



QUEENSLAND
COURTS

Magistrates Courts of Queensland

Annual report 2015 – 2016



CHAMBERS OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE

2 September 2016

Her Honour Yvette D'Ath MP
Attorney - General and Minister for Justice
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Dear Attorney-General,

In accordance with section 57A of the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921* I enclose the report on the operation of the Magistrates Court for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Yours sincerely,

Judge Orazio Rinaudo
Chief Magistrate

Magistrates Court of Queensland Annual Report 2015-2016

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Warning

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are warned that this document may contain the names of deceased persons. Due care has been taken to ensure that the names have been used with the appropriate consent.

Chief Magistrate's Overview

It is my pleasure to present the Magistrates Court of Queensland Annual Report for 2015-2016.

Magistrates and court staff continue to work hard to deliver justice to the people of Queensland in an efficient and accessible way. My thanks go to all magistrates and court staff for their hard work over the past year.

Court performance

In the 2015-2016 year, Magistrates have continued to manage a heavy workload notwithstanding increased lodgements in most of the major jurisdictions of the court: in the criminal jurisdiction an increase of 13,880 defendants (+6.39%) and 41,671 charges (+10.33%) occurred; domestic violence applications increased by 5,464 (+20.42%); child protection applications rose by 409 (+11.46%); and civil claims were down by 3143 (-11.00%).

Appointments and Retirements

During the reporting period there were a large number of appointments and retirements. The Magistrates Court of Queensland was fortunate to have had the services of the following magistrates who have retired during the 2015-2016 year:- Magistrate Ron Kilner, Magistrate Cliff Taylor, Magistrate Ross Risson, Magistrate John McGrath, Magistrate Peter Delibaltas, Magistrate Alec Chilcott, Magistrate John Hodgins and Magistrate Wendy Cull. In the same period the Magistrates Court of Queensland welcomed the following appointments:- Magistrate Peter Delibaltas, Magistrate Melanie Ho, Magistrate Nerida Wilson, Magistrate Andrew Hackett, Magistrate Kay Phillipson, Magistrate Louisa Pink, Magistrate James Blanch, Magistrate Belinda Merrin and Magistrate David Shepherd.

Part-Time Arrangements

During the period I sought approval for some magistrates to transition to permanent part-time appointments. All Magistrates were notified that subject to approval of the Attorney-General, I would consider their transition to part-time appointment providing they had reached the age of around 60 and completed regional service or a significant part thereof and it was in the best interests of the court.

My purpose was to foster a positive work-life balance whilst also assisting a smooth transition into retirement.

To date the following magistrates have been appointed as part-time magistrates:

- Magistrate Noel Nunan
- Magistrate Trevor Black
- Magistrate Stephanie Tonkin
- Magistrate Elizabeth Hall
- Magistrate Joan White – on and from 25 July 2016
- Magistrate Bernadette Callaghan – on and from 25 July 2016

Coroners Court of Queensland

The Coroners Court of Queensland office continues to perform well, again in an environment of increased workloads. I thank the magistrates and all of the staff of the Coroner's office for their significant contribution and in particular the State Coroner, Terry Ryan and Deputy State Coroner, John Lock for their leadership and support over the last twelve months.

Acknowledgements

I especially wish to thank all magistrates, judicial registrars and court staff for their dedicated and hard work during the past year.

In particular I would like to thank the following:

- The regional coordinating magistrates and coordinating magistrates whose contribution has made the efficient running of a large and decentralised court possible;
- Paul Marschke, Executive Director, for his extensive knowledge and experience in managing the Magistrates Courts Service and his dependable support of the Magistracy;
- Maryanne May, Principal Legal Officer, and Danielle Palmer, Legal Officer for their assistance to the magistrates and myself throughout the year;
- Nicola Azgin for managing the Office of the Chief Magistrate and all of the staff of the Office of the Chief Magistrate;
- Deputy Chief Magistrate Leanne O'Shea and Deputy Chief Magistrate Terry Gardiner for their steadfast advice and endeavour which has been of great benefit to me in my role.

Judge Orazio Rinaudo
Chief Magistrate

Executive Director's overview

The Magistrates Courts Service (MCS) encompasses a number of specialist units working together to administer the operational needs of Queensland's Magistrates Courts. In supporting the performance of Magistrates Courts offices, the MCS includes the specialised sub-units of:

- Magistrates Courts Service Directorate
- Brisbane Magistrates Court Registry Operations
- Coroners Court of Queensland (CCoQ)
- Courts Innovation Programs (CIP)
- Judicial Support (Office of the Chief Magistrate)

Each unit has specific responsibilities in supporting the 79 permanently staffed registry locations across Queensland, with 25 of these registries during 2015-16 also being Queensland Government Agency Program (QGAP) offices. Magistrates are permanently located in 32 of these locations and circuit to approximately 80 locations to conduct court, accompanied by court registry staff who undertake operational responsibilities.

Highlights

- A specialist domestic and family violence court has been operating at Southport since 1 September 2015, in response to recommendations by the Special Taskforce on Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland in its report *Not Now Not Ever: Putting an End to Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland*. The trial is currently being evaluated.
- Reinstatement of specialist courts such as the Murri Court and Special Circumstances Diversion Program. Murri Court relaunches have been held in Rockhampton, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Richlands, Mackay, Mt Isa and Cherbourg. By the end of 2016, Murri Court will operate in 13 court locations in both adult and juvenile jurisdictions.
- The Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) continued their partnership with the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) on the Regional Services Outlet pilot project. The project focused on expanding DTMR registration and licensing services to courthouses in Ayr and Ingham, based on the existing consolidated service delivery model in Yeppoon. Agreement between the departments was reached to transition operational management of those sites from DJAG to DTMR, coming into effect on 1 July 2016, with all DJAG staff transferring to DTMR. Court will continue to circuit to these locations under DTMR management, with the only changes for the community an increase in service availability and the scope of services delivered from these centres.
- A comprehensive audit of all existing courthouse facilities across the State reviewed the provision of soundproof interview rooms, access for mobility impaired persons, facilities to assist persons with disabilities, videoconferencing facilities and e-filing. The data collected through the Audit of Courts provides an opportunity to create a baseline of courthouse facilities to inform a future needs-based planning approach and physical presence strategy.

The Future

2015-16 will see significant funding support for the Magistrates Courts.

- Recognising the impact on the courts of increasing workloads, the government has invested \$20 million over two years into the justice system which includes funding for Queensland Courts. This funding boost will assist court registries across the State in managing increasing and complex workloads to provide timely and effective client services to the community. Specifically, the additional funding will contribute to meeting shortfalls including property costs and the provision of additional staff.
- The specialist domestic and family violence court operating at Southport will be evaluated. Subject to the outcome of the evaluation (which is due by the end of 2016) and a needs analysis, a funding envelope of up to \$40.4 million over four years (\$34.8 million operational/services over three years and \$5.6 million in capital over two years) has been held at a whole-of-Government level as a contingency to fund the rollout of a specialist approach to domestic and family violence across a number of locations.
- The Government has also committed \$8.7 million over four years to reinstate specialist courts, such as the Murri Court, Special Circumstances Court Diversion Program and Drug Court.
- The *Not Now Not Ever: Putting an End to Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland* report recommended enhancement of the existing coronial Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Unit (DFVDRU) and the establishment of an independent Domestic and Family Violence Death Review and Advisory Board to undertake systemic review of domestic and family violence related deaths concurrently with the coronial investigation of individual deaths. Throughout 2015-16 the CCoQ worked closely with other departmental units to inform the development of amendments to the *Coroners Act 2003* to establish the new Board. A CCoQ sub-unit was created to action matters under the review process and govern the flow of information from the coronial process to the Board to inform its systemic review process, and for the Board's recommendations to flow back into the coronial process.

Acknowledgements

While there is separation in the governance of the Magistrates Courts Service and the magistracy, a collaborative working relationship is fundamental in achieving our shared purpose of providing efficient and fair court services to the Queensland community. I thank His Honour Judge Orazio Rinaudo, Chief Magistrate, for his collegial approach in supporting the administration of justice.

The MCS continues to benefit from the operational and procedural assistance provided by the Reform and Support Services (RSS), Queensland Courts Service. I thank Stephanie Attard, Executive Director (RSS), and the staff of her units for their contribution in supporting court in their day-to-day duties.

