
7 Court administration

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '7A' 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 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).

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

Roles and responsibilities

State and Territory court levels

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

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

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

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

Box 7.1 Supreme court jurisdictions across states and territories

Criminal

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

- District/county courts do not operate in Tasmania, the ACT and the NT, so in this state and these territories the supreme courts generally exercise a jurisdiction equal to that of both the supreme and district/county courts in other states.
- The Queensland Supreme Court deals with a 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: [Prior to 1 December 2009] With small claims (including residential tenancy disputes) up to \$7500, minor debt claims up to \$7500 and other claims up to \$50 000. Now deals with claims up to \$50 000, minor civil disputes are now lodged with the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT).

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

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

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

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

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

State and Territory court levels — specific elements

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

- probate registries (separate from the supreme courts level)
- children's courts (separate from the magistrates' courts level)
- 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. These courts in the main deal with summary proceedings, however some jurisdictions have the power to also hear indictable matters.

Children's courts deal with complaints of offences alleged to have been committed by young people. In all states and territories except Queensland, defendants under the age of 18 are treated legally as children or juveniles. In Queensland, defendants are treated legally as adults if aged 17 or older at the time the offence was committed. In all states and territories, children under the age of 10 years cannot be charged with a criminal offence (ABS 2010).

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

Family Court of Australia and Family Court of Western Australia

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

and children's matters such as who the children will live with, spend time with and communicate with, as well as other specific issues relating to parental responsibilities. It can also deal with ex-nuptial cases involving children's matters. 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 (since 2004) and the federal family law courts have jurisdiction (since 1 March 2009) to deal with financial matters between parties that were in a de facto relationship (including same sex relationships).

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

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

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

Federal Magistrates Court of Australia

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

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

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

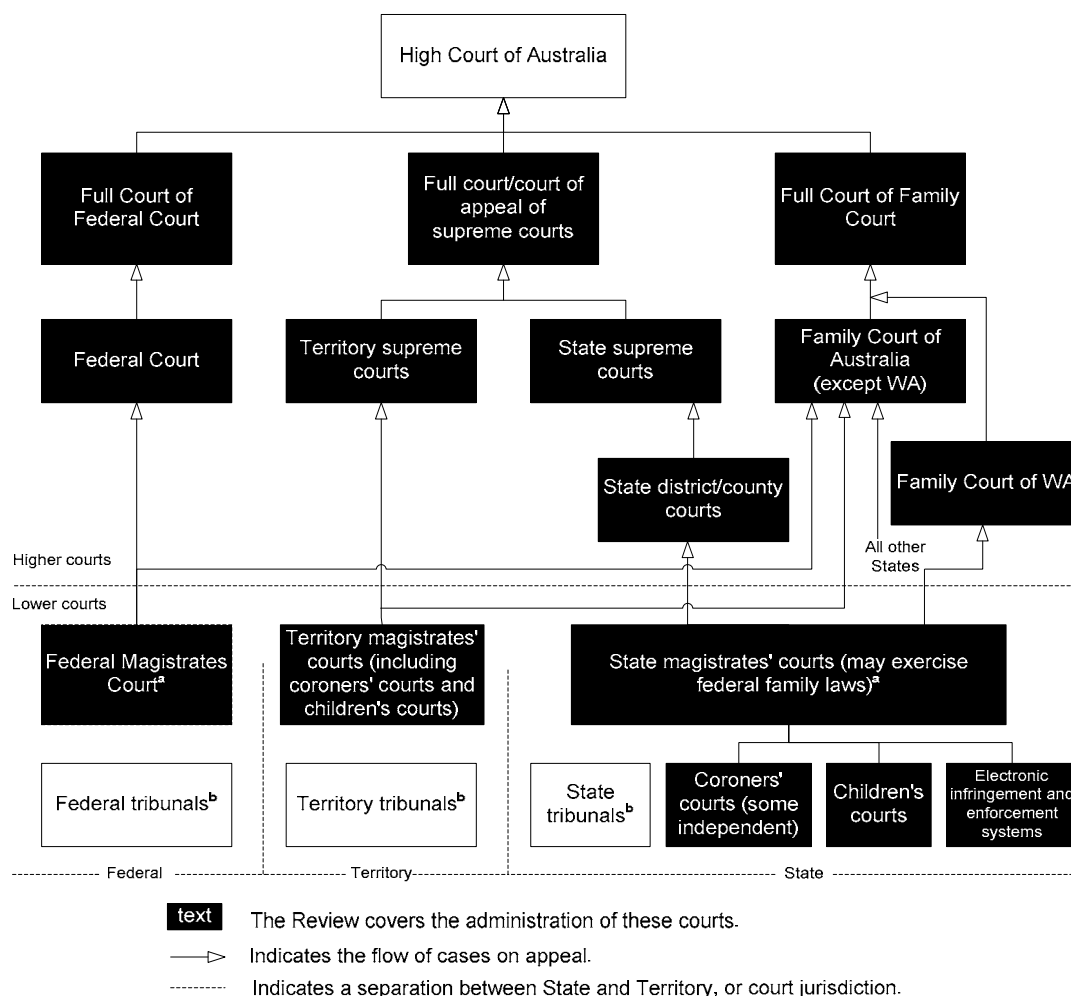
The major relationships between, and hierarchy of, courts in Australia are summarised in figure 7.1.

Administrative structures

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

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

Figure 7.1 Major relationships of courts in Australia^a



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

Recurrent expenditure less income

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

Recurrent expenditure provides an estimate of annual service costs. Recurrent expenditure on court administration comprises costs associated with the judiciary, court and probate registries, sheriff and bailiff's offices, court accommodation and

other overheads. The expenditure components include salary and non-salary expenditure, court administration agency and umbrella department expenditure, and contract expenditure. Total recurrent expenditure by Australian, State and Territory court authorities (excluding the High Court and specialist jurisdiction courts — except for family courts, children’s courts and coroners’ courts) was \$1.55 billion in 2009-10 (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 \$390 million in 2009-10 (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 \$1.16 billion in 2009-10 (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), 2009-10 (\$ million)^{a, b}

	NSW ^c	Vic	Qld	WA	SA ^d	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
<i>Court administration recurrent expenditure</i>										
Civil courts ^{e, f, g, h}	165.6	112.7	56.7	56.8	33.4	5.8	10.0	10.5	90.8	542.3
Criminal courts ^{h, i}	204.1	154.8	130.2	108.6	60.8	15.6	12.8	17.4	..	704.3
Electronic systems	..	2.9	16.8	9.1	6.9	..	..	..	..	35.7
Family courts ^j	..	..	..	24.0	..	..	..	..	107.1	131.1
Federal Magistrates ^k	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.1	94.1
Coroners' courts ^l	5.0	11.0	9.7	3.4	2.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	..	35.0
Probate — Supreme ^m	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	—	—	..	3.3
Total	375.9	282.0	213.7	202.3	104.5	22.0	23.7	29.5	292.0	1 545.7
<i>Court administration recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines)</i>										
Civil courts ^{e, f, g, h}	102.3	79.3	39.5	42.1	22.2	4.3	7.5	9.7	80.9	387.8
Criminal courts ^{h, i}	190.7	154.8	128.1	100.8	55.0	14.3	12.5	17.2	..	673.2
Electronic systems	..	-77.7	-9.8	-10.4	-3.3	..	..	..	..	-101.2
Family courts ^j	..	..	..	21.5	..	..	..	..	101.1	122.6
Federal Magistrates ^k	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73.4	73.4
Coroners' courts ^l	4.9	11.0	9.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	0.8	1.2	..	34.2
Probate — Supreme ^m	-21.0	-4.1	-3.9	-0.8	-3.7	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1	..	-34.7
Total	276.8	163.2	163.5	156.7	73.0	18.5	20.3	28.0	255.5	1 155.5

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Payroll tax is excluded. ^c Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^d A new financial allocation modelling system has been implemented in South Australian courts for 2009-10, resulting in more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue, which may not be comparable with data for previous years. ^e Includes data for the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts) and the Federal Court. Excludes data for probate, family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and coroners' courts. ^f Data for the Federal Court exclude the cost of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court. ^g Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of expenditure from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT). ^h The method used to calculate expenses for the Judicial Pension Scheme was amended for 2008-09 and 2009-10 data. ⁱ Includes data for supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts). Excludes data for electronic infringement and enforcement systems. ^j Discounted (estimate) for resources and services (work of court staff and accommodation) provided free of charge to the FMC in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999 and appropriations transferred to FMC (shown as expenditure in Family Court of Australia annual report) arising as a result of delays in the 'Federal Courts Restructure'. In addition the Family Court of Australia provides further shared services, including IT, accommodation, work of court staff, depreciation and amortisation that cannot be quantified and as such no additional discount could be applied. ^k FMC expenditure data include resources received free of charge from the Federal Court and Family Court. For 2009-10 funds transferred from FCOA and FCA as income are excluded from these data as these amounts are now considered equivalent to government appropriations (noting that the full appropriation amount was returned to the court due to delays in the restructure of the federal courts). Expenditure for the FMC is based on the total net expenditure for that court and does not isolate family law work from general federal law work. Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the FMC are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. This work is funded by the FMC and is therefore included in its expenditure. ^l 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. ^m 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 2005-06 to 2009-10, for each of the Australian, State and Territory court levels covered by this Report, is reported in tables 7A.12 and 7A.13.

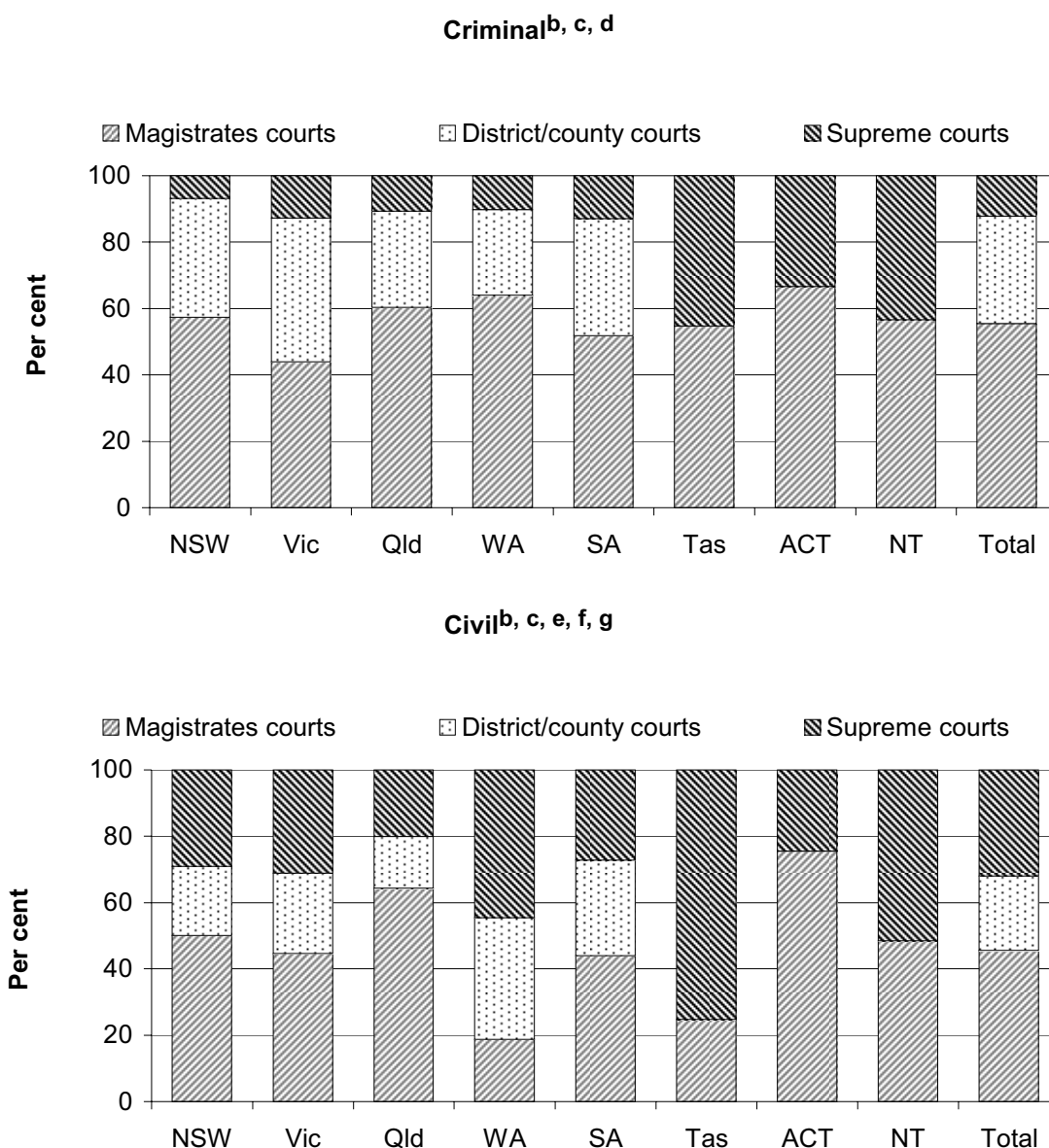
Distribution of criminal and civil court administration expenditure

The distribution of court administration expenditure (less income) on magistrates', district/county and supreme courts varied across states and territories in 2009-10. 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 2009-10, 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 (55.5 per cent). In the civil jurisdiction, magistrates' courts accounted for a smaller proportion of recurrent expenditure (less income) nationally (45.5 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, 2009-10^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 2009-10, by court level, for the Australian courts and for each State and Territory.

Nationally, in the criminal jurisdiction, there were 854 100 lodgments registered in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and approximately 2.3 million infringement notices processed in electronic infringement and enforcement systems in 2009-10 (table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Court lodgments — criminal, by court level, 2009-10 ('000)^a

	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Supreme ^{c, d}	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	5.5
District/county ^d	11.6	5.1	6.6	2.3	2.0	..	..	..	27.7
Magistrates' (total)	204.7	183.4	215.2	114.8	59.1	23.6	6.3	13.9	821.0
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	187.9	160.4	203.0	104.0	52.6	21.3	5.7	12.6	747.6
<i>Children's</i>	16.8	22.9	12.2	10.8	6.5	2.3	0.6	1.3	73.4
All criminal courts	216.8	189.2	223.5	117.7	61.5	24.3	6.7	14.3	854.1
E – infringement and enforcement systems ^{e, f}	..	1 226.7	620.3	266.2	197.7	..	..	..	2 310.9

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. ^d 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. ^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, 595 200 cases were lodged in civil jurisdiction courts (excluding family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, coroners' and probate courts), comprising 591 600 cases in the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 3600 cases in the Federal Court (table 7.3). In the states and territories, an additional 61 600 probate matters were lodged in the supreme courts.

In the Australian court jurisdiction, approximately 3600 cases were lodged in the Federal Court, 91 700 (civil and family law) matters were lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court, and a further 34 400 family law matters were filed in the Family Court of Australia (19 300) and Family Court of WA (15 000).

In the coroners' courts, there were 22 100 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, 2009-10 ('000)^a

	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal ^{c, d}	11.0	7.2	7.6	3.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.2	3.6	36.0
District/County	8.3	6.2	5.4	4.2	2.8	..	..	..	..	26.9
Magistrates' (total) ^{e, f}	191.5	171.2	69.0	53.5	26.6	10.0	3.5	7.1	..	532.4
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i> ^g	182.6	166.0	65.5	51.8	25.4	9.6	3.3	6.7	..	510.8
<i>Children's</i> ^{e, h, i}	8.9	5.2	3.5	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	..	21.6
All civil courts	210.8	184.7	82.0	60.8	30.7	10.9	4.4	7.3	3.6	595.2
Family courts ^j	..	..	..	15.0	..	..	..	..	19.3	34.4
Federal Magistrates ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91.7	91.7
Coroners' courts ^k	6.3	5.3	4.3	1.9	1.9	0.6	1.6	0.3	..	22.1
Probate — Supreme	21.8	18.1	7.7	6.0	5.1	2.1	0.7	0.2	..	61.6

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. ^d Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the Federal Magistrates Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Magistrates Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Magistrates Court. Previously these matters were also included in Federal courts data but they are now excluded. ^e NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court are based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application. ^f The number of civil cases lodged as at 30 June 2010 in the Queensland Magistrates Courts has decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. During the period 1 December 2009 to 30 June 2010 there were 16 060 minor civil disputes lodged with QCAT. Previously these lodgments would have been included in the Magistrates Court Civil jurisdiction. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children's services, which are not within the scope of this Report. ^g Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of lodgments from VCAT. In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal). ^h Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ⁱ In the NT a perpetual file is held for each child, therefore additional applications are not lodged separately but as part of the original application. ^j Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Magistrates Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Magistrates Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court. ^k In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System, which now includes WA State-wide data. .. 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 2009-10 were lodged in magistrates' courts (table 7.4). A greater proportion of criminal matters were lodged in district/county courts compared to supreme courts while the opposite was true for civil matters.

Table 7.4 Distribution of court lodgments, by court level, 2009-10^a

	Unit	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<i>Criminal courts</i>										
Supreme ^c	%	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	2.8	6.1	3.1	0.6
District/county	%	5.4	2.7	3.0	2.0	3.3	..	..	..	3.2
Magistrates' (total)	%	94.4	96.9	96.3	97.5	96.1	97.2	93.9	96.9	96.1
All criminal courts^d	'000	216.8	189.2	223.5	117.7	61.5	24.3	6.7	14.3	854.1
<i>Civil courts</i>										
Supreme ^e	%	5.2	3.9	9.2	5.2	4.2	8.3	20.5	3.4	5.5
District/county	%	3.9	3.4	6.6	6.9	9.1	..	..	..	4.5
Magistrates' (total) ^f	%	90.9	92.7	84.2	87.9	86.7	91.7	79.5	96.6	90.0
All civil courts^g	'000	210.8	184.7	82.0	60.8	30.7	10.9	4.4	7.3	591.6

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. ^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 2009-10, 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 2009-10, there were 876 800 criminal finalisations in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts and approximately 2.1 million infringement notices finalised through electronic infringement and enforcements systems (table 7.5).

Table 7.5 Court finalisations — criminal, 2009-10 ('000)^a

	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Supreme ^c	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	5.2
District/County	11.7	4.7	6.5	2.6	2.1	..	..	..	27.5
Magistrates' (total) ^d	198.5	200.1	218.5	119.3	65.4	22.5	6.5	13.4	844.1
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	183.0	176.1	206.2	108.1	58.7	20.4	5.9	12.2	770.7
<i>Children's</i>	15.4	23.9	12.2	11.1	6.8	2.1	0.7	1.2	73.4
All criminal courts	210.6	205.5	226.6	122.4	67.9	23.1	6.8	13.8	876.8
Elec. infringement and enforcement systems ^{e, f}	..	997.3	565.3	244.5	262.2	..	..	..	2069.3

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. ^d Queensland Magistrates Court finalisations include cases finalised due to a committal hearing. ^e 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. ^f 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.

Nationally, in 2009-10, 589 000 cases were finalised in the civil jurisdiction (excluding family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, coroners' and probate courts) comprising 585 500 civil cases finalised in State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 3500 cases finalised in the Federal Court. In addition, the Federal Magistrates Court finalised 89 100 matters (mainly family law forms and some federal law cases) and the two family courts finalised 32 100 matters. The Family Court of WA processes a mixture of work that includes elements of the work dealt with by the different federal courts. There were around 22 000 finalisations (involving reported deaths and fires) in coroners' courts (table 7.6).

Table 7.6 Court finalisations — civil, 2009-10 ('000)^a

	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme ^{c, d} /Federal	13.4	8.2	7.2	3.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.3	3.5	39.1
District/County ^d	8.3	5.6	5.1	4.8	2.6	..	..	..	..	26.4
Magistrates' (total) ^e	169.7	172.0	77.4	55.1	28.5	10.3	3.8	6.6	..	523.5
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i> ^f	162.1	167.6	73.8	53.7	27.2	9.9	3.6	6.2	..	504.1
<i>Children's</i> ^g	7.6	4.5	3.7	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	..	19.4
All civil courts	191.4	185.9	89.7	63.0	32.4	11.4	4.8	6.9	3.5	589.0
Family courts ^{h, i}	..	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	19.4	32.1
Federal Magistrates ^j	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.1	89.1
Coroners' courts	6.1	5.6	3.7	1.9	2.1	0.6	1.6	0.4	..	22.0

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. ^d Supreme courts data exclude finalisations of uncontested probate cases. ^e The number of civil cases finalised as at 30 June 2010 in the Queensland Magistrates Courts has decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. During the period 1 December 2009 to 30 June 2010 there were 16 060 minor civil disputes lodged with QCAT. Previously these lodgments would have been included in the Magistrates Court Civil jurisdiction. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children's services, which are not within the scope of this Report. ^f 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). ^g Queensland children's court data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^h 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. ⁱ 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. ^j 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).

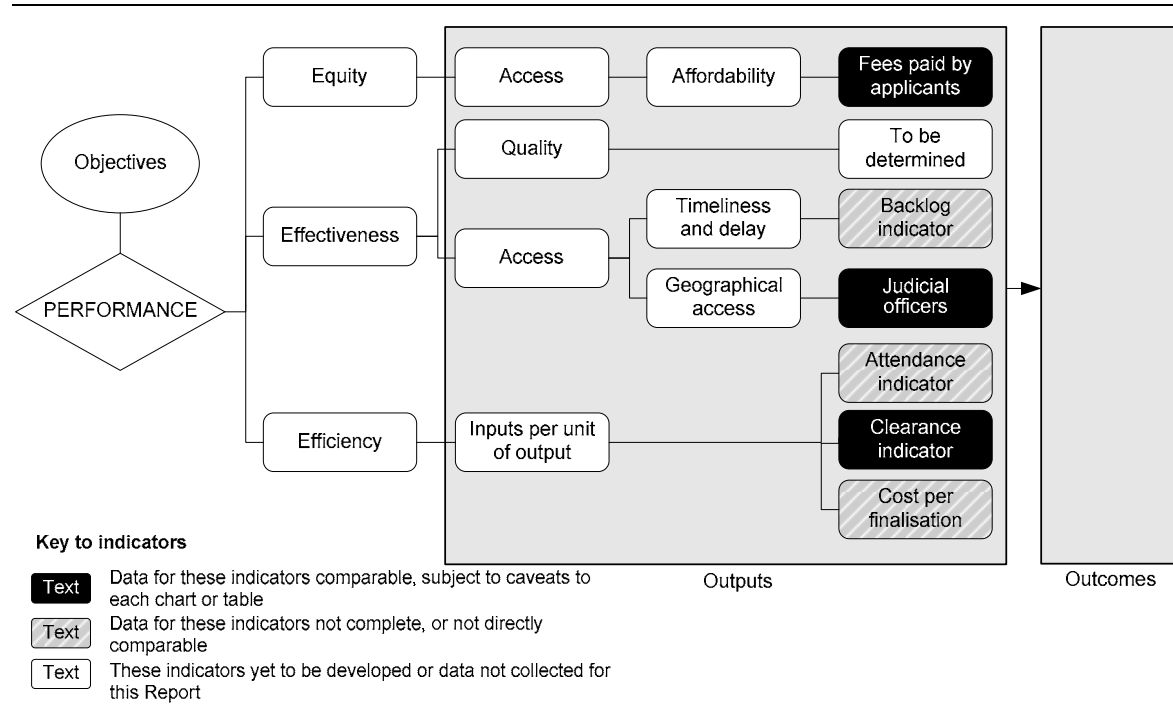
The Steering Committee recognises that this collection (unlike some other data collections) does not have an intermediary data collector or validator akin to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare or the ABS. The reporting process in this chapter is one of continual improvement and refinement, 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 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 2010).

Outputs

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

Equity — fees paid by applicants

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

Box 7.6 Fees paid by applicants

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011 .

In 2009-10, average court fees paid per lodgment were generally greater in supreme courts than in district/county and magistrates’ courts (table 7.7). 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, 2009-10 (dollars)^{a, b}

	NSW ^c	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate) ^d /Federal	1 988	1 186	782	1 301	2 126	465	1 166	979	1 910	1 443
District/county	1 330	1 289	660	856	811	..	..	..	..	1 057
Magistrates' (total) ^e	136	90	94	91	134	68	45	50	..	108
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	143	93	100	93	141	71	47	53	..	113
<i>Children's</i>	—	..	—	—	3	..	..	..	..	—
Family courts ^f	..	..	..	161	..	..	..	..	51	99
Federal Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	222
Probate — Supreme	1 020	256	540	193	841	368	708	914	..	614

^a Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged, therefore average fees can overstate the charge to individuals. ^b Totals are derived for each court level by dividing the total fees for that court level by the lodgments for that court level. ^c Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^d During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. ^e Victorian Magistrates Court fees include fees paid through VCAT. ^f 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 2009-10 (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), 2009-10 (per cent)^{a, b}

	NSW ^c	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme ^d /Federal	31.8	24.0	34.6	17.4	22.5	10.7	26.2	4.5	7.7	19.8
District/County	37.7	30.4	38.8	19.0	28.4	..	..	..	..	31.0
Magistrates' (total) ^e	38.6	30.5	21.4	34.3	26.8	36.9	2.5	7.0	..	30.5
<i>Magistrates' (only)^d</i>	44.9	35.7	25.5	36.8	28.8	37.7	2.8	7.5	..	35.1
<i>Children's</i>	—	..	—	—	0.4	..	..	..	..	—
Family courts ^f	..	..	..	10.1	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.6
Federal Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.6	21.6

^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 Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^d Excludes probate costs. ^e Victorian Magistrates' Court fees include civil and criminal court fees paid through VCAT. ^f 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.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

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 2010

	Unit	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Higher^{b, c} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	1 684	1 850	393	187	79	17	82	17
cases > 12 mths	%	1.6	17.0	10.4	3.7	2.5	11.8	15.9	—
cases > 24 mths	%	0.4	2.8	0.5	—	—	—	3.7	—
Higher^{b, c} — non-appeal^c									
Pending caseload	no.	1 772	1 959	2 811	1 166	1 625	321	398	157
cases > 12 mths	%	6.0	26.6	16.0	5.9	23.3	12.1	38.4	8.3
cases > 24 mths	%	0.5	7.6	5.8	0.8	5.8	4.0	9.5	—
Supreme^{c, d} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	236	569	156	187	79	17	82	17
cases > 12 mths	%	7.6	38.1	5.1	3.7	2.5	11.8	15.9	—
cases > 24 mths	%	3.0	6.0	0.6	—	—	—	3.7	—
Supreme^{c, d} — non-appeal^e									
Pending caseload	no.	75	108	540	52	50	321	398	157
cases > 12 mths	%	16.0	30.6	17.2	5.8	14.0	12.1	38.4	8.3
cases > 24 mths	%	1.3	8.3	3.7	—	2.0	4.0	9.5	—
District/County — appeal^f									
Pending caseload	no.	1 448	1 281	237	..	..	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	0.6	7.6	13.9	..	..	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	—	1.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..
District/County^e — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	1 697	1 851	2 271	1 114	1 575	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	5.6	26.4	15.7	5.9	23.6	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	0.4	7.5	6.3	0.8	5.9	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Pending caseload	no.	21 859	30 506	29 503	11 276	18 703	8 543	1 450	3 040
cases > 6 mths	%	11.1	26.6	29.8	22.8	29.6	33.1	19.6	43.1
cases >12 mths	%	2.3	8.4	14.1	7.9	11.9	14.7	7.2	30.2
Children's									
Pending caseload	no.	2 550	4 157	2 504	1 934	1 811	847	223	385
cases > 6 mths	%	8.4	16.5	24.6	23.9	18.8	27.9	16.1	29.1
cases >12 mths	%	0.9	3.5	9.9	7.8	5.2	10.9	8.1	17.4

^a Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^b Higher refers to supreme and district/county courts combined. ^c In NSW, the criminal casemix of the Supreme Court is principally murder and manslaughter cases and therefore not directly comparable with supreme courts in other states and territories. ^d During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. ^e For Queensland supreme and district courts, the age of non-appeal cases is calculated from the date the court record was first created in the computerised case management system in the supreme or district court, not from the date of the committal order in the magistrates' court. ^f There is no criminal appellate jurisdiction in the district courts in WA or SA. All criminal appeals from magistrates' courts go directly to supreme courts in these states. .. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

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

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. 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 2010

	Unit	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
Higher^b — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	522	404	181	216	72	51	25	37	280
cases > 12 mths	%	10.7	25.7	9.4	15.7	19.4	29.4	20.0	2.7	10.4
cases > 24 mths	%	2.7	6.7	1.1	2.3	6.9	9.8	—	—	2.1
Higher (excl probate)^b — non-appeal^c										
Pending caseload	no.	13 340	11 095	10 728	6 612	4 219	868	1 557	166	2 494
cases > 12 mths	%	23.3	26.1	22.3	26.8	42.6	38.4	51.4	48.8	43.4
cases > 24 mths	%	9.1	8.7	4.7	10.8	18.8	11.8	23.6	19.3	31.0
Supreme/Federal — appeal^{b, d}										
Pending caseload	no.	459	345	112	129	63	51	25	37	280
cases > 12 mths	%	11.5	28.4	—	15.5	22.2	29.4	20.0	2.7	10.4
cases > 24 mths	%	3.1	7.8	—	1.6	7.9	9.8	—	—	2.1
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal^{c, d}										
Pending caseload	no.	6 620	4 906	6 263	3 330	698	868	1 557	166	2 494
cases > 12 mths	%	29.4	27.3	24.1	28.1	31.4	38.4	51.4	48.8	43.4
cases > 24 mths	%	13.8	9.3	5.4	12.7	13.5	11.8	23.6	19.3	31.0
District/county — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	63	59	69	87	9	..	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	4.8	10.2	24.6	16.1	—	..	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	—	—	2.9	3.4	—	..	..	..	..
District/county — non-appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	6 720	6 189	4 465	3 282	3 521	..	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	17.2	25.1	19.6	25.4	44.8	..	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	4.4	8.2	3.8	8.9	19.9	..	..	..	..
Magistrates^{e, f, g}										
Pending caseload	no.	na	18 835	28 275	22 378	13 237	5 781	720	2 201	..
cases > 6 mths	%	na	28.0	49.8	38.7	42.9	41.8	40.8	39.7	..
cases > 12 mths	%	na	14.0	7.7	6.0	9.3	10.8	15.7	7.6	..
Family courts — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	201
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	27.3	..	..	..	..	23.9
cases > 24 mths	%	..	..	..	18.2	..	..	..	..	7.5
Family courts — non-appeal^h										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	11 857	..	..	..	..	5 873
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	38.5	..	..	..	..	27.8
cases > 24 mths	%	..	..	..	16.9	..	..	..	..	10.4
Federal Magistrates^h										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 930
cases > 6 mths	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.8
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
Coroners' courtsⁱ										
Pending caseload	no.	3 098	5 586	2 707	1 685	1 456	321	236	360	..
cases > 12 mths	%	38.1	46.3	23.2	33.7	29.7	29.6	27.5	19.7	..
cases > 24 mths	%	13.0	18.4	7.6	17.8	11.1	9.3	11.9	10.6	..

(Continued on next page)

Table 7.10 (Continued)

^a Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^b Higher refers to State and Territory supreme and district/county courts combined, and includes the Federal Court. ^c Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex. ^d During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. ^e Excludes children's courts. Pending and backlog data are not available for civil matters in the NSW Magistrates Courts. ^f Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of pending caseload from VCAT. ^g The number of civil cases lodged and pending as at 30 June 2010 in the Queensland Magistrates Courts has decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. During the period 1 December 2009 to 30 June 2010 there were 16 060 minor civil disputes lodged with QCAT. Previously these lodgments would have been included in the Magistrates Court Civil jurisdiction. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children's services, which are not within the scope of this Report. ^h The Family Court of Australia and the Federal Magistrates Court do not deem a matter as finalised even where there has been no court event for at least 12 months. Some matters may be affected by proceedings in other courts, for example, and although currently inactive they are included in the data for this indicator. The more complex and entrenched Family Law disputes commence with the Family Court so a higher proportion of its cases require more lengthy and intensive case management. ⁱ In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System which now includes WA State-wide data. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

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

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.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011 .

