
7 Courts

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Attachment tables

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

7.1 Profile of court services

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

- manage court facilities and staff, including buildings, security and ancillary services such as registries, libraries and transcription services
- provide case management services, including client information, scheduling and case flow management
- enforce court orders through the sheriff's department or a similar mechanism.

This chapter covers the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' (including children's) courts, coroners' courts and probate registries. It also covers the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia, the Family Court of WA and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia (previously the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia).

The chapter does not include information on the High Court of Australia, and broadly excludes tribunals and specialist jurisdiction courts (for example, Indigenous courts, circle sentencing courts and drug courts are excluded). The chapter also excludes electronic infringement and enforcement systems.

Improvements in reporting on courts this year include:

- experimental data on the percentage of matters finalised after a trial has commenced
- attendance data for NSW for the District, Magistrates', Children's criminal and Coroners' courts
- attendance data for the Tasmanian Supreme civil court.

Improvements in consistency and integrity of data are ongoing and are footnoted where applicable.

Roles and responsibilities

State and Territory court levels

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

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

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

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

Box 7.1 Supreme court jurisdictions across states and territories

Criminal

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

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

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

Civil

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

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

Victoria generally handles civil claims over \$200 000.

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

WA usually deals with claims over \$750 000.

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

Tasmania usually deals with claims over \$50 000.

ACT usually deals with claims over \$250 000.

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

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

Box 7.2 District/county court jurisdictions across states and territories

There are no district/county courts in Tasmania, the ACT or the NT.

Criminal

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

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

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

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

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

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

Civil

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

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

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

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

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

SA: unlimited claims for general and personal injury matters.

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

Box 7.3 Magistrates court jurisdictions across states and territories

Criminal courts deal:

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

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

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

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

SA: With matters with a maximum penalty of up to five years' imprisonment for a single offence; and 10 years imprisonment for multiple offences. Magistrates are able to sentence a defendant in relation to certain major indictable offences where the Director, Public Prosecutions and defence agree to the defendant being sentenced in the Magistrates Court.

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

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

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

Civil courts deal:

NSW: With small claims up to \$10 000 and general division claims up to \$100 000, as well as family law matters.

Victoria: With claims up to \$100 000 for monetary damages, and applications for equitable relief and applications under the *Family Violence Protection Act 2008* and *Personal Safety Intervention Orders Act 2010*.

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

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

SA: With minor claims up to \$25 000, and all other claims including commercial cases and personal injury claims up to \$100 000.

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

ACT: With claims between \$10 000 and \$250 000 (since July 2011), victims financial assistance applications up to \$50 000, matters under the *Domestic Relationships Act 1994* and commercial leasing matters. Since February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are dealt with by the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

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

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

State and Territory court levels — specific elements

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

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

The following section outlines the roles of these areas in each State and Territory.

Probate

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

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

Children's courts

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

Children's courts deal with complaints of offences alleged to have been committed by young people. In all states and territories except Queensland, defendants under the age of 18 are treated legally as children or youths. In Queensland, defendants are treated legally as adults if aged 17 or older at the time the offence was committed. In all states and territories, children under the age of 10 years cannot be charged with a criminal offence (ABS 2014).

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

Electronic infringement and enforcement systems

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

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

Coroners' courts

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

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

Australian court levels — specific elements

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

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

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

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

Federal Court of Australia

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

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

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

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

Family Court of Australia and Family Court of Western Australia

Since 1 July 2013, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court have, as a result of an Australian Government policy, been a single prescribed agency for the purpose of the Financial Management and Accountability (FMA) Act. This has meant the production of a single set of financial statements for the combined entity known as the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court. There is now only a single administration for the two courts and, as a result, they share all administrative services. However, both courts remain as separate Chapter III courts.

Prior to 1 July 2013, the Family Court of Australia provided the Federal Circuit Court with some administration services and support from a mix of transfer of appropriations or recognised services 'free-of charge'. These services are now borne directly by both courts. This has resulted in a change in the way that expenditure and resources are allocated to each court in the 2015 RoGS, compared with earlier reports.

The Family Court of Australia has jurisdiction in all states and territories except WA (which has its own family court). It has jurisdiction to deal with matrimonial cases and associated responsibilities, including divorce proceedings, financial issues and children's matters such as who the children will live with, spend time with and communicate with, as well as other specific issues relating to parental responsibilities. It can also deal with ex-nuptial cases involving children's matters. The Family Court of WA (since 2004) and the federal family law courts have jurisdiction (since 1 March 2009) to deal with financial matters between parties that were in a de facto relationship (including same sex relationships). A practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia with agreement from the [then] Federal Magistrates Court, that from November 2003 all divorce applications were to be lodged in the [then] Federal Magistrates Court. The Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court single agency has meant that registrars' workload can be spread between Family Court and Federal Circuit Court matters. As a result, divorces are conducted by the registrars for both courts. A small number of divorce applications are initiated in the Family Court of Australia where these arise within other proceedings before the Family Court of Australia. This practice direction does not affect the Family Court of WA.

Federal Circuit Court of Australia (formerly the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia)

The first sittings of the Federal Magistrates Court were on 3 July 2000. The court was established to provide a simpler and more accessible service for litigants, and to ease the workloads of both the Federal Court and the Family Court of Australia. As a result of legislative amendments which recognise the work and status of the Court, the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia was renamed the Federal Circuit Court of Australia on 12 April 2013. The inclusion of the word 'circuit' to the name of the court highlights the importance of the Court's circuit work in regional areas and its broad Commonwealth jurisdiction in both family law and general federal law. The jurisdiction, status and arrangements under which the Court operates have not changed. Its jurisdiction includes family law and child support, administrative law, admiralty, anti-terrorism, bankruptcy, copyright, human rights, migration, privacy and trade practices. State and Territory courts also continue to do some work in these areas.

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

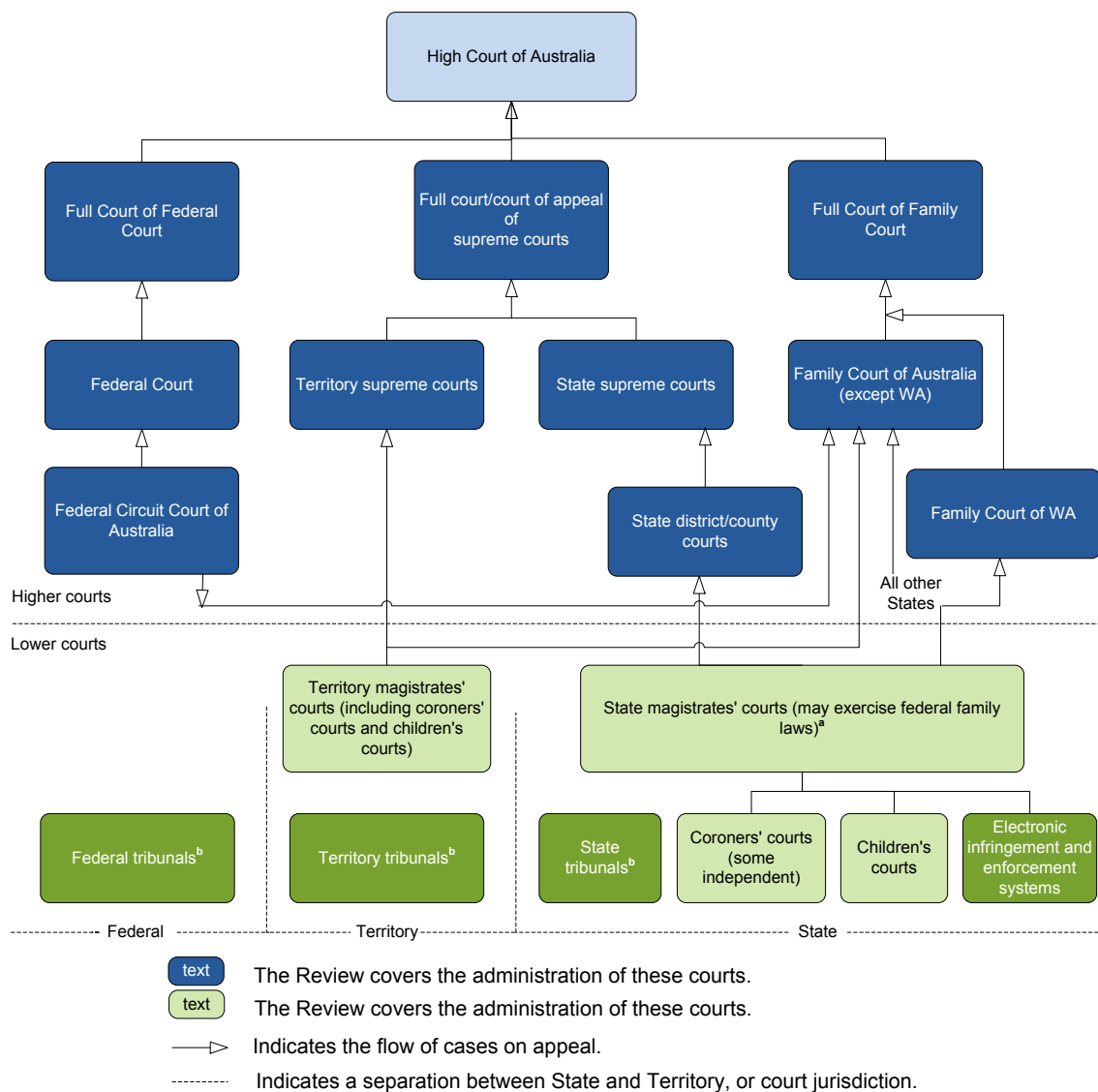
The major relationships between, and hierarchy of, courts in Australia are summarised in figure 7.1.

Administrative structures

Most courts use similar infrastructure (such as court buildings and facilities) for the civil and criminal jurisdictions. However, separate information systems and case flow management practices have been established for civil and criminal case types. Therefore the criminal and civil jurisdictions are reported separately where possible.

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

Figure 7.1 Major relationships of courts in Australia^a



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

Recurrent expenditure less income

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

Recurrent expenditure provides an estimate of annual service costs. Recurrent expenditure on court administration comprises costs associated with the judiciary, court and probate registries, sheriff and bailiff's offices, court accommodation and other overheads. The expenditure components include salary and non-salary expenditure, court administration agency and umbrella department expenditure, and contract expenditure. Total recurrent expenditure by Australian, State and Territory court authorities (excluding the High Court and specialist jurisdiction courts — except for family courts, children's courts and coroners' courts) was \$1.66 billion in 2013-14 (table 7.1).

Court income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines). Total income (excluding fines) for the Australian, State and Territory courts covered in this Report was \$332 million in 2013-14 (table 7A.13). Nationally, the civil jurisdiction of the courts accounted for almost two thirds of all income received.

Total recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), for the Australian, State and Territory courts covered in this Report, was \$1.33 billion in 2013-14 (table 7.1). Expenditure exceeds income in all court jurisdictions except for probate registries in the supreme courts. Expenditure is relatively low on probate matters, as these are limited to uncontested matters that are dealt with by probate registrars (or other registry staff). Where a probate matter is contested, it is reported as part of supreme court data in the civil jurisdiction.

Table 7.1 Courts' recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), 2013-14 (\$ million)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
<i>Courts' recurrent expenditure</i>										
Civil ^{c, d, e, f}	178.3	132.4	57.8	61.1	29.7	6.8	11.9	11.0	102.0	591.1
Criminal ^{e, f, g}	209.7	178.7	146.6	134.2	66.7	18.8	15.4	24.6	..	794.7
Family ^h	..	..	..	27.5	..	..	..	..	68.9	96.4
Federal Circuit ^{h, i}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136.5	136.5
Coroners ^j	5.5	12.7	8.9	5.4	3.2	0.4	1.6	1.0	..	38.8
Probate — Supreme ^k	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	3.4
Total	394.5	324.7	213.6	201.1	100.3	26.1	29.0	36.7	307.4	1 660.8
<i>Courts' recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines)</i>										
Civil ^{c, d, e, f}	111.8	85.6	37.4	43.9	17.9	5.2	8.7	10.1	79.5	400.1
Criminal ^{e, f, g}	195.9	178.7	144.7	127.1	63.3	18.2	15.0	24.3	..	767.1
Family ^h	..	..	..	21.8	..	..	..	..	62.8	84.5
Federal Circuit ^{h, i}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85.9	85.9
Coroners ^j	5.4	12.7	8.9	5.3	3.2	0.4	1.6	1.0	..	38.5
Probate — Supreme ^k	-28.5	-4.9	-5.4	-1.1	-5.4	-1.2	-0.9	-0.2	..	-47.6
Total	284.6	272.0	185.6	169.5	79.1	22.6	24.3	35.2	228.2	1 328.6

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Payroll tax is excluded. ^c Includes data for the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts) and the Federal Court. Excludes data for probate, family courts, the Federal Circuit Court (FCC) and coroners' courts. ^d Data for the Federal Court of Australia (FCA) exclude the cost of resources provided free of charge to the FCC. ^e County Court civil and criminal data include the Public Private Partnership rental and associated costs for the Victorian County Court building. ^f WA civil and criminal data include associated costs relating to the Public Private Partnership for the District Court Building. ^g Includes data for supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts). ^h From 1 July 2013, the Family Court of Australia (FCoA) and FCC prescribed agencies were merged into a single prescribed agency. However they remain as separate Chapter III Courts. A single set of financial statements is maintained on behalf of the single entity and expenses/assets have been attributed to each court on the basis of either direct attribution or an estimated allocation. ⁱ Expenditure for the Federal Circuit Court is based on the total net expenditure for that court and does not isolate family law work from general federal law work. Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. This work is funded by the Federal Circuit Court and is therefore included in its expenditure. ^j Excludes expenditure for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees as the inclusion of these costs in coroners' court expenditure varies between states and territories. Expenditure data for the Queensland Coroners' Court and the Victorian Coroners' Court include the full costs of government assisted burials/cremations, legal fees incurred in briefing counsel assisting for inquests and costs of preparing matters for inquest, including the costs of obtaining independent expert reports. ^k The true net revenue may not be identified because rent and depreciation attributable to probate matters may be reported with data for supreme courts. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Real recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines) on courts from 2009-10 to 2013-14, for each of the Australian, State and Territory court levels covered by this Report, is reported in tables 7A.14 and 7A.15.

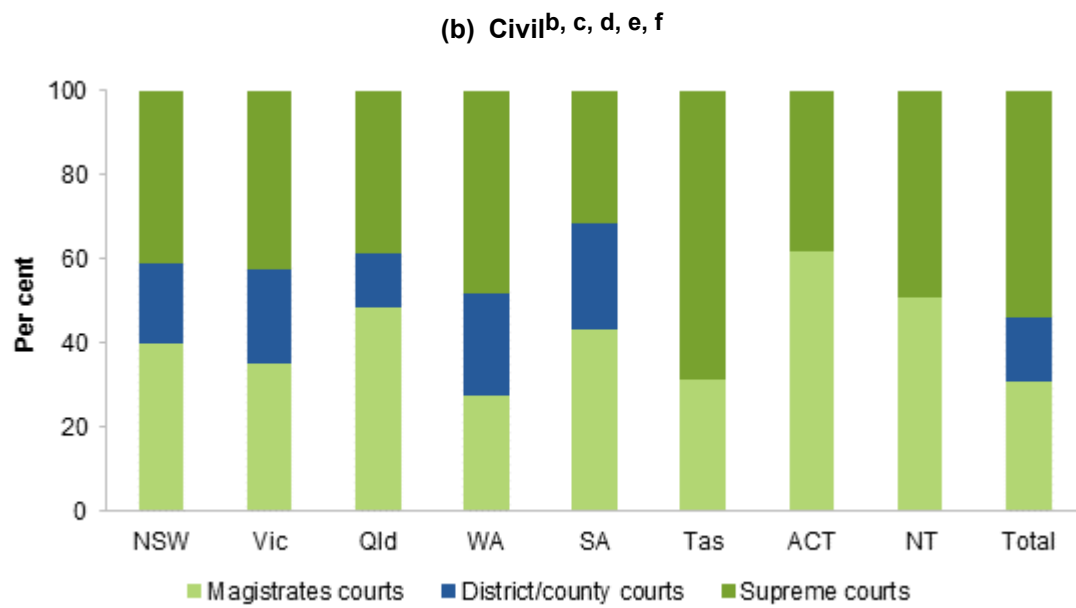
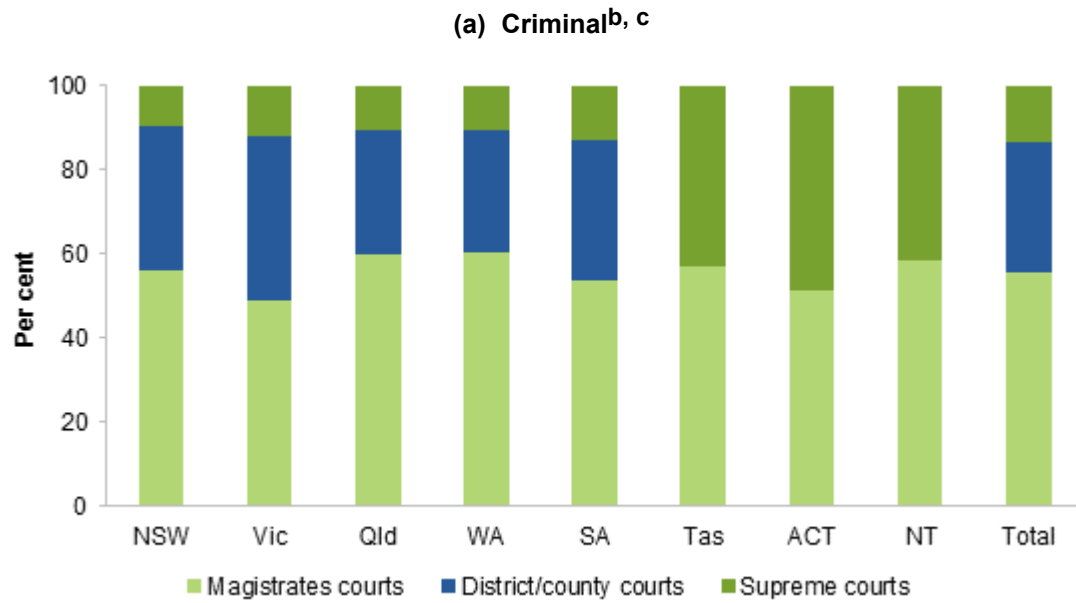
Distribution of criminal and civil court expenditure

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. Some jurisdictions need to estimate the distribution of expenditure while others specifically allocate expenditure to criminal and civil courts.

The distribution of court expenditure (less income) on magistrates', district/county and supreme courts varied across states and territories in 2013-14. A greater proportion of funds were expended in the criminal jurisdiction of the supreme courts of Tasmania, the ACT and the NT (under the two-tier court system) than by the supreme courts of other states and territories (under the three-tier court system) (figure 7.2a).

In 2013-14, magistrates' courts in the criminal jurisdiction accounted for over half of recurrent expenditure (less income) nationally across State and Territory criminal courts (56 per cent). In the civil jurisdiction (figure 7.2b), magistrates' courts accounted for just under a third of recurrent expenditure (less income) nationally (31 per cent). There was considerably greater variability in net recurrent expenditure across jurisdictional civil courts than criminal courts. Further details are contained in tables 7A.14 and 7A.15.

Figure 7.2 **Distribution of courts' recurrent expenditure (less income), by court level, 2013-14^a**



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

Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.14—16.

Size and scope of court activity

Lodgments

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

Box 7.4 Explanation of lodgment data used in this chapter

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

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

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

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

Table 7.2 (criminal) and table 7.3 (civil) outline the number of lodgments in 2013-14, by court level, for the Australian courts and for each State and Territory.

Nationally, in the criminal jurisdiction, there were 843 100 lodgments registered in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts in 2013-14 (table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Court lodgments — criminal, by court level, 2013-14 ('000)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme ^b	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.6
District/county ^b	11.0	5.2	5.7	2.1	2.4	..	..	..	26.3
Magistrates' (total)	168.8	238.4	217.0	87.5	57.6	16.9	7.2	18.8	812.2
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	158.9	218.4	205.0	81.1	52.5	15.6	6.9	16.6	755.1
<i>Children's</i>	9.9	20.0	12.0	6.4	5.1	1.3	0.3	2.1	57.1
All criminal courts	180.3	244.0	224.0	90.2	60.3	17.4	7.6	19.3	843.1

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Queensland Supreme and District Court data for the number of originating criminal lodgments are based on a count of the number of defendants who had a Court Record entered on the computerised case management system in the financial year, it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the Supreme/District Court for trial or sentencing. .. Not applicable.

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

Nationally, 463 200 cases were lodged in civil jurisdiction courts (excluding family courts, the Federal Circuit Court, coroners' and probate courts), comprising 458 200 cases in the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 5000 cases in the Federal Court. In the states and territories, an additional 68 500 probate matters were lodged in the supreme courts (table 7.3).

In the Australian court jurisdiction, approximately 5000 cases were lodged in the Federal Court, 92 000 (civil and family law) matters were lodged in the Federal Circuit Court, and a further 35 000 family law matters were filed in the Family Court of Australia (20 000) and Family Court of WA (15 000) (table 7.3).

In the coroners' courts, there were 22 900 reported deaths and fires. Reporting rates for deaths reported to a coroner varied across jurisdictions as a result of different reporting requirements. Deaths in institutions (such as nursing homes) of people suffering intellectual impairment of any type, for example, must be reported in SA but not in other jurisdictions. Reporting requirements also vary for fires. Fires may be reported and investigated at the discretion of the coroner in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT, but are excluded from the coroners' jurisdiction in Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. A disaggregation of coroners' courts data by reported deaths and fires is in table 7A.3.

Table 7.3 Court lodgments — civil, by court level, 2013-14 ('000)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal ^b	8.8	6.8	3.5	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	5.0	29.5
District/County	7.2	6.6	5.6	4.7	2.0	..	..	..	..	26.2
Magistrates' (total)	146.9	99.6	61.4	54.0	28.1	7.4	4.1	6.0	..	407.5
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	138.0	92.6	57.9	51.4	27.0	7.1	4.0	5.6	..	383.6
<i>Children's^{c, d, e}</i>	8.9	7.0	3.5	2.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	..	23.9
All civil courts	162.9	113.0	70.5	61.2	31.3	8.3	4.7	6.3	5.0	463.2
Family ^f	..	..	..	15.0	..	..	..	..	20.0	35.0
Federal Circuit ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.0	92.0
Coroners'	5.7	6.3	4.7	2.0	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	..	22.9
Probate — Supreme	24.1	19.4	9.4	6.6	5.6	2.3	0.8	0.2	..	68.5

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Circuit Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Circuit Court. Previously these matters were also included in Federal courts data but they are now excluded. ^c NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court are based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application. ^d Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^e In the NT a perpetual file is held for each child, therefore additional applications are not lodged separately but as part of the original application. ^f Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court. .. Not applicable.

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

The number of lodgments per 100 000 people can be used to assist in understanding the comparative workload of a court in relation to the population of the State or Territory. Tables 7A.4 (criminal) and 7A.5 (civil) provide data on lodgments per 100 000 people for each State and Territory.

Distribution of court lodgments

The vast majority of both criminal and civil matters in Australia in 2013-14 were lodged in magistrates' courts (table 7.4).

Table 7.4 Distribution of court lodgments, by court level, 2013-14^a

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Criminal courts</i>										
Supreme	%	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.7	5.0	2.6	0.5
District/county	%	6.1	2.1	2.5	2.3	3.9	..	..	..	3.1
Magistrates' (total)	%	93.6	97.7	96.9	96.9	95.5	97.3	95.0	97.4	96.3
All criminal courts^b	'000	180.3	244.0	224.0	90.2	60.3	17.4	7.6	19.3	843.1
<i>Civil courts</i>										
Supreme	%	5.4	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.7	11.4	13.4	3.8	0.1
District/county	%	4.4	5.9	8.0	7.7	6.4	..	..	..	5.7
Magistrates' (total)	%	90.2	88.1	87.1	88.3	89.9	88.6	86.6	96.2	88.9
All civil courts^c	'000	162.9	113.0	70.5	61.2	31.3	8.3	4.7	6.3	458.2

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

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

Finalisations

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

Tables 7.5 (criminal) and 7.6 (civil) outline the number of finalisations in 2013-14, by court level, for the Australian courts and each State and Territory. Lodgments will not equal finalisations in any given year because not all matters lodged in one year will be finalised in the same year.

In 2013-14, there were 854 100 criminal finalisations in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (table 7.5).

Table 7.5 Court finalisations — criminal, 2013-14 ('000)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.2
District/County	10.8	5.3	5.4	1.8	2.4	..	..	..	25.7
Magistrates' (total)	169.7	258.7	207.7	86.2	60.9	16.0	7.1	17.7	824.1
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	159.6	237.5	195.6	79.8	55.6	14.8	6.7	15.8	765.2
<i>Children's</i>	10.1	21.3	12.2	6.4	5.4	1.3	0.4	1.9	58.8
All criminal courts	180.9	264.4	214.4	88.6	63.6	16.4	7.4	18.2	854.1

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

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

Nationally, in 2013-14, 482 800 cases were finalised in the civil jurisdiction (excluding family courts, the Federal Circuit Court, coroners' and probate courts) comprising 477 200 civil cases finalised in State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, and 5600 cases finalised in the Federal Court. In addition, the Federal Circuit Court finalised 89 000 matters (mainly family law forms and some federal law cases) and the two family courts finalised 35 300 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 24 500 finalisations (involving reported deaths and fires) in coroners' courts (table 7.6).

Table 7.6 Court finalisations — civil, 2013-14 ('000)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld ^b	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme ^b /Federal	10.1	7.0	3.9	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	5.6	32.2
District/County	7.5	6.7	5.4	4.6	3.0	..	..	..	..	27.1
Magistrates' (total)	151.4	109.1	60.4	54.6	28.5	8.0	4.1	7.4	..	423.5
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	142.6	103.0	56.7	52.0	27.4	7.7	4.0	7.0	..	400.4
<i>Children's^c</i>	8.8	6.1	3.6	2.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	..	23.1
All civil courts	169.1	122.7	69.6	61.6	32.7	9.1	4.7	7.6	5.6	482.8
Family ^{d, e}	..	..	..	15.6	..	..	..	..	19.7	35.3
Federal Circuit ^{e, f}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.0	89.0
Coroners'	6.2	7.3	4.9	2.0	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.3	..	24.5

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Supreme courts data exclude finalisations of uncontested probate cases. ^c Queensland children's court data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^d Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court. ^e The Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court do not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months as this is not consistent with case management practices. ^f Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Circuit Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Circuit Court. .. Not applicable.

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

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

The role of deeming in finalising cases

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

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

The proportion of cases which are deemed finalised varies across jurisdictions (table 7.7).

Table 7.7 Proportion of non-appeal cases deemed finalised — civil, 2013-14 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>
Supreme/Federal ^b	2.5	0.1	35.0	..	7.3	30.8	na	–	..
District/County	10.5	5.5	40.8	..	2.8	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' (total) ^c	na	..	26.5	..	0.4	40.9	na	12.8	..
Family ^b	..	..	..	11.4	..	..	..	..	..
Federal Circuit ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

^a In some states and territories, legislation exists to finalise a matter due to inactivity. The deeming rule is applied differently in each jurisdiction. ^b The Federal Court, the Federal Circuit Court and the Family Court of Australia (excluding Family Court of WA) do not apply the deeming rule. ^c Includes the Children's Court. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

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

Cases finalised after a trial has commenced – experimental data

Most cases which are finalised in the criminal and civil courts do not proceed to trial. Generally, cases which proceed to trial are more time-consuming and resource intensive. Tables 7.8 (criminal) and 7.9 (civil) present experimental data showing the percentages of all finalised cases which were finalised following the commencement of a trial in 2013-14.

Table 7.8 Percentage of criminal cases finalised after a trial has commenced, 2013-14 – experimental data^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme	53.8	43.2	7.4	18.6	42.6	27.5	23.3	10.4	18.5
District/County	15.7	14.2	8.7	24.3	8.3	..	..	..	13.0
Magistrates' (total)	17.1	1.8	na	na	1.0	4.7	0.5	na	na
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	16.9	1.9	na	na	1.1	4.9	0.6	na	na
<i>Children's</i>	20.9	0.6	na	na	0.4	2.7	na	na	na

^a Data may be affected by differences in case mix between jurisdictions and court levels. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

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

Table 7.9 Percentage of non-appeal civil cases finalised after a trial has commenced (excluding domestic violence cases), 2013-14 – experimental data^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme/Federal	15.0	3.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7	4.6	na	na	na
District/County	12.8	30.9	0.3	1.0	3.5	..	..	..	..	11.8
Magistrates' (total)	3.9	5.9	0.4	na	3.2	3.8	1.6	na	..	na
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	4.1	6.5	0.4	na	3.2	2.9	1.1	na	..	na
<i>Children's</i>	na	na	na	na	3.9	26.7	10.9	na	..	na
Family ^b	..	..	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	8.5	6.6
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.7	7.7

^a Data may be affected by differences in case mix between jurisdictions and court levels. ^b In the WA Family Court data reflect cases finalised after commencing a defended hearing. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

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

7.2 Framework of performance indicators

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

Box 7.5 Objectives for courts

Objectives for courts are:

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

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

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of courts (figure 7.3). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2015 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability and data completeness from a Report-wide perspective (section 1.6). Indicators that are considered comparable are only comparable subject to the caveats and footnotes accompanying the definition of the indicator and the tables of indicator results.

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

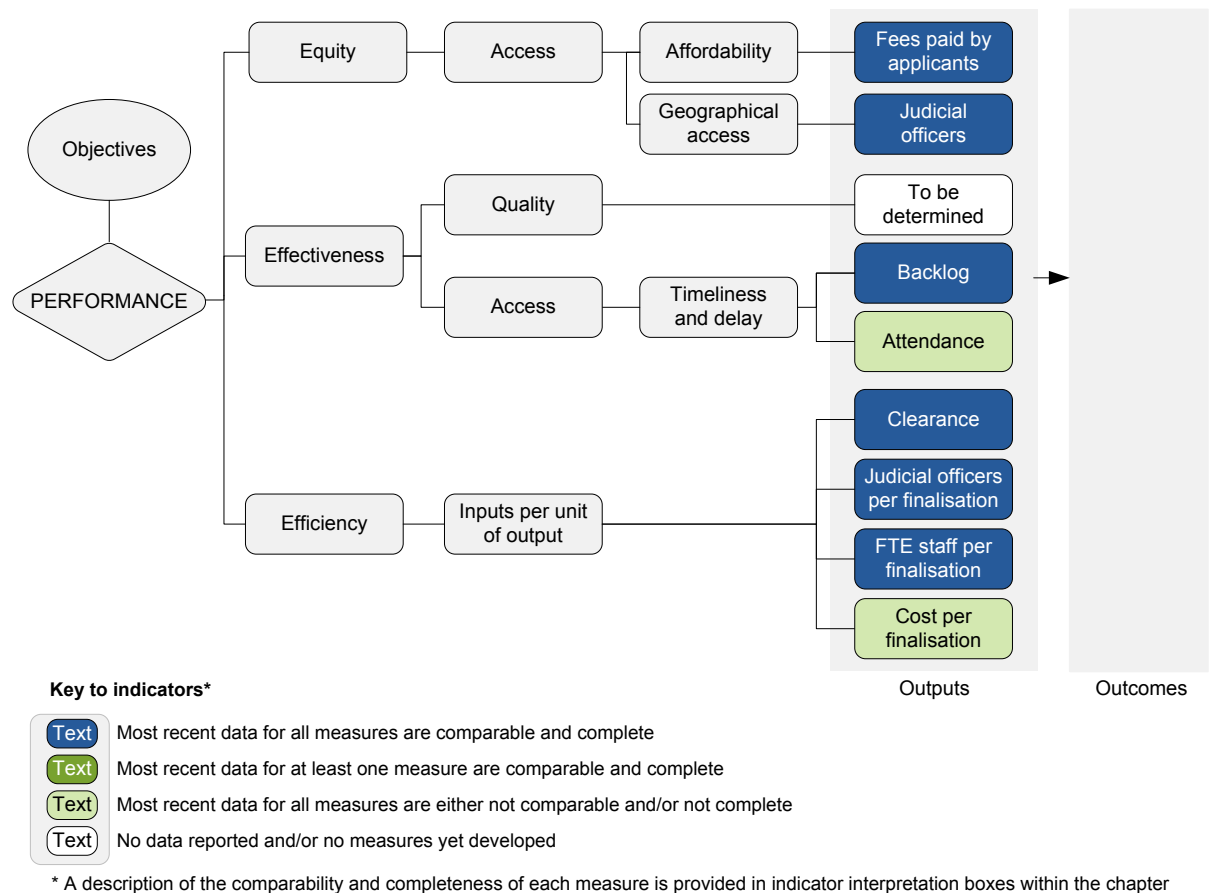
The Steering Committee recognises that this collection (unlike some other data collections) does not have an intermediary data collector or validator akin to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare or the ABS. The reporting process in this chapter is one of continual improvement and refinement,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

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

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

The report's statistical context chapter contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (such as Indigenous and ethnic status) (chapter 2).

Figure 7.3 Courts performance indicator framework



Data quality information (DQI) is being progressively introduced for all indicators in the Report. The purpose of DQI is to provide structured and consistent information about quality aspects of data used to report on performance indicators. DQI in this Report cover the seven dimensions in the ABS’ data quality framework (institutional environment, relevance, timeliness, accuracy, coherence, accessibility and interpretability) in addition to dimensions that define and describe performance indicators in a consistent manner, and key data gaps and issues identified by the Steering Committee. All DQI for the 2015 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

7.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery locations, caseloads, casemixes and government policies may affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of court services. The allocation of cases to different courts also differs across states and territories and Australian courts. Performance comparison needs to take these factors into account.

The courts data collection is based on national counting rules, so data presented in this chapter may differ from data published by individual jurisdictions in their annual reports. There also can be differences from the data reported in the ABS Criminal Courts publication (ABS 2014) — the ABS publication provides information about judicial decisions relating to finalised and adjudicated defendants.

Outputs

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

Equity — fees paid by applicants

‘Fees paid by applicants’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing services that are accessible to the community (box 7.6). Court fees may have a range of functions, including recovering costs and sending appropriate price signals to potential litigants (with the intention of ensuring that parties consider all appropriate options to resolve disputes). This measure monitors the affordability of average court fees paid by litigants.

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

Box 7.6 Fees paid by applicants

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

In 2013-14, average court fees paid per lodgment were greater in supreme courts than in district/county and magistrates' courts (table 7.10). 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 7.10 Average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2013-14 (dollars)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate) /Federal	2 981	1 637	1 911	2 134	3 064	703	2 575	1 762	3 726	2 512
District/county	1 660	1 811	950	974	1 012	..	..	..	..	1 374
Magistrates' (total)	149	218	123	118	117	78	197	59	..	154
<i>Magistrates' only</i>	159	234	131	124	122	81	203	63	..	163
<i>Children's</i>	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	..	–
Family	..	..	..	377	..	..	..	..	213	283
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	549
Probate — Supreme	1 220	297	595	242	1 068	554	1 257	1 124	..	744

^a Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged, therefore average fees can overstate the charge to individuals. ^b Totals are derived for each court level by dividing the total fees for that court level by the lodgments for that court level. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

The level of cost recovery from the collection of court fees varied across court levels and across jurisdictions in 2013-14 (table 7.11). Nationally, for the states and territories in total, approximately a third of costs were recovered through court fees in the District and Magistrates' courts. Cost recovery was lowest in the children's courts and in the Family Court of Australia — in these courts many applications do not attract a fee.

Table 7.11 Civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil recurrent expenditure (cost recovery), 2013-14 (per cent)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme ^c /Federal	35.0	23.6	31.4	19.6	36.0	15.4	31.8	7.7	18.3	25.0
District/County	34.7	38.3	52.0	29.2	29.3	..	..	..	..	36.4
Magistrates' (total)	31.8	40.3	28.6	33.7	25.6	23.7	11.8	6.4	..	32.0
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	35.0	54.6	34.7	36.8	27.3	30.7	12.5	6.9	..	37.5
<i>Children's</i>	–	–	–	–	0.1	..	..	..	..	–
Family	..	..	..	20.6	..	..	..	..	6.2	10.3
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.0	37.0

^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged, therefore average fees can overstate the charge to individuals. ^c Excludes probate costs. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Equity — judicial officers

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

Box 7.7 **Judicial officers**

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

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

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

The number of full time equivalent judicial officers for each court level is outlined in table 7.12. In all State and Territory jurisdictions with a three-tier system, there were more judicial officers in magistrates’ courts than in district/county courts. Table 7.13 shows the number of judicial officers per 100 000 people.

Table 7.12 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, by court level, 2013-14^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts	Total
Supreme/Federal ^{b, c}	60.4	54.6	24.4	29.5	13.2	7.0	5.5	8.3	61.0	263.8
District/County	64.4	61.6	34.6	26.0	19.2	..	..	..	..	205.8
Magistrates	111.3	106.5	80.4	45.9	32.9	11.7	6.2	13.2	..	408.1
Children's	23.2	13.0	5.8	4.9	4.7	1.7	0.5	1.4	..	55.2
Family ^d	..	..	..	14.0	..	..	..	..	33.4	47.4
Federal Circuit ^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64.8	64.8
Coroners	5.0	9.5	7.0	3.3	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	29.5
Total	264.2	245.3	152.2	123.6	72.0	20.8	13.0	24.4	159.2	1 074.7

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b WA Supreme Court judicial FTE includes both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. The total FTE does not include an acting Justice of Appeal (0.23 FTE) appointed to hear a high profile criminal appeal under a special arrangement with the Supreme Court of Victoria. ^c ACT Supreme Court numbers include acting judges. ^d Family Court of Australia figures include Family Court of Australia judges assigned to the Full Court Appeals division. ^e Includes Family Court of Australia services provided free of charge. .. Not applicable.

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

Table 7.13 Judicial officers, full time equivalent, per 100 000 people, by court level, 2013-14

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts ^a	Total ^b
Population ('000) ^c	7 465	5 791	4 691	2 551	1 677	514	384	243		23 319
<i>Judicial officers per 100 000 people</i>										
Supreme/Federal ^d	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.4	3.4	0.3	1.1
District/County	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	0.9
Magistrates	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.6	5.5	..	1.8
Children's	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	..	0.2
Family ^e	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
Coroners	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
Total	3.5	4.2	3.2	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.4	10.1	0.7	4.6

^a The Australian courts' results have been derived using the total population figure for Australia. ^b Totals are derived by dividing the total number of judicial FTE at each court level by the relevant Australian population (per 100 000). ^c Population total for Australia includes 'Other territories'. Population data for the financial year is the midpoint (31 December) estimate. ^d WA Supreme Court judicial FTE includes both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. The total FTE does not include an acting Justice of Appeal (0.23 FTE) appointed to hear a high profile criminal appeal under a special arrangement with the Supreme Court of Victoria. ^e Family Court of Australia figures include Family Court of Australia judges assigned to the Full Court Appeals division. .. Not applicable.

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

Effectiveness — quality

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

Box 7.8 Indicators of quality

Indicators of quality for courts have not yet been identified.

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

Effectiveness — backlog

‘Backlog’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of processing matters in an expeditious and timely manner (box 7.9). The indicator recognises that case processing must take some time, that such time does not necessarily equal delay and that the time it takes to process a case can be affected by factors outside the direct control of court administration.

Box 7.9 **Backlog**

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

The following national standards have been set.

For the Federal Circuit Court, magistrates' and children's courts:

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

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

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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

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

-
- referrals to Mental Health Tribunals
 - referral to specialist courts
 - matters on Interlocutory Appeal
 - cases delayed by related cases or co-accused
 - referrals to programs for rehabilitation
 - family law matters determined ‘on-hold’.

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

Box 7.10 Civil timeliness factors

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

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

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

Box 7.11 **Diversion programs and the impact on timeliness**

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

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

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

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

- mediation — referrals can be made at any time during the proceedings. A court may require parties to complete a mediation program within a specified time, or can consider the timeframe to be 'open-ended'. 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.

In addition to changes in lodgment and finalisation numbers, the backlog will be influenced by cases that go through periods of inactivity, as well as different court processes, methods of data compilation and counting rules. This needs to be taken into account when comparing trends in lodgments, finalisations and backlogs across the five years of data.

Data on the backlog for criminal matters at 30 June 2014 are contained in table 7.14. Data showing backlog trends over five years are shown in attachment table 7A.19.

Table 7.14 Backlog — all criminal matters, at 30 June 2014

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Higher^{a, b} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	1 589	1 227	413	211	105	17	81	11
cases > 12 mths	%	3.3	7.4	7.2	5.2	8.6	5.9	3.7	9.1
cases > 24 mths	%	0.8	0.8	0.5	—	1.0	—	—	—
Higher^{a, b} — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	3 142	1 698	2 137	1 232	1 373	348	176	179
cases > 12 mths	%	19.3	17.3	13.1	6.8	19.6	26.4	17.6	2.8
cases > 24 mths	%	2.9	3.2	4.8	1.1	4.1	6.0	6.3	—
Supreme^{b, c} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	269	197	205	211	105	17	81	11
cases > 12 mths	%	13.0	5.6	4.8	5.2	8.6	5.9	3.7	9.1
cases > 24 mths	%	4.1	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—
Supreme^{b, c} — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	105	94	439	172	41	348	176	179
cases > 12 mths	%	30.5	19.1	15.3	5.2	9.8	26.4	17.6	2.8
cases > 24 mths	%	3.8	2.1	6.4	1.7	4.9	6.0	6.3	—
District/County^{c, d} — appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	1 320	1 030	208	..	..	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	1.3	7.8	9.6	..	..	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	0.1	1.0	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
District/County^c — non-appeal									
Pending caseload	no.	3 037	1 604	1 698	1 060	1 332	..	..	..
cases > 12 mths	%	18.9	17.2	12.5	7.1	19.9	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	2.9	3.3	4.4	1.0	4.1	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Pending caseload	no.	34 539	39 216	36 228	10 467	16 288	5 938	1 858	3 207
cases > 6 mths	%	11.7	25.4	29.8	26.9	25.0	26.9	24.5	29.1
cases >12 mths	%	1.7	7.8	12.2	8.3	9.0	11.8	6.7	11.0
Children's									
Pending caseload	no.	2 573	3 424	2 339	1 081	1 468	412	124	637
cases > 6 mths	%	14.5	13.0	25.5	19.1	16.9	22.1	25.8	25.9
cases >12 mths	%	1.6	4.5	9.4	6.9	4.9	10.4	12.1	10.5

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

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

Backlog data for civil matters are contained in table 7.15. In the civil jurisdiction, those lodgments that have not been acted upon in the past 12 months are counted as finalised for the purpose of this Report, the aim being to focus on those matters that are part of an ‘active pending’ population. Some courts (for example, the Australian courts) proactively manage all their civil cases and apply this deeming rule to very few, if any, cases.

