted twice if they have committed an offence in addition to receiving a General Expiation Notice (GEN). Therefore SA data may be overstated.								
(c)	Data for the ACT include criminal infringement notices (CINs). As CINs are recorded separately to other offences it is possible that an offender with an offence in addition to a CIN may be counted twice. Therefore ACT data may be overstated.								
(d)	For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see <i>Recorded Crime - Offenders</i> (Cat. No. 4519.0) on the ABS website.								
<b>na</b>	Not available								
<i>Source</i> : ABS (2016) <i>Recorded Crime - Offenders</i> , Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra.									



TABLE CA.6

Table CA.6 Police staff, FTE and per population (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</i>
2015-16										
Operational staff	no.	17 497	16 798	13 695	7 183	5 219	1 323	882	1 727	64 324
Total staff	no.	19 975	17 924	14 428	8 301	5 671	1 568	968	1 816	70 651
Operational per 100 000	no.	228	280	285	276	306	256	224	708	269
Total staff per 100 000	no.	260	299	300	319	333	303	246	744	295
2014-15										
Operational staff	no.	17 525	16 182	13 350	6 995	5 274	1 277	848	1 710	63 161
Total staff	no.	20 031	17 200	14 237	8 005	5 662	1 443	932	1 772	69 282
Operational per 100 000	no.	232	275	281	271	312	248	219	700	267
Total staff per 100 000	no.	265	292	300	310	335	280	240	725	294
2013-14										
Operational staff	no.	17 334	15 724	13 863	6 895	5 272	1 280	888	1 750	62 967
Total staff	no.	19 760	16 956	15 031	7 851	5 638	1 451	975	1 800	69 462
Operational per 100 000	no.	232	272	296	270	314	249	231	721	270
Total staff per 100 000	no.	265	293	320	308	336	282	254	742	298
2012-13										
Operational staff	no.	17 272	14 881	13 360	6 790	5 253	1 249	879	1 651	61 297
Total staff	no.	19 720	15 762	14 750	7 789	5 584	1 402	974	1 789	67 770
Operational per 100 000	no.	235	262	290	275	316	244	232	697	268
Total staff per 100 000	no.	268	278	320	315	336	274	257	755	296
2011-12										
Operational staff	no.	17 029	14 410	13 106	6 754	5 256	1 354	870	1 620	60 364
Total staff	no.	19 332	15 626	14 672	7 708	5 639	1 514	949	1 716	67 156
Operational per 100 000	no.	235	259	290	283	320	265	235	697	268
Total staff per 100 000	no.	267	280	325	323	343	296	256	738	299
2010-11										
Operational staff	no.	17 033	14 044	13 220	6 494	5 143	1 415	907	1 614	59 821
Total staff	no.	19 266	15 063	14 739	7 648	5 536	1 578	991	1 693	66 514
Operational per 100 000	no.	237	256	298	280	315	277	249	701	270
Total staff per 100 000	no.	268	274	332	330	339	309	272	735	300
2009-10										
Operational staff	no.	16 802	12 945	13 087	6 382	5 105	1 372	798	1 528	58 019
Total staff	no.	18 955	14 380	14 406	7 379	5 565	1 573	935	1 637	64 830
Operational per 100 000	no.	237	239	300	282	315	271	223	671	265
Total staff per 100 000	no.	267	265	330	326	344	311	261	719	296
2008-09										
Operational staff	no.	16 677	11 074	11 543	6 324	4 885	1 399	819	1 472	54 193
Total staff	no.	19 153	13 901	14 222	7 474	5 431	1 602	945	1 587	64 315
Operational per 100 000	no.	238	208	270	286	306	279	233	661	252
Total staff per 100 000	no.	274	262	333	338	340	319	269	713	299

Table CA.6 **Police staff, FTE and per population (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</i>
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(a) Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT between 2007-08 and 2012-13, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

Source: State and territory governments (unpublished); Tables 6A.1 - 8

Table CA.7 **Judicial officers, FTE and per population (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 crts</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16											
Total judicial officers	no.	263.3	250.8	152.6	120.1	72.8	21.6	14.4	25.6	150.8	1 072.0
Total per 100 000		3.4	4.2	3.2	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.7	10.5	0.6	4.5
2014-15											
Total judicial officers	no.	261.3	248.0	156.3	118.8	69.9	21.4	13.6	25.8	150.1	1 065.1
Total per 100 000		3.5	4.2	3.3	4.6	4.1	4.2	3.5	10.5	0.6	4.5
2013-14											
Total judicial officers	no.	264.2	245.3	153.2	117.1	72.0	20.8	13.0	24.4	159.2	1 069.2
Total per 100 000		3.5	4.2	3.3	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.4	10.1	0.7	4.6
2012-13											
Total judicial officers	no.	264.2	240.8	154.3	123.1	75.0	20.8	13.5	25.7	149.7	1 067.0
Total per 100 000		3.6	4.2	3.3	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.5	10.8	0.7	4.7
2011-12											
Total judicial officers	no.	270.3	241.4	152.8	124.5	76.5	20.8	12.5	25.7	150.4	1 074.9
Total per 100 000		3.7	4.3	3.4	5.2	4.7	4.1	3.4	11.0	0.7	4.8
2010-11											
Total judicial officers	no.	264.9	230.4	148.1	134.2	76.1	20.8	13.7	25.0	144.1	1 057.3
Total per 100 000		3.7	4.2	3.3	5.8	4.7	4.1	3.7	10.9	0.6	4.8

(a) Judicial officers are officers who can make enforceable orders of the court. They include judges, associate judges, magistrates, masters, coroners and judicial registrars.

Source: State and Territory and Australian governments (unpublished); Table 7A.27

**Table CA.8 Proportion of higher courts finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding (per cent) (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</i>
2014-15	%	92.6	90.6	94.0	93.5	92.8	93.1	87.1	95.1	92.8
2013-14	%	92.4	92.0	92.7	92.7	93.2	90.0	87.7	98.0	92.5
2012-13	%	91.7	91.2	93.0	92.8	90.1	91.0	94.6	95.8	92.1
2011-12	%	89.9	92.0	92.1	91.5	88.6	93.8	89.6	93.1	91.3
2010-11	%	92.2	90.9	93.1	90.8	90.5	90.9	90.5	89.9	91.8
2009-10	%	91.9	91.1	92.7	89.7	89.5	94.4	84.9	94.5	91.5
2008-09	%	92.2	91.5	94.6	89.6	89.2	95.1	84.0	89.9	92.2

(a) Higher courts comprise the Supreme Court and the District courts. A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid.

(b) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see *Criminal Courts Australia* (Cat. No. 4513.0) on the ABS website.

Source: ABS (various years) *Criminal Courts Australia*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

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# 6 Police services

## CONTENTS

6.1	Profile of police services	6.1
6.2	Framework of performance indicators	6.5
6.3	Key performance indicator results	6.7
6.4	Definitions of key terms	6.33
6.5	References	6.37

### Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '6A' prefix (for example, table 6A.1) and are available from the website [www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017).

This chapter reports on the performance of police services covering the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory government.

All abbreviations used in this Report are available in a complete list in volume A: Approach to performance reporting.

## 6.1 Profile of police services

### Service overview

Police services are the principal means through which State and Territory governments pursue the achievement of a safe and secure environment for the community. Across jurisdictions, police activity can be grouped into four broad activity areas:

- *Community safety* – preserving public order and promoting a safer community
- *Crime* – investigating crime and identifying and apprehending offenders
- *Road safety* – targeted operations to reduce the incidence of traffic offences and through attendance at, and investigation of, road traffic collisions and incidents
- *Judicial services* – support to the judicial process including the provision of safe custody for alleged offenders.

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Police services also respond to more general needs in the community — for example, working with emergency management organisations and a wide range of government services and community groups, and advising on general policing and crime issues.

## **Roles and responsibilities**

Policing services are predominantly the responsibility of State and Territory government agencies. They include the ACT community policing function performed by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) under an arrangement between the ACT and the Commonwealth Minister for Justice.

The Australian Government is responsible for the AFP. Data for the national policing function of the AFP and other national non-police law enforcement bodies (such as the Australian Crime Commission) are not included in this Report.

## **Funding**

Funding for police services comes almost exclusively from State and Territory government budgets, with some limited specific purpose Australian Government grants. Nationally in 2015-16, total recurrent expenditure was \$11.0 billion (table 6A.10).

## **Size and scope of sector**

### **Client groups**

Broadly, the entire community is a ‘client’ of the police. Some members of the community, who have more direct dealings with the police, can be considered specific client groups, for example:

- victims of crime
- those suspected of, or charged with, committing offences<sup>1</sup>
- those reporting criminal incidents
- those involved in traffic-related incidents
- third parties (such as witnesses to crime and people reporting collisions)
- those requiring police services for non-crime-related matters.

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<sup>1</sup> The use of the term ‘offender’ in this chapter refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence. It differs from the definition used in chapter 8 (‘Corrective services’), where the term ‘offender’ refers to a person who has been convicted of an offence and is subject to a correctional sentence.

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## Staffing

Police staff may be categorised in two different ways:

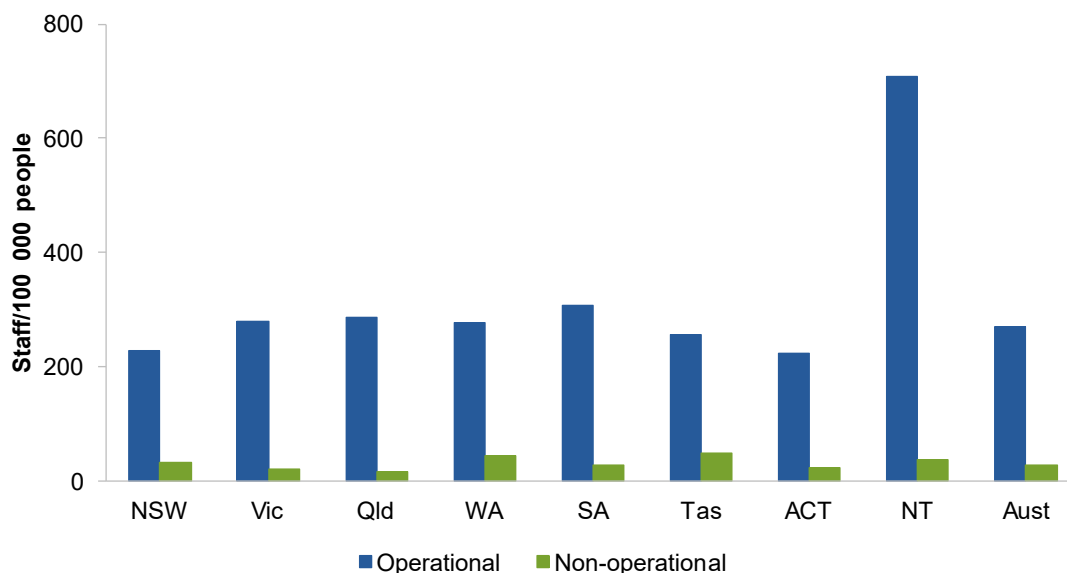
- by ‘sworn’ status — sworn police officers exercise police powers, including the power to arrest, summons, caution, detain, fingerprint and search (tables 6A.1–8). Specialised activities may be outsourced or undertaken by administrative (unsworn) staff.
- by operational status — an operational police staff member is any member (sworn or unsworn) whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police-related services to an external client (where an external client predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments).

Operational status is considered the better estimate for the number of police staff actively engaged in the delivery of police-related services. Nationally in 2015-16, 91.0 per cent of the 70 651 police staff were operational (an increase from 84.3 per cent in 2008-09) (table 6A.11). This equates to 295 per 100 000 people, but varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments (figure 6.1).

Time series data for police staffing are reported in tables 6A.1–8, 6A.11, 6A.17 and 6A.18.

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Figure 6.1 **Police staff per 100 000 people, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See tables 6A.1–6A.8 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.1–6A.8; ABS (2016) Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2015, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 2A.2.

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## Responsiveness

The responsiveness of police to calls for assistance is critical to the effectiveness of police services. Although the Steering Committee considers nationally comparable response times reporting a priority for this Report currently, there is no consistent public reporting of response times across states and territories. Publicly available data are in box 6.1.

### Box 6.1 Police response times

NSW, Qld, WA SA and ACT police all publish response times data in annual reports. Other jurisdictions do not report response times as part of their corporate reporting, and have advised they are unable to provide these data for this Report.

NSW Police report the number of urgent (imminent threat to life or property) response calls and the percentage attended within a target time of 12 minutes. In 2015-16, NSW Police responded to 119 404 urgent response calls, attending 77.2 per cent of urgent duty jobs within the 12 minute target time.

Queensland Police report the percentage of code 1 and code 2 incidents attended within 12 minutes. Data includes geographic areas covered by the Queensland Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System. Code 1 and 2 incidents include very urgent matters when danger to human life is imminent and urgent matters involving injury or present threat of injury to person or property. In 2015-16, QLD Police attended 79.6 per cent of urgent matters within the 12 minute target time.

WA Police aim to respond to 80 per cent of priority 1 and 2 incidents — situations that require urgent attendance and include an imminent threat to life, serious offence or incident in progress — within 12 minutes in the Perth metropolitan area, and reported 78.2 per cent meeting this target in 2015-16 (an improvement of 8.7 percentage points from 2014-15). The target for priority 3 incidents — situations that require routine attendance and include an offence in progress/suspect at scene or the preservation of evidence — is 80 per cent within 60 minutes (82.8 per cent achieved in 2015-16).

SA Police reported that 84.3 per cent of Grade 1 taskings in the metropolitan area were responded to within 15 minutes in 2015-16.

ACT Police reports response time targets for three incident categories:

- Priority One incidents (life threatening or critical situations) are 80 per cent or more of responses within 10 minutes (87.8 per cent achieved in 2015-16).
- Priority Two incidents (situations where the information provided indicates that time is important but not critical) are 80 per cent within 20 minutes (88.8 per cent achieved in 2015-16).
- Priority Three incidents (situations where there is no immediate danger to safety or property but police attendance or response is needed no later than 48 hours from the initial contact by the complainant or a time agreed with the complainant) is 90 per cent within 48 hours (99.4 per cent achieved in 2015-16).

*Source:* State and Territory government Annual Reports.



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## 6.2 Framework of performance indicators

The framework of performance indicators is based on governments' common objectives for police services (box 6.2).

### Box 6.2 Objectives for police services

Police services aim to contribute to a safe and secure community that enables people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely. To achieve these aims, governments seek to provide police services that:

- are accessible, and responsive to community needs
- support the judicial process to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence
- provide safe custodial services
- are delivered with integrity, honesty and fairness
- promote safer behaviour on roads
- respond, co-ordinate or contribute to disaster and emergency management.

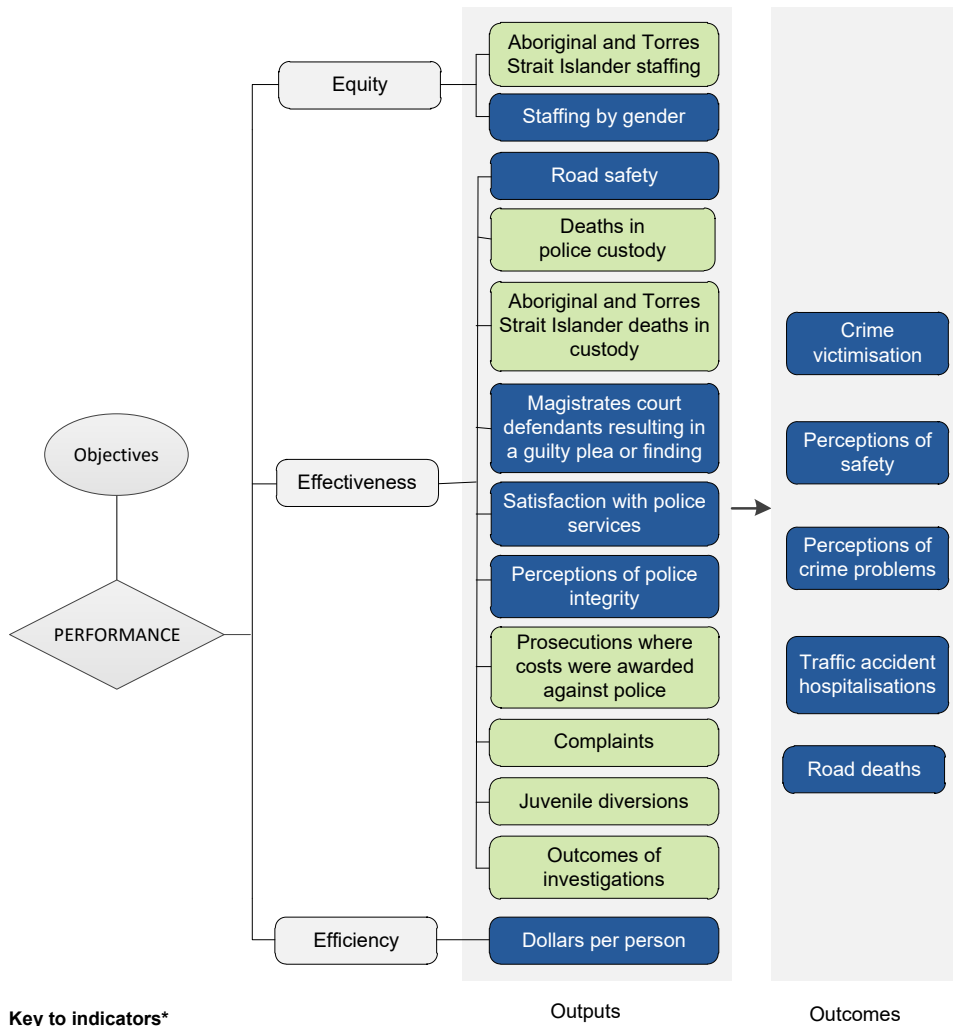
Governments aim for police services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of police services (figure 6.2).

The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in the 2017 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability, data completeness and information on data quality from a Report-wide perspective. In addition to section 6.1, the Report's Statistical context chapter (chapter 2) contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

Improvements to performance reporting for police services are ongoing and will include identifying indicators to fill gaps in reporting against key objectives, improving the comparability and completeness of data and reviewing proxy indicators to establish whether more direct measures can be developed.

Figure 6.2 Police services performance indicator framework



**Key to indicators\***

- Text Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for at least one measure are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for all measures are either not comparable and/or not complete
- Text No data reported and/or no measures yet developed

\* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

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## 6.3 Key performance indicator results

### 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). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

### Equity

#### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing

‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an equitable manner (box 6.3). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people might feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services when they are able to deal with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staff. However, many factors influence the willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to access police services, including familiarity with procedures for dealing with police.

#### Box 6.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing

‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing’ is defined as the proportion of police staff (operational and non-operational) from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds compared with the proportion of the population aged 20–64 years who are from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds.

A proportion of police staff from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds aged 20–64 years that is closer to the proportion of people aged 20–64 years who are from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds is desirable.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people might feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services when they are able to deal with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staff. However, many factors influence the willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to access police services, including familiarity with procedures for dealing with police.

The process of identifying Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff members generally relies on self-identification. Where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are asked to identify themselves, the accuracy of the data will partly depend on how they perceive the advantages (or disadvantages) of identification and whether these perceptions change over time.

Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable across jurisdictions or over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staff in 2015-16 was below the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the population aged 20–64 years for all jurisdictions except NSW and the ACT (figure 6.3). Time series data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police staffing are reported in tables 6A.1–8 and 6A.17.

**Figure 6.3 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20–64 years, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.3 and table 6A.17 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.17.

### Staffing by gender

‘Staffing by gender’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an equitable manner (box 6.4).

### Box 6.4 Staffing by gender

'Police staffing by gender' is defined as the number of female police staff (sworn and unsworn) divided by the total number of police staff.

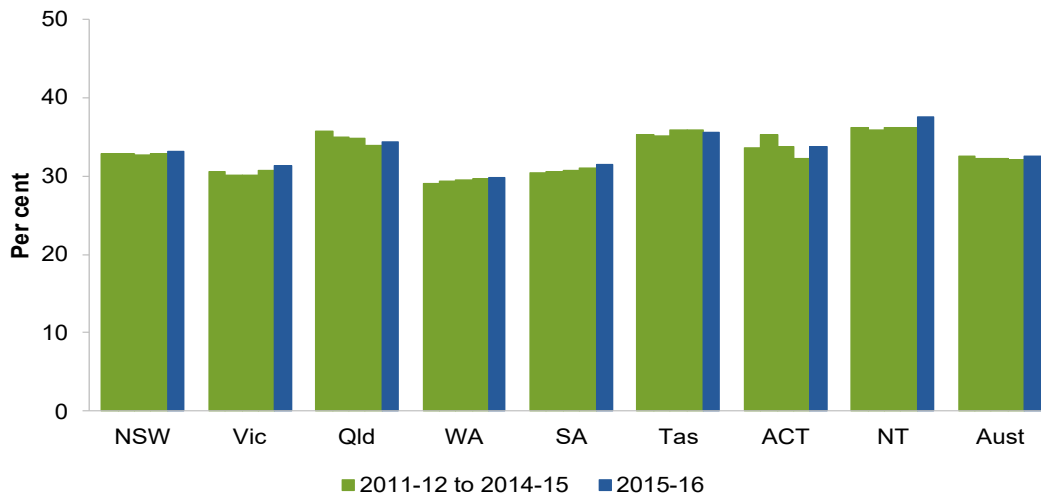
A higher proportion of female police staff is desirable. Women might feel more comfortable in 'accessing' police services in particular situations, such as in relation to sexual assault, when they are able to deal with female police staff.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, 32.5 per cent of police staff were female in 2015-16, relatively unchanged for most jurisdictions over the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 (figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4 Female police staff as a proportion of all staff<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.4 and table 6A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.18.

## Effectiveness

### Road safety

'Road safety' is an indicator of governments' objective of promoting safer behaviour on roads (box 6.5).

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## Box 6.5 Road safety

'Road safety' is defined by three measures:

- use of seatbelts, defined as the proportion of people who had driven in the previous 6 months and who indicated that, in that time, they had driven without wearing a seatbelt
- driving under the influence, defined as the proportion of people who had driven in the previous 6 months and who indicated that, in that time, they had driven when possibly over the alcohol limit
- degree of speeding, defined as the proportion of people who had driven in the previous 6 months and who indicated that, in that time, they had driven 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit.

For all three measures, 'use' refers to responses of 'rarely' or more often.

A low or decreasing proportion of people who stated that they had driven without wearing a seatbelt, driven when possibly over the alcohol limit and/or driven 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit is desirable.

The use of seatbelts, the prevalence of driving under the influence of alcohol and speeding in the population is affected by a number of factors in addition to activities undertaken by police services, such as driver education and media campaigns.

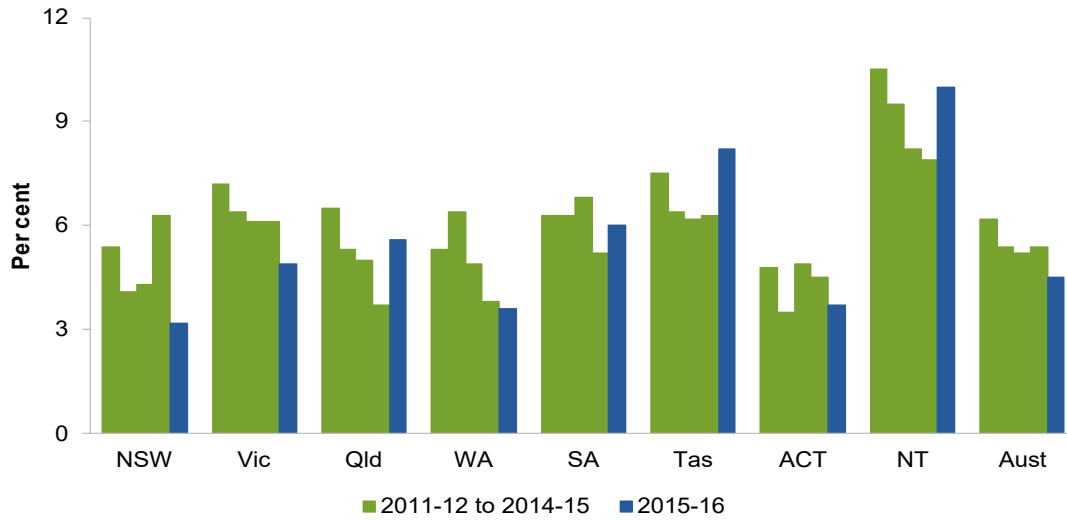
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015-16, of those people who had driven in the previous six months:

- 4.5 per cent reported driving without wearing a seat belt (figure 6.5)
- 7.1 per cent of people said they had driven when possibly over the blood alcohol limit (figure 6.6)
- 58.2 per cent of people reported having travelled 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit (figure 6.7).

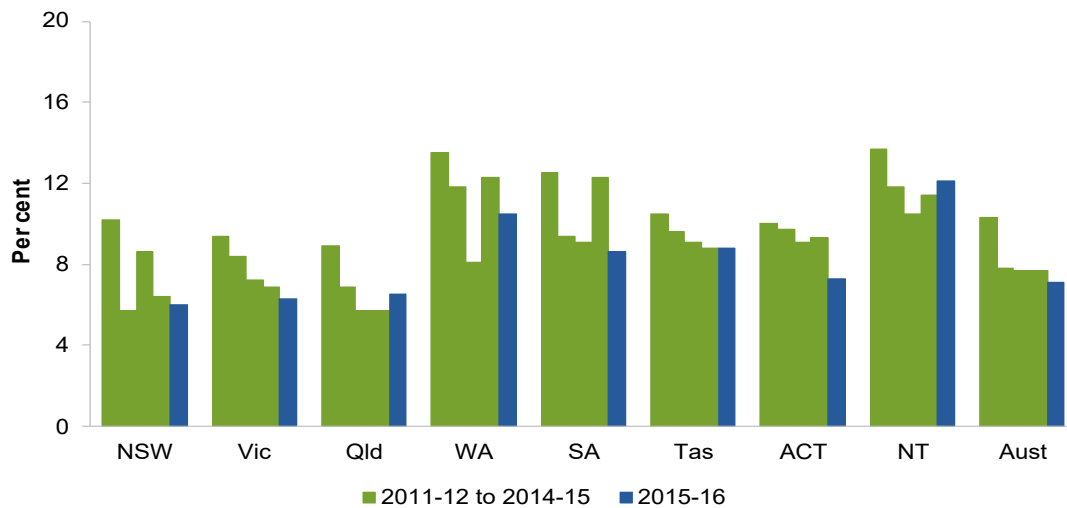
Figure 6.5 **People who had driven in the previous six months without wearing a seat belt<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.5 and table 6A.33 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.33.

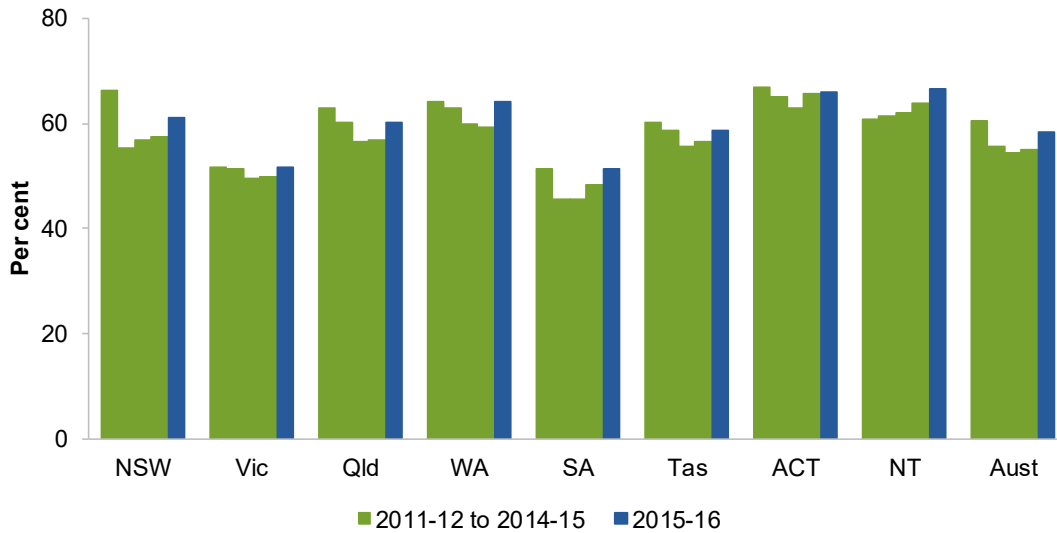
Figure 6.6 **People who had driven in the previous six months when possibly over the alcohol limit<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.5 and table 6A.34 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.34.

Figure 6.7 **People who had driven in the previous six months 10 kilometres per hour or more above the speed limit<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.5 and table 6A.35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.35.

### Deaths in police custody

‘Deaths in police custody’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing safe custodial services (box 6.6).



## Box 6.6 Deaths in police custody

'Deaths in police custody' is defined by two measures:

- total deaths in police custody and custody related operations
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody and custody related operations.

Both measures refer to the death of a person who was in police custody; death caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries while in custody; death of a person who was fatally injured when police officers attempted to detain that person; or death of a person who was fatally injured when escaping or attempting to escape from police custody.

No deaths or a decreasing number of deaths in custody and custody-related operations is desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required data for 2014-15 are not available for NSW and Victoria.

Nationally in 2014-15, there were 11 deaths in police custody, of which five were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths (table 6.1). This number has reduced since 2007-08, predominately due to the decrease in non-Indigenous deaths (29 out of 34 deaths in 2007-08) (table 6A.38). However, as data are not available for NSW and Victoria, figures for 2014-15 are understated.

**Table 6.1 Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous deaths									
2014-15	na	na	3	2	1	–	–	–	6
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths									
2014-15	na	na	1	2	–	–	–	2	5
Total deaths									
2007-08	7	8	5	4	4	1	–	5	34
2008-09	6	3	8	8	6	–	1	5	37
2009-10	5	6	6	3	1	1	1	4	27
2010-11	6	1	7	6	2	2	1	–	25
2011-12	10	6	9	5	3	–	–	2	35
2012-13	5	2	4	6	1	–	–	–	18
2013-14	na	4	3	1	3	–	–	1	12
2014-15	na	na	4	4	1	–	–	2	11

<sup>a</sup> See box 6.6 and table 6A.38 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.  
na Not available.

Source: AIC (various years, unpublished) Deaths in Custody, Australia; table 6A.38.

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## Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

‘Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of supporting the judicial process to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (box 6.7).

### **Box 6.7      Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding**

‘Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is defined as the number of finalised adjudicated defendants in lower courts who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty, as a proportion of the total number of magistrates court adjudicated defendants.

A high or increasing proportion of magistrates court adjudicated defendants submitting a guilty plea or being the subject of a guilty finding is desirable.

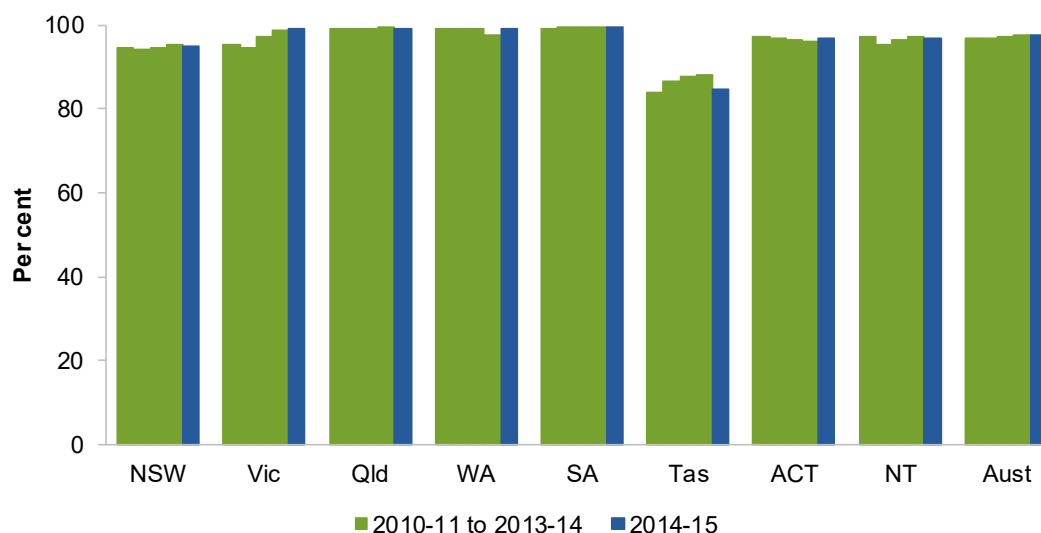
This indicator does not provide information on the number of cases where police have identified a likely offender but choose not to bring the likely offender to court due to a number of factors.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, the proportion of magistrates court adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was 97.8 per cent in 2014-15 (figure 6.8).

Figure 6.8 **Proportion of magistrates court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.7 and table 6A.40 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2016d) *Criminal Courts, Australia* (various years), Cat. no. 4513.0; table 6A.40.

## Satisfaction with police services

‘Satisfaction with police services’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing services that are accessible and responsive to community needs (box 6.8).

### Box 6.8 **Satisfaction with police services**

‘Satisfaction with police services’ is defined as the proportion of people aged 18 years or over who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police services (whether or not they had contact with police services).

Results are reported from the annual National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP), a telephone-based survey of a sample from the general population.

A high or increasing proportion of people who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ is desirable.

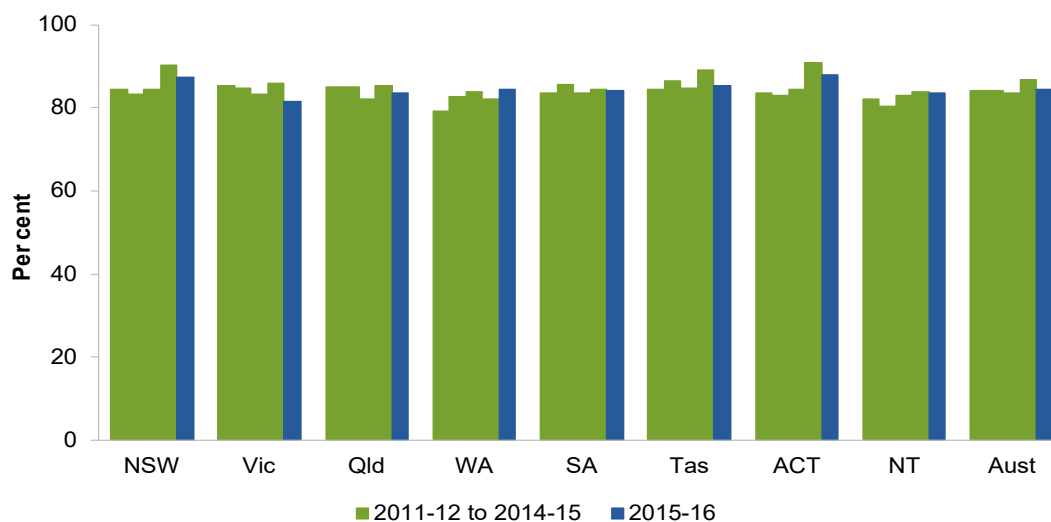
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, 75.2 per cent of the general population were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the services provided by police in 2015-16 (table 6A.12). The proportion was higher for those

who *had* contact with police, and this was the case across all jurisdictions (tables 6A.12 and 6A.24). Nationally, 84.5 per cent were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with the service they received during their most recent contact (figure 6.9).

**Figure 6.9 People who were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with police in their most recent contact<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.8 and table 6A.24 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.24.

## Perceptions of police integrity

‘Perceptions of police integrity’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services with integrity, honesty and fairness (box 6.9).

### Box 6.9 Perceptions of police integrity

‘Perceptions of police integrity’ refers to public perceptions and is defined by three measures – the proportion of people who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police:

- treat people fairly and equally
- perform the job professionally
- are honest.

A high or increasing proportion of people who ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ with these statements is desirable.

(continued next page)

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**Box 6.9** (continued)

Public perceptions might not reflect actual levels of police integrity, because many factors, including hearsay and media reporting, might influence people's perceptions of police integrity.

Data reported for these measures are:

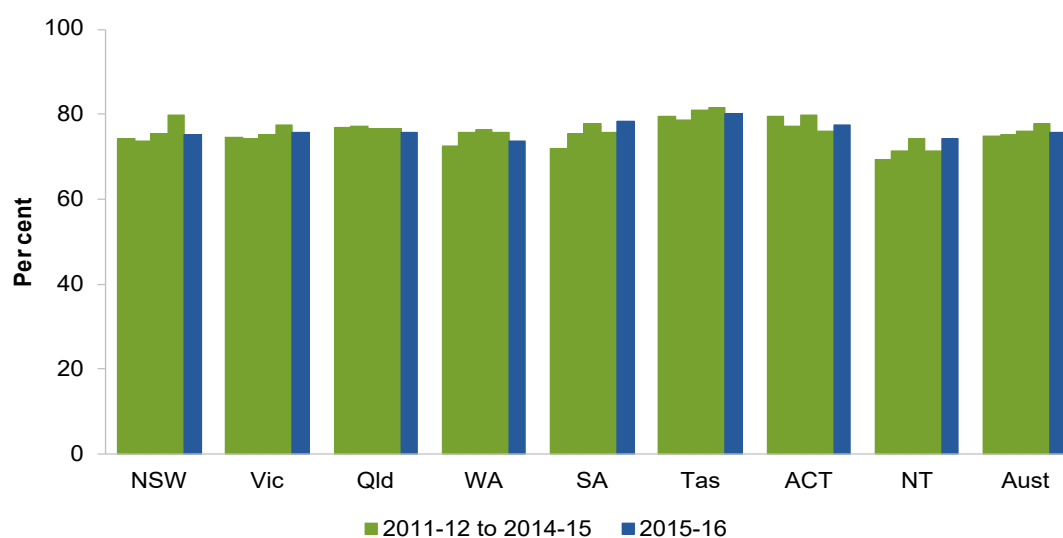
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015-16:

- 75.6 per cent of people 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people 'fairly and equally' (figure 6.10 and table 6A.14)
- 87.5 per cent of people 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police perform the job 'professionally' (table 6A.13)
- 74.7 per cent of people 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' in 2015-16 that police are 'honest' (table 6A.15).

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**Figure 6.10** People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people fairly and equally<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.9 and table 6A.14 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.14.

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## Complaints

‘Complaints’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services with integrity, honesty and fairness (box 6.10).

### Box 6.10 Complaints

‘Complaints’ is defined as the number of complaints made by the public against police per 100 000 people in the population, expressed in index form comparing values over time to a base period allocated a value of 100 (three-year average for the period 2007-08 to 2009-10).

A low or decreasing number of complaints per 100 000 population is desirable.

A high or increasing number of complaints does not necessarily indicate a lack of confidence in police; it can indicate greater confidence in complaints resolution. It is desirable to monitor changes in the reported rate to identify reasons for the changes and use this information to improve the manner in which police services are delivered. As complaints mechanisms differ across jurisdictions, data should be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions.

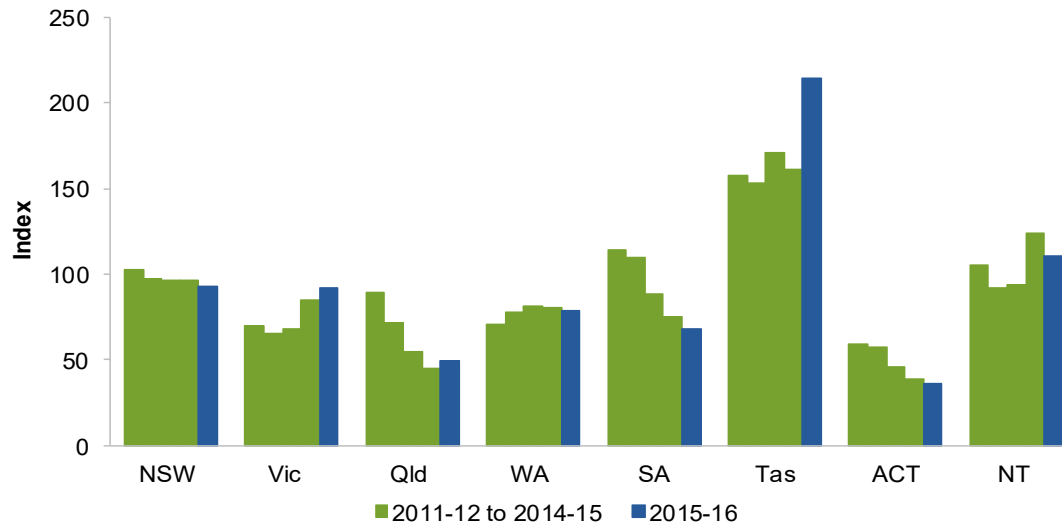
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable over time within jurisdictions (subject to caveats) but are not comparable across jurisdictions because definitions of what constitutes a ‘complaint against police’ differ across jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Trends within jurisdictions have varied over time (figure 6.11). Table 6A.16 reports numbers per 100 000 people.

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Figure 6.11 Trends in complaints<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.10 and table 6A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.16.

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## Juvenile diversions

‘Juvenile diversions’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of supporting the judicial process to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (box 6.11).

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### Box 6.11 **Juvenile diversions**

'Juvenile diversions' is defined as the number of juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police, as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected, and who are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, those issued with infringement notices), are not included.

A high or increasing proportion of juvenile diversions as a proportion of juvenile offenders represents a desirable outcome.

When police apprehend offenders, they have a variety of options available. They can charge the offender (and proceed to court) or they can use their discretion to divert the offender away from this potentially costly, time consuming and stressful situation (for both the offender and victim). They are particularly useful mechanisms for dealing with juvenile offenders.

This indicator does not provide information on the relative success or failure of diversionary mechanisms.

The term 'diverted' includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of community conference, diversionary conference, formal cautioning by police, family conferences, and other programs (for example, drug assessment/treatment). Not all options are available or subject to police discretion in all jurisdictions.

Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions because the process by which juvenile diversions are recorded differs across jurisdictions
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required data were not available for NSW.

The majority of jurisdictions reported an increased proportion of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs from 2014-15 to 2015-16 (table 6A.39).

### Outcomes of investigations

'Outcomes of investigations' is an indicator of governments' objective of supporting the judicial process to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (box 6.12).



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## Box 6.12 Outcomes of investigations

'Outcomes of investigations' is defined by two measures:

- the proportion of investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police
- the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, where proceedings were instituted against the offender.

Measures are reported for a range of offences.

- against the person, including homicide and armed robbery
- against property, including unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft.

A high or increasing proportion of investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police and of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, where proceedings were instituted against the offender, is desirable.

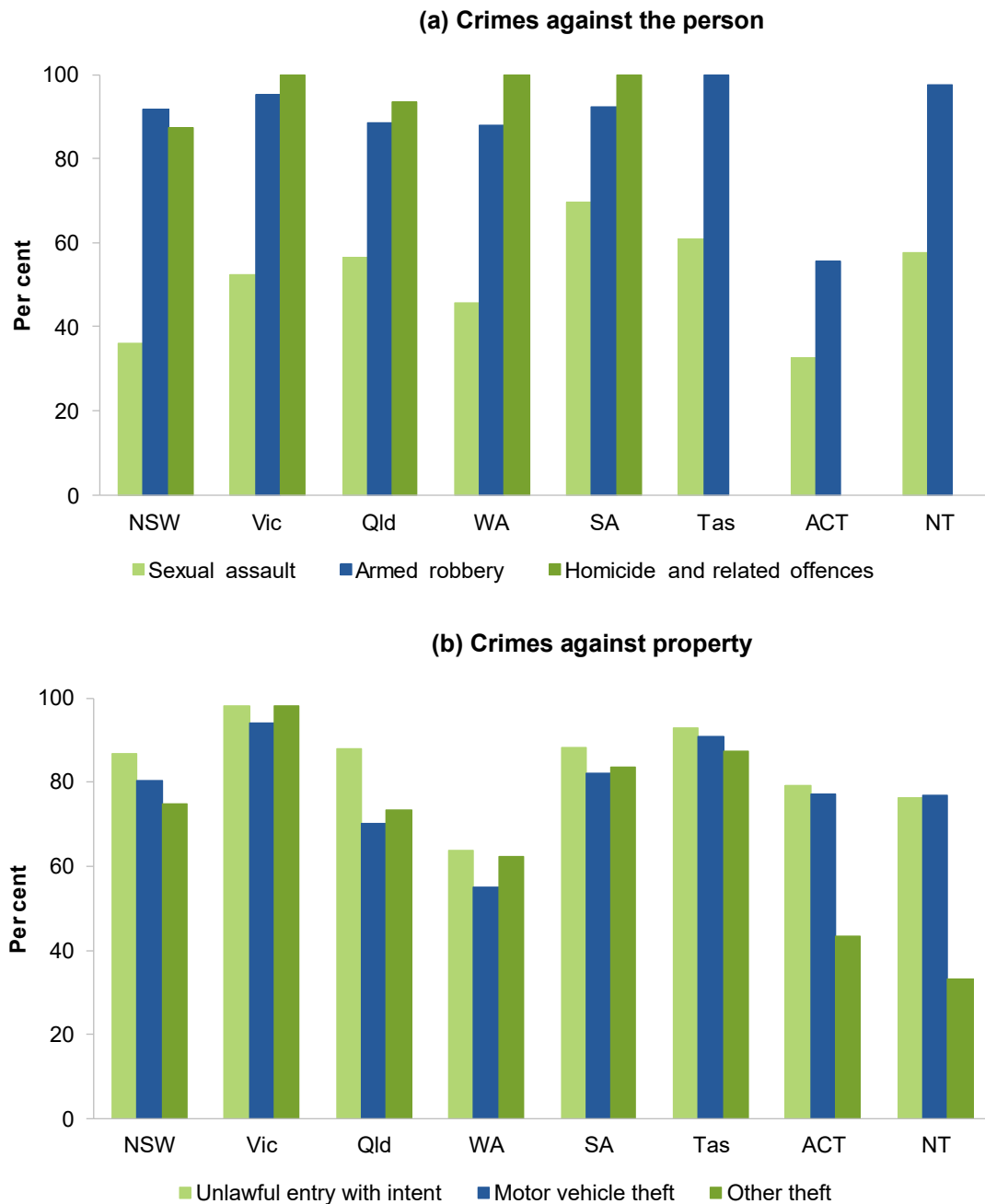
Data reported for this measure are:

- not directly comparable across jurisdictions because of differences in the way data are compiled. Significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in discrepancies in data across states and territories for some offence types
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Figure 6.12a presents the proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days for a range of offences in 2015 (data on kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion are in table 6A.31). Figure 6.12b reports the proportion of investigations and other theft investigations of crimes against property that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police for 2015.

The proportion of these finalised investigations for which proceedings had commenced against an alleged offender is presented in tables 6A.31 (crimes against the person) and 6A.32 (crimes against property).

Figure 6.12 **Proportion of investigations finalised and for which proceedings had begun within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police 2015<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.12 and tables 6A.31–32 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Data are not published for Tasmania, ACT and NT for homicide and related offences.

Source: Derived from ABS (2016b), *Recorded Crime – Victims, 2015*, Cat. no. 4510.0; tables 6A.31–32.

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## Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police

‘Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake police activities associated with the judicial process efficiently (box 6.13).

### **Box 6.13 Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police**

‘Proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police’ is defined as the percentage of prosecutions with costs awarded against police, based on the number of files and the number of cost orders made.

Court costs are generally awarded against police when a criminal action against an offender has failed; in this respect, it represents at least some of the resources expended when a prosecution fails. Results are influenced by differing jurisdictional legislative requirements and court practices.

A low or decreasing proportion of prosecutions where costs are awarded against police is desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable across jurisdictions because the process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required data were not available for Victoria.

The proportion of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police in 2015-16 was less than 2.0 per cent in all jurisdictions for which data are available (table 6A.41).

## **Efficiency**

### Dollars per person

‘Dollars per person’ is a proxy indicator of governments’ objective of providing police services in an efficient manner (box 6.14).

### Box 6.14 Dollars per person

'Dollars per person' is defined as recurrent expenditure on policing per person.

All else being equal, a low or decreasing expenditure per person is desirable. However, efficiency data should be interpreted with care. High or increasing expenditure per person might reflect poor efficiency, but might also reflect changing aspects of the service or policing environment. Low expenditure per person may reflect more efficient outcomes or lower quality or less challenging crime and safety situations. The scope of activities undertaken by police services also varies across jurisdictions.

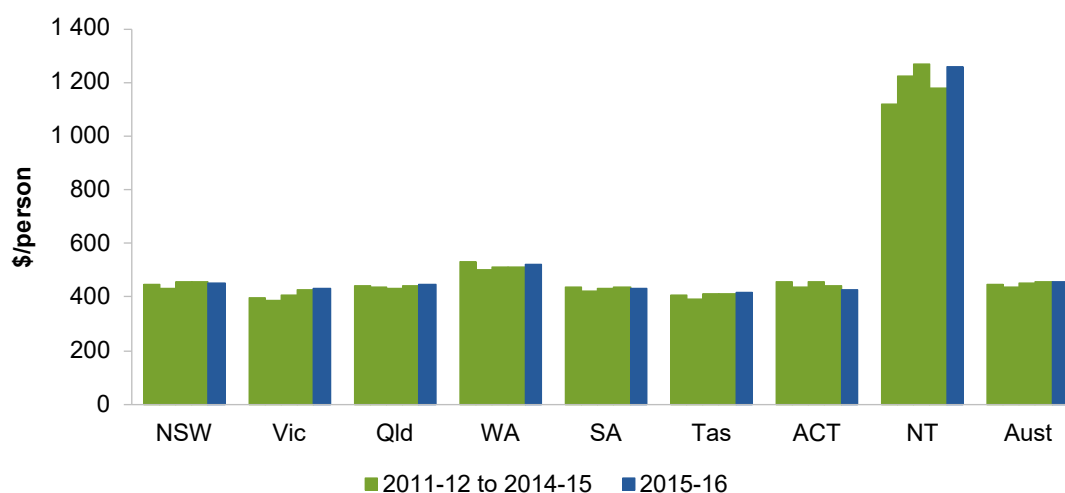
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services across Australia was \$459 per person in 2015-16 (figure 6.13), with an average annual increase of 2.4 per cent from 2008-09 (table 6A.10).

Time series data for real recurrent expenditure by each jurisdiction are reported in tables 6A.1-8 and 6A.10. Capital costs (including depreciation and the user cost of capital) for each jurisdiction are also contained in tables 6A.1-8, with associated information on treatment of assets by police agencies in table 6A.9.

Figure 6.13 **Real recurrent expenditure per person (including user cost of capital less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2015-16 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.14 and table 6A.10 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.10.

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## Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (see chapter 1).

### Crime victimisation

‘Crime victimisation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to contribute to a safe and secure community that enables people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely (box 6.15).

#### Box 6.15 Crime victimisation

‘Crime victimisation’ is defined by six separate measures:

- estimated victimisation rate for physical and threatened assault per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for sexual assault per 100 000 people aged 18 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for robbery per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over
- estimated household victims of break-ins per 100 000 households
- estimated household victims of attempted break-ins per 100 000 households
- estimated household victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households.

A low or decreasing rate of crime victimisation is a desirable outcome.

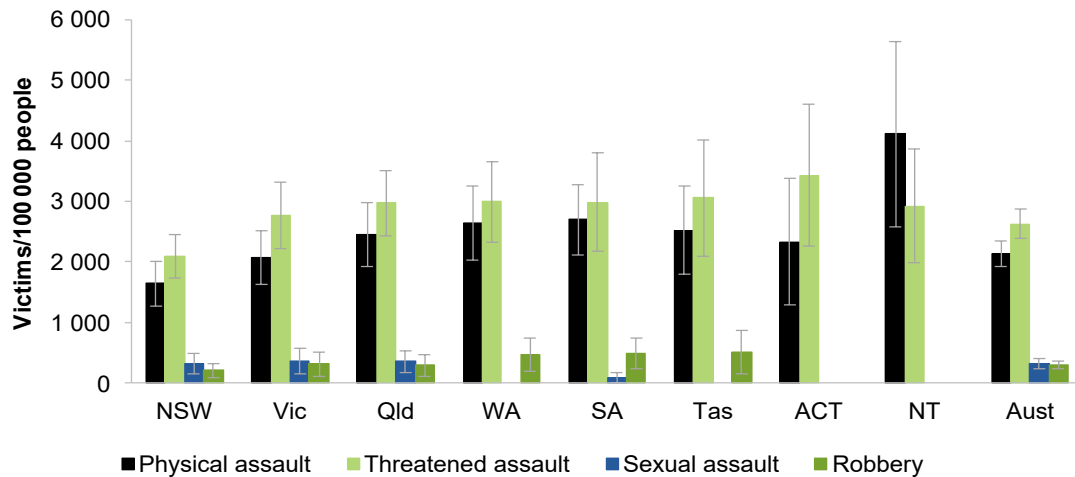
Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2014-15 there were an estimated 2137 victims of physical assaults, 2626 victims of threatened assaults, 328 victims of sexual assaults and 298 victims of robberies per 100 000 people (figure 6.14).

Nationally, an estimated 4737 households experienced a break-in or attempted break-in and an estimated 598 households experienced motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households in 2014-15 (figure 6.15). The number of recorded property crimes per 100 000 people is reported in table 6A.26. Data for all measures vary across jurisdictions and over time (tables 6A.27-28).

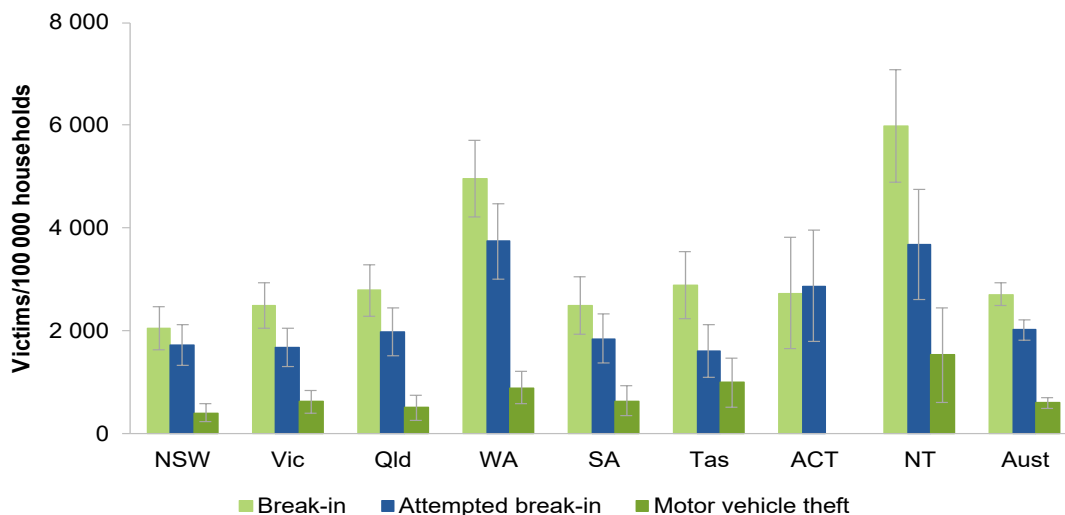
Figure 6.14 Estimated victims of assault and sexual assault, 2014-15<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.15 and table 6A.27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Robbery data for the ACT and the NT and Sexual assault data for SA, Tasmania, ACT and NT are not presented, as confidence intervals are not available due to associated relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent.

Source: Derived from ABS (2016a) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.27.

Figure 6.15 Estimated victims of property crime, 2014-15<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.15 and table 6A.28 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Motor vehicle theft data for the ACT are not presented, as confidence intervals were not available due to associated relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent.

Source: Derived from ABS (2016a) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table 6A.28.

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## Perceptions of safety

‘Perceptions of safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to contribute to a safe and secure community that enables people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely (box 6.16).

### Box 6.16 Perceptions of safety

‘Perceptions of safety’ is defined by two measures:

- the proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home during the night
- the proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ in public places, including ‘walking locally’ and travelling on public transport during the day and at night.

A high or increasing proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ is desirable. Perceptions of safety may not reflect reported crime, which might understate actual crime, and many factors might affect public perceptions of crime levels and safety. Perceptions of safety on public transport might be influenced by the availability and types of public transport in each jurisdiction.

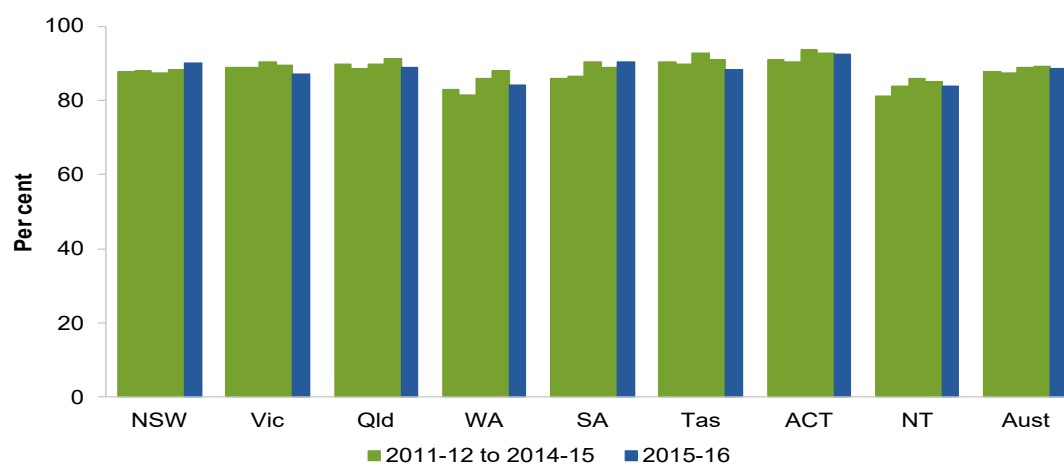
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015-16, 88.5 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone during the night (figure 6.16).

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Figure 6.16 Perceptions of safety at home alone during the night<sup>a</sup>

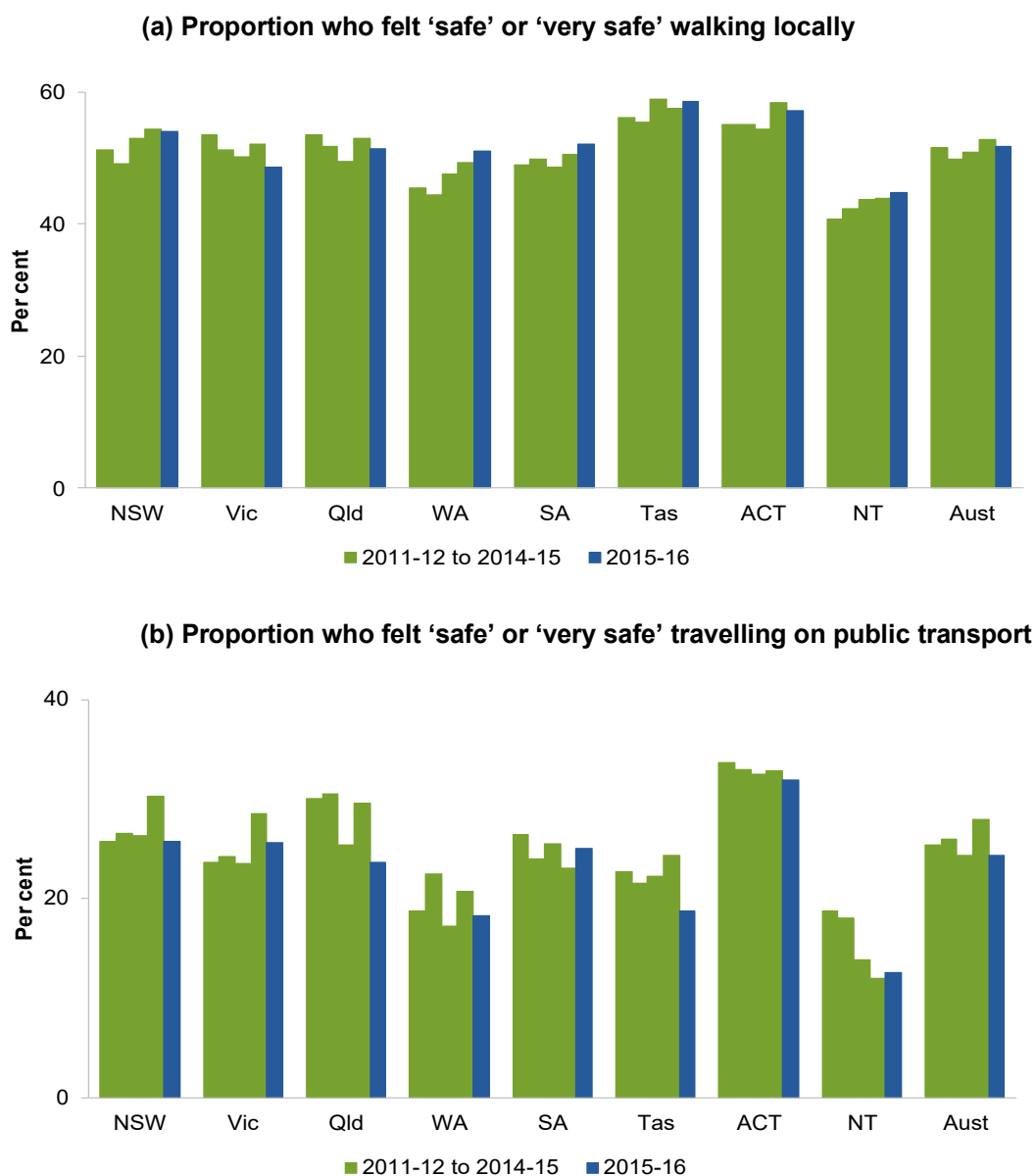


<sup>a</sup> See box 6.16 and table 6A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); table 6A.19.

Nationally in 2015-16, 91.0 per cent of people felt safe or very safe when walking locally during the day (table 6A.20), and 51.7 per cent when walking locally during the night (figure 6.17a). This proportion dropped to 56.5 per cent when travelling on public transport during the day (table 6A.21), and dropped further to 24.3 per cent when travelling on public transport during the night (figure 6.17b).

Figure 6.17 Perceptions of safety in public places during the night<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.16 and tables 6A.20–21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); tables 6A.20–21.



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## Perceptions of crime problems

‘Perceptions of crime problems’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to contribute to a safe and secure community that enables people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely (box 6.17).

### **Box 6.17 Perceptions of crime problems**

‘Perceptions of crime problems’ is measured by the proportion of people who thought that various types of crime were a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood.

A low or decreasing proportion of people who thought the selected types of crime were a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood is desirable.

Care needs to be taken in interpreting data on perceptions of crime, because reducing people’s concerns about crime and reducing the actual level of crime are two separate but related challenges. Comparisons between perceptions of crime problems and the level of crime raise questions about the factors that affect perceptions, and highlight the importance of considering the full suite of performance indicators rather than assessing performance on specific measures in isolation.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

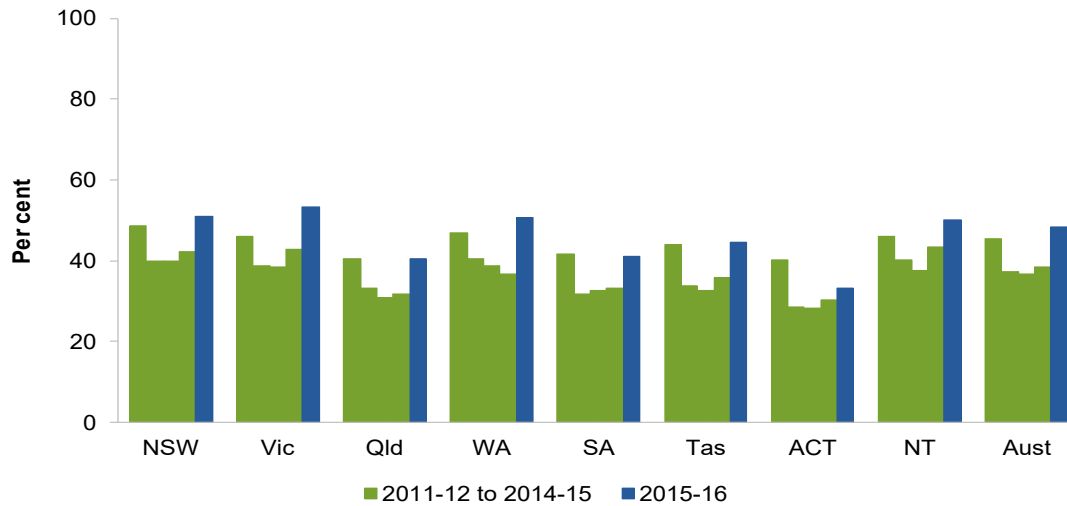
Nationally in 2015-16, people identified the following issues as a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhoods:

- 48.3 per cent of people thought illegal drugs to be a problem, higher than the previous four years (figure 6.18a)
- 69.7 per cent of people thought ‘speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving’ to be a problem, higher than the previous three years but lower than in 2011-12 (figure 6.18b).

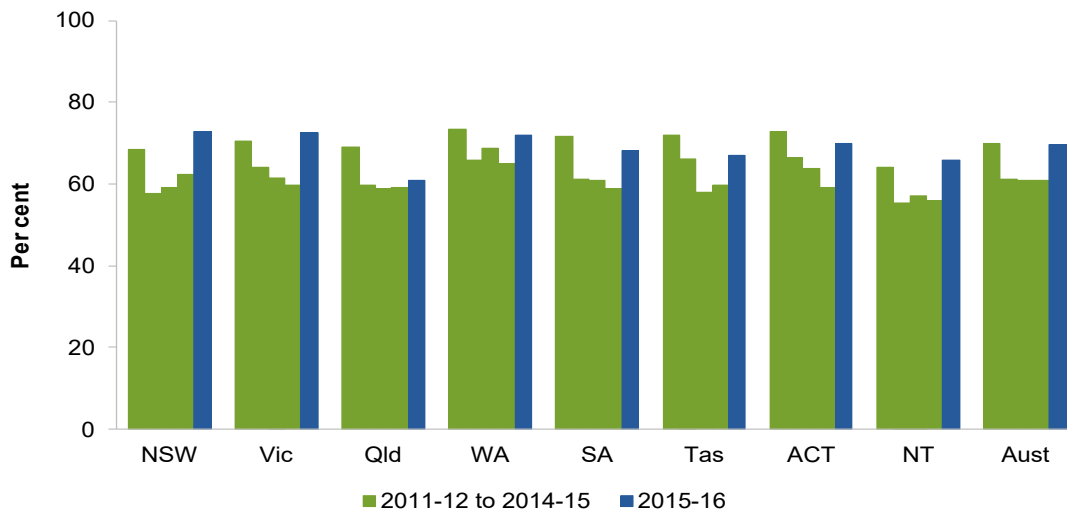
Time series data for perceptions of crime problems are reported in tables 6A.22–23.

Figure 6.18 **Proportion of people who consider the identified issues to be either a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat of a problem’ in their neighbourhood<sup>a</sup>**

**(a) Illegal drugs**



**(b) Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.17 and tables 6A.22–23 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished); tables 6A.22–23.

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## Traffic accident hospitalisations per registered vehicle

‘Traffic accident hospitalisations per registered vehicle’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to contribute to a safe and secure community that enables people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely (box 6.18).

### **Box 6.18 Traffic accident hospitalisations per registered vehicle**

‘Traffic accident hospitalisations per registered vehicle’ is defined as the number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles.

A low or decreasing number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles is desirable. Hospitalisations from traffic accidents are affected by a number of factors in addition to activities undertaken by police services, such as the condition of roads, driver education and media campaigns.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

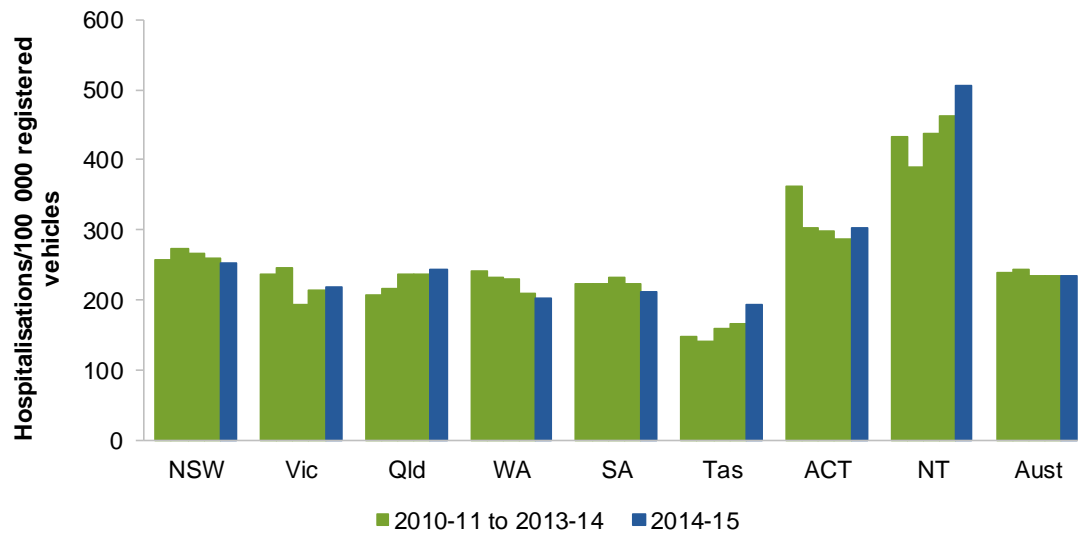
Nationally, there were 234 traffic accident hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles in 2014-15 (figure 6.19).

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This page has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/police-services>

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Figure 6.19 **Traffic accident hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.18 and table 6A.37 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (various years) Australian Hospital Statistics (unpublished); ABS (2016c) Motor Vehicle Census (various years), Australia, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.37.

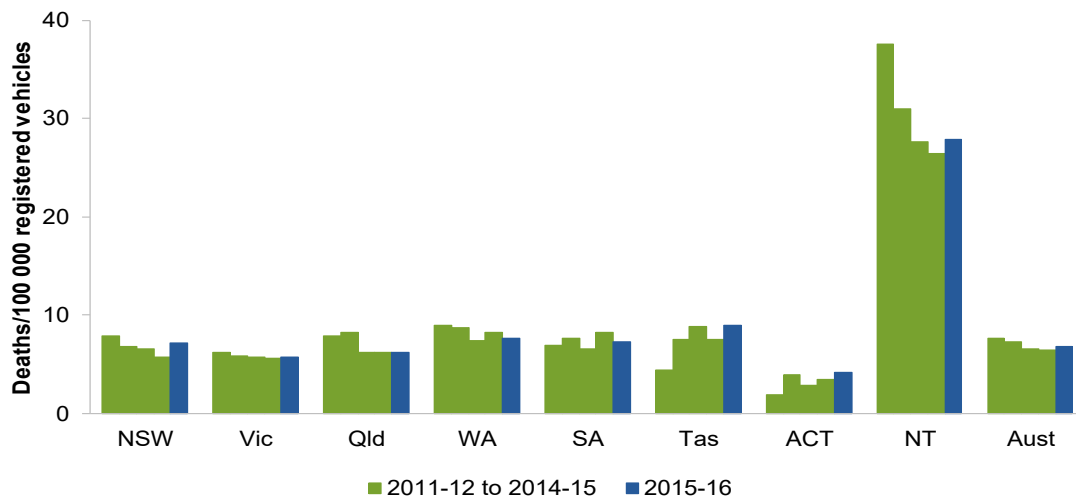
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## Road deaths

‘Road deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to contribute to a safe and secure community that enables people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely (box 6.19).

Nationally in 2015-16, there were 6.9 road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles (figure 6.20).

Figure 6.20 Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 6.19 and table 6A.36 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Road Fatality Statistics at [www.bitre.gov.au/](http://www.bitre.gov.au/); ABS (2016c) Motor Vehicle Census (various years), Australia, Cat. no. 9309.0; table 6A.36.

## 6.4 Definitions of key terms

<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff</b>	Number of staff who are self identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.
<b>Adjudicated defendant</b>	A defendant is a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid and which are heard together as one unit of work by a court level. An adjudicated finalisation is a method of finalisation based on a judgment or decision by the court as to whether or not the defendant is guilty of the charge(s) laid against them.
<b>Armed robbery</b>	Robbery conducted with the use (actual or implied) of a weapon, where a weapon can include, but is not restricted to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• firearms — pistol, revolver, rifle, automatic/semiautomatic rifle, shotgun, military firearm, airgun, nail gun, cannon, imitation firearm and implied firearm</li> <li>• other weapons — knife, sharp instrument, blunt instrument, hammer, axe, club, iron bar, piece of wood, syringe/hypodermic needle, bow and arrow, crossbow, spear gun, blowgun, rope, wire, chemical, acid, explosive, vehicle, bottle/glass, other dangerous article and imitation weapons.</li> </ul>
<b>Assault</b>	The direct (and immediate/confrontational) infliction of force, injury or violence on a person(s) or the direct (and immediate/confrontational) threat of force, injury or violence where there is an apprehension that the threat could be enacted.
<b>Available full time</b>	Any full time equivalent category where the individual is on duty performing a

<b>equivalent staff</b>	function. To be measured using average staffing level for the whole reporting period.
<b>Blackmail and extortion</b>	Unlawful demanding with intent to gain money, property or any other benefit from, or with intent to cause detriment to, another person, accompanied by the use of coercive measures, to be carried out at some point in the future if the demand is not met. This may also include the use and/or threatened use of face-to-face force or violence, provided there is a threat of continued violence if the demand is not met.
<b>Cautioning</b>	A formal method of dealing with young offenders without taking court proceedings. Police officers may caution young offenders instead of charging them if the offence or the circumstance of the offence is not serious.
<b>Civilian staff</b>	Unsworn staff, including specialists (civilian training and teaching medical and other specialists) and civilian administrative and management staff.
<b>Complaints</b>	Number of statements of complaint by members of the public regarding police conduct.
<b>Depreciation</b>	Where possible, based on current asset valuation.
<b>Full time equivalent (FTE)</b>	The equivalent number of full time staff required to provide the same hours of work as performed by staff actually employed. A full time staff member is equivalent to a full time equivalent of one, while a part time staff member is greater than zero but less than one.
<b>Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding</b>	<p>Total number of higher courts finalised defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding, as a proportion of the total number of higher courts finalised defendants. A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid.</p> <p>A higher court is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an intermediate court (known either as the district court or county court) that has legal powers between those of a court of summary jurisdiction (lower level courts) and a supreme court, and that deals with the majority of cases involving serious criminal charges</li> <li>• a supreme court (a higher court level which deals with the most serious criminal charges and has the greatest legal powers of all the State and Territory court levels).</li> </ul> <p>Guilty finding is an outcome of a trial in which a court determines that the criminal charge against a defendant has been proven.</p>
<b>Juvenile diversion</b>	Juvenile offenders who are diverted by police (for example, through the use of cautions, official warnings or other diversionary programs) away from the criminal justice system.
<b>Traffic accident hospitalisations</b>	Hospitalisations due to traffic accidents that are likely to have required police attendance.
<b>Lower court defendants resulting in guilty plea or finding</b>	<p>Total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only, for which there was a plea of guilty, as a proportion of the total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only.</p> <p>A lower court is a court of summary jurisdiction (commonly referred to as magistrates' court, local court or court of petty sessions) that deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all State and Territory court levels. Such courts are presided over by a magistrate and have jurisdiction to hear trial and sentence matters relating to summary offences. Under some circumstances, this court level may also deal with the less serious indictable offences known as 'minor indictable' or 'triable either way' offences.</p> <p>A guilty plea is the formal statement by a defendant admitting culpability in relation to a criminal charge. A not guilty plea is the formal statement by a defendant denying culpability in relation to a charge. For this data collection, a plea of 'not guilty' should also include 'no plea', 'plea reserved' and 'other defended plea'.</p> <p>Further, these definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exclude preliminary (committal) hearings for indictable offences dealt with by a lower court</li> <li>• count cases that involve multiple charges as a 'lower court case resulting in</li> </ul>

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	a plea of guilty' if a plea of guilty has resulted for at least one of those charges.
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	The taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission.
<b>Murder</b>	The wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
<b>Non- Indigenous full time equivalent staff</b>	Number of full time equivalent staff who do not satisfy the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff criteria.
<b>Non-operational full time equivalent staff</b>	Any person who does not satisfy the operational staff criteria, including functional support staff only. Functional support full time equivalent staff include any person (sworn or unsworn) not satisfying the operational or operational support staff criteria (for example, finance, policy, research, personnel services, building and property services, transport services, and management above the level of station and shift supervisors).
<b>Offender</b>	In this chapter, the term 'offender' refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence.
<b>Operational staff</b>	An operational police staff member (sworn or unsworn) is any member of the police force whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police related services to an external customer (where an external customer predominately refers to members of the public but may also include law enforcement outputs delivered to other government departments). Operational staff include: general duties officers, investigators, traffic operatives, tactical officers, station counter staff, communication officers, crime scene staff, disaster victim identification, and prosecution and judicial support officers.
<b>Other recurrent expenditure</b>	Maintenance and working expenses; expenditure incurred by other departments on behalf of police; expenditure on contracted police services; and other recurrent costs not elsewhere classified. Expenditure is disaggregated by service delivery area.
<b>Other theft</b>	The taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure, even if the intent was to commit theft.
<b>Outcome of investigations</b>	The stage reached by a police investigation after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident.
<b>Property crimes</b>	Total recorded crimes against property, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unlawful entry with intent</li> <li>• motor vehicle theft</li> <li>• other theft.</li> </ul>
<b>Real expenditure</b>	Actual expenditure is adjusted for changes in prices. Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100. See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 for more details.
<b>Recorded crime</b>	Crimes reported to (or detected) and recorded by police.
<b>Registered vehicles</b>	Total registered motor vehicles, including motorcycles.
<b>Reporting rate</b>	The proportion of crime victims who told police about the last crime incident of which they were the victim, as measured by a crime victimisation survey.
<b>Revenue from own sources</b>	Revenue from activities undertaken by police, including revenue from the sale of stores, plant and vehicles; donations and industry contributions; user charges; and other revenue (excluding fine revenue and revenue from the issuing of firearm licenses).
<b>Road deaths</b>	Fatal road injury accidents as defined by the Australian Transport Safety Bureau.
<b>Robbery</b>	The unlawful taking of property from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence.
<b>Salaries and payments in</b>	Includes:

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<b>the nature of salary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• base salary package</li> <li>• motor vehicle expenses that are part of employer fringe benefits</li> <li>• superannuation, early retirement schemes and payments to pension schemes (employer contributions)</li> <li>• workers compensation (full cost) including premiums, levies, bills, legal fees</li> <li>• higher duty allowances (actual amounts paid)</li> <li>• overtime (actual amounts paid)</li> <li>• actual termination and long service leave</li> <li>• actual annual leave</li> <li>• actual sick leave</li> <li>• actual maternity/paternity leave</li> <li>• fringe benefits tax paid</li> <li>• fringe benefits provided (for example, school fee salary sacrifice at cost to the government, car parking, duress alarms, telephone account reimbursements, 'gold passes', other salary sacrifice benefits, frequent flyer benefits, overtime meals provided and any other components that are not part of a salary package)</li> <li>• payroll tax.</li> </ul>
<b>Sexual assault</b>	<p>Physical contact of a sexual nature directed towards another person where that person does not give consent, that person gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud, or consent is proscribed (that is, the person is legally deemed incapable of giving consent as a result of youth, temporary/permanent (mental) incapacity or a familial relationship).</p> <p>Includes rape, attempted rape, indecent assault and assault with intent to commit sexual assault. Excludes sexual harassment not leading to assault.</p>
<b>Supervisory full time equivalent staff</b>	Number of supervisory full time equivalent staff, including civilian (team leaders) and sworn (sergeant to senior sergeant) staff.
<b>Sworn staff</b>	Sworn police staff recognised under each jurisdiction's Police Act.
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	Total expenditure on the purchase of new or second hand capital assets, and expenditure on significant repairs or additions to assets that add to the assets' service potential or service life.
<b>Total expenditure</b>	Total capital expenditure plus total recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources).
<b>Total FTE staff</b>	Operational staff and non-operational staff, including full time equivalent staff on paid leave or absence from duty (including secondment and training), as measured using absolute numbers for the whole reporting period.
<b>Total number of staff</b>	Full time equivalent staff directly employed on an annual basis (excluding labour contracted out).
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• salaries and payments in the nature of salary</li> <li>• other recurrent expenditure</li> <li>• depreciation</li> <li>• less revenue from own sources.</li> </ul>
<b>Unarmed robbery</b>	Robbery conducted without the use (actual or implied) of a weapon
<b>Unavailable full time equivalent staff</b>	Any full time equivalent category where the individual is on paid leave or absent from duty (including secondment and training), as measured using the average staffing level for the whole reporting period.
<b>Unlawful entry with intent — involving the taking of property</b>	The unlawful entry of a structure (whether forced or unforced) with intent to commit an offence, resulting in the taking of property from the structure. Includes burglary and break-in offences. Excludes trespass or lawful entry with intent.
<b>Unlawful entry with intent — other</b>	The unlawful entry of a structure (whether forced or unforced) with intent to commit an offence, but which does not result in the taking of property from the structure. Excludes trespass or lawful entry with intent.
<b>User cost of capital</b>	The opportunity cost of funds tied up in the capital used to deliver services. Calculated as 8 per cent of the current value of non-current physical assets (excluding land).



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<b>Value of physical assets — buildings and fittings</b>	The value of buildings and fittings under the direct control of police.
<b>Value of physical assets — land</b>	The value of land under the direct control of police.
<b>Value of physical assets — other</b>	The value of motor vehicles, computer equipment, and general plant and equipment under the direct control of police.