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, 2009-10^a

	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme/Federal	61.4	45.0	23.3	29.4	13.8	6.9	5.2	8.2	52.0	245.1
District/County	65.7	58.7	32.3	28.8	21.4	..	..	..	..	206.9
Magistrates ^c	114.0	125.5	71.4	46.0	35.6	11.4	6.7	13.4	..	424.0
Children's	20.1	8.0	7.6	5.6	4.3	0.8	1.4	1.1	..	48.8
Family courts ^d	..	..	..	14.6	..	..	..	..	35.4	50.0
Federal Magistrates ^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.3	59.3
Coroners' courts	5.0	9.0	6.4	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.2	1.6	..	26.8
Total^f	266.2	246.2	141.1	126.4	77.1	19.7	13.5	24.2	146.7	1 060.9

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^c Data for Victoria include a proportion of judicial officers from VCAT. ^d Family Court of Australia figures include Family Court of Australia judges assigned to the Full Court Appeals division. ^e Includes Family Court of Australia services provided free of charge. ^f Excludes electronic infringement and enforcement systems as they do not have open court sittings and therefore do not require judicial officers. .. Not applicable. na Not available.

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, 2009-10

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts ^b	Total ^c
Population ('000) ^d	7 191	5 496	4 473	2 270	1 634	505	355	228	..	22 155
<i>Judicial officers per 100 000 people</i>										
Supreme/Federal	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	3.6	0.2	1.1
District/County	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
Magistrates ^e	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	5.9	..	1.9
Children's	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	..	0.2
Family courts ^f	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
Federal Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
Coroners' courts	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	..	0.1
Total^g	3.7	4.5	3.2	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.8	10.6	0.7	4.8

^a Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^b The Australian courts results have been derived using the total population figure for Australia. ^c Totals are derived by dividing the total number of judicial FTE at each court level by the Australian population (per 100 000). ^d Population total for Australia includes 'Other territories'. Population data for the financial year is the midpoint (31 December) estimate. ^e 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. na Not available

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.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

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

Table 7.13 Attendance indicator — criminal, 2009-10^a

	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>								
Supreme ^{c, d}	na	1.7	2.8	2.8	4.0	6.2	6.7	6.9
District/County ^e	na	7.8	3.8	4.0	6.1	..	..	..
Magistrates' ^f	na	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.1
Children's	na	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.4	4.8	6.9	5.6

^a Excludes data for the electronic infringement and enforcement systems. ^b NSW data are not available. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. ^d Queensland attendance data do not include attendances for appeal cases. ^e Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred. ^f 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, 2009-10

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>									
Supreme (excl. probate) ^{b, c} /Federal	na	1.0	1.5	2.3	4.0	na	4.8	5.6	3.8
District/county ^b	na	2.3	0.8	2.2	4.9	..	..	..	..
Magistrates ^{d, e}	na	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.0	..
Children's ^{e, f}	na	1.8	3.0	5.0	2.7	..	6.5	1.5	..
Family courts ^g	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	2.8
Federal Magistrates ^h	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
Coroners' courts	na	0.9	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.9	1.0	..

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

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

In the context of the attendance indicator, it is important to note that Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) can resolve some types of matters out of court and

thereby reduce the need for judicial hearings. Accordingly, differences between and within states and territories in the availability and use of ADR can affect the comparability of the attendance indicator.

Efficiency — clearance indicator

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

Box 7.13 Clearance indicator

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

The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator:

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

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 2009-10 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, 2009-10^a

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW^b</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Supreme — appeal^c									
Lodgments	'000	0.41	0.56	0.35	0.34	0.25	0.02	0.10	0.03
Finalisations	'000	0.35	0.53	0.34	0.31	0.27	0.03	0.07	0.03
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	86.7	95.7	98.6	92.6	109.2	131.8	68.6	73.5
Supreme — non-appeal^{c, d}									
Lodgments	'000	0.10	0.19	1.40	0.23	0.09	0.66	0.31	0.42
Finalisations	'000	0.12	0.20	1.30	0.23	0.09	0.62	0.27	0.40
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	119.2	107.5	92.8	99.6	101.1	94.5	85.9	95.2
District/County — appeal^e									
Lodgments	'000	8.17	2.84	0.40	..	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	8.19	2.48	0.49	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	100.2	87.3	122.3	..	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal^e									
Lodgments	'000	3.45	2.23	6.21	2.34	2.03	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	3.52	2.25	6.00	2.55	2.05	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	101.9	100.9	96.6	109.2	101.0	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Lodgments	'000	187.92	160.44	202.97	104.02	52.64	21.32	5.70	12.59
Finalisations	'000	183.03	176.13	206.20	108.14	58.69	20.39	5.85	12.22
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	97.4	109.8	101.6	104.0	111.5	95.6	102.7	97.0
Children's									
Lodgments	'000	16.76	22.92	12.22	10.79	6.48	2.32	0.62	1.30
Finalisations	'000	15.43	23.92	12.25	11.14	6.75	2.08	0.66	1.19
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	92.0	104.4	100.2	103.3	104.3	89.8	105.6	91.0
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems^f									
Lodgments	'000	..	1226.67	620.34	266.16	197.74	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	..	997.28	565.29	244.54	262.23	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	81.3	91.1	91.9	132.6	..	..	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.1 and 7A.5. ^b Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. ^d Queensland supreme and district courts data for the number of originating criminal lodgments are based on a count of the number of defendants who had an indictment presented in the financial year — it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the supreme/district courts for trial or sentencing. ^e Appeals are not heard in the district courts in WA or SA, instead they are referred to the supreme courts in these states. ^f Data for the electronic infringement and enforcement systems include unpaid infringement notices but 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, 2009-10^a

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW^b</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>
Supreme/Federal — appeal^c										
Lodgments	'000	0.78	0.41	0.27	0.18	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.69
Finalisations	'000	0.75	0.33	0.25	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.04	0.08	0.76
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	95.8	80.4	93.2	96.6	108.1	105.6	116.7	86.4	109.8
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal^c										
Lodgments	'000	10.21	6.83	7.31	3.00	1.18	0.82	0.86	0.16	2.95
Finalisations	'000	12.63	7.87	6.94	2.91	1.26	0.98	0.99	0.19	2.76
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	123.7	115.3	94.9	97.1	106.7	119.7	115.9	119.3	93.5
District/County — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	0.19	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.03	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	0.22	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.04	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	117.1	96.9	99.0	80.0	128.1	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	8.09	6.06	5.31	4.10	2.76	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	8.10	5.52	5.01	4.66	2.57	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	100.2	91.2	94.2	113.8	93.2	..	..	..	..
Magistrates^d										
Lodgments	'000	182.60	166.00	65.45	51.83	25.35	9.57	3.30	6.69	..
Finalisations	'000	162.11	167.56	73.77	53.72	27.22	9.90	3.61	6.23	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	88.8	100.9	112.7	103.6	107.4	103.4	109.4	93.1	..
Children's^{e, f}										
Lodgments	'000	8.93	5.24	3.53	1.63	1.28	0.46	0.16	0.39	..
Finalisations	'000	7.56	4.46	3.67	1.46	1.24	0.45	0.16	0.38	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	84.7	85.1	103.9	89.7	96.7	97.0	99.4	97.4	..
Family — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.32
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	0.02	..	..	..	..	0.35
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	79.3	..	..	..	..	109.5
Family — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	14.98	..	..	..	..	19.03
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	12.62	..	..	..	..	19.07
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	84.2	..	..	..	..	100.2
Federal Magistrates										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91.68
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.10
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.2
Coroners'										
Lodgments	'000	6.31	5.31	4.26	1.86	1.93	0.57	1.56	0.30	..
Finalisations	'000	6.12	5.57	3.75	1.93	2.08	0.56	1.57	0.44	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	97.0	104.9	88.0	103.5	107.7	97.2	100.3	147.8	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.2 and 7A.6. ^b Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. ^d Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of lodgments and finalisations from VCAT. ^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 2009-10, and combines appeal and non-appeal matters.

Table 7.17 Clearance indicator — all matters, 2009-10 (per cent)^a

	NSW ^b	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
Supreme/Federal^{c, d}									..
Criminal	93.1	98.7	93.9	95.4	107.1	95.7	81.6	93.6	..
Civil	121.7	113.3	94.9	97.1	106.8	118.3	115.9	107.6	96.6
<i>Total</i>	120.5	111.9	94.7	96.8	106.8	108.6	105.1	98.6	96.6
District/county									
Criminal	100.7	93.3	98.2	109.2	101.0	..	..	..	..
Civil	100.6	91.3	94.3	112.8	93.6	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	100.7	92.2	96.4	111.6	96.7	..	..	..	..
Magistrates^e									
Criminal	97.4	109.8	101.6	104.0	111.5	95.6	102.7	97.0	..
Civil	88.8	100.9	112.7	103.6	107.4	103.4	109.4	93.1	..
<i>Total</i>	93.2	105.3	104.3	103.8	110.2	98.1	105.2	95.7	..
Children's^{f, g}									
Criminal	92.0	104.4	100.2	103.3	104.3	89.8	105.6	91.0	..
Civil ^g	84.7	85.1	103.9	89.7	96.7	97.0	99.4	97.4	..
<i>Total</i>	89.5	100.8	101.0	101.6	103.1	91.0	104.3	92.4	..
E– infringement and enforcement systems^h	..	81.3	91.1	91.9	132.6	..	..	..	..
Family courts	..	..	..	84.2	..	..	..	..	100.3
Federal Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.2
Coroners' courts	97.0	104.9	88.0	103.5	107.7	97.2	100.3	147.8	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.1-2 and 7A.5-6. ^b Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^c Supreme courts data exclude probate matters. ^d During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. ^e Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of hearings from VCAT. ^f NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court are based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application. ^g Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^h Data for the electronic infringement and enforcement systems include unpaid infringement notices but exclude unpaid court fines. .. Not applicable.

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

Efficiency — cost per finalisation

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

Box 7.14 Cost per finalisation

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

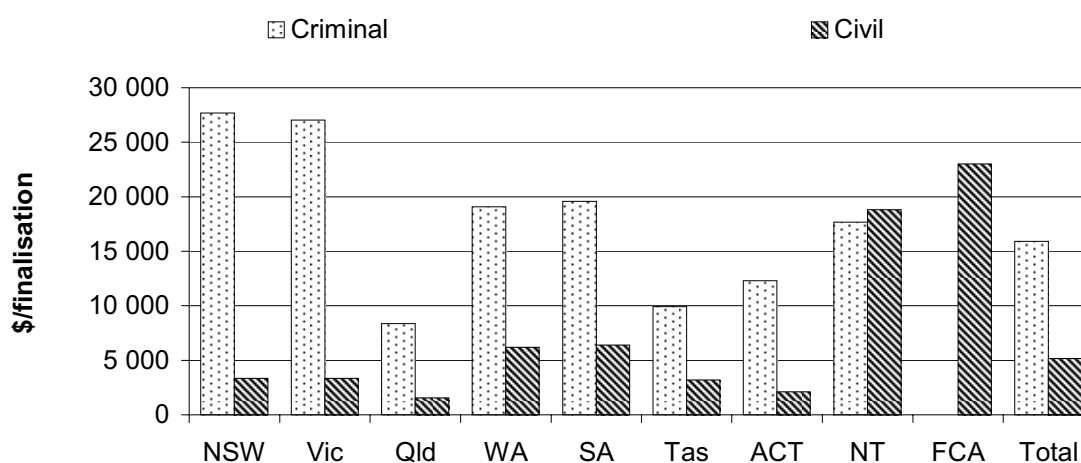
Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

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 2009-10, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of supreme courts was generally greater than the total net expenditure per finalisation for the civil jurisdiction, 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, 2009-10^{a, b, c, d, e}



FCA = Federal Court of Australia

^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Supreme courts data for the civil jurisdiction exclude uncontested probate matters. ^c During 2009-10, the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. ^d The Federal Court does not operate in the criminal jurisdiction. ^e Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data.

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

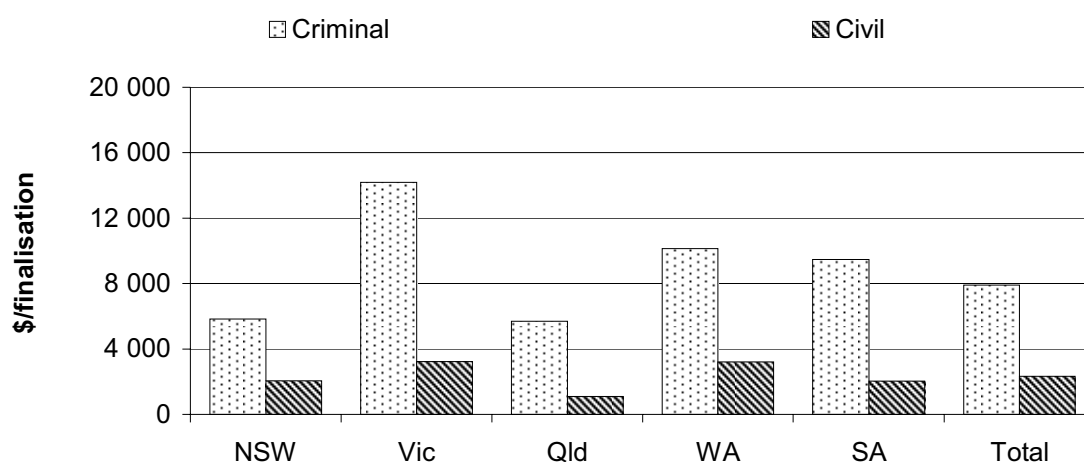
Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have a broader range of matters that are heard in their supreme courts as none of these jurisdictions have district/county courts. The difference in scope of supreme court work (box 7.1) should be considered when making comparisons between states and territories.

Net expenditure per finalisation for district/county courts

In 2009-10, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of district/county courts was about 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, 2009-10^{a, b, c}**



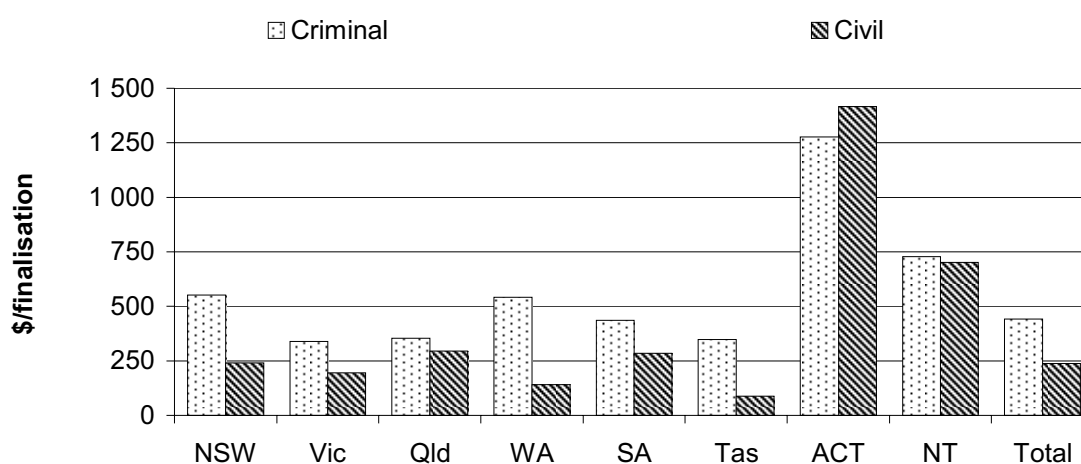
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Queensland, some children's courts criminal matters are heard in the District Court but in this Report are included with children's courts data. ^c Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data.

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

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

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

Figure 7.6 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, total magistrates' courts (including magistrates' and children's courts), 2009-10^{a, b, c, d}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^c Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of expenditure and finalisations from VCAT. ^d Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in each care and protection case.

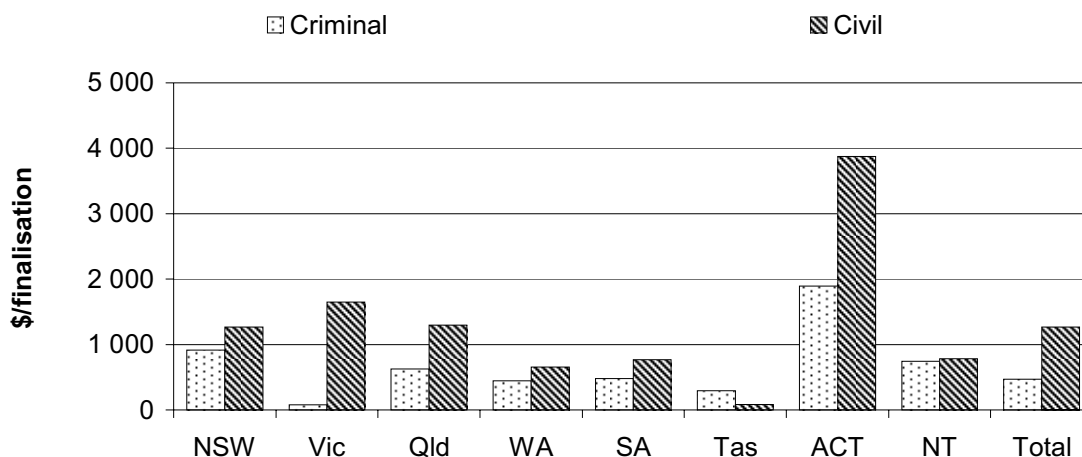
Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.23-24.

Net expenditure per finalisation for children's courts

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

Nationally, and in 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, 2009-10**^{a, b, c, d}



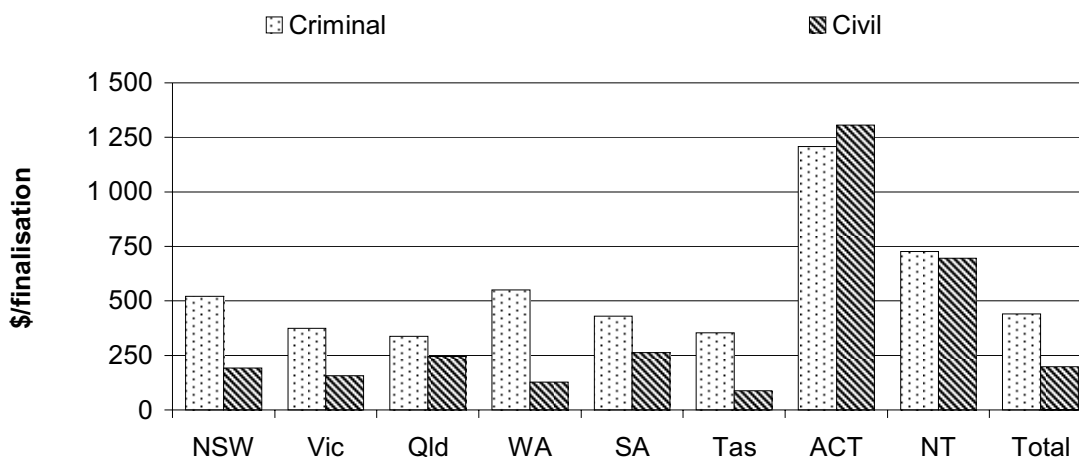
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^c In Victoria, children's criminal cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children's Court are heard in the magistrates' court in regional areas. The expenditure related to those cases cannot be separately identified, and is included with the expenditure for the magistrates' court. However, the quantity of those cases is known, and the finalisations are included with children's court data. ^d Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.

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

Net expenditure per finalisation for magistrates' courts only

Net expenditure per criminal and civil finalisation for magistrates' courts only, excluding children's courts and electronic infringement and enforcement systems for 2009-10, 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), 2009-10^{a, b, c, d}



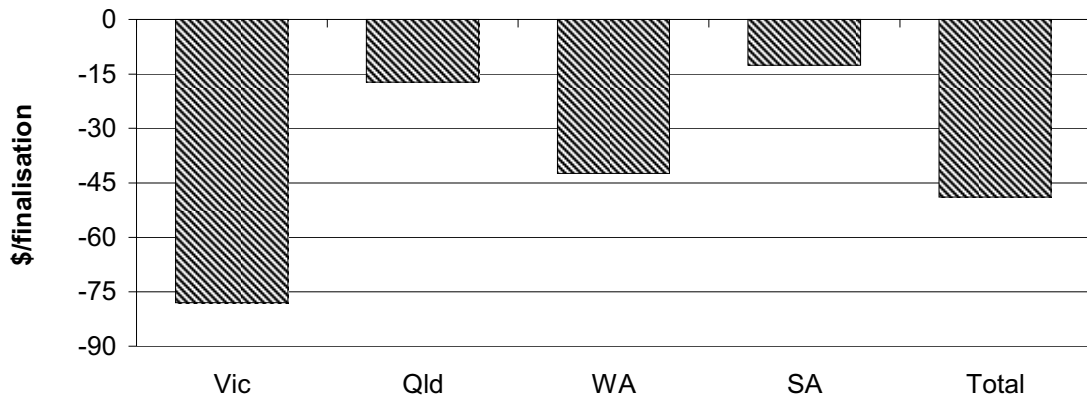
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^c In Victoria, children's criminal cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children's Court are heard in the magistrates' court in regional areas. The expenditure related to those cases cannot be separately identified, and is included with the expenditure for the magistrates' court. However, the quantity of those cases is known, and the finalisations are included with children's court data. ^d Victorian Magistrates' Court civil data include a proportion of expenditure and finalisations from VCAT.

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

Net expenditure per finalisation for electronic infringement and enforcement systems

All electronic infringement and enforcement systems in 2009-10 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, 2009-10^{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.

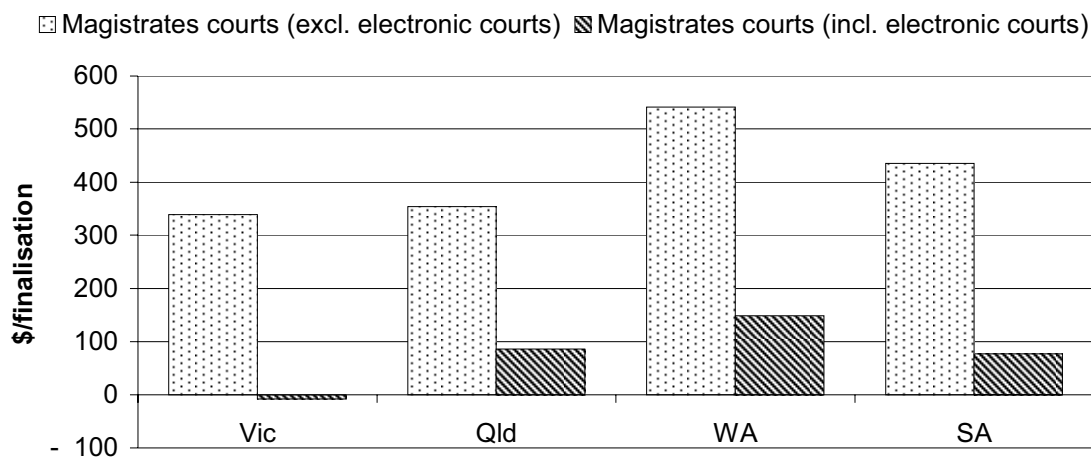
Box 7.15 The impact of the electronic infringement and enforcement systems on the cost per criminal finalisation for magistrates' courts

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.



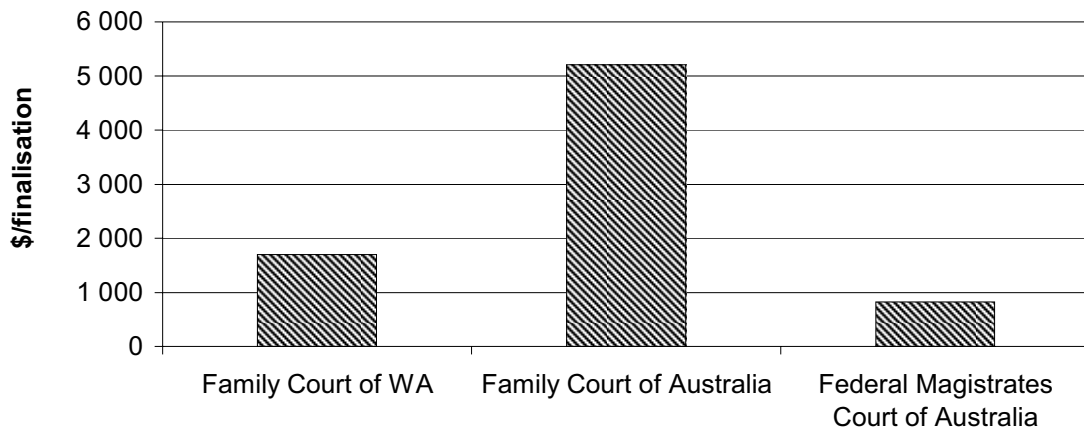
Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 7A.23.

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.

Figure 7.10 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia, 2009-10^{a, b}



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

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

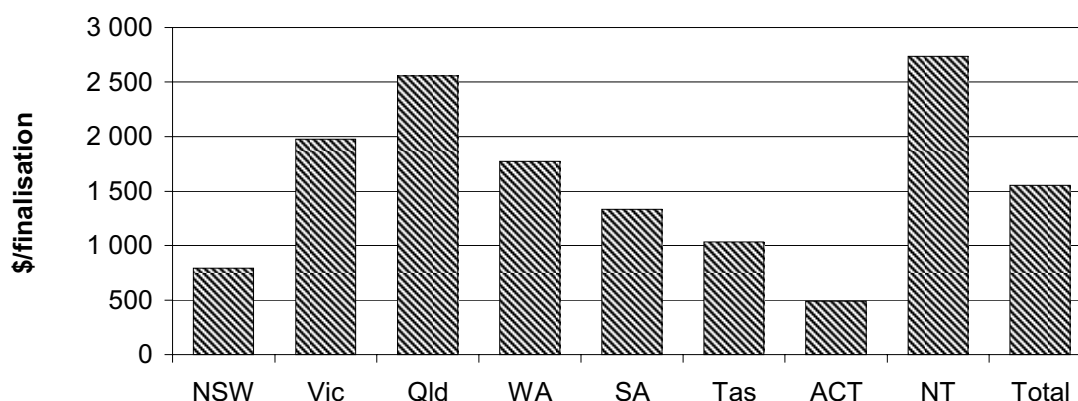
The establishment of the Federal Magistrates Court in 2000 has had implications for the finalisations and expenditure reported for the Family Court of Australia, because the Federal Magistrates Court now deals with some of the matters previously managed by the Family Court of Australia. For example,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

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

Net expenditure per reported death and fire for coroners' courts

Nationally, expenditure per reported death and fire in coroners' courts (excluding costs associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees) was approximately \$1558 in 2009-10 (figure 7.11).

Figure 7.11 Net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, coroners' courts, 2009-10^{a, b, c, d, e}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data. ^c Data for NSW, Victoria and the ACT include reported fires. ^d Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners' Court and the Victorian Coroners' Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports. ^e Excludes expenditure for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees.

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

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

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

Outcomes

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

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

7.4 Future directions in performance reporting

Improving data quality

Differences across states and territories in the jurisdiction of courts, 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), the Courts Practitioner Group (CPG) and the Courts Finance Group (CFG), seeks to continuously improve data quality. Some of the activities and processes by which this is done include:

- 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. In late 2009 a working group, funded by AIJA, was established to investigate how performance indicators might be made more relevant and informative. Outcomes from this group are likely to be known some time in 2011 and the CAWG is maintaining an interest in their progress.

Proposed restructure of federal courts

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

Outcomes from review of Report on Government Services

COAG endorsed recommendations of a review of the Report in December 2009. Those recommendations implemented during 2010 are reflected in this Report.

Further recommendations will be reflected in future Reports, including implementation of Independent Reference Group and Steering Committee recommendations arising from the 'Review of the general performance indicator framework' and the 'Review of the performance indicators and their associated measures'. The 2012 Report and later editions will continue:

- lengthening time series data in attachment tables
- developing data quality information documents for performance indicators
- developing mini-case studies.

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 reduced the percentage of its criminal appeal cases older than 12 months, and the percentage of its civil appeal cases older than 12 months (reaching its lowest level in five years). The District Court reduced its criminal non-appeal backlog for the fifth year in a row and for the third year in a row reduced its criminal appeal backlog. That court now has no civil appeal cases older than 24 months, and has reduced its civil non-appeal backlog to the lowest since ROGS reporting commenced.

The Local Court (Magistrates court) and Children’s Court both performed well, reducing their backlogs of criminal cases older than 6 months, despite a 1 per cent increase in criminal lodgments in the Local Court and a 10 per cent increase in the Children’s Court. NSW courts also continue to improve efficiency with clearance rates increasing in 2009-10 for Supreme Court civil cases, and for District Court criminal cases and civil cases. Each of these jurisdictions have clearance rates above 100 per cent, with the Supreme Court having a civil clearance rate above 100 per cent every year for the past five years.

Justicelink is one of the first integrated, multi-jurisdictional case management systems in the common law world. JusticeLink was rolled out to all NSW criminal court locations in November 2009. The rollout for civil cases in the Supreme, District and Local Courts was completed in June 2010. JusticeLink is also being used by law firms to ‘e-file’ motions and evidence, enabling the parties in litigation to access information more easily. The e-filing system became available in the District and Local Courts in May 2010.

The promotion of alternative dispute resolution has continued in NSW. NSW Community Justice Centres provide free mediation and conflict management services to help people resolve their disputes outside of court. In 2009-10, these centres handled almost 5000 disputes (up from 3000 in 2008-09) and conducted a total of 1725 mediations (up from 1612 in 2008-09). In 2009-10, 81 percent of these mediations ended in agreement (up from 79 per cent in 2008-09).

The Children’s Court is introducing a range of alternative dispute resolution measures enabling more care and protection cases to be resolved outside of court. This will give children and families more involvement in the decision-making process, and will spare many vulnerable children and families the trauma of a court hearing. As part of the increased focus on the role of alternative dispute resolution, all Children’s Registrars will be trained in mediation.

Video conferencing has now been installed at over 200 courts, prisons, juvenile justice centres and Legal Aid offices across the state. In 2009-10 there were over 56 000 court sessions using the technology, saving the taxpayer about \$10 million.

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

”

Victorian Government comments

“ In the reporting year, the Supreme Court of Victoria introduced a new court data collection system. It differs from the system applied in 2007-2008 and 2008-2009. The figures will become consistent by the 2010-2011 year. In criminal non-appeals and appeals and civil appeals there are discrepancies in the counting that may be clarified in 2010-2011 under the new system. In criminal non-appeals two factors affect the figures:

- the inclusion of long, older trials delayed due to extradition proceedings and related matters; and
- an unusually high number of retrials following appeals and which are counted as ongoing when remitted for retrial. The figures for civil appeals include both criminal and civil appeals from the Magistrates' Court to a single judge, and are not confined to the Court of Appeal. Further, the counting of criminal appeals in the Court of Appeal commences from the date the proceeding is filed as distinct from when the final notice of appeal is filed.

The County Court maintained a clearance rate in the criminal jurisdiction above 100 per cent for the second year in a row, enabling a reduction in the number of pending cases in each of the last three years. There has been a significant improvement in the case management of sexual offence cases in response to the sexual assault legislative reforms in Victoria, which mandate timelines for the conduct of sexual assault cases involving children and adults with cognitive impairment. Initiations, finalisations and duration of trials all increased in the latest year, demanding an increase in the number of attendances by more than 10,200 over the previous year. The Court continues to address delays in the criminal list with initiatives such as the Circuit Review aimed at addressing the backlog in circuit locations. The number of cases pending for more than 12 months has decreased due to a concerted focus upon those cases.