Table 7.15 Backlog — all civil matters, as at 30 June 2014

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust courts
Higher^a — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	624	331	151	182	95	50	86	56	317
cases > 12 mths	%	16.5	12.4	4.6	14.8	9.5	18.0	43.0	5.4	0.6
cases > 24 mths	%	3.8	2.7	2.0	1.6	—	6.0	15.1	—	0.6
Higher (excl probate)^a — non-appeal^b										
Pending caseload	no.	12 247	11 199	7 572	6 128	3 364	809	632	87	2 044
cases >12 mths	%	25.6	29.6	22.8	38.2	48.9	31.6	34.0	29.9	28.8
cases > 24 mths	%	8.4	13.9	5.4	14.3	21.2	9.0	11.1	13.8	19.0
Supreme/Federal — appeal^a										
Pending caseload	no.	543	278	103	110	42	50	86	56	317
cases >12 mths	%	17.9	11.9	—	18.2	7.1	18.0	43.0	5.4	0.6
cases > 24 mths	%	4.2	2.9	—	0.9	—	6.0	15.1	—	0.6
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal^b										
Pending caseload	no.	5 788	4 040	2 637	2 343	667	809	632	87	2 044
cases >12 mths	%	29.5	25.0	28.6	37.9	32.1	31.6	34.0	29.9	28.8
cases > 24 mths	%	12.5	9.8	7.9	16.9	18.4	9.0	11.1	13.8	19.0
District/county — appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	81	53	48	72	53	..	..	..	..
cases >12 mths	%	7.4	15.1	14.6	9.7	11.3	..	..	..	..
cases >24 mths	%	1.2	1.9	6.3	2.8	—	..	..	..	..
District/county — non-appeal										
Pending caseload	no.	6 459	7 159	4 935	3 785	2 697	..	..	..	..
cases >12 mths	%	22.1	32.2	19.6	38.3	53.1	..	..	..	..
cases > 24 mths	%	4.8	16.1	4.1	12.7	21.9	..	..	..	..
Magistrates^c										
Pending caseload	no.	52 518	11 814	26 562	21 137	15 284	4 130	1 157	1 870	..
cases > 6 mths	%	24.5	35.6	42.1	41.9	45.3	42.7	40.7	35.6	..
cases > 12 mths	%	0.5	20.6	7.3	8.0	15.7	11.1	14.5	5.8	..
Family — appeal^d										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	237
cases >12 mths	%	..	..	..	29.2	..	..	..	..	38.4
cases > 24 mths	%	..	..	..	8.3	..	..	..	..	13.1
Family — non-appeal^d										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	10 224	..	..	..	..	5 321
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	31.9	..	..	..	..	25.5
cases > 24 mths	%	..	..	..	14.1	..	..	..	..	10.7
Federal Circuit^d										
Pending caseload	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 010
cases > 6 mths	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.1
cases > 12 mths	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.0

(Continued on next page)

Table 7.15 (continued)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>
Coroners'										
Pending caseload	no.	2 841	4 209	1 844	1 891	1 862	481	150	407	..
cases > 12 mths	%	35.5	32.5	27.9	22.0	25.3	36.4	35.3	29.2	..
cases > 24 mths	%	24.6	15.3	11.9	10.0	11.1	13.1	18.0	19.7	..

^a Higher refers to State and Territory supreme and district/county courts combined, and includes the Federal Court. ^b Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex. ^c Excludes children's courts. ^d The Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court do not deem a matter as finalised even where there has been no court event for at least 12 months. Some matters may be affected by proceedings in other courts, for example, and although currently inactive they are included in the data for this indicator. The more complex and entrenched Family Law disputes commence with the Family Court so a higher proportion of its cases require more lengthy and intensive case management. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Effectiveness — attendance

'Attendance' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in a timely manner (box 7.12). Attendance data can be difficult to collect. Due to system limitations, some jurisdictions supply data on listed hearings rather than actual attendances in court.

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.

Box 7.12 Attendance

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- incomplete for the current reporting period. Required data were not available for NSW for the Supreme court or Children's civil court.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Attendance indicator results for criminal proceedings are reported in table 7.16.

Table 7.16 Attendance — criminal, 2013-14

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld ^b	WA ^c	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>								
Supreme	na	3.7	3.5	2.5	3.7	6.0	8.6	6.1
District/County	3.1	4.7	4.3	3.6	6.0	..	..	..
Magistrates'	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.1
Children's	3.9	2.1	2.8	3.8	4.2	5.8	6.8	4.3

^a NSW attendance data have been sourced from a combination of recently developed reports and manual interpretation. The reporting process continues to be refined. ^b Queensland attendance data do not include attendances for appeal cases. ^c Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred. na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

Attendance indicator results for civil proceedings are reported in table 7.17.

Table 7.17 Attendance — civil, 2013-14

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^b	NT	Aust courts
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>									
Supreme (excl. probate) ^c /Federal	na	1.7	1.5	2.4	3.9	1.9	7.2	4.4	3.0
District/county ^c	3.4	0.9	0.6	1.3	3.5	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.1	..
Children's ^d	na	1.7	3.7	3.6	2.5	5.9	7.3	3.1	..
Family ^e	..	..	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	2.2
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
Coroners' courts	3.8	1.0	3.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	8.5	1.0	..

^a NSW attendance data have been sourced from a combination of recently developed reports and manual interpretation. The reporting process continues to be refined. ^b ACT data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences. Multiple attendances are counted for a single event. ^c Queensland's supreme and district courts data diverge from the national counting rules as follows: (i) multiple attendances are counted for multi-day court events (such as multi-day trials); (ii) case-managed court events are not included in the data; and (iii) attendances for appeal cases are not included. ^d Queensland Children's Court data are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. ^e Family Court of Australia data include all conference events that may have binding orders made. Data also contain events that may not require the attendance of parties (such as divorce hearings), however these are included as they form part of the lodgment and finalisation data. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable

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

Efficiency — clearance indicator

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

Box 7.13 Clearance

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

The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator:

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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 2013-14 are presented in tables 7.18 (criminal) and 7.19 (civil). Where relevant, the clearance indicator data have been disaggregated between appeal and non-appeal matters. Table 7.20 contains clearance indicator results for all court matters combined (both criminal and civil) in 2013-14, and combines appeal and non-appeal matters.

Table 7.18 Clearance — all criminal matters, 2013-14^a

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Supreme — appeal^b									
Lodgments	'000	0.39	0.32	0.37	0.36	0.27	0.02	0.14	0.02
Finalisations	'000	0.34	0.32	0.37	0.39	0.23	0.02	0.11	0.03
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	<i>86.5</i>	<i>100.6</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>108.0</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>147.4</i>
Supreme — non-appeal^b									
Lodgments	'000	0.09	0.11	0.96	0.30	0.07	0.45	0.24	0.48
Finalisations	'000	0.09	0.12	0.87	0.24	0.07	0.40	0.26	0.38
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	<i>103.4</i>	<i>104.4</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>104.6</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>106.6</i>	<i>79.7</i>
District/County — appeal^{b, c}									
Lodgments	'000	6.94	2.82	0.43	..	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	6.92	2.92	0.37	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	<i>99.8</i>	<i>103.4</i>	<i>87.4</i>	..	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal^b									
Lodgments	'000	4.09	2.35	5.23	2.09	2.37	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	3.88	2.34	5.06	1.84	2.40	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	<i>94.9</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>101.3</i>	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Lodgments	'000	158.92	218.41	205.04	81.06	52.52	15.64	6.88	16.63
Finalisations	'000	159.60	237.45	195.60	79.75	55.58	14.75	6.71	15.81
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	<i>100.4</i>	<i>108.7</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>105.8</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>95.1</i>
Children's									
Lodgments	'000	9.88	19.95	12.00	6.41	5.09	1.31	0.34	2.13
Finalisations	'000	10.07	21.28	12.15	6.41	5.35	1.27	0.36	1.93
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	<i>101.9</i>	<i>106.7</i>	<i>101.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>90.9</i>

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.1 and 7A.6. ^b Queensland supreme and district courts data for the number of originating criminal lodgments are based on a count of the number of defendants who had an indictment presented in the financial year — it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the supreme/district courts for trial or sentencing. ^c Appeals are not heard in the district courts in WA or SA, instead they are referred to the supreme courts in these states. .. Not applicable.

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

Table 7.19 Clearance — all civil matters, 2013-14^a

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>
Supreme/Federal — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	0.74	0.41	0.26	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.73
Finalisations	'000	0.84	0.43	0.28	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.70
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	112.9	104.7	104.2	107.5	110.3	101.1	59.7	83.2	96.0
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	8.04	6.40	3.22	2.28	1.05	0.86	0.56	0.14	4.28
Finalisations	'000	9.29	6.53	3.60	2.20	1.13	1.00	0.63	0.15	4.91
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	115.6	101.9	111.9	96.3	107.1	116.5	111.4	106.5	114.7
District/County — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	0.18	0.18	0.07	0.12	0.18	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	0.18	0.14	0.06	0.11	0.21	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	99.5	79.4	83.8	84.7	113.2	..	..	..	..
District/County — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	7.04	6.46	5.54	4.56	1.82	..	..	..	..
Finalisations	'000	7.32	6.54	5.30	4.48	2.77	..	..	..	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	103.9	101.3	95.7	98.1	152.1	..	..	..	..
Magistrates										
Lodgments	'000	138.02	92.56	57.94	51.42	27.01	7.08	3.97	5.62	..
Finalisations	'000	142.65	103.02	56.74	51.97	27.40	7.71	3.96	6.97	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	103.3	111.3	97.9	101.1	101.4	108.9	99.7	124.0	..
Children's^{b, c}										
Lodgments	'000	8.89	7.00	3.50	2.62	1.09	0.28	0.12	0.41	..
Finalisations	'000	8.80	6.09	3.61	2.63	1.12	0.28	0.12	0.43	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	99.0	87.0	103.1	100.7	102.5	97.5	97.5	106.1	..
Family — appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.33
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.35
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	114.3	..	..	..	..	105.8
Family — non-appeal										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	14.98	..	..	..	..	19.65
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	15.57	..	..	..	..	19.34
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	103.9	..	..	..	..	98.4
Federal Circuit										
Lodgments	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.02
Finalisations	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.00
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.7
Coroners'										
Lodgments	'000	5.71	6.27	4.68	2.01	2.25	0.58	1.13	0.29	..
Finalisations	'000	6.21	7.27	4.91	2.04	2.04	0.54	1.18	0.34	..
<i>Clearance rate</i>	%	108.8	116.0	104.8	101.3	90.9	92.3	105.0	116.8	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.3 and 7A.8. ^b NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court is based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application. ^c Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. .. Not applicable.

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

Table 7.20 Clearance — all matters, 2013-14 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>
Supreme/Federal^b									
Criminal	89.6	101.6	93.0	95.9	90.9	88.4	96.6	82.2	..
Civil	115.4	102.1	111.4	97.0	107.4	115.1	105.9	96.7	112.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>114.0</i>	<i>102.1</i>	<i>106.3</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>103.8</i>	<i>106.2</i>	<i>102.4</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>112.0</i>
District/county									
Criminal	98.0	101.7	96.0	87.8	101.3	..	..	..	..
Civil	103.8	100.8	95.6	97.8	148.6	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>101.2</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>123.0</i>	..	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Criminal	100.4	108.7	95.4	98.4	105.8	94.3	97.5	95.1	..
Civil	103.3	111.3	97.9	101.1	101.4	108.9	99.7	124.0	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>101.8</i>	<i>109.5</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>104.3</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>102.4</i>	..
Children's^{c, d}									
Criminal	101.9	106.7	101.3	100.0	105.2	97.6	105.0	90.9	..
Civil	99.0	87.0	103.1	100.7	102.5	97.5	97.5	106.1	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.5</i>	<i>101.6</i>	<i>101.7</i>	<i>100.2</i>	<i>104.7</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>103.0</i>	<i>93.3</i>	..
Family	..	..	..	104.0	..	..	..	..	98.5
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.7
Coroners'	108.8	116.0	104.8	101.3	90.9	92.3	105.0	116.8	..

^a Clearance indicator results are derived from finalisation and lodgment data presented in tables 7A.1, 7A.3, 7A.6 and 7A.8. ^b Supreme courts data exclude probate matters. ^c NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court are based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application. ^d Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case. .. Not applicable.

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

Homicide and related offences

The indicators in this chapter do not present data by case-type – data are aggregated across all case-types. Disaggregating indicators by case-type is not a straightforward process as a lodgment may involve multiple charges with more than one type of offence. Homicide data have been chosen to be presented by indicator in the chapter because of the seriousness of the offence.

Table 7.21 presents indicator data for backlog, attendance and clearance results for homicide and related matters processed by the Supreme, District, Magistrates and Children's courts during 2013-14. A lodgment for homicide is counted in the following table where any criminal matter initiated, commenced, lodged or filed in a particular court level includes a charge of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter or driving causing death. A defendant may have multiple charges of this type on the same file.

It is important to note:

- lodgments are based on defendant count, not the number of homicide charges brought before the court
- lodgments are counted independently at each court level — for example, if a homicide-related lodgment in a court is transferred to another court level it will be counted at each court level. This is because the objective is to quantify court workload for each court level and assess relevant indicators at each court level
- the charge(s) against a defendant may change once a matter has been lodged in the courts and proceeds through the court process
- the lodgments in table 7.21 do not reflect whether or not a defendant has been found guilty
- homicide-related lodgments in table 7.21 differ from the ABS Criminal Courts data due to different counting rules. This report presents data from a lodgments perspective — based upon a defendant being charged with one or more homicide offences at the time of entering each court level. The ABS publication presents data from a finalisations perspective — based upon the 'principal offence' being a homicide offence at the time that a defendant is sentenced, acquitted or otherwise finalised in the criminal court system. As a defendant may have been charged with more than one offence, the ABS selects the principal offence based on how the offences were finalised and/or the rankings in the National Offence Index 2009
- table 7.21 and the ABS Criminal Courts data refer to the committal, trial and sentencing processes, not to any subsequent appeal case.

Given that homicide-related lodgments are generally small in number, percentages in the table should be interpreted with caution. The following table presents homicide and related offences data for 2013-14 with limited time series data in the attachment tables (tables 7A.2, 7A.7, 7A.20 and 7A.25).

Table 7.21 Homicide and related offences, 2013-14^a

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Supreme									
Lodgments	no.	74	60	79	49	45	16	3	30
Finalisations	no.	82	62	90	36	41	5	10	12
Pending	<i>no.</i>	89	50	47	42	27	20	3	23
Backlog >12 mths	%	28.1	16.0	17.0	7.1	7.4	15.0	66.7	–
Backlog >24 mths	%	1.1	–	4.3	2.4	7.4	5.0	–	–
Attendance	no.	na	7.1	7.2	6.0	10.6	14.0	15.2	10.3
Clearance rate	%	110.8	103.3	113.9	73.5	91.1	31.3	333.3	40.0
District/County									
Lodgments	no.	54	22	8	27	12	..	..	..
Finalisations	no.	68	49	11	28	11	..	..	..
Pending	<i>no.</i>	58	8	3	15	10	..	..	..
Backlog >12 mths	%	29.3	50.0	–	6.7	10.0	..	..	..
Backlog >24 mths	%	1.7	–	–	–	10.0	..	..	..
Attendance	no.	4.4	5.3	5.2	3.5	7.5	..	..	..
Clearance rate	%	125.9	222.7	137.5	103.7	91.7	..	..	..
Magistrates'									
Lodgments	no.	261	126	94	92	60	14	25	23
Finalisations	no.	244	103	87	77	74	8	20	18
Pending	<i>no.</i>	222	98	124	48	21	1	9	10
Backlog >6 mths	%	48.6	27.6	60.5	18.8	19.0	–	22.2	60.0
Backlog >12 mths	%	9.5	5.1	32.3	2.1	–	–	11.1	10.0
Attendance	no.	8.0	6.7	9.8	6.0	6.9	2.0	4.9	6.4
Clearance rate	%	93.5	81.7	92.6	83.7	123.3	57.1	80.0	78.3
Children's									
Lodgments	no.	8	1	5	14	1	na	–	2
Finalisations	no.	8	2	3	15	2	na	–	2
Pending	<i>no.</i>	7	–	3	6	3	na	–	–
Backlog >6 mths	%	42.9	–	33.3	–	100.0	na	–	–
Backlog >12 mths	%	14.3	–	33.3	–	66.7	na	–	–
Attendance	no.	8.9	3.5	6.0	8.5	18.5	na	–	12.5
Clearance rate	%	100.0	200.0	60.0	107.1	200.0	na	–	100.0

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

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

Efficiency — judicial officers per finalisation

‘Judicial officers per finalisation’ is a second indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.14). The number of judicial officers per 100 finalisations is provided in Table 7.22.

Box 7.14 **Judicial officers per 100 finalisations**

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

The following points need to be considered in interpreting the number of judicial officers per finalisation indicator results:

- some finalisations take only a short time and require few resources, whereas other finalisations may be resource intensive and involve complicated trials and interlocutory decisions
- factors such as geographical dispersion, judicial workload and population density are important considerations when comparing figures on judicial officers
- efficiency results need to be viewed in light of the performance indicator framework as a whole, because there can be trade-offs between efficiency on the one hand and equity, effectiveness and quality, on the other.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Table 7.22 Judicial officers per 100 finalisations, 2013-14

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal ^a	0.57	0.74	0.48	0.98	0.85	0.46	0.53	1.28	1.09	0.72
District/County	0.35	0.52	0.32	0.41	0.36	..	..	..	..	0.39
Magistrates	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	..	0.04
Children's	0.12	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.06	..	0.07
Family ^b	..	..	..	0.09	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.13
Federal Circuit ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
Coroners	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.44	..	0.12
Total	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.08

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

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

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

‘Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations’ is a third indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner (box 7.15). Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations are provided in Table 7.23. Additional information on full time equivalent staff per judicial officer employed are provided in the attachment (table 7A.30).

Box 7.15 **Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations**

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

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

- judicial officers, judicial support staff and registry court staff
- court security and sheriff type staff
- court reporters
- library and information technology staff
- counsellors, mediators and interpreters
- cleaning, gardening and maintenance staff
- first line support staff and probate staff
- corporate administration staff
- umbrella department staff.

The following points need to be considered in interpreting the number of full time staff per finalisation indicator results:

- some finalisations take only a short time and require few resources, whereas other finalisations may be resource intensive and involve complicated trials and interlocutory decisions
- factors such as geographical dispersion, court workload and population density are important considerations when comparing figures on FTE staff
- efficiency results need to be viewed in light of the performance indicator framework as a whole, because there can be trade-offs between efficiency on the one hand and equity, effectiveness and quality, on the other.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Table 7.23 Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations, 2013-14

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust courts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal courts	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	..	0.4
Civil courts	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	5.6	0.6
Family	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.1
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6
Coroners' courts	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	..	1.0
Total	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5

.. Not applicable.

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

Efficiency — cost per finalisation

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

Box 7.16 **Cost per finalisation**

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

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

In general, the net recurrent expenditure per finalisation for civil courts will be lower than criminal courts because relatively little income is generated by the criminal court system (tables 7A.31–33). Civil court fee structures can also affect cost per finalisation results.

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

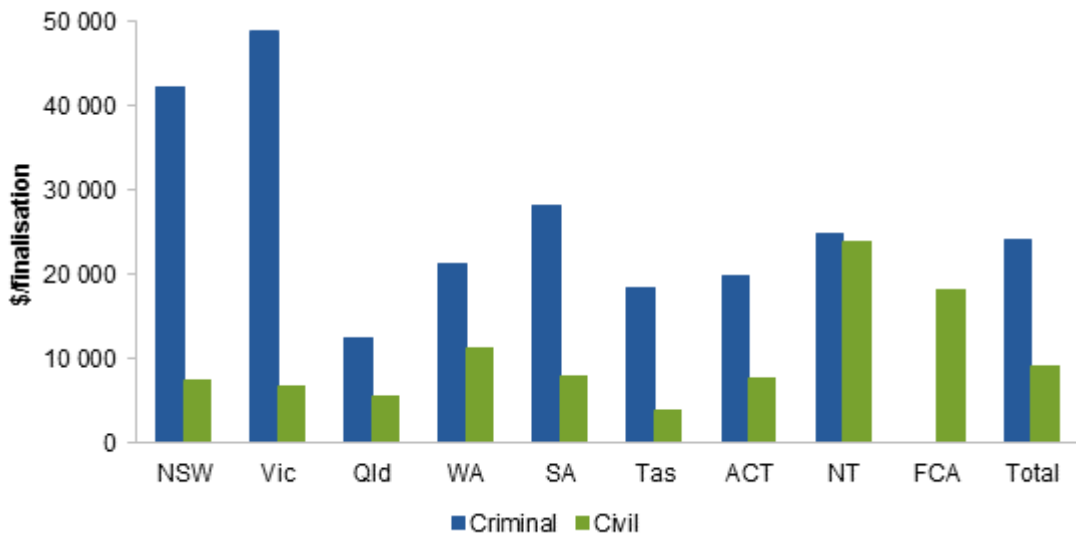
Nationally in 2013-14, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of supreme courts (\$23 896) was greater than the total net expenditure per finalisation for the civil jurisdiction (\$6643) (figure 7.4). This was the case across all states and territories. The Federal Court has criminal jurisdiction but the summary criminal cases are included in the civil case totals and as yet there are no indictable criminal cases (see p. 7.8).

Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have a broader range of matters that are heard in their supreme courts as none of these jurisdictions have district/county courts. The difference in

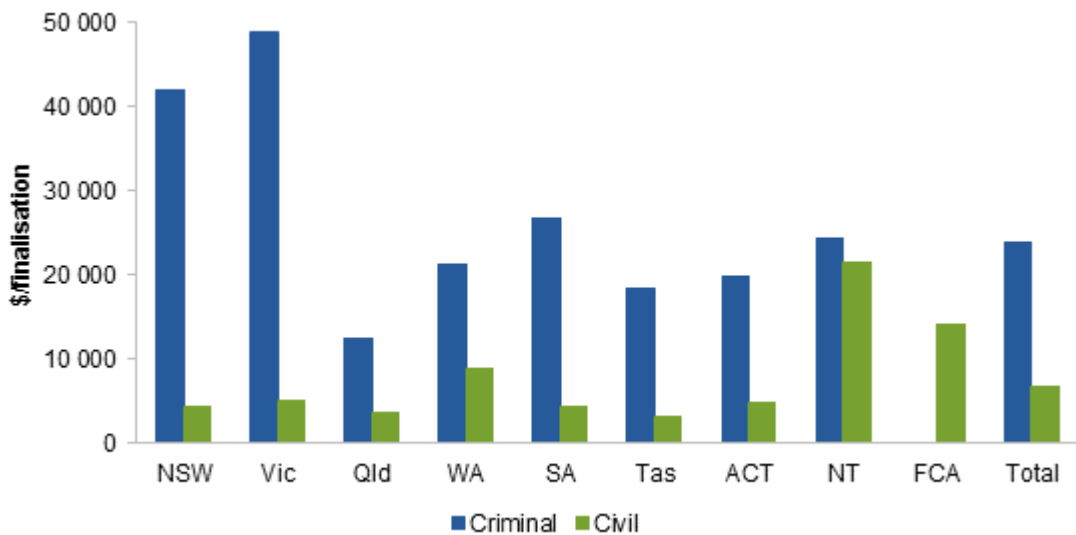
scope of supreme court work (see box 7.1) should be considered when making comparisons across states and territories.

Figure 7.4 **Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, supreme courts and the Federal Court of Australia, 2013-14^{a, b, c}**

(a) **Gross recurrent expenditure**



(b) **Net recurrent expenditure**



FCA = Federal Court of Australia

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

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

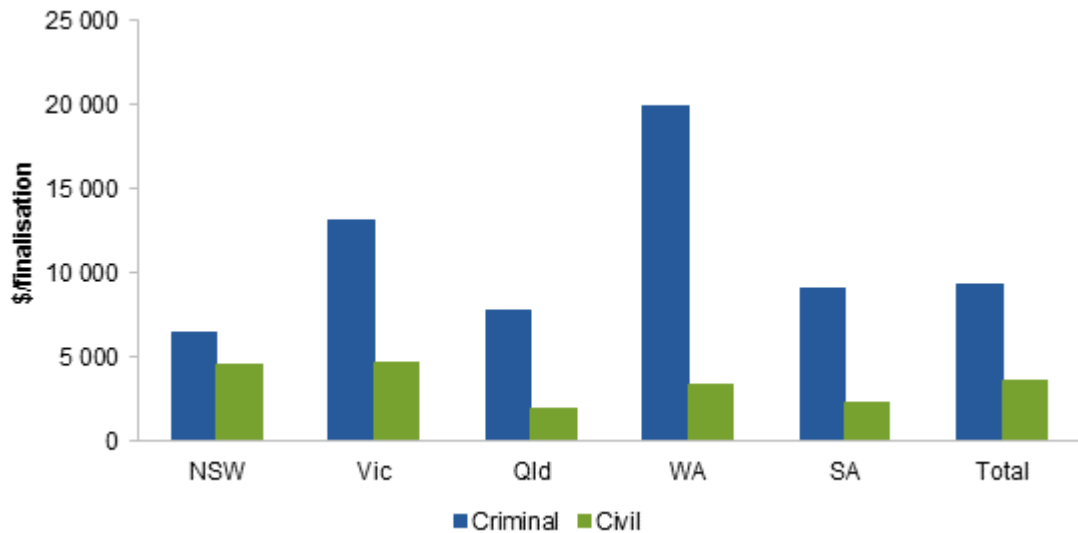
Expenditure per finalisation for district/county courts

In 2013-14, total net expenditure per finalisation in the criminal jurisdiction of district/county courts (\$9195) was about four times that in the civil jurisdiction (\$2252) (figure 7.5). This trend was similar across states and territories, and consistent over time (tables 7A.31—35).

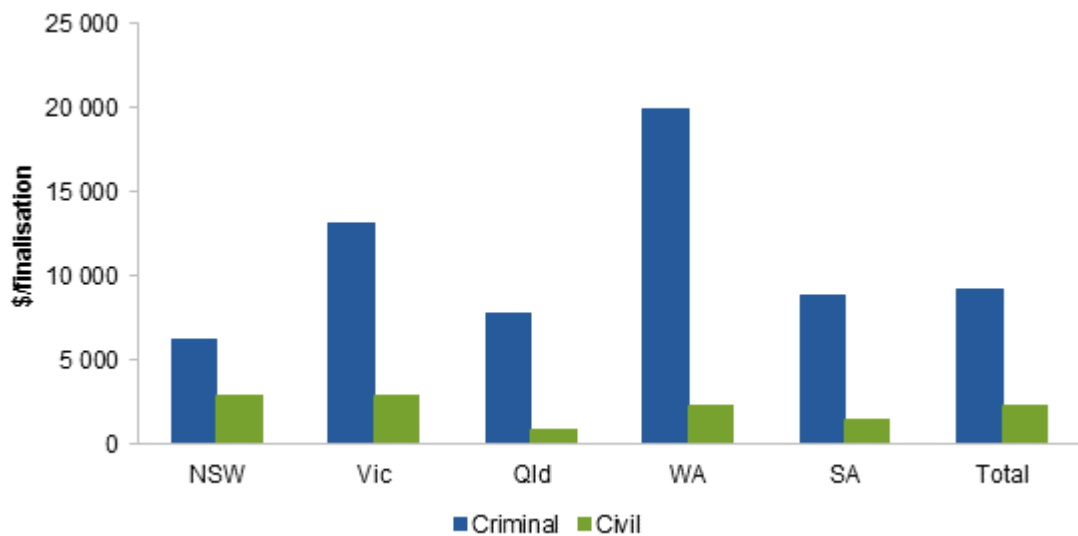
Tasmania, the ACT, the NT and the Australian Government do not operate district/county courts.

Figure 7.5 **Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, district/county courts, 2013-14^{a, b, c, d}**

(a) **Gross recurrent expenditure**



(b) **Net recurrent expenditure**



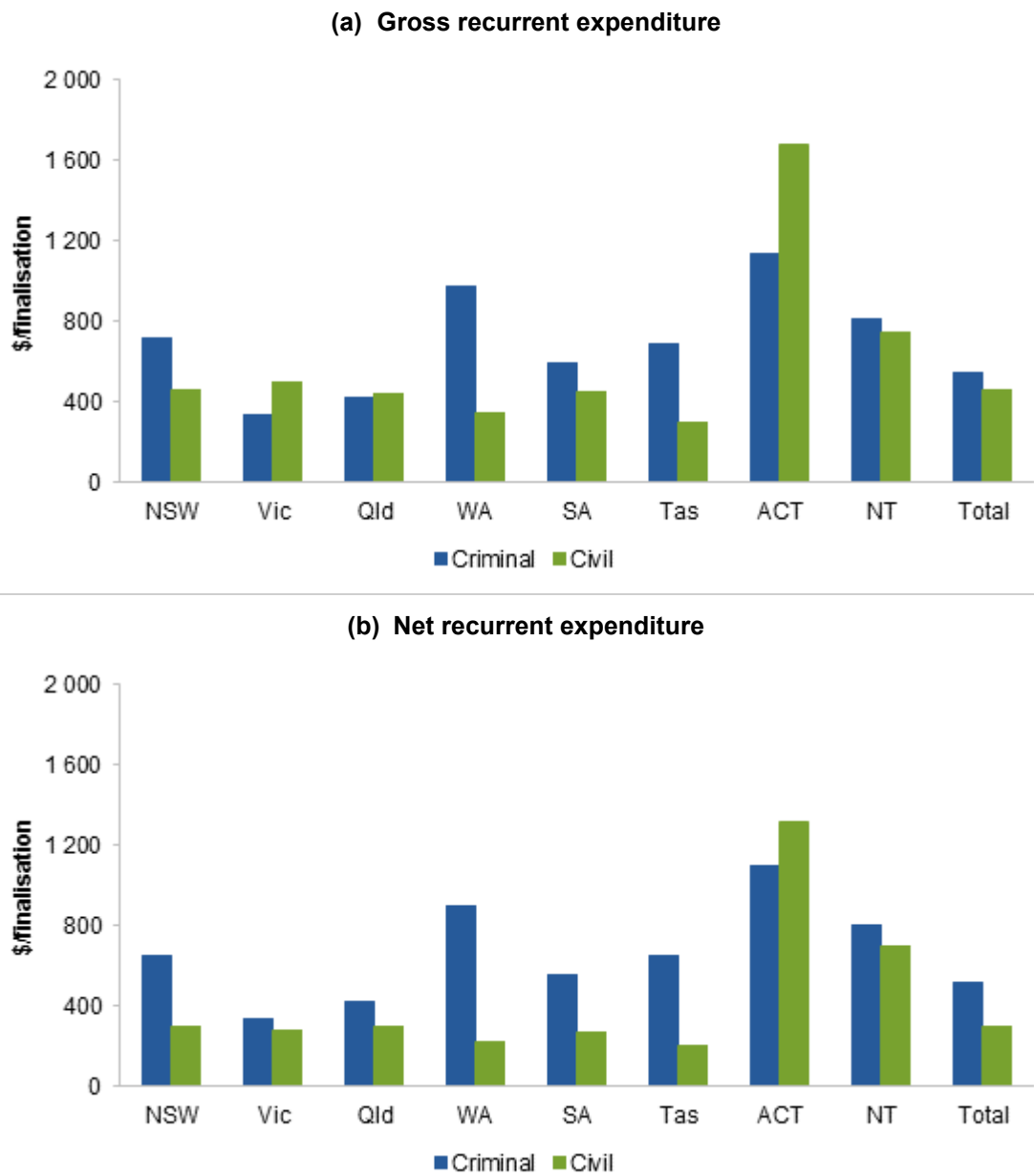
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Queensland, some children's courts criminal matters are heard in the District Court but in this Report are included with children's courts data. ^c County Court civil and criminal data include the Public Private Partnership rental and associated costs for the Victorian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

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

Expenditure per finalisation for magistrates' courts (including children's courts)

Nationally for magistrates' courts, net expenditure per criminal finalisation (\$521) was greater than net expenditure per civil finalisation (\$296). This was also the case across most states and territories (figure 7.6).

Figure 7.6 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, total magistrates' courts (including magistrates' and children's courts), 2013-14^{a, b}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b Queensland children's courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in each care and protection case.

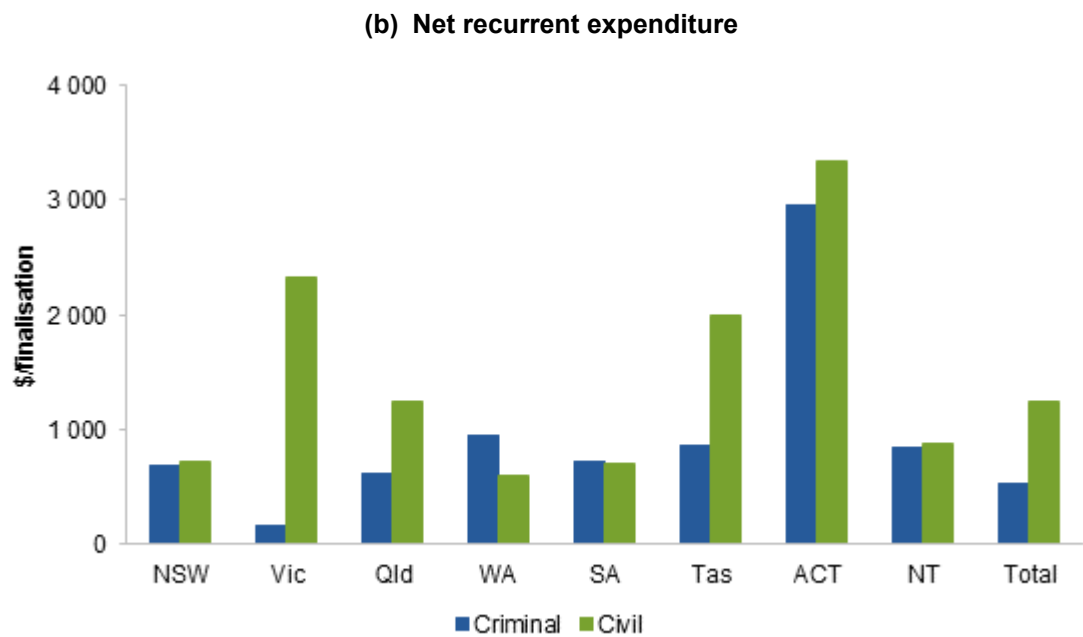
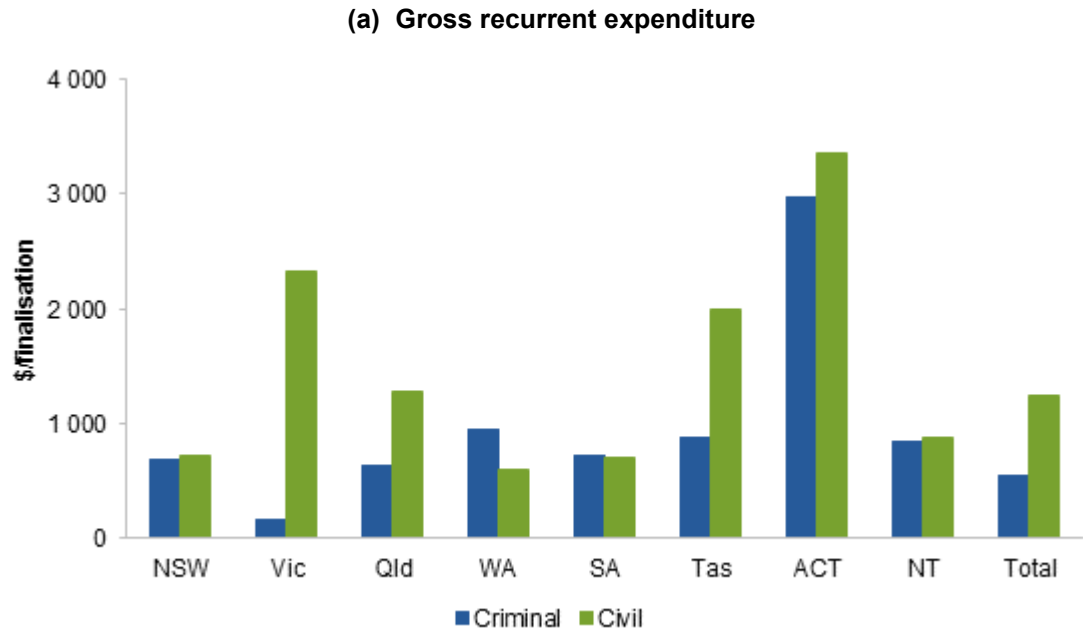
Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31–35.

Expenditure per finalisation for children's courts

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

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

Figure 7.7 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, children’s courts, 2013-14^{a, b, c}



^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Victoria, children’s criminal cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children’s Court are heard at Magistrates’ Court venues in metropolitan and regional areas. The expenditure related to those cases cannot be separately identified, and is included with the expenditure for the magistrates’ court. However, the quantity of those cases is known, and the finalisations are included with children’s court data. ^c Queensland children’s courts data for civil cases are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.

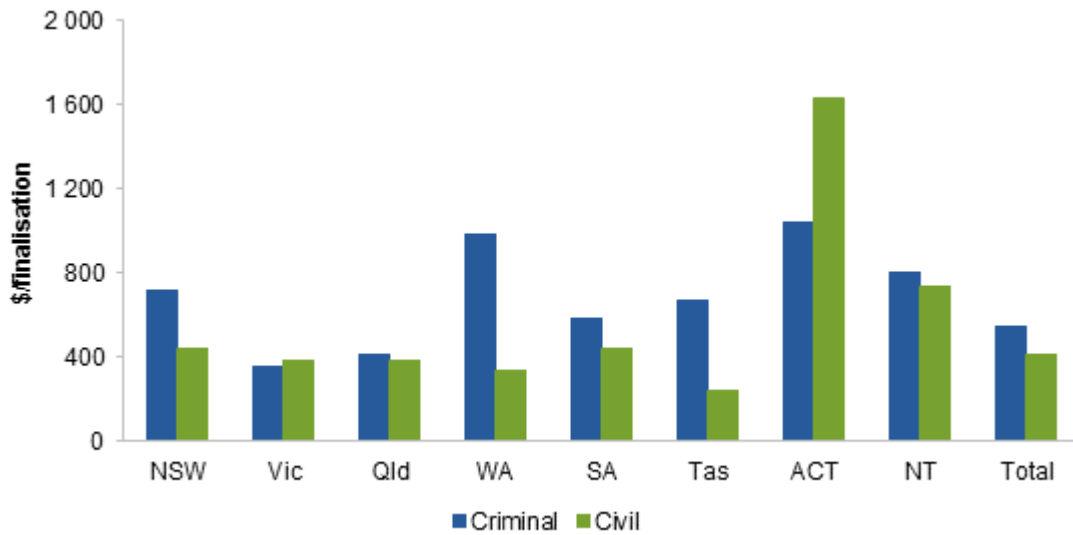
Source: State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.31—35.

Expenditure per finalisation for magistrates' courts only

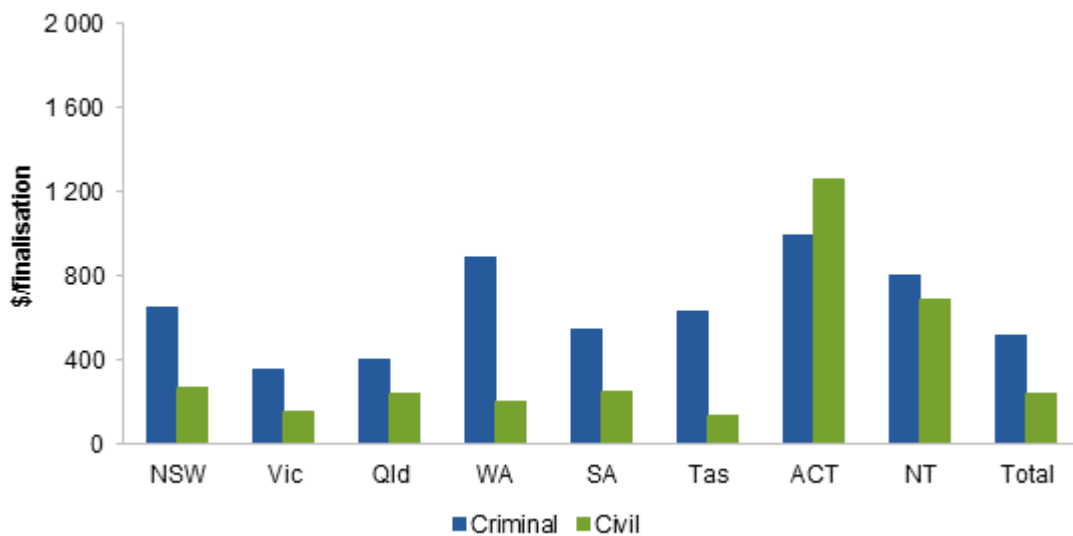
Expenditure per criminal and civil finalisation for magistrates' courts only, excluding children's courts for 2013-14, is presented in figure 7.8. Nationally, net recurrent expenditure per finalisation was higher in the criminal jurisdiction (\$520) than in the civil jurisdiction (\$241). This was the case in most states and territories.

Figure 7.8 Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, magistrates' courts only (excluding children's courts), 2013-14^{a, b}

(a) Gross recurrent expenditure



(b) Net recurrent expenditure



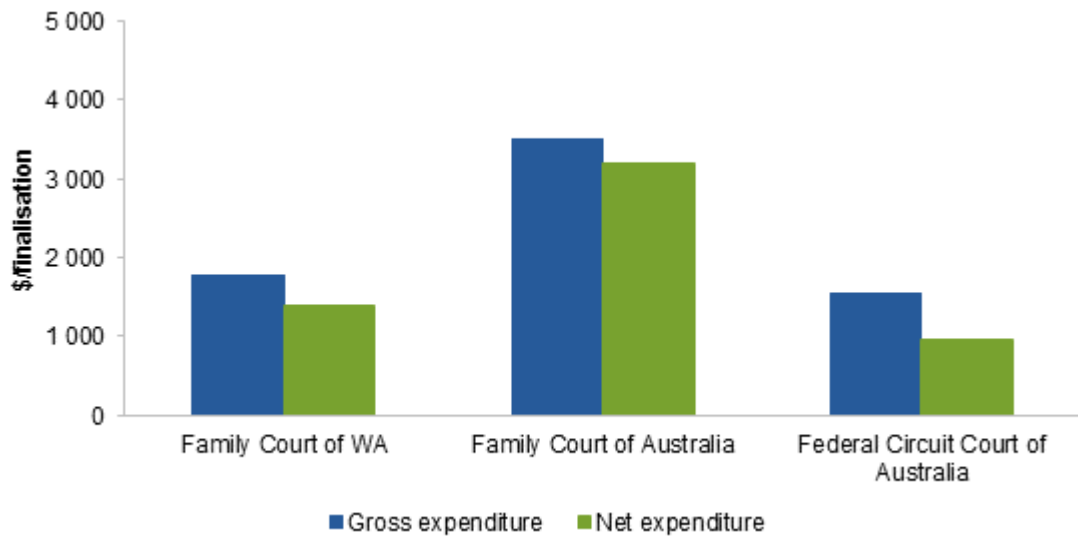
^a Excludes payroll tax. ^b In Victoria, children's criminal cases that are not heard in the Melbourne Children's Court are heard at Magistrates' Court venues in metropolitan and regional areas. The expenditure related to those cases cannot be separately identified, and is included with the expenditure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

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

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

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

Figure 7.9 **Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, family courts and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia, 2013-14^{a, b}**



^a Expenditure per finalisation for the Federal Circuit Court is based on the total net expenditure and all finalisations for that court; it does not isolate family law work from general federal law work and is therefore not strictly comparable with the results for either the Family Court of Australia or the Family Court of WA. Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. The Federal Circuit Court fully funds the Federal Court to undertake this work on its behalf. Those matters finalised by the Federal Court registrars are appropriately counted as part of the Federal Circuit Court matters as they form part of the Federal Circuit Court's filings and expenditure and therefore contribute to the cost per finalisation. ^b From 1 July 2013, the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court prescribed agencies were merged into a single prescribed agency. However they remain separate Chapter III Courts. A single set of financial statements is maintained on behalf of the single entity and expenses/assets have been attributed to each court on the basis of either direct attribution or an estimated allocation.

