
7 Court administration

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 7A.3). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report or from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

7.1 Profile of court administration services

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

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

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

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

Roles and responsibilities

State and Territory court levels

In this chapter, the term 'jurisdiction' can refer to not only individual Australian states and territories, but also the roles and responsibilities that different courts have.

There is a hierarchy of courts within each State and Territory. Supreme courts hear disputes of greater seriousness than those heard in the other courts. Supreme courts also develop the law and operate as courts of judicial review or appeal. For the majority of states and territories, the hierarchy of courts is as outlined below (although Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not have a district/county court):

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

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

Differences in State and Territory court levels mean that the allocation of cases to courts varies across states and territories (boxes 7.1 to 7.3). As a result, the seriousness and complexity of cases heard in a court level can also vary across

states and territories. Therefore, any comparison of administrative performance needs to account for these factors.

Box 7.1 Supreme court jurisdictions across states and territories

Criminal

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

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

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

Civil

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

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

Victoria generally handles civil claims over \$200 000.

Queensland usually deals with claims over \$250 000 and administrative law matters.

WA usually deals with claims over \$750 000.

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

Tasmania usually deals with claims over \$50 000.

ACT usually deals with claims over \$50 000.

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

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

Box 7.2 District/county court jurisdictions across states and territories

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

Criminal

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

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

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

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

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

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

Civil

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

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

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

Queensland: claims between \$50 000 and \$250 000.

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

SA: unlimited claims for general and personal injury matters.

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

Box 7.3 Magistrates court jurisdictions across states and territories

Criminal courts deal:

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

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

Queensland: With summary offences and determines summarily some indictable matters which have a maximum penalty of up to three years' imprisonment.

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

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

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

ACT: With matters with a maximum penalty of up to 14 years' imprisonment where the offence relates to money or property, and up to 10 years' in other cases.

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

Civil courts deal:

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

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

Queensland: With small claims (including residential tenancy disputes) up to \$7500, minor debt claims up to \$7500 and other claims up to \$50 000.

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

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

Tasmania: With claims up to \$20 000 (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: (Prior to February 2009) With small claims up to \$10 000 as well as claims between \$10 000 and \$50 000, victims financial assistance applications up to \$50 000, matters under the *Domestic Relationships Act 1994* and commercial leasing matters. Now deals with same matters with the exception of small claims up to \$10 000.

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

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

State and Territory court levels — specific elements

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

- probate registries (separate from the supreme courts level)
- children's courts (separate from the magistrates' courts level)
- electronic infringement and enforcement systems (separate from the magistrates' courts level)
- coroners' courts (separate from the magistrates' courts level).

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

Probate

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

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

Children's courts

Children's courts are specialist jurisdiction courts that, depending on the State or Territory legislation, may hear both criminal and civil matters.

Children's courts deal with complaints of offences alleged to have been committed by young people. In all states and territories except Queensland, defendants under the age of 18 are treated legally as children or juveniles. In Queensland, defendants are treated legally as adults if aged 17 or older at the time the offence was committed. In all states and territories, children under the age of 10 years cannot be charged with a criminal offence (ABS 2009).

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

Electronic infringement and enforcement systems

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

Electronic infringement and enforcement systems included in the scope of this chapter operate in Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA. In these states, the electronic infringement and enforcement systems come under the ambit of the magistrates' courts, but the workload and expenditure of these systems have been separately identified to allow for a more comparable interpretation of magistrates' courts data. In other states and territories, the magistrates' courts may enforce infringements and on-the-spot fines, or State/Territory debt recovery offices and/or fines enforcement units may operate outside the auspices of a court.

Data for electronic infringement and enforcement systems are presented with criminal jurisdiction data in this chapter.

Coroners' courts

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

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

Australian court levels — specific elements

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

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

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

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

Federal Court of Australia

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

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

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

The Federal Court does not have a criminal jurisdiction.

Family Court of Australia and Family Court of Western Australia

The Family Court of Australia has jurisdiction in all states and territories except WA (which has its own family court). It has jurisdiction to deal with matrimonial cases and associated responsibilities, including divorce proceedings, financial issues and children's matters such as who the children will live with, spend time with and communicate with, as well as other specific issues relating to parental responsibilities. It can also deal with ex-nuptial cases involving children's matters. A practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia with agreement from the Federal Magistrates Court, that from November 2003 all divorce

applications are to be lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court. However, registrars of the Family Court of Australia, under delegated powers from the Federal Magistrates Court, still determine about 10 per cent of divorce applications lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court. A small number of divorce applications are initiated in the Family Court of Australia where these arise within other proceedings before the Family Court of Australia. This practice direction does not affect the Family Court of WA. The Family Court of WA, unlike the federal family law courts, has an additional jurisdiction (since 2004) to deal with financial matters between parties that were in a de facto relationship. On 21 November 2008 the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Family Law Amendment (De Facto Financial Matters and Other Measures) Act 2008*, which commenced on 1 March 2009. This act confers jurisdiction on the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Magistrates Court to deal with financial matters between parties that were in either a same sex or opposite sex de facto relationship.

As a result of recommendations made during 2008 to the Family Law Courts board, the Family Court of Australia now provides the following administrative services to the Federal Magistrates Court:

- property management — from 1 November 2008
- contracts and procurement — from 1 December 2008
- information management — from 1 December 2008
- financial management — from 1 January 2009
- payroll management — from 22 January 2009
- human resources — from 1 February 2009.

These changes result from consideration of the increased size of the Federal Magistrates Court and its limited staffing and systems to support and sustain its human resources, payroll, property and finance services.

Subsequently, the Family Court agreed to also provide statistical services support for the Federal Magistrates Court. Overall, therefore, the administrative and statistical services units of the Family Court of Australia are now largely supplying the Federal Magistrates Court data for this Report.

Federal Magistrates Court of Australia

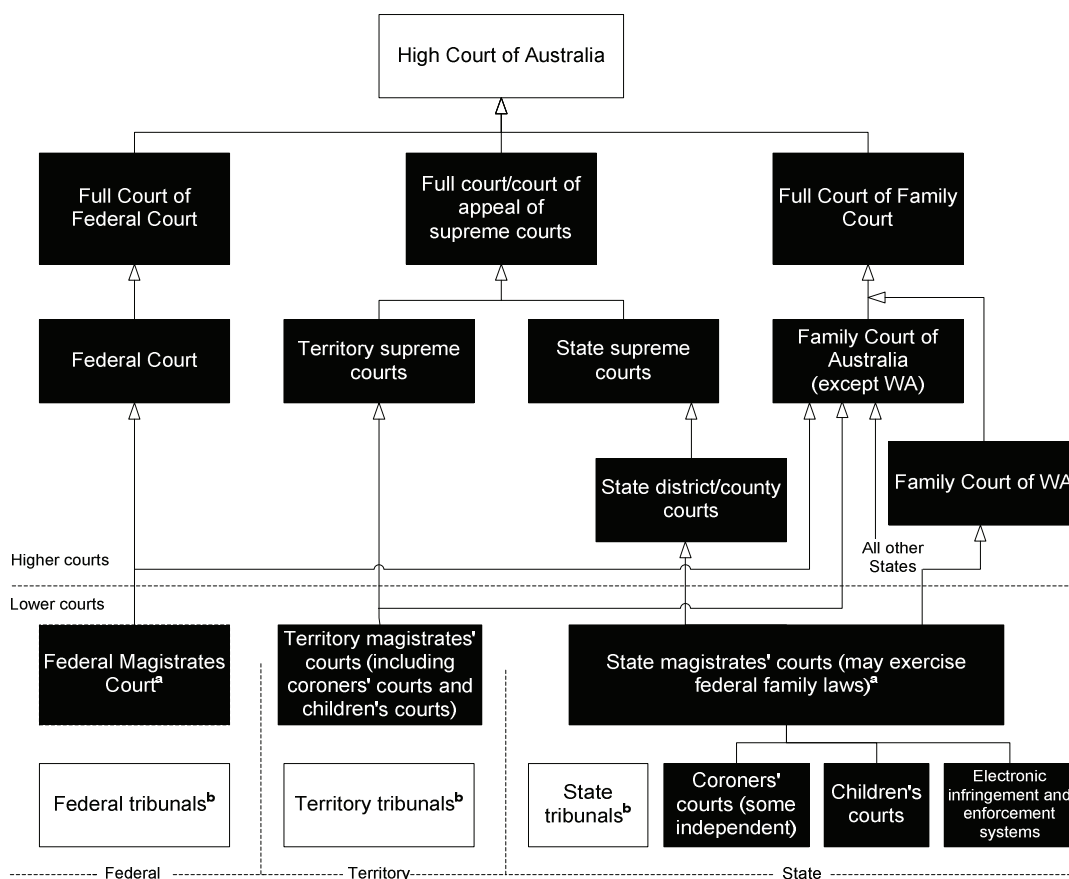
The first sittings of the Federal Magistrates Court were on 3 July 2000. The court was established to provide a simpler and more accessible service for litigants, and to ease the workloads of both the Federal Court and the Family Court of Australia. Its jurisdiction includes family law and child support,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

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

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

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

Figure 7.1 Major relationships of courts in Australia^a



- text** The Review covers the administration of these courts.
- > Indicates the flow of cases on appeal.
- Indicates a separation between State and Territory, or court jurisdiction.

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

Administrative structures

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

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

Recurrent expenditure less income

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

Recurrent expenditure provides an estimate of annual service costs. Recurrent expenditure on court administration comprises costs associated with the judiciary, court and probate registries, sheriff and bailiff's offices, court accommodation and other overheads. The expenditure components include salary and non-salary expenditure, court administration agency and umbrella department expenditure, and contract expenditure. Total recurrent expenditure by Australian, State and Territory court authorities (excluding the High Court and specialist jurisdiction courts — except for family courts, children's courts and coroners' courts) was \$1.50 billion in 2008-09 (table 7.1).

Court administration income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines). Total income (excluding fines) for the Australian, State and Territory courts covered in this Report was \$389 million in 2008-09 (see table 7A.11).

Nationally, the civil jurisdiction of the courts reported the largest income, followed by the electronic infringement and enforcement systems (reported separately within the criminal jurisdiction). Income from electronic infringement and enforcement systems is reported for Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA. In other states and territories (NSW, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT), unpaid traffic infringement notices may be processed by other bodies that do not have the status of a court (such as a State or Territory debt recovery office) and are therefore out of scope for this Report. This will have an impact on the income reported for these states and territories.

Total recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), for the Australian, State and Territory courts covered in this Report, was \$1.11 billion in 2008-09 (table 7.1). Expenditure exceeds income in all court jurisdictions except for electronic infringement and enforcement systems, and 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. Likewise, electronic infringement and enforcement system matters are dealt with by registry staff, unless contested, in which case the matter will generally be heard in the magistrates' courts (table 7.1).

Table 7.1 Court administration recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), 2008-09 (\$ million)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
<i>Court administration recurrent expenditure</i>										
Civil courts ^{c, d, e, f}	157.3	103.4	57.2	58.8	29.8	5.6	10.8	9.0	102.9	534.8
Criminal courts ^{f, g}	197.7	152.0	120.2	102.6	56.2	14.9	13.6	17.1	..	674.3
Electronic systems	..	2.1	14.4	8.1	6.2	..	..	..	..	30.9
Family courts ^h	..	..	..	21.5	..	..	..	..	117.6	139.1
Federal Magistrates ⁱ	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.8	86.8
Coroners' courts ^j	5.1	8.6	10.7	5.0	2.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	..	34.4
Probate — Supreme ^k	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	—	—	..	2.9
Total	361.4	266.5	202.7	196.3	95.2	21.4	25.2	27.2	307.2	1 503.1
<i>Court administration recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines)</i>										
Civil courts ^{c, d, e, f}	86.7	69.3	39.8	43.9	20.0	4.1	8.5	8.4	90.9	371.6
Criminal courts ^{f, g}	184.5	151.9	118.4	98.5	50.3	14.7	13.0	16.9	..	648.1
Electronic systems	..	-74.7	-8.9	-11.2	-3.3	..	..	..	..	-98.0
Family courts ^h	..	..	..	19.1	..	..	..	..	111.1	130.2
Federal Magistrates ⁱ	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.3	62.3
Coroners' courts ^j	5.0	8.6	10.5	5.0	2.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	..	34.1
Probate — Supreme ^k	-19.3	-4.6	-3.5	-2.8	-3.2	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	..	-34.6
Total	256.8	150.6	156.4	152.5	66.2	18.9	21.9	26.2	264.3	1 113.8

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Payroll tax is excluded. ^c Includes data for the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts), and the Federal Court. Excludes data for probate, family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and coroners' courts. ^d Data for the Federal Court exclude the cost of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court. ^e Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of expenditure from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT). ^f The method used to calculate expenses in relation to the Judicial Pension Scheme has been amended for 2008-09 data. For judicial officers on unfunded or partially funded superannuation schemes, expenses are deemed to be 40 per cent of the total applicable salary cost. Some judges in Tasmania are in fully funded superannuation schemes. ^g Includes data for supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts). Excludes data for electronic infringement and enforcement systems. ^h Family Court of Australia data exclude, where possible, resources and services provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999, noting that some relevant resource costs cannot be reliably estimated for exclusion. The Family Court of Australia provides further shared services, including IT services, accommodation, work of court staff, depreciation and amortisation that cannot be quantified and as such no additional discount could be applied. ⁱ Federal Magistrates Court expenditure data include resources received free of charge from the Federal Court and the Family Court. Expenditure for the Federal Magistrates Court is based on the total net expenditure for that court and does not isolate family law work from general federal law work. Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the Federal Magistrates Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. This work is funded by the Federal Magistrates Court and is therefore included in its expenditure. ^j Excludes expenditure for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees as the inclusion of these costs in coroners' court expenditure varies between states and territories. Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners Court and the Victorian Coroners Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports. ^k The true net revenue may not be identified because rent and depreciation attributable to probate matters may be reported with data for supreme courts. .. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Real recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines) on court administration from 2004-05 to 2008-09, for each of the Australian, State and Territory court levels covered by this Report, is reported in tables 7A.12 and 7A.13.

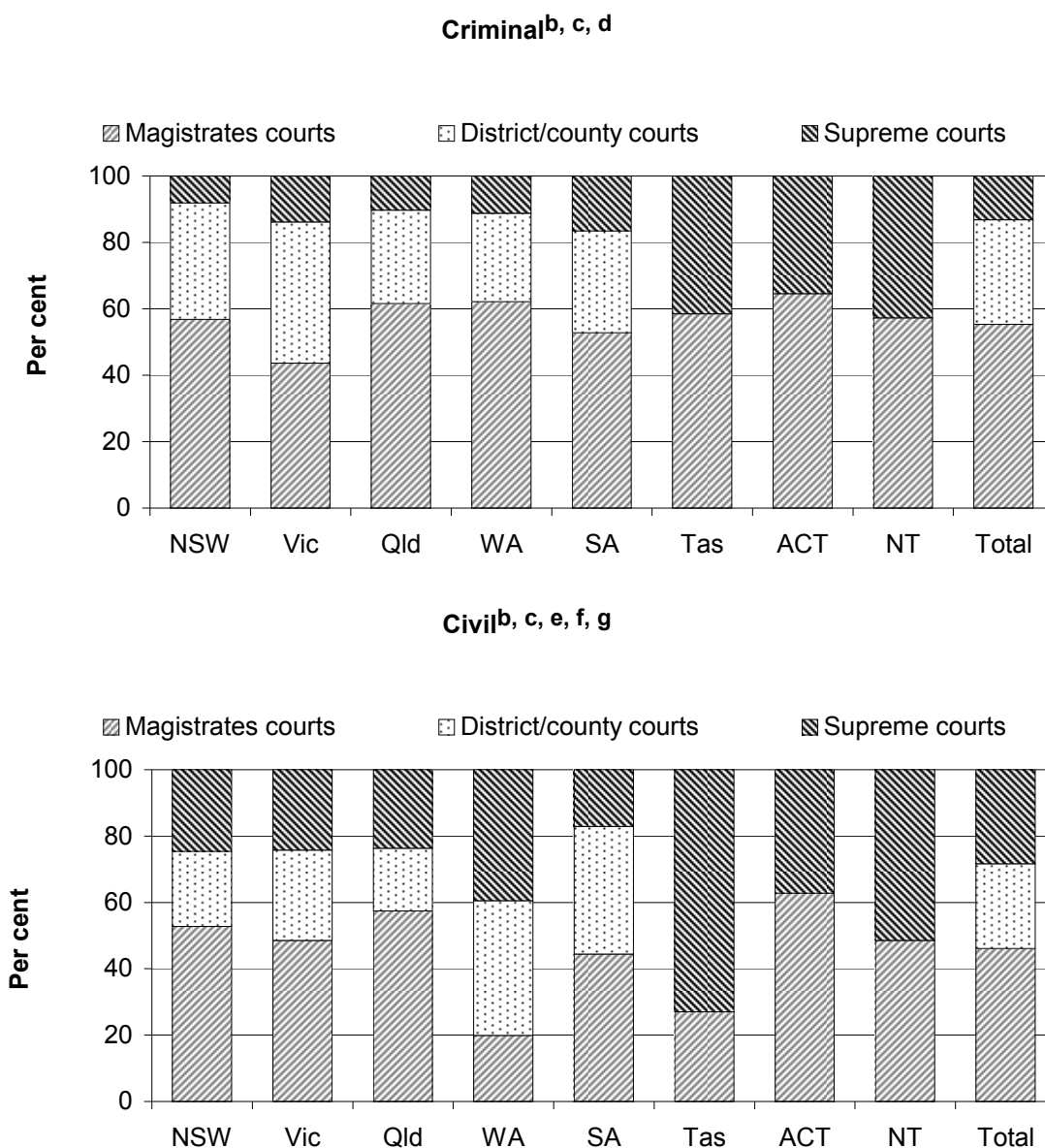
Distribution of criminal and civil court administration expenditure

The distribution of court administration expenditure (less income) on magistrates', district/county and supreme courts varied across states and territories in 2008-09. A greater proportion of funds were expended by the supreme courts of Tasmania, the ACT and the NT (under the two-tier court system) than by the supreme courts of other states and territories (under the three-tier court system) (figure 7.2).

In 2008-09, magistrates' courts (excluding electronic infringement and enforcement systems) in the criminal jurisdiction accounted for the largest proportion nationally of recurrent expenditure (less income) across State and Territory criminal courts (55.3 per cent). In the civil jurisdiction, magistrates' courts accounted for a smaller proportion of recurrent expenditure (less income) nationally (46.1 per cent). Further details are contained in tables 7A.12 and 7A.13.

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

Figure 7.2 **Distribution of court administration recurrent expenditure (less income), by court level, 2008-09^a**



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

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

Size and scope of court activity

Lodgments

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

Box 7.4 Explanation of lodgment data used in this chapter

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

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

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

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

Table 7.2 (criminal) and table 7.3 (civil) outline the number of lodgments in 2008-09, by court level, for the Australian courts and for each State and Territory.

Nationally, in the criminal jurisdiction, there were 867 800 lodgments registered in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and approximately 2.1 million infringement notices processed in electronic infringement and enforcement systems in 2008-09 (table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Court lodgments — criminal, by court level, 2008-09 ('000)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme ^b	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	5.6
District/county ^{b, c}	11.3	4.5	6.8	2.3	2.1	..	..	..	26.9
Magistrates' (total) ^{c, d}	202.2	180.6	210.1	124.3	72.8	24.6	6.4	14.4	835.3
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	187.0	167.4	199.4	113.2	65.5	22.4	5.7	13.2	773.7
<i>Children's</i>	15.2	13.2	10.6	11.1	7.3	2.2	0.7	1.2	61.6
All criminal courts	213.9	185.7	218.7	127.1	75.2	25.5	6.8	14.9	867.8
E – infringement and enforcement systems ^{e, f}	..	1 129.3	540.8	287.8	176.0	..	..	..	2 133.9

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Queensland Supreme and District Court data for the number of originating criminal lodgments are based on a count of the number of defendants who had a Court Record entered on the computerised case management system in the financial year, it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the Supreme/District Court for trial or sentencing. ^c In Queensland, some Children's Court matters are heard in the District Court. As a result, the inclusion of all Children's Court matters in the Magistrates' Court will lead to a slight overestimation of the Magistrates' Court total and an underestimation of the District Court total. ^d In NSW, due to data limitations, lodgments for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data become available. ^e Only Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA have electronic infringement and enforcement systems. In other states and territories, unpaid traffic infringement notices may be dealt with by other bodies that do not have the status of a court (such as a State debt recovery office). ^f Excludes unpaid court fines. .. Not applicable.

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

Nationally, 639 200 cases were lodged in civil jurisdiction courts (excluding family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, coroners' and probate courts), comprising 630 600 cases in the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 8600 cases in the Federal Court (table 7.3). In the states and territories, an additional 62 000 probate matters were lodged in the supreme courts.

In the Australian court jurisdiction, in addition to the 8600 cases lodged in the Federal Court, 86 000 matters were lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court. Around 33 100 matters were filed in the family courts (57 per cent of these were filed in the Family Court of Australia and 43 per cent in the Family Court of WA).

In the coroners' courts, there were 23 100 reported deaths and fires. Reporting rates for deaths reported to a coroner varied across jurisdictions as a result of different reporting requirements. Deaths in institutions (such as nursing homes) of people suffering intellectual impairment of any type, for example, must be reported in SA

but not in other jurisdictions. Reporting requirements also vary for fires. Fires may be reported and investigated at the discretion of the coroner in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT, but are excluded from the coroners' jurisdiction in Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. A disaggregation of coroners' courts data by reported deaths and fires is in table 7A.2.

Table 7.3 Court lodgments — civil, by court level, 2008-09 ('000)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal	14.2	7.1	7.4	3.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.3	8.6	44.6
District/County	9.2	6.2	5.0	4.0	2.9	..	..	..	..	27.4
Magistrates' (total) ^b	196.2	180.4	86.7	54.2	28.3	10.6	4.6	6.3	..	567.2
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i> ^c	187.5	175.5	82.6	52.6	27.2	10.1	4.4	6.0	..	545.9
<i>Children's</i> ^{b, d, e}	8.7	4.9	4.1	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	..	21.3
All civil courts	219.6	193.7	99.1	61.3	32.8	11.6	5.8	6.6	8.6	639.2
Family courts ^f	..	..	..	14.1	..	..	..	..	19.0	33.1
Federal Magistrates ^g	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.0	86.0
Coroners' courts	6.7	6.5	3.7	1.8	2.0	0.6	1.5	0.3	..	23.1
Probate — Supreme	22.1	17.9	7.4	5.9	5.6	2.3	0.7	0.2	..	62.0

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b In NSW, due to data limitations, lodgments for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data become available. NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court are based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application. ^c Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of lodgments from VCAT. In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal). ^d Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^e In the NT a perpetual file is held for each child, therefore additional applications are not lodged separately but as part of the original application. ^f Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Magistrates Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Magistrates Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court. ^g Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the Federal Magistrates Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Magistrates Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Magistrates Court. .. Not applicable.

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

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

Distribution of court lodgments

The majority of both criminal and civil matters in Australia in 2008-09 were lodged in magistrates' courts (table 7.4). Although a greater proportion of criminal matters were lodged in district/county courts compared to supreme courts, the opposite was true for civil matters.

Table 7.4 Distribution of court lodgments, by court level, 2008-09^a

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<i>Criminal courts</i>										
Supreme	%	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	3.2	6.0	2.9	0.6
District/county ^b	%	5.3	2.4	3.1	1.8	2.8	..	..	..	3.1
Magistrates' (total) ^{b, c}	%	94.5	97.2	96.0	97.7	96.8	96.8	94.0	97.1	96.3
All criminal courts^d	'000	213.9	185.7	218.7	127.1	75.2	25.5	6.8	14.9	867.8
<i>Civil courts</i>										
Supreme ^e	%	6.5	3.7	7.5	5.1	4.7	9.3	20.8	4.6	5.7
District/county	%	4.2	3.2	5.1	6.5	8.9	..	..	..	4.3
Magistrates' (total) ^{c, f}	%	89.3	93.1	87.4	88.4	86.5	90.7	79.2	95.4	89.9
All civil courts^g	'000	219.6	193.7	99.1	61.3	32.8	11.6	5.8	6.6	639.2

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b In Queensland, some children's courts matters are heard in district courts. As a result, the inclusion of all children's courts matters in magistrates' courts data will lead to an overestimation of the magistrates' courts total and an underestimation of the district courts total. ^c In NSW, due to data limitations, lodgments for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data become available. ^d Excludes electronic infringement and enforcement systems (Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA). ^e Excludes probate matters. ^f The Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of lodgments from VCAT. In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal). ^g Excludes data for the Federal Court, family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and coroners' courts. .. Not applicable.

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

Finalisations

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

Tables 7.5 (criminal) and 7.6 (civil) outline the number of finalisations in 2008-09, by court level, for the Australian courts and each State and Territory. Lodgments need not equal finalisations in any given year because not all matters lodged in one year will be finalised in the same year.

In 2008-09, there were 885 700 criminal finalisations in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts and approximately 1.8 million infringement notices finalised through electronic infringement and enforcements systems (table 7.5).

Nationally, in 2008-09, 613 400 cases were finalised in the civil jurisdiction (excluding family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, coroners' and probate courts) comprising 604 600 civil cases finalised in State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 8800 cases finalised in the Federal Court. In addition, the Federal Magistrates Court finalised 86 000 matters (mainly family law forms plus some federal law cases) and the two family courts finalised 33 000 matters. The Family Court of WA processes a mixture of work that includes elements of the work dealt with by the different federal courts. There were around 20 200 finalisations (involving reported deaths and fires) in coroners' courts (table 7.6).

Table 7.5 Court finalisations — criminal, 2008-09 ('000)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme	0.6	0.7	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	5.7
District/County ^b	11.2	4.3	6.8	2.9	1.8	..	..	..	27.0
Magistrates' (total) ^{b, c}	202.7	186.9	211.4	127.9	73.9	30.1	6.3	13.9	853.0
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	187.3	172.9	200.4	116.7	66.5	28.1	5.7	12.7	790.3
<i>Children's</i>	15.4	14.0	11.0	11.2	7.4	2.0	0.6	1.2	62.7
All criminal courts	214.5	191.9	220.1	131.4	76.0	30.9	6.7	14.3	885.7
Elec. infringement and enforcement systems ^{d, e}	..	916.7	491.1	255.0	180.5	..	..	..	1 843.3

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b In Queensland, some children's courts matters are heard in district courts. As a result, the inclusion of all children's courts matters in the magistrates courts will lead to an overestimation of magistrates courts total and an underestimation of district courts total. District Court civil files are now managed by a computerised case management system. ^c In NSW, due to data limitations, finalisations for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data become available. ^d Only Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA have electronic infringement and enforcement systems. In other jurisdictions, unpaid traffic infringement notices may be dealt with by other bodies that do not have the status of a court (such as a State debt recovery office). Lodgment data for electronic infringement and enforcement systems exclude unpaid court fines. ^e WA electronic infringement and enforcement system finalisation data include all adjudicated finalisations except those where a time to pay arrangement has been entered into, but is not yet complete. .. Not applicable.

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

Table 7.6 Court finalisations — civil, 2008-09 ('000)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme ^b /Federal	14.9	8.3	6.5	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.3	8.8	45.2
District/County ^b	8.6	5.7	5.3	4.2	2.7	..	..	..	..	26.6
Magistrates' (total) ^c	178.6	179.0	86.5	47.8	28.2	10.3	5.7	5.5	..	541.6
Magistrates' (only) ^d	171.1	174.5	82.3	46.4	27.1	10.0	5.5	5.3	..	522.2
Children's ^e	7.5	4.5	4.2	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	..	19.4
All civil courts	202.1	193.0	98.3	54.8	32.5	11.4	6.8	5.8	8.8	613.4
Family courts ^{f, g}	..	..	..	12.9	..	..	..	..	20.1	33.0
Federal Magistrates ^h	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.0	86.0
Coroners' courts	6.6	4.0	3.7	1.7	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.3	..	20.2

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Supreme courts data exclude finalisations of uncontested probate cases. Supreme and District Court civil files are now managed by a computerised case management system. ^c In NSW, due to data limitations, finalisations for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data become available. ^d Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of finalisations from VCAT. In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal). ^e Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^f Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Magistrates Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Magistrates Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court. ^g 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 The Federal Magistrates Court does not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months. Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Magistrates Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Magistrates Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Magistrates Court. .. Not applicable.

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

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

7.2 Framework of performance indicators

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

Box 7.5 Objectives for court administration

Objectives for court administration are:

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

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

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

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

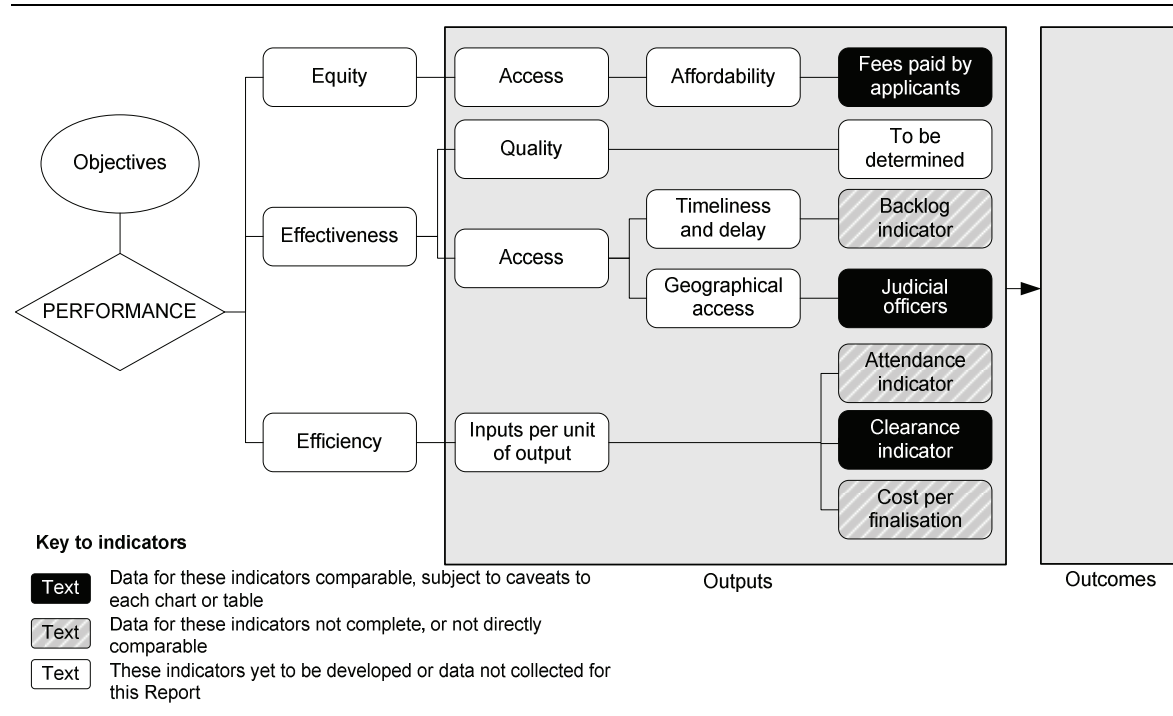
The Steering Committee recognises that this collection (unlike some other data collections) does not have an intermediary data collector or validator akin to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare or the ABS. The reporting process in this chapter is one of continual improvement and refinement,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

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

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

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

Figure 7.3 Performance indicator framework for court administration



7.3 Key performance indicator results

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

The court administration data collection is based on national counting rules, so data presented in this chapter may differ from data published by individual jurisdictions in their annual reports. There also can be differences from the data reported in the ABS Criminal Courts publication (ABS 2009).

Outputs

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

Equity — fees paid by applicants

‘Fees paid by applicants’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of keeping services accessible through charging affordable court fees for services provided. It is important to note, however, that court fees are only part of the broader legal costs faced by applicants.

Box 7.6 Fees paid by applicants

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

In 2008-09, average court fees paid per lodgment were greater in supreme courts than in district/county and magistrates’ courts (table 7.7). This was consistent across all jurisdictions. 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 7.7 Average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2008-09 (dollars)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>	<i>Total^b</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal	1685	1239	807	1365	1502	447	972	639	1120	1273
District/county	1226	1234	658	849	631	..	..	..	..	1006
Magistrates' (total) ^c	150	89	82	na	111	66	69	53	..	109
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	157	92	86	93	115	69	71	55	..	114
<i>Children's</i>	–	..	–	na	–	..	..	..	..	–
Family courts ^d	..	..	..	164	..	..	..	..	56	102
Federal Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	221
Probate — Supreme	933	263	509	532	665	343	690	884	..	602

^a Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged, therefore average fees can overstate the charge to individuals. ^b Totals are derived for each court level in the table by dividing the total fees for that court level by the lodgments for that court level. ^c Victorian Magistrates Court fees include fees paid through VCAT. ^d 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 administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.16.

The level of cost recovery from the collection of court fees varied across court levels and across jurisdictions in 2008-09 (table 7.8). Nationally, for the states and territories in total, the proportion of costs recovered through court fees was greatest for magistrates' courts, followed by district/county courts and then supreme courts. Cost recovery was lowest in the children's courts and in the Family Court of Australia — in these courts many applications do not attract a fee.

Table 7.8 Civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil recurrent expenditure (cost recovery), 2008-09 (per cent)^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme ^c /Federal	38.6	30.5	33.0	18.2	25.8	12.9	24.8	4.2	9.3	22.0
District/County	38.6	30.4	32.4	16.6	21.1	..	..	..	..	29.3
Magistrates' (total) ^d	44.5	32.8	24.8	na	25.6	37.4	5.2	7.6	..	33.8
<i>Magistrates' (only)^d</i>	51.5	38.5	29.2	34.8	27.7	37.8	5.8	8.0	..	38.7
<i>Children's</i>	–	..	–	na	–	..	..	..	..	–
Family courts ^e	..	..	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.4
Federal Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.9	21.9

^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged, therefore average fees can overstate the charge to individuals. ^c Excludes probate costs. ^d Victorian Magistrates' Court fees include civil and criminal court fees paid through VCAT. ^e 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 administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.15.

Effectiveness — quality

‘Quality’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing due process. The Steering Committee has identified quality as an important measure of court administration performance (box 7.7). However, a suitable indicator of quality for court administration has not yet been identified for inclusion in the performance framework.

Box 7.7 Indicators of quality

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

Effectiveness — backlog indicator

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

Box 7.8 Backlog indicator

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

The following national standards have been set:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

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

Data on the backlog indicator for criminal matters are contained in table 7.9. In the criminal jurisdiction, those defendants who failed to appear when required and had warrants issued have been excluded from the pending caseload count.

Table 7.9 Backlog indicator — all criminal matters, as at 30 June 2009

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Higher^{a, b} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	1 635	1 565	476	157	104	25	51	8
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	2.0	13.2	4.8	1.9	2.9	4.0	15.7	12.5
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	0.4	1.6	0.2	—	1.0	—	2.0	—
Higher^{a, b} — non-appeal^c									
Pending caseload	no.	1 870	2 293	2 534	686	1 600	312	360	169
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	7.1	31.2	18.6	10.5	21.2	9.6	31.1	7.1
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	1.3	6.6	8.1	2.9	5.1	2.9	5.6	1.2
Supreme^b — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	165	528	149	157	104	25	51	8
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	9.1	24.6	5.4	1.9	2.9	4.0	15.7	12.5
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	3.0	2.8	—	—	1.0	—	2.0	—
Supreme^b — non-appeal^c									
Pending caseload	no.	94	120	430	72	39	312	360	169
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	14.9	26.7	12.6	9.7	12.8	9.6	31.1	7.1
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	9.6	12.5	4.4	—	2.6	2.9	5.6	1.2
District/County^b — appeal^d									
Pending caseload	no.	1 470	1 037	327	..	..	..	..	..
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	1.2	7.4	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	0.1	1.0	0.3	..	..	..	..	..
District/County^b — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	1 776	2 173	2 104	614	1 561	..	..	..
<i>cases > 12 mths</i>	%	6.7	31.5	19.8	10.6	21.4	..	..	..
<i>cases > 24 mths</i>	%	0.9	6.3	8.8	3.3	5.2	..	..	..
Magistrates^e									
Pending caseload	no.	20 724	35 205	32 304	12 605	21 011	8 877	1 409	3 390
<i>cases > 6 mths</i>	%	11.5	25.1	29.9	21.1	30.7	36.6	19.0	41.4
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	2.6	8.0	14.3	7.2	11.8	20.4	6.0	23.7
Children's^e									
Pending caseload	no.	1 856	3 445	2 261	2 071	1 860	848	282	293
<i>cases > 6 mths</i>	%	8.9	18.6	27.5	17.4	21.8	27.0	28.0	35.5
<i>cases >12 mths</i>	%	1.5	4.5	13.2	6.4	7.6	11.0	2.5	22.2

^a Higher refers to supreme and district/county courts combined. ^b In NSW, the criminal casemix of the Supreme Court is principally murder and manslaughter cases and therefore not directly comparable with supreme courts in other states and territories. ^c For Queensland supreme and district courts, the age of non-appeal cases is calculated from the date the court record was first created in the computerised case management system in the supreme or district court, not from the date of the committal order in the magistrates' court. ^d There is no criminal appellate jurisdiction in the district courts in WA or SA. All criminal appeals from magistrates' courts go directly to supreme courts in these states. ^e NSW pending data for Magistrates' Court and Children's Court for 2008-09 are extrapolated from data for largest courts to derive a State total. .. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

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

The age of the pending workload and civil case processing timeliness can be affected by several factors (box 7.9).