In the Civil Jurisdiction, initiations have increased by 26 per cent since 2005-06. This increase is mainly in the Commercial List which can be attributed to the removal of the monetary jurisdictional limit as from 1 January 2007. Finalisations have been constant over the last 3 financial years, with approximately 5 500 cases. This has slightly increased our pending figures over the same period.

The growth of workload for the Magistrates' Court of Victoria has most markedly been in the Court's Family Violence Division. From 2006-06 the cumulative growth in Family Violence matters has been 21 per cent. Compounding factors such as population growth, the impact of previous economic downturns and an increased policing focus have contributed to this workload growth. Other influences include volume increases, case complexity and an increase in activities and time expenditure, all of which may constrain the court's ability to finalise more cases in the future. The clearance rate of criminal matters remains at very high levels, accompanied by a reduction in pending matters. This has been achieved through a number of new initiatives including listing reforms.”

Queensland Government comments

“

- The Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) commenced on 1 December 2009, combining 18 tribunals and 23 jurisdictions. Outside of the South East Queensland region, Magistrates are responsible for hearing QCAT matters such as minor civil disputes, guardianship, anti-discrimination and children services matters. QCAT in its first seven months recorded a 37 per cent growth in applications received by the relevant individual tribunals over the same period in 2008-09.
- On 13 April 2010, *the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction Reform and Modernisation Amendment Bill 2010* (the Bill) was tabled in Parliament. This Bill contained the first stage of legislation in response to the report by the Honourable Martin Moynihan AO QC for a more efficient and effective civil and criminal justice system in Queensland.
- In 2009-10, the Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts recorded a combined average clearance rate of more than 100 per cent. The combined clearance rate for criminal matters was 101.4% while the civil clearance rate was 109.7 per cent.
- The eTrial initiative has continued to provide an online technology solution reducing trial time and costs by establishing a more efficient way to manage documentary evidence electronically. In 2009-10, a number of complex and lengthy eTrials were supported including three criminal trials and two matters before the Appeal division of the Supreme Court. To allow further promotion and uptake of the eTrials solution, a Court Registrar has been appointed to work with parties and the legal profession. An independent assessment from the Queensland University of Technology Law School identified a reduction in the length of trials of up to 20 per cent.
- The State Penalties Enforcement Registry (SPER) implemented the redevelopment of instalment plans which has led to an increase in the volume of payments and a more efficient collection of debts by SPER
- SPER also expanded the use of driver licence suspension as an enforcement option to include non motor vehicle offences. From 1 January 2010 SPER also commenced the trialling of vehicle immobilisation and seizure and sale, targeting recalcitrant debtors who owe more than \$5000 in unpaid fines.
- The 17th Murri Court was commissioned and the Mornington Island Restorative Justice (MIRJ) Project continued working with the remote Indigenous community of Mornington Island to develop and implement a peacemaking service that respects and is consistent with Indigenous culture while conforming to the requirements of the Queensland justice system.

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Western Australian Government comments

“ In 2009-2010, Western Australian courts focused on enhanced access to justice, streamlining court services through the use of technology and online services and continued to improve processes to ensure delays in time to trial and pending caseloads are reduced where possible.

- In the Supreme Court the number of lodgments has increased for civil and appeal divisions. Continuing case management initiatives have maintained the positive clearance index. The increase in the civil backlog has been mainly due to possession of property matters. Criminal pending matters have been significantly reduced, with the lowest result for the past four financial years.
- The District Court continued to benefit from the criminal listing project and maintained its lowest criminal time to trial at about 23 weeks. However, with median delay to a criminal trial in country circuit locations being at approximately forty weeks, a review commenced aimed at reducing this delay and included an assessment of the readiness of cases proceeding to trial and the utilisation of resources and facilities available in the circuit courts. The Court's civil workload has increased 30 per cent over the past two years.
- The Family Court received additional commonwealth funding to allow the appointment of an acting Magistrate for 2009-10 to assist by primarily hearing trials that would otherwise have been heard by a Judge in order to reduce the increasing delays to trial.
- Magistrates Court experienced a 30 per cent increase in criminal lodgments over the last five years, with significant increases mainly in theft, public order and traffic offences. Despite the increase, the clearance rate has been maintained consistently through improvement of listing practices and increased use of audio visual equipment in all departmental courts.
- In November 2009, the Children's Court launched its first website to provide information for court users and also access to Children's Court forms for both the criminal and protection and care jurisdiction. The Court, in collaboration with the Department for Child Protection and Legal Aid, has implemented the "Signs of Safety" mediation process with the means to bring together parents, children and professionals to mediate and devise child safety plans.
- From March 2010 divorce applications could be filed electronically and tracked in the Family Courts case management system. As a result parties and lawyers now do more business online and monitor the progress of their applications.
- The Government has provided funding to expand access to justice services to an increasing population in regional areas. The funding will be used to develop new courthouses in Kalgoorlie, Kununurra and Carnarvon.

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South Australian Government comments

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- In 2009-10, total criminal non appeal lodgments in the District Court were 2 031 which was a marginal decline (1 per cent) from 2008-09 (2 075).
- Total finalisations for non appeal criminal matters in the District Court increased by 13.4 per cent in 2009-10 (2 051) relative to 2008-09 (1 768). The increase in finalisations is attributed to the allocation of resources for two additional criminal courtrooms which came on line in September 2009, and two additional judges.
- In July 2009, Government increased Court fees by 20 per cent above CPI. This has impacted on revenue collected.
- The Courts Administration Authority continues to pursue the use of Audio Visual (AVL) links in courtrooms, both to provide vulnerable witness facilities and to reduce the number of defendants transported to court from correctional institutions. In 2009-10 Correctional Services made AVL available from Yatala Prison which expanded the potential use of AVL. Courts are now using AVL on average approximately 150 per month.
- Approximately 65 per cent of the State's courtrooms have been upgraded with digital audio recording units. Work has commenced on optimising the use of this technology by pursuing the introduction of remote and concurrent monitoring of civil proceedings for transcript production purposes.
- In March 2010, the Supreme Court Civil Registry was co-located with the District Court and Environment, Resources and Development Court registries, providing one-stop registry services to court users. The move included upgraded public counter facilities and improved management of telephone and personal enquiry services to reduce waiting times.
- In July 2009, the offence of driving an unregistered and uninsured vehicle was made expiable. This has removed approximately 9,000 matters from the Magistrates and Children's Courts and is a key reason for the reduction in the number of lodgments. This has also had an effect on the number of attendances per finalisation, as a large number of minor matters have been removed from the list, leaving more complex matters which require more appearances.
- In 2010 the Magistrates Court adopted an electronic diary system for court listings. This system is a vast improvement on the old paper diaries and trial booking process.
- An evaluation of the modified committal process in the Adelaide Magistrates Court concluded that this process had saved trial time. Committal conferencing continues to be offered in the Adelaide Magistrates Court

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Tasmanian Government comments

“ The financial year 2009-10 has been a year of consolidation for the Tasmanian Courts.

The impact of the changes introduced in February 2008 to the committal process for defendants charged with indictable offences was confirmed in 2009-10. The total time between charge in the Magistrates Court and disposition in the Supreme Court has reduced. The number and amount of time spent on committal hearings (which are now dealt with as preliminary proceedings) in the Magistrates Court has reduced significantly. The once off increase in lodgments in the Supreme Court arising from this change appears to have settled with lodgments decreasing by 15 per cent in 2009-10.

The Magistrates Court completed the implementation of a new Civil Case Management System in 2010. This system has provided the Court with access to a richer set of performance information. One relevant fact is that over 90 per cent of claims lodged with the Magistrates Court are finalised without any involvement of the Court; explaining in part the low cost per finalisation.

The Court and Government are continuing to monitor the size and age of the pending criminal caseload in the Magistrates Court. In March 2010 an additional Magistrate was appointed to serve on Tasmania’s North West Coast to improve the Court’s capacity to deal with matters in a timely manner.

The Youth Justice Division (Children’s Court) is one area of on-going concern for the Magistrates Court and Tasmanian Government. Lodgments have increased by over 35 per cent over the past four years. The Government has announced that there will be a twelve month trial of a dedicated Magistrate for youth justice matters in 2011.

Tasmanian Courts continue to report one of the lowest net recurrent expenditures per finalisation for all courts in Australia.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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The ACT Courts showed an overall improvement in clearance rates. Indeed in the Supreme, Magistrates and Children’s Courts more cases were finalised than lodged. There was a general decline in the number of civil and criminal lodgments across the Supreme Court and the Magistrates Court in the reporting period with the exception of Court of Appeal matters.

The cost per finalisation in the Supreme Court was less this year while the Magistrates Court finalisation costs slightly increased. As a small jurisdiction, where many of the costs of providing court services are fixed, any change in lodgment numbers has a greater effect on the cost per case than is the case in a larger jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court met the backlog benchmark of 0 per cent lodgments over 24 months for civil appeal matters while criminal cases older than 12 months and 24 months continued to increase. In recognition of the increasing backlog in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice and the Attorney General established a working group in September 2009 to look at the issues affecting the court’s ability to deal with the volume of cases coming before it. This work resulted in resources being provided to refurbish two Magistrates Court hearing rooms to serve as a third jury trial court and jury deliberation room for the Supreme Court allowing more jury trials to proceed. Provision was also made for additional judicial resources on an interim basis to allow the Supreme Court to tackle the existing backlog of cases.

The ACT is continuing to look at ways to enhance the administration of justice in the Territory. These include:

- A review of case management including listing practices in the Supreme Court to be undertaken in 2010-2011.
- The amendment of the Court Procedures Rules 2006 to extend the powers of the Registrars and Deputy Registrars in relation to making interim protection orders under the *Domestic Violence and Protection Orders Act 2008*, allowing more efficient use of the Magistrates Court judicial resources.
- The Ngambra Circle Sentencing Court, a culturally sensitive and specialist sentencing process for eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants, has recently been expanded to include young people. Work is underway to ensure that adequate structures and systems are in place to support the program.
- A Fine Enforcement Unit was established in the Magistrates Court to administer court imposed fines. This follows the passing of legislation in June 2010 to allow the Territory to more effectively recoup court imposed fines by providing a number of new enforcement options as well as the introduction of a number of new steps between defaulting on a fine and discharging that debt by way of imprisonment.

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Northern Territory Government comments

“ Northern Territory courts continued to have a high workload in the criminal jurisdiction. The workload within the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court increased by 11 per cent from 2008-09 (32 per cent since 2004-05), with the number of jury days increasing by 27 per cent from 2008-09. The Supreme Court’s civil jurisdiction workload has reduced (lodgments decreased by 10 per cent from 2008-09), due to new procedures being adopted designed to promote resolution of disputes informally and prior to commencement of proceedings.

The Supreme Court produced an updated instructional DVD for jurors and designed and developed a new juror database. The Supreme Court also introduced the capacity to video record evidence from the witness box inside the courtroom, thereby reducing the need for vulnerable witnesses to repeat their evidence in the case of a re-trial or mis-trial.

Lodgments at the Magistrates Court decreased slightly from 2008-09 (by 3 per cent) but were still 20 per cent higher than in 2004-05. In response to the increases, two additional stipendiary magistrates were appointed, increasing the number of positions to 14 across the Northern Territory, with the number of magistrates at Alice Springs increasing to four.

Numerous infrastructure works were completed at Magistrates Courts throughout the Northern Territory including renovations at the Darwin Magistrates Court to accommodate witnesses and legal aid agencies, construction of additional Judges and Magistrates chambers, holding cells, interview rooms and facilities for vulnerable witnesses at the Alice Springs courthouse. Facilities were also upgraded at Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy while closed circuit television security was installed at the Katherine courthouse. Work commenced on the installation of enhanced security facilities at both the Darwin and Alice Springs courts.

The Community Court continued to expand under the ‘Closing the Gap Generational Plan of Action’ and by the end of 2009-10 the Court had sat in a total of 11 Northern Territory centres. The Alcohol Court and CREDIT Court programs continued to grow with a 16 per cent increase in referrals from 2008-09.

During the year the Chief Justice announced his retirement while the former Chief Magistrate was appointed to the Supreme Court. New heads of jurisdiction commenced early in 2010-11.

A Court Education and Liaison Officer was appointed while, in partnership with Western Australia and South Australia, the Cross Border Justice Scheme commenced on 1 December 2009. Cross Border Magistrates and Registrars were appointed and sworn in to deal with matters across all three jurisdictions.

For 2010-11 the Northern Territory Government’s proposed alcohol reforms, which are aimed at reducing the number of assaults and domestic violence incidents across the Territory, are likely to have a significant impact on the workloads of the courts. ”

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 2009-10 as the base year). Additional information about the GDP index can be found in the statistical appendix and in table AA.26.
Recurrent expenditure	Expenditure that does not result in the creation or acquisition of fixed assets (new or second hand). It consists mainly of expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, purchases of goods and services, and the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation).
Sheriff and bailiff expenditure	Expenditure on court orderlies, court security, jury management and witness payment administration. For the civil jurisdiction, it includes expenditure (by or on behalf of the court) on bailiffs to enforce court orders. In the coronial jurisdiction, it includes expenditure on police officers permanently attached to the coroner for the purpose of assisting in coronial investigations. Excludes witness payments, fines enforcement (criminal jurisdiction) and prisoner security.
Specialist jurisdiction court	A court which has exclusive jurisdiction in a field of law presided over by a judicial officer with expertise in that area. Examples of these types of courts which are within the scope of this Report are the family courts, the Children's Courts and the Coroners' Courts. Examples of specialist jurisdiction courts which are excluded from this Report include Indigenous and circle sentencing courts and drug courts.
Withdrawn	The formal withdrawal of charges by the prosecution (that is, by police, the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Attorney-General).

7.7 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this appendix by an ‘A’ suffix (for example, table 7A.3 is table 3 in the attachment). Attachment tables are provided on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp). Users without access to 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) 2010, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2008–09*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

7A Court administration — attachment

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

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

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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), (c), (g)										
2009-10	407	555	349	338	250	22	102	34	..	2 057
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
Non-appeal (c), (d), (e), (h)										
2009-10	99	187	1 403	231	90	658	312	417	..	3 397
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
Total										
2009-10	506	742	1 752	569	340	680	414	451	..	5 454
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
District/county courts (f), (h)										
Appeal										
2009-10	8 173	2 836	399	..	na	..	..	..	..	11 408
2008-09	7 778	2 309	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 562
2007-08	7 111	2 224	338	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 673
2006-07	6 938	2 294	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 624
2005-06	6 701	2 477	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 498

Table 7A.1

Table 7A.1 Lodgments, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal (d), (e)										
2009-10	3 454	2 232	6 207	2 337	2 031	..	..	..	..	16 261
2008-09	3 490	2 185	6 286	2 312	2 075	..	..	..	..	16 348
2007-08	3 433	2 498	6 606	2 428	1 645	..	..	..	..	16 610
2006-07	3 457	2 729	6 577	2 376	1 576	..	..	..	..	16 715
2005-06	3 414	2 609	6 705	2 380	1 475	..	..	..	..	16 583
Total										
2009-10	11 627	5 068	6 606	2 337	2 031	..	..	..	..	27 669
2008-09	11 268	4 494	6 761	2 312	2 075	..	..	..	..	26 910
2007-08	10 544	4 722	6 944	2 428	1 645	..	..	..	..	26 283
2006-07	10 395	5 023	6 969	2 376	1 576	..	..	..	..	26 339
2005-06	10 115	5 086	7 025	2 380	1 475	..	..	..	..	26 081
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b), (g), (h), (i)										
2009-10	187 922	160 444	202 966	104 022	52 641	21 322	5 699	12 591	..	747 607
2008-09	186 951	167 359	199 435	113 160	65 466	22 431	5 692	13 230	..	773 724
2007-08	183 368	154 732	190 871	104 426	68 004	57 500	5 915	11 978	..	776 794
2006-07	175 618	138 545	176 685	89 292	68 101	62 290	5 154	11 507	..	727 192
2005-06	176 886	129 942	177 040	80 182	69 936	62 827	5 959	11 342	..	714 114
Children's courts (f), (g), (h), (i)										
2009-10	16 764	22 916	12 222	10 785	6 475	2 315	622	1 304	..	73 403
2008-09	15 199	13 193	10 634	11 114	7 291	2 216	712	1 207	..	61 566
2007-08	12 313	15 961	10 925	10 841	7 422	1 951	620	975	..	61 008
2006-07	10 831	18 980	10 878	9 864	7 269	1 696	545	1 029	..	61 092
2005-06	10 805	11 150	10 360	8 595	6 465	1 654	577	963	..	50 569

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), (g), (h), (i), (j)										
2009-10	204 686	183 360	215 188	114 807	59 116	23 637	6 321	13 895	..	821 010
2008-09	202 150	180 552	210 069	124 274	72 757	24 647	6 404	14 437	..	835 290
2007-08	195 681	170 693	201 796	115 267	75 426	59 451	6 535	12 953	..	837 802
2006-07	186 449	157 525	187 563	99 156	75 370	63 986	5 699	12 536	..	788 284
2005-06	187 691	141 092	187 400	88 777	76 401	64 481	6 536	12 305	..	764 683
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2009-10	216 819	189 170	223 546	117 713	61 487	24 317	6 735	14 346	..	854 133
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
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems (k)										
2009-10	..	1 226 665	620 339	266 163	197 742	..	..	..	..	2 310 909
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

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).

Table 7A.1

Table 7A.1 **Lodgments, criminal (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(b)	From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes single judge appeals from the Magistrates Court criminal jurisdiction. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution. From 2005-06, SA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes Justices Act Appeals, which are normally heard in the civil jurisdiction.									
(c)	During 2009-10 the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. Data provided for 2009-10 may not be comparable to previous years.									
(d)	Queensland Supreme and District Court data for the number of originating criminal lodgments is based on a count of the number of defendants who had a Court Record entered on the computerised Case Management System in the financial year, it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the Supreme Court and District Court for trial or sentencing.									
(e)	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.									
(f)	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.									
(g)	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 and 2009-10.									
(h)	The extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 includes actual and estimated data, and may not be comparable to previous years.									
(i)	In South Australia, changes to the Motor Vehicles Act for unregistered and uninsured offences has resulted in a decrease in lodgment and finalisation counts for Magistrates and Children's courts during 2009-10. These offences are now handled by way of Infringement Notice.									
(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), (c), (g)										
Appeal (d)										
2009-10	783	414	266	177	99	90	36	88	693	2 646
2008-09	706	416	270	148	127	80	40	95	873	2 755
2007-08	893	418	236	136	127	118	57	112	1 503	3 600
2006-07	864	384	266	291	115	104	71	102	1 520	3 717
2005-06	905	321	262	304	104	116	59	165	1 334	3 570
Non-appeal (e)										
2009-10	10 209	6 829	7 309	2 999	1 182	817	855	161	2 949	33 310
2008-09	13 479	6 691	7 167	3 002	1 400	1 008	1 168	210	2 991	37 116
2007-08	12 555	6 247	5 455	1 995	1 229	926	992	168	3 076	32 643
2006-07	12 547	6 335	5 322	1 904	1 236	1 022	820	182	3 543	32 911
2005-06	12 277	6 351	5 201	2 214	1 099	1 089	1 096	165	4 824	34 316
Total										
2009-10	10 992	7 243	7 575	3 176	1 281	907	891	249	3 642	35 956
2008-09	14 185	7 107	7 437	3 150	1 527	1 088	1 208	305	3 864	39 871
2007-08	13 448	6 665	5 691	2 131	1 356	1 044	1 049	280	4 579	36 243
2006-07	13 411	6 719	5 588	2 195	1 351	1 126	891	284	5 063	36 628
2005-06	13 182	6 672	5 463	2 518	1 203	1 205	1 155	330	6 158	37 886
District/county courts (g)										
Appeal										
2009-10	187	131	103	115	32	..	..	..	..	568
2008-09	189	127	110	81	36	..	..	..	..	543
2007-08	81	119	97	83	35	..	..	..	..	415
2006-07	72	153	98	78	47	..	..	..	..	448
2005-06	61	189	100	97	57	..	..	..	..	504

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal										
2009-10	8 086	6 057	5 313	4 096	2 760	..	..	..	..	26 312
2008-09	9 048	6 110	4 939	3 876	2 872	..	..	..	..	26 845
2007-08	8 527	5 388	4 849	3 205	2 720	..	..	..	..	24 689
2006-07	7 761	4 909	4 890	2 846	2 767	..	..	..	..	23 173
2005-06	7 598	4 800	5 686	2 866	2 943	..	..	..	..	23 893
Total										
2009-10	8 273	6 188	5 416	4 211	2 792	..	..	..	..	26 880
2008-09	9 237	6 237	5 049	3 957	2 908	..	..	..	..	27 388
2007-08	8 608	5 507	4 946	3 288	2 755	..	..	..	..	25 104
2006-07	7 833	5 062	4 988	2 924	2 814	..	..	..	..	23 621
2005-06	7 659	4 989	5 786	2 963	3 000	..	..	..	..	24 397
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g), (h), (i)										
2009-10	182 597	166 002	65 450	51 834	25 354	9 570	3 301	6 689	..	510 797
2008-09	187 531	174 347	82 577	52 581	27 221	10 073	4 449	6 026	..	544 805
2007-08	185 741	176 738	79 459	46 963	27 583	9 555	5 386	5 683	..	537 108
2006-07	191 858	180 188	81 320	46 411	30 180	10 447	5 031	6 123	..	551 558
2005-06	202 793	181 621	86 621	48 344	32 526	10 860	6 546	6 113	..	575 424
Children's courts (g), (j), (k), (l), (m)										
2009-10	8 925	5 238	3 532	1 626	1 281	461	161	387	..	21 611
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	4 548	3 587	738	1 169	357	300	93	..	17 553

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) (e), (g), (h), (i)										
2009-10	191 522	171 240	68 982	53 460	26 635	10 031	3 462	7 076	..	532 408
2008-09	196 202	179 291	86 652	54 186	28 328	10 551	4 603	6 266	..	566 079
2007-08	194 145	182 071	83 347	48 554	28 731	9 923	5 483	5 830	..	558 084
2006-07	199 184	185 085	84 725	47 863	31 386	10 761	5 134	6 256	..	570 394
2005-06	209 554	186 169	90 208	49 082	33 695	11 217	6 846	6 206	..	592 977
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2009-10	210 787	184 671	81 973	60 847	30 708	10 938	4 353	7 325	3 642	595 244
2008-09	219 624	192 635	99 138	61 293	32 763	11 639	5 811	6 571	3 864	633 338
2007-08	216 201	194 243	93 984	53 973	32 842	10 967	6 532	6 110	4 579	619 431
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	197 830	101 457	54 563	37 898	12 422	8 001	6 536	6 158	655 260
Family courts (b), (n)										
Appeal										
2009-10	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	315	344
2008-09	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	380	404
2007-08	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	349	370
2006-07	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	328	345
2005-06	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	370	424
Non-appeal										
2009-10	..	..	..	14 984	..	..	..	..	19 033	34 017
2008-09	..	..	..	14 112	..	..	..	..	18 633	32 745
2007-08	..	..	..	13 990	..	..	..	..	20 276	34 266
2006-07	..	..	..	14 899	..	..	..	..	27 335	42 234
2005-06	..	..	..	15 651	..	..	..	..	35 137	50 788

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total										
2009-10	..	..	..	15 013	..	..	..	..	19 348	34 361
2008-09	..	..	..	14 136	..	..	..	..	19 013	33 149
2007-08	..	..	..	14 011	..	..	..	..	20 625	34 636
2006-07	..	..	..	14 916	..	..	..	..	27 663	42 579
2005-06	..	..	..	15 705	..	..	..	..	35 507	51 212
Federal Magistrates Court (b), (n)										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91 678	91 678
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 984	85 984
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 173	84 173
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 510	84 510
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81 145	81 145
Coronial										
Deaths reported (o), (p), (q), (g)										
2009-10	5 930	5 305	4 256	1 864	1 929	571	345	299	..	20 499
2008-09	6 297	6 513	3 745	1 761	2 009	556	350	322	..	21 553
2007-08	6 114	5 353	3 514	1 790	1 900	531	318	339	..	19 859
2006-07	5 673	5 070	3 219	1 635	1 880	562	347	299	..	18 685
2005-06	5 909	4 866	3 144	1 582	2 070	636	347	295	..	18 849
Fires reported (r)										
2009-10	379	6	..	..	na	-	1 219	..	..	1 604
2008-09	367	6	..	..	..	-	1 145	..	..	1 518
2007-08	424	2	..	..	..	1	978	..	..	1 405
2006-07	344	2	..	..	..	-	1 499	..	..	1 845
2005-06	317	1	..	..	..	-	941	..	..	1 259

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)										
2009-10	6 309	5 311	4 256	1 864	1 929	571	1 564	299	..	22 103
2008-09	6 664	6 519	3 745	1 761	2 009	556	1 495	322	..	23 071
2007-08	6 538	5 355	3 514	1 790	1 900	532	1 296	339	..	21 264
2006-07	6 017	5 072	3 219	1 635	1 880	562	1 846	299	..	20 530
2005-06	6 226	4 867	3 144	1 582	2 070	636	1 288	295	..	20 108
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts (s), (g)										
2009-10	21 823	18 101	7 693	5 975	5 085	2 118	684	161	..	61 640
2008-09	22 116	17 857	7 439	5 885	5 552	2 156	671	178	..	61 854
2007-08	21 799	17 056	7 322	5 581	5 146	2 095	635	162	..	59 796
2006-07	21 135	16 166	6 412	5 231	5 159	2 070	587	131	..	56 891
2005-06	20 868	15 644	6 089	5 072	4 937	2 101	589	146	..	55 446

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 23 June 2000 of the Federal Magistrates Court has had implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court lodgment time series. The Family Court of WA does elements of Family Court of Australia and Federal Magistrates Court work, so direct comparisons need to be made with caution. In November 2003, a practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia requiring all divorce applications to be lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court. However, a small number of divorce applications were still lodged and processed in the Family Court of Australia. Bankruptcy matters processed by the Federal Court on behalf of the Federal Magistrates Court were previously included in Federal Court data. Data for 2009-10, 2008-09 and 2007-08 exclude these matters. These matters are included in Federal Magistrates Court data.

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(c)	During 2009-10 the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. Data provided for 2009-10 may not be comparable to previous years.									
(d)	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.									
(e)	SA Supreme court lodgment and finalisation data prior to 2006-07 included some admissions matters which are out of scope for this collection.									
(f)	Victorian data for the Magistrates' court, civil, include a proportion of lodgments from the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal.									
(g)	The extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data and may not be comparable to previous years.									
(h)	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).									
(i)	The number of civil cases lodged, finalised and pending as at 30 June 2010 in the Queensland Magistrates Courts has decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. During the period 1 December 2009 to 30 June 2010 there were 16 060 minor civil disputes lodged with QCAT. Previously these lodgments would have been included in the Magistrates Court Civil jurisdiction. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children services, which are not within the scope of this report.									
(j)	NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court is based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application.									
(k)	Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.									
(l)	WA children's court lodgments increased from 2006-07 following the introduction of the Department of Child Protection.									
(m)	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
(n)	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.									
(o)	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.									
(p)	The Victorian Coroners Court had a significant increase in lodgments during 2008-09 due to heat wave and bushfire related deaths and a general increase in the reporting of 'reportable deaths'.									
(q)	Prior to 2009-10 WA Coroners Court lodgment data were compiled by a manual process of counting lodgments and only included the metropolitan area. In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System which now includes WA state-wide data. Therefore, data between financial years 2005-06 and 2008-09 have also been revised to reflect this change.									
(r)	NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT report fires to the coroner in these jurisdictions. As of 1 December 2003 fires are no longer reported to the Coroner in Queensland.									
(s)	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										
2009-10	7	13	39	25	21	135	117	198	..	25
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
District/county courts										
2009-10	162	92	148	103	124	..	..	..	..	125
2008-09	160	84	155	105	129	..	..	..	..	124
2007-08	152	90	164	114	103	..	..	..	..	124
2006-07	152	97	169	114	100	..	..	..	..	126
2005-06	149	100	174	117	95	..	..	..	..	127
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	2 613	2 919	4 538	4 582	3 222	4 219	1 606	5 529	..	3 374
2008-09	2 655	3 120	4 585	5 134	4 061	4 484	1 636	5 968	..	3 575
2007-08	2 647	2 949	4 514	4 901	4 272	11 598	1 736	5 506	..	3 667
2006-07	2 562	2 682	4 276	4 291	4 322	12 669	1 532	5 414	..	3 487
2005-06	2 606	2 555	4 378	3 936	4 485	12 861	1 793	5 442	..	3 476
Children's courts										
2009-10	233	417	273	475	396	458	175	573	..	331
2008-09	216	246	244	504	452	443	205	544	..	284
2007-08	178	304	258	509	466	394	182	448	..	288
2006-07	158	367	263	474	461	345	162	484	..	293
2005-06	159	219	256	422	415	339	174	462	..	246

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)										
2009-10	2 846	3 336	4 811	5 057	3 618	4 677	1 781	6 102	..	3 706
2008-09	2 871	3 365	4 830	5 638	4 513	4 927	1 841	6 512	..	3 859
2007-08	2 825	3 254	4 773	5 410	4 738	11 992	1 917	5 954	..	3 956
2006-07	2 720	3 050	4 539	4 765	4 783	13 014	1 694	5 898	..	3 780
2005-06	2 766	2 774	4 634	4 358	4 899	13 200	1 966	5 904	..	3 722
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2009-10	3 015	3 442	4 998	5 185	3 763	4 812	1 898	6 300	..	3 855
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

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										
2009-10	153	132	169	140	78	179	251	109	..	162
2008-09	201	132	171	143	95	217	347	138	..	184
2007-08	194	127	135	100	85	211	308	129	..	171
2006-07	196	130	135	105	86	229	265	134	..	176
2005-06	194	131	135	124	77	247	347	158	..	184
District/county courts										
2009-10	115	113	121	185	171	..	..	..	..	121
2008-09	131	116	116	180	180	..	..	..	..	127
2007-08	124	105	117	154	173	..	..	..	..	119
2006-07	114	98	121	141	179	..	..	..	..	113
2005-06	113	98	143	145	192	..	..	..	..	119
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	2 539	3 020	1 463	2 283	1 552	1 894	930	2 937	..	2 306
2008-09	2 663	3 250	1 899	2 386	1 689	2 013	1 279	2 718	..	2 517
2007-08	2 681	3 369	1 879	2 204	1 733	1 927	1 580	2 612	..	2 536
2006-07	2 799	3 488	1 968	2 230	1 915	2 125	1 495	2 881	..	2 645
2005-06	2 988	3 571	2 142	2 373	2 086	2 223	1 969	2 933	..	2 801
Children's courts										
2009-10	124	95	79	72	78	91	45	170	..	98
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

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)										
2009-10	2 663	3 115	1 542	2 355	1 630	1 985	976	3 107	..	2 403
2008-09	2 786	3 342	1 992	2 458	1 757	2 109	1 323	2 827	..	2 615
2007-08	2 803	3 471	1 971	2 279	1 805	2 002	1 609	2 680	..	2 635
2006-07	2 906	3 583	2 050	2 300	1 992	2 189	1 526	2 943	..	2 735
2005-06	3 088	3 661	2 231	2 409	2 161	2 296	2 060	2 978	..	2 886
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2009-10	2 931	3 360	1 833	2 680	1 879	2 164	1 227	3 217	..	2 687
2008-09	3 119	3 591	2 279	2 781	2 032	2 327	1 671	2 964	..	2 926
2007-08	3 121	3 703	2 223	2 533	2 063	2 212	1 917	2 808	..	2 925
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

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

.. Not applicable.