Queensland Magistrates Courts deal with approximately 96% of all criminal matters – and the majority of civil matters – in the Queensland court system. The number of lodgements in certain court jurisdictions, such as adult criminal matters and domestic and family violence applications, has increased significantly - impacting on the workload pressures of court staff. The success of the courts is reliant on the professionalism, commitment and knowledge of its staff. I am proud of the passion shown

by Queensland Magistrates Court staff, and the hard work they undertake in achieving the operational goals of the department.

I thank all MCS staff, and Regional Directors, for their dedication and perseverance in providing best client service to the community in sometimes trying circumstances. I look forward to furthering our shared achievements throughout 2016-17.

Paul Marschke
Executive Director
Magistrates Courts Service

Queensland's Magistrates

as at 30 June 2016

Beenleigh	TM Duroux PM Dowse BP Kilmartin PW Johnstone	Co-ordinating Magistrate
	CG Roney	Part-time
Bowen	SM Young	
Brisbane	O Rinaudo	Chief Magistrate
	L J O'Shea	Deputy Chief Magistrate/Children's Court Magistrate
	TD Gardiner	Deputy Chief Magistrate
	TJ Ryan	State Coroner
	JB Lock	Deputy State Coroner
	CA Clements	Brisbane Coroner
	JL Hutton	South-East Coroner
	LM Bradford-Morgan	Part-time
	SM Coates	
	BJ Cosgrove	
	JD Costello	
	JM Daley	
	AK Gett	
	EA Hall	Part-time
	PM Kluck	
	BJ Merrin	
	NF Nunan	Part-time
	T Previterra	
	MP Quinn	
	SG Shearer	
	BL Springer	
	AC Thacker	
Bundaberg	AP Simpson	
Caboolture	LC Pink	Co-ordinating Magistrate
	JL Blanch	
Cairns	RD Spencer	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	JM Bentley	
	TJ Black	Part-time
	J Brassington	
	AJ Comans	
	KT Magee	
	SL Pearson	
	JN Pinder	
	K Priestly	Northern Coroner
Caloundra	SM Tonkin	Part-time
Charleville	PW Hasted	
Cleveland	A Kennedy	
Dalby	K Ryan	
Emerald	JR Clarke	
Gladstone	P Hay	

Gympie	MJ Ho	
Hervey Bay	MM Baldwin	
	GJ Tatnell	
	WJ Smith	
Holland Park	S Cornack	
Innisfail	CM McLennan	
Ipswich	DM MacCallum	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	DC Shepherd	
	VE Sturgess	
	DM Vasta	
Kingaroy	AJ Hackett	
Mackay	DJ Dwyer	Co-ordinating Magistrate
	D O'Connell	Central Coroner
	NM Wilson	
Mareeba	TJ Braes	
Maroochydore	A Hennessy	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	H Stjernqvist	
	RJ Madsen	
Mount Isa	SD Guttridge	
Pine Rivers	TI Morgan	
Redcliffe	MW Bucknall	
Richlands	MR McLaughlin	Co-ordinating Magistrate
	RL Warfield	
Rockhampton	C Press	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	MG O'Driscoll	
Sandgate	J Batts	
Southport	CJ Callaghan	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	JA McDougall	Southern Coroner
	BA Callaghan	
	JJ Costanzo	
	MJ Hogan	
	DE Kehoe	
	JV Payne	
	K Philipson	
	CA Pirie	
	CJ Strofield	Domestic Violence Magistrate
	JE White	
Toowoomba	BT Schemioneck	Co-ordinating Magistrate
	GC Lee	
	JD Carroll	
Townsville	RJ Mack	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	SD Mosch	
	HB Osborne	
	PR Smid	
	C Wadley	
Warwick	B Manthey	
Wynnum	Z Sarra	

Acting Magistrates

Beenleigh	BL Kucks
Bowen	RW Muirhead
Brisbane	RM Carmody
	GH Kahlert
	A A Kirkegaard
	M May
	JJ McGrath*
	J Schubert
	L Shepherd
	RR Walker
Bundaberg	LN Lavaring
Caloundra	M Bice
Hervey Bay	R Woodford*
Ipswich	WA Cridland*
Mareeba	R Heggie
Maroochydore	BD Barrett*
	D Wilkinson*
Nambour	A Walker
Noosa	GA Hillan*
Rockhampton	MT Morrow
Southport	G Finger
	RG Kilner*
	B Tynan*
Toowoomba	RJ Stark
Townsville	RJ Lehmann
	S Luxton
	S Warrington

* *Retired Magistrate*

Judicial Registrars

Beenleigh	GH Kahlert	Part-time
Southport	RM Carmody	Part-time
Townsville	RJ Lehmann	

Chief Magistrate

Judge Orazio (Ray) Rinaudo

Appointed 8 July 2014 as Chief Magistrate

Chief Magistrate Judge Orazio (Ray) Rinaudo has served as a Queensland Magistrate for 11 years and filled the roles of Acting Chief Magistrate, Deputy Chief Magistrate and Acting State Coroner. He was appointed a Judge of the District Court of Queensland and Chief Magistrate on 8 July 2014.

Admitted to Practice in 1979 His Honour holds the degree of Master of Laws.

He practiced as a Solicitor from 1979 until his appointment as Magistrate on 28 February 2005.

His Honour's pre-judicial career included important positions, such as President of the Queensland Law Society, Legal Aid Commissioner, Criminal Justice Committee Commissioner and Crime and Misconduct Commission Commissioner.

Deputy Chief Magistrates

Deputy Chief Magistrate Leanne O'Shea

Appointed 8 July 2014 as Deputy Chief Magistrate

Deputy Chief Magistrate O'Shea was sworn in as a Magistrate of Queensland on 1 October 2001 after initial training, she took up her role as Magistrate at Ipswich Magistrates Court for almost four years before being transferred to Bundaberg Magistrates Court in 2005. On 8 January 2007, Deputy Chief Magistrate O'Shea was transferred to Brisbane Magistrates Court where she sat until she was transferred to Richlands Magistrates Court on 18 April 2011 for two years.

On 14 June 2012, Deputy Chief Magistrate O'Shea was appointed by Governor in Counsel as Childrens Court Magistrate to sit at Brisbane

Deputy Chief Magistrate Terry Gardiner

Appointed 19 December 2014 as Deputy Chief Magistrate

Deputy Chief Magistrate Gardiner was sworn in as a Magistrate of Queensland on 15 October 2012. His first appointment was to the Southport Magistrates Court. Deputy Chief Magistrate Gardiner took up an appointment to the Charleville Magistrates Court commencing in January 2013.

From 1986 until July 1988 he worked in the Public Defender's Office. In 1987, he was admitted to the Queensland Bar and practiced at the private bar from 1988 until his appointment in 2012.

Magistrates

Appointments

Magistrate Peter Delibaltas
Kingaroy
Appointed 25 September 2015

Magistrate Melanie Ho
Caboolture
Appointed 25 September 2015

Magistrate Nerida Wilson
Mackay
Appointed 25 September 2015

Magistrate Andrew Hackett
Kingaroy
Appointed 2 May 2016

Magistrate Kay Philipson
Southport
Appointed 2 May 2016

Magistrate Louisa Pink
Caboolture
Appointed 2 May 2016

Magistrate James Blanch
Caboolture
Appointed 23 May 2016

Magistrate Belinda Merrin
Bundaberg
Appointed 23 May 2016

Magistrate David Shepherd
Ipswich
Appointed 23 May 2016

Retirements

Magistrate Ron Kilner
Southport
Retired 11 July 2015

Magistrate Cliff Taylor
Maroochydore
Retired 12 July 2015

Magistrate Ross Risson
Mackay
Retired 24 July 2015

Magistrate John McGrath
Brisbane
Retired 9 October 2015

Magistrate Peter Delibaltas
Brisbane
Retired 16 October 2015

Magistrate Alec Chilcott
Redcliffe
Retired 30 October 2015

Magistrate John Hodgins
Southport
Retired 6 November 2015

Magistrate Wendy Cull
Brisbane
Retired 5 February 2016

Structure and operation

At the end of the reporting period all the 91.2 magistrate positions in the State are occupied. Six magistrates work part-time, therefore the total number of magistrates appointed is 93.

There is a pool of 27 appointed acting magistrates who relieve when magistrates are on leave. The pool includes 8 retired magistrates.

Also there are two judicial registrar positions (one in Townsville and one in Brisbane) which are occupied by three appointed judicial registrars as the Brisbane position has two part-time judicial registrars.