## 6.5 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2016a, *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra.

— 2016b, *Recorded Crime Victims, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

— 2016c, *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 9309.0, Canberra.

— 2016d, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2014-15*, Cat no. 4513.0, Canberra.

NSW Police 2016, Annual Report 2015-16.

Queensland Police Service (QPS) 2016, Annual report 2015-16.

WA Police 2016, Annual Report 2015-16.

SA Police 2016, Annual Report 2015-16.

ACT Policing 2016, Annual report 2015-16.

## 6A Police services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 6.4 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Police Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Police Practitioners' Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last edition of RoGS.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the web page ([www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017)).

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## Attachment contents

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<b>Table 6A.33</b>	People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt
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Table 6A.1 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
Expenditure									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (a)									
Salaries and related payments	\$m	1 729.6	1 863.3	2 086.2	2 195.6	2 120.8	2 373.3	2 379.6	2 529.1
Superannuation	\$m	186.2	190.7	208.2	264.7	285.7	326.4	353.3	350.5
Payroll tax	\$m	99.7	102.8	102.4	114.2	108.7	120.4	125.0	133.1
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>2 015.5</b>	<b>2 156.8</b>	<b>2 396.7</b>	<b>2 574.4</b>	<b>2 515.2</b>	<b>2 820.0</b>	<b>2 857.8</b>	<b>3 012.7</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	421.7	434.9	427.8	463.3	482.0	477.7	497.5	489.5
Depreciation	\$m	106.6	115.2	132.8	125.6	136.5	139.9	134.8	132.0
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>2 543.9</b>	<b>2 707.0</b>	<b>2 957.3</b>	<b>3 163.3</b>	<b>3 133.7</b>	<b>3 437.7</b>	<b>3 490.2</b>	<b>3 634.2</b>
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (b)	\$m	91.3	69.4	89.4	90.0	101.9	110.3	106.8	143.1
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	2 352.9	2 534.7	2 765.5	2 959.1	2 923.0	3 207.0	3 258.4	3 358.1
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	90.5	92.9	92.6	98.8	104.4	102.8	101.0	102.8
Capital expenditure (d)	\$m	120.0	130.4	153.7	135.7	137.3	124.0	144.6	169.4
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	2 557.2	2 722.1	2 978.2	3 173.3	3 134.5	3 421.7	3 500.0	3 671.7
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	2 634.3	2 799.9	3 050.0	3 262.1	3 238.1	3 540.5	3 591.2	3 737.0
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	109 379	119 129	131 235	138 771	132 969	148 551	149 047	157 886
Average non-police staff costs	\$	88 244	91 526	95 353	109 425	104 030	116 953	114 677	119 980
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status									

Table 6A.1 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW

	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn (g)	FTE	14 587	14 917	15 179	15 230	15 456	15 554	15 707	15 697
Civilian (h)	FTE	1 927	1 731	1 685	1 627	1 647	1 780	1 818	1 800
Other	FTE	163	154	169	172	169	na	na	na
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>16 677</b>	<b>16 802</b>	<b>17 033</b>	<b>17 029</b>	<b>17 272</b>	<b>17 334</b>	<b>17 525</b>	<b>17 497</b>
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	807	370	418	412	569	556	608	557
Civilian	FTE	1 639	1 751	1 787	1 866	1 854	1 870	1 898	1 921
Other	FTE	30	32	28	25	25	na	na	na
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>2 476</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>2 233</b>	<b>2 303</b>	<b>2 448</b>	<b>2 426</b>	<b>2 506</b>	<b>2 478</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>19 153</b>	<b>18 955</b>	<b>19 266</b>	<b>19 332</b>	<b>19 720</b>	<b>19 760</b>	<b>20 031</b>	<b>19 975</b>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (i)									
Operational	FTE	230	271	328	332	287	322	344	356
Non-operational	FTE	78	50	125	123	134	144	151	160
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>516</b>
Assets by value									
Land	\$'000	403 692	442 873	440 886	401 296	407 927	412 116	439 595	450 130
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	601 279	627 697	629 166	707 346	754 480	760 243	781 140	814 124
Other	\$'000	529 511	534 112	528 949	527 038	550 426	525 066	481 868	470 356
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>1 534 482</b>	<b>1 604 682</b>	<b>1 599 001</b>	<b>1 635 680</b>	<b>1 712 833</b>	<b>1 697 425</b>	<b>1 702 603</b>	<b>1 734 610</b>

- (a) Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries include long service leave, workers' compensation insurance and fringe benefits tax.
- (b) This will differ from Audited Financial Statements Revenue includes recurrent grant (appropriation) however disclosure is consistent with prior year RoGS.
- (c) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).
- (d) This amount is now included as part of total revenue in the Audited Financial Statements (appropriation), however disclosure is consistent with prior year RoGS.
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.

Table 6A.1 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
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(g) Total increase in Authorised Strength of 130 in 2013-14.

(h) Total of 206 Ministerials (categorised as other) were reclassified to Admin (civilian) on 21 May 2014 as per Proclamation of the Police Act for conversion of Ministerial employees under Administration Officers.

(i) Figures sourced from WRS Aboriginal Employment Program.

**na** Not available.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.2

Table 6A.2 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria**

	<i>Unit</i>	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Expenditure									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments	\$m	1 040.7	1 117.1	1 150.2	1 281.0	1 334.2	1 437.6	1 574.5	1 691.8
Superannuation	\$m	120.2	122.3	138.1	142.7	153.1	164.4	178.7	191.7
Payroll tax	\$m	52.9	57.2	63.9	62.6	69.9	74.9	80.4	86.2
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 213.7</b>	<b>1 296.6</b>	<b>1 352.1</b>	<b>1 486.2</b>	<b>1 557.2</b>	<b>1 676.9</b>	<b>1 833.7</b>	<b>1 969.6</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	442.5	489.0	529.1	519.5	497.2	539.0	554.8	550.8
Depreciation	\$m	52.9	56.8	62.1	67.0	71.2	76.5	76.8	88.8
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 709.1</b>	<b>1 842.5</b>	<b>1 943.4</b>	<b>2 072.7</b>	<b>2 125.6</b>	<b>2 292.3</b>	<b>2 465.2</b>	<b>2 609.2</b>
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	11.4	13.8	13.9	15.2	17.1	20.9	22.0	21.6
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 644.9	1 771.4	1 865.6	1 994.9	2 038.6	2 196.6	2 362.8	2 501.5
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	53.1	58.0	74.0	72.5	72.9	79.6	86.7	96.8
Capital expenditure	\$m	86.7	120.8	98.6	84.7	75.4	159.6	173.0	101.7
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	1 742.9	1 906.5	1 979.8	2 090.5	2 129.8	2 375.4	2 561.5	2 622.2
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	1 762.2	1 900.4	2 017.4	2 145.2	2 198.5	2 371.9	2 551.9	2 706.0
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	94 309	98 260	97 103	102 330	107 427	112 879	121 950	129 057
Average non-police staff costs	\$	60 454	60 568	62 196	66 508	65 196	53 599	56 752	54 566



TABLE 6A.2

Table 6A.2 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria

	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	10 547	10 968	11 752	12 324	12 506	12 901	13 057	13 207
Civilian (d)	FTE	386	1 825	2 139	1 791	1 837	1 879	1 957	2 271
Other	FTE	141	152	153	295	538	944	1 168	1 321
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>11 074</b>	<b>12 945</b>	<b>14 044</b>	<b>14 410</b>	<b>14 881</b>	<b>15 724</b>	<b>16 182</b>	<b>16 798</b>
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	481	325	145	154	34	55	95	105
Civilian	FTE	2 175	857	602	937	685	764	794	828
Other	FTE	171	253	272	125	162	413	130	193
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>2 827</b>	<b>1 435</b>	<b>1 019</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1 232</b>	<b>1 019</b>	<b>1 126</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>13 901</b>	<b>14 380</b>	<b>15 063</b>	<b>15 626</b>	<b>15 762</b>	<b>16 956</b>	<b>17 201</b>	<b>17 924</b>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (e)									
Operational	FTE	na	34	50	44	43	42	47	59
Non-operational	FTE	na	1	1	3	1	3	6	10
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>69</b>
Assets by value (f)									
Land	\$'000	225 476	225 823	373 338	366 744	374 094	376 754	374 574	391 315
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	551 617	602 997	802 766	783 837	788 037	856 955	932 032	1 047 667
Other	\$'000	112 268	121 651	122 143	121 831	123 180	138 044	152 091	162 041
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>889 361</b>	<b>950 471</b>	<b>1 298 247</b>	<b>1 272 412</b>	<b>1 285 311</b>	<b>1 371 753</b>	<b>1 458 697</b>	<b>1 601 023</b>

(a) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).

Table 6A.2 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
(b) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.								
(c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.								
(d) A comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, has led to the reclassification of a significant number of those positions as operational as distinct from non-operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years have not been revised. Organisational restructures have resulted in civilian support duties being more closely aligned with sworn operational areas and an increase in the relative number of operational civilians.								
(e) The introduction of a new human resources system has supported initial capture of data relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status. The data are indicative only (provided on a voluntary basis). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff were unable to be separated in Victoria prior to 2009-10.								
(f) Land and buildings revalued in 2010-11.								

**na** Not available.

*Source:* Victorian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.3

Table 6A.3 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland

	<i>Unit</i>	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Expenditure (a)									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments (b)	\$m	1 003.5	1 094.2	1 179.0	1 261.3	1 298.7	1 341.1	1 484.7	1 424.7
Superannuation (b)	\$m	127.6	141.2	149.6	158.1	165.1	172.2	188.7	187.6
Payroll tax (c)	\$m	53.0	56.9	61.3	64.0	67.1	69.1	–	–
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 184.1</b>	<b>1 292.3</b>	<b>1 389.9</b>	<b>1 483.4</b>	<b>1 530.9</b>	<b>1 582.4</b>	<b>1 673.4</b>	<b>1 612.3</b>
Other recurrent expenditure (d) (e)	\$m	274.5	312.0	309.0	342.3	328.8	330.4	255.0	405.2
Depreciation (b), (f)	\$m	68.3	67.8	86.3	89.9	95.5	97.3	78.8	78.2
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 526.9</b>	<b>1 672.1</b>	<b>1 785.1</b>	<b>1 915.7</b>	<b>1 955.2</b>	<b>2 010.2</b>	<b>2 007.2</b>	<b>2 095.8</b>
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (d)	\$m	72.5	73.3	79.0	91.8	85.4	85.9	48.5	46.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 401.3	1 541.9	1 644.9	1 759.9	1 802.8	1 855.3	1 958.7	2 049.3
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (g)	\$m	104.3	104.9	108.0	110.6	109.0	103.8	100.1	92.2
Capital expenditure (b)	\$m	224.9	149.8	149.6	139.7	99.5	74.6	78.3	108.6
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (h)	\$m	1 683.5	1 754.1	1 848.4	1 965.4	1 959.3	1 987.4	2 006.7	2 126.1
Total accrual costs (i)	\$m	1 631.2	1 777.0	1 893.1	2 026.3	2 064.3	2 114.0	2 107.3	2 188.0
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	93 948	100 570	106 787	111 419	113 151	114 572	128 677	122 331
Average non-police staff costs (j)	\$	56 849	62 527	64 522	75 111	77 605	75 868	72 605	66 013
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	9 450	9 808	9 899	9 989	10 421	10 978	11 013	11 305
Civilian (k),(l)	FTE	1 592	2 954	2 995	2 782	2 632	2 561	2 050	2 095
Other	FTE	501	325	326	335	307	324	286	295

Table 6A.3 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>11 543</b>	<b>13 087</b>	<b>13 220</b>	<b>13 106</b>	<b>13 360</b>	<b>13 863</b>	<b>13 349</b>	<b>13 695</b>
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	674	485	486	514	444	444	398	412
Civilian (I)	FTE	1 427	466	555	526	456	454	121	155
Other	FTE	578	368	478	526	490	270	368	166
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>2 679</b>	<b>1 319</b>	<b>1 519</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>733</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>14 222</b>	<b>14 406</b>	<b>14 739</b>	<b>14 672</b>	<b>14 750</b>	<b>15 031</b>	<b>14 236</b>	<b>14 428</b>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff									
Operational	FTE	301	316	311	298	325	339	321	332
Non-operational	FTE	20	22	21	20	22	13	7	4
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (m)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>336</b>
Assets by value (n)									
Land	\$'000	532 321	508 884	471 643	474 206	466 487	446 989	435 076	500 778
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	952 335	981 641	978 477	1 028 423	986 754	977 950	939 809	976 278
Other	\$'000	351 094	329 268	371 039	354 468	376 352	319 541	310 956	176 254
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>1 835 750</b>	<b>1 819 793</b>	<b>1 821 159</b>	<b>1 857 097</b>	<b>1 829 593</b>	<b>1 744 480</b>	<b>1 685 841</b>	<b>1 653 310</b>

- (a) Salaries, payroll tax, other recurrent expenditure, revenue from own sources, capital expenditure, value of land and other assets, and depreciation for 2008-09 was adjusted in the 2011 RoGS. Data revision was required mainly due to audit requirements and updated major project expenses, changed treatment of non reciprocal grants and prepayment of government appropriations, and changes in salary recoveries.
- (b) The 2014-15 results are not entirely comparable to prior years. Refer to footnote (d) and (n).
- (c) From 2014-15 Queensland Government Departments are exempt from payroll tax.
- (d) Due to machinery-of-government changes effective 1 July 2014, and as per the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) Cost of Service model, this amount recognises an estimated value of services expenditure [noncash] provided by PSBA to the Queensland Police Service (QpS). This will vary from year to year due to assumptions and estimates used in the Cost of Service model.
- (e) Excludes expenditure on hosting the G20 summit during 2014-15.
- (f) Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to allocate the net cost or revalued amount of each depreciable asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life to the department.
- (g) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).
- (h) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.

**Table 6A.3 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
(i)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.								
(j)	The average non-police staff costs are calculated as the Total Non-Police Staff Expenditure over the Total Non-Police FTE numbers for that year. The increase in the average non-police staff costs in 2011-12 is a result of severance payments and 2011-12 non-police FTE numbers being less than in 2010-11.								
(k)	A comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, led to the reclassification of a significant number of positions as operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years were not revised.								
(l)	The decrease in civilian staff in 2014-15 was due to the machinery-of-government (MoG) changes effective 1 July 2014. During the MoG changes, the business model changed, with functions of the QPS responsible for providing corporate and business services, and education and training services being transferred to the PSBA. This included 949.2 FTE of police civilian staff being transferred to PSBA. The decrease in civilian staff from 2011-12 to 2013-14 was a result of State Government initiatives to reduce the size of the Queensland Public Sector.								
(m)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.								
(n)	As a result of machinery-of-government changes effective 1 July 2014, functions of the QPS responsible for providing corporate and business services, and education and training services transferred to the PSBA. This included net assets of \$1.7 billion being transferred to PSBA. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

*Source:* Queensland Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.4

Table 6A.4 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA

	<i>Unit</i>	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Expenditure									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments	\$m	626.5	661.9	721.2	793.2	792.9	860.4	876.9	909.3
Superannuation	\$m	54.3	60.8	60.7	69.4	72.0	76.3	79.6	87.3
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	34.6	40.1	43.2	43.8	43.6	47.4	48.2	51.1
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>715.4</b>	<b>762.8</b>	<b>825.1</b>	<b>906.4</b>	<b>908.5</b>	<b>984.0</b>	<b>1 004.6</b>	<b>1 047.7</b>
Other recurrent expenditure (b)	\$m	201.9	216.3	256.8	269.8	258.8	258.3	267.0	288.6
Depreciation (c)	\$m	40.9	40.0	40.4	42.1	45.2	51.1	50.3	53.2
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>958.2</b>	<b>1 019.0</b>	<b>1 122.3</b>	<b>1 218.2</b>	<b>1 212.5</b>	<b>1 293.5</b>	<b>1 322.0</b>	<b>1 389.5</b>
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	25.7	30.9	37.3	39.7	41.8	38.8	40.6	43.8
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	898.0	948.1	1 041.8	1 134.8	1 127.1	1 207.3	1 233.2	1 294.5
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	45.6	46.2	50.7	55.4	56.5	57.6	60.5	63.3
Capital expenditure	\$m	66.9	76.8	67.2	123.8	79.7	49.9	68.2	91.1
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	984.2	1 055.9	1 149.1	1 299.9	1 247.0	1 292.2	1 339.9	1 427.4
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	1 003.8	1 065.2	1 173.0	1 273.6	1 269.0	1 351.1	1 382.5	1 452.8
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs (g)	\$	105 901	113 558	119 389	132 150	130 138	142 300	140 330	141 275
Average non-police staff costs (h)	\$	66 908	74 154	75 102	78 039	79 156	79 903	83 212	82 443

TABLE 6A.4

Table 6A.4 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA

	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	5 176	5 118	5 157	5 290	5 319	5 349	5 597	5 816
Civilian	FTE	1 034	1 097	1 131	1 190	1 208	1 186	998	983
Other	FTE	114	167	206	274	263	360	400	384
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>6 324</b>	<b>6 382</b>	<b>6 494</b>	<b>6 754</b>	<b>6 790</b>	<b>6 895</b>	<b>6 995</b>	<b>7 183</b>
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	346	353	505	344	407	368	330	360
Civilian	FTE	767	608	594	560	550	555	651	728
Other	FTE	37	36	55	50	42	33	29	30
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>1 154</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>1 118</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>7 474</b>	<b>7 379</b>	<b>7 648</b>	<b>7 708</b>	<b>7 789</b>	<b>7 851</b>	<b>8 005</b>	<b>8 301</b>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff									
Operational	FTE	124	136	125	110	112	112	103	108
Non-operational	FTE	12	13	8	8	11	8	6	12
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (i)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>120</b>
Assets by value									
Land	\$'000	174 418	151 831	179 627	200 216	243 279	254 624	256 447	235 992
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	404 272	405 922	452 627	440 491	499 820	521 548	537 088	540 984
Other	\$'000	165 267	171 305	181 312	252 153	205 883	198 199	219 132	250 535
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>743 957</b>	<b>729 058</b>	<b>813 566</b>	<b>892 860</b>	<b>948 982</b>	<b>974 371</b>	<b>1 012 667</b>	<b>1 027 511</b>

(a) WA does not pay payroll tax, however the 'notional' payroll tax rate for WA has been estimated based on 5.5 per cent of payroll costs.

(b) Includes training costs (previously reported under salaries).

(c) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation. Data for 2007-08 include \$3.1 million in impairment expense.

Table 6A.4 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
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- (d) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (g) Calculated by dividing sworn police staff expenditure by sworn police numbers.
- (h) Calculated by dividing non-police staff expenditure by non-police staff numbers.
- (i) Employees Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is provided on a voluntary basis.

*Source:* WA Government (unpublished).



TABLE 6A.5

Table 6A.5 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
Expenditure									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	436.7	444.4	475.4	512.1	508.2	541.0	559.3	573.3
Superannuation	\$m	55.6	54.4	58.0	61.3	63.6	64.5	67.1	65.2
Payroll tax	\$m	23.2	24.0	25.8	26.8	28.3	28.9	30.7	31.3
<b>Total salaries and payments (b)</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>515.5</b>	<b>522.9</b>	<b>559.2</b>	<b>600.3</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>634.4</b>	<b>657.1</b>	<b>669.8</b>
Other recurrent expenditure (c)	\$m	110.3	119.7	124.4	133.8	132.6	130.0	129.9	136.6
Depreciation	\$m	17.2	17.3	15.6	20.6	22.1	23.5	25.9	25.5
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>643.0</b>	<b>659.8</b>	<b>699.2</b>	<b>754.6</b>	<b>754.7</b>	<b>787.9</b>	<b>812.9</b>	<b>831.9</b>
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	61.6	70.5	62.3	78.0	82.9	86.2	87.1	89.5
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	558.1	565.3	611.1	649.8	643.5	672.7	695.1	711.1
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital	\$m	13.3	12.7	15.6	22.7	23.4	23.8	22.8	22.7
Capital expenditure (d)	\$m	17.3	36.7	60.0	27.9	23.4	15.7	14.4	17.6
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure	\$m	643.2	679.3	743.6	761.9	756.1	780.1	801.4	823.9
Total accrual costs	\$m	656.3	672.5	714.7	777.4	778.1	811.7	835.7	854.6
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	107 338	103 277	111 787	116 901	116 369	123 980	129 537	132 082
Average non-police staff costs	\$	52 160	59 549	59 747	64 878	70 794	67 403	66 493	67 875

Table 6A.5 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	4 083	4 265	4 313	4 428	4 428	4 428	4 401	4 362
Civilian	FTE	774	813	805	803	802	817	849	834
Other	FTE	28	27	25	25	23	27	24	23
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>4 885</b>	<b>5 105</b>	<b>5 143</b>	<b>5 256</b>	<b>5 253</b>	<b>5 272</b>	<b>5 274</b>	<b>5 219</b>
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	126	114	76	78	64	68	50	75
Civilian	FTE	272	233	222	229	218	218	225	222
Other	FTE	148	113	95	76	49	80	113	155
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>452</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>5 431</b>	<b>5 565</b>	<b>5 536</b>	<b>5 639</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>5 638</b>	<b>5 662</b>	<b>5 671</b>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff									
Operational	FTE	56	53	52	55	50	62	64	60
Non-operational	FTE	2	1	1	–	–	1	1	1
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>61</b>
Assets by value									
Land	\$'000	55 143	55 700	66 367	66 797	66 668	70 672	69 473	72 394
Buildings and fittings (e)	\$'000	133 304	127 260	157 834	245 427	255 132	257 493	247 388	245 318
Other	\$'000	32 849	30 896	36 609	38 641	37 465	40 497	37 627	38 768
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>221 296</b>	<b>213 856</b>	<b>260 810</b>	<b>350 865</b>	<b>359 265</b>	<b>368 662</b>	<b>354 488</b>	<b>356 480</b>

- (a) Includes police service leave (effective 1 July 2014) and a decrease in workers compensation liability.
- (b) Includes Police Enterprise Agreement and net movement from employee liabilities based on actuarial assessment.
- (c) In 2015-16, includes higher minor equipment and once off Intra-Government transfer for helicopter project.
- (d) Higher expenditure relates to the timing of major projects.
- (e) Decrease in 2015-16 mainly reflects depreciation partly offset by revaluation.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.6

Table 6A.6 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania

	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Expenditure									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	122.5	128.1	138.5	138.3	137.1	134.6	137.6	143.4
Superannuation	\$m	12.9	13.6	16.1	16.3	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.5
Payroll tax (b)	\$m	8.1	8.5	9.1	6.5	2.2	–	–	–
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>143.5</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>163.7</b>	<b>161.1</b>	<b>155.3</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>160.9</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	38.5	46.6	48.4	50.3	45.7	49.2	48.7	52.1
Depreciation	\$m	4.5	5.2	6.6	7.3	7.1	10.0	10.2	9.3
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>186.6</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>218.8</b>	<b>218.7</b>	<b>208.1</b>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>213.5</b>	<b>222.3</b>
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	8.4	14.0	20.2	28.6	26.3	18.5	20.2	19.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	170.0	179.6	189.5	183.6	179.5	191.8	193.3	202.4
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	13.0	13.5	13.9	13.0	13.3	13.2	12.9	12.4
Capital expenditure	\$m	10.1	6.0	8.3	9.5	13.9	9.5	5.2	7.5
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	192.1	202.8	220.4	220.9	214.9	209.8	208.4	220.5
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	199.5	215.6	232.7	231.6	221.4	223.5	226.3	234.7
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	95 916	101 724	108 612	108 171	114 107	110 027	112 019	113 467
Average non-police staff costs	\$	69 859	75 825	86 386	99 633	97 993	83 092	88 078	70 551
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	1 169	1 145	1 193	1 150	1 064	1 088	1 103	1 124
Civilian	FTE	230	227	222	204	185	192	174	199
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 6A.6

Table 6A.6 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>1 372</b>	<b>1 415</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>1 277</b>	<b>1 323</b>
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	43	50	40	48	50	47	46	48
Civilian	FTE	137	126	123	112	102	104	98	158
Other	FTE	23	25	–	–	1	20	22	39
<b>Non-operational FTE staff (f)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1 602</b>	<b>1 573</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>1 402</b>	<b>1 451</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>1 568</b>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff									
Operational	FTE	27	27	25	24	22	23	19	19
Non-operational	FTE	2	1	1	1	–	1	3	4
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>
Assets by value									
Land	\$'000	34 504	36 231	35 164	34 976	34 701	35 479	35 097	33 404
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	139 752	144 825	147 841	133 756	135 537	137 018	137 651	132 876
Other	\$'000	22 651	24 531	26 114	28 318	31 272	27 976	23 224	21 917
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>196 907</b>	<b>205 587</b>	<b>209 119</b>	<b>197 050</b>	<b>201 510</b>	<b>200 473</b>	<b>195 972</b>	<b>188 197</b>

(a) Includes redundancy program in 2012-13.

(b) Payroll tax ceased from 1 Oct 2012.

(c) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land). Capital expenditure includes only capital appropriations.

(d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure and capital expenditure.

(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation and the user cost of capital.

(f) With the formation of the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management (DPFEM), most of the non-operational staff for police, fire and emergency management work in a single unit and are all included in this total.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.7 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT

	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Expenditure									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments	\$m	85.4	88.4	91.4	96.5	94.4	104.8	108.9	109.5
Superannuation	\$m	12.0	13.7	16.6	17.8	17.1	17.0	16.4	16.5
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>126.0</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	28.2	34.7	36.0	35.1	35.4	36.3	31.5	32.1
Depreciation	\$m	3.5	3.4	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.6
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>140.1</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>152.3</b>	<b>163.7</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>163.6</b>
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax (b)	\$m	128.5	139.8	147.7	153.2	151.4	162.8	161.7	162.2
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	3.3	3.4	3.6	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.6
Capital expenditure	\$m	4.3	8.9	15.6	14.2	4.5	1.8	3.3	2.4
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	129.9	145.6	159.6	163.6	151.4	159.9	160.1	160.4
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	132.4	143.5	152.1	160.2	158.4	169.9	168.5	169.2
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	103 151	109 240	117 483	128 478	118 508	134 481	144 405	138 795
Average non-police staff costs	\$	102 787	108 974	86 474	98 973	103 051	101 294	108 774	107 320
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status (f)									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	707	678	706	679	706	682	660	689
Civilian	FTE	112	120	201	191	173	206	188	193
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 6A.7 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>882</b>
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	22	29	13	11	15	11	11	13
Civilian	FTE	104	108	71	68	80	76	73	73
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>968</b>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff									
Operational	FTE	1	8	7	7	6	11	13	14
Non-operational	FTE	na	2	3	2	2	2	1	3
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff (g)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>
Assets by value									
Land	\$'000	27 681	27 681	27 685	23 950	23 950	23 950	22 900	22 900
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	36 368	38 233	38 115	62 850	62 763	63 184	57 785	57 496
Other	\$'000	5 360	4 720	6 935	11 105	12 714	13 200	12 542	12 362
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>69 409</b>	<b>70 634</b>	<b>72 735</b>	<b>97 905</b>	<b>99 427</b>	<b>100 334</b>	<b>93 227</b>	<b>92 758</b>

- (a) The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is exempt from paying payroll tax.
- (b) The ACT does not pay payroll tax, however a 'notional' payroll tax rate for the ACT has been estimated.
- (c) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).
- (d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (f) ACT Policing data for both Operational and Non-Operational staffing from 2009-10 to 2014-15 has been revised due to retrospective methodology changes to align with the Report's data dictionary.
- (g) During 2009-10, the AFP (incorporating ACT Policing) improved Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status recording. Data now capture all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander members and account for the FTE increase in 2009-10 from previous years.

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

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.8

Table 6A.8 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Expenditure (b)									
Recurrent expenditure									
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries									
Salaries and related payments	\$m	152.8	169.1	182.3	194.5	204.3	220.8	227.0	240.0
Superannuation	\$m	15.3	16.3	17.4	18.3	20.3	23.5	22.8	18.1
Payroll tax (c)	\$m	8.9	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.2	11.1	12.2	12.6
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>177.0</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>222.7</b>	<b>234.8</b>	<b>255.4</b>	<b>262.1</b>	<b>270.7</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	55.5	55.5	55.6	61.2	62.6	59.8	57.4	60.9
Depreciation (d)	\$m	8.1	9.2	12.3	14.7	15.3	15.3	16.8	17.2
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>240.6</b>	<b>259.9</b>	<b>277.8</b>	<b>298.6</b>	<b>312.7</b>	<b>330.5</b>	<b>336.2</b>	<b>348.7</b>
Net recurrent expenditure									
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (e)	\$m	26.8	35.4	41.6	63.4	45.2	42.0	63.5	52.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	204.9	214.6	226.0	225.3	257.2	277.4	260.5	283.8
Capital expenditure									
User cost of capital (f)	\$m	9.3	12.4	18.8	19.2	19.0	20.1	20.5	23.0
Capital expenditure (g)	\$m	14.0	121.9	277.1	15.1	32.0	25.5	28.1	45.8
Expenditure aggregates									
Total cash expenditure (h)	\$m	246.5	372.6	542.6	299.0	329.4	340.7	347.5	377.4
Total accrual costs (i)	\$m	249.9	272.2	296.6	317.8	331.7	350.6	356.7	371.7
Staffing costs									
Average police staff costs	\$	152 367	162 904	167 189	171 546	171 705	180 097	186 781	194 532
Average non-police staff costs	\$	37 284	37 330	40 762	49 876	49 877	58 197	66 093	62 875

Table 6A.8 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
Staff by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and operational status (j)									
Operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	995	1 045	1 107	1 099	1 187	1 231	1 200	1 183
Civilian	FTE	254	248	284	293	258	332	327	363
Other (k)	FTE	223	235	223	228	206	187	183	181
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>1 528</b>	<b>1 614</b>	<b>1 620</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>1 750</b>	<b>1 710</b>	<b>1 727</b>
Non-operational FTE staff									
Sworn	FTE	29	23	7	28	8	5	1	5
Civilian	FTE	38	55	48	47	70	44	61	54
Other (k)	FTE	48	31	24	21	60	1	–	30
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1 587</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>1 693</b>	<b>1 716</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>1 772</b>	<b>1 816</b>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff									
Operational	FTE	120	132	129	124	113	116	129	134
Non-operational	FTE	11	5	–	3	9	2	2	2
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>136</b>
Assets by value									
Land	\$'000	6 202	9 253	10 118	10 118	9 981	10 040	10 039	16 869
Buildings and fittings (l)	\$'000	85 965	121 295	192 152	188 963	197 396	205 660	215 617	247 631
Other	\$'000	30 338	33 191	42 832	50 606	40 305	46 065	40 999	39 878
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>122 505</b>	<b>163 739</b>	<b>245 102</b>	<b>249 687</b>	<b>247 682</b>	<b>261 765</b>	<b>266 655</b>	<b>304 378</b>

(a) The NT Police are part of a tri-service agency incorporating the NT Fire and Rescue Service and the NT Emergency Service. Where possible, all expenditure directly relating to the non-police arms of the department has been excluded.

(b) Based on actuarial advice on the cost of the schemes, not actuals.

(c) Payroll tax decreased from 5.9 per cent to 5.5 per cent in 2011-12.



Table 6A.8 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
(d)	Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method.								
(e)	Variations in revenue are as a result of changes to National Partnership Agreements and new initiatives.								
(f)	User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of assets (excluding land).								
(g)	For the NT, capital expenditure and assets data for 2009-10 include asset revaluations across the land, and buildings and fittings, categories. In 2010-11, further revaluations took place. Capital expenditure in 2012-13 includes completion of Gapuwiyak Police Station and upgrades to Alice Springs, Mataranka, Alice Springs, Katherine Police Stations and the Peter McAuley centre.								
(h)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.								
(i)	Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.								
(j)	Structure changes have impacted this data. Some non operational units have been moved to operational units.								
(k)	Includes police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.								
(l)	A number of buildings were revalued in 2014-15.								

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* NT Government (unpublished).

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2015-16

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Revaluation method (a)	Land	Market value	Fair value	Fair value	A mix of Current use (\$172m) and Market Values (\$84m)	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Buildings	Written down replacement value	Fair value	Fair value	Mix of current use (\$502m) and Market values (\$35m)	Deprival	Fair Value	Market	Market
	Other assets	Straight-line depreciation over useful life	Fair value	Cost (aircraft are at market valuation)	Cost	na	Cost	Deprival	Cost - only land & buildings revalued
Frequency of revaluations	Land	3 yrs	5 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs
	Buildings	3 yrs	5 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	3 yrs	na	5 yrs
	Other assets	Annual capitalisation of group	5 yrs	No other asset classes are revalued (except aircraft which are done annually)	na	na	na	3 yrs	5 yrs
Useful asset lives (years) (b), (c)	Buildings	Useful life/Lease term, determined individually	1-50 yrs	10-50 yrs is standard	50 yrs (except for portables depreciated over 20 years)	15-60 yrs	5-90 yrs	25-59 yrs	20-50 yrs

Table 6A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2015-16

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Plant and equipment	6.5–10 yrs	1–40 yrs	5–50 yrs	7–25 yrs	10 yrs	1–40 yrs	3–25 yrs	1–10 yrs
IT equipment	4 yrs	1–10 yrs	2-7 yrs	4-7yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	3 yrs	3–6 yrs
Office equipment (d)	10 yrs	1–10 yrs	3–10 yrs	7 yrs	10 yrs	1–40 yrs	5 yrs	5–10 yrs
Motor vehicles (e)	Owned vehicles 6.5 yrs	1–3 yrs	1.1–10yrs	5-7 yrs	3-10 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	1–10 yrs
Threshold capitalisation levels	Buildings 5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	10 000	50 000	na	5 000
	IT equipment –	5 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	10 000	2 000	5 000
	Other assets (f) 5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	10 000	2 000	5 000
Current asset value as at 30 June 2015 (\$'000)	Land 450 130	391 315	500 778	235 992	72 394	33 404	22 900	16 869
	Buildings 814 124	1 047 667	976 278	540 984	245 318	132 876	57 496	247 631
	Other Assets 470 356	162 041	176 254	250 535	38 768	21 917	12 362	39 878

(a) DRC = depreciated replacement cost; CV = current value; market value = current (net) value, market selling price or exchange value; and deprival value may be either the DRC of an asset of a similar service potential or the stream of its future economic benefits.

(b) Estimated as (1/depreciation rate).

(c) Asset lives for some assets have been grouped with other classifications.

(d) For NSW office equipment includes computer software, furniture and fittings, firearms and musical instruments.

(e) Includes all transport equipment. However, marine equipment is amortised over 20 years and livestock over 8 years. Leased vehicles, including aircraft and vessels are amortised over the lease term.

(f) For WA, other assets include aircraft, vessels and livestock; buildings include leased buildings; and plant and equipment include aircraft, vessels, livestock, artwork and leased equipment.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

**Table 6A.10 Real recurrent expenditure (including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Real recurrent expenditure										
2008-09	\$m	2 659	1 848	1 638	1 027	622	199	143	233	8 369
2009-10	\$m	2 859	1 991	1 792	1 082	629	210	156	247	8 966
2010-11	\$m	3 110	2 111	1 907	1 189	682	221	165	266	9 651
2011-12	\$m	3 257	2 202	1 992	1 267	716	209	170	260	10 073
2012-13	\$m	3 173	2 213	2 004	1 241	699	202	165	290	9 987
2013-14	\$m	3 426	2 356	2 028	1 309	721	212	175	308	10 536
2014-15	\$m	3 442	2 510	2 109	1 325	736	211	171	288	10 793
2015-16	\$m	3 461	2 598	2 142	1 358	734	215	168	307	10 982
Real recurrent expenditure on police services per person										
2008-09	\$	380	348	383	465	389	397	409	1 048	390
2009-10	\$	403	367	410	478	389	415	435	1 084	410
2010-11	\$	433	384	430	513	418	434	451	1 156	435
2011-12	\$	449	395	441	531	435	409	457	1 120	448
2012-13	\$	432	390	435	502	421	395	435	1 223	436
2013-14	\$	459	407	432	513	430	413	455	1 270	452
2014-15	\$	455	426	444	514	435	410	442	1 179	457
2015-16	\$	451	433	445	521	431	415	427	1 257	459
Average annual percentage change in real recurrent expenditure per person										
2008-09 to 2015-16		2.5	3.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	2.6	2.4

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure, including user cost of capital, less revenue from own sources and payroll tax.
- (b) Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences.
- (c) Historical data may differ from those in previous Reports, because population data have been revised. Population data relate to 31 December ERP for the relevant year.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 2A.48).

*Source:* ABS (various years) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.11 **Police staff, by operational status (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Operational staff</b>									
2008-09	87.1	79.7	81.2	84.6	89.9	87.3	86.7	92.8	84.3
2009-10	88.6	90.0	90.8	86.5	91.7	87.2	85.3	93.3	89.5
2010-11	88.4	93.2	89.7	84.9	92.9	89.7	91.5	95.3	90.0
2011-12	88.1	92.2	89.3	87.6	93.2	89.4	91.7	94.4	89.9
2012-13	87.6	94.4	90.6	87.2	94.1	89.1	90.2	92.3	90.5
2013-14	87.7	92.7	92.2	87.8	93.5	88.2	91.1	97.2	90.7
2014-15	87.5	94.1	93.8	87.4	93.1	88.5	91.0	96.5	91.2
2015-16	87.6	93.7	94.9	86.5	92.0	84.4	91.1	95.1	91.0
<b>Non-operational staff</b>									
2008-09	12.9	20.3	18.8	15.4	10.1	12.7	13.3	7.2	15.7
2009-10	11.4	10.0	9.2	13.5	8.3	12.8	14.7	6.7	10.5
2010-11	11.6	6.8	10.3	15.1	7.1	10.3	8.5	4.7	10.0
2011-12	11.9	7.8	10.7	12.4	6.8	10.6	8.3	5.6	10.1
2012-13	12.4	5.6	9.4	12.8	5.9	10.9	9.8	7.7	9.5
2013-14	12.3	7.3	7.8	12.2	6.5	11.8	8.9	2.8	9.3
2014-15	12.5	5.9	6.2	12.6	6.9	11.5	9.0	3.5	8.8
2015-16	12.4	6.3	5.1	13.5	8.0	15.6	8.9	4.9	9.0

(a) In Victoria and Queensland, a comprehensive review of civilian position descriptions, relative to the definition of operational staff contained in the Police Services Working Group Data Manual, led to the reclassification of a significant number of positions as operational in 2009-10 data. Data for previous years were not revised.

(b) NT police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community police officers.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.12 **General satisfaction with services provided by the police (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Very satisfied	%	21.1	20.1	21.9	17.1	21.4	23.2	20.2	18.3	20.6
Satisfied	%	54.1	54.3	53.7	55.0	53.6	52.4	56.6	53.5	54.1
Neither	%	15.1	17.1	17.1	19.4	17.9	16.2	16.4	16.8	16.7
Dissatisfied	%	5.8	4.9	3.7	5.0	4.2	5.2	3.9	7.9	4.9
Very dissatisfied	%	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.4
Don't know	%	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>75.2</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>74.7</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>6.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>28 507</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.89	3.89	3.93	3.82	3.92	3.93	3.92	3.79	3.89
2011-12										
Very satisfied	%	22.5	22.9	22.6	18.5	23.1	22.0	22.3	17.6	22.2
Satisfied	%	50.5	53.0	55.9	51.5	51.3	54.7	53.3	52.0	52.5
Neither	%	17.4	17.0	13.9	18.5	15.9	15.2	18.0	19.4	16.6
Dissatisfied	%	4.7	4.1	3.7	6.0	6.3	4.5	3.3	7.1	4.6
Very dissatisfied	%	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.4	1.5	2.3	0.9	2.1	1.7
Don't know	%	2.8	1.9	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.4
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>73.0</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>74.7</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 502</b>
Likert index (c)	Index	3.89	3.94	3.96	3.80	3.90	3.91	3.95	3.77	3.91
2012-13										
Very satisfied	%	25.0	24.0	23.9	18.4	28.6	25.2	23.5	20.9	24.0
Satisfied	%	50.5	54.1	53.9	55.5	50.4	52.7	56.2	53.0	52.8
Neither	%	16.2	14.7	14.7	17.1	13.4	13.6	15.0	16.8	15.3
Dissatisfied	%	4.8	3.6	3.8	4.7	4.1	5.0	3.0	6.1	4.2
Very dissatisfied	%	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.1
Don't know	%	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>75.5</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>76.8</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>5.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.96	3.99	3.98	3.85	4.04	3.97	4.00	3.88	3.97
2013-14										
Very satisfied	%	21.8	26.6	24.5	17.5	25.8	24.9	27.1	20.3	23.5
Satisfied	%	51.6	50.3	51.5	53.2	56.4	52.1	50.8	55.1	51.8
Neither	%	17.6	15.7	16.6	19.8	11.9	15.6	15.7	17.8	16.7
Dissatisfied	%	5.3	3.4	4.1	6.5	3.1	4.4	2.7	3.9	4.5
Very dissatisfied	%	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.4
Don't know	%	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.1
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>73.4</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>75.3</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>6.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>

Table 6A.12 **General satisfaction with services provided by the police (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Index (d)	no.	3.89	4.00	3.97	3.80	4.03	3.97	4.01	3.91	3.93
2014-15										
Very satisfied	%	30.6	27.7	31.8	23.1	28.2	29.3	27.1	23.2	29.0
Satisfied	%	47.0	50.1	46.8	51.0	50.0	47.4	50.3	49.2	48.5
Neither	%	16.5	15.0	14.4	19.8	15.7	15.6	17.2	19.7	16.0
Dissatisfied	%	2.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.1	5.3	3.3
Very dissatisfied	%	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.4	1.5	1.4
Don't know	%	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>77.6</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>77.5</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>4.7</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.04	4.02	4.06	3.93	4.01	4.02	4.02	3.88	4.02
2015-16										
Very satisfied	%	31.2	28.8	29.0	21.7	29.1	31.2	28.3	26.8	28.9
Satisfied	%	43.7	46.0	46.6	51.6	48.1	48.1	50.2	49.0	46.3
Neither	%	16.7	17.2	16.3	18.3	17.0	13.8	13.8	17.1	16.8
Dissatisfied	%	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.1	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.3
Very dissatisfied	%	2.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.8	2.0
Don't know	%	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	2.8	1.6	1.7
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>74.9</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>75.2</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.88	4.02	4.05	4.05	3.98	3.97

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) For 2010-11 to 2014-15, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Very satisfied = 5; satisfied = 4; neither = 3; dissatisfied = 2; and very dissatisfied = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 6A.13 Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally' (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Strongly agree	%	25.4	22.8	22.7	21.1	23.0	26.2	27.6	23.8	23.6
Agree	%	59.2	62.7	63.0	62.4	61.7	61.2	59.9	59.1	61.4
Neither	%	9.9	9.4	9.3	10.5	10.9	7.6	7.5	10.6	9.7
Disagree	%	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	2.7	3.3	2.9	4.4	3.3
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1
Don't know	%	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>84.6</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>85.0</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>4.4</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>28 507</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.04	4.04	4.04	3.98	4.04	4.09	4.10	4.00	4.04
2011-12										
Strongly agree	%	26.4	25.2	25.2	21.5	23.8	25.7	29.6	24.7	25.2
Agree	%	58.3	60.6	61.0	61.3	60.0	61.8	59.7	56.3	60.0
Neither	%	10.0	9.1	8.4	10.4	10.0	8.2	7.9	13.0	9.4
Disagree	%	3.0	3.6	3.6	4.4	4.5	3.0	1.8	4.3	3.5
Strongly disagree	%	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.2
Don't know	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>84.7</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>82.8</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>85.2</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 502</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.06	4.07	4.06	3.97	4.02	4.09	4.17	4.00	4.05
2012-13										
Strongly agree	%	23.9	25.5	25.9	22.4	28.8	28.4	29.6	27.7	25.1
Agree	%	59.9	60.8	61.1	61.3	59.4	58.3	58.1	58.2	60.4
Neither	%	9.7	8.7	8.2	9.6	7.0	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.9
Disagree	%	3.9	3.0	3.0	4.8	3.8	3.1	2.2	4.0	3.5
Strongly disagree	%	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Don't know	%	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>83.8</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>85.5</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.04	4.08	4.10	4.02	4.13	4.11	4.15	4.09	4.07
2013-14										
Strongly agree	%	23.1	27.1	27.0	22.9	24.7	26.2	33.6	25.5	25.2
Agree	%	62.8	60.2	60.0	62.2	64.9	62.8	56.1	60.7	61.5
Neither	%	9.2	8.3	8.6	8.4	5.7	7.4	6.4	9.2	8.4
Disagree	%	3.0	2.5	3.0	4.8	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.0
Strongly disagree	%	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
Don't know	%	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9



Table 6A.13 Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally' (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total agree	%	85.9	87.3	87.0	85.1	89.6	89.0	89.7	86.2	86.7
Total disagree	%	4.1	3.3	3.7	5.7	3.7	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.05	4.12	4.10	4.02	4.10	4.12	4.21	4.08	4.08
2014-15										
Strongly agree	%	28.9	29.8	29.3	27.8	27.3	32.8	33.2	26.3	29.1
Agree	%	61.2	58.9	58.4	59.2	59.9	57.4	56.6	56.0	59.6
Neither	%	7.4	7.6	7.2	9.7	7.1	6.2	6.9	11.7	7.6
Disagree	%	1.4	2.0	3.0	1.8	4.5	2.7	1.2	4.8	2.2
Strongly disagree	%	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7
Don't know	%	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.8
Total agree	%	90.1	88.7	87.7	87.0	87.2	90.2	89.8	82.3	88.7
Total disagree	%	1.8	3.0	4.2	2.5	4.9	3.2	1.6	5.6	2.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.18	4.16	4.13	4.12	4.10	4.20	4.23	4.03	4.15
2015-16										
Strongly agree	%	35.0	29.5	30.4	29.0	27.0	31.5	34.5	31.3	31.3
Agree	%	53.5	57.3	55.9	57.1	64.2	58.3	54.2	55.5	56.2
Neither	%	6.6	8.8	8.9	9.8	6.2	5.4	8.2	9.3	7.9
Disagree	%	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.5	1.4	3.1	1.9	2.5	2.8
Strongly disagree	%	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0
Don't know	%	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Total agree	%	88.5	86.8	86.3	86.1	91.2	89.8	88.7	86.8	87.5
Total disagree	%	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.3	2.0	3.8	2.4	3.0	3.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.19	4.13	4.12	4.12	4.16	4.18	4.21	4.16	4.15

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) For 2010-11 to 2014-15, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; neither = 3; disagree = 2; and strongly disagree = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 6A.14 **Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally' (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Strongly agree	%	19.7	17.2	17.3	15.0	18.1	20.5	21.6	16.8	18.0
Agree	%	54.1	56.1	56.8	54.8	55.4	55.7	54.5	51.8	55.3
Neither	%	10.7	13.7	12.8	14.8	12.0	11.3	12.9	12.7	12.5
Disagree	%	10.9	9.1	9.1	10.6	10.2	8.2	6.4	12.4	9.9
Strongly disagree	%	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	3.8	2.1
Don't know	%	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.2
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>73.8</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>76.1</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>73.3</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>13.3</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>12.0</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>28 507</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.79	3.80	3.80	3.71	3.78	3.86	3.89	3.67	3.79
2011-12										
Strongly agree	%	21.5	19.5	20.3	16.6	17.9	21.2	23.1	18.2	20.0
Agree	%	52.7	55.0	56.5	56.0	54.0	58.4	56.5	51.2	54.7
Neither	%	12.4	14.0	11.2	12.4	13.5	10.3	11.4	13.2	12.6
Disagree	%	9.3	8.0	8.0	10.2	9.4	6.8	5.6	13.1	8.7
Strongly disagree	%	2.0	1.4	2.4	3.0	3.4	1.9	1.3	2.8	2.1
Don't know	%	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.9
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>74.2</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>79.6</i>	<i>79.6</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>74.7</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>11.3</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>10.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 502</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.84	3.85	3.86	3.74	3.75	3.91	3.97	3.70	3.83
2012-13										
Strongly agree	%	19.6	19.3	20.1	17.2	22.5	25.0	22.4	21.7	19.8
Agree	%	54.2	54.9	57.1	58.5	52.8	53.5	54.8	49.6	55.3
Neither	%	12.6	13.4	11.5	12.4	11.0	10.3	12.6	10.9	12.4
Disagree	%	9.3	8.0	7.8	6.9	9.1	6.9	6.1	11.9	8.3
Strongly disagree	%	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.2	4.0	1.7
Don't know	%	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.6
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>73.8</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>75.1</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>10.9</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>10.0</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.83	3.85	3.89	3.85	3.86	3.95	3.94	3.75	3.85
2013-14										
Strongly agree	%	19.4	21.4	18.8	17.4	19.2	19.8	24.3	20.4	19.7
Agree	%	56.1	53.7	57.9	58.8	58.6	61.2	55.6	53.9	56.4
Neither	%	12.2	13.3	11.9	10.8	11.2	9.2	10.3	11.4	12.1
Disagree	%	7.9	7.9	7.6	8.8	6.4	6.2	5.8	10.6	7.8
Strongly disagree	%	2.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.9
Don't know	%	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.2
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>75.5</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>79.9</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>76.1</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>10.1</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>9.7</i>

Table 6A.14 **Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally' (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.84	3.88	3.85	3.82	3.90	3.94	3.97	3.80	3.86
2014-15										
Strongly agree	%	21.5	21.6	23.0	19.3	17.3	23.5	26.1	20.4	21.4
Agree	%	58.2	55.9	53.5	56.4	58.5	58.0	49.9	50.8	56.3
Neither	%	11.6	12.9	12.6	14.0	13.1	10.2	15.6	14.3	12.6
Disagree	%	5.7	6.2	7.1	7.5	7.8	4.9	4.6	9.6	6.5
Strongly disagree	%	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.8	3.7	1.5
Don't know	%	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.9	1.3	1.8
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>79.7</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>77.7</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>8.0</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.95	3.92	3.90	3.86	3.85	3.99	3.99	3.76	3.91
2015-16										
Strongly agree	%	23.4	22.2	22.7	21.1	19.4	25.4	26.3	20.8	22.5
Agree	%	51.8	53.5	53.0	52.6	59.0	54.8	51.1	53.5	53.1
Neither	%	12.6	13.9	13.2	15.5	11.5	10.4	14.9	13.1	13.3
Disagree	%	7.6	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.1	6.1	4.3	7.9	7.1
Strongly disagree	%	2.4	1.6	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.9	3.1	2.1
Don't know	%	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.6	1.5	1.9
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>75.2</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>73.7</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>75.6</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>10.0</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>9.2</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.88	3.90	3.87	3.85	3.90	4.00	4.00	3.82	3.88

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) For 2010-11 to 2014-15, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; neither = 3; disagree = 2; and strongly disagree = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 6A.15 Opinions on statement 'police are honest' (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Strongly agree	%	14.9	16.3	17.1	14.5	22.7	20.7	20.9	21.7	16.5
Agree	%	57.3	56.4	57.8	60.6	53.6	55.6	58.8	54.9	57.2
Neither	%	17.5	16.9	15.8	15.2	13.9	13.8	13.2	14.9	16.3
Disagree	%	5.8	5.9	5.1	5.6	5.7	4.8	3.1	4.9	5.6
Strongly disagree	%	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	2.1	0.7	1.1	1.0
Don't know	%	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.3
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>72.2</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>73.7</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.82	3.84	3.88	3.85	3.95	3.91	3.99	3.93	3.85
2013-14										
Strongly agree	%	14.1	18.0	16.3	14.8	16.5	19.4	24.1	19.4	16.1
Agree	%	58.8	56.5	58.0	58.7	62.3	60.1	55.1	57.3	58.3
Neither	%	17.7	15.5	16.3	17.7	12.4	11.8	14.1	14.9	16.3
Disagree	%	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.5	3.8	2.9	4.7	5.3
Strongly disagree	%	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.0
Don't know	%	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.1
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>72.9</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>74.4</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.82	3.88	3.86	3.84	3.91	3.95	4.01	3.92	3.86
2014-15										
Strongly agree	%	17.6	19.7	18.7	17.4	17.4	21.9	24.0	18.9	18.5
Agree	%	57.6	56.2	57.8	59.4	57.0	57.9	55.0	57.7	57.4
Neither	%	16.7	16.2	15.3	15.8	17.2	12.3	15.0	15.6	16.1
Disagree	%	4.2	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.3	2.4	5.0	4.3
Strongly disagree	%	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.9
Don't know	%	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.8	2.7	3.2	1.6	2.8
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>75.2</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>75.9</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>5.2</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.89	3.92	3.90	3.92	3.90	3.98	4.03	3.89	3.91
2015-16										
Strongly agree	%	17.8	19.3	18.8	18.4	17.8	20.8	21.2	18.3	18.6
Agree	%	56.7	55.7	55.4	53.2	59.6	56.4	58.6	57.7	56.1
Neither	%	16.1	17.6	18.0	20.4	14.9	13.4	14.4	15.5	17.1
Disagree	%	6.0	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.4	5.7	2.4	4.1	4.7
Strongly disagree	%	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.1
Don't know	%	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.4
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>74.5</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>74.7</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>7.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>

Table 6A.15 **Opinions on statement 'police are honest' (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Index (e)	no.	3.86	3.91	3.88	3.85	3.91	3.93	4.01	3.90	3.88

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) For 2012-13 to 2014-15, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) Due to a change in the wording of this survey question in 2010-11, there is a break in the time series for these data.
- (e) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question. For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows: Strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; neither = 3; disagree = 2; and strongly disagree = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 6A.16 Trends in complaints (a), (b), (c)

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT	NT (j)
Complaints per 100 000 people								
2007-08	43	22	48	44	93	14	106	127
2008-09	50	25	50	63	87	13	109	132
2009-10	46	25	55	53	95	11	98	119
2010-11	51	20	50	42	105	30	75	93
2011-12	48	17	46	38	105	20	62	133
2012-13	45	16	36	41	101	19	60	115
2013-14	45	16	28	43	81	21	48	118
2014-15	45	20	23	43	69	20	41	156
2015-16	43	22	25	42	63	27	38	139
Complaints per 100 sworn (operational) staff								
2007-08	20	11	22	19	37	6	56	30
2008-09	24	13	22	27	34	6	54	29
2009-10	22	12	25	23	36	5	52	26
2010-11	24	9	22	19	40	13	39	19
2011-12	23	8	21	17	39	9	34	28
2012-13	22	7	16	19	38	9	32	23
2013-14	22	7	12	21	31	10	27	23
2014-15	22	9	10	20	26	9	24	32
2015-16	21	10	11	19	25	12	21	29
Complaints per 100 000 people - index 2007-08 to 2009-10 = 100 (b)								
2007-08 to 2009-10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010-11	109.7	84.4	98.0	79.8	114.5	239.7	72.1	74.3
2011-12	103.1	70.3	89.7	70.6	114.1	157.8	59.1	105.8
2012-13	97.4	65.7	71.8	78.0	109.7	152.9	57.7	91.7
2013-14	96.7	68.4	55.0	81.1	88.7	171.1	45.8	94.1
2014-15	96.1	84.7	45.0	80.1	74.8	161.4	38.7	123.7
2015-16	92.6	92.4	49.1	78.5	68.5	214.8	36.0	110.8

- (a) The underlying data on the number of complaints are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. Complaints data refer to number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police.
- (b) Historical data may differ from those in previous Reports, because population data have been revised. Population data relate to 31 December ERP in the relevant year.
- (c) Complaints data refer to the number of statements of complaints by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary dealing with the police.
- (d) For NSW, data were revised during 2010 for the period 2007-08 to 2008-09. The number of complaints previously published have changed due to the late receipt or removal of complaints from the complaints database.
- (e) For Victoria, data have been revised for 2012-13 to exclude internally generated complaints lodged by staff. This better aligns with the Report's data dictionary.
- (f) Queensland data from 2007-08 to 2009-10 were revised in the 2012 Report due to retrospective capture of some complaints and alignment with the Report's data dictionary. The total number of complaints handled refers to the total number of complaints registered on the QPS complaints database for the stated period.

Table 6A.16 **Trends in complaints (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>
(g)	For WA, statistics are subject to change when (i) the initial categorisation of the complaint changes following investigation; (ii) inquiries relevant to the counting period are reported and recorded after the closure date for financial year reporting; (iii) inquiries commenced but not finalised in the counting period uncover information which causes the category to change.							
(h)	SA data include complaints made to the Police Complaints Authority and internal reports of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct. A minor counting rule change in 2013-14 has led to a decrease in the recording of the total number of complaints handled.							
(i)	For Tasmania, the introduction of the Graduated Management Model means that the total number of complaints handled in 2010-11 rose to include 133 Class 1 Complaints (previously Customer Service Complaints) plus 20 Class 2 Complaints (previously Serious Complaints).							
(j)	For the NT, the introduction of IaPro, an holistic complaint and investigation system, has resulted in the consolidation and consistency of data into one system.							

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished), ABS (various years) Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (various years).

Table 6A.17 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, sworn and unsworn police staff (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff as proportion of total staff									
2008-09	%	1.6	na	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.1	8.3
2009-10	%	1.7	0.2	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.1	8.4
2010-11	%	2.4	0.3	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	7.6
2011-12	%	2.4	0.3	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	0.9	7.4
2012-13	%	2.1	0.3	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.8	6.8
2013-14	%	2.4	0.3	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.3	6.6
2014-15	%	2.5	0.3	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	7.4
2015-16	%	2.6	0.4	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.8	7.5
Representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people among all people aged 20–64 years (31 December 2015)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (d)	'000	114.8	27.2	105.5	51.9	21.4	13.5	4.1	41.5
All people	'000	4 554.5	3 632.8	2 851.3	1 596.8	1 000.1	294.3	247.0	156.9
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander % of population	%	2.5	0.7	3.7	3.3	2.1	4.6	1.6	26.5

- (a) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. Information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is collected generally at the time of recruitment.
- (b) Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT between 2007-08 and 2012-13, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.
- (c) Data should be regarded as indicative only. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff unable to be separated prior to 2009-10.
- (d) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimate at 31 Dec 2014 derived as the average of the 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 estimates.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (2014) Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians (Series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (2015) *Australian Demographic Statistics (December 2014)*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 2A.2 and 2A.14.



Table 6A.18 **Police staff, sworn and unsworn, by gender (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</i>
<b>Male</b>									
2008-09	67.2	70.0	64.2	71.4	70.6	65.6	68.2	64.2	67.8
2009-10	67.3	69.2	64.1	71.7	69.8	64.5	68.2	63.8	67.6
2010-11	67.4	69.1	63.6	71.4	69.6	64.6	66.5	63.4	67.4
2011-12	67.1	69.4	64.2	71.0	69.5	64.7	66.4	63.8	67.5
2012-13	67.2	69.8	65.1	70.6	69.5	64.8	64.7	64.1	67.8
2013-14	67.3	69.9	65.2	70.5	69.3	64.2	66.3	63.8	67.8
2014-15	67.1	69.3	66.1	70.4	69.1	64.2	67.7	63.8	67.9
2015-16	66.9	68.7	65.7	70.1	68.5	64.4	66.3	62.5	67.5
<b>Female</b>									
2008-09	32.8	30.0	35.8	28.6	29.4	34.4	31.8	35.8	32.2
2009-10	32.7	30.8	35.9	28.3	30.2	35.5	31.8	36.2	32.4
2010-11	32.6	30.9	36.4	28.6	30.4	35.4	33.5	36.6	32.6
2011-12	32.9	30.6	35.8	29.0	30.5	35.3	33.6	36.2	32.5
2012-13	32.8	30.2	34.9	29.4	30.5	35.2	35.3	35.9	32.2
2013-14	32.7	30.1	34.8	29.5	30.7	35.8	33.7	36.2	32.2
2014-15	32.9	30.7	33.9	29.6	30.9	35.8	32.3	36.2	32.1
2015-16	33.1	31.3	34.3	29.9	31.5	35.6	33.7	37.5	32.5

(a) Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT between 2007-08 and 2012-13, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.19 Feelings of safety at home alone during the night (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Very safe	%	39.6	44.9	45.1	37.9	38.4	47.2	43.4	35.8	42.0
Safe	%	46.3	42.8	44.7	47.2	46.4	41.7	45.2	45.7	45.1
Neither	%	7.0	6.8	5.0	6.6	7.9	5.5	6.3	7.6	6.5
Unsafe	%	4.9	4.0	3.7	6.3	4.8	3.8	4.0	8.4	4.6
Very unsafe	%	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.4	1.2
Not applicable	%	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>85.9</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>87.1</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>5.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>28 507</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.19	4.27	4.30	4.14	4.17	4.32	4.28	4.04	4.23
2011-12										
Very safe	%	42.4	46.1	45.2	33.7	40.7	48.3	45.0	38.8	43.0
Safe	%	45.2	42.8	44.6	49.3	45.3	42.0	46.0	42.5	44.8
Neither	%	5.4	5.6	4.8	8.2	7.9	4.4	5.2	7.4	5.8
Unsafe	%	4.9	3.9	3.6	6.2	4.2	3.4	2.7	8.5	4.4
Very unsafe	%	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.6	1.0
Not applicable	%	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>87.6</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>87.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>5.4</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 502</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.24	4.31	4.31	4.08	4.22	4.34	4.33	4.07	4.25
2012-13										
Very safe	%	39.9	44.4	42.7	33.7	41.7	49.1	45.0	39.2	41.3
Safe	%	48.0	44.4	45.8	47.9	44.8	40.8	45.3	44.8	46.2
Neither	%	5.6	5.6	5.9	9.0	6.3	5.6	6.7	6.3	6.1
Unsafe	%	4.6	3.7	3.8	7.5	4.9	2.3	1.8	6.9	4.5
Very unsafe	%	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	2.6	0.8
Not applicable	%	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.0
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>87.9</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>87.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>5.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.24	4.29	4.27	4.06	4.22	4.36	4.33	4.11	4.24
2013-14										
Very safe	%	44.0	46.3	45.0	35.6	46.5	51.3	50.4	39.6	44.3
Safe	%	43.5	44.1	44.7	50.4	43.9	41.6	43.4	46.3	44.7
Neither	%	7.2	4.8	5.2	7.7	5.3	4.3	3.3	6.8	6.0
Unsafe	%	4.1	3.5	3.6	5.4	3.0	2.1	2.0	5.5	3.8
Very unsafe	%	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.8
Not applicable	%	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>87.5</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>89.7</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>89.0</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	no.	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>

Table 6A.19 **Feelings of safety at home alone during the night (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Index (d)	no.	4.26	4.33	4.30	4.15	4.33	4.41	4.42	4.17	4.28
2014-15										
Very safe	%	43.6	47.2	48.2	40.9	45.3	49.8	54.1	41.3	45.5
Safe	%	44.8	42.3	43.2	47.2	43.6	41.1	38.6	43.8	43.8
Neither	%	7.2	6.3	4.8	6.7	6.6	5.1	4.9	7.1	6.3
Unsafe	%	3.3	3.2	2.6	4.1	3.1	3.0	1.2	5.8	3.2
Very unsafe	%	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.7
Not applicable	%	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>88.4</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>89.3</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.28	4.33	4.36	4.24	4.31	4.37	4.45	4.18	4.31
2015-16										
Very safe	%	48.3	45.0	45.4	37.2	45.1	49.1	52.2	41.9	45.5
Safe	%	41.9	42.1	43.5	46.9	45.3	39.2	40.4	42.1	43.0
Neither	%	4.8	8.1	5.7	9.2	5.2	6.0	3.6	8.3	6.3
Unsafe	%	3.8	3.7	3.5	5.2	3.3	4.0	3.2	6.3	3.9
Very unsafe	%	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.9
Not applicable	%	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	–	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.2</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>88.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.33	4.28	4.29	4.14	4.32	4.33	4.41	4.17	4.29

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) For 2010-11 to 2014-15, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Very safe = 5; safe = 4; neither = 3; unsafe = 2; and very unsafe = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 6A.20 Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	44.2	46.1	45.6	42.8	42.4	51.8	48.3	33.3	44.8
Safe	%	47.0	43.4	43.5	46.8	46.2	39.9	43.4	49.2	45.1
Neither	%	3.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	2.9	3.6	6.2	4.2
Unsafe	%	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.8	2.1	3.0	6.2	2.8
Very unsafe	%	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.5
Not applicable	%	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.5	3.0	1.6	3.2	2.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>91.2</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>89.9</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>28 507</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.31	4.30	4.45	4.39	4.09	4.34
2011-12 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	48.7	50.6	50.8	42.6	46.5	55.8	54.2	39.2	49.0
Safe	%	42.8	41.6	41.7	45.6	44.9	36.7	40.4	47.4	42.6
Neither	%	4.8	3.7	2.8	4.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	5.4	4.0
Unsafe	%	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.1	4.0	2.2
Very unsafe	%	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.3	1.5	2.1	3.6	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.8	1.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>91.5</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>91.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 502</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.39	4.42	4.43	4.32	4.38	4.50	4.49	4.23	4.40
2012-13 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	50.2	51.2	50.1	45.1	49.3	57.9	53.4	41.9	50.0
Safe	%	42.4	40.6	41.9	44.1	41.1	34.8	39.5	44.6	41.7
Neither	%	3.2	3.5	3.2	5.9	3.7	3.2	4.1	6.2	3.7
Unsafe	%	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	3.6	2.2
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	1.2	2.9	1.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>92.6</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>91.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.42	4.42	4.43	4.33	4.41	4.52	4.46	4.27	4.41
2013-14 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	52.1	51.1	51.3	41.9	51.3	60.7	55.5	44.0	50.7
Safe	%	41.1	39.1	40.2	48.5	40.2	33.6	38.3	45.5	41.0
Neither	%	2.7	4.7	4.0	5.0	3.5	2.5	3.8	5.5	3.8
Unsafe	%	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.3	1.2	3.2	2.3
Very unsafe	%	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5
Not applicable	%	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>93.2</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>91.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>

Table 6A.20 Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Index (d)	no.	4.44	4.39	4.43	4.32	4.42	4.56	4.49	4.31	4.41
2014-15 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	50.4	51.2	53.5	48.4	52.2	57.2	59.7	41.8	51.3
Safe	%	43.2	39.1	37.7	42.6	39.4	34.9	34.1	43.9	40.4
Neither	%	4.1	4.9	3.7	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.2	7.9	4.3
Unsafe	%	1.0	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.3	3.5	2.1
Very unsafe	%	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.3
Not applicable	%	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>93.6</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>92.1</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>91.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>1.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.44	4.40	4.45	4.39	4.43	4.48	4.53	4.25	4.43
2015-16 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the day										
Very safe	%	54.9	48.5	53.3	48.3	51.3	61.9	57.7	44.7	52.1
Safe	%	36.5	41.5	38.3	41.6	40.0	31.9	36.2	43.7	38.9
Neither	%	4.3	4.5	3.6	3.6	5.4	2.1	3.4	6.8	4.2
Unsafe	%	2.0	3.1	1.8	3.6	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.4	2.4
Very unsafe	%	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.9
Not applicable	%	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>91.4</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>91.0</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.43	4.36	4.46	4.35	4.43	4.56	4.52	4.33	4.41
2009-10 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Very safe	%	21.3	21.4	23.7	20.2	20.9	25.5	19.6	22.5	21.7
Safe	%	37.2	38.0	39.0	38.3	38.7	39.6	40.9	32.1	38.1
Neither	%	13.6	14.4	12.5	13.2	14.2	12.6	16.0	11.9	13.6
Unsafe	%	17.1	15.6	13.5	15.4	14.6	12.6	14.8	20.2	15.5
Very unsafe	%	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.1	4.0	2.3	2.6	9.2	4.2
Not applicable	%	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.4	6.1	4.1	6.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>58.5</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>62.7</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>59.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.5</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>19.7</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 177</b>	<b>8 554</b>	<b>6 263</b>	<b>3 721</b>	<b>3 287</b>	<b>2 422</b>	<b>2 419</b>	<b>1 529</b>	<b>32 372</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.58	3.61	3.70	3.58	3.63	3.79	3.64	3.40	3.62
2010-11 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Very safe	%	14.2	15.5	15.6	15.1	13.0	20.8	14.1	11.2	14.9
Safe	%	32.0	32.2	31.3	28.9	30.2	32.9	35.0	24.5	31.5
Neither	%	15.6	13.5	12.1	12.8	12.3	11.2	16.6	11.4	13.7
Unsafe	%	18.4	18.4	17.6	21.4	21.9	14.3	17.5	24.5	18.8
Very unsafe	%	4.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	3.5	3.7	15.6	5.3
Not applicable	%	15.5	14.9	17.6	15.9	16.5	17.4	13.1	12.9	15.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>46.2</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>46.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>22.7</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>24.1</i>

Table 6A.20 Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>28 507</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.40	3.40	3.41	3.31	3.27	3.64	3.44	2.90	3.38
2011-12 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Very safe	%	17.8	17.9	17.6	14.8	16.6	20.9	16.0	12.5	17.4
Safe	%	33.3	35.6	35.9	30.7	32.4	35.1	39.1	28.2	34.2
Neither	%	17.4	13.1	12.7	13.9	14.2	10.6	14.8	13.2	14.5
Unsafe	%	14.5	16.1	14.6	18.2	13.9	13.0	15.2	21.6	15.3
Very unsafe	%	4.4	4.0	3.6	6.5	4.9	3.3	2.4	12.2	4.4
Not applicable	%	12.5	13.4	15.6	15.9	18.0	17.0	12.4	12.3	14.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>51.1</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>51.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>18.9</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>19.7</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 502</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.52	3.55	3.58	3.35	3.51	3.69	3.58	3.08	3.52
2012-13 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Very safe	%	17.3	17.3	16.2	11.6	18.9	21.3	14.9	15.1	16.6
Safe	%	31.8	33.9	35.5	32.8	30.8	34.0	40.2	27.1	33.2
Neither	%	15.2	13.8	12.7	15.6	13.1	10.5	16.3	12.7	14.1
Unsafe	%	15.5	16.8	15.5	19.9	16.3	13.3	13.9	20.9	16.3
Very unsafe	%	4.9	4.6	4.2	6.3	4.2	3.4	3.3	12.9	4.8
Not applicable	%	15.3	13.6	15.9	13.8	16.6	17.5	11.4	11.4	14.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>49.1</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>49.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>20.4</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>21.1</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.48	3.49	3.52	3.27	3.52	3.69	3.56	3.12	3.48
2013-14 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Very safe	%	18.1	17.0	15.9	13.6	16.2	23.9	17.3	14.8	16.9
Safe	%	34.9	33.2	33.6	34.0	32.4	35.0	37.1	28.9	33.9
Neither	%	12.6	15.0	13.3	15.2	16.9	11.6	16.8	12.3	14.0
Unsafe	%	16.8	16.0	15.4	17.0	15.1	11.4	12.5	20.9	16.1
Very unsafe	%	3.8	5.4	6.0	6.9	4.9	2.6	3.8	12.2	5.1
Not applicable	%	13.8	13.4	15.8	13.3	14.5	15.5	12.6	10.9	14.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>53.0</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>58.9</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>50.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>20.6</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>21.2</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.54	3.47	3.45	3.35	3.47	3.78	3.59	3.15	3.48
2014-15 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Very safe	%	16.8	16.4	17.3	14.9	16.9	21.3	19.4	15.6	16.8
Safe	%	37.5	35.7	35.6	34.4	33.6	36.2	39.0	28.2	36.0
Neither	%	14.8	14.0	13.3	13.9	15.6	11.1	15.6	13.9	14.2
Unsafe	%	15.9	14.8	13.1	17.7	13.5	10.6	11.2	19.9	14.9
Very unsafe	%	3.8	4.5	4.0	5.4	4.1	3.7	2.4	9.9	4.2
Not applicable	%	11.2	14.5	16.7	13.8	16.2	17.1	12.5	12.5	13.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>54.3</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>49.3</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>52.8</i>

Table 6A.20 **Feelings of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	19.7	19.3	17.1	23.1	17.6	14.3	13.6	29.8	19.1
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.54	3.52	3.59	3.41	3.54	3.74	3.71	3.23	3.53
2015-16 Walking alone in your neighbourhood during the night										
Very safe	%	22.9	16.0	18.4	15.6	17.6	23.2	18.4	15.8	19.0
Safe	%	31.0	32.6	32.9	35.4	34.4	35.3	38.7	28.9	32.7
Neither	%	12.3	16.4	14.2	12.7	11.8	11.3	16.3	13.6	13.8
Unsafe	%	17.5	17.0	14.6	18.0	17.8	10.8	13.4	21.6	16.7
Very unsafe	%	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.8	4.4	3.1	2.9	10.0	5.1
Not applicable	%	11.2	12.5	14.8	12.5	14.0	16.2	10.3	10.1	12.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	53.9	48.6	51.3	51.0	52.0	58.5	57.1	44.7	51.7
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	22.4	22.4	19.7	23.8	22.2	13.9	16.3	31.6	21.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (d)	no.	3.56	3.42	3.53	3.42	3.50	3.77	3.63	3.21	3.50

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) For 2010-11 to 2014-15, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Very safe = 5; safe = 4; neither = 3; unsafe = 2; and very unsafe = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11 On public transport during the day										
Very safe	%	25.3	22.7	26.8	20.0	22.2	21.1	33.0	9.8	24.1
Safe	%	39.0	39.1	34.6	40.2	36.1	27.7	30.4	26.1	37.6
Neither	%	5.4	7.0	3.5	5.3	3.2	3.1	4.4	5.7	5.2
Unsafe	%	2.6	4.6	1.5	3.4	2.4	1.3	1.6	3.3	2.9
Very unsafe	%	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
Not applicable	%	5.3	3.6	5.8	5.6	6.5	7.3	3.9	13.0	5.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>64.3</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>61.7</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>28 507</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.17	4.03	4.28	4.06	4.19	4.27	4.34	3.90	4.15
2011-12 On public transport during the day										
Very safe	%	27.4	24.4	27.6	21.0	22.8	19.4	35.3	11.7	25.5
Safe	%	37.2	39.5	34.3	37.3	34.5	27.5	31.5	26.1	36.6
Neither	%	5.8	6.7	3.4	5.8	3.1	3.7	3.0	5.7	5.3
Unsafe	%	2.3	3.8	1.4	4.2	1.5	1.2	0.4	2.8	2.6
Very unsafe	%	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	–	0.6	0.7
Do not use	%	21.3	21.1	27.2	25.1	31.3	42.0	27.6	39.9	24.3
Not applicable	%	4.9	3.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.0	2.3	13.1	5.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>64.6</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>62.1</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 502</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.19	4.11	4.31	4.07	4.24	4.24	4.45	3.97	4.18
2012-13 On public transport during the day										
Very safe	%	26.3	23.8	25.1	21.2	23.5	20.6	32.6	13.0	24.5
Safe	%	36.3	37.9	32.9	38.5	32.9	25.6	31.7	24.2	35.6
Neither	%	5.9	6.2	3.7	4.6	4.3	2.7	2.9	4.8	5.1
Unsafe	%	1.2	3.2	1.4	3.3	1.6	1.2	0.4	3.0	2.0
Very unsafe	%	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.6
Do not use	%	24.2	24.6	31.0	27.0	31.1	43.4	29.4	43.2	27.2
Not applicable	%	5.5	3.4	5.8	4.1	6.2	6.3	2.6	10.7	4.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>62.6</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>56.4</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>60.1</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>1.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.23	4.12	4.29	4.09	4.23	4.30	4.41	3.98	4.20
2013-14 On public transport during the day										
Very safe	%	25.7	24.8	24.3	17.6	22.9	19.9	33.4	11.4	24.0
Safe	%	38.7	37.2	29.9	37.0	31.8	26.4	32.7	20.9	35.3
Neither	%	4.1	6.0	6.0	8.5	5.3	2.6	2.6	6.2	5.5
Unsafe	%	3.0	3.7	1.3	4.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	3.7	2.8
Very unsafe	%	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9
Do not use	%	23.6	24.4	32.8	27.7	32.8	42.3	27.3	46.3	27.5
Not applicable	%	4.0	2.7	5.2	3.8	4.7	6.9	2.5	10.8	4.1



Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total safe</i>	%	64.4	62.0	54.2	54.6	54.7	46.3	66.1	32.3	59.3
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	3.8	4.8	1.9	5.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	4.4	3.7
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.18	4.11	4.23	3.96	4.20	4.26	4.39	3.90	4.15
2014-15 On public transport during the day										
Very safe	%	25.3	27.3	25.4	22.0	25.2	22.0	36.9	8.8	25.4
Safe	%	41.8	36.1	31.6	35.7	31.1	25.1	28.9	21.7	36.1
Neither	%	4.0	7.3	4.0	6.7	6.7	4.6	3.3	6.5	5.3
Unsafe	%	2.8	3.7	2.1	5.5	2.9	1.7	0.6	4.6	3.1
Very unsafe	%	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	1.0	0.5
Do not use	%	21.8	21.9	31.9	27.3	28.4	40.9	29.4	45.8	25.7
Not applicable	%	3.9	2.7	4.7	2.7	5.5	5.5	1.0	11.6	3.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	67.1	63.4	57.0	57.7	56.3	47.1	65.8	30.5	61.5
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	3.2	4.7	2.4	5.7	3.1	1.9	0.6	5.6	3.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.19	4.13	4.26	4.05	4.18	4.25	4.47	3.77	4.17
2015-16 On public transport during the day										
Very safe	%	26.0	24.7	24.8	18.9	24.8	20.4	35.6	8.5	24.5
Safe	%	33.6	34.3	28.5	34.0	29.2	21.6	28.4	22.7	32.0
Neither	%	5.6	8.9	4.9	6.6	4.4	3.7	4.2	8.1	6.3
Unsafe	%	1.9	4.7	1.6	4.2	2.0	1.6	0.8	3.9	2.8
Very unsafe	%	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.8
Do not use	%	27.5	24.0	34.6	29.7	34.0	45.1	29.8	47.9	29.3
Not applicable	%	5.0	2.3	5.0	4.9	5.0	7.4	1.1	7.9	4.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	59.6	59.0	53.3	52.9	54.0	42.0	64.0	31.2	56.5
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	2.4	5.8	2.0	5.8	2.5	1.9	0.9	4.9	3.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (e)	no.	4.22	4.04	4.25	3.98	4.24	4.26	4.43	3.77	4.16
2009-10 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	8.2	6.2	10.8	6.6	7.2	8.6	11.3	8.0	8.0
Safe	%	21.7	19.5	24.7	17.2	22.8	22.9	28.6	18.1	21.5
Neither	%	13.1	14.2	12.2	12.0	12.3	10.2	14.9	6.6	12.9
Unsafe	%	18.8	20.6	11.7	17.9	11.9	8.9	10.8	9.7	16.8
Very unsafe	%	6.5	8.4	3.8	7.5	4.5	1.6	1.6	4.6	6.2
Not applicable	%	31.7	31.1	36.9	38.9	41.4	47.9	32.9	53.1	34.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	29.9	25.8	35.4	23.8	30.0	31.4	39.8	26.1	29.5
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	25.3	29.0	15.5	25.4	16.4	10.5	12.4	14.3	22.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 177</b>	<b>8 554</b>	<b>6 263</b>	<b>3 721</b>	<b>3 287</b>	<b>2 422</b>	<b>2 419</b>	<b>1 529</b>	<b>32 372</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.09	2.92	3.42	2.96	3.28	3.53	3.55	3.33	3.13
2010-11 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	4.4	4.2	8.3	4.1	4.2	7.1	10.8	3.7	5.2
Safe	%	21.5	17.5	21.7	15.9	18.6	16.9	23.4	13.2	19.6
Neither	%	12.7	12.4	9.9	9.4	9.9	6.5	11.6	7.2	11.3

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Unsafe	%	16.7	19.5	11.0	16.8	12.3	6.8	7.3	8.7	15.5
Very unsafe	%	4.8	7.8	3.0	7.5	3.1	1.9	1.8	3.7	5.2
Not applicable	%	8.2	6.1	8.1	8.2	9.3	10.6	6.1	15.2	7.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>25.9</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>24.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.5</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>20.7</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>28 507</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.06	2.85	3.39	2.85	3.17	3.52	3.62	3.12	3.07
2011-12 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	6.4	4.8	8.1	4.1	6.3	6.1	10.4	4.6	6.1
Safe	%	19.4	18.9	22.0	14.7	20.1	16.6	23.2	14.2	19.3
Neither	%	13.2	12.3	10.6	10.1	9.7	7.1	11.3	5.4	11.6
Unsafe	%	16.7	19.5	10.4	17.0	9.0	6.2	8.4	9.4	15.2
Very unsafe	%	4.9	6.4	2.3	7.7	2.2	1.2	1.3	3.1	4.7
Do not use	%	32.9	32.4	37.8	38.0	44.4	53.8	40.7	47.5	35.8
Not applicable	%	6.5	5.7	8.8	8.4	8.7	9.0	4.8	15.9	7.2
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>25.8</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>25.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>21.6</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>19.9</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 502</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.09	2.94	3.44	2.82	3.41	3.55	3.60	3.21	3.12
2012-13 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	6.8	5.1	7.4	4.7	7.5	6.0	9.6	5.5	6.3
Safe	%	19.8	19.1	23.1	17.8	16.5	15.6	23.4	12.6	19.7
Neither	%	14.1	13.3	9.9	11.7	9.9	8.0	12.5	7.0	12.2
Unsafe	%	14.1	17.0	8.9	15.4	10.5	6.1	7.0	8.4	13.3
Very unsafe	%	4.4	6.3	2.5	6.6	2.7	1.4	1.1	3.7	4.5
Do not use	%	32.8	33.1	38.7	36.2	42.7	52.5	40.0	48.9	35.9
Not applicable	%	8.0	6.1	9.5	7.5	10.2	10.4	6.3	13.8	8.0
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>26.6</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>26.0</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>18.5</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>17.8</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.18	3.00	3.46	2.97	3.33	3.50	3.62	3.21	3.18
2013-14 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	6.1	5.3	6.0	3.5	6.5	7.0	9.7	3.6	5.7
Safe	%	20.2	18.2	19.4	13.8	19.0	15.2	22.8	10.3	18.6
Neither	%	10.2	12.3	10.1	12.1	9.1	4.9	9.9	8.4	10.7
Unsafe	%	15.2	16.7	9.8	17.4	11.1	5.5	7.9	7.8	14.0
Very unsafe	%	5.5	7.2	4.4	7.3	2.6	1.7	2.2	4.1	5.5
Do not use	%	37.6	36.7	43.8	41.1	46.0	56.9	43.5	54.1	40.3
Not applicable	%	5.3	3.7	6.6	4.8	5.7	8.8	4.1	11.7	5.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>26.3</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>24.3</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>20.7</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>19.5</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.11	2.96	3.26	2.79	3.33	3.59	3.57	3.05	3.09

