



Data insights in civil justice: NSW Supreme Court

The report examined the quality of Supreme Court administrative data to inform policy and practice, based on 'selected' Supreme Court cases - cases first closed in 2016 that involved a claim matter or application under corporations law matter.¹ As noted below, the **data quality varied considerably**, often limiting its utility to answer policy questions without additional modification or research.

how long were these cases?

10 months
on average



20.7% took less than **2 months**

9.3% took longer than **2 years**

cases in the **professional negligence** list (common law division) and the **technology and construction** list (equity division) took longer than **2 years** on average

(based on additional data modification)

were parties represented in these cases?



1 or more **plaintiffs** represented

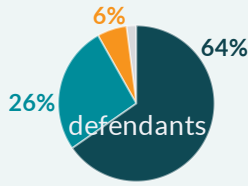
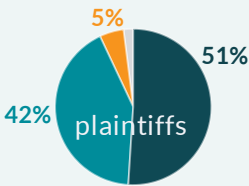


1 or more **defendants** represented

(high data quality for the above. low quality for different proceedings and multiple parties in a case)

who was involved in these cases?

individuals **businesses** **government**



27% **individuals** against **individuals**

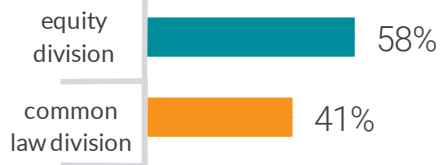
22% **individuals** against **businesses**

18% **businesses** against **businesses**

11% **businesses** against **individuals**

(based on additional research)

what were the types of matters in these cases?



1 in 5 cases were from the **possession of land list** (common law division)



1 in 6 cases were from the **family provision list** and **1 in 6** cases were from the **corporations list** (equity division)

(high data quality)

¹ These cases constituted 93.7% of Supreme Court cases first closed in 2016, excluding uncontested probate cases.