The Chief Magistrate is the head of jurisdiction of the Magistrates Courts and is its senior judicial officer, responsible for:

- the orderly and expeditious exercise of the jurisdiction and powers of the Magistrates Courts
- deciding who is to constitute a Magistrates Court at a particular place
- assigning duties to magistrates
- issuing practice directions
- nominating a magistrate to be a co-ordinating magistrate for the purpose of allocating court work
- performing statutory functions

The Deputy Chief Magistrates in addition to exercising the functions of a magistrate must exercise such other functions as directed by the Chief Magistrate. The Deputy Chief Magistrates may act as the Chief Magistrate when required.

The Chief Magistrate appoints regional co-ordinating magistrates and co-ordinating magistrates in the larger court locations to assist in the orderly disposition of court business.

The regional co-ordinating magistrates at the end of the reporting period were:

Brisbane Region	T Gardiner (Brisbane)
South-West Region	DM MacCallum (Ipswich)
South Coast Region	C Callaghan (Southport)
North Coast Region	A Hennessy (Maroochydore)
Central Region	C Press (Rockhampton)
Northern Region	R Mack (Townsville)
Far Northern Region	RD Spencer (Cairns)

The co-ordinating magistrates were:

Beenleigh	P Dowse
Toowoomba	B Schemioneck
Caboolture	L Pink
Richlands	MR McLaughlin
Mackay	D Dwyer

Court Governance Advisory Committee

Members: Deputy Chief Magistrate L O'Shea; State Coroner T Ryan; Magistrates: M Quinn; T Previtara; J Bentley

The Court Governance Advisory Committee is established under the *Magistrates Act 1991*. The Committee supports the Chief Magistrate by providing advice on transfer decisions and the general administration of the Magistrates Courts.

The advisory committee has two permanent members (the Deputy Chief Magistrate and the State Coroner) and three temporary members, one of whom must be a magistrate who constitutes a Magistrates Court at a place outside of South-East Queensland.

Magistrates Internal Committees

as at 30 June 2016

The Magistrates Internal Committees provide vital support to magistrates across Queensland and advise the Chief Magistrate in fulfilling his responsibility of ensuring the orderly and expeditious running of the Magistrates Courts. The Chief Magistrate and Deputy Chief Magistrates are members of all the committees. The Legal Officers and Executive Support staff of the Office of the Chief Magistrate provide the secretariat and research support to the committees.

Terms and Conditions Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate L O'Shea

This committee monitors developments in terms and conditions of appointment of magistrates.

Professional Development Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate L O'Shea

Orientation programs for newly-appointed magistrates and ongoing professional development opportunities for magistrates, acting magistrates and judicial registrars are vitally important for the quality and consistency of Magistrates Court justice services across Queensland.

The committee's responsibilities include:

- planning the annual state conference, a regional conference series for magistrates, and professional development opportunities for acting magistrates
- maintaining and updating the Magistrates Bench book
- developing an orientation program for newly-appointed magistrates
- identifying professional development needs across the magistracy
- identifying and co-ordinating professional development opportunities.

Some of these responsibilities have been devolved to subcommittees:

Annual State Conference planning subcommittee

Committee Chair: Magistrate J Brassington

Regional Conference subcommittee

Committee Chair: Magistrate C Callaghan

Bench Book subcommittee
Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate Gardiner

Indigenous Issues Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate T Gardiner
This committee makes recommendations to the Chief Magistrate on issues relating to Indigenous persons within the criminal justice system and in the Magistrates Courts.

Forms Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate K Magee
This committee is one of the most active. The Magistrates Courts deals with over 300 pieces of legislation, which are frequently the subject of amendment. The committee advises on the drafting of forms for the use of magistrates when making orders and is frequently consulted by the Department in respect of proposed approved forms under various Acts.

Criminal Law Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate T Gardiner
This committee plays a vital role supporting the magistracy in meeting the challenges of recommending and implementing criminal law reforms. It contributes significantly to the professional development of magistrates, with members preparing and presenting criminal law topics at conferences.

Domestic and Family Violence Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate A Hennessy
This committee plays an important role supporting multi-agency responses to domestic and family violence issues. This includes presentation of sessions at the Magistrates State and Regional Conferences; and recommendations for amendments to the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012*. More recently, some members have formed a subcommittee to develop a set of stand-alone *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Rules*.

Ethics Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate T Gardiner
This committee contributes to policy and professional development guiding magistrates as to the ethical standards required of them in the conduct of their duties.

Youth Justice and Child Protection Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate L O'Shea
This committee looks into issues that affect the Childrens Court jurisdiction of the Magistrates Courts.

Therapeutic Jurisdiction Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate L O'Shea

The purpose of the Therapeutic Jurisdiction Committee is to support the Chief Magistrate by advising on and making recommendations on issues relating to therapeutic jurisdiction issues within the Magistrates Court jurisdiction. Specifically the committee will:

- Monitor the progress and implementation of the therapeutic jurisdiction within the operation of the Magistrates Court.
- Liaise with stakeholders such as the Courts Innovation Program to ensure the effective running of courts and programs within the therapeutic jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court.
- Identify operational issues that adversely affect the running of therapeutic courts and make recommendations to the Chief Magistrate as to an appropriate response by the Magistrates Court.

Magistrates Professional Development

State Conference is held every two years. The next State Conference is scheduled for 2017.

Regional conferences

Three regional conferences were held this year:

- The Brisbane and South West Regional Conference was held in Marcoola between 20 and 22 April 2016
- The North Coast and South Coast Regional Conference was held in Marcoola between 11 and 13 May 2016
- The Far North and Northern Regional Conference was held in Cairns between 18 and 20 May 2016

The regional conferences allow magistrates from each region to explore issues that are of concern to their particular region. Topics covered in this year's Regional Conferences included:-

- Domestic Violence
- Regional Governance
- Mental Health Act/Mental Health issues & Capacity
- Drug Driving
- Stress, Vicarious Trauma and the Work of Magistrates
- Security Awareness

Attendance of a magistrate at either a State Conference and/or a Regional Conference meets the National Standard for Judicial Professional Development requirement that judicial officers participate in at least five days of professional development a year.

Court Performance

The Magistrates Courts are the courts of summary jurisdiction for the state of Queensland. They are established in law by the *Justices Act 1886* and the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*. Essentially the *Justices Act 1886* provides for the Magistrates Courts in the conduct of criminal proceedings and the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921* provides for the Magistrates Courts in the conduct of civil proceedings.

Of all the courts in Queensland it is the Magistrates Courts that most people will have contact with; over 90 per cent of all matters that go before a court in Queensland do so before a Magistrates Court.

In addition to the founding *Justices Act 1886* and *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*, there are a number of other pieces of legislation which establish a variety of jurisdictions within the Magistrates Courts. Each of these Acts essentially limits the court to dealing with a particular kind of matter within a specialised court that uses a variant set of rules. Examples are the *Childrens Court Act 1992* which establishes the Childrens Court of Queensland jurisdiction and the *Industrial Relations Act 1999* which establishes the Industrial Magistrates Court jurisdiction.

In these various jurisdictions, the Magistrates Courts are required to deal with an extensive number of different types of offences, claims, applications and appeals incorporated in over 300 different pieces of legislation from Federal, State and Local governments.

Criminal jurisdiction

The work of the Magistrates Courts is generally understood to be broadly divided into two types of proceedings: criminal and civil. Matters are considered criminal if they are a proceeding for the prosecution of an offence. While the criminal jurisdiction includes offences against the Criminal Code, other offences which are often not considered criminal also fall under this wide jurisdictional heading, including minor offences such as those contained in the *Summary Offences Act 2005*, traffic offences and quasi-criminal offences.

The term Quasi-Criminal Offences describes those regulatory offences prosecuted by Public Officers. Included are breaches of areas of law controlled by government agencies at the local, state and federal levels (eg. building codes, environment protection laws and taxation).

Approximately 96 per cent of all criminal matters in Queensland are dealt with by the Magistrates Courts. The overwhelming majority of the work of the Magistrates Courts involves criminal matters, and these matters are dealt with in the Magistrates Courts as constituted under the *Justices Act 1886*.

