Areas of law in which the Charter was considered

- Civil Procedure
- Discrimination Law
- Criminal Procedure
- Planning
- Administrative Law
- Mental Health - involuntary treatment
- Residential Tenancies
- Freedom of Information
- Disability Law
- Bail Application
- Real Property
- Occupation and Business Regulation
- Criminal Law
- Regulation of sexual offenders
- Sentencing
- Coronial Procedure
- Motor Vehicle Offences
- Tort Law
- Adoption
- Trade Practices
- Constitutional Law
Impact of the Charter across Victorian Decisions

- 35%: Charter raised, considered applicable or rights engaged, and decision turned on the Charter (4)
- 29%: Charter raised, considered applicable or rights engaged, but no breach / justified limitation on rights found (3)
- 15%: Charter raised, considered applicable, but found to reinforce or be consistent with existing law (2)
- 12%: Charter argued, considered either not applicable or rights not engaged, or unnecessary to determine Charter issue (1)
- 9%: Charter mentioned but not relied on or not applicable (0)
Charter decisions by court or tribunal

- VCAT: 44%
- Magistrates' Court: 33%
- Coroners Court: 9%
- Children's Court: 3%
- VSC: 3%
- VSCA: 3%
- VCC: 2%
- PPV: 1%
- VMHRB: 1%
- HCA: 0%
Impact of the Charter by area of law - percentage of cases

Area of law

Percentage of cases

- Civil Procedure
- Discrimination Law
- Planning
- Administrative Law
- Freedom of Information
- Residential Tenancies
- Disability Law
- Bail Application
- Real Property
- Criminal Law
- Sentencing
- Coronial Procedure
- Motor Vehicle Offences
- Tort Law
- Adoption
- Trade Practices
- Constitutional Law

Ranking (4)
Ranking (3)
Ranking (2)
Ranking (1)
Ranking (0)
Impact of the Charter across Courts/Tribunals - number of cases

Court or Tribunal

- VCAT
- VSC
- VSCA
- VCC
- Magistrates' Court
- PPV
- VMHRB
- Coroner's Court
- Children's Court
- HCA

Number of cases

- Ranking (4)
- Ranking (3)
- Ranking (2)
- Ranking (1)
- Ranking (0)
Impact of the Charter across courts and tribunals - percentage of cases
Court or tribunal in which the Charter was considered by area of law - percentage of cases

Area of law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of law</th>
<th>Percentage of cases</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Procedure</td>
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<td>Discrimination Law</td>
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<td>Criminal Procedure</td>
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<td>Freedom of Information</td>
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<td>Disability Law</td>
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<td>Ball Application</td>
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<td>Real Property</td>
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<td>Occupation and Business Law</td>
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<td>Regulation</td>
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<td>Sentencing</td>
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<td>Tort Law</td>
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<td>Adoption</td>
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<td>Trade Practices</td>
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<td>VCAT</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Charter rights raised by area of law

Number of times raised

Area of law

- Civil Procedure
- Discrimination Law
- Disability Law
- Criminal Procedure
- Planning
- Residential Tenancies
- Freedom of Information
- Administrative Law
- Bail Application
- Sentencing
- Real Property
- Criminal Law
- Motor Vehicle Offences
- Coronial Procedure
- Tort Law
- Adoption
- Trade Practices
- Constitutional Law

Legend:
- s 27
- s 26
- s 25
- s 24
- s 23
- s 22
- s 21
- s 20
- s 19
- s 18
- s 17
- s 16
- s 15
- s 14
- s 13
- s 12
- s 11
- s 10
- s 9
- s 8
Number of times each right was raised as a percentage of the total number of cases
Areas of law in which Charter was considered - civil and criminal

- Civil
- Criminal

Percentage of cases
Civil/administrative and criminal cases where the Charter was considered

- Civil: 76%
- Criminal: 24%
Area of Law in which the Charter was considered

- Criminal: 24%
- Civil Procedure: 14%
- Discrimination Law: 13%
- Planning: 7%
- Administrative Law: 6%
- Mental Health - involuntary treatment: 6%
- Residential Tenancies: 6%
- Freedom of Information: 5%
- Disability Law: 6%
- Real Property: 6%
- Occupation and Business Regulation: 6%
- Coronial Procedure: 6%
- Tort Law: 7%
- Adoption: 13%
- Trade Practices: 14%
- Constitutional Law: 1%
Party Raising the Charter

- Private Individual: 62%
- Considered by court or tribunal: 27%
- Intervening party: 6%
- Public authority: 3%
- Amicus curiae: 2%