Table 6A.21 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	6.3	6.7	8.1	3.8	6.9	8.2	9.7	2.7	6.6
Safe	%	24.0	21.8	21.5	16.9	16.2	16.1	23.2	9.3	21.3
Neither	%	13.3	11.3	9.4	11.9	10.8	7.4	13.6	7.5	11.5
Unsafe	%	14.0	16.5	9.8	14.5	12.3	5.4	6.4	8.2	13.4
Very unsafe	%	4.5	5.4	3.1	7.3	3.2	1.1	1.1	5.1	4.5
Do not use	%	32.4	33.9	41.7	41.3	42.3	53.2	43.2	54.4	37.2
Not applicable	%	5.7	4.3	6.3	4.4	8.3	8.6	2.7	12.8	5.6
<i>Total safe</i>	%	30.3	28.5	29.6	20.7	23.1	24.3	32.9	12.0	27.9
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	18.5	21.9	12.9	21.8	15.5	6.5	7.5	13.3	17.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.22	3.13	3.42	2.91	3.23	3.66	3.63	2.89	3.21
2015-16 On public transport during the night										
Very safe	%	7.2	5.8	6.4	5.1	6.9	5.7	9.7	2.7	6.4
Safe	%	18.6	19.8	17.2	13.2	18.1	13.1	22.2	9.9	17.9
Neither	%	10.9	12.8	11.3	12.1	7.8	4.8	13.0	6.3	11.2
Unsafe	%	13.0	16.3	10.7	13.7	12.2	4.9	6.9	9.2	13.1
Very unsafe	%	4.1	6.2	2.5	5.8	3.3	1.3	1.7	4.5	4.3
Do not use	%	40.8	35.8	45.2	43.3	44.4	59.4	43.3	58.0	41.6
Not applicable	%	5.3	3.4	6.6	6.8	7.2	10.8	3.0	9.4	5.5
<i>Total safe</i>	%	25.8	25.6	23.6	18.3	25.0	18.8	31.9	12.6	24.3
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	17.1	22.5	13.2	19.5	15.5	6.2	8.6	13.7	17.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (e)	no.	3.22	3.05	3.30	2.96	3.27	3.56	3.58	2.90	3.17

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) For 2010-11 to 2014-15, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) Unlike other jurisdictions, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not operate a suburban train network and rely on buses as the primary means of public transportation.
- (e) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Very safe = 5; safe = 4; neither = 3; unsafe = 2; and very unsafe = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

**Table 6A.22 Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2010-11										
Major problem	%	13.9	11.0	7.5	10.2	8.3	8.8	6.0	10.7	10.8
Somewhat a problem	%	37.7	35.8	32.7	38.2	31.7	33.3	31.6	35.0	35.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>51.6</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>46.4</i>
Not a problem	%	40.1	43.8	49.6	41.4	50.0	48.3	51.7	45.0	44.2
Don't know	%	8.2	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.5	10.7	9.3	9.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>28 507</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.71	1.64	1.53	1.65	1.54	1.56	1.49	1.62	1.63
2011-12										
Major problem	%	12.5	10.4	8.7	12.6	7.4	8.5	5.4	11.3	10.6
Somewhat a problem	%	36.1	35.5	31.8	34.2	34.4	35.6	34.9	34.8	34.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>48.6</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>45.3</i>
Not a problem	%	42.8	45.9	49.7	43.9	48.3	46.8	48.9	43.8	45.7
Don't know	%	8.6	8.1	9.8	9.2	9.9	9.0	10.9	10.0	8.9
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 502</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.67	1.61	1.55	1.66	1.55	1.58	1.51	1.64	1.62
2012-13										
Major problem	%	11.8	11.0	8.5	11.2	7.9	8.6	4.3	11.9	10.4
Somewhat a problem	%	28.0	27.7	24.6	29.2	23.9	25.1	24.2	28.3	27.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>39.8</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>37.4</i>
Not a problem	%	47.3	49.0	53.5	46.5	52.7	52.3	55.5	46.9	49.5
Don't know	%	12.9	12.3	13.4	13.1	15.5	14.0	16.1	12.9	13.2
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.59	1.57	1.48	1.59	1.47	1.49	1.39	1.60	1.55
2013-14										
Major problem	%	12.6	12.1	8.1	9.8	9.8	8.5	4.3	11.1	10.8
Somewhat a problem	%	27.3	26.4	22.8	29.0	22.7	24.1	24.0	26.5	25.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>39.9</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>36.7</i>
Not a problem	%	48.5	49.7	55.5	48.6	53.1	54.9	60.1	49.4	50.9
Don't know	%	11.6	11.8	13.6	12.5	14.4	12.5	11.7	13.0	12.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.59	1.57	1.45	1.56	1.49	1.47	1.37	1.56	1.54
2014-15										
Major problem	%	15.1	14.6	8.8	12.3	9.5	10.1	6.0	14.6	12.7
Somewhat a problem	%	27.0	28.1	22.9	24.4	23.6	25.8	24.4	28.9	25.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>42.1</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>38.6</i>
Not a problem	%	44.9	45.6	54.4	51.7	52.2	50.7	56.2	44.4	48.5
Don't know	%	13.0	11.8	13.9	11.6	14.6	13.3	13.5	12.1	12.8

**Table 6A.22 Opinion on whether illegal drugs are a problem in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.66	1.65	1.47	1.55	1.50	1.53	1.42	1.66	1.59
2015-16										
Major problem	%	18.4	18.6	13.3	17.7	13.6	12.7	5.8	19.5	16.7
Somewhat a problem	%	32.6	34.6	27.3	32.9	27.4	31.9	27.5	30.7	31.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>51.0</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>48.3</i>
Not a problem	%	37.3	36.5	47.4	37.7	45.4	43.7	52.5	37.1	40.1
Don't know	%	11.7	10.3	12.0	11.7	13.7	11.7	14.1	12.8	11.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.79	1.80	1.61	1.77	1.63	1.65	1.46	1.80	1.73

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) For 2010-11 to 2014-15, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Major problem = 3; somewhat a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

**Table 6A.23 Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Major problem	%	22.2	22.3	18.4	22.7	19.8	19.3	18.7	16.6	21.2
Somewhat a problem	%	49.7	50.3	50.8	52.7	56.0	53.2	52.7	46.8	51.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>71.9</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>72.2</i>
Not a problem	%	27.3	27.0	30.4	24.3	23.8	27.2	28.3	36.4	27.4
Don't know	%	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>28 507</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.95	1.95	1.88	1.98	1.96	1.92	1.90	1.80	1.94
2011-12										
Major problem	%	19.6	20.9	19.6	22.4	18.2	19.0	16.7	15.7	20.0
Somewhat a problem	%	48.9	49.6	49.4	51.0	53.3	52.8	56.1	48.3	49.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>68.5</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>73.4</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>69.9</i>
Not a problem	%	31.1	29.1	30.6	26.2	28.0	27.9	26.9	35.9	29.7
Don't know	%	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 101</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 502</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.88	1.92	1.89	1.96	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.80	1.90
2012-13										
Major problem	%	15.7	17.9	15.1	19.3	14.4	15.1	15.8	12.9	16.4
Somewhat a problem	%	41.9	46.2	44.5	46.4	46.8	50.9	50.5	42.5	44.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>57.6</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>65.7</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>61.1</i>
Not a problem	%	41.9	35.6	40.1	33.9	38.6	33.7	33.6	44.4	38.6
Don't know	%	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 201</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 501</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.74	1.82	1.75	1.85	1.76	1.81	1.82	1.68	1.78
2013-14										
Major problem	%	16.6	16.8	15.0	16.6	11.8	12.3	12.9	10.8	15.8
Somewhat a problem	%	42.6	44.7	43.7	52.0	49.2	45.8	51.0	46.4	45.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>59.2</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>57.2</i>	<i>60.9</i>
Not a problem	%	40.5	38.0	41.0	30.9	38.8	41.7	35.6	42.2	38.8
Don't know	%	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 401</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 301</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.76	1.79	1.74	1.86	1.73	1.71	1.77	1.68	1.77
2014-15										
Major problem	%	15.9	15.0	14.4	18.2	14.2	12.5	10.6	13.4	15.3
Somewhat a problem	%	46.5	44.6	44.7	46.8	44.6	47.1	48.5	42.4	45.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>62.4</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>65.0</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>60.9</i>
Not a problem	%	37.4	40.1	40.6	34.7	40.8	40.2	40.8	43.9	38.9
Don't know	%	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3

Table 6A.23 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving are problems in the neighbourhood (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>28 300</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.78	1.75	1.74	1.83	1.73	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.76
2015-16										
Major problem	%	21.3	23.9	15.3	18.8	13.8	17.0	15.0	17.9	19.7
Somewhat a problem	%	51.5	48.6	45.7	53.1	54.4	50.0	55.0	47.8	50.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>65.7</i>	<i>69.7</i>
Not a problem	%	26.9	27.3	38.7	28.0	31.4	32.6	29.3	34.1	30.0
Don't know	%	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>27 900</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.94	1.97	1.77	1.91	1.82	1.84	1.86	1.84	1.90

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) For 2010-11 to 2014-15, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Major problem = 3; somewhat a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 6A.24 **Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Very satisfied	%	47.6	55.0	49.8	49.4	52.3	53.6	50.3	45.7	50.7
Satisfied	%	30.7	29.6	35.4	31.5	31.1	30.4	30.1	35.5	31.5
Neither	%	6.0	5.4	5.6	6.1	4.2	5.0	7.8	5.6	5.6
Dissatisfied	%	8.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.7	6.7	5.3	6.9	6.6
Very dissatisfied	%	7.3	4.2	3.1	6.4	6.4	4.1	6.2	5.8	5.3
Don't know	%	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>78.3</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>82.2</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>15.6</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>11.9</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>4 922</b>	<b>3 621</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>1 512</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>1 352</b>	<b>1 453</b>	<b>16 710</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.03	4.26	4.23	4.12	4.17	4.23	4.13	4.09	4.16
2011-12										
Very satisfied	%	52.1	55.8	52.8	52.6	54.8	56.2	53.9	48.9	53.5
Satisfied	%	32.3	29.4	32.3	26.6	28.7	28.3	29.6	33.2	30.7
Neither	%	4.9	6.1	5.9	9.2	6.0	6.0	7.4	5.9	6.0
Dissatisfied	%	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.5	5.5	6.4	5.0
Very dissatisfied	%	4.3	3.6	4.3	6.2	5.7	4.7	3.5	4.6	4.4
Don't know	%	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>84.4</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>84.2</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>10.1</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>9.4</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 092</b>	<b>4 752</b>	<b>3 612</b>	<b>1 494</b>	<b>1 327</b>	<b>1 256</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>1 413</b>	<b>16 248</b>
Index (d)	Index	4.23	4.29	4.25	4.15	4.24	4.27	4.25	4.17	4.24
2012-13										
Very satisfied	%	52.2	55.0	49.9	49.9	55.8	55.3	49.9	44.7	52.4
Satisfied	%	31.1	29.8	35.0	32.8	29.7	31.1	33.0	35.6	31.7
Neither	%	6.0	6.0	4.8	6.9	4.6	4.4	7.6	7.6	5.7
Dissatisfied	%	4.9	4.4	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.3	5.0
Very dissatisfied	%	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.9	3.7	4.4	5.5	4.7
Don't know	%	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>83.3</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>80.3</i>	<i>84.1</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>10.1</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>9.7</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 046</b>	<b>4 515</b>	<b>3 527</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>1 261</b>	<b>1 265</b>	<b>1 201</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>15 685</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.21	4.27	4.21	4.18	4.27	4.30	4.19	4.08	4.23
2013-14										
Very satisfied	%	56.2	55.2	51.3	47.1	53.3	58.1	55.3	50.5	53.7
Satisfied	%	28.2	28.0	30.7	36.7	30.4	26.6	29.2	32.6	29.8
Neither	%	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.2	8.1	7.4	6.3
Dissatisfied	%	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.9	4.3	5.6	4.7
Very dissatisfied	%	4.3	5.3	5.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	2.7	3.4	4.9
Don't know	%	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>84.4</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>83.5</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>9.6</i>



Table 6A.24 **Satisfaction of those who had contact with police in the previous 12 months (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>3 990</b>	<b>2 900</b>	<b>1 368</b>	<b>1 076</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>13 560</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.28	4.23	4.18	4.17	4.23	4.29	4.31	4.22	4.23
2014-15										
Very satisfied	%	62.7	57.8	55.8	49.8	52.0	59.0	56.3	49.0	57.6
Satisfied	%	27.6	28.2	29.5	32.2	32.4	30.2	34.5	34.9	29.2
Neither	%	3.6	5.5	4.3	6.6	5.9	2.6	4.8	5.2	4.7
Dissatisfied	%	3.7	5.2	5.0	8.0	4.2	4.1	2.4	6.4	4.9
Very dissatisfied	%	2.0	3.1	5.2	3.4	5.4	3.9	1.5	3.7	3.4
Don't know	%	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>90.3</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>86.8</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>5.7</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>8.3</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>4 164</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>1 317</b>	<b>1 013</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>1 080</b>	<b>1 236</b>	<b>13 824</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.46	4.32	4.26	4.17	4.22	4.37	4.43	4.20	4.33
2015-16										
Very satisfied	%	54.3	53.3	57.1	52.3	55.0	56.7	58.6	50.9	54.5
Satisfied	%	33.0	28.3	26.5	32.2	29.0	28.7	29.3	32.8	30.0
Neither	%	5.0	8.4	7.5	6.6	5.1	7.0	4.5	7.6	6.6
Dissatisfied	%	4.0	6.2	4.2	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.5	6.6	5.0
Very dissatisfied	%	3.6	3.1	4.4	2.6	3.9	2.6	2.8	1.9	3.5
Don't know	%	–	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>87.3</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>84.5</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>7.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.5</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>4 557</b>	<b>3 272</b>	<b>1 557</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>1 369</b>	<b>15 180</b>
Index (d)	no.	4.30	4.23	4.28	4.26	4.28	4.32	4.37	4.24	4.28

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) For 2010-11 to 2014-15, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Very satisfied = 5; satisfied = 4; neither = 3; dissatisfied = 2; and very dissatisfied = 1.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.25

Table 6A.25 **Victims of recorded crime — selected crimes against people (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</i>
<b>2011</b>									
Homicide and related offences (b)	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7	3.5	2.0	1.1	5.6	2.1
Murder	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.6	np	4.8	1.1
Attempted murder	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.8	np	np	np	0.8
Manslaughter	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	np	np	np	0.1
Sexual assault	97.3	72.6	87.1	69.3	82.6	28.9	60.3	136.2	83.3
Kidnapping/abduction	5.7	2.0	1.6	0.9	4.1	0.0	1.1	1.3	3.0
Armed robbery	29.1	29.6	19.8	26.7	30.3	11.7	32.3	21.6	26.8
Unarmed robbery	44.6	30.0	20.1	48.4	32.6	10.9	29.9	23.8	34.3
Blackmail/extortion	1.9	2.1	1.0	3.4	2.3	–	–	–	1.9
<b>2012</b>									
Homicide and related offences (b)	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.6	9.8	2.0
Murder	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.0	np	8.1	1.1
Attempted murder	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.6	np	1.7	0.7
Manslaughter	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	–	np	np	0.2
Sexual assault	104.6	73.8	85.8	73.0	80.7	24.0	53.9	138.4	85.7
Kidnapping/abduction	4.8	2.1	1.3	1.0	4.7	1.0	1.6	–	2.8
Armed robbery	29.2	27.2	24.9	26.0	32.1	17.6	33.4	25.5	27.4
Unarmed robbery	40.8	25.8	19.1	41.5	26.8	9.8	25.4	21.3	30.6
Blackmail/extortion	1.7	2.6	1.0	3.5	2.8	–	–	1.7	2.0
<b>2013</b>									
Homicide and related offences (b)	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.6	10.0	1.9
Murder	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	np	7.1	1.1
Attempted murder	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.8	np	1.3	0.7
Manslaughter	–	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	np	1.7	0.1
Sexual assault	109.6	68.3	86.3	72.5	81.3	36.5	61.8	152.8	86.6
Kidnapping/abduction	4.1	2.4	1.2	0.8	4.1	–	1.6	–	2.6
Armed robbery	26.8	23.8	21.2	30.4	20.5	14.2	19.3	13.4	24.3

Table 6A.25 **Victims of recorded crime — selected crimes against people (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</i>
Unarmed robbery	37.0	21.6	17.2	26.5	25.8	9.6	21.9	26.3	26.3
Blackmail/extortion	1.5	3.0	2.0	3.1	2.9	–	–	–	2.2
<b>2014</b>									
Homicide and related offences (b)	1.5	1.8	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.7	0.8	4.9	1.8
Murder	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	np	3.3	1.0
Attempted murder	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	np	np	0.6
Manslaughter	–	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	np	np	0.1
Sexual assault	109.0	71.4	86.0	75.5	91.7	44.1	52.6	163.6	88.3
Kidnapping/abduction	4.1	2.1	0.7	0.9	4.0	–	1.0	–	2.3
Armed robbery	23.6	19.5	15.4	25.2	22.5	10.1	24.6	20.0	20.7
Unarmed robbery	27.6	19.6	13.3	25.1	21.4	6.0	19.4	28.2	21.4
Blackmail/extortion	1.6	2.6	2.2	3.2	3.1	1.0	–	1.6	2.3
<b>2015</b>									
Homicide and related offences (b)	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.3	6.5	1.7
Murder	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.6	np	4.1	1.0
Attempted murder	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	5.0	np	1.6	0.6
Manslaughter	–	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	np	np	0.8	0.1
Sexual assault	112.9	70.7	87.9	77.6	93.6	31.0	56.0	159.9	89.9
Kidnapping/abduction	3.4	2.0	0.6	1.1	4.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	2.2
Armed robbery	15.8	22.0	15.4	25.5	17.4	8.9	22.0	26.2	18.5
Unarmed robbery	22.6	19.3	13.5	24.2	15.7	8.9	13.1	27.0	19.2
Blackmail/extortion	1.8	2.6	1.4	3.1	3.8	1.0	2.3	1.2	2.2

(a) Data are based on crimes reported to police. Rates per 100 000 were calculated using the ERP at June 30 sourced from chapter 2 of this report.

(b) Rates for homicide and related offences are based on unperturbed data, while other offence rates are based on perturbed data.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (2016) *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, 2015. Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cubes 'Victims of Crime, Australia', 'Victims of Crime, Selected offences states and territories' and 'Victims of Homicide'; ABS (2015) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, June 2015, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 2A.1.

Table 6A.26

**Victims of recorded crime — selected property crimes (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</i>
<b>2011</b>									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	539.2	559.6	685.7	1109.7	682.4	564.2	538.9	786.9	647.3
Other	268.1	230.3	288.4	454.1	350.0	132.0	201.4	728.5	288.9
Motor vehicle theft	266.1	222.5	205.3	325.8	274.8	337.8	221.7	277.1	251.0
Other theft (b)	2105.4	1993.3	2250.4	3163.1	2503.2	1307.0	2658.8	2698.8	2243.9
<b>2012</b>									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	530.5	593.2	702.7	1061.6	656.5	509.2	460.4	914.3	649.0
Other	268.2	250.7	316.4	435.6	336.7	164.6	177.8	871.2	298.9
Motor vehicle theft	235.9	241.7	246.9	365.4	267.0	260.1	258.6	384.1	258.2
Other theft (b)	2117.0	2045.1	2344.1	3180.5	2243.2	1118.1	2565.5	2710.8	2258.7
<b>2013</b>									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	441.4	551.3	602.2	987.2	569.8	508.2	380.3	666.0	571.3
Other	232.3	236.1	284.1	420.7	289.3	166.7	162.0	627.5	269.7
Motor vehicle theft	204.0	210.0	224.0	345.7	217.6	259.3	176.3	321.9	227.0
Other theft (b)	1992.9	1927.1	2179.9	3040.1	2150.8	1216.2	2443.3	2394.9	2133.7
<b>2014</b>									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	402.5	521.2	482.0	957.4	508.9	564.5	392.0	758.5	523.4
Other	212.3	239.9	235.1	403.0	265.9	154.1	188.1	603.9	250.9
Motor vehicle theft	187.7	226.4	180.1	313.5	196.9	238.9	195.1	393.3	213.6
Other theft (b)	1838.9	1904.8	2064.1	3149.1	2074.0	1378.5	2310.9	2589.8	2066.2
<b>2015</b>									
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	350.9	564.9	457.9	1015.2	504.9	558.6	449.1	751.0	519.4
Other	217.6	250.0	221.7	432.6	273.2	187.9	185.8	583.4	256.5

Table 6A.26

**Victims of recorded crime — selected property crimes (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</i>
Motor vehicle theft	171.1	257.2	179.4	324.7	189.4	244.9	248.0	354.0	217.0
Other theft (b)	1777.4	2028.8	2068.4	3568.6	2185.8	1399.3	2753.4	2616.1	2139.2

(a) Data are based on crimes reported to police. Rates per 100 000 were calculated using the ERP at June 30 sourced from chapter 2 of this report.

(b) The offences included in 'Other theft' can vary between states and territories. 'Other theft' includes the offence of 'theft from a person', which is not a property crime.

*Source:* ABS (2016) *Recorded Crime Victims Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cubes 'Victims of Crime, Australia' and 'Victims of Crime, Selected offences, states and territories'; ABS (2015) *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2015*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 2A.1.

TABLE 6A.27

Table 6A.27 **Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000), (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2010-11</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	164.4 ± 27.4	90.4 ± 23.7	109.1 ± 23.1	61.9 ± 11.2	31.6 ± 7.2	12.6 ± 3.5	9.2 ± 3.9	7.4 ± 2.9	486.5 ± 48.6
Threatened assault (e)	139.7 ± 26	152.5 ± 24.8	112.3 ± 20.5	66.9 ± 10.9	39.1 ± 7.4	16.3 ± 3.7	10.6 ± 4.3	6.2 ± 2.5	543.7 ± 39.4
Robbery	19.9 ± 8.7	17.9 ± 12.8	19.2 ± 9.4	11.3 ± 4.2	5.8 ± 3	1.6 ± 1.2	1.0 ± 1.2	0.6 ± 0.6	77.4 ± 19.3
Sexual assault	17.5 ± 8	19.0 ± 9.2	7.7 ± 5.4	2.2 ± 1.6	6.6 ± 4.1	0.9 ± 1	np	0.9 ± 0.8	54.9 ± 13.1
<i>No. per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	2 839.0	2 012.2	3 094.5	3 444.6	2 400.9	3 134.3	3 237.2	5 714.3	2 742.7
Threatened assault (e)	2 412.5	3 394.4	3 185.3	3 722.9	2 970.7	4 054.7	3 729.8	4 787.6	3 065.2
Robbery	343.7	398.4	544.6	628.8	440.7	398.0	351.9	463.3	436.4
Sexual assault	317.3	443.7	231.3	128.8	526.2	236.0	np	735.3	325.6
<b>2011-12</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	158.2 ± 27	134.9 ± 28.3	111.7 ± 22.3	62.1 ± 13	36.8 ± 9.4	16.4 ± 4.8	13.6 ± 4	6.3 ± 2.2	539.8 ± 47.6
Threatened assault (e)	169.9 ± 24	132.9 ± 25.5	135.7 ± 23.4	76.9 ± 12.8	43.8 ± 9.4	18.0 ± 4.9	9.4 ± 3.5	9.3 ± 3.4	596.0 ± 47.9
Robbery	14.8 ± 9.1	20.2 ± 12.3	12.9 ± 9.5	10.1 ± 5	4.2 ± 3.2	0.9 ± 0.9	1.9 ± 1.9	1.3 ± 1	66.4 ± 18.6
Sexual assault	16.5 ± 9.5	16.9 ± 6.8	6.7 ± 4.7	5.7 ± 3.8	2.2 ± 1.7	0.9 ± 1.5	1.9 ± 1.2	0.7 ± 0.8	51.2 ± 12
<i>No. per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	2 702.5	3 125.1	3 098.9	3 298.8	2 758.2	4 212.7	4 705.9	4 622.2	2 988.8
Threatened assault (e)	2 902.4	3 078.8	3 764.7	4 085.0	3 282.9	4 623.7	3 252.6	6 823.2	3 299.9
Robbery	252.8	468.0	357.9	536.5	314.8	231.2	657.4	953.8	367.6
Sexual assault	297.4	391.5	196.8	319.4	173.9	235.2	546.8	539.3	298.5
<b>2012-13</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	133.5 ± 22.2	122.2 ± 23.5	114.5 ± 22.2	68.3 ± 16.5	34.9 ± 6.8	10.5 ± 2.9	7.7 ± 3.2	6.4 ± 1.6	498.0 ± 45.9
Threatened assault (e)	144.3 ± 29.7	120.5 ± 23.4	104.7 ± 20.5	65.8 ± 12.8	45.9 ± 8.6	14.9 ± 4.1	10.1 ± 3.3	5.6 ± 1.8	511.7 ± 50.1
Robbery	18.0 ± 7.8	18.1 ± 8.7	10.4 ± 5.8	12.2 ± 5.9	2.7 ± 2.1	1.9 ± 1.2	1.8 ± 1.6	0.6 ± 0.7	65.7 ± 19.4
Sexual assault	13.9 ± 6.4	10.5 ± 6.6	7.3 ± 5.5	5.8 ± 3.9	1.1 ± 1	1.1 ± 0.9	0.5 ± 0.7	0.6 ± 0.6	40.7 ± 13.4
<i>No. per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	3.0								
Physical assault	2 250.5	2 636.1	3 106.3	3 488.8	2 589.8	2 586.2	2 607.5	4 542.2	2 706.3
Threatened assault (e)	2 432.5	2 599.4	2 840.4	3 361.1	3 406.1	3 670.0	3 420.3	3 974.4	2 780.8
Robbery	303.4	390.5	282.1	623.2	200.4	468.0	609.5	425.8	357.0
Sexual assault	246.7	237.2	209.2	311.0	86.1	288.5	177.3	454.9	232.7

**2013-14**

TABLE 6A.27

Table 6A.27 **Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000), (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	119.5 ± 26	93.6 ± 25	85.1 ± 16.5	58.2 ± 13.1	36.5 ± 9	13.5 ± 4.2	7.8 ± 3.3	7.1 ± 2.5	418.2 ± 46.7
Threatened assault (e)	145.5 ± 28.5	109.8 ± 20.9	102.7 ± 25.4	81.0 ± 22.7	30.6 ± 11.2	13.7 ± 3.7	6.3 ± 3.2	4.6 ± 1.5	494.2 ± 53.3
Robbery	20.9 ± 10.4	15.5 ± 8.9	11.3 ± 8.7	10.7 ± 9.9	2.5 ± 2.2	3.8 ± 2.2	np	np	65.6 ± 19.2
Sexual assault	12.9 ± 7.8	14.4 ± 9	7.5 ± 4.9	10.3 ± 5.2	4.8 ± 3.2	np	np	np	48.3 ± 13.3
<i>No. per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	2 013.4 ± 438	2 007.2 ± 535	2 316.3 ± 449.4	2 894.2 ± 652.4	2 706.9 ± 666.8	3 282.3 1021.9	2 606.1 ± 1754.2	4 982.5 ± 1110.9	2 262.5 ± 257
Threatened assault (e)	2 451.5 ± 490	2 354.6 ± 456.3	2 795.4 ± 691.5	4 028.0 ± 1121.1	2 269.4 ± 843	3 330.9 ± 892.6	2 104.9 ± 1057.8	3 228.1 ± 1016.1	2 673.6 ± 291.1
Robbery	352.1 ± 199.9	332.4 ± 171.7	307.6 ± 231.7	532.1 ± 460.6	185.4 ± 179.5	923.9 ± 520.4	np	np	354.9 ± 116.8
Sexual assault	227.9 ± 120.3	323.4 ± 187.6	215.4 ± 129.4	539.9 ± 252.8	374.3 ± 263.4	np	np	np	274.5 ± 82.9
<b>2014-15</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	99.0 ± 22.3	97.8 ± 21.1	91.1 ± 19.3	53.5 ± 12.3	36.8 ± 7.9	10.4 ± 3	7.0 ± 3.1	5.9 ± 2.2	400.4 ± 38.5
Threatened assault (e)	126.3 ± 22	130.8 ± 25.9	110.4 ± 19.9	60.6 ± 13.5	40.7 ± 11	12.6 ± 4	10.3 ± 3.5	4.2 ± 1.4	491.9 ± 45.3
Robbery	12.7 ± 6.8	14.8 ± 9.5	10.8 ± 6.3	9.4 ± 5.6	6.6 ± 3.4	2.1 ± 1.5	1.1 ± np	np	55.9 ± 11.9
Sexual assault	18.7 ± 9.4	16.5 ± 9.2	12.6 ± 6.5	np	1.1 ± 1.1	np	np	np	58.6 ± 15.6
<i>No. per 100 000</i>									
Physical assault	1 640.6 ± 369.8	2 064.9 ± 445.2	2 451.0 ± 518.8	2 639.8 ± 605.4	2 701.3 ± 577.1	2 520.0 ± 726.1	2 331.8 ± 1037.5	4 105.8 ± 1537	2 137.2 ± 205.3
Threatened assault (e)	2 093.1 ± 365.1	2 761.6 ± 546.7	2 970.2 ± 535.6	2 990.1 ± 668.1	2 987.6 ± 808.1	3 053.1 ± 963.4	3 431.0 ± 1163.4	2 922.8 ± 945.2	2 625.6 ± 241.9
Robbery	210.5 ± 112.6	312.5 ± 199.7	290.6 ± 169.2	463.8 ± 275.4	484.5 ± 249.8	508.8 ± 363	np	np	298.4 ± 63.8
Sexual assault	325.2 ± 163.8	365.3 ± 204.1	356.9 ± 185.4	np	84.5 ± 81.3	np	np	np	328.5 ± 87.6

(a) A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Persons who have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this graph.

(b) Nos. per 100 000 were calculated using as denominators, the populations published in the relevant ABS data cubes for persons aged 15 years and over.

(c) Some robbery and sexual assault rates include data points with large standard errors so that comparisons between jurisdictions and between years should be interpreted with caution.

(d) 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented for estimates for all years and for rates from 2013-14 onwards.

(e) Threatened assault for face-to-face incidents only.

**np** Not published.

Source: ABS (2016) Crime Victimization, Australia, 2014-15, Cat. no. 4530.0.

TABLE 6A.28

Table 6A.28 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 households) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (c)	Aust
<b>2010-11</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	72.9 ± 11.3	49.6 ± 10.1	54.1 ± 8.4	32.8 ± 6	16.8 ± 4	6.0 ± 1.8	5.7 ± 1.8	4.4 ± 1.2	242.4 ± 19
Attempted break-in (d)	54.3 ± 10.6	37.6 ± 7.2	39.0 ± 6.3	30.6 ± 5.3	11.2 ± 2.6	6.0 ± 1.5	4.2 ± 1.8	3.8 ± 1.1	186.7 ± 15.4
Motor vehicle theft (e)	25.7 ± 8	14.2 ± 5.5	7.7 ± 3.2	7.4 ± 3	9.3 ± 3.3	3.1 ± 1.1	2.0 ± 1.1	0.9 ± 0.5	70.2 ± 11.6
Theft from motor vehicle	76.8 ± 8.6	73.5 ± 10.7	51.2 ± 7.9	48.1 ± 7.1	23.0 ± 4.1	4.8 ± 1.4	8.1 ± 1.9	5.5 ± 1.4	291.1 ± 18.3
Malicious property damage	223.6 ± 18	174.7 ± 15.8	119.0 ± 13.1	95.6 ± 8.2	60.5 ± 7.5	20.1 ± 2.8	19.2 ± 2.9	10.1 ± 1.6	722.8 ± 26.9
Other theft	80.4 ± 10.9	76.2 ± 9	61.0 ± 11.1	33.2 ± 4.9	16.9 ± 4.6	8.7 ± 2	4.8 ± 1.4	3.5 ± 0.9	284.8 ± 17.3
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2 669	2 316	3 178	3 739	2 560	2 886	4 121	6 822	2 845
Attempted break-in (d)	1 988	1 756	2 291	3 488	1 707	2 886	3 037	5 891	2 191
Motor vehicle theft (e)	941	663	452	844	1 417	1 491	1 446	1 395	824
Theft from motor vehicle	2 811	3 432	3 008	5 483	3 505	2 309	5 857	8 527	3 417
Malicious property damage	8 185	8 157	6 991	10 898	9 220	9 668	13 883	15 659	8 484
Other theft	2 943	3 558	3 584	3 785	2 575	4 185	3 471	5 426	3 343
<b>2011-12</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	78.6 ± 10	49.8 ± 11.7	52.8 ± 8.8	40.8 ± 5.8	15.6 ± 3.2	5.8 ± 1.5	2.4 ± 1.2	4.0 ± 0.9	249.8 ± 17.1
Attempted break-in (d)	52.9 ± 10.7	37.4 ± 7.9	48.2 ± 8	31.4 ± 6	13.6 ± 4.1	5.2 ± 1.2	4.7 ± 1.5	3.2 ± 1.1	196.6 ± 16.6
Motor vehicle theft (e)	23.1 ± 8.5	12.1 ± 4.3	9.8 ± 4.8	7.9 ± 2.8	3.8 ± 1.8	3.0 ± 1.2	0.4 ± 0.6	0.9 ± 0.5	60.9 ± 10.9
Theft from motor vehicle	87.8 ± 13.4	82.4 ± 10.8	52.0 ± 8.2	50.2 ± 7.6	20.8 ± 4.6	3.9 ± 1.3	5.9 ± 1.7	3.9 ± 1.1	307.1 ± 22.3
Malicious property damage	199.9 ± 21.5	161.5 ± 19.9	102.9 ± 10.1	92.2 ± 9	58.8 ± 6.3	15.3 ± 2.7	12.6 ± 2.2	6.8 ± 1.7	649.9 ± 34.4
Other theft	75.9 ± 10.7	78.0 ± 12.2	57.9 ± 8.9	33.4 ± 5.1	21.7 ± 3.7	9.0 ± 1.8	5.5 ± 1.5	2.7 ± 0.8	284.1 ± 22.8
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2 822	2 312	3 011	4 472	2 313	2 772	1 733	6 015	2 873
Attempted break-in (d)	1 900	1 736	2 749	3 442	2 017	2 486	3 394	4 812	2 261
Motor vehicle theft (e)	829	562	559	866	563	1 434	289	1 353	701
Theft from motor vehicle	3 153	3 825	2 966	5 503	3 084	1 864	4 260	5 865	3 533
Malicious property damage	7 178	7 497	5 869	10 106	8 719	7 314	9 097	10 226	7 476
Other theft	2 725	3 621	3 302	3 661	3 218	4 302	3 971	4 060	3 268
<b>2012-13</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									



TABLE 6A.28

Table 6A.28 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 households) (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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Break-in (d)	68.6 ± 9.5	51.1 ± 9.2	49.2 ± 9.6	41.9 ± 6.4	14.5 ± 3.2	5.0 ± 1.5	4.1 ± 1.6	5.5 ± 0.9	239.7 ± 14.6
Attempted break-in (d)	45.8 ± 8.9	34.7 ± 9.5	35.7 ± 4.5	33.2 ± 5.9	11.3 ± 2.7	4.2 ± 1.3	3.5 ± 1.3	2.5 ± 0.9	171.0 ± 14.1
Motor vehicle theft (e)	19.7 ± 5.8	11.7 ± 4.1	11.1 ± 3.7	8.9 ± 3.3	2.6 ± 1.3	1.7 ± 1	0.5 ± 0.4	1.0 ± 0.5	57.2 ± 8.1
Theft from motor vehicle	68.3 ± 12.7	73.7 ± 9.7	42.8 ± 7.8	59.7 ± 7.8	20.8 ± 4.1	4.7 ± 1.5	3.6 ± 1.2	2.5 ± 0.9	276.2 ± 17.9
Malicious property damage	169.3 ± 16.9	142.3 ± 12.6	82.6 ± 9.6	88.2 ± 9.5	42.9 ± 4.8	14.1 ± 2.1	10.4 ± 2.3	6.0 ± 1.2	555.9 ± 21.8
Other theft	67.0 ± 8.9	66.4 ± 7.2	54.3 ± 8	31.1 ± 4	17.7 ± 4.3	6.5 ± 1.4	3.6 ± 1.6	2.3 ± 0.8	248.8 ± 14.6
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2 440	2 334	2 709	4 374	2 130	2 367	2 843	7 948	2 699
Attempted break-in (d)	1 629	1 585	1 965	3 466	1 660	1 989	2 427	3 613	1 926
Motor vehicle theft (e)	701	534	611	929	382	805	347	1 445	644
Theft from motor vehicle	2 429	3 366	2 356	6 232	3 055	2 225	2 497	3 613	3 110
Malicious property damage	6 022	6 500	4 547	9 208	6 301	6 676	7 212	8 671	6 260
Other theft	2 383	3 033	2 989	3 247	2 600	3 078	2 497	3 324	2 802
<b>2013-14</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	64.3 ± 10.1	51.0 ± 11	41.7 ± 8.3	45.2 ± 8.4	14.8 ± 2.7	6.4 ± 1.5	4.9 ± 2	4.0 ± 1.3	228.9 ± 22.4
Attempted break-in (d)	41.6 ± 7.9	33.6 ± 8.9	46.0 ± 7.8	30.4 ± 6.3	12.4 ± 3.8	5.3 ± 1.5	2.5 ± 1.4	3.3 ± 1.1	170.8 ± 19.4
Motor vehicle theft (e)	15.8 ± 7.1	10.8 ± 4.8	10.6 ± 4.8	10.0 ± 3.8	4.8 ± 1.7	1.7 ± 0.9	0.4 ± na	1.6 ± 0.8	54.4 ± 10
Theft from motor vehicle	70.7 ± 14.6	68.4 ± 11.3	34.6 ± 7.5	49.4 ± 8.7	18.7 ± 3.2	5.0 ± 1.4	4.7 ± 1.6	2.7 ± 0.7	258.8 ± 21.3
Malicious property damage	146.7 ± 19.6	140.5 ± 20.9	78.8 ± 11.9	88.5 ± 10.9	40.5 ± 6.9	16.1 ± 2	13.5 ± 2.7	5.4 ± 1.3	528.9 ± 40.4
Other theft	76.6 ± 11.1	59.0 ± 10.4	36.4 ± 7.9	35.9 ± 5.6	19.2 ± 4.1	6.9 ± 1.7	3.6 ± 1.6	2.8 ± 1	238.8 ± 15.9
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2 298	2 298	2 341	4 817	2 199	3 048	3 363	6 079	2 592
Attempted break-in (d)	1 486	1 514	2 583	3 240	1 842	2 524	1 716	5 015	1 934
Motor vehicle theft (e)	565	487	595	1 066	713	810	275	2 432	616
Theft from motor vehicle	2 526	3 082	1 943	5 265	2 778	2 381	3 226	4 103	2 930
Malicious property damage	5 242	6 331	4 424	9 432	6 016	7 667	9 266	8 207	5 989
Other theft	2 737	2 659	2 044	3 826	2 852	3 286	2 471	4 255	2 704
<b>2014-15</b>									
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in (d)	57.9 ± 12	55.9 ± 10.1	50.2 ± 8.9	47.4 ± 7.2	17.1 ± 3.8	6.1 ± 1.4	4.0 ± 1.6	3.9 ± 0.7	242.5 ± 19.5
Attempted break-in (d)	48.9 ± 11.3	37.5 ± 8.3	35.6 ± 8.3	35.8 ± 7	12.7 ± 3.2	3.4 ± 1.1	4.2 ± 1.6	2.4 ± 0.7	180.6 ± 17.7

Table 6A.28 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 households) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (c)	Aust
Motor vehicle theft (e)	11.6 ± 4.8	14.0 ± 5	9.1 ± 4.2	8.6 ± 3.1	4.4 ± 2	2.1 ± 1	0.9 ± np	1.0 ± 0.6	53.4 ± 8.6
Theft from motor vehicle	57.5 ± 10.5	74.6 ± 9.8	37.9 ± 8.1	53.1 ± 7.9	19.5 ± 3.8	3.8 ± 1.2	6.3 ± 2	2.6 ± 0.9	254.7 ± 21
Malicious property damage	137.5 ± 22.6	142.2 ± 14.5	76.2 ± 11.2	86.0 ± 10.8	40.4 ± 6.4	13.2 ± 2.4	9.8 ± 2.8	4.7 ± 1	511.4 ± 34.1
Other theft	75.4 ± 10.5	75.2 ± 8.5	47.8 ± 8.3	30.3 ± 5.7	21.1 ± 4.2	6.5 ± 1.2	4.2 ± 1.7	2.4 ± 0.9	261.4 ± 16.9
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in (d)	2 051 ± 426.2	2 492 ± 449.3	2 788 ± 491.9	4 956 ± 747.9	2 496 ± 552.7	2 895 ± 658.2	2 738 ± 1089.4	5 982 ± 1090.3	2 715 ± 218.2
Attempted break-in (d)	1 732 ± 400.7	1 672 ± 370.2	1 977 ± 461.2	3 743 ± 733.6	1 854 ± 468.6	1 614 ± 509.2	2 875 ± 1087.4	3 681 ± 1067.8	2 022 ± 198.2
Motor vehicle theft (e)	411 ± 171.6	624 ± 225.1	506 ± 235.8	899 ± 322.5	642 ± 288.2	997 ± 484.5	np	1 534 ± 925.9	598 ± 96.1
Theft from motor vehicle	2 037 ± 371.3	3 325 ± 436.7	2 105 ± 449.8	5 552 ± 827	2 846 ± 557.8	1 804 ± 565.6	4 312 ± 1360.7	3 988 ± 1445.9	2 852 ± 234.8
Malicious property damage	4 871 ± 802	6 339 ± 646	4 233 ± 622.2	8 991 ± 1127.8	5 896 ± 936.1	6 265 ± 1117.4	6 708 ± 1893.2	7 209 ± 1497.7	5 726 ± 381.6
Other theft	2 671 ± 371.7	3 352 ± 381.1	2 655 ± 463.2	3 168 ± 596.1	3 079 ± 615.6	3 085 ± 586.5	2 875 ± 1132.5	3 681 ± 1334.7	2 927 ± 189.3

(a) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.

(b) 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented for estimates for all years and for rates from 2014-15 onwards.

(c) NT data refer to mainly urban areas exclude people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote areas.

(d) A victim is defined as a household experiencing at least one break-in/attempted break-in. Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home, including a garage or shed, had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded.

(e) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes.

Source: ABS (2016) *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO003.

TABLE 6A.29

Table 6A.29 Reporting rates of selected personal crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported) (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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2010-11</b>									
Physical assault	54.6	49.6	47.4	53.9	38.7	53.0	45.1	54.0	50.7
Threatened assault (d)	37.3	32.3	30.5	34.6	37.9	40.7	38.2	34.8	34.3
Robbery	69.4	50.9	49.1	62.6	72.1	np	np	np	60.0
Sexual assault	39.0	15.9	40.0	np	45.3	np	np	np	31.0
<b>2011-12</b>									
Physical assault	57.4	44.8	46.9	47.0	41.4	59.0	48.2	41.5	49.0
Threatened assault (d)	44.9	31.7	39.1	35.8	33.8	40.1	32.8	31.5	38.1
Robbery	55.4	50.1	49.9	70.4	np	31.6	np	56.3	51.5
Sexual assault	35.9	26.4	np	33.4	np	np	44.8	np	30.5
<b>2012-13</b>									
Physical assault	48.0	42.0	59.5	44.4	63.3	52.9	40.8	48.2	49.7
Threatened assault (d)	35.4	39.3	38.5	37.2	32.8	45.1	27.3	51.1	37.2
Robbery	49.1	39.8	67.6	51.2	39.5	64.4	np	np	49.7
Sexual assault	53.8	34.7	np	32.5	np	30.1	np	np	34.2
<b>2013-14</b>									
Physical assault	54.3	48.3	55.1	48.5	42.7	36.7	38.5	66.2	51.5
Threatened assault (d)	32.9	41.5	40.4	32.8	31.0	31.5	38.1	29.6	34.3
Robbery	58.9	40.8	85.3	80.1	77.7	14.1	np	np	56.4
Sexual assault	59.8	np	62.8	41.2	86.1	np	35.9	np	38.2
<b>2014-15</b>									
Physical assault	56.0 ± 12.5	52.4 ± 12.1	60.6 ± 9.7	55.4 ± 13.8	48.2 ± 8.5	47.7 ± 12	70.4 ± 21.3	51.3 ± 22.6	54.7 ± 4.4
Threatened assault (d)	36.4 ± 7.5	39.8 ± 8.6	43.5 ± 8.9	38.2 ± 12.1	43.0 ± 6.7	45.2 ± 13	21.1 ± 32	28.8 ± 23.1	38.8 ± 5.7
Robbery	95.8 ± 14.9	67.1 ± np	12.5 ± 23.7	32.5 ± 66.6	60.5 ± 32.3	np	np	np	54.0 ± 17.9
Sexual assault	29.0 ± 34.7	np	17.7 ± 11.3	- ± 35.6	- ± 39	np	np	np	24.7 ± 14.7

(a) Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Data are for people aged 15 years or over for all categories except sexual assault (18 years and over).

(b) 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented for proportions from 2014-15 onwards.

(c) NT data excludes people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote areas and were available for physical assault only.

(d) Threatened assault for face-to-face incidents only.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (2016) *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO003.

TABLE 6A.30

Table 6A.30 Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported) (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(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2010-11</b>									
Break-in	81.2	75.3	79.2	80.0	84.6	69.0	87.5	84.8	79.5
Attempted break-in	54.9	45.7	40.1	40.1	41.3	47.0	37.2	42.5	45.8
Motor vehicle theft (d)	np	np	np	80.3	np	np	np	np	94.9
Theft from motor vehicle	47.8	60.8	46.2	50.6	60.7	63.7	55.2	53.4	52.9
Malicious property damage	49.5	44.1	49.9	49.1	50.8	46.2	56.8	54.1	48.5
Other theft	36.2	36.1	35.2	32.6	37.6	47.6	40.8	43.1	36.1
<b>2011-12</b>									
Break-in	75.0	84.7	75.1	88.1	79.6	68.6	np	np	79.3
Attempted break-in	38.2	49.1	44.9	37.0	27.2	27.0	32.3	38.2	40.5
Motor vehicle theft (d)	91.3	np	np	82.8	94.5	np	np	71.9	90.7
Theft from motor vehicle	44.9	55.9	46.5	50.2	60.7	50.4	60.5	65.1	50.7
Malicious property damage	43.1	47.7	46.8	55.3	41.9	38.9	40.3	53.8	46.4
Other theft	31.0	42.7	32.5	43.2	43.5	46.1	31.8	45.0	37.5
<b>2012-13</b>									
Break-in	78.8	77.1	77.2	78.9	77.0	84.4	72.8	73.9	77.9
Attempted break-in	41.7	47.4	43.0	43.4	34.8	49.2	46.0	38.4	43.2
Motor vehicle theft (d)	94.2	np	87.7	np	100.0	np	100.0	np	92.7
Theft from motor vehicle	56.7	59.3	45.9	57.0	45.1	45.9	59.1	55.5	54.7
Malicious property damage	49.6	47.4	50.7	58.8	46.7	48.7	46.2	60.2	50.5
Other theft	31.6	36.8	35.5	36.8	39.4	39.1	38.2	34.8	35.4
<b>2013-14</b>									
Break-in	65.8	74.9	75.2	77.4	75.7	82.1	90.4	63.7	75.6
Attempted break-in	43.2	42.6	40.7	48.7	39.9	53.3	36.4	50.9	42.8
Motor vehicle theft (d)	88.3	88.2	88.0	95.6	65.2	94.1	np	78.9	87.9
Theft from motor vehicle	49.6	49.0	42.3	49.7	56.3	45.3	71.4	67.5	48.7
Malicious property damage	47.9	45.8	46.6	60.8	52.3	51.4	54.2	49.0	49.5
Other theft	39.8	38.5	45.4	35.8	43.6	39.7	53.8	42.1	39.3
<b>2014-15</b>									
Break-in	79.6 ± 6.8	75.1 ± 8.2	66.4 ± 9	79.7 ± 9.4	76.1 ± 9.9	65.5 ± 9.7	82.3 ± 36.1	68.1 ± 17.9	74.5
Attempted break-in	58.9 ± 10	40.7 ± 9.7	38.3 ± 8.1	54.8 ± 11.6	46.7 ± 12.4	35.9 ± 12.8	60.9 ± 34.2	39.2 ± 15.5	47.0
Motor vehicle theft (d)	84.4 ± 8.3	100.0 ± 16.8	100.0 ± 10	99.2 ± 7.3	100.0 ± 26.3	100.0 ± 13.1	np	87.7 ± 37.1	93.7

Table 6A.30 Reporting rates of selected household crimes experienced and reported to police (proportion reported) (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(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Theft from motor vehicle	49.6 ± 5.2	55.4 ± 9.3	51.3 ± 8.2	56.6 ± 9.7	61.3 ± 11.6	56.6 ± 18.6	59.8 ± 13.6	44.4 ± 19.7	52.6
Malicious property damage	51.3 ± 4.8	48.5 ± 4	47.4 ± 6.7	62.4 ± 5.1	50.9 ± 6	44.1 ± 5.6	46.9 ± 9.9	64.5 ± 16.6	51.7
Other theft	37.3 ± 11.9	36.8 ± 7.8	33.0 ± 4.4	48.0 ± 10	32.5 ± 7.7	33.4 ± 14.5	22.9 ± 22.9	49.9 ± 15.3	36.9

(a) 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented for proportions for 2014-15 onwards.

(b) Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.

(c) NT data excludes people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote areas and were available for physical assault only.

(d) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles  
**np** Not published.

Source: ABS (2016) *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4530.0, Data cube 45300DO003.

Table 6A.31 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
Investigations of homicide and related offences									
Investigations finalised	%	62.4	58.2	89.4	77.1	77.1	np	np	np
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	87.3	100.0	93.5	100.0	100.0	np	np	np
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>
Investigations of sexual assault									
Investigations finalised	%	27.9	33.1	52.1	33.7	37.7	35.0	21.0	62.1
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	36.0	52.2	56.3	45.5	69.6	60.7	32.6	57.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>8 603</b>	<b>4 200</b>	<b>4 199</b>	<b>2 012</b>	<b>1 590</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>391</b>
Investigations of kidnapping/abduction									
Investigations finalised	%	45.9	46.7	42.9	51.7	56.8	–	75.0	–
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	86.4	89.3	83.3	80.0	91.3	–	100.0	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>–</b>
Investigations of armed robbery (e)									
Investigations finalised	%	37.3	30.3	59.1	46.1	47.6	47.8	10.5	64.1
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	91.6	95.2	88.5	87.9	92.2	100.0	55.6	97.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 206</b>	<b>1 304</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>64</b>
Investigations of unarmed robbery (e)									
Investigations finalised	%	31.4	25.2	63.8	38.0	41.0	52.2	19.6	56.1
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	83.3	92.7	78.6	74.4	88.1	104.2	50.0	86.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 722</b>	<b>1 145</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>66</b>
Investigations of blackmail/extortion (e)									
Investigations finalised	%	25.9	35.9	31.8	54.3	34.4	100.0	44.4	100.0

Table 6A.31 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
Finalised investigations - offender proceeded against	%	58.3	89.3	109.5	50.0	63.6	60.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>

- (a) National statistics require a level of uniformity when compiling data from different states and territories. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant differences and changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data between states and territories for some offence types. Refer to explanatory notes in ABS Cat. no. 4510.0 (2015) for details.
- (b) The totals include investigations not finalised and unknown outcomes of investigation.
- (c) Investigations finalised includes no offender proceeded against and offender proceeded against.
- (d) To minimise the risk of identifying individuals perturbation has been applied to the Recorded Crime Victims data collection. This technique involves a small random adjustment of the statistics. However, the sum of components of a total will not necessarily give the same result as the published total in a particular table. As such, proportions may add to more or less than 100 per cent.
- (e) Armed robbery, unarmed robbery and blackmail can include both person and organisation victims. data include people and organisations.
- Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (2016) *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 'Victims of Crime, selected offences, states and territories'.

Table 6A.32 Outcomes of investigations of crimes against property: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2015

	<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>
Investigations of unlawful entry with intent									
Investigations finalised	%	7.2	7.9	20.0	12.4	9.2	17.0	3.1	29.3
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	86.7	98.1	87.9	63.8	88.2	93.0	79.2	76.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>43 316</b>	<b>48 394</b>	<b>32 483</b>	<b>37 515</b>	<b>13 217</b>	<b>3 861</b>	<b>2 480</b>	<b>3 265</b>
Investigations of motor vehicle theft									
Investigations finalised	%	7.9	13.0	38.6	26.5	17.4	26.6	4.5	36.4
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	80.3	94.1	70.2	55.2	82.1	90.8	77.3	76.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>13 032</b>	<b>15 275</b>	<b>8 576</b>	<b>8 416</b>	<b>3 217</b>	<b>1 265</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>866</b>
Investigations of other theft (a)									
Investigations finalised	%	12.5	11.4	31.2	11.7	15.5	24.7	6.0	32.2
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	74.9	98.1	73.4	62.4	83.6	87.3	43.4	33.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>135 407</b>	<b>120 472</b>	<b>98 856</b>	<b>92 483</b>	<b>37 128</b>	<b>7 229</b>	<b>10 759</b>	<b>6 399</b>

(a) Other theft can include persons or organisations.

Source: ABS (2016) *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Data cube 'Victims of Crime, selected offences, states and territories'



Table 6A.33 People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Always	%	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Most of the time	%	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3
Sometimes	%	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.9	1.4	3.8	2.1
Rarely	%	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.3	4.3	5.1	3.2	6.0	4.1
Never	%	93.5	92.6	92.9	95.4	92.6	92.1	94.9	89.1	93.2
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	6.4	7.4	6.9	4.6	7.2	7.8	5.0	10.9	6.7
Sample size	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 677</b>	<b>7 259</b>	<b>5 586</b>	<b>2 585</b>	<b>2 344</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>1 876</b>	<b>25 677</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.11	1.11	1.07	1.17	1.10
2011-12										
Always	%	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.3
Most of the time	%	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sometimes	%	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.9	3.0	1.6
Rarely	%	3.7	4.8	4.0	2.9	4.4	5.1	3.7	6.3	4.1
Never	%	94.5	92.6	93.3	94.7	93.7	92.5	95.1	89.6	93.7
Refused	%	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	5.4	7.2	6.5	5.3	6.3	7.5	4.8	10.5	6.2
Sample size	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>7 277</b>	<b>5 575</b>	<b>2 545</b>	<b>2 327</b>	<b>2 160</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>1 864</b>	<b>25 629</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.17	1.09
2012-13										
Always	%	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	–	0.6	0.3
Most of the time	%	–	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sometimes	%	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.0	2.1	0.8	3.1	1.6
Rarely	%	2.8	3.5	2.8	4.5	4.0	4.0	2.5	5.5	3.3
Never	%	95.6	93.5	94.8	93.3	93.5	93.5	96.4	90.5	94.4

Table 6A.33 People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
Don't know	%	0.3	0.1	–	0.3	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	4.1	6.4	5.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	3.5	9.5	5.4
Sample size	no.	<b>1 681</b>	<b>7 191</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>2 569</b>	<b>2 293</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>1 849</b>	<b>25 527</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.06	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.15	1.08
2013-14										
Always	%	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3
Most of the time	%	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
Sometimes	%	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.4
Rarely	%	2.4	3.9	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.8	3.3
Never	%	95.6	93.7	94.8	95.0	93.0	93.5	94.8	91.6	94.6
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
Don't know	%	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	4.3	6.1	5.0	4.9	6.8	6.2	4.9	8.2	5.2
Sample size	no.	<b>1 683</b>	<b>7 232</b>	<b>5 438</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>2 268</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>1 843</b>	<b>25 347</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.13	1.08
2014-15										
Always	%	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Most of the time	%	–	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sometimes	%	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	2.2	1.3	0.7	2.6	1.6
Rarely	%	3.8	3.8	2.1	2.8	2.7	4.5	3.4	4.8	3.3
Never	%	93.6	93.7	96.1	96.0	94.5	93.6	95.4	92.1	94.5
Refused	%	–	0.1	0.1	0.3	–	–	0.1	–	0.1
Don't know	%	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	6.3	6.1	3.7	3.8	5.2	6.3	4.5	7.9	5.4
Sample size	no.	<b>1 684</b>	<b>7 197</b>	<b>5 358</b>	<b>2 517</b>	<b>2 234</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>2 173</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>25 150</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.09	1.10	1.06	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.06	1.12	1.08
2015-16										

Table 6A.33 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months without wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Always	%	–	0.1	0.4	–	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
Most of the time	%	–	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.2
Sometimes	%	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.8	0.5	2.7	1.0
Rarely	%	2.8	2.9	4.0	2.3	3.3	4.4	2.4	6.1	3.1
Never	%	96.8	94.9	94.2	96.5	93.9	91.8	96.1	89.2	95.3
Refused	%	–	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.8	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	3.2	4.9	5.6	3.6	6.0	8.2	3.7	10.0	4.5
Sample size	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 705</b>	<b>7 271</b>	<b>5 424</b>	<b>2 553</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>1 858</b>	<b>25 064</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.04	1.08	1.08	1.05	1.11	1.13	1.07	1.15	1.07

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) For 2010-11 to 2014-15, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; sometimes = 3; rarely = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.34

Table 6A.34 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Always	%	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.2	–	–
Most of the time	%	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–
Sometimes	%	1.8	1.7	1.3	4.2	1.6	2.2	1.8	3.5	1.9
Rarely	%	6.7	7.2	7.0	10.2	10.1	9.2	9.5	11.0	7.7
Never	%	91.5	91.0	91.6	85.3	88.1	88.6	88.4	85.4	90.3
Refused	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	8.5	9.0	8.3	14.4	12.0	11.4	11.5	14.6	9.6
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 677</b>	<b>7 259</b>	<b>5 586</b>	<b>2 585</b>	<b>2 344</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>1 876</b>	<b>25 677</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.18	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.18	1.11
2011-12										
Always	%	–	–	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	0.3	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	0.1
Sometimes	%	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.8	1.8	2.6	1.3	3.8	1.9
Rarely	%	7.9	7.6	7.6	10.1	10.5	7.9	8.7	9.9	8.3
Never	%	89.7	90.3	91.0	86.5	87.4	89.4	90.0	86.1	89.6
Refused	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	10.2	9.4	8.9	13.5	12.5	10.5	10.0	13.7	10.3
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>7 277</b>	<b>5 575</b>	<b>2 545</b>	<b>2 327</b>	<b>2 160</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>1 864</b>	<b>25 629</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.18	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.18	1.13
2012-13										
Always	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.1	–
Sometimes	%	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.8	2.0	1.3
Rarely	%	4.6	7.1	5.9	9.5	7.7	8.4	8.9	9.7	6.5
Never	%	94.2	91.4	93.0	88.0	90.6	90.3	90.3	88.1	92.1

TABLE 6A.34

Table 6A.34 People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Refused	%	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	5.7	8.4	6.9	11.8	9.4	9.6	9.7	11.8	7.8
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 681</b>	<b>7 191</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>2 569</b>	<b>2 293</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>1 849</b>	<b>25 527</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.14	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.14	1.09
2013-14										
Always	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	–	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Sometimes	%	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.2
Rarely	%	7.2	5.9	4.9	6.6	8.1	7.1	7.4	8.9	6.4
Never	%	91.2	92.5	94.2	91.7	90.9	90.8	90.8	89.3	92.2
Refused	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
Don't know	%	0.1	0.3	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	8.6	7.2	5.7	8.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	10.5	7.7
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 683</b>	<b>7 232</b>	<b>5 438</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>2 268</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>1 843</b>	<b>25 347</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.09
2014-15										
Always	%	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	0.2	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1
Sometimes	%	1.0	1.0	0.5	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
Rarely	%	5.2	5.9	5.1	10.0	11.2	7.5	8.1	10.0	6.5
Never	%	93.6	93.0	94.0	87.4	87.4	91.2	90.6	88.6	92.2
Refused	%	–	–	0.3	0.3	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1
Don't know	%	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.3	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	6.4	6.9	5.7	12.3	12.3	8.8	9.3	11.4	7.7
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>7 197</b>	<b>5 358</b>	<b>2 517</b>	<b>2 234</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>2 173</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>25 150</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.15	1.14	1.10	1.10	1.13	1.09
2015-16										

Table 6A.34 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months when possibly over the alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Always	%	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	–	–	0.1
Most of the time	%	–	–	0.2	–	0.1	–	–	–	0.1
Sometimes	%	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.0	2.1	0.7	2.0	0.9
Rarely	%	5.5	5.2	5.6	8.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	10.1	6.0
Never	%	93.8	93.5	93.3	89.3	91.4	91.1	92.7	87.6	92.8
Refused	%	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1
Don't know	%	0.2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.1
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 705</b>	<b>7 271</b>	<b>5 424</b>	<b>2 553</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>1 858</b>	<b>25 064</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.08	1.14	1.08

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) For 2010-11 to 2014-15, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.
- (c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.
- (d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception.

Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index for the question.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; sometimes = 3; rarely = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.35

Table 6A.35 People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11										
Always	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4
Most of the time	%	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.8	0.8	1.7	2.1	2.8	1.6
Sometimes	%	22.5	18.4	21.7	26.2	16.8	18.4	23.5	24.3	21.2
Rarely	%	34.9	34.4	36.9	36.4	35.9	36.9	38.3	37.1	35.5
Never	%	40.0	45.6	39.6	33.7	45.9	42.2	35.0	35.3	41.0
Refused	%	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.1
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>59.6</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>58.7</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 677</b>	<b>7 259</b>	<b>5 586</b>	<b>2 585</b>	<b>2 344</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>1 876</b>	<b>25 677</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.87	1.75	1.85	1.99	1.73	1.81	1.95	1.95	1.84
2011-12										
Always	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.4
Most of the time	%	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.4	2.1	2.4	1.5
Sometimes	%	30.0	16.6	21.8	23.5	14.9	19.4	26.6	24.2	22.8
Rarely	%	34.3	33.7	39.1	37.8	34.8	39.6	38.1	33.5	35.7
Never	%	33.5	48.0	37.0	35.6	48.8	39.8	33.0	38.9	39.4
Refused	%	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.2
Don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>66.1</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>60.4</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>7 277</b>	<b>5 575</b>	<b>2 545</b>	<b>2 327</b>	<b>2 160</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>1 864</b>	<b>25 629</b>
Index (d)	no.	2.01	1.72	1.89	1.94	1.70	1.83	1.98	1.92	1.87
2012-13										
Always	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Most of the time	%	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.7	2.6	1.7	1.3
Sometimes	%	20.8	16.3	21.6	23.4	13.3	18.8	23.9	25.5	19.6
Rarely	%	32.6	33.6	37.5	37.8	31.0	38.8	38.0	34.0	34.5
Never	%	44.4	48.1	39.4	36.5	54.2	41.0	34.8	38.1	43.9

Table 6A.35 People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Refused	%	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Don't know	%	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>55.2</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>55.6</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 681</b>	<b>7 191</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>2 569</b>	<b>2 293</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>1 849</b>	<b>25 527</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.80	1.71	1.85	1.91	1.62	1.80	1.95	1.92	1.79
2013-14										
Always	%	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	–	0.1	0.3	0.5
Most of the time	%	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	2.0	2.1	1.2
Sometimes	%	19.0	16.0	20.8	20.8	14.6	17.1	23.1	20.4	18.5
Rarely	%	35.1	32.1	34.5	37.8	30.3	37.8	37.7	39.2	34.3
Never	%	42.6	50.2	43.2	39.8	54.2	44.0	36.7	37.4	45.0
Refused	%	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	0.2	0.1
Don't know	%	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>56.7</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>55.7</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>54.5</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 683</b>	<b>7 232</b>	<b>5 438</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>2 268</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>1 843</b>	<b>25 347</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.83	1.68	1.80	1.84	1.62	1.75	1.91	1.88	1.77
2014-15										
Always	%	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	–	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Most of the time	%	1.4	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.8	2.2	1.3	1.1
Sometimes	%	19.6	14.9	18.7	21.2	12.8	19.8	24.6	23.1	18.0
Rarely	%	36.3	34.3	36.1	36.2	35.0	35.6	38.6	39.2	35.7
Never	%	41.7	50.2	42.7	40.4	51.4	43.3	34.2	36.0	44.4
Refused	%	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.2
Don't know	%	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>57.5</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>59.2</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>56.4</i>	<i>65.6</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>55.1</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>7 197</b>	<b>5 358</b>	<b>2 517</b>	<b>2 234</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>2 173</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>25 150</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.81	1.66	1.80	1.85	1.62	1.79	1.95	1.90	1.76
2015-16										



Table 6A.35 **People who had driven in the previous 6 months more than 10 kilometres above the speed limit (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Always	%	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Most of the time	%	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.3	1.8	1.6	3.0	0.9
Sometimes	%	20.6	14.4	20.1	21.3	15.7	16.3	20.9	23.1	18.6
Rarely	%	39.6	36.0	38.8	40.8	35.2	40.2	43.0	40.3	38.4
Never	%	38.7	48.0	39.4	35.7	48.2	40.6	33.9	32.7	41.4
Refused	%	–	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
Don't know	%	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
<i>Total rarely or more often</i>	%	<i>61.2</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>60.1</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>58.2</i>
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 705</b>	<b>7 271</b>	<b>5 424</b>	<b>2 553</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>1 858</b>	<b>25 064</b>
Index (d)	no.	1.84	1.69	1.83	1.90	1.69	1.80	1.91	1.97	1.80

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) For 2010-11 to 2014-15, sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory. In October 2015, the qualifying age to participate in the survey was changed to 18 years and over.

(c) Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical context section in Chapter 2 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

(d) A summation index method based on an interval scale aggregates survey responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') level of perception. Each response category in the scale is allocated a numeric value. The number of responses for the category is multiplied by the value to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the summation index.

For the response categories in the table above, the scale is as follows:

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; sometimes = 3; rarely = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ANZPAA (various years) National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 6A.36 **Road deaths**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total fatalities									
2006-07	442	337	366	223	104	56	17	51	1 596
2007-08	376	330	331	221	107	41	14	69	1 489
2008-09	432	301	351	195	128	49	13	55	1 524
2009-10	445	288	269	183	118	43	20	35	1 401
2010-11	355	294	251	199	111	31	10	43	1 294
2011-12	386	269	278	177	89	19	5	53	1 276
2012-13	341	255	297	180	100	33	11	46	1 263
2013-14	337	256	229	159	87	39	8	42	1 157
2014-15	305	255	234	180	112	34	10	41	1 171
2015-16	388	270	242	169	100	41	12	44	1 266
Per 100 000 registered vehicles									
2006-07 (a)	10.1	8.8	12.1	13.3	9.0	14.7	7.4	43.2	10.8
2007-08 (a)	8.3	8.4	10.4	12.7	9.1	10.5	5.8	56.1	9.7
2008-09 (a)	9.5	7.5	10.7	10.7	10.6	12.2	5.3	42.7	9.7
2009-10 (a)	9.5	7.0	8.0	9.8	9.5	10.5	7.9	26.0	8.7
2010-11 (a)	7.4	7.0	7.4	10.4	8.8	7.4	3.9	31.4	7.9
2011-12 (b)	7.9	6.3	8.0	8.9	7.0	4.4	1.9	37.6	7.6
2012-13 (b)	6.8	5.8	8.2	8.8	7.7	7.6	4.0	31.0	7.4
2013-14 (b)	6.6	5.7	6.2	7.4	6.6	8.8	2.9	27.6	6.6
2014-15 (b)	5.8	5.6	6.2	8.2	8.3	7.5	3.5	26.4	6.5
2015-16 (b)	7.2	5.8	6.3	7.7	7.3	9.0	4.2	27.9	6.9

(a) Number of registered motor vehicles at 31 March.

(b) Number of registered motor vehicles at 31 January.

Source: Australian Road Deaths Database at [www.bitre.gov.au](http://www.bitre.gov.au); ABS (various years), Motor Vehicle Census, Cat. no. 9309.0, Canberra.

This page has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/police-services>

**Table 6A.37 Traffic accident hospitalisations**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of traffic accident hospitalisations										
2010-11	no.	12 332	9 966	7 065	4 608	2 822	617	938	592	38 940
2011-12	no.	13 245	10 496	7 532	4 588	2 841	603	810	550	40 665
2012-13	no.	13 234	8 491	8 547	4 719	3 025	690	814	651	40 171
2013-14	no.	13 243	9 542	8 755	4 481	2 962	734	801	705	41 223
2014-15	no.	13 221	10 004	9 143	4 442	2 847	868	859	785	42 169
Per 100 000 registered vehicles										
2010-11	no.	258	237	208	241	224	147	362	432	238
2011-12	no.	272	245	216	232	223	140	303	390	243
2012-13	no.	266	194	237	230	233	158	297	438	234
2013-14	no.	260	213	236	209	223	166	287	463	234
2014-15	no.	252	219	242	203	211	193	303	506	234

(a) A change in Victoria's emergency department admission policy between 2011–12 and 2012–13 is likely to have contributed to the large decrease in separations recorded for Victoria.

*Source:* AIHW (various years), Australian Hospital Statistics (unpublished); ABS (various years) Motor Vehicle Census, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra.

Table 6A.38 **Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2007-08 to 2014-15 (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</i>
Non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2007-08	7	8	4	4	2	1	–	3	29
2008-09	6	3	7	7	4	–	1	1	29
2009-10	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	21
2010-11	5	1	6	1	2	2	1	–	18
2011-12	10	6	8	5	3	–	–	–	32
2012-13	5	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	13
2013-14	na	4	3	1	3	–	–	–	11
2014-15	na	na	3	2	1	–	–	–	6
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2007-08	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	5
2008-09	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	4	8
2009-10	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	6
2010-11	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	7
2011-12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3
2012-13	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	5
2013-14	na	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
2014-15	na	na	1	2	–	–	–	2	5
Total deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2007-08	7	8	5	4	4	1	–	5	34
2008-09	6	3	8	8	6	–	1	5	37
2009-10	5	6	6	3	1	1	1	4	27
2010-11	6	1	7	6	2	2	1	–	25
2011-12	10	6	9	5	3	–	–	2	35
2012-13	5	2	4	6	1	–	–	–	18
2013-14	na	4	3	1	3	–	–	1	12
2014-15	na	na	4	4	1	–	–	2	11
Total number of deaths 2007-08 to 2014-15									
Non-Indigenous	36	30	40	24	16	4	3	6	159
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3	–	6	13	5	–	–	13	40
<b>All people</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>199</b>

(a) Deaths in police custody include deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles) or during transfer to or from such an institution; or deaths in hospitals following transfer from an institution; and other deaths in police operations where officers are in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations include situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits).

(b) Data for 2013-14 and 2014-15 are accurate as of 6th October 2015. However, incidents of deaths occurring in police custody during these periods have not been finalised by the AIC and are subject to change pending quality assurance and data verification procedures which are currently being undertaken.

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

Table 6A.38 **Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2007-08 to 2014-15 (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</i>
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Source: Australian Institute of Criminology (various years), *Australian Deaths in Custody and Custody-related Police Operations* (unpublished).

Table 6A.39 **Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent) (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT (e)	NT (f)
2008-09	51	40	47	47	52	61	47	41
2009-10	57	39	47	47	52	58	42	42
2010-11	na	34	44	49	51	60	38	49
2011-12	na	31	39	50	47	61	40	35
2012-13	na	28	36	48	49	60	38	28
2013-14	na	26	35	47	53	58	40	39
2014-15	na	22	37	48	46	61	39	37
2015-16	na	19	36	49	52	63	53	36

- (a) Juvenile diversion is defined as the number of juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. The term diverted includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of: community conference, diversionary conference, formal cautioning by police, family conferences and other diversionary programs (for example, to drug assessment/treatment). Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, issued warnings or infringement notices) are excluded.
- (b) NSW is unable to provide juvenile diversion data under the *Young Offenders Act*.
- (c) Historical data for Victoria differ from previous Reports as data are now compiled by the Crime Statistics Agency Victoria.
- (d) WA juvenile diversions include formal cautions, Drug Diversion/ Cannabis Intervention Requirement and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams. Data for 2012-13 to 2014-15 have been revised.
- (e) In the ACT, the proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles.
- (f) The NT had an overall increase in apprehensions in 2013-14. A new data management system introduced in 2013-14 includes those conferenced, later failed and then referred to court. This data was previously unavailable.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 6A.40 **Courts adjudicated defendants who submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty (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</i>
Magistrates courts (2009-10)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.8	90.3	99.2	99.2	99.5	87.3	97.0	97.4	96.3
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	142 600	85 904	157 985	94 358	35 514	16 568	3 358	9 364	545 661
Total proven guilty	no.	135 140	77 578	156 766	93 604	35 338	14 464	3 258	9 120	525 277
Magistrates courts (2010-11)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.6	95.5	99.1	99.1	99.3	84.0	97.4	97.4	96.8
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	131 705	67 787	138 716	81 849	31 986	16 816	3 102	9 596	481 556
Total proven guilty	no.	124 632	64 740	137 523	81 120	31 776	14 124	3 022	9 345	466 279
Magistrates courts (2011-12)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.2	94.8	99.3	99.2	99.4	86.7	96.8	95.4	96.7
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	120 429	77 455	135 558	74 176	31 640	15 390	3 015	9 407	467 069
Total proven guilty	no.	113 456	73 409	134 545	73 618	31 449	13 339	2 920	8 973	451 711
Magistrates courts (2012-13)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	94.6	97.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	87.8	96.4	96.6	97.4
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	113 913	80 236	138 575	71 184	32 817	12 859	3 067	10 545	463 197
Total proven guilty	no.	107 765	77 956	137 614	70 713	32 623	11 295	2 956	10 191	451 108
Magistrates courts (2013-14)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	95.2	99.0	99.4	97.8	99.5	88.0	96.2	97.1	97.7
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	117 205	85 995	148 835	70 776	33 191	11 248	3 812	10 577	481 633
Total proven guilty	no.	111 598	85 097	147 902	69 212	33 026	9 893	3 666	10 272	470 665
Magistrates courts (2014-15)										
Resulting in a guilty finding	%	95.1	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.5	84.6	96.9	97.0	97.8
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	120 438	89 225	146 992	76 257	29 225	11 821	3 398	10 692	488 054
Total proven guilty	no.	114 535	88 378	145 984	75 744	29 065	10 004	3 291	10 367	477 368

(a) A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid.

Source: ABS (2016) *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4513.0, State and territory data cubes.

Table 6A.41 **Prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
2011-12	%	0.30	0.38	0.05	1.79	1.88	0.01	1.25	0.54
2012-13	%	0.23	0.19	0.04	1.56	2.28	0.02	1.16	0.22
2013-14	%	0.20	0.14	0.01	1.57	1.76	–	1.06	0.92
2014-15	%	0.15	0.11	0.01	1.40	1.20	0.02	1.50	0.28
2015-16	%	0.13	na	0.01	1.32	0.80	–	1.80	0.37

(a) The data are not comparable across jurisdictions because the process by which costs are awarded differs between jurisdictions.

(b) Data for 2011-12 to 2014-15 have been revised due to methodological changes.

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

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished).



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# 7 Courts

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7.1	Profile of court services	7.2
7.2	Framework of performance indicators	7.16
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### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '7A' prefix (for example, table 7A.1) and are available from the website [www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017).

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 excludes tribunals and specialist jurisdiction courts (for example, Indigenous courts, circle sentencing courts, drug courts and electronic infringement and enforcement systems) to improve national comparability in reporting.

All abbreviations used in this Report are available in a complete list in volume A: Approach to performance reporting.

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## 7.1 Profile of court services

### 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 of different courts. 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 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 -- the role of tribunals in the civil justice landscape has been increasing in both scope and number and consolidated civil tribunals now operate across states and territories, increasingly dealing with matters which were traditionally dealt with in civil courts.

Differences in State and Territory court levels mean that the allocation of cases to courts varies across states and territories (further information is contained in tables 7A.38-40). As a result, the seriousness and complexity of cases heard in a court level can also vary across states and territories - any comparison of performance needs to account for these factors.

#### 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).

More detailed information about these court levels is available in Table 7A.41.

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## 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.

Detailed information about the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Courts and the Federal Circuit Court and the relationships between them are available in Table 7A.42.

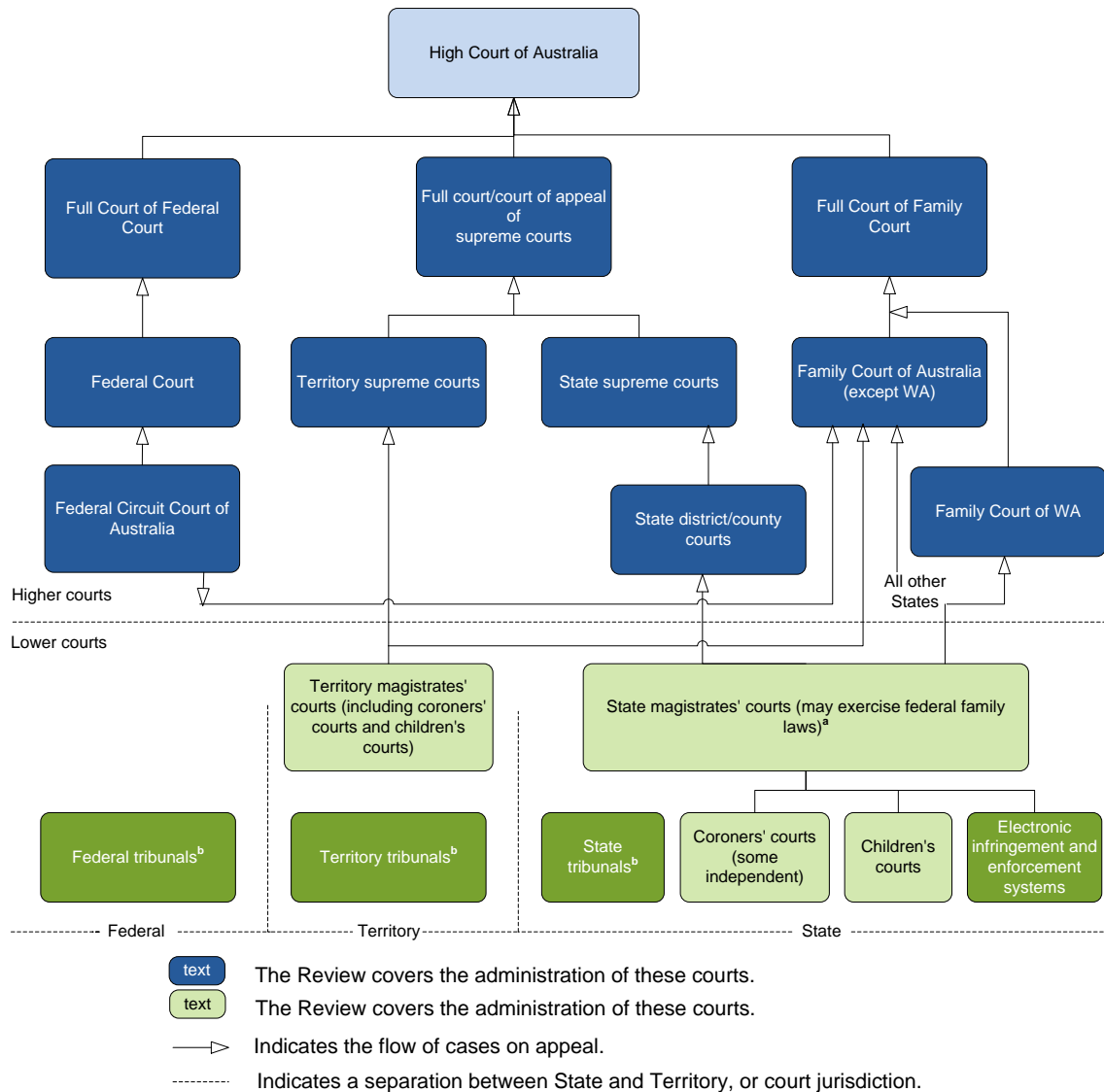
## Administrative structures

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.

On 1 July 2014 Court Services Victoria (CSV), established under the *Court Services Victoria Act 2014*, commenced operations as an independent statutory body to provide administrative services and facilities to support Victoria's courts, the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) and the Judicial College of Victoria (College). In all other States and Territories the administrative functions are located within government departments/agencies.