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

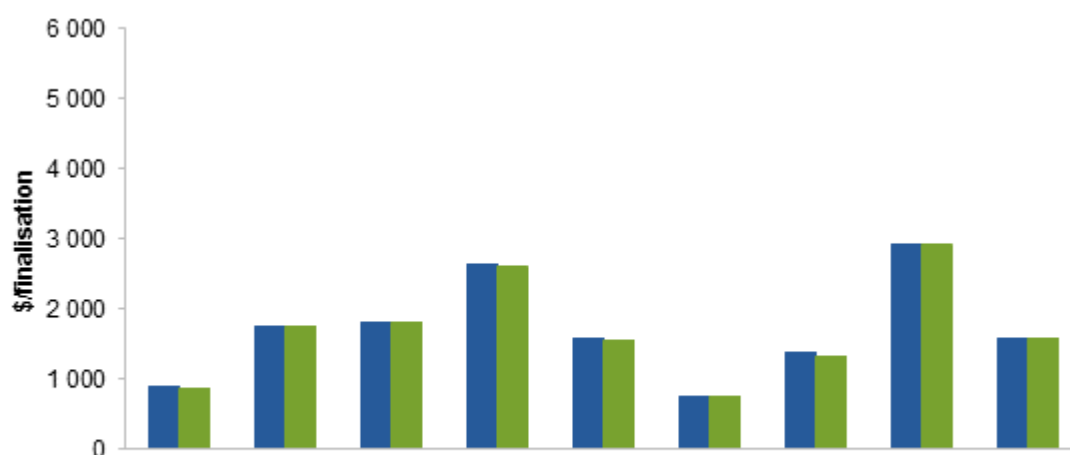
The establishment of the Federal Circuit Court in 2000 has had implications for the finalisations and expenditure data reported for the Family Court of Australia, because the Federal Circuit Court now deals with some of the matters previously managed by the Family Court of Australia. For example, before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

bankruptcy law, discrimination, workplace relations and consumer protection law matters that were previously dealt with in the Federal Court of Australia.

Expenditure per reported death and fire for coroners' courts

Nationally, net expenditure per reported death and fire in coroners' courts (excluding costs associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees) was approximately \$1569 in 2013-14 (figure 7.10).

Figure 7.10 **Recurrent expenditure per finalisation, coroners' courts, 2013-14^{a, b, c, d}**



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

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

As there are differences across jurisdictions in the way that autopsy and chemical analysis costs are managed, their inclusion in recurrent expenditure can lead to large variations in the net expenditure reported per finalisation. To improve consistency, these costs are excluded from net recurrent expenditure for coroners' courts in this Report. These costs are separately identified in table 7A.12.

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

Outcomes

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

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

7.4 Future directions in performance reporting

Improving data quality

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

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

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

Improving performance indicators

The CWG is monitoring studies by the Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration (AIJA) of the quality and performance of court systems worldwide. The AIJA is a research and educational institute funded by the Standing Council on Law and Justice and also from subscription income from its membership.

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

7.5 Jurisdictions' comments

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

New South Wales Government comments

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NSW Courts performed well in 2013-14. The NSW Supreme Court reduced the percentage of civil appeal and non-appeal matters older than 12 and 24 months. The overall Supreme Court clearance rate remained above 100 per cent for the third consecutive year. Net expenditure per finalisation for District Court criminal and civil matters declined, and the overall clearance rate increased to over 100 per cent. The Local Court 6 month criminal and civil backlogs fell, and the net cost per finalisation reached its overall lowest level since 2010-11. Children's Court net cost per finalisation declined for both criminal and civil matters, reaching its overall lowest level in over 10 years. The Children's Court clearance rate also increased to above 100 per cent.

The NSW Civil & Administrative Tribunal (NCAT) began operation in January 2014. More than 20 NSW tribunals were integrated into NCAT, providing a single gateway for tribunal services to the people of NSW. By 30 June 2014 NCAT had received close to 39 300 applications, held more than 51 400 hearings, and resolved or disposed of more than 41 200 matters.

NSW increased its use of new technologies, significantly improving services with processes streamlined for speed and accuracy. Achievements in 2013-14 included:

- Launch of an interactive online registry, with over 43 000 forms lodged online for the Supreme, District and Local Courts during the year, representing more than 50 per cent of all forms.
- Implementation of a new Jury Management System. It provides jurors and potential jurors with the benefits of a web based system, streamlining numerous traditional manual and paper based processes.
- Launch of the Justice AVL and Court Technology Project, designed to establish efficient end-to-end AVL usage for all Justice Sector stakeholders. \$40 million has been allocated over four years to enable this major reform.
- Completion of the Joined Up Justice project, allowing near real time electronic exchange of data between courts and the NSW Police Force, including electronic signatures for arrest warrants and Apprehended Violence Orders. The NSW Police Force now lodges 98 per cent of its 400 000 annual proceedings electronically.
- Continued expansion of the Courts Service Centre, which now answers over 50 000 calls per month. Over \$10 million and 30 000 transactions were processed in 2013-14.
- Commencement of the eIndictments Project, to implement an electronic exchange of indictment information from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions to the courts. This process will for the first time allow electronic update of higher court outcomes across agencies including the NSW Police Force, and thus ensure information is current, accurate and consistent across the justice sector.

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Victorian Government comments

“ The Supreme Court of Victoria performance against a number of key benchmarks shows the Court is improving its services while meeting day-to-day demands. The Court again achieved a clearance rate of over 100 per cent across Civil and Criminal divisions resulting in pending being reduced to its lowest level in the last 4 years. Ongoing improvements introduced by the Court of Appeal Registry continued to reduce the number of appeals and applications for leave to appeal. Median time taken to finalise criminal appeals has reduced from 12.5 months in 2010-11 to 6.8 months in 2013-14.

The County Court of Victoria is experiencing increasing demand on resources due to both a higher volume of matters and the changing nature of these matters. Criminal trials are increasingly long and complex and sentencing reforms have significantly expanded judicial function in criminal matters, requiring monitoring, supervision and review of orders. In responding to these challenges, the Court will persist in its efforts to address delay, increase efficiencies, and promote judicial resilience in the face of increasing workloads.

The Magistrates' Court of Victoria criminal caseload increased 26 per cent for 2013-14 mainly due to growth in infringement matters referred to open court. In the Criminal Division an enhanced program of contest mentions for summary matters and committal case conferences for committals have been successful in reducing the number of cases listed for contested hearing and in narrowing the issues for those that do proceed. In November 2013, the Weekend Remand Court was introduced, which provides for accused arrested over the weekend to be brought before a magistrate as soon as practicable, potentially reducing time spent in custody.

The Children's Court of Victoria continues to experience large growth in its civil jurisdiction (Family Division), 35 per cent since 2009-10 and 10 per cent in the past year. The court introduced the Conciliation Conference program which aims to resolve child protection disputes in a non-adversarial manner early in the court process.

The Coroners Court of Victoria recorded the highest number of coronial finalisations across Australia, accounting for 30 per cent of the total finalisations, whilst also achieving the equal highest overall clearance rate of 116 per cent and closing 1736 more cases than last year. However, the court received the greatest proportion of coronial work (27 per cent). Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation has reduced from \$2950 in 2011-12 to \$1,746, which is comparable to the national average of \$1569. FTE per finalisation has reduced from 1.8 in 2011-12 to 1.1 in 2013-14.

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Queensland Government comments

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- The criminal and civil clearance rates for the Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts levelled out during the 2013-14 financial year.
- In the Supreme Court, the combined clearance rate (including appeals) in the criminal jurisdiction was 93 percent and 111.4 per cent in the civil jurisdiction.
- The District Court (including appeals) finished the year with a criminal clearance rate of 96 per cent and a civil clearance rate of 95.6 per cent.
- In the Magistrates Courts, the criminal clearance rate was 95.4 per cent, and the civil clearance rate was 97.9 per cent.
- Significant increases in lodgments during the year have driven the lower than expected clearance rates in the criminal jurisdiction. Compared to last year, lodgments increased by 9.5 per cent in the Supreme Court (including appeals), 10.8 per cent in the District Court (including appeals), and 8.8 per cent in the Magistrates Court.
- The criminal clearance rates have impacted the number of active pending matters, with all courts experiencing an increase in those numbers.
- The total number of active criminal cases increased in the Supreme Court from 345 as at 30 June 2013 to 439, from 1,490 to 1,698 in the District Court, and from 31,131 to 36,228 in the Magistrates Court.
- Despite the increase in active pending matters, Supreme Court criminal cases greater than 24 months old decreased from 35 to 28, and the number of District Court cases greater than 24 months old decreased from 80 to 75.
- In the Magistrates Court, the number of criminal cases greater than 12 months old increased from 3445 to 4429.
- The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Supreme and National Courts of Papua New Guinea (PNG) referred to in last year's report continued during 2013-14. Judges and staff from PNG visited Brisbane for a week in July 2013, and during October 2013, a training supervisor from Queensland Courts Service attended PNG to provide advice on staff training and Electronic Case Management practices. A further delegation from PNG will visit Brisbane for a week during July 2014.
- The Queensland Courts Referral program expanded from Brisbane into Beenleigh, Southport, Mount Isa, Ipswich and Cairns. This bail-based program enables defendants to engage with non-government organisations and government agencies to address the causes of offending behaviour by assisting defendants with drug and/or alcohol dependency, mental illness, intellectual disability, cognitive impairment, and homeless people or those at risk of homelessness who come into contact with the criminal justice system.

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Western Australian Government comments

“ In 2013-14 Western Australian Courts continued to provide effective State-wide services.

The Supreme Court experienced high demand for criminal trial time with pending homicide cases increasing from 34 in June 2013 to 42 in June 2014. This contributed to an increase of 38 per cent in the number of pending non-appeal criminal cases. The State Government provided a temporary resource to assist in managing workload. Additional resources were also provided to the Court for the State of WA v Rayney appeal. This included engaging three interstate judges to remove any perception that the appeal was influenced by local knowledge, sympathy or prejudice toward the respondent.

In the WA District Court criminal lodgments increased by 5 per cent and the pending case load increased by 8 per cent. However, the proportion of cases in backlog remains similar to the previous year.

Improvement in the WA Family Court's performance is seen through an 11.2 per cent (12 weeks) reduction in the time to trial of defended matters, a 6.7 per cent (23 matters) increase in matters commencing trial and a 12.3 per cent (359 matters) increase in the finalisation of final order applications.

WA Magistrates Court maintained the criminal and civil time to trial of 18 weeks. There was an overall 3 per cent reduction in criminal lodgments from 2012-13. However, the Court experienced a significant increase of 20 per cent (or 1306 cases) in the illicit drug offence lodgments from 2012-13.

In November 2013, the Magistrates Court and Children's Court across the State introduced a new the Integrated Courts Management System. The implementation also includes functionality to electronically receive and process prosecution notices from the WA Police, single fines management and a single shared Bail Module for WA.

The Mental Health Diversion and Support Pilot Program funded by the State Government continued in the Perth Magistrates Court and Perth Children's Court Since commencement of the program in March 2013, 421 accused have been assessed in the Magistrates Court with the clinical team supporting 82 participants. In the Children's Court, 254 cases have been referred to the Clinical Assessment Team.

WA Coroners Court reduced the significant number of backlog cases from 938 in September 2011 to 543 in December 2013 with a further decrease to 415 in June 2014. This is a direct result of additional funding received. The Court also finalised 20 more inquests than last financial year (56 to 76 in 2013-14).

As part of the State Government's commitment to investment in regional Courthouses, the \$41.7 million Kalgoorlie Courthouse was officially opened on the 22 November 2013 and commenced operations on 2 December 2013. Courthouses in Kununurra and Carnarvon will open during 2014-15. ”

South Australian Government comments

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- The *Statutes Amendment (Court Efficiency Reforms) Act 2012* (SA) commenced operation on 1 July 2013. The Courts Efficiency Reforms Act increased the small claims jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court to \$25 000 from its previous \$6000 and its general jurisdiction to \$100 000 from its previous \$40 000 for debt/contract matters and \$80 000 for personal injury matters. Overall, the Act has shifted civil lodgments of less than \$100 000 to the Magistrates Court. In the Act's first year of operation, 895 civil claims have been filed in the Magistrates Court which would previously have been filed in the District Court. The Act also increased the Magistrates Court's criminal jurisdiction and sentencing powers, empowering Magistrates to impose a sentence of up to five years on conviction for a single offence and to sentence for up to 10 years imprisonment for multiple offences. Magistrates can also impose sentence within this increased range on conviction for major indictable offences if the Director of Public Prosecutions and the defendant both consent.
- Changes in legislation relating to Motor Vehicle Personal Injury matters (Compulsory Third Party Insurance Scheme) saw a large number of claims lodged with the District and Magistrates Court in June 2013, immediately prior to commencement of these changes and commencement of the Courts Efficiency Reforms Act. Since that time the number of these lodgements across both jurisdictions has reduced significantly. While the late increase in lodgements of personal injury claims in the final week of June 2013 necessarily impacted on the Magistrates Court's finalisation rate for that financial year (as there was no opportunity for finalisation during that reporting period), the Magistrates Court's civil clearance rate for 2013-14 returned to historic levels of 100 per cent or more. The District Court recorded a clearance rate in excess of 100 per cent for 2013-14 however, the large number of claims filed in June 2013 continue to form part of the backlog list for the District Court.
- As both the Courts Efficiency Reforms Act and Compulsory Third Party Scheme were introduced on 1 July 2013, it is difficult to quantify the respective impact of each initiative in relation to Personal Injury matters. Both the Courts Efficiency Reforms Act and the Statutes Amendment (Sentencing) Act 1988 must, by each of those Acts, be reviewed after a time. It does appear that the Compulsory Third Party Insurance Scheme has had a significant impact as claims for Personal Injury have reduced across both District and Magistrates Courts jurisdictions.
- The *Statutes Amendment (Fines Enforcement and Recovery) Act, 2013* commenced operation on 3 February 2014, transferring fines recovery and enforcement responsibilities from the Magistrates Court to the Fines Enforcement and Recovery Unit within the Attorney-General's Department.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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This year's report demonstrates how a single trial can have a significant impact on the apparent performance of a small jurisdiction such as Tasmania. A single five month double murder trial in the Supreme Court has contributed to a significant deterioration in a number of indicators. This case effectively used 13 per cent of the judicial and court resources available in the criminal jurisdiction. It had an impact on the available prosecutorial and defence resources. In the time taken for this trial almost 60 normal lodgements would have been finalised.

Although not the sole cause, this case has contributed to the following results in the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court: a clearance rate of only 89 per cent, an increase in the number of pending cases over the year, a deterioration of the backlog indicator, an increase in the recurrent expenditure per criminal finalisation, an increase in the number of judicial officers per 100 finalisations, and an increase in the number of attendances per finalisation.

In the light of these results the Court is currently reviewing its case management policies and practices to identify efficiencies, and cater for similar events in the future.

The Court is also reviewing its case management policies in the civil jurisdiction. Currently personal injuries matters are exempted from case management, due in part to the time required for medical conditions to stabilise. The Court is concerned to ensure personal injuries matters do not become 'stale' due to inaction. This concern is supported by the relatively high percentage of lodgements which are deemed finalised in the Tasmanian Supreme Court. Internal analysis has shown that a significant proportion of personal injury lodgements which are deemed finalised due to inaction subsequently return to court for resolution.

Real recurrent expenditure on the Tasmanian Supreme Court has reduced over the past two years. In part this is due to the retirement of the remaining judges eligible for a pension under the Judges' Contributory Pensions Act 1968. Judges appointed after 1 July 1999 are not eligible to join this scheme.

The Magistrates Court has extended its new approach to dealing with Youth Justice matters, which was first piloted in Hobart from January 2011, to Launceston which is its second busiest registry. Since the introduction of this approach Youth Justice (Children's Court) lodgments have reduced by 40 per cent, the pending case load has reduced by a similar amount and the proportion of cases older than 6 months has reduced from 26 per cent to 22 per cent.

In the past year the court has commenced a new approach to dealing with Coronial matters. A single magistrate is responsible for the majority of coronial lodgements; in the past the responsibility was shared between up to nine magistrates. This new approach aims to improve the timeliness of finalising coronial matters by better focusing resources.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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

- a further decrease in the number of non-appeal criminal cases pending in the Supreme Court for more than 24 months, with only 11 cases in this category at the end of the reporting period; and
- a reduction in the number of non-appeal civil matters that are more than 12 months old, with a decline from 524 to 215 over the last three years.

These improvements principally reflect changed listing practices and the use of acting judges for which the ACT Government has provided additional resources.

Another focus during the year has been Coroners matters. The number of pending matters of this type has reduced markedly as a result of a continued focus by coroners, including as to the need for post-mortem examination, and legislative amendment which changed the requirements for an inquest to be held into the manner and cause of the death of a person:

- that occurs after medical intervention from 72 hours to 24 hours;
- who dies without having seen a doctor from 3 months to 6 months.

These changes bring the ACT into closer alignment with other jurisdictions.

Major changes underway for the ACT's courts include:

- the ACT Court Facilities project to redevelop the Supreme Court building and link it to the Magistrates Court;
- the implementation of an integrated case management system.

Note: The improved outcome in the Coroner's Court is not reflected through the pending tables 7A.21 as figures in the table include fires reported to the Coroner. The significantly high recurrent expenditure per finalisation in the ACT Magistrates Court is partly a result of the rent payments on the ACT Magistrates Court Building.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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- The Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NTCAT) was established. The Tribunal creates a central appeals point for Territorians and businesses, removing unnecessary duplication and inefficiencies. NTCAT operates independently of Government and over time will hear and determine a broad range of administrative matters.
- The Northern Territory Government entered into partnership with the private sector to design and develop a new Supreme Court building at Alice Springs. The facility will have courtrooms, jury rooms, interview facilities and secure prisoner holding areas for two concurrent jury trials. It is expected that the existing courthouse will be redeveloped once the Supreme Court takes up occupancy in the new building in July 2016.
- Alternative Youth Justice Court facilities in Darwin City were sourced. The facilities will provide for all Youth Court matters to be heard away from the adult courts. A specially fitted out courtroom will enable these matters to be heard in a more appropriate environment.
- Extensive negotiations between the Northern Territory and Commonwealth Governments occurred to share facilities within the Supreme Court Building at Darwin and Westpoint complex at Alice Springs. A Heads of Agreement between the parties was signed by both jurisdictions in April 2014. The Darwin arrangement will make it the only court building in Australia that will have the Supreme Court, Federal Court, Family Court and Federal Circuit Courts all in the same complex.
- The Alcohol Mandatory Treatment Tribunal commenced. The function of the Tribunal is to consider and decide applications made to it and to make mandatory treatment orders, income management orders and other orders in relation to its decisions. Those currently referred to the Tribunal are adults who are taken into police protective custody three or more times in two months for being intoxicated in public.

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Australian Government courts comments

Federal Circuit Court and Family Court of Australia

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As a result of government policy, from 1 July 2013 the Family Court of Australia (FCoA) and Federal Circuit Court (FCC) became a single prescribed agency for the purpose of the Financial Management and Accountability Act. This means there is now only a requirement to produce a single set of financial statements for the combined entity known as the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court. Although it is now essentially a single administration, both the FCoA and FCC remain as separate Chapter III courts. Consequently, for the purpose of reporting in the 2015 Report on Government Services, all expenses and assets have been attributed to each court on the basis of either direct attribution to the jurisdiction, or an estimated allocation to the jurisdiction.

Prior to 1 July 2013 the FCoA provided services to the FCC ‘free of charge’ or with some estimated transfer of appropriations between the two courts. The nature of those services and resources meant that it was difficult to accurately place a dollar value on those being consumed and shared by the specific courts. In particular the FCoA provided further shared services, including IT, accommodation, work of court staff, depreciation and amortisation (and other capital resources) that could not be easily attributed to the FCC.

Since the introduction of a single administration entity and single set of financial statements, the allocation of resources can be better estimated than prior methods such that services consumed by the jurisdiction can be better attributed to that jurisdiction, and where services are shared more equitable splits could be applied. As a result there will be a noticeable shift in the human resources and expenditure amounts of FCoA and FCC reported for 2013-2014 when compared to previous years.

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7.6 Definitions of key terms

Active pending population	A lodgment that is yet to be finalised but is part of the active case management of court administrators.
Average expenditure per civil case	The total cost of the administrative services provided to civil matters, divided by the total number of civil files handled. Can include 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.
Comparability	Data are considered comparable if, (subject to caveats) they can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data.
Completeness	Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
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. Can include 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.
Forms	The counting unit used in the family courts and family law matters pertaining to the Federal Circuit Court. Forms are applications or notices lodged with the court.
Income	Income derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).

Information technology expenditure	Non-salary and salary expenditure on information technology. Excludes capital expenditure on information technology infrastructure and can include licensing costs, computer leasing costs, the cost of consumables (such as data lines, paper and disks), training fees, access fees (for example, catalogue search and Internet access) and maintenance charges for software and hardware.
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. Can include base salaries, the employer contributed component of superannuation, workers compensation (full cost, inclusive of any levies, bills and legal fees), higher duty allowances, overtime, actual and accruing terminal and long service leave, fringe benefits tax and untaxed fringe benefits. (Judicial officers can include judges, magistrates, masters, judicial registrars and other judicial officers who fulfil a primarily judicial function. Judicial support staff include judicial secretaries, tipstaff and associates.)
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. <i>Civil matters:</i> Matters brought before the court by individuals or organisations against another party, such as small claims and residential tenancies, as well as matters dealt with by the appeal court jurisdiction. <i>Excluded matters:</i> Extraordinary driver's licence applications; any application on a pending dispute; applications for bail directions or judgment; secondary processes (for example, applications for default judgments); interlocutory matters; investigation/examination summonses; firearms appeals; escort agents' licensing appeals; pastoral lands appeals; local government tribunals; police promotions appeals; applications appealing the decisions of workers compensation review officers. <i>Probate matters:</i> Matters such as applications for the appointment of an executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person.
Method of finalisation	The process that leads to the completion of a criminal charge within a higher court so it ceases to be an item of work in that court.
Method of initiation	How a criminal charge is introduced to a court level.

Non-adjudicated finalisation	A non-adjudicated finalisation is where a charge is considered completed and ceases to be active in a court even though there has not been a determination on whether the defendant is guilty, that is, the charge(s) have not been adjudicated. The methods of non-adjudicated finalisation include but are not limited to defendant deceased; unfit to plead; withdrawn by the prosecution; diplomatic immunity and statute of limitation applies.
Probate registry expenditure	Salary expenditure of the probate registrar and probate clerks, along with non-salary expenditure directly attributable to probate registries.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices using the general government final consumption expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator and expressed in terms of current year prices (i.e. for the courts chapter with 2013-14 as the base year). Additional information about the GGFCE index can be found in chapter 2 and in table AA.53.
Recurrent expenditure	Expenditure that does not result in the creation or acquisition of fixed assets (new or second hand). It consists mainly of expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, purchases of goods and services, and the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation).
Sheriff and bailiff expenditure	Expenditure on court orderlies, court security, jury management and witness payment administration. For the civil jurisdiction, it can include expenditure (by or on behalf of the court) on bailiffs to enforce court orders. In the coronial jurisdiction, it can include expenditure on police officers permanently attached to the coroner for the purpose of assisting in coronial investigations. Excludes witness payments, fines enforcement (criminal jurisdiction) and prisoner security.
Specialist jurisdiction court	A court which has exclusive jurisdiction in a field of law presided over by a judicial officer with expertise in that area. Examples of these types of courts which are within the scope of this Report are the family courts, the Children's Courts and the Coroners' Courts. Examples of specialist jurisdiction courts which are excluded from this Report include Indigenous and circle sentencing courts and drug courts.
Withdrawn	The formal withdrawal of charges by the prosecution (that is, by police, the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Attorney-General).

7.7 List of attachment tables

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

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7.8 References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2014, *Criminal Courts, Australia, 2012–13*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.
- Productivity Commission 2014, *Access to Justice Arrangements*, Inquiry Report No. 72, Canberra.

7A Courts— attachment

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

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

Courts — attachment

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TABLE 7A.1

Table 7A.1 Lodgments, criminal (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts (b)										
Appeal										
2013-14	394	319	367	361	265	22	138	19	..	1 885
2012-13	328	300	376	448	239	22	108	29	..	1 850
2011-12	370	358	391	405	296	28	115	21	..	1 984
2010-11	402	413	377	372	283	33	119	19	..	2 018
2009-10	407	555	349	338	250	22	102	34	..	2 057
Non-appeal										
2013-14	88	113	963	298	65	454	242	482	..	2 705
2012-13	122	145	839	269	85	523	176	484	..	2 643
2011-12	137	83	1 068	257	58	564	280	519	..	2 966
2010-11	123	116	1 529	221	59	613	244	436	..	3 341
2009-10	100	125	1 403	231	90	658	312	417	..	3 336
Total										
2013-14	482	432	1 330	659	330	476	380	501	..	4 590
2012-13	450	445	1 215	717	324	545	284	513	..	4 493
2011-12	507	441	1 459	662	354	592	395	540	..	4 950
2010-11	525	529	1 906	593	342	646	363	455	..	5 359
2009-10	507	680	1 752	569	340	680	414	451	..	5 393
District/county courts (b), (c)										
Appeal										
2013-14	6 937	2 820	427	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 184
2012-13	6 544	2 891	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 840
2011-12	6 729	2 697	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 955
2010-11	7 158	2 584	868	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 610
2009-10	8 173	2 836	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 408

TABLE 7A.1

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-appeal										
2013-14	4 086	2 350	5 232	2 093	2 371	..	..	..	..	16 132
2012-13	3 952	2 461	4 703	1 992	2 301	..	..	..	..	15 409
2011-12	3 636	2 211	5 120	1 977	2 048	..	..	..	..	14 992
2010-11	3 575	2 378	5 609	1 988	2 025	..	..	..	..	15 575
2009-10	3 454	2 232	6 207	2 337	2 031	..	..	..	..	16 261
Total										
2013-14	11 023	5 170	5 659	2 093	2 371	..	..	..	..	26 316
2012-13	10 496	5 352	5 108	1 992	2 301	..	..	..	..	25 249
2011-12	10 365	4 908	5 649	1 977	2 048	..	..	..	..	24 947
2010-11	10 733	4 962	6 477	1 988	2 025	..	..	..	..	26 185
2009-10	11 627	5 068	6 606	2 337	2 031	..	..	..	..	27 669
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f)										
2013-14	158 919	218 409	205 038	81 055	52 523	15 640	6 879	16 633	..	755 096
2012-13	153 065	175 345	188 524	83 912	54 357	15 876	5 119	15 492	..	691 690
2011-12	146 451	172 323	183 717	86 303	54 826	19 756	5 429	13 743	..	682 548
2010-11	179 181	166 791	178 567	90 865	50 208	21 508	5 293	12 721	..	705 134
2009-10	187 922	160 444	202 966	104 022	52 641	21 322	5 699	12 591	..	747 607
Children's courts										
2013-14	9 881	19 951	12 000	6 414	5 088	1 305	338	2 128	..	57 105
2012-13	10 040	20 816	11 721	6 902	5 355	1 567	408	2 015	..	58 824
2011-12	10 572	19 747	12 306	7 163	5 967	2 130	527	1 840	..	60 252
2010-11	16 843	18 650	11 866	8 359	5 939	1 906	595	1 192	..	65 350
2009-10	16 764	22 916	12 222	10 785	6 475	2 315	622	1 304	..	73 403

TABLE 7A.1

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f)										
2013-14	168 800	238 360	217 038	87 469	57 611	16 945	7 217	18 761	..	812 201
2012-13	163 105	196 161	200 245	90 814	59 712	17 443	5 527	17 507	..	750 514
2011-12	157 023	192 070	196 023	93 466	60 793	21 886	5 956	15 583	..	742 800
2010-11	196 024	185 441	190 433	99 224	56 147	23 414	5 888	13 913	..	770 484
2009-10	204 686	183 360	215 188	114 807	59 116	23 637	6 321	13 895	..	821 010
All criminal courts										
2013-14	180 305	243 962	224 027	90 221	60 312	17 421	7 597	19 262	..	843 107
2012-13	174 051	201 958	206 568	93 523	62 337	17 988	5 811	18 020	..	780 256
2011-12	167 895	197 419	203 131	96 105	63 195	22 478	6 351	16 123	..	772 697
2010-11	207 282	190 932	198 816	101 805	58 514	24 060	6 251	14 368	..	802 028
2009-10	216 820	189 108	223 546	117 713	61 487	24 317	6 735	14 346	..	854 072

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Counting units for the criminal court lodgment data are based on: the number of defendants for State and Territory criminal courts; and the number of unpaid infringement notices for electronic infringement and enforcement systems. Unless otherwise noted, matters excluded from the criminal court lodgment data in this collection are: any lodgment that does not have a defendant element; extraordinary driver's licence applications; bail procedures (including applications and review); directions; warrants; and secondary processes — for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties (that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation).
- (b) Queensland Supreme and District Court data for the number of originating criminal lodgments is based on a count of the number of defendants who had a Court Record entered on the computerised Case Management System in the financial year, it is not a count of the number of defendants committed to the Supreme Court and District Court for trial or sentencing.
- (c) In NSW, Victoria and Queensland, the criminal jurisdiction of the district/county courts can hear appeals. Appeals are not heard in this jurisdiction in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the Supreme courts in SA and WA. The District court does not operate in Tasmania, ACT or the NT.
- (d) In South Australia, changes to the Motor Vehicles Act for unregistered and uninsured offences resulted in a decrease in lodgment and finalisation counts for Magistrates and Children's courts during 2009-10. These offences are now handled by way of Infringement Notice.

TABLE 7A.1

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(e)	In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 have allowed the Magistrates Court to hear a larger number of indictable offences under certain conditions. This only applies to matters commenced in the court system after 1 November 2010. These changes will impact lodgments in the higher courts from 1 November 2010. From 8 November 2010, police officers were able to use discretion to issue infringement notices for a range of common offences. From 2010-11 there was also a reduction in traffic offences brought before the court.									
(f)	The increase in the ACT Magistrates court criminal matters in 2013-14 was due to the prosecution of a large number of non-voting matters. .. Not applicable.									

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

TABLE 7A.2

Table 7A.2 **Lodgments, criminal, Homicide and related offences (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts									
Non-appeal									
2013-14	74	60	79	49	45	16	3	30	356
2012-13	100	78	86	50	33	14	3	22	386
2011-12	107	54	93	31	38	6	7	8	344
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2013-14	54	22	8	27	12	..	..	..	123
2012-13	81	31	15	31	9	..	..	..	167
2011-12	88	39	11	16	17	..	..	..	171
2010-11	na	48	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2009-10	na	43	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's)									
2013-14	261	126	94	92	60	14	25	23	695
2012-13	274	144	108	98	77	8	16	27	752
2011-12	286	118	98	79	65	10	17	24	697
2010-11	na	113	na	na	na	15	na	na	na
2009-10	na	148	na	na	na	14	na	na	na

TABLE 7A.2

Table 7A.2 **Lodgments, criminal, Homicide and related offences (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts									
2013-14	8	1	5	14	1	na	–	2	31
2012-13	11	5	5	8	8	na	–	–	37
2011-12	19	8	3	5	9	na	1	1	46
2010-11	na	5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All criminal courts									
2013-14	397	209	186	182	118	30	28	55	1 205
2012-13	466	258	214	187	127	22	19	49	1 342
2011-12	500	219	205	131	129	16	25	33	1 258
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

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

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

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

TABLE 7A.3

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme (excl. probate) (c), (d) /Federal Court (e)										
Appeal										
2013-14	744	408	264	159	117	89	67	101	728	2 677
2012-13	791	442	284	183	128	90	55	119	633	2 725
2011-12	778	418	270	181	110	84	43	138	614	2 636
2010-11	772	377	239	166	126	92	48	128	638	2 586
2009-10	783	414	266	177	99	89	36	88	693	2 645
Non-appeal										
2013-14	8 036	6 402	3 215	2 284	1 053	860	563	139	4 281	26 833
2012-13	8 653	6 644	3 516	2 390	1 127	1 052	505	138	5 169	29 194
2011-12	9 296	7 275	3 961	2 780	1 323	981	593	164	4 663	31 036
2010-11	10 546	6 659	5 185	2 661	1 267	893	766	173	4 303	32 453
2009-10	10 209	6 829	7 309	2 642	1 182	820	855	161	2 949	32 956
Total										
2013-14	8 780	6 810	3 479	2 443	1 170	949	630	240	5 009	29 510
2012-13	9 444	7 086	3 800	2 573	1 255	1 142	560	257	5 802	31 919
2011-12	10 074	7 693	4 231	2 961	1 433	1 065	636	302	5 277	33 672
2010-11	11 318	7 036	5 424	2 827	1 393	985	814	301	4 941	35 039
2009-10	10 992	7 243	7 575	2 819	1 281	909	891	249	3 642	35 601
District/county courts (f)										
Appeal										
2013-14	182	180	68	124	182	..	..	..	..	736
2012-13	180	157	53	121	209	..	..	..	..	720
2011-12	228	187	65	99	36	..	..	..	..	615
2010-11	218	132	52	103	30	..	..	..	..	535
2009-10	187	131	103	115	32	..	..	..	..	568

TABLE 7A.3

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-appeal										
2013-14	7 042	6 455	5 540	4 561	1 820	..	..	..	..	25 418
2012-13	7 307	6 682	5 543	4 467	2 909	..	..	..	..	26 908
2011-12	7 569	6 350	6 297	4 857	2 526	..	..	..	..	27 599
2010-11	8 171	6 674	5 415	6 139	2 964	..	..	..	..	29 363
2009-10	8 086	6 057	5 313	4 096	2 760	..	..	..	..	26 312
Total										
2013-14	7 224	6 635	5 608	4 685	2 002	..	..	..	..	26 154
2012-13	7 487	6 839	5 596	4 588	3 118	..	..	..	..	27 628
2011-12	7 797	6 537	6 362	4 956	2 562	..	..	..	..	28 214
2010-11	8 389	6 806	5 467	6 242	2 994	..	..	..	..	29 898
2009-10	8 273	6 188	5 416	4 211	2 792	..	..	..	..	26 880
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (g), (h)										
2013-14	138 023	92 557	57 944	51 416	27 008	7 077	3 966	5 622	..	383 613
2012-13	146 819	98 644	55 239	50 600	28 879	7 844	4 014	6 706	..	398 745
2011-12	146 578	101 457	53 113	51 432	26 550	8 537	3 737	6 456	..	397 860
2010-11	175 692	101 741	54 401	53 077	26 307	9 547	3 419	5 961	..	430 145
2009-10	182 597	105 467	65 450	51 834	25 354	9 627	3 301	6 689	..	450 319
Children's courts (i), (j)										
2013-14	8 893	7 000	3 499	2 616	1 091	284	122	407	..	23 912
2012-13	8 767	6 354	3 951	3 058	1 231	389	106	355	..	24 211
2011-12	8 662	6 476	3 776	1 880	1 324	452	117	347	..	23 034
2010-11	9 383	5 707	3 959	1 617	1 199	418	158	328	..	22 769
2009-10	8 925	5 201	3 532	1 626	1 281	436	161	387	..	21 549

TABLE 7A.3

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	146 916	99 557	61 443	54 032	28 099	7 361	4 088	6 029	..	407 525
2012-13	155 586	104 998	59 190	53 658	30 110	8 233	4 120	7 061	..	422 956
2011-12	155 240	107 933	56 889	53 312	27 874	8 989	3 854	6 803	..	420 894
2010-11	185 075	107 448	58 360	54 694	27 506	9 965	3 577	6 289	..	452 914
2009-10	191 522	110 668	68 982	53 460	26 635	10 063	3 462	7 076	..	471 868
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Circuit Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	162 920	113 002	70 530	61 160	31 271	8 310	4 718	6 269	5 009	463 189
2012-13	172 517	118 923	68 586	60 819	34 483	9 375	4 680	7 318	5 802	482 503
2011-12	173 111	122 163	67 482	61 229	31 869	10 054	4 490	7 105	5 277	482 780
2010-11	204 782	121 290	69 251	63 763	31 893	10 950	4 391	6 590	4 941	517 851
2009-10	210 787	124 099	81 973	60 490	30 708	10 972	4 353	7 325	3 642	534 349
Family courts (e), (k)										
Appeal										
2013-14	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	330	358
2012-13	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	326	357
2011-12	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	373	406
2010-11	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	328	361
2009-10	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	315	344
Non-appeal										
2013-14	..	..	..	14 982	..	..	..	..	19 651	34 633
2012-13	..	..	..	14 899	..	..	..	..	17 834	32 733
2011-12	..	..	..	14 970	..	..	..	..	17 756	32 726
2010-11	..	..	..	15 022	..	..	..	..	17 431	32 453
2009-10	..	..	..	14 984	..	..	..	..	19 033	34 017

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total										
2013-14	..	..	..	15 010	..	..	..	..	19 981	34 991
2012-13	..	..	..	14 930	..	..	..	..	18 160	33 090
2011-12	..	..	..	15 003	..	..	..	..	18 129	33 132
2010-11	..	..	..	15 055	..	..	..	..	17 759	32 814
2009-10	..	..	..	15 013	..	..	..	..	19 348	34 361
Federal Circuit Court (e)										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 022	92 022
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 599	89 599
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 542	92 542
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 714	90 714
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91 678	91 678
Coronial										
Deaths reported (l), (m)										
2013-14	5 578	6 260	4 682	2 009	2 248	581	289	292	..	21 939
2012-13	5 205	5 932	4 762	2 155	2 200	555	324	303	..	21 436
2011-12	5 503	5 028	4 461	1 916	2 088	478	332	301	..	20 107
2010-11	5 434	4 857	4 416	1 996	2 148	558	317	285	..	20 011
2009-10	5 930	5 305	4 256	1 864	1 929	571	345	299	..	20 499
Fires reported (m)										
2013-14	132	6	..	..	..	–	839	..	..	977
2012-13	192	2	..	..	..	–	1 014	..	..	1 208
2011-12	451	1	..	..	..	–	934	..	..	1 386
2010-11	370	–	..	..	..	..	861	..	..	1 231
2009-10	379	6	..	..	..	–	1 219	..	..	1 604

TABLE 7A.3

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total coroners' courts (incl. deaths and fires reported)										
2013-14	5 710	6 266	4 682	2 009	2 248	581	1 128	292	..	22 916
2012-13	5 397	5 934	4 762	2 155	2 200	555	1 338	303	..	22 644
2011-12	5 954	5 029	4 461	1 916	2 088	478	1 266	301	..	21 493
2010-11	5 804	4 857	4 416	1 996	2 148	558	1 178	285	..	21 242
2009-10	6 309	5 311	4 256	1 864	1 929	571	1 564	299	..	22 103
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	24 118	19 376	9 444	6 584	5 641	2 305	782	230	..	68 480
2012-13	23 777	19 210	9 227	6 443	5 778	2 346	724	201	..	67 706
2011-12	24 161	18 627	8 220	5 982	5 493	2 319	710	156	..	65 668
2010-11	23 165	18 585	8 036	5 982	5 712	2 187	712	154	..	64 533
2009-10	21 823	18 101	7 693	5 975	5 085	2 118	684	161	..	61 640

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Counting units for civil court lodgment data are based on: the number of cases (except in children's courts where, if more than one child can be involved in an application, the counting unit is the number of children involved); and the number of reported deaths (and, if relevant, reported fires) for coroners' courts. Unless otherwise noted, the following types of matters are excluded from the civil lodgment data reported in this collection: admissions matters (original applications to practice and mutual recognition matters); extraordinary driver's licence applications; cross-claims; directions; secondary processes — for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties (that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation); and *applications* for default judgments (because the application is a secondary process).
- (b) In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for each court level. Lodgments in Queensland courts are not comparable to previous years by court level.
- (c) Data quality auditing by the Tasmanian Supreme Court during 2011-12 identified a number of revisions to be made in previous years' figures.

Table 7A.3 Lodgments, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(d)	The Supreme Court of Victoria: (1) On 28 October 2010 the Workcover (Litigated Claims) Legal Costs Order 2010 came into operation. The Legal Costs Order governs costs in relation to serious injury applications lodged pursuant to section 134AB of the Accident Compensation Act 1985 (Vic). Taxations are no longer necessary for this category of cases. (2) On 1 April 2013, Rule 63.20.1 of the Supreme Court (General Civil Procedure) Rules 2005 came into operation. The rule prohibits the taxation of costs in interlocutory applications prior to the completion of the proceeding, unless the court otherwise orders. A large number of "small bills" previously taxed by the Costs Court arose from interlocutory orders.									
(e)	In the WA Family Court, the rules associated with filing documents changed on 1 July 2007 following the introduction of Child Related Proceedings Model. Mediation is required for applicants prior to filing child related applications which have led to a reduction in lodgments of Final Orders. The introduction on 23 June 2000 of the Federal Magistrates Court (now the Federal Circuit Court) has had implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court lodgment time series. The Family Court of WA does elements of Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court work, so direct comparisons need to be made with caution. In November 2003, a practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia requiring all divorce applications to be lodged in the Federal Circuit Court. However, a small number of divorce applications were still lodged and processed in the Family Court of Australia. Bankruptcy matters processed by the Federal Court on behalf of the Federal Circuit Court were previously included in Federal Court data. Data for 2009-10 and 2008-09 exclude these matters. These matters are included in Federal Circuit Court data.									
(f)	In Queensland, legislation was enacted in January 2010 resulting in criminal compensation matters no longer being lodged in the District Court.									
(g)	In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal).									
(h)	The number of civil cases lodged, finalised and pending since 30 June 2010 in the Queensland Magistrates Courts decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children services, which are not within the scope of this report. Data prior to 2009-10 are not comparable.									
(i)	NSW lodgment data for children in the civil court is based on a count of each child listed in all new applications for care and protection, not just the originating application.									
(j)	Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.									
(k)	Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its Registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These are part of the 'free services' provided to the Federal Circuit Court. Some Bankruptcy and Immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by Federal Court registrars. Those matters finalised by Federal Court registrars are counted as part of the Federal Circuit Court matters as they are filed and funded by the Federal Circuit Court.									