The Magistrates Courts hear and determine all Local, State and Commonwealth summary offences. They also hear and determine a wide range of indictable offences. If the court does not have the jurisdiction to deal with an indictable offence a committal process is undertaken. This can be either in the form of a Committal Hearing where the court is to determine if there is sufficient evidence to commit the defendant to the District Court or Supreme Court so that the matter can be finalised there or if the prosecutions and defence agree to the matter being committed to the Supreme or District Court the matter can proceed by consent via Registry

Committal. So while the Magistrates Courts actually finalise the vast majority of offences dealt with in the criminal justice system, they also initially manage the more serious criminal matters which are ultimately finalised in either the Supreme or District Courts of Queensland.

Appendix 1 (page 40) contains a table showing the statistics for lodgements in the Criminal jurisdiction by defendant.

Total Criminal

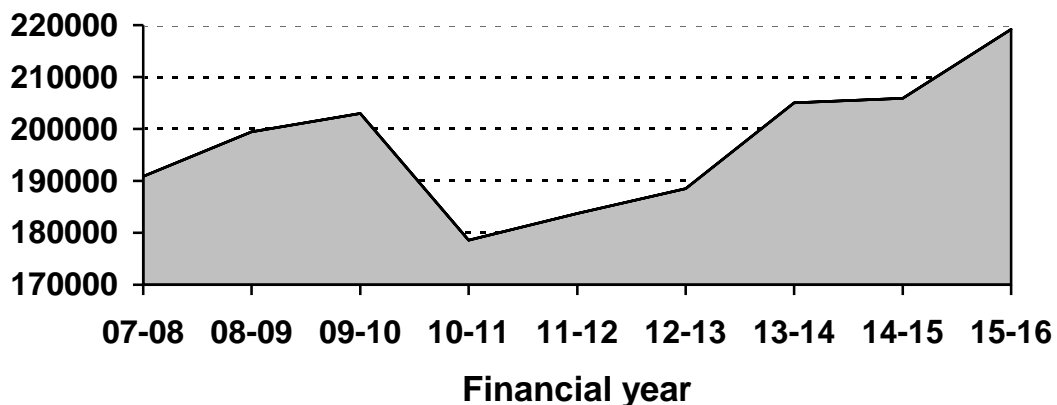
The total number of defendants dealt with by magistrates sitting as Magistrates Courts and the Childrens Court in the reporting year is 230,929. This is an increase in the number of defendants dealt with over last year of 13,880 (+6.39 per cent).

The total number of criminal charges dealt with by magistrates in the year of reporting is 444,955. This is an increase from last year of 41,671 (+10.33 per cent). These total figures include both adult and juvenile defendants.

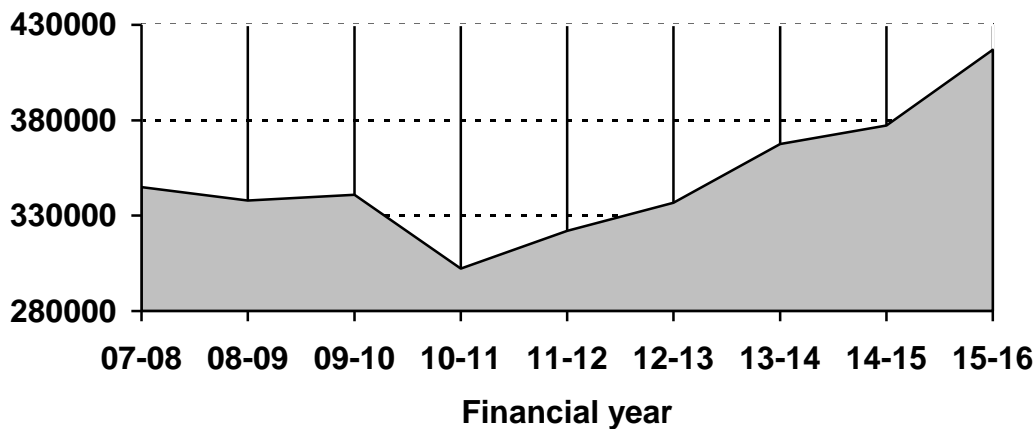
Magistrates Court (Adult Criminal)

In relation to adult defendants 219,218 adults were dealt with on 416,944 charges. This is an increase in the number of adult defendants from last year of 13,313 (+6.47 per cent) and an increase in the number of charges from last year of 39,632 (10.5per cent).

Defendants in Criminal Proceedings (Adult)



Charges in Criminal Proceedings (Adult)



Childrens Court of Queensland (Magistrates) - Criminal Jurisdiction

The Childrens Court of Queensland is established under the *Childrens Court Act 1992* and provides for the appointment of a Childrens Court Magistrate. Deputy Chief Magistrate O'Shea is one of the Childrens Court Magistrates and sits at the Brisbane Childrens Court. The Act provides that any magistrate may constitute a Childrens Court when required. Its criminal jurisdiction is exercised under the *Youth Justices Act 1992* and it provides comprehensive law for dealing with young people who are charged with offences, including the diversion of young people from the criminal justice system by such methods as police issuing cautions or referring offences to youth justice conferencing.

Youth justice conferencing brings the young person and their victim together to discuss the offence, its impact on the victim and the community and how the young person can address the harm caused. In the majority of these conferences the parties are satisfied with the outcome and the matter does not have to go before the court.

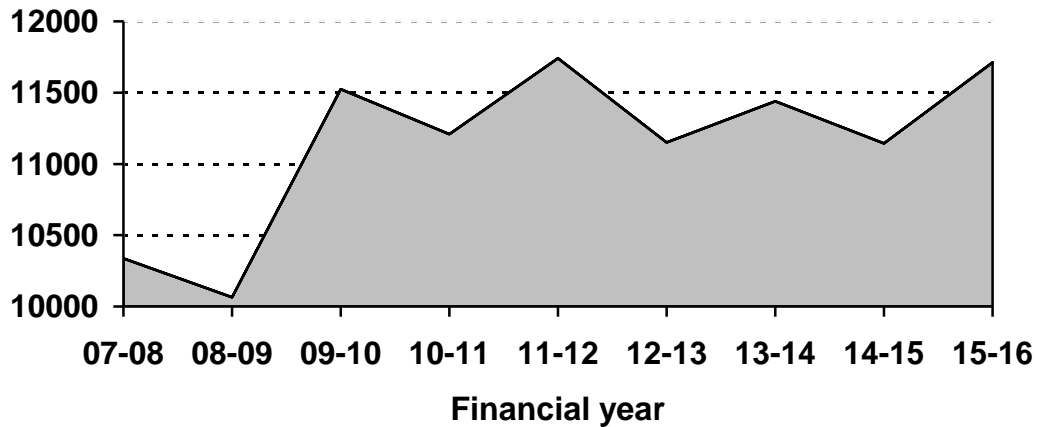
11,711 young people appeared before Magistrates sitting as the Childrens Court during the reporting year on a total of 28,011 charges. This is an increase from last year of 567 young people (+5.09 per cent) and an increase of 2039 charges (+7.85 per cent).

Magistrates deal with virtually all Childrens Court criminal matters, either finalising them or conducting a committal hearing before referring them to the District Court, Supreme Court or Childrens Court of Queensland Judge to be finalised there. Magistrates sitting in the Childrens Court finalise approximately 96 per cent of all Childrens Court criminal matters.

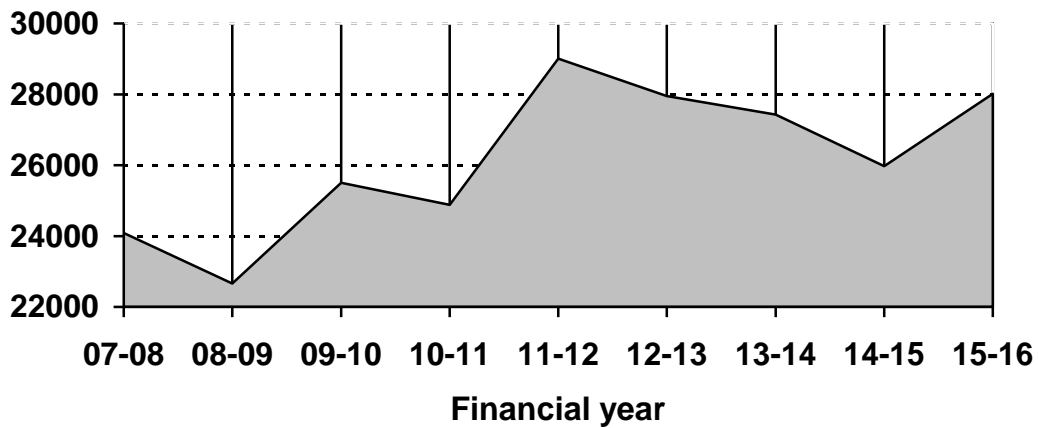
Further information about the operations of the Childrens Court can be obtained from the Childrens Court of Queensland Annual Report.