Box 7.9 Civil timeliness factors

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

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

The age of the pending caseload and case processing timeliness in criminal cases (and for some civil cases) can also be affected by orders or programs that are initiated following a court lodgment, but prior to a court finalisation. These programs or orders are commonly referred to as diversion programs and are outlined in more detail in box 7.10.

Different case completion times in the civil jurisdiction of the states and territories generally reflect different case flow management practices, the individual needs of cases, and the priority given to criminal matters.

Data for the backlog indicator for civil matters are contained in table 7.10. In the civil jurisdiction, those lodgments that have not been acted upon in the past 12 months are counted as finalised for the purpose of this Report, the aim being to focus on those matters that are part of an ‘active pending’ population. Some courts (for example, the Australian courts) proactively manage all their civil cases and apply this deeming rule to very few, if any, cases.

Box 7.10 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.

(Continued on next page)

Box 7.10 (Continued)

Within the criminal justice system, diversion programs are usually focussed on rehabilitation for the defendant and/or restoration for the victim. They are most often (but not exclusively) used in magistrates' courts, and usually are voluntary. Examples include:

- referral of defendants to drug programs (from counselling through to treatment programs) — available in all states and territories except Tasmania
- referral of defendants to a mental health court (Queensland and SA) or for various mental health assessments (NSW, WA and the ACT)
- referral of defendants to a family violence court (WA and SA) for participation in targeted programs
- referral of defendants to an Indigenous court or Circle Sentencing program (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA and the ACT and a pilot program in WA).

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

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

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

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

Table 7.10 Backlog indicator — all civil matters, as at 30 June 2009

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>
Higher^a — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	554	413	164	184	84	59	31	20	336
cases > 12 mths	%	12.6	26.9	4.3	18.5	6.0	30.5	25.8	5.0	7.7
cases > 24 mths	%	2.9	10.7	0.6	6.0	3.6	3.4	6.5	5.0	2.7
Higher (excl probate)^a — non-appeal^b										
Pending caseload	no.	15 024	10 417	10 067	5 540	4 093	1 041	1 726	193	3 950
cases >12 mths	%	22.8	18.4	20.7	25.0	39.4	33.6	44.0	39.4	34.9
cases > 24 mths	%	7.5	6.1	5.2	11.8	19.8	10.9	21.1	15.0	22.1
Supreme/Federal — appeal^a										
Pending caseload	no.	454	351	94	124	66	59	31	20	336
cases >12 mths	%	15.2	28.5	—	21.0	7.6	30.5	25.8	5.0	7.7
cases > 24 mths	%	3.5	11.7	—	8.9	4.5	3.4	6.5	5.0	2.7
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal^b										
Pending caseload	no.	7 460	4 389	5 907	2 462	782	1 041	1 726	193	3 950
cases >12 mths	%	25.0	9.8	20.7	30.7	29.5	33.6	44.0	39.4	34.9
cases > 24 mths	%	10.5	4.2	5.8	16.0	13.8	10.9	21.1	15.0	22.1
District/county — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	100	62	70	60	18	..	..	..	..
cases >12 mths	%	1.0	17.7	10.0	13.3	—	..	..	..	..
cases >24 mths	%	—	4.8	1.4	—	—	..	..	..	..
District/county — non-appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	7 564	6 028	4 160	3 078	3 311	..	..	..	..
cases >12 mths	%	20.6	24.7	20.6	20.4	41.8	..	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	4.5	7.5	4.4	8.4	21.2	..	..	..	..
Magistrates^{c, d}										
Pending caseload	no.	na	19 040	35 109	27 266	14 331	4 973	1 034	2 390	..
cases > 6 mths	%	na	24.9	42.7	34.4	45.6	34.0	44.5	42.8	..
cases > 12 mths	%	na	12.7	6.2	4.4	12.5	3.7	13.9	10.2	..
Family courts — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	230
cases >12 mths	%	..	..	..	31.8	..	..	..	..	23.9
cases > 24 mths	%	..	..	..	27.3	..	..	..	..	10.9
Family courts — non-appeal^e										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	10 941	..	..	..	..	5 381
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	36.2	..	..	..	..	25.2
cases > 24 mths	%	..	..	..	14.6	..	..	..	..	10.3
Federal Magistrates^e										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26884
cases > 6 mths	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.7
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6
Coroners' courts^f										
Pending caseload	no.	2 700	5 628	2 242	1 186	1 980	312	235	393	..
cases > 12 mths	%	21.4	28.3	22.8	34.6	19.5	23.4	29.4	30.0	..
cases > 24 mths	%	10.7	6.0	10.1	13.2	9.5	8.3	18.3	11.2	..

(Continued on next page)

Table 7.10 (Continued)

^a Higher refers to State and Territory supreme and district/county courts combined, and includes the Federal Court. ^b Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex. ^c Excludes children's courts. ^d Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of pending caseload from VCAT. ^e The Family Court of Australia and the Federal Magistrates Court do not deem a matter as finalised even where there has been no court event for at least 12 months. Some matters may be affected by proceedings in other courts, for example, and although currently inactive they are included in the data for this indicator. The more complex and entrenched Family Law disputes commence with the Family Court so a higher proportion of its cases require more lengthy and intensive case management. ^f WA Coroners Court data for 2008-09 and previous years were compiled by a manual process of counting lodgments and only included the metropolitan area. WA Coroners Court has recently implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored on the National Coroners Information System. Data integrity work has commenced to ensure State-wide data on this indicator can be reported from 2009-10. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Effectiveness — judicial officers

'Judicial officers' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing services that are accessible to the community. This indicator relates access to the number of judicial officers available to deal with cases in relation to population size (box 7.11).

Box 7.11 Judicial officers

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

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

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The number of full time equivalent judicial officers for each court level is outlined in table 7.11. In all State and Territory jurisdictions with a three-tier system, there were more judicial officers in magistrates' courts than in district/county courts, and (apart from WA) more officers in the district/county courts than in the supreme courts. Table 7.12 shows the number of judicial officers per 100 000 people.

Table 7.11 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, 2008-09^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme/Federal	61.1	39.7	25.0	30.5	13.9	7.0	6.3	8.4	61.0	252.8
District/County	65.6	58.2	33.8	28.1	20.6	..	..	..	..	206.2
Magistrates ^b	113.0	125.2	69.7	46.3	35.9	11.8	6.4	13.7	..	421.9
Children's	18.5	10.0	6.6	5.2	3.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	..	47.4
Family courts ^c	..	..	..	14.6	..	..	..	..	37.7	52.3
Federal Magistrates ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.0	61.0
Coroners' courts	5.0	8.8	6.2	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.2	1.7	..	26.7
Total^e	263.2	242.0	141.2	126.6	76.2	20.4	14.2	24.7	159.7	1068.3

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Data for Victoria include a proportion of judicial officers from VCAT. ^c Family Court of Australia figures include Family Court of Australia judges assigned to the Full Court Appeals division. ^d 2008-09 Federal Magistrates Court figures have been annualised from six months of data (January to June 2009). Federal Magistrates Court payroll function transferred to the Family Court of Australia in December 2008 and data prior to January is not available to the Family Court of Australia. Includes Family Court of Australia services provided free of charge. ^e Excludes electronic infringement and enforcement systems as they do not have open court sittings and therefore do not require judicial officers. .. Not applicable.

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

Table 7.12 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, per 100 000 people, 2008-09

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts ^a	Total ^b
<i>Population ('000)^{c, d}</i>	7 041	5 364	4 349	2 204	1 612	500	347	221	..	21 643
<i>Judicial officers per 100 000 people</i>										
Supreme/Federal	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.8	0.3	1.2
District/County	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.0
Magistrates ^e	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.8	6.2	..	1.9
Children's	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	..	0.2
Family courts ^f	..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
Federal Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
Coroners' courts	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	..	0.1
Total^g	3.7	4.5	3.2	5.7	4.7	4.1	4.1	11.1	0.7	4.9

^a The Australian courts results have been derived using the total population figure for Australia. ^b Totals are derived by dividing the total number of judicial FTE at each court level by the Australian population (per 100 000). ^c Population total for Australia includes 'Other territories'. ^d Population data for the financial year is the midpoint (31 December) estimate. ^e Victorian Magistrates' Court data include a proportion of judicial officers from VCAT. ^f Family Court of Australia figures include Family Court of Australia judges assigned to the Full Court Appeals division. ^g Excludes electronic infringement and enforcement systems as they do not have open court sittings and therefore do not require judicial officers. .. Not applicable.

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

Efficiency — attendance indicator

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

Box 7.12 Attendance indicator

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Attendance indicator results for criminal proceedings are reported in table 7.13.

Table 7.13 Attendance indicator — criminal, 2008-09^a

	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>								
Supreme	na	2.6	2.8	2.6	5.2	5.6	6.1	7.1
District/County	na	6.1	3.8	4.3	6.2	..	..	..
Magistrates ^c	na	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.4
Children’s	na	5.4	2.6	3.3	3.4	4.9	5.3	4.9

^a Excludes data for the electronic infringement and enforcement systems. ^b NSW data are not available.

^c Data for Victoria include a proportion of hearings from VCAT. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

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

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

Table 7.14 Attendance indicator — civil, 2008-09

	<i>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>Average attendances per finalisation</i>									
Supreme (excl. probate) ^a /Federal	na	1.1	1.5	2.6	3.9	na	4.3	4.8	2.7
District/county ^a	na	2.2	0.7	2.3	4.3	..	..	..	..
Magistrates ^b	na	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	na	1.2	1.5	..
Children's ^c	na	2.0	2.7	5.1	2.6	..	6.1	1.7	..
Family courts ^d	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	2.9
Federal Magistrates ^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2
Coroners' courts	na	1.0	3.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	4.3	1.0	..

^a Queensland's supreme and district courts data diverge from the national counting rules as follows: (i) multiple attendances are counted for multi-day court events (such as multi-day trials); (ii) attendances for unfinalised cases are included in the data; and (iii) case-managed court events are not included in the data.

^b Victorian Magistrates' Court data include a proportion of hearings from VCAT. ACT data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences. Multiple attendances are counted for a single event. ^c Queensland Children's Court data are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ACT data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences. Multiple attendances are counted for a single event. ^d Family Court of Australia data include all conference events that may have binding orders made. Data also contain events that may not require the attendance of parties (such as divorce hearings), however these are included as they form part of the lodgment and finalisation data. Attendances for appeal matters have only been included since 2008-09. ^e Federal Magistrates Court attendance data exclude responses to applications. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

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

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

Efficiency — clearance indicator

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

Box 7.13 Clearance indicator

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

The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator:

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Lodgments are a reflection of demand for court services. Lodgments need not equal finalisations in any given year because not all matters lodged in a given year will be finalised in the same year. Consequently, results for this indicator need to be interpreted within the context of changes in the volumes of lodgments, finalisations and pending caseloads over time.

Clearance indicator data in 2008-09 are presented separately for the criminal and civil jurisdictions in tables 7.15 and 7.16. Where relevant, the clearance indicator data have been disaggregated between appeal and non-appeal matters.

Table 7.15 Clearance indicator — all criminal matters, 2008-09^a

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Supreme — appeal									
Lodgments	'000	0.40	0.51	0.37	0.31	0.26	0.04	0.08	0.02
Finalisations	'000	0.45	0.49	0.40	0.29	0.25	0.02	0.09	0.02
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	111.4	96.3	107.6	95.8	94.3	66.7	108.5	100.0
Supreme — non-appeal^b									
Lodgments	'000	0.12	0.15	1.53	0.25	0.06	0.77	0.33	0.42
Finalisations	'000	0.13	0.25	1.53	0.26	0.08	0.77	0.27	0.37
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	109.6	165.5	99.6	104.1	123.8	99.7	80.5	89.0
District/County — appeal^c									
Lodgments	'000	7.78	2.31	0.48	..	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	7.71	2.10	0.45	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	99.1	90.9	95.2	..	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal^b									
Lodgments	'000	3.49	2.19	6.29	2.31	2.08	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	3.48	2.25	6.33	2.93	1.77	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	99.8	103.0	100.7	126.9	85.2	..	..	..
Magistrates^d									
Lodgments	'000	186.95	167.36	199.44	113.16	65.47	22.43	5.69	13.23
Finalisations	'000	187.27	172.90	200.43	116.71	66.51	28.06	5.71	12.71
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	100.2	103.3	100.5	103.1	101.6	125.1	100.3	96.1
Children's^d									
Lodgments	'000	15.20	13.19	10.63	11.11	7.29	2.22	0.71	1.21
Finalisations	'000	15.43	13.96	11.01	11.16	7.38	2.01	0.62	1.18
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	101.5	105.8	103.5	100.4	101.2	90.8	87.2	97.6
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems^e									
Lodgments	'000	..	1129.28	540.84	287.80	176.01	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	..	916.75	491.08	254.97	180.52	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	81.2	90.8	88.6	102.6	..	..	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.1 and 7A.5. ^b Queensland supreme and district courts data for the number of originating criminal lodgments are based on a count of the number of defendants who had an indictment presented in the financial year — it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the supreme/district courts for trial or sentencing. ^c Appeals are not heard in the district courts in WA or SA, instead they are referred to the supreme courts in these states. ^d In NSW, due to data limitations, lodgments and finalisations for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data become available. ^e Data for the electronic infringement and enforcement systems exclude unpaid court fines. .. Not applicable.

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

Table 7.16 Clearance indicator — all civil matters, 2008-09^a

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>
Supreme/Federal — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	0.71	0.42	0.27	0.15	0.13	0.08	0.04	0.10	0.87
Finalisations	'000	0.88	0.38	0.25	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.93
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	124.2	90.9	93.3	109.5	93.7	116.3	142.5	127.4	106.5
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal^b										
Lodgments	'000	13.48	6.69	7.17	3.00	1.40	1.01	1.17	0.21	7.71
Finalisations	'000	14.00	7.93	6.27	2.58	1.37	0.98	1.07	0.20	7.85
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	103.8	118.5	87.5	85.9	98.1	97.3	91.5	96.7	101.8
District/County — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	0.19	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.04	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.08	0.03	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	64.6	94.5	132.7	101.2	75.0	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	9.05	6.11	4.94	3.88	2.87	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	8.51	5.56	5.16	4.16	2.71	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	94.1	91.0	104.4	107.3	94.2	..	..	..	..
Magistrates^{c, d}										
Lodgments	'000	187.53	175.45	82.58	52.58	27.22	10.07	4.45	6.03	..
Finalisations	'000	171.10	174.47	82.34	46.35	27.09	9.99	5.54	5.29	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	91.2	99.4	99.7	88.2	99.5	99.1	124.6	87.8	..
Children's^{d, e, f}										
Lodgments	'000	8.67	4.94	4.08	1.61	1.11	0.48	0.15	0.24	..
Finalisations	'000	7.47	4.50	4.16	1.47	1.14	0.34	0.13	0.23	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	86.1	91.1	102.0	91.5	103.2	70.5	87.0	95.4	..
Family — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	0.02	..	..	..	..	0.38
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.36
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	108.3	..	..	..	..	95.0
Family — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	14.11	..	..	..	..	18.63
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	12.85	..	..	..	..	19.79
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	91.0	..	..	..	..	106.2
Federal Magistrates										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85.98
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85.95
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
Coroners'										
Lodgments	'000	6.66	6.52	3.75	1.77	2.01	0.56	1.50	0.32	..
Finalisations	'000	6.57	3.98	3.66	1.74	2.01	0.50	1.49	0.25	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	98.5	61.0	97.7	98.2	100.0	89.6	99.4	78.3	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.2 and 7A.6. ^b The clearance rate in WA Supreme Court non-appeal matters was unusually low in 2008-09 due to an increase in lodgments of more than 50 per cent over the year. Although finalisations also increased over the year, they did not increase at the same rate as lodgments, hence the unusually low clearance rate. ^c Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of lodgments and finalisations from VCAT. ^d In NSW, due to data limitations, lodgments and finalisations for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data become available. ^e 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. ^f Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. .. Not applicable.

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

All matters

Table 7.17 contains clearance indicator results for all court matters (both criminal and civil) in 2008-09, and combines appeal and non-appeal matters.

Table 7.17 Clearance indicator — all matters, 2008-09 (per cent)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
Supreme/Federal									
Criminal	111.0	111.8	101.2	99.5	100.0	98.3	86.1	89.5	..
Civil ^b	104.9	116.9	87.7	87.0	97.7	98.7	93.2	106.2	102.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>105.1</i>	<i>116.4</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>102.2</i>
District/county									
Criminal	99.3	96.8	100.3	126.9	85.2	..	..	..	..
Civil	93.5	91.1	105.0	107.2	94.0	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>93.5</i>	<i>102.3</i>	<i>114.4</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Magistrates^c									
Criminal	100.2	103.3	100.5	103.1	101.6	125.1	100.3	96.1	..
Civil ^d	91.2	99.4	99.7	88.2	99.5	99.1	124.6	87.8	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>101.3</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>101.0</i>	<i>117.0</i>	<i>110.9</i>	<i>93.5</i>	<i>..</i>
Children's^c									
Criminal	101.5	105.8	103.5	100.4	101.2	90.8	87.2	97.6	..
Civil ^{e, f}	86.1	91.1	102.0	91.5	103.2	70.5	87.0	95.4	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.9</i>	<i>101.8</i>	<i>103.1</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>101.5</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>..</i>
E– infringement and enforcement systems^g	..	81.2	90.8	88.6	102.6	..	..	..	..
Family courts	..	..	..	91.1	..	..	..	..	106.0
Federal Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
Coroners' courts	98.5	61.0	97.7	98.2	100.0	89.6	99.4	78.3	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.1-2 and 7A.5-6. ^b Supreme courts data exclude probate matters. ^c In NSW, due to data limitations, lodgments and finalisations for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data become available. ^d Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of hearings from VCAT. ^e NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court are based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application. ^f Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^g The clearance rate relates to processing of unpaid infringement notices only (unpaid court fines are excluded). .. Not applicable.

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

Efficiency — cost per finalisation

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

Box 7.14 Cost per finalisation

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

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

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

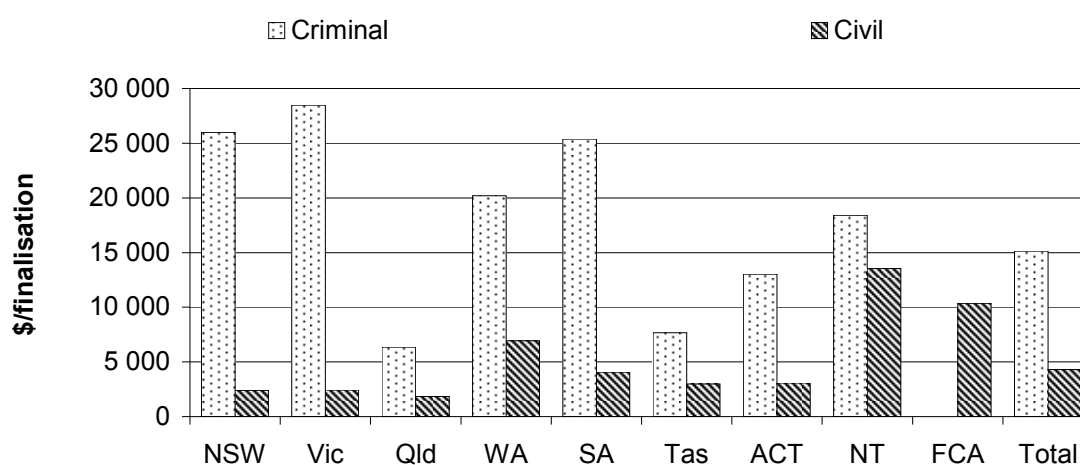
Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

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

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

Nationally, in 2008-09, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of supreme courts was around three times greater than the total net expenditure per finalisation for the civil jurisdiction, including the Federal Court — the Federal Court has no criminal jurisdiction (figure 7.4).

Figure 7.4 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, supreme courts and the Federal Court of Australia, 2008-09^{a, b, c, d}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Supreme courts data for the civil jurisdiction exclude uncontested probate matters. ^c The Federal Court does not operate in the criminal jurisdiction. ^d The method used to calculate expenses in relation to the Judicial Pension Scheme has been amended for 2008-09 data. For judicial officers on unfunded or partially funded superannuation schemes, expenses are deemed to be 40 per cent of the total applicable salary cost. Some judges in Tasmania are in fully funded superannuation schemes.

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

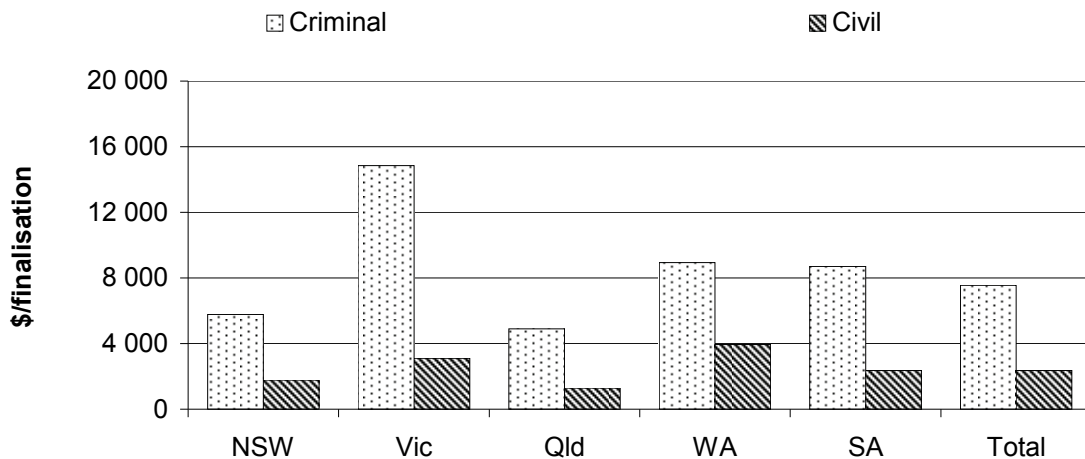
Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have a broader range of matters that are heard in their supreme courts as none of these jurisdictions have district/county courts. The difference in scope of supreme court work (box 7.1) should be considered when making comparisons between states and territories.

Net expenditure per finalisation for district/county courts

In 2008-09, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of district/county courts was three times that in the civil jurisdiction (figure 7.5). This trend was similar across all states and territories, and is consistent over time (tables 7A.23–24).

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

Figure 7.5 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, district/county courts, 2008-09^{a, b, c, d}



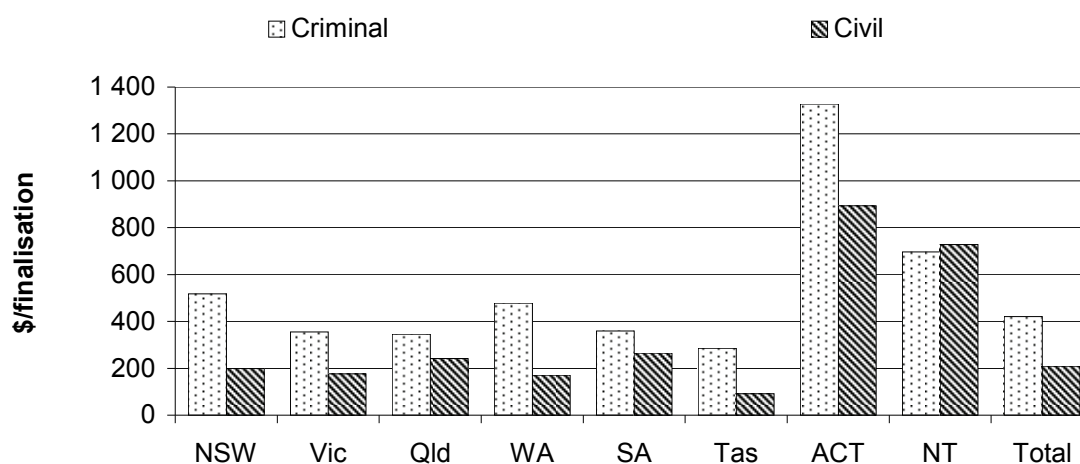
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Queensland, some children's courts criminal matters are heard in the District Court but in this Report are included with children's courts data. ^c The method used to calculate expenses in relation to the Judicial Pension Scheme has been amended for 2008-09 data. For judicial officers on unfunded or partially funded superannuation schemes, expenses are deemed to be 40 per cent of the total applicable salary cost. Some judges in Tasmania are in fully funded superannuation schemes. ^d WA costs relating to interest expense under the Public Private Partnership for the District Court Building have not been included in recurrent expenditure. Costs relating to the amortisation of the building lease have been included as part of the asset valuation.

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

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

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

Figure 7.6 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, total magistrates' courts (including magistrates' and children's courts), 2008-09^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of expenditure and finalisations from VCAT. ^c In Queensland, some children's courts criminal matters are heard in the District Court but in this Report are included with children's courts data. ^d Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in each care and protection case. ^e In NSW, due to data limitations, finalisations for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data become available. ^f In WA, costs relating to interest expense under the Public Private Partnership for the Fremantle Justice Complex have not been included in recurrent expenditure. Costs relating to the amortisation of the building lease have been included as part of the asset valuation.

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

Net expenditure per finalisation for children's courts

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

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

Figure 7.7 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, children's courts, 2008-09^{a, b, c, d, e}



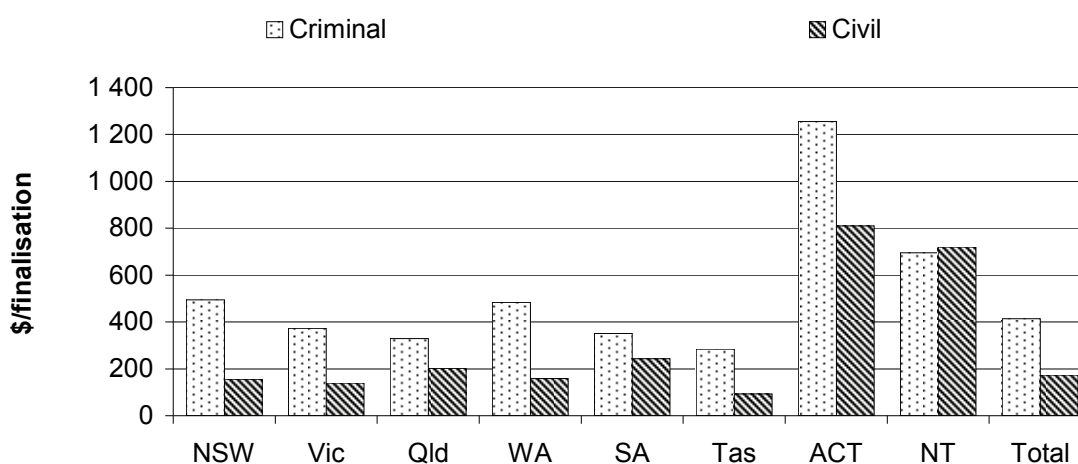
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Victoria, children's criminal cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children's Court are heard in the magistrates' court in regional areas. The expenditure related to those cases cannot be separately identified, and is included with the expenditure for the magistrates' court. However, the quantity of those cases is known, and the finalisations are included with children's court data. ^c In Queensland some children's courts criminal matters are heard in district courts — but for reporting purposes have been included with the children's courts. ^d Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^e In NSW, due to data limitations, finalisations for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data become available.

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

Net expenditure per finalisation for magistrates' courts only

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

Figure 7.8 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, magistrates' courts only (excluding children's courts), 2008-09^{a, b, c, d, e}



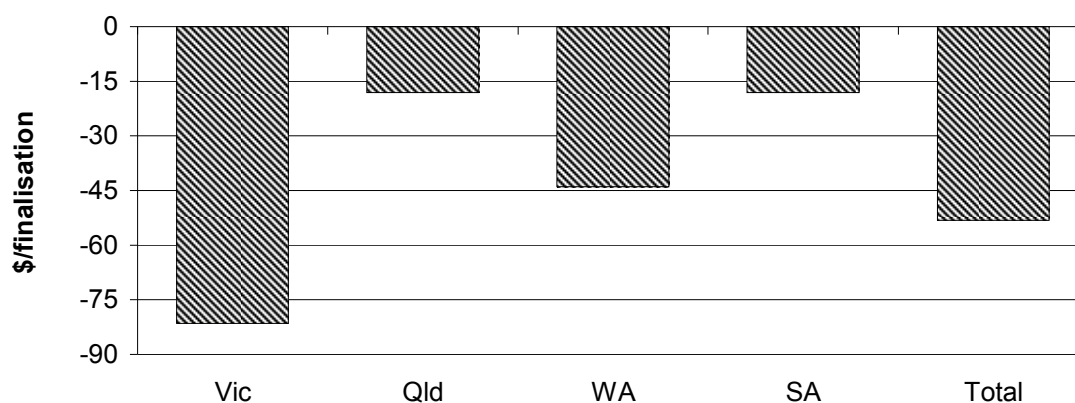
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Victoria, children's criminal cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children's Court are heard in the magistrates' court in regional areas. The expenditure related to those cases cannot be separately identified, and is included with the expenditure for the magistrates' court. However, the quantity of those cases is known, and the finalisations are included with children's court data. ^c Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of expenditure and finalisations from VCAT. ^d In NSW, due to data limitations, finalisations for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data become available. ^e In WA, costs relating to interest expense under the Public Private Partnership for the Fremantle Justice Complex have not been included in recurrent expenditure. Costs relating to the amortisation of the building lease have been included as part of the asset valuation.

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

Net expenditure per finalisation for electronic infringement and enforcement systems

All electronic infringement and enforcement systems in 2008-09 had income (excluding fines) that outweighed any associated expenditure (figure 7.9).

Figure 7.9 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, electronic infringement and enforcement systems, 2008-09^{a, b}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Electronic infringement and enforcement systems (infringement and expiated offence processing systems that have the status of a court) operate only in Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA. Other states and territories may operate similar bodies that do not operate under the auspices of a court.

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

The analysis of magistrates' courts efficiency in figures 7.6 and 7.8 excludes electronic infringement and enforcement systems expenditure and finalisations. Box 7.15 shows the impact of including electronic infringement and enforcement systems within the efficiency results of the magistrates' courts.

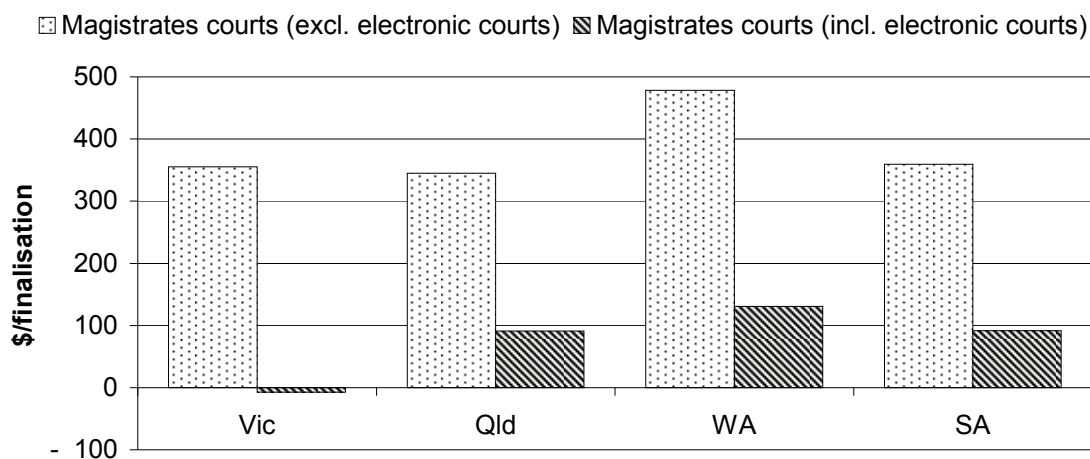
Box 7.15 The impact of the electronic infringement and enforcement systems on the cost per criminal finalisation for magistrates' courts

All State, Territory and Australian governments operate tribunals and specialist jurisdiction courts, partly to reduce the workload on courts such as magistrates' courts.

Electronic infringement and enforcement systems — which are infringement and offence processing systems that have the status of a court and deal with matters such as unpaid infringement notices for minor traffic offences — can also reduce the workload on magistrates' courts.

Electronic infringement and enforcement systems, as defined above, currently operate only in Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA. The figure in this box shows the impact that including electronic infringement and enforcement systems data for these jurisdictions would have on the magistrates' courts (including children's courts) efficiency results reported in figure 7.6.

The impact is a reduction in net recurrent expenditure per criminal finalisation for magistrates' courts in all four jurisdictions (assuming all of the matters processed by the electronic infringement and enforcement systems would otherwise have been dealt with in the magistrates' courts). The magnitude of the reductions under this assumption is shown in the figure below and table 7A.23. In Victoria the result is net income of \$8 per finalisation.



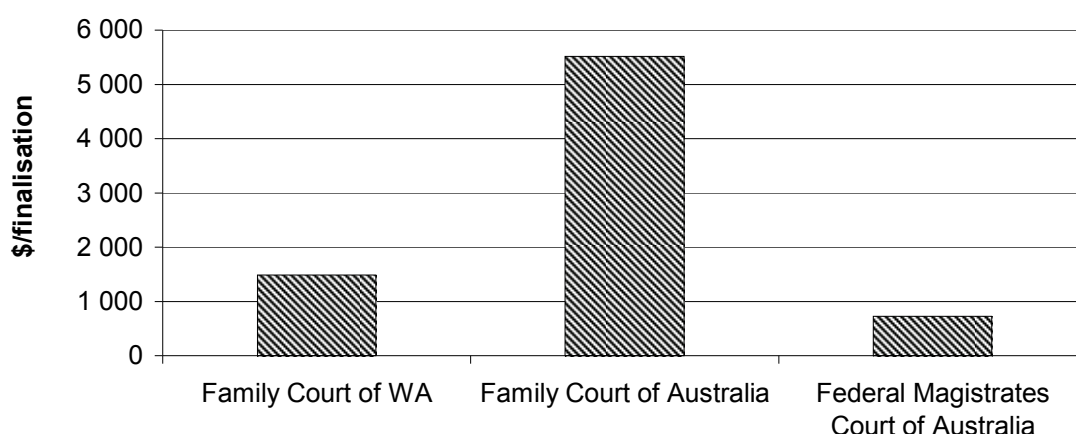
Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.23.

Although NSW, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not operate electronic infringement and enforcement systems that fall under the jurisdiction of magistrates' courts, they have bodies (such as the NSW State Debt Recovery Office, the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service in Tasmania, the Motor Vehicle Registry in the ACT, and the Fines Recovery Unit in the NT) that process unpaid infringement notices and may have a similar impact in reducing the workload of their magistrates' courts.

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

The Family Court of Australia, Family Court of WA and the Federal Magistrates Court are responsible for determining matters related to family law and child support, but each court has a different focus, breadth and complexity of work, which contribute to the differences in net recurrent expenditure per finalisation results presented in figure 7.10. For example, the Family Court of WA differs from the Family Court of Australia in that it has jurisdiction to deal with financial matters between parties that were in a de facto relationship.