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

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

Table 7A.5

Table 7A.5 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Supreme courts										
Appeal (b), (c), (d)										
2009-10	353	531	344	313	273	29	70	25	..	1 938
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
Non-appeal (c)										
2009-10	118	201	1 302	230	91	622	268	397	..	3 229
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
Total										
2009-10	471	732	1 646	543	364	651	338	422	..	5 167
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
District/county courts (c), (e)										
Appeal (f)										
2009-10	8 193	2 476	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 157
2008-09	7 710	2 099	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 261
2007-08	7 214	2 111	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 641
2006-07	6 656	2 169	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 119
2005-06	6 305	2 039	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 690

Table 7A.5

Table 7A.5 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal										
2009-10	3 518	2 253	5 996	2 553	2 051	..	..	..	..	16 371
2008-09	3 484	2 250	6 328	2 933	1 768	..	..	..	..	16 763
2007-08	3 419	2 410	6 836	2 710	1 725	..	..	..	..	17 100
2006-07	3 081	2 262	6 393	2 685	1 466	..	..	..	..	15 887
2005-06	3 356	2 284	6 656	2 630	1 306	..	..	..	..	16 232
Total										
2009-10	11 711	4 729	6 484	2 553	2 051	..	..	..	..	27 528
2008-09	11 194	4 349	6 780	2 933	1 768	..	..	..	..	27 024
2007-08	10 633	4 521	7 152	2 710	1 725	..	..	..	..	26 741
2006-07	9 737	4 431	6 687	2 685	1 466	..	..	..	..	25 006
2005-06	9 661	4 323	7 002	2 630	1 306	..	..	..	..	24 922
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (c), (g), (h), (i)										
2009-10	183 033	176 132	206 203	108 136	58 693	20 393	5 854	12 218	..	770 662
2008-09	187 266	177 987	200 425	116 714	66 880	28 060	5 707	12 861	..	795 900
2007-08	178 481	156 337	187 445	114 687	74 824	59 293	5 654	11 810	..	788 531
2006-07	175 039	130 230	175 722	97 675	70 945	52 123	5 465	10 682	..	717 881
2005-06	178 655	125 432	169 980	86 563	69 412	45 156	6 776	10 630	..	692 604
Children's courts (i)										
2009-10	15 426	23 918	12 247	11 145	6 754	2 080	657	1 186	..	73 413
2008-09	15 426	13 960	11 008	11 156	7 379	2 012	621	1 177	..	62 739
2007-08	12 080	17 443	10 934	11 935	7 559	1 613	611	941	..	63 116
2006-07	10 623	17 299	11 045	10 781	7 034	1 312	524	948	..	59 566
2005-06	10 740	9 349	10 326	8 581	6 628	1 318	546	934	..	48 422

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), (g), (h)										
2009-10	198 459	200 050	218 450	119 281	65 447	22 473	6 511	13 404	..	844 075
2008-09	202 692	191 947	211 433	127 870	74 259	30 072	6 328	14 038	..	858 639
2007-08	190 561	173 780	198 379	126 622	82 383	60 906	6 265	12 751	..	851 647
2006-07	185 662	147 529	186 767	108 456	77 979	53 435	5 989	11 630	..	777 447
2005-06	189 395	134 781	180 306	95 144	76 040	46 474	7 322	11 564	..	741 026
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2009-10	210 641	205 511	226 580	122 377	67 862	23 124	6 849	13 826	..	876 770
2008-09	214 461	197 034	220 135	131 352	76 354	30 866	6 682	14 430	..	891 314
2007-08	201 725	178 966	207 468	129 905	84 441	61 477	6 562	13 102	..	883 646
2006-07	195 983	152 648	195 160	111 574	79 812	54 041	6 240	12 051	..	807 509
2005-06	199 663	139 712	188 881	98 186	77 783	47 032	7 576	11 982	..	770 815
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems (j), (k), (l)										
2009-10	..	997 279	565 294	244 542	262 225	..	..	..	..	2 069 340
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

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The counting unit for finalisations is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.1). A criminal matter is considered finalised at the date on which all charges laid against a defendant are regarded as formally completed by the court and the matter ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court.
- (b) From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes single judge appeals from the Magistrates Court criminal jurisdiction. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution. From 2005-06, SA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes Justices Act Appeals, which are normally heard in the civil jurisdiction.
- (c) The extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data and may not be comparable to previous years.

Table 7A.5

Table 7A.5 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(d)	During 2009-10 the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. Data provided for 2009-10 may not be comparable to previous years.									
(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)	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 and 2009-10.									
(h)	Excludes cases finalised by committals (except Queensland and the NT which include cases finalised by committal).									
(i)	In South Australia, changes to the Motor Vehicles Act for unregistered and uninsured offences has resulted in a decrease in lodgment and finalisation counts for Magistrates and Children's courts during 2009-10. These offences are now handled by way of Infringement Notice.									
(j)	Finalisations include unpaid infringement notices but exclude unpaid court fines.									
(k)	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.									
(l)	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), (e), (k)										
Appeal (f)										
2009-10	750	333	248	171	107	95	42	76	761	2 583
2008-09	877	378	252	162	119	93	57	121	930	2 989
2007-08	884	352	266	185	153	114	50	106	1 635	3 745
2006-07	935	423	267	313	107	111	47	127	1 530	3 860
2005-06	1 018	362	247	296	164	139	67	140	1 345	3 778
Non-appeal (g), (h)										
2009-10	12 630	7 871	6 937	2 912	1 261	978	991	192	2 758	36 530
2008-09	13 996	7 928	6 270	2 580	1 373	981	1 069	203	3 195	37 595
2007-08	13 289	7 642	5 440	2 101	1 232	955	853	209	3 278	34 999
2006-07	13 383	7 367	5 167	2 546	1 153	1 104	1 003	181	3 808	35 712
2005-06	12 620	5 296	5 106	2 175	1 334	1 172	986	193	5 171	34 053
Total										
2009-10	13 380	8 204	7 185	3 083	1 368	1 073	1 033	268	3 519	39 113
2008-09	14 873	8 306	6 522	2 742	1 492	1 074	1 126	324	4 125	40 584
2007-08	14 173	7 994	5 706	2 286	1 385	1 069	903	315	4 913	38 744
2006-07	14 318	7 790	5 434	2 859	1 260	1 215	1 050	308	5 338	39 572
2005-06	13 638	5 658	5 353	2 471	1 498	1 311	1 053	333	6 516	37 831
District/county courts (h), (k)										
Appeal										
2009-10	219	127	102	92	41	..	..	..	..	581
2008-09	122	120	146	82	27	..	..	..	..	497
2007-08	86	114	76	117	38	..	..	..	..	431
2006-07	71	159	84	114	58	..	..	..	..	486
2005-06	72	159	128	117	79	..	..	..	..	555

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Non-appeal										
2009-10	8 101	5 521	5 006	4 660	2 573	..	..	..	..	25 861
2008-09	8 513	5 561	5 156	4 159	2 706	..	..	..	..	26 095
2007-08	8 444	5 340	4 715	3 685	3 024	..	..	..	..	25 208
2006-07	8 569	4 814	6 034	3 583	3 098	..	..	..	..	26 098
2005-06	8 380	5 901	6 779	3 959	3 125	..	..	..	..	28 144
Total										
2009-10	8 320	5 648	5 108	4 752	2 614	..	..	..	..	26 442
2008-09	8 635	5 681	5 302	4 241	2 733	..	..	..	..	26 592
2007-08	8 530	5 454	4 791	3 802	3 062	..	..	..	..	25 639
2006-07	8 640	4 973	6 118	3 697	3 156	..	..	..	..	26 584
2005-06	8 452	6 060	6 907	4 076	3 204	..	..	..	..	28 699
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)										
2009-10	162 107	167 557	73 766	53 720	27 222	9 900	3 612	6 230	..	504 114
2008-09	171 101	174 474	82 340	46 351	27 088	9 985	5 544	5 291	..	522 174
2007-08	173 657	176 431	81 584	46 023	30 103	10 120	4 969	5 721	..	528 608
2006-07	181 521	184 052	86 930	50 277	29 636	10 978	5 633	5 751	..	554 778
2005-06	189 038	184 193	85 946	47 221	31 907	11 195	6 950	5 918	..	562 368
Children's courts (k), (n), (o)										
2009-10	7 556	4 455	3 669	1 459	1 239	447	160	377	..	19 362
2008-09	7 468	4 510	4 156	1 469	1 142	337	134	229	..	19 445
2007-08	7 296	4 753	3 627	1 571	1 134	354	87	142	..	18 964
2006-07	6 858	4 277	3 417	1 228	1 228	315	144	150	..	17 617
2005-06	6 621	3 730	3 545	800	1 160	327	283	138	..	16 604

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) (i), (k), (l), (o)										
2009-10	169 663	172 012	77 435	55 179	28 461	10 347	3 772	6 607	..	523 476
2008-09	178 569	178 984	86 496	47 820	28 230	10 322	5 678	5 520	..	541 619
2007-08	180 953	181 184	85 211	47 594	31 237	10 474	5 056	5 863	..	547 572
2006-07	188 379	188 329	90 347	51 505	30 864	11 293	5 777	5 901	..	572 395
2005-06	195 659	187 923	89 491	48 021	33 067	11 522	7 233	6 056	..	578 972
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2009-10	191 363	185 864	89 728	63 014	32 443	11 420	4 805	6 875	3 519	589 031
2008-09	202 077	192 971	98 320	54 803	32 455	11 396	6 804	5 844	4 125	608 795
2007-08	203 656	194 632	95 708	53 682	35 684	11 543	5 959	6 178	4 913	611 955
2006-07	211 337	201 092	101 899	58 061	35 280	12 508	6 827	6 209	5 338	638 551
2005-06	217 749	199 641	101 751	54 568	37 769	12 833	8 286	6 389	6 516	645 502
Family courts (b), (p)										
Appeal										
2009-10	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	345	368
2008-09	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	361	387
2007-08	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	318	346
2006-07	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	379	394
2005-06	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	292	325
Non-appeal										
2009-10	..	..	..	12 621	..	..	..	..	19 069	31 690
2008-09	..	..	..	12 848	..	..	..	..	19 786	32 634
2007-08	..	..	..	12 804	..	..	..	..	23 759	36 563
2006-07	..	..	..	10 702	..	..	..	..	30 918	41 620
2005-06	..	..	..	13 537	..	..	..	..	37 664	51 201

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total										
2009-10	..	..	..	12 644	..	..	..	..	19 414	32 058
2008-09	..	..	..	12 874	..	..	..	..	20 147	33 021
2007-08	..	..	..	12 832	..	..	..	..	24 077	36 909
2006-07	..	..	..	10 717	..	..	..	..	31 297	42 014
2005-06	..	..	..	13 570	..	..	..	..	37 956	51 526
Federal Magistrates Court (b), (p)										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 100	89 100
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 952	85 952
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 689	82 689
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 000	80 000
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 665	80 665
Coroners' courts (k), (q), (r), (s)										
2009-10	6 118	5 573	3 745	1 930	2 078	555	1 568	442	..	22 009
2008-09	6 566	3 978	3 657	1 812	2 010	498	1 486	252	..	20 259
2007-08	6 359	4 212	3 656	1 759	1 776	549	1 330	327	..	19 968
2006-07	5 500	4 843	3 149	1 379	1 901	532	1 814	261	..	19 379
2005-06	5 127	4 556	2 823	1 359	2 239	669	1 237	311	..	18 321

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(b)	<p>The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court lodgment time series. The Family Court of WA does elements of Family Court of Australia and Federal Magistrates Court work, so direct comparisons need to be made with caution. In November 2003, a practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia requiring all divorce applications to be lodged in the Federal Magistrates Court. However, a small number of divorce applications were still lodged and processed in the Family Court of Australia. Bankruptcy matters processed by the Federal Court on behalf of the Federal Magistrates Court were previously included in Federal Court data but have been excluded for 2009-10, 2008-09 and 2007-08. These matters are included in Federal Magistrates Court data.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In the SA Supreme court 2005-06 was the first year that a deeming rule for finalisations was applied.</p> <p>During 2009-10 the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. Data provided for 2009-10 may not be comparable to previous years.</p> <p>From 2007-08 WA Supreme court data for criminal appeals includes single judge appeals from the Magistrates Court criminal jurisdiction. Prior to 2007-08, these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. Therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution. While the number of civil finalisations decreased for WA in 2007-08, the number of finalisations in 2006-07 was significantly higher than usual due to a data integrity project conducted that year. SA Supreme court 2005-06 civil appeal finalisations exclude Justices Act Appeals.</p> <p>SA Supreme court lodgment and finalisation data prior to 2006-07 included some admissions matters which are out of scope for this collection.</p> <p>Queensland Supreme and District Court civil files are now managed by a computerised case management system. There has been no extrapolation of civil data from 2007-08 onwards.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>WA Magistrates civil finalisations: prior to 2006-07 criminal injury compensation applications were incorrectly included in lodgment and finalisation data. Data for prior years have not been revised, therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution.</p> <p>The extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 includes actual and estimated data, and may not be comparable to previous years.</p> <p>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).</p>									

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, civil (a)

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

na Not available ... Not applicable.

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

Table 7A.7

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Supreme courts										
2009-10	7	13	37	24	22	129	95	185	..	23
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
District/county courts										
2009-10	163	86	145	112	126	..	..	..	..	124
2008-09	159	81	156	133	110	..	..	..	..	125
2007-08	154	86	169	127	108	..	..	..	..	126
2006-07	142	86	162	129	93	..	..	..	..	120
2005-06	142	85	173	129	84	..	..	..	..	121
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	2 545	3 204	4 610	4 763	3 592	4 035	1 650	5 365	..	3 478
2008-09	2 660	3 318	4 608	5 295	4 149	5 609	1 641	5 802	..	3 677
2007-08	2 577	2 980	4 433	5 382	4 700	11 960	1 659	5 428	..	3 723
2006-07	2 554	2 521	4 253	4 694	4 502	10 601	1 624	5 026	..	3 443
2005-06	2 633	2 466	4 203	4 249	4 451	9 244	2 039	5 101	..	3 371
Children's courts										
2009-10	215	435	274	491	413	412	185	521	..	331
2008-09	219	260	253	506	458	402	179	531	..	290
2007-08	174	332	259	560	475	325	179	433	..	298
2006-07	155	335	267	518	446	267	156	446	..	286
2005-06	158	184	255	421	425	270	164	448	..	236

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)										
2009-10	2 760	3 640	4 884	5 254	4 006	4 447	1 835	5 886	..	3 810
2008-09	2 879	3 578	4 861	5 802	4 607	6 011	1 819	6 332	..	3 967
2007-08	2 751	3 313	4 692	5 942	5 175	12 285	1 838	5 861	..	4 021
2006-07	2 708	2 856	4 520	5 212	4 949	10 868	1 780	5 472	..	3 728
2005-06	2 791	2 650	4 459	4 670	4 876	9 514	2 203	5 549	..	3 607
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2009-10	2 929	3 739	5 066	5 390	4 153	4 576	1 930	6 072	..	3 957
2008-09	3 046	3 673	5 061	5 960	4 737	6 170	1 921	6 509	..	4 118
2007-08	2 912	3 411	4 907	6 097	5 304	12 400	1 925	6 022	..	4 172
2006-07	2 859	2 955	4 723	5 362	5 065	10 991	1 855	5 670	..	3 873
2005-06	2 942	2 747	4 671	4 819	4 988	9 628	2 279	5 749	..	3 752
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2009-10	..	18 144	12 638	10 771	16 049	..	..	..	..	9 340
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

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 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										
2009-10	186	149	161	136	84	212	291	118	..	177
2008-09	211	155	150	124	93	215	324	146	..	188
2007-08	205	152	135	107	87	216	265	145	..	183
2006-07	209	151	132	137	80	247	312	145	..	190
2005-06	201	111	132	121	96	268	317	160	..	184
District/county courts										
2009-10	116	103	114	209	160	..	..	..	..	119
2008-09	123	106	122	192	170	..	..	..	..	123
2007-08	123	104	113	178	192	..	..	..	..	121
2006-07	126	96	148	178	200	..	..	..	..	127
2005-06	125	119	171	200	205	..	..	..	..	140
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	2 254	3 048	1 649	2 366	1 666	1 959	1 018	2 736	..	2 275
2008-09	2 430	3 252	1 893	2 103	1 680	1 996	1 594	2 387	..	2 413
2007-08	2 507	3 363	1 929	2 160	1 891	2 041	1 458	2 630	..	2 496
2006-07	2 648	3 563	2 104	2 416	1 881	2 233	1 674	2 706	..	2 661
2005-06	2 786	3 622	2 125	2 318	2 046	2 292	2 091	2 840	..	2 737
Children's courts										
2009-10	105	81	82	64	76	88	45	166	..	87
2008-09	106	84	96	67	71	67	39	103	..	90
2007-08	105	91	86	74	71	71	26	65	..	90
2006-07	100	83	83	59	78	64	43	71	..	84
2005-06	98	73	88	39	74	67	85	66	..	81

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)										
2009-10	2 359	3 130	1 731	2 430	1 742	2 047	1 063	2 901	..	2 363
2008-09	2 536	3 336	1 989	2 170	1 751	2 063	1 632	2 490	..	2 502
2007-08	2 612	3 454	2 015	2 234	1 962	2 113	1 483	2 695	..	2 585
2006-07	2 748	3 646	2 187	2 475	1 959	2 297	1 717	2 776	..	2 745
2005-06	2 883	3 695	2 213	2 357	2 121	2 359	2 176	2 906	..	2 818
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2009-10	2 661	3 382	2 006	2 776	1 986	2 260	1 354	3 019	..	2 659
2008-09	2 870	3 597	2 260	2 486	2 013	2 278	1 956	2 636	..	2 813
2007-08	2 940	3 710	2 264	2 519	2 242	2 328	1 748	2 840	..	2 889
2006-07	3 083	3 893	2 466	2 790	2 239	2 544	2 029	2 921	..	3 062
2005-06	3 209	3 926	2 516	2 678	2 422	2 627	2 493	3 066	..	3 142
Family courts										
2009-10	..	..	..	774	..	..	..	..	88	145
2008-09	..	..	..	799	..	..	..	..	93	153
2007-08	..	..	..	806	..	..	..	..	114	174
2006-07	..	..	..	680	..	..	..	..	150	201
2005-06	..	..	..	870	..	..	..	..	185	251
Federal Magistrates Court										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	402	402
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	397
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	390
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	384
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	393

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										
2009-10	85	101	84	85	127	110	442	194	..	99
2008-09	93	74	84	82	125	100	427	114	..	94
2007-08	92	80	86	83	112	111	390	150	..	94
2006-07	80	94	76	66	121	108	539	123	..	93
2005-06	76	90	70	67	144	137	372	149	..	89

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

na Not available. ... Not applicable.

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

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

Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax (a)										
Supreme courts (b), (c), (d)										
2009-10	13 236	19 798	13 898	10 384	7 544	6 459	4 160	7 649	..	83 128
2008-09	15 376	21 338	12 416	11 242	8 722	6 162	4 676	7 422	..	87 353
2007-08	15 171	18 084	12 146	12 154	8 046	5 803	3 770	8 572	..	83 747
2006-07	14 404	20 125	11 011	9 796	7 194	6 093	3 416	8 421	..	80 460
2005-06	15 776	16 213	8 857	11 341	6 514	6 526	3 514	8 450	..	77 191
District/county courts (c), (d)										
2009-10	70 997	67 071	37 315	25 921	20 044	..	..	..	..	221 348
2008-09	69 872	65 393	34 000	26 614	16 202	..	..	..	..	212 082
2007-08	69 720	61 755	30 188	25 618	14 127	..	..	..	..	201 407
2006-07	66 824	56 730	29 472	23 459	13 272	..	..	..	..	189 757
2005-06	65 311	49 296	29 811	23 686	14 535	..	..	..	..	182 640
Magistrates' courts (d)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	105 686	66 078	71 206	67 333	29 928	8 511	7 413	8 911	..	365 065
2008-09	102 793	65 421	68 243	61 178	28 691	8 310	7 859	9 014	..	351 510
2007-08	104 859	61 363	62 745	61 078	27 621	8 559	5 325	8 870	..	340 420
2006-07	111 133	54 121	60 811	56 469	27 957	8 913	4 767	8 275	..	332 448
2005-06	113 569	51 751	58 529	53 510	27 114	8 458	4 568	7 544	..	325 043
Children's courts										
2009-10	14 146	1 834	7 782	4 982	3 284	608	1 245	886	..	34 768
2008-09	12 313	1 829	7 136	4 937	3 310	593	1 256	856	..	32 229
2007-08	10 578	1 590	7 091	4 498	3 134	606	1 122	992	..	29 610
2006-07	10 960	1 312	7 203	3 988	3 177	640	907	1 254	..	29 441
2005-06	9 469	1 383	7 140	3 742	3 264	527	949	548	..	27 021

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Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	119 832	67 912	78 988	72 315	33 212	9 119	8 658	9 797	..	399 833
2008-09	115 106	67 250	75 379	66 116	32 001	8 903	9 115	9 870	..	383 740
2007-08	115 437	62 953	69 836	65 575	30 755	9 165	6 447	9 862	..	370 031
2006-07	122 093	55 433	68 014	60 457	31 134	9 554	5 674	9 529	..	361 889
2005-06	123 038	53 134	65 669	57 251	30 378	8 985	5 517	8 093	..	352 065
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2009-10	204 065	154 781	130 201	108 621	60 800	15 578	12 818	17 445	..	704 309
2008-09	200 354	153 982	121 795	103 971	56 925	15 065	13 790	17 292	..	683 175
2007-08	200 328	142 792	112 170	103 347	52 928	14 968	10 217	18 434	..	655 185
2006-07	203 321	132 287	108 497	93 712	51 600	15 647	9 090	17 950	..	632 105
2005-06	204 125	118 644	104 337	92 279	51 427	15 510	9 032	16 543	..	611 896
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems (c)										
2009-10	..	2 916	16 828	9 060	6 929	..	..	..	..	35 733
2008-09	..	2 154	14 633	8 193	6 318	..	..	..	..	31 298
2007-08	..	2 273	11 184	8 146	6 796	..	..	..	..	28 399
2006-07	..	2 038	11 699	7 131	5 157	..	..	..	..	26 025
2005-06	..	2 253	10 866	6 452	4 558	..	..	..	..	24 129
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts (b), (c), (d)										
2009-10	13 833	20 418	14 252	10 384	7 794	6 575	4 160	7 861	..	85 278
2008-09	16 059	22 003	12 728	11 242	9 053	6 278	4 676	7 603	..	89 641
2007-08	15 662	18 662	12 525	12 154	8 339	5 913	3 770	8 756	..	85 781
2006-07	14 874	20 613	11 326	9 796	7 479	6 206	3 416	8 606	..	82 316
2005-06	16 256	16 385	9 105	11 341	6 770	6 636	3 514	8 643	..	78 650

Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000)

District/county courts (c), (d)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
2009-10	73 385	68 178	38 229	25 921	20 723	..	..	..	..	226 436
2008-09	72 265	66 502	34 862	26 614	16 773	..	..	..	..	217 016
2007-08	71 316	62 753	30 921	25 618	14 625	..	..	..	..	205 232
2006-07	68 605	57 665	30 254	23 459	13 779	..	..	..	..	193 762
2005-06	67 102	50 159	30 585	23 686	15 122	..	..	..	..	186 654
Magistrates' courts (d)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	110 081	67 978	73 361	67 333	30 981	8 682	7 413	9 172	..	375 001
2008-09	107 319	67 213	70 237	61 178	29 713	8 481	7 859	9 286	..	361 286
2007-08	108 548	63 147	64 563	61 078	28 641	8 724	5 325	9 136	..	349 162
2006-07	114 772	55 796	62 628	56 469	29 047	9 085	4 767	8 532	..	341 097
2005-06	117 264	53 374	60 240	53 510	28 216	8 633	4 568	7 785	..	333 590
Children's courts										
2009-10	14 732	1 888	8 000	4 982	3 407	623	1 245	912	..	35 789
2008-09	12 801	1 881	7 324	4 937	3 436	608	1 256	882	..	33 126
2007-08	10 954	1 634	7 330	4 498	3 256	621	1 122	1 022	..	30 437
2006-07	11 337	1 353	7 390	3 988	3 322	656	907	1 294	..	30 246
2005-06	9 829	1 430	7 323	3 742	3 398	541	949	566	..	27 778
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	124 813	69 866	81 361	72 315	34 388	9 305	8 658	10 084	..	410 790
2008-09	120 120	69 094	77 561	66 116	33 148	9 090	9 115	10 168	..	394 412
2007-08	119 503	64 781	71 894	65 575	31 897	9 344	6 447	10 158	..	379 598
2006-07	126 110	57 149	70 018	60 457	32 369	9 741	5 674	9 825	..	371 343
2005-06	127 093	54 804	67 563	57 251	31 615	9 174	5 517	8 351	..	361 368

Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2009-10	212 031	158 462	133 842	108 621	62 905	15 880	12 818	17 944	..	722 504
2008-09	208 444	157 599	125 152	103 971	58 975	15 367	13 790	17 771	..	701 070
2007-08	206 481	146 196	115 340	103 347	54 861	15 257	10 217	18 914	..	670 612
2006-07	209 588	135 427	111 598	93 712	53 627	15 948	9 090	18 431	..	647 421
2005-06	210 450	121 348	107 253	92 279	53 506	15 810	9 032	16 994	..	626 672
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems (c)										
2009-10	..	3 023	17 227	9 060	7 101	..	..	..	..	36 411
2008-09	..	2 244	14 985	8 193	6 504	..	..	..	..	31 926
2007-08	..	2 362	11 511	8 146	7 006	..	..	..	..	29 025
2006-07	..	2 130	11 947	7 131	5 323	..	..	..	..	26 530
2005-06	..	2 357	11 091	6 452	4 709	..	..	..	..	24 609

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

(b) Queensland Supreme Court Judicial staff FTE and expenditure data from 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. Data for the reference periods prior to 2006-07 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.

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

(d) The extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 includes actual and estimated data, and may not be comparable to previous years. In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system has been implemented for the 2009-10 data collection which has included a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.

na Not available .. Not applicable.

Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
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Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2010, 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, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax (a)										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)										
2009-10	68 664	35 767	17 119	23 679	12 117	3 934	3 961	5 412	90 803	261 455
2008-09	62 711	29 239	18 450	23 920	9 003	3 822	4 795	4 722	91 422	248 085
2007-08	63 742	29 731	16 306	26 997	9 417	3 605	4 132	5 541	102 938	262 410
2006-07	68 713	28 976	17 870	24 339	10 657	3 688	4 296	5 431	100 847	264 817
2005-06	68 927	30 717	16 852	25 137	11 830	3 855	4 386	5 398	93 984	261 087
District/county courts (c), (f), (g)										
2009-10	29 155	26 225	9 207	19 004	7 965	..	..	..	..	91 555
2008-09	29 706	25 662	10 383	20 541	8 807	..	..	..	..	95 099
2007-08	30 218	24 637	9 092	19 384	9 160	..	..	..	..	92 492
2006-07	30 281	24 586	9 330	16 374	9 402	..	..	..	..	89 973
2005-06	30 938	28 400	9 456	16 334	8 831	..	..	..	..	93 959
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (g), (h), (i)										
2009-10	58 145	43 345	25 533	13 148	12 390	1 806	5 465	4 740	..	164 573
2008-09	57 840	42 530	24 735	14 204	11 491	1 875	5 531	4 224	..	162 430
2007-08	61 365	40 363	26 662	16 147	11 711	1 810	5 815	4 244	..	168 118
2006-07	66 327	36 486	27 963	17 042	13 297	1 898	5 081	4 352	..	172 446
2005-06	69 665	35 480	27 386	17 658	13 145	1 797	4 666	5 487	..	175 285
Children's courts (j)										
2009-10	9 593	7 335	4 879	964	959	38	620	298	..	24 685
2008-09	9 104	7 317	4 365	869	926	20	596	211	..	23 408
2007-08	8 603	6 362	4 366	850	871	20	584	85	..	21 741
2006-07	7 989	5 240	4 456	599	742	13	379	135	..	19 553
2005-06	7 065	5 672	4 484	459	752	-	383	137	..	18 952

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Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (h), (i), (j)										
2009-10	67 738	50 680	30 412	14 112	13 349	1 844	6 085	5 039	..	189 258
2008-09	66 944	49 847	29 099	15 073	12 417	1 896	6 127	4 435	..	185 838
2007-08	69 968	46 726	31 028	16 997	12 582	1 830	6 399	4 329	..	189 859
2006-07	74 316	41 726	32 420	17 641	14 039	1 911	5 460	4 487	..	191 999
2005-06	76 730	41 153	31 869	18 117	13 897	1 797	5 049	5 624	..	194 237
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2009-10	165 557	112 672	56 738	56 794	33 431	5 778	10 046	10 450	90 803	542 268
2008-09	159 361	104 749	57 932	59 534	30 227	5 717	10 923	9 158	91 422	529 023
2007-08	163 927	101 094	56 426	63 379	31 160	5 435	10 531	9 870	102 938	544 761
2006-07	173 310	95 287	59 619	58 355	34 099	5 599	9 756	9 918	100 847	546 790
2005-06	176 595	100 270	58 177	59 588	34 559	5 653	9 435	11 022	93 984	549 283
Family courts (k)										
2009-10	..	..	..	23 980	..	..	..	..	107 112	131 092
2008-09	..	..	..	21 800	..	..	..	..	119 121	140 921
2007-08	..	..	..	20 836	..	..	..	..	128 312	149 148
2006-07	..	..	..	22 991	..	..	..	..	137 416	160 407
2005-06	..	..	..	20 981	..	..	..	..	147 065	168 046
Federal Magistrates Court (l)										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94 063	94 063
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87 898	87 898
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 721	82 721
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 659	68 659
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57 548	57 548

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Coroners' courts (m), (n), (o)										
2009-10	5 032	11 012	9 703	3 443	2 809	579	794	1 624	..	34 996
2008-09	5 147	8 730	10 794	5 109	2 425	800	814	1 029	..	34 850
2007-08	4 731	8 437	11 087	5 566	2 258	983	784	906	..	34 751
2006-07	5 273	7 350	10 228	4 761	2 766	377	1 195	871	..	32 821
2005-06	5 505	5 557	9 216	5 000	2 802	328	750	982	..	30 141
<i>Probate (p)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2009-10	1 227	656	255	404	551	113	28	29	..	3 263
2008-09	1 328	353	263	299	526	130	31	32	..	2 963
2007-08	1 422	372	116	282	819	107	24	23	..	3 166
2006-07	1 427	668	123	298	666	132	16	22	..	3 352
2005-06	1 488	503	111	277	611	114	7	21	..	3 132
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)										
2009-10	71 707	36 869	17 617	23 679	12 545	3 996	3 961	5 553	90 803	266 730
2008-09	65 543	30 196	18 932	23 920	9 358	3 883	4 795	4 843	91 422	252 893
2007-08	65 914	30 729	16 812	26 997	9 797	3 664	4 132	5 664	102 938	266 648
2006-07	70 998	29 775	18 412	24 339	11 125	3 749	4 296	5 554	100 847	269 095
2005-06	71 030	31 117	17 361	25 137	12 365	3 915	4 386	5 526	93 984	264 822
District/county courts (c), (f), (g)										
2009-10	30 187	26 673	9 470	19 004	8 259	..	..	..	..	93 592
2008-09	30 778	26 112	10 641	20 541	9 147	..	..	..	..	97 219
2007-08	30 947	25 071	9 358	19 384	9 518	..	..	..	..	94 278
2006-07	31 144	25 034	9 589	16 374	9 820	91 962
2005-06	31 924	28 966	9 711	16 334	9 177	96 111

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Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (g), (h), (i)										
2009-10	60 160	44 740	26 247	13 148	12 770	1 840	5 465	4 879	..	169 249
2008-09	60 031	43 846	25 400	14 204	11 861	1 909	5 531	4 351	..	167 133
2007-08	63 229	41 675	27 396	16 147	12 093	1 843	5 815	4 371	..	172 569
2006-07	68 295	37 736	28 713	17 042	13 748	1 932	5 081	4 487	..	177 034
2005-06	71 715	36 726	28 121	17 658	13 602	1 832	4 666	5 662	..	179 983
Children's courts (j)										
2009-10	9 956	7 552	5 018	964	992	38	620	307	..	25 446
2008-09	9 424	7 529	4 482	869	960	20	596	218	..	24 098
2007-08	8 867	6 543	4 496	850	902	20	584	88	..	22 350
2006-07	8 234	5 405	4 574	599	775	13	379	139	..	20 119
2005-06	7 291	5 858	4 601	459	781	-	383	141	..	19 514
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (h), (i), (j)										
2009-10	70 116	52 292	31 265	14 112	13 762	1 878	6 085	5 186	..	194 695
2008-09	69 454	51 375	29 882	15 073	12 821	1 929	6 127	4 569	..	191 231
2007-08	72 096	48 218	31 893	16 997	12 995	1 863	6 399	4 459	..	194 920
2006-07	76 529	43 141	33 286	17 641	14 523	1 946	5 460	4 626	..	197 153
2005-06	79 006	42 584	32 723	18 117	14 383	1 832	5 049	5 803	..	199 497
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2009-10	172 010	115 834	58 352	56 794	34 565	5 874	10 046	10 739	90 803	555 017
2008-09	165 775	107 683	59 456	59 534	31 325	5 813	10 923	9 412	91 422	541 343
2007-08	168 957	104 019	58 063	63 379	32 310	5 527	10 531	10 123	102 938	555 846
2006-07	178 672	97 950	61 287	58 355	35 469	5 695	9 756	10 180	100 847	558 210
2005-06	181 960	102 666	59 795	59 588	35 925	5 747	9 435	11 330	93 984	560 430

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Family courts (k)										
2009-10	..	..	..	23 980	..	..	..	..	107 112	131 092
2008-09	..	..	..	21 800	..	..	..	..	119 121	140 921
2007-08	..	..	..	20 836	..	..	..	..	128 312	149 148
2006-07	..	..	..	22 991	..	..	..	..	137 416	160 407
2005-06	..	..	..	20 981	..	..	..	..	147 065	168 046
Federal Magistrates Court (l)										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94 063	94 063
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87 898	87 898
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 721	82 721
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 659	68 659
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57 548	57 548
Coroners' courts (m), (n), (o)										
2009-10	5 260	11 392	9 934	3 443	2 912	586	794	1 653	..	35 975
2008-09	5 363	9 003	11 056	5 109	2 519	809	814	1 060	..	35 733
2007-08	4 928	8 697	11 422	5 566	2 346	990	784	939	..	35 672
2006-07	5 456	7 537	10 483	4 761	2 880	385	1 195	903	..	33 601
2005-06	5 692	5 726	9 450	5 000	2 915	337	750	1 016	..	30 888
Autopsy (q)										
Coroners' courts autopsy expenditure										
2009-10	15 760	1 441	2 466	5 765	3 517	465	682	334	..	30 430
2008-09	13 999	1 760	2 373	5 658	3 695	446	606	362	..	28 900
2007-08	4 190	1 030	2 014	5 573	2 966	388	571	247	..	16 978
2006-07	3 435	895	2 122	5 556	3 184	292	552	268	..	16 304
2005-06	3 541	760	1 923	5 580	3 172	296	381	277	..	15 930

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000)**

<i>Probate (p)</i>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Supreme courts										
2009-10	1 227	656	255	404	551	113	28	29	..	3 263
2008-09	1 328	353	263	299	526	130	31	32	..	2 963
2007-08	1 422	372	116	282	819	107	24	23	..	3 166
2006-07	1 427	668	123	298	666	132	16	22	..	3 352
2005-06	1 488	503	111	277	611	114	7	21	..	3 132

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 from 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. Data for the reference periods prior to 2006-07 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.