Figure 7.1 Major relationships of courts in Australia<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> 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. <sup>b</sup> 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 (or estimate), while others directly allocate expenditure (and income) between the criminal and civil jurisdictions of their courts. Comparison of court expenditure across states and territories should take into account the difficulty in apportioning income and expenditure

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between civil and criminal jurisdictions within court levels. Further details are contained in tables 7A.14 and 7A.15.

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 covered in this Report was almost \$1.74 billion in 2015-16 (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 for the Australian, State and Territory courts covered in this Report was \$361.6 million in 2015-16 (table 7A.13). Nationally, the civil jurisdiction of the courts accounted for the vast majority of all income received.

Total recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), for the Australian, State and Territory courts covered in this Report was just under \$1.38 billion in 2015-16 (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. Historical data are reported in tables 7A.14 and 7A.15.

**Table 7.1 Courts' recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), 2015-16 (\$ million)<sup>a, b, c</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
<i>Courts' recurrent expenditure</i>										
Civil	155.7	152.7	60.0	70.6	30.4	7.3	13.0	10.9	103.8	604.4
Criminal	223.8	207.8	154.7	128.0	73.8	17.6	19.2	28.6	..	853.5
Family	..	..	..	29.0	..	..	..	..	71.2	100.3
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134.7	134.7
Coroners	5.8	12.8	10.3	6.2	3.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	..	41.7
Probate — Supreme	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	..	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>386.2</b>	<b>374.0</b>	<b>225.4</b>	<b>235.1</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>309.7</b>	<b>1 739.0</b>
<i>Courts' recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines)</i>										
Civil	87.5	108.3	39.8	50.4	18.9	5.7	9.8	9.9	86.0	416.4
Criminal	208.8	207.8	152.9	120.1	71.9	16.7	18.9	28.0	..	825.0
Family	..	..	..	22.9	..	..	..	..	63.2	86.1
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67.2	67.2
Coroners	5.6	12.8	10.3	5.8	3.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	..	41.0
Probate — Supreme	-36.1	-5.9	-6.1	-1.0	-6.7	-1.2	-1.1	-0.2	..	-58.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>265.9</b>	<b>323.0</b>	<b>196.8</b>	<b>198.1</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>216.4</b>	<b>1 377.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> Payroll tax is excluded. <sup>c</sup> See tables 7A.11-16 for detailed footnotes and caveats for each jurisdiction. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.11-16.

### Cost recovery and fee relief in the civil courts

Court fees 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. Court fees, however, are only part of the broader legal costs faced by applicants. In its Access to Justice Arrangements report, the Productivity Commission has estimated that court fees comprise approximately one tenth of a party's full legal costs (Productivity Commission 2014).

Court fees are mainly collected in civil courts and in some jurisdictions are set by government rather than court administrators. The level of cost recovery from the collection of civil court fees varies across court levels and across jurisdictions. Across states and territories, approximately a third of costs in 2015-16 were recovered through court fees in the District and Magistrates' courts (table 7A.17). Cost recovery tends to be low in the children's courts and in the Family Court of Australia — in these courts many applications do not attract a fee. Levels of cost recovery will have an impact on the net cost per case finalised in the civil courts.

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Most courts in Australia are able to waive or reduce court fees to ameliorate the impact on vulnerable or financially disadvantaged parties. Financial hardship is generally determined at the discretion of registrars or court officers. Fee waivers and reductions are classified as ‘fee relief’ (Productivity Commission 2014) and are subsidies which can allow individuals experiencing financial hardship to access the courts at reduced or no cost.

As well as fee relief, fee exemptions may also be available in some courts – this is usually where legislation exists to exempt particular categories of fees from being payable. Fee exemptions are more common in the Australian Government courts than State and Territory courts. In the Federal Court of Australia an individual is also entitled to apply for a general exemption from paying court fees where that person has been granted legal aid, holds a health care or pensioner concession card, is in prison, is younger than 18 years or is receiving a youth allowance.

Taken together, fee waivers, reductions and exemptions represent costs to the civil courts that are not recovered. Experimental data for 2015-16 (table 7.2) show that:

- state and territory Supreme, District and Magistrates’ courts provided almost \$2.8 million in fee relief
- the Family Court of WA provided over \$2.3 million in fee relief
- the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Courts together provided over \$18.1 million in fee relief
- fee exemptions (where data were available) amounted to approximately \$11.2 million.

In total, approximately \$34.6 million of civil court fees were either waived, reduced or exempted during 2015-16 and therefore not recovered by courts. The fees paid by applicants are considerably lower than the actual costs of providing the service (table 7.2), influencing both cost recovery and net cost per case finalised.

**Table 7.2 Court fee relief (waivers and reductions), exemptions and cost recovery for civil courts, 2015-16 – experimental data<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Expenditure \$'000</i>	<i>Court fees collected \$'000</i>	<i>Fee relief (waivers and reductions) \$'000</i>	<i>Exemptions \$'000</i>	<i>Cost recovery excl. fee relief and exemptions (%)</i>	<i>Cost recovery incl. fee relief and exemptions (%)</i>
<b>NSW</b>						
Supreme	63 221	26 614	440	1 019	42.1	44.4
District	36 599	12 576	97	179	34.4	35.1
Magistrates	48 850	24 255	57	28	49.7	49.8
<b>VIC</b>						
Supreme	54 631	12 077	391	na	22.1	22.8
District	34 955	10 833	96	na	31.0	31.3
Magistrates	45 199	19 687	na	na	43.6	43.6
<b>QLD<sup>b</sup></b>						
Supreme	19 722	7 352	na	812	37.3	41.4
District	11 287	5 351	na	655	47.4	53.2
Magistrates	24 188	6 610	na	52	27.3	27.5
<b>WA</b>						
Supreme	24 444	6 353	436	na	26.0	27.8
District	17 026	5 389	604	na	31.7	35.2
Magistrates	26 761	7 325	150	na	27.4	27.9
Family	29 042	5 855	2 378	48	20.2	28.5
<b>SA</b>						
Supreme	11 094	3 640	119	225	32.8	35.9
District	8 174	1 879	43	162	23.0	25.5
Magistrates	9 936	3 097	15	401	31.2	35.4
<b>TAS</b>						
Supreme	4 596	563	21	na	12.2	12.7
Magistrates	2 503	550	na	na	22.0	22.0
<b>ACT</b>						
Supreme	5 605	1 745	292	na	31.1	36.3
Magistrates	6 345	727	20	na	11.5	11.8
<b>NT</b>						
Supreme	4 608	378	11	60	8.2	9.7
Magistrates	5 915	339	3	na	5.7	5.8
Federal	103 833	15 766	2 022	1 775	15.2	18.8
Family	71 247	6 334	1 430	1 767	8.9	13.4
Federal Circuit	134 666	67 473	14 738	4 055	50.1	64.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>804 448</b>	<b>252 769</b>	<b>23 363</b>	<b>11 238</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>35.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Enforcement, transcript, probate and mediation fees are excluded. <sup>b</sup> Queensland has no provision for waiving fees and is currently unable to provide data on fee reductions. **na** Not available.

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



Table 7.3 shows that the proportions of total payable civil court fees which were waived or reduced varied across jurisdictions. The proportions of fee waivers or reductions were highest in the Family Court of WA (28.9 per cent) followed by the Family Court of Australia (18.4 per cent) and the Federal Circuit Court (17.9 per cent).

**Table 7.3 Proportion of total payable civil court fees which were waived or reduced, 2015-16 (per cent) – experimental data<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<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	1.6	3.1	na	6.4	3.2	3.6	14.3	2.7	11.4
District/County	0.8	0.9	na	10.1	2.2	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	0.2	na	na	2.0	0.5	na	2.7	0.9	..
Family	..	..	..	28.9	..	..	..	..	18.4
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.9

<sup>a</sup> Total payable civil court fees include court fees collected, waived or reduced. Excludes enforcement, transcript, probate and mediation fees. <sup>b</sup> Queensland has no provision for waiving fees and is currently unable to provide data on fee reductions. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

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

## Size and scope of court activity

### Staffing

Descriptive information on the numbers of judicial officers and full time equivalent staff can be found in tables 7A.27 – 7A.30.

### Lodgments

Lodgments are matters initiated in the court system. Box 7.1 explains how lodgment data are collected for this chapter.

Table 7.4 (criminal) and table 7.5 (civil) outline the number of lodgments in 2015-16, by court level, for the Australian courts and for each State and Territory.

### Box 7.1 Explanation of lodgment data used in this chapter

Lodgments reflect community demand for court services. 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).

Nationally, in the criminal jurisdiction, there were 843 795 lodgments registered in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts in 2015-16 (table 7.4).

**Table 7.4 Court lodgments — criminal, by court level, 2015-16 ('000)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<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	0.4	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	5.4
District/county	12.5	5.3	6.3	2.4	2.2	..	..	..	28.7
Magistrates' (total)	197.4	184.6	231.4	98.6	56.2	18.8	5.8	16.9	809.7
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	186.9	160.9	219.2	92.3	52.0	17.7	5.5	14.6	749.1
<i>Children's</i>	10.5	23.7	12.2	6.3	4.2	1.1	0.3	2.3	60.6
<b>All criminal courts</b>	<b>210.4</b>	<b>190.3</b>	<b>239.8</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>843.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> See table 7A.1 for detailed footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable.

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

Nationally, 435 149 cases were lodged in civil jurisdiction courts (excluding family courts, the Federal Circuit Court, coroners' and probate courts). An additional 74 072 probate matters were lodged in the supreme courts (table 7.5).

In the coroners' courts, there were 23 515 reported deaths and fires. Reporting rates for deaths and fires reported to a coroner vary across jurisdictions as a result of different reporting requirements. Further information as well as a disaggregation of coroners' courts data by reported deaths and fires is contained in table 7A.3.

**Table 7.5 Court lodgments — civil, by court level, 2015-16 ('000)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal	8.6	6.2	3.3	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	6.0	29.7
District/County	7.2	6.0	5.1	4.9	1.7	..	..	..	..	24.9
Magistrates' (total)	125.1	94.9	61.6	54.5	27.4	6.4	3.7	6.8	..	380.6
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	116.1	86.6	57.6	52.7	25.2	6.1	3.5	6.4	..	354.4
<i>Children's</i>	8.9	8.3	4.0	1.8	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	..	26.1
<b>All civil courts</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>435.1</b>
Family	..	..	..	16.2	..	..	..	..	20.8	37.0
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.6	93.6
Coroners'	6.2	6.3	5.3	2.2	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	..	23.5
Probate — Supreme	26.6	20.7	10.1	7.2	6.0	2.4	0.9	0.2	..	74.1

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> See table 7A.3 for detailed footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable.

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

The vast majority of both criminal and civil matters in Australia in 2015-16 were lodged in magistrates' courts (96 per cent in criminal courts, 89 per cent in civil courts, see tables 7A.1 and 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 of the State or Territory. Tables 7A.4 (criminal) and 7A.5 (civil) provide data on lodgments per 100 000 people for each State and Territory.

## 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).

For the purposes of this Report, civil non-appeal lodgments that have had no court action in the past 12 months are counted (deemed) as finalised. 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. Cases which are deemed finalised reduce the pending count and increase the finalisation count in this Report, although they may remain as pending in the jurisdictional court. 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.

Tables 7.6 (criminal) and 7.7 (civil) outline the number of finalisations in 2015-16, 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 2015-16, there were 873 888 criminal finalisations in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (table 7.6) and 444 249 civil finalisations in these courts (table 7.7). The number of finalisations per 100 000 people is available in tables 7A.9 and 7A.10.

**Table 7.6 Court finalisations — criminal, 2015-16 ('000)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<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	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	5.1
District/County	12.0	5.2	6.0	2.1	2.2	..	..	..	27.5
Magistrates' (total)	192.3	225.7	229.2	100.1	53.0	18.1	5.7	17.3	841.3
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	182.0	200.0	215.7	94.0	48.9	16.9	5.4	15.1	777.9
<i>Children's</i>	10.3	25.7	13.5	6.1	4.1	1.2	0.3	2.2	63.4
<b>All criminal courts</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>231.3</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>873.9</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> See table 7A.6 for detailed footnotes and caveats.  
.. Not applicable

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

**Table 7.7 Court finalisations — civil, 2015-16 ('000)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld <sup>b</sup>	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme <sup>c</sup> /Federal	9.0	7.2	3.4	2.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	5.9	31.0
District/County	7.9	6.8	5.2	5.0	1.8	..	..	..	..	26.7
Magistrates' (total)	132.3	98.3	63.2	53.0	28.2	6.7	3.8	6.9	..	392.4
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	124.0	90.5	59.3	51.2	26.0	6.3	3.7	6.5	..	367.5
<i>Children's</i>	8.3	7.8	3.9	1.8	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	..	24.9
<b>All civil courts</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>112.3</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>450.1</b>
Family	..	..	..	15.8	..	..	..	..	20.6	36.3
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.3	90.3
Coroners'	6.2	6.6	5.3	2.0	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	..	23.4

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> See table 7A.8 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

<sup>c</sup> Supreme courts data exclude probate cases. .. Not applicable.

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

### Lodgments and finalisations in criminal courts – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (experimental data)

The proportions of lodgments and finalisations involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants are presented in this report for the first time. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is based on self-identification by the individual who comes into contact with police. This information is then transferred from police systems to the courts when the defendant's matter is lodged in the courts. Experimental data are presented for four jurisdictions only (Qld, WA, SA and NT) – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status data are either not available or not currently considered to be of sufficient quality in the other criminal jurisdictions to publish.

Tables 7.8 and 7.9 show the proportions of all criminal non-appeal matters lodged and finalised in the Supreme, District, Magistrates' and Children's courts which involved Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants.

**Table 7.8 Proportion of non-appeal criminal court lodgments involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants, 2015-16 (per cent) – experimental data<sup>a</sup>**

	<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	na	na	5.5	29.0	18.3	na	na	69.8	na
District/county	na	na	17.4	25.4	7.5	..	..	..	na
Magistrates (total)	na	na	18.0	29.7	12.4	na	na	76.7	na
Magistrates (only)	na	na	16.5	27.6	10.8	na	na	74.6	na
Children's	na	na	45.2	59.7	32.9	na	na	90.6	na
<b>All criminal courts</b>	na	na	17.9	29.6	12.3	na	na	76.4	na

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. **na** Not available .. Not applicable.

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

**Table 7.9 Proportion of non-appeal criminal court finalisations involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants, 2015-16 (per cent) – experimental data<sup>a</sup>**

	<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	na	na	5.6	27.8	14.5	na	na	67.0	na
District/county	na	na	17.4	23.8	7.9	..	..	..	na
Magistrates (total)	na	na	18.7	30.5	13.1	na	na	75.6	na
Magistrates (only)	na	na	17.0	28.6	11.3	na	na	73.5	na
Children's	na	na	46.2	59.5	34.6	na	na	89.5	na
<b>All criminal courts</b>	na	na	18.6	30.3	12.9	na	na	75.3	na

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. **na** Not available .. Not applicable.

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

### Cases finalised after a trial has commenced

Most cases which are finalised in the criminal and civil courts do not proceed to trial. Generally, cases which proceed to trial are more time-consuming and resource intensive. The percentages of all finalised non-appeal cases which were finalised following the commencement of a trial in 2015-16 varied from 0.3 to 60.7 per cent in the criminal courts and from 0.3 to 24.0 per cent in the civil courts (table 7A.36).

## Box 7.2 Finalised applications for domestic and family violence protection orders — experimental data

While ‘domestic’ and ‘family’ violence are distinct concepts, the former referring to violence against an intimate partner, the latter referring to broader family and kinship relationships, the terms are often used interchangeably and their definitions generally incorporate both domestic and family-related violence.

Domestic and family violence matters are generally dealt with at the Magistrates’ court level. Offences relating to domestic and family violence (including breaches of violence and protection orders) are dealt with in state and territory criminal courts while applications for protection orders relating to domestic and family violence are dealt with in state and territory civil courts.

Protection orders are the most broadly used justice response mechanisms for addressing the safety of women and children exposed to domestic violence (Taylor et al 2015). Table 7.10 shows the percentage of all civil cases finalised in the Magistrates’ courts in 2015—2016 which involved finalised applications for domestic and family violence-related protection orders (excluding interim orders and applications for extension, revocation or variation). Averaged across all Magistrates’ courts approximately 31 per cent of all finalised civil cases involved applications for domestic and family violence-related protection orders.

**Table 7.10 Percentage of all finalised civil cases in the Magistrates’ courts involving a finalised application for a domestic or family violence related protection order, 2015-16<sup>a, b</sup> — experimental data**

	<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>
All civil cases finalised ('000)	124.0	90.5	59.3	51.2	26.0	6.3	3.7	6.5	367.5
All finalised cases involving an application for a domestic or family violence related protection order ('000)	31.1	34.3	31.8	8.1	4.6	0.7	0.4	3.9	115.0
Percentage of all finalised cases involving an application for a domestic or family violence-related protection order	25.1	37.9	53.6	15.9	17.6	11.1	10.9	60.1	31.3

<sup>a</sup> Includes originating applications only. <sup>b</sup> In Tasmania, police can issue Police Family Violence Orders (PFVOs) which are more numerous than court-issued orders. PFVOs are excluded from this table.

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

The Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Courts do not issue family violence protection orders. Rather, the Family Court must consider and take action on notices of risk of abuse or family violence when considering final order cases. Following a broadening of the definition of family violence in the Family Law Act in 2012, the number of notices being filed in the Family Court has increased. In 2015-16 the proportion of final order cases in which a notice of child abuse or risk of family violence was filed was 16 per cent (Family Court of Australia Annual Report, 2015-16).

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## 7.2 Framework of performance indicators

The framework of performance indicators for courts is based on common objectives for courts (box 7.3). The emphasis placed on each objective may vary across states and territories and court levels.

### Box 7.3 Objectives for courts

Courts aim to safeguard and maintain the rule of law and ensure equal justice for all. Court services aim to support the courts by enabling them to:

- be open, accessible and affordable
- process matters in an expeditious and timely manner
- encourage public confidence and trust in the courts.

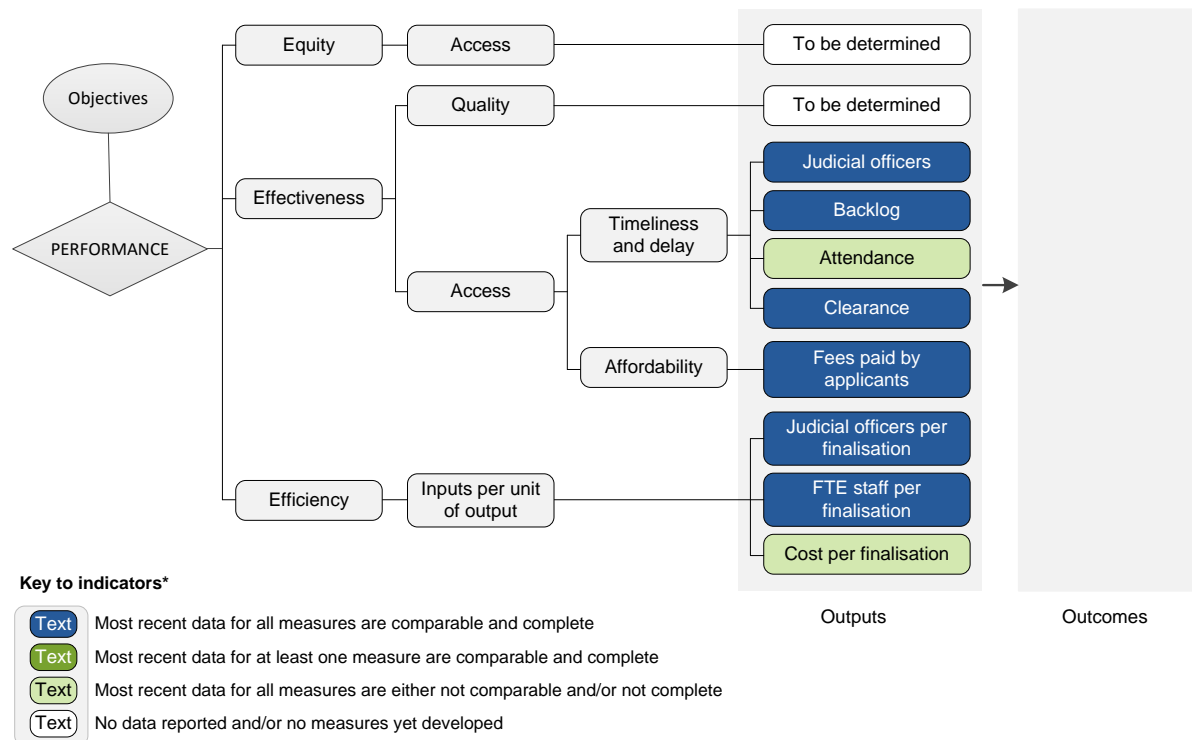
Governments aim for court services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of courts (figure 7.2). The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in the 2017 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability, data completeness and information on data quality from a Report-wide perspective.

Improvements to performance reporting for Courts are ongoing and will include identifying indicators to fill gaps in reporting against key objectives, improving the comparability and completeness of data and reviewing proxy indicators to see if more direct measures can be developed.



Figure 7.2 Courts performance indicator framework



\* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

The Steering Committee recognises that this courts data 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.

In addition to section 7.1, the Report’s Statistical context chapter (chapter 2) contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

### 7.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery contexts, locations, caseloads, case mixes and government policies can 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.

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

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publication (ABS 2016) — 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). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

## Equity

Equity of access to court services is an area for development in future reports (box 7.4).

### Box 7.4      **Equity — access**

An indicator of governments' objective to provide court services in an equitable manner has yet to be developed.

## Effectiveness

### Quality

'Quality' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of encouraging public confidence and trust in the courts. The Steering Committee has identified quality as an important measure of court performance (box 7.5). A suitable indicator of quality for court services has not yet been identified for inclusion in the performance indicator framework and is an area for development in future reports.

### Box 7.5      **Indicators of quality**

An indicator of quality for court services has yet to be developed.

### Access — judicial officers

'Judicial officers' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing services that enable courts to be open, accessible and affordable. This indicator relates access to the number of judicial officers available to deal with cases in relation to population size (box 7.6).

## Box 7.6 Judicial officers

'Judicial officers' is defined as the number of full time equivalent judicial officers divided by the relevant resident population, multiplied by 100 000.

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. Where judicial officers have both judicial and non-judicial work, this refers to the proportion of time allocated to judicial work.

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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Table 7.11 shows the number of judicial officers per 100 000 people.

**Table 7.11 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, per 100 000 people, by court level, 2015-16<sup>a, b</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
<i>Population ('000)</i>	7 670.7	5 996.4	4 808.8	2 603.9	1 702.8	517.4	393.0	244.0		23 940.3
<i>Judicial officers per 100 000 people</i>										
Supreme/Federal	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.5	3.4	0.2	1.0
District/County	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	..	..	..	..	0.9
Magistrates	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	5.7	..	1.7
Children's	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	..	0.2
Family	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
Coroners	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	..	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population data for the financial year is the midpoint (31 December) estimate. <sup>b</sup> See box 7.6 and table 7A.27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable.

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

## Access — backlog

'Backlog' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of processing matters in an expeditious and timely manner (box 7.7).

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## Box 7.7      **Backlog**

'Backlog' is a measure of the age of a court's pending caseload against nominated time benchmarks. It is defined as the number of cases in the nominated age category as a percentage of the total pending caseload.

The following national benchmarks 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 benchmarks 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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Court backlog and timeliness of case processing can be affected by a number of factors. In addition to changes in lodgment and finalisation numbers, factors can include:

### *Criminal courts*

- the complexity of cases, which may vary across court levels and across jurisdictions
- whether cases have become inactive or remain an active part of the court's workload (defendants who fail to appear when required and have warrants issued are excluded from the pending caseload count as their case is considered inactive until the defendant is apprehended)
- where cases require finalisation in another court level
- matters on Interlocutory Appeal
- cases delayed by related cases or co-accused
- family law matters determined 'on-hold'.

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*Civil courts*

- different case flow management practices across court levels and across jurisdictions
- a single case may involve several related applications or issues that require judgments and decisions by the court
- matters 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

Case processing timeliness in criminal and 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 7.8.

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## Box 7.8      **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.

### 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 (Victoria, Queensland, SA and Tasmania) or for various mental health assessments (NSW, WA and the ACT)
- referral of defendants to a family violence court (Victoria, WA and SA) 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.

### 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'. 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.

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Data on the backlog for criminal matters are contained in table 7.12. Historical data are available in table 7A.19.

**Table 7.12 Backlog — all criminal matters, at 30 June 2016<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<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>
<b>Higher — appeal</b>									
Pending caseload	no.	1 738	1 038	460	219	116	25	84	13
cases > 12 mths	%	1.6	4.0	16.5	18.7	7.8	8.0	25.0	30.8
cases > 24 mths	%	0.1	0.5	4.6	5.9	0.9	4.0	4.8	–
<b>Higher — non-appeal</b>									
Pending caseload	no.	4 192	1 534	2 900	1 801	1 413	381	186	280
cases > 12 mths	%	24.3	17.5	13.3	6.8	25.5	28.9	23.1	6.4
cases > 24 mths	%	4.8	4.4	4.2	0.7	6.9	7.3	3.2	1.4
<b>Supreme — appeal</b>									
Pending caseload	no.	194	151	225	219	116	25	84	13
cases > 12 mths	%	3.1	7.3	9.3	18.7	7.8	8.0	25.0	30.8
cases > 24 mths	%	–	0.7	–	5.9	0.9	4.0	4.8	–
<b>Supreme — non-appeal</b>									
Pending caseload	no.	119	95	735	171	32	381	186	280
cases > 12 mths	%	31.9	35.8	12.0	11.1	12.5	28.9	23.1	6.4
cases > 24 mths	%	2.5	12.6	2.4	1.8	6.3	7.3	3.2	1.4
<b>District/County — appeal</b>									
Pending caseload	no.	1 544	887	235	..	..	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	1.4	3.5	23.4	..	..	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	0.1	0.5	8.9	..	..	..	..	..
<b>District/County — non-appeal</b>									
Pending caseload	no.	4 073	1 439	2 165	1 630	1 381	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	24.0	16.3	13.8	6.4	25.9	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	4.8	3.9	4.8	0.6	6.9	..	..	..
<b>Magistrates'</b>									
Pending caseload	no.	41 096	44 254	46 174	14 576	18 438	7 426	1 936	2 651
cases > 6 mths	%	12.6	27.0	33.0	31.5	25.3	30.4	27.4	28.5
cases > 12 mths	%	2.0	8.7	14.1	10.6	7.7	13.0	10.2	15.5
<b>Children's</b>									
Pending caseload	no.	2 789	3 593	2 472	1 105	1 151	354	77	695
cases > 6 mths	%	17.0	12.1	22.0	13.7	18.2	24.3	23.4	28.3
cases > 12 mths	%	2.2	4.0	11.0	2.5	4.1	13.3	13.0	12.7

<sup>a</sup> Higher refers to supreme and district/county courts combined. <sup>b</sup> See box 7.7 and table 7A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. 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. Historical data are available in table 7A.21.

**Table 7.13 Backlog — all civil matters, as at 30 June 2016<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<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>
<b>Higher — appeal</b>										
Pending caseload	no.	471	297	158	201	152	61	83	52	521
cases > 12 mths	%	11.7	10.8	17.7	18.4	17.8	19.7	47.0	1.9	5.0
cases > 24 mths	%	2.5	1.0	5.7	5.0	2.6	1.6	31.3	–	0.4
<b>Higher (excl probate) — non-appeal</b>										
Pending caseload	no.	11 451	10 769	7 095	5 769	2 889	796	551	112	3 035
cases >12 mths	%	25.8	36.2	21.5	33.8	41.6	34.0	29.9	27.7	29.9
cases > 24 mths	%	8.5	11.9	5.2	13.2	19.8	9.2	13.1	8.9	18.5
<b>Supreme/Federal — appeal</b>										
Pending caseload	no.	421	243	104	126	95	61	83	52	521
cases >12 mths	%	12.8	13.2	13.5	22.2	25.3	19.7	47.0	1.9	5.0
cases > 24 mths	%	2.9	1.2	3.8	4.0	3.2	1.6	31.3	–	0.4
<b>Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal</b>										
Pending caseload	no.	5 209	4 126	2 411	2 389	780	796	551	112	3 035
cases >12 mths	%	29.3	37.2	23.9	32.5	26.9	34.0	29.9	27.7	29.9
cases > 24 mths	%	13.1	10.6	7.6	13.8	11.7	9.2	13.1	8.9	18.5
<b>District/county — appeal</b>										
Pending caseload	no.	50	54	54	75	57	..	..	..	..
cases >12 mths	%	2.0	–	25.9	12.0	5.3	..	..	..	..
cases >24 mths	%	–	–	9.3	6.7	1.8	..	..	..	..
<b>District/county — non-appeal</b>										
Pending caseload	no.	6 242	6 643	4 684	3 380	2 109	..	..	..	..
cases >12 mths	%	23.0	35.5	20.3	34.7	47.0	..	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	4.6	12.6	3.9	12.8	22.8	..	..	..	..
<b>Magistrates' (only)</b>										
Pending caseload	no.	43 510	8 336	22 666	20 016	13 982	3 557	603	1 957	..
cases > 6 mths	%	25.0	31.1	40.3	39.3	43.9	40.0	45.1	32.5	..
cases > 12 mths	%	1.0	21.1	9.4	7.5	12.2	11.5	14.8	7.5	..
<b>Family — appeal</b>										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	270
cases >12 mths	%	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	..	30.4
cases > 24 mths	%	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	..	9.6
<b>Family — non-appeal</b>										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	9 765	..	..	..	..	5 844
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	29.7	..	..	..	..	28.0
cases > 24 mths	%	..	..	..	8.5	..	..	..	..	12.1
<b>Federal Circuit</b>										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42 724
cases > 6 mths	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.8
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.7
<b>Coroners'</b>										
Pending caseload	no.	2 487	3 526	2 127	2 178	2 050	555	169	304	..
cases > 12 mths	%	21.7	26.5	33.2	21.3	35.1	31.9	31.4	43.4	..
cases > 24 mths	%	8.6	10.1	13.6	6.7	11.2	8.1	17.8	31.3	..

<sup>a</sup> Higher refers to State and Territory supreme and district/county courts combined, and includes the Federal Court of Australia. <sup>b</sup> See box 7.7 and table 7A.21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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



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## Access — attendance

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

### Box 7.9 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 effective 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).

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) can resolve some types of matters out of court and thereby reduce the need for judicial hearings. Accordingly, differences across jurisdictions in the availability and use of ADR can affect the comparability of the attendance indicator.

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 2015-16 data were not available for NSW for the Supreme court or Children’s civil court. Data were not provided for the Victorian Supreme court.

Attendance data can be difficult to collect. Due to system limitations, some jurisdictions supply data on listed hearings rather than actual attendances in court (see table 7A.22 for details).

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

**Table 7.14 Attendance — criminal, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>								
Supreme	na	na	3.9	3.2	3.7	5.4	7.9	6.9
District/County	3.1	4.8	4.8	3.8	6.1	..	..	..
Magistrates'	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.2
Children's	3.6	2.1	2.7	3.8	4.3	5.2	5.4	4.8

<sup>a</sup> See box 7.9 and table 7A.22 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **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, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>									
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal	na	na	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.9	5.0	5.2	2.9
District/county	3.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	3.9	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.1	..
Children's	na	1.7	3.6	4.4	2.6	5.0	7.3	4.2	..
Family	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	2.1
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9
Coroners' courts	5.0	1.1	6.7	2.1	2.7	1.4	4.5	1.0	..

<sup>a</sup> See box 7.9 and table 7A.22 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available.  
.. Not applicable

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

## Access — clearance

'Clearance' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of processing matters in an expeditious and timely manner (box 7.10).

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### Box 7.10 Clearance

'Clearance' indicates whether a court's pending caseload has increased or decreased over the measurement period, by comparing the volume of case finalisations and case lodgments during the reporting period. It 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.

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.

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.

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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Clearance indicator data in 2015-16 are presented in tables 7.16 (criminal) and 7.17 (civil). Where relevant, the clearance indicator data have been disaggregated between appeal and non-appeal matters. Table 7.18 contains clearance indicator results for all court matters combined (both criminal and civil), and combines appeal and non-appeal matters.

**Table 7.16 Clearance — all criminal matters, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**

	<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>
<b>Supreme — appeal</b>									
Lodgments	'000	0.36	0.28	0.41	0.31	0.26	0.03	0.10	0.02
Finalisations	'000	0.34	0.30	0.44	0.29	0.28	0.03	0.09	0.01
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	94.2	108.7	106.6	93.9	106.5	106.3	93.9	68.8
<b>Supreme — non-appeal</b>									
Lodgments	'000	0.11	0.08	1.71	0.33	0.06	0.45	0.18	0.73
Finalisations	'000	0.09	0.11	1.48	0.31	0.08	0.44	0.17	0.61
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	81.7	129.6	86.7	93.3	126.7	97.1	93.9	83.7
<b>District/County — appeal</b>									
Lodgments	'000	7.62	3.06	0.43	..	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	7.57	3.06	0.45	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	99.3	100.2	103.5	..	..	..	..	..
<b>District/County — non-appeal</b>									
Lodgments	'000	4.87	2.23	5.88	2.45	2.17	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	4.47	2.18	5.54	2.07	2.19	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	91.8	97.4	94.2	84.6	100.6	..	..	..
<b>Magistrates'</b>									
Lodgments	'000	186.91	160.94	219.22	92.25	52.00	17.66	5.50	14.60
Finalisations	'000	182.01	199.96	215.75	93.96	48.91	16.90	5.35	15.09
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	97.4	124.2	98.4	101.9	94.1	95.7	97.3	103.3
<b>Children's</b>									
Lodgments	'000	10.51	23.69	12.19	6.35	4.16	1.11	0.27	2.29
Finalisations	'000	10.31	25.72	13.47	6.15	4.09	1.15	0.30	2.19
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	98.1	108.6	110.5	96.8	98.2	103.7	108.8	95.6

<sup>a</sup> See box 7.10 and table 7A.24 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. 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, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**

	<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>
<b>Supreme/Federal — appeal</b>										
Lodgments	'000	0.69	0.33	0.22	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.99
Finalisations	'000	0.73	0.30	0.28	0.18	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.96
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	105.8	91.6	127.0	112.7	87.3	90.2	88.7	106.5	96.4
<b>Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal</b>										
Lodgments	'000	7.88	5.89	3.03	2.57	1.11	0.74	0.55	0.15	5.00
Finalisations	'000	8.26	6.87	3.13	2.41	1.14	0.77	0.56	0.12	4.91
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	104.8	116.7	103.5	94.0	102.4	103.6	102.2	78.8	98.3
<b>District/County — appeal</b>										
Lodgments	'000	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.11	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.10	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	152.6	67.2	97.5	95.5	90.3	..	..	..	..
<b>District/County — non-appeal</b>										
Lodgments	'000	7.13	5.97	5.01	4.78	1.60	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	7.76	6.74	5.17	4.86	1.74	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	108.9	113.0	103.2	101.7	108.9	..	..	..	..
<b>Magistrates</b>										
Lodgments	'000	116.15	86.61	57.65	52.70	25.24	6.11	3.52	6.45	..
Finalisations	'000	123.96	90.50	59.34	51.19	25.98	6.35	3.65	6.55	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	106.7	104.5	102.9	97.1	102.9	104.0	103.7	101.6	..
<b>Children's</b>										
Lodgments	'000	8.94	8.29	3.98	1.81	2.20	0.34	0.16	0.40	..
Finalisations	'000	8.30	7.85	3.91	1.77	2.17	0.34	0.18	0.40	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	92.9	94.7	98.3	97.6	98.8	100.9	111.7	98.5	..
<b>Family — appeal</b>										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	0.004	..	..	..	..	0.37
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	0.004	..	..	..	..	0.35
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	95.4
<b>Family — non-appeal</b>										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	16.24	..	..	..	..	20.42
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	15.77	..	..	..	..	20.20
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	97.1	..	..	..	..	98.9
<b>Federal Circuit</b>										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.58
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.34
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.5
<b>Coroners'</b>										
Lodgments	'000	6.15	6.31	5.29	2.21	2.43	0.57	0.29	0.27	..
Finalisations	'000	6.17	6.60	5.31	2.05	2.18	0.49	0.25	0.31	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	100.2	104.6	100.5	92.5	89.8	87.0	85.6	115.1	..

<sup>a</sup> See box 7.10 and table 7A.26 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable.

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

**Table 7.18 Clearance — all matters, 2015-16 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
<b>Supreme/Federal</b>									
Criminal	91.3	113.4	90.5	93.6	110.2	97.7	93.9	83.4	..
Civil	104.9	115.3	105.1	95.1	101.2	102.3	100.8	90.6	98.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>115.2</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>103.1</i>	<i>100.6</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>98.0</i>
<b>District/county</b>									
Criminal	96.4	99.0	94.8	84.6	100.6	..	..	..	..
Civil	109.4	112.6	103.1	101.5	107.7	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>101.2</i>	<i>106.2</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>95.9</i>	<i>103.8</i>	..	..	..	..
<b>Magistrates'</b>									
Criminal	97.4	124.2	98.4	101.9	94.1	95.7	97.3	103.3	..
Civil	106.7	104.5	102.9	97.1	102.9	104.0	103.7	101.6	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>101.0</i>	<i>117.3</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>100.1</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>102.8</i>	..
<b>Children's</b>									
Criminal	98.1	108.6	110.5	96.8	98.2	103.7	108.8	95.6	..
Civil	92.9	94.7	98.3	97.6	98.8	100.9	111.7	98.5	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>103.0</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>96.1</i>	..
<b>Family</b>	..	..	..	97.1	..	..	..	..	98.9
<b>Federal Circuit</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.5
<b>Coroners'</b>	100.2	104.6	100.5	92.5	89.8	87.0	85.6	115.1	..

<sup>a</sup> See box 7.10 and tables 7A.24 and 7A.26 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. 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.

## Access — affordability — fees paid by applicants

'Fees paid by applicants' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of enabling courts to be open, accessible and affordable (box 7.11).

### Box 7.11 Fees paid by applicants

'Fees paid by applicants' is defined as the average civil court fees paid per lodgment. It is derived by dividing the total civil court fees collected (filing, sitting, hearing and deposition fees) by the number of civil lodgments in a year.

Providing court service quality is held constant, lower court fees help keep courts accessible.

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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

In 2015-16, average civil court fees paid per lodgment were greater in supreme courts than in district/county and magistrates' courts (table 7.19). 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 7.19 Average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2015-16 (dollars)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	Aust NT courts	Total	
Supreme (excl. probate) /Federal	3 107	1 941	2 262	2 331	2 999	685	2 842	1 487	2 631	2 512
District/county	1 745	1 797	1 051	1 101	1 098	..	..	..	..	1 445
Magistrates' (total)	194	207	107	134	113	85	197	50	..	164
<i>Magistrates' only</i>	209	227	115	139	123	90	206	53	..	177
<i>Children's</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–
Family	..	..	..	361	..	..	..	..	305	329
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	721	721
Probate — Supreme	1 393	374	637	313	1 251	605	1 331	1 350	..	862

<sup>a</sup> See box 7.11 and table 7A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Enforcement, transcript and mediation fees are excluded. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

## Homicide and related offences — selected indicators

The indicators in this chapter do not present data disaggregated by case-type. However, case-type can have a significant impact on performance against certain indicators – some case types will inherently require more court time and judicial resources than other case types, which may impact on backlog and clearance rates. Aggregating performance across all case-types can mask differences in case composition between jurisdictions and court levels.

Disaggregating indicators by case-type is not a straightforward process as a lodgment may involve multiple charges with more than one type of offence. Homicide data have been selected to be presented by indicator in the chapter because of the seriousness of the offence.

Table 7.20 presents indicator data for backlog, attendance and clearance results for homicide and related matters processed by the Supreme, District, Magistrates and Children's courts during 2015-16. 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.

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It is important to note:

- lodgments are based on a count of defendants, not a count of charges
- 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
- the charge(s) against a defendant may change once a matter has been lodged in the courts and proceeds through the court process
- the data in table 7.20 do not reflect whether or not a defendant has been found guilty
- the data in table 7.20 differ from the ABS Criminal Courts data due to different counting rules. This report presents data from a lodgments perspective, whilst the ABS presents data from a finalisations perspective — based upon the 'principal offence' at the time that a defendant is finalised in the criminal court system.

Given that homicide-related lodgments are generally small in number, percentages in the table should be interpreted with caution. The following table presents homicide and related offences data for 2015-16 with time series data in the attachment tables (tables 7A.2, 7A.7, 7A.20, 7A.23 and 7A.25).



**Table 7.20 Homicide and related offences, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**

	<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>
<b>Supreme</b>									
Lodgments	no.	93	61	100	46	25	6	10	22
Finalisations	no.	69	73	78	41	35	10	4	12
Pending	<i>no.</i>	98	63	80	36	24	7	5	19
Backlog >12 mths	%	29.6	25.4	20.0	13.9	33.3	28.6	80.0	10.5
Backlog >24 mths	%	2.0	–	2.5	2.8	20.8	14.3	20.0	–
Attendance	no.	na	na	6.6	8.0	10.3	15.2	19.5	11.9
Clearance rate	%	74.2	119.7	78.0	89.1	140.0	166.7	40.0	54.5
<b>District/County</b>									
Lodgments	no.	103	27	4	26	14	..	..	..
Finalisations	no.	86	34	5	27	11	..	..	..
Pending	<i>no.</i>	93	9	4	16	13	..	..	..
Backlog >12 mths	%	19.4	55.6	25.0	12.5	53.8	..	..	..
Backlog >24 mths	%	6.5	–	25.0	–	30.8	..	..	..
Attendance	no.	5.4	6.2	6.4	3.9	5.6	..	..	..
Clearance rate	%	83.5	125.9	125.0	103.8	78.6	..	..	..
<b>Magistrates'</b>									
Lodgments	no.	280	174	124	75	59	12	20	15
Finalisations	no.	291	128	123	74	55	5	18	14
Pending	<i>no.</i>	185	117	152	42	33	5	9	10
Backlog >6 mths	%	49.7	29.1	61.8	21.4	21.2	20.0	22.2	30.0
Backlog >12 mths	%	16.8	2.6	29.6	–	9.1	–	11.1	–
Attendance	no.	7.7	6.3	10.5	5.8	5.3	3.4	4.1	7.9
Clearance rate	%	103.9	73.6	99.2	98.7	93.2	41.7	90.0	93.3
<b>Children's</b>									
Lodgments	no.	5	10	3	8	1	na	1	–
Finalisations	no.	6	6	4	4	2	na	1	1
Pending	<i>no.</i>	5	5	4	6	–	na	–	–
Backlog >6 mths	%	40.0	–	50.0	–	–	na	–	–
Backlog >12 mths	%	20.0	–	50.0	–	–	na	–	–
Attendance	no.	10.7	13.2	9.0	9.0	3.0	na	3.0	8.0
Clearance rate	%	120.0	60.0	133.3	50.0	200.0	na	100.0	–

<sup>a</sup> 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. **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, 7A.23 and 7A.25.

## Efficiency

Efficiency results need to be viewed in light of the performance indicator framework as a whole, as there can be trade-offs between efficiency on the one hand and equity, effectiveness and quality, on the other.

## Judicial officers per finalisation

‘Judicial officers per finalisation’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.12).

### Box 7.12 Judicial officers per finalisation

‘Judicial officers per finalisation’ is measured by dividing the number of full time equivalent judicial officers within each court level for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period, and multiplying by 100 to convert to a rate.

The following points need to be considered in interpreting the results for this indicator:

- some finalisations take 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.

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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

The number of judicial officers per 100 finalisations is provided in table 7.21.

Table 7.21 Judicial officers per 100 finalisations, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>

	<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	0.60	0.77	0.42	0.69	0.90	0.53	0.66	0.98	0.95	0.70
District/County	0.34	0.53	0.31	0.40	0.46	..	..	..	..	0.39
Magistrates	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.06	..	0.04
Children’s	0.14	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.20	0.06	..	0.07
Family	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.16	0.13
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
Coroners	0.08	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.57	0.07	0.51	..	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.07</b>

<sup>a</sup> See box 7.12 and table 7A.28 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable.

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

## Full time equivalent staff (FTE) per finalisation

‘FTE staff per finalisation’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.13).

### Box 7.13 Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per finalisation

'FTE staff per finalisation' is measured by dividing the total number of FTE staff employed by courts for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period, and multiplying by 100 to convert to a rate.

FTE staff can include 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 and umbrella department staff.

The following points need to be considered in interpreting the results for this indicator:

- some finalisations take 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.

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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions except ACT.

Data on FTE staff per 100 finalisations for 2015-16 are provided in table 7.22. Additional information on FTE staff per judicial officer employed is provided in table 7A.30.

**Table 7.22 Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations, 2015-16<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<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	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.5	..	0.4
Civil courts	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	5.1	0.6
Family	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.1
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6
Coroners' courts	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.2	np	1.5	..	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> See box 7.13 and table 7A.29 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Total excludes ACT coroner's court. .. Not applicable. np Not published.

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

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## Cost per finalisation

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

### Box 7.14 Cost per finalisation

‘Cost per finalisation’ is measured by dividing the total recurrent expenditure (gross and net – excluding payroll tax) 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 results for this indicator:

- some finalisations take a short time and require few resources, whereas other finalisations may be resource intensive and involve complicated trials and interlocutory decisions
- expenditure data may include arbitrary allocation between criminal and civil jurisdictions
- net expenditure is calculated by deducting income (court fees and other sources of revenue, excluding fines) from total expenditure
- net expenditure in civil courts is impacted by court fee relief and exemptions
- a number of factors are beyond the control of jurisdictions, such as geographic dispersion, economies of scale and socioeconomic factors.

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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

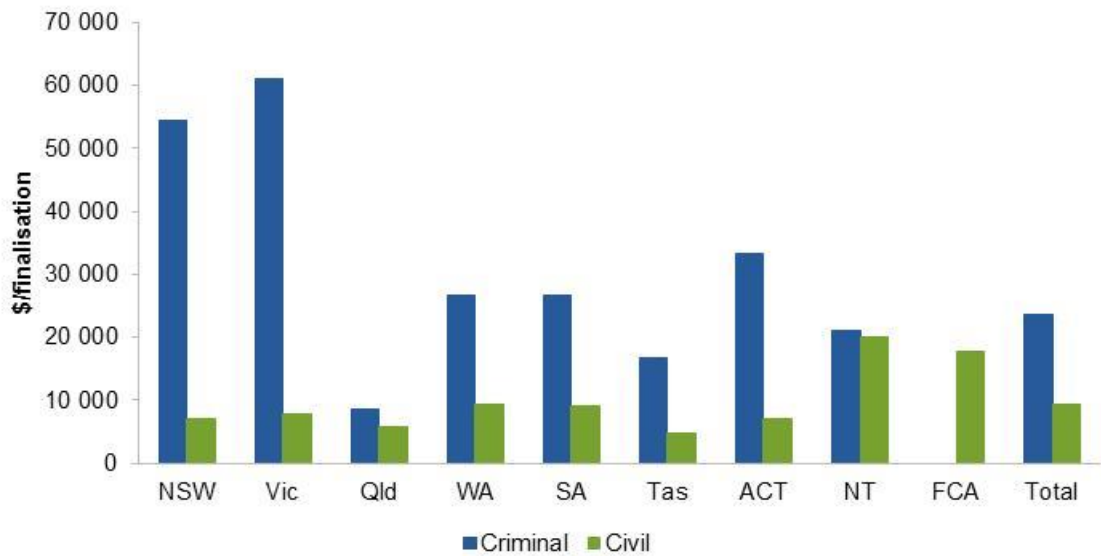
In general, the net recurrent expenditure per finalisation for civil courts will be lower than criminal courts because relatively little income is generated by the criminal court system (tables 7A.31–33). Civil court fee structures can also affect cost per finalisation results.

### *Cost per finalisation for the Supreme courts and the Federal Court of Australia*

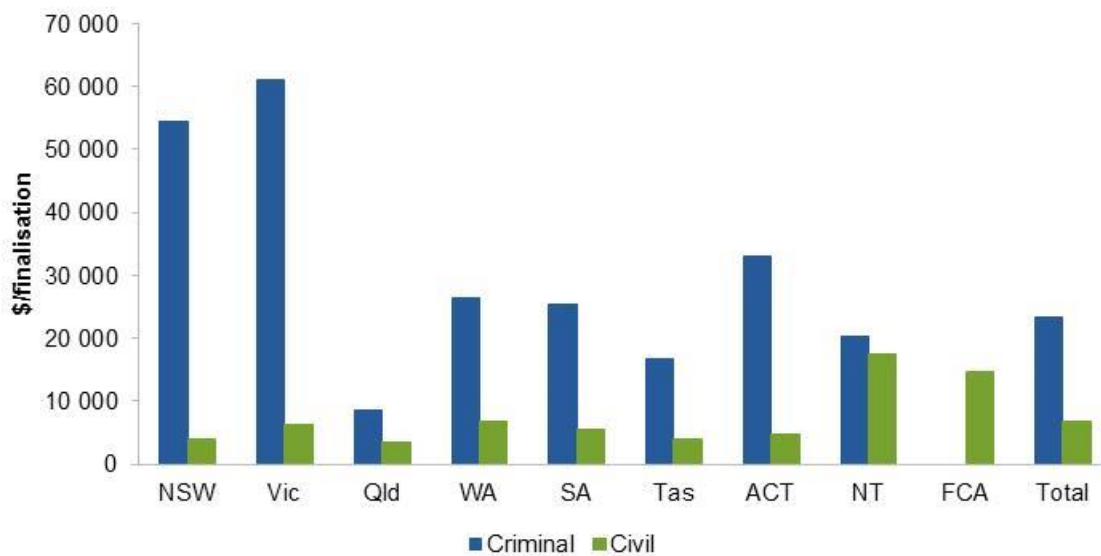
Nationally in 2015-16, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of supreme courts (\$23 494) was greater than the total net expenditure per finalisation for the civil jurisdiction (\$6865) (figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, supreme courts and the Federal Court of Australia, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>

(a) Gross recurrent expenditure



(b) Net recurrent expenditure



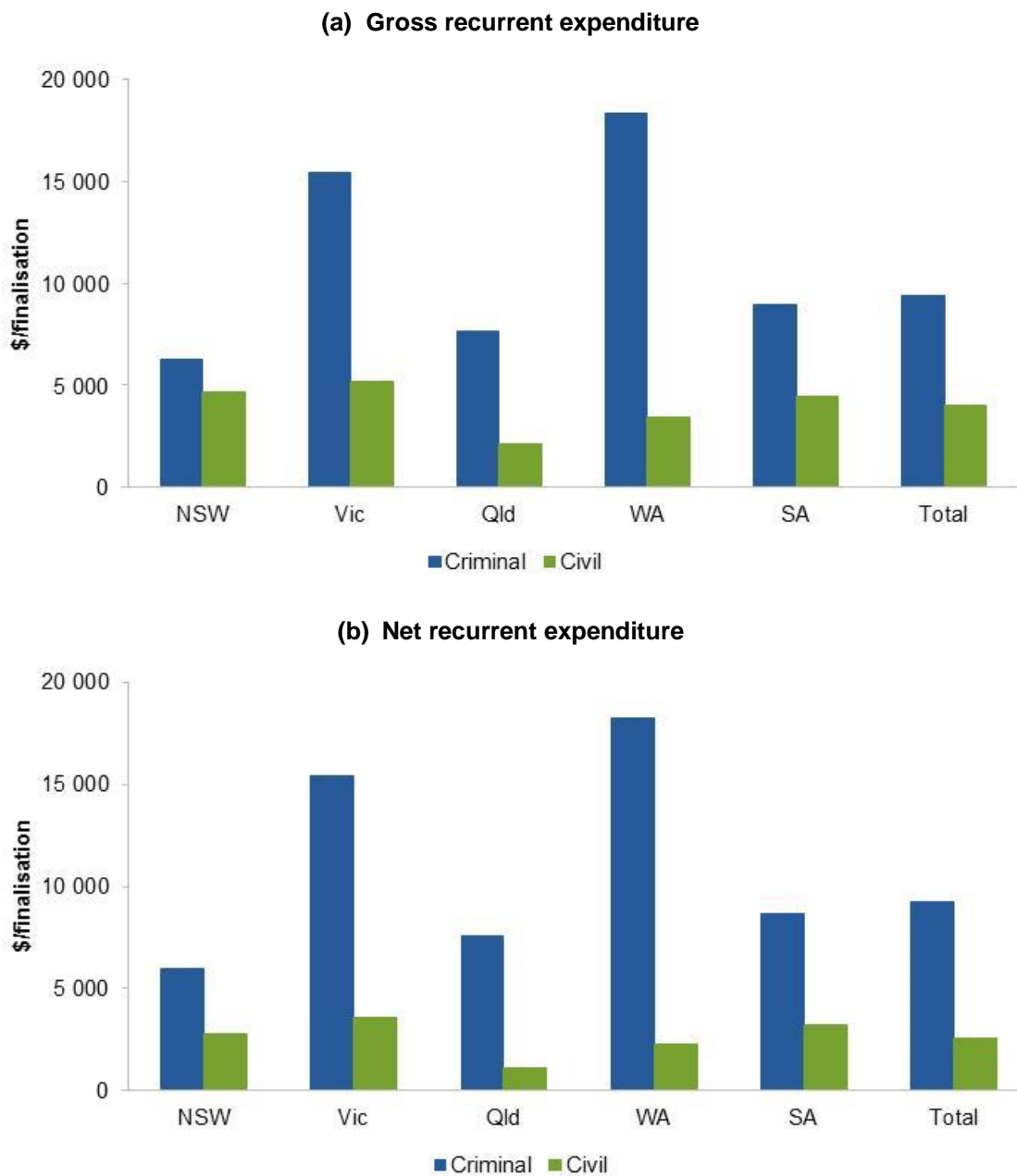
<sup>a</sup> See box 7.14 and tables 7A.31-35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

*Cost per finalisation for district/county courts*

Nationally in 2015-16, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of district/county courts (\$9249) was about three times that in the civil jurisdiction (\$2600) (figure 7.4).

**Figure 7.4 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, district/county courts, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



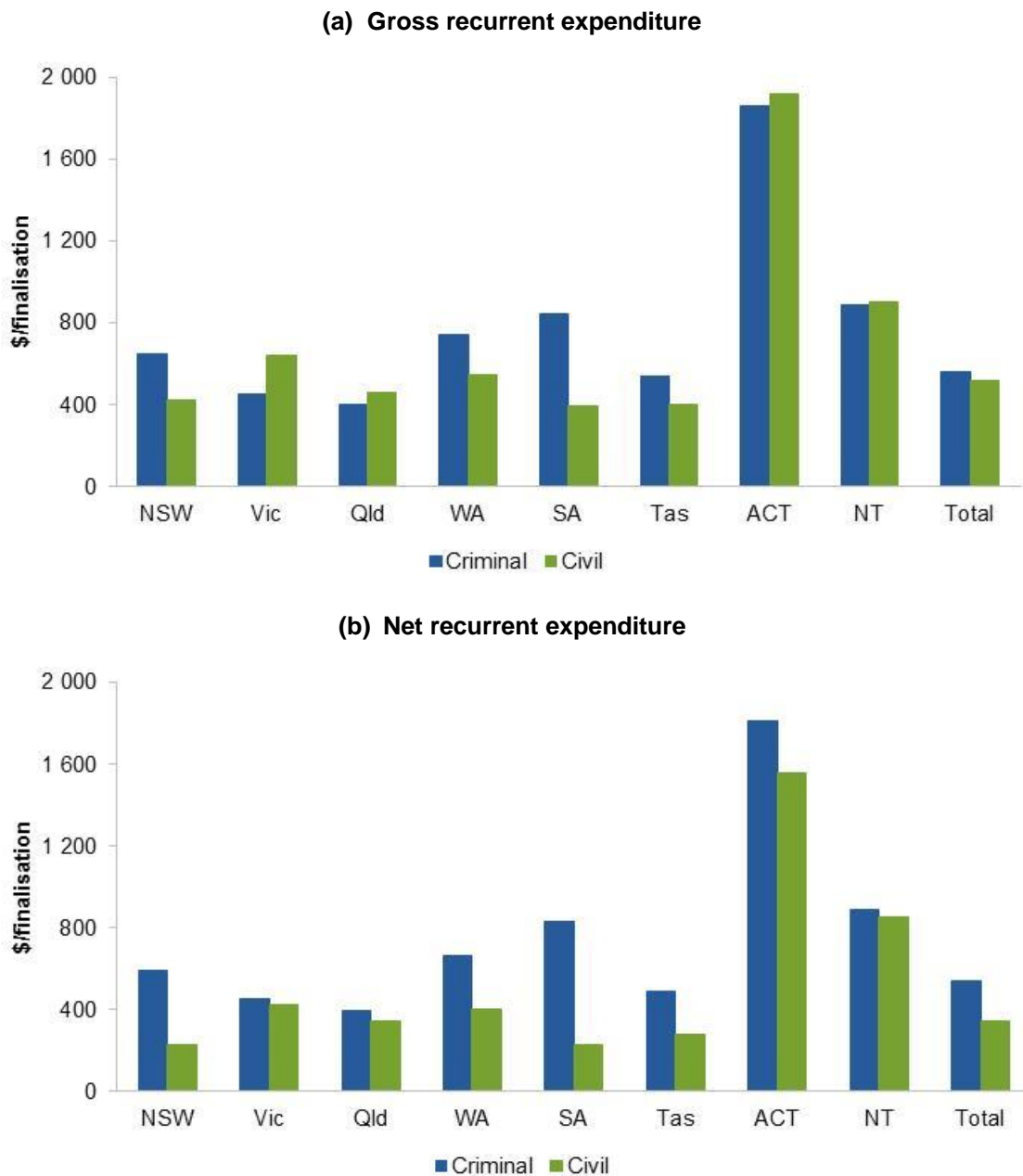
<sup>a</sup> See box 7.14 and tables 7A.31-35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

*Cost per finalisation for magistrates' courts (including children's courts)*

Nationally in 2015-16 for magistrates' courts, net expenditure per criminal finalisation (\$537) was greater than net expenditure per civil finalisation (\$343).

**Figure 7.5 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, total magistrates' courts (including magistrates' and children's courts), 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 7.14 and tables 7A.31-35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

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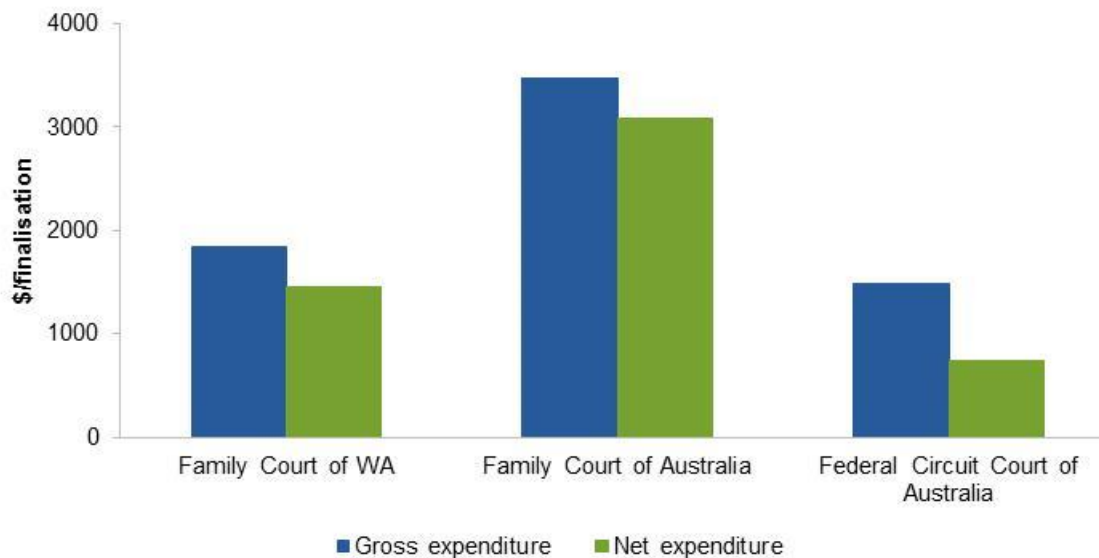
Whilst finalisations in children’s courts are smaller in number than the magistrates courts, they are more expensive in the civil courts (\$1393 compared to \$271 per case finalised).

*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 contributes to the differences in recurrent expenditure per finalisation results presented in figure 7.6 (see table 7A.42 for details).

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**Figure 7.6 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, family courts and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 7.14 and tables 7A.32 and 7A.35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

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*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 \$1756 in 2015-16 (tables 7A.32 and 7A.35).



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## **Outcomes**

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (see chapter 1).

No outcome indicators for courts are currently reported. However, 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.

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## 7.4 Definitions of key terms

<b>Active pending population</b>	A lodgment that is yet to be finalised but is part of the active case management of court administrators.
<b>Average expenditure per civil case</b>	The total cost of the administrative services provided to civil matters, divided by the total number of civil files handled. Can include salaries, sheriff expenses, juror costs, accommodation costs, library services, information technology, departmental overheads and court operating expenses.
<b>Attendance indicator</b>	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.
<b>Backlog indicator</b>	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).
<b>Case</b>	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).
<b>Clearance rate</b>	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.
<b>Comparability</b>	Data are considered comparable if, (subject to caveats) they can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data.
<b>Completeness</b>	Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
<b>Cost recovery</b>	The level of court fees divided by the level of court expenditure.
<b>Court fees collected</b>	Total court income from fees charged in the civil jurisdiction. Can include filing, sitting hearing and deposition fees, and excludes transcript fees.
<b>Electronic infringement and enforcement system</b>	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.
<b>Excluded courts and tribunals</b>	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.
<b>Extraordinary driver's licence</b>	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.
<b>Finalisation</b>	The completion of a matter so it ceases to be an item of work to be dealt with by the court.
<b>Forms</b>	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.
<b>Income</b>	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).

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<b>Information technology expenditure</b>	Non-salary and salary expenditure on information technology. Excludes capital expenditure on information technology infrastructure and can include 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.
<b>Inquests and inquiries held</b>	Court hearings to determine the cause and circumstances of deaths reported to the coroner. Includes all coronial inquests and inquiries in full court hearings.
<b>Judicial officer</b>	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 and judicial support salaries</b>	All salary expenditure and payments in the nature of salary that are paid to employees of court administration. Can include 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 can 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.)
<b>Library expenditure</b>	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.
<b>Lodgment</b>	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.
<b>Matters</b>	<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. <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. <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. <i>Probate matters:</i> Matters such as applications for the appointment of an executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person.
<b>Method of finalisation</b>	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.
<b>Method of initiation</b>	How a criminal charge is introduced to a court level.

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<b>Non-adjudicated finalisation</b>	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.
<b>Probate registry expenditure</b>	Salary expenditure of the probate registrar and probate clerks, along with non-salary expenditure directly attributable to probate registries.
<b>Real expenditure</b>	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 2015-16 as the base year). Additional information about the GGFCE index can be found in chapter 2.
<b>Recurrent expenditure</b>	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).
<b>Sheriff and bailiff expenditure</b>	Expenditure on court orderlies, court security, jury management and witness payment administration. For the civil jurisdiction, it can include expenditure (by or on behalf of the court) on bailiffs to enforce court orders. In the coronial jurisdiction, it can include 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.
<b>Specialist jurisdiction court</b>	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.

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## 7.5 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2016, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2014-15*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

Family Court of Australia annual report 2014-15,  
[http://www.familycourt.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/15bcbde4-460f-4498-8c10-ae4f64ddff1/2181-FCoA\\_AR\\_2014%E2%80%939315\\_WEB.pdf?MOD=AJPERES](http://www.familycourt.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/15bcbde4-460f-4498-8c10-ae4f64ddff1/2181-FCoA_AR_2014%E2%80%939315_WEB.pdf?MOD=AJPERES)  
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Taylor A, Ibrahim N, Wakefield S and Finn K 2015, *Domestic and family violence protection orders in Australia: An investigation of information sharing and enforcement*, State of knowledge paper Issue 16, Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety, Sydney.

## 7A Courts— attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 7.4 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/rogs/2017](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017)).

## Courts — attachment

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<b>Table 7A.1</b>	Lodgments, criminal
<b>Table 7A.2</b>	Lodgments, criminal, homicide and related offences
<b>Table 7A.3</b>	Lodgments, civil
<b>Table 7A.4</b>	Lodgments, criminal, per 100 000 people
<b>Table 7A.5</b>	Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people
<b>Table 7A.6</b>	Finalisations, criminal
<b>Table 7A.7</b>	Finalisations, criminal, homicide and related offences
<b>Table 7A.8</b>	Finalisations, civil
<b>Table 7A.9</b>	Finalisations, criminal, per 100 000 people
<b>Table 7A.10</b>	Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people
<b>Table 7A.11</b>	Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000)
<b>Table 7A.12</b>	Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000)
<b>Table 7A.13</b>	Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000)
<b>Table 7A.14</b>	Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000)
<b>Table 7A.15</b>	Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000)
<b>Table 7A.16</b>	Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000)
<b>Table 7A.17</b>	Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure excluding payroll tax (per cent)
<b>Table 7A.18</b>	Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2015-16 dollars (\$)
<b>Table 7A.19</b>	Backlog indicator, criminal (as at 30 June)
<b>Table 7A.20</b>	Backlog indicator, criminal, homicide and related offences (as at 30 June)
<b>Table 7A.21</b>	Backlog indicator, civil (as at 30 June)
<b>Table 7A.22</b>	Attendance indicator, criminal and civil
<b>Table 7A.23</b>	Attendance indicator, criminal, homicide and related offences
<b>Table 7A.24</b>	Clearance rate - finalisations/lodgments, criminal (per cent)
<b>Table 7A.25</b>	Clearance rate, criminal, homicide and related offences (per cent)
<b>Table 7A.26</b>	Clearance rate – finalisations/lodgments, civil (per cent)
<b>Table 7A.27</b>	Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people)
<b>Table 7A.28</b>	Judicial officers per 100 finalisations
<b>Table 7A.29</b>	Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations
<b>Table 7A.30</b>	Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per judicial officer employed
<b>Table 7A.31</b>	Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2015–16 dollars (\$)
<b>Table 7A.32</b>	Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 dollars (\$)
<b>Table 7A.33</b>	Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2015–16 dollars (\$)
<b>Table 7A.34</b>	Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2015–16 dollars (\$)
<b>Table 7A.35</b>	Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 dollars (\$)
<b>Table 7A.36</b>	Cases finalised after a trial has commenced (non-appeal), per cent
<b>Table 7A.37</b>	Treatment of assets by courts authorities

## Courts — attachment

<b>Table 7A.38</b>	Supreme court jurisdictions across states and territories
<b>Table 7A.39</b>	District/county court jurisdictions across states and territories
<b>Table 7A.40</b>	Magistrates court jurisdictions across states and territories
<b>Table 7A.41</b>	State and territory court levels - specific elements
<b>Table 7A.42</b>	Australian court levels - specific elements



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), (c)										
Appeal										
2015-16	360	276	410	310	263	32	98	16	..	1 765
2014-15	356	327	342	308	265	35	115	17	..	1 765
2013-14	395	319	367	361	265	22	138	19	..	1 886
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
Non-appeal										
2015-16	109	81	1 712	328	60	449	181	732	..	3 652
2014-15	104	125	1 268	305	50	469	220	668	..	3 209
2013-14	88	117	963	298	65	454	242	482	..	2 709
2012-13	122	145	839	269	85	523	176	484	..	2 643
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
Total										
2015-16	469	357	2 122	638	323	481	279	748	..	5 417
2014-15	460	452	1 610	613	315	504	335	685	..	4 974
2013-14	483	436	1 330	659	330	476	380	501	..	4 595
2012-13	450	445	1 215	717	324	545	284	513	..	4 493
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

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>
District/county courts (c), (d), (e)										
Appeal										
2015-16	7 622	3 059	434	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 115
2014-15	7 099	2 966	448	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 513
2013-14	6 937	2 820	427	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 184
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
Non-appeal										
2015-16	4 870	2 232	5 879	2 448	2 172	..	..	..	..	17 601
2014-15	4 264	2 113	5 553	2 176	2 294	..	..	..	..	16 400
2013-14	4 086	2 350	5 232	1 928	2 371	..	..	..	..	15 967
2012-13	3 952	2 461	4 703	1 991	2 301	..	..	..	..	15 408
2011-12	3 636	2 211	5 120	1 972	2 048	..	..	..	..	14 987
2010-11	3 575	2 378	5 609	1 988	2 025	..	..	..	..	15 575
Total										
2015-16	12 492	5 291	6 313	2 448	2 172	..	..	..	..	28 716
2014-15	11 363	5 079	6 001	2 176	2 294	..	..	..	..	26 913
2013-14	11 023	5 170	5 659	1 928	2 371	..	..	..	..	26 151
2012-13	10 496	5 352	5 108	1 991	2 301	..	..	..	..	25 248
2011-12	10 365	4 908	5 649	1 972	2 048	..	..	..	..	24 942
2010-11	10 733	4 962	6 477	1 988	2 025	..	..	..	..	26 185

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>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g), (h)										
2015-16	186 913	160 942	219 218	92 251	51 997	17 664	5 504	14 601	..	749 090
2014-15	168 979	247 025	205 905	91 004	49 476	17 024	6 219	15 646	..	801 278
2013-14	158 919	218 409	205 038	81 055	52 523	15 640	6 879	16 633	..	755 096
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
Children's courts										
2015-16	10 511	23 688	12 190	6 349	4 159	1 109	273	2 293	..	60 572
2014-15	10 476	20 777	11 645	6 124	4 316	1 230	269	2 031	..	56 868
2013-14	9 881	19 951	12 000	6 414	5 088	1 305	338	2 128	..	57 105
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
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (f), (g), (h)										
2015-16	197 424	184 630	231 408	98 600	56 156	18 773	5 777	16 894	..	809 662
2014-15	179 455	267 802	217 550	97 128	53 792	18 254	6 488	17 677	..	858 146
2013-14	168 800	238 360	217 038	87 469	57 611	16 945	7 217	18 761	..	812 201
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

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>
All criminal courts										
2015-16	210 385	190 278	239 843	101 686	58 651	19 254	6 056	17 642	..	843 795
2014-15	191 278	273 333	225 161	99 917	56 401	18 758	6 823	18 362	..	890 033
2013-14	180 306	243 966	224 027	90 056	60 312	17 421	7 597	19 262	..	842 947
2012-13	174 051	201 958	206 568	93 522	62 337	17 988	5 811	18 020	..	780 255
2011-12	167 895	197 419	203 131	96 100	63 195	22 478	6 351	16 123	..	772 692
2010-11	207 282	190 932	198 816	101 805	58 514	24 060	6 251	14 368	..	802 028

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) Victorian Supreme Court - Appeal: The decrease in appeal lodgments in 2015-16 is considered to have several contributing factors including the effect of new Jury Direction legislation, the Court of Appeal's guideline judgment in relation to the use of community correction orders in sentencing. Non-appeal: The number of lodgments has decreased it is believed due to a backlog of matters at the committal stage.
- (d) 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.
- (e) The WA District Court criminal non-appeal matters data between 2011-12 and 2014-15 were revised in 2015-16 following the implementation of an improved methodology relating to the treatment of charge transfers from one indictment to another within the same jurisdiction.
- (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.

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>
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- (g) The increase in the ACT Magistrates court criminal matters in 2013-14 was due to the prosecution of a large number of non-voting matters.
- (h) In 2015-16 the Victorian Magistrates' court made changes to its case management system to improve processes relating to the initiation of infringement matters referred to the court. This has affected the counting rules in relation to lodgments resulting in an overall reduction. Under the previous counting rules lodgments for 2015-16 would have been 272 599.
- .. 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 (b)									
Non-appeal									
2015-16	93	61	100	46	25	6	10	22	363
2014-15	82	83	86	38	29	11	3	17	349
2013-14	74	53	79	49	45	16	3	30	349
2012-13	100	78	86	50	33	14	3	22	386
2011-12	107	54	93	31	38	6	7	8	344
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2015-16	103	27	4	26	14	..	..	..	174
2014-15	65	30	6	39	10	..	..	..	150
2013-14	54	22	8	27	12	..	..	..	123
2012-13	81	31	15	31	9	..	..	..	167
2011-12	88	39	11	16	17	..	..	..	171
2010-11	na	48	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's)									
2015-16	280	174	124	75	59	12	20	15	759
2014-15	274	144	138	88	61	12	14	26	757
2013-14	261	126	94	92	60	14	25	23	695
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

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									
2015-16	5	10	3	8	1	na	1	–	28
2014-15	11	3	3	7	1	na	–	1	26
2013-14	8	1	5	14	1	na	–	2	31
2012-13	11	5	5	8	8	na	–	–	37
2011-12	19	8	3	5	9	na	1	1	46
2010-11	na	5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All criminal courts									
2015-16	481	272	231	155	99	18	31	37	1 324
2014-15	432	260	233	172	101	23	17	44	1 282
2013-14	397	202	186	182	118	30	28	55	1 198
2012-13	466	258	214	187	127	22	19	49	1 342
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2010-11	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.

(b) The number of homicide lodgments in the Victorian Supreme court has decreased this financial year it is believed due to a backlog of matters at the committal stage.

.. 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										
2015-16	687	332	222	158	102	82	62	108	992	2 745
2014-15	670	338	282	206	111	94	56	132	910	2 799
2013-14	744	407	264	159	117	89	67	101	728	2 676
2012-13	791	442	284	183	128	90	55	119	633	2 725
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
Non-appeal										
2015-16	7 878	5 889	3 028	2 568	1 112	740	552	146	5 000	26 913
2014-15	7 949	7 512	3 101	2 296	1 089	833	517	139	3 445	26 881
2013-14	8 036	6 403	3 215	2 284	1 053	860	563	139	4 281	26 834
2012-13	8 653	6 644	3 516	2 390	1 127	1 052	505	138	5 169	29 194
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
Total										
2015-16	8 565	6 221	3 250	2 726	1 214	822	614	254	5 992	29 658
2014-15	8 619	7 850	3 383	2 502	1 200	927	573	271	4 355	29 680
2013-14	8 780	6 810	3 479	2 443	1 170	949	630	240	5 009	29 510
2012-13	9 444	7 086	3 800	2 573	1 255	1 142	560	257	5 802	31 919
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



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>
District/county courts (f), (g)										
Appeal										
2015-16	78	61	80	112	113	..	..	..	..	444
2014-15	107	49	61	119	183	..	..	..	..	519
2013-14	182	114	68	124	182	..	..	..	..	670
2012-13	180	157	53	121	209	..	..	..	..	720
2011-12	228	187	65	99	36	..	..	..	..	615
2010-11	218	132	52	103	30	..	..	..	..	535
Non-appeal										
2015-16	7 129	5 966	5 012	4 782	1 598	..	..	..	..	24 487
2014-15	7 082	6 736	5 322	4 843	1 589	..	..	..	..	25 572
2013-14	7 042	6 521	5 540	4 561	1 820	..	..	..	..	25 484
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
Total										
2015-16	7 207	6 027	5 092	4 894	1 711	..	..	..	..	24 931
2014-15	7 189	6 785	5 383	4 962	1 772	..	..	..	..	26 091
2013-14	7 224	6 635	5 608	4 685	2 002	..	..	..	..	26 154
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

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>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (h), (i)										
2015-16	116 146	86 614	57 646	52 704	25 242	6 106	3 523	6 447	..	354 428
2014-15	127 290	90 129	55 325	50 688	26 872	6 467	3 751	6 855	..	367 377
2013-14	138 023	93 761	57 944	51 416	27 008	7 077	3 966	5 557	..	384 752
2012-13	146 819	98 644	55 239	50 600	28 879	7 844	4 014	6 623	..	398 662
2011-12	146 578	101 457	53 113	51 432	26 550	8 537	3 737	6 384	..	397 788
2010-11	175 692	101 741	54 401	53 077	26 307	9 547	3 419	5 908	..	430 092
Children's courts (j), (k)										
2015-16	8 939	8 290	3 979	1 811	2 200	339	162	402	..	26 122
2014-15	8 820	7 672	3 570	2 085	1 623	292	148	433	..	24 643
2013-14	8 893	7 000	3 499	2 616	1 091	284	122	407	..	23 912
2012-13	8 767	6 354	3 951	3 058	1 231	389	106	355	..	24 211
2011-12	8 662	6 476	3 776	1 880	1 324	452	117	347	..	23 034
2010-11	9 383	5 707	3 959	1 617	1 199	418	158	328	..	22 769
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	125 085	94 904	61 625	54 515	27 442	6 445	3 685	6 849	..	380 550
2014-15	136 110	97 801	58 895	52 773	28 495	6 759	3 899	7 288	..	392 020
2013-14	146 916	100 761	61 443	54 032	28 099	7 361	4 088	5 964	..	408 664
2012-13	155 586	104 998	59 190	53 658	30 110	8 233	4 120	6 978	..	422 873
2011-12	155 240	107 933	56 889	53 312	27 874	8 989	3 854	6 731	..	420 822
2010-11	185 075	107 448	58 360	54 694	27 506	9 965	3 577	6 236	..	452 861

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>
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Circuit Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	140 857	107 152	69 967	62 135	30 367	7 267	4 299	7 103	5 992	435 139
2014-15	151 918	112 436	67 661	60 237	31 467	7 686	4 472	7 559	4 355	447 791
2013-14	162 920	114 206	70 530	61 160	31 271	8 310	4 718	6 204	5 009	464 328
2012-13	172 517	118 923	68 586	60 819	34 483	9 375	4 680	7 235	5 802	482 420
2011-12	173 111	122 163	67 482	61 229	31 869	10 054	4 490	7 033	5 277	482 708
2010-11	204 782	121 290	69 251	63 763	31 893	10 950	4 391	6 537	4 941	517 798
Family courts (e), (l)										
Appeal										
2015-16	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	371	375
2014-15	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	389	395
2013-14	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	330	336
2012-13	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	326	330
2011-12	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	373	378
2010-11	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	328	332
Non-appeal										
2015-16	..	..	..	16 236	..	..	..	..	20 418	36 654
2014-15	..	..	..	15 533	..	..	..	..	20 397	35 930
2013-14	..	..	..	14 982	..	..	..	..	19 651	34 633
2012-13	..	..	..	14 899	..	..	..	..	17 834	32 733
2011-12	..	..	..	14 970	..	..	..	..	17 756	32 726
2010-11	..	..	..	15 022	..	..	..	..	17 431	32 453

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total										
2015-16	..	..	..	16 240	..	..	..	..	20 789	37 029
2014-15	..	..	..	15 539	..	..	..	..	20 786	36 325
2013-14	..	..	..	14 988	..	..	..	..	19 981	34 969
2012-13	..	..	..	14 903	..	..	..	..	18 160	33 063
2011-12	..	..	..	14 975	..	..	..	..	18 129	33 104
2010-11	..	..	..	15 026	..	..	..	..	17 759	32 785
Federal Circuit Court (e)										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93 575	93 575
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95 385	95 385
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 022	92 022
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 599	89 599
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 542	92 542
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 714	90 714
Coronial										
Deaths reported (m)										
2015-16	6 030	6 302	5 287	2 214	2 430	568	291	265	..	23 387
2014-15	5 633	6 336	4 961	2 192	2 290	542	290	282	..	22 526
2013-14	5 578	6 260	4 682	2 009	2 248	581	289	292	..	21 939
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

TABLE 7A.3

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Fires reported (m)										
2015-16	124	3	..	..	..	–	1	..	..	128
2014-15	113	7	..	..	..	–	683	..	..	803
2013-14	132	6	..	..	..	–	839	..	..	977
2012-13	192	2	..	..	..	–	1 014	..	..	1 208
2011-12	451	1	..	..	..	–	934	..	..	1 386
2010-11	370	–	..	..	..	..	861	..	..	1 231
Total coroners' courts (incl. deaths and fires reported)										
2015-16	6 154	6 305	5 287	2 214	2 430	568	292	265	..	23 515
2014-15	5 746	6 343	4 961	2 192	2 290	542	973	282	..	23 329
2013-14	5 710	6 266	4 682	2 009	2 248	581	1 128	292	..	22 916
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
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2015-16	26 613	20 700	10 086	7 205	5 976	2 427	868	197	..	74 072
2014-15	25 417	19 718	9 724	6 795	6 340	2 270	836	224	..	71 324
2013-14	24 118	18 983	9 444	6 543	5 641	2 305	782	230	..	68 046
2012-13	23 777	18 637	9 227	6 443	5 778	2 346	724	201	..	67 133
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

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
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 <i>applications</i> 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 had a significant increase in civil lodgments in 2014-15 as a result of a large number of related case filings following the conclusion of two class actions, and a decision by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxation to file winding up applications in the Supreme Court in preference to the Federal Court. The Deputy Commissioner has since reversed that decision. That fact together with a reduction in lodgments in the Costs Court as a result of legislative amendments has led to a significant reduction in lodgments compared to 2014-15.									
(e)	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)	The decrease in the Victorian County court civil lodgments is due to a class action being lodged with the court during the 2014-15 financial year.									
(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)	The NT Magistrates' court has a small number of appeal matters (43 appeals lodged in 2014-15) which are excluded from the lodgments count in order to be consistent with Magistrates courts in other jurisdictions.									

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>
(j)	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.									
(k)	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.									
(l)	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.									
(m)	Reporting rates for deaths and fires which are reported to the coroner vary across jurisdictions due to differing reporting requirements. Fires are reported to the coroner in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT although the scope of fires reported in the ACT changed in 2015-16, resulting in a substantial reduction in cases reported in the coroner's court. 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.									