Appendix 1 (Page 40) contains a table including statistics for criminal lodgements of the Childrens Court of Queensland (Magistrates). For an explanation of the statistical method used in this report see the explanatory notes to the Appendices (Page 38).

Defendants in Criminal Proceedings (Youth)



Charges in Criminal Proceedings (Youth)



Commonwealth

The Judiciary Act 1903 (Commonwealth) provides that state courts have jurisdiction in relation to people who are charged with offences against the laws of the Commonwealth. While these proceedings are conducted according to state laws the sentencing is provided for by the *Crimes Act 1914 (Commonwealth)*. The main areas dealt with by the court under Commonwealth legislation relate to taxation, social security, customs and immigration.

The number of defendants before the court on Commonwealth matters for the year of reporting was 2,770, a decrease of 511 (-15.57 per cent). The number of charges for Commonwealth offences dealt with by the Magistrates Courts during the reporting year was 11,774, which is an increase from last year of 735 (+6.66 per cent).

Industrial Magistrates Court

The *Industrial Relations Act 1999* authorises every magistrate in Queensland to sit as an Industrial Magistrate. The matters Industrial Magistrates hear are wage claims and prosecutions that relate to workplace health and safety and electrical safety.

Under the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995* the court dealt with 55 defendants who were charged with a total of 57 charges. That is an increase of 16 defendants (+41.03 per cent) and an increase of 15 charges (+35.71 per cent) from last year. During the reporting period the Industrial Magistrates Court dealt with 9 defendants on 11 charges under the *Electrical Safety Act 2002*.

Civil jurisdiction

The work of the Magistrates Courts is generally understood to be broadly divided into two types of proceedings: civil and criminal. Essentially all proceedings that are not for the prosecution of an offence are considered civil.

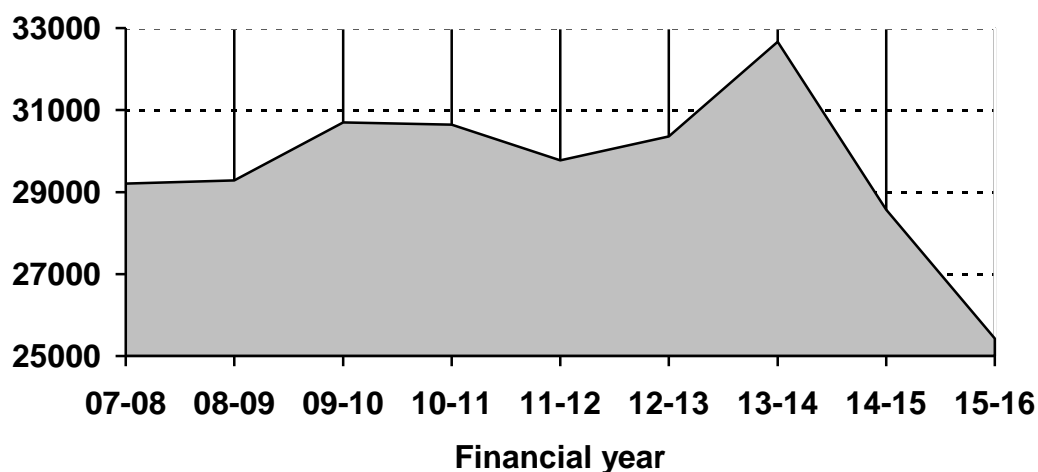
The term civil is derived from the area of civil litigation, but there are other kinds of matters included in the civil jurisdiction, such as applications for domestic violence protection orders and child protection applications.

Civil claims

The Magistrates Courts, as established by the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*, are able to determine civil claims up to a value of \$150,000. The number of claims dealt with by the Magistrates Courts during the reporting year was 25,425, a decrease of 3,143 from last year (-11.00 per cent).

Appendix 2 (Page 46) contains a table showing the statistics for lodgements in the civil claims jurisdiction by the number of cases.

Claim Lodgements



Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal

The Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) is a separate entity from the Magistrates Courts and produces its own annual report.

QCAT deals with many kinds of proceedings however its largest jurisdiction is minor civil disputes. In South-East Queensland minor civil disputes are heard by specialised QCAT adjudicators. In the rest of the state however, minor civil disputes are heard by magistrates sitting as ordinary members of QCAT. The hearing of QCAT matters forms a significant portion of the workload of magistrates who sit outside of South-East Queensland.

During the reporting year, out of the 25,145 minor civil disputes that were lodged with QCAT 8,550 (34 per cent) were lodged in locations where they would be dealt with by a magistrate.

Domestic and Family Violence

The purpose of the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* is to provide safety and protection for people from further violence occurring in domestic relationships through the making of protection orders. The Act covers physical, emotional and financial violence committed in spousal, intimate personal, family and informal care relationships.

This is a demanding area for the courts as the parties are often unrepresented and unfamiliar with court proceedings, and in addition may be distraught, emotional, anxious and in fear for their personal safety.

The importance of protection orders is well recognised - they not only provide for the physical safety and security of the aggrieved person (the person seeking protection) but also provide an element of control and stability which helps them to carry on with their lives.

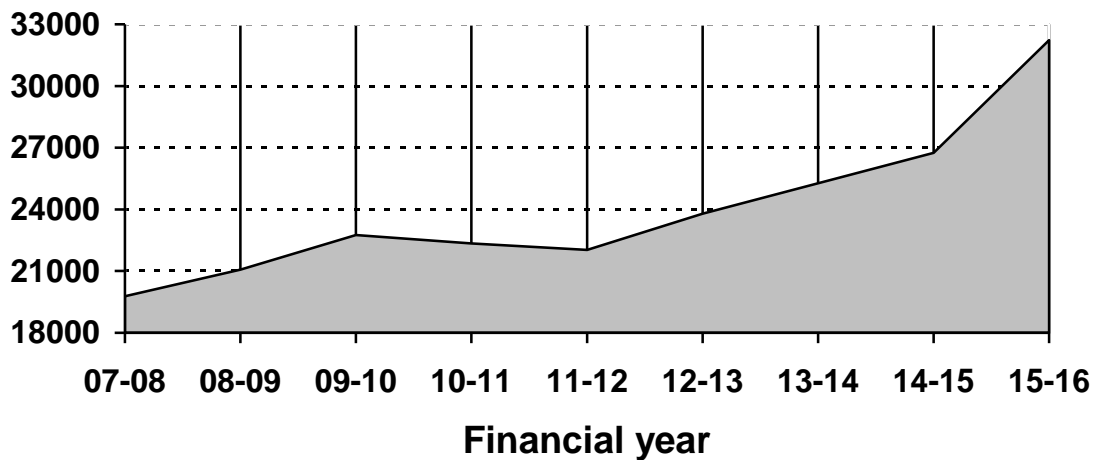
The police may assist an aggrieved person in their application to the court by appearing for them, which is a great help in expediting the matter and helping the aggrieved persons obtaining appropriate protection. The police also have a responsibility to make applications for protection orders should they witness domestic violence. Usually this happens with the support of the aggrieved person, but even where there is opposition by the aggrieved person the police are obliged to pursue the making of a protection order.

In many centres domestic violence support services are available and they are of great benefit to the aggrieved persons that come to court. They assist in explaining the process to obtain, and the value of, protection orders, as well as making the attendance at court less stressful. They also provide information about, and referrals to, other support services.

During the reporting year there were 32,221 applications for protection orders lodged in Queensland which is an increase from the year before of 5,464 (+20.42 per cent).

Appendix 3 (Page 48) contains a table showing the statistics for lodgements in the domestic and family violence jurisdiction by the number of cases.