(d) The methodology used to calculate expenses in relation to the Judicial Pension Scheme was amended for 2008-09 and 2009-10. 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 were 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) The extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 includes actual and estimated data, and may not be comparable to previous years. In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system for the 2009-10 data collection has been implemented which includes a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
(h)	Victoria's data for the Magistrates' court, civil, includes a proportion of expenditure from the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal.									
(i)	WA, Magistrates, civil, expenditure: prior to 2006-07 resources associated with criminal injury compensation applications were incorrectly included in civil data. Revised data for prior years is not available therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution.									
(j)	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.									
(k)	The Family Court of Australia expenditure figures have been discounted (estimated) for resources and services (work of Court staff and accommodation) provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999. In addition the Family Court of Australia provide further shared services, including IT services, accommodation, work of Court staff and depreciation and amortisation that is currently not quantified and as such no additional discount could be applied.									
(l)	The Federal Magistrates Court expenditure data include resources received free of charge from the Federal Court of Australia and the Family Court of Australia. Expenditure is based on total expenditure and does not isolate family law work from general federal law work. Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Magistrates Court are delegated to be dealt with by the Federal Court of Australia registrars. The Federal Magistrates Court fully funds the Federal Court, through cash payments, to undertake this work on its behalf. Those matters finalised by Federal Court of Australia registrars are counted as part of the Federal Magistrates Court matters as they form part of the Federal Magistrates Court filings and expenditure and contribute to cost per finalisation.									
(m)	Excludes expenditure associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. Expenditure for autopsy and chemical analysis work is inconsistent between states and territories. In some states and territories autopsy expenses are shared with health departments and are not recognised in the court's expenditure.									
(n)	Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners Court and the Victorian Coroners Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports.									
(o)	Expenditure in the ACT coroners' court in 2006-07 included expenditure relating to finalising the Coronial Bushfire Inquiry.									
(p)	Payroll tax could not be estimated and deducted for probate registries.									
(q)	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 2010, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i> , 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, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Criminal income										
Supreme courts (b)										
2009-10	207	29	109	23	414	0	6	192	..	980
2008-09	234	47	75	13	311	-	0	114	..	795
2007-08	254	58	112	32	321	-	114	32	..	923
2006-07	294	-	149	22	405	-	6	47	..	922
2005-06	257	-	198	57	359	-	27	54	..	953
District/county courts (b)										
2009-10	2 783	-	360	58	632	..	..	..	..	3 833
2008-09	4 320	-	303	59	602	..	..	..	..	5 284
2007-08	4 360	-	324	95	547	..	..	..	..	5 326
2006-07	3 431	-	654	53	738	..	..	..	..	4 875
2005-06	3 039	-	864	62	705	..	..	..	..	4 670
Magistrates' courts (b)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (c)										
2009-10	10 413	-	1 496	7 760	4 642	1 292	347	50	..	26 001
2008-09	8 884	-	1 312	4 073	5 024	220	602	52	..	20 167
2007-08	9 373	-	929	4 419	161	425	483	40	..	15 829
2006-07	9 454	-	1 302	4 022	153	544	689	47	..	16 211
2005-06	11 432	-	1 421	3 387	441	477	796	47	..	18 001
Children's courts										
2009-10	3	-	163	11	64	-	-	5	..	246
2008-09	13	-	121	74	64	-	1	5	..	278
2007-08	10	-	105	198	23	-	7	4	..	347
2006-07	94	-	130	51	23	-	14	6	..	318
2005-06	94	-	129	23	62	-	20	3	..	331

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Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (c)										
2009-10	10 416	-	1 659	7 772	4 706	1 292	347	55	..	26 246
2008-09	8 897	-	1 433	4 147	5 088	220	602	57	..	20 444
2007-08	9 383	-	1 034	4 617	184	425	490	44	..	16 176
2006-07	9 549	-	1 432	4 072	175	544	703	53	..	16 528
2005-06	11 526	-	1 550	3 410	503	477	816	50	..	18 332
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2009-10	13 406	29	2 128	7 853	5 752	1 292	352	247	..	31 060
2008-09	13 452	47	1 811	4 219	6 002	220	603	171	..	26 523
2007-08	13 997	58	1 470	4 744	1 052	425	605	76	..	22 426
2006-07	13 274	-	2 234	4 147	1 318	544	709	99	..	22 325
2005-06	14 822	-	2 612	3 529	1 566	477	844	104	..	23 955
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems (b), (d)										
2009-10	..	80 656	26 603	19 412	10 216	..	..	..	..	136 887
2008-09	..	77 791	23 626	19 536	9 632	..	..	..	..	130 586
2007-08	..	80 091	23 425	18 465	14 444	..	..	..	..	136 426
2006-07	..	60 229	25 989	15 956	14 950	..	..	..	..	117 123
2005-06	..	27 055	26 171	16 841	14 203	..	..	..	..	84 271
Civil income										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b), (e)										
2009-10	24 027	8 290	6 066	4 524	3 363	523	1 770	372	9 862	58 796
2008-09	26 364	8 743	6 190	4 627	2 864	589	1 303	276	9 193	60 150
2007-08	26 851	8 420	3 218	3 762	2 515	651	1 338	225	10 191	57 172
2006-07	28 202	9 715	3 859	3 868	2 294	730	1 035	232	9 635	59 571
2005-06	25 981	9 597	4 024	3 857	2 222	762	1 357	206	10 814	58 820

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
District/county courts (b)										
2009-10	12 153	7 978	3 656	3 824	2 653	..	..	..	..	30 264
2008-09	14 212	7 799	3 433	3 613	2 250	..	..	..	..	31 307
2007-08	13 031	5 910	2 677	3 424	2 257	..	..	..	..	27 300
2006-07	12 799	5 230	2 982	3 084	1 952	..	..	..	..	26 047
2005-06	12 627	5 969	3 632	3 270	2 081	..	..	..	..	27 579
Magistrates' courts (b)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (c)										
2009-10	27 102	17 124	7 396	6 335	5 215	941	748	407	..	65 268
2008-09	30 951	18 018	7 887	6 775	4 820	941	985	363	..	70 740
2007-08	30 232	17 467	9 350	6 358	5 194	940	1 010	316	..	70 867
2006-07	29 726	18 315	10 374	6 821	5 181	984	1 297	435	..	73 135
2005-06	34 326	19 404	11 125	6 851	5 646	1 034	1 466	447	..	80 299
Children's courts										
2009-10	2	-	110	8	9	-	-	3	..	131
2008-09	11	-	81	22	-	-	-	1	..	115
2007-08	8	-	70	52	3	-	3	0	..	137
2006-07	71	-	87	54	5	-	13	1	..	231
2005-06	96	-	87	2	5	-	12	1	..	203
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (c)										
2009-10	27 104	17 124	7 506	6 343	5 224	941	748	410	..	65 399
2008-09	30 962	18 018	7 968	6 797	4 820	941	985	364	..	70 856
2007-08	30 241	17 467	9 420	6 410	5 197	940	1 013	316	..	71 004
2006-07	29 797	18 315	10 461	6 875	5 187	984	1 310	436	..	73 366
2005-06	34 422	19 404	11 212	6 853	5 651	1 034	1 479	448	..	80 502

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2009-10 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)										
2009-10	63 283	33 392	17 228	14 692	11 240	1 464	2 518	781	9 862	154 460
2008-09	71 539	34 561	17 591	15 038	9 934	1 530	2 288	640	9 193	162 312
2007-08	70 123	31 797	15 315	13 596	9 969	1 592	2 351	541	10 191	155 476
2006-07	70 798	33 260	17 302	13 828	9 433	1 715	2 346	668	9 635	158 984
2005-06	73 029	34 970	18 868	13 980	9 954	1 796	2 835	654	10 814	166 901
Family courts (e)										
2009-10	..	..	..	2 481	..	..	..	..	5 966	8 447
2008-09	..	..	..	2 416	..	..	..	..	6 546	8 962
2007-08	..	..	..	3 790	..	..	..	..	6 994	10 785
2006-07	..	..	..	2 352	..	..	..	..	5 549	7 901
2005-06	..	..	..	2 203	..	..	..	..	8 011	10 214
Federal Magistrates Court (e)										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 631	20 631
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 734	24 734
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 836	20 836
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 777	17 777
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 744	15 744
Coroners' courts										
2009-10	173	-	126	18	37	5	21	414	..	794
2008-09	112	-	132	13	14	-	11	-	..	281
2007-08	170	-	90	20	6	-	21	-	..	308
2006-07	178	-	128	58	13	4	41	-	..	421
2005-06	156	-	141	105	38	2	48	-	..	491

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2009-10	22 256	4 742	4 154	1 154	4 274	780	485	147	..	37 992
2008-09	20 902	4 998	3 836	3 174	3 739	789	469	159	..	38 067
2007-08	20 414	4 793	3 774	3 233	3 512	799	435	159	..	37 119
2006-07	19 729	5 130	3 166	2 951	3 564	811	408	90	..	35 850
2005-06	19 229	4 488	2 803	2 893	3 364	804	408	51	..	34 042

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 extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 includes actual and estimated data, and may not be comparable to previous years. In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system for the 2009-10 data collection has been implemented which includes a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.
- (c) The Victorian Magistrates Court is currently unable to differentiate criminal fees from the total civil income. Therefore, the civil income for the Magistrates court in Victoria is slightly over-estimated. Victoria's income data also includes a proportion of fees paid through the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal. In SA since 2008-09 income previously allocated to electronic infringement and enforcement systems has been redistributed to other courts, primarily the Magistrates' court. This has resulted in a decrease in income for electronic systems and an increase for Magistrates' courts. 2009-10 data for the Tasmanian Magistrates Court includes fees collected by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Services on behalf of the Magistrates Court.
- (d) The 2007-08 result for WA was 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.
- (e) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has had implications for the Federal Court and Family Court of Australia income time series. Many lodgments and hearings in the Family Court of Australia do not attract fees and a substantial proportion of fees are waived or exempted. Fees for bankruptcy matters processed by the Federal Court on behalf of the Federal Magistrates Court were previously included in Federal Court data - fees for 2009-10, 2008-09 and 2007-08 exclude these matters. The increase in expenditure in 2007-08 for the WA Family Court is attributed to the closure of the building maintenance trust account. This once off funding source was used to offset an operational deficit in 2007-08.

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

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11 Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
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Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2010*, 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, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2009-10	13 029	19 769	13 789	10 361	7 129	6 459	4 155	7 457	..	82 148
2008-09	15 141	21 291	12 341	11 229	8 411	6 162	4 675	7 308	..	86 559
2007-08	14 918	18 026	12 034	12 122	7 725	5 803	3 656	8 540	..	82 823
2006-07	14 110	20 125	10 862	9 775	6 790	6 093	3 409	8 374	..	79 538
2005-06	15 519	16 213	8 659	11 284	6 155	6 526	3 487	8 396	..	76 238
District/county courts										
2009-10	68 214	67 071	36 955	25 863	19 412	..	..	..	..	217 515
2008-09	65 552	65 393	33 697	26 555	15 600	..	..	..	..	206 798
2007-08	65 360	61 755	29 864	25 523	13 580	..	..	..	..	196 081
2006-07	63 393	56 730	28 818	23 406	12 535	..	..	..	..	184 881
2005-06	62 273	49 296	28 948	23 624	13 830	..	..	..	..	177 970
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	95 272	66 078	69 710	59 573	25 286	7 219	7 066	8 860	..	339 065
2008-09	93 910	65 421	66 931	57 106	23 667	8 090	7 257	8 962	..	331 344
2007-08	95 486	61 363	61 816	56 659	27 461	8 134	4 842	8 830	..	324 592
2006-07	101 678	54 121	59 509	52 448	27 805	8 370	4 078	8 228	..	316 237
2005-06	102 137	51 751	57 108	50 123	26 674	7 981	3 772	7 497	..	307 042
Children's courts										
2009-10	14 143	1 834	7 619	4 971	3 220	608	1 245	881	..	34 522
2008-09	12 299	1 829	7 015	4 863	3 246	593	1 255	851	..	31 952
2007-08	10 568	1 590	6 986	4 300	3 111	606	1 115	988	..	29 263
2006-07	10 865	1 312	7 073	3 937	3 154	640	893	1 249	..	29 124
2005-06	9 375	1 383	7 010	3 719	3 202	527	929	545	..	26 691

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Table 7A.12

Table 7A.12 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	109 416	67 912	77 329	64 544	28 506	7 827	8 311	9 742	..	373 587
2008-09	106 209	67 250	73 946	61 968	26 913	8 683	8 512	9 813	..	363 296
2007-08	106 054	62 953	68 802	60 959	30 571	8 740	5 957	9 818	..	353 855
2006-07	112 544	55 433	66 583	56 385	30 959	9 010	4 971	9 477	..	345 361
2005-06	111 512	53 134	64 119	53 841	29 875	8 508	4 701	8 043	..	333 733
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2009-10	190 659	154 752	128 073	100 767	55 048	14 286	12 466	17 199	..	673 250
2008-09	186 902	153 935	119 985	99 752	50 923	14 845	13 188	17 121	..	656 652
2007-08	186 332	142 734	110 700	98 603	51 876	14 543	9 613	18 358	..	632 759
2006-07	190 047	132 287	106 263	89 565	50 283	15 103	8 380	17 851	..	609 780
2005-06	189 303	118 644	101 725	88 749	49 861	15 034	8 188	16 439	..	587 941
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2009-10	..	- 77 740	- 9 775	- 10 352	- 3 287	..	..	..	..	- 101 154
2008-09	..	- 75 637	- 8 993	- 11 344	- 3 314	..	..	..	..	- 99 288
2007-08	..	- 77 818	- 12 241	- 10 319	- 7 648	..	..	..	..	- 108 027
2006-07	..	- 58 191	- 14 290	- 8 825	- 9 793	..	..	..	..	- 91 098
2005-06	..	- 24 802	- 15 305	- 10 389	- 9 646	..	..	..	..	- 60 142
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2009-10	13 627	20 389	14 143	10 361	7 380	6 575	4 155	7 669	..	84 298
2008-09	15 825	21 956	12 653	11 229	8 742	6 278	4 675	7 489	..	88 847
2007-08	15 408	18 604	12 413	12 122	8 018	5 913	3 656	8 724	..	84 858
2006-07	14 580	20 613	11 178	9 775	7 074	6 206	3 409	8 559	..	81 394
2005-06	15 998	16 385	8 907	11 284	6 411	6 636	3 487	8 588	..	77 697

Table 7A.12

Table 7A.12 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

District/county courts	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
2009-10	70 602	68 178	37 869	25 863	20 091	..	..	..	..	222 603
2008-09	67 945	66 502	34 559	26 555	16 171	..	..	..	..	211 732
2007-08	66 956	62 753	30 597	25 523	14 077	..	..	..	..	199 906
2006-07	65 174	57 665	29 600	23 406	13 041	..	..	..	..	188 887
2005-06	64 063	50 159	29 721	23 624	14 416	..	..	..	..	181 984
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	99 667	67 978	71 865	59 573	26 339	7 390	7 066	9 121	..	349 000
2008-09	98 435	67 213	68 925	57 106	24 688	8 261	7 257	9 234	..	341 120
2007-08	99 176	63 147	63 634	56 659	28 481	8 299	4 842	9 096	..	333 333
2006-07	105 318	55 796	61 326	52 448	28 894	8 542	4 078	8 485	..	324 887
2005-06	105 831	53 374	58 819	50 123	27 776	8 156	3 772	7 739	..	315 589
Children's courts										
2009-10	14 730	1 888	7 837	4 971	3 343	623	1 245	907	..	35 544
2008-09	12 787	1 881	7 204	4 863	3 372	608	1 255	877	..	32 848
2007-08	10 944	1 634	7 225	4 300	3 232	621	1 115	1 018	..	30 089
2006-07	11 243	1 353	7 260	3 937	3 299	656	893	1 288	..	29 928
2005-06	9 736	1 430	7 193	3 719	3 336	541	929	563	..	27 447
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	114 397	69 866	79 702	64 544	29 682	8 013	8 311	10 028	..	384 544
2008-09	111 223	69 094	76 129	61 968	28 060	8 870	8 512	10 111	..	373 967
2007-08	110 120	64 781	70 860	60 959	31 713	8 919	5 957	10 114	..	363 422
2006-07	116 561	57 149	68 586	56 385	32 193	9 198	4 971	9 773	..	354 815
2005-06	115 567	54 804	66 013	53 841	31 112	8 697	4 701	8 302	..	343 036

Table 7A.12

Table 7A.12 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2009-10	198 626	158 433	131 714	100 767	57 153	14 588	12 466	17 697	..	691 445
2008-09	194 992	157 552	123 341	99 752	52 973	15 147	13 188	17 600	..	674 546
2007-08	192 484	146 138	113 870	98 603	53 808	14 832	9 613	18 838	..	648 187
2006-07	196 315	135 427	109 364	89 565	52 309	15 404	8 380	18 332	..	625 096
2005-06	195 628	121 348	104 641	88 749	51 940	15 333	8 188	16 890	..	602 717
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2009-10	..	- 77 633	- 9 376	- 10 352	- 3 115	..	..	..	..	- 100 476
2008-09	..	- 75 547	- 8 641	- 11 344	- 3 128	..	..	..	..	- 98 660
2007-08	..	- 77 729	- 11 914	- 10 319	- 7 439	..	..	..	..	- 107 401
2006-07	..	- 58 099	- 14 042	- 8 825	- 9 627	..	..	..	..	- 90 593
2005-06	..	- 24 698	- 15 080	- 10 389	- 9 494	..	..	..	..	- 59 662

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, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2009-10	44 637	27 477	11 053	19 154	8 754	3 411	2 191	5 040	80 941	202 659
2008-09	36 347	20 496	12 259	19 293	6 139	3 233	3 492	4 447	82 230	187 936
2007-08	36 891	21 311	13 088	23 235	6 903	2 953	2 794	5 316	92 747	205 238
2006-07	40 511	19 261	14 011	20 471	8 363	2 958	3 260	5 199	91 212	205 247
2005-06	42 946	21 120	12 828	21 280	9 608	3 093	3 030	5 192	83 170	202 267
District/county courts										
2009-10	17 002	18 247	5 551	15 179	5 311	..	..	..	..	61 291
2008-09	15 493	17 863	6 950	16 928	6 557	..	..	..	..	63 792
2007-08	17 187	18 727	6 416	15 960	6 903	..	..	..	..	65 192
2006-07	17 482	19 356	6 347	13 290	7 450	..	..	..	..	63 926
2005-06	18 311	22 431	5 824	13 064	6 750	..	..	..	..	66 380
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	31 043	26 221	18 137	6 813	7 176	865	4 717	4 334	..	99 305
2008-09	26 889	24 512	16 848	7 429	6 671	934	4 546	3 862	..	91 690
2007-08	31 133	22 897	17 312	9 790	6 517	869	4 805	3 928	..	97 251
2006-07	36 601	18 171	17 589	10 221	8 116	913	3 784	3 917	..	99 311
2005-06	35 339	16 076	16 261	10 808	7 500	763	3 200	5 039	..	94 986
Children's courts										
2009-10	9 592	7 335	4 769	956	949	38	620	295	..	24 554
2008-09	9 093	7 317	4 284	847	926	20	596	210	..	23 293
2007-08	8 594	6 362	4 295	798	868	20	581	85	..	21 604
2006-07	7 918	5 240	4 370	545	737	13	366	134	..	19 322
2005-06	6 969	5 672	4 396	457	747	-	371	136	..	18 749

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Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	40 634	33 556	22 906	7 769	8 125	903	5 337	4 629	..	123 858
2008-09	35 982	31 829	21 132	8 275	7 597	954	5 142	4 071	..	114 983
2007-08	39 727	29 259	21 608	10 588	7 385	889	5 386	4 013	..	118 855
2006-07	44 518	23 411	21 959	10 766	8 853	927	4 150	4 051	..	118 634
2005-06	42 309	21 748	20 657	11 264	8 247	763	3 570	5 176	..	113 735
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2009-10	102 274	79 280	39 510	42 103	22 191	4 314	7 528	9 669	80 941	387 808
2008-09	87 822	70 188	40 341	44 496	20 293	4 187	8 634	8 518	82 230	366 710
2007-08	93 804	69 297	41 112	49 783	21 191	3 843	8 180	9 329	92 747	389 285
2006-07	102 512	62 028	42 317	44 527	24 666	3 885	7 410	9 250	91 212	387 806
2005-06	103 566	65 299	39 309	45 608	24 605	3 857	6 600	10 367	83 170	382 382
Family courts										
2009-10	..	..	..	21 499	..	..	..	..	101 146	122 645
2008-09	..	..	..	19 384	..	..	..	..	112 575	131 960
2007-08	..	..	..	17 046	..	..	..	..	121 317	138 363
2006-07	..	..	..	20 639	..	..	..	..	131 867	152 506
2005-06	..	..	..	18 778	..	..	..	..	139 054	157 832
Federal Magistrates Court										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 432	73 432
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63 163	63 163
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 884	61 884
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 882	50 882
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 804	41 804

Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Coroners' courts (b)										
2009-10	4 859	11 012	9 577	3 425	2 772	574	773	1 210	..	34 202
2008-09	5 035	8 730	10 663	5 097	2 411	800	803	1 029	..	34 569
2007-08	4 561	8 437	10 997	5 546	2 251	983	763	906	..	34 443
2006-07	5 096	7 350	10 100	4 703	2 753	373	1 154	871	..	32 400
2005-06	5 349	5 557	9 075	4 895	2 764	326	702	982	..	29 650
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2009-10	- 21 029	- 4 086	- 3 899	- 750	- 3 723	- 667	- 456	- 118	..	- 34 729
2008-09	- 19 574	- 4 645	- 3 572	- 2 875	- 3 213	- 660	- 438	- 127	..	- 35 105
2007-08	- 18 992	- 4 421	- 3 658	- 2 952	- 2 693	- 692	- 411	- 136	..	- 33 953
2006-07	- 18 302	- 4 462	- 3 043	- 2 654	- 2 898	- 679	- 393	- 68	..	- 32 499
2005-06	- 17 742	- 3 985	- 2 692	- 2 616	- 2 754	- 690	- 401	- 30	..	- 30 910
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2009-10	47 680	28 579	11 551	19 154	9 182	3 473	2 191	5 181	80 941	207 934
2008-09	39 178	21 453	12 742	19 293	6 494	3 295	3 492	4 567	82 230	192 743
2007-08	39 063	22 309	13 594	23 235	7 282	3 013	2 794	5 439	92 747	209 477
2006-07	42 796	20 060	14 553	20 471	8 831	3 019	3 260	5 322	91 212	209 524
2005-06	45 050	21 520	13 337	21 280	10 143	3 153	3 030	5 320	83 170	206 002
District/counties										
2009-10	18 035	18 695	5 814	15 179	5 605	..	..	..	..	63 328
2008-09	16 565	18 313	7 209	16 928	6 897	..	..	..	..	65 912
2007-08	17 915	19 161	6 681	15 960	7 261	..	..	..	..	66 978
2006-07	18 345	19 804	6 607	13 290	7 868	65 915
2005-06	19 296	22 996	6 079	13 064	7 095	68 532

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Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	33 058	27 616	18 851	6 813	7 555	899	4 717	4 473	..	103 981
2008-09	29 080	25 828	17 514	7 429	7 040	968	4 546	3 989	..	96 392
2007-08	32 997	24 208	18 047	9 790	6 899	902	4 805	4 055	..	101 703
2006-07	38 569	19 421	18 339	10 221	8 567	948	3 784	4 052	..	103 899
2005-06	37 389	17 322	16 997	10 808	7 956	798	3 200	5 215	..	99 684
Children's courts										
2009-10	9 954	7 552	4 908	956	983	38	620	304	..	25 315
2008-09	9 413	7 529	4 401	847	960	20	596	217	..	23 983
2007-08	8 858	6 543	4 426	798	899	20	581	88	..	22 213
2006-07	8 163	5 405	4 487	545	770	13	366	139	..	19 888
2005-06	7 195	5 858	4 514	457	776	-	371	141	..	19 311
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	43 012	35 168	23 759	7 769	8 538	937	5 337	4 776	..	129 296
2008-09	38 492	33 357	21 915	8 275	8 000	988	5 142	4 205	..	120 375
2007-08	41 855	30 751	22 473	10 588	7 798	922	5 386	4 143	..	123 916
2006-07	46 732	24 826	22 826	10 766	9 337	961	4 150	4 190	..	123 787
2005-06	44 584	23 179	21 510	11 264	8 733	798	3 570	5 355	..	118 995
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2009-10	108 727	82 442	41 124	42 103	23 325	4 410	7 528	9 958	80 941	400 557
2008-09	94 236	73 123	41 865	44 496	21 392	4 283	8 634	8 772	82 230	379 030
2007-08	98 833	72 221	42 748	49 783	22 341	3 935	8 180	9 581	92 747	400 371
2006-07	107 873	64 690	43 986	44 527	26 036	3 980	7 410	9 513	91 212	399 226
2005-06	108 930	67 696	40 927	45 608	25 971	3 951	6 600	10 676	83 170	393 528

Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Family courts										
2009-10	..	..	..	21 499	..	..	..	..	101 146	122 645
2008-09	..	..	..	19 384	..	..	..	..	112 575	131 960
2007-08	..	..	..	17 046	..	..	..	..	121 317	138 363
2006-07	..	..	..	20 639	..	..	..	..	131 867	152 506
2005-06	..	..	..	18 778	..	..	..	..	139 054	157 832
Federal Magistrates Court										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 432	73 432
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63 163	63 163
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 884	61 884
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 882	50 882
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 804	41 804
Coroners' courts (b)										
2009-10	5 087	11 392	9 808	3 425	2 875	581	773	1 239	..	35 181
2008-09	5 252	9 003	10 924	5 097	2 505	809	803	1 060	..	35 452
2007-08	4 758	8 697	11 332	5 546	2 339	990	763	939	..	35 364
2006-07	5 278	7 537	10 355	4 703	2 867	381	1 154	903	..	33 180
2005-06	5 536	5 726	9 309	4 895	2 877	335	702	1 016	..	30 397
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2009-10	- 21 029	- 4 086	- 3 899	- 750	- 3 723	- 667	- 456	- 118	..	- 34 729
2008-09	- 19 574	- 4 645	- 3 572	- 2 875	- 3 213	- 660	- 438	- 127	..	- 35 105
2007-08	- 18 992	- 4 421	- 3 658	- 2 952	- 2 693	- 692	- 411	- 136	..	- 33 953
2006-07	- 18 302	- 4 462	- 3 043	- 2 654	- 2 898	- 679	- 393	- 68	..	- 32 499
2005-06	- 17 742	- 3 985	- 2 692	- 2 616	- 2 754	- 690	- 401	- 30	..	- 30 910

Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

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

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b)										
2009-10	57 667	47 246	24 842	29 515	15 883	9 870	6 346	12 497	80 941	284 807
2008-09	51 488	41 787	24 601	30 522	14 549	9 395	8 167	11 755	82 230	274 494
2007-08	51 808	39 337	25 122	35 357	14 628	8 757	6 450	13 856	92 747	288 061
2006-07	54 621	39 386	24 873	30 246	15 153	9 051	6 670	13 573	91 212	284 785
2005-06	58 465	37 333	21 486	32 564	15 764	9 619	6 517	13 587	83 170	278 504
District/county courts										
2009-10	85 216	85 318	42 506	41 042	24 724	..	..	..	..	278 806
2008-09	81 046	83 257	40 647	43 483	22 157	..	..	..	..	270 590
2007-08	82 546	80 481	36 279	41 483	20 483	..	..	..	..	261 273
2006-07	80 876	76 086	35 165	36 696	19 984	..	..	..	..	248 807
2005-06	80 583	71 727	34 772	36 688	20 580	..	..	..	..	244 350
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	126 315	92 299	87 847	66 386	32 461	8 084	11 783	13 194	..	438 369
2008-09	120 799	89 933	83 779	64 534	30 338	9 024	11 803	12 823	..	423 034
2007-08	126 619	84 260	79 129	66 449	33 978	9 003	9 647	12 758	..	421 843
2006-07	138 279	72 292	77 099	62 668	35 920	9 283	7 862	12 145	..	415 548
2005-06	137 476	67 826	73 369	60 930	34 173	8 745	6 971	12 537	..	402 028
Children's courts										
2009-10	23 735	9 169	12 388	5 927	4 170	646	1 865	1 177	..	59 076
2008-09	21 392	9 146	11 299	5 710	4 172	613	1 851	1 061	..	55 244
2007-08	19 162	7 952	11 282	5 098	3 979	626	1 696	1 073	..	50 867
2006-07	18 783	6 552	11 443	4 482	3 891	654	1 259	1 383	..	48 446
2005-06	16 344	7 056	11 407	4 176	3 949	527	1 300	682	..	45 440

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Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	150 050	101 468	100 235	72 313	36 631	8 730	13 648	14 370	..	497 445
2008-09	142 191	99 079	95 078	70 244	34 510	9 638	13 655	13 884	..	478 278
2007-08	145 781	92 213	90 410	71 546	37 957	9 629	11 343	13 832	..	472 710
2006-07	157 062	78 844	88 542	67 151	39 811	9 937	9 121	13 527	..	463 995
2005-06	153 820	74 882	84 776	65 106	38 122	9 272	8 271	13 219	..	447 468
All courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems, the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2009-10	292 933	234 032	167 583	142 870	77 238	18 600	19 993	26 867	80 941	1 061 058
2008-09	274 724	224 123	160 326	144 248	71 217	19 033	21 822	25 639	82 230	1 023 362
2007-08	280 136	212 030	151 812	148 386	73 067	18 386	17 793	27 687	92 747	1 022 044
2006-07	292 559	194 315	148 580	134 092	74 948	18 988	15 791	27 101	91 212	997 586
2005-06	292 869	183 943	141 034	134 358	74 466	18 890	14 787	26 806	83 170	970 323
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2009-10	..	- 77 740	- 9 775	- 10 352	- 3 287	..	..	..	..	- 101 154
2008-09	..	- 75 637	- 8 993	- 11 344	- 3 314	..	..	..	..	- 99 288
2007-08	..	- 77 818	- 12 241	- 10 319	- 7 648	..	..	..	..	- 108 027
2006-07	..	- 58 191	- 14 290	- 8 825	- 9 793	..	..	..	..	- 91 098
2005-06	..	- 24 802	- 15 305	- 10 389	- 9 646	..	..	..	..	- 60 142
Family courts										
2009-10	..	..	..	21 499	..	..	..	..	101 146	122 645
2008-09	..	..	..	19 384	..	..	..	..	112 575	131 960
2007-08	..	..	..	17 046	..	..	..	..	121 317	138 363
2006-07	..	..	..	20 639	..	..	..	..	131 867	152 506
2005-06	..	..	..	18 778	..	..	..	..	139 054	157 832

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Federal Magistrates Court										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 432	73 432
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63 163	63 163
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 884	61 884
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 882	50 882
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 804	41 804
Coroners' courts (c)										
2009-10	4 859	11 012	9 577	3 425	2 772	574	773	1 210	..	34 202
2008-09	5 035	8 730	10 663	5 097	2 411	800	803	1 029	..	34 569
2007-08	4 561	8 437	10 997	5 546	2 251	983	763	906	..	34 443
2006-07	5 096	7 350	10 100	4 703	2 753	373	1 154	871	..	32 400
2005-06	5 349	5 557	9 075	4 895	2 764	326	702	982	..	29 650
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b)										
2009-10	61 307	48 968	25 694	29 515	16 562	10 048	6 346	12 850	80 941	292 232
2008-09	55 003	43 409	25 395	30 522	15 236	9 572	8 167	12 056	82 230	281 590
2007-08	54 471	40 913	26 007	35 357	15 300	8 926	6 450	14 163	92 747	294 335
2006-07	57 376	40 673	25 730	30 246	15 905	9 225	6 670	13 881	91 212	290 919
2005-06	61 048	37 904	22 244	32 564	16 554	9 789	6 517	13 908	83 170	283 698
District/county courts										
2009-10	88 636	86 873	43 683	41 042	25 696	..	..	..	..	285 931
2008-09	84 510	84 815	41 768	43 483	23 068	..	..	..	..	277 644
2007-08	84 871	81 913	37 278	41 483	21 339	..	..	..	..	266 885
2006-07	83 519	77 469	36 208	36 696	20 909	..	..	..	..	254 801
2005-06	83 359	73 156	35 801	36 688	21 512	..	..	..	..	250 516

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	132 725	95 594	90 716	66 386	33 894	8 289	11 783	13 594	..	452 981
2008-09	127 515	93 041	86 439	64 534	31 729	9 229	11 803	13 223	..	437 512
2007-08	132 173	87 355	81 681	66 449	35 379	9 201	9 647	13 151	..	435 036
2006-07	143 887	75 216	79 665	62 668	37 461	9 489	7 862	12 536	..	428 785
2005-06	143 220	70 696	75 816	60 930	35 732	8 955	6 971	12 953	..	415 273
Children's courts										
2009-10	24 684	9 440	12 745	5 927	4 325	661	1 865	1 211	..	60 858
2008-09	22 200	9 410	11 605	5 710	4 332	629	1 851	1 094	..	56 830
2007-08	19 802	8 177	11 651	5 098	4 132	641	1 696	1 106	..	52 303
2006-07	19 406	6 758	11 747	4 482	4 069	669	1 259	1 426	..	49 817
2005-06	16 931	7 288	11 707	4 176	4 113	541	1 300	704	..	46 759
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (e)										
2009-10	157 409	105 034	103 461	72 313	38 220	8 950	13 648	14 805	..	513 839
2008-09	149 715	102 451	98 044	70 244	36 060	9 858	13 655	14 317	..	494 342
2007-08	151 975	95 532	93 333	71 546	39 511	9 842	11 343	14 256	..	487 338
2006-07	163 293	81 974	91 412	67 151	41 530	10 159	9 121	13 963	..	478 602
2005-06	160 151	77 984	87 523	65 106	39 845	9 495	8 271	13 657	..	462 032
All courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems, the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2009-10	307 353	240 875	172 838	142 870	80 478	18 998	19 993	27 655	80 941	1 092 002
2008-09	289 228	230 675	165 207	144 248	74 364	19 430	21 822	26 372	82 230	1 053 577
2007-08	291 317	218 359	156 618	148 386	76 150	18 767	17 793	28 419	92 747	1 048 557
2006-07	304 188	200 117	153 350	134 092	78 345	19 384	15 791	27 844	91 212	1 024 322
2005-06	304 558	189 044	145 568	134 358	77 911	19 284	14 787	27 565	83 170	996 246

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2009-10 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2009-10	..	- 77 633	- 9 376	- 10 352	- 3 115	..	..	..	..	- 100 476
2008-09	..	- 75 547	- 8 641	- 11 344	- 3 128	..	..	..	..	- 98 660
2007-08	..	- 77 729	- 11 914	- 10 319	- 7 439	..	..	..	..	- 107 401
2006-07	..	- 58 099	- 14 042	- 8 825	- 9 627	..	..	..	..	- 90 593
2005-06	..	- 24 698	- 15 080	- 10 389	- 9 494	..	..	..	..	- 59 662
Family courts										
2009-10	..	..	..	21 499	..	..	..	..	101 146	122 645
2008-09	..	..	..	19 384	..	..	..	..	112 575	131 960
2007-08	..	..	..	17 046	..	..	..	..	121 317	138 363
2006-07	..	..	..	20 639	..	..	..	..	131 867	152 506
2005-06	..	..	..	18 778	..	..	..	..	139 054	157 832
Federal Magistrates Court										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 432	73 432
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63 163	63 163
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 884	61 884
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 882	50 882
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 804	41 804
Coroners' courts (c)										
2009-10	5 087	11 392	9 808	3 425	2 875	581	773	1 239	..	35 181
2008-09	5 252	9 003	10 924	5 097	2 505	809	803	1 060	..	35 452
2007-08	4 758	8 697	11 332	5 546	2 339	990	763	939	..	35 364
2006-07	5 278	7 537	10 355	4 703	2 867	381	1 154	903	..	33 180
2005-06	5 536	5 726	9 309	4 895	2 877	335	702	1 016	..	30 397

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2009-10 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										
2009-10	31.8	24.0	34.6	17.4	22.5	10.7	26.2	4.5	7.7	19.8
2008-09	38.6	30.5	33.0	18.2	25.8	12.9	24.8	4.2	7.5	22.0
2007-08	38.6	28.0	18.9	13.1	21.4	15.2	26.6	3.5	6.9	19.2
2006-07	36.7	33.5	20.5	14.3	16.6	16.0	23.6	3.6	7.1	19.9
2005-06	34.1	30.8	22.4	14.4	14.3	15.3	29.7	2.2	7.7	19.6
District/county courts (f)										
2009-10	37.7	30.4	38.8	19.0	28.4	..	..	..	..	31.0
2008-09	38.6	30.4	32.4	16.6	21.1	..	..	..	..	29.3
2007-08	33.6	24.0	28.6	16.6	20.0	..	..	..	..	25.6
2006-07	35.6	21.3	30.5	17.3	15.5	..	..	..	..	25.7
2005-06	35.9	21.0	36.5	18.9	17.7	..	..	..	..	26.8
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g)										
2009-10	44.9	35.7	25.5	36.8	28.8	37.7	2.8	7.5	..	35.1
2008-09	51.5	38.5	29.2	34.8	27.7	37.8	5.8	8.0	..	38.7
2007-08	46.9	39.2	32.5	27.9	30.1	38.5	5.6	7.1	..	37.3
2006-07	42.6	45.4	33.9	26.9	26.6	42.0	6.1	9.5	..	37.1
2005-06	47.6	49.2	37.8	28.6	28.2	44.1	9.2	7.6	..	40.7
Children's courts (h)										
2009-10	0.0	..	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.0
2008-09	0.0	..	–	–	–	..	..	..	..	0.0
2007-08	0.0	..	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.0
2006-07	0.1	..	–	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.1
2005-06	0.6	..	–	–	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.2

Table 7A.15

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

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (e)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (f), (g), (h)										
2009-10	38.6	30.5	21.4	34.3	26.8	36.9	2.5	7.0	..	30.5
2008-09	44.5	32.8	24.8	32.8	25.6	37.4	5.2	7.6	..	33.8
2007-08	41.2	33.9	27.9	26.5	28.1	38.0	5.1	7.0	..	33.0
2006-07	38.0	39.7	29.3	26.0	25.2	41.8	5.7	9.3	..	33.3
2005-06	43.3	42.4	32.5	27.8	26.7	44.1	8.5	7.5	..	36.8
Family courts (i)										
2009-10	..	..	..	10.1	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.6
2008-09	..	..	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.4
2007-08	..	..	..	11.0	..	..	..	..	1.0	2.4
2006-07	..	..	..	9.9	..	..	..	..	1.5	2.8
2005-06	..	..	..	10.5	..	..	..	..	1.8	2.9
Federal Magistrates Court										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.6	21.6
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.9	21.9
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.4	22.4
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.4	25.4
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.2	27.2

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)	Q/d	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 extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 includes actual and estimated data, and may not be comparable to previous years. In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system for the 2009-10 data collection has been implemented which includes a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.									
(g)	The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions (though the criminal component is relatively small), and fees paid through the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.									
(h)	Victoria, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not collect court fees in the civil jurisdiction of the children's courts.									
(i)	The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with each are not possible. Many of the Family Court of Australia's applications do not attract a fee.									

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

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

Table 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2009-10 dollars (\$) (a) (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2009-10	1 988	1 186	782	1 301	2 126	465	1 166	979	1 910	1 443
2008-09	1 707	1 255	818	1 383	1 522	453	985	647	1 766	1 369
2007-08	1 830	1 248	540	1 663	1 487	524	1 049	699	1 541	1 393
2006-07	1 882	1 446	656	1 582	1 312	524	1 139	686	1 411	1 442
2005-06	1 784	1 417	690	1 436	1 403	489	1 128	355	1 175	1 354
District/county courts (e)										
2009-10	1 330	1 289	660	856	811	..	..	..	..	1 057
2008-09	1 242	1 250	667	860	640	..	..	..	..	1 019
2007-08	1 178	1 073	526	976	664	..	..	..	..	944
2006-07	1 375	1 033	570	970	519	..	..	..	..	980
2005-06	1 451	1 196	597	1 044	520	..	..	..	..	1 032
Magistrates' courts (e)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f)										
2009-10	143	93	100	93	141	71	47	53	..	113
2008-09	159	94	87	94	117	70	72	56	..	115
2007-08	155	90	109	96	128	73	61	53	..	117
2006-07	147	92	117	99	117	76	61	68	..	116
2005-06	164	96	119	104	114	73	66	69	..	124
Children's courts										
2009-10	0	..	-	-	3	..	..	..	..	0
2008-09	0	..	-	-	-	..	..	..	..	0
2007-08	0	..	-	-	3	..	..	..	..	0
2006-07	1	..	-	2	4	..	..	..	..	1
2005-06	6	..	-	-	4	..	..	..	..	3

Table 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2009-10 dollars (\$) (a) (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (f)										
2009-10	136	90	94	91	134	68	45	50	..	108
2008-09	152	91	83	91	112	67	70	54	..	111
2007-08	148	87	104	93	123	70	60	52	..	112
2006-07	142	90	112	96	113	74	60	66	..	112
2005-06	158	94	115	103	110	71	63	68	..	120
Family courts (g)										
2009-10	..	..	..	161	..	..	..	..	51	99
2008-09	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	..	57	103
2007-08	..	..	..	163	..	..	..	..	64	104
2006-07	..	..	..	153	..	..	..	..	77	104
2005-06	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	76	96
Federal Magistrates Court (g)										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	222
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	223
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	220
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	206
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	193
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2009-10	1 020	256	540	193	841	368	708	914	..	614
2008-09	945	266	516	539	674	366	699	896	..	611
2007-08	936	281	515	579	682	381	685	981	..	621
2006-07	933	317	494	564	691	392	696	688	..	630
2005-06	921	287	460	570	681	383	693	350	..	614

Table 7A.16

Table 7A.16 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2009-10 dollars (\$) (a) (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Further information relating specifically to lodgment data, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.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 total court fees collected, divided by the total number of lodgments.
- (d) The Victorian supreme court fees include photocopying fees derived from the administration of probate matters.
- (e) The extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 includes actual and estimated data, and may not be comparable to previous years. In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system for the 2009-10 data collection has been implemented which includes a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.
- (f) 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.
- (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 2010, Cat. no. 5206.0*. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); Table AA.26.

Table 7A.17

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

units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme courts — appeal (b)									
Pending case load									
2009-10	236	569	156	187	79	17	82	17	..
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	..
Cases >12 mths									
2009-10	18	217	8	7	2	2	13	—	..
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	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)									
2009-10	7.6	38.1	5.1	3.7	2.5	11.8	15.9	—	..
2008-09	9.1	24.6	5.4	1.9	2.9	4.0	15.7	12.5	..
2007-08	6.2	19.4	1.7	5.6	2.2	—	3.1	—	..
2006-07	1.0	22.9	3.6	14.1	5.6	—	26.3	16.7	..
2005-06	5.8	17.3	0.8	16.5	2.6	3.7	13.5	26.7	..
Cases >24 mths									
2009-10	7	34	1	—	—	—	3	—	..
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	—	—	—	—	..

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)										
2009-10	(%)	3.0	6.0	0.6	—	—	—	3.7	—	..
2008-09	(%)	3.0	2.8	—	—	1.0	—	2.0	—	..
2007-08	(%)	1.0	2.7	0.6	2.1	1.1	—	—	—	..
2006-07	(%)	1.0	2.8	0.9	2.2	—	—	13.2	16.7	..
2005-06	(%)	1.9	1.3	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	..
Supreme courts — non-appeal (c), (e), (f)										
Pending case load										
2009-10	(no.)	75	108	540	52	50	321	398	157	..
2008-09	(no.)	94	120	430	72	39	312	360	169	..
2007-08	(no.)	105	166	436	102	49	307	296	109	..
2006-07	(no.)	121	171	474	66	40	180	202	75	..
2005-06	(no.)	94	226	540	80	82	185	166	114	..
Cases >12 mths										
2009-10	(no.)	12	33	93	3	7	39	153	13	..
2008-09	(no.)	14	32	54	7	5	30	112	12	..
2007-08	(no.)	31	56	63	9	13	24	71	5	..
2006-07	(no.)	16	58	91	3	10	24	48	11	..
2005-06	(no.)	37	45	92	18	23	30	32	25	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	(%)	16.0	30.6	17.2	5.8	14.0	12.1	38.4	8.3	..
2008-09	(%)	14.9	26.7	12.6	9.7	12.8	9.6	31.1	7.1	..
2007-08	(%)	29.5	33.7	14.4	8.8	26.5	7.8	24.0	4.6	..
2006-07	(%)	13.2	33.9	19.2	4.5	25.0	13.3	23.8	14.7	..
2005-06	(%)	39.4	19.9	17.0	22.5	28.0	16.2	19.3	21.9	..

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									
2009-10 (no.)	1	9	20	-	1	13	38	-	..
2008-09 (no.)	9	15	19	-	1	9	20	2	..
2007-08 (no.)	3	17	20	-	4	11	15	1	..
2006-07 (no.)	5	18	22	-	1	4	8	10	..
2005-06 (no.)	5	19	21	3	5	8	4	16	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)									
2009-10 (%)	1.3	8.3	3.7	-	2.0	4.0	9.5	-	..
2008-09 (%)	9.6	12.5	4.4	-	2.6	2.9	5.6	1.2	..
2007-08 (%)	2.9	10.2	4.6	-	8.2	3.6	5.1	0.9	..
2006-07 (%)	4.1	10.5	4.6	-	2.5	2.2	4.0	13.3	..
2005-06 (%)	5.3	8.4	3.9	3.8	6.1	4.3	2.4	14.0	..
District/county courts — appeal (e), (f), (g), (h)									
Pending case load									
2009-10 (no.)	1 448	1 281	237	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09 (no.)	1 470	1 037	327	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08 (no.)	1 402	946	311	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07 (no.)	1 422	1 094	359	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06 (no.)	1 223	1 064	262	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths									
2009-10 (no.)	9	97	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09 (no.)	18	77	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08 (no.)	32	89	106	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07 (no.)	39	152	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06 (no.)	27	92	60	..	..	..	..	..	..

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)										
2009-10	(%)	0.6	7.6	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	1.2	7.4	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(%)	2.3	9.4	34.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(%)	2.7	13.9	20.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06	(%)	2.2	8.6	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2009-10	(no.)	-	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(no.)	2	28	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(no.)	2	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06	(no.)	3	39	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	(%)	-	1.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(%)	0.1	1.0	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(%)	0.1	3.0	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(%)	0.1	2.2	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06	(%)	0.2	3.7	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (e), (g)										
Pending case load										
2009-10	(no.)	1 697	1 851	2 271	1 114	1 575	..	..	..	..
2008-09	(no.)	1 776	2 173	2 104	1 082	1 561	..	..	..	..
2007-08	(no.)	1 748	2 341	2 123	1 507	1 258	..	..	..	..
2006-07	(no.)	1 647	2 467	2 303	1 634	1 275	..	..	..	..
2005-06	(no.)	1 498	2 042	2 317	1 815	1 141	..	..	..	..

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									
2009-10 (no.)	95	488	357	66	372	..	..	..	..
2008-09 (no.)	119	684	417	62	334	..	..	..	..
2007-08 (no.)	145	641	417	176	326	..	..	..	..
2006-07 (no.)	156	581	426	310	357	..	..	..	..
2005-06 (no.)	186	354	509	405	319	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)									
2009-10 (%)	5.6	26.4	15.7	5.9	23.6	..	..	..	..
2008-09 (%)	6.7	31.5	19.8	5.7	21.4	..	..	..	..
2007-08 (%)	8.3	27.4	19.6	11.7	25.9	..	..	..	..
2006-07 (%)	9.5	23.6	18.5	19.0	28.0	..	..	..	..
2005-06 (%)	12.4	17.3	22.0	22.3	28.0	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths									
2009-10 (no.)	7	139	143	9	93	..	..	..	..
2008-09 (no.)	16	136	185	19	81	..	..	..	..
2007-08 (no.)	18	133	179	31	89	..	..	..	..
2006-07 (no.)	21	105	158	52	75	..	..	..	..
2005-06 (no.)	32	47	219	87	86	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)									
2009-10 (%)	0.4	7.5	6.3	0.8	5.9	..	..	..	..
2008-09 (%)	0.9	6.3	8.8	1.8	5.2	..	..	..	..
2007-08 (%)	1.0	5.7	8.4	2.1	7.1	..	..	..	..
2006-07 (%)	1.3	4.3	6.9	3.2	5.9	..	..	..	..
2005-06 (%)	2.1	2.3	9.5	4.8	7.5	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.17

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

units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Magistrates' courts only (excluding children's) (e), (f)									
Pending case load									
2009-10 (no.)	21 859	30 506	29 503	11 276	18 703	8 543	1 450	3 040	..
2008-09 (no.)	20 724	35 205	32 304	12 605	21 011	8 877	1 409	3 390	..
2007-08 (no.)	19 617	34 701	36 151	11 488	21 197	14 400	1 611	2 667	..
2006-07 (no.)	17 900	34 119	34 022	11 029	24 590	24 931	1 219	na	..
2005-06 (no.)	17 492	27 259	34 626	10 133	22 526	24 956	1 347	na	..
Cases >6 mths									
2009-10 (no.)	2 423	8 126	8 803	2 571	5 528	2 826	284	1 309	..
2008-09 (no.)	2 387	8 825	9 646	2 658	6 451	3 248	268	1 402	..
2007-08 (no.)	2 206	8 466	10 681	2 624	6 172	4 047	287	983	..
2006-07 (no.)	1 685	6 913	11 098	2 865	8 203	8 473	200	na	..
2005-06 (no.)	1 730	5 482	10 706	2 869	7 341	7 018	339	na	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)									
2009-10 (%)	11.1	26.6	29.8	22.8	29.6	33.1	19.6	43.1	..
2008-09 (%)	11.5	25.1	29.9	21.1	30.7	36.6	19.0	41.4	..
2007-08 (%)	11.2	24.4	29.5	22.8	29.1	28.1	17.8	36.9	..
2006-07 (%)	9.4	20.3	32.6	26.0	33.4	34.0	16.4	na	..
2005-06 (%)	9.9	20.1	30.9	28.3	32.6	28.1	25.2	na	..
Cases >12 mths									
2009-10 (no.)	492	2 555	4 161	890	2 219	1 253	104	919	..
2008-09 (no.)	534	2 833	4 606	906	2 483	1 815	85	805	..
2007-08 (no.)	409	2 500	5 825	989	2 623	1 726	102	899	..
2006-07 (no.)	265	1 890	5 748	1 028	3 738	1 964	87	na	..
2005-06 (no.)	364	1 477	5 377	1 094	3 384	1 202	139	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)									
2009-10 (%)	2.3	8.4	14.1	7.9	11.9	14.7	7.2	30.2	..
2008-09 (%)	2.6	8.0	14.3	7.2	11.8	20.4	6.0	23.7	..
2007-08 (%)	2.1	7.2	16.1	8.6	12.4	12.0	6.3	33.7	..
2006-07 (%)	1.5	5.5	16.9	9.3	15.2	7.9	7.1	na	..
2005-06 (%)	2.1	5.4	15.5	10.8	15.0	4.8	10.3	na	..
Children's courts (e), (i)									
Pending case load									
2009-10 (no.)	2 550	4 157	2 504	1 934	1 811	847	223	385	..
2008-09 (no.)	1 856	3 445	2 261	2 071	1 860	848	282	293	..
2007-08 (no.)	1 766	5 591	2 374	1 789	1 918	940	194	243	..
2006-07 (no.)	1 591	4 398	2 243	1 354	1 779	834	205	na	..
2005-06 (no.)	1 603	2 613	2 385	1 338	1 359	670	188	na	..
Cases >6 mths									
2009-10 (no.)	214	687	615	463	341	236	36	112	..
2008-09 (no.)	166	640	621	360	406	229	79	104	..
2007-08 (no.)	207	771	713	376	414	269	26	46	..
2006-07 (no.)	165	513	671	238	381	243	42	na	..
2005-06 (no.)	201	426	592	316	302	210	43	na	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)									
2009-10 (%)	8.4	16.5	24.6	23.9	18.8	27.9	16.1	29.1	..
2008-09 (%)	8.9	18.6	27.5	17.4	21.8	27.0	28.0	35.5	..
2007-08 (%)	11.7	13.8	30.0	21.0	21.6	28.6	13.4	18.9	..
2006-07 (%)	10.4	11.7	29.9	17.6	21.4	29.1	20.5	na	..
2005-06 (%)	12.5	16.3	24.8	23.6	22.2	31.3	22.9	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									
2009-10 (no.)	24	146	248	150	95	92	18	67	..
2008-09 (no.)	27	154	299	133	141	93	7	65	..
2007-08 (no.)	24	164	347	130	144	86	5	40	..
2006-07 (no.)	21	87	297	79	144	110	12	na	..
2005-06 (no.)	25	27	249	88	139	66	7	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)									
2009-10 (%)	0.9	3.5	9.9	7.8	5.2	10.9	8.1	17.4	..
2008-09 (%)	1.5	4.5	13.2	6.4	7.6	11.0	2.5	22.2	..
2007-08 (%)	1.4	2.9	14.6	7.3	7.5	9.1	2.6	16.5	..
2006-07 (%)	1.3	2.0	13.2	5.8	8.1	13.2	5.9	na	..
2005-06 (%)	1.6	1.0	10.4	6.6	10.2	9.9	3.7	na	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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)	Queensland Supreme and District Court data in respect to the age of pending non-appeal cases are calculated based on the date the Court Record was entered on the computerised Case Management System in the Supreme Court, not the committal order date in the Magistrates Courts.								
(g)	The criminal jurisdiction of the District Courts in SA and WA do not have appellate jurisdiction. All appeals from the magistrates (criminal) court go directly to the supreme (criminal) courts in these two states. WA District court pending criminal cases between 2005-06 and 2008-09 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These discrepancies have now been addressed to bring the data extraction process in line with other jurisdictions. Data for the reference periods prior to 2005-06 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.								
(h)	Queensland District Court data for criminal cases are now managed by a computerised case management system. There has been no extrapolation of data from 2007-08 onwards.								
(i)	NSW pending data for the Magistrates Court and Children's Court for 2008-09 are extrapolated from data for largest courts to derive a state total.								