.. 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										
2015-16	6	6	44	25	19	93	71	307	..	23
2014-15	6	8	34	24	19	98	86	280	..	21
2013-14	6	8	28	26	20	93	99	207	..	20
2012-13	6	8	26	29	19	106	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
District/county courts										
2015-16	163	88	131	94	128	..	..	..	..	120
2014-15	150	86	126	84	136	..	..	..	..	114
2013-14	148	89	121	76	141	..	..	..	..	112
2012-13	143	94	111	81	138	..	..	..	..	110
2011-12	143	88	125	83	124	..	..	..	..	111
2010-11	149	90	146	86	124	..	..	..	..	118
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	2 437	2 684	4 559	3 543	3 054	3 414	1 400	5 983	..	3 129
2014-15	2 234	4 197	4 334	3 526	2 925	3 304	1 604	6 405	..	3 392
2013-14	2 129	3 772	4 371	3 178	3 131	3 043	1 791	6 857	..	3 238
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



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>
Children's courts										
2015-16	137	395	253	244	244	214	69	940	..	253
2014-15	138	353	245	237	255	239	69	831	..	241
2013-14	132	345	256	251	303	254	88	877	..	245
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
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	2 574	3 079	4 812	3 787	3 298	3 628	1 470	6 923	..	3 382
2014-15	2 372	4 549	4 580	3 763	3 180	3 543	1 674	7 237	..	3 632
2013-14	2 261	4 116	4 627	3 429	3 435	3 297	1 879	7 734	..	3 483
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
All criminal courts										
2015-16	2 743	3 173	4 988	3 905	3 444	3 721	1 541	7 229	..	3 525
2014-15	2 528	4 643	4 740	3 871	3 334	3 641	1 760	7 517	..	3 767
2013-14	2 415	4 213	4 776	3 530	3 596	3 390	1 978	7 941	..	3 615
2012-13	2 368	3 556	4 480	3 782	3 750	3 510	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

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.

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>
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(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 are from Statistical Context Chapter 2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised.

TABLE 7A.5

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2015-16	112	104	68	105	71	159	156	104	..	124
2014-15	114	133	71	97	71	180	148	111	..	126
2013-14	118	118	74	96	70	185	164	99	..	127
2012-13	129	125	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
District/county courts										
2015-16	94	101	106	188	100	..	..	..	..	104
2014-15	95	115	113	192	105	..	..	..	..	110
2013-14	97	115	120	184	119	..	..	..	..	112
2012-13	102	120	121	186	188	..	..	..	..	121
2011-12	108	117	141	208	156	..	..	..	..	125
2010-11	117	124	123	269	183	..	..	..	..	135
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	1 514	1 444	1 199	2 024	1 482	1 180	896	2 642	..	1 480
2014-15	1 683	1 531	1 165	1 964	1 589	1 255	968	2 806	..	1 555
2013-14	1 849	1 619	1 235	2 016	1 610	1 377	1 032	2 291	..	1 650
2012-13	1 998	1 737	1 198	2 046	1 737	1 531	1 058	2 796	..	1 740
2011-12	2 022	1 820	1 177	2 154	1 614	1 668	1 008	2 747	..	1 769
2010-11	2 447	1 851	1 226	2 289	1 611	1 871	937	2 565	..	1 940

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>
Children's courts										
2015-16	117	138	83	70	129	66	41	165	..	109
2014-15	117	130	75	81	96	57	38	177	..	104
2013-14	119	121	75	103	65	55	32	168	..	103
2012-13	119	112	86	124	74	76	28	150	..	106
2011-12	120	116	84	79	80	88	32	149	..	102
2010-11	131	104	89	70	73	82	43	142	..	103
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	1 631	1 583	1 282	2 094	1 612	1 246	938	2 807	..	1 590
2014-15	1 799	1 661	1 240	2 044	1 685	1 312	1 006	2 984	..	1 659
2013-14	1 968	1 740	1 310	2 118	1 675	1 432	1 064	2 459	..	1 752
2012-13	2 117	1 849	1 284	2 170	1 811	1 607	1 085	2 946	..	1 846
2011-12	2 142	1 936	1 261	2 233	1 694	1 757	1 040	2 897	..	1 872
2010-11	2 578	1 955	1 315	2 358	1 685	1 953	980	2 708	..	2 042
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	1 836	1 787	1 455	2 386	1 783	1 405	1 094	2 911	..	1 818
2014-15	2 008	1 910	1 424	2 334	1 860	1 492	1 154	3 095	..	1 895
2013-14	2 182	1 972	1 504	2 398	1 864	1 617	1 228	2 558	..	1 991
2012-13	2 348	2 094	1 487	2 460	2 075	1 830	1 233	3 054	..	2 106
2011-12	2 389	2 191	1 495	2 565	1 937	1 965	1 211	3 027	..	2 147
2010-11	2 852	2 207	1 561	2 750	1 954	2 146	1 204	2 838	..	2 335

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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>
(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 are from Statistical Context Chapter 2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised.

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										
2015-16	339	300	437	291	280	34	92	11	..	1 784
2014-15	453	352	323	323	237	26	110	19	..	1 843
2013-14	341	318	372	390	232	18	109	28	..	1 808
2012-13	358	338	349	440	238	25	132	15	..	1 895
2011-12	324	543	407	366	311	26	119	24	..	2 120
2010-11	420	656	337	363	264	34	97	28	..	2 199
Non-appeal										
2015-16	89	105	1 484	306	76	436	170	613	..	3 279
2014-15	110	104	1 136	271	46	422	199	568	..	2 856
2013-14	91	118	865	242	68	403	258	384	..	2 429
2012-13	158	129	993	264	98	536	309	456	..	2 943
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
Total										
2015-16	428	405	1 921	597	356	470	262	624	..	5 063
2014-15	563	456	1 459	594	283	448	309	587	..	4 699
2013-14	432	436	1 237	632	300	421	367	412	..	4 237
2012-13	516	467	1 342	704	336	561	441	471	..	4 838
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

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>
District/county courts (c), (d)										
Appeal										
2015-16	7 572	3 064	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 085
2014-15	6 975	3 216	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 599
2013-14	6 924	2 917	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 214
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
Non-appeal										
2015-16	4 472	2 175	5 538	2 071	2 186	..	..	..	..	16 442
2014-15	3 661	2 224	5 360	1 872	2 122	..	..	..	..	15 239
2013-14	3 877	2 339	5 062	1 837	2 402	..	..	..	..	15 517
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
Total										
2015-16	12 044	5 239	5 987	2 071	2 186	..	..	..	..	27 527
2014-15	10 636	5 440	5 768	1 872	2 122	..	..	..	..	25 838
2013-14	10 801	5 256	5 435	1 837	2 402	..	..	..	..	25 731
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

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>
Magistrates' courts (e), (f), (g), (h)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	182 013	199 960	215 745	93 959	48 910	16 902	5 353	15 088	..	777 930
2014-15	170 886	275 552	200 589	94 083	50 825	15 651	5 949	16 259	..	829 794
2013-14	159 602	237 452	195 596	79 751	55 580	14 751	6 705	15 811	..	765 248
2012-13	150 596	188 537	183 832	80 239	54 767	17 157	5 060	16 695	..	696 883
2011-12	153 646	180 754	183 963	83 256	55 516	20 336	5 635	15 272	..	698 378
2010-11	181 122	180 337	186 399	88 665	53 944	21 161	5 214	12 723	..	729 565
Children's courts										
2015-16	10 313	25 718	13 466	6 146	4 085	1 150	297	2 193	..	63 368
2014-15	10 478	21 472	11 920	6 403	4 747	1 217	276	2 097	..	58 610
2013-14	10 073	21 280	12 153	6 414	5 353	1 321	355	1 934	..	58 883
2012-13	9 995	21 965	12 526	6 801	5 400	1 733	467	2 102	..	60 989
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
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	192 326	225 678	229 211	100 105	52 995	18 052	5 650	17 281	..	841 298
2014-15	181 364	297 024	212 509	100 486	55 572	16 868	6 225	18 356	..	888 404
2013-14	169 675	258 732	207 749	86 165	60 933	16 072	7 060	17 745	..	824 131
2012-13	160 591	210 502	196 358	87 040	60 167	18 890	5 527	18 797	..	757 872
2011-12	164 809	200 842	196 489	90 520	61 594	22 355	6 202	16 907	..	759 718
2010-11	197 694	200 463	198 825	97 104	60 245	23 237	5 832	13 977	..	797 377



TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (b)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
All criminal courts										
2015-16	204 798	231 322	237 119	102 773	55 537	18 522	5 912	17 905	..	873 888
2014-15	192 563	302 920	219 736	102 952	57 977	17 316	6 534	18 943	..	918 941
2013-14	180 908	264 424	214 421	88 634	63 635	16 493	7 427	18 157	..	854 099
2012-13	171 138	215 999	203 782	89 763	62 695	19 451	5 968	19 268	..	788 064
2011-12	175 748	206 719	203 817	93 083	64 005	22 918	6 599	17 456	..	790 345
2010-11	208 499	206 432	206 854	99 735	62 756	23 887	6 216	14 369	..	828 748

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 have been revised. Data for the reference periods prior to 2010-11 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.
- (f) Includes cases finalised by committals (except Queensland where committals data are not available).
- (g) The increase in the ACT Magistrates court criminal matters in 2013-14 was due to the prosecution of a large number of non-voting matters.
- (h) In 2015-16 the Victorian Magistrates' court made changes to its case management system to improve processes relating to the initiation of infringement matters referred to the court. This has affected the counting rules in relation to finalisations resulting in an overall reduction. Under the previous counting rules finalisations for 2015-16 would have been 281 053.

.. 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									
2015-16	69	73	78	41	35	10	4	12	322
2014-15	98	50	73	41	39	16	1	19	337
2013-14	82	62	90	36	41	5	10	12	338
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	na
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2015-16	86	34	5	27	11	..	..	..	163
2014-15	56	36	5	36	8	..	..	..	141
2013-14	68	49	11	28	11	..	..	..	167
2012-13	77	43	15	20	13	..	..	..	168
2011-12	95	41	7	14	34	..	..	..	191
2010-11	na	46	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's)									
2015-16	291	128	123	74	55	5	18	14	708
2014-15	272	143	112	66	54	11	14	12	684
2013-14	244	103	87	77	74	8	20	18	631
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

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									
2015-16	6	6	4	4	2	na	1	1	24
2014-15	13	1	2	11	1	–	–	–	28
2013-14	8	2	3	15	2	na	–	2	32
2012-13	15	7	7	4	6	–	–	1	40
2011-12	28	7	1	6	15	na	4	–	61
2010-11	na	6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All criminal courts									
2015-16	452	241	210	146	103	15	23	27	1 217
2014-15	439	230	192	154	102	27	15	31	1 190
2013-14	402	216	191	156	128	13	30	32	1 168
2012-13	590	279	219	149	134	16	18	33	1 438
2011-12	559	212	190	127	178	na	27	30	1 323
2010-11	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										
2015-16	727	304	282	178	89	74	55	115	956	2 780
2014-15	750	398	213	168	101	80	65	126	766	2 667
2013-14	840	426	275	171	129	90	40	84	699	2 754
2012-13	721	468	283	194	111	95	44	132	634	2 682
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
Non-appeal										
2015-16	8 255	6 871	3 134	2 414	1 139	767	564	115	4 914	28 173
2014-15	8 815	6 906	3 153	2 249	1 066	864	550	138	3 150	26 891
2013-14	9 291	6 526	3 599	2 199	1 128	1 002	627	148	4 912	29 432
2012-13	11 741	6 991	3 960	2 632	1 195	950	818	166	5 922	34 375
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
Total										
2015-16	8 982	7 175	3 416	2 592	1 228	841	619	230	5 870	30 953
2014-15	9 565	7 304	3 366	2 417	1 167	944	615	264	3 916	29 558
2013-14	10 131	6 952	3 874	2 370	1 257	1 092	667	232	5 611	32 186
2012-13	12 462	7 459	4 243	2 826	1 306	1 045	862	298	6 556	37 057
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

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>
District/county courts										
Appeal										
2015-16	119	41	78	107	102	..	..	..	..	447
2014-15	127	89	56	118	188	..	..	..	..	578
2013-14	181	143	57	105	206	..	..	..	..	692
2012-13	193	128	63	119	169	..	..	..	..	672
2011-12	243	205	71	119	37	..	..	..	..	675
2010-11	162	132	68	108	27	..	..	..	..	497
Non-appeal										
2015-16	7 764	6 744	5 170	4 862	1 741	..	..	..	..	26 281
2014-15	6 720	6 729	5 358	4 654	2 262	..	..	..	..	25 723
2013-14	7 315	6 542	5 304	4 476	2 769	..	..	..	..	26 406
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
Total										
2015-16	7 883	6 785	5 248	4 969	1 843	..	..	..	..	26 728
2014-15	6 847	6 818	5 414	4 772	2 450	..	..	..	..	26 301
2013-14	7 496	6 685	5 361	4 581	2 975	..	..	..	..	27 098
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

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	123 959	90 499	59 337	51 189	25 982	6 348	3 652	6 549	..	367 515
2014-15	133 768	96 376	57 956	49 104	27 596	6 904	3 908	6 756	..	382 368
2013-14	142 646	103 022	56 744	51 971	27 395	7 707	3 955	6 880	..	400 320
2012-13	146 072	106 204	53 866	50 662	26 367	8 404	3 758	7 003	..	402 336
2011-12	149 319	105 913	53 048	50 333	27 107	8 909	3 661	6 418	..	404 708
2010-11	162 134	106 784	60 040	54 162	26 820	9 460	3 341	5 826	..	428 567
Children's courts (e)										
2015-16	8 304	7 849	3 910	1 768	2 173	342	181	396	..	24 923
2014-15	8 389	6 635	3 514	2 192	1 430	354	107	444	..	23 065
2013-14	8 800	6 089	3 609	2 634	1 118	277	119	432	..	23 078
2012-13	8 798	6 241	3 921	2 757	1 256	423	119	367	..	23 882
2011-12	8 900	5 687	3 549	1 619	1 275	440	102	319	..	21 891
2010-11	8 414	4 943	3 798	1 540	1 236	443	156	313	..	20 843
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	132 263	98 348	63 247	52 957	28 155	6 690	3 833	6 945	..	392 438
2014-15	142 157	103 011	61 470	51 296	29 026	7 258	4 015	7 200	..	405 433
2013-14	151 446	109 111	60 353	54 605	28 513	7 984	4 074	7 312	..	423 398
2012-13	154 870	112 445	57 787	53 419	27 623	8 827	3 877	7 370	..	426 218
2011-12	158 219	111 600	56 597	51 952	28 382	9 349	3 763	6 737	..	426 599
2010-11	170 548	111 727	63 838	55 702	28 056	9 903	3 497	6 139	..	449 410

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>
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	149 128	112 308	71 911	60 518	31 226	7 531	4 452	7 175	5 870	450 119
2014-15	158 569	117 133	70 250	58 485	32 643	8 202	4 630	7 464	3 916	461 292
2013-14	169 073	122 748	69 588	61 556	32 745	9 076	4 741	7 544	5 611	482 682
2012-13	175 186	126 239	68 044	60 778	31 856	9 872	4 739	7 668	6 556	490 938
2011-12	178 816	126 614	68 025	60 478	32 978	10 431	4 826	7 027	5 798	494 993
2010-11	188 636	124 800	75 925	63 509	32 519	10 903	4 534	6 442	4 648	511 916
Family courts (f), (g), (h)										
Appeal										
2015-16	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	354	358
2014-15	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	356	364
2013-14	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	349	354
2012-13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	333	335
2011-12	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	332	336
2010-11	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	325	330
Non-appeal										
2015-16	..	..	..	15 769	..	..	..	..	20 199	35 968
2014-15	..	..	..	14 529	..	..	..	..	20 108	34 637
2013-14	..	..	..	14 227	..	..	..	..	19 338	33 565
2012-13	..	..	..	14 978	..	..	..	..	18 040	33 018
2011-12	..	..	..	15 153	..	..	..	..	17 682	32 835
2010-11	..	..	..	15 252	..	..	..	..	18 516	33 768

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										
2015-16	..	..	..	15 773	..	..	..	..	20 553	36 326
2014-15	..	..	..	14 537	..	..	..	..	20 464	35 001
2013-14	..	..	..	14 232	..	..	..	..	19 687	33 919
2012-13	..	..	..	14 980	..	..	..	..	18 373	33 353
2011-12	..	..	..	15 157	..	..	..	..	18 014	33 171
2010-11				15 257					18 841	34 098
Federal Circuit Court (f), (g)										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 338	90 338
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 582	89 582
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 000	89 000
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 563	90 563
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 557	89 557
2010-11									89 344	89 344
Coroners' courts (i)										
2015-16	6 166	6 596	5 313	2 049	2 181	494	250	305	..	23 354
2014-15	6 097	6 884	4 621	2 021	2 441	489	1 016	257	..	23 826
2013-14	6 211	7 623	4 909	2 036	2 044	536	1 184	341	..	24 884
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

Aust cts = Australian courts.



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>
(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.									
(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)	In the Supreme Court of Victoria there were fewer finalised appeal cases in 2015-16 reflecting the downward trend in lodgments combined with the elimination of any significant backlog.									
(e)	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.									
(f)	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.									
(g)	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.									
(h)	Family Court of Western Australia civil finalisations data between the financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were 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 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(i)	Reporting rates for deaths and fires which are reported to the coroner vary across jurisdictions due to differing reporting requirements. Fires are reported to the coroner in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT although the scope of fires reported in the ACT changed in 2015-16, resulting in a substantial reduction in cases finalised in the coroner's court. 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.									

.. 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										
2015-16	6	7	40	23	21	91	67	256	..	21
2014-15	7	8	31	23	17	87	80	240	..	20
2013-14	6	8	26	25	18	82	96	170	..	18
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
District/county courts										
2015-16	157	87	125	80	128	..	..	..	..	115
2014-15	141	92	121	73	125	..	..	..	..	109
2013-14	145	91	116	72	143	..	..	..	..	110
2012-13	136	89	132	82	132	..	..	..	..	111
2011-12	145	94	128	82	124	..	..	..	..	113
2010-11	143	94	139	89	134	..	..	..	..	117
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	2 373	3 335	4 486	3 608	2 872	3 267	1 362	6 183	..	3 249
2014-15	2 259	4 681	4 222	3 645	3 005	3 038	1 535	6 656	..	3 512
2013-14	2 138	4 100	4 170	3 126	3 314	2 870	1 745	6 518	..	3 282
2012-13	2 049	3 320	3 987	3 245	3 295	3 348	1 333	7 048	..	3 042
2011-12	2 120	3 243	4 076	3 488	3 375	3 974	1 520	6 572	..	3 106
2010-11	2 523	3 281	4 201	3 823	3 304	4 147	1 429	5 525	..	3 290

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>
Children's courts										
2015-16	134	429	280	236	240	222	76	899	..	265
2014-15	138	365	251	248	281	236	71	858	..	248
2013-14	135	367	259	251	319	257	92	797	..	253
2012-13	136	387	272	275	325	338	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
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	2 507	3 764	4 767	3 844	3 112	3 489	1 438	7 081	..	3 514
2014-15	2 397	5 046	4 473	3 893	3 285	3 274	1 606	7 515	..	3 760
2013-14	2 273	4 468	4 429	3 378	3 633	3 127	1 838	7 315	..	3 534
2012-13	2 185	3 706	4 259	3 520	3 620	3 686	1 456	7 936	..	3 309
2011-12	2 274	3 603	4 354	3 792	3 744	4 369	1 673	7 276	..	3 379
2010-11	2 753	3 648	4 481	4 187	3 690	4 554	1 599	6 069	..	3 596
All criminal courts										
2015-16	2 670	3 858	4 931	3 947	3 262	3 580	1 504	7 337	..	3 650
2014-15	2 545	5 146	4 626	3 988	3 428	3 361	1 686	7 755	..	3 890
2013-14	2 423	4 566	4 571	3 475	3 794	3 209	1 933	7 485	..	3 663
2012-13	2 329	3 803	4 420	3 630	3 772	3 796	1 572	8 134	..	3 440
2011-12	2 425	3 708	4 516	3 899	3 891	4 479	1 780	7 512	..	3 515
2010-11	2 904	3 756	4 662	4 301	3 844	4 682	1 704	6 239	..	3 738

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 chapter 2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.6 and chapter 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).

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>
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.. Not applicable.

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

Population figures are from Statistical Context Chapter 2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised.

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										
2015-16	117	120	71	100	72	163	158	94	..	129
2014-15	126	124	71	94	69	183	159	108	..	125
2013-14	136	120	83	93	75	212	174	96	..	138
2012-13	170	131	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
District/county courts										
2015-16	103	113	109	191	108	..	..	..	..	112
2014-15	91	116	114	185	145	..	..	..	..	111
2013-14	100	115	114	180	177	..	..	..	..	116
2012-13	107	112	130	183	176	..	..	..	..	121
2011-12	115	114	134	222	193	..	..	..	..	130
2010-11	112	107	115	223	192	..	..	..	..	123
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	1 616	1 509	1 234	1 966	1 526	1 227	929	2 684	..	1 535
2014-15	1 768	1 637	1 220	1 902	1 631	1 340	1 008	2 766	..	1 618
2013-14	1 911	1 779	1 210	2 037	1 633	1 500	1 030	2 836	..	1 717
2012-13	1 988	1 870	1 168	2 049	1 586	1 640	990	2 956	..	1 756
2011-12	2 060	1 900	1 175	2 108	1 648	1 741	988	2 762	..	1 800
2010-11	2 258	1 943	1 353	2 336	1 643	1 854	916	2 530	..	1 933

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>
Children's courts										
2015-16	108	131	81	68	128	66	46	162	..	104
2014-15	111	113	74	85	85	69	28	182	..	98
2013-14	118	105	77	103	67	54	31	178	..	99
2012-13	120	110	85	111	76	83	31	155	..	104
2011-12	123	102	79	68	78	86	28	137	..	97
2010-11	117	90	86	66	76	87	43	136	..	94
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	1 724	1 640	1 315	2 034	1 653	1 293	975	2 846	..	1 639
2014-15	1 879	1 750	1 294	1 987	1 716	1 409	1 036	2 948	..	1 716
2013-14	2 029	1 884	1 287	2 141	1 700	1 553	1 061	3 014	..	1 816
2012-13	2 107	1 980	1 253	2 160	1 662	1 723	1 021	3 111	..	1 861
2011-12	2 183	2 002	1 254	2 176	1 725	1 827	1 015	2 899	..	1 897
2010-11	2 375	2 033	1 439	2 402	1 719	1 941	959	2 666	..	2 027
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	1 944	1 873	1 495	2 324	1 834	1 456	1 133	2 940	..	1 880
2014-15	2 096	1 990	1 479	2 266	1 930	1 592	1 194	3 056	..	1 953
2013-14	2 265	2 120	1 483	2 413	1 952	1 766	1 234	3 110	..	2 070
2012-13	2 384	2 223	1 476	2 458	1 917	1 927	1 249	3 237	..	2 143
2011-12	2 467	2 271	1 507	2 533	2 005	2 038	1 302	3 024	..	2 201
2010-11	2 627	2 271	1 711	2 739	1 992	2 137	1 243	2 797	..	2 309

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>
Family courts										
2015-16	..	..	..	606	..	..	..	..	86	152
2014-15	..	..	..	563	..	..	..	..	87	148
2013-14	..	..	..	558	..	..	..	..	84	145
2012-13	..	..	..	606	..	..	..	..	80	146
2011-12	..	..	..	635	..	..	..	..	80	148
2010-11	..	..	..	658	..	..	..	..	85	154
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	377	377
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	379	379
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	382
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	395
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	398
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	403
Coroners' courts										
2015-16	80	110	110	79	128	95	64	125	..	98
2014-15	81	117	97	78	144	95	262	105	..	101
2013-14	83	132	105	80	122	104	308	141	..	107
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

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

.. Not applicable.

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

Population figures are from Statistical Context Chapter 2. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised.



TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</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										
2015-16	23 388	25 473	16 401	15 848	9 467	7 825	8 688	13 197	..	120 288
2014-15	21 495	23 291	15 065	15 279	9 354	7 839	7 736	11 843	..	111 902
2013-14	18 864	22 209	15 964	13 400	8 559	8 062	7 574	10 601	..	105 233
2012-13	20 174	21 835	17 540	13 234	9 620	8 020	6 124	10 465	..	107 012
2011-12	19 839	23 297	16 161	12 763	9 378	8 001	5 486	9 201	..	104 126
2010-11	16 123	26 415	15 287	11 941	9 497	7 472	5 393	9 561		101 688
District/county courts (f)										
2015-16	75 261	80 616	45 685	37 958	19 619	..	..	..	..	259 139
2014-15	70 019	82 253	45 002	39 482	20 262	..	..	..	..	257 019
2013-14	72 275	71 665	43 909	37 934	21 718	..	..	..	..	247 500
2012-13	70 683	79 295	47 877	38 437	23 610	..	..	..	..	259 903
2011-12	84 309	81 803	43 268	39 696	22 503	..	..	..	..	271 580
2010-11	74 792	81 082	42 594	36 479	23 520					258 467
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	116 897	97 232	84 820	69 825	41 030	9 014	9 863	13 314	..	441 995
2014-15	120 681	92 460	84 219	79 969	40 615	9 264	7 943	13 393	..	448 544
2013-14	118 762	87 489	83 951	80 959	33 683	10 252	7 239	13 156	..	435 490
2012-13	118 915	86 089	85 543	82 346	33 851	9 827	6 913	11 738	..	435 222
2011-12	131 104	87 018	86 654	79 856	34 597	9 666	7 520	11 222	..	447 637
2010-11	114 098	85 035	81 584	77 793	32 237	9 469	7 476	11 049	..	418 742

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2015-16	8 223	4 474	7 833	4 349	3 691	730	670	2 086	..	32 056
2014-15	7 517	3 902	7 963	6 483	3 622	723	1 069	1 739	..	33 018
2013-14	7 168	3 655	7 898	6 278	4 042	1 149	1 093	1 683	..	32 967
2012-13	7 929	3 064	9 362	6 023	4 042	1 103	939	1 525	..	33 987
2011-12	9 356	2 630	9 397	6 515	4 065	1 069	1 058	1 458	..	35 549
2010-11	16 350	2 276	9 304	6 408	3 805	1 122	1 049	1 040	..	41 354
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	125 120	101 706	92 653	74 173	44 722	9 744	10 533	15 400	..	474 051
2014-15	128 199	96 362	92 182	86 452	44 237	9 987	9 012	15 132	..	481 562
2013-14	125 930	91 144	91 849	87 237	37 725	11 401	8 332	14 840	..	468 457
2012-13	126 844	89 153	94 905	88 369	37 893	10 930	7 852	13 263	..	469 209
2011-12	140 460	89 649	96 051	86 372	38 663	10 735	8 578	12 679	..	483 186
2010-11	130 448	87 311	90 888	84 201	36 042	10 591	8 525	12 089	..	460 096
All criminal courts										
2015-16	223 769	207 796	154 739	127 980	73 807	17 569	19 221	28 597	..	853 479
2014-15	219 713	201 906	152 249	141 214	73 854	17 826	16 748	26 975	..	850 484
2013-14	217 069	185 018	151 722	138 570	68 001	19 463	15 906	25 441	..	821 190
2012-13	217 702	190 284	160 322	140 040	71 122	18 950	13 976	23 729	..	836 124
2011-12	244 608	194 749	155 480	138 831	70 544	18 736	14 063	21 881	..	858 892
2010-11	221 363	194 807	148 769	132 621	69 059	18 063	13 918	21 650	..	820 251

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2015-16	24 213	26 126	16 409	15 848	9 822	7 825	8 688	13 533	..	122 464
2014-15	22 161	23 907	15 074	15 279	9 687	7 839	7 736	12 078	..	113 761
2013-14	19 455	22 788	16 320	13 400	8 884	8 062	7 574	10 809	..	107 292
2012-13	20 765	22 419	17 903	13 234	9 978	8 060	6 124	10 728	..	109 211
2011-12	20 639	23 864	16 554	12 763	9 736	8 140	5 486	9 415	..	106 596
2010-11	16 812	27 171	15 707	11 941	9 841	7 610	5 393	9 775	..	104 251
District/county courts										
2015-16	77 413	81 989	45 706	37 958	20 308	..	..	..	..	263 374
2014-15	72 020	83 688	45 030	39 482	20 956	..	..	..	..	261 176
2013-14	74 348	72 964	44 801	37 934	22 468	..	..	..	..	252 515
2012-13	72 664	80 620	48 928	38 437	24 406	..	..	..	..	265 055
2011-12	87 150	83 123	44 211	39 696	23 304	..	..	..	..	277 485
2010-11	77 334	82 389	43 688	36 479	24 322	..	..	..	..	264 212
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	121 156	99 802	84 885	69 825	42 386	9 014	9 863	13 671	..	450 601
2014-15	124 948	94 941	84 305	81 935	41 958	9 264	7 943	13 744	..	459 037
2013-14	122 840	89 936	86 526	80 959	34 857	10 252	7 239	13 459	..	446 067
2012-13	122 899	88 480	87 982	82 346	35 037	9 876	6 913	12 097	..	445 631
2011-12	136 034	89 387	89 128	79 856	35 821	9 863	7 520	11 592	..	459 201
2010-11	118 963	87 356	84 140	77 793	33 367	9 651	7 476	11 348	..	430 094

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2015-16	8 564	4 591	7 839	4 349	3 834	730	670	2 142	..	32 719
2014-15	7 818	4 008	7 971	6 483	3 759	723	1 069	1 784	..	33 616
2013-14	7 451	3 752	8 089	6 278	4 199	1 149	1 093	1 722	..	33 734
2012-13	8 227	3 146	9 600	6 023	4 197	1 110	939	1 572	..	34 814
2011-12	9 858	2 701	9 642	6 515	4 223	1 093	1 058	1 501	..	36 592
2010-11	17 033	2 342	9 563	6 408	3 948	1 144	1 049	1 068	..	42 553
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	129 720	104 393	92 724	74 173	46 219	9 744	10 533	15 813	..	483 320
2014-15	132 765	98 949	92 277	88 419	45 717	9 987	9 012	15 528	..	492 654
2013-14	130 291	93 687	94 615	87 237	39 056	11 401	8 332	15 182	..	479 801
2012-13	131 127	91 626	97 582	88 369	39 234	10 986	7 852	13 669	..	480 445
2011-12	145 892	92 087	98 770	86 372	40 044	10 955	8 578	13 094	..	495 792
2010-11	135 996	89 697	93 703	84 201	37 315	10 794	8 525	12 416	..	472 648
All criminal courts										
2015-16	231 346	212 508	154 839	127 980	76 348	17 569	19 221	29 346	..	869 158
2014-15	226 947	206 543	152 380	143 181	76 360	17 826	16 748	27 607	..	867 591
2013-14	224 094	189 440	155 736	138 570	70 408	19 463	15 906	25 990	..	839 607
2012-13	224 556	194 666	164 412	140 040	73 619	19 046	13 976	24 397	..	854 711
2011-12	253 682	199 074	159 535	138 831	73 084	19 095	14 063	22 509	..	879 872
2010-11	230 142	199 257	153 098	132 621	71 478	18 405	13 918	22 191	..	841 111

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.									
(b)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2015-16=100). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 for more information.									
(c)	NSW accommodation expenditure for the primary Supreme Court building location includes depreciation and related contract fees. This is instead of the imputed rent which was reported in prior years. This change has been made to better reflect the actual ownership of the primary Supreme Court building. NSW majority owns the building and land and now reports the depreciation and related contract fees in proportion to its ownership.									
(d)	In 2014-15 Queensland government departments were no longer required to pay payroll tax on salaries and wages. Appropriation was reduced accordingly and the expense is no longer reflected in costs resulting in an overall reduction in total expenditure.									
(e)	WA Supreme Court expenditure data for years prior to 2015-16 have been revised in accordance with changes to judicial officer FTEs.									
(f)	Victorian County court criminal data include costs relating to the Public Private Partnership for the Victorian County Court facility.									
	.. Not applicable.									

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

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (e)										
2015-16	63 221	54 631	19 722	24 444	11 094	4 596	5 605	4 608	103 833	291 754
2014-15	72 281	54 066	21 945	25 317	10 525	4 146	5 405	5 181	104 599	303 465
2013-14	77 373	48 865	21 889	27 141	10 303	4 493	5 276	5 711	105 593	306 644
2012-13	73 029	49 635	21 632	26 679	10 179	5 021	5 860	5 742	99 827	297 606
2011-12	81 269	51 428	19 078	29 415	11 830	4 899	5 474	6 030	106 060	315 483
2010-11	75 518	44 034	17 287	27 397	11 138	4 524	5 600	6 234	100 941	292 674
District/county courts (f)										
2015-16	36 599	34 955	11 287	17 026	8 174	..	..	..	..	108 041
2014-15	37 816	32 917	11 201	16 703	8 232	..	..	..	..	106 868
2013-14	35 735	32 451	10 597	16 156	7 163	..	..	..	..	102 102
2012-13	37 420	31 196	11 215	16 849	7 581	..	..	..	..	104 261
2011-12	30 075	29 125	10 099	15 968	7 761	..	..	..	..	93 028
2010-11	28 806	27 277	10 413	15 105	8 179	..	..	..	..	89 780
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	48 850	45 199	24 188	26 761	9 936	2 503	6 345	5 915	..	169 697
2014-15	59 820	42 828	23 209	20 145	10 122	2 480	6 735	5 897	..	171 235
2013-14	64 916	41 173	22 582	17 943	12 477	1 935	6 679	5 328	..	173 032
2012-13	71 876	40 505	23 128	17 111	12 463	1 850	6 471	5 415	..	178 819
2011-12	75 419	40 944	22 966	16 430	12 841	1 822	7 118	5 273	..	182 813
2010-11	64 590	40 015	24 087	16 239	13 235	1 886	7 254	5 937	..	173 242

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</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</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts (g)										
2015-16	7 006	17 886	4 810	2 397	1 206	208	1 003	367	..	34 883
2014-15	6 668	15 618	4 807	1 466	735	252	397	372	..	30 316
2013-14	6 563	14 622	4 788	1 647	818	570	414	392	..	29 815
2012-13	7 379	12 293	5 813	1 626	800	513	417	297	..	29 138
2011-12	7 421	10 554	6 242	1 384	894	550	523	305	..	27 872
2010-11	11 028	9 139	5 826	1 397	1 072	609	525	327	..	29 924
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	55 856	63 085	28 998	29 158	11 142	2 711	7 349	6 282	..	204 581
2014-15	66 488	58 446	28 016	21 612	10 857	2 732	7 132	6 269	..	201 551
2013-14	71 479	55 795	27 370	19 590	13 295	2 505	7 094	5 720	..	202 847
2012-13	79 256	52 799	28 941	18 737	13 262	2 363	6 888	5 711	..	207 957
2011-12	82 839	51 497	29 208	17 815	13 735	2 372	7 641	5 579	..	210 685
2010-11	75 618	49 155	29 913	17 637	14 306	2 495	7 779	6 264	..	203 166
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	155 676	152 671	60 007	70 627	30 410	7 307	12 954	10 890	103 833	604 375
2014-15	176 584	145 429	61 162	63 631	29 614	6 878	12 537	11 450	104 599	611 884
2013-14	184 587	137 111	59 856	62 887	30 761	6 998	12 370	11 431	105 593	611 594
2012-13	189 706	133 630	61 788	62 265	31 023	7 384	12 748	11 454	99 827	609 824
2011-12	194 182	132 050	58 384	63 198	33 326	7 271	13 115	11 609	106 060	619 196
2010-11	179 942	120 466	57 614	60 138	33 623	7 020	13 378	12 498	100 941	585 620

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Family courts (h)										
2015-16	..	..	..	29 042	..	..	..	..	71 247	100 289
2014-15	..	..	..	29 678	..	..	..	..	72 144	101 823
2013-14	..	..	..	28 492	..	..	..	..	71 317	99 808
2012-13	..	..	..	29 930	..	..	..	..	98 200	128 130
2011-12	..	..	..	28 524	..	..	..	..	112 597	141 121
2010-11	..	..	..	27 818	..	..	..	..	116 044	143 862
Federal Circuit Court (h), (i)										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134 666	134 666
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138 669	138 669
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141 272	141 272
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109 323	109 323
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110 926	110 926
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105 019	105 019
Coroners' courts (j), (k)										
2015-16	5 783	12 755	10 320	6 221	3 458	1 208	1 044	955	..	41 743
2014-15	5 560	12 527	9 975	5 876	3 440	983	2 031	1 021	..	41 414
2013-14	5 717	13 141	9 238	5 580	3 338	425	1 681	1 029	..	40 149
2012-13	5 405	15 346	11 659	6 517	3 213	416	1 106	1 248	..	44 911
2011-12	4 753	15 190	13 442	5 071	3 182	463	1 150	1 204	..	44 455
2010-11	6 222	14 725	11 558	4 799	3 204	578	1 585	1 183	..	43 853



TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
<i>Probate (l)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2015-16	990	784	285	1 210	784	267	58	78	..	4 456
2014-15	1 208	894	273	1 255	712	253	68	52	..	4 715
2013-14	996	844	275	1 153	651	109	80	47	..	4 155
2012-13	937	845	279	1 224	656	119	74	61	..	4 197
2011-12	838	794	213	1 224	558	145	36	34	..	3 843
2010-11	1 400	780	277	388	577	141	35	42	..	3 641
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (e)										
2015-16	65 516	56 155	19 734	24 444	11 502	4 596	5 605	4 720	103 833	296 104
2014-15	74 832	55 502	21 962	25 317	10 890	4 146	5 405	5 282	104 599	307 936
2013-14	79 937	50 217	22 442	27 141	10 690	4 493	5 276	5 822	105 593	311 612
2012-13	75 488	50 997	22 144	26 679	10 554	5 040	5 860	5 884	99 827	302 472
2011-12	84 554	52 749	19 612	29 415	12 289	4 973	5 474	6 173	106 060	321 299
2010-11	78 794	45 322	17 838	27 397	11 541	4 600	5 600	6 384	100 941	298 418
District/county courts (f)										
2015-16	37 859	35 633	11 295	17 026	8 474	..	..	..	..	110 287
2014-15	39 089	33 520	11 211	16 703	8 537	..	..	..	..	109 060
2013-14	36 873	33 084	10 866	16 156	7 434	..	..	..	..	104 413
2012-13	38 606	31 752	11 504	16 849	7 864	..	..	..	..	106 575
2011-12	31 191	29 616	10 377	15 968	8 060	..	..	..	..	95 212
2010-11	29 875	27 737	10 719	15 105	8 483	..	..	..	..	91 918

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</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</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	50 496	46 408	24 207	26 761	10 241	2 503	6 345	6 074	..	173 035
2014-15	61 767	43 995	23 235	20 145	10 428	2 480	6 735	6 052	..	174 836
2013-14	66 976	42 324	23 193	17 943	12 855	1 935	6 679	5 450	..	177 355
2012-13	74 111	41 630	23 711	17 111	12 850	1 860	6 471	5 582	..	183 326
2011-12	77 832	42 059	23 535	16 430	13 250	1 858	7 118	5 435	..	187 517
2010-11	66 908	41 108	24 744	16 239	13 648	1 919	7 254	6 106	..	177 925
Children's courts (g)										
2015-16	7 297	18 355	4 814	2 397	1 246	208	1 003	377	..	35 697
2014-15	6 935	16 044	4 813	1 466	763	252	397	382	..	31 052
2013-14	6 824	15 007	4 913	1 647	849	570	414	401	..	30 627
2012-13	7 657	12 621	5 964	1 626	830	516	417	306	..	29 938
2011-12	7 784	10 835	6 406	1 384	929	560	523	314	..	28 735
2010-11	11 448	9 402	5 990	1 397	1 110	619	525	336	..	30 828
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	57 793	64 763	29 021	29 158	11 486	2 711	7 349	6 451	..	208 731
2014-15	68 703	60 039	28 047	21 612	11 190	2 732	7 132	6 433	..	205 888
2013-14	73 800	57 331	28 106	19 590	13 704	2 505	7 094	5 851	..	207 982
2012-13	81 768	54 251	29 675	18 737	13 681	2 375	6 888	5 888	..	213 264
2011-12	85 616	52 894	29 940	17 815	14 179	2 419	7 641	5 749	..	216 251
2010-11	78 356	50 509	30 734	17 637	14 758	2 539	7 779	6 442	..	208 753

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</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</i>	<i>Total</i>
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	161 168	156 551	60 050	70 627	31 463	7 307	12 954	11 171	103 833	615 123
2014-15	182 624	149 061	61 220	63 631	30 618	6 878	12 537	11 715	104 599	622 884
2013-14	190 610	140 632	61 414	62 887	31 829	6 998	12 370	11 674	105 593	624 006
2012-13	195 862	137 000	63 323	62 265	32 098	7 415	12 748	11 772	99 827	622 311
2011-12	201 360	135 258	59 930	63 198	34 528	7 392	13 115	11 922	106 060	632 763
2010-11	187 025	123 568	59 292	60 138	34 782	7 138	13 378	12 826	100 941	599 088
Family courts (h)										
2015-16	..	..	..	29 042	..	..	..	..	71 247	100 289
2014-15	..	..	..	29 678	..	..	..	..	72 144	101 823
2013-14	..	..	..	28 492	..	..	..	..	71 317	99 808
2012-13	..	..	..	29 930	..	..	..	..	98 200	128 130
2011-12	..	..	..	28 524	..	..	..	..	112 597	141 121
2010-11	..	..	..	27 818	..	..	..	..	116 044	143 862
Federal Circuit Court (h), (i)										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134 666	134 666
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138 669	138 669
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141 272	141 272
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109 323	109 323
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110 926	110 926
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105 019	105 019

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
<i>Coroners' courts (j), (k)</i>										
2015-16	6 011	13 125	10 328	6 221	3 582	1 208	1 044	981	..	42 499
2014-15	5 789	12 892	9 987	5 876	3 562	983	2 031	1 041	..	42 160
2013-14	5 954	13 531	9 417	5 580	3 452	425	1 681	1 058	..	41 098
2012-13	5 648	15 734	12 039	6 517	3 332	416	1 106	1 279	..	46 070
2011-12	5 034	15 628	13 780	5 071	3 303	472	1 150	1 237	..	45 674
2010-11	6 510	15 146	11 880	4 799	3 319	585	1 585	1 212	..	45 037
<i>Autopsy (l), (m)</i>										
<i>Coroners' courts autopsy expenditure</i>										
2015-16	20 376	4 262	2 746	10 766	4 275	393	978	527	..	44 323
2014-15	20 043	3 961	2 432	11 199	4 201	410	1 026	483	..	43 755
2013-14	18 829	2 753	2 535	8 876	4 061	498	1 058	450	..	39 060
2012-13	17 868	2 710	2 687	10 408	3 911	459	1 024	421	..	39 487
2011-12	18 752	2 058	2 752	9 032	3 739	471	1 119	473	..	38 395
2010-11	17 171	2 264	2 588	8 397	3 682	505	660	420	..	35 687
<i>Probate (l)</i>										
<i>Supreme courts</i>										
2015-16	990	784	285	1 210	784	267	58	78	..	4 456
2014-15	1 208	894	273	1 255	712	253	68	52	..	4 715
2013-14	996	844	275	1 153	651	109	80	47	..	4 155
2012-13	937	845	279	1 224	656	119	74	61	..	4 197
2011-12	838	794	213	1 224	558	145	36	34	..	3 843
2010-11	1 400	780	277	388	577	141	35	42	..	3 641

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</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</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.									
(b)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2015-16=100). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 for more information.									
(c)	NSW accommodation expenditure for the primary Supreme Court building location includes depreciation and related contract fees. This is instead of the imputed rent which was reported in prior years. This change has been made to better reflect the actual ownership of the primary Supreme Court building. NSW majority owns the building and land and now reports the depreciation and related contract fees in proportion to its ownership.									
(d)	In 2014-15 Queensland government departments were no longer required to pay payroll tax on salaries and wages. Appropriation was reduced accordingly and the expense is no longer reflected in costs resulting in an overall reduction in total expenditure.									
(e)	Data for the Federal Court of Australia exclude the costs of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court.									
(f)	Victorian County court civil data include costs relating to the Public Private Partnership for the Victorian County Court facility.									
(g)	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.									
(h)	From 1 July 2013 the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court prescribed agencies were merged into a single prescribed agency, however remain as separate Chapter III courts. A single set of financial statements is maintained on behalf of the single entity and expenses/assets have been attributed to each jurisdiction on the basis of either being directly attributed to the jurisdiction or an estimated allocation to the jurisdiction. Prior to 1 July 2013 the Family Court of Australia expenditure figures had 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 provided 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.									
(i)	The Federal Circuit Court expenditure data include some resources received free of charge from the Federal Court of Australia and prior to 1 July 2013 it also included resources received free of charge from 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 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.									
(j)	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.									

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</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</i>	<i>Total</i>
(k)	Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners Court and the Victorian Coroners Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports.									
(l)	Payroll tax could not be estimated and deducted for probate registries.									
(m)	Refers to costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees.									
(n)	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).

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Criminal income</b>										
Supreme courts										
2015-16	57	–	84	153	469	–	56	518	..	1 337
2014-15	110	–	93	70	520	–	50	299	..	1 142
2013-14	142	–	88	61	466	–	82	238	..	1 077
2012-13	100	–	199	68	504	–	47	243	..	1 161
2011-12	153	–	188	82	538	–	29	247	..	1 238
2010-11	107	11	118	75	465	–	81	207	..	1 062
District/county courts										
2015-16	3 478	–	295	156	608	..	..	..	..	4 537
2014-15	2 912	–	341	95	583	..	..	..	..	3 931
2013-14	2 429	–	322	81	614	..	..	..	..	3 445
2012-13	2 744	–	658	44	720	..	..	..	..	4 166
2011-12	3 312	–	606	126	791	..	..	..	..	4 835
2010-11	3 493	–	428	82	791	..	..	..	..	4 793
Magistrates' courts (d)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	11 446	–	1 298	7 557	817	881	296	94	..	22 389
2014-15	12 383	–	1 371	7 750	811	770	555	97	..	23 737
2013-14	11 713	–	1 358	7 185	2 405	610	318	88	..	23 677
2012-13	9 579	–	1 556	6 995	3 948	942	144	28	..	23 191
2011-12	10 466	–	1 446	8 165	4 112	996	264	29	..	25 479
2010-11	8 943	–	1 696	8 433	4 985	1 257	454	47	..	25 816

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</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										
2015-16	–	–	179	49	20	–	–	7	..	255
2014-15	–	–	184	19	20	3	–	7	..	234
2013-14	1	–	194	27	41	4	9	6	..	281
2012-13	1	–	187	41	59	5	–	1	..	293
2011-12	68	–	176	46	57	3	–	4	..	354
2010-11	11	–	209	23	67	–	–	4	..	314
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	11 446	–	1 477	7 606	837	881	296	101	..	22 644
2014-15	12 383	–	1 555	7 769	831	773	555	104	..	23 971
2013-14	11 714	–	1 552	7 212	2 445	614	327	94	..	23 958
2012-13	9 580	–	1 742	7 036	4 006	948	144	29	..	23 484
2011-12	10 535	–	1 622	8 211	4 170	999	264	32	..	25 832
2010-11	8 954	–	1 905	8 456	5 053	1 257	454	51	..	26 130
All criminal courts										
2015-16	14 981	–	1 856	7 915	1 913	881	352	620	..	28 518
2014-15	15 405	–	1 990	7 935	1 934	773	606	403	..	29 044
2013-14	14 285	–	1 962	7 354	3 525	614	409	332	..	28 480
2012-13	12 423	–	2 600	7 148	5 230	948	191	273	..	28 812
2011-12	14 000	–	2 416	8 419	5 499	999	293	279	..	31 905
2010-11	12 554	11	2 450	8 612	6 309	1 257	534	258	..	31 986



TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
<b>Civil income</b>										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2015-16	27 646	11 879	7 463	6 841	4 467	714	1 783	594	17 872	79 259
2014-15	27 725	11 755	6 864	5 961	4 513	803	1 450	559	20 342	79 973
2013-14	30 262	11 586	7 012	5 733	4 518	845	1 860	566	23 264	85 647
2012-13	30 704	10 456	7 289	5 584	4 933	813	1 256	364	21 298	82 697
2011-12	32 759	9 505	6 890	6 145	5 448	594	1 147	345	16 021	78 856
2010-11	31 044	8 583	6 052	5 755	4 212	608	1 070	345	14 264	71 934
District/county courts										
2015-16	14 394	10 833	5 439	5 616	2 262	..	..	..	..	38 545
2014-15	14 039	11 069	5 487	5 237	2 117	..	..	..	..	37 949
2013-14	13 487	12 440	5 602	4 957	2 447	..	..	..	..	38 932
2012-13	13 791	9 949	5 634	4 700	3 802	..	..	..	..	37 876
2011-12	13 050	8 559	6 100	4 463	3 277	..	..	..	..	35 449
2010-11	12 768	8 718	4 409	4 659	3 185	..	..	..	..	33 739
Magistrates' courts (d)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	26 121	21 612	7 170	7 777	4 730	868	1 379	349	..	70 006
2014-15	24 988	23 768	7 721	7 448	5 075	920	1 557	433	..	71 911
2013-14	25 142	24 502	8 431	7 030	5 233	812	1 529	378	..	73 056
2012-13	27 443	22 877	8 126	6 674	6 132	1 056	1 098	329	..	73 735
2011-12	28 313	17 046	7 407	5 860	5 756	993	1 014	388	..	66 776
2010-11	24 028	17 788	7 903	6 257	5 741	1 140	848	410	..	64 115

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</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										
2015-16	–	–	117	33	6	–	–	–	..	157
2014-15	1	–	120	24	5	–	–	1	..	151
2013-14	1	–	126	25	4	–	4	1	..	162
2012-13	1	–	124	28	7	–	–	–	..	160
2011-12	56	–	117	22	7	–	–	1	..	204
2010-11	5	1	138	14	8	–	–	–	..	167
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	26 121	21 612	7 287	7 811	4 736	868	1 379	349	..	70 163
2014-15	24 989	23 768	7 841	7 472	5 081	920	1 557	433	..	72 063
2013-14	25 143	24 502	8 557	7 055	5 237	812	1 533	379	..	73 218
2012-13	27 444	22 877	8 249	6 703	6 139	1 056	1 098	329	..	73 895
2011-12	28 370	17 046	7 524	5 882	5 763	993	1 014	389	..	66 980
2010-11	24 034	17 789	8 041	6 271	5 749	1 140	848	410	..	64 282
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	68 161	44 324	20 189	20 268	11 465	1 582	3 162	943	17 872	187 966
2014-15	66 753	46 592	20 192	18 671	11 712	1 724	3 007	993	20 342	189 984
2013-14	68 891	48 528	21 172	17 745	12 202	1 656	3 393	945	23 264	197 797
2012-13	71 940	43 282	21 173	16 986	14 873	1 869	2 354	693	21 298	194 468
2011-12	74 179	35 110	20 514	16 490	14 488	1 587	2 161	734	16 021	181 284
2010-11	67 845	35 090	18 503	16 685	13 146	1 749	1 917	755	14 264	169 955

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Family courts (e)										
2015-16	..	..	..	6 140	..	..	..	..	8 020	14 160
2014-15	..	..	..	6 544	..	..	..	..	6 668	13 212
2013-14	..	..	..	5 955	..	..	..	..	6 353	12 308
2012-13	..	..	..	4 821	..	..	..	..	6 130	10 951
2011-12	..	..	..	4 038	..	..	..	..	5 935	9 974
2010-11	..	..	..	3 832	..	..	..	..	7 086	10 919
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 473	67 473
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54 554	54 554
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 303	52 303
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 040	41 040
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 597	33 597
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 898	32 898
Coroners' courts (f)										
2015-16	162	—	35	434	43	—	47	17	..	738
2014-15	100	—	52	64	38	—	27	10	..	291
2013-14	128	—	29	70	30	2	48	—	..	307
2012-13	148	—	121	86	43	2	42	—	..	442
2011-12	130	—	153	50	33	4	16	—	..	387
2010-11	175	—	171	50	39	4	11	—	..	451

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2015-16	37 060	6 675	6 429	2 254	7 476	1 468	1 155	266	..	62 782
2014-15	34 560	6 330	6 135	1 956	7 126	1 359	1 101	270	..	58 838
2013-14	30 469	5 965	5 816	1 652	6 235	1 321	1 018	268	..	52 743
2012-13	29 306	7 039	5 755	1 377	6 268	1 308	898	188	..	52 139
2011-12	27 944	6 429	5 034	1 293	5 844	906	565	174	..	48 189
2010-11	26 513	6 018	4 734	1 278	5 263	880	561	183	..	45 430

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (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 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2015-16=100). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 for more information.
- (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) 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.
- (e) Many lodgments and hearings in the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court do not attract fees and a proportion of fees are reduced or exempted. From 1 July 2012 compulsory hearing fees were introduced and since that date a number of significant increases to fee rates have applied. On 1 July 2013 Conciliation Conference fees were introduced.
- (f) 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).

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2015-16 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										
2015-16	23 331	25 473	16 317	15 696	8 998	7 825	8 632	12 679	..	118 951
2014-15	21 385	23 291	14 971	15 209	8 835	7 839	7 685	11 544	..	110 760
2013-14	18 723	22 209	15 876	13 339	8 093	8 062	7 492	10 363	..	104 156
2012-13	20 075	21 835	17 341	13 166	9 116	8 020	6 077	10 222	..	105 851
2011-12	19 686	23 297	15 972	12 681	8 840	8 001	5 457	8 954	..	102 888
2010-11	16 016	26 404	15 170	11 866	9 032	7 472	5 312	9 354	..	100 626
District/county courts										
2015-16	71 783	80 616	45 390	37 802	19 011	..	..	..	..	254 602
2014-15	67 108	82 253	44 661	39 387	19 679	..	..	..	..	253 088
2013-14	69 847	71 665	43 587	37 853	21 104	..	..	..	..	244 055
2012-13	67 939	79 295	47 219	38 393	22 890	..	..	..	..	255 737
2011-12	80 997	81 803	42 662	39 571	21 712	..	..	..	..	266 745
2010-11	71 299	81 082	42 166	36 397	22 729	..	..	..	..	253 674
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	105 451	97 232	83 522	62 268	40 214	8 133	9 567	13 219	..	419 606
2014-15	108 298	92 460	82 848	72 219	39 804	8 494	7 388	13 296	..	424 807
2013-14	107 049	87 489	82 593	73 773	31 278	9 642	6 921	13 068	..	411 814
2012-13	109 336	86 089	83 987	75 351	29 903	8 885	6 769	11 710	..	412 031
2011-12	120 638	87 018	85 208	71 691	30 485	8 670	7 256	11 193	..	422 158
2010-11	105 155	85 035	79 888	69 360	27 251	8 212	7 023	11 003	..	392 926

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2015-16 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>
Children's courts										
2015-16	8 223	4 474	7 654	4 299	3 671	730	670	2 079	..	31 801
2014-15	7 517	3 902	7 779	6 464	3 601	720	1 069	1 732	..	32 785
2013-14	7 167	3 655	7 704	6 252	4 001	1 145	1 084	1 677	..	32 685
2012-13	7 928	3 064	9 175	5 982	3 983	1 097	939	1 524	..	33 693
2011-12	9 288	2 630	9 222	6 470	4 008	1 066	1 058	1 454	..	35 196
2010-11	16 339	2 276	9 095	6 385	3 738	1 122	1 049	1 036	..	41 040
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	113 674	101 706	91 176	66 568	43 885	8 863	10 237	15 298	..	451 408
2014-15	115 816	96 362	90 627	78 683	43 406	9 214	8 457	15 028	..	457 592
2013-14	114 215	91 144	90 297	80 025	35 279	10 787	8 005	14 746	..	444 499
2012-13	117 264	89 153	93 162	81 333	33 886	9 982	7 709	13 234	..	445 724
2011-12	129 925	89 649	94 429	78 161	34 493	9 736	8 314	12 647	..	457 354
2010-11	121 494	87 311	88 983	75 745	30 989	9 334	8 072	12 038	..	433 966
All criminal courts										
2015-16	208 788	207 796	152 883	120 065	71 894	16 688	18 869	27 977	..	824 961
2014-15	204 308	201 906	150 259	133 280	71 920	17 053	16 142	26 572	..	821 440
2013-14	202 785	185 018	149 760	131 217	64 477	18 849	15 497	25 109	..	792 711
2012-13	205 278	190 284	157 722	132 892	65 892	18 002	13 785	23 456	..	807 312
2011-12	230 608	194 749	153 064	130 412	65 045	17 737	13 771	21 601	..	826 987
2010-11	208 809	194 797	146 319	124 009	62 750	16 806	13 384	21 392	..	788 266

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2015-16 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>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2015-16	24 156	26 126	16 325	15 696	9 353	7 825	8 632	13 014	..	121 127
2014-15	22 051	23 907	14 981	15 209	9 168	7 839	7 685	11 779	..	112 619
2013-14	19 314	22 788	16 232	13 339	8 418	8 062	7 492	10 571	..	106 215
2012-13	20 666	22 419	17 703	13 166	9 475	8 060	6 077	10 485	..	108 050
2011-12	20 486	23 864	16 365	12 681	9 198	8 140	5 457	9 168	..	105 358
2010-11	16 706	27 160	15 590	11 866	9 376	7 610	5 312	9 568	..	103 188
District/county courts										
2015-16	73 935	81 989	45 411	37 802	19 699	..	..	..	..	258 836
2014-15	69 109	83 688	44 689	39 387	20 373	..	..	..	..	257 245
2013-14	71 919	72 964	44 479	37 853	21 855	..	..	..	..	249 070
2012-13	69 919	80 620	48 269	38 393	23 687	..	..	..	..	260 889
2011-12	83 838	83 123	43 605	39 571	22 513	..	..	..	..	272 649
2010-11	73 841	82 389	43 260	36 397	23 531	..	..	..	..	259 419
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	109 710	99 802	83 587	62 268	41 569	8 133	9 567	13 577	..	428 213
2014-15	112 565	94 941	82 934	74 186	41 147	8 494	7 388	13 647	..	435 300
2013-14	111 126	89 936	85 168	73 773	32 452	9 642	6 921	13 372	..	422 390
2012-13	113 321	88 480	86 427	75 351	31 089	8 934	6 769	12 069	..	422 440
2011-12	125 568	89 387	87 682	71 691	31 709	8 867	7 256	11 564	..	433 722
2010-11	110 020	87 356	82 444	69 360	28 382	8 394	7 023	11 301	..	404 279

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2015-16 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>
Children's courts										
2015-16	8 564	4 591	7 660	4 299	3 814	730	670	2 135	..	32 464
2014-15	7 818	4 008	7 787	6 464	3 739	720	1 069	1 778	..	33 383
2013-14	7 450	3 752	7 895	6 252	4 158	1 145	1 084	1 716	..	33 453
2012-13	8 226	3 146	9 413	5 982	4 139	1 105	939	1 571	..	34 521
2011-12	9 790	2 701	9 466	6 470	4 166	1 089	1 058	1 498	..	36 238
2010-11	17 022	2 342	9 354	6 385	3 880	1 144	1 049	1 064	..	42 239
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	118 274	104 393	91 247	66 568	45 383	8 863	10 237	15 712	..	460 677
2014-15	120 382	98 949	90 721	80 650	44 886	9 214	8 457	15 425	..	468 683
2013-14	118 577	93 687	93 063	80 025	36 610	10 787	8 005	15 088	..	455 842
2012-13	121 547	91 626	95 840	81 333	35 228	10 039	7 709	13 639	..	456 961
2011-12	135 358	92 087	97 148	78 161	35 874	9 956	8 314	13 061	..	469 960
2010-11	127 041	89 697	91 798	75 745	32 262	9 538	8 072	12 365	..	446 518
All criminal courts										
2015-16	216 365	212 508	152 983	120 065	74 435	16 688	18 869	28 726	..	840 640
2014-15	211 542	206 543	150 390	135 246	74 427	17 053	16 142	27 204	..	838 547
2013-14	209 810	189 440	153 774	131 217	66 883	18 849	15 497	25 658	..	811 128
2012-13	212 132	194 666	161 812	132 892	68 389	18 099	13 785	24 124	..	825 900
2011-12	239 682	199 074	157 118	130 412	67 585	18 096	13 771	22 230	..	847 967
2010-11	217 588	199 246	150 647	124 009	65 170	17 148	13 384	21 933	..	809 125

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(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 the footnotes to these tables.

.. Not applicable.

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



TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 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										
2015-16	35 575	42 753	12 259	17 602	6 627	3 882	3 822	4 014	85 961	212 495
2014-15	44 555	42 311	15 081	19 356	6 011	3 343	3 955	4 622	84 257	223 492
2013-14	47 111	37 279	14 877	21 407	5 785	3 648	3 416	5 145	82 329	220 998
2012-13	42 325	39 179	14 343	21 096	5 246	4 208	4 605	5 378	78 529	214 909
2011-12	48 509	41 923	12 187	23 270	6 382	4 305	4 327	5 685	90 038	236 627
2010-11	44 474	35 450	11 235	21 642	6 926	3 916	4 530	5 889	86 677	220 740
District/county courts										
2015-16	22 205	24 122	5 848	11 410	5 912	..	..	..	..	69 496
2014-15	23 777	21 848	5 714	11 465	6 115	..	..	..	..	68 919
2013-14	22 248	20 012	4 995	11 200	4 716	..	..	..	..	63 170
2012-13	23 629	21 247	5 581	12 149	3 779	..	..	..	..	66 385
2011-12	17 024	20 566	3 999	11 505	4 484	..	..	..	..	57 579
2010-11	16 038	18 560	6 004	10 446	4 994	..	..	..	..	56 041
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	22 729	23 587	17 018	18 983	5 206	1 635	4 966	5 566	..	99 691
2014-15	34 832	19 059	15 488	12 697	5 046	1 560	5 177	5 464	..	99 324
2013-14	39 774	16 671	14 151	10 913	7 243	1 123	5 150	4 950	..	99 976
2012-13	44 433	17 628	15 002	10 437	6 331	795	5 373	5 085	..	105 084
2011-12	47 105	23 898	15 559	10 570	7 084	830	6 104	4 886	..	116 037
2010-11	40 561	22 227	16 184	9 982	7 494	745	6 406	5 527	..	109 128

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 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>
Children's courts										
2015-16	7 006	17 886	4 693	2 364	1 200	208	1 003	367	..	34 726
2014-15	6 667	15 618	4 688	1 442	730	252	397	371	..	30 165
2013-14	6 562	14 622	4 661	1 622	814	570	410	391	..	29 653
2012-13	7 378	12 293	5 690	1 598	793	513	417	297	..	28 978
2011-12	7 364	10 554	6 125	1 362	887	550	523	304	..	27 668
2010-11	11 023	9 138	5 688	1 383	1 063	609	525	327	..	29 756
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	29 735	41 473	21 711	21 347	6 406	1 843	5 970	5 933	..	134 417
2014-15	41 499	34 677	20 175	14 139	5 776	1 812	5 575	5 835	..	129 489
2013-14	46 336	31 293	18 813	12 535	8 057	1 694	5 561	5 341	..	129 629
2012-13	51 811	29 921	20 692	12 034	7 124	1 307	5 790	5 382	..	134 062
2011-12	54 470	34 451	21 684	11 933	7 971	1 379	6 627	5 190	..	143 705
2010-11	51 584	31 366	21 872	11 365	8 557	1 355	6 931	5 854	..	138 884
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	87 515	108 348	39 818	50 359	18 945	5 725	9 792	9 947	85 961	416 409
2014-15	109 831	98 837	40 970	44 961	17 902	5 155	9 530	10 458	84 257	421 900
2013-14	115 696	88 583	38 684	45 142	18 558	5 342	8 977	10 486	82 329	413 797
2012-13	117 765	90 347	40 615	45 279	16 149	5 515	10 395	10 761	78 529	415 356
2011-12	120 004	96 940	37 870	46 708	18 838	5 684	10 954	10 875	90 038	437 911
2010-11	112 097	85 376	39 111	43 453	20 477	5 271	11 461	11 743	86 677	415 665

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 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>
Family courts										
2015-16	..	..	..	22 902	..	..	..	..	63 228	86 129
2014-15	..	..	..	23 134	..	..	..	..	65 476	88 611
2013-14	..	..	..	22 536	..	..	..	..	64 964	87 500
2012-13	..	..	..	25 109	..	..	..	..	92 070	117 179
2011-12	..	..	..	24 486	..	..	..	..	106 662	131 148
2010-11	..	..	..	23 985	..	..	..	..	108 958	132 943
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 193	67 193
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 115	84 115
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88 969	88 969
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 283	68 283
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77 329	77 329
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 121	72 121
Coroners' courts										
2015-16	5 621	12 755	10 285	5 786	3 414	1 208	997	938	..	41 005
2014-15	5 460	12 527	9 923	5 812	3 403	983	2 004	1 011	..	41 123
2013-14	5 589	13 141	9 209	5 509	3 308	423	1 633	1 029	..	39 842
2012-13	5 257	15 346	11 539	6 431	3 170	414	1 064	1 248	..	44 469
2011-12	4 623	15 190	13 289	5 021	3 149	459	1 134	1 204	..	44 068
2010-11	6 047	14 725	11 387	4 748	3 166	573	1 574	1 183	..	43 403

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2015-16	- 36 070	- 5 891	- 6 144	- 1 044	- 6 692	- 1 201	- 1 097	- 188	..	- 58 326
2014-15	- 33 352	- 5 435	- 5 863	- 701	- 6 415	- 1 106	- 1 034	- 217	..	- 54 123
2013-14	- 29 473	- 5 121	- 5 540	- 499	- 5 584	- 1 212	- 938	- 221	..	- 48 588
2012-13	- 28 369	- 6 194	- 5 476	- 153	- 5 612	- 1 189	- 824	- 126	..	- 47 943
2011-12	- 27 105	- 5 635	- 4 821	- 69	- 5 286	- 761	- 529	- 140	..	- 44 347
2010-11	- 25 112	- 5 238	- 4 457	- 889	- 4 686	- 739	- 527	- 141	..	- 41 789
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2015-16	37 870	44 276	12 271	17 602	7 036	3 882	3 822	4 126	85 961	216 846
2014-15	47 107	43 747	15 098	19 356	6 377	3 343	3 955	4 723	84 257	227 963
2013-14	49 675	38 631	15 430	21 407	6 172	3 648	3 416	5 256	82 329	225 965
2012-13	44 783	40 541	14 854	21 096	5 621	4 226	4 605	5 520	78 529	219 775
2011-12	51 795	43 244	12 722	23 270	6 841	4 379	4 327	5 828	90 038	242 444
2010-11	47 751	36 739	11 786	21 642	7 329	3 991	4 530	6 039	86 677	226 484
District/county courts										
2015-16	23 465	24 800	5 856	11 410	6 212	..	..	..	..	71 742
2014-15	25 050	22 452	5 724	11 465	6 419	..	..	..	..	71 111
2013-14	23 386	20 644	5 264	11 200	4 987	..	..	..	..	65 481
2012-13	24 814	21 803	5 870	12 149	4 062	..	..	..	..	68 699
2011-12	18 141	21 057	4 277	11 505	4 783	..	..	..	..	59 763
2010-11	17 107	19 019	6 310	10 446	5 298	..	..	..	..	58 179

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 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)										
2015-16	24 375	24 796	17 037	18 983	5 511	1 635	4 966	5 725	..	103 028
2014-15	36 780	20 226	15 513	12 697	5 352	1 560	5 177	5 619	..	102 925
2013-14	41 834	17 822	14 762	10 913	7 622	1 123	5 150	5 072	..	104 299
2012-13	46 668	18 753	15 585	10 437	6 719	804	5 373	5 253	..	109 591
2011-12	49 519	25 013	16 128	10 570	7 493	866	6 104	5 048	..	120 741
2010-11	42 879	23 320	16 841	9 982	7 907	779	6 406	5 696	..	113 811
Children's courts										
2015-16	7 297	18 355	4 697	2 364	1 239	208	1 003	377	..	35 540
2014-15	6 934	16 044	4 693	1 442	757	252	397	381	..	30 901
2013-14	6 823	15 007	4 787	1 622	845	570	410	400	..	30 465
2012-13	7 656	12 621	5 841	1 598	823	516	417	306	..	29 778
2011-12	7 727	10 835	6 289	1 362	922	560	523	312	..	28 530
2010-11	11 443	9 400	5 852	1 383	1 102	619	525	336	..	30 660
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	31 672	43 151	21 734	21 347	6 750	1 843	5 970	6 102	..	138 568
2014-15	43 714	36 270	20 206	14 139	6 110	1 812	5 575	6 000	..	133 826
2013-14	48 657	32 829	19 549	12 535	8 467	1 694	5 561	5 473	..	134 764
2012-13	54 324	31 374	21 426	12 034	7 542	1 320	5 790	5 559	..	139 369
2011-12	57 246	35 848	22 416	11 933	8 416	1 426	6 627	5 360	..	149 271
2010-11	54 322	32 720	22 693	11 365	9 009	1 398	6 931	6 032	..	144 471

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 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>
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	93 007	112 227	39 861	50 359	19 998	5 725	9 792	10 227	85 961	427 156
2014-15	115 871	102 469	41 029	44 961	18 906	5 155	9 530	10 723	84 257	432 900
2013-14	121 718	92 104	40 242	45 142	19 626	5 342	8 977	10 729	82 329	426 210
2012-13	123 922	93 718	42 150	45 279	17 225	5 546	10 395	11 079	78 529	427 843
2011-12	127 181	100 148	39 415	46 708	20 040	5 805	10 954	11 188	90 038	451 478
2010-11	119 180	88 478	40 789	43 453	21 635	5 390	11 461	12 071	86 677	429 133
Family courts										
2015-16	..	..	..	22 902	..	..	..	..	63 228	86 129
2014-15	..	..	..	23 134	..	..	..	..	65 476	88 611
2013-14	..	..	..	22 536	..	..	..	..	64 964	87 500
2012-13	..	..	..	25 109	..	..	..	..	92 070	117 179
2011-12	..	..	..	24 486	..	..	..	..	106 662	131 148
2010-11	..	..	..	23 985	..	..	..	..	108 958	132 943
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 193	67 193
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 115	84 115
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88 969	88 969
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 283	68 283
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77 329	77 329
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 121	72 121

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2015-16 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>
<i>Coroners' courts</i>										
2015-16	5 849	13 125	10 293	5 786	3 538	1 208	997	964	..	41 760
2014-15	5 689	12 892	9 934	5 812	3 525	983	2 004	1 031	..	41 869
2013-14	5 826	13 531	9 388	5 509	3 422	423	1 633	1 058	..	40 791
2012-13	5 500	15 734	11 918	6 431	3 289	414	1 064	1 279	..	45 629
2011-12	4 904	15 628	13 626	5 021	3 270	468	1 134	1 237	..	45 287
2010-11	6 335	15 146	11 709	4 748	3 280	581	1 574	1 212	..	44 586
<i>Probate</i>										
<i>Supreme courts</i>										
2015-16	- 36 070	- 5 891	- 6 144	- 1 044	- 6 692	- 1 201	- 1 097	- 188	..	- 58 326
2014-15	- 33 352	- 5 435	- 5 863	- 701	- 6 415	- 1 106	- 1 034	- 217	..	- 54 123
2013-14	- 29 473	- 5 121	- 5 540	- 499	- 5 584	- 1 212	- 938	- 221	..	- 48 588
2012-13	- 28 369	- 6 194	- 5 476	- 153	- 5 612	- 1 189	- 824	- 126	..	- 47 943
2011-12	- 27 105	- 5 635	- 4 821	- 69	- 5 286	- 761	- 529	- 140	..	- 44 347
2010-11	- 25 112	- 5 238	- 4 457	- 889	- 4 686	- 739	- 527	- 141	..	- 41 789

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 the footnotes to these tables.

.. 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, 2015-16 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										
2015-16	58 906	68 226	28 576	33 298	15 625	11 707	12 454	16 693	85 961	331 446
2014-15	65 941	65 603	30 052	34 565	14 846	11 182	11 640	16 166	84 257	334 252
2013-14	65 833	59 488	30 753	34 746	13 878	11 710	10 908	15 508	82 329	325 154
2012-13	62 400	61 015	31 683	34 261	14 362	12 227	10 681	15 600	78 529	320 760
2011-12	68 195	65 220	28 160	35 950	15 223	12 306	9 784	14 639	90 038	339 516
2010-11	60 490	61 854	26 405	33 508	15 958	11 388	9 842	15 243	86 677	321 366
District/county courts										
2015-16	93 988	104 738	51 238	49 212	24 922	..	..	..	..	324 099
2014-15	90 884	104 101	50 375	50 852	25 794	..	..	..	..	322 007
2013-14	92 095	91 676	48 582	49 053	25 820	..	..	..	..	307 226
2012-13	91 568	100 542	52 800	50 543	26 669	..	..	..	..	322 122
2011-12	98 021	102 369	46 661	51 076	26 196	..	..	..	..	324 324
2010-11	87 337	99 641	48 171	46 843	27 723	..	..	..	..	309 715
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	128 180	120 819	100 540	81 251	45 420	9 768	14 534	18 785	..	519 297
2014-15	143 130	111 519	98 336	84 917	44 851	10 053	12 565	18 760	..	524 131
2013-14	146 823	104 159	96 744	84 686	38 521	10 765	12 072	18 018	..	511 790
2012-13	153 769	103 717	98 990	85 788	36 234	9 679	12 143	16 795	..	517 115
2011-12	167 743	110 916	100 767	82 262	37 569	9 499	13 360	16 079	..	538 195
2010-11	145 716	107 262	96 072	79 343	34 745	8 958	13 429	16 530	..	502 054



TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2015-16 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>
Children's courts										
2015-16	15 229	22 360	12 347	6 663	4 871	938	1 673	2 446	..	66 528
2014-15	14 184	19 519	12 466	7 906	4 331	972	1 467	2 103	..	62 950
2013-14	13 729	18 277	12 365	7 874	4 815	1 715	1 494	2 069	..	62 338
2012-13	15 306	15 357	14 865	7 580	4 776	1 610	1 356	1 821	..	62 672
2011-12	16 652	13 184	15 346	7 832	4 895	1 616	1 581	1 758	..	62 864
2010-11	27 362	11 415	14 782	7 768	4 801	1 731	1 574	1 362		70 796
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	143 409	143 179	112 887	87 915	50 291	10 706	16 207	21 231	..	585 825
2014-15	157 315	131 039	110 802	92 823	49 182	11 026	14 031	20 863	..	587 081
2013-14	160 552	122 437	109 110	92 560	43 336	12 480	13 566	20 087	..	574 128
2012-13	169 075	119 074	113 854	93 368	41 010	11 289	13 499	18 616	..	579 786
2011-12	184 395	124 100	116 113	90 093	42 465	11 115	14 941	17 837	..	601 059
2010-11	173 078	118 677	110 854	87 111	39 546	10 689	15 003	17 892		572 850
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2015-16	296 303	316 143	192 701	170 424	90 839	22 413	28 661	37 924	85 961	1 241 370
2014-15	314 139	300 743	191 230	178 240	89 822	22 208	25 672	37 030	84 257	1 243 340
2013-14	318 480	273 601	188 444	176 359	83 035	24 190	24 474	35 595	82 329	1 206 508
2012-13	323 043	280 631	198 338	178 172	82 042	23 517	24 180	34 217	78 529	1 222 668
2011-12	350 612	291 689	190 934	177 120	83 883	23 421	24 725	32 476	90 038	1 264 898
2010-11	320 906	280 172	185 430	167 462	83 227	22 077	24 845	33 135	86 677	1 203 931

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2015-16 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>
Family courts										
2015-16	..	..	..	22 902	..	..	..	..	63 228	86 129
2014-15	..	..	..	23 134	..	..	..	..	65 476	88 611
2013-14	..	..	..	22 536	..	..	..	..	64 964	87 500
2012-13	..	..	..	25 109	..	..	..	..	92 070	117 179
2011-12	..	..	..	24 486	..	..	..	..	106 662	131 148
2010-11	..	..	..	23 985	..	..	..	..	108 958	132 943
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 193	67 193
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 115	84 115
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88 969	88 969
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 283	68 283
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77 329	77 329
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 121	72 121
Coroners' courts										
2015-16	5 621	12 755	10 285	5 786	3 414	1 208	997	938	..	41 005
2014-15	5 460	12 527	9 923	5 812	3 403	983	2 004	1 011	..	41 123
2013-14	5 589	13 141	9 209	5 509	3 308	423	1 633	1 029	..	39 842
2012-13	5 257	15 346	11 539	6 431	3 170	414	1 064	1 248	..	44 469
2011-12	4 623	15 190	13 289	5 021	3 149	459	1 134	1 204	..	44 068
2010-11	6 047	14 725	11 387	4 748	3 166	573	1 574	1 183	..	43 403

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2015-16 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>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2015-16	62 026	70 402	28 596	33 298	16 389	11 707	12 454	17 140	85 961	337 973
2014-15	69 158	67 654	30 079	34 565	15 545	11 182	11 640	16 502	84 257	340 582
2013-14	68 989	61 419	31 661	34 746	14 590	11 710	10 908	15 827	82 329	332 180
2012-13	65 449	62 960	32 558	34 261	15 095	12 286	10 681	16 005	78 529	327 825
2011-12	72 280	67 108	29 087	35 950	16 039	12 519	9 784	14 996	90 038	347 802
2010-11	64 457	63 899	27 375	33 508	16 705	11 602	9 842	15 607	86 677	329 672
District/county courts										
2015-16	97 400	106 789	51 267	49 212	25 911	..	..	..	..	330 579
2014-15	94 159	106 139	50 413	50 852	26 792	..	..	..	..	328 356
2013-14	95 305	93 608	49 743	49 053	26 842	..	..	..	..	314 551
2012-13	94 734	102 424	54 139	50 543	27 749	..	..	..	..	329 588
2011-12	101 979	104 180	47 882	51 076	27 296	..	..	..	..	332 413
2010-11	90 948	101 408	49 570	46 843	28 829	..	..	..	..	317 598
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	134 085	124 598	100 624	81 251	47 080	9 768	14 534	19 301	..	531 241
2014-15	149 344	115 167	98 448	86 883	46 499	10 053	12 565	19 266	..	538 225
2013-14	152 961	107 758	99 930	84 686	40 074	10 765	12 072	18 444	..	526 689
2012-13	159 988	107 233	102 012	85 788	37 808	9 738	12 143	17 322	..	532 031
2011-12	175 086	114 399	103 809	82 262	39 202	9 733	13 360	16 611	..	554 463
2010-11	152 899	110 676	99 285	79 343	36 289	9 173	13 429	16 996	..	518 089

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2015-16 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>
Children's courts										
2015-16	15 861	22 946	12 357	6 663	5 053	938	1 673	2 512	..	68 004
2014-15	14 752	20 052	12 480	7 906	4 496	972	1 467	2 159	..	64 284
2013-14	14 273	18 759	12 682	7 874	5 004	1 715	1 494	2 117	..	63 918
2012-13	15 883	15 767	15 254	7 580	4 962	1 621	1 356	1 877	..	64 299
2011-12	17 518	13 536	15 755	7 832	5 088	1 650	1 581	1 810	..	64 768
2010-11	28 465	11 742	15 206	7 768	4 982	1 763	1 574	1 400	..	72 899
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	149 946	147 544	112 981	87 915	52 133	10 706	16 207	21 813	..	599 245
2014-15	164 096	135 219	110 927	94 789	50 995	11 026	14 031	21 424	..	602 509
2013-14	167 234	126 516	112 612	92 560	45 077	12 480	13 566	20 561	..	590 606
2012-13	175 871	123 000	117 265	93 368	42 770	11 358	13 499	19 199	..	596 330
2011-12	192 604	127 935	119 564	90 093	44 290	11 382	14 941	18 421	..	619 231
2010-11	181 363	122 418	114 491	87 111	41 271	10 936	15 003	18 396	..	590 989
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2015-16	309 372	324 735	192 844	170 424	94 433	22 413	28 661	38 953	85 961	1 267 796
2014-15	327 413	309 012	191 419	180 207	93 332	22 208	25 672	37 926	84 257	1 271 446
2013-14	331 528	281 543	194 017	176 359	86 509	24 190	24 474	36 388	82 329	1 237 337
2012-13	336 054	288 384	203 962	178 172	85 614	23 645	24 180	35 204	78 529	1 253 743
2011-12	366 863	299 222	196 534	177 120	87 625	23 901	24 725	33 418	90 038	1 299 445
2010-11	336 768	287 724	191 436	167 462	86 805	22 538	24 845	34 004	86 677	1 238 258

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2015-16 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>
Family courts										
2015-16	..	..	..	22 902	..	..	..	..	63 228	86 129
2014-15	..	..	..	23 134	..	..	..	..	65 476	88 611
2013-14	..	..	..	22 536	..	..	..	..	64 964	87 500
2012-13	..	..	..	25 109	..	..	..	..	92 070	117 179
2011-12	..	..	..	24 486	..	..	..	..	106 662	131 148
2010-11	..	..	..	23 985	..	..	..	..	108 958	132 943
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 193	67 193
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 115	84 115
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88 969	88 969
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 283	68 283
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77 329	77 329
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 121	72 121
Coroners' courts										
2015-16	5 849	13 125	10 293	5 786	3 538	1 208	997	964	..	41 760
2014-15	5 689	12 892	9 934	5 812	3 525	983	2 004	1 031	..	41 869
2013-14	5 826	13 531	9 388	5 509	3 422	423	1 633	1 058	..	40 791
2012-13	5 500	15 734	11 918	6 431	3 289	414	1 064	1 279	..	45 629
2011-12	4 904	15 628	13 626	5 021	3 270	468	1 134	1 237	..	45 287
2010-11	6 335	15 146	11 709	4 748	3 280	581	1 574	1 212	..	44 586

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 the footnotes to these tables.