Figure 7.10 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia, 2008-09^{a, b}



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

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

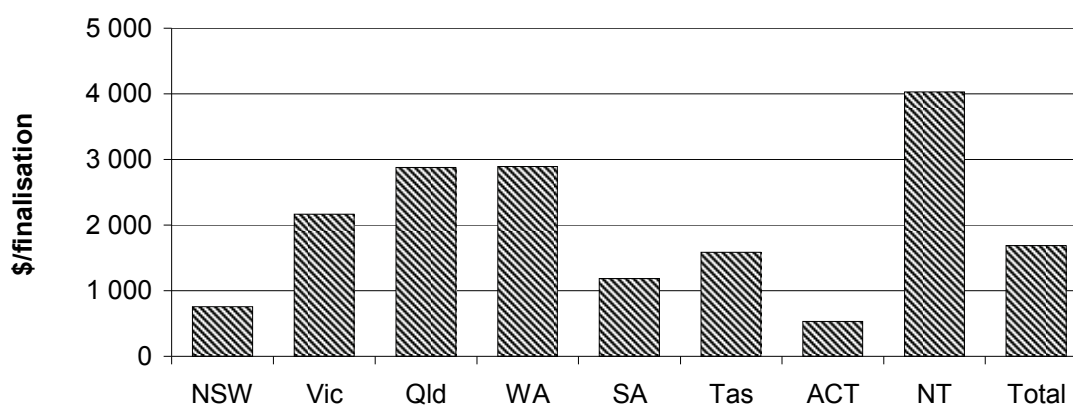
The establishment of the Federal Magistrates Court in 2000 has had implications for the finalisations and expenditure reported for the Family Court of Australia, because the Federal Magistrates Court now deals with some of the matters previously managed by the Family Court of Australia. For example,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

of the Federal Magistrates Court, all divorce applications (other than those lodged in the Family Court of WA) were lodged in the Family Court of Australia; now (aside from those lodged in the Family Court of WA) almost all divorce applications are lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court. In general federal law, the Federal Magistrates Court also deals with the less complex administrative law, bankruptcy law, discrimination, workplace relations and consumer protection law matters that were previously dealt with in the Federal Court of Australia.

Net expenditure per reported death and fire for coroners' courts

Nationally, expenditure per reported death and fire in coroners' courts (excluding costs associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees) was approximately \$1690 in 2008-09 (figure 7.11).

Figure 7.11 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, coroners' courts, 2008-09^{a, b, c, d}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Data for NSW, Victoria and the ACT include reported fires. ^c Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners Court and the Victorian Coroners Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports. ^d Excludes expenditure for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees.

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

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

Data for NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT in 2007-08 include fires reported to the coroner. Fires are not reported to the coroner in other jurisdictions. Care needs to be taken when making comparisons across the states and territories.

Outcomes

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

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

7.4 Future directions in performance reporting

Improving data quality

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

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

- assessing and implementing recommendations associated with the *ABS Courts Administration Data Collection National Report* on lodgments and finalisations
- clearly defining issues pertaining to the scope of the data collection and reporting within the chapter
- assessing the most appropriate way in which to collect and publish data
- amending data definitions
- improving data verification and data quality.

At a broader level, the CAWG is monitoring studies by the Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration (AIJA) of the quality and performance of court systems worldwide. The AIJA is a research and educational institute funded by the Standing

Committee of Attorneys-General and also from subscription income from its membership. An AIJA seminar was held in July 2009, attended by Chief Justices, other members of the judiciary, and court administrators, to discuss the Court Administration chapter and ways in which performance indicators might be improved. A working group has been established by AIJA to investigate how performance indicators might be made more relevant and informative. At a Court Quality Forum in 2008 an *International Framework of Court Excellence* (AIJA 2008) was discussed. The Framework identified a set of values, concepts and tools with which an individual court can assess the quality of justice and court administration it delivers. The CAWG is currently considering how this framework might be adapted for this chapter.

Proposed restructure of federal courts

On 5 May 2009 the Australian Government Attorney-General announced a proposal to restructure federal courts to more effectively deliver legal and justice services to the community. If a restructure occurs there may be an impact on the future performance reporting for federal courts in this chapter.

7.5 Jurisdictions' comments

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

New South Wales Government comments

“

NSW continues to improve performance. The NSW Supreme Court has almost halved its non-appeal criminal backlog, the District Court reduced its non-appeal criminal backlog for the fourth year in a row, and the Children’s Court now has a criminal backlog of 8.9 per cent, compared to the standard of 10 per cent. NSW courts also continue to improve efficiency, with the real net cost per finalisation falling for the NSW Supreme, District, Local (Magistrate’s) and Children’s Courts. This measure has been falling in NSW courts for the past 3 to 4 years.

The introduction of the JusticeLink case management system, which was implemented in criminal jurisdictions of the NSW courts in 2009, has driven procedure improvement, resulting in the 700 forms previously required in the criminal jurisdiction and 240 required in civil reducing to fewer than 100 forms in each. New transformational work practices will be introduced as JusticeLink and related eServices are further implemented in other jurisdictions, resulting in a more efficient and accessible justice system.

The promotion of alternative dispute resolution was consolidated with the creation of an ADR Directorate. Its role is to coordinate, manage and drive ADR policy, strategy and growth across the NSW civil justice system, including the implementation of proposals in a new ADR Blueprint Discussion Paper. ADR is already a significant component of all NSW courts and tribunals, and this greater focus has significant implications for the resolution of civil disputes.

Video conferencing continues to grow, with 227 units in sites across NSW. These are used for taking evidence from expert witnesses and others at locations remote from the court, for people in custody to communicate with their lawyers and most significantly for bail applications. Over 50 000 sessions are now being conducted per year, saving the taxpayer about \$10 million annually.

The Children’s Court has successfully implemented a major restructure, and appointed a new President. The court is currently taking steps to further improve the safety of children, following recommendations of the Special Commission of Inquiry into Child Protection Services in NSW. Proposals relating to changes to practice and procedure, data collection and publication, increased use of ADR, and qualifications for children’s registrars are being progressively implemented.

Improvements have also been made in the NSW Coroner’s Court, focusing on: support and assistance for families; communication through print, web and in person; more clearly defined roles between partner agencies; and the registry’s operational structure and governance.

Management of juries has improved significantly, with the redistribution of jury districts to allow for increased reliability and efficiency, an improved telephone system to better manage jury calls and enquiries, and simple, plain language brochures and correspondence.

NSW is committed to identifying further areas for improvement, and continuing to innovate to meet the changing needs of its clients.

”

Victorian Government comments

- “
- The Supreme Court Trial Division figures published this year demonstrate that the efficiency and productivity improvements implemented in previous years are reducing the backlog numbers, reducing the volume of matters pending, increasing clearances and reducing the volume of years of work on hand. These results arise from a number of factors, including expanded judicial management of cases in all areas together with the use of court-wide audits to increase the timeliness of disposals (finalisations). The Court also continues to meet growth in demand and complexity by introducing new initiatives such as docketing, continued use of mediations by Associate Judges, growth of the role and jurisdiction of Associate Judges and expansion of the Supreme Court's specialist list system of managing litigation. The Court has introduced noteworthy innovations such as the Judicial Review List, the Technology, Engineering and Construction List and the Commercial Court. The increase in delays in criminal appeals arises from the increased listing of criminal trials in the County Court followed by appeals. The hearing of civil appeals is being affected by increased volume of criminal appeals and High Court decisions in serious injury civil appeals. A number of reforms are being introduced to reduce delays.
 - The County Court has improved its efficiency this year (103 per cent clearance rate) in its criminal jurisdiction and reduced cases pending. Clearance rates for sexual offence cases (which constitute almost half of all trials) have increased to 104 per cent from 78 per cent 3 years ago. This large improvement reflects the priority of sexual offence cases by the Court due to the sexual assault legislative reforms in Victoria, which mandates timelines for the conduct of sexual assault cases involving children and adults with cognitive impairment. The reforms have been highly successful in providing a more positive and timely court-based response to witnesses in sex offence cases, however unintended consequences have resulted. The number of sexual offence trials proceeding to verdict has doubled since the previous year. The County Court continues to focus on addressing delays in the criminal list with a number of initiatives having been implemented that have improved the productivity of the County Court including changes coming out of a Circuit Review aimed at addressing the backlog in circuit locations.
 - The Magistrates' Court of Victoria continues to develop its highly innovative therapeutic justice initiatives including the Courts Integrated Services Program, specialist Family Violence Courts, Diversion, Drug Court and Koori Court programs. The Court's clearance rate in criminal matters has reached its highest level in an environment where the Court has also experienced its highest increase in lodgements. Technical difficulties mean that the criminal and civil pending figures do not accurately reflect the true pending rate. Further improvements in finalisations are expected as the Court progressively reviews and enhances its case management and listing practices but this will be affected by the sustained growth in criminal list workload the Court has experienced over several years which is likely to continue.
- ”

Queensland Government comments

“ During 2008-09 the Queensland Courts continued to build a safe, just and supportive community through an open and accessible justice system.

- The Honourable Martin Moynihan AO QC, former Senior Judge Administrator of the Supreme Court of Queensland, was appointed to conduct a review and report on the working of Queensland Courts in the civil and criminal jurisdictions. The review will aim to streamline the operations of the court system and make more effective use of public resources.
- Preliminary work commenced on the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT). From 1 December 2009, more than 20 existing bodies and tribunals will amalgamate into a single authority known as QCAT. This will enhance the efficiency and transparency of decision making and establish more accessible, convenient and efficient tribunal services for the community and business.
- The accessCourts initiative in the Supreme and District Courts at Brisbane continues to develop. In April 2009, the program was expanded to a trial that provides support and referral services to prisoners who are released directly into the court from remand.
- An eTrials pilot was conducted in the Supreme and District Courts. This initiative provided an online technology solution to manage documentation electronically during trials. Legal practitioners, litigants and judges involved in these trials consistently reported that eTrials was easy to use and generated real time and cost savings. An independent assessment by Associate Professor Cheryl Jackson of the Queensland University of Technology identified a reduction in trial times of up to 20 per cent.
- The year has seen a substantial increase in the workload of the registries. In the Supreme Court, civil filings increased by approximately 30 per cent compared to 2007-08 and overall. Queensland Courts experienced an increase of 5.5 per cent in the number of civil lodgements. On analysis, the increase appears to have been driven by the global financial crisis. To manage the challenge of the increased workload, the registries invested considerable time and effort in providing additional staff training and reviews of business processes.
- The Murri Court now operates in 14 locations across Queensland. This is the highest number of Indigenous Courts in any Australian state. Consultation has started with nine additional communities that have indicated initial interest in commencing Murri Court sittings at the Magistrates Courts in their communities.
- The State Penalties Enforcement Registry (SPER) continued work on redeveloping the Instalment Plan process. SPER anticipates that this project will increase the number of debtors on instalment plans and lead to more efficient collection of debts by SPER and, ultimately, lower costs of compliance to the Government and community.

Western Australian Government comments

“ In 2008-09, Western Australian courts continued to improve the delivery of service, further expand e-business solutions, technological facilities and provide efficient State-wide services:

- In the Supreme Court, criminal, civil and appeal case management initiatives introduced by the court over the past 2 years have resulted in a reduction in the time to trial and hearing of appeals with a corresponding reduction in the backlog of cases and appeals to be heard.
- The full year effect of the District Court criminal listings project has resulted in a significant reduction in that court's criminal trial delay, which included diverting Judges from non-trial work to trial work, the introduction of earlier case management milestones, and the introduction of a weekly listing cycle instead of a monthly listing cycle. Throughout the year, the District Court focussed resources on older civil cases which has reduced the number of cases on hand older than 12 months.
- Family Court experienced an increase in applications for parenting orders, notwithstanding the introduction of changed legislative requirements. The Family Court, Magistrates Court and other agencies agreed on information sharing for cases involving family violence to achieve safer outcomes for children and vulnerable people.
- A network of Family Violence Courts across the metropolitan area was completed in the second half of 2008 and continues to make a breakthrough in helping victims of family violence with 4073 victims assisted, almost double since reported last year.
- The Youth Justice project led by the President of the Children's court focuses on reducing detention and remands to achieve a coordinated and holistic approach to address young people offending behaviour. The Children's Court has also been working with the Department for Child Protection and the Legal Aid Commission to implement improved mediation processes in child protection matters.
- New and upgraded audio-visual systems and video-conferencing systems across all courts and remote court locations have assisted and reduced the need for physical transfer of prisoners for court appearances wherever practicable. This is part of the department's ongoing commitment to enhance the delivery of justice related services to regional and remote Indigenous communities.
- A dedicated website for victims of crime was launched in March 2009. Guided by a reference group for victims, the website identifies the range of advice, counselling and other services for victims and explains the criminal justice system, including police and court processes.

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South Australian Government comments

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In 2008-09, the District Court experienced increased lodgements in a number of jurisdictions, particularly in the criminal jurisdiction. Of significance was the increase in the number of defendants committed for trial. Increased finalisations in the criminal jurisdiction have been overshadowed by the rise in lodgements.

A key Government Strategy for addressing criminal trial delay has been the recommissioning of two extra courtrooms in September 2009, and the appointment of two additional Judges.

Significant work has been undertaken in refining data entry and automating statistical collection, and analysis.

The Courts Administration Authority has pursued the use of Audio Visual Links in the courtroom, providing up-to-date equipment, operational guidelines and technical support for clients. Vulnerable witnesses and victims currently use this technology to conduct 'remote' appearances in court which can be recorded in accordance with the new statutory requirements under the Statutes Amendment (Evidence and Procedure) Act 2008.

The Courts are also dealing with a greater number of defendants by way of audio visual links. This is expected to continue as more institutions introduce video link facilities.

In November 2008 the Magistrates Court moved to a more accurate file numbering system where files transferred from one location to another are no longer being counted as new lodgements. This has reduced the number of criminal lodgements and finalisations reported in this period although the total workload entering the court is not likely to have reduced.

A modified committal process is being piloted in the Adelaide Magistrates Court. The modified case conferencing process began in the first week of April 2009. This is an intensive process which puts even more emphasis on ensuring that cases are ready for trial when they are lodged with the higher courts.

The number of hearings conducted by Special Justices has continued to increase.

In 2005, the Criminal Law Sentencing Act 1988 was amended to include section 9C, 'Sentencing of Aboriginal defendants'. This expands upon the Magistrate's Nunga Courts and allows any criminal court, with the defendant's consent, to convene an Aboriginal sentencing conference. In addition to the defendant, victims, elders and family members have an opportunity to participate in the Aboriginal sentencing conference. Requests for such conferences increased in 2008-09, with 11 cases referred to Aboriginal sentencing conferences, of which 10 were held in the District or Supreme Courts.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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In 2008-09 the full impact of the implementation of the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service (MPES) on the workload of the criminal jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court has become apparent in the figures reported in this Report. MPES processes unpaid infringement notice offences which were previously dealt with by the Magistrates' Court.

Lodgments have reduced by 64 per cent from around 62 000 per annum, between 2005 and 2007, to 22 431 in 2008-09. As a result the caseload of the Tasmanian Magistrates Court is now more broadly comparable with other jurisdictions.

Although these lodgments were significant in number they required a relatively small effort by the judicial officers of the Court to process per lodgment. Consequently, the expenditure per finalisation has increased significantly in the Criminal Division of the Magistrates Court.

There has been a consequential short term impact on the Court's backlog indicator which has deteriorated due to the effect of a significant number of older minor traffic matters remaining in the lists where defendants have failed to attend court.

Non-appearance of defendants in court is a significant contributor to court delays. In March 2009 the Magistrates Court, in conjunction with Tasmania Police, commenced sending SMS messages to defendants on bail reminding them of their next court appearance. This strategy has led to a significant improvement in the non-appearance rate in the Magistrates Court.

The impact of the changes to the process for dealing with defendants charged with indictable offences implemented in February 2008 has started to flow through in the 2008-09 figures. There has been a significant reduction in the time taken to commit defendants from the Magistrates Court to the Supreme Court. This has contributed to an increase in lodgments in the Supreme Court. The Court is keeping up with these increased lodgments, as shown by its first instance clearance rate of 99.7 per cent, and has dealt with this increase without any significant deterioration in its backlog indicator.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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The 2008-09 year saw a major change in jurisdiction in the ACT. On 2 February 2009 the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT) commenced. ACAT consolidates many of the ACT tribunals into a single organisation and is now responsible for all small claims matters up to \$10 000.

This change is reflected in this Report for this year. All small claims matters were finalised in the Magistrates Court before their transfer to the ACAT improving the clearance rate for the civil jurisdiction in the Magistrates Court. The number of lodgements of civil matters in the Magistrates Court dropped after the beginning of February as all small claims matters were lodged with ACAT from that time. As a result the cost per finalisation rose markedly in the Magistrates Court as the number of matters was reduced overall while the fixed costs of the court stayed the same.

As a small jurisdiction the ACT is more likely to show greater fluctuation in results when there are changes in costs, lodgements and finalisations.

It is pleasing to note that there has been an improvement in 2008-09 in most indicators for ACT Courts with one exception being an increase in backlog in the Supreme Court. While criminal lodgements in the Supreme Court were steady and finalisations improved in 2008-09, the number of cases older than the benchmark of 12 months continued to increase. This is a result of the large increase in matters lodged in the Supreme Court in the previous reporting year. This situation is expected to improve in the coming year as the matters lodged in the 2007-08 year continue to move through the system.

Legislative changes in May 2009 increased the threshold for matters that must be dealt with summarily in the Magistrates Court. It is too early to tell if this change has reduced the number of criminal lodgements in the Supreme Court.

The workload of the ACT Supreme Court has been the subject of much debate during the reporting period. In order to address the issue the Attorney-General and Chief Justice have worked together to form a Supreme Court Working Party to consider issues impacting on the workload of the court. The working party is considering such issues as listing arrangements and possible legislative change and will report in December 2009.

In the coming year ACT Courts will continue to build on the initiatives of recent years which aim to improve the case management and operation of the courts. Work at the ACT Courts during the coming year will include:

- Continuing to work to introduce a courts excellence framework in the ACT.
- The commencement of the design phase for the new ACT Supreme Court Building.
- The commencement of the building phase of the ACT Forensic Medical Centre.
- Continued upgrade of the courts case management system.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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- Community Courts continued to expand under the Closing the Gap Generational Plan of Action. Community Courts have been held in 10 centres, including centres where they were held previously. Efforts are continuing to expand to some additional centres in the Katherine and Alice Springs regions.
 - Indigenous Court Liaison Officers were appointed in Alice Springs and Katherine to assist Indigenous participants, particularly in relation to family violence issues.
 - Referrals to the court diversion programs increased by 16 per cent from the previous year. The Alcohol Court's expansion into regional centres at Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy continues.
 - Negotiations were pursued with a range of government and non-government entities to improve facilities available for court use in remote centres.
 - A new Supreme Court website and a Court Diversion Programs database were developed to facilitate management and reporting while an instructional DVD for jurors was also produced.
 - Improvements and additions were made to court facilities:
 - Audio and video playback equipment was upgraded in Magistrates and Supreme Courts.
 - Two new court rooms were constructed at the Darwin Magistrates Court.
 - New offices were established at the Darwin Magistrates Court for the Domestic Violence Legal Service.
 - Additional interview space was constructed at the Katherine Court House.
 - Construction of three interview rooms commenced at the Tennant Creek Court House.
 - Court and Vulnerable Witness facilities were upgraded in Alice Springs. This included installing upgraded video conferencing equipment and starting construction of ablution facilities next to the vulnerable witness area.
 - Renovation of the in-custody interview room area commenced in Alice Springs to provide four interview rooms.
 - Jury room facilities were improved in Alice Springs.
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7.6 Definitions of key terms and indicators

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

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

	<p><i>Civil matters:</i> Matters brought before the court by individuals or organisations against another party, such as small claims and residential tenancies, as well as matters dealt with by the appeal court jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>Excluded matters:</i> Extraordinary driver’s licence applications; any application on a pending dispute; applications for bail directions or judgment; secondary processes (for example, applications for default judgments); interlocutory matters; investigation/examination summonses; firearms appeals; escort agents’ licensing appeals; pastoral lands appeals; local government tribunals; police promotions appeals; applications appealing the decisions of workers compensation review officers.</p> <p><i>Probate matters:</i> Matters such as applications for the appointment of an executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person.</p>
Method of finalisation	The process that leads to the completion of a criminal charge within a higher court so it ceases to be an item of work in that court.
Method of initiation	How a criminal charge is introduced to a court level.
Non-adjudicated finalisation	A non-adjudicated finalisation is where a charge is considered completed and ceases to be active in a court even though there has not been a determination on whether the defendant is guilty, that is, the charge(s) have not been adjudicated. The methods of non-adjudicated finalisation include but are not limited to defendant deceased; unfit to plead; withdrawn by the prosecution; diplomatic immunity and statute of limitation applies.
Probate registry expenditure	Salary expenditure of the probate registrar and probate clerks, along with non-salary expenditure directly attributable to probate registries.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices using the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) price deflator and expressed in terms of final year prices (i.e. for the court administration chapter with 2008-09 as the base year). Additional information about the GDP index can be found in the statistical appendix and in table AA.26.
Recurrent expenditure	Expenditure that does not result in the creation or acquisition of fixed assets (new or second hand). It consists mainly of expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, purchases of goods and services, and the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation).
Sheriff and bailiff expenditure	Expenditure on court orderlies, court security, jury management and witness payment administration. For the civil jurisdiction, it includes expenditure (by or on behalf of the court) on bailiffs to enforce court orders. In the coronial jurisdiction, it includes expenditure on police officers permanently attached to the coroner for the purpose of assisting in coronial investigations. Excludes witness payments, fines enforcement (criminal jurisdiction) and prisoner security.
Specialist jurisdiction court	A court which has exclusive jurisdiction in a field of law presided over by a judicial officer with expertise in that area. Examples of these types of courts which are within the scope of this Report are the family courts, the Children’s Courts and the Coroners’ Courts. Examples of specialist jurisdiction courts which are excluded from this Report include Indigenous and circle sentencing courts and drug courts.
Withdrawn	The formal withdrawal of charges by the prosecution (that is, by police, the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Attorney-General).

7.7 Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this appendix by an ‘A’ suffix (for example, table 7A.3 is table 3 in the attachment). Attachment tables are provided on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report and on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp). Users without access to the CD-ROM or the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Report).

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

7.8 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2007–08*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

Australian Institute of Judicial Administration (AIJA) 2008, *Proceedings of Court Quality Forum, 21-23 September 2008*, Sydney Australia.

7A Court administration — attachment

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

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

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Table 7A.1

Table 7A.1 Lodgments, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Supreme courts										
Appeal (b)										
2008-09	403	512	369	307	264	36	82	21	..	1 994
2007-08	411	545	440	293	274	25	101	22	..	2 111
2006-07	463	477	338	156	271	38	63	27	..	1 833
2005-06	509	416	378	238	268	35	81	30	..	1 955
2004-05	512	451	434	246	317	25	62	30	..	2 077
Non-appeal (c), (d)										
2008-09	115	148	1 531	245	63	772	329	417	..	3 620
2007-08	113	163	1 493	257	67	693	319	380	..	3 485
2006-07	135	189	1 330	205	49	513	217	391	..	3 029
2005-06	81	211	1 372	195	97	521	214	349	..	3 040
2004-05	111	213	1 194	263	110	535	203	339	..	2 968
Total										
2008-09	518	660	1 900	552	327	808	411	438	..	5 614
2007-08	524	708	1 933	550	341	718	420	402	..	5 596
2006-07	598	666	1 668	361	320	551	280	418	..	4 862
2005-06	590	627	1 750	433	365	556	295	379	..	4 995
2004-05	623	664	1 628	509	427	560	265	369	..	5 045
District/county courts (e), (f)										
Appeal (g)										
2008-09	7 778	2 309	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 562
2007-08	7 111	2 224	338	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 673
2006-07	6 938	2 294	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 624
2005-06	6 701	2 477	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 498
2004-05	6 609	2 355	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 327

Table 7A.1

Table 7A.1 Lodgments, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal (c), (d)										
2008-09	3 490	2 185	6 286	2 312	2 075	..	..	..	..	16 348
2007-08	3 433	2 498	6 606	2 428	1 645	..	..	..	..	16 610
2006-07	3 457	2 729	6 577	2 376	1 576	..	..	..	..	16 715
2005-06	3 414	2 609	6 705	2 380	1 475	..	..	..	..	16 583
2004-05	3 801	2 570	6 726	2 501	1 341	..	..	..	..	16 939
Total										
2008-09	11 268	4 494	6 761	2 312	2 075	..	..	..	..	26 910
2007-08	10 544	4 722	6 944	2 428	1 645	..	..	..	..	26 283
2006-07	10 395	5 023	6 969	2 376	1 576	..	..	..	..	26 339
2005-06	10 115	5 086	7 025	2 380	1 475	..	..	..	..	26 081
2004-05	10 410	4 925	7 089	2 501	1 341	..	..	..	..	26 266
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b), (g), (h), (i)										
2008-09	186 951	167 359	199 435	113 160	65 466	22 431	5 692	13 230	..	773 724
2007-08	183 368	154 732	190 871	104 426	68 004	57 500	5 915	11 978	..	776 794
2006-07	175 618	138 545	176 685	89 292	68 101	62 290	5 154	11 507	..	727 192
2005-06	176 886	129 942	177 040	80 182	69 936	62 827	5 959	11 342	..	714 114
2004-05	181 788	134 000	166 230	71 106	67 917	58 766	4 977	10 883	..	695 667
Children's courts (h), (i), (j)										
2008-09	15 199	13 193	10 634	11 114	7 291	2 216	712	1 207	..	61 566
2007-08	12 313	15 961	10 925	10 841	7 422	1 951	620	975	..	61 008
2006-07	10 831	18 980	10 878	9 864	7 269	1 696	545	1 029	..	61 092
2005-06	10 805	11 150	10 360	8 595	6 465	1 654	577	963	..	50 569
2004-05	11 319	8 327	10 811	7 532	6 767	1 633	465	1 030	..	47 884

Table 7A.1

Table 7A.1 Lodgments, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (b), (h), (i), (j)										
2008-09	202 150	180 552	210 069	124 274	72 757	24 647	6 404	14 437	..	835 290
2007-08	195 681	170 693	201 796	115 267	75 426	59 451	6 535	12 953	..	837 802
2006-07	186 449	157 525	187 563	99 156	75 370	63 986	5 699	12 536	..	788 284
2005-06	187 691	141 092	187 400	88 777	76 401	64 481	6 536	12 305	..	764 683
2004-05	193 107	142 327	177 041	78 638	74 684	60 399	5 442	11 913	..	743 551
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2008-09	213 936	185 706	218 730	127 138	75 159	25 455	6 815	14 875	..	867 814
2007-08	206 749	176 123	210 673	118 245	77 412	60 169	6 955	13 355	..	869 681
2006-07	197 442	163 214	196 200	101 893	77 266	64 537	5 979	12 954	..	819 485
2005-06	198 396	146 805	196 175	91 590	78 241	65 037	6 831	12 684	..	795 759
2004-05	204 140	147 916	185 758	81 648	76 452	60 959	5 707	12 282	..	774 862
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems (k)										
2008-09	..	1 129 275	540 844	287 804	176 005	..	..	..	..	2 133 928
2007-08	..	1 148 292	529 209	251 992	167 828	..	..	..	..	2 097 321
2006-07	..	837 735	498 143	175 979	151 145	..	..	..	..	1 663 002
2005-06	..	741 347	453 040	243 072	142 568	..	..	..	..	1 580 027
2004-05	..	697 991	422 421	194 532	126 112	..	..	..	..	1 441 056

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Counting units for the criminal court lodgment data are based on: the number of defendants for State and Territory criminal courts; and the number of unpaid infringement notices for electronic infringement and enforcement systems. Unless otherwise noted, matters excluded from the criminal court lodgment data in this collection are: any lodgment that does not have a defendant element; extraordinary driver's licence applications; bail procedures (including applications and review); directions; warrants; and secondary processes — for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties (that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation).
- (b) From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes single judge appeals from the Magistrates Court criminal jurisdiction. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution. From 2005-06, SA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes Justices Act Appeals, which are normally heard in the civil jurisdiction.

Table 7A.1

Table 7A.1 Lodgments, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(c)	Queensland Supreme and District Court data for the number of originating criminal lodgements 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.									
(d)	Queensland Supreme and District Court data for the reference periods prior to 2005-06 includes some secondary processes in the count of defendants lodged, finalised and pending.									
(e)	In NSW, Victoria and Queensland, the criminal jurisdiction of the district/county courts can hear appeals. Appeals are not heard in this jurisdiction in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the Supreme courts in SA and WA. The District court does not operate in Tasmania, ACT or the NT.									
(f)	In Queensland, some Children's court matters are heard in the District court. As a result, the inclusion of all Children's court matters in the Magistrates' court will lead to a slight overestimation of the workload for the Magistrates' court total and an underestimation in the District court.									
(g)	Queensland District Court criminal appeal lodgment data for 2004-05 and 2005-06 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These issues have been addressed to bring the data extraction process into line with the CADIC counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2004-05 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(h)	In Tasmania, the introduction of the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service (MPES) and the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005 means that all infringement notice penalties (including local council parking meters) that were once enforced via the court are now collected by MPES. This has removed virtually all minor traffic matters from the jurisdiction of the court. This has resulted in a substantial decrease in the number of lodgments and finalisations in the Magistrates Court in 2008-09.									
(i)	In NSW, due to data limitations, lodgments for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data becomes available.									
(j)	In 2006-07 there was a significant increase in the number of Victorian children's court lodgments due to: changes to the Children's Court jurisdiction to include 17 year olds (which did not come into full effect until the 2006-07 year); the transfer of infringement notices for 17 year olds from PERIN (Electronic) to the Children's Court; and processing of a backlog of charges from the Public Transport Corporation (PTC).									
(k)	Fines enforcement registries have the status of a court (so are counted as electronic infringement and enforcement systems) in Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA. Lodgments reported in this table include unpaid infringement notices but exclude unpaid court fines.									

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b)										
Appeal (c)										
2008-09	706	416	270	148	127	80	40	95	873	2 755
2007-08	893	418	236	136	127	118	57	112	1 503	3 600
2006-07	864	384	266	291	115	104	71	102	1 520	3 717
2005-06	905	321	262	304	104	116	59	165	1 334	3 570
2004-05	1 119	344	284	378	94	158	87	156	1 365	3 985
Non-appeal (d), (e)										
2008-09	13 479	6 691	7 167	3 002	1 400	1 008	1 168	210	7 709	41 834
2007-08	12 555	6 247	5 455	1 995	1 229	926	992	168	8 037	37 604
2006-07	12 547	6 335	5 322	1 904	1 236	1 022	820	182	3 543	32 911
2005-06	12 277	6 351	5 201	2 214	1 099	1 089	1 096	165	4 824	34 316
2004-05	11 784	6 153	4 920	2 574	1 379	1 108	1 026	176	3 152	32 272
Total										
2008-09	14 185	7 107	7 437	3 150	1 527	1 088	1 208	305	8 582	44 589
2007-08	13 448	6 665	5 691	2 131	1 356	1 044	1 049	280	9 540	41 204
2006-07	13 411	6 719	5 588	2 195	1 351	1 126	891	284	5 063	36 628
2005-06	13 182	6 672	5 463	2 518	1 203	1 205	1 155	330	6 158	37 886
2004-05	12 903	6 497	5 204	2 952	1 473	1 266	1 113	332	4 517	36 257
District/county courts (f)										
Appeal (e)										
2008-09	189	127	110	81	36	..	..	..	..	543
2007-08	81	119	97	83	35	..	..	..	..	415
2006-07	72	153	98	78	47	448
2005-06	61	189	100	97	57	504
2004-05	62	190	122	109	57	540

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Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal (e)										
2008-09	9 048	6 110	4 939	3 876	2 872	..	..	..	..	26 845
2007-08	8 527	5 388	4 849	3 205	2 720	..	..	..	..	24 689
2006-07	7 761	4 909	4 890	2 846	2 767	..	..	..	..	23 173
2005-06	7 598	4 800	5 686	2 866	2 943	..	..	..	..	23 893
2004-05	7 140	5 298	6 409	3 381	2 902	..	..	..	..	25 130
Total										
2008-09	9 237	6 237	5 049	3 957	2 908	..	..	..	..	27 388
2007-08	8 608	5 507	4 946	3 288	2 755	..	..	..	..	25 104
2006-07	7 833	5 062	4 988	2 924	2 814	..	..	..	..	23 621
2005-06	7 659	4 989	5 786	2 963	3 000	..	..	..	..	24 397
2004-05	7 202	5 488	6 531	3 490	2 959	..	..	..	..	25 670
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (g), (h), (i), (j)										
2008-09	187 531	175 451	82 577	52 581	27 221	10 073	4 449	6 026	..	545 909
2007-08	185 741	177 132	79 459	46 963	27 583	9 555	5 386	5 683	..	537 502
2006-07	191 858	180 188	81 320	46 411	30 180	10 447	5 031	6 123	..	551 558
2005-06	202 793	181 621	86 621	48 344	32 526	10 860	6 546	6 113	..	575 424
2004-05	207 605	182 844	85 392	51 379	31 441	11 654	6 890	5 923	..	583 128
Children's courts (i), (k), (l), (m), (n)										
2008-09	8 671	4 944	4 075	1 605	1 107	478	154	240	..	21 274
2007-08	8 404	5 333	3 888	1 591	1 148	368	97	147	..	20 976
2006-07	7 326	4 897	3 405	1 452	1 206	314	103	133	..	18 836
2005-06	6 761	4 547	3 587	738	1 169	357	300	93	..	17 552
2004-05	6 059	3 707	4 066	688	852	203	305	119	..	15 999

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (d), (i), (j), (m)										
2008-09	196 202	180 395	86 652	54 186	28 328	10 551	4 603	6 266	..	567 183
2007-08	194 145	182 465	83 347	48 554	28 731	9 923	5 483	5 830	..	558 478
2006-07	199 184	185 085	84 725	47 863	31 386	10 761	5 134	6 256	..	570 394
2005-06	209 554	186 168	90 208	49 082	33 695	11 217	6 846	6 206	..	592 976
2004-05	213 664	186 551	89 458	52 067	32 293	11 857	7 195	6 042	..	599 127
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2008-09	219 624	193 739	99 138	61 293	32 763	11 639	5 811	6 571	8 582	639 160
2007-08	216 201	194 637	93 984	53 973	32 842	10 967	6 532	6 110	9 540	624 786
2006-07	220 428	196 866	95 301	52 982	35 551	11 887	6 025	6 540	5 063	630 643
2005-06	230 395	197 829	101 457	54 563	37 898	12 422	8 001	6 536	6 158	655 259
2004-05	233 769	198 536	101 193	58 509	36 725	13 123	8 308	6 374	4 517	661 054
Family courts (b), (o)										
Appeal										
2008-09	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	380	404
2007-08	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	349	370
2006-07	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	328	345
2005-06	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	370	424
2004-05	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	419	489
Non-appeal										
2008-09	..	..	..	14 112	..	..	..	..	18 633	32 745
2007-08	..	..	..	13 990	..	..	..	..	20 276	34 266
2006-07	..	..	..	14 899	..	..	..	..	27 335	42 234
2005-06	..	..	..	15 651	..	..	..	..	35 137	50 788
2004-05	..	..	..	15 390	..	..	..	..	37 384	52 774

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total										
2008-09	..	..	..	14 136	..	..	..	..	19 013	33 149
2007-08	..	..	..	14 011	..	..	..	..	20 625	34 636
2006-07	..	..	..	14 916	..	..	..	..	27 663	42 579
2005-06	..	..	..	15 705	..	..	..	..	35 507	51 212
2004-05	..	..	..	15 460	..	..	..	..	37 803	53 263
Federal Magistrates Court (b), (o)										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 984	85 984
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 173	84 173
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 510	84 510
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81 145	81 145
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 392	80 392
Coronial										
Deaths reported (p), (q), (r)										
2008-09	6 297	6 513	3 745	1 770	2 009	556	350	322	..	21 562
2007-08	6 114	5 353	3 514	1 769	1 900	531	318	339	..	19 838
2006-07	5 673	5 070	3 219	1 622	1 880	562	347	299	..	18 672
2005-06	5 909	4 866	3 144	1 581	2 070	636	347	295	..	18 848
2004-05	5 533	4 616	3 043	1 445	4 024	612	315	319	..	19 907
Fires reported (s)										
2008-09	367	6	..	..	..	-	1 145	..	..	1 518
2007-08	424	2	..	..	..	1	978	..	..	1 405
2006-07	344	2	..	..	..	-	1 499	..	..	1 845
2005-06	317	1	..	..	..	-	941	..	..	1 259
2004-05	236	4	..	..	..	-	1 089	..	..	1 329

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total coroners' courts (incl. deaths and fires reported)										
2008-09	6 664	6 519	3 745	1 770	2 009	556	1 495	322	..	23 080
2007-08	6 538	5 355	3 514	1 769	1 900	532	1 296	339	..	21 243
2006-07	6 017	5 072	3 219	1 622	1 880	562	1 846	299	..	20 517
2005-06	6 226	4 867	3 144	1 581	2 070	636	1 288	295	..	20 107
2004-05	5 769	4 620	3 043	1 445	4 024	612	1 404	319	..	21 236
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts (t)										
2008-09	22 116	17 857	7 439	5 885	5 552	2 273	671	178	..	61 971
2007-08	21 799	17 056	7 322	5 581	5 146	2 095	635	162	..	59 796
2006-07	21 135	16 166	6 412	5 231	5 159	2 070	587	131	..	56 891
2005-06	20 868	15 644	6 089	5 072	4 937	2 101	589	146	..	55 446
2004-05	21 990	15 410	6 231	4 883	4 579	2 068	567	131	..	55 859

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Counting units for civil court lodgment data are based on: the number of cases (except in children's courts where, if more than one child can be involved in an application, the counting unit is the number of children involved); and the number of reported deaths (and, if relevant, reported fires) for coroners' courts. Unless otherwise noted, the following types of matters are excluded from the civil lodgment data reported in this collection: admissions matters (original applications to practice and mutual recognition matters); extraordinary driver's licence applications; cross-claims; directions; secondary processes — for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties (that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation); and *applications* for default judgments (because the application is a secondary process).
- (b) In the WA Family Court, the rules associated with filing documents changed on 1 July 2007 following the introduction of Child Related Proceedings Model. Mediation is required for applicants prior to filing child related applications which have led to a reduction in lodgments of Final Orders. The introduction on, 1 July 2006, of the Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court lodgment time series. The Family Court of WA does elements of Family Court of Australia and Federal Magistrates Court work, so direct comparisons need to be made with caution. In November 2003, a practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia requiring all divorce applications to be lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court. However, a small number of divorce applications were still lodged and processed in the Family Court of Australia. Tasmanian Supreme Court civil lodgment (finalisation and pending matters) data for 2004-05 to 2006-07 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes undertaken as part of the introduction of a new computer system.