TABLE 7A.3

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(l)	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.									
(m)	NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT report fires to the coroner in these jurisdictions. As of 1 December 2003 fires are no longer reported to the Coroner in Queensland.									
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

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

TABLE 7A.4

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme courts										
2013-14	6	7	28	26	20	93	99	207	..	20
2012-13	6	8	26	29	19	106	75	217	..	20
2011-12	7	8	32	28	22	116	107	232	..	22
2010-11	7	10	43	26	21	127	99	198	..	24
2009-10	7	13	40	25	21	134	116	198	..	25
District/county courts										
2013-14	148	89	121	82	141	..	..	..	..	113
2012-13	143	94	111	81	138	..	..	..	..	110
2011-12	143	88	125	83	124	..	..	..	..	111
2010-11	149	90	146	86	124	..	..	..	..	118
2009-10	164	94	151	103	125	..	..	..	..	127
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	2 129	3 772	4 371	3 178	3 131	3 043	1 791	6 857	..	3 238
2012-13	2 083	3 087	4 089	3 394	3 270	3 098	1 349	6 540	..	3 020
2011-12	2 021	3 091	4 071	3 615	3 333	3 861	1 464	5 914	..	3 036
2010-11	2 496	3 035	4 025	3 918	3 076	4 215	1 451	5 524	..	3 180
2009-10	2 646	2 961	4 647	4 595	3 252	4 210	1 593	5 528	..	3 419
Children's courts										
2013-14	132	345	256	251	303	254	88	877	..	245
2012-13	137	367	254	279	322	306	107	851	..	257
2011-12	146	354	273	300	363	416	142	792	..	268
2010-11	235	339	267	360	364	374	163	518	..	295
2009-10	236	423	280	476	400	457	174	572	..	336

TABLE 7A.4

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	2 261	4 116	4 627	3 429	3 435	3 297	1 879	7 734	..	3 483
2012-13	2 219	3 454	4 343	3 673	3 592	3 404	1 456	7 391	..	3 276
2011-12	2 167	3 446	4 344	3 915	3 696	4 277	1 607	6 706	..	3 303
2010-11	2 730	3 374	4 292	4 279	3 439	4 589	1 614	6 041	..	3 475
2009-10	2 882	3 383	4 927	5 072	3 652	4 667	1 766	6 100	..	3 755
All criminal courts										
2013-14	2 415	4 213	4 776	3 537	3 596	3 390	1 978	7 941	..	3 615
2012-13	2 368	3 556	4 480	3 782	3 750	3 510	1 531	7 608	..	3 406
2011-12	2 317	3 541	4 501	4 026	3 842	4 393	1 713	6 939	..	3 436
2010-11	2 887	3 474	4 481	4 390	3 584	4 716	1 713	6 239	..	3 617
2009-10	3 053	3 490	5 118	5 200	3 799	4 801	1 882	6 298	..	3 906

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Lodgments per 100 000 persons are derived from lodgment data presented in table 7A.1, and population data presented in table 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.1 and 2A.2.
- (b) The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.
- (c) The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).
- .. Not applicable.

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

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

TABLE 7A.5

Table 7A.5	Lodgments, civil, per 100 000 people (a), (b)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2013-14	118	118	74	96	70	185	164	99	..	127
2012-13	129	125	82	104	76	223	148	108	..	139
2011-12	139	138	94	124	87	208	172	130	..	150
2010-11	158	128	122	122	85	193	223	131	..	158
2009-10	155	134	173	125	79	179	249	109	..	163
District/county courts										
2013-14	97	115	120	184	119	..	..	..	..	112
2012-13	102	120	121	186	188	..	..	..	..	121
2011-12	108	117	141	208	156	..	..	..	..	125
2010-11	117	124	123	269	183	..	..	..	..	135
2009-10	116	114	124	186	172	..	..	..	..	123
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	1 849	1 598	1 235	2 016	1 610	1 377	1 032	2 318	..	1 645
2012-13	1 998	1 737	1 198	2 046	1 737	1 531	1 058	2 831	..	1 741
2011-12	2 022	1 820	1 177	2 154	1 614	1 668	1 008	2 778	..	1 769
2010-11	2 447	1 851	1 226	2 289	1 611	1 871	937	2 588	..	1 940
2009-10	2 571	1 946	1 499	2 290	1 566	1 901	922	2 937	..	2 059
Children's courts										
2013-14	119	121	75	103	65	55	32	168	..	103
2012-13	119	112	86	124	74	76	28	150	..	106
2011-12	120	116	84	79	80	88	32	149	..	102
2010-11	131	104	89	70	73	82	43	142	..	103
2009-10	126	96	81	72	79	86	45	170	..	99

TABLE 7A.5

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	1 968	1 719	1 310	2 118	1 675	1 432	1 064	2 485	..	1 748
2012-13	2 117	1 849	1 284	2 170	1 811	1 607	1 085	2 981	..	1 846
2011-12	2 142	1 936	1 261	2 233	1 694	1 757	1 040	2 928	..	1 872
2010-11	2 578	1 955	1 315	2 358	1 685	1 953	980	2 731	..	2 043
2009-10	2 697	2 042	1 579	2 362	1 646	1 987	967	3 106	..	2 158
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	2 182	1 951	1 504	2 398	1 864	1 617	1 228	2 584	..	1 986
2012-13	2 348	2 094	1 487	2 460	2 075	1 830	1 233	3 089	..	2 106
2011-12	2 389	2 191	1 495	2 565	1 937	1 965	1 211	3 058	..	2 147
2010-11	2 852	2 207	1 561	2 750	1 954	2 146	1 204	2 861	..	2 336
2009-10	2 968	2 290	1 877	2 672	1 897	2 166	1 216	3 216	..	2 444

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Lodgments per 100 000 persons are derived from lodgment data presented in table 7A.3, and population data presented in table 2A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table, and/or its interpretation, is provided in tables 7A.3 and 2A.2.
- (b) The financial year population estimate is based on the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year.
- (c) The total number of lodgments for all states and territories in the financial year, divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people). For the 'Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court' level, the total of all civil state and territory supreme court and Federal Court (not shown separately in the Aus cts column) lodgments in a financial year is divided by the Australian population (per 100 000 people).

.. Not applicable.

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

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

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts										
Appeal										
2013-14	341	321	372	390	232	18	109	28	..	1 811
2012-13	358	338	349	440	238	25	132	15	..	1 895
2011-12	324	543	407	366	311	26	119	24	..	2 120
2010-11	420	656	337	363	264	34	97	28	..	2 199
2009-10	353	531	344	313	273	29	70	25	..	1 938
Non-appeal										
2013-14	91	118	865	242	68	403	258	384	..	2 429
2012-13	158	129	993	264	98	536	309	456	..	2 943
2011-12	109	116	1 130	235	57	537	278	525	..	2 987
2010-11	83	132	1 504	210	67	616	287	364	..	3 263
2009-10	118	127	1 302	230	91	622	268	397	..	3 155
Total										
2013-14	432	439	1 237	632	300	421	367	412	..	4 240
2012-13	516	467	1 342	704	336	561	441	471	..	4 838
2011-12	433	659	1 537	601	368	563	397	549	..	5 107
2010-11	503	788	1 841	573	331	650	384	392	..	5 462
2009-10	471	658	1 646	543	364	651	338	422	..	5 093
District/county courts (c), (d)										
Appeal										
2013-14	6 924	2 917	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 214
2012-13	6 492	2 664	1 101	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 257
2011-12	6 916	2 794	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 151
2010-11	7 198	2 860	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 392
2009-10	8 193	2 476	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 157

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-appeal										
2013-14	3 877	2 339	5 062	1 837	2 402	..	..	..	..	15 517
2012-13	3 539	2 366	4 981	2 019	2 192	..	..	..	..	15 097
2011-12	3 590	2 424	5 350	1 962	2 043	..	..	..	..	15 369
2010-11	3 104	2 321	5 854	2 058	2 180	..	..	..	..	15 517
2009-10	3 518	2 253	5 996	2 340	2 051	..	..	..	..	16 158
Total										
2013-14	10 801	5 256	5 435	1 837	2 402	..	..	..	..	25 731
2012-13	10 031	5 030	6 082	2 019	2 192	..	..	..	..	25 354
2011-12	10 506	5 218	5 791	1 962	2 043	..	..	..	..	25 520
2010-11	10 302	5 181	6 188	2 058	2 180	..	..	..	..	25 909
2009-10	11 711	4 729	6 484	2 340	2 051	..	..	..	..	27 315
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (f), (g), (h)										
2013-14	159 602	237 452	195 596	79 751	55 580	14 751	6 705	15 811	..	765 248
2012-13	150 596	188 537	183 832	80 239	54 767	16 206	5 060	16 695	..	695 932
2011-12	153 646	180 754	183 963	83 256	55 516	19 223	5 635	15 272	..	697 265
2010-11	181 122	180 337	186 399	88 665	53 944	21 161	5 214	12 723	..	729 565
2009-10	183 033	176 132	206 203	102 282	58 693	20 393	5 854	12 402	..	764 992
Children's courts										
2013-14	10 073	21 280	12 153	6 414	5 353	1 274	355	1 934	..	58 836
2012-13	9 995	21 965	12 526	6 801	5 400	1 657	467	2 102	..	60 913
2011-12	11 163	20 088	12 526	7 264	6 078	2 019	567	1 635	..	61 340
2010-11	16 572	20 126	12 426	8 439	6 301	2 076	618	1 254	..	67 812
2009-10	15 426	23 927	12 247	10 236	6 754	2 080	657	1 186	..	72 513

TABLE 7A.6

Table 7A.6 Finalisations, criminal (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (b)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	169 675	258 732	207 749	86 165	60 933	16 025	7 060	17 745	..	824 084
2012-13	160 591	210 502	196 358	87 040	60 167	17 863	5 527	18 797	..	756 845
2011-12	164 809	200 842	196 489	90 520	61 594	21 242	6 202	16 907	..	758 605
2010-11	197 694	200 463	198 825	97 104	60 245	23 237	5 832	13 977	..	797 377
2009-10	198 459	200 059	218 450	112 518	65 447	22 473	6 511	13 588	..	837 505
All criminal courts										
2013-14	180 908	264 427	214 421	88 634	63 635	16 446	7 427	18 157	..	854 055
2012-13	171 138	215 999	203 782	89 763	62 695	18 424	5 968	19 268	..	787 037
2011-12	175 748	206 719	203 817	93 083	64 005	21 805	6 599	17 456	..	789 232
2010-11	208 499	206 432	206 854	99 735	62 756	23 887	6 216	14 369	..	828 748
2009-10	210 641	205 446	226 580	115 401	67 862	23 124	6 849	14 010	..	869 913

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The counting unit for finalisations is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.1). A criminal matter is considered finalised at the date on which all charges laid against a defendant are regarded as formally completed by the court and the matter ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court.
- (b) Criminal finalisations data in the WA District, Magistrates' and Children's courts between the financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a review of the data extraction processes, which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These discrepancies have now been addressed to improve the integrity and accuracy of the data extracted. In the Magistrates' and Children's courts a filter has been applied to exclude breach matters to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.
- (c) In NSW, Victoria and Queensland the criminal jurisdiction of the district/county courts can hear appeals. Appeals are not heard in this jurisdiction in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the Supreme courts in SA and WA. There is no district court in Tasmania, the ACT, the NT or the Australian courts.
- (d) The number of finalisations in the Queensland District appeal court for 2012-13 was unusually high due to a further appeal pending in a higher appeal court jurisdiction. The outcome of that higher court appeal set the precedent for those appeals pending in the district court (all related to the alcohol management program) which were all finalised together, resulting in a very high clearance rate.
- (e) In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 have allowed the Magistrates court to finalise a larger number of indictable offences under certain conditions. This only applies to matters commenced in the court system after 1 November 2010. These changes will impact finalisations in the higher and lower courts from 1 November 2010.

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(f)	Includes cases finalised by committals (except Queensland where committals data are not available).									
(g)	In South Australia, changes to the Motor Vehicles Act for unregistered and uninsured offences resulted in a decrease in lodgment and finalisation counts for Magistrates and Children's courts since 2009-10. These offences are now handled by way of Infringement Notice.									
(h)	The increase in the ACT Magistrates court criminal matters in 2013-14 was due to the prosecution of a large number of non-voting matters.									
	.. Not applicable									

TABLE 7A.7

Table 7A.7 Finalisations, criminal, homicide and related offences (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts									
Non-appeal									
2013-14	82	62	90	36	41	5	10	12	338
2012-13	114	74	104	31	46	10	3	13	395
2011-12	101	65	101	34	54	6	2	19	382
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2013-14	68	49	11	28	11	..	..	..	167
2012-13	77	43	15	20	13	..	..	..	168
2011-12	95	41	7	14	34	..	..	..	191
2010-11	na	46	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2009-10	na	39	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's)									
2013-14	244	103	87	77	74	8	20	18	631
2012-13	384	155	93	94	69	6	15	19	835
2011-12	335	99	81	73	75	7	21	11	702
2010-11	na	133	na	na	na	12	na	na	na
2009-10	na	127	na	na	na	11	na	na	na

TABLE 7A.7

Table 7A.7 Finalisations, criminal, homicide and related offences (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts									
2013-14	8	2	3	15	2	na	–	2	32
2012-13	15	7	7	4	6	–	–	1	40
2011-12	28	7	1	6	15	na	4	–	61
2010-11	na	6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All criminal courts									
2013-14	402	216	191	156	128	13	30	32	1 168
2012-13	590	279	219	149	134	16	18	33	1 438
2011-12	559	212	190	127	178	na	27	30	1 323
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) The counting unit for finalisations for homicide and related offences is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.2). A criminal matter which includes a charge of homicide is considered finalised at the date on which the homicide charges laid against a defendant are regarded as formally completed by the court and the matter ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court.

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

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

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Supreme (excl. probate) (c), (d) /Federal Court										
Appeal										
2013-14	840	427	275	171	129	90	40	84	699	2 755
2012-13	721	468	283	194	111	95	44	132	634	2 682
2011-12	614	451	266	170	108	75	41	113	685	2 523
2010-11	791	377	250	164	120	88	29	134	612	2 565
2009-10	750	333	248	171	107	95	42	76	761	2 583
Non-appeal										
2013-14	9 291	6 526	3 599	2 199	1 128	1 002	627	148	4 912	29 432
2012-13	11 741	6 991	3 960	2 632	1 195	950	818	166	5 922	34 375
2011-12	11 644	8 212	5 118	3 048	1 307	1 007	1 022	177	5 113	36 648
2010-11	9 266	6 815	6 721	2 475	1 207	912	1 008	169	4 036	32 609
2009-10	12 630	7 871	6 937	2 576	1 261	990	991	192	2 758	36 206
Total										
2013-14	10 131	6 953	3 874	2 370	1 257	1 092	667	232	5 611	32 187
2012-13	12 462	7 459	4 243	2 826	1 306	1 045	862	298	6 556	37 057
2011-12	12 258	8 663	5 384	3 218	1 415	1 082	1 063	290	5 798	39 171
2010-11	10 057	7 192	6 971	2 639	1 327	1 000	1 037	303	4 648	35 174
2009-10	13 380	8 204	7 185	2 747	1 368	1 085	1 033	268	3 519	38 789
District/county courts (e)										
Appeal										
2013-14	181	143	57	105	206	..	..	..	..	692
2012-13	193	128	63	119	169	..	..	..	..	672
2011-12	243	205	71	119	37	..	..	..	..	675
2010-11	162	132	68	108	27	..	..	..	..	497
2009-10	219	127	102	95	41	..	..	..	..	584

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-appeal										
2013-14	7 315	6 542	5 304	4 476	2 769	..	..	..	..	26 406
2012-13	7 661	6 207	5 951	4 414	2 758	..	..	..	..	26 991
2011-12	8 096	6 146	5 973	5 189	3 144	..	..	..	..	28 548
2010-11	7 869	5 749	5 048	5 060	3 109	..	..	..	..	26 835
2009-10	8 101	5 521	5 006	4 046	2 573	..	..	..	..	25 247
Total										
2013-14	7 496	6 685	5 361	4 581	2 975	..	..	..	..	27 098
2012-13	7 854	6 335	6 014	4 533	2 927	..	..	..	..	27 663
2011-12	8 339	6 351	6 044	5 308	3 181	..	..	..	..	29 223
2010-11	8 031	5 881	5 116	5 168	3 136	..	..	..	..	27 332
2009-10	8 320	5 648	5 108	4 141	2 614	..	..	..	..	25 831
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g)										
2013-14	142 646	103 022	56 744	51 971	27 395	7 707	3 955	6 974	..	400 414
2012-13	146 072	106 204	53 866	50 662	26 367	8 404	3 758	7 003	..	402 336
2011-12	149 319	105 913	53 048	50 333	27 107	8 909	3 661	6 418	..	404 708
2010-11	162 134	106 784	60 040	54 162	26 820	9 460	3 341	5 826	..	428 567
2009-10	162 107	102 491	73 766	53 720	27 222	9 846	3 612	6 176	..	438 940
Children's courts (h)										
2013-14	8 800	6 089	3 609	2 634	1 118	277	119	432	..	23 078
2012-13	8 798	6 241	3 921	2 757	1 256	423	119	367	..	23 882
2011-12	8 900	5 687	3 549	1 619	1 275	440	102	319	..	21 891
2010-11	8 414	4 943	3 798	1 540	1 236	443	156	313	..	20 843
2009-10	7 556	4 455	3 669	1 459	1 239	425	160	377	..	19 340

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	151 446	109 111	60 353	54 605	28 513	7 984	4 074	7 406	..	423 492
2012-13	154 870	112 445	57 787	53 419	27 623	8 827	3 877	7 370	..	426 218
2011-12	158 219	111 600	56 597	51 952	28 382	9 349	3 763	6 737	..	426 599
2010-11	170 548	111 727	63 838	55 702	28 056	9 903	3 497	6 139	..	449 410
2009-10	169 663	106 946	77 435	55 179	28 461	10 271	3 772	6 553	..	458 280
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	169 073	122 749	69 588	61 556	32 745	9 076	4 741	7 638	5 611	482 777
2012-13	175 186	126 239	68 044	60 778	31 856	9 872	4 739	7 668	6 556	490 938
2011-12	178 816	126 614	68 025	60 478	32 978	10 431	4 826	7 027	5 798	494 993
2010-11	188 636	124 800	75 925	63 509	32 519	10 903	4 534	6 442	4 648	511 916
2009-10	191 363	120 798	89 728	62 067	32 443	11 356	4 805	6 821	3 519	522 900
Family courts (i), (j), (k), (l)										
Appeal										
2013-14	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	349	381
2012-13	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	333	361
2011-12	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	332	365
2010-11	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	325	351
2009-10	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	345	375
Non-appeal										
2013-14	..	..	..	15 571	..	..	..	..	19 338	34 909
2012-13	..	..	..	15 563	..	..	..	..	18 040	33 603
2011-12	..	..	..	14 992	..	..	..	..	17 682	32 674
2010-11	..	..	..	15 059	..	..	..	..	18 516	33 575
2009-10	..	..	..	12 947	..	..	..	..	19 069	32 016

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Total										
2013-14	..	..	..	15 603	..	..	..	..	19 687	35 290
2012-13	..	..	..	15 591	..	..	..	..	18 373	33 964
2011-12	..	..	..	15 025	..	..	..	..	18 014	33 039
2010-11	..	..	..	15 085	..	..	..	..	18 841	33 926
2009-10	..	..	..	12 977	..	..	..	..	19 414	32 391
Federal Circuit Court (i), (j), (k)										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 000	89 000
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 563	90 563
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 557	89 557
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 344	89 344
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 100	89 100
Coroners' courts (m), (n)										
2013-14	6 211	7 270	4 909	2 036	2 044	536	1 184	341	..	24 531
2012-13	5 985	5 534	4 999	2 217	1 853	450	1 391	302	..	22 731
2011-12	7 851	4 949	4 771	2 215	2 379	462	1 277	281	..	24 185
2010-11	6 314	5 586	4 408	1 372	2 058	519	1 140	286	..	21 683
2009-10	6 118	5 573	3 745	1 930	2 078	555	1 568	442	..	22 009

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The counting unit for finalisations is the same as for lodgments (Table 7A.3). In general a civil case is considered finalised at the date on which all matters pertaining to a file are regarded as formally completed by the court and the file ceases to be an active unit of work to be dealt with by the court. In the civil jurisdiction, (with the exception of appeals heard in the Supreme and District courts, the Federal Court of Australia, and all matters finalised in the Family court of Australia), cases may be deemed finalised if there is no action on a file for more than 12 months. From 2007-08, the Family Court of WA has deemed cases finalised if there has not been a court event for at least 12 months.
- (b) In Queensland, legislative changes from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for each court level. Finalisations in Queensland courts are not comparable to previous years by court level.

TABLE 7A.8

Table 7A.8 Finalisations, civil (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(c)	Data quality auditing by the Tasmanian Supreme Court during 2011-12 identified a number of revisions to be made in previous years' figures.									
(d)	The Supreme Court of Victoria: (1) On 28 October 2010 the Workcover (Litigated Claims) Legal Costs Order 2010 came into operation. The Legal Costs Order governs costs in relation to serious injury applications lodged pursuant to section 134AB of the Accident Compensation Act 1985 (Vic). Taxations are no longer necessary for this category of cases. (2) On 1 April 2013, Rule 63.20.1 of the Supreme Court (General Civil Procedure) Rules 2005 came into operation. The rule prohibits the taxation of costs in interlocutory applications prior to the completion of the proceeding, unless the court otherwise orders. A large number of "small bills" previously taxed by the Costs Court arose from interlocutory orders.									
(e)	WA District Court civil finalisations data between the financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a District court review and subsequent change to business practices related to the management of the court's civil inactive case list. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(f)	In the ACT, since 2 February 2009, small claims up to \$10 000 are no longer lodged with the Magistrates Court (they are now lodged with ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal).									
(g)	The number of civil cases lodged, finalised and pending as at 30 June 2010 in the Queensland Magistrates Courts decreased due to the introduction of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) on 1 December 2009. In the Magistrates Courts outside the South East Queensland region, magistrates are still responsible for hearing these civil cases, in addition to other disputes lodged with QCAT, such as cases including guardianship, anti-discrimination and children services, which are not within the scope of this report. Data prior to 2009-10 are not comparable.									
(h)	Queensland Children's Court data for civil cases is based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.									
(i)	The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court (now Federal Circuit Court) has had implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court lodgment time series. The Family Court of WA does elements of Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court work, so direct comparisons need to be made with caution. In November 2003, a practice direction was issued by the Family Court of Australia requiring all divorce applications to be lodged in the Federal Circuit Court. However, a small number of divorce applications were still lodged and processed in the Family Court of Australia. Bankruptcy matters processed by the Federal Court on behalf of the Federal Circuit Court were previously included in Federal Court data but have been excluded for 2009-10 and 2008-09. These matters are included in Federal Circuit Court data.									
(j)	The Federal Court of Australia has not applied the rule where a case is deemed to have been finalised if there is no action on a file in the last 12 months.									
(k)	Family Court of Australia data do not include instances where its registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Circuit Court divorce applications, or when conducting conciliation conferences on Federal Circuit Court matters. These services are provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court. The Family Court of Australia does not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months as this is not consistent with its case management practices.									
(l)	Family Court of Western Australia civil finalisations data between the financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a review of the data extraction processes, which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These discrepancies have now been addressed to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									

TABLE 7A.8

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(m)	NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT include data on the finalisation of reported fires. Queensland included this data until 1 December 2003.									
(n)	Prior to 2009-10 WA Coroners Court lodgment data were compiled by a manual process of counting lodgments and only included the metropolitan area. In 2009-10 the WA Coroners Court implemented a new reporting system utilising WA Coroners Court data stored in the National Coroners Information System which now includes WA state-wide data. Data since 2005-06 have been revised to reflect this change.									

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 7A.9

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme courts										
2013-14	6	8	26	25	18	82	96	170	..	18
2012-13	7	8	29	28	20	109	116	199	..	21
2011-12	6	12	34	25	22	110	107	236	..	23
2010-11	7	14	41	25	20	127	105	170	..	25
2009-10	7	12	38	24	22	129	94	185	..	23
District/county courts										
2013-14	145	91	116	72	143	..	..	..	..	110
2012-13	136	89	132	82	132	..	..	..	..	111
2011-12	145	94	128	82	124	..	..	..	..	113
2010-11	143	94	139	89	134	..	..	..	..	117
2009-10	165	87	148	103	127	..	..	..	..	125
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	2 138	4 100	4 170	3 126	3 314	2 870	1 745	6 518	..	3 282
2012-13	2 049	3 320	3 987	3 245	3 295	3 163	1 333	7 048	..	3 038
2011-12	2 120	3 243	4 076	3 488	3 375	3 757	1 520	6 572	..	3 101
2010-11	2 523	3 281	4 201	3 823	3 304	4 147	1 429	5 525	..	3 290
2009-10	2 577	3 250	4 721	4 518	3 626	4 027	1 636	5 445	..	3 499
Children's courts										
2013-14	135	367	259	251	319	248	92	797	..	252
2012-13	136	387	272	275	325	323	123	887	..	266
2011-12	154	360	278	304	369	395	153	704	..	273
2010-11	231	366	280	364	386	407	169	545	..	306
2009-10	217	442	280	452	417	411	184	521	..	332

TABLE 7A.9

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	2 273	4 468	4 429	3 378	3 633	3 118	1 838	7 315	..	3 534
2012-13	2 185	3 706	4 259	3 520	3 620	3 486	1 456	7 936	..	3 304
2011-12	2 274	3 603	4 354	3 792	3 744	4 151	1 673	7 276	..	3 374
2010-11	2 753	3 648	4 481	4 187	3 690	4 554	1 599	6 069	..	3 596
2009-10	2 795	3 692	5 002	4 970	4 043	4 437	1 819	5 965	..	3 830
All criminal courts										
2013-14	2 423	4 566	4 571	3 475	3 794	3 200	1 933	7 485	..	3 662
2012-13	2 329	3 803	4 420	3 630	3 772	3 595	1 572	8 134	..	3 436
2011-12	2 425	3 708	4 516	3 899	3 891	4 261	1 780	7 512	..	3 510
2010-11	2 904	3 756	4 662	4 301	3 844	4 682	1 704	6 239	..	3 738
2009-10	2 966	3 791	5 188	5 098	4 193	4 566	1 914	6 151	..	3 978

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

.. Not applicable.

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

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

TABLE 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2013-14	136	120	83	93	75	212	174	96	..	138
2012-13	170	131	92	114	79	204	227	126	..	162
2011-12	169	155	119	135	86	211	287	125	..	174
2010-11	140	131	157	114	81	196	284	132	..	159
2009-10	188	151	165	121	85	214	289	118	..	177
District/county courts										
2013-14	100	115	114	180	177	..	..	..	..	116
2012-13	107	112	130	183	176	..	..	..	..	121
2011-12	115	114	134	222	193	..	..	..	..	130
2010-11	112	107	115	223	192	..	..	..	..	123
2009-10	117	104	117	183	161	..	..	..	..	118
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	1 911	1 779	1 210	2 037	1 633	1 500	1 030	2 875	..	1 717
2012-13	1 988	1 870	1 168	2 049	1 586	1 640	990	2 956	..	1 756
2011-12	2 060	1 900	1 175	2 108	1 648	1 741	988	2 762	..	1 800
2010-11	2 258	1 943	1 353	2 336	1 643	1 854	916	2 530	..	1 933
2009-10	2 283	1 891	1 689	2 373	1 682	1 944	1 009	2 711	..	2 007
Children's courts										
2013-14	118	105	77	103	67	54	31	178	..	99
2012-13	120	110	85	111	76	83	31	155	..	104
2011-12	123	102	79	68	78	86	28	137	..	97
2010-11	117	90	86	66	76	87	43	136	..	94
2009-10	106	82	84	64	77	84	45	166	..	88

TABLE 7A.10

Table 7A.10 Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	2 029	1 884	1 287	2 141	1 700	1 553	1 061	3 053	..	1 816
2012-13	2 107	1 980	1 253	2 160	1 662	1 723	1 021	3 111	..	1 861
2011-12	2 183	2 002	1 254	2 176	1 725	1 827	1 015	2 899	..	1 897
2010-11	2 375	2 033	1 439	2 402	1 719	1 941	959	2 666	..	2 027
2009-10	2 389	1 973	1 773	2 438	1 758	2 028	1 054	2 877	..	2 096
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	2 265	2 120	1 483	2 413	1 952	1 766	1 234	3 149	..	2 070
2012-13	2 384	2 223	1 476	2 458	1 917	1 927	1 249	3 237	..	2 143
2011-12	2 467	2 271	1 507	2 533	2 005	2 038	1 302	3 024	..	2 201
2010-11	2 627	2 271	1 711	2 739	1 992	2 137	1 243	2 797	..	2 309
2009-10	2 695	2 229	2 054	2 742	2 004	2 242	1 343	2 995	..	2 391
Family courts										
2013-14	..	..	..	930	..	..	..	..	84	151
2012-13	..	..	..	938	..	..	..	..	80	148
2011-12	..	..	..	913	..	..	..	..	80	147
2010-11	..	..	..	924	..	..	..	..	85	153
2009-10	..	..	..	802	..	..	..	..	89	148
Federal Circuit Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	382
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	395
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	398
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	403
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	407

TABLE 7A.10

Table 7A.10 **Finalisations, civil, per 100 000 people (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Coroners' courts										
2013-14	83	126	105	80	122	104	308	141	..	105
2012-13	81	97	108	90	111	88	366	127	..	99
2011-12	108	89	106	93	145	90	344	121	..	108
2010-11	88	102	99	59	126	102	312	124	..	98
2009-10	86	103	86	85	128	110	438	194	..	101

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

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

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	18 223	21 454	15 421	13 440	8 477	7 788	7 316	10 241	..	102 360
2012-13	19 401	20 999	16 868	13 279	9 431	7 713	5 890	10 064	..	103 645
2011-12	19 068	22 391	15 532	12 527	9 199	7 690	5 272	8 843	..	100 522
2010-11	15 418	25 260	14 619	11 419	9 082	7 146	5 157	9 143	..	97 244
2009-10	14 317	21 637	15 189	11 349	8 244	7 059	4 547	8 359	..	90 701
District/county courts										
2013-14	69 818	69 228	42 416	36 644	21 815	..	..	..	..	239 921
2012-13	67 976	76 258	46 043	36 965	23 555	..	..	..	..	250 797
2011-12	81 815	78 622	41 638	38 152	22 507	..	..	..	..	262 735
2010-11	71 523	77 538	40 733	34 884	22 492	..	..	..	..	247 171
2009-10	75 055	73 302	40 781	28 329	21 906	..	..	..	..	239 374
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	114 724	84 514	81 097	78 071	32 537	9 903	6 993	12 709	..	420 549
2012-13	114 360	82 791	82 266	79 059	32 554	9 451	6 648	11 289	..	418 418
2011-12	126 005	83 634	83 284	76 603	33 252	9 290	7 227	10 785	..	430 079
2010-11	109 111	81 318	78 019	74 393	30 828	9 055	7 407	10 566	..	400 698
2009-10	115 504	72 216	77 821	73 588	32 708	9 302	8 102	9 738	..	398 978
Children's courts										
2013-14	6 924	3 531	7 629	6 065	3 904	1 110	1 056	1 626	..	31 846
2012-13	7 625	2 947	9 003	5 792	3 887	1 060	903	1 467	..	32 685
2011-12	8 992	2 528	9 032	6 262	3 907	1 028	1 017	1 401	..	34 166
2010-11	15 636	2 177	8 897	6 128	3 639	1 073	1 003	995	..	39 547
2009-10	15 460	2 004	8 505	5 445	3 589	665	1 361	968	..	37 997

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	121 648	88 045	88 726	84 136	36 442	11 013	8 049	14 335	..	452 394
2012-13	121 985	85 738	91 269	84 852	36 441	10 511	7 551	12 755	..	451 103
2011-12	134 997	86 162	92 315	82 865	37 159	10 317	8 244	12 186	..	464 245
2010-11	124 747	83 495	86 916	80 521	34 466	10 128	8 410	11 561	..	440 245
2009-10	130 964	74 221	86 326	79 033	36 297	9 967	9 462	10 707	..	436 976
All criminal courts										
2013-14	209 689	178 727	146 563	134 220	66 734	18 801	15 365	24 576	..	794 676
2012-13	209 362	182 995	154 180	135 096	69 427	18 224	13 441	22 820	..	805 545
2011-12	235 880	187 174	149 486	133 544	68 865	18 007	13 516	21 030	..	827 502
2010-11	211 688	186 294	142 267	126 825	66 041	17 274	13 567	20 704	..	784 660
2009-10	220 336	169 160	142 296	118 711	66 448	17 026	14 009	19 066	..	767 051
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	18 794	22 014	15 765	13 440	8 802	7 788	7 316	10 441	..	104 360
2012-13	19 970	21 560	17 217	13 279	9 785	7 751	5 890	10 317	..	105 769
2011-12	19 836	22 936	15 910	12 527	9 552	7 823	5 272	9 049	..	102 906
2010-11	16 078	25 983	15 021	11 419	9 411	7 278	5 157	9 348	..	99 695
2009-10	14 970	22 315	15 576	11 349	8 519	7 186	4 547	8 591	..	93 051

TABLE 7A.11

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
District/county courts										
2013-14	71 820	70 483	43 278	36 644	22 582	..	..	..	..	244 807
2012-13	69 880	77 532	47 053	36 965	24 362	..	..	..	..	255 792
2011-12	83 760	79 890	42 491	38 153	23 319	..	..	..	..	267 613
2010-11	73 954	78 788	41 778	34 884	23 259	..	..	..	..	252 665
2009-10	77 665	74 512	41 780	28 329	22 648	..	..	..	..	244 934
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	118 663	86 878	83 584	78 071	33 672	9 903	6 993	13 002	..	430 765
2012-13	118 192	85 091	84 612	79 059	33 695	9 498	6 648	11 634	..	428 428
2011-12	130 743	85 910	85 661	76 603	34 428	9 479	7 227	11 141	..	441 193
2010-11	113 764	83 538	80 463	74 393	31 909	9 229	7 407	10 852	..	411 555
2009-10	120 307	74 293	80 176	73 588	33 859	9 489	8 102	10 024	..	409 837
Children's courts										
2013-14	7 198	3 624	7 823	6 065	4 056	1 110	1 056	1 664	..	32 596
2012-13	7 912	3 025	9 232	5 792	4 036	1 068	903	1 512	..	33 481
2011-12	9 475	2 596	9 254	6 262	4 059	1 050	1 017	1 443	..	35 155
2010-11	16 288	2 239	9 145	6 128	3 775	1 094	1 003	1 021	..	40 694
2009-10	16 101	2 063	8 743	5 445	3 723	681	1 361	997	..	39 114
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	125 861	90 502	91 407	84 136	37 728	11 013	8 049	14 666	..	463 361
2012-13	126 104	88 116	93 844	84 852	37 731	10 566	7 551	13 145	..	461 909
2011-12	140 218	88 506	94 915	82 865	38 486	10 529	8 244	12 584	..	476 348
2010-11	130 052	85 777	89 608	80 521	35 684	10 323	8 410	11 873	..	452 248
2009-10	136 408	76 356	88 919	79 033	37 582	10 170	9 462	11 020	..	448 951

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
All criminal courts										
2013-14	216 475	182 999	150 450	134 220	69 112	18 801	15 365	25 107	..	812 529
2012-13	215 954	187 209	158 114	135 096	71 878	18 317	13 441	23 462	..	823 470
2011-12	243 815	191 331	153 316	133 545	71 358	18 352	13 516	21 634	..	846 866
2010-11	220 084	190 549	146 407	126 825	68 355	17 600	13 567	21 221	..	804 608
2009-10	229 042	173 183	146 275	118 711	68 749	17 356	14 009	19 611	..	786 936

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) NSW accommodation expenditure for the primary Supreme Court building location includes depreciation and related contract fees. This is instead of the imputed rent which was reported in prior years. This change has been made to better reflect the actual ownership of the primary Supreme Court building. NSW majority owns the building and land and now reports the depreciation and related contract fees in proportion to its ownership. District court accommodation expenditure prior to 2013-14 included both depreciation and rent for the same premises. This was identified as an over-count. Accommodation expenditure for both the Supreme and District courts for the years prior to 2013-14 have been adjusted to reflect these changes and facilitate comparability.
- (d) Queensland amended its methodology in 2010-11 to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment and may not be comparable prior to 2010-11.
- (e) WA Courts FTE and financial data for 2010-11 have been revised following the deployment of a new model for 2011-12 data to calculate financial data and the number of FTE staff. The revised method has mapped the data in a more accurate manner against the counting rules. The model implemented a more definitive civil and criminal apportionment methodology, which has led to greater accuracy. Data prior to 2010-11 may not be comparable.
- (f) In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system was implemented in 2009-10 which included a detailed review of all allocation methodologies. This has resulted in better and more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue which may have resulted in material variations from previous years' collections.

Table 7A.11 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
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(g) The methodology used to calculate expenses in relation to the Judicial Pension Scheme was amended for 2008-09 data and onwards. For current judicial officers on unfunded or partially funded superannuation schemes, the expenses are deemed to be 40 per cent of the total applicable salary cost. Salary costs are determined to include the base salary for each judicial officer as well as long service leave expenses incurred, but exclude non salary remuneration such as vehicle costs and allowances, communication allowances, fringe benefits tax etc. A proportion of judges in Tasmania are in fully funded superannuation schemes.

na Not available .. Not applicable.

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0.* Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (h), (i)										
2013-14	74 742	47 203	21 145	26 552	9 953	4 340	5 097	5 517	102 003	296 552
2012-13	70 232	47 734	20 803	25 969	9 789	4 829	5 636	5 522	96 003	286 517
2011-12	78 108	49 428	18 336	28 681	11 370	4 708	5 261	5 796	101 934	303 622
2010-11	72 217	42 109	16 532	26 200	10 652	4 327	5 355	5 962	96 530	279 883
2009-10	73 352	39 090	18 709	25 878	13 243	4 299	4 329	5 914	99 238	284 052
District/county courts										
2013-14	34 520	31 348	10 237	15 607	6 919	..	..	..	..	98 631
2012-13	35 987	30 001	10 785	16 204	7 291	..	..	..	..	100 267
2011-12	28 905	27 992	9 706	15 347	7 459	..	..	..	..	89 409
2010-11	27 547	26 085	9 958	14 444	7 821	..	..	..	..	85 857
2009-10	30 058	28 661	10 062	20 769	8 705	..	..	..	..	98 255
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	62 709	39 773	21 814	17 333	12 053	1 869	6 452	5 147	..	167 149
2012-13	69 123	38 954	22 242	16 455	11 985	1 779	6 223	5 207	..	171 969
2011-12	72 485	39 351	22 073	15 791	12 341	1 751	6 841	5 068	..	175 702
2010-11	61 767	38 266	23 034	15 530	12 656	1 803	7 102	5 677	..	165 836
2009-10	63 546	34 057	27 905	14 370	13 541	1 973	5 973	5 181	..	166 546
Children's courts (j)										
2013-14	6 340	14 125	4 625	1 591	790	551	400	379	..	28 801
2012-13	7 097	11 822	5 591	1 564	769	493	401	285	..	28 022
2011-12	7 132	10 143	5 999	1 331	859	528	502	293	..	26 788
2010-11	10 546	8 740	5 571	1 336	1 025	583	502	313	..	28 616
2009-10	10 484	8 016	5 332	1 053	1 048	42	677	326	..	26 978

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	69 049	53 898	26 439	18 924	12 842	2 420	6 852	5 525	..	195 950
2012-13	76 220	50 776	27 833	18 019	12 754	2 272	6 624	5 493	..	199 991
2011-12	79 617	49 494	28 072	17 122	13 201	2 279	7 344	5 362	..	202 491
2010-11	72 313	47 006	28 606	16 866	13 681	2 386	7 604	5 990	..	194 452
2009-10	74 030	42 073	33 237	15 423	14 589	2 015	6 650	5 507	..	193 524
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	178 311	132 449	57 821	61 083	29 715	6 760	11 950	11 042	102 003	591 134
2012-13	182 439	128 511	59 421	60 191	29 834	7 101	12 260	11 015	96 003	586 775
2011-12	186 630	126 914	56 114	61 149	32 030	6 988	12 605	11 157	101 934	595 522
2010-11	172 078	115 201	55 096	57 510	32 154	6 713	12 959	11 952	96 530	560 192
2009-10	177 440	109 824	62 009	62 070	36 537	6 314	10 979	11 421	99 238	575 831
Family courts (k)										
2013-14	..	..	..	27 523	..	..	..	..	68 892	96 415
2012-13	..	..	..	28 783	..	..	..	..	94 439	123 222
2011-12	..	..	..	27 415	..	..	..	..	108 218	135 632
2010-11	..	..	..	26 602	..	..	..	..	110 972	137 574
2009-10	..	..	..	26 207	..	..	..	..	117 062	143 270
Federal Circuit Court (k), (l)										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136 469	136 469
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105 135	105 135
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106 612	106 612
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 429	100 429
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102 802	102 802

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Coroners' courts (m), (n)										
2013-14	5 523	12 694	8 924	5 390	3 225	411	1 623	994	..	38 784
2012-13	5 198	14 758	11 213	6 267	3 090	400	1 064	1 200	..	43 190
2011-12	4 568	14 599	12 919	4 874	3 059	445	1 105	1 158	..	42 726
2010-11	5 950	14 081	11 053	4 589	3 064	553	1 573	1 131	..	41 994
2009-10	5 499	12 425	10 604	3 762	3 070	633	868	1 774	..	38 637
<i>Probate (o)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	962	815	266	456	629	105	77	45	..	3 356
2012-13	901	813	268	506	631	115	72	59	..	3 365
2011-12	806	764	205	459	537	139	35	33	..	2 976
2010-11	1 339	746	265	371	551	135	33	40	..	3 482
2009-10	1 341	717	279	441	602	123	31	32	..	3 566
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (h), (i)										
2013-14	77 219	48 509	21 679	26 552	10 327	4 340	5 097	5 624	102 003	301 351
2012-13	72 596	49 043	21 295	25 969	10 149	4 847	5 636	5 658	96 003	291 197
2011-12	81 265	50 697	18 850	28 681	11 811	4 780	5 261	5 933	101 934	309 212
2010-11	75 351	43 341	17 058	26 200	11 037	4 399	5 355	6 105	96 530	285 375
2009-10	76 677	40 294	19 254	25 878	13 711	4 367	4 329	6 069	99 238	289 817
District/county courts										
2013-14	35 619	31 959	10 497	15 607	7 181	..	..	..	..	100 863
2012-13	37 127	30 536	11 064	16 204	7 563	..	..	..	..	102 493
2011-12	29 977	28 464	9 973	15 347	7 747	..	..	..	..	91 509
2010-11	28 569	26 524	10 251	14 444	8 112	..	..	..	..	87 901
2009-10	31 186	29 150	10 350	20 769	9 026	..	..	..	..	100 481

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	64 699	40 885	22 404	17 333	12 418	1 869	6 452	5 265	..	171 325
2012-13	71 272	40 035	22 802	16 455	12 358	1 788	6 223	5 369	..	176 304
2011-12	74 805	40 423	22 619	15 791	12 734	1 786	6 841	5 224	..	180 223
2010-11	63 983	39 311	23 663	15 530	13 051	1 836	7 102	5 839	..	170 315
2009-10	65 749	35 034	28 685	14 370	13 956	2 010	5 973	5 333	..	171 110
Children's courts (j)										
2013-14	6 592	14 497	4 746	1 591	821	551	400	388	..	29 585
2012-13	7 364	12 138	5 736	1 564	799	496	401	294	..	28 791
2011-12	7 481	10 414	6 157	1 331	893	538	502	301	..	27 617
2010-11	10 948	8 991	5 728	1 336	1 061	592	502	321	..	29 480
2009-10	10 880	8 254	5 484	1 053	1 084	42	677	336	..	27 809
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	71 291	55 382	27 150	18 924	13 239	2 420	6 852	5 652	..	200 910
2012-13	78 636	52 173	28 538	18 019	13 157	2 284	6 624	5 663	..	205 095
2011-12	82 286	50 836	28 776	17 122	13 627	2 324	7 344	5 525	..	207 840
2010-11	74 931	48 302	29 391	16 866	14 113	2 428	7 604	6 160	..	199 795
2009-10	76 629	43 287	34 169	15 423	15 040	2 052	6 650	5 668	..	198 919
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	184 129	135 850	59 326	61 083	30 746	6 760	11 950	11 277	102 003	603 124
2012-13	188 359	131 752	60 897	60 191	30 869	7 131	12 260	11 321	96 003	598 784
2011-12	193 529	129 998	57 599	61 149	33 185	7 104	12 605	11 458	101 934	608 561
2010-11	178 851	118 167	56 700	57 510	33 262	6 826	12 959	12 266	96 530	573 071
2009-10	184 492	112 732	63 773	62 070	37 776	6 419	10 979	11 737	99 238	589 217

TABLE 7A.12

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Family courts (k)										
2013-14	..	..	..	27 523	..	..	..	..	68 892	96 415
2012-13	..	..	..	28 783	..	..	..	..	94 439	123 222
2011-12	..	..	..	27 415	..	..	..	..	108 218	135 632
2010-11	..	..	..	26 602	..	..	..	..	110 972	137 574
2009-10	..	..	..	26 207	..	..	..	..	117 062	143 270
Federal Circuit Court (k) (l)										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136 469	136 469
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105 135	105 135
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106 612	106 612
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 429	100 429
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102 802	102 802
Coroners' courts (m), (n)										
2013-14	5 752	13 071	9 097	5 390	3 335	411	1 623	1 022	..	39 701
2012-13	5 431	15 131	11 578	6 267	3 205	400	1 064	1 230	..	44 306
2011-12	4 838	15 020	13 244	4 874	3 175	453	1 105	1 188	..	43 898
2010-11	6 226	14 484	11 361	4 589	3 174	560	1 573	1 159	..	43 125
2009-10	5 749	12 840	10 857	3 762	3 182	640	868	1 807	..	39 707
<i>Autopsy (n), (p), (q)</i>										
Coroners' courts autopsy expenditure										
2013-14	18 189	2 659	2 449	8 574	3 923	481	1 022	434	..	37 732
2012-13	17 183	2 606	2 584	10 009	3 761	442	984	405	..	37 974
2011-12	18 023	1 978	2 645	8 681	3 593	452	1 076	454	..	36 901
2010-11	16 420	2 165	2 475	8 030	3 521	483	631	402	..	34 128
2009-10	17 224	1 575	2 695	6 300	3 844	508	745	366	..	33 257

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
<i>Probate (o)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	962	815	266	456	629	105	77	45	..	3 356
2012-13	901	813	268	506	631	115	72	59	..	3 365
2011-12	806	764	205	459	537	139	35	33	..	2 976
2010-11	1 339	746	265	371	551	135	33	40	..	3 482
2009-10	1 341	717	279	441	602	123	31	32	..	3 566

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) NSW accommodation expenditure for the primary Supreme Court building location includes depreciation and related contract fees. This is instead of the imputed rent which was reported in prior years. This change has been made to better reflect the actual ownership of the primary Supreme Court building. NSW majority owns the building and land and now reports the depreciation and related contract fees in proportion to its ownership. District court accommodation expenditure prior to 2013-14 included both depreciation and rent for the same premises. This was identified as an over-count. Accommodation expenditure for both the Supreme and District courts for the years prior to 2013-14 have been adjusted to reflect these changes and facilitate comparability.
- (d) Queensland has amended its methodology to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment and therefore may not be comparable prior to 2010-11.
- (e) WA Courts FTE and financial data for 2010-11 were revised following the deployment of a new model for 2011-12 data to calculate financial data and the number of FTE staff. The revised method has mapped the data in a more accurate manner against the counting rules. The model implemented a more definitive civil and criminal apportionment methodology, which has led to greater accuracy. Data prior to 2010-11 may not be comparable.
- (f) A new financial allocation modelling system was implemented in South Australian courts in 2009-10, resulting in more accurate apportionments of staffing, expenses and revenue, which may not be comparable with data for previous years.