Domestic Violence Application Lodgements



Childrens Court of Queensland (Magistrates) - Civil Jurisdiction

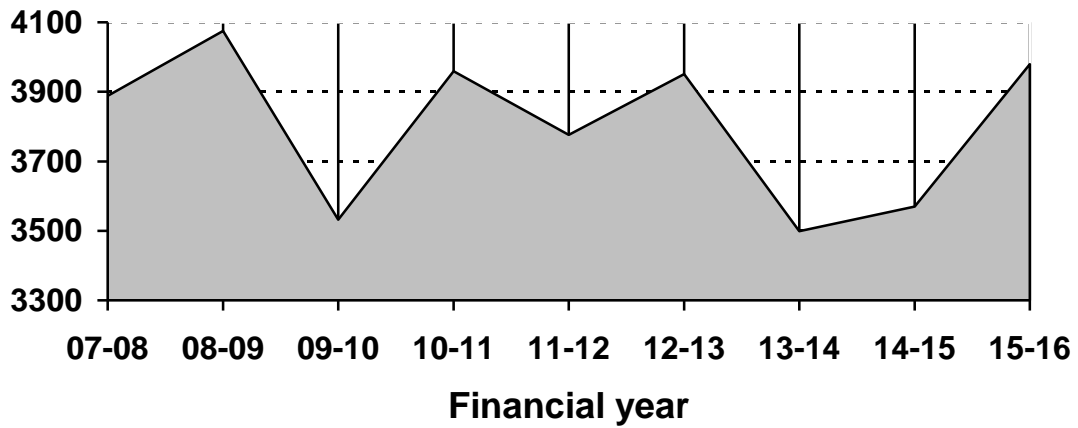
The Childrens Court of Queensland is established under the *Childrens Court Act 1992* and exercises its civil jurisdiction mainly under the *Child Protection Act 1989*, but also under other legislation such as the *Child Protection (Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2008* and the *Adoption Act 2009*.

Child protection applications are heard by magistrates sitting in the Childrens Court, and additionally urgent temporary applications may be made after hours by telephone or facsimile. Many of the child protection applications are contested, however a large portion are resolved in court ordered conferences. During the reporting year 3,979 child protection applications were lodged, an increase from last year of 409 (+11.46 per cent).

Further information about the operations of the Childrens Court can be obtained from the Childrens Court of Queensland Annual Report.

Appendix 4 (Page 52) contains a table showing the statistics for lodgements in the Child Protection jurisdiction by the number of cases. For an explanation of the statistical method used in this report see the explanatory notes to the Appendices. (Page 38)

Child Protection Application Lodgements



Industrial Magistrates Court

The *Industrial Relations Act 1999* authorises every magistrate in Queensland to sit as an Industrial Magistrate. The civil aspect of the Industrial Magistrates Court consists of a limited range of appeals under the *Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation Act 2003*.

The number of appeals dealt with by the court for the year of reporting was 8, which is a decrease of 2 appeals from last year (-20.00 per cent).

Coronial jurisdiction

The State Coroner is responsible for overseeing and coordinating an efficient coronial system which is administered by the Coroners Court of Queensland (previously the Office of the State Coroner). All coroners are also magistrates.

The *Coroners Act 2003* requires particular kinds of deaths to be reported to a coroner for investigation. The coroner investigates with a view to making findings about the identity of the deceased person, when, where and how they died and the medical cause of death. In most cases coroners are able to make findings without convening an inquest.

Queensland has seven full time coroners located in Cairns, Mackay, Brisbane and Southport and a coronial registrar in Brisbane. All reportable deaths are reported to one of the seven coroners or the registrar.

During 2015–16 the number of deaths reported to coroners across Queensland was 5287. Coroners finalised 49 investigations by inquest during the reporting year.

Further information in relation to the coronial system may be found in the Coroners Court of Queensland Annual Report.

Domestic and Family Violence

The Special Taskforce on Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland (Special Taskforce) report *Not Now, Not Ever: Putting an End to Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland* was delivered to the Honourable Anastacia Palaszczuk, Premier of Queensland in February 2015. All 140 recommendations were accepted by the Queensland Government.

The challenge of domestic and family violence (DFV) continues to grow across the State. In 2015-16 there was a 20 percent increase in Domestic Violence Order application lodgements when compared to the previous financial year. Increases such as these place additional demand on the Queensland Magistrates Court.

Notwithstanding this increasing pressure, the Queensland Magistrates Court is committed to implementing the Special Taskforce's recommendations for which it is responsible or plays an integral role. In 2015-16, the Queensland Magistrates Court's response to DFV has dramatically improved. The Chief Magistrate has encouraged magistrates around the State to develop specialist DFV lists and employ best practice in dealing with DFV matters to improve the safety of victims of DFV, to hold DFV perpetrators accountable for their violence and provide opportunities to change behaviour and also to foster strong collaboration with our court based service providers to improve service delivery to clients.

Under Recommendations 101 to 104, the Chief Magistrate has published the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* Bench Book and Best Practice Report to assist magistrates and lawyers who support the court to keep abreast of the latest cases, legislation and approach to dealing with DFV matters. These publications will be updated every year so they continue to be a useful resource for magistrates.

Further the Chief Magistrate has led the regular and intensive professional development for magistrates on DFV issues at both regional and also the State Magistrates Conference over 2015-16. The Queensland Magistrates Court is pleased to receive \$700,000 per year from 2016-17 from the Queensland Government to invest in magistrates professional development in the area of DFV.

Specialist DFV Court Trial

Under Recommendations 96, 97 and 100, a funded trial of a specialist DFV court model commenced at the Southport Courthouse in September 2015. The trial has been extended until July 2017. The trial includes two magistrates running two court rooms every week day to deal with domestic and family violence civil and criminal matters. The Queensland Government invested \$1.75 million in the trial over 2015-16 and \$4.18 million over 2016-17 to complete the trial and its evaluation.

As the dedicated magistrates to the trial, Magistrate Colin Strofield and Magistrate Barbara Tynan have shown great leadership and commitment, and are key factors to the trial's success.

The hallmarks of the specialist approach being trialled at Southport include:

- duty lawyers to advise and represent both parties to the application for a domestic violence order;

- dedicated magistrates presiding over both civil domestic violence proceedings as well as breaches of domestic violence orders and related criminal matters;
- dedicated prosecutors to assist the court; a specialist registry as a single point of contact for parties to civil and criminal domestic violence proceedings;
- same day hearing of urgent civil domestic violence order applications;
- case conferencing of criminal matters to facilitate early resolution to prevent further trauma for victims and promote a more timely justice response for defendants;
- access to a safe room in the court building for women applicants who fear for their safety;
- access to support, information and referral for victims and perpetrators;
- access to interpreters with a streamlined approach whereby the registry staff ensure interpreters are available at the first court date for a civil domestic violence application;
- access to domestic and family violence perpetrator programs so that offenders take responsibility for their violence and are given the opportunity to change; and
- weekly court service provider meetings where any issues can be raised and resolved in a collaborative partnership with the court.

The Southport specialist DFV court trial is an opportunity to adjust our court process so it is more “user-centric” and to test solutions and make adaptations where necessary. The in house interim evaluation of the specialist court trial published in May 2016 found that the trial is on track to provide a co-ordinated, consistent and timely response to DFV court matters and to enhance safety for victims. The interim evaluation is available at <http://www.justice.qld.gov.au/corporate/justice-initiatives/domestic-and-family-violence-reform>.

An independent evaluation of the trial’s outcomes is being undertaken by the Griffith Institute of Criminology. The final report of this independent evaluation is scheduled for completion in December 2016. The outcomes of the report will inform the Queensland Government’s approach to rolling out the specialist court model to high need locations around the State. The Queensland Government holds \$40.4 million in contingency from 2017-20 for this purpose. The Chief Magistrate looks forward to taking a lead role in this new phase of reforming the DFV court response.

Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Unit

Under Recommendation 6, the Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Unit staff resources have been increased within the Office of the State Coroner, providing specialist assistance to coroners during investigations of deaths resulting from DFV. This comprehensive review process will enable the recently appointed Domestic and Family Violence Death Review and Advisory Board, chaired by the State Coroner, to provide advice which is essential to the Queensland Government’s future policy and practice development and the implementation of DFV prevention strategies. It is exciting for the Queensland Magistrates Court to be at the forefront in the quest to identify systemic issues related to DFV related deaths and make recommendations to continue to improve the service system to better protect victims of DFV.

Courts Innovation Program

Courts Innovation Program (CIP) delivers programs and initiatives, which respond to the needs of people from marginalised and disadvantaged backgrounds, especially those with multiple and complex needs, who are engaged with the criminal justice system.

These court based programs include bail and sentencing options that provide opportunities for behavioural change and treatment of the causes of offending behaviour. CIP has three specific program areas – Indigenous Justice Programs, reinstatement of Diversionary Court Processes and Diversion & Referral Services. The programs seek to address the underlying causes of offending by providing court support models that link into health and social service systems.