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(c)	From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for civil appeals excludes single judge appeals. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons should be made with caution. In SA, from 2005-06, SA Supreme court data for civil appeals excludes Justices Act Appeals. These matters have been included in the SA Supreme court data for criminal appeals. In Victoria, these figures are made up of both Trial Division and Court of Appeal lodgments.									
(d)	SA Supreme court lodgment and finalisation data prior to 2006-07 included some admissions matters which are out of scope for this collection and ACT included such admissions in data up to 2004-05.									
(e)	Queensland Supreme Court data (non-appeal), and District court data (appeal and non-appeal) for 2004-05 and 2005-06 has been revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data, these issues have been addressed to bring the data extraction process into line with the Report's counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2004-05 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(f)	WA District Court civil lodgment data between 2004-05 and 2007-08 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These discrepancies have now been addressed to bring the data extraction process in line with the CADC counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2004-05 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(g)	Victorian data for the Magistrates' court, civil, include a proportion of lodgments from the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal.									
(h)	Prior to 2006-07, criminal injury compensation applications have been incorrectly included in lodgment and finalisation data for the WA magistrates court. Data relating to earlier reference periods have not been revised, and comparisons with prior years should be made with caution.									
(i)	In NSW, due to data limitations, lodgments for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data becomes available.									
(j)	In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal).									
(k)	NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court is based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application.									
(l)	Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. Data for the reference periods prior to 2004-05 includes some secondary processes in the count of care and protection cases lodged, finalised, and pending.									
(m)	WA children's court lodgments increased during 2006-07 following the introduction of the Department of Child Protection.									
(n)	Prior to 2006-07 the ACT Children's Civil Court counted all applications lodged for care and protection of a child not just the originating application on the child's file.									

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(o)	Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its Registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Magistrate Court divorce applications or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Magistrate Court matters. These are part of the 'free services' provided to the Federal Magistrates Court. Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the Federal Magistrates Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Magistrates Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Magistrates Court.									
(p)	Queensland Coroners Court data for 2005-06 has been revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed that some coronial cases had not been included in the count of lodgements, finalisations or pending cases. Data for the reference periods prior to 2005-06 may not include data for all coronial cases in Queensland Coroners Courts.									
(q)	In SA a new Coroners Act 2003 came into effect on 1 July 2005 which resulted in a decrease in the number of coronial lodgements in 2005-06 compared with earlier reference periods.									
(r)	The Victorian Coroners Court had a significant increase in lodgments during 2008-09 due to heat wave and bushfire related deaths and a general increase in the reporting of 'reportable deaths'.									
(s)	NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT report fires to the coroner in these jurisdictions. As of 1 December 2003 fires are no longer reported to the Coroner in Queensland.									
(t)	For 2006-07 and onwards, caveat matters and cases relating to accounts and commission have been excluded from the count of probate lodgements in NSW. These excluded matters would increase the total by 1 per cent, if included. This should be noted if making a comparison to any years before 2006-07.									

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

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

Table 7A.3

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Supreme courts										
2008-09	7	12	44	25	20	162	118	198	..	26
2007-08	8	13	46	26	21	145	123	185	..	26
2006-07	9	13	40	17	20	112	83	197	..	23
2005-06	9	12	43	21	23	114	89	182	..	24
2004-05	9	13	41	25	28	116	81	181	..	25
District/county courts										
2008-09	160	84	155	105	129	..	..	..	..	124
2007-08	152	90	164	114	103	..	..	..	..	124
2006-07	152	97	169	114	100	..	..	..	..	126
2005-06	149	100	174	117	95	..	..	..	..	127
2004-05	155	98	180	125	87	..	..	..	..	130
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	2 655	3 120	4 585	5 134	4 061	4 484	1 636	5 968	..	3 575
2007-08	2 647	2 949	4 514	4 901	4 272	11 598	1 736	5 506	..	3 667
2006-07	2 562	2 682	4 276	4 291	4 322	12 669	1 532	5 414	..	3 487
2005-06	2 606	2 555	4 378	3 936	4 485	12 861	1 793	5 442	..	3 476
2004-05	2 702	2 673	4 213	3 558	4 394	12 126	1 517	5 340	..	3 435
Children's courts										
2008-09	216	246	244	504	452	443	205	544	..	284
2007-08	178	304	258	509	466	394	182	448	..	288
2006-07	158	367	263	474	461	345	162	484	..	293
2005-06	159	219	256	422	415	339	174	462	..	246
2004-05	168	166	274	377	438	337	142	505	..	236

Table 7A.3

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	2 871	3 365	4 830	5 638	4 513	4 927	1 841	6 512	..	3 859
2007-08	2 825	3 254	4 773	5 410	4 738	11 992	1 917	5 954	..	3 956
2006-07	2 720	3 050	4 539	4 765	4 783	13 014	1 694	5 898	..	3 780
2005-06	2 766	2 774	4 634	4 358	4 899	13 200	1 966	5 904	..	3 722
2004-05	2 870	2 839	4 487	3 934	4 832	12 463	1 658	5 846	..	3 671
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2008-09	3 038	3 462	5 029	5 768	4 662	5 088	1 959	6 710	..	4 009
2007-08	2 985	3 357	4 982	5 549	4 863	12 136	2 041	6 139	..	4 106
2006-07	2 880	3 160	4 748	4 896	4 904	13 126	1 777	6 095	..	3 930
2005-06	2 923	2 887	4 851	4 496	5 017	13 314	2 055	6 086	..	3 873
2004-05	3 034	2 950	4 708	4 085	4 947	12 578	1 739	6 027	..	3 826

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

.. Not applicable.

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

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

Table 7A.4

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2008-09	201	132	171	143	95	217	347	138	..	206
2007-08	194	127	135	100	85	211	308	129	..	195
2006-07	196	130	135	105	86	229	265	134	..	176
2005-06	194	131	135	124	77	247	347	158	..	184
2004-05	192	130	132	148	95	261	339	163	..	179
District/county courts										
2008-09	131	116	116	180	180	..	..	..	..	127
2007-08	124	105	117	154	173	..	..	..	..	119
2006-07	114	98	121	141	179	..	..	..	..	113
2005-06	113	98	143	145	192	..	..	..	..	119
2004-05	107	109	166	175	191	..	..	..	..	127
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	2 663	3 270	1 899	2 386	1 689	2 013	1 279	2 718	..	2 522
2007-08	2 681	3 376	1 879	2 204	1 733	1 927	1 580	2 612	..	2 538
2006-07	2 799	3 488	1 968	2 230	1 915	2 125	1 495	2 881	..	2 645
2005-06	2 988	3 571	2 142	2 373	2 086	2 223	1 969	2 933	..	2 801
2004-05	3 085	3 647	2 164	2 571	2 034	2 405	2 100	2 907	..	2 879
Children's courts										
2008-09	123	92	94	73	69	96	44	108	..	98
2007-08	121	102	92	75	72	74	28	68	..	99
2006-07	107	95	82	70	77	64	31	63	..	90
2005-06	100	89	89	36	75	73	90	45	..	85
2004-05	90	74	103	34	55	42	93	58	..	79

Table 7A.4

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	2 786	3 363	1 992	2 458	1 757	2 109	1 323	2 827	..	2 621
2007-08	2 803	3 478	1 971	2 279	1 805	2 002	1 609	2 680	..	2 637
2006-07	2 906	3 583	2 050	2 300	1 992	2 189	1 526	2 943	..	2 735
2005-06	3 088	3 661	2 231	2 409	2 161	2 296	2 060	2 978	..	2 886
2004-05	3 175	3 721	2 267	2 605	2 089	2 447	2 193	2 965	..	2 958
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2008-09	3 119	3 611	2 279	2 781	2 032	2 327	1 671	2 964	..	2 953
2007-08	3 121	3 710	2 223	2 533	2 063	2 212	1 917	2 808	..	2 950
2006-07	3 216	3 811	2 306	2 546	2 256	2 418	1 791	3 077	..	3 024
2005-06	3 395	3 890	2 509	2 678	2 430	2 543	2 407	3 136	..	3 190
2004-05	3 474	3 960	2 564	2 927	2 376	2 708	2 532	3 128	..	3 264

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

.. Not applicable.

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

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

Table 7A.5

Table 7A.5 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Supreme courts										
Appeal (b)										
2008-09	449	493	397	294	249	24	89	21	..	2 016
2007-08	402	465	399	339	276	20	73	30	..	2 004
2006-07	476	443	352	235	270	41	66	33	..	1 916
2005-06	507	426	370	210	335	16	61	35	..	1 960
2004-05	578	459	455	230	333	24	50	30	..	2 159
Non-appeal (c)										
2008-09	126	245	1 525	255	78	770	265	371	..	3 635
2007-08	129	200	1 538	234	57	551	224	321	..	3 254
2006-07	108	245	1 354	198	97	565	185	388	..	3 140
2005-06	100	182	1 203	202	102	542	193	383	..	2 907
2004-05	128	166	973	220	88	525	152	371	..	2 623
Total										
2008-09	575	738	1 922	549	327	794	354	392	..	5 651
2007-08	531	665	1 937	573	333	571	297	351	..	5 258
2006-07	584	688	1 706	433	367	606	251	421	..	5 056
2005-06	607	608	1 573	412	437	558	254	418	..	4 867
2004-05	706	625	1 428	450	421	549	202	401	..	4 782
District/county courts (d), (e)										
Appeal (f), (g)										
2008-09	7 710	2 099	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 261
2007-08	7 214	2 111	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 641
2006-07	6 656	2 169	294	9 119
2005-06	6 305	2 039	346	8 690
2004-05	6 509	2 238	346	9 093

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Table 7A.5

Table 7A.5 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal (h)										
2008-09	3 484	2 250	6 328	2 933	1 768	..	..	..	..	16 763
2007-08	3 419	2 410	6 836	2 710	1 725	..	..	..	..	17 100
2006-07	3 081	2 262	6 393	2 685	1 466	..	..	..	..	15 887
2005-06	3 356	2 284	6 656	2 630	1 306	..	..	..	..	16 232
2004-05	3 426	2 323	5 833	2 690	1 286	..	..	..	..	15 558
Total										
2008-09	11 194	4 349	6 780	2 933	1 768	..	..	..	..	27 024
2007-08	10 633	4 521	7 152	2 710	1 725	..	..	..	..	26 741
2006-07	9 737	4 431	6 687	2 685	1 466	..	..	..	..	25 006
2005-06	9 661	4 323	7 002	2 630	1 306	..	..	..	..	24 922
2004-05	9 935	4 561	6 179	2 690	1 286	..	..	..	..	24 651
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (i), (j), (k)										
2008-09	187 266	172 896	200 425	116 714	66 510	28 060	5 707	12 714	..	790 292
2007-08	178 481	156 337	187 445	114 687	74 824	59 293	5 654	11 685	..	788 406
2006-07	175 039	130 230	175 722	97 675	70 945	52 123	5 465	11 363	..	718 562
2005-06	178 655	125 432	169 980	86 563	69 412	45 156	6 776	11 343	..	693 317
2004-05	178 055	130 672	158 027	78 124	57 326	49 763	5 497	11 308	..	668 772
Children's courts (d), (e)										
2008-09	15 426	13 960	11 008	11 156	7 379	2 012	621	1 178	..	62 740
2007-08	12 080	17 443	10 934	11 935	7 559	1 613	611	932	..	63 107
2006-07	10 623	17 299	11 045	10 781	7 034	1 312	524	1 195	..	59 813
2005-06	10 740	9 349	10 326	8 581	6 628	1 318	546	1 131	..	48 619
2004-05	11 473	8 014	10 466	8 223	5 765	1 330	479	1 189	..	46 939

Table 7A.5

Table 7A.5 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (b), (i), (j), (k)										
2008-09	202 692	186 856	211 433	127 870	73 889	30 072	6 328	13 892	..	853 032
2007-08	190 561	173 780	198 379	126 622	82 383	60 906	6 265	12 617	..	851 513
2006-07	185 662	147 529	186 767	108 456	77 979	53 435	5 989	12 558	..	778 375
2005-06	189 395	134 781	180 306	95 144	76 040	46 474	7 322	12 474	..	741 936
2004-05	189 528	138 686	168 493	86 347	63 091	51 093	5 976	12 497	..	715 711
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2008-09	214 461	191 943	220 135	131 352	75 984	30 866	6 682	14 284	..	885 707
2007-08	201 725	178 966	207 468	129 905	84 441	61 477	6 562	12 968	..	883 512
2006-07	195 983	152 648	195 160	111 574	79 812	54 041	6 240	12 979	..	808 437
2005-06	199 663	139 712	188 881	98 186	77 783	47 032	7 576	12 892	..	771 725
2004-05	200 169	143 872	176 100	89 487	64 798	51 642	6 178	12 898	..	745 144
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems (l), (m), (n)										
2008-09	..	916 745	491 079	254 972	180 520	..	..	..	..	1 843 316
2007-08	..	938 269	458 985	249 814	166 699	..	..	..	..	1 813 767
2006-07	..	683 972	427 481	164 989	145 787	..	..	..	..	1 422 229
2005-06	..	614 367	398 583	208 276	124 301	..	..	..	..	1 345 527
2004-05	..	589 512	366 367	184 612	92 844	..	..	..	..	1 233 335

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) The counting unit for finalisations is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.1). A criminal matter is considered finalised at the date on which all charges laid against a defendant are regarded as formally completed by the court and the matter ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court.

(b) From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes single judge appeals from the Magistrates Court criminal jurisdiction. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution. From 2005-06, SA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes Justices Act Appeals, which are normally heard in the civil jurisdiction. In Victoria, compared with previous years, the appeal finalisations have increased due to a change in case management systems.

Table 7A.5

Table 7A.5 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(c)	Supreme Court civil files in Queensland are now managed by a computerised case management system. There has been no extrapolation of civil data from 2007-08 onwards. The volume and turnover of criminal trial matters in Victoria has increased the number of matters pending because of the complexity of some trial matters.									
(d)	In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court matters in the magistrates' court will lead to a slight over-estimation of the magistrates' court total and an under-estimation in the district court total.									
(e)	In NSW, Victoria and Queensland the criminal jurisdiction of the district/county courts can hear appeals. Appeals are not heard in this jurisdiction in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the Supreme courts in SA and WA. There is no district court in Tasmania, the ACT, the NT or the Australian courts.									
(f)	Queensland District Court criminal appeal files are now managed by a computerised case management system. There has been no extrapolation of data since 2007-08.									
(g)	Queensland District Court criminal appeal data for 2004-05 and 2005-06 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These issues have been addressed to bring the data extraction process into line with the CADC counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2004-05 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(h)	Data for the reference periods prior to 2005-06 includes some secondary processes in the count of defendants lodged, finalised and pending.									
(i)	In Tasmania, the introduction of the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service (MPES) and the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005 means that all infringement notice penalties (including local council parking meters) that were once enforced via the court are now collected by MPES. This has removed virtually all minor traffic matters from the jurisdiction of the court. This has resulted in a substantial decrease in the number of lodgments and finalisations in the Magistrates Court in 2008-09.									
(j)	Excludes finalisations data for committals heard in the children's court (except Queensland and the NT which include cases finalised by committal).									
(k)	In NSW, due to data limitations, finalisations for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data becomes available.									
(l)	Finalisations include unpaid infringement notices but exclude unpaid court fines.									
(m)	The increase in Victorian electronic infringement and enforcement system (EIES) finalisations in 2006-07 was largely due to the transfer of infringement notices for 17 year olds from PERIN (EIES) to the Children's court.									
(n)	WA Electronic infringement and enforcement system finalisation data include all adjudicated finalisations except those where a time to pay arrangement has been entered into, but is not yet complete.									

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b), (c), (d)										
Appeal (e)										
2008-09	877	378	252	162	119	93	57	121	930	2 989
2007-08	884	352	266	185	153	114	50	106	1 635	3 745
2006-07	935	423	267	313	107	111	47	127	1 530	3 860
2005-06	1 018	362	247	296	164	139	67	140	1 345	3 778
2004-05	1 058	314	282	264	77	165	93	177	1 177	3 607
Non-appeal (f), (g), (h)										
2008-09	13 996	7 928	6 270	2 580	1 373	981	1 069	203	7 845	42 245
2007-08	13 289	7 642	5 440	2 101	1 232	955	853	209	7 347	39 068
2006-07	13 383	7 367	5 167	2 546	1 153	1 104	1 003	181	3 808	35 712
2005-06	12 620	5 296	5 106	2 175	1 334	1 172	986	193	5 171	34 053
2004-05	11 384	5 856	5 919	2 234	855	1 334	1 302	206	3 112	32 202
Total										
2008-09	14 873	8 306	6 522	2 742	1 492	1 074	1 126	324	8 775	45 234
2007-08	14 173	7 994	5 706	2 286	1 385	1 069	903	315	8 982	42 813
2006-07	14 318	7 790	5 434	2 859	1 260	1 215	1 050	308	5 338	39 572
2005-06	13 638	5 658	5 353	2 471	1 498	1 311	1 053	333	6 516	37 831
2004-05	12 442	6 170	6 201	2 498	932	1 499	1 395	383	4 289	35 809
District/county courts (i), (j)										
Appeal										
2008-09	122	120	146	82	27	..	..	..	..	497
2007-08	86	114	76	117	38	..	..	..	..	431
2006-07	71	159	84	114	58	..	..	..	..	486
2005-06	72	159	128	117	79	..	..	..	..	555
2004-05	45	183	130	149	64	..	..	..	..	571

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal										
2008-09	8 513	5 561	5 156	4 159	2 706	..	..	..	..	26 095
2007-08	8 444	5 340	4 715	3 685	3 024	..	..	..	..	25 208
2006-07	8 569	4 814	6 034	3 583	3 098	..	..	..	..	26 098
2005-06	8 380	5 901	6 779	3 959	3 125	..	..	..	..	28 144
2004-05	8 254	8 181	7 796	3 770	2 963	..	..	..	..	30 964
Total										
2008-09	8 635	5 681	5 302	4 241	2 733	..	..	..	..	26 592
2007-08	8 530	5 454	4 791	3 802	3 062	..	..	..	..	25 639
2006-07	8 640	4 973	6 118	3 697	3 156	..	..	..	..	26 584
2005-06	8 452	6 060	6 907	4 076	3 204	..	..	..	..	28 699
2004-05	8 299	8 364	7 926	3 919	3 027	..	..	..	..	31 535
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (k), (l), (m), (n)										
2008-09	171 101	174 474	82 340	46 351	27 088	9 985	5 544	5 291	..	522 174
2007-08	173 657	176 431	81 584	46 023	30 103	10 120	4 969	5 721	..	528 608
2006-07	181 521	184 052	86 930	50 277	29 636	10 978	5 633	5 751	..	554 778
2005-06	189 038	184 193	85 946	47 221	31 907	11 195	6 950	5 918	..	562 368
2004-05	183 473	181 229	86 568	50 508	24 818	11 735	7 059	5 249	..	550 639
Children's courts (m), (o), (p)										
2008-09	7 468	4 504	4 156	1 469	1 142	337	134	229	..	19 439
2007-08	7 296	4 750	3 627	1 571	1 134	354	87	142	..	18 961
2006-07	6 858	4 280	3 417	1 228	1 228	315	144	150	..	17 620
2005-06	6 621	3 746	3 545	800	1 160	327	283	138	..	16 620
2004-05	5 810	3 459	3 876	671	888	184	269	148	..	15 305

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (k), (m), (n), (p)										
2008-09	178 569	178 978	86 496	47 820	28 230	10 322	5 678	5 520	..	541 613
2007-08	180 953	181 181	85 211	47 594	31 237	10 474	5 056	5 863	..	547 569
2006-07	188 379	188 332	90 347	51 505	30 864	11 293	5 777	5 901	..	572 398
2005-06	195 659	187 939	89 491	48 021	33 067	11 522	7 233	6 056	..	578 988
2004-05	189 283	184 688	90 444	51 179	25 706	11 919	7 328	5 397	..	565 944
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2008-09	202 077	192 965	98 320	54 803	32 455	11 396	6 804	5 844	8 775	613 439
2007-08	203 656	194 629	95 708	53 682	35 684	11 543	5 959	6 178	8 982	616 021
2006-07	211 337	201 095	101 899	58 061	35 280	12 508	6 827	6 209	5 338	638 554
2005-06	217 749	199 657	101 751	54 568	37 769	12 833	8 286	6 389	6 516	645 518
2004-05	210 024	199 222	104 571	57 596	29 665	13 418	8 723	5 780	4 289	633 288
Family courts (b), (q)										
Appeal										
2008-09	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	361	387
2007-08	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	318	346
2006-07	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	379	394
2005-06	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	292	325
2004-05	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	371	406
Non-appeal										
2008-09	..	..	..	12 848	..	..	..	..	19 786	32 634
2007-08	..	..	..	12 804	..	..	..	..	23 759	36 563
2006-07	..	..	..	10 702	..	..	..	..	30 918	41 620
2005-06	..	..	..	13 537	..	..	..	..	37 664	51 201
2004-05	..	..	..	12 597	..	..	..	..	41 455	54 052

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total										
2008-09	..	..	..	12 874	..	..	..	..	20 147	33 021
2007-08	..	..	..	12 832	..	..	..	..	24 077	36 909
2006-07	..	..	..	10 717	..	..	..	..	31 297	42 014
2005-06	..	..	..	13 570	..	..	..	..	37 956	51 526
2004-05	..	..	..	12 632	..	..	..	..	41 826	54 458
Federal Magistrates Court (b), (q)										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 952	85 952
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 689	82 689
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 000	80 000
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 665	80 665
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77 348	77 348
Coroners' courts (r), (s), (t)										
2008-09	6 566	3 978	3 657	1 739	2 010	498	1 486	252	..	20 186
2007-08	6 359	4 212	3 656	1 641	1 776	549	1 330	327	..	19 850
2006-07	5 500	4 843	3 149	1 302	1 901	532	1 814	261	..	19 302
2005-06	5 127	4 556	2 823	1 259	2 239	669	1 237	311	..	18 221
2004-05	4 705	4 321	2 970	1 051	3 400	610	1 398	335	..	18 790

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) The counting unit for finalisations is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.2). In general a civil case is considered finalised at the date on which all matters pertaining to a file are regarded as formally completed by the court and the file ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court. In the civil jurisdiction, (with the exception of appeals heard in the Supreme and District courts, the Federal Court of Australia, and all matters finalised in the Family court of Australia), cases may be deemed finalised if there is no action on a file for more than 12 months. From 2007-08, Family Court of WA has deemed rule applied for cases deemed to have been finalised if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months. Tasmanian Supreme Court civil lodgment (finalisation and pending matters) data for 2003-04 to 2006-07 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes undertaken as part of the introduction of a new computer system.

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(b)	For the WA Family Court, the introduction of a management review process for cases inactive for more than 12 months and an increase in Consent Orders being made has resulted in the overall increase in finalisations of family law cases for 2007-08. The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court lodgment time series. The Family Court of WA does elements of Family Court of Australia and Federal Magistrates Court work, so direct comparisons need to be made with caution. In November 2003, a practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia requiring all divorce applications to be lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court. However, a small number of divorce applications were still lodged and processed in the Family Court of Australia.									
(c)	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.									
(d)	SA Supreme court: 2005-06 was the first year that a deeming rule for finalisations was applied.									
(e)	From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes single judge appeals from the Magistrates Court criminal jurisdiction. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution. While the number of civil finalisations has decreased for WA in 2007-08, the number of finalisations in 2006-07 was significantly higher than usual due to a data integrity project conducted that year. SA Supreme court 2005-06 civil appeal finalisations exclude Justices Act Appeals.									
(f)	Queensland Supreme Court non-appeal civil data for 2004-05 and 2005-06 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data, these issues have been addressed to bring the data extraction process into line with the CADC counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2004-05 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(g)	SA Supreme court lodgment and finalisation data prior to 2006-07 included some admissions matters which are out of scope for this collection and ACT included such admissions in data up to 2004-05.									
(h)	Queensland Supreme Court civil files are now managed by a computerised case management system. There has been no extrapolation of civil data from 2007-08 onwards.									
(i)	Queensland District Court civil files are now managed by a computerised case management system. There has been no extrapolation of civil data from 2007-08 onwards.									
(j)	Queensland District Court civil data for 2004-05 and 2005-06 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data, these issues have been addressed to bring the data extraction process into line with the CADC counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2004-05 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(k)	Victorian data for the Magistrates' court, civil, include a proportion of finalisations from the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. (Victorian data for the Magistrates' court in 2006-07 included 72 615 finalisations in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal.) In Victoria, applications for an intervention order in the children's court have been reported under magistrates' court finalisations.									
(l)	WA, Magistrates, civil, finalisations: prior to 2006-07 criminal injury compensation applications have been incorrectly included in lodgment and finalisation data. Data for prior years have not been revised, therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution.									

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(m)	In NSW, due to data limitations, finalisations for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data becomes available.									
(n)	In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal).									
(o)	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. Data for the reference periods prior to 2004-05 includes some secondary processes in the count of care and protection cases lodged, finalised, and pending.									
(p)	ACT Children's court: care and protection finalisations - since 2006-07 the ACT has counted only the initial application on the case and the finalisation of that application in accordance with counting rules. In earlier years all applications were counted and care should be taken with comparisons.									
(q)	Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Magistrates Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Magistrates Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court. The Family Court of Australia does not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months as this is not consistent with its case management practices.									
(r)	NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT include data on the finalisation of reported fires. Queensland included this data until 1 December 2003.									
(s)	Data for the reference periods prior to 2005-06 may not include data for all coronial cases in Queensland Coroners Courts.									
(t)	The unforeseen increase in lodgments due to 2009 Victorian bushfires and heat related deaths impacted on the ability to finalise cases in the Victorian Coroners Court.									

na Not available. . . Not applicable.

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

Table 7A.7

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Supreme courts										
2008-09	8	14	44	25	20	159	102	177	..	26
2007-08	8	13	46	27	21	115	87	161	..	25
2006-07	9	13	41	21	23	123	75	198	..	24
2005-06	9	12	39	20	28	114	76	201	..	24
2004-05	10	12	36	23	27	113	62	197	..	24
District/county courts										
2008-09	159	81	156	133	110	..	..	..	..	125
2007-08	154	86	169	127	108	..	..	..	..	126
2006-07	142	86	162	129	93	..	..	..	..	120
2005-06	142	85	173	129	84	..	..	..	..	121
2004-05	148	91	157	135	83	..	..	..	..	122
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	2 660	3 223	4 608	5 295	4 126	5 609	1 641	5 735	..	3 651
2007-08	2 577	2 980	4 433	5 382	4 700	11 960	1 659	5 371	..	3 722
2006-07	2 554	2 521	4 253	4 694	4 502	10 601	1 624	5 346	..	3 446
2005-06	2 633	2 466	4 203	4 249	4 451	9 244	2 039	5 443	..	3 375
2004-05	2 646	2 606	4 005	3 909	3 709	10 268	1 675	5 549	..	3 302
Children's courts										
2008-09	219	260	253	506	458	402	179	531	..	290
2007-08	174	332	259	560	475	325	179	428	..	298
2006-07	155	335	267	518	446	267	156	562	..	287
2005-06	158	184	255	421	425	270	164	543	..	237
2004-05	171	160	265	411	373	274	146	583	..	232

Table 7A.7

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	2 879	3 483	4 861	5 802	4 584	6 011	1 819	6 267	..	3 941
2007-08	2 751	3 313	4 692	5 942	5 175	12 285	1 838	5 799	..	4 020
2006-07	2 708	2 856	4 520	5 212	4 949	10 868	1 780	5 908	..	3 733
2005-06	2 791	2 650	4 459	4 670	4 876	9 514	2 203	5 985	..	3 611
2004-05	2 817	2 766	4 270	4 320	4 082	10 542	1 821	6 132	..	3 534
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2008-09	3 046	3 578	5 061	5 960	4 714	6 170	1 921	6 443	..	4 092
2007-08	2 912	3 411	4 907	6 097	5 304	12 400	1 925	5 961	..	4 171
2006-07	2 859	2 955	4 723	5 362	5 065	10 991	1 855	6 106	..	3 877
2005-06	2 942	2 747	4 671	4 819	4 988	9 628	2 279	6 186	..	3 756
2004-05	2 975	2 869	4 463	4 477	4 193	10 656	1 883	6 329	..	3 679
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2008-09	..	17 088	11 290	11 568	11 198	..	..	..	..	8 517
2007-08	..	17 885	10 855	11 724	10 472	..	..	..	..	8 563
2006-07	..	13 241	10 346	7 928	9 252	..	..	..	..	6 821
2005-06	..	12 081	9 857	10 223	7 971	..	..	..	..	6 549
2004-05	..	11 757	9 285	9 236	6 007	..	..	..	..	6 090

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 7A.7

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
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Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table AA.2. Historical rates in this table / figure may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 7A.8

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2008-09	211	155	150	124	93	215	324	146	..	209
2007-08	205	152	135	107	87	216	265	145	..	202
2006-07	209	151	132	137	80	247	312	145	..	190
2005-06	201	111	132	121	96	268	317	160	..	184
2004-05	185	123	157	125	60	309	425	188	..	177
District/county courts										
2008-09	123	106	122	192	170	..	..	..	..	123
2007-08	123	104	113	178	192	..	..	..	..	121
2006-07	126	96	148	178	200	..	..	..	..	127
2005-06	125	119	171	200	205	..	..	..	..	140
2004-05	123	167	201	196	196	..	..	..	..	156
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	2 430	3 252	1 893	2 103	1 680	1 996	1 594	2 387	..	2 413
2007-08	2 507	3 363	1 929	2 160	1 891	2 041	1 458	2 630	..	2 496
2006-07	2 648	3 563	2 104	2 416	1 881	2 233	1 674	2 706	..	2 661
2005-06	2 786	3 622	2 125	2 318	2 046	2 292	2 091	2 840	..	2 737
2004-05	2 727	3 614	2 194	2 527	1 606	2 421	2 151	2 576	..	2 719
Children's courts										
2008-09	106	84	96	67	71	67	39	103	..	90
2007-08	105	91	86	74	71	71	26	65	..	90
2006-07	100	83	83	59	78	64	43	71	..	85
2005-06	98	74	88	39	74	67	85	66	..	81
2004-05	86	69	98	34	57	38	82	73	..	76

Table 7A.8

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	2 536	3 336	1 989	2 170	1 751	2 063	1 632	2 490	..	2 502
2007-08	2 612	3 454	2 015	2 234	1 962	2 113	1 483	2 695	..	2 585
2006-07	2 748	3 646	2 187	2 475	1 959	2 297	1 717	2 776	..	2 745
2005-06	2 883	3 696	2 213	2 357	2 121	2 359	2 176	2 906	..	2 818
2004-05	2 813	3 683	2 292	2 561	1 663	2 459	2 233	2 648	..	2 794
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2008-09	2 870	3 597	2 260	2 486	2 013	2 278	1 956	2 636	..	2 834
2007-08	2 940	3 710	2 264	2 519	2 242	2 328	1 748	2 840	..	2 908
2006-07	3 083	3 893	2 466	2 790	2 239	2 544	2 029	2 921	..	3 062
2005-06	3 209	3 926	2 516	2 678	2 422	2 627	2 493	3 066	..	3 142
2004-05	3 121	3 973	2 650	2 882	1 919	2 769	2 658	2 836	..	3 127
Family courts										
2008-09	..	..	..	799	..	..	..	..	93	153
2007-08	..	..	..	806	..	..	..	..	114	174
2006-07	..	..	..	680	..	..	..	..	150	201
2005-06	..	..	..	870	..	..	..	..	185	251
2004-05	..	..	..	817	..	..	..	..	207	269
Federal Magistrates Court										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	397
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	390
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	384
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	393
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	382

Table 7A.8

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

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Coroners' courts										
2008-09	93	74	84	79	125	100	427	114	..	93
2007-08	92	80	86	77	112	111	390	150	..	94
2006-07	80	94	76	63	121	108	539	123	..	93
2005-06	76	90	70	62	144	137	372	149	..	89
2004-05	70	86	75	53	220	126	426	164	..	93

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

na Not available. ... Not applicable.