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
(g)	The methodology used to calculate expenses in relation to the Judicial Pension Scheme was amended for 2008-09 and onward. For current judicial officers on unfunded or partially funded superannuation schemes, the expenses are deemed to be 40% of the total applicable salary cost. Salary costs are determined to include the base salary for each judicial officer as well as long service leave expenses incurred, but exclude non salary remuneration such as vehicle costs and allowances, communication allowances, fringe benefits tax etc. A proportion of judges in Tasmania are in fully funded superannuation schemes.									
(h)	The increase in WA Supreme Court expenditure in 2010-11 was mainly attributable to the 'once off' costs of the Bell Group litigation appeal (\$2.1M in 2010-11).									
(i)	Data for the Federal Court of Australia exclude the costs of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court.									
(j)	In Tasmania, civil matters in the children's court (care and protection orders) are dealt with by the criminal registry and therefore civil expenditure from the children's court is included in criminal expenditure figures.									
(k)	From 1 July 2013 the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court prescribed agencies were merged into a single prescribed agency, however remain as separate Chapter III courts. A single set of financial statements is maintained on behalf of the single entity and expenses/assets have been attributed to each jurisdiction on the basis of either being directly attributed to the jurisdiction or an estimated allocation to the jurisdiction. Prior to 1 July 2013 the Family Court of Australia expenditure figures had been discounted (estimated) for resources and services (work of Court staff and accommodation) provided free of charge to the Federal Circuit Court in accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act 1999. In addition, the Family Court of Australia provided further shared services, including IT services, accommodation, work of court staff and depreciation and amortisation that is currently not quantified and as such no additional discount could be applied.									
(l)	The Federal Circuit Court expenditure data include some resources received free of charge from the Federal Court of Australia and prior to 1 July 2013 it also included resources received free of charge from the Family Court of Australia. Expenditure is based on total expenditure and does not isolate family law work from general federal law work. Some bankruptcy and immigration matters filed with the Federal Circuit Court are delegated to be dealt with by the Federal Court of Australia registrars. The Federal Circuit Court fully funds the Federal Court to undertake this work on its behalf. Those matters finalised by Federal Court of Australia registrars are counted as part of the Federal Circuit Court matters as they form part of the Federal Circuit Court filings and expenditure and contribute to cost per finalisation.									
(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)	Payroll tax could not be estimated and deducted for probate registries.									

Table 7A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
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(p) Refers to costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees.

(q) Data for the WA Coroner's court in 2011-12 excludes a refund of an autopsy invoice for \$415,000 as this amount was reimbursed income from expenses of autopsy from the previous year.

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.*

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal income										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	137	–	85	59	450	–	79	230	..	1 040
2012-13	96	–	192	66	484	–	45	234	..	1 116
2011-12	147	–	181	79	517	–	28	237	..	1 190
2010-11	102	10	112	72	445	–	77	198	..	1 016
2009-10	226	32	119	25	453	0	6	209	..	1 071
District/county courts										
2013-14	2 346	–	311	78	593	..	..	..	..	3 328
2012-13	2 639	–	633	42	692	..	..	..	..	4 007
2011-12	3 183	–	582	121	761	..	..	..	..	4 647
2010-11	3 340	–	409	78	756	..	..	..	..	4 584
2009-10	3 042	–	393	64	691	..	..	..	..	4 189
Magistrates' courts (e), (f)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	11 315	–	1 312	6 941	2 323	589	307	85	..	22 872
2012-13	9 212	–	1 496	6 727	3 797	906	138	27	..	22 303
2011-12	10 059	–	1 390	7 847	3 952	957	254	28	..	24 488
2010-11	8 553	–	1 622	8 065	4 767	1 202	434	45	..	24 687
2009-10	11 381	–	1 635	8 481	5 073	1 412	379	55	..	28 416
Children's courts										
2013-14	1	–	187	26	39	19	9	6	..	287
2012-13	1	–	179	39	56	13	–	1	..	290
2011-12	66	–	169	44	55	3	–	3	..	340
2010-11	10	–	200	22	65	–	–	4	..	301
2009-10	3	–	178	12	70	–	–	5	..	268

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	11 316	–	1 499	6 967	2 362	608	316	91	..	23 159
2012-13	9 213	–	1 675	6 766	3 853	919	138	28	..	22 593
2011-12	10 125	–	1 559	7 892	4 007	960	254	31	..	24 828
2010-11	8 563	–	1 822	8 086	4 832	1 202	434	49	..	24 988
2009-10	11 383	–	1 813	8 494	5 143	1 412	379	60	..	28 684
All criminal courts										
2013-14	13 799	–	1 895	7 104	3 405	608	395	321	..	27 526
2012-13	11 948	–	2 500	6 874	5 029	919	183	262	..	27 716
2011-12	13 455	–	2 322	8 091	5 285	960	281	268	..	30 664
2010-11	12 005	10	2 343	8 236	6 033	1 202	511	247	..	30 588
2009-10	14 651	32	2 326	8 583	6 286	1 412	385	270	..	33 945
Civil income										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (g)										
2013-14	29 233	11 192	6 774	5 538	4 365	816	1 797	547	22 473	82 735
2012-13	29 528	10 055	7 010	5 370	4 744	782	1 208	350	20 482	79 529
2011-12	31 485	9 135	6 622	5 906	5 236	571	1 102	332	15 398	75 788
2010-11	29 687	8 208	5 788	5 503	4 028	582	1 023	330	13 641	68 790
2009-10	26 259	9 060	6 630	4 945	3 675	571	1 934	406	10 778	64 258
District/county courts										
2013-14	13 028	12 017	5 412	4 788	2 364	..	..	..	..	37 608
2012-13	13 263	9 568	5 418	4 520	3 656	..	..	..	..	36 425
2011-12	12 542	8 226	5 863	4 289	3 149	..	..	..	..	34 070
2010-11	12 210	8 337	4 216	4 455	3 046	..	..	..	..	32 264
2009-10	13 281	8 719	3 996	4 180	2 900	..	..	..	..	33 076

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts (e), (f)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	24 287	23 669	8 144	6 791	5 055	784	1 477	365	..	70 572
2012-13	26 392	22 001	7 815	6 419	5 897	1 015	1 056	317	..	70 911
2011-12	27 212	16 383	7 119	5 632	5 532	954	974	373	..	64 178
2010-11	22 978	17 010	7 558	5 984	5 490	1 091	811	392	..	61 313
2009-10	29 620	18 715	8 083	6 924	5 699	1 028	818	445	..	71 331
Children's courts										
2013-14	1	0	122	24	4	–	4	1	..	156
2012-13	1	0	119	27	7	–	–	–	..	154
2011-12	54	0	113	21	7	–	–	1	..	196
2010-11	5	1	132	14	8	–	–	–	..	160
2009-10	2	–	120	8	10	–	–	3	..	143
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	24 288	23 669	8 266	6 815	5 059	784	1 481	366	..	70 729
2012-13	26 393	22 001	7 933	6 446	5 903	1 015	1 056	317	..	71 064
2011-12	27 266	16 383	7 231	5 653	5 539	954	974	374	..	64 375
2010-11	22 983	17 011	7 690	5 997	5 498	1 091	811	392	..	61 473
2009-10	29 621	18 715	8 203	6 932	5 709	1 028	818	448	..	71 475
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	66 549	46 878	20 452	17 142	11 788	1 600	3 278	912	22 473	191 072
2012-13	69 184	41 624	20 362	16 335	14 304	1 797	2 263	666	20 482	187 018
2011-12	71 294	33 744	19 716	15 849	13 925	1 525	2 077	705	15 398	174 233
2010-11	64 880	33 556	17 694	15 956	12 572	1 672	1 834	722	13 641	162 527
2009-10	69 162	36 494	18 828	16 056	12 285	1 600	2 752	854	10 778	168 808

TABLE 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Family courts (g), (h)										
2013-14	..	..	..	5 753	..	..	..	..	6 137	11 890
2012-13	..	..	..	4 636	..	..	..	..	5 895	10 531
2011-12	..	..	..	3 881	..	..	..	..	5 704	9 586
2010-11	..	..	..	3 665	..	..	..	..	6 776	10 441
2009-10	..	..	..	2 711	..	..	..	..	6 520	9 231
Federal Circuit Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 524	50 524
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39 468	39 468
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 291	32 291
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 460	31 460
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 548	22 548
Coroners' courts (i)										
2013-14	124	–	28	68	29	2	46	–	..	297
2012-13	142	–	116	83	42	2	40	–	..	425
2011-12	125	–	147	48	32	4	15	–	..	372
2010-11	168	–	163	48	37	4	11	–	..	431
2009-10	189	–	138	19	40	5	23	452	..	868
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	29 433	5 762	5 618	1 596	6 023	1 276	983	258	..	50 950
2012-13	28 183	6 769	5 534	1 325	6 028	1 258	864	181	..	50 142
2011-12	26 857	6 179	4 838	1 243	5 617	871	544	167	..	46 315
2010-11	25 354	5 755	4 528	1 222	5 033	842	537	175	..	43 445
2009-10	24 323	5 183	4 540	1 261	4 671	852	530	161	..	41 521

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.13 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).									
(b)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.									
(c)	In Queensland legislative change from 1 November 2010 amended the monetary jurisdictional limits for claims lodged in each court level, resulting in changes to lodgment fees collected by court level. Legislative change re-structuring court fees was effected from 1 September 2011. Civil income in Queensland courts is not comparable to previous years by court level.									
(d)	In South Australia a new financial allocation modelling system was implemented in 2009-10 which 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.									
(e)	The Victorian Magistrates Court is currently unable to differentiate criminal fees from the total civil income. Therefore, the civil income for the Magistrates court in Victoria is slightly over-estimated.									
(f)	2009-10 data for the Tasmanian Magistrates Court includes fees collected by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Services on behalf of the Magistrates Court.									
(g)	Many lodgments and hearings in the Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court do not attract fees and a proportion of fees are reduced or exempted. From 1 July 2012 compulsory hearing fees were introduced and since that date a number of significant increases to fee rates have applied. On 1 July 2013 Conciliation Conference fees were introduced.									
(h)	Family Court of Western Australia total court fees collected data for financial years 2009-10 to 2012-13 have been revised following a review and change to business practices related to the sourcing and reporting of court fees data. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(i)	Income in 2011-12 for the WA Coroner's court excludes a refund of an autopsy invoice for \$415,000 as this amount was reimbursed income from expenses of autopsy from the previous year.									

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0*. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	18 086	21 454	15 336	13 381	8 027	7 788	7 237	10 011	..	101 320
2012-13	19 306	20 999	16 676	13 214	8 947	7 713	5 844	9 830	..	102 529
2011-12	18 920	22 391	15 351	12 448	8 682	7 690	5 245	8 606	..	99 333
2010-11	15 316	25 250	14 507	11 347	8 637	7 146	5 080	8 945	..	96 228
2009-10	14 091	21 605	15 070	11 323	7 791	7 059	4 541	8 150	..	89 630
District/county courts										
2013-14	67 472	69 228	42 105	36 566	21 222	..	..	..	..	236 594
2012-13	65 337	76 258	45 410	36 922	22 863	..	..	..	..	246 790
2011-12	78 632	78 622	41 056	38 031	21 747	..	..	..	..	258 088
2010-11	68 183	77 538	40 324	34 806	21 736	..	..	..	..	242 587
2009-10	72 014	73 302	40 388	28 265	21 216	..	..	..	..	235 185
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	103 409	84 514	79 785	71 130	30 215	9 314	6 686	12 624	..	397 677
2012-13	105 148	82 791	80 770	72 333	28 758	8 544	6 510	11 261	..	396 115
2011-12	115 946	83 634	81 894	68 755	29 299	8 333	6 973	10 758	..	405 591
2010-11	100 559	81 318	76 396	66 329	26 060	7 853	6 973	10 522	..	376 011
2009-10	104 123	72 216	76 186	65 107	27 635	7 890	7 723	9 683	..	370 562
Children's courts										
2013-14	6 923	3 531	7 442	6 039	3 865	1 091	1 047	1 620	..	31 559
2012-13	7 624	2 947	8 824	5 753	3 831	1 047	903	1 466	..	32 395
2011-12	8 926	2 528	8 863	6 218	3 852	1 025	1 017	1 398	..	33 827
2010-11	15 625	2 177	8 697	6 106	3 574	1 073	1 003	990	..	39 246
2009-10	15 457	2 004	8 327	5 432	3 519	665	1 361	963	..	37 729

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	110 332	88 045	87 227	77 169	34 080	10 405	7 733	14 245	..	429 236
2012-13	112 772	85 738	89 594	78 086	32 588	9 592	7 413	12 727	..	428 510
2011-12	124 872	86 162	90 756	74 973	33 151	9 357	7 990	12 155	..	439 418
2010-11	116 184	83 495	85 094	72 435	29 634	8 926	7 976	11 512	..	415 257
2009-10	119 580	74 221	84 513	70 539	31 154	8 555	9 083	10 647	..	408 291
All criminal courts										
2013-14	195 890	178 727	144 668	127 116	63 329	18 193	14 970	24 256	..	767 149
2012-13	197 415	182 995	151 680	128 222	64 398	17 304	13 257	22 558	..	777 829
2011-12	222 424	187 174	147 163	125 453	63 580	17 047	13 235	20 761	..	796 838
2010-11	199 683	186 283	139 924	118 589	60 008	16 072	13 056	20 457	..	754 072
2009-10	205 685	169 128	139 970	110 128	60 162	15 613	13 624	18 796	..	733 106
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	18 657	22 014	15 680	13 381	8 352	7 788	7 237	10 211	..	103 320
2012-13	19 874	21 560	17 025	13 214	9 301	7 751	5 844	10 083	..	104 653
2011-12	19 689	22 936	15 729	12 448	9 035	7 823	5 245	8 812	..	101 716
2010-11	15 976	25 973	14 908	11 347	8 966	7 278	5 080	9 150	..	98 679
2009-10	14 744	22 283	15 457	11 323	8 066	7 185	4 541	8 381	..	91 980
District/county courts										
2013-14	69 474	70 483	42 967	36 566	21 990	..	..	..	..	241 480
2012-13	67 241	77 532	46 420	36 922	23 669	..	..	..	..	251 785
2011-12	80 577	79 890	41 909	38 032	22 558	..	..	..	..	262 966
2010-11	70 614	78 788	41 369	34 806	22 503	..	..	..	..	248 081
2009-10	74 624	74 512	41 387	28 265	21 957	..	..	..	..	240 745

TABLE 7A.14

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	107 348	86 878	82 272	71 130	31 349	9 314	6 686	12 917	..	407 894
2012-13	108 980	85 091	83 116	72 333	29 898	8 592	6 510	11 606	..	406 125
2011-12	120 684	85 910	84 271	68 755	30 475	8 522	6 973	11 114	..	416 705
2010-11	105 211	83 538	78 841	66 329	27 141	8 027	6 973	10 807	..	386 867
2009-10	108 926	74 293	78 541	65 107	28 786	8 077	7 723	9 969	..	381 421
Children's courts										
2013-14	7 197	3 624	7 636	6 039	4 017	1 091	1 047	1 658	..	32 309
2012-13	7 911	3 025	9 052	5 753	3 980	1 054	903	1 511	..	33 191
2011-12	9 409	2 596	9 085	6 218	4 004	1 047	1 017	1 440	..	34 815
2010-11	16 278	2 239	8 945	6 106	3 711	1 094	1 003	1 017	..	40 393
2009-10	16 098	2 063	8 565	5 432	3 653	681	1 361	992	..	38 846
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	114 545	90 502	89 908	77 169	35 366	10 405	7 733	14 575	..	440 203
2012-13	116 891	88 116	92 168	78 086	33 878	9 646	7 413	13 117	..	439 316
2011-12	130 093	88 506	93 356	74 973	34 479	9 569	7 990	12 553	..	451 520
2010-11	121 489	85 777	87 786	72 435	30 852	9 121	7 976	11 824	..	427 260
2009-10	125 024	76 356	87 106	70 539	32 439	8 758	9 083	10 960	..	420 266
All criminal courts										
2013-14	202 676	182 999	148 555	127 116	65 708	18 193	14 970	24 786	..	785 003
2012-13	204 006	187 209	155 614	128 222	66 848	17 397	13 257	23 200	..	795 754
2011-12	230 359	191 331	150 994	125 453	66 072	17 392	13 235	21 365	..	816 202
2010-11	208 079	190 538	144 063	118 589	62 321	16 399	13 056	20 974	..	774 020
2009-10	214 391	173 151	143 950	110 128	62 462	15 943	13 624	19 341	..	752 991

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.11 and income data presented in table 7A.13. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in the footnotes to these tables.									

.. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2013-14	45 509	36 012	14 371	21 014	5 588	3 524	3 300	4 970	79 530	213 818
2012-13	40 704	37 678	13 793	20 599	5 045	4 046	4 428	5 172	75 521	206 988
2011-12	46 623	40 293	11 713	22 774	6 134	4 137	4 159	5 464	86 536	227 833
2010-11	42 531	33 901	10 744	20 696	6 623	3 745	4 332	5 632	82 889	211 093
2009-10	47 093	30 030	12 080	20 934	9 567	3 728	2 395	5 508	88 460	219 794
District/county courts										
2013-14	21 492	19 331	4 825	10 819	4 556	..	..	..	..	61 023
2012-13	22 724	20 433	5 367	11 684	3 635	..	..	..	..	63 842
2011-12	16 362	19 766	3 843	11 058	4 310	..	..	..	..	55 339
2010-11	15 337	17 748	5 742	9 989	4 776	..	..	..	..	53 592
2009-10	16 776	19 942	6 067	16 589	5 805	..	..	..	..	65 179
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	38 422	16 104	13 670	10 542	6 997	1 085	4 975	4 782	..	96 577
2012-13	42 731	16 953	14 427	10 037	6 088	764	5 168	4 891	..	101 058
2011-12	45 273	22 968	14 954	10 159	6 809	797	5 867	4 696	..	111 524
2010-11	38 789	21 256	15 477	9 546	7 167	713	6 291	5 286	..	104 524
2009-10	33 927	15 342	19 822	7 446	7 842	945	5 155	4 736	..	95 215
Children's courts										
2013-14	6 339	14 125	4 503	1 567	786	551	396	378	..	28 645
2012-13	7 096	11 822	5 472	1 537	763	493	401	285	..	27 868
2011-12	7 078	10 143	5 886	1 309	853	528	502	292	..	26 592
2010-11	10 541	8 739	5 439	1 323	1 017	583	502	313	..	28 456
2009-10	10 482	8 016	5 212	1 045	1 038	42	677	323	..	26 835

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	44 761	30 229	18 173	12 109	7 783	1 636	5 371	5 160	..	125 222
2012-13	49 827	28 775	19 899	11 573	6 851	1 257	5 568	5 176	..	128 927
2011-12	52 351	33 112	20 840	11 468	7 661	1 325	6 369	4 988	..	138 116
2010-11	49 330	29 995	20 916	10 869	8 183	1 296	6 794	5 598	..	132 980
2009-10	44 409	23 358	25 034	8 491	8 880	986	5 832	5 059	..	122 049
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	111 762	85 571	37 369	43 941	17 927	5 160	8 672	10 129	79 530	400 062
2012-13	113 254	86 886	39 059	43 856	15 531	5 303	9 997	10 348	75 521	399 757
2011-12	115 336	93 170	36 397	45 301	18 105	5 463	10 528	10 452	86 536	421 288
2010-11	107 198	81 644	37 402	41 554	19 582	5 041	11 126	11 230	82 889	397 664
2009-10	108 278	73 330	43 180	46 014	24 252	4 715	8 227	10 567	88 460	407 023
Family courts										
2013-14	..	..	..	21 770	..	..	..	..	62 755	84 525
2012-13	..	..	..	24 147	..	..	..	..	88 543	112 690
2011-12	..	..	..	23 533	..	..	..	..	102 513	126 047
2010-11	..	..	..	22 937	..	..	..	..	104 196	127 133
2009-10	..	..	..	23 497	..	..	..	..	110 542	134 038
Federal Magistrates Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 944	85 944
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 667	65 667
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74 321	74 321
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 969	68 969
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 254	80 254

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Coroners' courts (b)										
2013-14	5 399	12 694	8 896	5 322	3 196	409	1 577	994	..	38 487
2012-13	5 055	14 758	11 097	6 185	3 049	398	1 023	1 200	..	42 766
2011-12	4 443	14 599	12 772	4 826	3 026	441	1 089	1 158	..	42 354
2010-11	5 783	14 081	10 890	4 541	3 027	548	1 562	1 131	..	41 563
2009-10	5 310	12 425	10 467	3 743	3 030	627	845	1 322	..	37 769
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	- 28 471	- 4 947	- 5 352	- 1 140	- 5 394	- 1 171	- 906	- 213	..	- 47 594
2012-13	- 27 282	- 5 957	- 5 266	- 819	- 5 397	- 1 143	- 792	- 122	..	- 46 777
2011-12	- 26 051	- 5 416	- 4 634	- 784	- 5 080	- 732	- 509	- 134	..	- 43 339
2010-11	- 24 015	- 5 009	- 4 262	- 850	- 4 481	- 707	- 504	- 135	..	- 39 963
2009-10	- 22 982	- 4 466	- 4 261	- 820	- 4 069	- 729	- 499	- 129	..	- 37 955
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2013-14	47 986	37 317	14 905	21 014	5 962	3 524	3 300	5 078	79 530	218 616
2012-13	43 068	38 988	14 285	20 599	5 405	4 065	4 428	5 309	75 521	211 668
2011-12	49 780	41 562	12 227	22 774	6 575	4 209	4 159	5 601	86 536	233 423
2010-11	45 664	35 133	11 271	20 696	7 009	3 817	4 332	5 775	82 889	216 585
2009-10	50 419	31 234	12 624	20 934	10 035	3 796	2 395	5 663	88 460	225 559
District/county courts										
2013-14	22 591	19 942	5 085	10 819	4 818	..	..	..	..	63 255
2012-13	23 864	20 968	5 645	11 684	3 906	..	..	..	..	66 068
2011-12	17 435	20 238	4 111	11 058	4 597	..	..	..	..	57 439
2010-11	16 359	18 188	6 034	9 989	5 066	..	..	..	..	55 636
2009-10	17 904	20 431	6 354	16 589	6 126	..	..	..	..	67 405

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	40 412	17 216	14 260	10 542	7 363	1 085	4 975	4 900	..	100 753
2012-13	44 880	18 034	14 988	10 037	6 461	773	5 168	5 052	..	105 393
2011-12	47 593	24 040	15 501	10 159	7 202	832	5 867	4 851	..	116 045
2010-11	41 005	22 301	16 105	9 546	7 562	745	6 291	5 447	..	109 002
2009-10	36 129	16 319	20 602	7 446	8 257	982	5 155	4 888	..	99 778
Children's courts										
2013-14	6 591	14 497	4 624	1 567	817	551	396	387	..	29 429
2012-13	7 363	12 138	5 617	1 537	792	496	401	294	..	28 637
2011-12	7 427	10 413	6 044	1 309	886	538	502	300	..	27 421
2010-11	10 943	8 990	5 596	1 323	1 053	592	502	321	..	29 320
2009-10	10 879	8 254	5 364	1 045	1 074	42	677	332	..	27 666
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	47 003	31 713	18 884	12 109	8 179	1 636	5 371	5 287	..	130 182
2012-13	52 243	30 172	20 605	11 573	7 253	1 269	5 568	5 346	..	134 030
2011-12	55 019	34 453	21 545	11 468	8 088	1 371	6 369	5 152	..	143 466
2010-11	51 948	31 290	21 701	10 869	8 615	1 337	6 794	5 768	..	138 322
2009-10	47 008	24 573	25 966	8 491	9 331	1 024	5 832	5 220	..	127 444
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	117 580	88 972	38 874	43 941	18 959	5 160	8 672	10 364	79 530	412 053
2012-13	119 175	90 128	40 535	43 856	16 565	5 334	9 997	10 655	75 521	411 766
2011-12	122 235	96 253	37 882	45 301	19 260	5 579	10 528	10 753	86 536	434 328
2010-11	113 971	84 611	39 006	41 554	20 690	5 154	11 126	11 543	82 889	410 544
2009-10	115 331	76 238	44 944	46 014	25 492	4 820	8 227	10 883	88 460	420 408

TABLE 7A.15

Table 7A.15 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total
Family courts										
2013-14	..	..	..	21 770	..	..	..	..	62 755	84 525
2012-13	..	..	..	24 147	..	..	..	..	88 543	112 690
2011-12	..	..	..	23 533	..	..	..	..	102 513	126 047
2010-11	..	..	..	22 937	..	..	..	..	104 196	127 133
2009-10	..	..	..	23 497	..	..	..	..	110 542	134 038
Federal Circuit Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 944	85 944
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 667	65 667
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74 321	74 321
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 969	68 969
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 254	80 254
Coroners' courts (b)										
2013-14	5 628	13 071	9 069	5 322	3 306	409	1 577	1 022	..	39 404
2012-13	5 289	15 131	11 462	6 185	3 163	398	1 023	1 230	..	43 881
2011-12	4 713	15 020	13 096	4 826	3 143	449	1 089	1 188	..	43 526
2010-11	6 058	14 484	11 198	4 541	3 137	556	1 562	1 159	..	42 695
2009-10	5 560	12 840	10 719	3 743	3 142	635	845	1 354	..	38 839
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	- 28 471	- 4 947	- 5 352	- 1 140	- 5 394	- 1 171	- 906	- 213	..	- 47 594
2012-13	- 27 282	- 5 957	- 5 266	- 819	- 5 397	- 1 143	- 792	- 122	..	- 46 777
2011-12	- 26 051	- 5 416	- 4 634	- 784	- 5 080	- 732	- 509	- 134	..	- 43 339
2010-11	- 24 015	- 5 009	- 4 262	- 850	- 4 481	- 707	- 504	- 135	..	- 39 963
2009-10	- 22 982	- 4 466	- 4 261	- 820	- 4 069	- 729	- 499	- 129	..	- 37 955

Table 7A.15 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.12 and income data presented in table 7A.13. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in the footnotes to these tables.
- (b) Coroners' court real net recurrent expenditure results exclude costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. These costs are presented separately in Table 7A.12.

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

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

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b)										
2013-14	63 595	57 466	29 707	34 395	13 615	11 312	10 537	14 981	79 530	315 138
2012-13	60 009	58 677	30 470	33 813	13 992	11 759	10 272	15 003	75 521	309 517
2011-12	65 543	62 684	27 064	35 222	14 816	11 827	9 403	14 070	86 536	327 166
2010-11	57 847	59 151	25 251	32 044	15 261	10 891	9 412	14 577	82 889	307 321
2009-10	61 184	51 635	27 150	32 257	17 359	10 787	6 935	13 658	88 460	309 425
District/county courts										
2013-14	88 964	88 559	46 930	47 385	25 778	..	..	..	..	297 616
2012-13	88 060	96 691	50 777	48 606	26 497	..	..	..	..	310 632
2011-12	94 994	98 387	44 899	49 089	26 057	..	..	..	..	313 427
2010-11	83 520	95 286	46 066	44 796	26 511	..	..	..	..	296 179
2009-10	88 790	93 243	46 455	44 855	27 021	..	..	..	..	300 364
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	141 831	100 618	93 455	81 672	37 212	10 399	11 661	17 406	..	494 254
2012-13	147 879	99 744	95 198	82 369	34 846	9 308	11 678	16 152	..	497 174
2011-12	161 219	106 602	96 847	78 915	36 108	9 130	12 841	15 453	..	517 115
2010-11	139 348	102 574	91 873	75 875	33 227	8 566	13 265	15 807	..	480 535
2009-10	138 050	87 558	96 008	72 553	35 477	8 834	12 878	14 419	..	465 777
Children's courts										
2013-14	13 262	17 656	11 945	7 606	4 651	1 642	1 443	1 999	..	60 204
2012-13	14 720	14 769	14 295	7 290	4 593	1 540	1 304	1 751	..	60 263
2011-12	16 004	12 671	14 749	7 527	4 705	1 553	1 519	1 690	..	60 419
2010-11	26 166	10 916	14 136	7 429	4 591	1 656	1 505	1 303	..	67 702
2009-10	25 940	10 021	13 539	6 477	4 557	706	2 038	1 286	..	64 564

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	155 093	118 274	105 400	89 278	41 863	12 041	13 105	19 404	..	554 458
2012-13	162 599	114 513	109 493	89 659	39 439	10 849	12 982	17 903	..	557 437
2011-12	177 223	119 273	111 597	86 442	40 813	10 683	14 360	17 143	..	577 533
2010-11	165 514	113 490	106 009	83 304	37 818	10 222	14 770	17 110	..	548 237
2009-10	163 989	97 579	109 546	79 030	40 034	9 541	14 916	15 705	..	530 341
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2013-14	307 652	264 299	182 037	171 057	81 256	23 353	23 642	34 385	79 530	1 167 211
2012-13	310 669	269 881	190 740	172 078	79 928	22 608	23 254	32 906	75 521	1 177 585
2011-12	337 760	280 344	183 560	170 754	81 685	22 510	23 763	31 213	86 536	1 218 127
2010-11	306 881	267 927	177 326	160 143	79 590	21 112	24 182	31 687	82 889	1 151 737
2009-10	313 963	242 458	183 151	156 142	84 414	20 328	21 851	29 363	88 460	1 140 129
Family courts										
2013-14	..	..	..	21 770	..	..	..	..	62 755	84 525
2012-13	..	..	..	24 147	..	..	..	..	88 543	112 690
2011-12	..	..	..	23 533	..	..	..	..	102 513	126 047
2010-11	..	..	..	22 937	..	..	..	..	104 196	127 133
2009-10	..	..	..	23 497	..	..	..	..	110 542	134 038
Federal Magistrates Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 944	85 944
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 667	65 667
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74 321	74 321
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 969	68 969
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 254	80 254

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Coroners' courts (c)										
2013-14	5 399	12 694	8 896	5 322	3 196	409	1 577	994	..	38 487
2012-13	5 055	14 758	11 097	6 185	3 049	398	1 023	1 200	..	42 766
2011-12	4 443	14 599	12 772	4 826	3 026	441	1 089	1 158	..	42 354
2010-11	5 783	14 081	10 890	4 541	3 027	548	1 562	1 131	..	41 563
2009-10	5 310	12 425	10 467	3 743	3 030	627	845	1 322	..	37 769
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court (b)										
2013-14	66 643	59 331	30 585	34 395	14 315	11 312	10 537	15 289	79 530	321 936
2012-13	62 942	60 548	31 310	33 813	14 706	11 816	10 272	15 392	75 521	316 320
2011-12	69 469	64 497	27 956	35 222	15 610	12 032	9 403	14 413	86 536	335 139
2010-11	61 640	61 106	26 179	32 044	15 975	11 095	9 412	14 925	82 889	315 264
2009-10	65 162	53 517	28 081	32 257	18 101	10 982	6 935	14 044	88 460	317 539
District/county courts										
2013-14	92 065	90 425	48 052	47 385	26 807	..	..	..	..	304 734
2012-13	91 105	98 500	52 066	48 606	27 576	..	..	..	..	317 853
2011-12	98 012	100 128	46 019	49 090	27 156	..	..	..	..	320 405
2010-11	86 973	96 976	47 404	44 796	27 569	..	..	..	..	303 717
2009-10	92 528	94 943	47 741	44 855	28 083	..	..	..	..	308 150
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	147 760	104 094	96 532	81 672	38 711	10 399	11 661	17 817	..	508 646
2012-13	153 860	103 125	98 104	82 369	36 360	9 365	11 678	16 658	..	511 518
2011-12	168 276	109 950	99 772	78 915	37 677	9 354	12 841	15 965	..	532 750
2010-11	146 216	105 839	94 946	75 875	34 703	8 772	13 265	16 254	..	495 869
2009-10	145 055	90 612	99 143	72 553	37 043	9 058	12 878	14 857	..	481 199

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2013-14	13 788	18 121	12 260	7 606	4 834	1 642	1 443	2 045	..	61 738
2012-13	15 274	15 163	14 669	7 290	4 772	1 550	1 304	1 805	..	61 828
2011-12	16 836	13 009	15 129	7 527	4 890	1 585	1 519	1 740	..	62 236
2010-11	27 221	11 229	14 541	7 429	4 764	1 686	1 505	1 339	..	69 713
2009-10	26 977	10 317	13 929	6 477	4 727	723	2 038	1 324	..	66 511
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (e)										
2013-14	161 548	122 215	108 792	89 278	43 545	12 041	13 105	19 862	..	570 385
2012-13	169 134	118 288	112 773	89 659	41 131	10 915	12 982	18 463	..	573 346
2011-12	185 113	122 959	114 901	86 442	42 567	10 940	14 360	17 705	..	594 986
2010-11	173 437	117 068	109 487	83 304	39 467	10 458	14 770	17 592	..	565 583
2009-10	172 032	100 929	113 072	79 030	41 770	9 781	14 916	16 180	..	547 711
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2013-14	320 256	271 971	187 429	171 057	84 667	23 353	23 642	35 150	79 530	1 197 055
2012-13	323 181	277 337	196 149	172 078	83 413	22 731	23 254	33 855	75 521	1 207 520
2011-12	352 594	287 584	188 876	170 754	85 333	22 971	23 763	32 118	86 536	1 250 530
2010-11	322 050	275 149	183 070	160 143	83 011	21 553	24 182	32 517	82 889	1 184 564
2009-10	329 722	249 389	188 894	156 142	87 954	20 763	21 851	30 224	88 460	1 173 400
Family courts										
2013-14	..	..	..	21 770	..	..	..	..	62 755	84 525
2012-13	..	..	..	24 147	..	..	..	..	88 543	112 690
2011-12	..	..	..	23 533	..	..	..	..	102 513	126 047
2010-11	..	..	..	22 937	..	..	..	..	104 196	127 133
2009-10	..	..	..	23 497	..	..	..	..	110 542	134 038

TABLE 7A.16

Table 7A.16 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil, 2013-14 dollars (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Federal Circuit Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 944	85 944
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 667	65 667
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74 321	74 321
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 969	68 969
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 254	80 254
Coroners' courts (c)										
2013-14	5 628	13 071	9 069	5 322	3 306	409	1 577	1 022	..	39 404
2012-13	5 289	15 131	11 462	6 185	3 163	398	1 023	1 230	..	43 881
2011-12	4 713	15 020	13 096	4 826	3 143	449	1 089	1 188	..	43 526
2010-11	6 058	14 484	11 198	4 541	3 137	556	1 562	1 159	..	42 695
2009-10	5 560	12 840	10 719	3 743	3 142	635	845	1 354	..	38 839

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11 (criminal) and 7A.12 (civil), and income data presented in table 7A.13. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in the footnotes to these tables.
- (b) Probate expenditure is not included in the Supreme court net recurrent expenditure in this table. Net probate expenditure is shown separately in table 7A.15.
- (c) Coroners' court expenditure data exclude costs for autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. These costs are presented separately in Table 7A.12.

.. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 7A.17

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2013-14	35.0	23.6	31.4	19.6	36.0	15.4	31.8	7.7	18.3	25.0
2012-13	39.5	21.0	32.5	19.2	40.3	13.0	20.6	4.1	17.7	25.3
2011-12	39.3	18.4	35.0	19.4	38.5	10.2	19.8	3.0	10.4	22.5
2010-11	39.5	19.4	34.2	20.1	31.2	11.3	17.6	3.3	11.2	22.6
2009-10	32.6	24.0	34.6	17.4	22.5	10.7	26.2	4.5	7.7	20.0
District/county courts										
2013-14	34.7	38.3	52.0	29.2	29.3	..	..	..	..	36.4
2012-13	31.6	31.9	49.0	27.1	44.4	..	..	..	..	33.8
2011-12	40.3	29.4	59.3	26.8	36.3	..	..	..	..	36.3
2010-11	40.1	32.0	41.5	29.9	33.2	..	..	..	..	35.5
2009-10	40.0	30.4	38.8	19.0	28.4	..	..	..	..	31.6
Magistrates' courts (g)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	35.0	54.6	34.7	36.8	27.3	30.7	12.5	6.9	..	37.5
2012-13	34.0	51.6	32.6	37.1	35.0	38.1	6.6	6.0	..	36.4
2011-12	34.9	37.4	29.9	34.4	30.6	37.6	5.2	7.1	..	32.6
2010-11	35.7	40.1	28.9	37.5	29.2	43.8	2.4	6.9	..	33.1
2009-10	44.9	49.7	25.5	36.8	28.8	37.7	2.8	7.5	..	37.9
Children's courts (h)										
2013-14	–	–	–	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	–
2012-13	–	0.0	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
2011-12	–	0.0	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–
2010-11	–	0.0	–	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	–
2009-10	0.0	–	–	–	0.4	..	..	..	..	–

TABLE 7A.17

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	31.8	40.3	28.6	33.7	25.6	23.7	11.8	6.4	..	32.0
2012-13	30.9	39.6	26.1	33.9	32.9	29.8	6.2	5.7	..	31.3
2011-12	31.8	29.7	23.5	31.7	28.6	28.9	4.8	6.7	..	28.3
2010-11	30.5	32.6	23.3	34.5	27.0	33.1	2.3	6.5	..	28.3
2009-10	38.6	40.2	21.4	34.3	26.8	36.9	2.5	7.0	..	32.6
Family courts (i)										
2013-14	..	..	..	20.6	..	..	..	..	6.2	10.3
2012-13	..	..	..	15.8	..	..	..	..	3.3	6.2
2011-12	..	..	..	13.7	..	..	..	..	2.3	4.6
2010-11	..	..	..	13.1	..	..	..	..	2.1	4.3
2009-10	..	..	..	10.1	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.6
Federal Circuit Court (i)										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.0	37.0
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.3	37.3
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.2	30.2
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.3	31.3
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.6	21.6

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Expenditure is real recurrent expenditure with no income or revenue deducted (table 7A.12). Further information relating specifically to expenditure, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.12.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
(c)	To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax is excluded.									
(d)	Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged. Therefore, the average fees do not always represent the charge to individuals.									
(e)	The Victorian supreme court fees include photocopying fees derived from the administration of probate matters.									
(f)	The total amount of civil court fees collected, divided by the total real recurrent expenditure (table 7A.10).									
(g)	The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions (though the criminal component is relatively small).									
(h)	Victoria, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not collect court fees in the civil jurisdiction of the children's courts.									
(i)	The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Circuit Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with each are not possible. Many of the Family Court of Australia's applications do not attract a fee.									