Indigenous Justice Programs

Community Justice Groups (CJGs)

The CJG Program provides essential support and services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims and offenders within the criminal justice system. The Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) provides funding to 49 CJGs to support Indigenous victims and offenders during the legal process and assist the judiciary by making appropriate cultural submissions to the courts.

The CJG Program provides community members with the opportunity to work collaboratively with the courts, police, and staff from other government agencies to address criminal behaviour, and provide support and assistance to victims of crime.

In 2015-16, CJGs attended Queensland Magistrates Courts 2003 times and provided 7380 bail and sentencing court submissions as well as much needed support to victims of crime throughout Queensland.

CJGs develop strong working relationships with many non-government agencies to identify and promote referral pathways for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants and link victims and defendants to support services. These agencies include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health services, rehabilitation centres, Relationships Australia, the Salvation Army, Centacare, employment agencies, sexual assault services, youth support groups, and men's and women's groups. The CJGs help reduce the likelihood of conflict and crime in Indigenous communities by assisting offenders in prison and upon release and resolving conflict and mediating disputes before they escalate.

Remote Justices of the Peace (Magistrates Court) Program

The Remote JP Courts Program was initiated by the Queensland Government in 1993 as a component of its response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.

The Remote JP Courts Program seeks to assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to overcome disadvantages they may face in coming into contact with the criminal justice system, whether as a victim of a criminal act, an accused person, or otherwise.

Under the Remote JP Courts Program, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Justices of the Peace (Magistrates Court) may constitute a Magistrates Court in the absence of a magistrate to hear and determine charges for specified minor offences where the defendant pleads guilty.

Six discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities currently convene monthly and as needs basis Remote JP Courts: Bamaga, Cherbourg, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mornington Island and Pormpuraaw.

In 2015-16, the locations listed dealt with 1216 matters and 85 domestic and family violence temporary protection orders were issued.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders, Respected Persons and Community Justice Group (CJG) Members

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders, Respected Persons, CJG members and coordinators are the cornerstone of the 49 funded CJGs. They provide essential and valuable service to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people within the justice system of Queensland.

Their tireless support and commitment to their communities is widely recognised, including their significant contribution to the existence and ongoing success of the CJG program, Murri Court, Remote JP Court and daily court activities.

Elders and Respected Persons are recognised for their spiritual and cultural strength, wisdom and knowledge. Their passion is highly admired and respected by magistrates, court staff and court stakeholders.

Reinstatement of Court Diversionary Processes

As part of its election commitment the Queensland Government committed \$8.7 million over four years to reinstate court diversionary processes, including the Drug Court, Murri Court, and the Special Circumstances Court Diversion Program (SCCDP).

The reinstatement project is being progressed in two concurrent stages with Stage 1 involving reinstating the Murri Court and SCCDP in 2016. Stage 2 involves a comprehensive review and assessment of the effectiveness of the former Drug Court and the development of options for consideration by Government. Stage 2 also involves the development of an overarching framework for specialist courts and diversion programs.

Murri Court

Murri Court is being re-established in 13 locations across Queensland. Formal ceremonies are being held in each location. The new Murri Court was formally launched in Rockhampton on 13 April 2016. Formal ceremonies have since been held in Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Richlands, Mackay, Mt Isa and Cherbourg. By the end of 2016 Murri Court will also be launched in Wynnum, Cleveland, St George, Toowoomba and Caboolture.

The new model for Murri Court was developed in consultation with key stakeholders including the magistracy, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders and CJG members.

Murri Court provides an opportunity for members of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community (including Elders and victims) to participate in a court process which requires defendants to take responsibility for their offending behaviour but which respects and acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture.

Murri Court operates as a bail and sentencing court in which defendants are provided with support from Elders and support services to address the underlying causes of offending and encourage behaviour change. Elders and Respected Persons who sit in Murri Court are entitled to claim a daily allowance of \$100 to recognise their valuable contribution and cover out of pocket expenses.

Practice Direction No. 2 of 2016 sets out referral processes, eligibility requirements and court protocols and processes.

A series of standardised reporting templates have been developed to ensure Murri Court magistrates are provided with detailed information about defendants' personal and cultural circumstances. Training in the completion of these reports has been undertaken in some locations and will be delivered at all Murri Court locations by the end of 2016.

Diversions and Referral Services

Queensland Integrated Court Referrals (QICR)

QICR is the model that has been developed to replace the SCCDP and the Queensland Courts Referral (QCR) model. QICR was implemented in Brisbane on 30 May 2016 and will be expanded to further locations by the end of 2016.

Unlike the former SCCDP, QICR does not involve intensive case management by the court and does not rely on dedicated prosecutors, defence lawyers or correctional service officers. The defendant is referred to a case assessment group comprising government and non-government agencies that case manage the defendant in the community with reporting as required to the court.

The QICR model was developed in consultation with key stakeholders including the magistracy and invested government and non-government agencies.

QICR requires defendants to take responsibility for their offending behaviour by providing an opportunity for defendants' to engage with service providers through short term bail-based referrals and then longer-term treatment and rehabilitation post-sentence.

Practice Direction no. 4 of 2016 sets out referral processes, eligibility requirements and court protocols and processes.

A series of standardised reporting templates have been developed to ensure magistrates are provided with detailed information regarding the defendant's personal circumstances and participation in QICR.

Drug and Specialist Court Review

The former Queensland Drug Court program commenced in June 2000 and was a holistic, interagency response to drug abuse and related offending that operated out of the Beenleigh, Ipswich, Southport, Cairns and Townsville Magistrates Courts. The Drug Court ceased operation on 30 June 2013 with the repeal of the former Drug Court Act 2000.

The Queensland Government has committed to the Drug Court's reinstatement following a broader review of Queensland's specialist courts and court diversionary programs. The review, which commenced in late 2015, is exploring options for the Drug Court's reinstatement and the development of a framework to support the effective operation of Queensland's existing specialist courts and court programs.

The review includes a comprehensive review of research on drug courts and other specialist courts and diversionary programs across Australia and internationally and current demand for specialist criminal justice interventions for drug-related offending. Expert consultants have been engaged to provide advice about contemporary best practice in the operation of specialist courts and drug and alcohol court-based interventions. Consultation with former drug court personnel, key agencies and service providers commenced in late June 2016.

The review will continue in 2016-17 and its findings reported to Government.

Illicit Drugs Court Diversion Program (CDP)

The CDP is a program targeting offenders who plead guilty to eligible minor drug offences. For adult offenders, the court orders these offenders to attend a drug assessment and education session (DAES) as a condition of a recognisance order imposed, instead of a traditional fine.

The court refers juvenile offenders to attend a DAES by way of a verbal direction. The CDP is available in all Magistrates and Childrens Courts in Queensland.

Queensland Magistrates Early Referral Into Treatment (QMERIT)

QMERIT is a bail-based diversion program available at the Maroochydore and Redcliffe Magistrates Courts.

Eligible adult offenders with drug-related problems are required to complete a 12 to 16 week rehabilitation and treatment program, as a condition of bail.

QCR

QCR is a bail-based process where eligible offenders are referred to government and non-government service providers as a condition of bail, to address the underlying causes of offending behaviour. This could include: alcohol or drug dependency, mental illness, intellectual disability or homelessness.

A case assessment group made up of government and non-government organisations in each QCR location assesses defendants to determine if there is an appropriate service provider to engage with the offender and report back to the court. These reports are considered by the court in sentencing.

While QCR has previously operated in eight locations: Brisbane, Southport, Beenleigh, Mount Isa, Ipswich, Cairns, Holland Park, and Pine Rivers, it is currently operating only in Ipswich and Southport with limited support of a Brisbane facilitator. QCR will be phased out as QICR is implemented.

Drug and Alcohol Assessment Referrals (DAAR)

The DAAR program was created as part of the Safe Night Out Strategy aimed at reducing alcohol and drug-related violence in Queensland's nightlife.

The *Tackling Alcohol-Fuelled Violence Legislation Amendment Act 2015* (the Act) commenced on 4 March 2016 and amended the *Bail Act 1980* to redefine the nature of a DAAR condition under existing section 11AB.