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

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

Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax (a)										
Supreme courts (b), (c), (d), (e)										
2008-09	15 176	21 061	12 255	11 096	8 608	6 082	4 615	7 326	..	86 218
2007-08	14 996	17 875	12 005	12 013	7 953	5 736	3 727	8 473	..	82 779
2006-07	14 230	19 882	10 878	9 678	7 107	6 020	3 374	8 319	..	79 489
2005-06	15 541	15 971	8 724	11 172	6 416	6 428	3 462	8 324	..	76 039
2004-05	17 594	15 281	9 611	8 522	6 876	5 585	3 827	8 252	..	75 548
District/county courts (c), (d), (f), (g)										
2008-09	68 964	64 543	33 558	26 268	15 992	..	..	..	..	209 325
2007-08	68 914	61 041	29 839	25 322	13 964	..	..	..	..	199 080
2006-07	66 018	56 045	29 116	23 176	13 112	..	..	..	..	187 468
2005-06	64 336	48 560	29 366	23 333	14 318	..	..	..	..	179 914
2004-05	61 772	51 478	31 167	18 959	13 255	..	..	..	..	176 631
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	101 457	64 571	67 356	60 383	28 318	8 202	7 757	8 896	..	346 941
2007-08	103 647	60 654	62 020	60 372	27 302	8 460	5 264	8 768	..	336 487
2006-07	109 793	53 468	60 078	55 788	27 620	8 806	4 710	8 175	..	328 438
2005-06	111 874	50 978	57 656	52 711	26 709	8 332	4 500	7 432	..	320 192
2004-05	114 553	48 774	56 752	39 127	27 591	8 350	4 668	8 412	..	308 228
Children's courts (f)										
2008-09	12 152	1 805	7 043	4 874	3 267	585	1 239	845	..	31 811
2007-08	10 456	1 571	7 009	4 446	3 098	599	1 109	981	..	29 268
2006-07	10 828	1 296	7 116	3 940	3 138	633	896	1 239	..	29 086
2005-06	9 327	1 363	7 033	3 686	3 215	519	935	540	..	26 618
2004-05	9 632	1 195	6 391	6 137	2 990	510	975	612	..	28 442

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Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (f)										
2008-09	113 610	66 376	74 399	65 257	31 585	8 787	8 996	9 742	..	378 752
2007-08	114 103	62 226	69 029	64 817	30 400	9 059	6 373	9 748	..	365 755
2006-07	120 620	54 764	67 194	59 728	30 759	9 439	5 606	9 414	..	357 524
2005-06	121 201	52 341	64 689	56 397	29 924	8 851	5 435	7 972	..	346 810
2004-05	124 185	49 969	63 143	45 264	30 581	8 859	5 643	9 025	..	336 670
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2008-09	197 749	151 980	120 212	102 620	56 185	14 869	13 611	17 067	..	674 295
2007-08	198 013	141 142	110 874	102 153	52 317	14 795	10 099	18 221	..	647 614
2006-07	200 868	130 692	107 189	92 582	50 978	15 458	8 980	17 733	..	624 481
2005-06	201 078	116 873	102 780	90 902	50 659	15 279	8 897	16 296	..	602 763
2004-05	203 550	116 728	103 921	72 745	50 713	14 444	9 470	17 277	..	588 849
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems (c)										
2008-09	..	2 126	14 443	8 086	6 236	..	..	..	..	30 891
2007-08	..	2 247	11 055	8 052	6 718	..	..	..	..	28 071
2006-07	..	2 013	11 558	7 045	5 095	..	..	..	..	25 711
2005-06	..	2 219	10 704	6 356	4 490	..	..	..	..	23 769
2004-05	..	2 731	11 171	4 395	4 466	..	..	..	..	22 763
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts (b), (c), (d), (e)										
2008-09	15 851	21 717	12 563	11 096	8 936	6 196	4 615	7 504	..	88 476
2007-08	15 481	18 447	12 380	12 013	8 243	5 845	3 727	8 655	..	84 790
2006-07	14 694	20 365	11 190	9 678	7 389	6 132	3 374	8 502	..	81 323
2005-06	16 013	16 140	8 969	11 172	6 669	6 537	3 462	8 514	..	77 476
2004-05	18 126	15 643	9 897	8 522	7 132	5 662	3 827	8 395	..	77 203

Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
District/county courts (c), (d), (f), (g)										
2008-09	71 325	65 638	34 409	26 268	16 555	..	..	..	..	214 195
2007-08	70 492	62 028	30 564	25 322	14 456	..	..	..	..	202 861
2006-07	67 777	56 969	29 889	23 176	13 613	..	..	..	..	191 425
2005-06	66 100	49 411	30 129	23 333	14 896	..	..	..	..	183 868
2004-05	63 542	52 326	32 006	18 959	13 780	..	..	..	..	180 613
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	105 924	66 339	69 324	60 383	29 326	8 371	7 757	9 165	..	356 589
2007-08	107 294	62 417	63 817	60 372	28 310	8 623	5 264	9 030	..	345 127
2006-07	113 388	55 123	61 873	55 788	28 697	8 976	4 710	8 429	..	336 983
2005-06	115 513	52 577	59 341	52 711	27 795	8 504	4 500	7 669	..	328 611
2004-05	118 370	50 311	58 373	39 127	28 600	8 496	4 668	8 666	..	316 612
Children's courts (f)										
2008-09	12 634	1 857	7 229	4 874	3 391	600	1 239	871	..	32 696
2007-08	10 828	1 616	7 246	4 446	3 218	613	1 109	1 010	..	30 085
2006-07	11 200	1 337	7 300	3 940	3 282	648	896	1 278	..	29 881
2005-06	9 683	1 409	7 214	3 686	3 348	533	935	557	..	27 363
2004-05	9 956	1 240	6 564	6 137	3 115	519	975	630	..	29 136
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (f)										
2008-09	118 558	68 196	76 553	65 257	32 717	8 971	8 996	10 036	..	389 285
2007-08	118 122	64 033	71 063	64 817	31 528	9 236	6 373	10 040	..	375 212
2006-07	124 589	56 459	69 173	59 728	31 978	9 624	5 606	9 707	..	366 864
2005-06	125 196	53 986	66 555	56 397	31 143	9 037	5 435	8 227	..	355 975
2004-05	128 326	51 552	64 936	45 264	31 714	9 016	5 643	9 296	..	345 747

Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2008-09	205 734	155 550	123 525	102 620	58 208	15 167	13 611	17 540	..	691 956
2007-08	204 095	144 507	114 007	102 153	54 227	15 081	10 099	18 695	..	662 864
2006-07	207 060	133 793	110 252	92 582	52 980	15 755	8 980	18 209	..	639 612
2005-06	207 309	119 537	105 652	90 902	52 707	15 574	8 897	16 740	..	617 318
2004-05	209 994	119 520	106 839	72 745	52 626	14 677	9 470	17 692	..	603 564
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems (c)										
2008-09	..	2 215	14 790	8 086	6 420	..	..	..	..	31 511
2007-08	..	2 335	11 378	8 052	6 925	..	..	..	..	28 690
2006-07	..	2 104	11 803	7 045	5 259	..	..	..	..	26 210
2005-06	..	2 321	10 925	6 356	4 639	..	..	..	..	24 242
2004-05	..	2 833	11 387	4 395	4 601	..	..	..	..	23 216

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.
- (b) Queensland Supreme Court Judicial staff FTE and expenditure data for 2006-07 has been calculated using a revised methodology to address an issue associated with the allocation of the FTE and expenditure data between the criminal and civil jurisdictions of the Supreme Court. Data for the reference periods prior to 2006-07 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis. Data may not be comparable for any year before 2008-09.
- (c) The methodology used to calculate expenses in relation to the Judicial Pension Scheme has been amended in this report. For current judicial officers on unfunded or partially funded superannuation schemes, the expenses are deemed to be 40% of the total applicable salary cost. Salary costs are determined to include the base salary for each judicial officer as well as long service leave expenses incurred, but exclude non salary remuneration such as vehicle costs and allowances, communication allowances, fringe benefits tax etc. A proportion of judges in Tasmania are in fully funded superannuation schemes. Increased expenditure in 2007-08 for the WA Electronic Court is due to additional costs incurred relating to the increase in infringement recovery.
- (d) SA Supreme and District court FTE and expenditure data for 2006-07 have been calculated using a revised methodology, based on work effort, to determine the allocation between Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions. The impact is a more accurate allocation compared to previous years. It is reasonable that movements from previous results can be partly attributed to this new methodology, noting that any such movements should be considered a correction of previous year allocations.

Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(e)	Tasmanian Supreme court criminal expenditure: In 2005-06 apportioning of resources to Criminal/Civil changed from 60/40 per cent to 65/35 per cent which reflects actual shift in sitting times.									
(f)	In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court expenditure in the magistrates' court will lead to a slight overestimation of the magistrates' court total and an underestimation in the district court total.									
(g)	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.									

na Not available .. Not applicable.

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2009, Cat. no. 5206.0*. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax (a)										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)										
2008-09	61 896	28 859	18 210	23 609	8 886	3 772	4 733	4 661	102 875	257 501
2007-08	63 005	29 387	16 118	26 685	9 309	3 563	4 084	5 477	110 870	268 499
2006-07	67 884	28 626	17 655	24 046	10 529	3 644	4 244	5 366	99 630	261 623
2005-06	67 898	30 258	16 600	24 762	11 654	3 798	4 321	5 317	92 581	257 190
2004-05	68 675	30 373	16 054	20 502	12 268	3 972	4 769	5 462	96 306	258 381
District/county courts (c), (f)										
2008-09	29 319	25 329	10 248	20 274	8 693	..	..	..	..	93 863
2007-08	29 869	24 353	8 987	19 160	9 054	..	..	..	..	91 423
2006-07	29 916	24 289	9 217	16 177	9 288	..	..	..	..	88 888
2005-06	30 476	27 977	9 315	16 090	8 699	..	..	..	..	92 557
2004-05	37 433	29 194	8 663	16 317	8 874	..	..	..	..	100 481
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (g), (h)										
2008-09	57 088	41 977	24 413	14 019	11 342	1 851	5 459	4 169	..	160 319
2007-08	60 656	39 897	26 354	15 961	11 576	1 789	5 748	4 195	..	166 175
2006-07	65 527	36 046	27 626	16 836	13 137	1 875	5 020	4 299	..	170 366
2005-06	68 625	34 951	26 977	17 395	12 949	1 770	4 596	5 405	..	172 669
2004-05	71 901	33 281	26 766	18 756	13 681	1 766	4 757	6 118	..	177 025
Children's courts (i)										
2008-09	8 986	7 222	4 308	857	914	20	588	208	..	23 104
2007-08	8 503	6 289	4 315	840	861	20	577	84	..	21 490
2006-07	7 892	5 177	4 402	592	733	13	375	133	..	19 317
2005-06	6 960	5 588	4 417	452	741	-	377	135	..	18 669
2004-05	5 319	4 788	4 096	679	690	-	391	155	..	16 118

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Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (g), (h), (i)										
2008-09	66 073	49 199	28 721	14 877	12 256	1 871	6 048	4 378	..	183 423
2007-08	69 159	46 186	30 669	16 801	12 437	1 809	6 325	4 279	..	187 665
2006-07	73 419	41 223	32 029	17 428	13 870	1 888	5 394	4 433	..	189 684
2005-06	75 585	40 538	31 394	17 847	13 690	1 770	4 973	5 540	..	191 338
2004-05	77 220	38 070	30 862	19 435	14 370	1 766	5 148	6 273	..	193 144
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2008-09	157 289	103 387	57 179	58 760	29 834	5 643	10 781	9 039	102 875	534 786
2007-08	162 033	99 926	55 774	62 646	30 800	5 372	10 410	9 756	110 870	547 587
2006-07	171 220	94 138	58 900	57 651	33 687	5 532	9 638	9 798	99 630	540 195
2005-06	173 959	98 773	57 309	58 699	34 043	5 568	9 294	10 857	92 581	541 084
2004-05	183 328	97 636	55 579	56 255	35 512	5 737	9 917	11 735	96 306	552 005
Family courts (j)										
2008-09	..	..	..	21 517	..	..	..	..	117 573	139 089
2007-08	..	..	..	20 595	..	..	..	..	126 829	147 424
2006-07	..	..	..	22 713	..	..	..	..	135 759	158 472
2005-06	..	..	..	20 668	..	..	..	..	144 870	165 538
2004-05	..	..	..	20 141	..	..	..	..	139 576	159 716
Federal Magistrates Court (k)										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86 755	86 755
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81 765	81 765
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 831	67 831
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 689	56 689
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 714	50 714

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (g), (h)										
2008-09	59 250	43 276	25 070	14 019	11 707	1 884	5 459	4 295	..	164 960
2007-08	62 499	41 193	27 080	15 961	11 953	1 821	5 748	4 320	..	170 575
2006-07	67 472	37 281	28 366	16 836	13 582	1 909	5 020	4 433	..	174 898
2005-06	70 645	36 178	27 701	17 395	13 399	1 805	4 596	5 578	..	177 296
2004-05	74 151	34 413	27 484	18 756	14 103	1 805	4 757	6 303	..	181 774
Children's courts (i)										
2008-09	9 301	7 431	4 424	857	947	20	588	215	..	23 785
2007-08	8 764	6 467	4 444	840	892	20	577	87	..	22 092
2006-07	8 135	5 340	4 519	592	766	13	375	138	..	19 877
2005-06	7 182	5 770	4 533	452	770	-	377	139	..	19 223
2004-05	5 499	4 938	4 207	679	720	-	391	160	..	16 593
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (g), (h), (i)										
2008-09	68 551	50 707	29 494	14 877	12 654	1 904	6 048	4 510	..	188 745
2007-08	71 263	47 661	31 524	16 801	12 845	1 841	6 325	4 407	..	192 667
2006-07	75 606	42 621	32 885	17 428	14 348	1 922	5 394	4 570	..	194 775
2005-06	77 827	41 948	32 234	17 847	14 169	1 805	4 973	5 717	..	196 519
2004-05	79 650	39 351	31 691	19 435	14 823	1 805	5 148	6 463	..	198 366
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2008-09	163 620	106 283	58 683	58 760	30 918	5 737	10 781	9 290	102 875	546 946
2007-08	167 004	102 817	57 392	62 646	31 937	5 463	10 410	10 006	110 870	558 545
2006-07	176 517	96 768	60 548	57 651	35 041	5 626	9 638	10 058	99 630	551 477
2005-06	179 244	101 134	58 902	58 699	35 389	5 661	9 294	11 161	92 581	552 065
2004-05	189 313	100 317	57 155	56 255	36 890	5 860	9 917	12 021	96 306	564 033

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Family courts (j)										
2008-09	..	..	..	21 517	..	..	..	..	117 573	139 089
2007-08	..	..	..	20 595	..	..	..	..	126 829	147 424
2006-07	..	..	..	22 713	..	..	..	..	135 759	158 472
2005-06	..	..	..	20 668	..	..	..	..	144 870	165 538
2004-05	..	..	..	20 141	..	..	..	..	139 576	159 716
Federal Magistrates Court (k)										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86 755	86 755
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81 765	81 765
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67 831	67 831
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 689	56 689
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 714	50 714
Coroners' courts (l), (m), (n)										
2008-09	5 294	8 886	10 912	5 043	2 486	798	803	1 046	..	35 269
2007-08	4 871	8 597	11 290	5 502	2 319	979	775	928	..	35 260
2006-07	5 390	7 446	10 356	4 704	2 846	380	1 181	892	..	33 196
2005-06	5 607	5 641	9 309	4 926	2 872	332	739	1 001	..	30 427
2004-05	5 184	5 550	7 422	4 309	1 862	309	1 040	875	..	26 551
Autopsy (p)										
Coroners' courts autopsy expenditure										
2008-09	13 817	1 737	2 342	5 585	3 647	440	598	357	..	28 524
2007-08	4 141	1 018	1 991	5 509	2 932	383	564	245	..	16 782
2006-07	3 394	884	2 096	5 489	3 145	288	546	265	..	16 108
2005-06	3 488	749	1 894	5 497	3 124	292	375	273	..	15 692
2004-05	3 549	674	1 899	1 268	3 036	276	334	359	..	11 397

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
<i>Probate (o)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2008-09	1 311	348	260	295	519	128	31	32	..	2 924
2007-08	1 406	368	114	278	809	106	24	23	..	3 129
2006-07	1 410	660	122	294	658	130	15	22	..	3 311
2005-06	1 465	496	109	273	602	113	7	21	..	3 086
2004-05	1 520	672	112	315	597	107	7	40	..	3 370

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

(c) Queensland Supreme Court Judicial staff FTE and expenditure data for 2006-07 have been calculated using a revised methodology to address an issue associated with the allocation of the FTE and expenditure data between the criminal and civil jurisdictions of the Supreme Court. Data for the reference periods prior to 2006-07 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis. Data may not be comparable for any year before 2008-09.

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

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

(f) SA Supreme and District court FTE and expenditure data for 2006-07 have been calculated using a revised methodology, based on work effort, to determine the allocation between Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions. The impact is a more accurate allocation compared to previous years. It is reasonable that movements from previous year results can be partly attributed to this new methodology, noting that any such movements should be considered a correction of previous year allocations.

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

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

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(i)	In Tasmania, civil matters in the children's court (care and protection orders) are dealt with by the criminal registry and therefore the civil expenditure from the children's court has been included in criminal expenditure figures from 2003-04.									
(j)	The Family Court of Australia expenditure figures have been discounted (estimated) for resources and services (work of Court staff and accommodation) provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999. In addition the Family Court of Australia provide further shared services, including IT services, accommodation, work of Court staff and depreciation and amortisation that is currently not quantified and as such no additional discount could be applied.									
(k)	The Federal Magistrates Court expenditure data include resources received free of charge from the Federal Court of Australia and the Family Court of Australia. Expenditure is based on total expenditure and does not isolate family law work from general federal law work. Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Magistrates Court are delegated to be dealt with by the Federal Court of Australia registrars. The Federal Magistrates Court fully funds the Federal Court, through cash payments, to undertake this work on its behalf. Those matters finalised by Federal Court of Australia registrars are counted as part of the Federal Magistrates Court matters as they form part of the Federal Magistrates Court filings and expenditure and contribute to cost per finalisation.									
(l)	Excludes expenditure associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. Expenditure for autopsy and chemical analysis work is inconsistent between states and territories. In some states and territories autopsy expenses are shared with health departments and are not recognised in the court's expenditure.									
(m)	Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners Court and the Victorian Coroners Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports.									
(n)	Expenditure in the ACT coroners' court in 2006-07 include expenditure relating to finalising the Coronial Bushfire Inquiry.									
(o)	Payroll tax could not be estimated and deducted for probate registries.									
(p)	Refers to costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees.									
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									
	Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).									
	ABS Australian National Accounts: <i>National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2009, Cat. no. 5206.0</i> . Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.									

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Criminal income										
Supreme courts										
2008-09	231	46	74	13	307	-	0	112	..	784
2007-08	251	58	110	32	318	-	113	31	..	913
2006-07	291	-	147	21	400	-	6	46	..	911
2005-06	254	-	195	56	353	-	27	54	..	939
2004-05	357	-	141	112	445	-	19	67	..	1 141
District/county courts										
2008-09	4 264	-	299	58	595	..	..	..	..	5 216
2007-08	4 310	-	320	94	541	..	..	..	..	5 265
2006-07	3 389	-	646	53	729	..	..	..	..	4 816
2005-06	2 993	-	851	61	695	..	..	..	..	4 600
2004-05	2 046	-	156	84	741	..	..	..	..	3 027
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b)										
2008-09	8 768	-	1 295	4 020	4 959	217	594	51	..	19 904
2007-08	9 264	-	918	4 368	159	420	478	39	..	15 646
2006-07	9 340	-	1 286	3 973	151	537	681	47	..	16 015
2005-06	11 262	-	1 400	3 337	434	470	785	46	..	17 732
2004-05	7 531	-	996	4 185	439	674	629	50	..	14 505
Children's courts										
2008-09	13	-	119	74	63	-	1	5	..	274
2007-08	10	-	104	196	23	-	7	4	..	343
2006-07	93	-	128	50	22	-	14	6	..	314
2005-06	92	-	127	22	61	-	20	3	..	326
2004-05	14	-	95	22	43	-	17	4	..	194
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Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (b)										
2008-09	8 782	-	1 414	4 093	5 022	217	595	56	..	20 179
2007-08	9 274	-	1 022	4 563	181	420	485	43	..	15 989
2006-07	9 434	-	1 414	4 023	173	537	695	52	..	16 329
2005-06	11 354	-	1 527	3 359	495	470	804	49	..	18 058
2004-05	7 546	-	1 091	4 207	482	674	645	54	..	14 700
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2008-09	13 277	46	1 787	4 164	5 924	217	595	169	..	26 179
2007-08	13 835	58	1 453	4 689	1 040	420	598	75	..	22 167
2006-07	13 114	-	2 207	4 097	1 302	537	701	98	..	22 056
2005-06	14 601	-	2 573	3 477	1 543	470	831	103	..	23 597
2004-05	9 948	-	1 388	4 403	1 668	674	665	121	..	18 868
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems (c)										
2008-09	..	76 780	23 319	19 282	9 507	..	..	..	..	128 888
2007-08	..	79 166	23 154	18 252	14 277	..	..	..	..	134 850
2006-07	..	59 502	25 675	15 763	14 770	..	..	..	..	115 710
2005-06	..	26 651	25 781	16 590	13 991	..	..	..	..	83 013
2004-05	..	32 388	26 263	11 923	12 836	..	..	..	..	83 411
Civil income										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (d)										
2008-09	26 022	8 630	6 110	4 567	2 827	581	1 287	272	12 009	62 304
2007-08	26 541	8 323	3 181	3 719	2 486	644	1 322	223	12 106	58 544
2006-07	27 862	9 598	3 813	3 822	2 267	721	1 023	229	9 519	58 852
2005-06	25 593	9 454	3 964	3 800	2 189	751	1 337	203	10 652	57 942
2004-05	26 486	9 472	3 210	4 178	2 273	802	1 119	234	9 871	57 645

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

District/county courts	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
2008-09	14 028	7 698	3 388	3 566	2 220	..	..	..	..	30 900
2007-08	12 881	5 842	2 646	3 384	2 231	..	..	..	..	26 985
2006-07	12 644	5 167	2 946	3 047	1 929	..	..	..	..	25 733
2005-06	12 439	5 880	3 577	3 221	2 050	..	..	..	..	27 168
2004-05	15 174	6 990	4 720	3 383	2 192	..	..	..	..	32 460
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b)										
2008-09	30 549	17 784	7 784	6 687	4 758	929	972	358	..	69 821
2007-08	29 883	17 265	9 242	6 284	5 134	930	999	312	..	70 048
2006-07	29 368	18 094	10 249	6 739	5 119	973	1 281	430	..	72 253
2005-06	33 814	19 115	10 959	6 749	5 561	1 018	1 444	441	..	79 100
2004-05	35 554	19 291	11 596	5 809	4 977	1 019	1 748	462	..	80 456
Children's courts										
2008-09	11	-	80	22	-	-	-	1	..	114
2007-08	8	-	69	52	3	-	3	0	..	136
2006-07	70	-	86	53	5	-	13	1	..	228
2005-06	94	-	86	2	5	-	12	1	..	200
2004-05	12	-	70	10	5	-	7	1	..	105
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (b)										
2008-09	30 559	17 784	7 864	6 709	4 758	929	972	359	..	69 935
2007-08	29 891	17 265	9 311	6 336	5 137	930	1 002	312	..	70 184
2006-07	29 438	18 094	10 334	6 792	5 124	973	1 295	430	..	72 481
2005-06	33 908	19 115	11 045	6 750	5 566	1 018	1 456	441	..	79 300
2004-05	35 566	19 291	11 666	5 819	4 982	1 019	1 755	463	..	80 560

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2008-09	70 609	34 111	17 362	14 843	9 805	1 510	2 259	631	12 009	163 138
2007-08	69 313	31 430	15 138	13 439	9 854	1 574	2 324	535	12 106	155 712
2006-07	69 944	32 859	17 093	13 661	9 319	1 694	2 318	660	9 519	157 066
2005-06	71 939	34 448	18 587	13 771	9 805	1 769	2 793	645	10 652	164 410
2004-05	77 226	35 754	19 596	13 380	9 447	1 821	2 874	697	9 871	170 665
Family courts (d)										
2008-09	..	..	..	2 384	..	..	..	..	6 461	8 845
2007-08	..	..	..	3 746	..	..	..	..	6 914	10 660
2006-07	..	..	..	2 323	..	..	..	..	5 482	7 805
2005-06	..	..	..	2 170	..	..	..	..	7 891	10 062
2004-05	..	..	..	1 998	..	..	..	..	6 171	8 169
Federal Magistrates Court										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 413	24 413
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 596	20 596
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 563	17 563
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 509	15 509
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 005	15 005
Coroners' courts										
2008-09	110	-	130	13	14	-	10	-	..	277
2007-08	168	-	89	20	6	-	21	-	..	304
2006-07	176	-	126	57	13	4	40	-	..	416
2005-06	154	-	139	104	38	2	47	-	..	484
2004-05	189	12	163	115	26	2	26	-	..	535

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2008-09	20 630	4 933	3 786	3 133	3 691	779	463	157	..	37 572
2007-08	20 178	4 738	3 730	3 196	3 471	790	430	157	..	36 690
2006-07	19 491	5 068	3 128	2 916	3 521	802	404	89	..	35 418
2005-06	18 942	4 421	2 761	2 850	3 314	792	402	50	..	33 534
2004-05	18 945	4 362	3 083	2 707	3 296	703	399	47	..	33 541

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) The Victorian Magistrates Court is currently unable to differentiate criminal fees from the total civil income. Therefore, the civil income for the Magistrates court in Victoria is slightly over-estimated. Victoria's income data also includes a proportion of fees paid through the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal. In SA for 2008-09 income previously allocated to electronic infringement and enforcement systems has been redistributed to other courts, primarily the Magistrates' court. This has resulted in a decrease in income for electronic systems and an increase for Magistrates' courts.
- (c) The 2007-08 result for WA has been driven by an increase in the number of infringements lodged and finalised in comparison to 2006-07. A large proportion of these matters were referred by the Western Australia Police in 2007-08. These matters have a good rate of recovery and contributed significantly to increasing revenue. These factors have led to a decrease in the net cost per finalisation for WA. Victorian electronic infringement and enforcement system income comes from government and non-government filing fees and statutory agency costs.
- (d) WA and Australian Family Courts. The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the Federal Court and Family Court of Australia income time series. The increase in expenditure in 2007-08 for the WA Family Court is attributed to the closure of the building maintenance trust account. This once off funding source was used to offset an operational deficit in 2007-08.

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2009, Cat. no. 5206.0*. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.

Table 7A.12

Table 7A.12 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2008-09	14 944	21 014	12 181	11 083	8 301	6 082	4 615	7 213	..	85 433
2007-08	14 745	17 818	11 895	11 982	7 636	5 736	3 614	8 441	..	81 866
2006-07	13 940	19 882	10 731	9 657	6 708	6 020	3 368	8 273	..	78 579
2005-06	15 287	15 971	8 529	11 116	6 063	6 428	3 435	8 270	..	75 100
2004-05	17 237	15 281	9 470	8 410	6 431	5 585	3 808	8 185	..	74 407
District/county courts										
2008-09	64 700	64 543	33 259	26 210	15 397	..	..	..	..	204 109
2007-08	64 604	61 041	29 519	25 228	13 423	..	..	..	..	193 815
2006-07	62 629	56 045	28 470	23 124	12 383	..	..	..	..	182 651
2005-06	61 343	48 560	28 515	23 271	13 624	..	..	..	..	175 314
2004-05	59 726	51 478	31 011	18 875	12 514	..	..	..	..	173 604
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	92 689	64 571	66 061	56 363	23 359	7 985	7 163	8 845	..	327 036
2007-08	94 383	60 654	61 102	56 004	27 143	8 040	4 786	8 728	..	320 841
2006-07	100 452	53 468	58 792	51 815	27 469	8 269	4 029	8 129	..	312 423
2005-06	100 612	50 978	56 256	49 375	26 275	7 862	3 715	7 386	..	302 460
2004-05	107 022	48 774	55 756	34 942	27 152	7 675	4 040	8 362	..	293 723
Children's courts										
2008-09	12 139	1 805	6 924	4 800	3 204	585	1 239	840	..	31 537
2007-08	10 446	1 571	6 905	4 250	3 075	599	1 102	977	..	28 925
2006-07	10 734	1 296	6 988	3 890	3 116	633	882	1 234	..	28 772
2005-06	9 235	1 363	6 906	3 663	3 154	519	915	537	..	26 292
2004-05	9 618	1 195	6 296	6 115	2 948	510	958	609	..	28 247

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Table 7A.12

Table 7A.12 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	104 828	66 376	72 985	61 163	26 563	8 570	8 402	9 685	..	358 573
2007-08	104 829	62 226	68 007	60 254	30 218	8 639	5 888	9 705	..	349 766
2006-07	111 186	54 764	65 780	55 705	30 585	8 901	4 911	9 362	..	341 195
2005-06	109 847	52 341	63 162	53 038	29 429	8 381	4 630	7 923	..	328 752
2004-05	116 639	49 969	62 052	41 058	30 099	8 185	4 998	8 971	..	321 970
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2008-09	184 473	151 934	118 425	98 456	50 261	14 652	13 016	16 898	..	648 116
2007-08	184 179	141 084	109 421	97 464	51 277	14 375	9 502	18 146	..	625 448
2006-07	187 755	130 692	104 981	88 485	49 676	14 921	8 279	17 635	..	602 425
2005-06	186 477	116 873	100 207	87 425	49 116	14 809	8 065	16 193	..	579 166
2004-05	193 602	116 728	102 532	68 343	49 045	13 770	8 805	17 156	..	569 981
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2008-09	..	- 74 654	- 8 876	- 11 196	- 3 271	..	..	..	..	- 97 997
2007-08	..	- 76 919	- 12 100	- 10 200	- 7 560	..	..	..	..	- 106 779
2006-07	..	- 57 489	- 14 117	- 8 718	- 9 675	..	..	..	..	- 89 999
2005-06	..	- 24 432	- 15 077	- 10 234	- 9 502	..	..	..	..	- 59 244
2004-05	..	- 29 657	- 15 093	- 7 528	- 8 371	..	..	..	..	- 60 648
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2008-09	15 619	21 670	12 489	11 083	8 628	6 196	4 615	7 391	..	87 692
2007-08	15 230	18 389	12 270	11 982	7 925	5 845	3 614	8 624	..	83 878
2006-07	14 404	20 365	11 043	9 657	6 989	6 132	3 368	8 456	..	80 413
2005-06	15 759	16 140	8 774	11 116	6 316	6 537	3 435	8 460	..	76 537
2004-05	17 769	15 643	9 756	8 410	6 687	5 662	3 808	8 328	..	76 062

Table 7A.12

Table 7A.12 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

District/county courts	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
2008-09	67 062	65 638	34 110	26 210	15 960	..	..	..	..	208 980
2007-08	66 182	62 028	30 244	25 228	13 915	..	..	..	..	197 596
2006-07	64 388	56 969	29 243	23 124	12 884	..	..	..	..	186 608
2005-06	63 107	49 411	29 278	23 271	14 201	..	..	..	..	179 268
2004-05	61 496	52 326	31 850	18 875	13 039	..	..	..	..	177 586
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	97 156	66 339	68 029	56 363	24 367	8 154	7 163	9 114	..	336 685
2007-08	98 030	62 417	62 899	56 004	28 152	8 203	4 786	8 991	..	329 481
2006-07	104 048	55 123	60 587	51 815	28 546	8 439	4 029	8 382	..	320 968
2005-06	104 252	52 577	57 941	49 375	27 361	8 034	3 715	7 623	..	310 879
2004-05	110 839	50 311	57 376	34 942	28 160	7 822	4 040	8 615	..	302 106
Children's courts										
2008-09	12 621	1 857	7 110	4 800	3 328	600	1 239	866	..	32 421
2007-08	10 818	1 616	7 142	4 250	3 195	613	1 102	1 006	..	29 742
2006-07	11 107	1 337	7 172	3 890	3 259	648	882	1 272	..	29 567
2005-06	9 590	1 409	7 086	3 663	3 287	533	915	555	..	27 038
2004-05	9 941	1 240	6 469	6 115	3 072	519	958	627	..	28 941
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	109 777	68 196	75 139	61 163	27 695	8 754	8 402	9 980	..	369 106
2007-08	108 848	64 033	70 041	60 254	31 347	8 816	5 888	9 997	..	359 223
2006-07	115 155	56 459	67 759	55 705	31 805	9 087	4 911	9 655	..	350 535
2005-06	113 842	53 986	65 028	53 038	30 648	8 567	4 630	8 178	..	337 917
2004-05	120 780	51 552	63 845	41 058	31 232	8 341	4 998	9 242	..	331 047

Table 7A.12

Table 7A.12 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2008-09	192 458	155 504	121 738	98 456	52 284	14 950	13 016	17 371	..	665 777
2007-08	190 260	144 449	112 555	97 464	53 187	14 661	9 502	18 620	..	640 697
2006-07	193 947	133 793	108 045	88 485	51 678	15 218	8 279	18 111	..	617 556
2005-06	192 708	119 537	103 079	87 425	51 164	15 104	8 065	16 638	..	593 721
2004-05	200 046	119 520	105 451	68 343	50 958	14 003	8 805	17 570	..	584 696
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2008-09	..	- 74 565	- 8 529	- 11 196	- 3 087	..	..	..	..	- 97 377
2007-08	..	- 76 831	- 11 776	- 10 200	- 7 353	..	..	..	..	- 106 160
2006-07	..	- 57 398	- 13 873	- 8 718	- 9 511	..	..	..	..	- 89 500
2005-06	..	- 24 330	- 14 855	- 10 234	- 9 352	..	..	..	..	- 58 771
2004-05	..	- 29 555	- 14 876	- 7 528	- 8 236	..	..	..	..	- 60 195

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2008-09	35 874	20 230	12 100	19 042	6 059	3 191	3 447	4 389	90 866	195 197
2007-08	36 464	21 065	12 937	22 967	6 823	2 919	2 762	5 254	98 764	209 955
2006-07	40 023	19 029	13 842	20 224	8 262	2 922	3 221	5 136	90 112	202 771
2005-06	42 305	20 805	12 636	20 962	9 465	3 047	2 984	5 114	81 929	199 248
2004-05	42 190	20 900	12 844	16 325	9 995	3 170	3 650	5 228	86 435	200 736
District/county courts										
2008-09	15 292	17 631	6 860	16 708	6 472	..	..	..	..	62 963
2007-08	16 988	18 510	6 341	15 776	6 823	..	..	..	..	64 439
2006-07	17 272	19 123	6 271	13 130	7 360	..	..	..	..	63 155
2005-06	18 037	22 096	5 737	12 869	6 649	..	..	..	..	65 389
2004-05	22 258	22 203	3 944	12 934	6 682	..	..	..	..	68 021
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	26 539	24 193	16 629	7 332	6 584	922	4 487	3 811	..	90 498
2007-08	30 773	22 632	17 112	9 677	6 442	859	4 749	3 883	..	96 127
2006-07	36 159	17 952	17 377	10 097	8 018	902	3 738	3 870	..	98 114
2005-06	34 812	15 836	16 018	10 646	7 388	752	3 152	4 964	..	93 568
2004-05	36 347	13 990	15 169	12 947	8 703	746	3 010	5 656	..	96 570
Children's courts										
2008-09	8 975	7 222	4 228	836	914	20	588	207	..	22 990
2007-08	8 495	6 289	4 246	788	858	20	574	84	..	21 354
2006-07	7 822	5 177	4 317	539	728	13	361	133	..	19 089
2005-06	6 865	5 588	4 331	450	736	-	365	134	..	18 469
2004-05	5 306	4 788	4 026	669	685	-	383	154	..	16 014

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Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	35 514	31 415	20 857	8 168	7 498	942	5 075	4 018	..	113 488
2007-08	39 268	28 921	21 358	10 465	7 300	879	5 324	3 967	..	117 482
2006-07	43 981	23 128	21 694	10 636	8 746	916	4 100	4 002	..	117 203
2005-06	41 677	21 424	20 349	11 096	8 124	752	3 517	5 099	..	112 037
2004-05	41 654	18 779	19 196	13 617	9 388	746	3 393	5 810	..	112 583
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2008-09	86 680	69 276	39 817	43 917	20 029	4 133	8 522	8 407	90 866	371 648
2007-08	92 720	68 496	40 637	49 207	20 946	3 798	8 086	9 221	98 764	391 875
2006-07	101 276	61 280	41 807	43 990	24 368	3 838	7 321	9 138	90 112	383 129
2005-06	102 020	64 325	38 722	44 928	24 238	3 799	6 501	10 213	81 929	376 674
2004-05	106 102	61 882	35 983	42 875	26 065	3 916	7 043	11 038	86 435	381 340
Family courts										
2008-09	..	..	..	19 132	..	..	..	..	111 112	130 244
2007-08	..	..	..	16 849	..	..	..	..	119 915	136 764
2006-07	..	..	..	20 390	..	..	..	..	130 277	150 667
2005-06	..	..	..	18 497	..	..	..	..	136 979	155 476
2004-05	..	..	..	18 143	..	..	..	..	133 405	151 548
Federal Magistrates Court										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62 342	62 342
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 169	61 169
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 269	50 269
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 180	41 180
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 709	35 709

Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Coroners' courts (b)										
2008-09	4 969	8 617	10 524	5 030	2 380	790	793	1 016	..	34 119
2007-08	4 508	8 339	10 870	5 482	2 225	972	754	895	..	34 046
2006-07	5 034	7 261	9 978	4 647	2 720	369	1 141	860	..	32 009
2005-06	5 269	5 474	8 939	4 822	2 723	321	691	968	..	29 207
2004-05	4 829	5 391	7 060	4 194	1 770	297	1 013	846	..	25 399
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2008-09	- 19 320	- 4 585	- 3 526	- 2 838	- 3 172	- 651	- 432	- 125	..	- 34 648
2007-08	- 18 772	- 4 370	- 3 616	- 2 918	- 2 662	- 684	- 406	- 134	..	- 33 561
2006-07	- 18 081	- 4 408	- 3 007	- 2 622	- 2 863	- 671	- 388	- 67	..	- 32 107
2005-06	- 17 477	- 3 925	- 2 652	- 2 577	- 2 712	- 680	- 395	- 29	..	- 30 448
2004-05	- 17 424	- 3 690	- 2 971	- 2 392	- 2 698	- 596	- 392	- 8	..	- 30 171
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2008-09	38 669	21 174	12 576	19 042	6 410	3 252	3 447	4 508	90 866	199 942
2007-08	38 612	22 051	13 437	22 967	7 198	2 978	2 762	5 376	98 764	214 144
2006-07	42 280	19 818	14 377	20 224	8 724	2 982	3 221	5 258	90 112	206 997
2005-06	44 377	21 199	13 138	20 962	9 992	3 106	2 984	5 241	81 929	202 927
2004-05	44 496	21 744	13 346	16 325	10 527	3 253	3 650	5 324	86 435	205 100
District/county courts										
2008-09	16 350	18 075	7 115	16 708	6 808	..	..	..	..	65 055
2007-08	17 708	18 939	6 604	15 776	7 177	..	..	..	..	66 204
2006-07	18 124	19 565	6 527	13 130	7 773	..	..	..	..	65 120
2005-06	19 008	22 653	5 989	12 869	6 989	67 509
2004-05	23 506	22 760	4 188	12 934	7 075	70 462

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Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	28 702	25 492	17 286	7 332	6 949	955	4 487	3 937	..	95 139
2007-08	32 616	23 929	17 838	9 677	6 819	892	4 749	4 008	..	100 528
2006-07	38 104	19 186	18 117	10 097	8 463	936	3 738	4 003	..	102 646
2005-06	36 831	17 063	16 743	10 646	7 837	786	3 152	5 137	..	98 196
2004-05	38 597	15 123	15 888	12 947	9 125	786	3 010	5 841	..	101 318
Children's courts										
2008-09	9 290	7 431	4 344	836	947	20	588	214	..	23 671
2007-08	8 756	6 467	4 375	788	889	20	574	87	..	21 956
2006-07	8 065	5 340	4 433	539	761	13	361	137	..	19 649
2005-06	7 088	5 770	4 447	450	765	-	365	139	..	19 023
2004-05	5 487	4 938	4 137	669	715	-	383	159	..	16 488
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	37 992	32 923	21 630	8 168	7 896	975	5 075	4 151	..	118 810
2007-08	41 372	30 396	22 213	10 465	7 708	912	5 324	4 095	..	122 484
2006-07	46 169	24 526	22 550	10 636	9 224	950	4 100	4 140	..	122 294
2005-06	43 919	22 834	21 189	11 096	8 602	786	3 517	5 276	..	117 219
2004-05	44 084	20 060	20 025	13 617	9 840	786	3 393	6 000	..	117 806
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2008-09	93 011	72 172	41 321	43 917	21 114	4 227	8 522	8 658	90 866	383 808
2007-08	97 691	71 387	42 254	49 207	22 083	3 890	8 086	9 471	98 764	402 833
2006-07	106 572	63 910	43 455	43 990	25 722	3 932	7 321	9 398	90 112	394 411
2005-06	107 304	66 685	40 316	44 928	25 584	3 892	6 501	10 516	81 929	387 655
2004-05	112 087	64 564	37 559	42 875	27 443	4 039	7 043	11 324	86 435	393 368

Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Family courts										
2008-09	..	..	..	19 132	..	..	..	..	111 112	130 244
2007-08	..	..	..	16 849	..	..	..	..	119 915	136 764
2006-07	..	..	..	20 390	..	..	..	..	130 277	150 667
2005-06	..	..	..	18 497	..	..	..	..	136 979	155 476
2004-05	..	..	..	18 143	..	..	..	..	133 405	151 548
Federal Magistrates Court										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62 342	62 342
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 169	61 169
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 269	50 269
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 180	41 180
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 709	35 709
Coroners' courts (b)										
2008-09	5 183	8 886	10 782	5 030	2 472	798	793	1 046	..	34 991
2007-08	4 703	8 597	11 201	5 482	2 312	979	754	928	..	34 955
2006-07	5 215	7 446	10 230	4 647	2 833	377	1 141	892	..	32 780
2005-06	5 453	5 641	9 170	4 822	2 834	330	691	1 001	..	29 943
2004-05	4 995	5 538	7 258	4 194	1 836	306	1 013	875	..	26 016
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2008-09	- 19 320	- 4 585	- 3 526	- 2 838	- 3 172	- 651	- 432	- 125	..	- 34 648
2007-08	- 18 772	- 4 370	- 3 616	- 2 918	- 2 662	- 684	- 406	- 134	..	- 33 561
2006-07	- 18 081	- 4 408	- 3 007	- 2 622	- 2 863	- 671	- 388	- 67	..	- 32 107
2005-06	- 17 477	- 3 925	- 2 652	- 2 577	- 2 712	- 680	- 395	- 29	..	- 30 448
2004-05	- 17 424	- 3 690	- 2 971	- 2 392	- 2 698	- 596	- 392	- 8	..	- 30 171

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
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(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.10 and income data presented in table 7A.11. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in these tables.