.. 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										
2015-16	42.1	22.1	37.3	26.0	32.8	12.2	31.1	8.2	15.2	25.5
2014-15	35.8	25.4	30.6	22.1	34.6	14.4	26.1	8.3	16.0	24.6
2013-14	35.0	25.5	31.4	19.9	36.0	15.4	31.8	7.7	18.3	25.3
2012-13	39.5	21.0	32.5	19.4	40.3	13.0	20.6	4.1	17.7	25.3
2011-12	39.3	18.4	35.0	19.7	38.5	10.2	19.8	3.0	10.4	22.6
2010-11	39.5	19.4	34.2	20.1	31.2	11.3	17.6	3.3	11.2	22.6
District/county courts (g)										
2015-16	34.4	31.0	47.4	31.7	23.0	..	..	..	..	33.3
2014-15	32.1	33.6	48.1	30.1	21.5	..	..	..	..	33.1
2013-14	34.7	38.3	52.0	29.2	29.3	..	..	..	..	36.4
2012-13	31.6	31.9	49.0	27.1	44.4	..	..	..	..	33.8
2011-12	40.3	29.4	59.3	26.8	36.3	..	..	..	..	36.3
2010-11	40.1	32.0	41.5	29.9	33.2	..	..	..	..	35.5
Magistrates' courts (h)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	49.7	43.6	27.3	27.4	31.2	22.0	11.5	5.7	..	36.9
2014-15	38.0	50.8	30.8	34.8	33.1	23.8	12.9	7.2	..	37.3
2013-14	35.0	54.6	34.7	36.8	27.3	30.7	12.5	6.9	..	37.5
2012-13	34.0	51.6	32.6	37.1	35.0	38.1	6.6	6.0	..	36.4
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	37.5	29.2	43.8	2.5	6.9	..	33.2

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>
Children's courts (i)										
2015-16	–	–	–	–	0.1	..	..	..	..	–
2014-15	–	–	–	–	0.3	..	..	..	..	–
2013-14	–	–	–	–	0.1	..	..	..	..	–
2012-13	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
2011-12	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
2010-11	–	–	–	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	–
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	43.4	31.2	22.8	25.1	27.8	20.3	9.9	5.4	..	30.6
2014-15	34.2	37.2	25.5	32.4	30.8	21.6	12.2	6.7	..	31.7
2013-14	31.8	40.3	28.6	33.7	25.6	23.7	11.8	6.4	..	32.0
2012-13	30.9	39.6	26.1	33.9	32.9	29.8	6.2	5.7	..	31.3
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	34.5	27.0	33.1	2.3	6.5	..	28.3
Family courts (j)										
2015-16	..	..	..	20.2	..	..	..	..	8.9	12.2
2014-15	..	..	..	21.7	..	..	..	..	6.4	10.9
2013-14	..	..	..	20.6	..	..	..	..	6.2	10.3
2012-13	..	..	..	15.8	..	..	..	..	3.3	6.2
2011-12	..	..	..	13.7	..	..	..	..	2.3	4.6
2010-11	..	..	..	13.1	..	..	..	..	2.1	4.3

**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>
Federal Circuit Court (j)										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.1	50.1
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.3	39.3
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.0	37.0
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.3	37.3
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.2	30.2
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.3	31.3

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 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2015-16=100). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 for more information.
- (c) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded. Civil court fees collected exclude enforcement, transcript, probate and mediation fees.
- (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) Victorian county court fees decreased in 2015-16 due to the implementation of e-commerce and online technology. A fee review will commence in late 2017.
- (h) The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions (though the criminal component is relatively small).
- (i) Victoria, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not collect court fees in the civil jurisdiction of the children's courts.
- (j) 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.

.. 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, 2015-16 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										
2015-16	3 107	1 941	2 262	2 331	2 999	685	2 842	1 487	2 631	2 512
2014-15	3 002	1 747	1 984	2 235	3 034	644	2 462	1 591	3 839	2 517
2013-14	3 086	1 827	1 979	2 209	3 172	728	2 665	1 824	3 857	2 631
2012-13	3 052	1 469	1 852	2 014	3 269	573	2 160	906	3 043	2 359
2011-12	3 170	1 230	1 579	1 960	3 182	468	1 705	596	2 089	2 115
2010-11	2 633	1 213	1 092	1 948	2 492	518	1 212	689	2 283	1 890
District/county courts										
2015-16	1 745	1 797	1 051	1 101	1 098	..	..	..	..	1 445
2014-15	1 690	1 631	1 000	1 013	1 000	..	..	..	..	1 357
2013-14	1 719	1 875	983	1 009	1 047	..	..	..	..	1 422
2012-13	1 581	1 455	982	995	1 081	..	..	..	..	1 274
2011-12	1 554	1 309	941	863	1 101	..	..	..	..	1 196
2010-11	1 378	1 281	790	724	906					1 065
Magistrates' courts (h)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	209	227	115	139	123	90	206	53	..	177
2014-15	179	241	129	138	125	91	231	62	..	174
2013-14	165	240	135	128	126	84	210	66	..	168
2012-13	167	212	137	126	151	90	107	49	..	163
2011-12	180	151	129	110	148	80	98	59	..	150
2010-11	131	158	128	115	147	87	53	69	..	134

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2015-16 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>
Children's courts										
2015-16	–	..	–	–	–	..	..	..	..	–
2014-15	–	..	–	–	1	..	..	..	..	–
2013-14	–	..	–	–	1	..	..	..	..	–
2012-13	–	..	–	–	2	..	..	..	..	–
2011-12	–	..	–	–	2	..	..	..	..	–
2010-11	–	..	–	3	3	..	..	..	..	–
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	194	207	107	134	113	85	197	50	..	164
2014-15	167	222	121	133	118	87	222	58	..	163
2013-14	155	223	128	122	121	81	204	62	..	159
2012-13	157	199	128	118	145	86	104	46	..	154
2011-12	170	142	121	106	141	76	95	56	..	141
2010-11	125	149	119	111	141	83	50	66	..	127
Family courts (i)										
2015-16	..	..	..	361	..	..	..	..	305	329
2014-15	..	..	..	415	..	..	..	..	224	306
2013-14	..	..	..	391	..	..	..	..	220	293
2012-13	..	..	..	317	..	..	..	..	179	242
2011-12	..	..	..	261	..	..	..	..	144	197
2010-11	..	..	..	242	..	..	..	..	140	187

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2015-16 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>
Federal Circuit Court (i)										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	721	721
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	572	572
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	568	568
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455	455
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	361
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	363	363
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2015-16	1 393	374	637	313	1 251	605	1 331	1 350	..	862
2014-15	1 360	371	631	288	1 124	599	1 318	1 204	..	839
2013-14	1 263	363	616	253	1 105	573	1 301	1 163	..	789
2012-13	1 233	378	624	214	1 085	558	1 241	934	..	777
2011-12	1 157	345	612	216	1 064	391	796	1 113	..	734
2010-11	1 145	324	589	214	921	403	789	1 188	..	704

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. Civil court fees collected exclude enforcement, transcript, probate and mediation fees.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2015-16=100). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 for more information.
- (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.

Table 7A.18 **Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2015-16 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>
(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.									
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

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

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), (d)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	(no.)	194	151	225	219	116	25	84	13	..
2014-15	(no.)	173	175	226	195	134	26	85	9	..
2013-14	(no.)	270	200	205	211	105	17	81	11	..
2012-13	(no.)	216	199	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	
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	6	11	21	41	9	2	21	4	..
2014-15	(no.)	25	15	9	31	15	2	26	1	..
2013-14	(no.)	35	12	10	11	9	1	3	1	..
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	—	
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	3.1	7.3	9.3	18.7	7.8	8.0	25.0	30.8	..
2014-15	(%)	14.5	8.6	4.0	15.9	11.2	7.7	30.6	11.1	..
2013-14	(%)	13.0	6.0	4.8	5.2	8.6	5.9	3.7	9.1	..
2012-13	(%)	14.4	14.6	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	—	

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										
2015-16	(no.)	–	1	–	13	1	1	4	–	..
2014-15	(no.)	5	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	..
2013-14	(no.)	11	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	9	2	–	1	1	–	3	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	3	22	–	–	–	–	5	–	..
2010-11	(no.)	1	19	–	1	–	–	1	–	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	–	0.7	–	5.9	0.9	4.0	4.8	–	..
2014-15	(%)	2.9	–	0.4	–	1.5	3.8	–	–	..
2013-14	(%)	4.1	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	..
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	–	..
Supreme courts — non-appeal (b), (c), (d)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	(no.)	119	95	735	171	32	381	186	280	..
2014-15	(no.)	99	119	548	156	45	388	183	221	..
2013-14	(no.)	105	98	439	172	41	348	176	179	..
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	..

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										
2015-16	(no.)	38	34	88	19	4	110	43	18	..
2014-15	(no.)	15	28	76	14	5	107	28	10	..
2013-14	(no.)	32	18	67	9	4	92	31	5	..
2012-13	(no.)	22	7	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	
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	31.9	35.8	12.0	11.1	12.5	28.9	23.1	6.4	..
2014-15	(%)	15.2	23.5	13.9	9.0	11.1	27.6	15.3	4.5	..
2013-14	(%)	30.5	18.4	15.3	5.2	9.8	26.4	17.6	2.8	..
2012-13	(%)	20.4	7.1	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	
Cases >24 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	3	12	18	3	2	28	6	4	..
2014-15	(no.)	3	1	29	1	–	34	7	–	..
2013-14	(no.)	4	2	28	3	2	21	11	–	..
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	

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)										
2015-16	(%)	2.5	12.6	2.4	1.8	6.3	7.3	3.2	1.4	..
2014-15	(%)	3.0	0.8	5.3	0.6	—	8.8	3.8	—	..
2013-14	(%)	3.8	2.0	6.4	1.7	4.9	6.0	6.3	—	..
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	..
District/county courts — appeal (e)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	(no.)	1 544	887	235	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(no.)	1 450	913	249	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	1 320	1 030	208	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	1 297	1 080	161	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	1 234	892	855	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	1 421	1 012	755	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	22	31	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(no.)	18	39	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	17	80	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	17	69	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	8	120	541	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	18	130	55	..	..	..	..	..	..



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)										
2015-16	(%)	1.4	3.5	23.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(%)	1.2	4.3	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(%)	1.3	7.8	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	1.3	6.4	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	0.6	13.5	63.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	1.3	12.8	7.3						
Cases >24 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	2	4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(no.)	3	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	1	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	–	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	–	47	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	1	31	1						
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	0.1	0.5	8.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(%)	0.2	0.7	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(%)	0.1	1.0	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	–	1.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	–	5.3	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	0.1	3.1	0.1						

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
District/county courts — non-appeal (e)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	(no.)	4 073	1 439	2 165	1 630	1 381	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(no.)	3 672	1 424	1 901	1 243	1 420	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	3 037	1 604	1 698	1 060	1 332	..	..	..	..
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				
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	979	235	299	104	357	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(no.)	666	309	274	81	314	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	574	276	212	75	265	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	305	296	259	69	261	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	252	363	315	123	263	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	251	433	377	121	303				
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	24.0	16.3	13.8	6.4	25.9	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(%)	18.1	21.7	14.4	6.5	22.1	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(%)	18.9	17.2	12.5	7.1	19.9	..	..	..	..
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				

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										
2015-16	(no.)	197	56	104	10	95	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(no.)	135	35	82	7	75	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	87	53	75	11	54	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	31	53	80	13	47	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	34	72	97	31	72	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	24	94	102	31	55				
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	4.8	3.9	4.8	0.6	6.9	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(%)	3.7	2.5	4.3	0.6	5.3	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(%)	2.9	3.3	4.4	1.0	4.1	..	..	..	..
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				
Magistrates' courts only (excluding children's)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	(no.)	41 096	44 254	46 174	14 576	18 438	7 426	1 936	2 651	..
2014-15	(no.)	39 331	45 762	41 033	12 201	15 883	7 312	1 915	2 718	..
2013-14	(no.)	34 539	39 216	36 228	10 467	16 288	5 938	1 858	3 207	..
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	

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 >6 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	5 182	11 935	15 222	4 593	4 666	2 261	530	755	..
2014-15	(no.)	4 948	10 599	12 847	3 458	3 749	2 360	519	848	..
2013-14	(no.)	4 044	9 968	10 788	2 814	4 077	1 595	455	932	..
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	
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	12.6	27.0	33.0	31.5	25.3	30.4	27.4	28.5	..
2014-15	(%)	12.6	23.2	31.3	28.3	23.6	32.3	27.1	31.2	..
2013-14	(%)	11.7	25.4	29.8	26.9	25.0	26.9	24.5	29.1	..
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	
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	830	3 853	6 528	1 539	1 416	967	197	411	..
2014-15	(no.)	778	3 192	5 474	1 083	1 243	1 007	165	424	..
2013-14	(no.)	586	3 065	4 429	867	1 460	698	125	354	..
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	

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)										
2015-16	(%)	2.0	8.7	14.1	10.6	7.7	13.0	10.2	15.5	..
2014-15	(%)	2.0	7.0	13.3	8.9	7.8	13.8	8.6	15.6	..
2013-14	(%)	1.7	7.8	12.2	8.3	9.0	11.8	6.7	11.0	..
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	
Children's courts										
Pending case load										
2015-16	(no.)	2 789	3 593	2 472	1 105	1 151	354	77	695	..
2014-15	(no.)	2 739	4 223	2 394	927	1 108	438	115	597	..
2013-14	(no.)	2 573	3 424	2 339	1 081	1 466	412	124	637	..
2012-13	(no.)	3 009	3 605	2 285	1 172	1 641	524	135	497	..
2011-12	(no.)	2 924	3 668	2 574	1 213	1 602	718	185	525	..
2010-11	(no.)	2 821	3 499	2 353	1 637	1 612	609	205	306	
Cases >6 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	475	436	545	151	209	86	18	197	..
2014-15	(no.)	367	433	655	122	223	122	42	193	..
2013-14	(no.)	374	445	597	207	246	91	32	165	..
2012-13	(no.)	430	530	544	290	303	152	41	92	..
2011-12	(no.)	455	565	601	346	318	186	43	109	..
2010-11	(no.)	237	565	604	491	300	178	39	121	

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 >6 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	17.0	12.1	22.0	13.7	18.2	24.3	23.4	28.3	..
2014-15	(%)	13.4	10.3	27.4	13.2	20.1	27.9	36.5	32.3	..
2013-14	(%)	14.5	13.0	25.5	19.1	16.8	22.1	25.8	25.9	..
2012-13	(%)	14.3	14.7	23.8	24.7	18.5	29.0	30.4	18.5	..
2011-12	(%)	15.6	15.4	23.3	28.5	19.9	25.9	23.2	20.8	..
2010-11	(%)	8.4	16.1	25.7	30.0	18.6	29.2	19.0	39.5	
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	61	142	272	28	47	47	10	88	..
2014-15	(no.)	45	123	337	29	74	53	20	100	..
2013-14	(no.)	42	154	219	75	70	43	15	67	..
2012-13	(no.)	69	146	248	109	50	69	17	43	..
2011-12	(no.)	69	134	235	134	75	50	16	34	..
2010-11	(no.)	25	153	275	241	79	71	15	54	
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	2.2	4.0	11.0	2.5	4.1	13.3	13.0	12.7	..
2014-15	(%)	1.6	2.9	14.1	3.1	6.7	12.1	17.4	16.8	..
2013-14	(%)	1.6	4.5	9.4	6.9	4.8	10.4	12.1	10.5	..
2012-13	(%)	2.3	4.0	10.9	9.3	3.0	13.2	12.6	8.7	..
2011-12	(%)	2.4	3.7	9.1	11.0	4.7	7.0	8.6	6.5	..
2010-11	(%)	0.9	4.4	11.7	14.7	4.9	11.7	7.3	17.6	

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
(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)	Victorian Supreme Court - Appeal: The reforms introduced by the Court of Appeal in 2011-12 continue to allow the timely finalisation of appeals avoiding the accumulation of backlogs. Non-appeal: The increase in pending cases over 24 months is attributable to a number of related cases relating to foreign bribery allegations which are the subject of complex interlocutory proceedings.									
(d)	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.									
(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.									

**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), (d)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	(no.)	98	63	80	36	24	7	5	19	..
2014-15	(no.)	73	75	59	35	27	9	4	11	..
2013-14	(no.)	89	49	47	42	27	20	3	23	..
2012-13	(no.)	97	52	58	34	22	14	7	10	..
2011-12	(no.)	111	48	76	21	29	5	8	3	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	29	16	16	5	8	2	4	2	..
2014-15	(no.)	8	11	7	6	5	2	1	3	..
2013-14	(no.)	25	7	8	3	2	3	2	—	..
2012-13	(no.)	16	3	10	4	6	3	4	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	23	9	22	3	8	na	3	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	29.6	25.4	20.0	13.9	33.3	28.6	80.0	10.5	..
2014-15	(%)	11.0	14.7	11.9	17.1	18.5	22.2	25.0	27.3	..
2013-14	(%)	28.1	14.3	17.0	7.1	7.4	15.0	66.7	—	..
2012-13	(%)	16.5	5.8	17.2	11.8	27.3	21.4	57.1	—	..
2011-12	(%)	20.7	18.8	28.9	14.3	27.6	na	37.5	33.3	..
2010-11	(%)	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										
2015-16	(no.)	2	–	2	1	5	1	1	–	..
2014-15	(no.)	1	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	..
2013-14	(no.)	1	–	2	1	2	1	–	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	–	–	5	1	2	1	1	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	–	2	6	–	4	na	na	–	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	2.0	–	2.5	2.8	20.8	14.3	20.0	–	..
2014-15	(%)	1.4	–	5.1	2.9	–	–	25.0	–	..
2013-14	(%)	1.1	–	4.3	2.4	7.4	5.0	–	–	..
2012-13	(%)	–	–	8.6	2.9	9.1	7.1	14.3	–	..
2011-12	(%)	na	4.2	7.9	–	13.8	na	na	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (c)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	(no.)	93	9	4	16	13	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(no.)	71	15	4	16	12	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	58	8	3	15	10	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	67	18	6	17	11	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	79	na	6	6	16	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	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 >12 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	18	5	1	2	7	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(no.)	15	5	1	–	6	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	17	4	–	1	1	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	10	8	–	–	3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	8	na	1	–	4	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na				
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	19.4	55.6	25.0	12.5	53.8	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(%)	21.1	33.3	25.0	–	50.0	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(%)	29.3	50.0	–	6.7	10.0	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	14.9	44.4	–	–	27.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	10.1	na	16.7	–	25.0	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	6	–	1	–	4	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(no.)	4	–	–	–	1	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(no.)	1	–	–	–	1	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	–	1	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	1	na	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	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)										
2015-16	(%)	6.5	–	25.0	–	30.8	..	..	..	..
2014-15	(%)	5.6	–	–	–	8.3	..	..	..	..
2013-14	(%)	1.7	–	–	–	10.0	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	–	5.6	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	1.3	na	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excluding children's)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	(no.)	185	117	152	42	33	5	9	10	..
2014-15	(no.)	213	83	148	52	29	2	7	19	..
2013-14	(no.)	222	98	124	48	21	1	9	10	..
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	..
Cases >6 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	92	34	94	9	7	1	2	3	..
2014-15	(no.)	104	18	85	8	4	–	2	5	..
2013-14	(no.)	108	27	75	9	4	–	2	6	..
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	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)										
2015-16	(%)	49.7	29.1	61.8	21.4	21.2	20.0	22.2	30.0	..
2014-15	(%)	48.8	21.7	57.4	15.4	13.8	–	28.6	26.3	..
2013-14	(%)	48.6	27.6	60.5	18.8	19.0	–	22.2	60.0	..
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	na	47.4	..
2010-11	(%)	na	41.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	31	3	45	–	3	–	1	–	..
2014-15	(no.)	35	2	26	–	–	–	1	1	..
2013-14	(no.)	21	5	40	1	–	–	1	1	..
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	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	16.8	2.6	29.6	–	9.1	–	11.1	–	..
2014-15	(%)	16.4	2.4	17.6	–	–	–	14.3	5.3	..
2013-14	(%)	9.5	5.1	32.3	2.1	–	–	11.1	10.0	..
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	..

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
Children's courts										
Pending case load										
2015-16	(no.)	5	5	4	6	–	na	–	–	..
2014-15	(no.)	6	2	4	1	1	–	–	1	..
2013-14	(no.)	7	–	3	6	1	na	–	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	10	1	1	7	3	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	17	4	3	2	1	na	na	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >6 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	2	–	2	–	–	na	–	–	..
2014-15	(no.)	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	..
2013-14	(no.)	3	–	1	–	1	na	–	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	6	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	13	3	2	1	1	na	na	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	40.0	–	50.0	–	–	–	–	–	..
2014-15	(%)	50.0	–	75.0	–	–	–	–	–	..
2013-14	(%)	42.9	–	33.3	–	100.0	–	–	–	..
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	..

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 >12 mths										
2015-16	(no.)	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	..
2014-15	(no.)	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	..
2013-14	(no.)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	4	–	–	–	–	na	na	–	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	(%)	20.0	–	50.0	–	–	–	–	–	..
2014-15	(%)	–	–	50.0	–	–	–	–	–	..
2013-14	(%)	14.3	–	33.3	–	–	–	–	–	..
2012-13	(%)	40.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(%)	23.5	–	–	–	–	na	na	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) This indicator compares the age (in elapsed time) of a court's pending caseload against agreed time standards. Pending counts are taken at 30 June each year. In the criminal jurisdiction, those lodgments that have bench warrants associated with them have been excluded from the count. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an active pending population. Jurisdictions diverting from this national counting rule are footnoted.
- (b) 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) The increase in Victorian Supreme court cases pending between 12 months and 24 months mainly relates to defence delays and mistrials.

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), (d)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	no.	421	243	104	126	95	61	83	52	521
2014-15	no.	452	215	164	147	80	62	76	62	474
2013-14	no.	543	286	103	110	68	50	86	56	317
2012-13	no.	669	297	114	127	79	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
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	no.	54	32	14	28	24	12	39	1	26
2014-15	no.	71	34	24	19	11	7	36	4	31
2013-14	no.	97	45	—	20	11	9	37	3	2
2012-13	no.	174	75	—	18	12	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
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	12.8	13.2	13.5	22.2	25.3	19.7	47.0	1.9	5.0
2014-15	%	15.7	15.8	14.6	12.9	13.8	11.3	47.4	6.5	6.5
2013-14	%	17.9	15.7	—	18.2	16.2	18.0	43.0	5.4	0.6
2012-13	%	26.0	25.3	—	14.2	15.2	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

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										
2015-16	no.	12	3	4	5	3	1	26	–	2
2014-15	no.	12	7	5	2	4	1	20	–	3
2013-14	no.	23	15	–	1	7	3	13	–	2
2012-13	no.	69	12	–	2	8	2	7	1	6
2011-12	no.	33	18	–	2	2	–	3	–	4
2010-11	no.	48	30	–	7	2	1	–	1	5
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	2.9	1.2	3.8	4.0	3.2	1.6	31.3	–	0.4
2014-15	%	2.7	3.3	3.0	1.4	5.0	1.6	26.3	–	0.6
2013-14	%	4.2	5.2	–	0.9	10.3	6.0	15.1	–	0.6
2012-13	%	10.3	4.0	–	1.6	10.1	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
Supreme (excl probate) / Federal Court — non-appeal (b), (c), (d)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	no.	5 209	4 126	2 411	2 389	780	796	551	112	3 035
2014-15	no.	5 336	4 999	2 574	2 276	786	806	572	86	2 388
2013-14	no.	5 788	4 202	2 637	2 343	667	809	632	87	2 044
2012-13	no.	6 609	4 164	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



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										
2015-16	no.	1 527	1 534	577	776	210	271	165	31	907
2014-15	no.	1 514	1 233	623	867	242	281	210	29	952
2013-14	no.	1 706	1 219	755	887	214	256	215	26	589
2012-13	no.	2 010	1 205	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
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	29.3	37.2	23.9	32.5	26.9	34.0	29.9	27.7	29.9
2014-15	%	28.4	24.7	24.2	38.1	30.8	34.9	36.7	33.7	39.9
2013-14	%	29.5	29.0	28.6	37.9	32.1	31.6	34.0	29.9	28.8
2012-13	%	30.4	28.9	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
Cases >24 mths										
2015-16	no.	682	438	184	330	91	73	72	10	561
2014-15	no.	616	551	185	340	101	89	66	10	587
2013-14	no.	725	533	209	396	123	73	70	12	389
2012-13	no.	944	505	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

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)										
2015-16	%	13.1	10.6	7.6	13.8	11.7	9.2	13.1	8.9	18.5
2014-15	%	11.5	11.0	7.2	14.9	12.8	11.0	11.5	11.6	24.6
2013-14	%	12.5	12.7	7.9	16.9	18.4	9.0	11.1	13.8	19.0
2012-13	%	14.3	12.1	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
District/county courts — appeal										
Pending case load										
2015-16	no.	50	54	54	75	57	..	..	..	..
2014-15	no.	61	18	51	71	48	..	..	..	..
2013-14	no.	81	53	48	72	53	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	80	91	38	59	77	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	97	66	45	57	14	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	95	79	51	77	11	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	no.	1	—	14	9	3	..	..	..	..
2014-15	no.	8	1	18	12	2	..	..	..	..
2013-14	no.	6	8	7	7	6	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	7	10	9	5	6	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	13	12	10	15	—	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	5	13	22	10	—	..	..	..	..

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)										
2015-16	%	2.0	–	25.9	12.0	5.3	..	..	..	..
2014-15	%	13.1	5.6	35.3	16.9	4.2	..	..	..	..
2013-14	%	7.4	15.1	14.6	9.7	11.3	..	..	..	..
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	–	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2015-16	no.	–	–	5	5	1	..	..	..	..
2014-15	no.	1	1	5	2	–	..	..	..	..
2013-14	no.	1	1	3	2	–	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	–	2	4	–	1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	–	4	2	3	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	–	5	2	–	–	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	–	–	9.3	6.7	1.8	..	..	..	..
2014-15	%	1.6	5.6	9.8	2.8	–	..	..	..	..
2013-14	%	1.2	1.9	6.3	2.8	–	..	..	..	..
2012-13	%	–	2.2	10.5	–	1.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	–	6.1	4.4	5.3	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	–	6.3	3.9	–	–	..	..	..	..

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
District/county courts — non-appeal (e)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	no.	6 242	6 643	4 684	3 380	2 109	..	..	..	..
2014-15	no.	6 844	7 362	4 895	3 432	2 209	..	..	..	..
2013-14	no.	6 459	7 159	4 935	3 785	2 697	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	no.	1 433	2 361	949	1 172	991	..	..	..	..
2014-15	no.	1 564	2 433	1 001	1 074	1 095	..	..	..	..
2013-14	no.	1 427	2 306	968	1 451	1 432	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	23.0	35.5	20.3	34.7	47.0	..	..	..	..
2014-15	%	22.9	33.0	20.4	31.3	49.6	..	..	..	..
2013-14	%	22.1	32.2	19.6	38.3	53.1	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	..

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										
2015-16	no.	287	840	184	431	481	..	..	..	..
2014-15	no.	373	966	206	416	571	..	..	..	..
2013-14	no.	307	1 156	203	482	590	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	326	973	182	426	677	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	279	700	152	268	768	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	331	574	187	122	719	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	4.6	12.6	3.9	12.8	22.8	..	..	..	..
2014-15	%	5.5	13.1	4.2	12.1	25.8	..	..	..	..
2013-14	%	4.8	16.1	4.1	12.7	21.9	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's courts)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	no.	43 510	8 336	22 666	20 016	13 982	3 557	603	1 957	..
2014-15	no.	49 563	6 944	24 594	20 518	14 675	3 729	981	1 796	..
2013-14	no.	52 518	11 814	26 562	21 137	15 284	4 203	1 157	1 846	..
2012-13	no.	58 514	11 857	25 212	22 100	14 773	4 848	1 112	2 056	..
2011-12	no.	58 977	12 079	23 289	22 192	12 876	5 457	864	2 370	..
2010-11	no.	na	11 668	23 287	22 769	12 899	5 789	795	2 328	..

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 >6 mths										
2015-16	no.	10 876	2 593	9 133	7 857	6 137	1 423	272	637	..
2014-15	no.	12 430	1 787	11 784	9 482	6 071	1 637	407	838	..
2013-14	no.	12 865	4 201	11 176	8 855	6 930	1 803	471	660	..
2012-13	no.	14 922	4 544	10 421	10 101	5 167	1 922	425	833	..
2011-12	no.	14 333	4 854	9 556	10 014	5 041	2 337	255	709	..
2010-11	no.	na	4 767	10 291	7 011	5 153	2 575	286	828	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	25.0	31.1	40.3	39.3	43.9	40.0	45.1	32.5	..
2014-15	%	25.1	25.7	47.9	46.2	41.4	43.9	41.5	46.7	..
2013-14	%	24.5	35.6	42.1	41.9	45.3	42.9	40.7	35.8	..
2012-13	%	25.5	38.3	41.3	45.7	35.0	39.6	38.2	40.5	..
2011-12	%	24.3	40.2	41.0	45.1	39.2	42.8	29.5	29.9	..
2010-11	%	na	40.9	44.2	30.8	39.9	44.5	36.0	35.6	..
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	no.	443	1 762	2 130	1 493	1 702	409	89	146	..
2014-15	no.	421	1 086	2 611	2 071	1 625	460	168	130	..
2013-14	no.	284	2 429	1 945	1 701	2 393	472	168	107	..
2012-13	no.	249	2 576	2 499	1 972	1 073	492	165	129	..
2011-12	no.	299	2 730	1 857	2 051	1 108	670	83	189	..
2010-11	no.	na	2 711	1 721	823	1 068	563	91	157	..

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)										
2015-16	%	1.0	21.1	9.4	7.5	12.2	11.5	14.8	7.5	..
2014-15	%	0.8	15.6	10.6	10.1	11.1	12.3	17.1	7.2	..
2013-14	%	0.5	20.6	7.3	8.0	15.7	11.2	14.5	5.8	..
2012-13	%	0.4	21.7	9.9	8.9	7.3	10.1	14.8	6.3	..
2011-12	%	0.5	22.6	8.0	9.2	8.6	12.3	9.6	8.0	..
2010-11	%	na	23.2	7.4	3.6	8.3	9.7	11.4	6.7	..
Children's courts										
Pending case load										
2015-16	no.	na	2 593	1 116	1 049	195	58	91	120	..
2014-15	no.	na	2 454	1 036	760	180	45	110	94	..
2013-14	no.	na	2 305	974	902	67	86	56	124	..
2012-13	no.	na	1 709	1 073	896	95	79	52	55	..
2011-12	no.	na	2 003	1 039	616	120	113	59	68	..
2010-11	no.	na	1 663	795	497	72	101	52	47	..
Cases >6 mths										
2015-16	no.	na	817	409	406	16	8	32	16	..
2014-15	no.	na	805	351	332	3	7	35	22	..
2013-14	no.	na	636	321	422	12	11	10	17	..
2012-13	no.	na	491	336	420	11	22	21	26	..
2011-12	no.	na	564	359	235	14	24	19	13	..
2010-11	no.	na	440	214	173	12	29	12	7	..

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 >6 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	na	31.5	36.6	38.7	8.2	13.8	35.2	13.3	..
2014-15	%	na	32.8	33.9	43.7	1.7	15.6	31.8	23.4	..
2013-14	%	na	27.6	33.0	46.8	17.9	12.8	17.9	13.7	..
2012-13	%	na	28.7	31.3	46.9	11.6	27.8	40.4	47.3	..
2011-12	%	na	28.2	34.6	38.1	11.7	21.2	32.2	19.1	..
2010-11	%	na	26.5	26.9	34.8	16.7	28.7	23.1	14.9	..
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	no.	na	405	132	151	1	3	11	1	..
2014-15	no.	na	427	117	123	1	4	6	3	..
2013-14	no.	na	287	91	133	5	3	2	–	..
2012-13	no.	na	228	92	100	2	17	4	–	..
2011-12	no.	na	224	111	92	7	8	–	–	..
2010-11	no.	na	209	37	73	4	12	4	–	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	na	15.6	11.8	14.4	0.5	5.2	12.1	0.8	..
2014-15	%	na	17.4	11.3	16.2	0.6	8.9	5.5	3.2	..
2013-14	%	na	12.5	9.3	14.7	7.5	3.5	3.6	–	..
2012-13	%	na	13.3	8.6	11.2	2.1	21.5	7.7	–	..
2011-12	%	na	11.2	10.7	14.9	5.8	7.1	–	–	..
2010-11	%	na	12.6	4.7	14.7	5.6	11.9	7.7	–	..



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
Family courts — appeal (f)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	no.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	270
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	289
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	237
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	273
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	273
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	203
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	82
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	89
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	91
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	84
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	71
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	54
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	30.4
2014-15	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	30.8
2013-14	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	38.4
2012-13	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	30.8
2011-12	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	26.0
2010-11	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	26.6

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										
2015-16	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	26
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	40
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	31
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	27
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	26
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	17
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	9.6
2014-15	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	13.8
2013-14	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	13.1
2012-13	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	9.9
2011-12	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	9.5
2010-11	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	8.4
Family courts — non-appeal (f)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	no.	..	..	..	9 765	..	..	..	..	5 844
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	9 596	..	..	..	..	5 644
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	8 743	..	..	..	..	5 321
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	8 034	..	..	..	..	4 997
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	8 150	..	..	..	..	5 155
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	8 338	..	..	..	..	5 190

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										
2015-16	no.	..	..	..	2 903	..	..	..	..	1 635
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	2 403	..	..	..	..	1 486
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	2 053	..	..	..	..	1 357
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	2 015	..	..	..	..	1 475
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	1 997	..	..	..	..	1 403
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	2 203	..	..	..	..	1 540
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	..	..	..	29.7	..	..	..	..	28.0
2014-15	%	..	..	..	25.0	..	..	..	..	26.3
2013-14	%	..	..	..	23.5	..	..	..	..	25.5
2012-13	%	..	..	..	25.1	..	..	..	..	29.5
2011-12	%	..	..	..	24.5	..	..	..	..	27.2
2010-11	%	..	..	..	26.4	..	..	..	..	29.7
Cases >24 mths										
2015-16	no.	..	..	..	829	..	..	..	..	706
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	574	..	..	..	..	593
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	494	..	..	..	..	567
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	468	..	..	..	..	560
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	515	..	..	..	..	559
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	533	..	..	..	..	602

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)										
2015-16	%	..	..	..	8.5	..	..	..	..	12.1
2014-15	%	..	..	..	6.0	..	..	..	..	10.5
2013-14	%	..	..	..	5.7	..	..	..	..	10.7
2012-13	%	..	..	..	5.8	..	..	..	..	11.2
2011-12	%	..	..	..	6.3	..	..	..	..	10.8
2010-11	%	..	..	..	6.4	..	..	..	..	11.6
Federal Circuit Court (g)										
Pending case load										
2015-16	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42 724
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39 452
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 010
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 067
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 444
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 207
Cases >6 mths										
2015-16	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 164
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 272
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 598
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 688
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 653
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 804

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 >6 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.8
2014-15	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.6
2013-14	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.1
2012-13	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.4
2011-12	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.7
2010-11	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.1
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 563
2014-15	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 475
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 769
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 117
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 683
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 129
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.7
2014-15	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.9
2013-14	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.0
2012-13	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
2011-12	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7
2010-11	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4

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
Coroners' courts										
Pending case load										
2015-16	no.	2 487	3 526	2 127	2 178	2 050	555	169	304	..
2014-15	no.	2 489	3 895	2 185	2 027	1 747	518	137	427	..
2013-14	no.	2 841	4 209	1 844	1 891	1 862	479	150	407	..
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	..
Cases >12 mths										
2015-16	no.	540	936	706	465	720	177	53	132	..
2014-15	no.	695	1 242	565	397	619	172	53	159	..
2013-14	no.	1 009	1 366	515	416	472	174	53	119	..
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	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	21.7	26.5	33.2	21.3	35.1	31.9	31.4	43.4	..
2014-15	%	27.9	31.9	25.9	19.6	35.4	33.2	38.7	37.2	..
2013-14	%	35.5	32.5	27.9	22.0	25.3	36.3	35.3	29.2	..
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	..

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										
2015-16	no.	214	355	290	147	230	45	30	95	..
2014-15	no.	463	601	263	170	225	65	33	95	..
2013-14	no.	698	646	219	189	207	62	27	80	..
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	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2015-16	%	8.6	10.1	13.6	6.7	11.2	8.1	17.8	31.3	..
2014-15	%	18.6	15.4	12.0	8.4	12.9	12.5	24.1	22.2	..
2013-14	%	24.6	15.3	11.9	10.0	11.1	12.9	18.0	19.7	..
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	..

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) Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex.
- (d) The increase in Victorian Supreme court matters pending more than 12 months is attributable to a large group of related proceedings commenced in 2014-15 following the outcome of two significant class action proceedings. The proceedings were put on hold pending the outcome of a test case on a preliminary legal point.
- (e) Non-appeal matters in the WA District Court for the financial year 2014-15 have been revised following a data clean-up and the implementation of improved cases on hand data set which now excludes reactivations.

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
(f)	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.									
(g)	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.									

**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)

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Criminal — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme courts (e)									
2015-16	na	na	3.9	3.2	3.7	5.4	7.9	6.9	..
2014-15	na	na	4.0	2.9	3.5	7.0	6.6	6.8	..
2013-14	na	na	3.5	2.5	3.7	6.0	8.6	6.1	..
2012-13	na	na	3.0	2.6	3.7	5.6	10.1	6.7	..
2011-12	na	na	3.0	2.6	3.5	5.4	7.4	6.6	..
2010-11	na	na	2.9	2.4	3.3	6.9	5.3	7.5	..
District/county courts									
2015-16	3.1	4.8	4.8	3.8	6.1	..	..	..	..
2014-15	3.2	4.7	4.3	3.7	6.1	..	..	..	..
2013-14	3.1	4.7	4.3	3.6	6.0	..	..	..	..
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	—	—	—	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g)									
2015-16	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.2	..
2014-15	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.3	..
2013-14	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.1	..
2012-13	na	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.0	..
2011-12	na	2.2	2.4	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	..
2010-11	na	2.2	2.4	2.1	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	..

TABLE 7A.22

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

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Children's courts (g), (h)									
2015-16	3.6	2.1	2.7	3.8	4.3	5.2	5.4	4.8	..
2014-15	3.6	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	4.8	..
2013-14	3.9	2.1	2.8	3.8	4.2	5.6	6.8	4.3	..
2012-13	na	2.7	3.0	4.0	4.1	5.5	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	..
Civil — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal Court (e)									
2015-16	na	na	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.9	5.0	5.2	2.9
2014-15	na	na	1.2	2.2	4.0	1.8	5.9	4.2	3.2
2013-14	na	na	1.2	2.4	3.9	1.9	7.2	4.4	3.0
2012-13	na	na	1.0	2.1	3.4	1.9	4.9	4.5	2.5
2011-12	na	na	1.1	2.2	4.0	2.1	4.9	4.5	3.2
2010-11	na	na	1.0	2.6	4.3	2.0	4.3	3.6	3.6
District/county courts									
2015-16	3.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	3.9	..	..	..	..
2014-15	3.7	0.8	0.4	1.2	4.0	..	..	..	..
2013-14	3.4	0.9	0.3	1.3	3.5	..	..	..	..
2012-13	na	1.0	0.2	1.2	4.1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	na	1.2	0.4	1.1	3.7	..	..	..	..
2010-11	na	1.6	0.6	1.0	3.7	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.22

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

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g)									
2015-16	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.1	..
2014-15	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	..
2013-14	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.1	..
2012-13	na	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	..
2011-12	na	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.3	..
2010-11	na	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.8	1.1	..
Children's courts (g), (h)									
2015-16	na	1.7	3.6	4.4	2.6	5.0	7.3	4.2	..
2014-15	na	1.8	3.5	4.0	2.5	5.4	5.7	3.7	..
2013-14	na	1.7	3.7	3.6	2.5	5.9	7.3	3.1	..
2012-13	na	1.6	3.5	3.1	2.8	5.3	8.0	3.2	..
2011-12	na	1.6	3.2	4.5	2.6	5.2	7.9	2.4	..
2010-11	na	1.8	2.9	4.1	2.7	5.2	6.1	1.7	..
Family courts (i)									
2015-16	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	2.1
2014-15	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	2.2
2013-14	..	..	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	2.2
2012-13	..	..	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	2.4
2011-12	..	..	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	2.4
2010-11	..	..	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	2.5

TABLE 7A.22

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

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Federal Circuit Court (j)									
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
Coroners' courts									
2015-16	5.0	1.1	6.7	2.1	2.7	1.4	4.5	1.0	..
2014-15	4.0	1.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.0	3.4	1.0	..
2013-14	3.8	1.0	3.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	8.5	1.0	..
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	..

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) NSW attendance indicator data have been sourced from a combination of recently developed reports and manual interpretation. The reporting process continues to be refined.
- (c) Although Victorian Supreme Court attendance data have been provided for previous editions of this report, data were not provided for the 2016 or 2017 report.
- (d) Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred.
- (e) Queensland Supreme Court data for the count of attendances in the criminal and civil jurisdictions do not include appeal cases.
- (f) Queensland Magistrates Court data for criminal finalisations include cases finalised due to a committal hearing.

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

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
(g)	For the civil jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates and 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.								
(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 (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</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)									
2015-16	na	na	6.6	8.0	10.3	15.2	19.5	11.9	..
2014-15	na	na	6.5	7.8	9.4	14.5	50.0	11.1	..
2013-14	na	na	7.2	6.0	10.6	14.0	15.2	10.3	..
2012-13	na	na	6.2	6.4	12.6	8.5	12.3	13.0	..
2011-12	na	na	4.0	5.6	7.9	17.0	14.0	11.7	..
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
District/county courts (non-appeal)									
2015-16	5.4	6.2	6.4	3.9	5.6	..	..	..	..
2014-15	6.2	5.6	4.8	3.4	7.0	..	..	..	..
2013-14	4.4	5.3	5.2	3.5	7.5	..	..	..	..
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	—	—	—	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2015-16	7.7	6.3	10.5	5.8	5.3	3.4	4.1	7.9	..
2014-15	6.5	6.8	11.7	5.4	6.1	4.7	5.6	8.1	..
2013-14	8.0	6.7	9.8	6.0	6.9	2.0	4.9	6.4	..
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	na	8.9	..
2010-11	na	6.2	na	na	na	3.8	na	na	

TABLE 7A.23

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Children's courts (d), (e)									
2015-16	10.7	13.2	9.0	9.0	3.0	na	3.0	8.0	..
2014-15	5.7	13.0	11.5	6.0	7.0	na	–	–	..
2013-14	8.9	3.5	6.0	8.5	18.5	na	–	12.5	..
2012-13	na	5.1	6.9	12.3	8.3	na	–	20.0	..
2011-12	na	14.0	8.0	11.2	8.1	na	na	–	..
2010-11	na	7.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The attendance indicator 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) Although Victorian Supreme Court attendance data have been provided for previous editions of this report, data were not provided for the 2016 and 2017 reports.
- (c) Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred.
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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									
2015-16	94.2	108.7	106.6	93.9	106.5	106.3	93.9	68.8	101.1
2014-15	127.2	107.6	94.4	104.9	89.4	74.3	95.7	111.8	104.4
2013-14	86.3	99.7	101.4	108.0	87.5	81.8	79.0	147.4	95.9
2012-13	109.1	112.7	92.8	98.2	99.6	113.6	122.2	51.7	102.4
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
Non-appeal									
2015-16	81.7	129.6	86.7	93.3	126.7	97.1	93.9	83.7	89.8
2014-15	105.8	83.2	89.6	88.9	92.0	90.0	90.5	85.0	89.0
2013-14	103.4	100.9	89.8	81.2	104.6	88.8	106.6	79.7	89.7
2012-13	129.5	89.0	118.4	98.1	115.3	102.5	175.6	94.2	111.4
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
All matters									
2015-16	91.3	113.4	90.5	93.6	110.2	97.7	93.9	83.4	93.5
2014-15	122.4	100.9	90.6	96.9	89.8	88.9	92.2	85.7	94.5
2013-14	89.4	100.0	93.0	95.9	90.9	88.4	96.6	82.2	92.2
2012-13	114.7	104.9	110.5	98.2	103.7	102.9	155.3	91.8	107.7
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



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>
District/county courts									
Appeal									
2015-16	99.3	100.2	103.5	..	..	..	..	..	99.7
2014-15	98.3	108.4	91.1	..	..	..	..	..	100.8
2013-14	99.8	103.4	87.4	..	..	..	..	..	100.3
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
Non-appeal									
2015-16	91.8	97.4	94.2	84.6	100.6	..	..	..	93.4
2014-15	85.9	105.3	96.5	86.0	92.5	..	..	..	92.9
2013-14	94.9	99.5	96.8	95.3	101.3	..	..	..	97.2
2012-13	89.5	96.1	105.9	101.4	95.3	..	..	..	98.0
2011-12	98.7	109.6	104.5	99.5	99.8	..	..	..	102.5
2010-11	86.8	97.6	104.4	103.5	107.7	..	..	..	99.6
All matters									
2015-16	96.4	99.0	94.8	84.6	100.6	..	..	..	95.9
2014-15	93.6	107.1	96.1	86.0	92.5	..	..	..	96.0
2013-14	98.0	101.7	96.0	95.3	101.3	..	..	..	98.4
2012-13	95.6	94.0	119.1	101.4	95.3	..	..	..	100.4
2011-12	101.4	106.3	102.5	99.5	99.8	..	..	..	102.3
2010-11	96.0	104.4	95.5	103.5	107.7	..	..	..	98.9

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>
Magistrates' courts									
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2015-16	97.4	124.2	98.4	101.9	94.1	95.7	97.3	103.3	103.9
2014-15	101.1	111.5	97.4	103.4	102.7	91.9	95.7	103.9	103.6
2013-14	100.4	108.7	95.4	98.4	105.8	94.3	97.5	95.1	101.3
2012-13	98.4	107.5	97.5	95.6	100.8	108.1	98.8	107.8	100.8
2011-12	104.9	104.9	100.1	96.5	101.3	102.9	103.8	111.1	102.3
2010-11	101.1	108.1	104.4	97.6	107.4	98.4	98.5	100.0	103.5
Children's courts									
2015-16	98.1	108.6	110.5	96.8	98.2	103.7	108.8	95.6	104.6
2014-15	100.0	103.3	102.4	104.6	110.0	98.9	102.6	103.2	103.1
2013-14	101.9	106.7	101.3	100.0	105.2	101.2	105.0	90.9	103.1
2012-13	99.6	105.5	106.9	98.5	100.8	110.6	114.5	104.3	103.7
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
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)									
2015-16	97.4	122.2	99.1	101.5	94.4	96.2	97.8	102.3	103.9
2014-15	101.1	110.9	97.7	103.5	103.3	92.4	95.9	103.8	103.5
2013-14	100.5	108.5	95.7	98.5	105.8	94.8	97.8	94.6	101.5
2012-13	98.5	107.3	98.1	95.8	100.8	108.3	100.0	107.4	101.0
2011-12	105.0	104.6	100.2	96.8	101.3	102.1	104.1	108.5	102.3
2010-11	100.9	108.1	104.4	97.9	107.3	99.2	99.0	100.5	103.5

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)
All criminal courts									
2015-16	97.3	121.6	98.9	101.1	94.7	96.2	97.6	101.5	103.6
2014-15	100.7	110.8	97.6	103.0	102.8	92.3	95.8	103.2	103.2
2013-14	100.3	108.4	95.7	98.4	105.5	94.7	97.8	94.3	101.3
2012-13	98.3	107.0	98.7	96.0	100.6	108.1	102.7	106.9	101.0
2011-12	104.7	104.7	100.3	96.9	101.3	102.0	103.9	108.3	102.3
2010-11	100.6	108.1	104.0	98.0	107.2	99.3	99.4	100.0	103.3

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.
- (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.  
.. 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)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (c)
Supreme courts									
Non-appeal									
2015-16	74.2	119.7	78.0	89.1	140.0	166.7	40.0	54.5	88.7
2014-15	119.5	60.2	84.9	107.9	134.5	145.5	33.3	111.8	96.6
2013-14	110.8	117.0	113.9	73.5	91.1	31.3	333.3	40.0	96.8
2012-13	114.0	94.9	120.9	62.0	139.4	71.4	100.0	59.1	102.3
2011-12	94.4	120.4	108.6	109.7	142.1	100.0	28.6	237.5	111.0
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2015-16	83.5	125.9	125.0	103.8	78.6	..	..	..	93.7
2014-15	86.2	120.0	83.3	92.3	80.0	..	..	..	94.0
2013-14	125.9	222.7	137.5	103.7	91.7	..	..	..	135.8
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
Magistrates' courts									
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2015-16	103.9	73.6	99.2	98.7	93.2	41.7	90.0	93.3	93.3
2014-15	99.3	99.3	81.2	75.0	88.5	91.7	100.0	46.2	90.4
2013-14	93.5	81.7	92.6	83.7	123.3	57.1	80.0	78.3	90.8
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

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)
Children's courts									
2015-16	120.0	60.0	133.3	50.0	200.0	na	100.0	-	85.7
2014-15	118.2	33.3	66.7	157.1	100.0	na	-	-	107.7
2013-14	100.0	200.0	60.0	107.1	200.0	na	-	100.0	103.2
2012-13	136.4	140.0	140.0	50.0	75.0	na	-	-	108.1
2011-12	147.4	87.5	33.3	120.0	166.7	na	400.0	-	132.6
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All criminal courts									
2015-16	94.0	88.6	90.9	94.2	104.0	83.3	74.2	73.0	91.9
2014-15	101.6	88.5	82.4	89.5	101.0	117.4	88.2	70.5	92.8
2013-14	101.3	106.9	102.7	85.7	108.5	43.3	107.1	58.2	97.5
2012-13	126.6	108.1	102.3	79.7	105.5	72.7	94.7	67.3	107.2
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2010-11	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.

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>
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(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)/Federal Court										
Appeal										
2015-16	105.8	91.6	127.0	112.7	87.3	90.2	88.7	106.5	96.4	101.3
2014-15	111.9	117.8	75.5	81.6	91.0	85.1	116.1	95.5	84.2	95.3
2013-14	112.9	104.7	104.2	107.5	110.3	101.1	59.7	83.2	96.0	102.9
2012-13	91.2	105.9	99.6	106.0	86.7	105.6	80.0	110.9	100.2	98.4
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
Non-appeal										
2015-16	104.8	116.7	103.5	94.0	102.4	103.6	102.2	78.8	98.3	104.7
2014-15	110.9	91.9	101.7	98.0	97.9	103.7	106.4	99.3	91.4	100.0
2013-14	115.6	101.9	111.9	96.3	107.1	116.5	111.4	106.5	114.7	109.7
2012-13	135.7	105.2	112.6	110.1	106.0	90.3	162.0	120.3	114.6	117.7
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
All matters										
2015-16	104.9	115.3	105.1	95.1	101.2	102.3	100.8	90.6	98.0	104.4
2014-15	111.0	93.0	99.5	96.6	97.3	101.8	107.3	97.4	89.9	99.6
2013-14	115.4	102.1	111.4	97.0	107.4	115.1	105.9	96.7	112.0	109.1
2012-13	132.0	105.3	111.7	109.8	104.1	91.5	153.9	116.0	113.0	116.1
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

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>
District/county courts										
Appeal										
2015-16	152.6	67.2	97.5	95.5	90.3	..	..	..	..	100.7
2014-15	118.7	181.6	91.8	99.2	102.7	..	..	..	..	111.4
2013-14	99.5	125.4	83.8	84.7	113.2	..	..	..	..	103.3
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
Non-appeal										
2015-16	108.9	113.0	103.2	101.7	108.9	..	..	..	..	107.3
2014-15	94.9	99.9	100.7	96.1	142.4	..	..	..	..	100.6
2013-14	103.9	100.3	95.7	98.1	152.1	..	..	..	..	103.6
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
All matters										
2015-16	109.4	112.6	103.1	101.5	107.7	..	..	..	..	107.2
2014-15	95.2	100.5	100.6	96.2	138.3	..	..	..	..	100.8
2013-14	103.8	100.8	95.6	97.8	148.6	..	..	..	..	103.6
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



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>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	106.7	104.5	102.9	97.1	102.9	104.0	103.7	101.6	..	103.7
2014-15	105.1	106.9	104.8	96.9	102.7	106.8	104.2	98.6	..	104.1
2013-14	103.3	109.9	97.9	101.1	101.4	108.9	99.7	123.8	..	104.0
2012-13	99.5	107.7	97.5	100.1	91.3	107.1	93.6	105.7	..	100.9
2011-12	101.9	104.4	99.9	97.9	102.1	104.4	98.0	100.5	..	101.7
2010-11	92.3	105.0	110.4	102.0	102.0	99.1	97.7	98.6		99.6
Children's courts										
2015-16	92.9	94.7	98.3	97.6	98.8	100.9	111.7	98.5	..	95.4
2014-15	95.1	86.5	98.4	105.1	88.1	121.2	72.3	102.5	..	93.6
2013-14	99.0	87.0	103.1	100.7	102.5	97.5	97.5	106.1	..	96.5
2012-13	100.4	98.2	99.2	90.2	102.0	108.7	112.3	103.4	..	98.6
2011-12	102.7	87.8	94.0	86.1	96.3	97.3	87.2	91.9	..	95.0
2010-11	89.7	86.6	95.9	95.2	103.1	106.0	98.7	95.4		91.5
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	105.7	103.6	102.6	97.1	102.6	103.8	104.0	101.4	..	103.1
2014-15	104.4	105.3	104.4	97.2	101.9	107.4	103.0	98.8	..	103.4
2013-14	103.1	108.3	98.2	101.1	101.5	108.5	99.7	122.6	..	103.6
2012-13	99.5	107.1	97.6	99.6	91.7	107.2	94.1	105.6	..	100.8
2011-12	101.9	103.4	99.5	97.4	101.8	104.0	97.6	100.1	..	101.4
2010-11	92.2	104.0	109.4	101.8	102.0	99.4	97.8	98.4		99.2

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>
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Circuit Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	105.9	104.8	102.8	97.4	102.8	103.6	103.6	101.0	98.0	103.4
2014-15	104.4	104.2	103.8	97.1	103.7	106.7	103.5	98.7	89.9	103.0
2013-14	103.8	107.5	98.7	100.6	104.7	109.2	100.5	121.6	112.0	104.0
2012-13	101.5	106.2	99.2	99.9	92.4	105.3	101.3	106.0	113.0	101.8
2011-12	103.3	103.6	100.8	98.8	103.5	103.7	107.5	99.9	109.9	102.5
2010-11	92.1	102.9	109.6	99.6	102.0	99.6	103.3	98.5	94.1	98.9
Family courts										
Appeal										
2015-16	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	95.4	95.5
2014-15	..	..	..	133.3	..	..	..	..	91.5	92.2
2013-14	..	..	..	83.3	..	..	..	..	105.8	105.4
2012-13	..	..	..	50.0	..	..	..	..	102.1	101.5
2011-12	..	..	..	80.0	..	..	..	..	89.0	88.9
2010-11	..	..	..	125.0	..	..	..	..	99.1	99.4
Non-appeal										
2015-16	..	..	..	97.1	..	..	..	..	98.9	98.1
2014-15	..	..	..	93.5	..	..	..	..	98.6	96.4
2013-14	..	..	..	95.0	..	..	..	..	98.4	96.9
2012-13	..	..	..	100.5	..	..	..	..	101.2	100.9
2011-12	..	..	..	101.2	..	..	..	..	99.6	100.3
2010-11	..	..	..	101.5	..	..	..	..	106.2	104.1

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										
2015-16	..	..	..	97.1	..	..	..	..	98.9	98.1
2014-15	..	..	..	93.6	..	..	..	..	98.5	96.4
2013-14	..	..	..	95.0	..	..	..	..	98.5	97.0
2012-13	..	..	..	100.5	..	..	..	..	101.2	100.9
2011-12	..	..	..	101.2	..	..	..	..	99.4	100.2
2010-11	..	..	..	101.5	..	..	..	..	106.1	104.0
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.5	96.5
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.9	93.9
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.7	96.7
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.1	101.1
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.8	96.8
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.5	98.5
Coroners' courts										
2015-16	100.2	104.6	100.5	92.5	89.8	87.0	85.6	115.1	..	99.3
2014-15	106.1	108.5	93.1	92.2	106.6	90.2	104.4	91.1	..	102.1
2013-14	108.8	121.7	104.8	101.3	90.9	92.3	105.0	116.8	..	108.6
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

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 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"> <li>• 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,</li> <li>• 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,</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>									
(b)	Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.8 and lodgment data presented in table 7A.3. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.8 and 7A.3.									
(c)	The total number of finalisations (table 7A.8), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.3) expressed as a percentage.									
	<b>na</b> Not available .. Not applicable.									

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

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
Unit (b)		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (d)	Total (e)
<b>Criminal</b>											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme courts (f)											
2015-16	(no. FTE)	15.3	17.5	10.2	7.5	7.3	3.9	4.0	5.0	..	70.7
2014-15	(no. FTE)	12.3	17.4	9.6	7.5	6.5	3.9	3.4	4.4	..	65.0
2013-14	(no. FTE)	11.6	16.4	10.2	6.3	6.3	3.9	3.4	4.1	..	62.3
2012-13	(no. FTE)	12.1	16.1	10.6	6.5	7.2	3.9	3.1	4.0	..	63.5
2011-12	(no. FTE)	13.5	16.1	10.9	7.7	6.6	3.9	2.6	3.7	..	65.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	12.7	19.1	10.9	9.0	6.5	3.9	2.8	3.6	..	68.5
District/county courts (g)											
2015-16	(no. FTE)	42.7	43.2	27.9	18.3	12.9	..	..	..	..	145.0
2014-15	(no. FTE)	38.6	43.0	29.5	17.5	12.3	..	..	..	..	140.9
2013-14	(no. FTE)	38.0	41.0	28.1	16.9	14.0	..	..	..	..	138.0
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
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2015-16	(no. FTE)	89.7	71.7	69.1	31.3	27.7	8.6	6.1	8.5	..	312.7
2014-15	(no. FTE)	91.8	71.8	70.0	37.0	27.3	8.6	4.0	8.8	..	319.4
2013-14	(no. FTE)	88.5	72.4	69.2	37.5	24.7	9.9	3.8	8.3	..	314.3
2012-13	(no. FTE)	89.0	70.9	67.3	38.6	25.1	9.9	3.7	8.5	..	313.0
2011-12	(no. FTE)	108.3	72.9	64.6	34.9	26.0	9.9	3.5	8.2	..	328.3
2010-11	(no. FTE)	107.4	68.8	64.1	34.6	26.0	9.9	3.4	8.3	..	322.5

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (d)	Total (e)
Children's courts (h)											
2015-16	(no. FTE)	14.3	2.9	3.4	2.3	3.4	1.1	0.4	1.3	..	29.2
2014-15	(no. FTE)	11.9	2.5	3.6	3.7	3.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	..	27.3
2013-14	(no. FTE)	12.3	2.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	..	28.6
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
<b>Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal courts</b>											
<b>2015-16</b>	<b>(no. FTE)</b>	<b>162.0</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>557.6</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	<b>(no. FTE)</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>552.7</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	<b>(no. FTE)</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>543.2</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	<b>(no. FTE)</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>549.0</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	<b>(no. FTE)</b>	<b>173.2</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>568.1</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	<b>(no. FTE)</b>	<b>169.8</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>564.2</b>
<b>Civil</b>											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme/Federal Court (f)											
2015-16	(no. FTE)	41.3	40.9	12.3	14.6	6.9	3.1	1.9	3.3	56.0	180.3
2014-15	(no. FTE)	45.9	40.5	14.5	14.9	6.2	3.1	2.1	3.8	55.2	186.1
2013-14	(no. FTE)	48.7	38.2	14.2	16.4	6.9	3.1	2.1	4.1	61.0	194.7
2012-13	(no. FTE)	45.5	37.6	13.2	16.1	6.4	3.1	3.0	4.1	56.0	185.0
2011-12	(no. FTE)	47.2	37.7	13.5	19.4	7.8	3.1	2.8	4.6	57.0	193.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	47.8	32.4	12.8	24.7	7.2	3.1	2.9	4.5	50.0	185.3

TABLE 7A.27

	<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (d)</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
District/county courts (g)											
2015-16	(no. FTE)	25.1	20.3	6.7	9.9	5.5	..	..	..	..	67.5
2014-15	(no. FTE)	25.7	19.7	7.0	9.8	5.9	..	..	..	..	68.1
2013-14	(no. FTE)	26.4	20.6	6.5	9.1	5.2	..	..	..	..	67.8
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
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2015-16	(no. FTE)	17.8	33.7	12.8	14.6	6.1	1.8	1.4	5.5	..	93.7
2014-15	(no. FTE)	19.5	33.8	11.9	8.6	6.0	1.9	2.7	5.7	..	90.1
2013-14	(no. FTE)	22.8	34.1	11.2	8.7	8.2	1.8	2.5	4.9	..	94.1
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
Children's courts (h)											
2015-16	(no. FTE)	12.2	11.6	2.1	2.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	..	30.3
2014-15	(no. FTE)	10.6	10.1	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	..	25.3
2013-14	(no. FTE)	10.9	10.4	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	..	26.7
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

TABLE 7A.27

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (d)</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Family courts (i)										
2015-16 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	33.4	48.7
2014-15 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	14.8	..	..	..	..	32.7	47.5
2013-14 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	14.0	..	..	..	..	33.4	47.4
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
Federal Circuit Court (i)										
2015-16 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.4	61.4
2014-15 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.2	62.2
2013-14 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64.8	64.8
2012-13 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.5	62.5
2011-12 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.4	62.4
2010-11 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.8	60.8
Coroners' courts										
2015-16 (no. FTE)	5.0	9.0	8.1	3.9	2.0	2.8	0.2	1.6	..	32.5
2014-15 (no. FTE)	5.0	9.3	8.0	4.0	2.0	2.5	0.9	1.5	..	33.1
2013-14 (no. FTE)	5.0	9.5	8.0	3.3	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	30.5
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



TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (d)	Total (e)
<b>Total number FTE judicial officers for civil courts</b>											
2015-16	(no. FTE)	101.4	115.5	42.0	60.5	21.5	8.0	3.9	10.7	150.8	514.4
2014-15	(no. FTE)	106.7	113.3	43.6	53.1	20.8	7.8	5.7	11.3	150.1	512.4
2013-14	(no. FTE)	113.7	112.8	42.1	52.7	23.2	5.9	5.5	10.9	159.2	526.0
2012-13	(no. FTE)	112.9	108.7	43.2	56.1	23.1	5.9	6.3	12.1	149.7	517.9
2011-12	(no. FTE)	97.1	106.5	43.6	59.6	24.9	5.9	6.1	12.7	150.4	506.8
2010-11	(no. FTE)	95.1	96.7	39.9	67.0	25.0	5.9	7.1	12.3	144.1	493.1
<b>Criminal and civil</b>											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme/ Federal Court											
2015-16	(no. FTE)	56.6	58.4	22.5	22.1	14.2	7.0	5.8	8.4	56.0	251.0
2014-15	(no. FTE)	58.2	57.9	24.1	22.4	12.7	7.0	5.5	8.2	55.2	251.2
2013-14	(no. FTE)	60.4	54.6	24.4	22.7	13.2	7.0	5.5	8.3	61.0	257.0
2012-13	(no. FTE)	57.6	53.7	23.8	22.6	13.6	7.0	6.1	8.1	56.0	248.5
2011-12	(no. FTE)	60.7	53.8	24.4	27.1	14.4	7.0	5.3	8.3	57.0	258.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	60.4	51.5	23.7	33.7	13.7	7.0	5.7	8.1	50.0	253.8
District/county courts											
2015-16	(no. FTE)	67.8	63.5	34.6	28.2	18.4	..	..	..	..	212.5
2014-15	(no. FTE)	64.3	62.7	36.5	27.3	18.2	..	..	..	..	209.0
2013-14	(no. FTE)	64.4	61.6	34.6	26.0	19.2	..	..	..	..	205.8
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

TABLE 7A.27

	<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (d)</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
<b>Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)</b>											
2015-16	(no. FTE)	107.5	105.4	81.9	45.9	33.8	10.4	7.5	14.0	..	406.4
2014-15	(no. FTE)	111.3	105.6	81.9	45.6	33.3	10.5	6.7	14.6	..	409.5
2013-14	(no. FTE)	111.3	106.5	80.4	46.2	32.9	11.7	6.2	13.2	..	408.4
2012-13	(no. FTE)	113.0	104.3	78.2	47.6	33.5	11.7	6.1	14.6	..	409.1
2011-12	(no. FTE)	114.0	107.2	74.4	47.7	34.7	11.7	6.0	14.4	..	410.1
2010-11	(no. FTE)	115.0	100.8	73.3	47.4	34.7	11.7	6.7	14.3	..	403.9
<b>Children's courts</b>											
2015-16	(no. FTE)	26.5	14.5	5.5	4.6	4.4	1.4	0.9	1.7	..	59.5
2014-15	(no. FTE)	22.5	12.6	5.8	4.7	3.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	..	52.6
2013-14	(no. FTE)	23.2	13.0	5.8	4.9	4.7	1.7	0.5	1.4	..	55.2
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
<b>Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal and civil courts</b>											
<b>2015-16</b>	<b>(no. FTE)</b>	<b>263.3</b>	<b>250.8</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>150.8</b>	<b>1 072.0</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	<b>(no. FTE)</b>	<b>261.3</b>	<b>248.0</b>	<b>156.3</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>1 065.1</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	<b>(no. FTE)</b>	<b>264.2</b>	<b>245.3</b>	<b>153.2</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>1 069.2</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	<b>(no. FTE)</b>	<b>264.2</b>	<b>240.8</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>1 067.0</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	<b>(no. FTE)</b>	<b>270.3</b>	<b>241.4</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>1 074.9</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	<b>(no. FTE)</b>	<b>264.9</b>	<b>230.4</b>	<b>148.1</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>1 057.3</b>

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
Unit (b)		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (d)	Total (e)
Criminal											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people											
Supreme courts											
2015-16	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	2.1	..	0.3
2014-15		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.8	..	0.3
2013-14		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.7	..	0.3
2012-13		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	0.3	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
District/county courts											
2015-16	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.6
2014-15		0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.6
2013-14		0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.6
2012-13		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
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2015-16	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	3.5	..	1.3
2014-15		1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.0	3.6	..	1.4
2013-14		1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.0	3.4	..	1.3
2012-13		1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.0	3.6	..	1.4
2011-12		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	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

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (d)	Total (e)	
Children's courts											
2015-16	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	..	0.1
2014-15		0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	..	0.1
2013-14		0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	..	0.1
2012-13		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
<b>Total for criminal courts</b>											
<b>2015-16</b>	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	..	<b>2.3</b>
<b>2014-15</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	..	<b>2.3</b>
<b>2013-14</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	..	<b>2.3</b>
<b>2012-13</b>		<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	..	<b>2.4</b>
<b>2011-12</b>		<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	..	<b>2.5</b>
<b>2010-11</b>		<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	..	<b>2.5</b>
Civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people											
Supreme/Federal Court											
2015-16	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.8
2014-15		0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.8
2013-14		0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.8
2012-13		0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.8
2011-12		0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	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

TABLE 7A.27

Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (d)	Total (e)
District/county courts										
2015-16	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.3
2014-15	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.3
2013-14	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.3
2012-13	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
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.3	..	0.4
2014-15	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.3	..	0.4
2013-14	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.0	..	0.4
2012-13	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
Children's courts										
2015-16	0.2	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
2014-15	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	..	0.1
2013-14	0.1	0.2	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	..	0.1
2012-13	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

TABLE 7A.27

Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (d)	Total (e)
Family courts										
2015-16	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2014-15	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2013-14	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2012-13	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2011-12	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2010-11				0.7					0.2	0.2
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2010-11									0.3	0.3
Coroner's court										
2015-16	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	..	0.1
2014-15	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
2013-14	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
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

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (d)	Total (e)	
<b>Total for civil courts</b>											
2015-16	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.3	1.9	0.9	2.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	4.4	0.6	2.1
2014-15		1.4	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	4.6	0.6	2.2
2013-14		1.5	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	4.5	0.7	2.3
2012-13		1.5	1.9	0.9	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	5.1	0.7	2.3
2011-12		1.3	1.9	1.0	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.6	5.4	0.7	2.3
2010-11		1.3	1.8	0.9	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.9	5.3	0.6	2.2
Criminal and civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people											
Supreme/Federal Court											
2015-16	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.5	3.4	0.2	1.0
2014-15		0.8	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.4	3.4	0.2	1.1
2013-14		0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.4	3.4	0.3	1.1
2012-13		0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.4	0.2	1.1
2011-12		0.8	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.4	3.6	0.3	1.1
2010-11		0.8	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.5	0.2	1.1
District/county courts											
2015-16	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	..	..	..	..	0.9
2014-15		0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	..	..	..	..	0.9
2013-14		0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	0.9
2012-13		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

TABLE 7A.27

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (d)</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
<b>Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)</b>										
2015-16	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	5.7	..	1.7
2014-15	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	6.0	..	1.7
2013-14	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.6	5.5	..	1.8
2012-13	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
<b>Children's courts</b>										
2015-16	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	..	0.2
2014-15	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	..	0.2
2013-14	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	..	0.2
2012-13	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
<b>Total for criminal and civil courts</b>										
2015-16	3.4	4.2	3.2	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.7	10.5	0.6	4.5
2014-15	3.5	4.2	3.3	4.6	4.1	4.2	3.5	10.5	0.6	4.5
2013-14	3.5	4.2	3.3	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.4	10.1	0.7	4.6
2012-13	3.6	4.2	3.3	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.5	10.8	0.7	4.7
2011-12	3.7	4.3	3.4	5.2	4.7	4.1	3.4	11.0	0.7	4.8
2010-11	3.7	4.2	3.3	5.8	4.7	4.1	3.7	10.9	0.6	4.8

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) no. FTE = number of full time equivalent judicial officers.



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</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (d)</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
(c)	WA Supreme Court judicial officers FTE and registry court FTE staff between 2011-12 and 2014-15 have been revised following a detailed review of WA's adherence to relevant counting rules. The data extraction process is now in line with the counting rules. Bail hearings are now excluded, however this significantly under-represents the true FTE usage associated with the processing of bail applications in their entirety as out of court time is not captured. Data for the reference periods prior to 2011-12 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.										
(d)	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).										
(e)	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.										
(f)	In the NSW Supreme Court the FTE counts for permanent judges are based on the appointments in place at 30 June; for acting judges the FTE counts are based on actual days paid for during the reporting period.										
(g)	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.										
(h)	In Tasmania, all children's court judicial resources are included in the criminal jurisdiction. Child protection matters are lodged in the Criminal Registry.										
(i)	The Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court prescribed agencies were merged from 1 July 2013 into a single prescribed agency. As a result FCoA and FCC share resources for administration and some judicial type functions. The FTE values have been attributed to each jurisdiction on the basis of either being directly attributed to the jurisdiction or allocated to the jurisdiction on a proportional basis of the total services that jurisdiction has generated and subsequently likely to have consumed to deliver that service. These are estimates only.										

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

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

Population figures are from Statistical context (chapter 2). Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised.

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>
<b>Criminal</b>										
Supreme courts										
2015-16	3.6	4.3	0.5	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.5	0.8	..	1.4
2014-15	2.2	3.8	0.7	1.3	2.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	..	1.4
2013-14	2.7	3.8	0.8	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	..	1.5
2012-13	2.3	3.4	0.8	0.9	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	..	1.3
2011-12	3.1	2.4	0.7	1.3	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
District/county courts										
2015-16	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.5
2014-15	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.5
2013-14	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.5
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
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.06	..	0.04
2014-15	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	..	0.04
2013-14	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.05	..	0.04
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

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>
<b>Children's courts</b>										
2015-16	0.14	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.14	0.06	..	0.05
2014-15	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.05	..	0.05
2013-14	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.05	..	0.05
2012-13	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	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
<b>Total criminal</b>										
2015-16	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.18	0.08	..	0.06
2014-15	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.08	..	0.06
2013-14	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.07	..	0.06
2012-13	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.07	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	0.07	..	0.07
2010-11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.09	..	0.07
<b>Civil</b>										
<b>Supreme/Federal Court</b>										
2015-16	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.6
2014-15	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.6
2013-14	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.1	0.6
2012-13	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.5
2011-12	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	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

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>
District/county courts										
2015-16	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.3
2014-15	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.3
2013-14	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.3
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
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.08	..	0.03
2014-15	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.08	..	0.02
2013-14	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.07	..	0.02
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
Children's courts										
2015-16	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.13	0.05	0.09	0.28	0.09	..	0.12
2014-15	0.13	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.08	..	0.11
2013-14	0.12	0.17	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.22	0.07	0.08	..	0.12
2012-13	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.09	..	0.11
2011-12	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.09	0.10	..	0.12
2010-11	0.19	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.10	0.11	..	0.14

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 civil (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts)										
2015-16	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.95	0.08
2014-15	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.13	1.41	0.08
2013-14	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.12	1.09	0.08
2012-13	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.14	0.85	0.08
2011-12	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.16	0.98	0.07
2010-11	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.14	0.17	1.08	0.07
Family courts										
2015-16	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.16	0.13
2014-15	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.16	0.14
2013-14	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
2012-13	..	..	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
2011-12	..	..	..	0.09	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
2010-11	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.14
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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>
<b>Coroners' courts</b>										
2015-16	0.08	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.57	0.07	0.51	..	0.14
2014-15	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.08	0.51	0.09	0.57	..	0.14
2013-14	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.44	..	0.12
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
<b>Criminal and Civil</b>										
<b>Supreme/Federal Court</b>										
2015-16	0.60	0.77	0.42	0.69	0.90	0.53	0.66	0.98	0.95	0.70
2014-15	0.57	0.75	0.50	0.74	0.88	0.50	0.60	0.96	1.41	0.73
2013-14	0.57	0.74	0.48	0.76	0.85	0.46	0.53	1.28	1.09	0.71
2012-13	0.44	0.68	0.43	0.64	0.83	0.44	0.47	1.05	0.85	0.59
2011-12	0.48	0.58	0.35	0.71	0.81	0.43	0.36	0.99	0.98	0.58
2010-11	0.57	0.65	0.27	1.05	0.83	0.42	0.40	1.17	1.08	0.62
<b>District/county courts</b>										
2015-16	0.34	0.53	0.31	0.40	0.46	..	..	..	..	0.39
2014-15	0.37	0.51	0.33	0.41	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.40
2013-14	0.35	0.52	0.32	0.41	0.36	..	..	..	..	0.39
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

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>
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.06	..	0.04
2014-15	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	..	0.03
2013-14	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	..	0.04
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
Children's courts										
2015-16	0.14	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.20	0.06	..	0.07
2014-15	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.06	..	0.06
2013-14	0.12	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.06	..	0.07
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
Total criminal and civil										
2015-16	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.10	0.13	0.07
2014-15	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.07
2013-14	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.07
2012-13	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.07
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	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.13	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), (c)

	<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>
<b>Criminal</b>										
Total criminal courts										
2015-16	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.5	..	0.4
2014-15	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	..	0.4
2013-14	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	..	0.4
2012-13	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	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
<b>Civil</b>										
Total civil courts (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts)										
2015-16	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	5.1	0.6
2014-15	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	7.8	0.6
2013-14	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	5.6	0.6
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 (d)										
2015-16	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.1
2014-15	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.1
2013-14	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.2
2012-13	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.5
2011-12	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.5
2010-11	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.5



TABLE 7A.29

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

	<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>
Federal Circuit Court (d)										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
Coroners' courts (e)										
2015-16	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.2	np	1.5	..	1.0
2014-15	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	..	1.0
2013-14	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	..	1.0
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.
- (b) WA Supreme Court judicial officers FTE and registry court staff FTE between 2011-12 and 2014-15 have been revised following a detailed review of WA's adherence to relevant counting rules. Data extraction processes are now in line with the counting rules.
- (c) 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.
- (d) The Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court prescribed agencies were merged from 1 July 2013 into a single prescribed agency. As a result FCoA and FCC share resources for administration and some judicial type functions. The FTE values have been attributed to each jurisdiction on the basis of either being directly attributed to the jurisdiction or allocated to the jurisdiction on a proportional basis of the total services that jurisdiction has generated and subsequently likely to have consumed to deliver that service. These are estimates only.

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

	<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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(e) The scope of fires captured by the ACT Coroner's court changed in 2015-16, resulting in a substantial reduction in lodgments and finalisations. The number of cases finalised in 2015-16 was too small to produce a reliable result. Total column excludes ACT coroner's court.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published

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)

	<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>
<b>Criminal</b>										
Total criminal courts										
2015-16	7.2	6.9	6.0	7.2	7.7	5.9	6.6	5.5	..	6.9
2014-15	8.0	7.2	5.9	7.2	8.1	5.8	8.3	5.7	..	7.2
2013-14	7.7	6.4	6.0	7.6	7.9	6.0	8.2	5.9	..	7.0
2012-13	7.9	6.5	7.0	7.7	7.9	5.9	7.8	5.1	..	7.3
2011-12	7.8	6.2	7.4	8.3	7.7	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
<b>Civil</b>										
Total civil courts (excluding family courts, federal circuit court and coroners courts)										
2015-16	8.8	6.5	8.6	7.1	8.8	7.1	14.2	5.3	5.4	7.4
2014-15	10.1	6.9	8.4	7.9	8.6	7.3	10.9	5.2	5.5	7.9
2013-14	9.4	6.2	8.5	7.4	8.2	7.1	11.6	5.5	5.1	7.4
2012-13	10.0	6.4	9.6	7.1	8.6	7.2	9.5	4.8	5.4	7.8
2011-12	10.8	6.0	9.9	6.0	8.4	7.3	10.4	4.8	5.3	7.6
2010-11	10.8	6.3	11.1	5.2	8.5	7.4	7.8	4.6	6.2	7.8
Family courts										
2015-16	..	..	..	9.1	..	..	..	..	7.4	8.0
2014-15	..	..	..	9.6	..	..	..	..	7.8	8.4
2013-14	..	..	..	9.9	..	..	..	..	7.6	8.3
2012-13	..	..	..	8.9	..	..	..	..	11.1	10.3
2011-12	..	..	..	9.7	..	..	..	..	11.5	11.0
2010-11	..	..	..	8.7	..	..	..	..	11.4	10.5

TABLE 7A.30

Table 7A.30 Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per judicial officer employed (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>
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.4	8.4
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.4	8.4
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	8.2
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	7.3
2011-12									7.2	7.2
2010-11									7.1	7.1
Coroners' courts										
2015-16	7.5	8.3	7.5	7.7	10.9	2.1	np	2.9	..	7.2
2014-15	8.8	8.3	7.3	7.4	10.7	2.2	9.5	2.9	..	7.5
2013-14	8.4	8.3	7.0	8.7	10.6	5.8	8.6	2.5	..	7.9
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.
- (b) FTE staff per judicial officer data are derived from full time equivalent staff data and judicial officer data presented in tables 7A.27 and 7A.29. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.27 and 7A.29.
- (c) The number of FTE judicial officers in the ACT Coroner's court was too small to produce a reliable result in 2015-16. Total column excludes ACT coroner's court.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published

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

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	54 512	62 897	8 494	26 291	25 276	16 649	32 947	20 319	..	23 494
2014-15	37 984	51 077	10 261	25 604	31 218	17 498	24 872	19 666	..	23 571
2013-14	43 339	50 938	12 834	21 105	26 977	19 150	20 414	25 154	..	24 583
2012-13	38 904	46 757	12 922	18 701	27 131	14 296	13 780	21 703	..	21 879
2011-12	45 464	35 352	10 392	21 099	24 022	14 211	13 745	16 310	..	20 147
2010-11	31 841	33 507	8 240	20 709	27 287	11 496	13 834	23 862	..	18 423
District/county courts										
2015-16	5 960	15 388	7 581	18 253	8 697	..	..	..	..	9 249
2014-15	6 309	15 120	7 743	21 040	9 274	..	..	..	..	9 795
2013-14	6 467	13 635	8 020	20 606	8 786	..	..	..	..	9 485
2012-13	6 773	15 764	7 764	19 016	10 443	..	..	..	..	10 087
2011-12	7 710	15 677	7 367	20 169	10 627	..	..	..	..	10 452
2010-11	6 921	15 650	6 814	17 686	10 426	..	..	..	..	9 791
Magistrates' courts (d)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	579	486	387	663	822	481	1 787	876	..	539
2014-15	634	336	413	768	783	543	1 242	818	..	512
2013-14	671	368	422	925	563	654	1 032	827	..	538
2012-13	726	457	457	939	546	518	1 338	701	..	591
2011-12	785	481	463	861	549	426	1 288	733	..	604
2010-11	581	472	429	782	505	388	1 347	865	..	539

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	797	174	568	700	899	635	2 256	948	..	502
2014-15	717	182	653	1 010	759	592	3 874	826	..	559
2013-14	711	172	634	975	747	867	3 053	867	..	555
2012-13	793	140	732	880	738	633	2 011	725	..	552
2011-12	832	131	736	891	659	528	1 866	889	..	574
2010-11	986	113	732	757	593	540	1 697	826	..	605
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	591	451	398	665	828	491	1 812	885	..	537
2014-15	639	324	426	783	781	546	1 359	819	..	515
2013-14	673	352	435	929	579	671	1 134	831	..	539
2012-13	730	424	474	934	563	528	1 395	704	..	588
2011-12	788	446	481	863	560	436	1 340	748	..	602
2010-11	615	436	448	780	514	402	1 384	861	..	544
All criminal courts										
2015-16	1 019	898	645	1 168	1 295	901	3 192	1 563	..	944
2014-15	1 061	667	684	1 295	1 240	985	2 470	1 403	..	894
2013-14	1 121	700	698	1 480	1 013	1 143	2 087	1 383	..	928
2012-13	1 199	881	774	1 480	1 051	926	2 310	1 217	..	1 024
2011-12	1 312	942	751	1 401	1 016	774	2 087	1 237	..	1 046
2010-11	1 001	944	707	1 243	1 000	704	2 153	1 489	..	951

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2015–16 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>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2015-16	56 439	64 509	8 498	26 291	26 272	16 649	32 947	20 856	..	23 924
2014-15	39 167	52 427	10 268	25 604	32 394	17 498	24 872	20 067	..	23 967
2013-14	44 708	52 267	13 122	21 105	28 061	19 150	20 414	25 657	..	25 068
2012-13	40 050	48 007	13 192	18 701	28 198	14 367	13 780	22 261	..	22 334
2011-12	47 311	36 212	10 648	21 099	24 995	14 457	13 745	16 700	..	20 630
2010-11	33 212	34 467	8 468	20 709	28 326	11 708	13 834	24 408	..	18 892
District/county courts										
2015-16	6 139	15 650	7 585	18 253	9 011	..	..	..	..	9 403
2014-15	6 498	15 384	7 748	21 040	9 601	..	..	..	..	9 956
2013-14	6 659	13 882	8 184	20 606	9 098	..	..	..	..	9 680
2012-13	6 970	16 028	7 936	19 016	10 806	..	..	..	..	10 290
2011-12	7 980	15 930	7 530	20 169	11 019	..	..	..	..	10 684
2010-11	7 168	15 902	6 991	17 686	10 794	..	..	..	..	10 013
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	603	499	387	663	850	481	1 787	900	..	550
2014-15	659	345	413	789	810	543	1 242	839	..	525
2013-14	696	379	435	925	584	654	1 032	846	..	552
2012-13	752	469	470	939	568	521	1 338	723	..	606
2011-12	817	495	477	861	571	436	1 288	757	..	621
2010-11	607	484	442	782	526	397	1 347	888	..	554

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	830	179	569	700	934	635	2 256	974	..	512
2014-15	746	187	653	1 010	788	592	3 874	848	..	570
2013-14	740	176	650	975	777	867	3 053	887	..	568
2012-13	823	143	751	880	766	638	2 011	747	..	566
2011-12	877	134	756	891	685	540	1 866	916	..	591
2010-11	1 027	116	753	757	616	551	1 697	848	..	623
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	615	463	398	665	856	491	1 812	909	..	548
2014-15	664	333	427	803	808	546	1 359	840	..	528
2013-14	699	362	448	929	601	671	1 134	850	..	553
2012-13	757	435	488	934	586	531	1 395	726	..	603
2011-12	821	459	494	863	582	445	1 340	773	..	619
2010-11	643	447	462	780	536	410	1 384	885	..	560
All criminal courts										
2015-16	1 056	919	645	1 168	1 340	901	3 192	1 604	..	962
2014-15	1 099	682	684	1 314	1 284	985	2 470	1 436	..	913
2013-14	1 160	716	717	1 480	1 051	1 143	2 087	1 413	..	950
2013-14	1 240	901	794	1 480	1 091	930	2 310	1 252	..	1 048
2011-12	1 364	963	771	1 401	1 056	790	2 087	1 273	..	1 073
2010-11	1 044	965	728	1 243	1 038	718	2 153	1 526	..	976

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.