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.*

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2013-14 dollars (\$) (a) (b) (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate) (g)/Federal Court										
2013-14	2 981	1 637	1 911	2 134	3 064	703	2 575	1 762	3 726	2 512
2012-13	2 935	1 413	1 781	1 937	3 143	551	2 077	871	2 926	2 269
2011-12	3 047	1 182	1 517	1 883	3 058	450	1 638	573	2 008	2 033
2010-11	2 518	1 160	1 044	1 863	2 383	495	1 159	659	2 183	1 807
2009-10	2 173	1 296	855	1 601	2 323	507	1 274	1 070	2 087	1 593
District/county courts										
2013-14	1 660	1 811	950	974	1 012	..	..	..	..	1 374
2012-13	1 520	1 399	944	957	1 039	..	..	..	..	1 226
2011-12	1 493	1 258	904	829	1 058	..	..	..	..	1 150
2010-11	1 317	1 225	756	693	867	..	..	..	..	1 018
2009-10	1 453	1 409	721	936	887	..	..	..	..	1 156
Magistrates' courts (h)										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	159	234	131	124	122	81	203	63	..	163
2012-13	160	204	131	121	145	86	103	46	..	157
2011-12	173	145	124	106	142	77	94	56	..	144
2010-11	126	151	122	110	141	83	51	66	..	128
2009-10	156	160	109	102	154	77	51	58	..	140
Children's courts										
2013-14	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	..	–
2012-13	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..	–
2011-12	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..	–
2010-11	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	..	–
2009-10	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	..	–

TABLE 7A.18

Table 7A.18 Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2013-14 dollars (\$) (a) (b) (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	149	218	123	118	117	78	197	59	..	154
2012-13	151	191	123	114	139	82	100	44	..	148
2011-12	163	136	116	102	136	73	92	53	..	136
2010-11	119	143	114	106	134	79	48	62	..	121
2009-10	149	153	103	99	147	74	49	55	..	134
Family courts (i)										
2013-14	..	..	..	377	..	..	..	..	213	283
2012-13	..	..	..	304	..	..	..	..	173	232
2011-12	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	139	189
2010-11	..	..	..	231	..	..	..	..	134	179
2009-10	..	..	..	176	..	..	..	..	56	109
Federal Circuit Court (i)										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	549
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	437	437
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	347
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	347
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	243
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	1 220	297	595	242	1 068	554	1 257	1 124	..	744
2012-13	1 185	352	600	206	1 043	536	1 193	898	..	741
2011-12	1 112	332	589	208	1 023	376	765	1 069	..	705
2010-11	1 094	310	563	204	881	385	754	1 136	..	673
2009-10	1115	279	590	211	919	402	774	999	..	672

Table 7A.18 **Real average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2013-14 dollars (\$) (a) (b) (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Further information relating specifically to lodgment data, and which is pertinent to the interpretation of data in this table, is provided in table 7A.3.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) Some jurisdictions charge corporations twice the amount individuals are charged. Therefore the average fees do not always represent the charge to individuals.
- (d) In Queensland legislative change restructuring court fees was effected from 1 September 2011.
- (e) During 2010-11 the federal government imposed minimum filing and hearing fees even for parties that are eligible for exemptions or waivers.
- (f) The total court fees collected, divided by the total number of lodgments.
- (g) The Victorian supreme court fees include photocopying fees derived from the administration of probate matters.
- (h) The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions, but the civil court fees are likely to encompass a significant proportion.
- (i) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia (now the Federal Circuit Court) has reduced fees received by the Family Court of Australia. Under the regulations relevant to the federal family law courts and the Family Court of WA, filing and hearing fees may be waived or exempted in certain circumstances. The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Circuit Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with each are not possible.

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0*. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.19

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme courts — appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	(no.)	269	197	205	211	105	17	81	11	..
2012-13	(no.)	216	199	208	241	71	14	60	18	..
2011-12	(no.)	246	236	180	236	76	18	122	6	..
2010-11	(no.)	200	421	196	198	95	16	105	9	..
2009-10	(no.)	218	569	156	187	79	17	82	17	..
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	35	11	10	11	9	1	3	1	..
2012-13	(no.)	31	29	15	12	1	—	7	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	28	45	7	7	2	1	29	—	..
2010-11	(no.)	9	165	5	17	1	—	9	—	..
2009-10	(no.)	17	217	8	7	2	2	13	—	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	13.0	5.6	4.8	5.2	8.6	5.9	3.7	9.1	..
2012-13	(%)	14.4	14.6	7.2	5.0	1.4	—	11.7	—	..
2011-12	(%)	11.4	19.1	3.9	3.0	2.6	5.6	23.8	—	..
2010-11	(%)	4.5	39.2	2.6	8.6	1.1	—	8.6	—	..
2009-10	(%)	7.8	38.1	5.1	3.7	2.5	11.8	15.9	—	..
Cases >24 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	..
2012-13	(no.)	9	2	—	1	1	—	3	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	3	22	—	—	—	—	5	—	..
2010-11	(no.)	1	19	—	1	—	—	1	—	..
2009-10	(no.)	7	34	1	—	—	—	3	—	..

TABLE 7A.19

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	4.1	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	..
2012-13	(%)	4.2	1.0	–	0.4	1.4	–	5.0	–	..
2011-12	(%)	1.2	9.3	–	–	–	–	4.1	–	..
2010-11	(%)	0.5	4.5	–	0.5	–	–	1.0	–	..
2009-10	(%)	3.2	6.0	0.6	–	–	–	3.7	–	..
Supreme courts — non-appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	(no.)	105	94	439	172	41	348	176	179	..
2012-13	(no.)	108	99	345	125	40	316	194	124	..
2011-12	(no.)	144	83	502	120	44	351	340	153	..
2010-11	(no.)	116	121	549	115	40	324	338	192	..
2009-10	(no.)	76	108	540	97	50	321	398	157	..
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	32	18	67	9	4	92	31	5	..
2012-13	(no.)	22	7	91	9	8	79	85	3	..
2011-12	(no.)	34	24	126	6	14	46	145	8	..
2010-11	(no.)	17	45	91	11	5	54	160	13	..
2009-10	(no.)	12	33	93	15	7	39	153	13	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	30.5	19.1	15.3	5.2	9.8	26.4	17.6	2.8	..
2012-13	(%)	20.4	7.1	26.4	7.2	20.0	25.0	43.8	2.4	..
2011-12	(%)	23.6	28.9	25.1	5.0	31.8	13.1	42.6	5.2	..
2010-11	(%)	14.7	37.2	16.6	9.6	12.5	16.7	47.3	6.8	..
2009-10	(%)	15.8	30.6	17.2	15.5	14.0	12.1	38.4	8.3	..

TABLE 7A.19

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	4	2	28	3	2	21	11	—	..
2012-13	(no.)	3	2	35	1	—	33	33	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	6	10	32	1	4	20	56	2	..
2010-11	(no.)	2	30	28	2	—	15	56	2	..
2009-10	(no.)	1	9	20	2	1	13	38	—	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	3.8	2.1	6.4	1.7	4.9	6.0	6.3	—	..
2012-13	(%)	2.8	2.0	10.1	0.8	—	10.4	17.0	—	..
2011-12	(%)	4.2	12.0	6.4	0.8	9.1	5.7	16.5	1.3	..
2010-11	(%)	1.7	24.8	5.1	1.7	—	4.6	16.6	1.0	..
2009-10	(%)	1.3	8.3	3.7	2.1	2.0	4.0	9.5	—	..
District/county courts — appeal (c), (d), (e)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	(no.)	1 320	1 030	208	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	1 297	1 080	161	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	1 234	892	855	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	1 421	1 012	755	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	1 448	1 281	237	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	17	80	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	17	69	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	8	120	541	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	18	130	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	9	97	33	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.19

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	1.3	7.8	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	1.3	6.4	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	0.6	13.5	63.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	1.3	12.8	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	0.6	7.6	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	1	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	—	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	—	47	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	1	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	—	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	0.1	1.0	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	—	1.7	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	—	5.3	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	0.1	3.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	—	1.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (c), (d), (e)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	(no.)	3 037	1 604	1 698	1 060	1 332	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	2 805	1 637	1 490	986	1 485	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	2 372	1 587	1 757	1 093	1 370	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	2 324	1 820	1 993	1 034	1 289	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	1 697	1 851	2 271	1 139	1 575	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.19

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	574	276	212	75	265	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	305	296	259	69	261	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	252	363	315	123	263	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	251	433	377	121	303	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	95	488	357	90	372	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	18.9	17.2	12.5	7.1	19.9	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	10.9	18.1	17.4	7.0	17.6	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	10.6	22.9	17.9	11.3	19.2	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	10.8	23.8	18.9	11.7	23.5	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	5.6	26.4	15.7	7.9	23.6	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	87	53	75	11	54	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	31	53	80	13	47	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	34	72	97	31	72	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	24	94	102	31	55	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	7	139	143	18	93	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	2.9	3.3	4.4	1.0	4.1	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	1.1	3.2	5.4	1.3	3.2	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	1.4	4.5	5.5	2.8	5.3	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	1.0	5.2	5.1	3.0	4.3	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	0.4	7.5	6.3	1.6	5.9	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.19

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Magistrates' courts only (excluding children's) (d)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	(no.)	34 539	39 216	36 228	10 467	16 288	5 938	1 858	3 207	..
2012-13	(no.)	34 567	36 686	31 131	10 039	18 429	5 566	1 604	2 468	..
2011-12	(no.)	31 645	32 149	29 300	9 542	19 583	7 380	1 574	2 341	..
2010-11	(no.)	23 493	30 593	25 297	9 433	17 176	8 121	1 558	2 815	..
2009-10	(no.)	21 859	30 506	29 503	10 290	18 703	8 543	1 450	3 040	..
Cases >6 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	4 044	9 968	10 788	2 814	4 077	1 595	455	932	..
2012-13	(no.)	4 232	8 678	8 230	2 733	4 888	1 545	433	539	..
2011-12	(no.)	3 988	8 328	7 322	2 476	4 739	2 349	374	567	..
2010-11	(no.)	2 584	7 378	7 114	2 444	4 623	2 757	375	1 349	..
2009-10	(no.)	2 423	8 126	8 803	2 872	5 528	2 826	284	1 309	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	11.7	25.4	29.8	26.9	25.0	26.9	24.5	29.1	..
2012-13	(%)	12.2	23.7	26.4	27.2	26.5	27.8	27.0	21.8	..
2011-12	(%)	12.6	25.9	25.0	25.9	24.2	31.8	23.8	24.2	..
2010-11	(%)	11.0	24.1	28.1	25.9	26.9	33.9	24.1	47.9	..
2009-10	(%)	11.1	26.6	29.8	27.9	29.6	33.1	19.6	43.1	..
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	586	3 065	4 429	867	1 460	698	125	354	..
2012-13	(no.)	836	2 777	3 445	906	1 654	715	148	262	..
2011-12	(no.)	732	2 782	3 277	853	1 728	1 016	121	233	..
2010-11	(no.)	517	2 420	3 307	840	1 803	1 213	139	929	..
2009-10	(no.)	492	2 555	4 161	970	2 219	1 253	104	919	..

TABLE 7A.19

Table 7A.19		Backlog indicator (as at 30 June), criminal (a)								
	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	1.7	7.8	12.2	8.3	9.0	11.8	6.7	11.0	..
2012-13	(%)	2.4	7.6	11.1	9.0	9.0	12.8	9.2	10.6	..
2011-12	(%)	2.3	8.7	11.2	8.9	8.8	13.8	7.7	10.0	..
2010-11	(%)	2.2	7.9	13.1	8.9	10.5	14.9	8.9	33.0	..
2009-10	(%)	2.3	8.4	14.1	9.4	11.9	14.7	7.2	30.2	..
Children's courts (d)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	(no.)	2 573	3 424	2 339	1 081	1 468	412	124	637	..
2012-13	(no.)	3 009	3 605	2 285	1 172	1 643	524	135	497	..
2011-12	(no.)	2 924	3 668	2 574	1 213	1 604	718	185	525	..
2010-11	(no.)	2 821	3 499	2 353	1 637	1 612	609	205	306	..
2009-10	(no.)	2 550	4 157	2 504	1 860	1 811	847	223	385	..
Cases >6 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	374	445	597	207	248	91	32	165	..
2012-13	(no.)	430	530	544	290	305	152	41	92	..
2011-12	(no.)	455	565	601	346	320	186	43	109	..
2010-11	(no.)	237	565	604	491	300	178	39	121	..
2009-10	(no.)	214	687	615	536	341	236	36	112	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	14.5	13.0	25.5	19.1	16.9	22.1	25.8	25.9	..
2012-13	(%)	14.3	14.7	23.8	24.7	18.6	29.0	30.4	18.5	..
2011-12	(%)	15.6	15.4	23.3	28.5	20.0	25.9	23.2	20.8	..
2010-11	(%)	8.4	16.1	25.7	30.0	18.6	29.2	19.0	39.5	..
2009-10	(%)	8.4	16.5	24.6	28.8	18.8	27.9	16.1	29.1	..

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	42	154	219	75	72	43	15	67	..
2012-13	(no.)	69	146	248	109	52	69	17	43	..
2011-12	(no.)	69	134	235	134	77	50	16	34	..
2010-11	(no.)	25	153	275	241	79	71	15	54	..
2009-10	(no.)	24	146	248	167	95	92	18	67	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	1.6	4.5	9.4	6.9	4.9	10.4	12.1	10.5	..
2012-13	(%)	2.3	4.0	10.9	9.3	3.2	13.2	12.6	8.7	..
2011-12	(%)	2.4	3.7	9.1	11.0	4.8	7.0	8.6	6.5	..
2010-11	(%)	0.9	4.4	11.7	14.7	4.9	11.7	7.3	17.6	..
2009-10	(%)	0.9	3.5	9.9	9.0	5.2	10.9	8.1	17.4	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) This indicator compares the age (in elapsed time) of a court's pending caseload against agreed time standards. Pending counts are taken at 30 June each year. In the criminal jurisdiction, those lodgments that have bench warrants associated with them have been excluded from the count. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an active pending population. Jurisdictions diverting from this national counting rule are footnoted.
- (b) The criminal casemix of the NSW Supreme Court is principally murder and manslaughter cases and therefore not directly comparable with supreme courts in other states and territories.
- (c) Queensland Supreme and District Court data in respect to the age of pending non-appeal cases are calculated based on the date the Court Record was entered on the computerised Case Management System in the Supreme Court, not the committal order date in the Magistrates Courts.
- (d) Criminal pending matters in the WA District, Magistrates' and Children's courts between the financial years 2008-09 and 2011-12 were revised following a review of the data extraction processes, which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. These discrepancies have now been addressed to improve the integrity and accuracy of the data extracted. In the Magistrates' and Children's courts a filter has been applied to exclude breach matters to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.
- (e) The criminal jurisdiction of the District Courts in SA and WA do not have appellate jurisdiction. All appeals from the magistrates (criminal) court go directly to the supreme (criminal) courts in these two states.

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

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

units	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
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Source: Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments (unpublished).

TABLE 7A.20

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme courts — non-appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	(no.)	89	50	47	42	27	20	3	23	..
2012-13	(no.)	97	52	58	34	22	14	7	10	..
2011-12	(no.)	111	48	76	21	29	5	8	3	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	25	8	8	3	2	3	2	—	..
2012-13	(no.)	16	3	10	4	6	3	4	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	23	9	22	3	8	na	3	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	28.1	16.0	17.0	7.1	7.4	15.0	66.7	—	..
2012-13	(%)	16.5	5.8	17.2	11.8	27.3	21.4	57.1	—	..
2011-12	(%)	20.7	18.8	28.9	14.3	27.6	na	37.5	33.3	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >24 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	..
2012-13	(no.)	—	—	5	1	2	1	1	—	..
2011-12	(no.)	—	2	6	—	4	na	—	—	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

TABLE 7A.20

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	1.1	–	4.3	2.4	7.4	5.0	–	–	..
2012-13	(%)	–	–	8.6	2.9	9.1	7.1	14.3	–	..
2011-12	(%)	–	4.2	7.9	–	13.8	–	–	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (c), (d)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	(no.)	58	8	3	15	10	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	67	18	6	17	11	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	79	na	6	6	16	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	17	4	–	1	1	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	10	8	–	–	3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	8	na	1	–	4	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	29.3	50.0	–	6.7	10.0	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	14.9	44.4	–	–	27.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	10.1	na	16.7	–	25.0	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.20

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	1	–	–	–	1	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(no.)	–	1	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(no.)	1	na	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	1.7	–	–	–	10.0	..	..	..	..
2012-13	(%)	–	5.6	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2011-12	(%)	1.3	na	–	–	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	(%)	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excluding children's)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	(no.)	222	98	124	48	21	1	9	10	..
2012-13	(no.)	183	81	117	53	39	3	9	22	..
2011-12	(no.)	219	98	102	54	31	4	11	19	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	95	na	na	na	4	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	109	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >6 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	108	27	75	9	4	–	2	6	..
2012-13	(no.)	83	26	66	17	10	1	1	6	..
2011-12	(no.)	180	44	50	16	6	2	na	9	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	39	na	na	na	–	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	39	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

TABLE 7A.20

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	48.6	27.6	60.5	18.8	19.0	–	22.2	60.0	..
2012-13	(%)	45.4	32.1	56.4	32.1	25.6	33.3	11.1	27.3	..
2011-12	(%)	82.2	44.9	49.0	29.6	19.4	50.0	na	47.4	..
2010-11	(%)	na	41.1	na	na	na	–	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	35.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	21	5	40	1	–	–	1	1	..
2012-13	(no.)	26	8	30	3	–	1	–	3	..
2011-12	(no.)	39	12	25	4	–	1	na	–	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	9	na	na	na	–	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	8	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	9.5	5.1	32.3	2.1	–	–	11.1	10.0	..
2012-13	(%)	14.2	9.9	25.6	5.7	–	33.3	–	13.6	..
2011-12	(%)	17.8	12.2	24.5	7.4	–	25.0	na	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	9.5	na	na	na	–	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	7.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Children's courts										
Pending case load										
2013-14	(no.)	7	–	3	6	3	na	–	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	10	1	1	7	5	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	17	4	3	2	3	na	na	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	3	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

TABLE 7A.20

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >6 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	3	–	1	–	3	na	–	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	6	–	1	1	5	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	13	3	2	1	3	na	na	1	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	1	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	42.9	–	33.3	–	100.0	–	–	–	..
2012-13	(%)	60.0	–	100.0	14.3	100.0	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(%)	76.5	75.0	66.7	50.0	100.0	na	na	100.0	..
2010-11	(%)	na	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	33.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	(no.)	1	–	1	–	2	na	–	–	..
2012-13	(no.)	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(no.)	4	–	–	–	2	na	na	–	..
2010-11	(no.)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(no.)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	(%)	14.3	–	33.3	–	66.7	–	–	–	..
2012-13	(%)	40.0	–	–	–	40.0	–	–	–	..
2011-12	(%)	23.5	–	–	–	66.7	na	na	–	..
2010-11	(%)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	(%)	na	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

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

units	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) This indicator compares the age (in elapsed time) of a court's pending caseload against agreed time standards. Pending counts are taken at 30 June each year. In the criminal jurisdiction, those lodgments that have bench warrants associated with them have been excluded from the count. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an active pending population. Jurisdictions diverting from this national counting rule are footnoted.
- (b) The criminal casemix of the NSW Supreme Court is principally murder and manslaughter cases and therefore not directly comparable with supreme courts in other states and territories.
- (c) Queensland Supreme and District Court data in respect to the age of pending non-appeal cases are calculated based on the date the Court Record was entered on the computerised Case Management System in the Supreme Court, not the committal order date in the Magistrates Courts.

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

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

TABLE 7A.21

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Supreme/Federal Court — appeal (b), (c)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	no.	543	278	103	110	42	50	86	56	317
2012-13	no.	669	297	114	127	56	56	59	41	282
2011-12	no.	543	319	105	138	75	61	47	56	266
2010-11	no.	572	348	101	128	74	52	43	30	324
2009-10	no.	459	345	112	129	63	44	25	37	280
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	no.	97	33	—	20	3	9	37	3	2
2012-13	no.	174	75	—	18	6	8	20	1	18
2011-12	no.	88	77	—	25	10	15	17	2	25
2010-11	no.	157	107	—	22	11	5	9	4	22
2009-10	no.	53	98	—	20	14	11	5	1	29
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	17.9	11.9	—	18.2	7.1	18.0	43.0	5.4	0.6
2012-13	%	26.0	25.3	—	14.2	10.7	14.3	33.9	2.4	6.4
2011-12	%	16.2	24.1	—	18.1	13.3	24.6	36.2	3.6	9.4
2010-11	%	27.4	30.7	—	17.2	14.9	9.6	20.9	13.3	6.8
2009-10	%	11.5	28.4	—	15.5	22.2	25.0	20.0	2.7	10.4
Cases >24 mths										
2013-14	no.	23	8	—	1	—	3	13	—	2
2012-13	no.	69	12	—	2	3	2	7	1	6
2011-12	no.	33	18	—	2	2	—	3	—	4
2010-11	no.	48	30	—	7	2	1	—	1	5
2009-10	no.	14	27	—	2	5	1	—	—	6

TABLE 7A.21

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	4.2	2.9	–	0.9	–	6.0	15.1	–	0.6
2012-13	%	10.3	4.0	–	1.6	5.4	3.6	11.9	2.4	2.1
2011-12	%	6.1	5.6	–	1.4	2.7	–	6.4	–	1.5
2010-11	%	8.4	8.6	–	5.5	2.7	1.9	–	3.3	1.5
2009-10	%	3.1	7.8	–	1.6	7.9	2.3	–	–	2.1
Supreme (excl probate) / Federal Court — non-appeal (b), (c), (d)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	no.	5 788	4 040	2 637	2 343	667	809	632	87	2 044
2012-13	no.	6 609	4 164	3 054	2 296	703	898	723	104	2 602
2011-12	no.	7 402	4 447	3 512	2 618	736	802	1 042	133	2 337
2010-11	no.	7 256	5 247	4 694	2 720	707	828	1 404	166	2 732
2009-10	no.	6 620	4 906	6 263	3 278	698	846	1 557	166	2 494
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	no.	1 706	1 010	755	887	214	256	215	26	589
2012-13	no.	2 010	1 205	903	850	219	253	353	37	991
2011-12	no.	2 096	1 259	987	983	194	242	524	51	1 056
2010-11	no.	1 887	1 709	1 563	926	203	274	729	62	929
2009-10	no.	1 946	1 339	1 512	935	219	330	800	81	1 082
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	29.5	25.0	28.6	37.9	32.1	31.6	34.0	29.9	28.8
2012-13	%	30.4	28.9	29.6	37.0	31.2	28.2	48.8	35.6	38.1
2011-12	%	28.3	28.3	28.1	37.5	26.4	30.2	50.3	38.3	45.2
2010-11	%	26.0	32.6	33.3	34.0	28.7	33.1	51.9	37.3	34.0
2009-10	%	29.4	27.3	24.1	28.5	31.4	39.0	51.4	48.8	43.4

TABLE 7A.21

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2013-14	no.	725	397	209	396	123	73	70	12	389
2012-13	no.	944	505	308	397	102	74	173	12	601
2011-12	no.	904	517	353	407	85	74	284	17	611
2010-11	no.	860	742	338	393	93	103	381	31	572
2009-10	no.	915	456	336	422	94	98	368	32	774
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	12.5	9.8	7.9	16.9	18.4	9.0	11.1	13.8	19.0
2012-13	%	14.3	12.1	10.1	17.3	14.5	8.2	23.9	11.5	23.1
2011-12	%	12.2	11.6	10.1	15.5	11.5	9.2	27.3	12.8	26.1
2010-11	%	11.9	14.1	7.2	14.4	13.2	12.4	27.1	18.7	20.9
2009-10	%	13.8	9.3	5.4	12.9	13.5	11.6	23.6	19.3	31.0
District/county courts — appeal (e)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	no.	81	53	48	72	53	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	80	91	38	59	77	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	97	66	45	57	14	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	95	79	51	77	11	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	63	59	69	80	9	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	no.	6	8	7	7	6	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	7	10	9	5	6	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	13	12	10	15	—	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	5	13	22	10	—	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	3	6	17	11	—	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.21

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	7.4	15.1	14.6	9.7	11.3	..	..	..	..
2012-13	%	8.8	11.0	23.7	8.5	7.8	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	13.4	18.2	22.2	26.3	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	5.3	16.5	43.1	13.0	–	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	4.8	10.2	24.6	13.8	–	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2013-14	no.	1	1	3	2	–	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	–	2	4	–	1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	–	4	2	3	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	–	5	2	–	–	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	–	–	2	1	–	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	1.2	1.9	6.3	2.8	–	..	..	..	..
2012-13	%	–	2.2	10.5	–	1.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	–	6.1	4.4	5.3	–	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	–	6.3	3.9	–	–	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	–	–	2.9	1.3	–	..	..	..	..
District/county courts — non-appeal (e)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	no.	6 459	7 159	4 935	3 785	2 697	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	6 520	7 350	4 710	3 758	3 518	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	6 714	6 818	5 125	3 708	3 245	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	7 281	6 805	4 816	4 125	3 378	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	6 720	6 189	4 465	2 848	3 521	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.21

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	no.	1 427	2 306	968	1 451	1 432	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	1 507	2 296	935	1 378	1 354	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	1 470	1 933	929	1 332	1 525	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	1 660	1 625	986	640	1 427	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	1 159	1 556	877	563	1 577	..	..	..	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	22.1	32.2	19.6	38.3	53.1	..	..	..	..
2012-13	%	23.1	31.2	19.9	36.7	38.5	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	21.9	28.4	18.1	35.9	47.0	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	22.8	23.9	20.5	15.5	42.2	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	17.2	25.1	19.6	19.8	44.8	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths										
2013-14	no.	307	1 156	203	482	590	..	..	..	..
2012-13	no.	326	973	182	426	677	..	..	..	..
2011-12	no.	279	700	152	268	768	..	..	..	..
2010-11	no.	331	574	187	122	719	..	..	..	..
2009-10	no.	294	505	168	122	699	..	..	..	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	4.8	16.1	4.1	12.7	21.9	..	..	..	..
2012-13	%	5.0	13.2	3.9	11.3	19.2	..	..	..	..
2011-12	%	4.2	10.3	3.0	7.2	23.7	..	..	..	..
2010-11	%	4.5	8.4	3.9	3.0	21.3	..	..	..	..
2009-10	%	4.4	8.2	3.8	4.3	19.9	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7A.21

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Magistrates' courts (excluding children's courts)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	no.	52 518	11 814	26 562	21 137	15 284	4 130	1 157	1 870	..
2012-13	no.	58 514	11 857	25 212	22 100	14 773	4 848	1 112	2 091	..
2011-12	no.	58 977	12 079	23 289	22 192	12 876	5 457	864	2 386	..
2010-11	no.	na	11 668	23 287	22 769	12 899	5 789	795	2 332	..
2009-10	no.	na	11 222	28 275	22 378	13 237	5 773	720	2 201	..
Cases >6 mths										
2013-14	no.	12 865	4 201	11 176	8 855	6 930	1 765	471	666	..
2012-13	no.	14 922	4 544	10 421	10 101	5 167	1 922	425	860	..
2011-12	no.	14 333	4 854	9 556	10 014	5 041	2 337	255	713	..
2010-11	no.	na	4 767	10 291	7 011	5 153	2 575	286	831	..
2009-10	no.	na	4 447	14 072	8 666	5 673	2 373	294	873	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	24.5	35.6	42.1	41.9	45.3	42.7	40.7	35.6	..
2012-13	%	25.5	38.3	41.3	45.7	35.0	39.6	38.2	41.1	..
2011-12	%	24.3	40.2	41.0	45.1	39.2	42.8	29.5	29.9	..
2010-11	%	na	40.9	44.2	30.8	39.9	44.5	36.0	35.6	..
2009-10	%	na	39.6	49.8	38.7	42.9	41.1	40.8	39.7	..
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	no.	284	2 429	1 945	1 701	2 393	459	168	108	..
2012-13	no.	249	2 576	2 499	1 972	1 073	492	165	137	..
2011-12	no.	299	2 730	1 857	2 051	1 108	670	83	191	..
2010-11	no.	na	2 711	1 721	823	1 068	563	91	158	..
2009-10	no.	na	2 378	2 185	1 339	1 234	580	113	168	..

TABLE 7A.21

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	0.5	20.6	7.3	8.0	15.7	11.1	14.5	5.8	..
2012-13	%	0.4	21.7	9.9	8.9	7.3	10.1	14.8	6.6	..
2011-12	%	0.5	22.6	8.0	9.2	8.6	12.3	9.6	8.0	..
2010-11	%	na	23.2	7.4	3.6	8.3	9.7	11.4	6.8	..
2009-10	%	na	21.2	7.7	6.0	9.3	10.0	15.7	7.6	..
Children's courts										
Pending case load										
2013-14	no.	na	2 305	974	902	67	86	56	124	..
2012-13	no.	na	1 709	1 073	896	95	79	52	55	..
2011-12	no.	na	2 003	1 039	616	120	113	59	68	..
2010-11	no.	na	1 663	795	497	72	101	52	47	..
2009-10	no.	na	1 515	662	522	104	126	56	23	..
Cases >6 mths										
2013-14	no.	na	636	321	422	12	11	10	17	..
2012-13	no.	na	491	336	420	11	22	21	26	..
2011-12	no.	na	564	359	235	14	24	19	13	..
2010-11	no.	na	440	214	173	12	29	12	7	..
2009-10	no.	na	436	206	180	17	35	9	–	..
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	na	27.6	33.0	46.8	17.9	12.8	17.9	13.7	..
2012-13	%	na	28.7	31.3	46.9	11.6	27.8	40.4	47.3	..
2011-12	%	na	28.2	34.6	38.1	11.7	21.2	32.2	19.1	..
2010-11	%	na	26.5	26.9	34.8	16.7	28.7	23.1	14.9	..
2009-10	%	na	28.8	31.1	34.5	16.3	27.8	16.1	–	..

TABLE 7A.21

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	no.	na	287	91	133	5	3	2	—	..
2012-13	no.	na	228	92	100	2	17	4	—	..
2011-12	no.	na	224	111	92	7	8	—	—	..
2010-11	no.	na	209	37	73	4	12	4	—	..
2009-10	no.	na	198	51	81	4	17	3	—	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	na	12.5	9.3	14.7	7.5	3.5	3.6	—	..
2012-13	%	na	13.3	8.6	11.2	2.1	21.5	7.7	—	..
2011-12	%	na	11.2	10.7	14.9	5.8	7.1	—	—	..
2010-11	%	na	12.6	4.7	14.7	5.6	11.9	7.7	—	..
2009-10	%	na	13.1	7.7	15.5	3.8	13.5	5.4	—	..
Family courts — appeal (e), (f), (g)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	237
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	273
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	273
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	203
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	201
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	91
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	84
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	71
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	54
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	48

TABLE 7A.21

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	..	..	..	29.2	..	..	..	..	38.4
2012-13	%	..	..	..	7.7	..	..	..	..	30.8
2011-12	%	..	..	..	21.7	..	..	..	..	26.0
2010-11	%	..	..	..	21.7	..	..	..	..	26.6
2009-10	%	..	..	..	6.3	..	..	..	..	23.9
Cases >24 mths										
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	31
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	27
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	26
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	17
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	15
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	..	..	..	8.3	..	..	..	..	13.1
2012-13	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	9.9
2011-12	%	..	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	9.5
2010-11	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	8.4
2009-10	%	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	7.5
Family courts — non-appeal (e), (f), (g)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	10 224	..	..	..	..	5 321
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	10 034	..	..	..	..	4 997
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	10 699	..	..	..	..	5 155
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	10 683	..	..	..	..	5 190
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	10 683	..	..	..	..	5 873

TABLE 7A.21

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	3 261	..	..	..	..	1 357
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	3 498	..	..	..	..	1 475
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	4 191	..	..	..	..	1 403
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	4 232	..	..	..	..	1 540
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	3 869	..	..	..	..	1 631
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	..	..	..	31.9	..	..	..	..	25.5
2012-13	%	..	..	..	34.9	..	..	..	..	29.5
2011-12	%	..	..	..	39.2	..	..	..	..	27.2
2010-11	%	..	..	..	39.6	..	..	..	..	29.7
2009-10	%	..	..	..	36.2	..	..	..	..	27.8
Cases >24 mths										
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	1 442	..	..	..	..	567
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	1 537	..	..	..	..	560
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	2 115	..	..	..	..	559
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	2 037	..	..	..	..	602
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	1 710	..	..	..	..	612
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	..	..	..	14.1	..	..	..	..	10.7
2012-13	%	..	..	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	11.2
2011-12	%	..	..	..	19.8	..	..	..	..	10.8
2010-11	%	..	..	..	19.1	..	..	..	..	11.6
2009-10	%	..	..	..	16.0	..	..	..	..	10.4

TABLE 7A.21

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Federal Circuit Court (f), (g)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 010
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 067
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 444
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 207
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 930
Cases >6 mths										
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 598
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 688
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 653
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 804
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 755
Cases >6 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.1
2012-13	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.4
2011-12	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.7
2010-11	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.1
2009-10	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.8
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 769
2012-13	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 117
2011-12	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 683
2010-11	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 129
2009-10	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 701

TABLE 7A.21

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.0
2012-13	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
2011-12	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7
2010-11	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
2009-10	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
Coroners' courts (h)										
Pending case load										
2013-14	no.	2 841	4 209	1 844	1 891	1 862	481	150	407	..
2012-13	no.	3 331	5 306	2 069	1 926	1 661	440	234	454	..
2011-12	no.	2 543	4 956	2 333	1 994	1 249	481	281	397	..
2010-11	no.	2 586	4 509	2 719	2 310	1 669	357	249	344	..
2009-10	no.	3 098	5 586	2 707	1 685	1 456	321	236	360	..
Cases >12 mths										
2013-14	no.	1 009	1 366	515	416	472	175	53	119	..
2012-13	no.	1 221	2 106	549	425	465	110	85	134	..
2011-12	no.	316	2 048	701	570	307	112	81	106	..
2010-11	no.	682	2 246	858	840	459	109	77	109	..
2009-10	no.	1 181	2 585	628	568	432	95	65	71	..
Cases >12 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	35.5	32.5	27.9	22.0	25.3	36.4	35.3	29.2	..
2012-13	%	36.7	39.7	26.5	22.1	28.0	25.0	36.3	29.5	..
2011-12	%	12.4	41.3	30.0	28.6	24.6	23.3	28.8	26.7	..
2010-11	%	26.4	49.8	31.6	36.4	27.5	30.5	30.9	31.7	..
2009-10	%	38.1	46.3	23.2	33.7	29.7	29.6	27.5	19.7	..

TABLE 7A.21

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Cases >24 mths										
2013-14	no.	698	646	219	189	207	63	27	80	..
2012-13	no.	742	1 072	211	189	175	45	40	88	..
2011-12	no.	63	1 203	328	259	133	48	45	73	..
2010-11	no.	112	1 396	320	337	146	37	30	45	..
2009-10	no.	403	1 027	205	300	161	30	28	38	..
Cases >24 mths (per cent)										
2013-14	%	24.6	15.3	11.9	10.0	11.1	13.1	18.0	19.7	..
2012-13	%	22.3	20.2	10.2	9.8	10.5	10.2	17.1	19.4	..
2011-12	%	2.5	24.3	14.1	13.0	10.6	10.0	16.0	18.4	..
2010-11	%	4.3	31.0	11.8	14.6	8.7	10.4	12.0	13.1	..
2009-10	%	13.0	18.4	7.6	17.8	11.1	9.3	11.9	10.6	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Care should be taken when interpreting data in this table as the states and territories are not identical in their allocation of civil business between their court levels. This indicator compares the age (in elapsed time) of a court's pending caseload against agreed time standards. Unless otherwise specified, pending counts are taken at 30 June each year. In the civil jurisdiction those lodgments that have not been acted upon in the last 12 months are deemed finalised and excluded from the pending population counts. The deeming rule does not apply to appeal cases. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an 'active pending' population. Jurisdictions diverting from this national counting rule are footnoted.
- (b) Data quality auditing by the Tasmanian Supreme Court during 2011-12 identified a number of revisions in previous years' figures.
- (c) The Supreme Court of Victoria: (1) On 28 October 2010 the Workcover (Litigated Claims) Legal Costs Order 2010 came into operation. The Legal Costs Order governs costs in relation to serious injury applications lodged pursuant to section 134AB of the Accident Compensation Act 1985 (Vic). Taxations are no longer necessary for this category of cases. (2) On 1 April 2013, Rule 63.20.1 of the Supreme Court (General Civil Procedure) Rules 2005 came into operation. The rule prohibits the taxation of costs in interlocutory applications prior to the completion of the proceeding, unless the court otherwise orders. A large number of "small bills" previously taxed by the Costs Court arose from interlocutory orders.
- (d) Non-appeal matters for the Federal Court include a significant number of Native Title matters which by nature are both long and complex.

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

	units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
(e)	WA District court and WA Family Court pending civil matters data between financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a review of data extraction processes and a subsequent change to business practices related to the management of the District court's civil inactive case list. Discrepancies in the WA Family Court data extraction process have now been addressed to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2008-09 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis.									
(f)	The Australian Courts do not apply the "deeming" rule. The Family Court of Australia does not deem a matter finalised even if it has not had a court event for at least 12 months as this is not consistent with its case management practices. Therefore some matters may be affected by proceedings in other courts and are counted as pending but are currently inactive. The more complex and entrenched Family Law disputes commence with the Family Court so a higher proportion of its cases require more lengthy and intensive case management. The Federal Court and the Federal Circuit Court do not apply the deeming rule.									
(g)	As the Federal Circuit Court undertakes a higher proportion of simpler Family Law matters, the more complex and entrenched disputes remain with the Family Court and therefore a higher proportion of its cases now require more lengthy and intensive case management.									
(h)	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.									

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

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

TABLE 7A.22

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

	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Criminal — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme courts (d)									
2013-14	na	3.7	3.5	2.5	3.7	6.0	8.6	6.1	..
2012-13	na	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.7	5.6	10.1	6.7	..
2011-12	na	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.5	5.4	7.4	6.6	..
2010-11	na	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.3	6.9	5.3	7.5	..
2009-10	na	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	6.2	6.7	6.9	..
District/county courts (e)									
2013-14	3.1	4.7	4.3	3.6	6.0	..	..	..	..
2012-13	na	4.9	3.9	3.8	6.3	..	..	..	..
2011-12	na	5.1	4.0	4.0	6.3	..	..	..	..
2010-11	na	4.7	4.0	3.8	6.5	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	7.8	3.8	3.8	6.5	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (f), (g)									
2013-14	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.1	..
2012-13	na	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.0	..
2011-12	na	2.2	2.4	2.2	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.3	..
2010-11	na	2.2	2.4	2.1	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	..
2009-10	na	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.0	..
Children's courts (e), (g), (h)									
2013-14	3.9	2.1	2.8	3.8	4.2	5.8	6.8	4.3	..
2012-13	na	2.7	3.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	6.8	4.2	..
2011-12	na	2.9	2.9	4.0	3.8	5.2	5.6	4.7	..
2010-11	na	3.1	2.8	4.0	3.6	5.6	6.6	5.8	..
2009-10	na	3.1	2.7	3.7	3.4	4.8	6.9	5.6	..

TABLE 7A.22

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

	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Civil — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal Court (d)									
2013-14	na	1.7	1.5	2.4	3.9	1.9	7.2	4.4	3.0
2012-13	na	1.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	1.9	4.9	4.5	2.5
2011-12	na	1.5	1.4	2.2	4.0	2.1	4.9	4.5	3.2
2010-11	na	1.4	1.3	2.6	4.3	2.0	4.3	3.6	3.6
2009-10	na	1.0	1.5	2.6	4.0	1.8	4.8	5.6	3.8
District/county courts (e)									
2013-14	3.4	0.9	0.6	1.3	3.5	..	..	..	..
2012-13	na	1.0	0.6	1.2	4.1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	na	1.2	0.8	1.1	3.7	..	..	..	..
2010-11	na	1.6	0.8	1.0	3.7	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	2.3	0.8	1.4	4.5	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (f), (g)									
2013-14	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.1	..
2012-13	na	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	..
2011-12	na	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.3	..
2010-11	na	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.8	1.1	..
2009-10	na	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	na	1.5	1.0	..
Children's courts (g), (h)									
2013-14	na	1.7	3.7	3.6	2.5	5.9	7.3	3.1	..
2012-13	na	1.6	3.5	3.1	2.8	5.3	8.0	3.2	..
2011-12	na	1.6	3.2	4.5	2.6	5.2	7.9	2.4	..
2010-11	na	1.8	2.9	4.1	2.7	5.2	6.1	1.7	..
2009-10	na	1.8	3.0	5.0	2.7	4.6	6.5	1.5	..

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

	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts
Family courts (e), (i)									
2013-14	..	..	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	2.2
2012-13	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	2.4
2011-12	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	2.4
2010-11	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	2.5
2009-10	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	2.6
Federal Circuit Court (j)									
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
Coroners' courts									
2013-14	3.8	1.0	3.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	8.5	1.0	..
2012-13	na	1.0	3.6	4.6	1.5	1.0	5.8	1.0	..
2011-12	na	1.0	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.0	..
2010-11	na	1.0	3.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	3.1	1.0	..
2009-10	na	0.9	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.9	1.0	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The attendance index is based on a count of the number of times each case actually comes before the court before it is finalised. An attendance is defined as the number of times that parties or their representatives were required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. Unless otherwise noted, a court appearance extending over more than one day is counted as one attendance. Attendances are heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator.
- (b) NSW attendance indicator data have been sourced from a combination of recently developed reports and manual interpretation. The reporting process continues to be refined.
- (c) Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred.
- (d) Queensland Supreme Court data for the count of attendances in the criminal and civil jurisdictions do not include appeal cases.