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

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

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

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b)										
2008-09	50 819	41 244	24 281	30 125	14 360	9 273	8 061	11 602	90 866	280 631
2007-08	51 210	38 882	24 832	34 948	14 459	8 655	6 376	13 696	98 764	291 821
2006-07	53 962	38 911	24 573	29 881	14 970	8 942	6 589	13 409	90 112	281 350
2005-06	57 592	36 776	21 165	32 078	15 528	9 475	6 419	13 384	81 929	274 348
2004-05	59 427	36 181	22 314	24 734	16 426	8 755	7 458	13 413	86 435	275 143
District/county courts										
2008-09	79 992	82 174	40 119	42 918	21 869	..	..	..	..	267 072
2007-08	81 592	79 551	35 860	41 004	20 246	..	..	..	..	258 254
2006-07	79 900	75 168	34 741	36 253	19 743	..	..	..	..	245 806
2005-06	79 381	70 657	34 253	36 141	20 273	..	..	..	..	240 703
2004-05	81 984	73 681	34 954	31 809	19 196	..	..	..	..	241 625
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	119 228	88 764	82 690	63 695	29 943	8 907	11 650	12 657	..	417 534
2007-08	125 156	83 287	78 214	65 681	33 585	8 899	9 536	12 611	..	416 969
2006-07	136 611	71 420	76 169	61 912	35 487	9 171	7 767	11 998	..	410 536
2005-06	135 424	66 814	72 274	60 021	33 663	8 614	6 867	12 350	..	396 028
2004-05	143 369	62 764	70 925	47 889	35 855	8 422	7 049	14 018	..	390 292
Children's courts										
2008-09	21 114	9 027	11 152	5 636	4 118	605	1 827	1 047	..	54 527
2007-08	18 941	7 860	11 151	5 038	3 933	619	1 676	1 061	..	50 279
2006-07	18 557	6 473	11 305	4 428	3 844	646	1 244	1 366	..	47 862
2005-06	16 101	6 951	11 237	4 113	3 890	519	1 280	672	..	44 761
2004-05	14 924	5 983	10 322	6 785	3 633	510	1 341	763	..	44 261

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Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	140 342	97 791	93 842	69 331	34 062	9 512	13 477	13 704	..	472 061
2007-08	144 097	91 147	89 366	70 719	37 518	9 518	11 212	13 672	..	467 248
2006-07	155 168	77 893	87 474	66 341	39 331	9 817	9 011	13 364	..	458 398
2005-06	151 525	73 765	83 511	64 134	37 553	9 133	8 148	13 021	..	440 789
2004-05	158 293	68 748	81 248	54 674	39 487	8 931	8 391	14 781	..	434 553
All courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems, the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2008-09	271 153	221 209	158 242	142 373	70 291	18 785	21 538	25 306	90 866	1 019 764
2007-08	276 899	209 581	150 058	146 671	72 223	18 173	17 587	27 367	98 764	1 017 323
2006-07	289 030	191 971	146 788	132 475	74 044	18 759	15 600	26 774	90 112	985 554
2005-06	288 498	181 198	138 929	132 352	73 354	18 608	14 567	26 406	81 929	955 840
2004-05	299 704	178 611	138 516	111 218	75 110	17 686	15 849	28 194	86 435	951 321
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2008-09	..	- 74 654	- 8 876	- 11 196	- 3 271	..	..	..	..	- 97 997
2007-08	..	- 76 919	- 12 100	- 10 200	- 7 560	..	..	..	..	- 106 779
2006-07	..	- 57 489	- 14 117	- 8 718	- 9 675	..	..	..	..	- 89 999
2005-06	..	- 24 432	- 15 077	- 10 234	- 9 502	..	..	..	..	- 59 244
2004-05	..	- 29 657	- 15 093	- 7 528	- 8 371	..	..	..	..	- 60 648
Family courts										
2008-09	..	..	..	19 132	..	..	..	..	111 112	130 244
2007-08	..	..	..	16 849	..	..	..	..	119 915	136 764
2006-07	..	..	..	20 390	..	..	..	..	130 277	150 667
2005-06	..	..	..	18 497	..	..	..	..	136 979	155 476
2004-05	..	..	..	18 143	..	..	..	..	133 405	151 548

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Federal Magistrates Court										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62 342	62 342
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 169	61 169
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 269	50 269
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 180	41 180
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 709	35 709
Coroners' courts (c)										
2008-09	4 969	8 617	10 524	5 030	2 380	790	793	1 016	..	34 119
2007-08	4 508	8 339	10 870	5 482	2 225	972	754	895	..	34 046
2006-07	5 034	7 261	9 978	4 647	2 720	369	1 141	860	..	32 009
2005-06	5 269	5 474	8 939	4 822	2 723	321	691	968	..	29 207
2004-05	4 829	5 391	7 060	4 194	1 770	297	1 013	846	..	25 399
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b)										
2008-09	54 288	42 844	25 065	30 125	15 038	9 448	8 061	11 899	90 866	287 634
2007-08	53 842	40 440	25 707	34 948	15 123	8 822	6 376	13 999	98 764	298 022
2006-07	56 684	40 183	25 420	29 881	15 713	9 114	6 589	13 714	90 112	287 410
2005-06	60 137	37 339	21 912	32 078	16 307	9 643	6 419	13 701	81 929	279 464
2004-05	62 266	37 387	23 102	24 734	17 214	8 915	7 458	13 652	86 435	281 163
District/county courts										
2008-09	83 412	83 713	41 225	42 918	22 768	..	..	..	..	274 035
2007-08	83 890	80 967	36 848	41 004	21 092	..	..	..	..	263 801
2006-07	82 512	76 535	35 771	36 253	20 657	..	..	..	..	251 728
2005-06	82 115	72 064	35 266	36 141	21 191	..	..	..	..	246 777
2004-05	85 002	75 085	36 037	31 809	20 114	..	..	..	..	248 048

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	125 857	91 831	85 315	63 695	31 316	9 109	11 650	13 051	..	431 824
2007-08	130 646	86 346	80 737	65 681	34 971	9 095	9 536	12 999	..	430 009
2006-07	142 151	74 309	78 704	61 912	37 009	9 375	7 767	12 385	..	423 614
2005-06	141 083	69 641	74 684	60 021	35 199	8 821	6 867	12 760	..	409 075
2004-05	149 436	65 434	73 264	47 889	37 286	8 608	7 049	14 457	..	403 424
Children's courts										
2008-09	21 912	9 288	11 454	5 636	4 275	620	1 827	1 080	..	56 092
2007-08	19 574	8 083	11 517	5 038	4 084	633	1 676	1 093	..	51 698
2006-07	19 172	6 677	11 605	4 428	4 020	661	1 244	1 409	..	49 216
2005-06	16 678	7 179	11 533	4 113	4 051	533	1 280	693	..	46 061
2004-05	15 428	6 178	10 606	6 785	3 787	519	1 341	786	..	45 429
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (e)										
2008-09	147 769	101 119	96 769	69 331	35 592	9 729	13 477	14 131	..	487 916
2007-08	150 219	94 429	92 254	70 719	39 054	9 728	11 212	14 092	..	481 707
2006-07	161 323	80 986	90 309	66 341	41 029	10 036	9 011	13 794	..	472 830
2005-06	157 761	76 820	86 217	64 134	39 250	9 354	8 148	13 453	..	455 136
2004-05	164 864	71 612	83 870	54 674	41 072	9 127	8 391	15 243	..	448 853
All courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems, the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2008-09	285 468	227 676	163 059	142 373	73 398	19 177	21 538	26 029	90 866	1 049 585
2007-08	287 951	215 836	154 809	146 671	75 270	18 550	17 587	28 091	98 764	1 043 530
2006-07	300 519	197 703	151 500	132 475	77 400	19 150	15 600	27 508	90 112	1 011 967
2005-06	300 013	186 222	143 395	132 352	76 748	18 997	14 567	27 154	81 929	981 376
2004-05	312 132	184 084	143 010	111 218	78 400	18 042	15 849	28 894	86 435	978 064

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2008-09	..	- 74 565	- 8 529	- 11 196	- 3 087	..	..	..	..	- 97 377
2007-08	..	- 76 831	- 11 776	- 10 200	- 7 353	..	..	..	..	- 106 160
2006-07	..	- 57 398	- 13 873	- 8 718	- 9 511	..	..	..	..	- 89 500
2005-06	..	- 24 330	- 14 855	- 10 234	- 9 352	..	..	..	..	- 58 771
2004-05	..	- 29 555	- 14 876	- 7 528	- 8 236	..	..	..	..	- 60 195
Family courts										
2008-09	..	..	..	19 132	..	..	..	..	111 112	130 244
2007-08	..	..	..	16 849	..	..	..	..	119 915	136 764
2006-07	..	..	..	20 390	..	..	..	..	130 277	150 667
2005-06	..	..	..	18 497	..	..	..	..	136 979	155 476
2004-05	..	..	..	18 143	..	..	..	..	133 405	151 548
Federal Magistrates Court										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62 342	62 342
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 169	61 169
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 269	50 269
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 180	41 180
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 709	35 709
Coroners' courts (c)										
2008-09	5 183	8 886	10 782	5 030	2 472	798	793	1 046	..	34 991
2007-08	4 703	8 597	11 201	5 482	2 312	979	754	928	..	34 955
2006-07	5 215	7 446	10 230	4 647	2 833	377	1 141	892	..	32 780
2005-06	5 453	5 641	9 170	4 822	2 834	330	691	1 001	..	29 943
2004-05	4 995	5 538	7 258	4 194	1 836	306	1 013	875	..	26 016

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2008-09 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(a)	Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.9 (criminal) and 7A.10 (civil), and income data presented in table 7A.11. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in these tables.									
(b)	Probate expenditure is not included in the Supreme court net recurrent expenditure in this table. Net probate expenditure is shown separately in table 7A.13.									
(c)	Coroners' court expenditure data exclude costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. These costs are presented separately in Table 7A.10.									

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 7A.15

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

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (e)
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2008-09	38.6	30.5	33.0	18.2	25.8	12.9	24.8	4.2	9.3	22.0
2007-08	38.6	28.0	18.9	13.1	21.4	15.2	26.6	3.5	9.3	19.8
2006-07	36.7	33.5	20.5	14.3	16.6	16.0	23.6	3.6	7.1	19.9
2005-06	34.1	30.8	22.4	14.4	14.3	15.3	29.7	2.2	7.7	19.6
2004-05	32.8	30.7	18.2	18.3	13.4	14.9	22.6	2.7	6.2	18.6
District/county courts										
2008-09	38.6	30.4	32.4	16.6	21.1	..	..	..	..	29.3
2007-08	33.6	24.0	28.6	16.6	20.0	..	..	..	..	25.6
2006-07	35.6	21.3	30.5	17.3	15.5	..	..	..	..	25.7
2005-06	35.9	21.0	36.5	18.9	17.7	..	..	..	..	26.8
2004-05	32.0	23.9	45.6	17.1	17.9	..	..	..	..	27.2
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f)										
2008-09	51.5	38.5	29.2	34.8	27.7	37.8	5.8	8.0	..	38.7
2007-08	46.9	39.2	32.5	27.9	30.1	38.5	5.6	7.1	..	37.3
2006-07	42.6	45.4	33.9	26.9	26.6	42.0	6.1	9.5	..	37.1
2005-06	47.6	49.2	37.8	28.6	28.2	44.1	9.2	7.6	..	40.7
2004-05	45.3	52.2	38.9	19.5	26.5	43.6	10.5	7.0	..	39.2
Children's courts (g)										
2008-09	0.0	..	-	na	-	..	..	..	..	0.0
2007-08	0.0	..	-	0.0	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.0
2006-07	0.1	..	-	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.1
2005-06	0.6	..	-	-	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.2
2004-05	0.1	..	-	1.2	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.1

Table 7A.15

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

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (e)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (f), (g)										
2008-09	44.5	32.8	24.8	na	25.6	37.4	5.2	7.6	..	33.8
2007-08	41.2	33.9	27.9	26.5	28.1	38.0	5.1	7.0	..	33.0
2006-07	38.0	39.7	29.3	26.0	25.2	41.8	5.7	9.3	..	33.3
2005-06	43.3	42.4	32.5	27.8	26.7	44.1	8.5	7.5	..	36.8
2004-05	42.2	45.6	33.7	18.8	25.2	43.6	9.7	6.8	..	35.9
Family courts (h)										
2008-09	..	..	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.4
2007-08	..	..	..	11.0	..	..	..	..	1.0	2.4
2006-07	..	..	..	9.9	..	..	..	..	1.5	2.8
2005-06	..	..	..	10.5	..	..	..	..	1.8	2.9
2004-05	..	..	..	9.3	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.9
Federal Magistrates Court										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.9	21.9
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.4	22.4
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.4	25.4
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.2	27.2
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.9	28.9

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Expenditure is real recurrent expenditure with no income or revenue deducted (table 7A.10). Further information relating specifically to expenditure, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.10.

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

(c) Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged. Therefore, the average fees do not always represent the charge to individuals.

(d) The Victorian supreme court fees include photocopying fees derived from the administration of probate matters.

Table 7A.15

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

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (e)
--	-----	---------	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	----------	-----------

(e) The total amount of civil court fees collected, divided by the total real recurrent expenditure (table 7A.10).

(f) The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions (though the criminal component is relatively small), and fees paid through the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

(g) Victoria, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not collect court fees in the civil jurisdiction of the children's courts.

(h) The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with each are not possible. Many of the Family Court of Australia's applications do not attract a fee.

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

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

Table 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2008-09 dollars (\$) (a) (b)

	NSW	Vic (c)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (d)
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2008-09	1 685	1 239	807	1 365	1 502	447	972	639	1 120	1 273
2007-08	1 809	1 234	534	1 643	1 470	518	1 037	691	1 083	1 292
2006-07	1 859	1 428	648	1 563	1 296	518	1 125	678	1 394	1 424
2005-06	1 757	1 396	679	1 414	1 382	482	1 111	350	1 157	1 333
2004-05	1 745	1 437	561	1 274	1 115	467	967	441	1 332	1 324
District/county courts										
2008-09	1 226	1 234	658	849	631	..	..	..	..	1 006
2007-08	1 165	1 061	520	964	657	..	..	..	..	933
2006-07	1 358	1 021	563	959	513	..	..	..	..	968
2005-06	1 429	1 179	588	1 028	512	..	..	..	..	1 017
2004-05	1 664	1 274	605	801	537	..	..	..	..	1 064
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (f)										
2008-09	157	92	86	93	115	69	71	55	..	114
2007-08	153	88	108	95	127	72	60	53	..	115
2006-07	146	91	115	98	116	75	61	67	..	115
2005-06	161	95	118	103	112	72	65	68	..	122
2004-05	157	95	122	71	115	66	73	72	..	119
Children's courts (f)										
2008-09	0	..	-	na	-	..	..	..	..	0
2007-08	0	..	-	0	3	..	..	..	..	0
2006-07	1	..	-	2	4	..	..	..	..	1
2005-06	6	..	-	-	4	..	..	..	..	3
2004-05	1	..	-	12	6	..	..	..	..	1

Table 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2008-09 dollars (\$) (a) (b)

	NSW	Vic (c)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (d)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (e), (f)										
2008-09	150	89	82	na	111	66	69	53	..	109
2007-08	147	86	103	92	122	69	59	51	..	111
2006-07	140	88	111	95	112	73	59	66	..	111
2005-06	156	92	113	101	109	70	62	67	..	119
2004-05	153	93	116	70	112	65	69	71	..	116
Family courts (g)										
2008-09	..	..	..	164	..	..	..	..	56	102
2007-08	..	..	..	161	..	..	..	..	63	103
2006-07	..	..	..	151	..	..	..	..	76	102
2005-06	..	..	..	138	..	..	..	..	75	95
2004-05	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	73	87
Federal Magistrates Court (g)										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	221
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	217
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	204
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	190
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	183
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2008-09	933	263	509	532	665	343	690	884	..	602
2007-08	926	278	509	573	675	377	677	969	..	614
2006-07	922	313	488	557	683	387	687	679	..	623
2005-06	908	283	453	562	671	377	683	344	..	605
2004-05	862	283	495	554	720	340	704	361	..	600

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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Table 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2008-09 dollars (\$) (a) (b)

	NSW	Vic (c)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (d)
(a)	Further information relating specifically to lodgment data, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.2.									
(b)	Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged. Therefore the average fees do not always represent the charge to individuals.									
(c)	The Victorian supreme court fees include photocopying fees derived from the administration of probate matters.									
(d)	The total court fees collected, divided by the total number of lodgments.									
(e)	The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions, but the civil court fees are likely to encompass a significant proportion. As well, the data includes applications lodged in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal.									
(f)	In NSW, due to data limitations, lodgments for 2008-09 were partly estimated based on the 12 month period from March 2008 to February 2009 (the most recent 12 month period available for the range of data involved). Figures will be updated when actual data becomes available.									
(g)	The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia has reduced fees received by the Family Court of Australia. Under the regulations relevant to the federal family law courts and the Family Court of WA, filing and hearing fees may be waived or exempted in certain circumstances. The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with each are not possible.									

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2009, Cat. no. 5206.0*. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.

Table 7A.17

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

units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme courts — appeal (b), (c)									
Pending case load									
2008-09	165	528	149	157	104	25	51	8	..
2007-08	210	489	172	144	90	13	65	6	..
2006-07	194	432	111	135	90	11	38	12	..
2005-06	207	306	124	206	77	27	37	15	..
2004-05	205	325	104	171	97	8	31	19	..
Cases >12 mths									
2008-09	15	130	8	3	3	1	8	1	..
2007-08	13	95	3	8	2	—	2	—	..
2006-07	2	99	4	19	5	—	10	2	..
2005-06	12	53	1	34	2	1	5	4	..
2004-05	23	91	1	19	4	—	2	—	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)									
2008-09	9.1	24.6	5.4	1.9	2.9	4.0	15.7	12.5	..
2007-08	6.2	19.4	1.7	5.6	2.2	—	3.1	—	..
2006-07	1.0	22.9	3.6	14.1	5.6	—	26.3	16.7	..
2005-06	5.8	17.3	0.8	16.5	2.6	3.7	13.5	26.7	..
2004-05	11.2	28.0	1.0	11.1	4.1	—	6.5	—	..
Cases >24 mths									
2008-09	5	15	—	—	1	—	1	—	..
2007-08	2	13	1	3	1	—	—	—	..
2006-07	2	12	1	3	—	—	5	2	..
2005-06	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	..
2004-05	11	15	—	6	—	—	—	—	..

Table 7A.17

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	(%)	3.0	2.8	—	—	1.0	—	2.0	—	..
2007-08	(%)	1.0	2.7	0.6	2.1	1.1	—	—	—	..
2006-07	(%)	1.0	2.8	0.9	2.2	—	—	13.2	16.7	..
2005-06	(%)	1.9	1.3	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	..
2004-05	(%)	5.4	4.6	—	3.5	—	—	—	—	..
Supreme courts — non-appeal (b), (d), (e)										
Pending case load										
2008-09	(no.)	94	120	430	72	39	312	360	169	..
2007-08	(no.)	105	166	436	102	49	307	296	109	..
2006-07	(no.)	121	171	474	66	40	180	202	75	..
2005-06	(no.)	94	226	540	80	82	185	166	114	..
2004-05	(no.)	113	110	364	178	97	235	150	122	..
Cases >12 mths										
2008-09	(no.)	14	32	54	7	5	30	112	12	..
2007-08	(no.)	31	56	63	9	13	24	71	5	..
2006-07	(no.)	16	58	91	3	10	24	48	11	..
2005-06	(no.)	37	45	92	18	23	30	32	25	..
2004-05	(no.)	26	15	50	50	24	28	19	34	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	(%)	14.9	26.7	12.6	9.7	12.8	9.6	31.1	7.1	..
2007-08	(%)	29.5	33.7	14.4	8.8	26.5	7.8	24.0	4.6	..
2006-07	(%)	13.2	33.9	19.2	4.5	25.0	13.3	23.8	14.7	..
2005-06	(%)	39.4	19.9	17.0	22.5	28.0	16.2	19.3	21.9	..
2004-05	(%)	23.0	13.6	13.7	28.1	24.7	11.9	12.7	27.9	..

Table 7A.17

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

units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths									
2008-09 (no.)	9	15	19	-	1	9	20	2	..
2007-08 (no.)	3	17	20	-	4	11	15	1	..
2006-07 (no.)	5	18	22	-	1	4	8	10	..
2005-06 (no.)	5	19	21	3	5	8	4	16	..
2004-05 (no.)	11	9	18	26	9	3	2	16	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)									
2008-09 (%)	9.6	12.5	4.4	-	2.6	2.9	5.6	1.2	..
2007-08 (%)	2.9	10.2	4.6	-	8.2	3.6	5.1	0.9	..
2006-07 (%)	4.1	10.5	4.6	-	2.5	2.2	4.0	13.3	..
2005-06 (%)	5.3	8.4	3.9	3.8	6.1	4.3	2.4	14.0	..
2004-05 (%)	9.7	8.2	4.9	14.6	9.3	1.3	1.3	13.1	..
District/county courts — appeal (f), (g), (h)									
Pending case load									
2008-09 (no.)	1 470	1 037	327	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08 (no.)	1 402	946	311	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07 (no.)	1 422	1 094	359	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06 (no.)	1 223	1 064	262	..	..	..	..	..	..
2004-05 (no.)	1 140	753	319	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths									
2008-09 (no.)	18	77	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08 (no.)	32	89	106	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07 (no.)	39	152	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06 (no.)	27	92	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
2004-05 (no.)	39	56	72	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.17

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	(%)	1.2	7.4	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(%)	2.3	9.4	34.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(%)	2.7	13.9	20.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06	(%)	2.2	8.6	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2004-05	(%)	3.4	7.4	22.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2008-09	(no.)	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(no.)	2	28	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(no.)	2	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06	(no.)	3	39	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
2004-05	(no.)	4	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	(%)	0.1	1.0	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(%)	0.1	3.0	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(%)	0.1	2.2	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06	(%)	0.2	3.7	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2004-05	(%)	0.4	3.2	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (e), (f), (i)										
Pending case load										
2008-09	(no.)	1 776	2 173	2 104	614	1 561	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(no.)	1 748	2 341	2 123	972	1 258	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(no.)	1 647	2 467	2 303	1 093	1 275	..	..	..	..
2005-06	(no.)	1 498	2 042	2 317	1 309	1 141	..	..	..	..
2004-05	(no.)	2 420	1 809	2 342	2 016	1 030	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.17

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

units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths									
2008-09 (no.)	119	684	417	65	334	..	..	..	..
2007-08 (no.)	145	641	417	198	326	..	..	..	..
2006-07 (no.)	156	581	426	318	357	..	..	..	..
2005-06 (no.)	186	354	509	419	319	..	..	..	..
2004-05 (no.)	379	255	450	594	260	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)									
2008-09 (%)	6.7	31.5	19.8	10.6	21.4	..	..	..	..
2007-08 (%)	8.3	27.4	19.6	20.4	25.9	..	..	..	..
2006-07 (%)	9.5	23.6	18.5	29.1	28.0	..	..	..	..
2005-06 (%)	12.4	17.3	22.0	32.0	28.0	..	..	..	..
2004-05 (%)	15.7	14.1	19.2	29.5	25.2	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths									
2008-09 (no.)	16	136	185	20	81	..	..	..	..
2007-08 (no.)	18	133	179	39	89	..	..	..	..
2006-07 (no.)	21	105	158	59	75	..	..	..	..
2005-06 (no.)	32	47	219	92	86	..	..	..	..
2004-05 (no.)	59	50	142	144	81	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)									
2008-09 (%)	0.9	6.3	8.8	3.3	5.2	..	..	..	..
2007-08 (%)	1.0	5.7	8.4	4.0	7.1	..	..	..	..
2006-07 (%)	1.3	4.3	6.9	5.4	5.9	..	..	..	..
2005-06 (%)	2.1	2.3	9.5	7.0	7.5	..	..	..	..
2004-05 (%)	2.4	2.8	6.1	7.1	7.9	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.17

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

units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	
Magistrates' courts only (excluding children's) (j)										
Pending case load										
2008-09	(no.)	20 724	35 205	32 304	12 605	21 011	8 877	1 409	3 390	..
2007-08	(no.)	19 617	34 701	36 151	11 488	21 197	14 400	1 611	2 667	..
2006-07	(no.)	17 900	34 119	34 022	11 029	24 590	24 931	1 219	na	..
2005-06	(no.)	17 492	27 259	34 626	10 133	22 526	24 956	1 347	na	..
2004-05	(no.)	17 994	26 471	31 356	9 348	26 891	18 292	1 594	na	..
Cases >6 mths										
2008-09	(no.)	2 387	8 825	9 646	2 658	6 451	3 248	268	1 402	..
2007-08	(no.)	2 206	8 466	10 681	2 624	6 172	4 047	287	983	..
2006-07	(no.)	1 685	6 913	11 098	2 865	8 203	8 473	200	na	..
2005-06	(no.)	1 730	5 482	10 706	2 869	7 341	7 018	339	na	..
2004-05	(no.)	1 858	4 669	8 294	2 917	7 479	3 060	291	na	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	(%)	11.5	25.1	29.9	21.1	30.7	36.6	19.0	41.4	..
2007-08	(%)	11.2	24.4	29.5	22.8	29.1	28.1	17.8	36.9	..
2006-07	(%)	9.4	20.3	32.6	26.0	33.4	34.0	16.4	na	..
2005-06	(%)	9.9	20.1	30.9	28.3	32.6	28.1	25.2	na	..
2004-05	(%)	10.3	17.6	26.5	31.2	27.8	16.7	18.3	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2008-09	(no.)	534	2 833	4 606	906	2 483	1 815	85	805	..
2007-08	(no.)	409	2 500	5 825	989	2 623	1 726	102	899	..
2006-07	(no.)	265	1 890	5 748	1 028	3 738	1 964	87	na	..
2005-06	(no.)	364	1 477	5 377	1 094	3 384	1 202	139	na	..
2004-05	(no.)	447	1 254	3 616	1 097	4 087	1 189	98	na	..

Table 7A.17

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	(%)	2.6	8.0	14.3	7.2	11.8	20.4	6.0	23.7	..
2007-08	(%)	2.1	7.2	16.1	8.6	12.4	12.0	6.3	33.7	..
2006-07	(%)	1.5	5.5	16.9	9.3	15.2	7.9	7.1	na	..
2005-06	(%)	2.1	5.4	15.5	10.8	15.0	4.8	10.3	na	..
2004-05	(%)	2.5	4.7	11.5	11.7	15.2	6.5	6.1	na	..
Children's courts (j)										
Pending case load										
2008-09	(no.)	1 856	3 445	2 261	2 071	1 860	848	282	293	..
2007-08	(no.)	1 766	5 591	2 374	1 789	1 918	940	194	243	..
2006-07	(no.)	1 591	4 398	2 243	1 354	1 779	834	205	na	..
2005-06	(no.)	1 603	2 613	2 385	1 338	1 359	670	188	na	..
2004-05	(no.)	1 540	1 562	2 322	1 144	1 483	632	148	na	..
Cases >6 mths										
2008-09	(no.)	166	640	621	360	406	229	79	104	..
2007-08	(no.)	207	771	713	376	414	269	26	46	..
2006-07	(no.)	165	513	671	238	381	243	42	na	..
2005-06	(no.)	201	426	592	316	302	210	43	na	..
2004-05	(no.)	166	128	617	261	346	155	24	na	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	(%)	8.9	18.6	27.5	17.4	21.8	27.0	28.0	35.5	..
2007-08	(%)	11.7	13.8	30.0	21.0	21.6	28.6	13.4	18.9	..
2006-07	(%)	10.4	11.7	29.9	17.6	21.4	29.1	20.5	na	..
2005-06	(%)	12.5	16.3	24.8	23.6	22.2	31.3	22.9	na	..
2004-05	(%)	10.8	8.2	26.6	22.8	23.3	24.5	16.2	na	..

Table 7A.17

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

units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths									
2008-09 (no.)	27	154	299	133	141	93	7	65	..
2007-08 (no.)	24	164	347	130	144	86	5	40	..
2006-07 (no.)	21	87	297	79	144	110	12	na	..
2005-06 (no.)	25	27	249	88	139	66	7	na	..
2004-05 (no.)	24	24	249	86	191	42	9	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)									
2008-09 (%)	1.5	4.5	13.2	6.4	7.6	11.0	2.5	22.2	..
2007-08 (%)	1.4	2.9	14.6	7.3	7.5	9.1	2.6	16.5	..
2006-07 (%)	1.3	2.0	13.2	5.8	8.1	13.2	5.9	na	..
2005-06 (%)	1.6	1.0	10.4	6.6	10.2	9.9	3.7	na	..
2004-05 (%)	1.6	1.5	10.7	7.5	12.9	6.6	6.1	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) From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes single judge appeals from the Magistrates Court criminal jurisdiction. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution. In SA, from 2005-06, SA Supreme court data for civil appeals excludes Justices Act Appeals. These matters have been included in the SA Supreme court data for criminal appeals. From 2005-06, pending data for the SA Supreme Court appeals includes Justices Act Appeals normally heard in the civil jurisdiction.
- (d) Queensland Supreme 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) Queensland Supreme and District Court data since 2005-06 have been revised to exclude all secondary processes (i.e. breaches of penalties), data for the reference periods prior to 2005-06 includes some secondary processes in the count of defendants lodged, finalised and pending.

Table 7A.17

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

units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
(f)	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.								
(g)	Queensland District Court data for criminal appeal cases prior to 2007-08 have been extrapolated on data for the Courts that were connected to a computerised case management system. In 2006-07 these District Courts accounted for approximately 76 per cent of the total number of criminal appeal cases lodged.								
(h)	Queensland District Court criminal appeal data for 2004-05 and 2005-06 were revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data, these issues have been addressed to bring the data extraction process into line with the CADDC counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2004-05 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.								
(i)	Queensland District Court data in respect to the age of pending non-appeal cases are calculated based on the date the Indictment is presented in the District Court, not the committal order date in the Magistrates Courts.								
(j)	NSW pending data for the Magistrates Court and Children's Court for 2008-09 are extrapolated from data for largest courts to derive a state total.								