Table 7A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2015–16 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>
(b)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2015-16=100). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 for more information.									
(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.									
(d)	In 2015-16 the Victorian Magistrates' court made changes to its case management system to improve processes relating to the initiation of infringement matters referred to the court. This has affected the counting rules in relation to finalisations resulting in an overall reduction. Under the previous counting rules net expenditure (excluding payroll tax) per finalisation for 2015-16 would have been \$346.									
	.. Not applicable.									

*Source*: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.6 and 7A.14.

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	3 961	5 959	3 589	6 791	5 397	4 616	6 174	17 451	14 644	6 865
2014-15	4 658	5 793	4 480	8 008	5 151	3 541	6 431	17 508	21 516	7 561
2013-14	4 650	5 362	3 840	9 033	4 602	3 341	5 122	22 175	14 673	6 866
2012-13	3 396	5 253	3 380	7 465	4 017	4 026	5 342	18 049	11 978	5 799
2011-12	3 957	4 839	2 264	7 231	4 510	3 978	4 071	19 604	15 529	6 041
2010-11	4 422	4 929	1 612	8 201	5 219	3 916	4 368	19 436	18 648	6 276
District/county courts										
2015-16	2 817	3 555	1 114	2 296	3 208	..	..	..	..	2 600
2014-15	3 473	3 205	1 055	2 403	2 496	..	..	..	..	2 620
2013-14	2 968	2 994	932	2 445	1 585	..	..	..	..	2 331
2012-13	3 009	3 354	928	2 680	1 291	..	..	..	..	2 400
2011-12	2 042	3 238	662	2 168	1 410	..	..	..	..	1 970
2010-11	1 997	3 156	1 174	2 021	1 592	..	..	..	..	2 050
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	183	261	287	371	200	258	1 360	850	..	271
2014-15	260	198	267	259	183	226	1 325	809	..	260
2013-14	279	162	249	210	264	146	1 302	719	..	250
2012-13	304	166	279	206	240	95	1 430	726	..	261
2011-12	315	226	293	210	261	93	1 667	761	..	287
2010-11	250	208	270	184	279	79	1 917	949	..	255

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	844	2 279	1 200	1 337	552	608	5 543	926	..	1 393
2014-15	795	2 354	1 334	658	510	713	3 714	836	..	1 308
2013-14	746	2 401	1 292	616	728	2 059	3 448	906	..	1 285
2012-13	839	1 970	1 451	580	631	1 212	3 502	809	..	1 213
2011-12	827	1 856	1 726	841	696	1 249	5 125	954	..	1 264
2010-11	1 310	1 849	1 498	898	860	1 376	3 366	1 044	..	1 428
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	225	422	343	403	228	275	1 557	854	..	343
2014-15	292	337	328	276	199	250	1 388	810	..	319
2013-14	306	287	312	230	283	212	1 365	730	..	306
2012-13	335	266	358	225	258	148	1 493	730	..	315
2011-12	344	309	383	230	281	148	1 761	770	..	337
2010-11	302	281	343	204	305	137	1 982	954		309
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	587	965	554	832	607	760	2 199	1 386	14 644	925
2014-15	693	844	583	769	548	628	2 058	1 401	21 516	915
2013-14	684	722	556	733	567	589	1 893	1 390	14 673	857
2012-13	672	716	597	745	507	559	2 193	1 403	11 978	846
2011-12	671	766	557	772	571	545	2 270	1 548	15 529	885
2010-11	594	684	515	684	630	483	2 528	1 823	18 648	812

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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>
Family courts										
2015-16	..	..	..	1 452	..	..	..	..	3 076	2 371
2014-15	..	..	..	1 591	..	..	..	..	3 200	2 532
2013-14	..	..	..	1 583	..	..	..	..	3 300	2 580
2012-13	..	..	..	1 676	..	..	..	..	5 011	3 513
2011-12	..	..	..	1 615	..	..	..	..	5 921	3 954
2010-11	..	..	..	1 572	..	..	..	..	5 783	3 899
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	744	744
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	939	939
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 000	1 000
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	754	754
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	863	863
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	807	807
Coroners' courts (d)										
2015-16	912	1 934	1 936	2 824	1 565	2 445	3 989	3 076	..	1 756
2014-15	896	1 820	2 147	2 876	1 394	2 010	1 973	3 932	..	1 726
2013-14	900	1 724	1 876	2 706	1 619	790	1 379	3 017	..	1 601
2012-13	878	2 773	2 308	2 901	1 711	920	765	4 133	..	1 956
2011-12	589	3 069	2 785	2 267	1 324	994	888	4 286	..	1 822
2010-11	958	2 636	2 583	3 461	1 538	1 105	1 380	4 136	..	2 002

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2015-16	4 216	6 171	3 592	6 791	5 729	4 616	6 174	17 937	14 644	7 006
2014-15	4 925	5 989	4 486	8 008	5 464	3 541	6 431	17 890	21 516	7 712
2013-14	4 903	5 557	3 983	9 033	4 910	3 341	5 122	22 656	14 673	7 021
2012-13	3 594	5 435	3 501	7 465	4 304	4 044	5 342	18 524	11 978	5 931
2011-12	4 225	4 992	2 363	7 231	4 835	4 047	4 071	20 096	15 529	6 189
2010-11	4 748	5 108	1 691	8 201	5 523	3 991	4 368	19 931	18 648	6 439
District/county courts										
2015-16	2 977	3 655	1 116	2 296	3 371	..	..	..	..	2 684
2014-15	3 659	3 293	1 057	2 403	2 620	..	..	..	..	2 704
2013-14	3 120	3 088	982	2 445	1 676	..	..	..	..	2 416
2012-13	3 159	3 442	976	2 680	1 388	..	..	..	..	2 483
2011-12	2 175	3 316	708	2 168	1 504	..	..	..	..	2 045
2010-11	2 130	3 234	1 233	2 021	1 689	..	..	..	..	2 129
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	197	274	287	371	212	258	1 360	874	..	280
2014-15	275	210	268	259	194	226	1 325	832	..	269
2013-14	293	173	260	210	278	146	1 302	737	..	261
2012-13	319	177	289	206	255	96	1 430	750	..	272
2011-12	332	236	304	210	276	97	1 667	786	..	298
2010-11	264	218	280	184	295	82	1 917	978	..	266

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	879	2 339	1 201	1 337	570	608	5 543	951	..	1 426
2014-15	827	2 418	1 335	658	530	713	3 714	858	..	1 340
2013-14	775	2 465	1 326	616	756	2 059	3 448	927	..	1 320
2012-13	870	2 022	1 490	580	656	1 219	3 502	834	..	1 247
2011-12	868	1 905	1 772	841	723	1 273	5 125	979	..	1 303
2010-11	1 360	1 902	1 541	898	891	1 398	3 366	1 074	..	1 471
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	239	439	344	403	240	275	1 557	879	..	353
2014-15	308	352	329	276	210	250	1 388	833	..	330
2013-14	321	301	324	230	297	212	1 365	748	..	318
2012-13	351	279	371	225	273	150	1 493	754	..	327
2011-12	362	321	396	230	297	153	1 761	796	..	350
2010-11	319	293	355	204	321	141	1 982	983	..	321
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	624	999	554	832	640	760	2 199	1 425	14 644	949
2014-15	731	875	584	769	579	628	2 058	1 437	21 516	938
2013-14	720	750	578	733	599	589	1 893	1 422	14 673	883
2012-13	707	742	619	745	541	562	2 193	1 445	11 978	871
2011-12	711	791	579	772	608	557	2 270	1 592	15 529	912
2010-11	632	709	537	684	665	494	2 528	1 874	18 648	838

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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>
Family courts										
2015-16	..	..	..	1 452	..	..	..	..	3 076	2 371
2014-15	..	..	..	1 591	..	..	..	..	3 200	2 532
2013-14	..	..	..	1 583	..	..	..	..	3 300	2 580
2012-13	..	..	..	1 676	..	..	..	..	5 011	3 513
2011-12	..	..	..	1 615	..	..	..	..	5 921	3 954
2010-11				1 572					5 783	3 899
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	744	744
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	939	939
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 000	1 000
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	754	754
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	863	863
2010-11									807	807
Coroners' courts (d)										
2015-16	949	1 990	1 937	2 824	1 622	2 445	3 989	3 160	..	1 788
2014-15	933	1 873	2 150	2 876	1 444	2 010	1 973	4 011	..	1 757
2013-14	938	1 775	1 912	2 706	1 674	790	1 379	3 102	..	1 639
2012-13	919	2 843	2 384	2 901	1 775	920	765	4 233	..	2 007
2011-12	625	3 158	2 856	2 267	1 375	1 012	888	4 400	..	1 873
2010-11	1 003	2 711	2 656	3 461	1 594	1 120	1 380	4 239	..	2 056

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.

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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>
(b)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2015-16=100). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 for more information.									
(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); tables 7A.8 and 7A.15.



TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	6 260	9 001	5 354	10 441	9 865	8 930	14 136	19 547	14 644	9 203
2014-15	6 511	8 454	6 228	11 480	10 238	8 033	12 598	18 997	21 516	9 757
2013-14	6 232	8 052	6 017	11 574	8 913	7 740	10 549	24 081	14 673	8 927
2012-13	4 808	7 698	5 673	9 706	8 747	7 614	8 198	20 287	11 978	7 656
2011-12	5 374	6 996	4 069	9 414	8 538	7 481	6 701	17 449	15 529	7 668
2010-11	5 728	7 751	2 996	10 432	9 625	6 902	6 926	21 932	18 648	7 908
District/county courts										
2015-16	4 717	8 711	4 561	6 990	6 186	..	..	..	..	5 974
2014-15	5 198	8 493	4 505	7 654	5 642	..	..	..	..	6 176
2013-14	5 033	7 677	4 500	7 643	4 802	..	..	..	..	5 815
2012-13	5 120	8 847	4 365	7 714	5 210	..	..	..	..	6 076
2011-12	5 201	8 849	3 943	7 026	5 015	..	..	..	..	5 924
2010-11	4 764	9 008	4 261	6 483	5 215	..	..	..	..	5 817
Magistrates' courts (d)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	419	416	365	560	606	420	1 614	868	..	453
2014-15	470	300	380	593	572	446	1 275	815	..	432
2013-14	486	306	383	643	464	479	1 132	794	..	439
2012-13	518	352	416	655	447	379	1 377	709	..	470
2011-12	554	387	425	616	455	325	1 437	741	..	488
2010-11	425	374	390	556	430	293	1 570	891	..	434

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	818	666	711	842	778	629	3 501	945	..	754
2014-15	752	694	808	920	701	619	3 829	828	..	771
2013-14	727	668	785	870	744	1 073	3 152	874	..	761
2012-13	814	544	904	793	718	747	2 314	738	..	738
2011-12	830	512	955	882	666	657	2 363	900	..	755
2010-11	1 095	455	911	778	637	687	2 034	869	..	799
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	442	442	386	574	620	433	1 709	876	..	475
2014-15	486	328	404	612	581	457	1 370	816	..	454
2013-14	500	333	407	658	484	519	1 218	802	..	460
2012-13	536	369	448	665	467	407	1 435	711	..	490
2011-12	571	397	459	632	472	351	1 499	754	..	507
2010-11	470	380	422	570	448	323	1 608	889	..	459
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Circuit Court, and coroners' courts)										
2015-16	837	920	624	1 044	1 047	860	2 765	1 512	14 644	938
2014-15	895	716	659	1 104	991	870	2 300	1 402	21 516	901
2013-14	910	707	664	1 174	862	946	2 011	1 385	14 673	903
2012-13	933	820	730	1 184	868	802	2 258	1 270	11 978	956
2011-12	989	875	702	1 153	865	702	2 164	1 326	15 529	984
2010-11	808	846	656	1 026	874	635	2 311	1 592	18 648	898

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2015–16 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>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2015-16	6 591	9 288	5 358	10 441	10 346	8 930	14 136	20 070	14 644	9 384
2014-15	6 828	8 718	6 234	11 480	10 720	8 033	12 598	19 391	21 516	9 942
2013-14	6 531	8 313	6 195	11 574	9 371	7 740	10 549	24 576	14 673	9 120
2012-13	5 043	7 943	5 829	9 706	9 193	7 650	8 198	20 813	11 978	7 825
2011-12	5 695	7 199	4 203	9 414	8 995	7 610	6 701	17 874	15 529	7 855
2010-11	6 104	8 007	3 107	10 432	10 075	7 031	6 926	22 456	18 648	8 113
District/county courts										
2015-16	4 888	8 881	4 563	6 990	6 431	..	..	..	..	6 093
2014-15	5 386	8 659	4 508	7 654	5 860	..	..	..	..	6 298
2013-14	5 209	7 839	4 608	7 643	4 992	..	..	..	..	5 954
2012-13	5 297	9 012	4 476	7 714	5 421	..	..	..	..	6 217
2011-12	5 411	9 005	4 046	7 026	5 225	..	..	..	..	6 072
2010-11	4 961	9 167	4 385	6 483	5 423	..	..	..	..	5 965
Magistrates' courts (d)										
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	462	455	386	574	642	433	1 709	900	..	486
2014-15	507	338	405	625	603	457	1 370	838	..	466
2013-14	521	344	420	658	504	519	1 218	821	..	473
2012-13	558	381	461	665	487	410	1 435	734	..	504
2011-12	596	409	472	632	492	359	1 499	779	..	522
2010-11	493	392	436	570	467	330	1 608	915	..	474

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2015–16 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 only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	438	429	366	560	629	420	1 614	892	..	464
2014-15	490	310	381	607	593	446	1 275	837	..	444
2013-14	506	316	396	643	483	479	1 132	813	..	452
2012-13	539	364	429	655	466	381	1 377	731	..	484
2011-12	578	399	438	616	474	333	1 437	766	..	503
2010-11	445	385	403	556	449	300	1 570	916	..	447
Children's courts										
2015-16	852	684	711	842	807	629	3 501	970	..	770
2014-15	782	713	809	920	728	619	3 829	849	..	787
2013-14	756	685	805	870	773	1 073	3 152	895	..	780
2012-13	845	559	927	793	745	752	2 314	760	..	758
2011-12	873	525	980	882	692	671	2 363	926	..	778
2010-11	1 139	468	937	778	661	700	2 034	893	..	822
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Circuit Court, and coroners' courts)										
2015-16	874	945	624	1 044	1 088	860	2 765	1 553	14 644	958
2014-15	932	736	660	1 116	1 030	870	2 300	1 436	21 516	921
2013-14	947	727	683	1 174	898	946	2 011	1 416	14 673	926
2012-13	970	843	750	1 184	905	806	2 258	1 307	11 978	980
2011-12	1 035	898	723	1 153	904	717	2 164	1 365	15 529	1 011
2010-11	848	869	677	1 026	911	648	2 311	1 634	18 648	924

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2015–16 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 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2015-16=100). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 for more information.									
(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)	In 2015-16 the Victorian Magistrates' court made changes to its case management system to improve processes relating to the initiation of infringement matters referred to the court. This has affected the counting rules in relation to criminal finalisations resulting in an overall reduction and therefore an increase in expenditure per finalisation.									

**na** Not available. ... Not applicable.

*Source:* Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.6, 7A.8, 7A.11-13.

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	54 645	62 897	8 538	26 547	26 592	16 649	33 160	21 150	..	23 758
2014-15	38 179	51 077	10 325	25 723	33 054	17 498	25 034	20 176	..	23 814
2013-14	43 668	50 938	12 905	21 202	28 530	19 150	20 636	25 732	..	24 837
2012-13	39 097	46 757	13 070	18 798	28 630	14 296	13 887	22 219	..	22 119
2011-12	45 818	35 352	10 515	21 235	25 485	14 211	13 818	16 760	..	20 389
2010-11	32 053	33 521	8 304	20 839	28 692	11 496	14 044	24 389	..	18 617
District/county courts										
2015-16	6 249	15 388	7 631	18 328	8 975	..	..	..	..	9 414
2014-15	6 583	15 120	7 802	21 091	9 549	..	..	..	..	9 947
2013-14	6 692	13 635	8 079	20 650	9 042	..	..	..	..	9 619
2012-13	7 046	15 764	7 872	19 038	10 771	..	..	..	..	10 251
2011-12	8 025	15 677	7 472	20 233	11 015	..	..	..	..	10 642
2010-11	7 260	15 650	6 883	17 725	10 789	..	..	..	..	9 976
Magistrates' courts (d)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	642	486	393	743	839	533	1 843	882	..	568
2014-15	706	336	420	850	799	592	1 335	824	..	541
2013-14	744	368	429	1 015	606	695	1 080	832	..	569
2012-13	790	457	465	1 026	618	573	1 366	703	..	625
2011-12	853	481	471	959	623	475	1 334	735	..	641
2010-11	630	472	438	877	598	447	1 434	868	..	574

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	797	174	582	708	904	635	2 256	951	..	506
2014-15	717	182	668	1 013	763	594	3 874	829	..	563
2013-14	712	172	650	979	755	870	3 079	870	..	560
2012-13	793	140	747	886	749	636	2 011	726	..	557
2011-12	838	131	750	897	669	530	1 866	892	..	580
2010-11	987	113	749	759	604	540	1 697	829	..	610
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	651	451	404	741	844	540	1 864	891	..	563
2014-15	707	324	434	860	796	592	1 448	824	..	542
2013-14	742	352	442	1 012	619	709	1 180	836	..	568
2012-13	790	424	483	1 015	630	579	1 421	706	..	619
2011-12	852	446	489	954	628	480	1 383	750	..	636
2010-11	660	436	457	867	598	456	1 462	865	..	577
All criminal courts										
2015-16	1 093	898	653	1 245	1 329	949	3 251	1 597	..	977
2014-15	1 141	667	693	1 372	1 274	1 029	2 563	1 424	..	926
2013-14	1 200	700	708	1 563	1 069	1 180	2 142	1 401	..	961
2012-13	1 272	881	787	1 560	1 134	974	2 342	1 232	..	1 061
2011-12	1 392	942	763	1 491	1 102	818	2 131	1 253	..	1 087
2010-11	1 062	944	719	1 330	1 100	756	2 239	1 507	..	990

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2015–16 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>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2015-16	56 572	64 509	8 542	26 547	27 589	16 649	33 160	21 687	..	24 188
2014-15	39 362	52 427	10 332	25 723	34 231	17 498	25 034	20 576	..	24 210
2013-14	45 036	52 267	13 193	21 202	29 613	19 150	20 636	26 235	..	25 323
2012-13	40 243	48 007	13 340	18 798	29 697	14 367	13 887	22 777	..	22 574
2011-12	47 665	36 212	10 770	21 235	26 457	14 457	13 818	17 150	..	20 872
2010-11	33 424	34 481	8 532	20 839	29 731	11 708	14 044	24 936	..	19 087
District/county courts										
2015-16	6 428	15 650	7 634	18 328	9 290	..	..	..	..	9 568
2014-15	6 771	15 384	7 807	21 091	9 876	..	..	..	..	10 108
2013-14	6 883	13 882	8 243	20 650	9 354	..	..	..	..	9 814
2012-13	7 244	16 028	8 045	19 038	11 134	..	..	..	..	10 454
2011-12	8 295	15 930	7 634	20 233	11 407	..	..	..	..	10 873
2010-11	7 507	15 902	7 060	17 725	11 157	..	..	..	..	10 198
Magistrates' courts (d)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	666	499	393	743	867	533	1 843	906	..	579
2014-15	731	345	420	871	826	592	1 335	845	..	553
2013-14	770	379	442	1 015	627	695	1 080	851	..	583
2012-13	816	469	479	1 026	640	576	1 366	725	..	639
2011-12	885	495	484	959	645	485	1 334	759	..	658
2010-11	657	484	451	877	619	456	1 434	892	..	590



TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	830	179	582	708	938	635	2 256	977	..	516
2014-15	746	187	669	1 013	792	594	3 874	851	..	574
2013-14	740	176	666	979	784	870	3 079	891	..	573
2012-13	823	143	766	886	777	641	2 011	748	..	571
2011-12	883	134	770	897	695	541	1 866	918	..	597
2010-11	1 028	116	770	759	627	551	1 697	852	..	628
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	674	463	405	741	872	540	1 864	915	..	574
2014-15	732	333	434	880	823	592	1 448	846	..	555
2013-14	768	362	455	1 012	641	709	1 180	856	..	582
2012-13	817	435	497	1 015	652	582	1 421	727	..	634
2011-12	885	459	503	954	650	490	1 383	774	..	653
2010-11	688	447	471	867	619	465	1 462	888	..	593
All criminal courts										
2015-16	1 130	919	653	1 245	1 375	949	3 251	1 639	..	995
2014-15	1 179	682	693	1 391	1 317	1 029	2 563	1 457	..	944
2013-14	1 239	716	726	1 563	1 106	1 180	2 142	1 431	..	983
2013-14	1 312	901	807	1 560	1 174	979	2 342	1 266	..	1 085
2011-12	1 443	963	783	1 491	1 142	833	2 131	1 289	..	1 113
2010-11	1 104	965	740	1 330	1 139	770	2 239	1 544	..	1 015

Table 7A.34 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2015–16 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 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2015-16=100). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 for more information.
- (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.
- (d) In 2015-16 the Victorian Magistrates' court made changes to its case management system to improve processes relating to the initiation of infringement matters referred to the court. This has affected the counting rules in relation to finalisations resulting in an overall reduction. Under the previous counting rules net expenditure (excluding payroll tax) per finalisation for 2015-16 would have been \$346.

.. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	7 039	7 614	5 773	9 430	9 034	5 465	9 055	20 034	17 689	9 426
2014-15	7 557	7 402	6 520	10 475	9 018	4 392	8 788	19 627	26 711	10 267
2013-14	7 637	7 029	5 650	11 452	8 197	4 114	7 911	24 615	18 819	9 527
2012-13	5 860	6 654	5 098	9 441	7 794	4 805	6 798	19 269	15 227	8 031
2011-12	6 630	5 937	3 543	9 141	8 361	4 528	5 150	20 794	18 292	8 054
2010-11	7 509	6 123	2 480	10 382	8 394	4 524	5 400	20 576	21 717	8 321
District/county courts										
2015-16	4 643	5 152	2 151	3 426	4 435	..	..	..	..	4 042
2014-15	5 523	4 828	2 069	3 500	3 360	..	..	..	..	4 063
2013-14	4 767	4 854	1 977	3 527	2 408	..	..	..	..	3 768
2012-13	4 764	4 924	1 865	3 717	2 590	..	..	..	..	3 769
2011-12	3 606	4 586	1 671	3 008	2 440	..	..	..	..	3 183
2010-11	3 587	4 638	2 035	2 923	2 608	..	..	..	..	3 285
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	394	499	408	523	382	394	1 738	903	..	462
2014-15	447	444	400	410	367	359	1 723	873	..	448
2013-14	455	400	398	345	455	251	1 689	774	..	432
2012-13	492	381	429	338	473	220	1 722	773	..	444
2011-12	505	387	433	326	474	205	1 944	822	..	452
2010-11	398	375	401	300	493	199	2 171	1 019	..	404

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	844	2 279	1 230	1 356	555	608	5 543	926	..	1 400
2014-15	795	2 354	1 368	669	514	713	3 714	837	..	1 314
2013-14	746	2 401	1 327	625	731	2 059	3 483	908	..	1 292
2012-13	839	1 970	1 483	590	637	1 212	3 502	809	..	1 220
2011-12	834	1 856	1 759	855	701	1 249	5 125	957	..	1 273
2010-11	1 311	1 849	1 534	907	867	1 376	3 366	1 044	..	1 436
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	422	641	458	551	396	405	1 917	905	..	521
2014-15	468	567	456	421	374	376	1 776	871	..	497
2013-14	472	511	453	359	466	314	1 741	782	..	479
2012-13	512	470	501	351	480	268	1 777	775	..	488
2011-12	524	461	516	343	484	254	2 031	828	..	494
2010-11	443	440	469	317	510	252	2 224	1 020	..	452
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	1 044	1 359	834	1 167	974	970	2 910	1 518	17 689	1 343
2014-15	1 114	1 242	871	1 088	907	839	2 708	1 534	26 711	1 326
2013-14	1 092	1 117	860	1 022	939	771	2 609	1 515	18 819	1 267
2012-13	1 083	1 059	908	1 024	974	748	2 690	1 494	15 227	1 242
2011-12	1 086	1 043	858	1 045	1 011	697	2 718	1 652	18 292	1 251
2010-11	954	965	759	947	1 034	644	2 951	1 940	21 717	1 144

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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>
Family courts										
2015-16	..	..	..	1 841	..	..	..	..	3 467	2 761
2014-15	..	..	..	2 042	..	..	..	..	3 525	2 909
2013-14	..	..	..	2 002	..	..	..	..	3 623	2 943
2012-13	..	..	..	1 998	..	..	..	..	5 345	3 842
2011-12	..	..	..	1 882	..	..	..	..	6 251	4 254
2010-11				1 823					6 159	4 219
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 491	1 491
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 548	1 548
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 587	1 587
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 207	1 207
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 239	1 239
2010-11									1 175	1 175
Coroners' courts (d)										
2015-16	938	1 934	1 942	3 036	1 585	2 445	4 177	3 132	..	1 787
2014-15	912	1 820	2 159	2 907	1 409	2 010	1 999	3 972	..	1 738
2013-14	921	1 724	1 882	2 741	1 633	794	1 419	3 017	..	1 613
2012-13	903	2 773	2 332	2 940	1 734	925	795	4 133	..	1 976
2011-12	605	3 069	2 817	2 290	1 338	1 003	900	4 286	..	1 838
2010-11	985	2 636	2 622	3 498	1 557	1 113	1 390	4 136	..	2 022

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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>
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2015-16	7 294	7 826	5 777	9 430	9 367	5 465	9 055	20 520	17 689	9 566
2014-15	7 824	7 599	6 525	10 475	9 332	4 392	8 788	20 008	26 711	10 418
2013-14	7 890	7 223	5 793	11 452	8 505	4 114	7 911	25 096	18 819	9 682
2012-13	6 057	6 837	5 219	9 441	8 081	4 823	6 798	19 744	15 227	8 162
2011-12	6 898	6 089	3 643	9 141	8 685	4 596	5 150	21 286	18 292	8 202
2010-11	7 835	6 302	2 559	10 382	8 697	4 600	5 400	21 071	21 717	8 484
District/county courts										
2015-16	4 803	5 252	2 152	3 426	4 598	..	..	..	..	4 126
2014-15	5 709	4 916	2 071	3 500	3 484	..	..	..	..	4 147
2013-14	4 919	4 949	2 027	3 527	2 499	..	..	..	..	3 853
2012-13	4 915	5 012	1 913	3 717	2 687	..	..	..	..	3 853
2011-12	3 740	4 663	1 717	3 008	2 534	..	..	..	..	3 258
2010-11	3 720	4 716	2 095	2 923	2 705	..	..	..	..	3 363
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	407	513	408	523	394	394	1 738	927	..	471
2014-15	462	456	401	410	378	359	1 723	896	..	457
2013-14	470	411	409	345	469	251	1 689	792	..	443
2012-13	507	392	440	338	487	221	1 722	797	..	456
2011-12	521	397	444	326	489	209	1 944	847	..	463
2010-11	413	385	412	300	509	203	2 171	1 048	..	415

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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										
2015-16	879	2 339	1 231	1 356	573	608	5 543	951	..	1 432
2014-15	827	2 418	1 370	669	533	713	3 714	859	..	1 346
2013-14	775	2 465	1 361	625	760	2 059	3 483	929	..	1 327
2012-13	870	2 022	1 521	590	661	1 219	3 502	834	..	1 254
2011-12	875	1 905	1 805	855	729	1 273	5 125	983	..	1 313
2010-11	1 361	1 902	1 577	907	898	1 398	3 366	1 074	..	1 479
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	437	659	459	551	408	405	1 917	929	..	532
2014-15	483	583	456	421	386	376	1 776	894	..	508
2013-14	487	525	466	359	481	314	1 741	800	..	491
2012-13	528	482	514	351	495	269	1 777	799	..	500
2011-12	541	474	529	343	500	259	2 031	853	..	507
2010-11	459	452	481	317	526	256	2 224	1 049	..	465
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2015-16	1 081	1 394	835	1 167	1 008	970	2 910	1 557	17 689	1 367
2014-15	1 152	1 273	871	1 088	938	839	2 708	1 570	26 711	1 350
2013-14	1 127	1 146	883	1 022	972	771	2 609	1 547	18 819	1 293
2012-13	1 118	1 085	931	1 024	1 008	751	2 690	1 535	15 227	1 268
2011-12	1 126	1 068	881	1 045	1 047	709	2 718	1 697	18 292	1 278
2010-11	991	990	781	947	1 070	655	2 951	1 991	21 717	1 170

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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>
Family courts										
2015-16	..	..	..	1 841	..	..	..	..	3 467	2 761
2014-15	..	..	..	2 042	..	..	..	..	3 525	2 909
2013-14	..	..	..	2 002	..	..	..	..	3 623	2 943
2012-13	..	..	..	1 998	..	..	..	..	5 345	3 842
2011-12	..	..	..	1 882	..	..	..	..	6 251	4 254
2010-11	..	..	..	1 823	..	..	..	..	6 159	4 219
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 491	1 491
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 548	1 548
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 587	1 587
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 207	1 207
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 239	1 239
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 175	1 175
Coroners' courts (d)										
2015-16	975	1 990	1 944	3 036	1 642	2 445	4 177	3 215	..	1 820
2014-15	949	1 873	2 161	2 907	1 459	2 010	1 999	4 051	..	1 770
2013-14	959	1 775	1 918	2 741	1 689	794	1 419	3 102	..	1 652
2012-13	944	2 843	2 408	2 940	1 798	925	795	4 233	..	2 027
2011-12	641	3 158	2 888	2 290	1 389	1 021	900	4 400	..	1 889
2010-11	1 031	2 711	2 695	3 498	1 613	1 128	1 390	4 239	..	2 077

Aust cts = Australian courts.



Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2015–16 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 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 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2015-16=100). See table 2A.48 and Chapter 2 for more information.									
(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).

TABLE 7A.36

Table 7A.36 **Cases finalised after a trial has commenced (non-appeal), per cent**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Criminal</b>										
Supreme										
2015-16	60.7	56.2	3.9	26.1	55.3	21.6	17.6	8.8	..	14.4
2014-15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2013-14	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2012-13	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
District/county courts										
2015-16	15.5	14.2	7.7	24.7	12.2	..	..	..	..	13.4
2014-15	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
2013-14	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
2012-13	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	14.5	2.1	na	1.3	0.9	3.8	0.3	na	..	na
2014-15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2013-14	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2012-13	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na

TABLE 7A.36

Table 7A.36 **Cases finalised after a trial has commenced (non-appeal), per cent**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2015-16	16.3	0.3	na	0.7	0.3	2.5	na	na	..	na
2014-15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2013-14	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2012-13	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	14.6	1.9	na	1.3	0.9	3.8	na	na	..	na
2014-15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2013-14	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2012-13	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
<b>Civil</b>										
Supreme/Federal										
2015-16	13.8	3.9	1.7	2.3	1.5	2.9	5.3	na	na	na
2014-15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2013-14	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2012-13	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 7A.36

Table 7A.36 **Cases finalised after a trial has commenced (non-appeal), per cent**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
District/county courts										
2015-16	10.9	24.0	1.4	1.2	2.7	..	..	..	..	10.0
2014-15	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
2013-14	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
2012-13	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2015-16	5.4	7.6	0.3	1.6	2.9	3.3	0.5	na	..	4.4
2014-15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2013-14	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2012-13	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
Children's courts										
2015-16	na	na	na	1.4	3.6	6.4	na	na	..	na
2014-15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2013-14	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2012-13	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na

TABLE 7A.36

Table 7A.36 **Cases finalised after a trial has commenced (non-appeal), per cent**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2015-16	na	na	na	1.6	3.0	3.5	na	na ..		na
2014-15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2013-14	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2012-13	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
Family courts										
2015-16	..	..	..	4.7	..	..	..	..	5.4	5.1
2014-15	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	na	na
2013-14	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	na	na
2012-13	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	na	na
2011-12	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	na	na
2010-11				na					na	na
Federal Circuit Court										
2015-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9	9.9
2014-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

TABLE 7A.37

Table 7A.37 Treatment of assets by court authorities

		<i>Federal Court of Australia</i>	<i>Federal Circuit 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	Fair value	Fair value
	Buildings	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	na	..	Market	Deprival	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value
	Other assets	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	na	..	..	Deprival	Fair value	Fair value	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	3 yrs	sufficient regularity to avoid material misstatement
	Other assets	3yrs	misstatement	misstatement	..	..	..	na	3yrs	5yrs	3 yrs	misstatement
Useful asset lives (c)	Buildings	na	na	na	various	40yrs	50yrs	40–50yrs	30–60yrs	50yrs	1-40 yrs	50yrs
	General equipment	4–10yrs	4–8yrs	1–10yrs	4–10yrs	5–10yrs	3–7yrs	5–10yrs	3–10yrs	5–20yrs	3-20 yrs	5–10yrs
	IT	4yrs	4–8yrs	1–10yrs	3–4yrs	3–5yrs	3–4yrs	3–10yrs	3–10yrs	na	4-5 yrs	3–6yrs
	Office equipment	8yrs	4–8yrs	1–10yrs	4–10yrs	10yrs	3–5yrs	5–10yrs	5-10yrs	na	3-20 yrs	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	50 yrs	na
Capitalisation threshold	Buildings	2 000	2 000	2 000	3 000	na	10 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
	IT	1 500	2 000	2 000	3 000	na	5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	50 000 (d)	5 000
	Other assets	2 000	2 000	2 000	3 000	5 000	5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	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.

(d) For software only.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

Table 7A.38

**Supreme court jurisdictions across states and territories**

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**Criminal courts**

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All State and Territory supreme courts have jurisdiction over similar 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.

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**Civil courts**

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

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

**Victoria** generally handles civil claims over \$200 000.

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

**WA** usually deals with claims over \$750 000.

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

**Tasmania** usually deals with claims over \$50 000.

**ACT** usually deals with claims over \$250 000.

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

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

Table 7A.39

**District/county court jurisdictions across states and territories**


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There are no district/county courts in Tasmania, the ACT or the NT.

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**Criminal courts**


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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.

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**Civil courts**


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All district/county 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.

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



Table 7A.40 **Magistrates court jurisdictions across states and territories**

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**Criminal courts**

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**NSW:** deals 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:** deals with summary offences and determines some indictable offences summarily.

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

**WA:** deals with summary offences and determines some indictable offences summarily.

**SA:** deals with matters with a maximum penalty of up to five years imprisonment for a single offence and 10 years imprisonment for multiple offences. Magistrates are able to sentence a defendant in relation to certain major indictable offences where the Director of Public Prosecutions and defence agree to the defendant being sentenced in the Magistrates Court.

**Tasmania:** deals 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:** deals 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 up to five years. With a defendant's consent, matters with a maximum penalty of up to 14 years imprisonment where the offence relates to money or property (up to 10 years in other cases).

**NT:** deals 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).

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**Civil courts**

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**NSW:** deals with small claims up to \$10 000 and general division claims up to \$100 000, as well as family law matters.

**Victoria:** deals with claims up to \$100 000 for monetary damages, and applications for equitable relief and applications under the *Family Violence Protection Act 2008* and *Personal Safety Intervention Orders Act 2010*.

**Queensland:** [prior to 1 December 2009] dealt 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. Since 1 November 2010 minor civil disputes are lodged with the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT).

**WA:** deals 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.

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**Civil courts**

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**SA:** deals with minor claims up to \$25 000, and all other claims including commercial cases and personal injury claims up to \$100 000.

**Tasmania:** deals 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:** deals 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:** deals with claims up to \$100 000 and workers compensation claims.

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

## Table 7A.41 State and territory court levels - specific elements

The data sets from the following areas are reported separately from their court level to improve comparability and understanding of the data presented.

### 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 which sit within Magistrates' courts. Depending on the State or Territory legislation, children's courts 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, children aged under 10 years cannot be charged with a criminal offence. People aged under 18 years at the time the offence was committed are considered a child or juvenile in all states and territories except Queensland. In Queensland, a child or juvenile is aged under 17 years. (ABS 2016).

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. The majority of matters heard in the civil jurisdiction of children's courts are care and protection orders although some jurisdictions also hear matters such as applications for intervention orders. In Tasmania, child protection matters are lodged in the criminal registry.

### 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. In 2015-16 the scope of fires captured by the ACT Coroners' Act changed which has resulted in a substantial reduction in the number of fires reported to the Coroner in the ACT.

*Source:* Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments.  
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2016 *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2014-15*, Cat no. 4513.0, Canberra.

Table 7A.42                      **Australian court levels - specific elements**

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**Federal Court of Australia**

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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.

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**Family Court of Australia and Family Court of Western Australia**

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Since 1 July 2013, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court have, as a result of an Australian Government policy, been a single prescribed agency for the purpose of the Financial Management and Accountability (FMA) Act. As at 30 June 2015, there was only a single administration for the two courts and, as a result, they share all administrative services. However, both courts remain as separate Chapter III courts.

Prior to 1 July 2013, the Family Court of Australia provided the Federal Circuit Court with some administration services and support from a mix of transfer of appropriations or recognised services 'free of charge'. These services are now borne directly by both courts. This resulted in a change in the way that expenditure and resources are allocated to each court from the 2015 Report on Government Services (RoGS) onwards, compared with earlier reports.

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 December 2002) 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. The Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court single agency has meant that registrars' workload can be spread between Family Court and Federal Circuit Court matters. As a result, divorces are conducted by the registrars for both courts. 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.

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**Federal Circuit Court of Australia (formerly the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia)**

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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.

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

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# 8 Corrective services

## CONTENTS

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### Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '8A' prefix (for example, table 8A.1) and are available from the website ([www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017)).

This chapter reports on the performance of corrective services, which include prison custody, periodic detention and a range of community corrections orders and programs for adult offenders (for example, parole and community work orders). Both public and privately operated correctional facilities are included; however, the scope of this chapter generally does not extend to:

- youth justice<sup>1</sup> (reported on in chapter 17, Youth justice services)
- prisoners or alleged offenders held in forensic mental health facilities to receive psychiatric care (who are usually the responsibility of health departments)
- prisoners held in police custody (reported on in chapter 6, Police services)
- people held in facilities such as immigration detention centres.

Key descriptive terms used in this chapter are defined in section 8.4. All abbreviations used in this Report are available in a complete list in volume A: Approach to performance reporting.

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<sup>1</sup> From 2004-05, NSW Corrective Services has managed one 40 bed facility that houses males aged 16 to 18 years. These young offenders are included in the daily average number of prisoners and are included in the calculation of indicators. As they represent only a very small proportion of NSW prisoners (less than half of one per cent) they will have a negligible effect on performance reporting.

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## 8.1 Profile of corrective services

### Service overview

The operation of corrective services is significantly influenced by, and in turn influences, other components of the criminal justice system such as police services and courts. The management of prisoners and of offenders serving community corrections orders is the core business of all corrective services agencies. The scope of the responsibilities of these agencies, however, varies widely. Functions administered by corrective services in one jurisdiction may be administered by a different justice sector agency in another — for example, the management of prisoners held in court cells, the supervision of juvenile offenders on community corrections orders, youth detention, and responsibility for the prosecution of breaches of community corrections orders, vary across jurisdictions.

### Roles and responsibilities

Corrective services are the responsibility of State and Territory governments, which may deliver services directly, purchase them through contractual arrangements or operate a combination of both arrangements. All jurisdictions maintained government-operated prison facilities during the reporting period while private prisons operated in five jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA). One jurisdiction (the ACT) operated periodic detention for prisoners during the reporting period. Periodic detention was abolished as a sentencing option in NSW in 2010.

Community corrections is responsible for administering a range of non-custodial sanctions and also manages prisoners who are released into the community and continue to be subject to corrective services supervision. These services vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or a requirement to attend an offender program) and the level of restriction placed on the offender's freedom of movement in the community (for example, home detention).

No single objective or set of characteristics is common to all jurisdictions' community corrections services, other than that they generally provide a non-custodial sentencing alternative or a post-custodial mechanism for reintegrating prisoners into the community under continued supervision. In some jurisdictions, community corrections responsibility includes managing offenders on supervised bail orders. Table 8A.23 shows the range of sanctions involving corrective services that operated across jurisdictions during the reporting period.



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## Funding

Reported recurrent expenditure on prisons and periodic detention centres, net of operating revenues and excluding capital costs (depreciation, user cost of capital and debt service fees), payroll tax, expenditure on transport/escort services and prisoner health<sup>2</sup> totalled \$2.9 billion nationally in 2015-16. The equivalent figure for community corrections was \$0.5 billion (table 8A.1). For consistency with Justice sector overview C, the annual expenditure on corrective services combining prisons and community corrections net operating expenditure plus depreciation is also provided, totalling \$3.7 billion in 2015-16 — a real increase of 2.8 per cent from 2014-15 (table 8A.2).

Prison expenditure has been revised from previous reports to improve comparability by excluding the costs of delivering prisoner health services, as the proportion of such costs previously reported under corrective services expenditure, rather than incurred directly by other agencies, varies substantially between jurisdictions.

## Size and scope of sector

### Prison custody

Corrective services operated 112 custodial facilities nationally at 30 June 2016, comprising 86 government-operated prisons, nine privately-operated prisons, four transitional centres, one periodic detention centre (ACT), and twelve 24-hour court cell complexes (holding prisoners under the responsibility of corrective services in NSW) (table 8A.3).

On average, 37 456 people per day (excluding periodic detainees) were held in Australian prisons during 2015-16 (table 8A.4), of which 78.4 per cent were held in secure facilities. A daily average of 6989 prisoners (18.7 per cent of the prisoner population, excluding periodic detainees) were held in privately operated facilities during the year (table 8A.4).

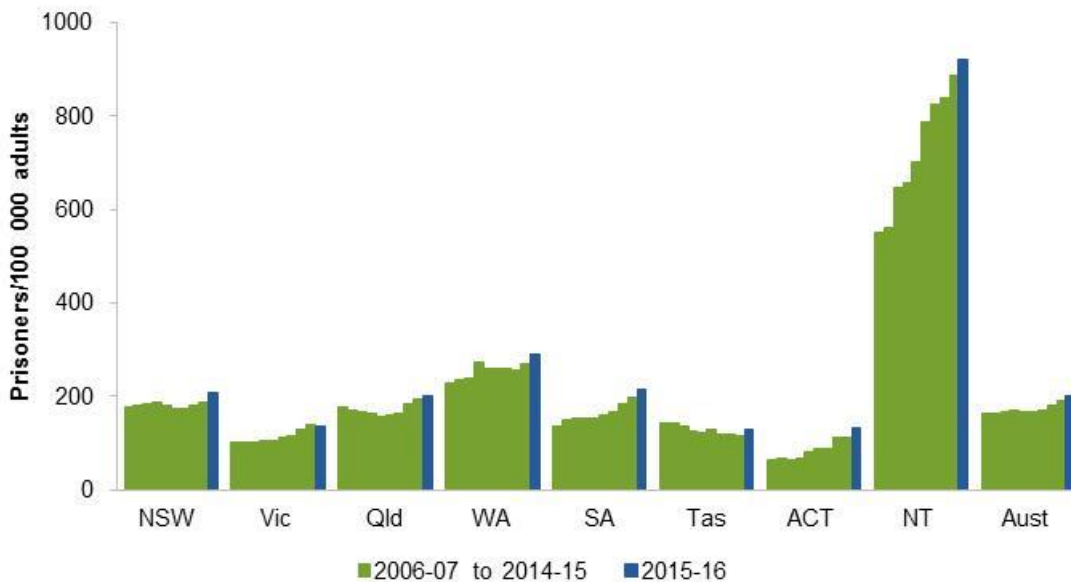
The daily average number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) in 2015-16 comprised 34 526 males and 2930 females, with females comprising 7.8 per cent of the daily average population. The daily average number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 10 382 — 27.7 per cent of prisoners nationally (table 8A.4).

Nationally in 2015-16, the imprisonment rate was 201.0 per 100 000 people in the relevant adult population (figure 8.1). This represents an increase of 22.7 per cent since 2006-07 (table 8A.5).

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<sup>2</sup> Some jurisdictions are unable to fully disaggregate transport costs and/or health expenditure from other prison operating costs. See table 8A.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Figure 8.1 **Imprisonment rates, total prisoners<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See table 8A.5 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

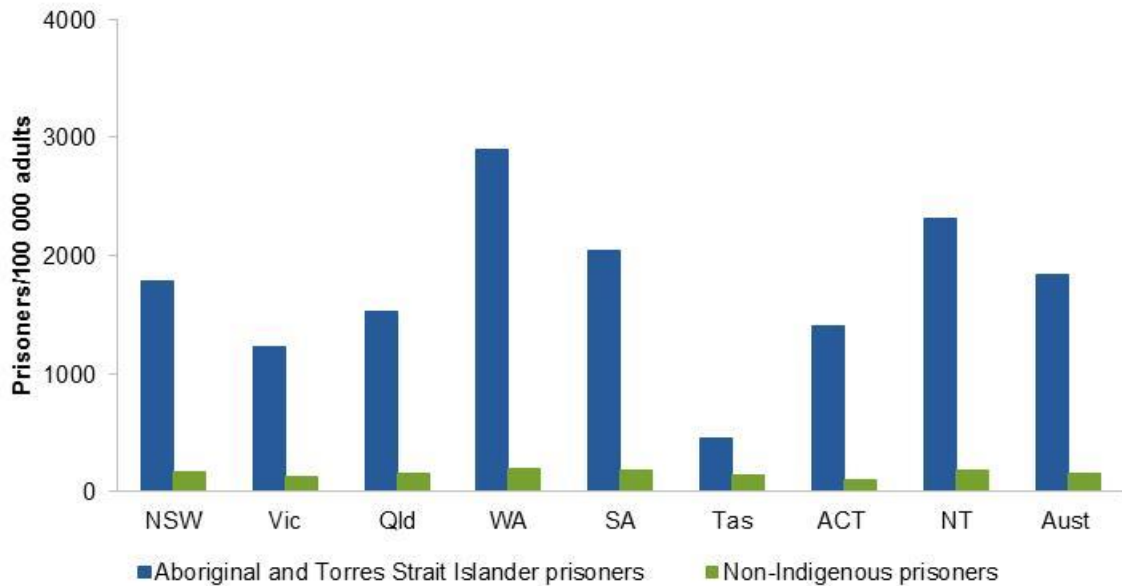
Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, as at December of each year, Cat. no. 3101.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.5.

Nationally in 2015-16, the imprisonment rate for males (376.1 per 100 000 males) was more than 12 times the rates for females (31.0 per 100 000 females) in the relevant adult population (table 8A.5).

The national (crude) imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in the relevant adult population was 2330.4 in 2015-16 compared with a corresponding rate of 147.2 for non-Indigenous prisoners (table 8A.5). Imprisonment rate comparisons should be made with care, especially for states and territories with relatively small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations. This is because small changes in prisoner numbers can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population has a younger age profile compared with the non-Indigenous population, which contributes to higher crude imprisonment rates. After adjusting for differences in population age structures, the national age standardised imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in the relevant adult population in 2015-16 was 1837.9, compared with a corresponding rate of 155.4 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.2). This means, when taking into account the effect of differences in the age profiles between the two populations, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander imprisonment rates are almost 12 times greater than those for non-Indigenous adults, while rates that do not take age profile differences into account are almost 16 times greater.

Figure 8.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rates, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See table 8A.5 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (unpublished); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.5.

While imprisonment rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, whether calculated on a crude or age standardised basis, are far higher than those for non-Indigenous people, the majority of prisoners are non-Indigenous. Ten-year trends in daily average numbers and rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and for non-Indigenous prisoners are reported in table 8A.6.

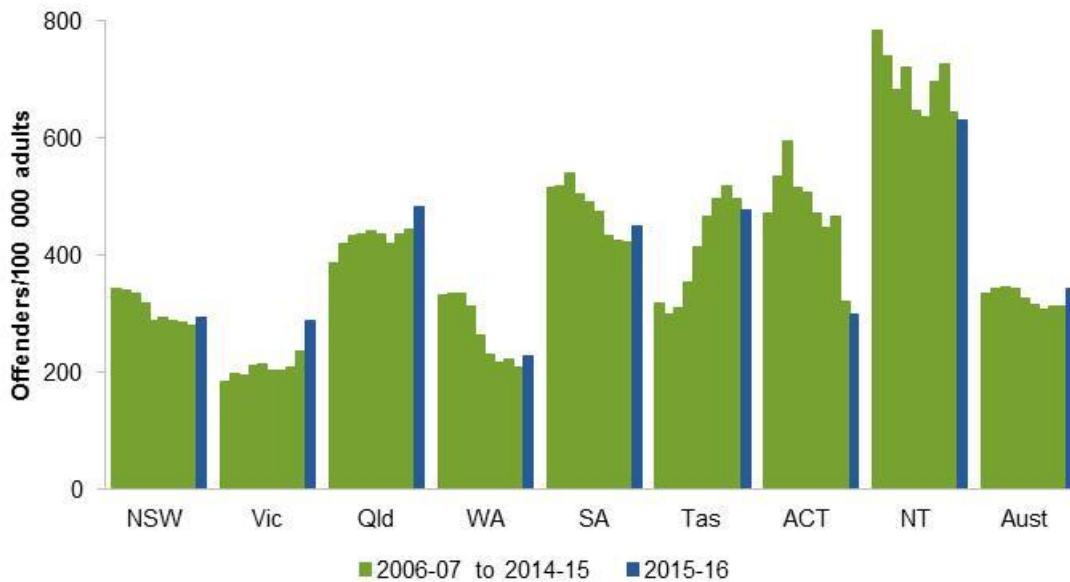
### Community corrections

Nationally, on a daily average basis, there were 16.5 offenders for every one (full-time equivalent) community corrections staff member in 2015-16 (table 8A.7).

Nationally, an average of 63 521 offenders per day were serving community corrections orders in 2015-16 (table 8A.8), with females representing 18.3 per cent of the offender population (higher than the proportion in the prison population), and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders representing 19.6 per cent of the offender population (lower than the proportion in the prison population).

The national community corrections rate was 340.9 per 100 000 relevant adult population in 2015-16. This is higher than the rate of 332.9 in 2006-07 (figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3 Community corrections rates, total offenders, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See table 8A.5 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, as at December of each year, Cat. no. 3101.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.5.

The national rate for female offenders was 123.2 compared with 564.7 for male offenders in 2015-16 (table 8A.5) and the national (crude) rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders was 2799.2 compared with 273.6 for non-Indigenous offenders (table 8A.5) in each relevant adult population (data are not available for calculating age standardised community correction offender rates).

As with prisoners, comparisons should be made with care because small changes in offender numbers in jurisdictions with relatively small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions. Ten year trends are reported in table 8A.9.

## 8.2 Framework of performance indicators

Corrective services performance is reported against objectives that are common to corrective services agencies in all jurisdictions (box 8.1).

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**Box 8.1 Objectives for corrective services**

Corrective services aim to contribute to the protection and creation of safer communities through the effective management of offenders and prisoners, commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community, by providing:

- a safe, secure and humane custodial environment
- appropriate management of community corrections orders
- programs and services that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community, and encourage offenders to adopt a law abiding way of life.

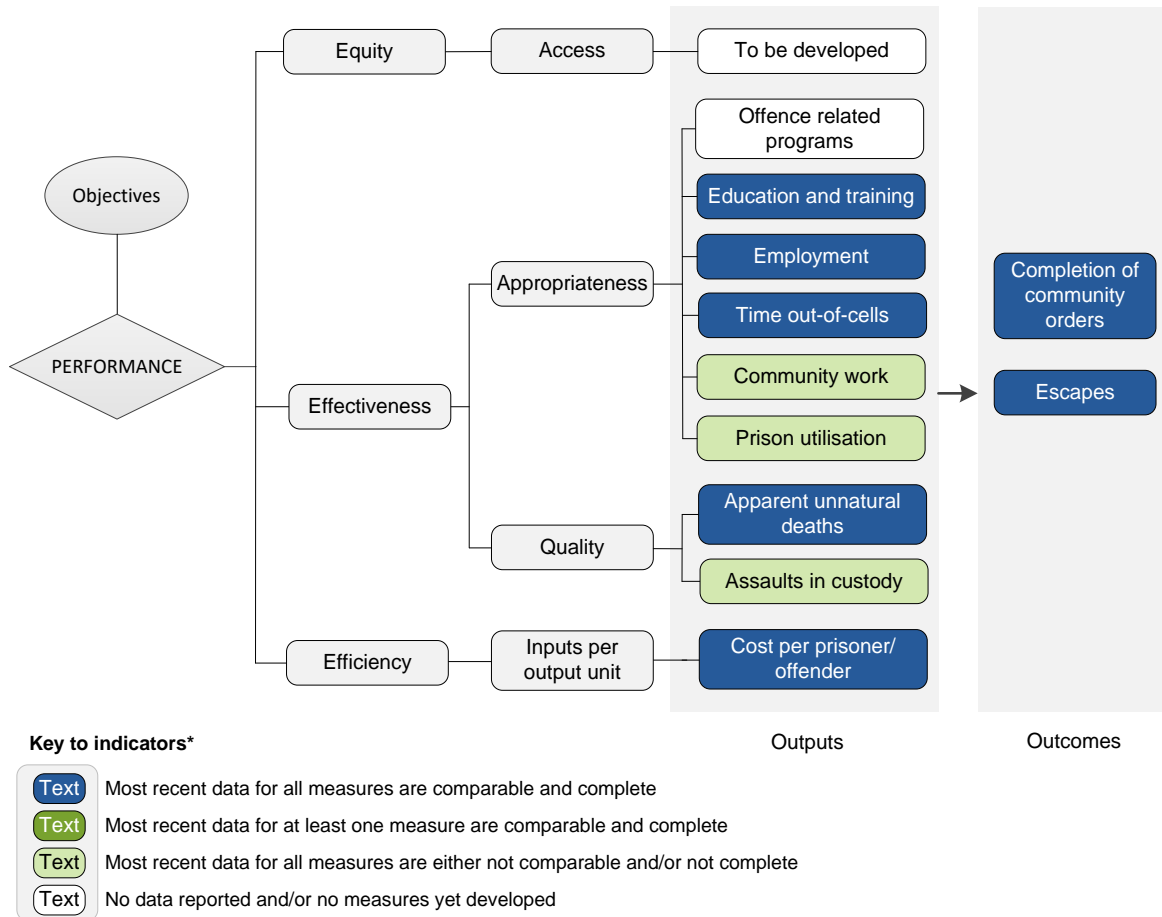
Governments aim for corrective services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of corrective services (figure 8.4). For periodic detainees, effectiveness indicators, such as assault and death rates, are reported separately in footnotes to the relevant tables. For applicable efficiency indicators (such as cost per prisoner), periodic detainees are counted as two sevenths of a prisoner, because they generally spend two days a week in prison.

The framework shows which data are comparable in the 2017 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability, data completeness and information on data quality from a Report-wide perspective. In addition to section 8.1, the Report's statistical context chapter (chapter 2) contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

Improvements to performance reporting for corrective services are ongoing and will include identifying indicators to fill gaps in reporting against key objectives, improving the comparability and completeness of data and reviewing proxy indicators to see if more direct measures can be developed.

Figure 8.4 Corrective services performance indicator framework



\* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

### 8.3 Key performance indicator results

Jurisdictional differences in service delivery settings, geographic dispersal and prisoner/offender population profiles have an impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of correctional service systems.

#### 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). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

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## Equity

Equity of access in corrective services has been identified as a key area for development in future reports (box 8.2).

### Box 8.2      **Equity — access**

An indicator of access to appropriate programs and services for people under the responsibility of corrective services has yet to be developed.

## Effectiveness

### Appropriateness — Offence-related programs

‘Offence related programs’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing programs and services that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community, and encourage offenders to adopt a law abiding way of life (box 8.3).

### Box 8.3      **Offence related programs**

Offence related programs are yet to be defined.

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2017 Report.

### Appropriateness — Education and training

‘Education and training’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing programs and services that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community, and encourage offenders to adopt a law abiding way of life (box 8.4).

### Box 8.4 Education and training

'Education and training' is defined as the number of prisoners participating in one or more accredited education and training courses under the Australian Qualifications Framework, as a percentage of those eligible to participate (that is, excluding those unable to participate for reasons of ill health, relatively short period of imprisonment or other reason). These data do not include participation in non-accredited education and training programs or a range of offence related programs that are provided in prisons, such as drug and alcohol programs, psychological programs, psychological counselling and personal development courses.

High or increasing education and training participation rates of prisoners are desirable. The rates reported for this indicator should be interpreted with caution as the indicator does not assess participation relative to individual prisoner needs, or measure successful program completion.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015-16, 34.4 per cent of eligible prisoners participated in accredited education and training courses (figure 8.5). Vocational education and training courses had the highest participation levels (24.7 per cent), followed by pre-certificate Level 1 courses (6.6 per cent), secondary school education (5.0 per cent) and higher education (1.7 per cent) (table 8A.10).

Figure 8.5 Percentage of eligible prisoners in education and training, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 8.5 and table 8A.10 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.10.



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## Appropriateness — Employment

‘Employment’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing programs and services that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community, and encourage offenders to adopt a law abiding way of life (box 8.5).

### **Box 8.5      Employment**

‘Employment’ for prisoners is defined as the number of prisoners employed as a percentage of those eligible to work (that is, excluding those unable to participate in work programs because of full-time education and/or training, ill health, age, relatively short period of imprisonment or other reason). Employment for detainees is calculated as a percentage of the total daily average detainee population.

High or increasing percentages of prisoners and detainees in employment are desirable, as addressing the limited vocational skills and poor employment history of some prisoners has been identified as a key contributor to decreasing the risk of re-offending.

This indicator should be interpreted with caution because of factors outside the control of corrective services, such as local economic conditions, which affect the capacity to attract commercially viable prison industries, particularly where prisons are remote from large population centres.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2015-16, 74.9 per cent of the eligible prisoner population was employed (figure 8.6). Most prisoners were employed in service industries (45.4 per cent) or in commercial industries (28.8 per cent), with only a small percentage (0.7 per cent) on work release (table 8A.11).

Figure 8.6 Percentage of eligible prisoners employed, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 8.6 and table 8A.11 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.11.

## Appropriateness — Time out-of-cells

‘Time out-of-cells’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment (box 8.6).

### Box 8.6 Time out-of-cells

‘Time out-of-cells’ is defined as the average number of hours in a 24-hour period that prisoners are not confined to their cells or units. The periods during which prisoners are not confined to their cells or units provides them with the opportunity to participate in a range of activities that may include work, education and training, wellbeing, recreation and treatment programs, the opportunity to receive visits, and interacting with other prisoners and staff.

A relatively high or increasing average time out-of-cells per day is desirable. Prison systems with higher proportions of prisoners who need to be accommodated in more secure facilities because of the potentially greater risk that they pose to the community are more likely to report relatively lower time out-of-cells.

Data reported for this measure are:

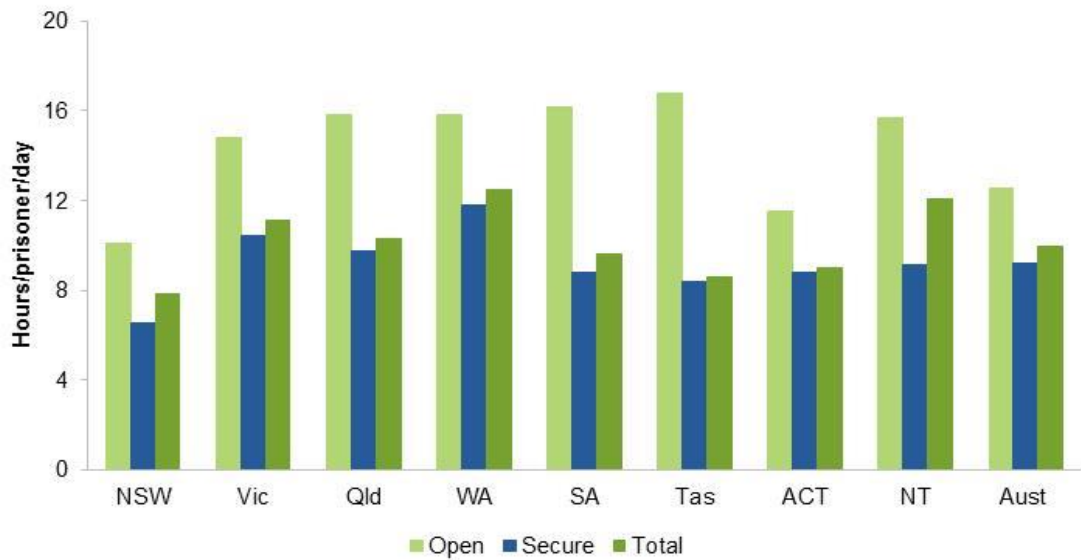
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

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Nationally in 2015-16, the average number of hours of time out-of-cells per prisoner per day was 9.9 (figure 8.7). Average time out-of-cells was higher for prisoners in open custody (12.6 hours) than for those held in secure custody (9.2 hours).

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Figure 8.7 Time out-of-cells (average hours per day), 2015-16<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 8.7 and table 8A.12 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.12.

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### Appropriateness — Community work

‘Community work’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing appropriate management of community corrections orders (box 8.7).

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## Box 8.7      **Community work**

'Community work' is defined as the ratio of:

- the number of hours directed to be worked on new orders made during the year, plus the hours of community work remaining on orders made in the previous year that were still in force, and
- the hours actually worked during the current year.

Low or decreasing ratios of community work are desirable. Ratios reported for this indicator should be interpreted with caution. Offenders are required to complete the community work requirements by the expiry of their orders. Hours worked in the current counting period can relate to hours directed to be worked on orders made in the previous year, and hours ordered to be worked in the current counting period may not have to be completed until the following year. Neither is it a direct measure of the extent of compliance by an individual offender in completing the requirements of the order pertaining to that particular offender.

The ratio can be affected by factors such as availability of suitable community work projects in some geographic areas or for some categories of offenders, the levels of general compliance across all offenders with the requirements of their orders and by variations in the number of orders with community work requirements made by the courts. This indicator does not measure other aspects of effectiveness such as the amount of benefit incurred by the community as a result of the work.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- not complete for the current reporting period. Data for 2015-16 are not available for NSW or Tasmania.

The ratio for jurisdictions reporting on this indicator ranged between 1.7 and 3.5 (that is, for every hour worked in the year, between 1.7 and 3.5 hours had been ordered to be worked in the year or had been carried over as incomplete work hours from the previous year). Nationally (for available jurisdictions), the ratio was 1.9 (table 8A.13).

### Appropriateness — Prison utilisation

'Prison utilisation' is an indicator of governments' objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment (box 8.8).

### Box 8.8 Prison utilisation

'Prison utilisation' is defined as the annual daily average prisoner population as a percentage of the number of single occupancy cells and designated beds in shared occupancy cells provided for in the design capacity of the prisons.

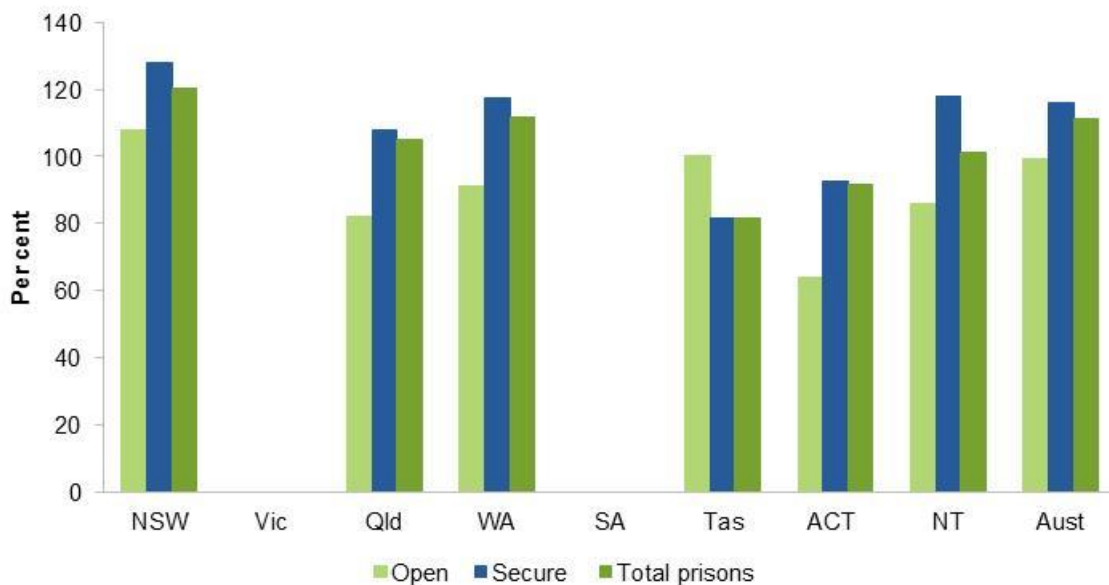
It is generally accepted that prisons require spare capacity to cater for the transfer of prisoners, special-purpose accommodation such as protection units, separate facilities for males and females and different security levels, and to manage short-term fluctuations in prisoner numbers. Therefore percentages close to but not exceeding 100 per cent are desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- not complete for the current reporting period. Data for 2015-16 were not provided by Victoria or SA.

Nationally in 2015-16, prison utilisation was 111.4 per cent of prison design capacity. Prison utilisation was 99.4 per cent in open prisons and 115.9 per cent for secure facilities (figure 8.8).

Figure 8.8 Prison design capacity utilisation, 2015-16<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Data not provided by Victoria and SA. <sup>b</sup> See box 8.9 and table 8A.14 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.14.

## Quality — Apparent unnatural deaths

‘Apparent unnatural deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment (box 8.9).

### Box 8.9 Apparent unnatural deaths

‘Apparent unnatural deaths’ is defined as the number of deaths, divided by the annual average prisoner or detainee population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners or 100 detainees), where the likely cause of death is suicide, drug overdose, accidental injury or homicide.

Zero, low or decreasing rates of apparent unnatural deaths are desirable. The rates for this indicator should be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner or detainee population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner or detainee population can represent only a very small number of deaths.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for all prisoners was 0.06 per 100 prisoners in 2015-16 (table 8A.15). The national rate of deaths for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in 2015-16 was 0.06 per 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners and the equivalent non-Indigenous rate was also 0.06 (table 8.1).

**Table 8.1 Rate and number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Deaths/100 prisoners									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.03	–	0.04	0.14	–	–	1.09	–	0.06
Non-indigenous	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.09	–	–	0.37	0.06
Number of deaths									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	6
Non-indigenous	5	2	2	3	2	–	–	1	15

<sup>a</sup> See box 8.10 and tables 8A.15 and 8A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.16.

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There were no deaths from apparent unnatural causes for periodic detainees in 2015-16 (table 8A.15).

### Quality — Assaults in custody

‘Assaults in custody’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment (box 8.10).

#### **Box 8.10      Assaults in custody**

‘Assaults in custody’ is defined as the number of victims of acts of physical violence committed by a prisoner or detainee that resulted in physical injuries reported over the year, divided by the annual daily average prisoner/detainee population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners or 100 detainees). Rates are reported for two measures:

- assaults against another prisoner/detainee by seriousness of impact
- assaults against a member of staff by seriousness of impact.

‘Assaults’ refer to acts of physical violence resulting in a physical injury but not requiring overnight hospitalisation or on-going medical treatment. ‘Serious assaults’ refer to acts of physical violence resulting in injuries that require treatment involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility or ongoing medical treatment, as well as all sexual assaults.

Zero, low or decreasing rates of assaults in custody are desirable. The rates reported for this indicator should be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner or detainee population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner or detainee populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner or detainee population may represent only a very small number of actual incidents.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable over time but not directly comparable across jurisdictions due to different reporting practices and variation in service delivery arrangements for delivering prisoner health care, whereby not all jurisdictions have access to the medical information needed to accurately classify incidents into the assault categories used in this indicator
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Table 8.2 presents data on assault rates in 2015-16. Australian averages have not been calculated as this indicator is not comparable across jurisdictions.

**Table 8.2 Rate of prisoner assaults, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Prisoner on prisoner								
Serious assaults	0.59	1.09	2.25	0.84	1.29	1.53	0.75	0.06
Assaults	23.68	16.14	7.09	3.74	8.29	8.97	16.92	3.31
Prisoner on staff								
Serious assaults	–	0.05	0.01	0.17	–	0.38	–	–
Assaults	1.95	2.01	0.90	1.35	0.28	3.44	–	0.06

<sup>a</sup> See box 8.11 and table 8A.17. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.17.

There was only one assault for periodic detainees in 2015-16, by a detainee on another detainee, which is a rate of 2.98 per 100 detainees in the ACT. There were no serious assaults on detainees and no assaults or serious assaults on staff (table 8A.17).

## Efficiency

### Cost per prisoner/offender

‘Cost per prisoner/offender’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide corrective services in an efficient manner (box 8.11).

#### Box 8.11 Cost per prisoner/offender

‘Cost per prisoner/offender’ is defined as the average daily cost of providing corrective services per prisoner and per offender, reported separately for net operating expenditure and for capital costs per prisoner and offender and for secure and open custody for prisoners.

A low or decreasing cost is desirable in achieving efficient resource management. Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and should be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A low cost per prisoner, for example, can reflect less emphasis on providing prisoner programs to address the risk of re-offending.

Factors that can affect the results for this indicator include: the composition of the prisoner population requiring different accommodation and/or management; the size and dispersion of the geographic area across which services are delivered; the potential (or lack of) for economies of scale; and, the impact of the wider criminal justice system policies and practices.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.



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Capital costs in this section include the user cost of capital, depreciation, and debt servicing fees. The user cost of capital is the cost of the funds tied up in government capital used to deliver services and identifies the opportunity cost of this capital (the return forgone by using the funds to deliver services rather than investing them elsewhere or using them to retire debt).

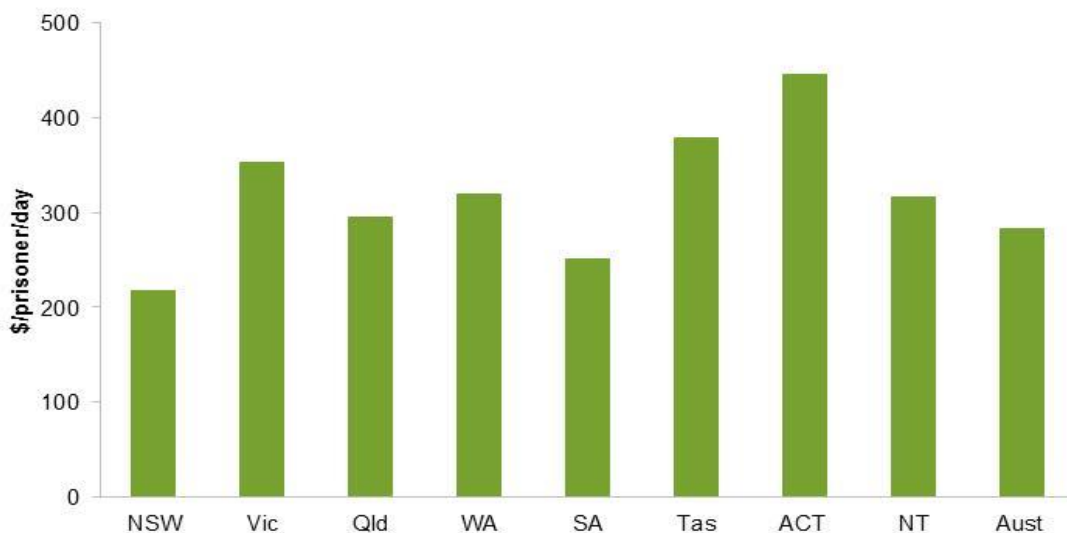
The user cost of capital was calculated by applying a nominal cost of capital rate of 8 per cent to the value of government assets. The costs of capital for land and other assets are shown separately in table 8A.18, to allow users to consider any differences in land values across jurisdictions when comparing the data.

The equivalent capital costs for privately owned prisons are debt servicing fees. These fees are financial lease payments incurred by governments as part of the contracts for privately owned prisons and prisons built under Public-Private Partnership arrangements, paid to private owners in addition to payments relating to prison operations.

Nationally in 2015-16, the total cost per prisoner per day, comprising net operating expenditure, depreciation, debt servicing fees and user cost of capital (but excluding payroll tax and, where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions, prisoner transport and escort costs and prisoner health expenditure), was \$283 (figure 8.9).

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**Figure 8.9 Total cost per prisoner per day, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**



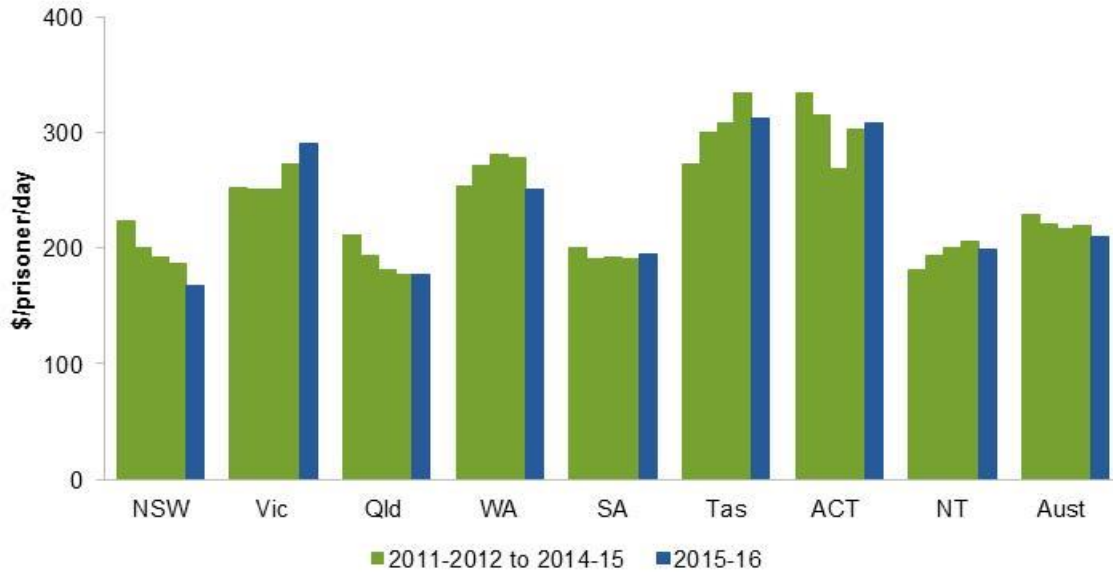
<sup>a</sup> See box 8.12 and table 8A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.18.

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Nationally in 2015-16, the real net operating expenditure (which excludes operating revenues, capital costs, payroll tax, prisoner transport and escort costs and prisoner health expenditure) was \$210 per prisoner per day compared with \$229 in 2011-12 (figure 8.10) and \$21 per offender per day compared with \$25 in 2011-12 (figure 8.11).

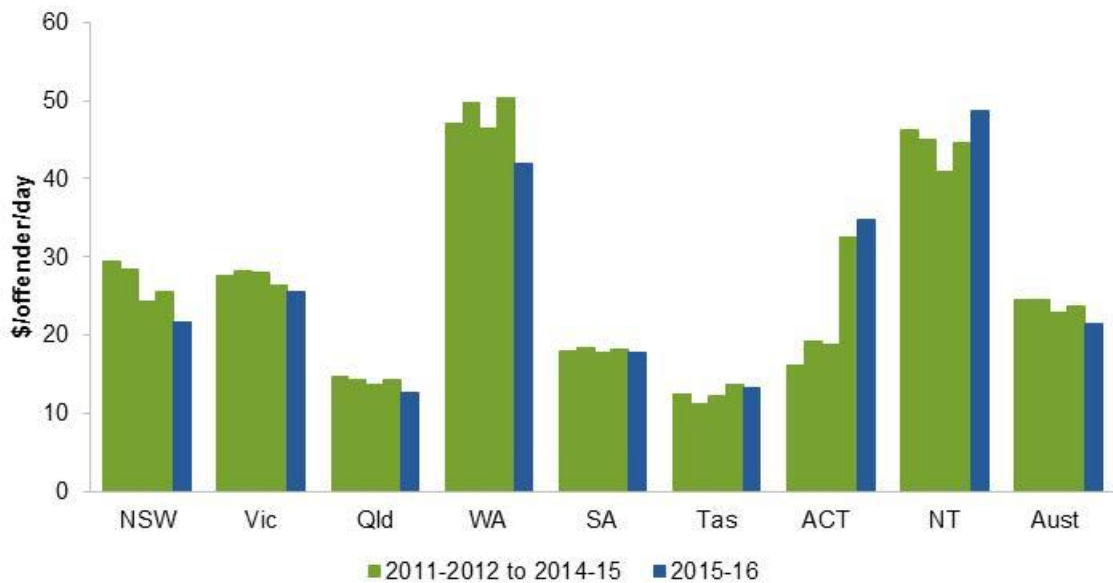
**Figure 8.10 Real net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2015-16 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 8.12 and table 8A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.19.

**Figure 8.11 Real net operating expenditure per offender per day (2015-16 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 8.12 and table 8A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.19.

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## Outcomes

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

### Completion of community orders

‘Completion of community orders’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of appropriate management of offenders, in a manner commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community (box 8.12).

#### Box 8.12 Completion of community orders

‘Completion of community orders’ is defined as the percentage of community corrections orders completed during the year that were not breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed. Order requirements may involve restrictions on the offender’s liberty (as with home detention), a requirement to undertake community work or other specified activity (such as a drug or alcohol program), regularly attending a community corrections centre as part of supervision requirements, or other conditions.