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

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

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme/Federal Court — appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2009-10	no.	459	345	112	129	63	51	25	37	280
2008-09	no.	454	351	94	124	66	59	31	20	336
2007-08	no.	613	348	76	131	46	67	51	27	407
2006-07	no.	600	265	102	232	64	63	44	36	534
2005-06	no.	638	271	105	248	50	70	20	58	580
Cases >12 mths										
2009-10	no.	53	98	—	20	14	15	5	1	29
2008-09	no.	69	100	—	26	5	18	8	1	26
2007-08	no.	75	93	—	55	6	13	7	5	27
2006-07	no.	88	74	2	46	7	18	4	5	45
2005-06	no.	105	59	2	55	3	13	1	6	77
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	11.5	28.4	—	15.5	22.2	29.4	20.0	2.7	10.4
2008-09	%	15.2	28.5	—	21.0	7.6	30.5	25.8	5.0	7.7
2007-08	%	12.2	26.7	—	42.0	13.0	19.4	13.7	18.5	6.6
2006-07	%	14.7	27.9	2.0	19.8	10.9	28.6	9.1	13.9	8.4
2005-06	%	16.5	21.8	1.9	22.2	6.0	18.6	5.0	10.3	13.3
Cases >24 mths										
2009-10	no.	14	27	—	2	5	5	—	—	6
2008-09	no.	16	41	—	11	3	2	2	1	9
2007-08	no.	11	30	—	8	—	—	2	2	9
2006-07	no.	18	11	—	8	2	—	—	2	32
2005-06	no.	13	20	—	6	2	1	—	4	13

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	3.1	7.8	-	1.6	7.9	9.8	-	-	2.1
2008-09	%	3.5	11.7	-	8.9	4.5	3.4	6.5	5.0	2.7
2007-08	%	1.8	8.6	-	6.1	-	-	3.9	7.4	2.2
2006-07	%	3.0	4.2	-	3.4	3.1	-	-	5.6	6.0
2005-06	%	2.0	7.4	-	2.4	4.0	1.4	-	6.9	2.2
Supreme (excl probate) / Federal Court — non-appeal (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)										
Pending case load										
2009-10	no.	6 620	4 906	6 263	3 330	698	868	1 557	166	2 494
2008-09	no.	7 460	4 389	5 907	2 462	782	1 041	1 726	193	2 261
2007-08	no.	7 083	3 914	5 042	1 972	682	1 042	1 541	184	4 000
2006-07	no.	7 397	4 128	5 319	1 971	675	1 071	1 348	228	2 678
2005-06	no.	7 437	5 991	5 077	2 565	558	1 153	1 401	233	3 240
Cases >12 mths										
2009-10	no.	1 946	1 339	1 512	935	219	333	800	81	1 082
2008-09	no.	1 867	430	1 223	756	231	350	759	76	1 218
2007-08	no.	1 843	355	1 309	716	206	347	710	91	1 399
2006-07	no.	1 986	1 085	1 496	855	231	342	646	135	1 346
2005-06	no.	1 887	1 809	1 317	1 061	116	352	551	132	1 578
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	29.4	27.3	24.1	28.1	31.4	38.4	51.4	48.8	43.4
2008-09	%	25.0	9.8	20.7	30.7	29.5	33.6	44.0	39.4	53.9
2007-08	%	26.0	9.1	26.0	36.3	30.2	33.3	46.1	49.5	35.0
2006-07	%	26.8	26.3	28.1	43.4	34.2	31.9	47.9	59.2	50.3
2005-06	%	25.4	30.2	25.9	41.4	20.8	30.5	39.3	56.7	48.7

Table 7A.18

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

units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths									
2009-10	no.	456	336	422	94	102	368	32	774
2008-09	no.	185	341	393	108	113	364	29	829
2007-08	no.	151	368	399	102	99	360	55	824
2006-07	no.	213	445	480	116	116	265	81	929
2005-06	no.	836	404	552	38	144	274	92	1 130
Cases >24 mths (per cent)									
2009-10	%	9.3	5.4	12.7	13.5	11.8	23.6	19.3	31.0
2008-09	%	4.2	5.8	16.0	13.8	10.9	21.1	15.0	36.7
2007-08	%	3.9	7.3	20.2	15.0	9.5	23.4	29.9	20.6
2006-07	%	5.2	8.4	24.4	17.2	10.8	19.7	35.5	34.7
2005-06	%	10.9	8.0	21.5	6.8	12.5	19.6	39.5	34.9
District/county courts — appeal (d), (f), (h), (i)									
Pending case load									
2009-10	no.	59	69	87	9	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	62	70	60	18	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	57	110	62	9	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	81	93	94	6	..	..	..	..
2005-06	no.	89	78	112	14	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths									
2009-10	no.	6	17	14	—	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	11	7	8	—	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	4	32	11	—	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	17	20	42	—	..	..	..	..
2005-06	no.	10	15	24	—	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	4.8	10.2	24.6	16.1	-	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	1.0	17.7	10.0	13.3	-	..	..	..	..
2007-08	%	-	7.0	29.1	17.7	-	..	..	..	..
2006-07	%	-	21.0	21.5	44.7	-	..	..	..	..
2005-06	%	30.3	2.2	19.2	21.4	-	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2009-10	no.	-	-	2	3	-	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	-	3	1	-	-	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	-	1	4	5	-	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	-	-	-	7	-	..	..	..	..
2005-06	no.	1	-	5	7	-	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	-	-	2.9	3.4	-	..	..	..	..
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	-	..	..	..	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (d), (h), (i)										
Pending case load										
2009-10	no.	6 720	6 189	4 465	3 282	3 521	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	7 564	6 028	4 160	3 078	3 311	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	7 037	5 698	4 378	2 734	3 046	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	6 871	5 996	4 526	2 610	3 087	..	..	..	..
2005-06	no.	7 348	6 168	5 502	2 713	3 266	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2009-10	no.	1 159	1 556	877	834	1 577	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	1 555	1 487	859	629	1 383	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	2 043	1 604	980	669	1 314	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	1 803	2 133	1 197	751	1 332	..	..	..	..
2005-06	no.	2 010	2 492	1 555	1 041	882	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	17.2	25.1	19.6	25.4	44.8	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	20.6	24.7	20.6	20.4	41.8	..	..	..	..
2007-08	%	29.0	28.2	22.4	24.5	43.1	..	..	..	..
2006-07	%	26.2	35.6	26.4	28.8	43.1	..	..	..	..
2005-06	%	27.4	40.4	28.3	38.4	27.0	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2009-10	no.	294	505	168	293	699	..	..	..	..
2008-09	no.	344	452	185	258	702	..	..	..	..
2007-08	no.	554	526	213	299	642	..	..	..	..
2006-07	no.	627	1 031	328	429	626	..	..	..	..
2005-06	no.	752	1 467	485	462	388	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	4.4	8.2	3.8	8.9	19.9	..	..	..	..
2008-09	%	4.5	7.5	4.4	8.4	21.2	..	..	..	..
2007-08	%	7.9	9.2	4.9	10.9	21.1	..	..	..	..
2006-07	%	9.1	17.2	7.2	16.4	20.3	..	..	..	..
2005-06	%	10.2	23.8	8.8	17.0	11.9	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's courts) (d), (i)										
Pending case load										
2009-10	no.	na	18 835	28 275	22 378	13 237	5 781	720	2 201	..
2008-09	no.	na	19 040	35 109	27 266	14 331	6 001	1 034	2 390	..
2007-08	no.	na	15 963	34 598	24 381	13 830	5 763	2 169	2 087	..
2006-07	no.	na	14 496	35 597	24 718	15 326	6 042	1 772	2 464	..
2005-06	no.	na	13 911	37 898	29 037	16 129	6 343	2 332	2 682	..
Cases >6 mths										
2009-10	no.	na	5 273	14 072	8 666	5 673	2 414	294	873	..
2008-09	no.	na	4 748	14 976	9 379	6 530	2 425	460	1 023	..
2007-08	no.	na	3 776	14 609	8 501	5 861	2 278	807	855	..
2006-07	no.	na	3 387	15 551	7 595	6 267	2 527	772	954	..
2005-06	no.	na	3 258	17 111	9 707	6 816	2 586	968	1 240	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	na	28.0	49.8	38.7	42.9	41.8	40.8	39.7	..
2008-09	%	na	24.9	42.7	34.4	45.6	40.4	44.5	42.8	..
2007-08	%	na	23.7	42.2	34.9	42.4	39.5	37.2	41.0	..
2006-07	%	na	23.4	43.7	30.7	40.9	41.8	43.6	38.7	..
2005-06	%	na	23.4	45.2	33.4	42.3	40.8	41.5	46.2	..
Cases >12 mths										
2009-10	no.	na	2 634	2 185	1 339	1 234	627	113	168	..
2008-09	no.	na	2 413	2 169	1 200	1 798	570	144	244	..
2007-08	no.	na	1 831	2 295	1 292	1 390	607	162	303	..
2006-07	no.	na	1 516	2 503	1 245	1 458	603	211	390	..
2005-06	no.	na	1 526	2 530	2 541	2 021	643	259	417	..

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	na	14.0	7.7	6.0	9.3	10.8	15.7	7.6	..
2008-09	%	na	12.7	6.2	4.4	12.5	9.5	13.9	10.2	..
2007-08	%	na	11.5	6.6	5.3	10.1	10.5	7.5	14.5	..
2006-07	%	na	10.5	7.0	5.0	9.5	10.0	11.9	15.8	..
2005-06	%	na	11.0	6.7	8.8	12.5	10.1	11.1	15.5	..
Children's courts										
Pending case load										
2009-10	no.	na	1 515	662	522	104	203	56	23	..
2008-09	no.	na	1 263	797	502	76	249	67	28	..
2007-08	no.	na	1 450	866	681	108	140	47	17	..
2006-07	no.	na	1 496	600	604	86	118	35	19	..
2005-06	no.	na	1 399	617	445	108	123	118	23	..
Cases >6 mths										
2009-10	no.	na	436	206	180	17	80	9	-	..
2008-09	no.	na	351	217	172	8	121	18	7	..
2007-08	no.	na	374	194	362	5	88	17	-	..
2006-07	no.	na	419	129	253	6	40	16	9	..
2005-06	no.	na	358	134	172	12	46	39	5	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	na	28.8	31.1	34.5	16.3	39.4	16.1	-	..
2008-09	%	na	27.8	27.2	34.3	10.5	48.6	26.9	25.0	..
2007-08	%	na	25.8	22.4	53.2	4.6	62.9	36.2	-	..
2006-07	%	na	28.0	21.5	41.9	7.0	33.9	45.7	47.4	..
2005-06	%	na	25.6	21.7	38.7	11.1	37.4	33.1	21.7	..

Table 7A.18

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

units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths									
2009-10	na	198	51	81	4	33	3	-	..
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	-	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)									
2009-10	na	13.1	7.7	15.5	3.8	16.3	5.4	-	..
2008-09	na	13.2	5.8	16.9	1.3	21.3	3.0	-	..
2007-08	na	11.1	5.1	31.1	0.9	29.3	-	-	..
2006-07	na	13.7	4.7	23.5	2.3	19.5	17.1	5.3	..
2005-06	na	10.2	4.5	23.4	7.4	28.5	6.8	-	..
Family courts — appeal									
Pending case load									
2009-10	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	201
2008-09	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	230
2007-08	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	216
2006-07	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	223
2005-06	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	302
Cases >12 mths									
2009-10	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	48
2008-09	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	55
2007-08	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	53
2006-07	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	70
2005-06	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	115

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	..	..	..	27.3	..	..	..	..	23.9
2008-09	%	..	..	..	31.8	..	..	..	..	23.9
2007-08	%	..	..	..	40.9	..	..	..	..	24.5
2006-07	%	..	..	..	82.7	..	..	..	..	31.4
2005-06	%	..	..	..	48.2	..	..	..	..	38.1
Cases >24 mths										
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	15
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	25
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	40
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	32
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	49
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	..	..	..	18.2	..	..	..	..	7.5
2008-09	%	..	..	..	27.3	..	..	..	..	10.9
2007-08	%	..	..	..	22.7	..	..	..	..	18.5
2006-07	%	..	..	..	57.7	..	..	..	..	14.3
2005-06	%	..	..	..	33.9	..	..	..	..	16.2
Family courts — non-appeal (e), (k)										
Pending case load										
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	11 857	..	..	..	..	5 873
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	10 941	..	..	..	..	5 381
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	12 239	..	..	..	..	6 160
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	11 167	..	..	..	..	11 002
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	8 253	..	..	..	..	14 323

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	4 560	..	..	..	..	1 631
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	3 960	..	..	..	..	1 358
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	5 490	..	..	..	..	1 712
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	4 621	..	..	..	..	4 172
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	3 515	..	..	..	..	4 755
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	..	..	..	38.5	..	..	..	..	27.8
2008-09	%	..	..	..	36.2	..	..	..	..	25.2
2007-08	%	..	..	..	44.9	..	..	..	..	27.8
2006-07	%	..	..	..	41.4	..	..	..	..	37.9
2005-06	%	..	..	..	42.6	..	..	..	..	33.2
Cases >24 mths										
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	2 005	..	..	..	..	612
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	1 598	..	..	..	..	552
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	2 311	..	..	..	..	610
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	2 834	..	..	..	..	2 227
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	2 217	..	..	..	..	2 179
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	..	..	..	16.9	..	..	..	..	10.4
2008-09	%	..	..	..	14.6	..	..	..	..	10.3
2007-08	%	..	..	..	18.9	..	..	..	..	9.9
2006-07	%	..	..	..	25.4	..	..	..	..	20.2
2005-06	%	..	..	..	26.9	..	..	..	..	15.2

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Federal Magistrates Court (e), (k)										
Pending case load										
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 930
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 884
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 545
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 041
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 283
Cases >6 mths										
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 755
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 729
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 894
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 494
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 982
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.8
2008-09	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.7
2007-08	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.5
2006-07	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.3
2005-06	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.6
Cases >12 mths										
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 701
2008-09	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 393
2007-08	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 564
2006-07	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 477
2005-06	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 192

Table 7A.18

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
2008-09	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6
2007-08	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.2
2006-07	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.0
2005-06	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.6
Coroners' courts (d), (l), (m), (n), (o)										
Pending case load										
2009-10	no.	3 098	5 586	2 707	1 685	1 456	321	236	360	..
2008-09	no.	2 700	5 628	2 242	1 751	1 980	312	235	393	..
2007-08	no.	2 602	4 295	2 158	1 802	1 777	222	230	341	..
2006-07	no.	3 588	3 194	2 311	1 771	1 310	267	229	287	..
2005-06	no.	4 066	2 977	2 224	1 515	1 253	233	246	226	..
Cases >12 mths										
2009-10	no.	1 181	2 585	628	568	432	95	65	71	..
2008-09	no.	577	1 594	512	655	387	73	69	118	..
2007-08	no.	534	1 201	551	661	437	55	82	74	..
2006-07	no.	986	759	586	673	228	71	73	55	..
2005-06	no.	1 638	839	553	524	367	48	63	40	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2009-10	%	38.1	46.3	23.2	33.7	29.7	29.6	27.5	19.7	..
2008-09	%	21.4	28.3	22.8	37.4	19.5	23.4	29.4	30.0	..
2007-08	%	20.5	28.0	25.5	36.7	24.6	24.8	35.7	21.7	..
2006-07	%	27.5	23.8	25.4	38.0	17.4	26.6	31.9	19.2	..
2005-06	%	40.3	28.2	24.9	34.6	29.3	20.6	25.6	17.7	..

Table 7A.18

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

units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths									
2009-10	no.	403	1 027	205	300	161	28	38	..
2008-09	no.	290	340	226	285	188	43	44	..
2007-08	no.	260	455	207	290	87	44	25	..
2006-07	no.	505	na	223	316	103	35	21	..
2005-06	no.	na	na	216	218	163	33	14	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)									
2009-10	%	13.0	18.4	7.6	17.8	11.1	11.9	10.6	..
2008-09	%	10.7	6.0	10.1	16.3	9.5	18.3	11.2	..
2007-08	%	10.0	10.6	9.6	16.1	4.9	19.1	7.3	..
2006-07	%	14.1	na	9.6	17.8	7.9	15.3	7.3	..
2005-06	%	na	na	9.7	14.4	13.0	13.4	6.2	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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
(e)	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.								
(f)	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.								
(g)	Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex.								
(h)	NSW pending data in 2008-09 for the district court (civil jurisdiction) are extrapolated from Sydney data to derive a state total.								
(i)	Queensland District Court data for civil cases are now managed by a computerised case management system. There has been no extrapolation of data from 2007-08 onwards.								
(j)	Victoria's Magistrates' court data includes a proportion of pending caseload from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal and Victims of Crime Assistance Tribunal.								
(k)	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.								
(l)	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.								
(m)	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.								
(n)	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.								
(o)	Prior to 2009-10 WA Coroners Court lodgment data were compiled by a manual process of counting lodgments and only included the metropolitan area. In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System which now includes WA state-wide data. Therefore, data between financial years 2005-06 and 2008-09 have also been revised to reflect this change.								

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

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

Table 7A.19

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust cts
Criminal — attendances per finalisation (c)									
Supreme courts (d), (e), (f), (i)									
2009-10	na	1.7	2.8	2.8	4.0	6.2	6.7	6.9	..
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	..
District/county courts (e), (g)									
2009-10	na	7.8	3.8	4.0	6.1	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b), (e), (i)									
2009-10	na	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.1	..
2008-09	na	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.3	..
2007-08	na	3.0	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.0	3.4	3.4	..
2006-07	na	3.3	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.0	3.8	3.3	..
2005-06	na	3.4	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.3	..
Children's courts (b)									
2009-10	na	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.4	4.8	6.9	5.6	..
2008-09	na	5.4	2.6	3.3	3.4	4.9	5.3	4.9	..
2007-08	na	3.4	2.4	2.7	3.4	5.1	6.0	5.4	..
2006-07	na	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.5	5.1	6.0	5.3	..
2005-06	na	4.2	2.3	2.8	3.7	5.1	5.2	7.1	..

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 (g)									
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal Court (d), (e), (i)									
2009-10	na	1.0	1.5	2.3	4.0	na	4.8	5.6	3.8
2008-09	na	1.1	1.5	2.6	3.9	na	4.3	4.8	3.1
2007-08	na	1.2	1.4	3.1	4.9	na	5.2	5.2	3.1
2006-07	na	1.4	1.6	3.0	4.4	na	4.9	3.9	3.3
2005-06	na	1.5	1.5	3.5	3.0	na	4.5	3.7	3.0
District/county courts									
2009-10	na	2.3	0.8	2.2	4.9	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (i), (j), (k)									
2009-10	na	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.0	..
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	..
Children's courts (b), (l)									
2009-10	na	1.8	3.0	5.0	2.7	..	6.5	1.5	..
2008-09	na	1.9	2.7	5.1	2.6	..	6.1	1.7	..
2007-08	na	1.8	2.5	4.7	2.8	..	6.9	1.4	..
2006-07	na	1.8	2.4	4.6	2.5	..	7.9	1.5	..
2005-06	na	1.9	2.3	5.0	2.8	..	6.0	1.4	..

Table 7A.19

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust cts
Family courts (m)									
2009-10	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	2.8
2008-09	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	2.9
2007-08	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	3.1
2006-07	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	3.2
2005-06	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	3.5
Federal Magistrates Court (n)									
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9
Coroners' courts (o), (p)									
2009-10	na	0.9	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.9	1.0	..
2008-09	na	1.0	3.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	4.3	1.0	..
2007-08	na	1.0	2.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.8	1.0	..
2006-07	na	1.0	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.8	5.1	1.0	..
2005-06	na	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.8	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	Qld	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)	The extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 includes actual and estimated data, and may not be comparable to previous years.								
(f)	During 2009-10 the Supreme Court of Victoria implemented a new Case Management system and associated Courts Data Warehouse. This has required changes to work practices in registries and judges' chambers and introduced new systems and opportunities for data analysis. Data provided for 2009-10 may not be comparable to previous years.								
(g)	Attendance data for WA is based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred.								
(h)	Further information relating specifically to civil finalisation data, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.6.								
(i)	Queensland Supreme Court data for the count of attendances in the criminal and civil jurisdictions do not include appeal cases. Queensland Magistrates Court data for criminal finalisations include cases finalised due to a committal hearing. The number of civil cases lodged in and finalised by the Queensland Magistrates Court has decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. Prior to the introduction of QCAT, claims relating to minor civil disputes were lodged with the Magistrates Court for adjudication.								
(j)	Victoria's Magistrates' court civil data includes a proportion of hearings from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.								
(k)	For the civil jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates court, data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences and multiple attendances are counted for a single event.								
(l)	Queensland Children's Court finalisation data are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.								
(m)	Family Court of Australia data include all conference events that may have a binding order made. It also contains divorce hearings that may not require the attendance of parties, however these are included as they form part of the lodgment and finalisation data. Attendances for appeal matters have only been included since 2008-09.								
(n)	Excludes responses to applications.								
(o)	Since 2005-06 the coroners' courts attendance index has been derived from the number of attendances per finalised inquest only, this change has been applied retrospectively.								
(p)	For the ACT Coroner's court, data are based on all listings for a case. Prior to 2006-07 inquest hearing days only were counted. na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

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

Table 7A.20

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

Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Criminal (e)										
Number of FTE judicial officers										
Supreme courts (f), (g)										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	11.5	16.2	10.5	7.4	4.8	3.8	2.6	3.8	..	60.5
2008-09 (no. FTE)	13.8	14.3	10.7	8.9	7.4	3.9	3.1	3.9	..	65.9
2007-08 (no. FTE)	14.3	16.1	11.5	9.3	6.9	3.8	2.9	3.6	..	68.3
2006-07 (no. FTE)	12.1	13.4	9.9	7.9	5.8	3.9	2.7	3.6	..	59.3
2005-06 (no. FTE)	13.1	12.3	6.5	7.6	4.6	4.2	2.4	3.6	..	54.2
District/county courts (g), (h)										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	45.9	41.0	26.5	18.4	14.7	..	..	..	..	146.5
2008-09 (no. FTE)	45.9	40.6	26.8	17.7	12.1	..	..	..	..	143.1
2007-08 (no. FTE)	47.9	35.7	26.7	17.8	11.2	..	..	..	..	139.2
2006-07 (no. FTE)	47.2	35.0	25.1	17.2	11.1	..	..	..	..	135.6
2005-06 (no. FTE)	45.4	30.9	24.6	16.4	12.8	..	..	..	..	130.0
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (g)										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	107.0	69.4	59.6	40.5	26.7	9.5	4.8	7.7	..	325.1
2008-09 (no. FTE)	107.0	69.2	57.6	40.3	26.9	9.8	4.7	8.0	..	323.4
2007-08 (no. FTE)	104.8	68.0	51.3	39.1	27.2	9.5	3.2	7.2	..	310.4
2006-07 (no. FTE)	106.6	76.0	47.5	35.7	27.8	9.0	3.4	6.8	..	312.9
2005-06 (no. FTE)	104.9	67.0	51.1	33.2	26.7	9.0	3.8	7.2	..	302.8
Children's courts (i)										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	11.2	1.6	4.6	4.1	3.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	..	27.6
2008-09 (no. FTE)	10.3	2.0	4.1	4.0	3.1	0.8	1.1	0.7	..	26.1
2007-08 (no. FTE)	10.1	2.0	3.7	3.6	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	..	25.0
2006-07 (no. FTE)	7.4	2.0	3.8	4.1	3.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	..	23.3
2005-06 (no. FTE)	7.3	2.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	..	23.1

Table 7A.20

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

Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal courts										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	175.6	128.2	101.2	70.4	49.6	14.1	8.4	12.2	..	559.6
2008-09 (no. FTE)	177.1	126.1	99.2	70.8	49.5	14.5	8.8	12.5	..	558.5
2007-08 (no. FTE)	177.1	121.8	93.1	69.8	48.5	14.1	6.9	11.6	..	542.8
2006-07 (no. FTE)	173.4	126.4	86.4	64.9	48.0	13.6	7.0	11.5	..	531.0
2005-06 (no. FTE)	170.7	112.2	86.1	60.9	47.8	13.8	7.2	11.5	..	510.1
Civil										
Number of FTE judicial officers										
Supreme/Federal Court (f), (g)										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	49.9	28.8	12.9	22.0	9.0	3.1	2.7	4.4	52.0	184.7
2008-09 (no. FTE)	47.3	25.4	14.3	21.7	6.5	3.1	3.2	4.5	51.0	177.0
2007-08 (no. FTE)	49.1	27.9	14.2	21.7	7.1	3.0	3.4	4.3	55.0	185.8
2006-07 (no. FTE)	46.5	30.6	14.7	22.4	9.3	3.1	3.6	4.3	55.0	189.6
2005-06 (no. FTE)	49.4	28.7	13.9	21.5	10.4	3.3	3.3	4.3	53.0	187.7
District/county courts (g), (h)										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	19.8	17.7	5.8	10.3	6.7	..	..	..	..	60.3
2008-09 (no. FTE)	19.7	17.6	7.0	10.4	8.5	..	..	..	..	63.1
2007-08 (no. FTE)	19.1	16.1	6.2	10.7	9.1	..	..	..	..	61.2
2006-07 (no. FTE)	22.2	17.3	5.6	10.0	9.1	..	..	..	..	64.1
2005-06 (no. FTE)	24.7	21.1	5.5	9.3	7.6	..	..	..	..	68.3
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (g), (i), (k)										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	7.0	56.1	11.8	5.5	8.9	1.9	2.0	5.7	..	99.0
2008-09 (no. FTE)	6.0	56.1	12.1	6.0	9.0	2.0	1.7	5.7	..	98.5
2007-08 (no. FTE)	6.2	57.0	12.6	6.9	9.1	1.9	2.4	4.9	..	100.9
2006-07 (no. FTE)	6.4	59.0	13.9	7.3	9.3	1.8	2.6	5.0	..	105.2
2005-06 (no. FTE)	7.1	56.0	16.0	9.8	8.9	1.8	2.6	5.2	..	107.4

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)										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	8.9	6.4	3.0	1.5	0.9	..	0.3	0.3	..	21.2
2008-09 (no. FTE)	8.2	8.0	2.5	1.2	0.8	..	0.3	0.3	..	21.2
2007-08 (no. FTE)	7.4	8.0	2.2	1.5	0.8	..	0.1	0.1	..	20.2
2006-07 (no. FTE)	10.6	6.0	2.3	1.2	0.8	..	0.1	0.1	..	21.2
2005-06 (no. FTE)	10.7	6.0	2.6	0.7	1.0	..	0.1	0.4	..	21.5
Family courts (c)										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	14.6	..	..	..	..	35.4	50.0
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
Federal Magistrates Court (c), (l)										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.3	59.3
2008-09 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.0	61.0
2007-08 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.0	52.0
2006-07 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.0	52.0
2005-06 (no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.0	35.0
Coroners' courts (g), (m)										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	5.0	9.0	6.4	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.2	1.6	..	26.8
2008-09 (no. FTE)	5.0	8.8	6.2	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.2	1.7	..	26.7
2007-08 (no. FTE)	5.0	7.0	7.8	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.3	1.5	..	26.1
2006-07 (no. FTE)	5.0	7.0	6.2	2.0	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.5	..	25.1
2005-06 (no. FTE)	5.0	5.0	6.0	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.4	1.5	..	21.8

Table 7A.20

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

Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Total number FTE judicial officers for civil courts										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	90.6	118.0	39.9	55.9	27.5	5.6	5.1	11.9	146.7	501.3
2008-09 (no. FTE)	86.2	115.9	42.0	55.9	26.7	5.9	5.4	12.2	149.7	499.8
2007-08 (no. FTE)	86.8	116.0	42.9	57.5	28.2	5.3	6.3	10.8	148.0	501.8
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
Criminal and civil										
Number of FTE judicial officers										
Supreme/ Federal Court										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	61.4	45.0	23.3	29.4	13.8	6.9	5.2	8.2	52.0	245.1
2008-09 (no. FTE)	61.1	39.7	25.0	30.5	13.9	7.0	6.3	8.4	51.0	242.8
2007-08 (no. FTE)	63.4	44.0	25.7	31.1	14.0	6.8	6.3	7.9	55.0	254.1
2006-07 (no. FTE)	58.6	44.0	24.7	30.3	15.1	7.0	6.3	7.9	55.0	248.9
2005-06 (no. FTE)	62.5	41.0	20.4	29.1	14.9	7.5	5.6	7.9	53.0	241.9
District/county courts (h)										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	65.7	58.7	32.3	28.8	21.4	..	..	..	..	206.9
2008-09 (no. FTE)	65.6	58.2	33.8	28.1	20.6	..	..	..	..	206.2
2007-08 (no. FTE)	67.0	51.8	32.9	28.5	20.3	..	..	..	..	200.5
2006-07 (no. FTE)	69.4	52.3	30.7	27.2	20.2	..	..	..	..	199.7
2005-06 (no. FTE)	70.1	52.0	30.1	25.7	20.4	..	..	..	..	198.3
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (i)										
2009-10 (no. FTE)	114.0	125.5	71.4	46.0	35.6	11.4	6.7	13.4	..	424.0
2008-09 (no. FTE)	113.0	125.2	69.7	46.3	35.9	11.8	6.4	13.7	..	421.9
2007-08 (no. FTE)	111.0	125.0	63.8	46.0	36.3	11.4	5.6	12.1	..	411.2
2006-07 (no. FTE)	113.0	135.0	61.4	43.0	37.0	10.8	6.0	11.9	..	418.1
2005-06 (no. FTE)	112.0	123.0	67.0	43.0	35.6	10.8	6.4	12.4	..	410.2

Table 7A.20

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

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Children's courts (i)											
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	20.1	8.0	7.6	5.6	4.3	0.8	1.4	1.1	..	48.8
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	18.5	10.0	6.6	5.2	3.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	..	47.4
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	17.5	10.0	5.9	5.1	4.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	..	45.1
	2006-07 (no. FTE)	18.0	8.0	6.1	5.3	4.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	..	44.4
	2005-06 (no. FTE)	18.0	8.0	6.6	4.4	4.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	..	44.6
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal and civil courts											
	2009-10 (no. FTE)	266.2	246.2	141.1	126.4	77.1	19.7	13.5	24.2	146.7	1 060.9
	2008-09 (no. FTE)	263.2	242.0	141.2	126.6	76.2	20.4	14.2	24.7	149.7	1 058.3
	2007-08 (no. FTE)	263.9	237.8	136.0	127.3	76.7	19.4	13.1	22.4	148.0	1 044.6
	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
Criminal (e)											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people (l)											
Supreme courts											
	2009-10 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.7	..	0.3
	2008-09 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.8	..	0.3
	2007-08 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.7	..	0.3
	2006-07 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.7	..	0.3
	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
District/county courts (h)											
	2009-10 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.7
	2008-09 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.7
	2007-08 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.7
	2006-07 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
	2005-06 (no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	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	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2009-10	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	3.4	..	1.5
2008-09		1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	3.6	..	1.5
2007-08		1.5	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.9	3.3	..	1.5
2006-07		1.6	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	3.2	..	1.5
2005-06		1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.1	3.4	..	1.5
Children's courts											
2009-10		0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
2008-09		0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
2007-08		0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	..	0.1
2006-07		0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	..	0.1
2005-06		0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
Total for criminal courts											
2009-10	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4	5.4	..	2.5
2008-09		2.5	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	5.6	..	2.6
2007-08		2.6	2.3	2.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.0	5.3	..	2.6
2006-07		2.5	2.4	2.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.1	5.4	..	2.5
2005-06		2.5	2.2	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.2	5.5	..	2.5
Civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people (l)											
Supreme/Federal Court											
2009-10	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.8
2008-09		0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.8
2007-08		0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.9
2006-07		0.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.3	0.9
2005-06		0.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	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	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
District/county courts (h)											
2009-10		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.3
2008-09	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.3
2007-08		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.3
2006-07		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.3
2005-06		0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.3
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (j)											
2009-10		0.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.5	..	0.4
2008-09	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.6	..	0.5
2007-08		0.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.2	..	0.5
2006-07		0.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.4	..	0.5
2005-06		0.1	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.5	..	0.5
Children's courts (i)											
2009-10		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
2008-09	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
2007-08		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1
2006-07		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1
2005-06		0.2	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	0.2	..	0.1
Family courts (c)											
2009-10		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2008-09	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2007-08		..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3
2006-07		..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3
2005-06		..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3

Table 7A.20

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

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
Federal Magistrates Court (c), (l)											
		(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)									
2009-10		0.3	0.3
2008-09		0.3	0.3
2007-08		0.2	0.2
2006-07		0.2	0.2
2005-06		0.2	0.2
Coroner's court (m)											
2009-10		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	..	0.1
2008-09		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	..	0.1
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
Total for civil courts											
2009-10		1.3	2.1	0.9	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.4	5.2	0.7	2.3
2008-09		1.2	2.2	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	5.5	0.7	2.3
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
Criminal and civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people (l)											
Supreme/Federal Court											
2009-10		0.9	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	3.6	0.2	1.1
2008-09		0.9	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.8	0.2	1.1
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

Table 7A.20

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

Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
District/county courts (h)										
2009-10	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
2008-09	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.0
2007-08	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	0.9
2006-07	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.0
2005-06	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.0
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (j)										
2009-10	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	5.9	..	1.9
2008-09	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.8	6.2	..	1.9
2007-08	1.6	2.4	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.6	5.6	..	1.9
2006-07	1.6	2.6	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	5.6	..	2.0
2005-06	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.9	5.9	..	2.0
Children's courts										
2009-10	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	..	0.2
2008-09	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	..	0.2
2007-08	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.2
2006-07	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	..	0.2
2005-06	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	..	0.2
Total for criminal and civil courts										
2009-10	3.7	4.5	3.2	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.8	10.6	0.7	4.8
2008-09	3.7	4.5	3.2	5.7	4.7	4.1	4.1	11.1	0.7	4.9
2007-08	3.8	4.5	3.2	6.0	4.8	3.9	3.9	10.3	0.7	4.9
2006-07	3.9	4.8	3.1	5.8	5.0	3.8	4.2	10.5	0.7	5.0
2005-06	3.9	4.5	3.2	5.8	5.0	3.9	4.1	11.0	0.7	4.9

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.20

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

	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
(a)	Judicial officers are defined as: judges; magistrates; masters; coroners; judicial registrars; and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.										
(b)	no. FTE = number of full time equivalent judicial officers.										
(c)	For the Australian courts, the number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people is derived by dividing the number of FTE officers for each court by the Australian population. Population is estimated by taking the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.										
(d)	FTE totals in this column are the sum of all states and territories, and the Australian courts, as applicable. Totals for the number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people are derived by dividing the total number of judicial FTE in the financial year by the Australian population (per 100,000 people) for the relevant reference period.										
(e)	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 from 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. 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. The extraction and validation of data from the NSW Justicelink database is still in development. Data provided for 2009-10 include actual and estimated data and may not be comparable to previous years.										
(h)	Appeals are not heard in the criminal jurisdiction of the district courts in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the supreme courts in WA and SA.										
(i)	In Tasmania, all children's court judicial resources are included in the criminal jurisdiction. Child protection matters are lodged in the Criminal Registry as urgent.										
(j)	Victoria's Magistrate's court civil data include a proportion of judicial officers from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.										
(k)	In the WA Magistrates court prior to 2006-07, resources associated with criminal injury compensation applications were incorrectly included in civil data. Revised data for prior years are not available therefore comparisons with prior years should be made with caution.										
(l)	2008-09 figures were annualised for the Federal Magistrates Court from six months of data (January to June 2009). The Federal Magistrates Court payroll function was transferred to the Family Court of Australia in December 2008 and data prior to January 2009 are not available to the Family Court of Australia.										
(m)	In response to the bushfires and heat related deaths during 2009, additional fixed term judicial officers were appointed to the Coroners Court of Victoria.										