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

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

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cfs (c)
Supreme / Federal Court — appeal (b)										
Pending case load										
2008-09	no.	454	351	94	124	66	59	31	20	336
2007-08	no.	613	348	76	131	46	67	51	27	407
2006-07	no.	600	265	102	232	64	63	44	36	534
2005-06	no.	638	271	105	248	50	70	20	58	580
2004-05	no.	739	319	90	333	9	95	40	59	662
Cases >12 mths										
2008-09	no.	69	100	—	26	5	18	8	1	26
2007-08	no.	75	93	—	55	6	13	7	5	27
2006-07	no.	88	74	2	46	7	18	4	5	45
2005-06	no.	105	59	2	55	3	13	1	6	77
2004-05	no.	77	108	1	93	—	15	5	10	90
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	15.2	28.5	—	21.0	7.6	30.5	25.8	5.0	7.7
2007-08	%	12.2	26.7	—	42.0	13.0	19.4	13.7	18.5	6.6
2006-07	%	14.7	27.9	2.0	19.8	10.9	28.6	9.1	13.9	8.4
2005-06	%	16.5	21.8	1.9	22.2	6.0	18.6	5.0	10.3	13.3
2004-05	%	10.4	33.9	1.1	27.9	—	15.8	12.5	16.9	13.6
Cases >24 mths										
2008-09	no.	16	41	—	11	3	2	2	1	9
2007-08	no.	11	30	—	8	—	—	2	2	9
2006-07	no.	18	11	—	8	2	—	—	2	32
2005-06	no.	13	20	—	6	2	1	—	4	13
2004-05	no.	13	14	—	13	—	3	2	5	21

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	3.5	11.7	-	8.9	4.5	3.4	6.5	5.0	2.7
2007-08	%	1.8	8.6	-	6.1	-	-	3.9	7.4	2.2
2006-07	%	3.0	4.2	-	3.4	3.1	-	-	5.6	6.0
2005-06	%	2.0	7.4	-	2.4	4.0	1.4	-	6.9	2.2
2004-05	%	1.8	4.4	-	3.9	-	3.2	5.0	8.5	3.2
Supreme (excl probate) / Federal Court — non-appeal (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)										
Pending case load										
2008-09	no.	7 460	4 389	5 907	2 462	782	1 041	1 726	193	3 950
2007-08	no.	7 083	3 914	5 042	1 972	682	1 042	1 541	184	4 000
2006-07	no.	7 397	4 128	5 319	1 971	675	1 071	1 348	228	2 678
2005-06	no.	7 437	5 991	5 077	2 565	558	1 153	1 401	233	3 240
2004-05	no.	7 086	4 432	5 074	2 627	1 014	1 237	1 193	262	3 354
Cases >12 mths										
2008-09	no.	1 867	430	1 223	756	231	350	759	76	1 377
2007-08	no.	1 843	355	1 309	716	206	347	710	91	1 399
2006-07	no.	1 986	1 085	1 496	855	231	342	646	135	1 346
2005-06	no.	1 887	1 809	1 317	1 061	116	352	551	132	1 578
2004-05	no.	2 030	1 274	1 486	1 008	272	470	570	158	1 840
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	25.0	9.8	20.7	30.7	29.5	33.6	44.0	39.4	34.9
2007-08	%	26.0	9.1	26.0	36.3	30.2	33.3	46.1	49.5	35.0
2006-07	%	26.8	26.3	28.1	43.4	34.2	31.9	47.9	59.2	50.3
2005-06	%	25.4	30.2	25.9	41.4	20.8	30.5	39.3	56.7	48.7
2004-05	%	28.6	28.7	29.3	38.4	26.8	38.0	47.8	60.3	54.9

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cfs (c)
Cases >24 mths										
2008-09	no.	781	185	341	393	108	113	364	29	874
2007-08	no.	862	151	368	399	102	99	360	55	824
2006-07	no.	906	213	445	480	116	116	265	81	929
2005-06	no.	836	652	404	552	38	144	274	92	1 130
2004-05	no.	1 108	400	459	527	99	130	259	81	1 101
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	10.5	4.2	5.8	16.0	13.8	10.9	21.1	15.0	22.1
2007-08	%	12.2	3.9	7.3	20.2	15.0	9.5	23.4	29.9	20.6
2006-07	%	12.2	5.2	8.4	24.4	17.2	10.8	19.7	35.5	34.7
2005-06	%	11.2	10.9	8.0	21.5	6.8	12.5	19.6	39.5	34.9
2004-05	%	15.6	9.0	9.0	20.1	9.8	10.5	21.7	30.9	32.8
District/county courts — appeal (h), (i), (j)										
Pending case load										
2008-09	no.	100	62	70	60	18	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	25	57	110	62	9	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	34	81	93	94	6	..	..	..	..
2005-06	no.	33	89	78	112	14	..	..	..	..
2004-05	no.	44	47	108	127	7	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2008-09	no.	1	11	7	8	—	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	—	4	32	11	—	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	—	17	20	42	—	..	..	..	..
2005-06	no.	10	2	15	24	—	..	..	..	..
2004-05	no.	11	—	30	40	—	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cfs (c)
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	1.0	17.7	10.0	13.3	-	..	..	..	..
2007-08	%	-	7.0	29.1	17.7	-	..	..	..	..
2006-07	%	-	21.0	21.5	44.7	-	..	..	..	..
2005-06	%	30.3	2.2	19.2	21.4	-	..	..	..	..
2004-05	%	25.0	-	27.8	31.5	-	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2008-09	no.	-	3	1	-	-	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	-	1	4	5	-	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	-	-	-	7	-	..	..	..	..
2005-06	no.	1	-	5	7	-	..	..	..	..
2004-05	no.	3	-	10	4	-	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	-	4.8	1.4	-	-	..	..	..	..
2007-08	%	-	1.8	3.6	8.1	-	..	..	..	..
2006-07	%	-	-	-	7.4	-	..	..	..	..
2005-06	%	3.0	-	6.4	6.3	-	..	..	..	..
2004-05	%	6.8	-	9.3	3.1	-	..	..	..	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (h), (i), (j)										
Pending case load										
2008-09	no.	7 564	6 028	4 160	3 078	3 311	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	7 037	5 698	4 378	2 734	3 046	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	6 871	5 996	4 526	2 610	3 087	..	..	..	..
2005-06	no.	7 348	6 168	5 502	2 713	3 266	..	..	..	..
2004-05	no.	7 995	7 430	6 767	3 476	2 727	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cfs (c)
Cases >12 mths										
2008-09	no.	1 555	1 487	859	629	1 383	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	2 043	1 604	980	669	1 314	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	1 803	2 133	1 197	751	1 332	..	..	..	..
2005-06	no.	2 010	2 492	1 555	1 041	882	..	..	..	..
2004-05	no.	2 354	3 598	2 016	1 196	844	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	20.6	24.7	20.6	20.4	41.8	..	..	..	..
2007-08	%	29.0	28.2	22.4	24.5	43.1	..	..	..	..
2006-07	%	26.2	35.6	26.4	28.8	43.1	..	..	..	..
2005-06	%	27.4	40.4	28.3	38.4	27.0	..	..	..	..
2004-05	%	29.4	48.4	29.8	34.4	30.9	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2008-09	no.	344	452	185	258	702	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	554	526	213	299	642	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	627	1 031	328	429	626	..	..	..	..
2005-06	no.	752	1 467	485	462	388	..	..	..	..
2004-05	no.	871	1 130	616	591	356	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	4.5	7.5	4.4	8.4	21.2	..	..	..	..
2007-08	%	7.9	9.2	4.9	10.9	21.1	..	..	..	..
2006-07	%	9.1	17.2	7.2	16.4	20.3	..	..	..	..
2005-06	%	10.2	23.8	8.8	17.0	11.9	..	..	..	..
2004-05	%	10.9	15.2	9.1	17.0	13.1	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cfs (c)
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's courts) (k)										
Pending case load										
2008-09	no.	na	19 040	35 109	27 266	14 331	4 973	1 034	2 390	..
2007-08	no.	na	15 963	34 598	24 381	13 830	4 629	2 169	2 087	..
2006-07	no.	na	14 496	35 597	24 718	15 326	4 908	1 772	2 464	..
2005-06	no.	na	13 911	37 898	29 037	16 129	5 357	2 332	2 682	..
2004-05	no.	na	13 704	39 522	956	19 235	5 529	2 992	na	..
Cases >6 mths										
2008-09	no.	na	4 748	14 976	9 379	6 530	1 689	460	1 023	..
2007-08	no.	na	3 776	14 609	8 501	5 861	1 480	807	855	..
2006-07	no.	na	3 387	15 551	7 595	6 267	1 719	772	954	..
2005-06	no.	na	3 258	17 111	9 707	6 816	1 868	968	1 240	..
2004-05	no.	na	2 872	16 381	424	8 181	2 000	1 415	na	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	na	24.9	42.7	34.4	45.6	34.0	44.5	42.8	..
2007-08	%	na	23.7	42.2	34.9	42.4	32.0	37.2	41.0	..
2006-07	%	na	23.4	43.7	30.7	40.9	35.0	43.6	38.7	..
2005-06	%	na	23.4	45.2	33.4	42.3	34.9	41.5	46.2	..
2004-05	%	na	21.0	41.4	44.4	42.5	36.2	47.3	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2008-09	no.	na	2 413	2 169	1 200	1 798	184	144	244	..
2007-08	no.	na	1 831	2 295	1 292	1 390	170	162	303	..
2006-07	no.	na	1 516	2 503	1 245	1 458	232	211	390	..
2005-06	no.	na	1 526	2 530	2 541	2 021	252	259	417	..
2004-05	no.	na	1 435	3 545	250	3 362	242	431	na	..

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cfs (c)
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	na	12.7	6.2	4.4	12.5	3.7	13.9	10.2	..
2007-08	%	na	11.5	6.6	5.3	10.1	3.7	7.5	14.5	..
2006-07	%	na	10.5	7.0	5.0	9.5	4.7	11.9	15.8	..
2005-06	%	na	11.0	6.7	8.8	12.5	4.7	11.1	15.5	..
2004-05	%	na	10.5	9.0	26.2	17.5	4.4	14.4	na	..
Children's courts (p)										
Pending case load										
2008-09	no.	na	1 263	797	502	76	249	67	28	..
2007-08	no.	na	1 450	866	681	108	140	47	17	..
2006-07	no.	na	1 496	600	604	86	118	35	19	..
2005-06	no.	na	1 399	617	445	108	123	118	23	..
2004-05	no.	na	870	582	412	85	80	110	na	..
Cases >6 mths										
2008-09	no.	na	351	217	172	8	121	18	7	..
2007-08	no.	na	374	194	362	5	88	17	-	..
2006-07	no.	na	419	129	253	6	40	16	9	..
2005-06	no.	na	358	134	172	12	46	39	5	..
2004-05	no.	na	155	179	224	-	37	39	na	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	na	27.8	27.2	34.3	10.5	48.6	26.9	25.0	..
2007-08	%	na	25.8	22.4	53.2	4.6	62.9	36.2	-	..
2006-07	%	na	28.0	21.5	41.9	7.0	33.9	45.7	47.4	..
2005-06	%	na	25.6	21.7	38.7	11.1	37.4	33.1	21.7	..
2004-05	%	na	17.8	30.8	54.4	-	46.3	35.5	na	..

Table 7A.18

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

units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cfs (c)
Cases >12 mths									
2008-09	na	167	46	85	1	53	2	-	..
2007-08	na	161	44	212	1	41	-	-	..
2006-07	na	205	28	142	2	23	6	1	..
2005-06	na	143	28	104	8	35	8	-	..
2004-05	na	53	42	150	-	28	5	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)									
2008-09	na	13.2	5.8	16.9	1.3	21.3	3.0	-	..
2007-08	na	11.1	5.1	31.1	0.9	29.3	-	-	..
2006-07	na	13.7	4.7	23.5	2.3	19.5	17.1	5.3	..
2005-06	na	10.2	4.5	23.4	7.4	28.5	6.8	-	..
2004-05	na	6.1	7.2	36.4	-	35.0	4.5	na	..
Family courts — appeal									
Pending case load									
2008-09	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	230
2007-08	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	216
2006-07	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	223
2005-06	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	302
2004-05	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	256
Cases >12 mths									
2008-09	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	55
2007-08	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	53
2006-07	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	70
2005-06	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	115
2004-05	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	61

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cfs (c)
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	..	..	..	31.8	..	..	..	..	23.9
2007-08	%	..	..	..	40.9	..	..	..	..	24.5
2006-07	%	..	..	..	82.7	..	..	..	..	31.4
2005-06	%	..	..	..	48.2	..	..	..	..	38.1
2004-05	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	23.8
Cases >24 mths										
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	25
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	40
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	32
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	49
2004-05	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	30
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	..	..	..	27.3	..	..	..	..	10.9
2007-08	%	..	..	..	22.7	..	..	..	..	18.5
2006-07	%	..	..	..	57.7	..	..	..	..	14.3
2005-06	%	..	..	..	33.9	..	..	..	..	16.2
2004-05	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	11.7
Family courts — non-appeal (l), (c)										
Pending case load										
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	10 941	..	..	..	..	5 381
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	12 239	..	..	..	..	6 160
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	11 167	..	..	..	..	11 002
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	8 253	..	..	..	..	14 323
2004-05	no.	..	..	..	10 904	..	..	..	..	17 076

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cfs (c)
Cases >12 mths										
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	3 960	..	..	..	..	1 358
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	5 490	..	..	..	..	1 712
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	4 621	..	..	..	..	4 172
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	3 515	..	..	..	..	4 755
2004-05	no.	..	..	..	7 895	..	..	..	..	6 121
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	..	..	..	36.2	..	..	..	..	25.2
2007-08	%	..	..	..	44.9	..	..	..	..	27.8
2006-07	%	..	..	..	41.4	..	..	..	..	37.9
2005-06	%	..	..	..	42.6	..	..	..	..	33.2
2004-05	%	..	..	..	72.4	..	..	..	..	35.8
Cases >24 mths										
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	1 598	..	..	..	..	552
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	2 311	..	..	..	..	610
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	2 834	..	..	..	..	2 227
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	2 217	..	..	..	..	2 179
2004-05	no.	..	..	..	2 168	..	..	..	..	2 607
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	..	..	..	14.6	..	..	..	..	10.3
2007-08	%	..	..	..	18.9	..	..	..	..	9.9
2006-07	%	..	..	..	25.4	..	..	..	..	20.2
2005-06	%	..	..	..	26.9	..	..	..	..	15.2
2004-05	%	..	..	..	19.9	..	..	..	..	15.3

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)
Federal Magistrates Court (c)										
Pending case load										
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 884
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 545
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 041
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 283
2004-05	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 356
Cases >6 mths										
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 729
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 894
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 494
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 982
2004-05	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 224
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.7
2007-08	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.5
2006-07	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.3
2005-06	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.6
2004-05	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.4
Cases >12 mths										
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 393
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 564
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 477
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 192
2004-05	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 463

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cfs (c)
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6
2007-08	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.2
2006-07	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.0
2005-06	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.6
2004-05	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.2
Coroners' courts (m), (n), (o), (q)										
Pending case load										
2008-09	no.	2 700	5 628	2 242	1 186	1 980	312	235	393	..
2007-08	no.	2 602	4 295	2 158	1 459	1 777	222	230	341	..
2006-07	no.	3 588	3 194	2 311	1 452	1 310	267	229	287	..
2005-06	no.	4 066	2 977	2 224	1 236	1 253	233	246	226	..
2004-05	no.	4 248	2 931	2 043	864	803	246	195	229	..
Cases >12 mths										
2008-09	no.	577	1 594	512	410	387	73	69	118	..
2007-08	no.	534	1 201	551	431	437	55	82	74	..
2006-07	no.	986	759	586	440	228	71	73	55	..
2005-06	no.	1 638	839	553	332	367	48	63	40	..
2004-05	no.	1 680	901	517	248	231	43	59	41	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2008-09	%	21.4	28.3	22.8	34.6	19.5	23.4	29.4	30.0	..
2007-08	%	20.5	28.0	25.5	29.5	24.6	24.8	35.7	21.7	..
2006-07	%	27.5	23.8	25.4	30.3	17.4	26.6	31.9	19.2	..
2005-06	%	40.3	28.2	24.9	26.9	29.3	20.6	25.6	17.7	..
2004-05	%	39.5	30.7	25.3	28.7	28.8	17.5	30.3	17.9	..

Table 7A.18

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

units	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)
Cases >24 mths									
2008-09	no.	290	340	226	156	188	43	44	..
2007-08	no.	260	455	207	91	87	44	25	..
2006-07	no.	505	na	223	159	103	35	21	..
2005-06	no.	na	na	216	89	163	33	14	..
2004-05	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)									
2008-09	%	10.7	6.0	10.1	13.2	9.5	18.3	11.2	..
2007-08	%	10.0	10.6	9.6	6.2	4.9	19.1	7.3	..
2006-07	%	14.1	na	9.6	11.0	7.9	15.3	7.3	..
2005-06	%	na	na	9.7	7.2	13.0	13.4	6.2	..
2004-05	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Care should be taken when interpreting data in this table as the states and territories are not identical in their allocation of civil business between their court levels. This indicator compares the age (in elapsed time) of a court's pending caseload against agreed time standards. Unless otherwise specified, pending counts are taken at 30 June each year. In the civil jurisdiction those lodgments that have not been acted upon in the last 12 months are deemed finalised and excluded from the pending population counts. The deeming rule does not apply to appeal cases. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an 'active pending' population. Jurisdictions diverting from this national counting rule are footnoted.
- (b) From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for civil appeals excludes single judge appeals. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution. SA Supreme court 2005-06 civil pending data - excludes Justices Act Appeals heard in the civil jurisdiction (these have been counted in the criminal jurisdiction).
- (c) The Australian Courts do not apply the "deeming" rule (see note (a)). The Family Court of Australia does not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months as this is not consistent with its case management practices. Therefore some matters may be affected by proceedings in other courts and are counted as pending but are currently inactive. The more complex and entrenched Family Law disputes commence with the Family Court so a higher proportion of its cases require more lengthy and intensive case management. The Federal Court and the Federal Magistrates Court do not apply the deeming rule.
- (d) For Queensland supreme and district courts, the age of non-appeal cases is calculated from the date the court record was first created in the computerised case management system in the supreme or district court, not from the date of the committal order in the magistrates' court.

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)
(e)	Queensland Supreme Court non-appeal civil data for 2004-05 and 2005-06 were revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These issues have been addressed to bring the data extraction process into line with the CADDC counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2004-05 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(f)	Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex.									
(g)	NSW Supreme Court civil non-appeal matters - the age of cases is estimated for approximately 2-3 per cent of pending cases.									
(h)	NSW pending data for the district court (civil jurisdiction) are extrapolated from Sydney data to derive a state total.									
(i)	Queensland District Court data for civil cases pending (both appeal and non-appeal) prior to 2007-08 have been extrapolated based on data for the Courts that were connected to a computerised case management system. In 2006-07 these District Courts accounted for approximately 90 per cent of the total number of civil non-appeal cases lodged.									
(j)	Queensland District Court civil data for 2004-05 and 2005-06 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data, these issues have been addressed to bring the data extraction process into line with the CADDC counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2004-05 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(k)	Victoria's Magistrates' court data includes a proportion of pending caseload from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal and Victims of Crime Assistance Tribunal.									
(l)	As the Federal Magistrates Court undertakes a higher proportion of simpler Family Law matters, the more complex and entrenched disputes remain with the Family Court and therefore a higher proportion of its cases now require more lengthy and intensive case management.									
(m)	Reporting against the 24 month standard for the Coroners courts commenced in 2005-06. Data on the number and age of the pending workload greater than 24 months old were not collected for this Report for the years 2004-05 and earlier and are therefore not published in this table.									
(n)	Queensland Coroners Court data for 2005-06 were revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed that some coronial cases had not been included in the count of lodgements, finalisations or pending cases. Data for the reference periods prior to 2005-06 may not include data for all coronial cases in Queensland Coroners Courts. The WA Coroners Court data for 2008-09 and previous years were compiled by a manual process of counting lodgments and only included the metropolitan area. The WA Coroners Court has recently implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored on the National Coroners Information System. Data integrity work has commenced to ensure state-wide data on this indicator can be reported from 2009-10.									
(o)	Tasmanian coroners' courts: backlog (% > 12 months) — a number of hospital deaths (adverse medical) have resulted in some delay waiting on results from Hospital inquiries; backlog (% >24 months) — a number of mining inquests have been delayed due to criminal proceedings and detailed report preparation.									
(p)	For WA the increase in values for 2007-08 can be attributed to a large number of Protection and Care time limited orders expiring in March 2008. Applicants then required extending orders under the Children and Community Services Act 2004.									

Table 7A.18

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

units	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cfs (c)
(q) The Victorian Coroners Court's rising backlog relates to the 2009 bushfire and heatwave deaths and new case management procedures introduced during 2007-08 in response to recommendations from a Victorian Parliamentary Law Reform Commission report.									

na Not available. ... Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

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

Table 7A.19

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

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust cts
Criminal — attendances per finalisation (c)									
Supreme courts (d)									
2008-09	na	2.6	2.8	2.6	5.2	5.6	6.1	7.1	..
2007-08	na	2.4	2.8	2.3	4.6	5.9	5.5	6.9	..
2006-07	na	2.5	3.2	2.8	4.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	..
2005-06	na	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.8	5.7	5.4	7.1	..
2004-05	na	2.3	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.2	5.0	7.6	..
District/county courts (e)									
2008-09	na	6.1	3.8	4.3	6.2	..	..	..	..
2007-08	na	5.1	4.0	4.7	6.6	..	..	..	..
2006-07	na	4.7	4.1	4.9	6.9	..	..	..	..
2005-06	na	4.2	4.2	5.1	6.3	..	..	..	..
2004-05	na	5.0	5.5	4.8	5.5	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b)									
2008-09	na	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.4	..
2007-08	na	3.0	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.0	3.4	3.4	..
2006-07	na	3.3	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.0	3.8	3.1	..
2005-06	na	3.4	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.1	..
2004-05	na	3.3	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.0	4.1	3.2	..
Children's courts (b)									
2008-09	na	5.4	2.6	3.3	3.4	4.9	5.3	4.9	..
2007-08	na	3.4	2.4	2.7	3.4	5.1	6.0	5.4	..
2006-07	na	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.5	5.1	6.0	4.2	..
2005-06	na	4.2	2.3	2.8	3.7	5.1	5.2	5.8	..
2004-05	na	3.4	2.4	2.8	3.3	4.5	5.0	5.1	..

Table 7A.19

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust cts
Civil — attendances per finalisation (f)									
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal Court (d), (g)									
2008-09	na	1.1	1.5	2.6	3.9	na	4.3	4.8	2.7
2007-08	na	1.2	1.4	3.1	4.9	na	5.2	5.2	2.2
2006-07	na	1.4	1.6	3.0	4.4	na	4.9	3.9	3.3
2005-06	na	1.5	1.5	3.5	3.0	na	4.5	3.7	3.0
2004-05	na	1.4	1.1	4.0	4.5	na	4.2	3.5	3.5
District/county courts (g)									
2008-09	na	2.2	0.7	2.3	4.3	..	..	..	..
2007-08	na	2.1	0.8	2.9	4.7	..	..	..	..
2006-07	na	2.6	0.8	3.2	4.4	..	..	..	..
2005-06	na	2.3	0.8	3.5	4.3	..	..	..	..
2004-05	na	1.6	0.7	3.4	4.8	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (h), (i)									
2008-09	na	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	na	1.2	1.5	..
2007-08	na	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	na	1.5	1.6	..
2006-07	na	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	na	1.5	1.5	..
2005-06	na	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	na	1.3	1.7	..
2004-05	na	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.2	na	1.4	1.4	..
Children's courts (b), (j)									
2008-09	na	2.0	2.7	5.1	2.6	..	6.1	1.7	..
2007-08	na	1.8	2.5	4.7	2.8	..	6.9	1.4	..
2006-07	na	1.8	2.4	4.6	2.5	..	7.9	1.5	..
2005-06	na	1.9	2.3	5.0	2.8	..	6.0	1.4	..
2004-05	na	1.8	2.0	5.2	1.9	..	5.4	1.6	..

Table 7A.19

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

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust cts
Family courts (k)									
2008-09	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	2.9
2007-08	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	3.1
2006-07	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	3.2
2005-06	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	3.5
2004-05	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	3.0
Federal Magistrates Court (l)									
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9
Coroners' courts (m), (n)									
2008-09	na	1.0	3.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	4.3	1.0	..
2007-08	na	1.0	2.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.8	1.0	..
2006-07	na	1.0	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.8	5.1	1.0	..
2005-06	na	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.0	..
2004-05	na	1.2	na	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.0	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) The attendance index is based on a count of the number of times each case actually comes before the court before it is finalised. An attendance is defined as the number of times that parties or their representatives were required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. Unless otherwise noted, a court appearance extending over more than one day is counted as one attendance. Attendances are heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator.

(b) For the civil jurisdiction of the ACT Children's court, data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences and multiple attendances are counted for a single event. For the criminal jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates and Children's court, data are based on all listings for a case and multiple attendances are counted for a single event.

Table 7A.19

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

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust cts
(c)	Further information relating specifically to criminal finalisation data, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.5.								
(d)	From 2005-06 attendance data for criminal appeals in the SA Supreme court include Justices Act Appeals normally heard in the civil jurisdiction; attendance data for civil appeal in the SA Supreme court exclude Justices Act Appeals.								
(e)	WA data for the criminal component of the district court are experimental. The criminal case management computer system does not record the number of hearings, which occurred per defendant. The data extracted is based on the number of hearings listed (may include those which have been cancelled or re-scheduled) for those matters finalised during the period.								
(f)	Further information relating specifically to civil finalisation data, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.6.								
(g)	Queensland Supreme and District Court data for the count of attendances in the civil jurisdiction prior to 2007-08 are extrapolated. Queensland Supreme and District Court data for the count of attendances vary with the national counting rules. Multiple attendances are counted for a single Court event, e.g. trials listed for multiple consecutive days. It also includes attendances for unfinalised cases. Attendances are not counted for case managed Court events.								
(h)	Victoria's Magistrates' court civil data includes a proportion of hearings from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.								
(i)	For the civil jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates court, data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences and multiple attendances are counted for a single event.								
(j)	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.								
(k)	Family Court of Australia data include all conference events that may have a binding order made. It also contains divorce hearings that may not require the attendance of parties, however these are included as they form part of the lodgment and finalisation data. Attendances for appeal matters have only been included since 2008-09.								
(l)	Excludes responses to applications.								
(m)	Since 2005-06 the coroners' courts attendance index has been derived from the number of attendances per finalised inquest only, this change has been applied retrospectively.								
(n)	For the ACT Coroner's court, data are based on all listings for a case. Prior to 2006-07 inquest hearing days only were counted.								

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

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

Table 7A.20

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

Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Criminal (e)										
Number of FTE judicial officers										
Supreme courts (f), (g)										
2008-09 (no. FTE)	13.8	14.3	10.7	8.9	7.4	3.9	3.1	3.9	..	65.9
2007-08 (no. FTE)	14.3	16.1	11.5	9.3	6.9	3.8	2.9	3.6	..	68.3
2006-07 (no. FTE)	12.1	13.4	9.9	7.9	5.8	3.9	2.7	3.6	..	59.3
2005-06 (no. FTE)	13.1	12.3	6.5	7.6	4.6	4.2	2.4	3.6	..	54.2
2004-05 (no. FTE)	13.0	12.0	8.4	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.4	3.6	..	55.3
District/county courts (h)										
2008-09 (no. FTE)	45.9	40.6	26.8	17.7	12.1	..	..	..	..	143.1
2007-08 (no. FTE)	47.9	35.7	26.7	17.8	11.2	..	..	..	..	139.2
2006-07 (no. FTE)	47.2	35.0	25.1	17.2	11.1	..	..	..	..	135.6
2005-06 (no. FTE)	45.4	30.9	24.6	16.4	12.8	..	..	..	..	130.0
2004-05 (no. FTE)	45.3	32.7	24.8	16.6	11.0	..	..	..	..	130.5
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09 (no. FTE)	107.0	69.2	57.6	40.3	26.9	9.8	4.7	8.0	..	323.4
2007-08 (no. FTE)	104.8	68.0	51.3	39.1	27.2	9.5	3.2	7.2	..	310.4
2006-07 (no. FTE)	106.6	76.0	47.5	35.7	27.8	9.0	3.4	6.8	..	312.9
2005-06 (no. FTE)	104.9	67.0	51.1	33.2	26.7	9.0	3.8	7.2	..	302.8
2004-05 (no. FTE)	104.6	64.0	48.9	32.4	25.2	9.6	3.8	6.7	..	295.2
Children's courts (i)										
2008-09 (no. FTE)	10.3	2.0	4.1	4.0	3.1	0.8	1.1	0.7	..	26.1
2007-08 (no. FTE)	10.1	2.0	3.7	3.6	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	..	25.0
2006-07 (no. FTE)	7.4	2.0	3.8	4.1	3.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	..	23.3
2005-06 (no. FTE)	7.3	2.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	..	23.1
2004-05 (no. FTE)	7.7	2.0	3.8	3.8	3.2	0.6	1.0	0.7	..	22.7

Table 7A.20

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

<i>Unit (b)</i>	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal courts										
2008-09 (no. FTE)	177.1	126.1	99.2	70.8	49.5	14.5	8.8	12.5	..	558.5
2007-08 (no. FTE)	177.1	121.8	93.1	69.8	48.5	14.1	6.9	11.6	..	542.8
2006-07 (no. FTE)	173.4	126.4	86.4	64.9	48.0	13.6	7.0	11.5	..	531.0
2005-06 (no. FTE)	170.7	112.2	86.1	60.9	47.8	13.8	7.2	11.5	..	510.1
2004-05 (no. FTE)	170.6	110.7	85.8	60.8	43.9	13.7	7.2	11.0	..	503.6
Civil										
Number of FTE judicial officers										
Supreme/Federal Court (f), (g)										
2008-09 (no. FTE)	47.3	25.4	14.3	21.7	6.5	3.1	3.2	4.5	61.0	187.0
2007-08 (no. FTE)	49.1	27.9	14.2	21.7	7.1	3.0	3.4	4.3	65.0	195.8
2006-07 (no. FTE)	46.5	30.6	14.7	22.4	9.3	3.1	3.6	4.3	55.0	189.6
2005-06 (no. FTE)	49.4	28.7	13.9	21.5	10.4	3.3	3.3	4.3	53.0	187.7
2004-05 (no. FTE)	48.9	27.0	13.9	20.7	11.2	3.3	3.3	4.3	53.0	185.6
District/county courts (h)										
2008-09 (no. FTE)	19.7	17.6	7.0	10.4	8.5	..	..	..	..	63.1
2007-08 (no. FTE)	19.1	16.1	6.2	10.7	9.1	..	..	..	..	61.2
2006-07 (no. FTE)	22.2	17.3	5.6	10.0	9.1	..	..	..	..	64.1
2005-06 (no. FTE)	24.7	21.1	5.5	9.3	7.6	..	..	..	..	68.3
2004-05 (no. FTE)	31.7	22.2	4.7	10.3	7.7	..	..	..	..	76.5
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (j), (k)										
2008-09 (no. FTE)	6.0	56.1	12.1	6.0	9.0	2.0	1.7	5.7	..	98.5
2007-08 (no. FTE)	6.2	57.0	12.6	6.9	9.1	1.9	2.4	4.9	..	100.9
2006-07 (no. FTE)	6.4	59.0	13.9	7.3	9.3	1.8	2.6	5.0	..	105.2
2005-06 (no. FTE)	7.1	56.0	16.0	9.8	8.9	1.8	2.6	5.2	..	107.4
2004-05 (no. FTE)	9.4	53.0	16.3	10.3	8.4	2.1	2.6	5.1	..	107.2

Table 7A.20

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

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Children's courts (i)											
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	8.2	8.0	2.5	1.2	0.8	..	0.3	0.3	..	21.2
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	7.4	8.0	2.2	1.5	0.8	..	0.1	0.1	..	20.2
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	10.6	6.0	2.3	1.2	0.8	..	0.1	0.1	..	21.2
	2005-06 (no. FTE)	10.7	6.0	2.6	0.7	1.0	..	0.1	0.4	..	21.5
	2004-05 (no. FTE)	4.3	6.0	2.5	0.8	0.8	..	0.1	0.5	..	15.0
Family courts (c)											
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	14.6	..	..	..	..	37.7	52.3
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	14.6	..	..	..	..	41.0	55.6
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	13.9	..	..	..	..	44.6	58.5
	2005-06 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	13.6	..	..	..	..	50.0	63.6
	2004-05 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	13.2	..	..	..	..	54.9	68.1
Federal Magistrates Court (c), (l)											
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.0	61.0
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.0	52.0
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.0	52.0
	2005-06 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.0	35.0
	2004-05 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.0	32.0
Coroners' courts (m)											
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	5.0	8.8	6.2	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.2	1.7	..	26.7
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	5.0	7.0	7.8	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.3	1.5	..	26.1
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	5.0	7.0	6.2	2.0	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.5	..	25.1
	2005-06 (no. FTE)	5.0	5.0	6.0	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.4	1.5	..	21.8
	2004-05 (no. FTE)	5.0	5.0	5.6	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.5	..	20.7

Table 7A.20

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

<i>Unit (b)</i>	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Total number FTE judicial officers for civil courts										
2008-09 (no. FTE)	86.2	115.9	42.0	55.9	26.7	5.9	5.4	12.2	159.7	509.8
2007-08 (no. FTE)	86.8	116.0	42.9	57.5	28.2	5.3	6.3	10.8	158.0	511.8
2006-07 (no. FTE)	90.7	119.9	42.7	56.8	30.5	5.3	7.2	10.9	151.6	515.6
2005-06 (no. FTE)	96.9	116.8	44.0	56.9	29.6	5.3	6.4	11.5	138.0	505.3
2004-05 (no. FTE)	99.3	113.2	42.9	57.3	29.1	5.6	6.4	11.4	139.9	505.1
Criminal and civil										
Number of FTE judicial officers										
Supreme/ Federal Court										
2008-09 (no. FTE)	61.1	39.7	25.0	30.5	13.9	7.0	6.3	8.4	61.0	252.8
2007-08 (no. FTE)	63.4	44.0	25.7	31.1	14.0	6.8	6.3	7.9	65.0	264.1
2006-07 (no. FTE)	58.6	44.0	24.7	30.3	15.1	7.0	6.3	7.9	55.0	248.9
2005-06 (no. FTE)	62.5	41.0	20.4	29.1	14.9	7.5	5.6	7.9	53.0	241.9
2004-05 (no. FTE)	61.9	39.0	22.3	28.7	15.7	6.8	5.6	7.9	53.0	240.9
District/county courts (h)										
2008-09 (no. FTE)	65.6	58.2	33.8	28.1	20.6	..	..	..	..	206.2
2007-08 (no. FTE)	67.0	51.8	32.9	28.5	20.3	..	..	..	..	200.5
2006-07 (no. FTE)	69.4	52.3	30.7	27.2	20.2	..	..	..	..	199.7
2005-06 (no. FTE)	70.1	52.0	30.1	25.7	20.4	..	..	..	..	198.3
2004-05 (no. FTE)	77.0	54.9	29.4	26.9	18.7	..	..	..	..	207.0
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (i)										
2008-09 (no. FTE)	113.0	125.2	69.7	46.3	35.9	11.8	6.4	13.7	..	421.9
2007-08 (no. FTE)	111.0	125.0	63.8	46.0	36.3	11.4	5.6	12.1	..	411.2
2006-07 (no. FTE)	113.0	135.0	61.4	43.0	37.0	10.8	6.0	11.9	..	418.1
2005-06 (no. FTE)	112.0	123.0	67.0	43.0	35.6	10.8	6.4	12.4	..	410.2
2004-05 (no. FTE)	114.0	117.0	65.2	42.7	33.6	11.7	6.4	11.8	..	402.5

Table 7A.20

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

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Children's courts (i)											
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	18.5	10.0	6.6	5.2	3.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	..	47.4
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	17.5	10.0	5.9	5.1	4.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	..	45.1
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	18.0	8.0	6.1	5.3	4.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	..	44.4
	2005-06 (no. FTE)	18.0	8.0	6.6	4.4	4.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	..	44.6
	2004-05 (no. FTE)	12.0	8.0	6.2	4.5	4.0	0.6	1.1	1.2	..	37.6
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal and civil courts											
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	263.2	242.0	141.2	126.6	76.2	20.4	14.2	24.7	159.7	1 068.3
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	263.9	237.8	136.0	127.3	76.7	19.4	13.1	22.4	158.0	1 054.6
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	264.0	246.3	129.1	121.7	78.5	18.9	14.2	22.4	151.6	1 046.6
	2005-06 (no. FTE)	267.6	229.0	130.1	117.8	77.4	19.1	13.5	22.9	138.0	1 015.4
	2004-05 (no. FTE)	269.9	223.9	128.8	118.0	73.0	19.3	13.5	22.4	139.9	1 008.8
Criminal (e)											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people (l)											
Supreme courts											
	2008-09 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.8	..	0.3
	2007-08 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.7	..	0.3
	2006-07 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.7	..	0.3
	2005-06 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.7	..	0.3
	2004-05 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.8	..	0.3
District/county courts (h)											
	2008-09 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.7
	2007-08 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.7
	2006-07 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.7
	2005-06 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6
	2004-05 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6
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Table 7A.20

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

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2008-09	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	3.6	..	1.5
2007-08		1.5	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.9	3.3	..	1.5
2006-07		1.6	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	3.2	..	1.5
2005-06		1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.1	3.4	..	1.5
2004-05		1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.2	3.3	..	1.5
Children's courts											
2008-09		0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
2007-08		0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	..	0.1
2006-07		0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	..	0.1
2005-06		0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
2004-05		0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
Total for criminal courts											
2008-09	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	5.6	..	2.6
2007-08		2.6	2.3	2.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.0	5.3	..	2.6
2006-07		2.5	2.4	2.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.1	5.4	..	2.5
2005-06		2.5	2.2	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.2	5.5	..	2.5
2004-05		2.5	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.2	5.4	..	2.5
Civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people (l)											
Supreme/Federal Court											
2008-09	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.3	0.9
2007-08		0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.9
2006-07		0.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.3	0.9
2005-06		0.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.1	0.3	0.9
2004-05		0.7	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.1	0.3	0.9

Table 7A.20

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

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
District/county courts (h)											
2008-09		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.3
2007-08	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.3
2006-07		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.3
2005-06		0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.3
2004-05		0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.4
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (j)											
2008-09		0.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.6	..	0.5
2007-08	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.2	..	0.5
2006-07		0.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.4	..	0.5
2005-06		0.1	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.5	..	0.5
2004-05		0.1	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	2.5	..	0.5
Children's courts (i)											
2008-09		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
2007-08	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	-	..	0.1
2006-07		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	-	-	..	0.1
2005-06		0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	..	-	0.2	..	0.1
2004-05		0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	..	-	0.2	..	0.1
Family courts (c)											
2008-09		..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2007-08	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3
2006-07		..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3
2005-06		..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3
2004-05		..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3

Table 7A.20

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

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Federal Magistrates Court (c), (l)											
2008-09	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2007-08		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2006-07		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2005-06		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2004-05		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
Coroner's court (m)											
2008-09	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	..	0.1
2007-08		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	..	0.1
2006-07		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	..	0.1
2005-06		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.7	..	0.1
2004-05		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.7	..	0.1
Total for civil courts											
2008-09		1.2	2.2	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	5.5	0.7	2.4
2007-08		1.3	2.2	1.0	2.7	1.8	1.1	1.8	5.0	0.7	2.4
2006-07		1.3	2.3	1.0	2.7	1.9	1.1	2.1	5.1	0.7	2.5
2005-06		1.4	2.3	1.1	2.8	1.9	1.1	1.9	5.5	0.7	2.5
2004-05		1.5	2.3	1.1	2.9	1.9	1.2	1.9	5.6	0.7	2.5
Criminal and civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people (l)											
Supreme/Federal Court											
2008-09	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.8	0.3	1.2
2007-08		0.9	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.6	0.3	1.2
2006-07		0.9	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.9	3.7	0.3	1.2
2005-06		0.9	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.7	3.8	0.3	1.2
2004-05		0.9	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.7	3.9	0.3	1.2

Table 7A.20

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

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
District/county courts (h)											
2008-09		0.9	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.0
2007-08	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
2006-07		1.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.0
2005-06		1.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.0
2004-05		1.1	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.2	..	..	..	..	1.0
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (j)											
2008-09		1.6	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.8	6.2	..	1.9
2007-08	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.6	2.4	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.6	5.6	..	1.9
2006-07		1.6	2.6	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	5.6	..	2.0
2005-06		1.7	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.9	5.9	..	2.0
2004-05		1.7	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	5.8	..	2.0
Children's courts											
2008-09		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	..	0.2
2007-08	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.2
2006-07		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	..	0.2
2005-06		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	..	0.2
2004-05		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	..	0.2
Total for criminal and civil courts											
2008-09		3.7	4.5	3.2	5.7	4.7	4.1	4.1	11.1	0.7	4.9
2007-08	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	3.8	4.5	3.2	6.0	4.8	3.9	3.9	10.3	0.7	5.0
2006-07		3.9	4.8	3.1	5.8	5.0	3.8	4.2	10.5	0.7	5.0
2005-06		3.9	4.5	3.2	5.8	5.0	3.9	4.1	11.0	0.7	4.9
2004-05		4.0	4.5	3.3	5.9	4.7	4.0	4.1	11.0	0.7	5.0

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.20

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

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
(a)	Judicial officers are defined as: judges; magistrates; masters; coroners; judicial registrars; and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.										
(b)	no. FTE = number of full time equivalent judicial officers.										
(c)	For the Australian courts, the number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people is derived by dividing the number of FTE officers for each court by the Australian population. Population is estimated by taking the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.										
(d)	FTE totals in this column are the sum of all states and territories, and the Australian courts, as applicable. Totals for the number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people are derived by dividing the total number of judicial FTE in the financial year by the Australian population (per 100,000 people) for the relevant reference period.										
(e)	Electronic infringement and enforcement systems are not included as they do not have open court sittings.										
(f)	Queensland Supreme Court Judicial staff FTE and expenditure data for 2006-07 and 2007-08 have been calculated using a revised methodology to address an issue associated with the allocation of the FTE and expenditure data between the criminal and civil jurisdictions of the Supreme Court. Data for the reference periods prior to 2006-07 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.										
(g)	In the NSW Supreme Court the FTE counts for permanent judges are based on the appointments in place at 30 June; for acting judges the FTE counts are based on actual days paid for during the reporting period.										
(h)	Appeals are not heard in the criminal jurisdiction of the district courts in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the supreme courts in WA and SA.										
(i)	In Tasmania, all children's court judicial resources are included in the criminal jurisdiction. Child protection matters are lodged in the Criminal Registry as urgent.										
(j)	Victoria's Magistrate's court civil data include a proportion of judicial officers from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.										
(k)	WA Magistrates court: prior to 2006-07 resources associated with criminal injury compensation applications have been incorrectly included in civil data. Revised data for prior years are not available therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution.										
(l)	2008-09 figures have been annualised for the Federal Magistrates Court from six months of data (January to June 2009). The Federal Magistrates Court payroll function was transferred to the Family Court of Australia in December 2008 and data prior to January 2009 are not available to the Family Court of Australia.										
(m)	In response to the bushfires and heat related deaths during 2009, additional fixed term judicial officers have been appointed to the Coroners Court of Victoria.										