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

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
(e)	Criminal attendance indicator data in the WA District, Magistrates' and Children's courts and civil attendance indicator data in the WA District court between the financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a review of the data extraction processes, which revealed some discrepancies in the counting rules used to extract the data. In the Magistrates' and Children's criminal courts a filter has been applied to exclude breach matters to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. WA District court civil attendance indicator data between 2009-10 and 2011-12 were revised following a District Court review and subsequent change to business practices related to the management of the court's civil inactive case list. Family Court of Western Australia attendance data between 2009-10 and 2013-14 have been revised following a review of the data extraction processes. Some discrepancies were revealed in the counting rules previously used to extract the data. These discrepancies have been addressed to bring the data extraction process in line with the counting rules. Data for the reference periods prior to 2009-10 should not be used to undertake comparative analysis for the above-mentioned Western Australian courts.								
(f)	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.								
(g)	For the civil jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates and Children's court, data are based on all listings for a case, including return of subpoenas, settlement and case management conferences and multiple attendances are counted for a single event. For the criminal jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates and Children's court, data are based on all listings for a case and multiple attendances are counted for a single event.								
(h)	Queensland Children's Court finalisation data are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.								
(i)	Family Court of Australia data include all conference events that may have a binding order made. It also contains divorce hearings that may not require the attendance of parties, however these are included as they form part of the lodgment and finalisation data. Attendances for appeal matters have only been included since 2008-09.								
(j)	Excludes responses to applications.								
	na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

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

TABLE 7A.23

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
Criminal — attendances per finalisation									
Supreme courts (non-appeal)									
2013-14	na	7.1	7.2	6.0	10.6	14.0	15.2	10.3	..
2012-13	na	6.5	6.2	6.4	12.6	8.5	12.3	13.0	..
2011-12	na	7.1	4.0	5.6	7.9	17.0	14.0	11.7	..
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
District/county courts (non-appeal)									
2013-14	4.4	5.3	5.2	3.5	7.5	..	..	..	..
2012-13	na	5.2	4.1	2.8	9.1	..	..	..	..
2011-12	na	5.0	5.1	3.4	5.9	..	..	..	..
2010-11	na	5.5	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
2009-10	na	5.2	na	na	na	..	..	..	..
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2013-14	8.0	6.7	9.8	6.0	6.9	2.0	4.9	6.4	..
2012-13	na	7.1	9.4	6.0	5.4	3.0	6.5	8.7	..
2011-12	na	6.4	9.7	6.7	6.7	4.3	6.0	8.9	..
2010-11	na	6.2	na	na	na	3.8	na	na	..
2009-10	na	8.3	na	na	na	3.5	na	na	..
Children's courts (c), (d)									
2013-14	8.9	3.5	6.0	8.5	18.5	na	—	12.5	..
2012-13	na	5.1	6.9	12.3	8.3	—	—	20.0	..
2011-12	na	14.0	8.0	11.2	8.1	na	6.0	—	..
2010-11	na	7.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
2009-10	na	11.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>
(a)	The attendance index is based on a count of the number of times each case actually comes before the court before it is finalised. An attendance is defined as the number of times that parties or their representatives were required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. Unless otherwise noted, a court appearance extending over more than one day is counted as one attendance. Attendances are heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator.								
(b)	Attendance data for WA are based on number of hearings listed, not the number which actually occurred.								
(c)	For the criminal jurisdiction of the ACT Magistrates and Children's court, data are based on all listings for a case and multiple attendances are counted for a single event.								
(d)	Queensland Children's Court finalisation data are based on a count of cases, not the number of children involved in the care and protection case.								
	na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

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

TABLE 7A.24

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme courts									
Appeal									
2013-14	86.5	100.6	101.4	108.0	87.5	81.8	79.0	147.4	96.1
2012-13	109.1	112.7	92.8	98.2	99.6	113.6	122.2	51.7	102.4
2011-12	87.6	151.7	104.1	90.4	105.1	92.9	103.5	114.3	106.9
2010-11	104.5	158.8	89.4	97.6	93.3	103.0	81.5	147.4	109.0
2009-10	86.7	95.7	98.6	92.6	109.2	131.8	68.6	73.5	94.2
Non-appeal									
2013-14	103.4	104.4	89.8	81.2	104.6	88.8	106.6	79.7	89.8
2012-13	129.5	89.0	118.4	98.1	115.3	102.5	175.6	94.2	111.4
2011-12	79.6	139.8	105.8	91.4	98.3	95.2	99.3	101.2	100.7
2010-11	67.5	113.8	98.4	95.0	113.6	100.5	117.6	83.5	97.7
2009-10	118.0	101.6	92.8	99.6	101.1	94.5	85.9	95.2	94.6
All matters									
2013-14	89.6	101.6	93.0	95.9	90.9	88.4	96.6	82.2	92.4
2012-13	114.7	104.9	110.5	98.2	103.7	102.9	155.3	91.8	107.7
2011-12	85.4	149.4	105.3	90.8	104.0	95.1	100.5	101.7	103.2
2010-11	95.8	149.0	96.6	96.6	96.8	100.6	105.8	86.2	101.9
2009-10	92.9	96.8	93.9	95.4	107.1	95.7	81.6	93.6	94.4
District/county courts (d)									
Appeal									
2013-14	99.8	103.4	87.4	..	..	..	..	..	100.3
2012-13	99.2	92.1	271.9	..	..	..	..	..	104.2
2011-12	102.8	103.6	83.4	..	..	..	..	..	102.0
2010-11	100.6	110.7	38.5	..	..	..	..	..	97.9
2009-10	100.2	87.3	122.3	..	..	..	..	..	97.8

TABLE 7A.24

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Non-appeal									
2013-14	94.9	99.5	96.8	87.8	101.3	..	..	..	96.2
2012-13	89.5	96.1	105.9	101.4	95.3	..	..	..	98.0
2011-12	98.7	109.6	104.5	99.2	99.8	..	..	..	102.5
2010-11	86.8	97.6	104.4	103.5	107.7	..	..	..	99.6
2009-10	101.9	100.9	96.6	100.1	101.0	..	..	..	99.4
All matters									
2013-14	98.0	101.7	96.0	87.8	101.3	..	..	..	97.8
2012-13	95.6	94.0	119.1	101.4	95.3	..	..	..	100.4
2011-12	101.4	106.3	102.5	99.2	99.8	..	..	..	102.3
2010-11	96.0	104.4	95.5	103.5	107.7	..	..	..	98.9
2009-10	100.7	93.3	98.2	100.1	101.0	..	..	..	98.7
Magistrates' courts									
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2013-14	100.4	108.7	95.4	98.4	105.8	94.3	97.5	95.1	101.3
2012-13	98.4	107.5	97.5	95.6	100.8	102.1	98.8	107.8	100.6
2011-12	104.9	104.9	100.1	96.5	101.3	97.3	103.8	111.1	102.2
2010-11	101.1	108.1	104.4	97.6	107.4	98.4	98.5	100.0	103.5
2009-10	97.4	109.8	101.6	98.3	111.5	95.6	102.7	98.5	102.3
Children's courts									
2013-14	101.9	106.7	101.3	100.0	105.2	97.6	105.0	90.9	103.0
2012-13	99.6	105.5	106.9	98.5	100.8	105.7	114.5	104.3	103.6
2011-12	105.6	101.7	101.8	101.4	101.9	94.8	107.6	88.9	101.8
2010-11	98.4	107.9	104.7	101.0	106.1	108.9	103.9	105.2	103.8
2009-10	92.0	104.4	100.2	94.9	104.3	89.8	105.6	91.0	98.8

TABLE 7A.24

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (c)
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)									
2013-14	100.5	108.5	95.7	98.5	105.8	94.6	97.8	94.6	101.5
2012-13	98.5	107.3	98.1	95.8	100.8	102.4	100.0	107.4	100.8
2011-12	105.0	104.6	100.2	96.8	101.3	97.1	104.1	108.5	102.1
2010-11	100.9	108.1	104.4	97.9	107.3	99.2	99.0	100.5	103.5
2009-10	97.0	109.1	101.5	98.0	110.7	95.1	103.0	97.8	102.0
All criminal courts									
2013-14	100.3	108.4	95.7	98.2	105.5	94.4	97.8	94.3	101.3
2012-13	98.3	107.0	98.7	96.0	100.6	102.4	102.7	106.9	100.9
2011-12	104.7	104.7	100.3	96.9	101.3	97.0	103.9	108.3	102.1
2010-11	100.6	108.1	104.0	98.0	107.2	99.3	99.4	100.0	103.3
2009-10	97.2	108.6	101.4	98.0	110.4	95.1	101.7	97.7	101.9

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

- (a) The clearance indicator is derived by dividing the number of finalisations in the reporting period, by the number of lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. The clearance rate should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data (tables 7A.1 and 7A.6), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.19). Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance rate can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices. The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator: • a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier, • a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased, • a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased.
- (b) Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.6 and lodgment data presented in table 7A.1. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6 and 7A.1.

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
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- (c) The total number of finalisations (table 7A.1), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.6) expressed as a percentage.
- (d) The number of finalisations in the Queensland District appeal court for 2012-13 was unusually high due to a further appeal pending in a higher appeal court jurisdiction. The outcome of that higher court appeal set the precedent for those appeals pending in the district court (all related to the alcohol management program) which were all finalised together, resulting in a very high clearance rate.

.. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 7A.25

Table 7A.25	Clearance indicator – criminal, homicide and related offences (per cent) (a), (b)								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme courts									
Non-appeal									
2013-14	110.8	103.3	113.9	73.5	91.1	31.3	333.3	40.0	94.9
2012-13	114.0	94.9	120.9	62.0	139.4	71.4	100.0	59.1	102.3
2011-12	94.4	120.4	108.6	109.7	142.1	100.0	28.6	237.5	111.0
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
District/county courts									
Non-appeal									
2013-14	125.9	222.7	137.5	103.7	91.7	..	..	..	135.8
2012-13	95.1	138.7	100.0	64.5	144.4	..	..	..	100.6
2011-12	108.0	105.1	63.6	87.5	200.0	..	..	..	111.7
2010-11	na	95.8	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
2009-10	na	90.7	na	na	na	..	..	..	na
Magistrates' courts									
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)									
2013-14	93.5	81.7	92.6	83.7	123.3	57.1	80.0	78.3	90.8
2012-13	140.1	107.6	86.1	95.9	89.6	75.0	93.8	70.4	111.0
2011-12	117.1	83.9	82.7	92.4	115.4	70.0	123.5	45.8	100.7
2010-11	na	117.7	na	na	na	80.0	na	na	na
2009-10	na	85.8	na	na	na	78.6	na	na	na
Children's courts									
2013-14	100.0	200.0	60.0	107.1	200.0	na	-	100.0	103.2
2012-13	136.4	140.0	140.0	50.0	75.0	na	-	-	108.1
2011-12	147.4	87.5	33.3	120.0	166.7	na	400.0	-	132.6
2010-11	na	120.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	120.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 7A.25

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (c)
All criminal courts									
2013-14	101.3	103.3	102.7	85.7	108.5	43.3	107.1	58.2	96.9
2012-13	126.6	108.1	102.3	79.7	105.5	72.7	94.7	67.3	107.2
2011-12	111.8	96.8	92.7	96.9	138.0	na	108.0	90.9	105.2
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

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

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

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

- (a) The clearance indicator for homicide and related offences is derived by dividing the number of homicide and related offence finalisations in the reporting period, by the number of homicide and related offence lodgments in the same period. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage. The clearance rate should be interpreted alongside lodgment and finalisation data (tables 7A.2 and 7A.7), and the backlog indicator (table 7A.20). Trends over time should also be considered. The clearance rate can be affected by external factors (such as those causing changes in lodgment rates), as well as by changes in a court's case management practices. The following can assist in interpretation of this indicator: • a figure of 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised as many cases as were lodged, and the pending caseload should be similar to the pending caseload 12 months earlier, • a figure greater than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised more cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have decreased, • a figure less than 100 per cent indicates that, during the reporting period, the court finalised fewer cases than were lodged, and the pending caseload should have increased.
- (b) Clearance indicator data are derived from finalisation data presented in table 7A.7 and lodgment data presented in table 7A.2. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.7 and 7A.2.
- (c) The total number of finalisations (table 7A.7), divided by the total number of lodgments (table 7A.2) expressed as a percentage.

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

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

TABLE 7A.26

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
Appeal										
2013-14	112.9	104.7	104.2	107.5	110.3	101.1	59.7	83.2	96.0	102.9
2012-13	91.2	105.9	99.6	106.0	86.7	105.6	80.0	110.9	100.2	98.4
2011-12	78.9	107.9	98.5	93.9	98.2	89.3	95.3	81.9	111.6	95.7
2010-11	102.5	100.0	104.6	98.8	95.2	95.7	60.4	104.7	95.9	99.2
2009-10	95.8	80.4	93.2	96.6	108.1	106.7	116.7	86.4	109.8	97.7
Non-appeal										
2013-14	115.6	101.9	111.9	96.3	107.1	116.5	111.4	106.5	114.7	109.7
2012-13	135.7	105.2	112.6	110.1	106.0	90.3	162.0	120.3	114.6	117.7
2011-12	125.3	112.9	129.2	109.6	98.8	102.7	172.3	107.9	109.7	118.1
2010-11	87.9	102.3	129.6	93.0	95.3	102.1	131.6	97.7	93.8	100.5
2009-10	123.7	115.3	94.9	97.5	106.7	120.7	115.9	119.3	93.5	109.9
All matters										
2013-14	115.4	102.1	111.4	97.0	107.4	115.1	105.9	96.7	112.0	109.1
2012-13	132.0	105.3	111.7	109.8	104.1	91.5	153.9	116.0	113.0	116.1
2011-12	121.7	112.6	127.3	108.7	98.7	101.6	167.1	96.0	109.9	116.3
2010-11	88.9	102.2	128.5	93.3	95.3	101.5	127.4	100.7	94.1	100.4
2009-10	121.7	113.3	94.9	97.4	106.8	119.4	115.9	107.6	96.6	109.0
District/county courts										
Appeal										
2013-14	99.5	79.4	83.8	84.7	113.2	..	..	..	..	94.0
2012-13	107.2	81.5	118.9	98.3	80.9	..	..	..	..	93.3
2011-12	106.6	109.6	109.2	120.2	102.8	..	..	..	..	109.8
2010-11	74.3	100.0	130.8	104.9	90.0	..	..	..	..	92.9
2009-10	117.1	96.9	99.0	82.6	128.1	..	..	..	..	102.8

TABLE 7A.26

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Non-appeal										
2013-14	103.9	101.3	95.7	98.1	152.1	..	..	..	..	103.9
2012-13	104.8	92.9	107.4	98.8	94.8	..	..	..	..	100.3
2011-12	107.0	96.8	94.9	106.8	124.5	..	..	..	..	103.4
2010-11	96.3	86.1	93.2	82.4	104.9	..	..	..	..	91.4
2009-10	100.2	91.2	94.2	98.8	93.2	..	..	..	..	96.0
All matters										
2013-14	103.8	100.8	95.6	97.8	148.6	..	..	..	..	103.6
2012-13	104.9	92.6	107.5	98.8	93.9	..	..	..	..	100.1
2011-12	107.0	97.2	95.0	107.1	124.2	..	..	..	..	103.6
2010-11	95.7	86.4	93.6	82.8	104.7	..	..	..	..	91.4
2009-10	100.6	91.3	94.3	98.3	93.6	..	..	..	..	96.1
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	103.3	111.3	97.9	101.1	101.4	108.9	99.7	124.0	..	104.4
2012-13	99.5	107.7	97.5	100.1	91.3	107.1	93.6	104.4	..	100.9
2011-12	101.9	104.4	99.9	97.9	102.1	104.4	98.0	99.4	..	101.7
2010-11	92.3	105.0	110.4	102.0	102.0	99.1	97.7	97.7	..	99.6
2009-10	88.8	97.2	112.7	103.6	107.4	102.3	109.4	92.3	..	97.5
Children's courts										
2013-14	99.0	87.0	103.1	100.7	102.5	97.5	97.5	106.1	..	96.5
2012-13	100.4	98.2	99.2	90.2	102.0	108.7	112.3	103.4	..	98.6
2011-12	102.7	87.8	94.0	86.1	96.3	97.3	87.2	91.9	..	95.0
2010-11	89.7	86.6	95.9	95.2	103.1	106.0	98.7	95.4	..	91.5
2009-10	84.7	85.7	103.9	89.7	96.7	97.5	99.4	97.4	..	89.7

TABLE 7A.26

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	103.1	109.6	98.2	101.1	101.5	108.5	99.7	122.8	..	103.9
2012-13	99.5	107.1	97.6	99.6	91.7	107.2	94.1	104.4	..	100.8
2011-12	101.9	103.4	99.5	97.4	101.8	104.0	97.6	99.0	..	101.4
2010-11	92.2	104.0	109.4	101.8	102.0	99.4	97.8	97.6	..	99.2
2009-10	88.6	96.6	112.3	103.2	106.9	102.1	109.0	92.6	..	97.1
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	103.8	108.6	98.7	100.6	104.7	109.2	100.5	121.8	112.0	104.2
2012-13	101.5	106.2	99.2	99.9	92.4	105.3	101.3	104.8	113.0	101.7
2011-12	103.3	103.6	100.8	98.8	103.5	103.7	107.5	98.9	109.9	102.5
2010-11	92.1	102.9	109.6	99.6	102.0	99.6	103.3	97.8	94.1	98.9
2009-10	90.8	97.3	109.5	102.6	105.6	103.5	110.4	93.1	96.6	97.9
Family courts										
Appeal										
2013-14	..	..	..	114.3	..	..	..	..	105.8	106.4
2012-13	..	..	..	90.3	..	..	..	..	102.1	101.1
2011-12	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	89.0	89.9
2010-11	..	..	..	78.8	..	..	..	..	99.1	97.2
2009-10	..	..	..	103.4	..	..	..	..	109.5	109.0
Non-appeal										
2013-14	..	..	..	103.9	..	..	..	..	98.4	100.8
2012-13	..	..	..	104.5	..	..	..	..	101.2	102.7
2011-12	..	..	..	100.1	..	..	..	..	99.6	99.8
2010-11	..	..	..	100.2	..	..	..	..	106.2	103.5
2009-10	..	..	..	86.4	..	..	..	..	100.2	94.1

TABLE 7A.26

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
All matters										
2013-14	..	..	..	104.0	..	..	..	..	98.5	100.9
2012-13	..	..	..	104.4	..	..	..	..	101.2	102.6
2011-12	..	..	..	100.1	..	..	..	..	99.4	99.7
2010-11	..	..	..	100.2	..	..	..	..	106.1	103.4
2009-10	..	..	..	86.4	..	..	..	..	100.3	94.3
Federal Circuit Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.7	96.7
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.1	101.1
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.8	96.8
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.5	98.5
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.2	97.2
Coroners' courts										
2013-14	108.8	116.0	104.8	101.3	90.9	92.3	105.0	116.8	..	107.0
2012-13	110.9	93.3	105.0	102.9	84.2	81.1	104.0	99.7	..	100.4
2011-12	131.9	98.4	106.9	115.6	113.9	96.7	100.9	93.4	..	112.5
2010-11	108.8	115.0	99.8	68.7	95.8	93.0	96.8	100.4	..	102.1
2009-10	97.0	104.9	88.0	103.5	107.7	97.2	100.3	147.8	..	99.6

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

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

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

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

na Not available .. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 7A.27

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

Unit (b)		NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)
Criminal											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme courts (g), (h)											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	11.6	16.4	10.2	8.3	6.3	3.9	3.4	4.1	..	64.3
2012-13	(no. FTE)	12.1	16.1	10.6	8.6	7.2	3.9	3.1	4.0	..	65.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	13.5	16.1	10.9	9.0	6.6	3.9	2.6	3.7	..	66.3
2010-11	(no. FTE)	12.7	19.1	10.9	9.0	6.5	3.9	2.8	3.6	..	68.5
2009-10	(no. FTE)	11.5	16.2	10.5	7.4	4.8	3.8	2.6	3.8	..	60.5
District/county courts (i)											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	38.0	41.0	28.1	16.9	14.0	..	..	..	..	138.0
2012-13	(no. FTE)	37.5	42.7	28.0	18.3	15.8	..	..	..	..	142.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	37.6	43.9	28.4	18.4	15.4	..	..	..	..	143.7
2010-11	(no. FTE)	41.0	43.9	28.1	19.6	15.2	..	..	..	..	147.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	45.9	41.0	26.5	18.4	14.7	..	..	..	..	146.5
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	88.5	72.4	69.2	37.2	24.7	9.9	3.8	8.3	..	314.0
2012-13	(no. FTE)	89.0	70.9	67.3	38.3	25.1	9.9	3.7	8.5	..	312.7
2011-12	(no. FTE)	108.3	72.9	64.6	34.6	26.0	9.9	3.5	8.2	..	328.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	107.4	68.8	64.1	34.6	26.0	9.9	3.4	8.3	..	322.5
2009-10	(no. FTE)	107.0	69.4	59.6	40.5	26.7	9.5	4.8	7.7	..	325.1
Children's courts (j)											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	12.3	2.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	..	28.6
2012-13	(no. FTE)	12.7	2.4	5.2	3.6	3.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	..	30.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	13.8	2.0	5.3	3.9	3.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	..	31.1
2010-11	(no. FTE)	8.8	1.8	5.1	4.0	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.8	..	25.4
2009-10	(no. FTE)	11.2	1.6	4.6	4.1	3.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	..	27.6

TABLE 7A.27

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

	<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal courts											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	150.4	132.4	111.1	66.1	48.8	14.9	7.6	13.5	..	544.8
2012-13	(no. FTE)	151.3	132.1	111.1	68.8	51.9	14.9	7.1	13.6	..	550.8
2011-12	(no. FTE)	173.2	134.9	109.2	65.9	51.6	14.9	6.5	13.0	..	569.1
2010-11	(no. FTE)	169.8	133.7	108.2	67.2	51.1	14.9	6.6	12.7	..	564.2
2009-10	(no. FTE)	175.6	128.2	101.2	70.4	49.6	14.1	8.4	12.2	..	559.6
Civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme/Federal Court (g), (h)											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	48.7	38.2	14.2	21.3	6.9	3.1	2.1	4.1	61.0	199.6
2012-13	(no. FTE)	45.5	37.6	13.2	20.9	6.4	3.1	3.0	4.1	56.0	189.8
2011-12	(no. FTE)	47.2	37.7	13.5	25.0	7.8	3.1	2.8	4.6	57.0	198.6
2010-11	(no. FTE)	47.8	32.4	12.8	24.7	7.2	3.1	2.9	4.5	50.0	185.3
2009-10	(no. FTE)	49.9	28.8	12.9	22.0	9.0	3.1	2.7	4.4	52.0	184.7
District/county courts (h)											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	26.4	20.6	6.5	9.1	5.2	..	..	..	..	67.8
2012-13	(no. FTE)	27.1	18.6	6.3	9.9	5.4	..	..	..	..	67.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	28.0	17.0	6.5	9.9	5.6	..	..	..	..	67.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	18.5	16.0	6.6	10.5	6.2	..	..	..	..	57.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	19.8	17.7	5.8	10.3	6.7	..	..	..	..	60.3
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	22.8	34.1	11.2	8.7	8.2	1.8	2.5	4.9	..	94.1
2012-13	(no. FTE)	24.0	33.4	10.9	9.0	8.4	1.8	2.4	6.2	..	96.1
2011-12	(no. FTE)	5.7	34.3	9.8	12.8	8.7	1.8	2.5	6.2	..	81.8
2010-11	(no. FTE)	7.7	32.0	9.2	12.8	8.7	1.8	3.3	6.0	..	81.4
2009-10	(no. FTE)	7.0	33.0	11.8	5.5	8.9	1.9	2.0	5.7	..	75.8

TABLE 7A.27

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

	<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Children's courts (j)											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	10.9	10.4	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	..	26.7
2012-13	(no. FTE)	11.3	9.6	3.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	..	27.3
2011-12	(no. FTE)	11.3	8.0	3.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	..	25.7
2010-11	(no. FTE)	16.2	7.3	3.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	..	29.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	8.9	6.4	3.0	1.5	0.9	..	0.3	0.3	..	21.2
Family courts											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	14.0	..	..	..	..	33.4	47.4
2012-13	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	15.9	..	..	..	..	31.2	47.1
2011-12	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	14.0	..	..	..	..	31.0	45.0
2010-11	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	15.7	..	..	..	..	33.3	49.0
2009-10	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	35.4	48.0
Federal Circuit Court											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64.8	64.8
2012-13	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.5	62.5
2011-12	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.4	62.4
2010-11	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.8	60.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.3	59.3
Coroners' courts (k)											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.5	7.0	3.3	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	29.5
2012-13	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.5	9.5	4.0	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	32.7
2011-12	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.5	10.2	2.5	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	..	31.9
2010-11	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.0	8.1	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.5	..	28.9
2009-10	(no. FTE)	5.0	9.0	6.4	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.2	1.6	..	26.8

TABLE 7A.27

Table 7A.27		Judicial officers (FTE and number per 100 000 people) (a)									
	Unit (b)	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)
Total number FTE judicial officers for civil courts											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	113.7	112.8	41.1	57.6	23.2	5.9	5.5	10.9	159.2	529.9
2012-13	(no. FTE)	112.9	108.7	43.2	60.9	23.1	5.9	6.3	12.1	149.7	522.7
2011-12	(no. FTE)	97.1	106.5	43.6	65.2	24.9	5.3	6.1	12.7	150.4	511.8
2010-11	(no. FTE)	95.1	96.7	39.9	67.0	25.0	5.3	7.1	12.3	144.1	492.5
2009-10	(no. FTE)	90.6	94.9	39.9	53.9	27.5	5.6	5.1	11.9	146.7	476.2
Criminal and civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers											
Supreme/ Federal Court											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	60.4	54.6	24.4	29.5	13.2	7.0	5.5	8.3	61.0	263.8
2012-13	(no. FTE)	57.6	53.7	23.8	29.5	13.6	7.0	6.1	8.1	56.0	255.4
2011-12	(no. FTE)	60.7	53.8	24.4	34.0	14.4	7.0	5.3	8.3	57.0	264.9
2010-11	(no. FTE)	60.4	51.5	23.7	33.7	13.7	7.0	5.7	8.1	50.0	253.8
2009-10	(no. FTE)	61.4	45.0	23.3	29.4	13.8	6.9	5.2	8.2	52.0	245.1
District/county courts											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	64.4	61.6	34.6	26.0	19.2	..	..	..	..	205.8
2012-13	(no. FTE)	64.6	61.3	34.3	28.2	21.2	..	..	..	..	209.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	65.6	60.9	34.9	28.3	21.0	..	..	..	..	210.7
2010-11	(no. FTE)	59.5	59.9	34.7	30.1	21.4	..	..	..	..	205.6
2009-10	(no. FTE)	65.7	58.7	32.3	28.8	21.4	..	..	..	..	206.9
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	111.3	106.5	80.4	45.9	32.9	11.7	6.2	13.2	..	408.1
2012-13	(no. FTE)	113.0	104.3	78.2	47.3	33.5	11.7	6.1	14.6	..	408.8
2011-12	(no. FTE)	114.0	107.2	74.4	47.4	34.7	11.7	6.0	14.4	..	409.8
2010-11	(no. FTE)	115.0	100.8	73.3	47.4	34.7	11.7	6.7	14.3	..	403.9
2009-10	(no. FTE)	114.0	102.4	71.4	46.0	35.6	11.4	6.7	13.4	..	400.9

TABLE 7A.27

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

Unit (b)		NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts (e)	Total (f)
Children's courts											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	23.2	13.0	5.8	4.9	4.7	1.7	0.5	1.4	..	55.2
2012-13	(no. FTE)	24.0	12.0	8.5	4.8	4.7	1.7	0.4	1.4	..	57.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	25.0	10.0	8.9	4.9	4.4	1.7	0.4	1.4	..	56.8
2010-11	(no. FTE)	25.0	9.2	8.3	5.1	4.3	1.7	0.5	1.1	..	55.2
2009-10	(no. FTE)	20.1	8.0	7.6	5.6	4.3	0.8	1.4	1.1	..	48.8
Total number FTE judicial officers for criminal and civil courts											
2013-14	(no. FTE)	264.2	245.3	152.2	123.6	72.0	20.8	13.0	24.4	159.2	1 074.7
2012-13	(no. FTE)	264.2	240.8	154.3	129.7	75.0	20.8	13.5	25.7	149.7	1 073.6
2011-12	(no. FTE)	270.3	241.4	152.8	131.1	76.5	20.2	12.5	25.7	150.4	1 080.9
2010-11	(no. FTE)	264.9	230.4	148.1	134.2	76.1	20.2	13.7	25.0	144.1	1 056.7
2009-10	(no. FTE)	266.2	223.1	141.1	124.4	77.1	19.7	13.5	24.2	146.7	1 035.8
Criminal											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people											
Supreme courts											
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.7	..	0.3
2012-13		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.7	..	0.3
2011-12		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.6	..	0.3
2010-11		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	..	0.3
2009-10		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.7	..	0.3
District/county courts											
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.6
2012-13		0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	..	..	..	..	0.6
2011-12		0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.6
2010-11		0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.7
2009-10		0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.7

TABLE 7A.27

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

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.0	3.4	..	1.3
2012-13		1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.0	3.6	..	1.4
2011-12		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.0	3.5	..	1.5
2010-11		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	0.9	3.6	..	1.5
2009-10		1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	3.4	..	1.5
Children's courts											
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	..	0.1
2012-13		0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	..	0.1
2011-12		0.2	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	..	0.1
2010-11		0.1	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	..	0.1
2009-10		0.2	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
Total for criminal courts											
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.0	5.6	..	2.3
2012-13		2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.9	5.7	..	2.4
2011-12		2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.7	5.6	..	2.5
2010-11		2.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	1.8	5.5	..	2.5
2009-10		2.5	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.3	5.4	..	2.6
Civil											
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people											
Supreme/Federal Court											
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.9
2012-13		0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.8
2011-12		0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.9
2010-11		0.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.8
2009-10		0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.8

TABLE 7A.27

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

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
District/county courts										
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	0.3
2012-13		0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	0.3
2011-12		0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	0.3
2010-11		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	..	..	..	0.3
2009-10		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	..	..	..	0.3
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.0	0.4
2012-13		0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.4
2011-12		0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.7	0.4
2010-11		0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	2.6	0.4
2009-10		0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.3
Children's courts										
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.1	0.2	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2012-13		0.2	0.2	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2011-12		0.2	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2010-11		0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
2009-10		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Family courts										
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2012-13		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2011-12		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
2010-11		..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
2009-10		..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.2	0.2

TABLE 7A.27

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

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Federal Circuit Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
Coroner's court										
2013-14	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
2012-13	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
2011-12	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.1
2010-11	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	..	0.1
2009-10	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	..	0.1
Total for civil courts										
2013-14	1.5	1.9	0.9	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	4.5	0.7	2.3
2012-13	1.5	1.9	0.9	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.7	5.1	0.7	2.3
2011-12	1.3	1.9	1.0	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.6	5.4	0.7	2.3
2010-11	1.3	1.8	0.9	2.9	1.5	1.0	1.9	5.3	0.6	2.2
2009-10	1.3	1.8	0.9	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	5.2	0.7	2.2
Criminal and civil										
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people										
Supreme/Federal Court										
2013-14	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.4	3.4	0.3	1.1
2012-13	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.4	0.2	1.1
2011-12	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.4	3.6	0.3	1.2
2010-11	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.5	0.2	1.1
2009-10	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.5	3.6	0.2	1.1

TABLE 7A.27

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

<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
District/county courts										
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	..	..	..	0.9
2012-13		0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.3	..	..	..	0.9
2011-12		0.9	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	..	..	..	0.9
2010-11		0.8	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	0.9
2009-10		0.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	0.9
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.6	5.5	1.8
2012-13		1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.6	6.2	1.8
2011-12		1.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.6	6.2	1.8
2010-11		1.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.8	6.2	1.8
2009-10		1.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	5.9	1.8
Children's courts										
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2
2012-13		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3
2011-12		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3
2010-11		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
2009-10		0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2
Total for criminal and civil courts										
2013-14	(no. FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people)	3.5	4.2	3.2	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.4	10.1	4.6
2012-13		3.6	4.2	3.3	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.5	10.8	4.7
2011-12		3.7	4.3	3.4	5.5	4.7	3.9	3.4	11.0	4.8
2010-11		3.7	4.2	3.3	5.8	4.7	4.0	3.7	10.9	4.8
2009-10		3.7	4.1	3.2	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8	10.6	4.7

Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

	<i>Unit (b)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
(a)	Judicial officers are defined as: judges; magistrates; masters; coroners; judicial registrars; and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.										
(b)	no. FTE = number of full time equivalent judicial officers.										
(c)	From 2010-11 Queensland has amended its methodology to calculate FTE to align with other states and territories. Expenditure data are based on FTE apportionment.										
(d)	WA Courts FTE data for 2010-11 have been revised following the deployment of a new model for 2011-12 data to calculate financial data and the number of FTE staff. The revised method has mapped the data in a more accurate manner against the counting rules. The model implemented a more definitive civil and criminal apportionment methodology, which has led to greater accuracy. Data prior to 2010-11 may not be comparable.										
(e)	For the Australian courts, the number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people is derived by dividing the number of FTE officers for each court by the Australian population. Population is estimated by taking the midpoint population estimate of the relevant financial year (31 December).										
(f)	FTE totals in this column are the sum of all states and territories, and the Australian courts, as applicable. Totals for the number of FTE judicial officers per 100 000 people are derived by dividing the total number of judicial FTE in the financial year by the Australian population (per 100,000 people) for the relevant reference period.										
(g)	In the NSW Supreme Court the FTE counts for permanent judges are based on the appointments in place at 30 June; for acting judges the FTE counts are based on actual days paid for during the reporting period.										
(h)	WA Supreme Court Judicial FTEs include both General Division and Court of Appeal judicial officers. For 2013-14 the total FTE does not include an acting Justice of Appeal (0.23 FTE) appointed to hear a high profile criminal appeal under a special arrangement with the Supreme Court of Victoria. The slight increase in the attendance indicator in 2010-11 was due to extra judicial officers engaged to hear the Bell Group litigation appeal. This result was expected to be maintained for 2011-12 as those judicial officers were appointed until the appeal was finalised.										
(i)	Appeals are not heard in the criminal jurisdiction of the district courts in WA or SA, instead they are heard in the supreme courts in WA and SA.										
(j)	In Tasmania, all children's court judicial resources are included in the criminal jurisdiction. Child protection matters are lodged in the Criminal Registry as urgent.										
(k)	In response to the bushfires and heat related deaths during 2009, additional fixed term judicial officers were appointed to the Coroners Court of Victoria.										

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

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

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

TABLE 7A.28

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	2.7	3.7	0.8	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	..	1.5
2012-13	2.3	3.4	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	..	1.4
2011-12	3.1	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	..	1.3
2010-11	2.5	2.4	0.6	1.6	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	..	1.3
2009-10	2.4	2.5	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	..	1.2
District/county courts										
2013-14	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.5
2012-13	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.6
2011-12	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.6
2010-11	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.6
2009-10	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.5
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.05	..	0.04
2012-13	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	..	0.04
2011-12	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	..	0.05
2010-11	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07	..	0.04
2009-10	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.06	..	0.04
Children's courts										
2013-14	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.05	..	0.05
2012-13	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.05	..	0.05
2011-12	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	..	0.05
2010-11	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	..	0.04
2009-10	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.17	0.06	..	0.04

TABLE 7A.28

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total criminal										
2013-14	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.07	..	0.06
2012-13	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.07	..	0.07
2011-12	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.07	..	0.07
2010-11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.09	..	0.07
2009-10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.09	..	0.06
Civil										
Supreme/Federal Court										
2013-14	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.1	0.6
2012-13	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.5
2011-12	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.5
2010-11	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.5
2009-10	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.5	0.5
District/county courts										
2013-14	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.3
2012-13	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2
2011-12	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2
2010-11	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2
2009-10	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.2
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.07	..	0.02
2012-13	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.09	..	0.02
2011-12	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.10	..	0.02
2010-11	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.10	..	0.02
2009-10	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.09	..	0.02

TABLE 7A.28

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2013-14	0.12	0.17	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.22	0.07	0.08	..	0.12
2012-13	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.09	..	0.11
2011-12	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.09	0.10	..	0.12
2010-11	0.19	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.07	..	0.10	0.11	..	0.14
2009-10	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.07	..	0.17	0.08	..	0.11
Total civil (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts)										
2013-14	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.12	1.09	0.08
2012-13	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.12	0.14	0.85	0.08
2011-12	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.16	0.98	0.08
2010-11	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.14	0.17	1.08	0.07
2009-10	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.10	0.15	1.48	0.07
Family courts										
2013-14	..	..	..	0.09	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.13
2012-13	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
2011-12	..	..	..	0.09	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.14
2010-11	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.14
2009-10	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.15
Federal Circuit Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07

TABLE 7A.28

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Coroners' courts										
2013-14	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.44	..	0.12
2012-13	0.08	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.50	..	0.14
2011-12	0.06	0.19	0.21	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.53	..	0.13
2010-11	0.08	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.52	..	0.13
2009-10	0.08	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.36	..	0.12
Criminal and Civil										
Supreme/Federal Court										
2013-14	0.57	0.74	0.48	0.98	0.85	0.46	0.53	1.28	1.09	0.72
2012-13	0.44	0.68	0.43	0.84	0.83	0.44	0.47	1.05	0.85	0.61
2011-12	0.48	0.58	0.35	0.89	0.81	0.43	0.36	0.99	0.98	0.60
2010-11	0.57	0.65	0.27	1.05	0.83	0.42	0.40	1.17	1.08	0.62
2009-10	0.44	0.51	0.26	0.89	0.80	0.40	0.38	1.18	1.48	0.56
District/county courts										
2013-14	0.35	0.52	0.32	0.41	0.36	..	..	..	..	0.39
2012-13	0.36	0.54	0.28	0.43	0.41	..	..	..	..	0.40
2011-12	0.35	0.53	0.29	0.39	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.38
2010-11	0.32	0.54	0.31	0.42	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.39
2009-10	0.33	0.45	0.28	0.44	0.46	..	..	..	..	0.39
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	..	0.04
2012-13	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	..	0.04
2011-12	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	..	0.04
2010-11	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	..	0.03
2009-10	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	..	0.03
Children's courts										

TABLE 7A.28

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
2013-14	0.12	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.06	..	0.07
2012-13	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	..	0.07
2011-12	0.12	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	..	0.07
2010-11	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	..	0.06
2009-10	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.17	0.07	..	0.05
Total criminal and civil										
2013-14	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.07
2012-13	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.08
2011-12	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.08
2010-11	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.07
2009-10	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.07

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Judicial officers are defined as: judges; magistrates; masters; coroners; judicial registrars; and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.
- (b) Judicial officers per 100 finalisations are derived from FTE judicial officer data presented in table 7A.27 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6 and 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.6, 7A.8 and 7A.27.

.. Not applicable

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

TABLE 7A.29

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal										
Total criminal courts										
2013-14	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	..	0.4
2012-13	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	..	0.5
2011-12	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	..	0.5
2010-11	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	..	0.5
Civil										
Total civil courts (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts)										
2013-14	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	5.6	0.6
2012-13	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.6	0.6
2011-12	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	5.2	0.6
2010-11	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	6.6	0.5
Family courts										
2013-14	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.1
2012-13	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.4
2011-12	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.5
2010-11	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.5
Federal Circuit Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
Coroners' courts										
2013-14	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	..	1.0
2012-13	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	..	1.2
2011-12	0.5	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.4	..	1.1

TABLE 7A.29

2010-11	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	..	1.2
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

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

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

.. Not applicable

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

TABLE 7A.30

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal										
Total criminal courts										
2013-14	7.7	6.4	6.0	7.4	8.3	6.0	8.2	5.8	..	7.0
2012-13	7.9	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.2	5.9	7.8	5.1	..	7.3
2011-12	7.8	6.2	7.4	8.1	8.1	5.8	8.8	5.2	..	7.3
2010-11	7.6	6.4	7.5	7.8	7.9	6.0	7.7	5.0	..	7.2
Civil										
Total civil courts (excluding family courts, federal magistrates court and coroners courts)										
2013-14	9.4	6.2	8.5	6.5	8.2	7.1	11.6	5.5	5.1	7.3
2012-13	10.0	6.4	9.6	6.3	8.6	7.2	9.5	4.8	5.4	7.7
2011-12	10.8	6.0	9.9	5.3	8.4	7.3	10.4	4.8	5.3	7.5
2010-11	10.8	6.3	11.1	5.2	8.5	7.4	7.6	4.6	6.2	7.8
Family courts										
2013-14	..	..	..	9.9	..	..	..	..	7.6	8.3
2012-13	..	..	..	8.9	..	..	..	..	11.1	10.3
2011-12	..	..	..	9.7	..	..	..	..	11.5	11.0
2010-11	..	..	..	8.7	..	..	..	..	11.4	10.5
Federal Circuit Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	8.2
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	7.3
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	7.2
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.1	7.1

TABLE 7A.30

Coroners' courts										
2013-14	8.4	8.3	7.8	8.7	10.6	5.8	8.6	2.5	..	8.1
2012-13	8.7	8.9	7.5	7.7	11.1	5.8	6.0	2.6	..	8.0
2011-12	7.9	9.6	7.8	9.2	10.7	6.0	6.4	2.6	..	8.4
2010-11	8.3	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.9	6.3	7.5	2.6	..	9.1

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) FTE staff include: Judicial officers, judicial support staff, registry court staff, court security and sheriff type staff, court reporters, library staff, information technology staff, counsellors and mediators, interpreters, cleaners, gardening and maintenance staff, first line support staff, probate staff and corporate administration staff.
- (b) FTE staff per judicial officer data are derived from full time equivalent staff data and judicial officer data presented in table 7A.27. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 7A.27.

.. Not applicable

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

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	41 866	48 870	12 398	21 172	26 757	18 499	19 719	24 299	..	23 896
2012-13	37 414	44 966	12 427	18 769	26 627	13 748	13 252	20 871	..	21 192
2011-12	43 695	33 977	9 988	20 713	23 592	13 659	13 211	15 676	..	19 450
2010-11	30 449	32 043	7 880	19 804	26 094	10 993	13 230	22 819	..	17 618
2009-10	29 917	32 835	9 155	20 853	21 405	10 843	13 434	19 312	..	17 599
District/county courts										
2013-14	6 247	13 171	7 747	19 905	8 835	..	..	..	..	9 195
2012-13	6 513	15 161	7 466	18 287	10 430	..	..	..	..	9 734
2011-12	7 484	15 067	7 090	19 384	10 645	..	..	..	..	10 113
2010-11	6 618	14 966	6 516	16 913	9 971	..	..	..	..	9 363
2009-10	6 149	15 500	6 229	12 079	10 344	..	..	..	..	8 610
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	648	356	408	892	544	631	997	798	..	520
2012-13	698	439	439	901	525	527	1 287	675	..	569
2011-12	755	463	445	826	528	433	1 238	704	..	582
2010-11	555	451	410	748	483	371	1 337	827	..	515
2009-10	569	410	369	637	471	387	1 319	781	..	484
Children's courts										
2013-14	687	166	612	942	722	856	2 949	838	..	536
2012-13	763	134	704	846	709	632	1 934	697	..	532
2011-12	800	126	708	856	634	507	1 793	855	..	551
2010-11	943	108	700	724	567	517	1 623	790	..	579
2009-10	1 002	84	680	531	521	320	2 071	812	..	520

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	650	340	420	896	559	649	1 095	803	..	521
2012-13	702	407	456	897	542	537	1 341	677	..	566
2011-12	758	429	462	828	538	441	1 288	719	..	579
2010-11	588	417	428	746	492	384	1 368	824	..	521
2009-10	603	371	387	627	476	381	1 395	784	..	488
All criminal courts										
2013-14	1 083	676	675	1 434	995	1 106	2 016	1 336	..	898
2012-13	1 154	847	744	1 428	1 027	939	2 221	1 171	..	988
2011-12	1 266	905	722	1 348	993	782	2 006	1 189	..	1 010
2010-11	958	902	676	1 189	956	673	2 100	1 424	..	910
2009-10	976	823	618	954	887	675	1 989	1 342	..	843
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	43 188	50 145	12 676	21 172	27 841	18 499	19 719	24 784	..	24 368
2012-13	38 516	46 168	12 686	18 769	27 680	13 816	13 252	21 408	..	21 631
2011-12	45 471	34 804	10 233	20 713	24 553	13 895	13 211	16 050	..	19 917
2010-11	31 761	32 961	8 098	19 804	27 088	11 197	13 230	23 342	..	18 066
2009-10	31 303	33 865	9 391	20 853	22 158	11 038	13 434	19 861	..	18 060
District/county courts										
2013-14	6 432	13 410	7 906	19 905	9 155	..	..	..	..	9 385
2012-13	6 703	15 414	7 632	18 287	10 798	..	..	..	..	9 931
2011-12	7 670	15 310	7 237	19 384	11 042	..	..	..	..	10 304
2010-11	6 854	15 207	6 685	16 913	10 322	..	..	..	..	9 575
2009-10	6 372	15 756	6 383	12 079	10 706	..	..	..	..	8 814

TABLE 7A.31

Table 7A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	673	366	421	892	564	631	997	817	..	533
2012-13	724	451	452	901	546	530	1 287	695	..	584
2011-12	785	475	458	826	549	443	1 238	728	..	598
2010-11	581	463	423	748	503	379	1 337	849	..	530
2009-10	595	422	381	637	490	396	1 319	804	..	499
Children's courts										
2013-14	714	170	628	942	750	856	2 949	857	..	549
2012-13	792	138	723	846	737	636	1 934	719	..	545
2011-12	843	129	725	856	659	519	1 793	881	..	568
2010-11	982	111	720	724	589	527	1 623	811	..	596
2009-10	1 044	86	699	531	541	328	2 071	836	..	536
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	675	350	433	896	580	649	1 095	821	..	534
2012-13	728	419	469	897	563	540	1 341	698	..	580
2011-12	789	441	475	828	560	450	1 288	743	..	595
2010-11	615	428	442	746	512	393	1 368	846	..	536
2009-10	630	382	399	627	496	390	1 395	807	..	502
All criminal courts										
2013-14	1 120	692	693	1 434	1 033	1 106	2 016	1 365	..	919
2012-13	1 192	867	764	1 428	1 066	944	2 221	1 204	..	1 011
2011-12	1 311	926	741	1 348	1 032	798	2 006	1 224	..	1 034
2011-12	998	923	696	1 189	993	687	2 100	1 460	..	934
2009-10	1 018	843	635	954	920	689	1 989	1 381	..	866

Table 7A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

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

(a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11, income data presented in table 7A.13 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.11, 7A.13 and 7A.6.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 7A.6, 7A.11 and 7A.13.