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

Table 7A.20

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

Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (c)	Total (d)
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Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

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

Table 7A.21

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

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Supreme courts										
Appeal										
2009-10	86.7	95.7	98.6	92.6	109.2	131.8	68.6	73.5	..	94.2
2008-09	111.4	96.3	107.6	95.8	94.3	66.7	108.5	100.0	..	101.1
2007-08	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
Non-appeal										
2009-10	119.2	107.5	92.8	99.6	101.1	94.5	85.9	95.2	..	95.1
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
All matters										
2009-10	93.1	98.7	93.9	95.4	107.1	95.7	81.6	93.6	..	94.7
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
District/county courts										
Appeal										
2009-10	100.2	87.3	122.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.8
2008-09	99.1	90.9	95.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.2
2007-08	101.4	94.9	93.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.7
2006-07	95.9	94.6	75.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.8
2005-06	94.1	82.3	108.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	91.5

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)
Non-appeal										
2009-10	101.9	100.9	96.6	109.2	101.0	..	..	..	..	100.7
2008-09	99.8	103.0	100.7	126.9	85.2	..	..	..	..	102.5
2007-08	99.6	96.5	103.5	111.6	104.9	..	..	..	..	103.0
2006-07	89.1	82.9	97.2	113.0	93.0	..	..	..	..	95.0
2005-06	98.3	87.5	99.3	110.5	88.5	..	..	..	..	97.9
All matters										
2009-10	100.7	93.3	98.2	109.2	101.0	..	..	..	..	99.5
2008-09	99.3	96.8	100.3	126.9	85.2	..	..	..	..	100.4
2007-08	100.8	95.7	103.0	111.6	104.9	..	..	..	..	101.7
2006-07	93.7	88.2	96.0	113.0	93.0	..	..	..	..	94.9
2005-06	95.5	85.0	99.7	110.5	88.5	..	..	..	..	95.6
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	97.4	109.8	101.6	104.0	111.5	95.6	102.7	97.0	..	103.1
2008-09	100.2	106.4	100.5	103.1	102.2	125.1	100.3	97.2	..	102.9
2007-08	97.3	101.0	98.2	109.8	110.0	103.1	95.6	98.6	..	101.5
2006-07	99.7	94.0	99.5	109.4	104.2	83.7	106.0	92.8	..	98.7
2005-06	101.0	96.5	96.0	108.0	99.3	71.9	113.7	93.7	..	97.0
Children's courts										
2009-10	92.0	104.4	100.2	103.3	104.3	89.8	105.6	91.0	..	100.0
2008-09	101.5	105.8	103.5	100.4	101.2	90.8	87.2	97.5	..	101.9
2007-08	98.1	109.3	100.1	110.1	101.8	82.7	98.5	96.5	..	103.5
2006-07	98.1	91.1	101.5	109.3	96.8	77.4	96.1	92.1	..	97.5
2005-06	99.4	83.8	99.7	99.8	102.5	79.7	94.6	97.0	..	95.8

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)										
2009-10	97.0	109.1	101.5	103.9	110.7	95.1	103.0	96.5	..	102.8
2008-09	100.3	106.3	100.6	102.9	102.1	122.0	98.8	97.2	..	102.8
2007-08	97.4	101.8	98.3	109.9	109.2	102.4	95.9	98.4	..	101.7
2006-07	99.6	93.7	99.6	109.4	103.5	83.5	105.1	92.8	..	98.6
2005-06	100.9	95.5	96.2	107.2	99.5	72.1	112.0	94.0	..	96.9
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2009-10	97.2	108.6	101.4	104.0	110.4	95.1	101.7	96.4	..	102.7
2008-09	100.2	106.1	100.6	103.3	101.6	121.3	98.0	97.0	..	102.7
2007-08	97.6	101.6	98.5	109.9	109.1	102.2	94.3	98.1	..	101.6
2006-07	99.3	93.5	99.5	109.5	103.3	83.7	104.4	93.0	..	98.5
2005-06	100.6	95.2	96.3	107.2	99.4	72.3	110.9	94.5	..	96.9
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2009-10	..	81.3	91.1	91.9	132.6	..	..	..	..	89.5
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

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	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
Appeal										
2009-10	95.8	80.4	93.2	96.6	108.1	105.6	116.7	86.4	109.8	97.6
2008-09	124.2	90.9	93.3	109.5	93.7	116.3	142.5	127.4	106.5	108.5
2007-08	99.0	84.2	112.7	136.0	120.5	96.6	87.7	94.6	108.8	104.0
2006-07	108.2	110.2	100.4	107.6	93.0	106.7	66.2	124.5	100.7	103.8
2005-06	112.5	112.8	94.3	97.4	157.7	119.8	113.6	84.8	100.8	105.8
Non-appeal										
2009-10	123.7	115.3	94.9	97.1	106.7	119.7	115.9	119.3	93.5	109.7
2008-09	103.8	118.5	87.5	85.9	98.1	97.3	91.5	96.7	106.8	101.3
2007-08	105.8	122.3	99.7	105.3	100.2	103.1	86.0	124.4	106.6	107.2
2006-07	106.7	116.3	97.1	133.7	93.3	108.0	122.3	99.5	107.5	108.5
2005-06	102.8	83.4	98.2	98.2	121.4	107.6	90.0	117.0	107.2	99.2
All matters										
2009-10	121.7	113.3	94.9	97.1	106.8	118.3	115.9	107.6	96.6	108.8
2008-09	104.9	116.9	87.7	87.0	97.7	98.7	93.2	106.2	106.8	101.8
2007-08	105.4	119.9	100.3	107.3	102.1	102.4	86.1	112.5	107.3	106.9
2006-07	106.8	115.9	97.2	130.3	93.3	107.9	117.8	108.5	105.4	108.0
2005-06	103.5	84.8	98.0	98.1	124.5	108.8	91.2	100.9	105.8	99.9
District/county courts										
Appeal										
2009-10	117.1	96.9	99.0	80.0	128.1	..	..	..	..	102.3
2008-09	64.6	94.5	132.7	101.2	75.0	..	..	..	..	91.5
2007-08	106.2	95.8	78.4	141.0	108.6	..	..	..	..	103.9
2006-07	98.6	103.9	85.7	146.2	123.4	..	..	..	..	108.5
2005-06	118.0	84.1	128.0	120.6	138.6	..	..	..	..	110.1

Table 7A.22

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Non-appeal										
2009-10	100.2	91.2	94.2	113.8	93.2	..	..	..	..	98.3
2008-09	94.1	91.0	104.4	107.3	94.2	..	..	..	..	97.2
2007-08	99.0	99.1	97.2	115.0	111.2	..	..	..	..	102.1
2006-07	110.4	98.1	123.4	125.9	112.0	..	..	..	..	112.6
2005-06	110.3	122.9	119.2	138.1	106.2	..	..	..	..	117.8
All matters										
2009-10	100.6	91.3	94.3	112.8	93.6	..	..	..	..	98.4
2008-09	93.5	91.1	105.0	107.2	94.0	..	..	..	..	97.1
2007-08	99.1	99.0	96.9	115.6	111.1	..	..	..	..	102.1
2006-07	110.3	98.2	122.7	126.4	112.2	..	..	..	..	112.5
2005-06	110.4	121.5	119.4	137.6	106.8	..	..	..	..	117.6
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	88.8	100.9	112.7	103.6	107.4	103.4	109.4	93.1	..	98.7
2008-09	91.2	100.1	99.7	88.2	99.5	99.1	124.6	87.8	..	95.8
2007-08	93.5	99.8	102.7	98.0	109.1	105.9	92.3	100.7	..	98.4
2006-07	94.6	102.1	106.9	108.3	98.2	105.1	112.0	93.9	..	100.6
2005-06	93.2	101.4	99.2	97.7	98.1	103.1	106.2	96.8	..	97.7
Children's courts										
2009-10	84.7	85.1	103.9	89.7	96.7	97.0	99.4	97.4	..	89.6
2008-09	86.1	91.2	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	87.3	100.4	84.6	101.8	100.3	139.8	112.8	..	93.5
2005-06	97.9	82.0	98.8	108.4	99.2	91.6	94.3	148.4	..	94.6

Table 7A.22

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	88.6	100.5	112.3	103.2	106.9	103.2	109.0	93.4	..	98.3
2008-09	91.0	99.8	99.8	88.3	99.7	97.8	123.4	88.1	..	95.7
2007-08	93.2	99.5	102.2	98.0	108.7	105.6	92.2	100.6	..	98.1
2006-07	94.6	101.8	106.6	107.6	98.3	104.9	112.5	94.3	..	100.4
2005-06	93.4	100.9	99.2	97.8	98.1	102.7	105.7	97.6	..	97.6
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2009-10	90.8	100.6	109.5	103.6	105.6	104.4	110.4	93.9	96.6	99.0
2008-09	92.0	100.2	99.2	89.4	99.1	97.9	117.1	88.9	106.8	96.1
2007-08	94.2	100.2	101.8	99.5	108.7	105.3	91.2	101.1	107.3	98.8
2006-07	95.9	102.1	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
Family courts										
Appeal										
2009-10	..	..	..	79.3	..	..	..	..	109.5	107.0
2008-09	..	..	..	108.3	..	..	..	..	95.0	95.8
2007-08	..	..	..	133.3	..	..	..	..	91.1	93.5
2006-07	..	..	..	88.2	..	..	..	..	115.5	114.2
2005-06	..	..	..	61.1	..	..	..	..	78.9	76.7
Non-appeal										
2009-10	..	..	..	84.2	..	..	..	..	100.2	93.2
2008-09	..	..	..	91.0	..	..	..	..	106.2	99.7
2007-08	..	..	..	91.5	..	..	..	..	117.2	106.7
2006-07	..	..	..	71.8	..	..	..	..	113.1	98.5
2005-06	..	..	..	86.5	..	..	..	..	107.2	100.8

Table 7A.22

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
All matters										
2009-10	..	..	..	84.2	..	..	..	..	100.3	93.3
2008-09	..	..	..	91.1	..	..	..	..	106.0	99.6
2007-08	..	..	..	91.6	..	..	..	..	116.7	106.6
2006-07	..	..	..	71.8	..	..	..	..	113.1	98.7
2005-06	..	..	..	86.4	..	..	..	..	106.9	100.6
Federal Magistrates Court										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.2	97.2
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.2	98.2
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.7	94.7
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.4	99.4
Coroners' courts										
2009-10	97.0	104.9	88.0	103.5	107.7	97.2	100.3	147.8	..	99.6
2008-09	98.5	61.0	97.7	102.9	100.0	89.6	99.4	78.3	..	87.8
2007-08	97.3	78.7	104.0	98.3	93.5	103.2	102.6	96.5	..	93.9
2006-07	91.4	95.5	97.8	84.3	101.1	94.7	98.3	87.3	..	94.4
2005-06	82.3	93.6	89.8	85.9	108.2	105.2	96.0	105.4	..	91.1

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

Table 7A.22

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
(a)	<p>The clearance indicator is derived by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period, by the number of lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. The clearance rate should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data (tables 7A.2 and 7A.6), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.18). Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance rate can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices. The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier, • a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased, • a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased. <p>(b) Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.6 and lodgment data presented in table 7A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6 and 7A.2.</p> <p>(c) 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, 2009–10 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2009-10	27 663	27 007	8 377	19 081	19 586	9 921	12 292	17 671	..	15 899
2008-09	26 333	28 850	6 421	20 453	25 720	7 761	13 207	18 643	..	15 317
2007-08	28 094	27 107	6 213	21 155	23 198	10 164	12 309	24 330	..	15 752
2006-07	24 161	29 251	6 367	22 574	18 500	10 055	13 583	19 891	..	15 731
2005-06	25 566	26 667	5 504	27 388	14 085	11 695	13 728	20 085	..	15 664
District/county courts										
2009-10	5 825	14 183	5 699	10 130	9 465	..	..	..	..	7 902
2008-09	5 856	15 036	4 970	9 054	8 823	..	..	..	..	7 652
2007-08	6 147	13 659	4 176	9 418	7 872	..	..	..	..	7 333
2006-07	6 511	12 803	4 310	8 717	8 550	..	..	..	..	7 393
2005-06	6 446	11 403	4 134	8 982	10 590	..	..	..	..	7 141
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	521	375	338	551	431	354	1 207	725	..	440
2008-09	501	368	334	489	354	288	1 272	697	..	416
2007-08	535	393	330	494	367	137	856	748	..	412
2006-07	581	416	339	537	392	161	746	770	..	441
2005-06	572	413	336	579	384	177	557	705	..	443
Children's courts										
2009-10	917	77	622	446	477	292	1 895	743	..	470
2008-09	797	131	637	436	440	295	2 021	723	..	509
2007-08	875	91	639	360	412	376	1 824	1 050	..	464
2006-07	1 023	76	640	365	448	488	1 704	1 317	..	489
2005-06	873	148	679	433	483	400	1 702	584	..	551

Table 7A.23

Table 7A.23 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2009–10 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	551	339	354	541	436	348	1 276	727	..	443
2008-09	524	350	350	485	362	289	1 345	699	..	423
2007-08	557	362	347	481	371	143	951	770	..	415
2006-07	606	376	357	520	397	169	830	815	..	444
2005-06	589	394	356	566	393	183	642	696	..	450
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2009-10	905	753	565	823	811	618	1 820	1 244	..	768
2008-09	871	781	545	759	667	481	1 974	1 186	..	737
2007-08	924	798	534	759	614	237	1 465	1 401	..	716
2006-07	970	867	544	803	630	279	1 343	1 481	..	755
2005-06	948	849	539	904	641	320	1 081	1 372	..	763
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2009-10	..	- 78	- 17	- 42	- 13	..	..	..	..	- 49
2008-09	..	- 83	- 18	- 44	- 18	..	..	..	..	- 54
2007-08	..	- 83	- 27	- 41	- 46	..	..	..	..	- 60
2006-07	..	- 85	- 33	- 53	- 67	..	..	..	..	- 64
2005-06	..	- 40	- 38	- 50	- 78	..	..	..	..	- 45
Total electronic infringement and enforcement systems and magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	..	- 8	86	149	77	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	..	- 8	92	132	93	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	..	- 13	86	135	92	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	..	- 3	85	174	95	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06	..	38	84	143	101	..	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.23

Table 7A.23 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2009–10 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2009-10	28 931	27 854	8 592	19 081	20 275	10 099	12 292	18 173	..	16 315
2008-09	27 522	29 751	6 584	20 453	26 734	7 906	13 207	19 103	..	15 722
2007-08	29 017	27 976	6 409	21 155	24 078	10 355	12 309	24 856	..	16 139
2006-07	24 965	29 961	6 552	22 574	19 276	10 242	13 583	20 330	..	16 099
2005-06	26 356	26 948	5 662	27 388	14 671	11 893	13 728	20 546	..	15 964
District/county courts										
2009-10	6 029	14 417	5 840	10 130	9 796	..	..	..	..	8 086
2008-09	6 070	15 291	5 097	9 054	9 146	..	..	..	..	7 835
2007-08	6 297	13 880	4 278	9 418	8 161	..	..	..	..	7 476
2006-07	6 693	13 014	4 427	8 717	8 896	..	..	..	..	7 554
2005-06	6 631	11 603	4 245	8 982	11 039	..	..	..	..	7 302
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	545	386	349	551	449	362	1 207	747	..	453
2008-09	526	378	344	489	369	294	1 272	718	..	429
2007-08	556	404	339	494	381	140	856	770	..	423
2006-07	602	428	349	537	407	164	746	794	..	453
2005-06	592	426	346	579	400	181	557	728	..	456
Children's courts										
2009-10	955	79	640	446	495	300	1 895	765	..	484
2008-09	829	135	654	436	457	302	2 021	745	..	524
2007-08	906	94	661	360	428	385	1 824	1 082	..	477
2006-07	1 058	78	657	365	469	500	1 704	1 359	..	502
2005-06	906	153	697	433	503	410	1 702	603	..	567

Table 7A.23

Table 7A.23 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2009–10 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	576	349	365	541	454	357	1 276	748	..	456
2008-09	549	360	360	485	378	295	1 345	720	..	436
2007-08	578	373	357	481	385	146	951	793	..	427
2006-07	628	387	367	520	413	172	830	840	..	456
2005-06	610	407	366	566	409	187	642	718	..	463
All criminal courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems)										
2009-10	943	771	581	823	842	631	1 820	1 280	..	789
2008-09	909	800	560	759	694	491	1 974	1 220	..	757
2007-08	954	817	549	759	637	241	1 465	1 438	..	734
2007-08	1 002	887	560	803	655	285	1 343	1 521	..	774
2005-06	980	869	554	904	668	326	1 081	1 410	..	782
Electronic infringement and enforcement systems										
2009-10	..	- 78	- 17	- 42	- 12	..	..	..	..	- 49
2008-09	..	- 82	- 18	- 44	- 17	..	..	..	..	- 54
2007-08	..	- 83	- 26	- 41	- 45	..	..	..	..	- 59
2006-07	..	- 85	- 33	- 53	- 66	..	..	..	..	- 64
2005-06	..	- 40	- 38	- 50	- 76	..	..	..	..	- 44
Total electronic infringement and enforcement systems and magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	..	- 6	90	149	81	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	..	- 6	96	132	98	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08	..	- 12	90	135	97	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07	..	- 1	89	174	101	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06	..	40	88	143	108	..	..	..	..	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.23

Table 7A.23 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2009–10 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 2010, 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, 2009–10 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2009-10	3 336	3 349	1 538	6 213	6 399	3 179	2 121	18 806	23 001	5 181
2008-09	2 444	2 468	1 880	7 036	4 114	3 010	3 101	13 724	19 935	4 631
2007-08	2 603	2 666	2 294	10 164	4 984	2 763	3 095	16 875	18 878	5 297
2006-07	2 829	2 473	2 578	7 160	6 637	2 434	3 105	16 880	17 087	5 187
2005-06	3 149	3 733	2 396	8 612	6 414	2 359	2 877	15 590	12 764	5 347
District/county courts										
2009-10	2 044	3 231	1 087	3 194	2 032	..	..	..	..	2 318
2008-09	1 794	3 144	1 311	3 991	2 399	..	..	..	..	2 399
2007-08	2 015	3 434	1 339	4 198	2 254	..	..	..	..	2 543
2006-07	2 023	3 892	1 037	3 595	2 360	..	..	..	..	2 405
2005-06	2 166	3 702	843	3 205	2 107	..	..	..	..	2 313
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	191	156	246	127	264	87	1 306	696	..	197
2008-09	157	140	205	160	246	94	820	730	..	176
2007-08	179	130	212	213	216	86	967	687	..	184
2006-07	202	99	202	203	274	83	672	681	..	179
2005-06	187	87	189	229	235	68	460	852	..	169
Children's courts (c)										
2009-10	1 269	1 646	1 300	655	766	85	3 874	783	..	1 268
2008-09	1 218	1 622	1 031	576	811	60	4 450	916	..	1 198
2007-08	1 178	1 339	1 184	508	765	57	6 680	599	..	1 139
2006-07	1 155	1 225	1 279	444	600	42	2 540	895	..	1 097
2005-06	1 053	1 521	1 240	571	644	–	1 310	988	..	1 129

Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2009–10 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	240	195	296	141	285	87	1 415	701	..	237
2008-09	202	178	244	173	269	92	906	738	..	212
2007-08	220	161	254	222	236	85	1 065	684	..	217
2006-07	236	124	243	209	287	82	718	686	..	207
2005-06	216	116	231	235	249	66	494	855	..	196
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2009-10	534	427	440	668	684	378	1 567	1 406	23 001	658
2008-09	435	364	410	812	625	367	1 269	1 458	19 935	602
2007-08	461	356	430	927	594	333	1 373	1 510	18 878	636
2006-07	485	308	415	767	699	311	1 085	1 490	17 087	607
2005-06	476	327	386	836	651	301	797	1 623	12 764	592
Family courts										
2009-10	..	..	..	1 700	..	..	..	..	5 210	3 826
2008-09	..	..	..	1 506	..	..	..	..	5 588	3 996
2007-08	..	..	..	1 328	..	..	..	..	5 039	3 749
2006-07	..	..	..	1 926	..	..	..	..	4 213	3 630
2005-06	..	..	..	1 384	..	..	..	..	3 664	3 063
Federal Magistrates Court										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	824	824
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	735	735
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	748	748
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	636	636
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	518

Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2009–10 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Coroners' courts (d)										
2009-10	794	1 976	2 557	1 775	1 334	1 034	493	2 737	..	1 554
2008-09	767	2 195	2 916	2 813	1 200	1 607	541	4 084	..	1 706
2007-08	717	2 003	3 008	3 153	1 268	1 791	574	2 770	..	1 725
2006-07	926	1 518	3 207	3 411	1 448	702	636	3 336	..	1 672
2005-06	1 043	1 220	3 215	3 602	1 235	487	567	3 159	..	1 618
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2009-10	3 564	3 484	1 608	6 213	6 712	3 237	2 121	19 334	23 001	5 316
2008-09	2 634	2 583	1 954	7 036	4 353	3 068	3 101	14 096	19 935	4 749
2007-08	2 756	2 791	2 382	10 164	5 258	2 818	3 095	17 265	18 878	5 407
2006-07	2 989	2 575	2 678	7 160	7 009	2 485	3 105	17 280	17 087	5 295
2005-06	3 303	3 803	2 491	8 612	6 771	2 405	2 877	15 976	12 764	5 445
District/county courts										
2009-10	2 168	3 310	1 138	3 194	2 144	..	..	..	..	2 395
2008-09	1 918	3 224	1 360	3 991	2 524	..	..	..	..	2 479
2007-08	2 100	3 513	1 395	4 198	2 371	..	..	..	..	2 612
2006-07	2 123	3 982	1 080	3 595	2 493	..	..	..	..	2 479
2005-06	2 283	3 795	880	3 205	2 215	..	..	..	..	2 388
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	204	165	256	127	278	91	1 306	718	..	206
2008-09	170	148	213	160	260	97	820	754	..	185
2007-08	190	137	221	213	229	89	967	709	..	192
2006-07	212	106	211	203	289	86	672	705	..	187
2005-06	198	94	198	229	249	71	460	881	..	177

Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2009–10 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Children's courts (c)										
2009-10	1 317	1 695	1 338	655	793	85	3 874	806	..	1 307
2008-09	1 260	1 669	1 059	576	840	60	4 450	946	..	1 233
2007-08	1 214	1 377	1 220	508	793	57	6 680	617	..	1 171
2006-07	1 190	1 264	1 313	444	627	42	2 540	924	..	1 129
2005-06	1 087	1 570	1 273	571	669	–	1 310	1 019	..	1 163
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	254	204	307	141	300	91	1 415	723	..	247
2008-09	216	186	253	173	283	96	906	762	..	222
2007-08	231	170	264	222	250	88	1 065	707	..	226
2006-07	248	132	253	209	303	85	718	710	..	216
2005-06	228	123	240	235	264	69	494	884	..	206
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2009-10	568	444	458	668	719	386	1 567	1 448	23 001	680
2008-09	466	379	426	812	659	376	1 269	1 501	19 935	623
2007-08	485	371	447	927	626	341	1 373	1 551	18 878	654
2006-07	510	322	432	767	738	318	1 085	1 532	17 087	625
2005-06	500	339	402	836	688	308	797	1 671	12 764	610
Family courts										
2009-10	..	..	..	1 700	..	..	..	..	5 210	3 826
2008-09	..	..	..	1 506	..	..	..	..	5 588	3 996
2007-08	..	..	..	1 328	..	..	..	..	5 039	3 749
2006-07	..	..	..	1 926	..	..	..	..	4 213	3 630
2005-06	..	..	..	1 384	..	..	..	..	3 664	3 063

Table 7A.24

Table 7A.24 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2009–10 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Federal Magistrates Court										
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	824	824
2008-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	735	735
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	748	748
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	636	636
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	518
Coroners' courts (d)										
2009-10	832	2 044	2 619	1 775	1 384	1 047	493	2 804	..	1 598
2008-09	800	2 263	2 987	2 813	1 246	1 624	541	4 206	..	1 750
2007-08	748	2 065	3 099	3 153	1 317	1 804	574	2 872	..	1 771
2006-07	960	1 556	3 288	3 411	1 508	717	636	3 460	..	1 712
2005-06	1 080	1 257	3 298	3 602	1 285	501	567	3 268	..	1 659

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 2010, 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, 2009–10 dollars (\$) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2009-10	4 163	5 287	2 813	8 140	9 171	5 725	4 628	18 112	23 001	6 432
2008-09	3 333	4 620	2 913	9 274	7 999	5 030	5 518	16 417	19 935	5 937
2007-08	3 523	4 543	3 287	12 367	8 514	5 339	5 375	20 804	18 878	6 547
2006-07	3 665	4 646	3 484	9 188	9 313	4 970	5 127	18 619	17 087	6 381
2005-06	4 104	5 958	3 102	11 295	8 147	5 147	4 986	18 092	12 764	6 523
District/county courts										
2009-10	4 254	8 222	3 667	5 618	5 300	..	..	..	..	5 166
2008-09	4 087	8 301	3 364	6 061	4 923	..	..	..	..	5 047
2007-08	4 308	8 068	3 038	6 370	4 279	..	..	..	..	4 988
2006-07	4 401	8 091	2 746	5 750	4 324	..	..	..	..	4 823
2005-06	4 449	6 908	2 500	5 471	4 563	..	..	..	..	4 557
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	366	269	314	410	378	267	1 245	715	..	344
2008-09	337	255	296	396	323	237	1 049	706	..	321
2007-08	360	253	294	413	324	130	908	728	..	320
2006-07	388	230	294	424	357	147	708	739	..	327
2005-06	374	219	287	455	337	155	508	758	..	320
Children's courts										
2009-10	1 033	323	778	470	522	256	2 282	753	..	637
2008-09	934	495	745	452	490	261	2 452	755	..	672
2007-08	989	358	775	377	458	318	2 429	991	..	620
2006-07	1 074	304	791	373	471	402	1 884	1 260	..	628
2005-06	941	539	822	445	507	320	1 568	636	..	699

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Table 7A.25

Table 7A.25 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2009–10 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	408	273	339	414	390	266	1 327	718	..	364
2008-09	373	267	319	400	337	239	1 137	710	..	342
2007-08	392	260	319	411	334	135	1 002	743	..	338
2006-07	420	235	320	420	366	154	775	772	..	344
2005-06	399	232	314	455	349	160	568	750	..	339
All courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems, the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2009-10	729	598	530	771	770	538	1 716	1 298	23 001	724
2008-09	660	575	503	775	655	450	1 618	1 265	19 935	682
2007-08	691	568	501	808	608	252	1 421	1 436	18 878	683
2006-07	718	549	500	790	651	285	1 208	1 484	17 087	690
2005-06	702	542	485	880	644	316	932	1 459	12 764	685
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2009-10	4 426	5 480	2 910	8 140	9 562	5 828	4 628	18 624	23 001	6 600
2008-09	3 561	4 800	3 007	9 274	8 376	5 124	5 518	16 837	19 935	6 090
2007-08	3 705	4 725	3 403	12 367	8 906	5 442	5 375	21 266	18 878	6 689
2006-07	3 850	4 797	3 604	9 188	9 776	5 066	5 127	19 042	17 087	6 519
2005-06	4 286	6 049	3 212	11 295	8 555	5 238	4 986	18 520	12 764	6 644
District/county courts										
2009-10	4 425	8 372	3 768	5 618	5 508	..	..	..	..	5 298
2008-09	4 262	8 456	3 457	6 061	5 125	..	..	..	..	5 178
2007-08	4 429	8 212	3 121	6 370	4 458	..	..	..	..	5 095
2006-07	4 545	8 238	2 828	5 750	4 524	..	..	..	..	4 939
2005-06	4 602	7 046	2 574	5 471	4 770	..	..	..	..	4 672

Table 7A.25

Table 7A.25 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2009–10 dollars (\$) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (b)
Magistrates' courts										
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2009-10	428	282	350	414	407	273	1 327	740	..	376
2008-09	393	276	329	400	352	244	1 137	732	..	353
2007-08	409	269	329	411	348	138	1 002	766	..	348
2006-07	437	244	330	420	382	157	775	796	..	355
2005-06	416	242	324	455	365	164	568	775	..	350
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2009-10	385	278	324	410	395	274	1 245	737	..	355
2008-09	356	264	306	396	338	243	1 049	728	..	332
2007-08	375	263	304	413	337	133	908	750	..	330
2006-07	404	239	303	424	372	150	708	763	..	337
2005-06	390	228	296	455	353	159	508	783	..	331
Children's courts										
2009-10	1 074	333	801	470	541	262	2 282	775	..	656
2008-09	970	509	765	452	508	268	2 452	778	..	692
2007-08	1 022	368	800	377	475	326	2 429	1 021	..	637
2006-07	1 110	313	812	373	493	411	1 884	1 299	..	645
2005-06	975	557	844	445	528	329	1 568	656	..	719
All courts (excl. electronic infringement and enforcement systems, the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2009-10	765	615	546	771	802	550	1 716	1 336	23 001	745
2008-09	694	591	519	775	683	460	1 618	1 301	19 935	702
2007-08	719	584	517	808	634	257	1 421	1 474	18 878	701
2006-07	747	566	516	790	681	291	1 208	1 525	17 087	708
2005-06	730	557	501	880	674	322	932	1 500	12 764	703

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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Table 7A.25

Table 7A.25 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2009–10 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 (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 2010, 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	na	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	na	Deprival	Fair value	Deprival	Fair value	na	5yrs	Fair value
Land, buildings	3yrs	sufficiently to avoid material misstatement	3yrs	sufficiently to avoid material misstatement	3yrs	sufficiently to avoid material misstatement	5yrs	5yrs	5yrs	5yrs	5yrs	5yrs	na	3yrs	5yrs	5yrs	3yrs	5yrs	3yrs	5yrs	5yrs	5yrs	sufficiently to avoid material misstatement
Other assets	3yrs	sufficiently to avoid material misstatement	3yrs	sufficiently to avoid material misstatement	3yrs	sufficiently to avoid material misstatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	3yrs	5yrs	5yrs	3yrs	5yrs	3yrs	5yrs	5yrs	5yrs	sufficiently to avoid material misstatement
Buildings	na	na	na	na	na	na	various	40yrs	40yrs	40yrs	50yrs	50yrs	40-50yrs	30-60yrs	50yrs	50yrs	30-60yrs	50yrs	30-60yrs	50yrs	na	50yrs	50yrs
General equipment	4-10yrs	4-8yrs	4-10yrs	1-10yrs	4-10yrs	4-10yrs	4-10yrs	5-10yrs	5-10yrs	5-10yrs	3-7yrs	3-7yrs	5-10yrs	3-10yrs	5-20yrs	5-20yrs	3-10yrs	5-20yrs	3-10yrs	5-20yrs	na	5-10yrs	5-10yrs
IT	4yrs	4-8yrs	4-8yrs	1-10yrs	3-4yrs	3-4yrs	3-5yrs	3-5yrs	3-5yrs	3-5yrs	3-4yrs	3-4yrs	3-10yrs	3-10yrs	na	na	3-10yrs	na	3-10yrs	na	na	3-6yrs	3-6yrs
Office equipment	8yrs	4-8yrs	4-8yrs	1-10yrs	4-10yrs	4-10yrs	10yrs	10yrs	10yrs	10yrs	3-5yrs	3-5yrs	5-10yrs	5-10yrs	na	na	5-10yrs	na	5-10yrs	na	na	5-10yrs	5-10yrs
Vehicles	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	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	20yrs	5-25 years	20yrs	5-25 years	20yrs	na	na	na
Capitalisation threshold	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	3 000	3 000	na	na	na	na	10 000	10 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	2 000	2 000	5 000
IT	1 500	2 000	2 000	2 000	3 000	3 000	na	na	na	na	5 000	5 000	1 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	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	5 000	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.