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

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

Table 7A.20

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

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Q/d</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (c)</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>
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Population figures from Statistical Appendix Table AA.2. Historical rates in this table / figure may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 7A.21

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

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Supreme courts										
Appeal										
2008-09	111.4	96.3	107.6	95.8	94.3	66.7	108.5	100.0	..	101.1
2007-08	97.8	85.3	90.7	115.7	100.7	80.0	72.3	136.4	..	94.9
2006-07	102.8	92.9	104.1	150.6	99.6	107.9	104.8	122.2	..	104.5
2005-06	99.6	102.4	97.9	88.2	125.0	45.7	75.3	116.7	..	100.3
2004-05	112.9	101.8	104.8	93.5	105.0	96.0	80.6	100.0	..	103.9
Non-appeal										
2008-09	109.6	165.5	99.6	104.1	123.8	99.7	80.5	89.0	..	100.4
2007-08	114.2	122.7	103.0	91.1	85.1	79.5	70.2	84.5	..	93.4
2006-07	80.0	129.6	101.8	96.6	198.0	110.1	85.3	99.2	..	103.7
2005-06	123.5	86.3	87.7	103.6	105.2	104.0	90.2	109.7	..	95.6
2004-05	115.3	77.9	81.5	83.7	80.0	98.1	74.9	109.4	..	88.4
All matters										
2008-09	111.0	111.8	101.2	99.5	100.0	98.3	86.1	89.5	..	100.7
2007-08	101.3	93.9	100.2	104.2	97.7	79.5	70.7	87.3	..	94.0
2006-07	97.7	103.3	102.3	119.9	114.7	110.0	89.6	100.7	..	104.0
2005-06	102.9	97.0	89.9	95.2	119.7	100.4	86.1	110.3	..	97.4
2004-05	113.3	94.1	87.7	88.4	98.6	98.0	76.2	108.7	..	94.8
District/county courts										
Appeal										
2008-09	99.1	90.9	95.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.2
2007-08	101.4	94.9	93.5	99.7
2006-07	95.9	94.6	75.0	94.8
2005-06	94.1	82.3	108.1	91.5
2004-05	98.5	95.0	95.3	97.5

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Table 7A.21

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Non-appeal										
2008-09	99.8	103.0	100.7	126.9	85.2	..	..	..	..	102.5
2007-08	99.6	96.5	103.5	111.6	104.9	..	..	..	..	103.0
2006-07	89.1	82.9	97.2	113.0	93.0	..	..	..	..	95.0
2005-06	98.3	87.5	99.3	110.5	88.5	..	..	..	..	97.9
2004-05	90.1	90.4	86.7	107.6	95.9	..	..	..	..	91.8
All matters										
2008-09	99.3	96.8	100.3	126.9	85.2	..	..	..	..	100.4
2007-08	100.8	95.7	103.0	111.6	104.9	..	..	..	..	101.7
2006-07	93.7	88.2	96.0	113.0	93.0	..	..	..	..	94.9
2005-06	95.5	85.0	99.7	110.5	88.5	..	..	..	..	95.6
2004-05	95.4	92.6	87.2	107.6	95.9	..	..	..	..	93.9
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	100.2	103.3	100.5	103.1	101.6	125.1	100.3	96.1	..	102.1
2007-08	97.3	101.0	98.2	109.8	110.0	103.1	95.6	97.6	..	101.5
2006-07	99.7	94.0	99.5	109.4	104.2	83.7	106.0	98.7	..	98.8
2005-06	101.0	96.5	96.0	108.0	99.3	71.9	113.7	100.0	..	97.1
2004-05	97.9	97.5	95.1	109.9	84.4	84.7	110.4	103.9	..	96.1
Children's courts										
2008-09	101.5	105.8	103.5	100.4	101.2	90.8	87.2	97.6	..	101.9
2007-08	98.1	109.3	100.1	110.1	101.8	82.7	98.5	95.6	..	103.4
2006-07	98.1	91.1	101.5	109.3	96.8	77.4	96.1	116.1	..	97.9
2005-06	99.4	83.8	99.7	99.8	102.5	79.7	94.6	117.4	..	96.1
2004-05	101.4	96.2	96.8	109.2	85.2	81.4	103.0	115.4	..	98.0

Table 7A.21

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

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	100.3	103.5	100.6	102.9	101.6	122.0	98.8	96.2	..	102.1
2007-08	97.4	101.8	98.3	109.9	109.2	102.4	95.9	97.4	..	101.6
2006-07	99.6	93.7	99.6	109.4	103.5	83.5	105.1	100.2	..	98.7
2005-06	100.9	95.5	96.2	107.2	99.5	72.1	112.0	101.4	..	97.0
2004-05	98.1	97.4	95.2	109.8	84.5	84.6	109.8	104.9	..	96.3
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2008-09	100.2	103.4	100.6	103.3	101.1	121.3	98.0	96.0	..	102.1
2007-08	97.6	101.6	98.5	109.9	109.1	102.2	94.3	97.1	..	101.6
2006-07	99.3	93.5	99.5	109.5	103.3	83.7	104.4	100.2	..	98.7
2005-06	100.6	95.2	96.3	107.2	99.4	72.3	110.9	101.6	..	97.0
2004-05	98.1	97.3	94.8	109.6	84.8	84.7	108.3	105.0	..	96.2
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2008-09	..	81.2	90.8	88.6	102.6	..	..	..	..	86.4
2007-08	..	81.7	86.7	99.1	99.3	..	..	..	..	86.5
2006-07	..	81.6	85.8	93.8	96.5	..	..	..	..	85.5
2005-06	..	82.9	88.0	85.7	87.2	..	..	..	..	85.2
2004-05	..	84.5	86.7	94.9	73.6	..	..	..	..	85.6

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

Table 7A.21

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

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
(a)	<p>The clearance indicator is derived by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period, by the number of lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. The clearance rate should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data (tables 7A.1 and 7A.5), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.17). Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance rate can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices. The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier, • a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased, • a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased. 									
(b)	<p>Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.5 and lodgment data presented in table 7A.1. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.5 and 7A.1.</p>									
(c)	<p>The total number of finalisations (table 7A.1), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.5) expressed as a percentage.</p>									

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 7A.22

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

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
Appeal										
2008-09	124.2	90.9	93.3	109.5	93.7	116.3	142.5	127.4	106.5	108.5
2007-08	99.0	84.2	112.7	136.0	120.5	96.6	87.7	94.6	108.8	104.0
2006-07	108.2	110.2	100.4	107.6	93.0	106.7	66.2	124.5	100.7	103.8
2005-06	112.5	112.8	94.3	97.4	157.7	119.8	113.6	84.8	100.8	105.8
2004-05	94.5	91.3	99.3	69.8	81.9	104.4	106.9	113.5	86.2	90.5
Non-appeal										
2008-09	103.8	118.5	87.5	85.9	98.1	97.3	91.5	96.7	101.8	101.0
2007-08	105.8	122.3	99.7	105.3	100.2	103.1	86.0	124.4	91.4	103.9
2006-07	106.7	116.3	97.1	133.7	93.3	108.0	122.3	99.5	107.5	108.5
2005-06	102.8	83.4	98.2	98.2	121.4	107.6	90.0	117.0	107.2	99.2
2004-05	96.6	95.2	120.3	86.8	62.0	120.4	126.9	117.0	98.7	99.8
All matters										
2008-09	104.9	116.9	87.7	87.0	97.7	98.7	93.2	106.2	102.2	101.4
2007-08	105.4	119.9	100.3	107.3	102.1	102.4	86.1	112.5	94.2	103.9
2006-07	106.8	115.9	97.2	130.3	93.3	107.9	117.8	108.5	105.4	108.0
2005-06	103.5	84.8	98.0	98.1	124.5	108.8	91.2	100.9	105.8	99.9
2004-05	96.4	95.0	119.2	84.6	63.3	118.4	125.3	115.4	95.0	98.8
District/county courts										
Appeal										
2008-09	64.6	94.5	132.7	101.2	75.0	..	..	..	..	91.5
2007-08	106.2	95.8	78.4	141.0	108.6	..	..	..	..	103.9
2006-07	98.6	103.9	85.7	146.2	123.4	108.5
2005-06	118.0	84.1	128.0	120.6	138.6	110.1
2004-05	72.6	96.3	106.6	136.7	112.3	105.7

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

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Non-appeal										
2008-09	94.1	91.0	104.4	107.3	94.2	..	..	..	..	97.2
2007-08	99.0	99.1	97.2	115.0	111.2	..	..	..	..	102.1
2006-07	110.4	98.1	123.4	125.9	112.0	..	..	..	..	112.6
2005-06	110.3	122.9	119.2	138.1	106.2	..	..	..	..	117.8
2004-05	115.6	154.4	121.6	111.5	102.1	..	..	..	..	123.2
All matters										
2008-09	93.5	91.1	105.0	107.2	94.0	..	..	..	..	97.1
2007-08	99.1	99.0	96.9	115.6	111.1	..	..	..	..	102.1
2006-07	110.3	98.2	122.7	126.4	112.2	..	..	..	..	112.5
2005-06	110.4	121.5	119.4	137.6	106.8	..	..	..	..	117.6
2004-05	115.2	152.4	121.4	112.3	102.3	..	..	..	..	122.8
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	91.2	99.4	99.7	88.2	99.5	99.1	124.6	87.8	..	95.7
2007-08	93.5	99.6	102.7	98.0	109.1	105.9	92.3	100.7	..	98.3
2006-07	94.6	102.1	106.9	108.3	98.2	105.1	112.0	93.9	..	100.6
2005-06	93.2	101.4	99.2	97.7	98.1	103.1	106.2	96.8	..	97.7
2004-05	88.4	99.1	101.4	98.3	78.9	100.7	102.5	88.6	..	94.4
Children's courts										
2008-09	86.1	91.1	102.0	91.5	103.2	70.5	87.0	95.4	..	91.4
2007-08	86.8	89.1	93.3	98.7	98.8	96.2	89.7	96.6	..	90.4
2006-07	93.6	87.4	100.4	84.6	101.8	100.3	139.8	112.8	..	93.5
2005-06	97.9	82.4	98.8	108.4	99.2	91.6	94.3	148.4	..	94.7
2004-05	95.9	93.3	95.3	97.5	104.2	90.6	88.2	124.4	..	95.7

Table 7A.22

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

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	91.0	99.2	99.8	88.3	99.7	97.8	123.4	88.1	..	95.5
2007-08	93.2	99.3	102.2	98.0	108.7	105.6	92.2	100.6	..	98.0
2006-07	94.6	101.8	106.6	107.6	98.3	104.9	112.5	94.3	..	100.4
2005-06	93.4	101.0	99.2	97.8	98.1	102.7	105.7	97.6	..	97.6
2004-05	88.6	99.0	101.1	98.3	79.6	100.5	101.8	89.3	..	94.5
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2008-09	92.0	99.6	99.2	89.4	99.1	97.9	117.1	88.9	102.2	96.0
2007-08	94.2	100.0	101.8	99.5	108.7	105.3	91.2	101.1	94.2	98.6
2006-07	95.9	102.1	106.9	109.6	99.2	105.2	113.3	94.9	105.4	101.3
2005-06	94.5	100.9	100.3	100.0	99.7	103.3	103.6	97.8	105.8	98.5
2004-05	89.8	100.3	103.3	98.4	80.8	102.2	105.0	90.7	95.0	95.8
Family courts										
Appeal										
2008-09	..	..	..	108.3	..	..	..	..	95.0	95.8
2007-08	..	..	..	133.3	..	..	..	..	91.1	93.5
2006-07	..	..	..	88.2	..	..	..	..	115.5	114.2
2005-06	..	..	..	61.1	..	..	..	..	78.9	76.7
2004-05	..	..	..	50.0	..	..	..	..	88.5	83.0
Non-appeal										
2008-09	..	..	..	91.0	..	..	..	..	106.2	99.7
2007-08	..	..	..	91.5	..	..	..	..	117.2	106.7
2006-07	..	..	..	71.8	..	..	..	..	113.1	98.5
2005-06	..	..	..	86.5	..	..	..	..	107.2	100.8
2004-05	..	..	..	81.9	..	..	..	..	110.9	102.4

Table 7A.22

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

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
All matters										
2008-09	..	..	..	91.1	..	..	..	..	106.0	99.6
2007-08	..	..	..	91.6	..	..	..	..	116.7	106.6
2006-07	..	..	..	71.8	..	..	..	..	113.1	98.7
2005-06	..	..	..	86.4	..	..	..	..	106.9	100.6
2004-05	..	..	..	81.7	..	..	..	..	110.6	102.2
Federal Magistrates Court										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.2	98.2
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.7	94.7
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.4	99.4
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.2	96.2
Coroners' courts										
2008-09	98.5	61.0	97.7	98.2	100.0	89.6	99.4	78.3	..	87.5
2007-08	97.3	78.7	104.0	92.8	93.5	103.2	102.6	96.5	..	93.4
2006-07	91.4	95.5	97.8	80.3	101.1	94.7	98.3	87.3	..	94.1
2005-06	82.3	93.6	89.8	79.6	108.2	105.2	96.0	105.4	..	90.6
2004-05	81.6	93.5	97.6	72.7	84.5	99.7	99.6	105.0	..	88.5

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

Table 7A.22

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

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

na Not available .. Not applicable.

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

Table 7A.23

Table 7A.23 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2008-09	25 990	28 475	6 338	20 187	25 386	7 660	13 036	18 401	..	15 118
2007-08	27 769	26 793	6 141	20 910	22 930	10 046	12 167	24 049	..	15 570
2006-07	23 869	28 898	6 290	22 302	18 277	9 934	13 419	19 651	..	15 542
2005-06	25 184	26 269	5 422	26 980	13 875	11 520	13 523	19 785	..	15 430
2004-05	24 415	24 450	6 632	18 689	15 276	10 173	18 850	20 412	..	15 560
District/county courts										
2008-09	5 780	14 841	4 905	8 936	8 709	..	..	..	..	7 553
2007-08	6 076	13 502	4 127	9 309	7 781	..	..	..	..	7 248
2006-07	6 432	12 648	4 258	8 612	8 447	..	..	..	..	7 304
2005-06	6 350	11 233	4 072	8 848	10 432	..	..	..	..	7 035
2004-05	6 012	11 287	5 019	7 017	9 731	..	..	..	..	7 042
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	495	373	330	483	351	285	1 255	696	..	414
2007-08	529	388	326	488	363	136	847	747	..	407
2006-07	574	411	335	530	387	159	737	715	..	435
2005-06	563	406	331	570	379	174	548	651	..	436
2004-05	601	373	353	447	474	154	735	739	..	439
Children's courts										
2008-09	787	129	629	430	434	291	1 995	713	..	503
2007-08	865	90	632	356	407	371	1 803	1 048	..	458
2006-07	1 010	75	633	361	443	482	1 684	1 032	..	481
2005-06	860	146	669	427	476	394	1 676	475	..	541
2004-05	838	149	602	744	511	383	2 000	512	..	602

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Table 7A.23 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	517	355	345	478	360	285	1 328	697	..	420
2007-08	550	358	343	476	367	142	940	769	..	411
2006-07	599	371	352	514	392	167	820	746	..	438
2005-06	580	388	350	557	387	180	632	635	..	443
2004-05	615	360	368	475	477	160	836	718	..	450
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2008-09	860	792	538	750	661	475	1 948	1 183	..	732
2007-08	913	788	527	750	607	234	1 448	1 399	..	708
2006-07	958	856	538	793	622	276	1 327	1 359	..	745
2005-06	934	837	531	890	631	315	1 065	1 256	..	750
2004-05	967	811	582	764	757	267	1 425	1 330	..	765
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2008-09	..	- 81	- 18	- 44	- 18	..	..	..	..	- 53
2007-08	..	- 82	- 26	- 41	- 45	..	..	..	..	- 59
2006-07	..	- 84	- 33	- 53	- 66	..	..	..	..	- 63
2005-06	..	- 40	- 38	- 49	- 76	..	..	..	..	- 44
2004-05	..	- 50	- 41	- 41	- 90	..	..	..	..	- 49
Total electronic infringement and enforcement systems and magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	..	- 8	91	131	92	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	..	- 13	85	133	91	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	..	- 3	84	172	93	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06	..	37	83	141	99	..	..	..	..	..
2004-05	..	28	88	124	139	..	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.23

Table 7A.23 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2008-09	27 164	29 364	6 498	20 187	26 386	7 804	13 036	18 855	..	15 518
2007-08	28 682	27 653	6 335	20 910	23 800	10 236	12 167	24 569	..	15 952
2006-07	24 664	29 600	6 473	22 302	19 044	10 118	13 419	20 085	..	15 904
2005-06	25 963	26 546	5 578	26 980	14 452	11 716	13 523	20 240	..	15 726
2004-05	25 169	25 029	6 832	18 689	15 883	10 313	18 850	20 768	..	15 906
District/county courts										
2008-09	5 991	15 093	5 031	8 936	9 027	..	..	..	..	7 733
2007-08	6 224	13 720	4 229	9 309	8 067	..	..	..	..	7 389
2006-07	6 613	12 857	4 373	8 612	8 789	..	..	..	..	7 463
2005-06	6 532	11 430	4 181	8 848	10 874	..	..	..	..	7 193
2004-05	6 190	11 472	5 155	7 017	10 139	..	..	..	..	7 204
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	519	384	339	483	366	291	1 255	717	..	426
2007-08	549	399	336	488	376	138	847	769	..	418
2006-07	594	423	345	530	402	162	737	738	..	447
2005-06	584	419	341	570	394	178	548	672	..	448
2004-05	622	385	363	447	491	157	735	762	..	452
Children's courts										
2008-09	818	133	646	430	451	298	1 995	735	..	517
2007-08	896	93	653	356	423	380	1 803	1 080	..	471
2006-07	1 046	77	649	361	463	494	1 684	1 065	..	494
2005-06	893	151	686	427	496	404	1 676	490	..	556
2004-05	866	155	618	744	533	390	2 000	527	..	617

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Table 7A.23 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	542	365	355	478	375	291	1 328	718	..	433
2007-08	571	368	353	476	380	145	940	792	..	422
2006-07	620	383	363	514	408	170	820	769	..	450
2005-06	601	401	361	557	403	184	632	656	..	455
2004-05	637	372	379	475	495	163	836	740	..	463
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2008-09	897	810	553	750	688	484	1 948	1 216	..	752
2007-08	943	807	543	750	630	238	1 448	1 436	..	725
2006-07	990	876	554	793	647	282	1 327	1 395	..	764
2006-07	965	856	546	890	658	321	1 065	1 291	..	769
2004-05	999	831	599	764	786	271	1 425	1 362	..	785
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2008-09	..	- 81	- 17	- 44	- 17	..	..	..	..	- 53
2007-08	..	- 82	- 26	- 41	- 44	..	..	..	..	- 59
2006-07	..	- 84	- 32	- 53	- 65	..	..	..	..	- 63
2005-06	..	- 40	- 37	- 49	- 75	..	..	..	..	- 44
2004-05	..	- 50	- 41	- 41	- 89	..	..	..	..	- 49
Total electronic infringement and enforcement systems and magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	..	- 6	95	131	97	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	..	- 12	89	133	96	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	..	- 1	88	172	100
2005-06	..	40	87	141	106
2004-05	..	30	92	124	147

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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Table 7A.23

Table 7A.23 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
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(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.9, income data presented in table 7A.11 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.5. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.9, 7A.11 and 7A.5.

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

.. Not applicable.

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2009, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.

Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2008-09	2 412	2 436	1 855	6 945	4 061	2 971	3 061	13 546	10 355	4 315
2007-08	2 573	2 635	2 267	10 047	4 926	2 731	3 059	16 680	10 996	4 904
2006-07	2 795	2 443	2 547	7 074	6 557	2 405	3 068	16 676	16 881	5 124
2005-06	3 102	3 677	2 361	8 483	6 318	2 324	2 834	15 358	12 573	5 267
2004-05	3 391	3 387	2 071	6 535	10 724	2 115	2 617	13 649	20 153	5 606
District/county courts										
2008-09	1 771	3 104	1 294	3 940	2 368	..	..	..	..	2 368
2007-08	1 992	3 394	1 324	4 149	2 228	..	..	..	..	2 513
2006-07	1 999	3 845	1 025	3 551	2 332	..	..	..	..	2 376
2005-06	2 134	3 646	831	3 157	2 075	..	..	..	..	2 278
2004-05	2 682	2 655	498	3 300	2 207	..	..	..	..	2 157
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	155	139	202	158	243	92	809	720	..	173
2007-08	177	128	210	210	214	85	956	679	..	182
2006-07	199	98	200	201	271	82	664	673	..	177
2005-06	184	86	186	225	232	67	454	839	..	166
2004-05	198	77	175	256	351	64	426	1 078	..	175
Children's courts (c)										
2008-09	1 202	1 603	1 017	569	800	59	4 392	904	..	1 183
2007-08	1 164	1 324	1 171	502	757	56	6 602	592	..	1 126
2006-07	1 141	1 209	1 263	439	593	42	2 510	884	..	1 083
2005-06	1 037	1 492	1 222	563	634	–	1 290	973	..	1 111
2004-05	913	1 384	1 039	998	771	–	1 425	1 042	..	1 046

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Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	199	176	241	171	266	91	894	728	..	210
2007-08	217	160	251	220	234	84	1 053	677	..	215
2006-07	233	123	240	207	283	81	710	678	..	205
2005-06	213	114	227	231	246	65	486	842	..	194
2004-05	220	102	212	266	365	63	463	1 077	..	199
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2008-09	429	359	405	801	617	363	1 253	1 439	10 355	606
2007-08	455	352	425	917	587	329	1 357	1 493	10 996	636
2006-07	479	305	410	758	691	307	1 072	1 472	16 881	600
2005-06	469	322	381	823	642	296	785	1 598	12 573	584
2004-05	505	311	344	744	879	292	807	1 910	20 153	602
Family courts										
2008-09	..	..	..	1 486	..	..	..	..	5 515	3 944
2007-08	..	..	..	1 313	..	..	..	..	4 980	3 705
2006-07	..	..	..	1 903	..	..	..	..	4 163	3 586
2005-06	..	..	..	1 363	..	..	..	..	3 609	3 017
2004-05	..	..	..	1 436	..	..	..	..	3 190	2 783
Federal Magistrates Court										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	725	725
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	740	740
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	628	628
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	511	511
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	462	462

Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Coroners' courts (d)										
2008-09	757	2 166	2 878	2 893	1 184	1 586	534	4 030	..	1 690
2007-08	709	1 980	2 973	3 340	1 253	1 770	567	2 738	..	1 715
2006-07	915	1 499	3 169	3 569	1 431	694	629	3 296	..	1 658
2005-06	1 028	1 202	3 167	3 830	1 216	480	559	3 112	..	1 603
2004-05	1 026	1 248	2 377	3 990	520	487	725	2 527	..	1 352
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2008-09	2 600	2 549	1 928	6 945	4 296	3 028	3 061	13 913	10 355	4 420
2007-08	2 724	2 758	2 355	10 047	5 197	2 786	3 059	17 066	10 996	5 002
2006-07	2 953	2 544	2 646	7 074	6 924	2 455	3 068	17 072	16 881	5 231
2005-06	3 254	3 747	2 454	8 483	6 670	2 369	2 834	15 738	12 573	5 364
2004-05	3 576	3 524	2 152	6 535	11 296	2 170	2 617	13 900	20 153	5 728
District/county courts										
2008-09	1 893	3 182	1 342	3 940	2 491	..	..	..	..	2 446
2007-08	2 076	3 473	1 378	4 149	2 344	..	..	..	..	2 582
2006-07	2 098	3 934	1 067	3 551	2 463	..	..	..	..	2 450
2005-06	2 249	3 738	867	3 157	2 181	..	..	..	..	2 352
2004-05	2 832	2 721	528	3 300	2 337	..	..	..	..	2 234
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	168	146	210	158	257	96	809	744	..	182
2007-08	188	136	219	210	227	88	956	701	..	190
2006-07	210	104	208	201	286	85	664	696	..	185
2005-06	195	93	195	225	246	70	454	868	..	175
2004-05	210	83	184	256	368	67	426	1 113	..	184

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Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Children's courts (c)										
2008-09	1 244	1 650	1 045	569	830	59	4 392	934	..	1 218
2007-08	1 200	1 362	1 206	502	784	56	6 602	610	..	1 158
2006-07	1 176	1 248	1 297	439	619	42	2 510	912	..	1 115
2005-06	1 070	1 540	1 254	563	659	–	1 290	1 004	..	1 145
2004-05	944	1 427	1 067	998	805	–	1 425	1 075	..	1 077
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	213	184	250	171	280	94	894	752	..	219
2007-08	229	168	261	220	247	87	1 053	698	..	224
2006-07	245	130	250	207	299	84	710	702	..	214
2005-06	224	121	237	231	260	68	486	871	..	202
2004-05	233	109	221	266	383	66	463	1 112	..	208
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2008-09	460	374	420	801	651	371	1 253	1 482	10 355	626
2007-08	480	367	441	917	619	337	1 357	1 533	10 996	654
2006-07	504	318	426	758	729	314	1 072	1 514	16 881	618
2005-06	493	334	396	823	677	303	785	1 646	12 573	601
2004-05	534	324	359	744	925	301	807	1 959	20 153	621
Family courts										
2008-09	..	..	..	1 486	..	..	..	..	5 515	3 944
2007-08	..	..	..	1 313	..	..	..	..	4 980	3 705
2006-07	..	..	..	1 903	..	..	..	..	4 163	3 586
2005-06	..	..	..	1 363	..	..	..	..	3 609	3 017
2004-05	..	..	..	1 436	..	..	..	..	3 190	2 783

Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Federal Magistrates Court										
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	725	725
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	740	740
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	628	628
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	511	511
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	462	462
Coroners' courts (d)										
2008-09	789	2 234	2 948	2 893	1 230	1 602	534	4 152	..	1 733
2007-08	740	2 041	3 064	3 340	1 302	1 783	567	2 839	..	1 761
2006-07	948	1 538	3 249	3 569	1 490	708	629	3 418	..	1 698
2005-06	1 064	1 238	3 248	3 830	1 266	493	559	3 219	..	1 643
2004-05	1 062	1 282	2 444	3 990	540	502	725	2 613	..	1 385

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2009, Cat. no. 5206.0*. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.

Table 7A.25

Table 7A.25 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2008-09	3 290	4 560	2 876	9 154	7 895	4 964	5 447	16 204	10 355	5 515
2007-08	3 483	4 490	3 249	12 224	8 416	5 278	5 313	20 564	10 996	6 071
2006-07	3 621	4 590	3 442	9 077	9 201	4 910	5 065	18 394	16 881	6 304
2005-06	4 043	5 869	3 056	11 126	8 025	5 070	4 911	17 822	12 573	6 425
2004-05	4 520	5 325	2 925	8 390	12 141	4 275	4 670	17 108	20 153	6 778
District/county courts										
2008-09	4 034	8 193	3 321	5 982	4 859	..	..	..	..	4 981
2007-08	4 258	7 975	3 003	6 297	4 229	..	..	..	..	4 930
2006-07	4 348	7 993	2 713	5 681	4 272	..	..	..	..	4 765
2005-06	4 383	6 805	2 463	5 389	4 495	..	..	..	..	4 489
2004-05	4 496	5 701	2 478	4 813	4 451	..	..	..	..	4 300
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	333	256	292	391	320	234	1 035	703	..	318
2007-08	355	250	291	409	320	128	898	725	..	317
2006-07	383	227	290	418	353	145	700	701	..	322
2005-06	368	216	282	449	332	153	500	715	..	315
2004-05	397	201	290	372	436	137	561	847	..	320
Children's courts										
2008-09	922	489	735	446	483	258	2 420	744	..	664
2007-08	978	354	766	373	452	315	2 401	988	..	613
2006-07	1 062	300	782	369	465	397	1 862	1 016	..	618
2005-06	927	531	810	438	499	315	1 544	529	..	686
2004-05	864	522	720	763	546	337	1 793	571	..	711

Table 7A.25

Table 7A.25 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	368	267	315	395	334	235	1 123	706	..	338
2007-08	388	257	315	406	330	133	990	740	..	334
2006-07	415	232	316	415	361	152	766	724	..	339
2005-06	394	229	310	448	344	157	560	703	..	334
2004-05	418	213	314	398	445	142	631	826	..	339
All courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems, the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2008-09	651	575	497	765	648	444	1 597	1 257	10 355	680
2007-08	683	561	495	799	601	249	1 405	1 429	10 996	678
2006-07	710	543	494	781	643	282	1 194	1 395	16 881	681
2005-06	691	534	478	866	635	311	918	1 370	12 573	674
2004-05	731	521	494	756	795	272	1 064	1 509	20 153	690
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2008-09	3 514	4 737	2 968	9 154	8 267	5 058	5 447	16 619	10 355	5 653
2007-08	3 662	4 670	3 363	12 224	8 803	5 380	5 313	21 020	10 996	6 200
2006-07	3 804	4 740	3 560	9 077	9 658	5 005	5 065	18 812	16 881	6 440
2005-06	4 222	5 959	3 164	11 126	8 428	5 159	4 911	18 243	12 573	6 545
2004-05	4 736	5 502	3 028	8 390	12 723	4 353	4 670	17 413	20 153	6 927
District/county courts										
2008-09	4 207	8 346	3 412	5 982	5 058	..	..	..	..	5 111
2007-08	4 378	8 117	3 085	6 297	4 406	..	..	..	..	5 036
2006-07	4 490	8 139	2 794	5 681	4 469	..	..	..	..	4 879
2005-06	4 534	6 941	2 536	5 389	4 699	..	..	..	..	4 602
2004-05	4 662	5 809	2 555	4 813	4 664	..	..	..	..	4 415

Table 7A.25

Table 7A.25 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Magistrates' courts										
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2008-09	388	276	325	395	349	241	1 123	728	..	350
2007-08	404	266	325	406	344	136	990	763	..	344
2006-07	431	241	326	415	377	155	766	747	..	350
2005-06	410	238	320	448	360	161	560	726	..	345
2004-05	435	221	324	398	463	145	631	852	..	350
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2008-09	351	264	302	391	335	239	1 035	725	..	329
2007-08	371	259	300	409	333	131	898	747	..	327
2006-07	399	236	300	418	368	149	700	724	..	333
2005-06	384	225	292	449	347	157	500	739	..	326
2004-05	413	210	300	372	454	140	561	873	..	331
Children's courts										
2008-09	957	503	755	446	502	264	2 420	767	..	683
2007-08	1 010	364	791	373	470	322	2 401	1 018	..	630
2006-07	1 097	309	802	369	487	406	1 862	1 048	..	636
2005-06	961	548	831	438	520	324	1 544	546	..	706
2004-05	893	538	739	763	569	343	1 793	588	..	730
All courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems, the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2008-09	685	592	512	765	677	454	1 597	1 293	10 355	700
2007-08	710	578	511	799	627	254	1 405	1 467	10 996	696
2006-07	738	559	510	781	673	288	1 194	1 434	16 881	699
2005-06	719	549	493	866	664	317	918	1 408	12 573	692
2004-05	761	537	510	756	830	277	1 064	1 547	20 153	710

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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Table 7A.25

Table 7A.25 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2008–09 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
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(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.9 (criminal) and 7A.10 (civil), income data presented in table 7A.11 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.5 (criminal) and 7A.6 (civil) and further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.9, 7A.10, 7A.11, 7A.5 and 7A.6.

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

na Not available. ... Not applicable.

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2009, Cat. no. 5206.0*. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.

Table 7A.26

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

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

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

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

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

na Not available. ... Not applicable.

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