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2013-14	4 492	5 179	3 710	8 867	4 446	3 227	4 948	21 421	14 174	6 643
2012-13	3 266	5 051	3 251	7 289	3 863	3 872	5 137	17 357	11 519	5 586
2011-12	3 803	4 651	2 176	7 077	4 335	3 824	3 912	18 842	14 925	5 816
2010-11	4 229	4 714	1 541	7 842	4 991	3 745	4 177	18 586	17 833	6 001
2009-10	3 520	3 660	1 681	7 621	6 994	3 436	2 318	20 553	25 138	5 666
District/county courts										
2013-14	2 867	2 892	900	2 362	1 531	..	..	..	..	2 252
2012-13	2 893	3 225	892	2 578	1 242	..	..	..	..	2 308
2011-12	1 962	3 112	636	2 083	1 355	..	..	..	..	1 894
2010-11	1 910	3 018	1 122	1 933	1 523	..	..	..	..	1 961
2009-10	2 016	3 531	1 188	4 006	2 221	..	..	..	..	2 523
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	269	156	241	203	255	141	1 258	686	..	241
2012-13	293	160	268	198	231	91	1 375	698	..	251
2011-12	303	217	282	202	251	89	1 603	732	..	276
2010-11	239	199	258	176	267	75	1 883	907	..	244
2009-10	209	150	269	139	288	96	1 427	767	..	217
Children's courts										
2013-14	720	2 320	1 248	595	703	1 989	3 331	875	..	1 241
2012-13	807	1 894	1 396	557	607	1 165	3 368	778	..	1 167
2011-12	795	1 784	1 659	809	669	1 200	4 926	916	..	1 215
2010-11	1 253	1 768	1 432	859	823	1 315	3 219	999	..	1 365
2009-10	1 387	1 799	1 421	716	838	98	4 234	855	..	1 388

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	296	277	301	222	273	205	1 318	697	..	296
2012-13	322	256	344	217	248	142	1 436	702	..	302
2011-12	331	297	368	221	270	142	1 693	740	..	324
2010-11	289	268	328	195	292	131	1 943	912	..	296
2009-10	262	218	323	154	312	96	1 546	772	..	266
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	661	697	537	714	547	569	1 829	1 326	14 174	829
2012-13	646	688	574	722	488	537	2 109	1 350	11 519	814
2011-12	645	736	535	749	549	524	2 182	1 487	14 925	851
2010-11	568	654	493	654	602	462	2 454	1 743	17 833	777
2009-10	566	607	481	741	748	415	1 712	1 549	25 138	778
Family courts										
2013-14	..	..	..	1 395	..	..	..	..	3 188	2 395
2012-13	..	..	..	1 549	..	..	..	..	4 819	3 318
2011-12	..	..	..	1 566	..	..	..	..	5 691	3 815
2010-11	..	..	..	1 521	..	..	..	..	5 530	3 747
2009-10	..	..	..	1 811	..	..	..	..	5 694	4 138
Federal Circuit Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	966	966
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	725	725
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	830	830
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	772	772
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	901	901

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust cts	Total (c)
Coroners' courts (d)										
2013-14	869	1 746	1 812	2 614	1 564	763	1 332	2 915	..	1 569
2012-13	845	2 667	2 220	2 790	1 645	885	736	3 975	..	1 881
2011-12	566	2 950	2 677	2 179	1 272	955	853	4 120	..	1 751
2010-11	916	2 521	2 470	3 310	1 471	1 057	1 370	3 955	..	1 917
2009-10	868	2 230	2 795	1 940	1 458	1 130	539	2 991	..	1 716
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2013-14	4 737	5 367	3 847	8 867	4 743	3 227	4 948	21 886	14 174	6 792
2012-13	3 456	5 227	3 367	7 289	4 139	3 889	5 137	17 814	11 519	5 712
2011-12	4 061	4 798	2 271	7 077	4 646	3 890	3 912	19 314	14 925	5 959
2010-11	4 541	4 885	1 617	7 842	5 282	3 817	4 177	19 060	17 833	6 158
2009-10	3 768	3 807	1 757	7 621	7 336	3 499	2 318	21 130	25 138	5 815
District/county courts										
2013-14	3 014	2 983	949	2 362	1 619	..	..	..	..	2 334
2012-13	3 038	3 310	939	2 578	1 335	..	..	..	..	2 388
2011-12	2 091	3 187	680	2 083	1 445	..	..	..	..	1 966
2010-11	2 037	3 093	1 180	1 933	1 615	..	..	..	..	2 036
2009-10	2 152	3 617	1 244	4 006	2 343	..	..	..	..	2 609
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	283	167	251	203	269	141	1 258	703	..	252
2012-13	307	170	278	198	245	92	1 375	721	..	262
2011-12	319	227	292	202	266	93	1 603	756	..	287
2010-11	253	209	268	176	282	79	1 883	935	..	254
2009-10	223	159	279	139	303	100	1 427	791	..	227

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2013-14	749	2 381	1 281	595	730	1 989	3 331	895	..	1 275
2012-13	837	1 945	1 433	557	631	1 173	3 368	802	..	1 199
2011-12	834	1 831	1 703	809	695	1 224	4 926	941	..	1 253
2010-11	1 301	1 819	1 473	859	852	1 337	3 219	1 027	..	1 407
2009-10	1 440	1 853	1 462	716	867	98	4 234	881	..	1 431
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	310	291	313	222	287	205	1 318	714	..	307
2012-13	337	268	357	217	263	144	1 436	725	..	314
2011-12	348	309	381	221	285	147	1 693	765	..	336
2010-11	305	280	340	195	307	135	1 943	940	..	308
2009-10	277	230	335	154	328	100	1 546	797	..	278
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	695	725	559	714	579	569	1 829	1 357	14 174	854
2012-13	680	714	596	722	520	540	2 109	1 390	11 519	839
2011-12	684	760	557	749	584	535	2 182	1 530	14 925	877
2010-11	604	678	514	654	636	473	2 454	1 792	17 833	802
2009-10	603	631	501	741	786	424	1 712	1 596	25 138	804
Family courts										
2013-14	..	..	..	1 395	..	..	..	..	3 188	2 395
2012-13	..	..	..	1 549	..	..	..	..	4 819	3 318
2011-12	..	..	..	1 566	..	..	..	..	5 691	3 815
2010-11	..	..	..	1 521	..	..	..	..	5 530	3 747
2009-10	..	..	..	1 811	..	..	..	..	5 694	4 138

TABLE 7A.32

Table 7A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Federal Circuit Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	966	966
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	725	725
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	830	830
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	772	772
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	901	901
Coroners' courts (d)										
2013-14	906	1 798	1 847	2 614	1 617	763	1 332	2 997	..	1 606
2012-13	884	2 734	2 293	2 790	1 707	885	736	4 071	..	1 930
2011-12	600	3 035	2 745	2 179	1 321	973	853	4 229	..	1 800
2010-11	959	2 593	2 540	3 310	1 524	1 071	1 370	4 054	..	1 969
2009-10	909	2304	2862	1940	1512	1144	539	3064 ..		1765

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.12, income data presented in table 7A.13 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.12, 7A.13 and 7A.8.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) The total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) number of finalisations for the same reference period.
- (d) Excludes expenditure associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. Expenditure for autopsy and chemical analysis work is inconsistent between states and territories. In some states and territories autopsy expenses are shared with health departments and are not recognised in the court's expenditure.

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2013-14	6 021	7 774	5 812	11 457	8 745	7 477	10 191	23 262	14 174	8 651
2012-13	4 624	7 403	5 456	9 579	8 521	7 322	7 884	19 510	11 519	7 388
2011-12	5 165	6 724	3 910	9 223	8 309	7 190	6 441	16 770	14 925	7 389
2010-11	5 478	7 412	2 865	9 976	9 204	6 600	6 624	20 974	17 833	7 563
2009-10	4 417	5 827	3 074	9 805	10 022	6 214	5 058	19 794	25 138	7 051
District/county courts										
2013-14	4 862	7 416	4 347	7 383	4 794	..	..	..	..	5 634
2012-13	4 924	8 508	4 198	7 419	5 176	..	..	..	..	5 859
2011-12	5 041	8 504	3 794	6 752	4 988	..	..	..	..	5 725
2010-11	4 556	8 614	4 075	6 199	4 987	..	..	..	..	5 563
2009-10	4 433	8 986	4 007	6 921	5 792	..	..	..	..	5 652
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	469	296	370	620	448	463	1 094	764	..	424
2012-13	498	338	400	629	429	378	1 324	682	..	453
2011-12	532	372	409	591	437	325	1 381	712	..	469
2010-11	406	357	373	531	411	280	1 551	852	..	415
2009-10	400	314	343	465	413	292	1 360	776	..	387
Children's courts										
2013-14	703	645	758	841	719	1 059	3 045	845	..	735
2012-13	783	524	869	763	690	741	2 225	709	..	711
2011-12	798	492	918	847	640	631	2 271	865	..	726
2010-11	1 047	435	871	744	609	657	1 945	831	..	764
2009-10	1 129	353	851	554	570	282	2 494	823	..	703

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	483	322	393	634	468	502	1 177	772	..	444
2012-13	515	355	431	638	449	406	1 380	684	..	471
2011-12	549	382	441	607	454	349	1 441	725	..	487
2010-11	449	364	404	545	428	308	1 583	851	..	440
2009-10	445	318	370	471	426	291	1 451	780	..	409
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2013-14	879	683	641	1 139	843	915	1 943	1 333	14 174	873
2012-13	897	789	702	1 143	845	799	2 172	1 222	11 519	921
2011-12	953	841	675	1 112	842	698	2 080	1 275	14 925	949
2010-11	773	809	627	981	835	607	2 249	1 523	17 833	859
2009-10	781	743	579	880	842	590	1 875	1 410	25 138	819
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2013-14	6 309	8 026	5 984	11 457	9 194	7 477	10 191	23 740	14 174	8 838
2012-13	4 850	7 639	5 606	9 579	8 956	7 357	7 884	20 015	11 519	7 550
2011-12	5 474	6 919	4 039	9 223	8 755	7 314	6 441	17 179	14 925	7 569
2010-11	5 837	7 657	2 971	9 976	9 635	6 724	6 624	21 475	17 833	7 758
2009-10	4 705	6 039	3 180	9 805	10 451	6 326	5 058	20 354	25 138	7 236
District/county courts										
2013-14	5 032	7 573	4 451	7 383	4 986	..	..	..	..	5 768
2012-13	5 094	8 667	4 304	7 419	5 387	..	..	..	..	5 995
2011-12	5 201	8 655	3 888	6 752	5 198	..	..	..	..	5 853
2010-11	4 744	8 767	4 194	6 199	5 186	..	..	..	..	5 705
2009-10	4 619	9 149	4 118	6 921	6 020	..	..	..	..	5 798

TABLE 7A.33

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	503	332	406	634	487	502	1 177	790	..	457
2012-13	536	366	444	638	469	409	1 380	706	..	485
2011-12	573	394	454	607	473	358	1 441	749	..	502
2010-11	471	375	417	545	447	316	1 583	875	..	454
2009-10	467	329	382	471	445	299	1 451	803	..	423
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	489	306	383	620	467	463	1 094	782	..	436
2012-13	519	350	413	629	448	381	1 324	703	..	466
2011-12	555	384	421	591	456	333	1 381	736	..	483
2010-11	426	369	385	531	430	286	1 551	876	..	428
2009-10	420	325	354	465	431	300	1 360	800	..	400
Children's courts										
2013-14	731	662	778	841	747	1 059	3 045	864	..	754
2012-13	813	538	892	763	717	745	2 225	731	..	729
2011-12	839	505	941	847	665	645	2 271	890	..	748
2010-11	1 089	448	896	744	632	669	1 945	854	..	786
2009-10	1 174	364	875	554	591	289	2 494	847	..	724
All courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court, and coroners' courts)										
2013-14	915	702	660	1 139	878	915	1 943	1 363	14 174	895
2012-13	933	810	722	1 143	882	803	2 172	1 257	11 519	945
2011-12	994	863	695	1 112	880	713	2 080	1 312	14 925	974
2010-11	811	831	647	981	871	620	2 249	1 563	17 833	884
2009-10	820	764	597	880	877	602	1 875	1 451	25 138	842

Aust cts = Australian courts.

Table 7A.33 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
(a)	Real net recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11 (criminal) and 7A.12 (civil), income data presented in table 7A.13 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6 (criminal) and 7A.8 (civil). Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.11, 7A.12, 7A.13, 7A.6 and 7A.8.									
(b)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.									
(c)	The total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) number of finalisations for the same reference period.									

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	42 183	48 870	12 466	21 266	28 256	18 499	19 935	24 857	..	24 141
2012-13	37 600	44 966	12 569	18 863	28 068	13 748	13 355	21 368	..	21 423
2011-12	44 036	33 977	10 106	20 844	24 997	13 659	13 280	16 108	..	19 683
2010-11	30 652	32 056	7 941	19 929	27 438	10 993	13 430	23 323	..	17 804
2009-10	30 397	32 883	9 228	20 900	22 650	10 843	13 452	19 808	..	17 809
District/county courts										
2013-14	6 464	13 171	7 804	19 948	9 082	..	..	..	..	9 324
2012-13	6 777	15 161	7 570	18 308	10 746	..	..	..	..	9 892
2011-12	7 787	15 067	7 190	19 446	11 017	..	..	..	..	10 295
2010-11	6 943	14 966	6 583	16 951	10 318	..	..	..	..	9 540
2009-10	6 409	15 500	6 290	12 106	10 681	..	..	..	..	8 763
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	719	356	415	979	585	671	1 043	804	..	550
2012-13	759	439	448	985	594	583	1 314	676	..	601
2011-12	820	463	453	920	599	483	1 283	706	..	617
2010-11	602	451	419	839	571	428	1 421	830	..	549
2009-10	631	410	377	719	557	456	1 384	785	..	522
Children's courts										
2013-14	687	166	628	946	729	871	2 975	841	..	541
2012-13	763	134	719	852	720	640	1 934	698	..	537
2011-12	806	126	721	862	643	509	1 793	857	..	557
2010-11	944	108	716	726	577	517	1 623	793	..	583
2009-10	1 002	84	694	532	531	320	2 071	816	..	524

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	717	340	427	976	598	687	1 140	808	..	549
2012-13	760	407	465	975	606	588	1 366	679	..	596
2011-12	819	429	470	915	603	486	1 329	721	..	612
2010-11	631	417	437	829	572	436	1 442	827	..	552
2009-10	660	371	395	702	555	443	1 453	788	..	522
All criminal courts										
2013-14	1 159	676	684	1 514	1 049	1 143	2 069	1 354	..	930
2012-13	1 223	847	757	1 505	1 107	989	2 252	1 184	..	1 024
2011-12	1 342	905	733	1 435	1 076	826	2 048	1 205	..	1 048
2010-11	1 015	902	688	1 272	1 052	723	2 183	1 441	..	947
2009-10	1 046	823	628	1 029	979	736	2 045	1 361	..	882
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme courts										
2013-14	43 505	50 145	12 745	21 266	29 341	18 499	19 935	25 343	..	24 613
2012-13	38 702	46 168	12 829	18 863	29 121	13 816	13 355	21 905	..	21 862
2011-12	45 811	34 804	10 351	20 844	25 958	13 895	13 280	16 483	..	20 150
2010-11	31 963	32 974	8 159	19 929	28 432	11 197	13 430	23 846	..	18 252
2009-10	31 783	33 913	9 463	20 900	23 403	11 038	13 452	20 357	..	18 270
District/county courts										
2013-14	6 649	13 410	7 963	19 948	9 402	..	..	..	..	9 514
2012-13	6 966	15 414	7 737	18 308	11 114	..	..	..	..	10 089
2011-12	7 973	15 310	7 337	19 446	11 414	..	..	..	..	10 486
2010-11	7 179	15 207	6 752	16 951	10 669	..	..	..	..	9 752
2009-10	6 632	15 756	6 444	12 106	11 042	..	..	..	..	8 967

TABLE 7A.34

Table 7A.34 Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	743	366	427	979	606	671	1 043	822	..	563
2012-13	785	451	460	985	615	586	1 314	697	..	616
2011-12	851	475	466	920	620	493	1 283	730	..	633
2010-11	628	463	432	839	592	436	1 421	853	..	564
2009-10	657	422	389	719	577	465	1 384	808	..	536
Children's courts										
2013-14	715	170	644	946	758	871	2 975	860	..	554
2012-13	792	138	737	852	747	644	1 934	719	..	550
2011-12	849	129	739	862	668	520	1 793	883	..	573
2010-11	983	111	736	726	599	527	1 623	815	..	600
2009-10	1 044	86	714	532	551	328	2 071	840	..	539
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	742	350	440	976	619	687	1 140	826	..	562
2012-13	785	419	478	975	627	591	1 366	699	..	610
2011-12	851	441	483	915	625	496	1 329	744	..	628
2010-11	658	428	451	829	592	444	1 442	849	..	567
2009-10	687	382	407	702	574	453	1 453	811	..	536
All criminal courts										
2013-14	1 197	692	702	1 514	1 086	1 143	2 069	1 383	..	951
2012-13	1 262	867	776	1 505	1 146	994	2 252	1 218	..	1 046
2011-12	1 387	926	752	1 435	1 115	842	2 048	1 239	..	1 073
2011-12	1 056	923	708	1 272	1 089	737	2 183	1 477	..	971
2009-10	1 087	843	646	1 029	1 013	751	2 045	1 400	..	905

Table 7A.34 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

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

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in tables 7A.11 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.6. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.11 and 7A.6.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) The total (i.e. for all states and territories) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories) number of finalisations for the same reference period.
- .. Not applicable.

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Excluding payroll tax										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2013-14	7 378	6 789	5 458	11 203	7 918	3 974	7 642	23 778	18 179	9 213
2012-13	5 636	6 400	4 903	9 189	7 496	4 621	6 538	18 531	14 644	7 732
2011-12	6 372	5 706	3 406	8 913	8 035	4 351	4 949	19 985	17 581	7 751
2010-11	7 181	5 855	2 372	9 928	8 027	4 327	5 164	19 676	20 768	7 957
2009-10	5 482	4 765	2 604	9 421	9 681	3 963	4 190	22 069	28 201	7 323
District/county courts										
2013-14	4 605	4 689	1 910	3 407	2 326	..	..	..	..	3 640
2012-13	4 582	4 736	1 793	3 575	2 491	..	..	..	..	3 625
2011-12	3 466	4 408	1 606	2 891	2 345	..	..	..	..	3 060
2010-11	3 430	4 436	1 947	2 795	2 494	..	..	..	..	3 141
2009-10	3 613	5 074	1 970	5 015	3 330	..	..	..	..	3 804
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	440	386	384	334	440	243	1 631	738	..	417
2012-13	473	367	413	325	455	212	1 656	744	..	427
2011-12	485	372	416	314	455	197	1 869	790	..	434
2010-11	381	358	384	287	472	191	2 126	975	..	387
2009-10	392	332	378	267	497	200	1 654	839	..	379
Children's courts										
2013-14	720	2 320	1 282	604	707	1 989	3 365	877	..	1 248
2012-13	807	1 894	1 426	567	612	1 165	3 368	778	..	1 173
2011-12	801	1 784	1 690	822	674	1 200	4 926	920	..	1 224
2010-11	1 253	1 768	1 467	868	829	1 315	3 219	999	..	1 373
2009-10	1 388	1 799	1 453	722	845	98	4 234	864	..	1 395

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	456	494	438	347	450	303	1 682	746	..	463
2012-13	492	452	482	337	462	257	1 709	745	..	469
2011-12	503	443	496	330	465	244	1 952	796	..	475
2010-11	424	421	448	303	488	241	2 175	976	..	433
2009-10	436	393	429	280	513	196	1 763	840	..	422
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	1 055	1 079	831	992	907	745	2 520	1 446	18 179	1 224
2012-13	1 041	1 018	873	990	937	719	2 587	1 436	14 644	1 195
2011-12	1 044	1 002	825	1 011	971	670	2 612	1 588	17 581	1 203
2010-11	912	923	726	906	989	616	2 858	1 855	20 768	1 094
2009-10	927	909	691	1 000	1 126	556	2 285	1 674	28 201	1 101
Family courts										
2013-14	..	..	..	1 764	..	..	..	..	3 499	2 732
2012-13	..	..	..	1 846	..	..	..	..	5 140	3 628
2011-12	..	..	..	1 825	..	..	..	..	6 007	4 105
2010-11	..	..	..	1 763	..	..	..	..	5 890	4 055
2009-10	..	..	..	2 020	..	..	..	..	6 030	4 423
Federal Circuit Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 533	1 533
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 161	1 161
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 190	1 190
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 124	1 124
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 154	1 154

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Coroners' courts (d)										
2013-14	889	1 746	1 818	2 647	1 578	767	1 371	2 915	..	1 581
2012-13	868	2 667	2 243	2 827	1 668	889	765	3 975	..	1 900
2011-12	582	2 950	2 708	2 200	1 286	964	865	4 120	..	1 767
2010-11	942	2 521	2 508	3 345	1 489	1 065	1 380	3 955	..	1 937
2009-10	899	2 230	2 832	1 949	1 477	1 140	554	4 015	..	1 756
Including payroll tax where applicable										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal Court										
2013-14	7 622	6 977	5 596	11 203	8 215	3 974	7 642	24 243	18 179	9 363
2012-13	5 825	6 575	5 019	9 189	7 771	4 638	6 538	18 988	14 644	7 858
2011-12	6 630	5 852	3 501	8 913	8 347	4 418	4 949	20 458	17 581	7 894
2010-11	7 492	6 026	2 447	9 928	8 317	4 399	5 164	20 150	20 768	8 113
2009-10	5 731	4 912	2 680	9 421	10 022	4 025	4 190	22 645	28 201	7 472
District/county courts										
2013-14	4 752	4 781	1 958	3 407	2 414	..	..	..	..	3 722
2012-13	4 727	4 820	1 840	3 575	2 584	..	..	..	..	3 705
2011-12	3 595	4 482	1 650	2 891	2 435	..	..	..	..	3 131
2010-11	3 557	4 510	2 004	2 795	2 587	..	..	..	..	3 216
2009-10	3 748	5 161	2 026	5 015	3 453	..	..	..	..	3 890
Magistrates' courts										
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2013-14	454	397	395	334	453	243	1 631	755	..	428
2012-13	488	377	423	325	469	213	1 656	767	..	438
2011-12	501	382	426	314	470	200	1 869	814	..	445
2010-11	395	368	394	287	487	194	2 126	1 002	..	397
2009-10	406	342	389	267	513	204	1 654	863	..	390

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Children's courts										
2013-14	749	2 381	1 315	604	734	1 989	3 365	897	..	1 282
2012-13	837	1 945	1 463	567	636	1 173	3 368	802	..	1 206
2011-12	841	1 831	1 735	822	700	1 224	4 926	945	..	1 262
2010-11	1 301	1 819	1 508	868	859	1 337	3 219	1 027	..	1 414
2009-10	1 440	1 853	1 495	722	875	98	4 234	890	..	1 438
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2013-14	471	508	450	347	464	303	1 682	763	..	474
2012-13	508	464	494	337	476	259	1 709	768	..	481
2011-12	520	456	508	330	480	249	1 952	820	..	487
2010-11	439	432	460	303	503	245	2 175	1 003	..	445
2009-10	452	405	441	280	528	200	1 763	865	..	434
All civil courts (excl. the family courts, the Federal Magistrates Court and the coroners' courts)										
2013-14	1 089	1 107	853	992	939	745	2 520	1 476	18 179	1 249
2012-13	1 075	1 044	895	990	969	722	2 587	1 476	14 644	1 220
2011-12	1 082	1 027	847	1 011	1 006	681	2 612	1 631	17 581	1 229
2010-11	948	947	747	906	1 023	626	2 858	1 904	20 768	1 119
2009-10	964	933	711	1 000	1 164	565	2 285	1 721	28 201	1 127
Family courts										
2013-14	..	..	..	1 764	..	..	..	..	3 499	2 732
2012-13	..	..	..	1 846	..	..	..	..	5 140	3 628
2011-12	..	..	..	1 825	..	..	..	..	6 007	4 105
2010-11	..	..	..	1 763	..	..	..	..	5 890	4 055
2009-10	..	..	..	2 020	..	..	..	..	6 030	4 423

TABLE 7A.35

Table 7A.35 **Real recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil, 2013–14 dollars (\$) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust cts</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Federal Circuit Court										
2013-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 533	1 533
2012-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 161	1 161
2011-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 190	1 190
2010-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 124	1 124
2009-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 154	1 154
Coroners' courts (d)										
2013-14	926	1 798	1 853	2 647	1 632	767	1 371	2 997	..	1 618
2012-13	908	2 734	2 316	2 827	1 729	889	765	4 071	..	1 949
2011-12	616	3 035	2 776	2 200	1 335	981	865	4 229	..	1 815
2010-11	986	2 593	2 577	3 345	1 542	1 079	1 380	4 054	..	1 989
2009-10	940	2 304	2 899	1 949	1 531	1 154	554	4 088 ..	..	1 804

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure results are derived from expenditure data presented in table 7A.12 and finalisation data presented in tables 7A.8. Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 7A.12 and 7A.8.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (2013-14=100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions of the report. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.
- (c) The total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) expenditure in the financial year, divided by the total (i.e. for all states and territories, and the Australian courts where applicable) number of finalisations for the same reference period.
- (d) Excludes expenditure associated with autopsy, forensic science, pathology tests and body conveyancing fees. Expenditure for autopsy and chemical analysis work is inconsistent between states and territories. In some states and territories autopsy expenses are shared with health departments and are not recognised in the court's expenditure.

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

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

ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2014, Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 2A.53.

Table 7A.36 Treatment of assets by court authorities

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

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

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

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

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

Data quality information — Courts, chapter 7

Data quality information

Data quality information (DQI) provides information against the seven Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data quality framework dimensions, for all of the performance indicators in the Courts chapter.

Technical DQI have been agreed in consultation with relevant data providers. Additional Steering Committee commentary does not necessarily reflect the views of data providers.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators:

Fees paid by applicants	2
Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population)	5
Backlog	7
Attendance	10
Clearance	14
Judicial officers per 100 finalisations	16
Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations	19
Cost per finalisation	22

Fees paid by applicants

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Equity – Access – Affordability
Indicator	Fees paid by applicants
Measure (computation)	<p>'Fees paid by applicants' is defined as the average court fees paid per lodgment. It is derived by dividing the total court fees collected in a year (numerator) by the total number of lodgments in a year (denominator).</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total court fees collected in a financial year <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of lodgments in a financial year <p>Data for the numerator are adjusted by applying the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (see Chapter 2 section 2.5 for an explanation of statistical concepts used in the Report).</p>
Data source/s	Court fees collected and lodgment data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory courts authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> – Total court fees collected in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> – Total lodgments in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the courts authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Fees paid by applicants' is intended to be an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of keeping services accessible through charging affordable court fees for services provided.</p> <p>However, court fees are only a small component of the broader legal costs incurred by applicants. Given that using the courts is often only practically possible with the assistance of lawyers, this indicator should not be interpreted as an indicator of general accessibility to legal services or processes.</p> <p>Also fee structures and the associated bases for charging differ across jurisdictions, e.g. corporate entities pay more than individuals. Jurisdictions also exempt and waive fees in special circumstances and this affects the amounts of fees paid in the ROGS.</p>
Timeliness	<p><u>Numerator</u> - Total court fees collected in a financial year</p> <p>The reference period for court fees is the 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> - Total lodgments in a financial year</p> <p>The reference period for lodgment data is the 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total court fees collected in a financial year</p> <p>In all jurisdictions the identification of total court fees is done using electronic case management and finance systems.</p>

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

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

Denominator — Total lodgments in a financial year

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

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

Coherence

Numerator — Total court fees collected in a financial year

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

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

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

Denominator — Total lodgments in a financial year

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

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

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

Accessibility Numerator — Total court fees collected in a financial year

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

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

Denominator — Total lodgments in a financial year

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

Interpretability Numerator

- Total court fees collected in a financial year

Denominator

- Total lodgments in a financial year

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

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data gaps/
issues**

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

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

Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population)

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Equity – Access – Geographical access
Indicator	Judicial officers (as expressed per 100 000 population)
Measure (computation)	<p>'Judicial officers' are officers who can make enforceable orders of the court. This can include judges, associate judges, magistrates, coroners and judicial registrars. The number of judicial officers is expressed in full time equivalent units and, where judicial officers have both judicial and non-judicial work, refers to the proportion of time allocated to judicial work. The number of judicial officers is also presented in comparison to the population.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of full time equivalent judicial officers <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimated residential population in jurisdiction as at 31 December <p>Expressed as rate: calculation is $100\,000 \times (\text{Numerator} / \text{Denominator})$</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Judicial officers data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory courts authorities and departments.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (unpublished) 2014 and previous years, <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i>, Cat no. 3101.0, Canberra. For more detail about the population data used in the Report see RoGS Attachment Table 2A statistical context).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Estimated residential population</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financial and government arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see <i>ABS Institutional Environment</i>.</p> <p>The calculations associated with the use of ABS data are applied by the Report on Government Services Secretariat.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Judicial officers', as expressed per 100 000 population, is an indicator that represents the availability of resources to provide judicial services.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Estimated residential population</p> <p>This indicator seeks to reflect the availability of judicial officers to the community, by relating the number of judicial officers to the size of the jurisdictional population. However geographical and other factors such as remoteness of populations and workload, which are not represented in the indicator, need to be considered when comparing results.</p>
Timeliness	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>The reference period for judicial officers is the 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>

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

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdictions may need to apportion or estimate FTE judicial staff numbers between criminal and civil levels of the magistrates, children's, district/county and supreme courts. This may affect accuracy and comparability of data. • Not all jurisdictions calculate judicial officer FTEs in the same way for purposes of RoGS data collection. This may affect comparability of data.
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Backlog

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

Indicator definition and description

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

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of cases pending longer than a nominated period in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases pending in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Backlog' is intended to be an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of processing matters in an expeditious and timely manner.</p> <p>However time taken to process cases is not necessarily due to court delay. Some delays are caused by factors other than those related to the workload of the court. These factors will vary across jurisdictions and can include any or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• parties' refusal of the first available hearing date in favour of a later date• referral of cases to diversionary programs, or to alternative dispute resolution lengthening the duration of a case but offering better quality and more cost-effective outcomes for parties and the community• time taken to process interlocutory appeals in appellate courts• time taken to ensure that interlocutory or pre-trial issues are resolved so that a fair outcome ensues

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a witness being unavailable • delays in the finalisation of post mortem reports for Coroner's Court in jurisdictions where post mortems are undertaken by agencies outside the court jurisdiction. <p>For further information on the backlog indicator refer to Box 7.9, Box 7.10, and Box 7.11 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for cases pending data is the 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p>The identification of cases pending longer than a nominated period is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data is used for the majority of civil appeal and all of criminal appeal and criminal non-appeal. A small proportion of the civil appeal data comes from an electronic system but for the 2009-2010 collection the NSW electronic system was unable to provide civil non-appeal data so an estimate was given for 2009-10. <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules, eg. rules relating to deeming, warrants, bail matters, consolidations etc. and are reported in a consistent manner for all court levels in each jurisdiction, except the Supreme Court of NSW in 2009-10 (NSW civil children's courts are unable to provide pending or backlog data).</p> <p>The data are extracted from case management systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy.</p>
Coherence	<p>For the last five years backlog data have been counted and reported relatively consistently with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Federal Court pending bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2008-09 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report. • In South Australia changes in legislation (e.g. offences moving from a court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-09 onwards. • From 2007-08 changes to legislation in Tasmania's courts have seen a significant number of minor traffic matters (infringement notices) no longer dealt with by the court. These are now enforced by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service and are excluded from the data from 2007-08. • From 2007-08 Western Australia's Supreme Court criminal appeals include Single Judge of Appeal (SJA) matters. Prior to 2007-08 these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals. • System-based data was unavailable for 2009-2010 for New South Wales civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal, New South Wales has changed from one electronic system to another - the new system was unable to provide pending caseload data for 2009-2010 and so an estimate was used that year.
Accessibility	<p>In most jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, eg. annual reports, while in other jurisdictions there are differences due to the ROGS counting rules in relation to exclusions.</p> <p>Pending caseload data are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on pending cases is available through court annual reports, court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction. Pending case data for the Australian Capital Territory courts can also be found in the Justice & Community Safety Directorate's Annual Report.</p>
Interpretability	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of cases pending longer than a nominated period in a financial year</p> <p>Backlogs can be caused by factors not associated with the performance of the court as detailed previously under "Relevance". Additionally, comparisons over time and between courts must take into consideration the impact of an increase/decrease in the number of complex cases or cases that typically take longer to finalise, or alternatively an increase/decrease in the number of undefended or typically straightforward cases that are quickly finalised. These will eventually alter the composition of the pending</p>

caseload and hence the age profile of that caseload (as measured by the backlog indicator) over time.

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

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

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

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

Attendance

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

Indicator definition and description

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

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total number of attendances in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>‘Attendance’ is intended to be an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner. However the results for this indicator may not relate to the performance of the courts as the number of attendances in a case can be influenced by many factors outside the control of the court, eg. prosecution readiness, defence availability, nature of issues and offence, whether a case is defended or undefended.</p> <p>For further information on the attendance indicator refer to Box 7.12 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for attendance and finalisation data is the 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total number of attendances in a financial year</p> <p>The identification of attendances is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attendance data are reported by New South Wales for the first time in the 2015 Report but not for all courts. Data are expected to be available upon completed implementation of a new electronic data management system• Attendances associated with appeal cases in the Queensland Supreme Court were not reported in 2009-10. <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction, except currently for NSW children’s courts.</p>

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

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

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

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

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

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

Coherence

Numerator — Total number of attendances in a financial year

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

- In the Federal Court attendances associated with bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report.
- In the Queensland Supreme Court attendances for appeal cases were not reported for 2009-10.
- Attendance data were unavailable for reporting by NSW prior to the 2015 Report. Attendance data are not reported for all NSW court levels but are expected to be available upon completed implementation of a new electronic data management system.

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

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

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

- In the Federal Court bankruptcy matters are now excluded from ROGS data. Data from 2007-08 have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude these matters in the 2012 report.
- In South Australia changes in legislation (e.g. offences moving from a court process to an infringement process) have impacted on numbers from 2008-09 onwards.
- From 2007-08 Western Australia's Supreme Court criminal appeals include Single Judge of Appeal (SJA) matters. Prior to 2007-08 these appeals were included in the WA Supreme Court data for civil appeals.
- System-based data was unavailable for 2009-2010 for New South Wales civil appeal data. A manual count was used and continues to be used until system data are restored. For civil non-appeal, New South Wales has changed from one electronic system to another - the new system was unable to provide data for 2009-2010 and so an estimate was used that year.

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

Accessibility

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

Interpretability

Numerator — Total number of attendances in a financial year

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

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

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

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

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

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

- Due to limitations of the data management system, NSW was unable to provide attendance data prior to the 2015 Report. In the 2015 Report attendance data are reported for some NSW court levels but not all. It is hoped that this situation may be rectified for future reports, upon completed implementation of a new electronic data management system

Clearance

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

Indicator definition and description

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

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases lodged in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>‘Clearance’ is intended to be an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner. However variations in the rate over time do not necessarily relate to the performance of the court. The clearance indicator can be affected by external factors outside of the court system which cause changes in lodgment rates, as well as by changes in a court’s case management practices.</p> <p>For further information on the clearance indicator refer to Box 7.13 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for case lodgment and finalisation data is the 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p>The identification of lodgment and finalisation data is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data are used for the majority of civil appeal, and all criminal appeal and non-appeal cases. A small proportion of the civil appeal data is derived electronically but for the 2009-10 collection the NSW electronic system was unable to provide civil non-appeal data so an estimate was given for 2009-10. <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and are reported for all court levels in each jurisdiction.</p>

Coherence

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

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

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

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

Accessibility

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

Interpretability

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

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

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

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

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis**Key data gaps/
issues**

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

- As noted under 'Interpretability'

Judicial officers per 100 finalisations

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

Indicator definition and description

Element	Courts Efficiency – Inputs per unit of output – Judicial officers per finalisation
Indicator	Judicial officers per 100 finalisations
Measure (computation)	<p>‘Judicial officers per 100 finalisations’ is measured by dividing the number of total FTE judicial officers within each court level for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period and multiplying this number by 100.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of full time equivalent judicial officers <p><u>Denominator</u> is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of cases finalised in a financial year.
Data source/s	Judicial officers data and case finalisation data are sourced from administrative data collected by Australian, State and Territory court authorities and departments.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Number of FTE judicial officers</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>‘Judicial officers per 100 finalisations’ is an indicator of governments’ achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner.</p> <p>For further information on this indicator refer to Boxes 7.7 and 7.14 in Chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for judicial officers and finalisation data is the 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2014, for publication in January 2015.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — FTE Judicial officers</p> <p>The identification of judicial officer numbers is done using data in payroll and human resource management systems. This is mostly electronic with some manual data counting. This is then adjusted to meet the RoGS data collection rules.</p> <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction. In order to meet the needs of the RoGS, costings and resourcing are apportioned across civil and criminal categories. This is mostly done on activity based costing approaches and the use of estimations. This may affect accuracy.</p> <p>The data come from payroll and human resource management systems, which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls and reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Preparation of the data for the RoGS by court authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>The identification of cases finalised is done using electronic case management reporting</p>

systems except for the following:

- In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data are used for the majority of civil appeal, and all criminal appeal and non-appeal cases.

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

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

Coherence

Numerator — Number of FTE judicial officers

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

- The apportionment of judicial officers between civil and criminal in Victoria is done on estimates;
- In the 2011 report WA changed the basis of apportionment between civil and criminal functions from previous years;
- Difficulties in apportionment of some federal magistrates' time between the Federal Circuit Court and the Federal Court of Australia;
- During 2009 the Federal Magistrates' Court (now Federal Circuit Court) changed its HR management system which may have resulted in slight changes to FTE calculations.

In some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to judicial officer numbers. In the other jurisdictions there are differences due to the FTE approach and exclusions set out in the ROGS counting rules.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

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

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

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

Accessibility

Data on judicial officers are supplied for the RoGS according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on judicial officers can be accessed through annual reports and court websites within most jurisdictions and in some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports. However, some data obtained from these other sources in the other jurisdictions may not align with the RoGS due to the specific RoGS counting rules.

Interpretability

Also, while courts in most jurisdictions make information available as to who holds a commission as a judge or master and which officers of the court are registrars, the information is not necessarily designed to provide a FTE number that can be matched to the number reported in RoGS.

Numerator — Number of FTE judicial officers

Contextual information for judicial officers data are provided in the Courts chapter and attachment tables.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

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

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis**Key data gaps/
issues**

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

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

Full time equivalent (FTE) staff per 100 finalisations

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

Indicator definition and description

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

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total number of FTE staff</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Total FTE staff per 100 finalisations' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner.</p> <p>For further information on this indicator refer to Box 7.15 in Chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for total FTE staff and finalisation data is the 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2015.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total FTE staff</p> <p>The identification of total FTE staff numbers is done using data in payroll and human resource management systems. This is mostly electronic with some manual data counting. This is then adjusted to meet the RoGS data collection rules.</p> <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction. In order to meet the needs of the RoGS, costings and resourcing are apportioned across civil and criminal categories. This is mostly done on activity based costing approaches and the use of estimations. This may affect accuracy.</p> <p>The data come from payroll and human resource management systems, which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls and reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Preparation of the data for the RoGS by court authorities also undergoes checking and verification procedures, including investigation of significant variances with previous years.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>The identification of cases finalised is done using electronic case management reporting systems except for the following:</p>

- In the Supreme Court of New South Wales manually maintained data are used for the majority of civil appeal, and all criminal appeal and non-appeal cases.

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

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

Coherence

Numerator — Total number of FTE staff

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

- The apportionment of staff between civil and criminal in Victoria is done on estimates;
- In the 2011 report WA changed the basis of apportionment between civil and criminal functions from previous years;
- Difficulties in apportionment of some federal magistrates' time between the Federal Circuit Court and the Federal Court of Australia;
- During 2009 the Federal Magistrates' Court (now Federal Circuit Court) changed its HR management system which may have resulted in slight changes to FTE calculations.

In some jurisdictions there is an alignment with other publications, e.g. annual reports, in relation to judicial officer numbers. In the other jurisdictions there are differences due to the FTE approach and exclusions set out in the ROGS counting rules.

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

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

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

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

Accessibility

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

Also, while courts in most jurisdictions make information available as to who holds a commission as a judge or master and which officers of the court are registrars, the information is not necessarily designed to provide a FTE number that can be matched to the number reported in RoGS.

Interpretability

Numerator — Total number of FTE staff

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

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

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

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis**Key data gaps/
issues**

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

- Jurisdictions may need to apportion or estimate FTE staff numbers between criminal and civil levels of the magistrates, children's, district/county and supreme courts. This may affect accuracy and comparability of data.
- The deeming rule can complicate the counting of finalisations.

Cost per finalisation

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

Indicator definition and description

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

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total net recurrent expenditure in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>In most jurisdictions, the data are collected and compiled by the court authority. In the other jurisdictions, it is collected and compiled by governing departments.</p> <p>The data are requested and submitted in accordance with the authority of the terms of reference of the Review of Government Service Provision.</p>
Relevance	<p>'Cost per finalisation' is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing court services in an efficient manner. This indicator is not a measure of the actual cost per case.</p> <p>For further information on the cost per finalisation indicator refer to Box 7.16 in chapter 7 of the Report.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for cost and finalisation data is the 2013-14 financial year. Data are provided in September 2013, for publication in January 2015.</p> <p>Data can be revised retrospectively up to 5 years later.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Numerator</u> — Total net recurrent expenditure in a financial year</p> <p>In all jurisdictions the identification of total net recurrent expenditure is done using electronic case management and financial systems which are subject to the normal legislative financial and administrative controls, reconciliation and validation processes to ensure accuracy. Due to the financial nature of the data it is also independently audited for annual reporting purposes.</p> <p>The data provided are consistent with RoGS counting rules and the requested data reported are for all court levels in each jurisdiction.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u> — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year</p> <p>The identification of cases finalised is done using electronic case management reporting</p>

systems except for the following:

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

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

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

Coherence

Numerator — Total net recurrent expenditure in a financial year

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

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

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

Denominator — Total number of cases finalised in a financial year

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

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

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

Accessibility

Data on net recurrent expenditure and finalised cases are provided for the Report on Government Services according to the specific RoGS counting rules. Other data on net recurrent expenditure and finalisations may be available through court annual reports,

Interpretability

court websites, on application from the Chief Jurisdictional Officer in the relevant state, territory or federal jurisdiction.

The total net recurrent expenditure for the latest financial year associated with the report is expressed in real dollars – previous years have a General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator applied. This aligns previous years' results to current year values for comparative purposes (see chapter 2 section 2.5 and tables 2A.51 and 2A.53 for how deflator is applied).

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

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

For further information on the cost per finalisation indicator refer to Box 7.16 in chapter 7 of the Report.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis**Key data gaps/
issues**

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

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