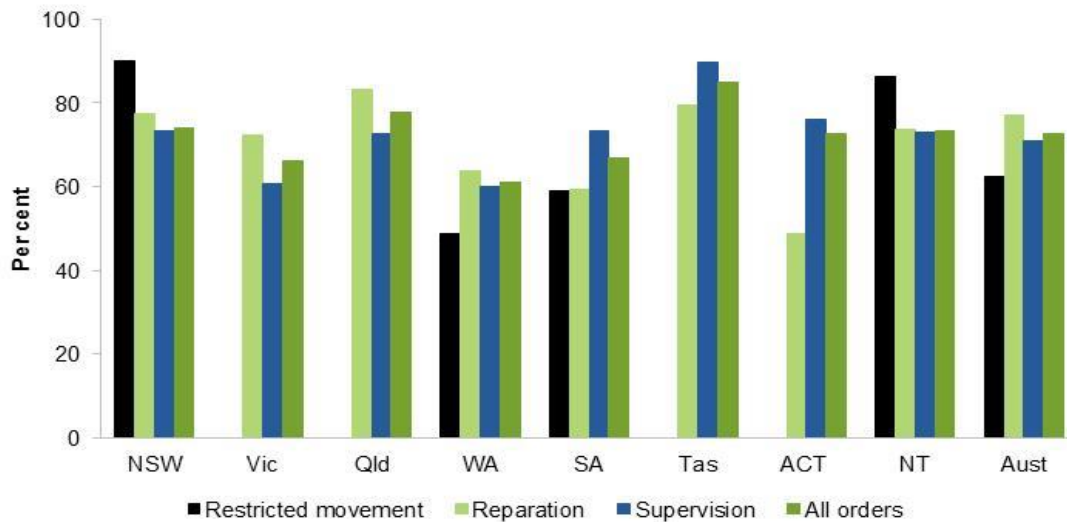
High or increasing percentages of order completions are desirable. Completion rates should be interpreted with caution. The indicator is affected by differences in the overall risk profiles of offender populations, and risk assessment and breach procedure policies. High-risk offenders subject to higher levels of supervision have a greater likelihood of being detected when conditions of orders are breached. High breach rates could therefore be interpreted as a positive outcome reflecting the effectiveness of more intensive offender management. Alternatively, a high completion rate can mean either high compliance or a failure to detect or act on breaches of compliance.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

In 2015-16, 72.8 per cent of community corrections orders were completed. Disaggregations by sex and Indigenous status for completed orders are available for the first time in this report and show that, nationally, order completion rates were higher for females than males (74.5 and 72.4 per cent respectively) and for non-Indigenous than Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander offenders (75.6 and 63.1 per cent respectively). Completions by order type were highest for reparation orders (77.1 per cent), followed by supervision orders (70.9 per cent) and restricted movement orders (62.4 per cent) (figure 8.12).

Figure 8.12 **Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2015-16<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data for restricted movement orders are not applicable to Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT, as these jurisdictions did not have this category of order during the reporting period. <sup>b</sup> See box 8.13 and table 8A.20 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.20.

## Escapes

‘Escapes’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment, in a manner commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community (box 8.13).

### Box 8.13 Escapes

‘Escapes’ is defined as the number of escapes divided by the annual average prisoner/detainee population, multiplied by 100 (for a rate per 100 prisoners or 100 detainees), and is reported separately for prisoners escaping from secure custody and from open custody.

Zero, low or decreasing rates are desirable. Escape rates should be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner or detainee population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner or detainee population can represent only a very small number of actual incidents.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Table 8.3 presents data on number and rates of escapes in 2015-16. Nationally, the rate of escapes was 0.46 per 100 prisoners held in open custody and 0.06 per 100 prisoners held in secure custody.

**Table 8.3 Rate and number of prisoner escapes, 2015-16<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Escapes/100 prisoners									
Open	0.23	0.57	0.90	0.67	0.33	–	–	1.07	0.46
Secure	0.05	0.09	–	0.08	–	0.39	0.25	0.22	0.06
Number of escapes									
Open	10	5	6	7	1	–	–	8	37
Secure	4	5	–	4	–	2	1	2	18

<sup>a</sup> See box 8.14 and table 8A.21. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.21.

There were no escapes by periodic detainees in 2015-16 (table 8A.21).

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## 8.4 Definitions of key terms

<b>24-hour court cell</b>	Cells located in a court and/or police complex that are administered by corrective services.
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</b>	Persons identifying themselves as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person if they are accepted as such by an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community.
<b>Assault</b>	<p>An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner or periodic detainee that resulted in physical injuries. An assault is recorded where either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a charge is proved either by a jurisdictional correctional authority, a Governor's hearing or a court of law, or</li><li>• there is evidence that an assault took place because at least one of the following circumstances apply:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– there is at least one apparently reliable witness to the assault, or the victim claims assault and there is no obvious reason to doubt this claim, or</li><li>– a visible injury has occurred and there is sufficient circumstantial or other evidence to make an assault the most likely cause of the injury on the basis of the balance of probabilities.</li></ul></li></ul> <p>The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the total number of assaults by the daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100. It is based on a count of victims of assaults not incidents, that is, an assault by two prisoners on one other prisoner is counted as one assault, whereas a single incident in which one prisoner assaults two other prisoners is counted as two assaults.</p>
<b>Apparent unnatural death</b>	<p>The death of a person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• who is in corrective services custody (which includes deaths that occur within prisons and periodic detention centres, during transfer to or from prison, within a medical facility following transfer from prison, or in the custody of corrective services outside a custodial facility)</li><li>• whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody</li><li>• who dies or is fatally injured in the process of prison officers attempting to detain that person</li><li>• who dies or is fatally injured in the process of that person escaping or attempting to escape from prison custody</li><li>• there is sufficient evidence to suggest, subject to a Coroner's finding, that the most likely cause of death is homicide, suicide, an accidental cause or a drug overdose.</li></ul> <p>The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.</p>

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<b>Average number of hours ordered per offender</b>	The total of community work hours ordered to be worked per offender with active work orders containing community hours on the first day of the counting period and/or imposed new community work hours ordered during the counting period.
<b>Average number of hours worked per offender</b>	The number of actual hours worked per offender with a work order in the counting period.
<b>Capital costs</b>	The user cost of capital (calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government assets), depreciation, and debt servicing fees for privately owned prisons and prisons built under Public-Private Partnership arrangements.
<b>Community corrections</b>	Community-based management of court-ordered sanctions, post-prison orders and administrative arrangements and fine conversions for offenders, which principally involve one or more of the following requirements: supervision; program participation; or community work.
<b>Community corrections staff</b>	<p>Full-time equivalent staff employed in community corrections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operational staff refers to staff whose main responsibility involves the supervision or provision of support services directly to offenders, for example, probation/parole/community corrections officers, home detention officers, case managers, program co-ordinators, and court advice workers.</li> <li>• Other staff refers to staff based in Head Office or officers in the field whose responsibilities are managerial or administrative in relation to offender management.</li> </ul> <p>Staff members who perform a mix of caseload and administrative functions are allocated proportionately to each category based upon the workload assigned to that position.</p>
<b>Community work (offenders)</b>	Unpaid community work (hours) by offenders serving community corrections orders during the counting period.
<b>Comparability</b>	The approach in this Report to defining comparability is if the reported data (subject to caveats) can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data.
<b>Completeness</b>	The approach in this Report to defining completeness is if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
<b>Completion of community orders</b>	The percentage of community orders that were completed successfully within the counting period (by order type). An order is successfully completed if the requirements of the order are satisfied. An order is unsuccessfully completed if the requirements of the order were breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed.

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<b>Detainee</b>	A person subject to a periodic detention order, under which they are generally held for two consecutive days within a one-week period in a proclaimed prison or detention centre under the responsibility of corrective services.
<b>Education and training</b>	<p>The number of prisoners actively participating in education and training as a percentage of eligible prisoners. Prisoners excluded as ineligible for education and training may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prisoners in centres where education and/or training programs are not provided as a matter of policy or where education and/or training programs are not available (for example, remand centres, 24-hour court cells)</li> <li>• remandees for whom access to education and training is not available</li> <li>• hospital patients who are medically unable to participate</li> <li>• fine defaulters (who are incarcerated for only a few days at a time).</li> </ul>
<b>Employment</b>	<p>The number of prisoners or periodic detainees employed as a percentage of those eligible to participate in employment. Prisoners excluded as ineligible for employment includes those undertaking full time education and/or training and prisoners whose situation may exclude their participation in work programs, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• remandees who choose not to work</li> <li>• hospital patients or aged prisoners who are unable to work</li> <li>• prisoners whose protection status prohibits access to work</li> <li>• fine defaulters (who are only incarcerated for a few days at a time).</li> </ul>
<b>Escapes</b>	<p>The escape of a prisoner under the direct supervision of corrective services officers or private providers under contract to corrective services, including escapes during transfer between prisons, during transfer to or from a medical facility, escapes that occurred from direct supervision by corrective services outside a prison, for example during escort to a funeral or medical appointment. The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the number of escapes by the daily average open/secure prison population, multiplied by 100. The rate for periodic detainees relates to those detainees who have been convicted of escape from lawful custody, and is calculated by dividing the number of escapes by the daily average detainee population, multiplied by 100.</p>
<b>Home detention</b>	<p>A corrective services program requiring offenders to be subject to supervision and monitoring by an authorised corrective services officer while confined to their place of residence or a place other than a prison.</p>
<b>Imprisonment rate</b>	<p>The annual average number of prisoners per 100 000 population aged 17 years or over in those jurisdictions where persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody at 17 years of age, or 18 years or over in those jurisdictions where the age for adult custody is 18 years old.</p>
<b>Net operating expenditure per prisoner/offender</b>	<p>The daily cost of managing a prisoner/offender, based on operating expenditure net of operating revenues (see definitions below) divided by (i) the number of days spent in prison or detention by the daily average prisoner population and the daily average periodic detention population on a 2/7th basis or (ii) the number of days spent under community corrections supervision by the daily average community corrections population respectively.</p>



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<b>Offence-related programs</b>	A structured, targeted, offence focused learning opportunity for prisoners/offenders, delivered in groups or on a one-to-one basis, according to assessed need.
<b>Offender</b>	An adult person subject to a current community-based corrections order, which includes bail orders if those orders are subject to supervision by community corrections officers.
<b>Offender-to-staff ratio</b>	The daily average number of offenders divided by the number of fulltime (equivalent) staff employed in community corrections.
<b>Open prison</b>	A custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners does not require them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier, irrespective of whether a physical barrier exists.
<b>Operating expenditure</b>	Expenditure of an ongoing nature incurred by government in the delivery of corrective services, including salaries and expenses in the nature of salary, other operating expenses incurred directly by corrective services, grants and subsidies to external organisations for the delivery of services, and expenses for corporate support functions allocated to corrective services by a broader central department or by a 'shared services agency', but excluding payroll tax and excluding prisoner health and transport/escort costs where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions.
<b>Operating revenues</b>	Revenue from ordinary activities undertaken by corrective services, such as prison industries.
<b>Periodic detention</b>	An order of confinement, imposed by a court of law, requiring that a person be held in a legally proclaimed prison or periodic detention facility for two consecutive days within a one-week period.
<b>Prison</b>	A legally proclaimed prison or remand centre for adult prisoners.
<b>Prison utilisation</b>	The extent to which prison design capacity meets demand for prison accommodation, calculated as the total daily average prisoner population divided by average prison design capacity.
<b>Prisoner</b>	A person held in full time custody under the jurisdiction of an adult corrective services agency. This includes sentenced prisoners serving a term of imprisonment and unsentenced prisoners held on remand.
<b>Private prison</b>	A government or privately owned prison (see prison) managed under contract by a private sector organisation.
<b>Rate per 100,000 relevant adults</b>	The annual average number of prisoners, offenders or detainees per 100 000 population in the relevant population, that is, people at or over the minimum age at which prisoners and offenders are generally sentenced as adults in each jurisdiction (17 years in Queensland and 18 years in all other jurisdictions for the reporting period).
<b>Recurrent expenditure</b>	The combined total of operating expenditure (see previous definitions) and capital costs, that is, depreciation, debt servicing fees, and user cost of capital.
<b>Remand</b>	A legal status where a person is held in custody pending outcome of a court hearing, including circumstances where the person has been convicted but has not yet been sentenced.

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<b>Reparation order</b>	A subcategory of community-based corrections orders with a community service bond/order or fine option that requires them to undertake unpaid work.
<b>Restricted movement order</b>	A subcategory of community-based corrections orders that that limits the person's liberty to their place of residence unless authorised by corrective services to be absent for a specific purpose, for example, Home Detention Orders.
<b>Secure prison</b>	A custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners requires them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier.
<b>Serious assault</b>	An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner that resulted in physical injuries requiring medical treatment involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility (e.g. prison clinic, infirmary, hospital or a public hospital) or on-going medical treatment related to injuries sustained during the assault. Serious assaults include all sexual assaults. The criteria for reporting described for 'assaults' above also apply.
<b>Supervision order</b>	A subcategory of community-based corrections orders that includes a range of conditions other than those categorised as restricted movement or reparation.
<b>Time out-of-cells</b>	The average number of hours in a 24-hour period that prisoners are not confined to their own cells or units, averaged over the year.
<b>Total cost per prisoner/offender</b>	The combined operating expenditure, net of operating revenues, and capital costs (as defined above) per prisoner per day.
<b>Transitional Centres</b>	Transitional Centres are residential facilities administered by corrective services where prisoners are prepared for release towards the end of their sentences.
<b>Transport and escort services</b>	Services used to transport prisoners between prisons or to/from external locations (for example, court), whether by corrective services officers or external contractors involved in escorting prisoners as part of the transport arrangements.

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## 8.5 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics)

— *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra (various years, unpublished)

— *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra (various years, unpublished)

## 8A Corrective services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 8.4 of the chapter. Data in this chapter are examined by the Corrective Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the National Corrections Advisory Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from corrective services agencies in State and Territory governments. Data for previous years presented in this Report may vary from figures published in previous Reports for these years. 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.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017)).

## Attachment contents

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<b>Table 8A.1</b>	Total recurrent expenditure (\$'000), 2015-16
<b>Table 8A.2</b>	Real net operating expenditure (2015-16 \$'000)
<b>Table 8A.3</b>	Correctional custodial facilities, number and capacity
<b>Table 8A.4</b>	Prisoner population (average daily number)
<b>Table 8A.5</b>	Imprisonment and community corrections population rate per 100 000 adults
<b>Table 8A.6</b>	Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults, by Indigenous status
<b>Table 8A.7</b>	Community corrections offender-to-staff ratio
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<b>Table 8A.15</b>	Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, all prisoners, number and rate per 100 prisoners
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<b>Table 8A.23</b>	Sanctions administered by corrective services during 2015-16

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TABLE 8A.1

Table 8A.1	Total recurrent expenditure (\$'000), 2015-16 (a)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Prisons (b), (c)</b>									
Total operating expenditure (d)	811 794	681 325	503 769	565 849	213 214	62 195	46 263	127 304	3 011 713
Operating revenues	61 376	12 242	16 791	30 689	8 329	2 506	–	6 443	138 376
Net operating expenditure (e)									
Open plus periodic detention	223 571	82 014	34 300	126 452	15 025	1 209	2 384	na	484 955
Secure	526 846	587 069	452 678	408 708	189 860	58 480	43 879	na	2 267 520
Total net operating expenditure	750 417	669 083	486 978	535 160	204 885	59 689	46 263	120 861	2 873 336
Capital costs, all prisons									
User cost of capital (f)									
Land	10 678	11 220	19 022	6 446	6 549	520	530	880	55 845
Other assets	133 698	40 522	177 209	107 513	33 753	7 904	14 090	5 013	519 701
Debt servicing fees (g)	..	27 850	..	..	..	..	..	51 292	79 142
Depreciation	82 719	64 816	126 002	32 064	17 946	4 222	5 985	13 734	347 488
Total capital costs	227 095	144 408	322 233	146 022	58 248	12 646	20 606	70 919	1 002 177
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	977 512	813 491	809 211	681 182	263 133	72 335	66 869	191 780	3 875 513
Other operating expenditure (h)									
Transport and escort services (i)	27 254	23 300	12 853	34 273	3 666	na	3 402	na	104 748
Health expenditure (j)	112 600	69 568	21 215	33 566	21 940	7 059	–	17 300	283 248
Payroll tax (k)	32 789	14 380	..	..	6 835	..	..	3 785	57 789

TABLE 8A.1

Table 8A.1	Total recurrent expenditure (\$'000), 2015-16 (a)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Community corrections</b>									
Total operating expenditure (d)	139 648	126 071	83 489	70 899	41 378	9 250	11 598	20 241	502 573
Operating revenues	1 826	–	22	957	2 153	–	–	–	4 958
Net operating expenditure	137 822	126 071	83 467	69 942	39 225	9 250	11 598	20 241	497 615
Capital costs	18 090	6 418	2 825	5 433	1 735	26	42	822	35 390
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	155 912	132 489	86 292	75 375	40 960	9 276	11 639	21 063	533 006
Payroll tax (k)	6 316	3 705	..	..	1 457	..	..	670	12 148

- (a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.
- (b) Includes expenditure on periodic detainees.
- (c) Total operating expenditure includes operating revenues (ie revenue from ordinary activities undertaken by corrective services, such as prison industries) and excludes other operating expenditure items (ie payroll tax and expenditure on health and on transport and escort services where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions). Net operating expenditure excludes both operating revenues and other operating expenditure items.
- (d) NSW operating expenditure excludes pay in lieu of long service leave as this cost is incurred by Treasury on behalf of government departments in NSW.
- (e) NT is unable to disaggregate costs into open and secure custody because NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons and each prison operates as a combined entity for financial management purposes.
- (f) Calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government owned assets.
- (g) Debt servicing fees are financial lease payments incurred by governments as part of the contracts for privately owned prisons and prisons built under Public-Private Partnership arrangements, comparable to the user cost of capital for government owned facilities. This item is only applicable to Victoria and, as of 2014-15, to NT.
- (h) Other expenditure relates to expenditure on items excluded from the calculation of unit costs in order to improve comparability across jurisdictions. These items are subject to significant variation in whether, and the extent to which, they are included within the corrective services budget allocations of individual jurisdictions.

TABLE 8A.1

Table 8A.1 **Total recurrent expenditure (\$'000), 2015-16 (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</i>
(i)	Tasmania and the NT are unable to disaggregate prisoner transport costs from other prison operating expenditure. NSW and Queensland are unable to fully disaggregate all such costs and therefore some transport and escort costs are included under operating expenditure. WA transport and escort expenditure only includes direct prisoner transport costs covered under the Department's contract for court and custodial services and does not include costs of transports provided by department staff. In SA, expenditure is calculated on a percentage basis of the contract costs funded jointly with other criminal justice agencies, based on the volume of services specifically provided to the Department of Corrective Services. These costs are fully disaggregated in Victoria and the ACT. In some jurisdictions, the reported figures may include costs additional to those related to transport of prisoners within the responsibility of corrective services, for example, transport services delivered on behalf of police or youth justice agencies under multi-agency contract arrangements or may extend to expenditure incurred for custody of prisoners whilst at court where this is not able to be disaggregated from transport-related costs.								
(j)	Health expenditure is limited to costs previously included in corrective services expenditure data and does not represent the total expenditure on prisoner health services in jurisdictions where prisoner health costs are incurred, in part or in full, by health departments or other agencies. The costs reported are therefore not comparable across jurisdictions. Not all jurisdictions are able to fully disaggregate prisoner health expenditure and some costs continue to be included in prisoner operating expenditure. This includes the cost of services delivered by some private correctional centre operators in NSW, costs related to transports for medical and other health appointments in WA, and health expenses other than the Department of Corrective Services Prisoner Health program and standard prisoner medical services costs in the NT.								
(k)	WA and the ACT are not subject to payroll tax and payroll tax does not apply to government departments in Queensland or Tasmania.								
	<b>na</b> Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).



Table 8A.2

**Real net operating expenditure (2015-16 \$'000) (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</i>
<b>Prison net operating expenditure (c), (d)</b>									
2015-16	750 417	669 083	486 978	535 160	204 885	59 689	46 263	120 861	2 873 336
2014-15 (e)	752 636	632 341	463 326	548 579	183 818	57 039	39 493	120 413	2 797 644
2013-14	734 095	531 839	442 986	517 074	169 295	53 191	33 954	109 760	2 592 194
2012-13	719 614	468 250	411 857	490 967	151 719	51 832	32 424	101 432	2 428 095
2011-12	798 059	445 677	436 372	443 488	151 823	50 829	33 703	88 742	2 448 693
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
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Community Corrections net operating expenditure</b>									
2015-16	137 822	126 071	83 467	69 942	39 225	9 250	11 598	20 241	497 615
2014-15 (e)	152 380	103 926	85 630	76 255	37 478	9 959	11 463	18 963	496 055
2013-14	146 671	95 307	78 915	73 717	36 142	9 210	9 526	19 379	468 868
2012-13	170 056	92 870	78 048	74 383	37 656	8 094	9 253	19 926	490 286
2011-12	176 243	88 881	81 356	72 713	40 083	8 392	8 004	18 252	493 925
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
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 8A.2

Table 8A.2

**Real net operating expenditure (2015-16 \$'000) (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</i>
<b>Total net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections</b>									
2015-16	888 239	795 154	570 444	605 102	244 110	68 939	57 861	141 102	3 370 952
2014-15 (e)	905 015	736 267	548 956	624 834	221 296	66 998	50 957	139 376	3 293 699
2013-14	880 766	627 147	521 901	590 792	205 437	62 402	43 480	129 139	3 061 063
2012-13	889 670	561 120	489 906	565 350	189 375	59 927	41 677	121 357	2 918 381
2011-12	974 302	534 558	517 727	516 202	191 906	59 220	41 707	106 995	2 942 618
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
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation</b>									
2015-16	977 653	864 356	698 297	642 447	262 939	73 179	63 887	155 456	3 738 213
2014-15 (e)	996 154	790 206	670 125	658 224	238 618	69 692	56 419	155 304	3 634 743
2013-14	969 705	675 044	630 994	619 592	221 895	65 762	49 256	138 204	3 370 451
2012-13	974 598	607 322	588 204	592 223	204 518	63 601	47 003	129 220	3 206 689
2011-12	1 054 038	576 414	602 259	536 111	206 227	62 236	47 340	115 660	3 200 286
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
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 8A.2

**Real net operating expenditure (2015-16 \$'000) (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</i>
(a) Net operating expenditure excludes operating revenues, payroll tax and expenditure on prisoner health and on transport and escort services where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions. It also excludes depreciation, in accordance with national counting rules for corrective services that take into consideration the different treatment of depreciation and user cost of capital under contracting arrangements for privately owned prisons. Because this table provides source data for real recurrent expenditure reported in tables in the Sector Summary, for consistency with data provided by other justice agencies, expenditure is also shown as including depreciation, which is treated as a capital cost in other tables of the Corrective services chapter.									
(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 8A.22). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 for details.									
(c) Includes expenditure on periodic detainees.									
(d) To improve the comparability of financial measures between jurisdictions, the counting rules for expenditure on prisoners have been substantially revised over time. The most significant change was the exclusion of health expenditure, given there are major differences between jurisdictions in whether, and the extent to which, the cost of health services to prisoners is incurred by corrective services or funded through health department budgets. Prior year data has been revised in this Report but comparable data is only available as of 2011-12.									
(e) NSW prison operating expenditure data for 2014-15 and previous years has been revised to include the full cost of other operating expenses incurred directly by corrective services, such as contracted management services, and of expenses incurred by other departments, agencies, and service providers on behalf of corrective services. WA data for operating revenues for 2014-15 and prior years has been revised, resulting in changes to net operating expenditure reported in previous years additional to those introduced by health expenditure disaggregation. These NSW and WA data revisions also apply to community corrections net operating expenditure. Australian data has been adjusted accordingly.									

**na** Not available.

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.3

Table 8A.3

**Correctional custodial facilities, number and capacity**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Number of facilities at 30 June</b>									
Government operated prisons	31	11	12	14	8	5	1	4	86
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	9
Transitional centres	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
24-hour court cell complexes	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Periodic detention centres	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total	47	14	14	16	9	5	3	4	112
<b>Design capacity (annual average) (a)</b>									
Open	4 095	na	807	1 149	na	12	15	873	6 951
Secure	6 149	na	6 357	4 085	na	629	424	775	18 419
Total	10 244	na	7 164	5 234	na	641	439	1 648	25 370

(a) Includes NSW 24-hour court cell capacity. Excludes ACT periodic detention capacity (104 in 2015-16).

– Nil.

Source : State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.4

Table 8A.4	Prisoner population (average daily number) (a)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2015-16 (b)									
Male (c)	11 404	5 892	6 849	5 301	2 693	480	379	1 528	34 526
Female	901	428	673	548	177	44	23	136	2 930
% female	7.3	6.8	8.9	9.4	6.2	8.4	5.7	8.2	7.8
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 987	503	2 444	2 220	652	88	92	1 396	10 382
Non-Indigenous	9 220	5 703	5 078	3 629	2 153	433	300	268	26 784
Indigenous status unknown	99	114	–	–	65	3	10	–	291
% Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	24.3	8.0	32.5	38.0	22.7	16.8	22.9	83.9	27.7
Held in open custody	4 424	872	664	1 050	304	12	10	750	8 086
Held in secure custody	7 881	5 448	6 858	4 800	2 566	512	392	914	29 371
% held in secure custody	64.0	86.2	91.2	82.1	89.4	97.7	97.6	54.9	78.4
Held in privately operated prisons	1 779	1 822	1 465	1 468	455	–	–	–	6 989
% held in privately operated prisons	14.5	28.8	19.5	25.1	15.9	–	–	–	18.7
Total daily average population (d)									
2015-16	12 305	6 320	7 522	5 850	2 870	524	402	1 664	37 456
2014-15	11 011	6 350	7 167	5 402	2 644	468	342	1 599	34 982
2013-14	10 447	5 800	6 693	5 030	2 409	472	331	1 501	32 683
2012-13	9 808	5 120	5 849	4 951	2 177	473	266	1 438	30 082
2011-12	9 752	4 831	5 650	4 795	2 078	510	259	1 337	29 213
2010-11	10 094	4 586	5 537	4 633	1 987	474	228	1 172	28 711
2009-10	10 352	4 492	5 631	4 759	1 963	489	189	1 081	28 956
2008-09 (e)	10 068	4 299	5 629	4 012	1 935	522	117	1 030	27 612
2007-08	9 634	4 177	5 491	3 802	1 855	539	82	875	26 455
2006-07 (f)	9 468	4 044	5 649	3 622	1 686	534	64	834	25 901

Table 8A.4

**Prisoner population (average daily number) (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</i>
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- (a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.
- (b) This count does not include a daily average of 8 periodic detainees in NSW and 34 in the ACT.
- (c) The daily average for the ACT includes a count of 0.3 where gender was not specified.
- (d) Jurisdictional trends are impacted by changes in legislation, some of which can take years to fully come into effect, as well as changes in sentencing practices. For example, NT trends reflect, at least in part, the introduction of new sentencing and new bail legislation that commenced in December 2008.
- (e) In 2008-09 and prior years, NSW daily average figures include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons under contracted arrangements and ACT figures relate only to prisoners held in ACT facilities. From 2009-10, all ACT prisoners were held in ACT facilities. There were 54 ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities in 2008-09, 98 in 2007-08 and 106 in 2006-07, bringing the total number of ACT prisoners held in either ACT or NSW facilities to 171, 180 and 170 in each respective year.
- (f) SA figures in 2006-07 include prisoners held in up to 40 beds in the City Watch House allocated for corrective services use.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source : State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.5

Table 8A.5	<b>Imprisonment and community corrections population rate per 100 000 adults (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</i>	
<b>Crude imprisonment rate (b)</b>										
2015-16										
Male	389.7	256.7	371.7	524.6	408.8	241.1	252.5	1 590.5	376.1	
Female	29.7	17.9	35.5	54.9	25.9	21.5	14.8	161.0	31.0	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 209.4	1 588.2	1 930.4	3 745.4	2 624.1	552.0	2 027.3	2 954.9	2 330.4	
Non-Indigenous	158.2	122.4	140.6	186.1	163.4	111.7	99.7	201.1	147.2	
Ratio of crude Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rate	14.0	13.0	13.7	20.1	16.1	4.9	20.3	14.7	15.8	
<b>Total crude imprisonment rate</b>										
2015-16	206.4	134.7	201.2	291.2	213.8	129.8	131.6	921.7	201.0	
2014-15	187.4	138.0	194.3	271.1	198.5	116.7	113.5	884.9	190.3	
2013-14	180.6	128.2	183.9	255.4	182.5	118.3	110.6	838.3	180.4	
2012-13	172.3	115.5	163.6	259.9	166.7	119.0	89.8	826.4	169.2	
2011-12	173.8	111.0	161.5	260.9	160.8	128.8	89.3	785.4	167.4	
2010-11	179.2	105.4	157.4	261.0	153.6	121.3	80.9	700.6	167.3	
2009-10	186.3	105.2	163.1	274.1	153.5	126.3	68.3	655.8	171.5	
2008-09 (c)	184.8	103.6	168.0	238.9	153.8	136.6	63.4	646.7	166.9	
2007-08	179.5	103.2	168.7	234.6	149.6	142.5	68.3	562.2	163.8	
2006-07	178.6	101.6	177.8	229.4	137.6	142.7	65.4	551.6	163.8	

TABLE 8A.5

Table 8A.5	<b>Imprisonment and community corrections population rate per 100 000 adults (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</i>	
<b>Age standardised imprisonment rate (d)</b>										
2015-16										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 788.0	1 223.5	1 531.1	2 903.8	2 045.6	449.7	1 408.5	2 316.3	1 837.9	
Non-Indigenous	169.4	126.5	148.7	189.0	184.1	137.6	96.1	187.2	155.4	
Ratio of age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rate	10.6	9.7	10.3	15.4	11.1	3.3	14.7	12.4	11.8	
<b>Community corrections rate (e)</b>										
2015-16										
Male	507.4	485.4	765.7	352.0	761.5	750.0	507.0	951.4	564.7	
Female	85.0	97.7	205.6	102.2	148.2	208.8	98.5	262.8	123.2	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 765.1	2 674.5	3 276.1	2 385.7	4 201.7	1 735.6	3 008.4	1 833.1	2 799.2	
Non-Indigenous	223.4	261.6	383.6	161.5	374.8	412.9	247.9	202.6	273.6	
<b>Total community corrections rate</b>										
2015-16	292.7	287.4	481.6	227.8	449.5	475.6	299.2	629.2	340.9	
2014-15	278.9	235.0	442.7	208.6	422.1	494.6	319.6	644.7	312.5	
2013-14	285.1	206.6	433.9	220.4	422.8	518.4	465.0	725.5	310.8	
2012-13	288.3	203.3	418.0	215.4	431.9	496.3	447.0	695.4	307.2	
2011-12	291.9	202.3	434.0	230.3	473.4	464.1	471.8	635.6	315.1	
2010-11	287.9	212.1	440.6	262.3	489.3	413.1	507.6	647.4	326.7	
2009-10	318.3	210.0	436.0	310.7	503.9	354.1	513.8	718.9	340.6	
2008-09	334.5	195.2	431.7	334.9	539.9	308.2	593.4	681.3	344.3	
2007-08	338.7	195.3	419.9	333.5	516.5	296.7	533.4	740.4	340.9	
2006-07	342.8	183.6	385.5	331.9	513.6	318.5	470.6	782.4	332.9	



TABLE 8A.5

Table 8A.5 **Imprisonment and community corrections population rate per 100 000 adults (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</i>
(a) Rates are based on daily average prisoner or offender populations, calculated against adult population figures for people aged 17 years or over for Queensland and for people aged 18 or over in all other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. Male/female and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous breakdowns are calculated against the relevant population, that is, per 100 000 male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Both crude and age-standardised rates excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.									
(b) Excludes periodic detainees. The periodic detention rate for NSW in 2015-16 was 0.1 and 11.0 for the ACT.									
(c) In 2008-09 and prior years, NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT rates are based on total ACT prisoner numbers regardless of whether a prisoner is held in NSW or the ACT. To avoid double counting, Australian rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities. From 2009-10, all ACT prisoners were held in ACT facilities.									
(d) Age-standardised rates are based on the indirect standardisation method, applying age-group imprisonment rates derived from Prison Census data.									
(e) Data to calculate age-standardised Community Corrections rates is not available.									
Source:	ABS (unpublished) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> , Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians</i> (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished).								

TABLE 8A.6

Table 8A.6

**Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults,  
by Indigenous status (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</i>
<b>Total daily average population</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	2 987	503	2 444	2 220	652	88	92	1 396	10 382
2014-15	2 615	508	2 284	2 124	606	74	68	1 365	9 644
2013-14	2 478	450	2 108	2 018	547	71	59	1 296	9 027
2012-13	2 250	375	1 789	1 985	494	73	47	1 246	8 259
2011-12	2 192	318	1 668	1 865	493	74	41	1 106	7 757
2010-11	2 230	287	1 661	1 783	475	69	37	965	7 507
2009-10	2 285	271	1 643	1 913	452	66	29	884	7 544
2008-09 (c)	2 164	249	1 504	1 668	429	68	19	848	6 948
2007-08	2 018	236	1 451	1 588	412	70	11	720	6 505
2006-07	1 956	222	1 519	1 497	344	67	8	684	6 297
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	9 220	5 703	5 078	3 629	2 153	433	300	268	26 784
2014-15	8 216	5 773	4 882	3 278	1 959	394	267	234	25 004
2013-14	7 749	5 252	4 585	3 012	1 794	401	266	205	23 263
2012-13	7 337	4 675	4 060	2 966	1 657	399	214	192	21 498
2011-12	7 319	4 461	3 982	2 930	1 585	433	215	231	21 157
2010-11	7 480	4 251	3 876	2 850	1 490	404	189	207	20 747
2009-10	7 558	4 083	3 988	2 846	1 496	423	159	197	20 750
2008-09 (c)	7 580	3 991	4 125	2 344	1 505	453	99	182	20 279
2007-08	7 355	3 930	4 040	2 215	1 443	469	71	155	19 679
2006-07	7 217	3 728	4 130	2 125	1 338	463	56	150	19 207

TABLE 8A.6

Table 8A.6

**Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults,  
by Indigenous status (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</i>
<b>Crude imprisonment rate (d)</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	2 209.4	1 588.2	1 930.4	3 745.4	2 624.1	552.0	2 027.3	2 954.9	2 330.4
2014-15	1 962.0	1 631.1	1 830.8	3 635.0	2 473.4	471.1	1 520.3	2 924.5	2 196.1
2013-14	1 914.5	1 492.3	1 744.0	3 556.6	2 298.5	467.9	1 369.1	2 845.3	2 118.0
2012-13	1 792.4	1 286.4	1 529.6	3 607.9	2 132.3	494.8	1 134.4	2 804.5	1 998.2
2011-12	1 802.3	1 130.0	1 474.4	3 496.5	2 189.7	517.8	1 034.4	2 554.3	1 937.1
2010-11	1 889.1	1 050.0	1 518.1	3 451.6	2 170.2	498.7	985.0	2 287.0	1 934.1
2009-10	1 994.2	1 032.8	1 550.7	3 804.2	2 127.3	491.6	839.0	2 131.7	2 001.7
2008-09	1 941.9	988.8	1 466.5	3 404.8	2 079.4	517.7	779.0	2 082.2	1 898.2
2007-08	1 862.7	976.1	1 460.0	3 333.9	2 063.2	552.8	678.5	1 800.2	1 830.6
2006-07	1 857.0	958.7	1 579.3	3 236.2	1 776.6	541.6	738.7	1 744.0	1 825.9
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	158.2	122.4	140.6	186.1	163.4	111.7	99.7	201.1	147.2
2014-15	143.1	126.3	137.0	169.5	149.8	102.3	89.9	174.6	139.4
2013-14	137.0	116.9	130.3	157.5	138.4	104.4	90.0	153.6	131.5
2012-13	131.8	106.2	117.4	160.3	129.1	104.2	73.1	148.2	123.8
2011-12	133.4	103.2	117.7	164.2	124.8	113.4	75.2	182.0	124.1
2010-11	135.6	98.4	113.7	165.4	117.2	107.2	67.9	165.5	123.7
2009-10	138.9	96.2	119.1	168.8	119.0	113.2	58.5	159.7	125.7
2008-09	141.4	95.4	126.2	139.2	120.8	120.4	53.0	146.1	125.3
2007-08	139.4	96.0	126.5	135.1	117.6	126.2	59.3	128.7	124.6
2006-07	139.6	93.4	133.1	134.6	110.6	126.4	56.6	129.5	124.2

TABLE 8A.6

Table 8A.6

**Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults,  
by Indigenous status (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</i>
<b>Age-standardised imprisonment rate (e)</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	1 788.0	1 223.5	1 531.1	2 903.8	2 045.6	449.7	1 408.5	2 316.3	1 837.9
2014-15	1 590.4	1 259.7	1 454.2	2 810.3	1 924.9	383.2	1 447.9	2 273.0	1 731.0
2013-14	1 554.6	1 155.7	1 385.9	2 744.8	1 788.3	380.7	956.6	2 193.1	1 667.7
2012-13	1 424.0	1 006.9	1 200.4	2 783.6	1 633.6	388.4	845.3	2 146.0	1 555.6
2011-12	1 435.3	886.9	1 159.3	2 694.1	1 679.8	407.1	767.7	1 947.2	1 508.9
2010-11	1 507.8	826.4	1 195.4	2 656.2	1 667.5	393.3	727.8	1 732.3	1 506.8
2009-10	1 594.1	814.5	1 220.9	2 923.4	1 636.3	389.7	618.2	1 605.5	1 559.1
2008-09	1 552.4	779.9	1 151.5	2 609.5	1 599.0	411.8	570.0	1 562.0	1 476.3
2007-08	1 486.1	768.2	1 139.6	2 544.9	1 584.8	440.1	491.8	1 342.0	1 418.7
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	169.4	126.5	148.7	189.0	184.1	137.6	96.1	187.2	155.4
2014-15	153.0	130.4	143.9	170.1	167.8	125.1	85.7	160.3	146.6
2013-14	146.1	120.4	135.9	156.3	154.4	126.4	84.6	139.5	137.5
2012-13	139.4	109.1	120.8	158.7	142.3	122.7	67.8	129.2	128.3
2011-12	141.4	105.9	119.9	165.2	138.0	134.3	69.8	165.8	129.4
2010-11	141.1	100.0	116.7	167.2	128.8	126.0	63.6	151.4	127.7
2009-10	143.9	97.6	122.0	170.5	130.5	132.2	54.8	145.4	129.3
2008-09	147.7	97.7	129.9	141.9	132.9	140.1	49.7	133.5	129.9
2007-08	146.0	98.8	130.6	138.8	129.3	145.1	55.6	117.3	129.6
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(b) Does not include periodic detainees.

Table 8A.6

**Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults,  
by Indigenous status (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</i>
(c)	In 2008-09 and prior years, NSW daily average figures include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons under contracted arrangements and ACT figures relate only to prisoners held in ACT facilities. There were 7 Indigenous and 47 non-Indigenous ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities in 2008-09, 10 and 88 respectively in 2007-08, and 12 and 93 in 2006-07. However, all NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT rates are based on total ACT prisoner numbers regardless of whether a prisoner is held in NSW or the ACT. To avoid double counting, Australian rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities.								
(d)	Crude imprisonment rates for jurisdictions in 2008-09 and prior years have been revised from those published in the relevant year's Reports, in line with Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Australian rates have been revised for all years prior to 2014-15.								
(e)	Age-standardised imprisonment rates have been revised from those published in previous Reports in line with changes to crude imprisonment rates.								

**na** Not available.

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.7

Table 8A.7

**Community corrections offender-to-staff ratio**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16									
Offender-to-operational staff	21.3	14.4	37.5	14.3	26.3	27.6	14.5	10.6	21.0
Offender-to-other staff	93.7	70.9	86.5	40.9	86.2	128.4	41.5	39.9	76.3
Offender-to-total staff									
2015-16	17.4	12.0	26.2	10.6	20.2	22.7	10.8	8.4	16.5
2014-15	16.7	13.5	23.9	9.5	17.5	24.8	12.5	9.2	16.4
2013-14	16.7	13.3	23.8	9.5	18.8	25.5	20.0	10.6	16.7
2012-13 (a)	15.9	13.2	24.5	9.0	19.3	25.0	18.9	10.1	16.3
2011-12	15.6	13.3	24.1	9.5	20.1	25.1	22.1	12.0	16.6
2010-11	15.6	14.9	26.2	10.8	18.9	22.5	23.4	13.5	17.4
2009-10	18.0	15.5	24.7	11.7	19.7	24.7	21.4	13.2	18.2
2008-09	18.3	14.6	23.7	12.8	23.4	21.0	25.0	12.2	18.4
2007-08 (b), (c)	21.8	15.7	26.0	12.9	22.0	21.0	22.7	13.4	19.9
2006-07	22.0	16.2	24.3	13.2	20.8	23.4	20.3	20.1	19.9

(a) NT figures as of 2012-13 include Family Violence Program Coordinators in the count of staff numbers.

(b) Australian offender-to-staff ratio in 2007-08 has been revised from the figure published in the 2009 Report, in line with revisions to 2007-08 Victorian data made in the 2010 Report.

(c) NT trends reflect an increase in staff numbers in 2007-08, primarily to service remote regions.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.8

Table 8A.8

**Community corrections offender population (average daily number) (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</i>
2015-16									
Male	14 849	11 142	14 106	3 557	5 017	1 493	761	914	51 839
Female	2 578	2 342	3 898	1 020	1 013	427	153	222	11 653
Gender unknown	23	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	29
% female	14.8	17.4	21.7	22.3	16.8	22.2	16.7	19.5	18.3
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3 738	847	4 148	1 414	1 044	277	137	866	12 470
Non-Indigenous	13 017	12 191	13 857	3 150	4 938	1 601	746	270	49 770
Indigenous status unknown	695	447	–	13	52	43	31	–	1 281
% Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	21.4	6.3	23.0	30.9	17.3	14.4	15.0	76.2	19.6
Offenders on restricted movement order(s)									
Offenders on restricted movement order(s)	104	..	..	46	749	..	..	14	913
Offenders on reparation order(s)									
Offenders on reparation order(s)	2 866	3 423	3 612	871	999	1 025	186	190	13 171
Offenders on supervision order(s)									
Offenders on supervision order(s)	15 606	10 760	15 468	4 258	4 287	1 189	859	971	53 398
Offenders on post-sentence order(s) (c)									
Offenders on post-sentence order(s) (c)	60	na	102	25	..	..	..	1	188
Total daily average population (d)									
2015-16	17 450	13 485	18 004	4 577	6 034	1 920	914	1 136	63 521
2014-15 (e)	16 391	10 815	16 332	4 156	5 623	1 983	964	1 165	57 429
2013-14	16 491	9 347	15 795	4 341	5 581	2 069	1 393	1 299	56 315
2012-13	16 411	9 010	14 942	4 104	5 642	1 971	1 325	1 210	54 616
2011-12	16 373	8 802	15 181	4 232	6 119	1 838	1 368	1 082	54 996
2010-11	16 217	9 226	15 502	4 655	6 330	1 614	1 430	1 083	56 056
2009-10	17 683	8 969	15 054	5 394	6 445	1 370	1 418	1 185	57 518
2008-09	18 124	8 103	14 467	5 625	6 791	1 177	1 601	1 085	56 972
2007-08	17 988	7 905	13 665	5 406	6 405	1 122	1 407	1 152	55 050
2006-07	17 970	7 304	12 250	5 241	6 294	1 193	1 223	1 183	52 658

Table 8A.8

**Community corrections offender population (average daily number) (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</i>
(a)	Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.								
(b)	Total offenders may not equal the sum of offenders per order type because an individual may be serving more than one type of order.								
(c)	This category of orders does not apply in SA, Tasmania or the ACT. Prior to 2015-16, such orders, where reported, were included in the count of supervision orders.								
(d)	Jurisdictional trends are impacted by changes in legislation, some of which can take years to fully come into effect, as well as changes in sentencing practices. For example, Victoria's growth in offender numbers in 2015-16 reflects changes in sentencing legislation and practices, such as the abolition of suspended sentences and Court of Appeal guidelines applicable to Community Corrections Orders, resulting in continuing increases in such orders imposed at court.								
(e)	As of 2014-15, the counting methodology takes into account that ACT has the capacity to terminate orders early. In previous years, the count was based on the date that the court order ceased.								

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

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished).



TABLE 8A.9

Table 8A.9

**Community corrections offender population (average daily number) and rates per  
100 000 relevant adults, by Indigenous status (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</i>
<b>Total daily average population</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	3 738	847	4 148	1 414	1 044	277	137	866	12 470
2014-15	3 453	673	3 783	1 354	919	260	130	904	11 476
2013-14	3 467	561	3 675	1 450	901	279	168	1 034	11 535
2012-13	3 410	546	3 360	1 415	940	271	144	959	11 044
2011-12	3 266	511	3 386	1 451	1 075	243	167	815	10 913
2010-11	3 122	527	3 369	1 540	1 139	208	153	798	10 854
2009-10	3 126	485	3 062	1 850	1 149	175	149	856	10 853
2008-09	3 185	380	2 702	1 939	1 150	144	172	851	10 522
2007-08	3 213	354	2 528	1 723	988	133	123	868	9 930
2006-07	3 112	305	2 196	1 701	912	142	99	879	9 346
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	13 017	12 191	13 857	3 150	4 938	1 601	746	270	49 770
2014-15	12 417	9 861	12 549	2 797	4 668	1 689	751	261	44 994
2013-14	12 475	8 587	12 120	2 884	4 634	1 758	1 128	265	43 851
2012-13	12 401	8 225	11 583	2 687	4 652	1 667	1 141	251	42 607
2011-12	12 473	8 029	11 796	2 778	4 993	1 569	1 175	267	43 079
2010-11	12 229	8 296	12 133	3 114	5 149	1 381	1 203	285	43 790
2009-10	12 546	8 066	11 992	3 537	5 249	1 157	1 168	320	44 035
2008-09	13 570	6 671	11 765	3 678	5 603	1 008	1 349	233	43 877
2007-08	13 952	6 837	11 138	3 672	5 388	958	1 173	283	43 401
2006-07	14 265	6 204	10 054	3 540	5 340	992	1 043	301	41 739

Table 8A.9

**Community corrections offender population (average daily number) and rates per  
100 000 relevant adults, by Indigenous status (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</i>
<b>Community corrections rate (b)</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	2 765.1	2 674.5	3 276.1	2 385.7	4 201.7	1 735.6	3 008.4	1 833.1	2 799.2
2014-15	2 591.1	2 161.6	3 032.2	2 317.2	3 750.9	1 652.7	2 915.8	1 936.8	2 613.3
2013-14	2 678.7	1 862.7	3 040.1	2 555.1	3 786.0	1 834.6	3 915.5	2 270.1	2 706.4
2012-13	2 716.4	1 871.2	2 872.4	2 571.8	4 057.5	1 834.3	3 499.2	2 158.5	2 672.0
2011-12	2 684.9	1 815.4	2 993.1	2 720.0	4 772.4	1 700.4	4 253.7	1 882.5	2 725.3
2010-11	2 644.4	1 929.1	3 078.7	2 980.7	5 202.1	1 503.2	4 076.7	1 891.2	2 796.5
2009-10	2 727.7	1 851.5	2 889.6	3 679.0	5 407.6	1 303.5	4 278.8	2 064.2	2 879.8
2008-09	2 858.3	1 507.3	2 634.6	3 958.8	5 573.7	1 099.8	5 271.6	2 089.5	2 874.7
2007-08	2 966.3	1 462.6	2 544.1	3 618.2	4 949.2	1 044.1	4 063.2	2 171.3	2 794.4
2006-07	2 954.5	1 317.2	2 283.1	3 677.2	4 710.0	1 147.9	3 482.2	2 241.2	2 709.9
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	223.4	261.6	383.6	161.5	374.8	412.9	247.9	202.6	273.6
2014-15	216.2	215.7	352.0	144.6	356.9	438.5	252.7	194.7	250.8
2013-14	220.6	191.1	344.4	150.8	357.5	458.0	382.1	198.5	247.8
2012-13	222.8	186.8	335.0	145.2	362.6	435.9	390.4	193.7	245.3
2011-12	227.3	185.8	348.5	155.7	393.1	411.1	410.8	210.3	252.6
2010-11	221.7	191.9	355.9	180.7	404.8	366.5	433.0	227.8	261.1
2009-10	230.6	190.0	358.3	209.8	417.4	309.8	428.5	259.4	266.7
2008-09	253.2	159.4	359.9	218.4	449.8	268.1	490.7	187.0	271.2
2007-08	264.5	167.1	348.6	224.0	439.0	257.9	435.7	234.9	274.8
2006-07	275.9	155.4	323.9	224.2	441.4	270.9	396.3	259.9	269.8

(a) Excludes offenders whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(b) Rates for 2008-09 and prior years have been revised from those published in the relevant year's Reports, in line with Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Australian rates have been revised for all years prior to 2014-15.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.10

Table 8A.10 **Prisoner education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (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</i>
2015-16 (c), (d), (e)									
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	3.6	0.7	13.4	1.3	44.5	7.3	25.4	0.9	6.6
Secondary school education	12.4	0.6	2.3	–	–	–	44.2	–	5.0
Vocational Education and Training	20.2	32.2	14.4	27.3	37.1	7.5	55.2	23.5	24.7
Higher education	0.5	1.6	6.2	1.0	–	1.5	4.3	–	1.7
Total prisoners in education and training (f)									
2015-16	32.2	34.1	35.6	28.5	67.4	14.4	72.3	24.4	34.4
2014-15	31.7	35.7	28.0	24.0	53.1	16.9	76.3	14.1	31.6
2013-14 (g)	33.6	33.4	26.4	29.1	59.4	13.1	82.7	12.8	32.3
2012-13	36.1	38.1	24.5	29.0	43.3	25.3	81.8	16.5	33.1
2011-12	35.3	37.2	26.5	31.8	46.4	28.5	85.1	22.4	33.8
2010-11 (h)	30.3	40.4	27.8	36.3	48.9	na	89.8	32.7	34.6
2009-10	34.0	35.6	27.4	37.1	45.9	na	92.0	30.1	34.6
2008-09 (i)	33.9	34.7	27.1	48.7	66.0	na	na	25.3	36.4
2007-08 (j)	32.3	32.5	29.0	36.2	47.2	na	..	26.4	30.2
2006-07	34.7	32.5	27.0	40.9	46.4	na	..	74.2	36.1

(a) Excludes prisoners whose situation may make them ineligible to participate in education and training, such as hospital patients who are medically unable to participate, fine defaulters who are incarcerated for only a few days at a time, prisoners held at centres where education programs are not provided as a matter of policy (for example, 24-hour court cells), and remandees for whom access to education is not available. Prisoners ineligible for education and training programs in WA also include prisoners placed at the facility within the last ten working days and prisoners placed with police as a trusty. As of 2014-15, Queensland rates also exclude prisoners under sentence for less than 3 months and those on parole suspension and NT rates exclude prisoners in programs and work (internal or paid/volunteer) and those with less than 3 months to serve. Periodic detainees are not included in this count.

(b) Figures for Victoria and Tasmania are based on the number of prisoners in education on a single day, calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day (generally based on data from the last day of term prior to 30 June each year). This also applies to WA and the NT as of 2010-11. SA also used this methodology in 2006-07, 2010-11 and 2012-13 and NSW in 2010-11. Otherwise, percentages are based on an average of the number of prisoners enrolled on the first day of the month.

Table 8A.10 **Prisoner education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (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</i>
(c)	Classification of education courses is based on the Australian Qualifications Framework. The Vocational Education and Training category includes advanced diplomas, diplomas, and certificates I to IV; the secondary schools education category includes senior secondary and certificate of education; and the higher education category includes doctoral and masters degrees, graduate diplomas, bachelor degrees, diplomas and advanced diplomas.								
(d)	Percentage of total prisoners in education may not equal the sum of percentages for each education category, as an individual may be participating in more than one type of education course.								
(e)	NSW education and training is calculated as the average over a 10 month period (excluding December and January). Average prisoner population is calculated over the same period to ensure consistency between the numerator and denominator for this indicator. SA also used this methodology in 2012-13.								
(f)	Education rates can fluctuate between years due to various external factors, such as government funding for particular initiatives that may not continue into future years and corrective services responses to such changes, as well as for other reasons. For example, the Queensland rate has increased in 2015-16, mainly due to increased participation in Pre-Certificate Level 1 courses arising from a greater focus on numeracy and literacy pathways in response to vocational training funding eligibility changes. In SA, the Department actively targeted prisoner pre-certificate education which has resulted in an increase in the SA education figures in 2015-16.								
(g)	Australian average education in 2013-14 has been revised from the figure published in the 2015 Report, in line with revisions to 2013-14 NSW data made in the 2016 Report.								
(h)	Tasmanian data for years prior to 2011-12 had been withdrawn in the 2013 Report following concerns identified by Tasmania in relation to application of the national counting rules in prior years. Australian rates have been revised from the figure published in each relevant year's Reports.								
(i)	ACT education figures were not applicable prior to 2008-09 because ACT prisoners held in the ACT were remand prisoners only. Figures are not available in 2008-09 as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was only operational for three months — an insufficient period of time to provide a representative measure of education across the reporting period.								
(j)	During 2007-08 the NT prison education system experienced significant staffing difficulties, resulting in a reduction in education services being offered in the prisons. NTCS also implemented new education data recording systems and changed reporting methods to include remand prisoners as eligible for education. The net result was a significant drop in the education and training rate.								

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

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.11

**Prisoner employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (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</i>
2015-16									
Commercial industries	43.9	33.5	30.3	12.0	20.7	15.5	–	13.7	28.8
Service industries	35.2	54.1	38.5	53.9	49.9	37.6	71.0	57.8	45.4
Work release (c)	1.3	..	..	..	0.6	0.2	0.1	7.8	0.7
Total prisoner employment (d)									
2015-16	80.4	87.5	68.9	66.0	71.2	53.4	71.1	79.3	74.9
2014-15	76.1	89.3	66.0	73.7	68.3	57.8	65.4	74.7	74.8
2013-14	79.7	88.1	69.2	74.4	72.8	67.0	69.5	75.2	77.1
2012-13 (e), (f)	72.4	89.1	72.4	75.8	67.2	66.5	82.5	44.5	74.3
2011-12 (g)	76.0	88.9	75.5	71.4	68.7	60.5	85.5	68.9	76.1
2010-11 (h), (i)	78.6	87.2	75.5	84.2	74.6	66.2	84.8	70.7	79.7
2009-10	76.9	84.8	75.7	70.8	74.8	68.8	92.3	58.0	76.1
2008-09 (j)	75.9	84.7	67.6	77.6	71.8	63.7	na	63.6	74.8
2007-08	80.6	86.1	67.8	77.1	71.1	70.1	..	90.2	77.8
2006-07	78.7	87.5	71.4	82.7	74.9	57.4	..	81.1	78.5

- (a) Excludes prisoners in full-time education or other full-time programs as well as those whose situation may make them ineligible to participate in employment, such as prisoners whose protection status precludes their access to employment, fine defaulters who are in prison custody for only a few days, hospital patients or aged prisoners who are unable to work, prisoners at centres where the jurisdiction's policy is not to provide work or where work is not available (for example 24-hour court cells), and remandees who choose not to work. Periodic detainees are not included in this count.
- (b) Figures for Victoria and Tasmania are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day, calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day (generally based on data from 30 June each year). This also applies to WA as of 2011-12 and the NT as of 2010-11. SA also used this methodology in 2010-11 and 2012-13. Otherwise, percentages are based on an average of the number of prisoners in employment on the first day of the month.
- (c) In accordance with the national counting rules, prisoners are only included if they are employed in the community under industrial award conditions as part of a pre-release scheme. Jurisdictions operating transitional centres may therefore show as not applicable because those prisoners working in the community are not employed under industrial award conditions, such as being paid award rate wages.
- (d) Employment rates can fluctuate between years, particularly in the smaller jurisdictions, where a sharp increase in prisoner numbers during a year can lead to a significant drop in employment rates until prison industries and other in-prison employment opportunities can be expanded. For example, NT figures for 2012-13 reflect a significant increase in the total prison population, without a corresponding increase in prisoner jobs, as well as a reduction in staff availability to supervise work areas in that year.

Table 8A.11

**Prisoner employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (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</i>
(e)	SA employment in 2012-13 was calculated as the average over a 10 month period (excluding December and January). Average prisoner population was calculated over the same period to ensure consistency between the numerator and denominator for this indicator.								
(f)	Australian average employment in 2012-13 has been revised from the figure published in the 2014 Report, in line with revisions to 2012-13 NT data made in the 2015 Report.								
(g)	Australian average employment in 2011-12 has been revised from the figure published in the 2013 Report, in line with revisions to 2011-12 WA data made in the 2014 Report.								
(h)	Australian average employment in 2010-11 has been revised from the figure published in the 2012 Report, in line with revisions to 2010-11 NSW data made in the 2013 Report.								
(i)	Queensland employment in 2010-11 is based on an average over the period February to June 2011.								
(j)	ACT employment figures are not applicable prior to 2008-09 because ACT prisoners held in the ACT were remand prisoners only, who were not required to work. Figures are not available in 2008-09 as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was only operational for three months — an insufficient period of time to provide a representative measure of employment across the reporting period.								

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

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.12

Table 8A.12	Time out-of-cells (average hours per day)									
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
2015-16										
Open	10.1	14.8	15.8	15.8	16.2	16.8	11.5	15.7	12.6	
Secure	6.5	10.5	9.7	11.8	8.8	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.2	
Total prison time-out-of-cells										
2015-16 (a)	7.8	11.1	10.3	12.5	9.6	8.6	9.0	12.1	9.9	
2014-15 (b)	8.0	11.3	9.6	12.4	9.2	9.0	8.9	16.6	10.1	
2013-14	8.2	11.1	10.2	12.6	9.6	9.0	8.9	13.0	10.1	
2012-13 (c)	7.8	11.0	10.5	12.6	9.2	8.6	8.6	12.6	10.0	
2011-12 (d)	11.0	10.9	10.7	12.5	9.2	9.2	10.5	12.9	11.1	
2010-11	11.4	na	11.2	12.1	9.5	9.5	13.3	12.6	11.4	
2009-10	11.2	na	11.4	12.2	10.1	9.5	14.1	12.3	11.4	
2008-09 (e), (f)	9.3	na	11.4	11.8	10.2	12.2	10.8	12.3	10.6	
2007-08	8.9	na	11.2	11.7	9.8	12.1	9.5	12.0	10.3	
2006-07 (g)	9.5	na	11.1	12.1	11.5	11.9	9.5	11.8	10.7	

(a) Victoria's hours in 2015-16 exclude the Metropolitan Remand Centre.

(b) NT figures for 2014-15 are based on a single day count (30 June).

(c) NSW figures as of 2012-13 are based on a stricter interpretation of national counting rules for determining out-of-cell hours in the case of prisoners who are free to leave their cells but restricted to a locked accommodation unit.

(d) Victoria's hours in 2011-12 are averaged across 11 months, as results were not available for all prisons in December 2011.

(e) ACT hours in 2008-09 relate to the 3-month period that the Alexander Maconochie Centre operated during the reporting period.

(f) In 2008-09 and prior years, Tasmania's hours included out of cell time between the evening unit lockup and when the curfew came into effect (in unit-style accommodation).

(g) Tasmania's hours in 2006-07 are based on a single day count (30 June), given the decommissioning and commissioning of three prisons and staged transition to new facilities during the reporting period.

**na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.13

**Offender community work (average hours) (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</i>
2015-16									
Average hours ordered per offender	na	102	64	62	142	na	122	85	78
Average hours worked per offender	90	30	30	36	41	na	63	43	41
Ratio of ordered to worked hours									
2015-16	na	3.4	2.1	1.7	3.5	na	1.9	2.0	1.9
2014-15 (b)	na	3.5	2.1	1.9	3.5	na	1.8	1.8	na
2013-14	na	2.9	2.1	1.9	3.9	na	1.9	1.8	na
2012-13	na	na	2.0	1.9	3.9	na	1.6	2.0	na
2011-12	na	na	2.0	2.0	3.7	na	1.6	2.0	na
2010-11	na	na	2.0	1.8	3.7	na	2.4	2.6	na
2009-10	na	na	1.8	1.7	3.5	na	2.2	na	na
2008-09	na	na	1.8	1.9	3.8	na	1.9	2.4	na
2007-08	na	na	1.7	2.3	3.7	na	2.0	2.8	na
2006-07	na	na	1.8	2.3	3.7	na	1.7	2.3	na

(a) Averages are based on the number of offenders serving a work order or where there is a work condition as part of the community order(s) being served.

(b) Australian averages for offender employment had not been reported in years prior to 2015-16 because of the number of jurisdictions that did not report on this indicator.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).



TABLE 8A.14

Table 8A.14	Prison design capacity utilisation (per cent) (a)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
2015-16										
Open	108.0	na	82.2	91.4	na	100.0	64.0	85.9	99.4	
Secure	128.2	na	107.9	117.5	na	81.4	92.5	117.9	115.9	
Total design capacity utilisation										
2015-16	120.1	na	105.0	111.8	na	81.7	91.6	101.0	111.4	
2014-15	112.0	na	103.5	100.7	na	78.4	126.8	107.2	106.1	
2013-14	109.4	na	98.0	101.1	na	77.1	122.7	124.7	104.4	
2012-13	96.6	na	89.8	100.1	na	73.1	98.6	119.4	96.0	
2011-12 (b), (c)	95.6	na	84.9	103.7	na	79.6	95.9	111.0	94.5	
2010-11	102.6	na	82.8	134.9	na	76.0	84.4	104.5	100.7	
2009-10	109.4	na	84.2	138.6	na	78.6	69.8	114.0	105.0	
2008-09	105.9	na	87.4	116.9	na	81.1	76.7	120.0	101.6	
2007-08 (d)	104.9	na	95.9	112.5	na	82.9	83.3	102.9	97.4	
2006-07	106.1	na	99.2	107.2	na	85.4	65.1	98.1	97.0	

(a) Excludes periodic detainees. The ACT periodic detention utilisation rate was 18.6% in 2015-16. Not applicable for NSW as all periodic detainees were managed on the non-residential stage of the program.

(b) WA prison utilisation as of 2011-12 is calculated against prison design capacity at 30 June rather than an average of capacity across the whole reporting period.

(c) Australian rates for 2011-12 and the preceding two years have been revised from the figure published in each relevant year's Reports, in line with revisions to ACT data made in the 2014 Report that excluded special-purpose accommodation not falling within the scope of the count of design capacity.

(d) Australian rates for 2007-08 and 2006-07 have been revised from the figure published in each relevant year's Reports, in line with withdrawal of SA data for those years.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.15

Table 8A.15 **Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, all prisoners, number and rate per 100 prisoners (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</i>
<b>Number</b>									
2015-16 (c)	6	2	3	6	2	–	1	1	21
2014-15	2	3	3	3	4	2	–	–	17
2013-14	4	–	3	4	2	–	1	1	15
2012-13	8	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	16
2011-12	6	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	10
2010-11	11	2	3	2	2	–	–	1	21
2009-10	5	4	4	5	–	–	–	1	19
2008-09	5	3	4	2	1	–	1	–	16
2007-08	5	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	12
2006-07	7	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	12
<b>Rate</b>									
2015-16	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.07	–	0.25	0.06	0.06
2014-15	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.43	–	–	0.05
2013-14	0.04	–	0.04	0.08	0.08	–	0.30	0.07	0.05
2012-13	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	–	–	–	–	0.05
2011-12	0.06	–	0.04	–	0.05	0.20	–	–	0.03
2010-11	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.10	–	–	0.09	0.07
2009-10	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.11	–	–	–	0.09	0.07
2008-09	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	–	0.85	–	0.06
2007-08	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.11	–	–	–	–	0.05
2006-07	0.07	–	0.04	0.03	0.12	–	–	–	0.05

Table 8A.15 **Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, all prisoners, number and rate per 100 prisoners (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</i>
(a)	Data for previous years may vary from rates given in previous Reports. Deaths reported as 'unknown cause', where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.								
(b)	Excludes periodic detainees. In 2015-16, there were no deaths of detainees.								
(c)	In line with national counting rules, SA data in 2015-16 excludes one death occurring whilst on Home Detention. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.16

**Deaths from apparent unnatural causes by Indigenous status, number and rate per 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous prisoners (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</i>
<b>Number</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	1	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	6
2014-15	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	4
2013-14	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
2012-13	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
2011-12	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
2010-11	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3
2009-10	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3
2008-09	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
2007-08	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
2006-07	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	5	2	2	3	2	–	–	1	15
2014-15	2	3	1	2	3	2	–	–	13
2013-14	4	–	2	4	2	–	1	1	14
2012-13	8	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	15
2011-12	5	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	8
2010-11	10	2	3	1	1	–	–	1	18
2009-10	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	16
2008-09	4	3	4	1	1	–	1	–	14
2007-08	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	11
2006-07	5	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	9

Table 8A.16

**Deaths from apparent unnatural causes by Indigenous status, number and rate per 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous prisoners (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</i>
<b>Rate</b>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2015-16	0.03	–	0.04	0.14	–	–	1.09	–	0.06
2014-15	–	–	0.09	0.05	0.17	–	–	–	0.04
2013-14	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	–	–	0.01
2012-13	–	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.01
2011-12	0.05	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	0.03
2010-11	0.04	–	–	0.06	0.21	–	–	–	0.04
2009-10	0.04	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	0.11	0.04
2008-09	0.05	–	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	0.03
2007-08	–	–	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	0.02
2006-07	0.10	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.05
Non-Indigenous									
2015-16	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.09	–	–	0.37	0.06
2014-15	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.51	–	–	0.05
2013-14	0.05	–	0.04	0.13	0.11	–	0.38	0.49	0.06
2012-13	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.03	–	–	–	–	0.07
2011-12	0.07	–	0.03	–	0.06	0.23	–	–	0.04
2010-11	0.13	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.07	–	–	0.48	0.09
2009-10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.14	–	–	–	–	0.08
2008-09	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.07
2007-08	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.14	–	–	–	–	0.06
2006-07	0.07	–	0.05	–	0.15	–	–	–	0.05

(a) Excludes deaths reported as 'unknown cause', where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.17

Table 8A.17

**Assaults in custody, rate per 100 prisoners (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<b>Prisoner on prisoner</b>								
Serious assault								
2015-16	0.59	1.09	2.25	0.84	1.29	1.53	0.75	0.06
2014-15 (d)	0.56	1.69	1.80	0.59	1.40	2.14	3.21	0.13
2013-14	0.36	1.26	1.54	0.30	0.62	0.64	2.41	0.20
2012-13	0.28	1.60	0.63	0.36	0.51	1.27	2.63	0.49
2011-12	0.19	2.17	1.01	0.33	1.01	0.98	1.55	0.37
2010-11	0.13	0.92	1.32	0.32	0.86	0.63	na	0.34
2009-10	0.15	0.98	1.12	0.08	0.51	2.05	na	0.46
2008-09	0.26	1.12	0.83	0.77	1.09	1.92	na	0.29
2007-08	0.31	0.67	0.51	0.66	0.49	0.19	1.21	0.46
2006-07	0.49	0.64	0.74	0.41	0.89	0.37	–	0.84
Assault								
2015-16	23.68	16.14	7.09	3.74	8.29	8.97	16.92	3.31
2014-15 (d)	15.07	12.24	5.00	5.42	5.86	8.55	12.56	3.06
2013-14	14.20	11.86	5.20	7.48	9.46	5.08	5.43	2.86
2012-13	14.86	10.94	3.35	5.94	9.14	7.83	3.76	1.53
2011-12	12.27	9.40	3.77	5.76	7.31	8.63	15.84	3.07
2010-11	13.06	7.63	3.25	6.00	8.35	9.07	na	2.39
2009-10	13.43	7.64	3.18	9.94	7.90	10.84	na	3.24
2008-09	12.83	7.47	3.73	7.38	8.63	4.79	na	6.89
2007-08	13.07	7.73	3.68	6.39	8.57	3.52	7.28	4.80
2006-07	13.26	8.68	4.20	6.18	4.15	5.05	6.21	3.12

TABLE 8A.17

Table 8A.17

**Assaults in custody, rate per 100 prisoners (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<b>Prisoner on officer</b>								
Serious assault								
2015-16	–	0.05	0.01	0.17	–	0.38	–	–
2014-15 (d)	–	0.08	0.08	0.09	–	–	–	–
2013-14	–	0.05	0.06	0.18	–	–	–	–
2012-13	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.18	–	–	–	–
2011-12	0.02	0.04	0.12	0.06	–	0.39	–	0.07
2010-11	–	0.02	0.09	0.11	–	0.42	na	–
2009-10	–	0.02	0.07	–	–	0.41	na	0.09
2008-09	–	0.05	0.02	0.12	–	–	na	–
2007-08	–	–	0.02	0.08	–	–	–	–
2006-07	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	–	–	–	0.12
Assault								
2015-16	1.95	2.01	0.90	1.35	0.28	3.44	–	0.06
2014-15 (d)	0.51	1.56	0.25	1.98	0.79	1.71	0.88	–
2013-14	0.55	1.98	0.34	1.93	0.42	0.64	0.60	0.20
2012-13	0.58	1.56	0.36	1.25	0.51	1.90	–	–
2011-12	0.65	1.16	0.60	0.90	0.77	1.18	0.77	0.22
2010-11	0.34	0.59	0.72	1.49	0.81	1.48	na	0.17
2009-10	0.56	0.85	0.43	0.95	0.61	1.02	na	0.28
2008-09	0.59	0.53	0.23	0.65	0.62	0.96	na	0.87
2007-08	0.92	0.79	0.22	0.34	0.65	0.37	–	0.69
2006-07	0.71	0.87	0.27	0.77	0.30	0.19	1.55	0.48

Table 8A.17

**Assaults in custody, rate per 100 prisoners (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
(a) The counting rule includes assaults by a prisoner in corrective services legal custody, whether held in a prison or other facility under the supervision of corrective services staff, and includes those occurring during prisoner transport and escorts. Rates exclude periodic detainees. In 2015-16, the rate of detainee on detainee assaults was 2.98. There were no serious assaults on detainees and no assaults or serious assaults on staff.								
(b) Australian averages have not been calculated as this indicator is not comparable across jurisdictions.								
(c) Excludes periodic detainees. In 2015-16, there was one assault for periodic detainees in 2015-16, by a detainee on another detainee, which is a rate of 2.98 per 100 detainees in the ACT. There were no serious assaults on detainees and no assaults or serious assaults on staff.								
(d) Prior to 2014-15, assaults that occurred within a 24-hour court cell complex were excluded.								

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

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished).



TABLE 8A.18

Table 8A.18 **Net recurrent expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day, 2015-16 (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</i>
<b>Prisoners (b)</b>									
Net operating expenditure (c) (d)									
Open plus periodic detention	138.28	257.39	141.52	329.75	135.32	275.84	340.01	na	180.71
Secure	183.04	295.03	180.72	233.14	202.58	312.71	306.15	na	218.16
Total net operating expenditure	166.94	289.83	177.26	250.48	195.45	311.87	307.73	198.86	209.96
Capital costs									
User cost of capital (e)	32.12	22.41	71.43	53.34	38.45	44.02	97.25	9.70	42.06
Land	2.38	4.86	6.92	3.02	6.25	2.72	3.53	1.45	4.08
Other assets	29.74	17.55	64.50	50.32	32.20	41.30	93.72	8.25	37.98
Debt servicing fees (f)	..	12.06	..	..	..	..	..	84.39	5.78
Depreciation	18.40	28.08	45.86	15.01	17.12	22.06	39.81	22.60	25.39
Total capital costs	50.52	62.55	117.29	68.34	55.57	66.08	137.06	116.69	73.23
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	217.46	352.38	294.55	318.82	251.02	377.95	444.80	315.54	283.19
<b>Offenders</b>									
Net operating expenditure (c)	21.62	25.60	12.69	41.84	17.80	13.19	34.75	48.78	21.45
Capital costs	2.84	1.30	0.43	3.25	0.79	0.04	0.13	1.98	1.53
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	24.46	26.90	13.12	45.09	18.59	13.22	34.87	50.76	22.97

(a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.

(b) Prison expenditure figures include expenditure on periodic detainees, counted as two sevenths of a prisoner, as detainees generally spend two days a week in prison.

(c) Net operating expenditure excludes operating revenues, payroll tax and expenditure on prisoner health and on transport and escort services where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions.

Table 8A.18

**Net recurrent expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day,  
2015-16 (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</i>
(d) NT is unable to disaggregate costs into open and secure custody because NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons and each prison operates as a combined entity for financial management purposes.									
(e) Calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government owned assets.									
(f) Debt servicing fees are financial lease payments incurred by governments as part of the contracts for privately owned prisons and prisons built under Public-Private Partnership arrangements, comparable to the user cost of capital for government owned facilities. This item is only applicable to Victoria and, as of 2014-15, to NT.									
<b>na</b> Not available. .. Not applicable.									

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.19

Table 8A.19 **Real net operating expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Prisoners (c)</b>									
2015-16	166.94	289.83	177.26	250.48	195.45	311.87	307.73	198.86	209.96
2014-15	187.11	272.64	177.00	278.05	190.34	333.68	303.32	206.17	218.85
2013-14	192.34	251.06	181.22	281.45	192.41	308.54	268.46	200.20	217.03
2012-13	200.80	250.40	192.80	271.51	190.81	300.23	314.62	193.12	220.85
2011-12	223.68	252.58	211.45	253.21	200.03	272.86	333.62	181.72	229.23
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
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Offenders (c)</b>									
2015-16	21.62	25.60	12.69	41.84	17.80	13.19	34.75	48.78	21.45
2014-15	25.45	26.31	14.35	50.23	18.25	13.75	32.56	44.56	23.65
2013-14	24.35	27.92	13.68	46.49	17.73	12.19	18.73	40.84	22.79
2012-13	28.37	28.22	14.30	49.62	18.27	11.24	19.12	45.09	24.58
2011-12	29.47	27.65	14.67	47.04	17.93	12.50	16.02	46.19	24.59
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
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006-07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Calculated from net operating expenditure, which excludes operating revenues, payroll tax and expenditure on prisoner health and on transport and escort services where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions.

Table 8A.19

**Real net operating expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day  
(2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 8A.22). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 for details.

(c) Data has been revised from that published in previous reports as described in Table 8A.1.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.20

**Completion of community corrections orders (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</i>
2015-16									
Male	73.6	66.2	76.9	61.1	67.5	84.8	72.6	72.5	72.4
Female	76.3	66.0	80.8	60.1	64.1	85.9	73.3	77.5	74.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	62.7	63.7	66.8	52.5	61.8	78.3	59.6	70.8	63.1
Non-Indigenous	77.3	66.8	81.0	66.1	68.4	86.1	74.8	84.3	75.6
Restricted movement orders	90.0	..	..	48.6	59.0	..	..	86.4	62.4
Reparation orders	77.5	72.1	83.1	63.8	59.2	79.3	48.7	73.7	77.1
Supervision orders	73.3	60.5	72.6	60.1	73.5	89.6	75.9	72.9	70.9
All orders									
2015-16	74.0	66.2	77.7	60.9	67.0	85.0	72.8	73.4	72.8
2014-15	75.8	66.5	75.6	61.2	67.5	87.6	79.9	69.0	72.9
2013-14	74.0	66.4	77.3	60.0	70.1	87.1	77.0	69.2	72.8
2012-13	77.7	63.2	75.7	61.3	70.2	85.5	77.3	60.6	72.7
2011-12 (b)	79.7	58.7	72.6	55.6	71.8	90.2	81.6	65.1	71.2
2010-11	81.1	66.3	62.7	58.4	73.1	87.9	83.5	64.0	70.7
2009-10 (c)	81.3	65.6	66.1	60.0	71.1	88.5	86.2	75.0	72.1
2008-09	80.0	65.7	62.9	59.8	73.7	86.5	88.9	59.0	71.2
2007-08 (d)	80.6	62.8	63.4	58.3	70.1	85.3	88.0	60.5	70.5
2006-07	81.0	62.2	61.7	58.5	66.6	86.0	88.0	65.0	69.8

(a) Post-sentence orders are not included in this indicator, given such orders do not have a determinate completion date.

(b) Queensland figures as of 2011-12 reflect the rectification of a technical systems issue that affected reparation order completion data in prior years.

(c) NT figures for 2009-10 reflect, at least in part, the introduction of a new offender management information system introduced in 2009 and staff familiarisation with the new administrative processes involved.

(d) Australian completion rates for 2007-08 and 2006-07 have been revised from the figure published in the relevant year's Reports, in line with revisions to WA data made in the 2009 Report.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.21

Table 8A.21

**Escapes, number and rate per 100 prisoners (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</i>
<b>Number (c)</b>									
Open									
2015-16	10	5	6	7	1	–	–	8	37
2014-15	5	5	5	5	3	–	–	9	32
2013-14	12	7	2	1	–	–	–	22	44
2012-13	6	3	–	4	1	–	–	7	21
2011-12	12	1	1	3	–	4	1	6	28
2010-11	22	–	1	4	–	–	..	7	34
2009-10	2	3	10	1	–	–	..	3	19
2008-09 (d)	11	9	6	3	5	–	–	2	36
2007-08	6	2	9	10	2	3	..	–	32
2006-07	6	1	6	16	3	–	..	5	37
Secure									
2015-16	4	5	–	4	–	2	1	2	18
2014-15	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3
2013-14	1	–	–	9	1	–	–	2	13
2012-13	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	2	7
2011-12	3	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	10
2010-11	1	–	–	–	2	3	–	2	8
2009-10	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	5
2008-09	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
2007-08	1	3	–	9	4	–	–	1	18
2006-07	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	6

TABLE 8A.21

Table 8A.21

**Escapes, number and rate per 100 prisoners (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</i>
<b>Rate (c)</b>									
Open									
2015-16	0.23	0.57	0.90	0.67	0.33	–	–	1.07	0.46
2014-15	0.13	0.49	0.82	0.52	1.07	–	–	1.33	0.43
2013-14 (e)	0.31	0.77	0.31	0.10	–	–	–	4.26	0.61
2012-13	0.17	0.44	–	0.38	0.46	–	–	1.41	0.32
2011-12	0.34	0.18	0.20	0.29	–	9.52	13.25	1.30	0.44
2010-11	0.60	–	0.19	0.41	–	–	..	1.85	0.54
2009-10	0.06	0.63	1.50	0.11	–	–	..	0.92	0.30
2008-09 (d)	0.31	2.02	1.02	0.26	2.33	–	–	0.65	0.57
2007-08	0.16	0.47	1.42	0.97	1.01	4.97	..	–	0.51
2006-07	0.17	0.27	0.77	1.71	1.59	–	..	2.26	0.60
Secure									
2015-16	0.05	0.09	–	0.08	–	0.39	0.25	0.22	0.06
2014-15	0.01	–	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.11	0.01
2013-14	0.02	–	–	0.22	0.05	–	–	0.20	0.05
2012-13	0.02	–	–	0.08	–	0.21	–	0.21	0.03
2011-12	0.05	–	–	0.05	–	1.07	–	–	0.04
2010-11	0.02	–	–	–	0.11	0.71	–	0.25	0.04
2009-10	0.01	–	–	–	0.17	–	–	0.13	0.02
2008-09	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.02
2007-08	0.02	0.08	–	0.32	0.24	–	–	0.16	0.09
2006-07	–	–	–	0.11	0.07	0.43	–	–	0.03

(a) Excludes periodic detainees. In 2015-16, there were no escapes by detainees.

TABLE 8A.21

Table 8A.21

**Escapes, number and rate per 100 prisoners (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</i>
(b) In accordance with the national counting rule, numbers and rates exclude incidents such as: prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave or found at unlawful locations; prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision; prisoners found outside the perimeter of the correctional centre but within the centre precinct; or 'walk-offs' from work camps or outstations linked to prisons. There were 12 such incidents of 'other escapes' in 2015-16 of which 5 occurred in NSW and 7 in the NT.									
(c) Prior to 2015-16, escapes from within a 24-hour court cell complex were excluded.									
(d) Open and secure custody disaggregations were not applicable to the ACT prior to 2008-09 or in the subsequent two years until 2011-12 when the transitional centre became operational, as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was deemed to be a secure facility over that two-year period.									
(e) Australian open escape rates for 2013-14 and the preceding three years have been revised from the figure published in the relevant year's Report, in line with revisions to NT data made in the 2016 Report to include escapes from the physical premises of the Barkly Work Camp or Datjala Work Camp as 'open' escapes. These had previously been counted as 'other' escapes and therefore been excluded from the rate calculation. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).



Table 8A.22

**General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price**

Years	2015-16 = 100.0
2015-16	100.0
2014-15	97.6
2013-14	96.6
2012-13	95.4
2011-12	93.9
2010-11	91.9
2009-10	87.3
2008-09	85.0
2007-08	81.8
2006-07	78.6

Source: Review calculations based on ABS (2015) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table 2A.48.

Table 8A.23

### Sanctions administered by corrective services during 2015-16 (a)

	NSW	VIC	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<b>Community corrections</b>								
Supervised bail	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conditionally deferred or suspended conviction/sentence	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-
Fine option/conversion order	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Community service order	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Probation, Community based order, Supervised good behaviour bond	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Supervised suspended sentence	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Intensive corrections/intensive supervision order	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-
Home detention order	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
Post-prison order e.g. parole, release on licence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Post-sentence supervision order	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
<b>Prison custody</b>								
Remand (unconvicted or unsentenced)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Periodic detention (b)	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Imprisonment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transition/re-entry order	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Post-sentence detention order	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓

(a) This table relates to whether there are offenders or prisoners being managed by corrective services in accordance with the requirements of the particular sanction at 30 June of the reporting period. It may therefore show as applicable a sanction that is no longer in force as a sentencing option for the jurisdiction at that time because there are still offenders/prisoners within the corrective service population that have not yet completed an order handed down by the court before that type of sanction was removed as an option for courts to use.

(b) In NSW Periodic Detention was abolished as a sentencing option in October 2010 but there were still two detainees completing the detention order at 30 June 2016.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).