The Act amended the existing framework for the application of a DAAR bail condition by:

- omitting the mandatory nature of the condition;
- ensuring that the court has discretion to include the condition as part of a grant of bail for any offender to which the Bail Act applies (thereby removing the eligibility requirement that a person must be charged with a prescribed offence which was committed in a public place); and
- confining the imposition of the condition to cases where the bail granting authority is a court.

The Act also amended the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* to allow a sentencing judge to include the completion of a DAAR course as a condition of an order under a section 19 recognisance order, with the offender's consent.

Under the DAAR program, offenders are required to complete a one-off course involving a drug and alcohol assessment and the provision of information about treatment options provided by prescribed service providers funded by Queensland Health. If a DAAR participant is assessed as drug and/or alcohol dependent, the course providers can refer the person to more intensive drug and/or alcohol treatment.

Departmental Support

The Chief Magistrate and the Magistrates Courts receive administrative support from the Magistrates Courts Service and Reform and Support Services divisions of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Magistrates Courts Service

The Magistrates Court Service (MCS) comprises all Magistrates Courts registries, the Directorate, the office of the Coroners Court of Queensland, the Courts Innovation Programs and the Judicial Support Unit.

Court currently sits at 112 locations throughout Queensland, including Community Justice Centres, however it may also sit at other centres including Landsborough, Pomona, Duarina and Springsure. During 2015-16 there were 79 permanently staffed registry locations across Queensland.

While many registries are contained in the traditional courthouse setting, courtrooms in remote locations can be attached to police watch-houses or government or non-government facilities such as community halls. The diversity in the locations of courthouses across the state provides variety in both work demands and court clients – making each registry unique in how it provides services to the local community.

Courts play a strong role in regional Queensland, with 25 registries operating as Queensland Government Agency Program (QGAP) offices, providing not only court services but other governmental services on behalf of departments that do not otherwise have a presence in the area.

The strategic direction and operational management of the Magistrates Courts is the primary responsibility of the Magistrates Courts Service Directorate, led by Paul Marschke, Executive Director and Principal Registrar. Mr Marschke is assisted by Jason Webb, the Deputy Principal Registrar, who is located within the registry operations of the Brisbane Magistrates Court; and two Directorate staff who provide executive support with respect to high-level correspondence and liaison with other Government departments.

The Executive Director reports to the Deputy Director-General and works closely with the Chief Magistrate, Deputy Chief Magistrates, Co-ordinating Magistrates, other magistrates across the state, and the Regional Directors. There are four Queensland Courts Service Regional Directors who oversee Regional Operations. Each Regional Director is responsible for leading and managing the delivery of justice services of their region including the Supreme, District, and Magistrate Courts registries. The regions comprise:

North Queensland: Rob White, based in Cairns
Sunshine Coast and Western Queensland: Michael Bice, based in Caloundra
Central Queensland: James Sondergeld, based in Rockhampton
South Queensland: Michael Webb, based in Brisbane

Office of the Chief Magistrate

The Office of the Chief Magistrate provides administrative support to magistrates, acting magistrates and judicial registrars throughout Queensland. The Office is situated in Brisbane, with staff also located in Cairns, Townsville and Southport.

The operation of the Chief Magistrates Office relies on the support provided by the Legal Officers, the Executive Support Manager, Court Coordinator and the Executive Support Officers to the Chief Magistrate, and Regional Coordinating Magistrates in relation to issues pertinent to the regions, including the budget, transfer arrangements, organisation of sittings for circuit courts, leave requirements, travel arrangements, accommodation bookings and the organisation of the magistrate's conferences. The office is also responsible for the publication of the Chief Magistrate's Notes and Practice Directions and rosters concerning magistrates.

The Legal Officers provide advice on legal, policy and legislative matters concerning the court, together with the assistance of court committees.

All members of the office are dedicated to carrying out their tasks in a manner which is supportive to the Chief Magistrate, Deputy Chief Magistrates and all magistrates in the court.

Reform and Support Services

The Reform and Support Services (RSS) branch of the Queensland Courts Service provides administrative and technical assistance to court staff. It comprises of the following units:

- Information and Technology Branch (I&CT)
- Business Reform
- Strategic Procurement & Contract Management
- Support Services
- Integrated Criminal Justice (ICJ) Governance and Program Management
- Programs/Projects

2015-16 HIGHLIGHTS

- A number of ICT risk reduction activities were completion including the migration of the legacy QCIVIL database server to virtualised infrastructure to significantly reduce operational risk on this critical service
- Improvement of the Affected Child Witness (ACW) video conferencing recording service with an increase in concurrent recordings and the enabling of high definition, rather than standard definition, for all new recordings
- Migration of all 350 video conferencing end-points to the new Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) provided video conferencing infrastructure delivering improved functionality and reliability
- The QWIC case management software was updated to deliver a number of fixes along with the introduction of enhancements to support key business initiatives such as electronic domestic violence order processing

- The software systems supporting the transfer of bench charge sheets from the Queensland Police Service to the Magistrates Court were upgraded to ensure greater stability and reliability
- The software systems supporting the electronic transfer of court results was enhanced to support the electronic transfer of results to Queensland Corrective Services
- Developed a Court Technology Renewal plan, articulating in detail the status of court technology and videoconferencing assets and outlining the funding shortfall for sustainable replacement of these assets
- Major courtroom audio visual upgrades were completed to courtrooms in Townsville, Southport, Cairns, Mount Isa
- A majority of remote witness rooms across Queensland have been upgraded to new video conferencing equipment.
- Video conferencing trolleys in over 20 locations were upgraded, and new trolleys were installed in several additional locations including 2 trolleys for the Southport dedicated video conference courts
- Completed a comprehensive technical condition assessment of all court technology assets across the state, with an emphasis on videoconferencing and hearing assistance
- Developed a detailed ICT roadmap for Justice Services including a comprehensive current state assessment, future state options analysis and a high-level transition plan
- Conducted a high level review of the Integrated Criminal Justice Electronic Information Exchange Framework, and produced a report outlining opportunities for the future looking
- Delivered business intelligence and data analytics capabilities allowing for a reduction in manual reporting overhead and the development of complex foundational dataset capabilities
- A videoconferencing support model at Correctional Centres in conjunction with an online booking system has successfully streamlined video link court appearances. In 2015-16 the model was rolled out to the majority of correctional centres across Queensland
- Access to private legal practitioners to videoconference with their in-custody clients from their own offices was expanded. The majority of Correctional Centres across the State now provide a legal visit videoconferencing service for fifteen private legal firms as well as Legal Aid Queensland and ATSILS
- More than 22,000 court videoconferences with in-custody defendants in correctional centres were scheduled in 2015-16
- 68 per cent of defendants in custody in a correctional centre that were required to appear for a court proceeding in June 2016 were scheduled to appear by VC.
- Worked with Youth Justice to implement changes to Youth Justice Act, including the review and update existing procedures and develop new procedures for new Youth Justice processes
- Worked with the office of the Director of Child Litigation Protection, QCAT and the Digital Transformation Team, Justice Services to implement changes to Child

Protection Act and Childrens Court Rules, including the lodgement of documents through an on-line portal; including the review and update existing procedures and develop new procedures for new Child Protection processes

- Implemented necessary system changes associated with annual Court fees increase
- Drove changes to the Justices Regulation following the redefining of the boundaries of the divisions of the Brisbane Magistrates Court District due to changes to electoral wards in Brisbane City
- Provided advice on archived court files for Queensland Law Reform Commission review on expunging historical homosexual sex convictions
- Provided significant input on implementation of new DFV legislation (DV Offences), including conducting several stakeholder meetings with Queensland Police Service and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and updated existing procedures to facilitate DV legislative amendments including the development of a procedure for issuing domestic violence offence orders
- Provided significant input and feedback regarding eDV, including attending several stakeholder meetings with Queensland Police Service
- Led reforms for bailiffs and associated rule/legislative amendments
- Led reforms for Civil enforcement and associated rule/legislative amendments
- Facilitated, updated and reviewed various Memorandums of Understanding with other justice agencies and external agencies and departments
- Met with Mental Health Reform Team to discuss impending reforms and what that will mean for the court registries
- CPPLU continually liaise and work with Corrections to resolve any identified issues or discrepancies in court results
- Liaised with Family Responsibilities Commission to provide data for DV triggers in FRC communities
- Progressed UCPR amendments to introduce registry efficiencies
- Progressed amendments to the State Penalties Enforcement Act and Penalties and Sentences Act relating to monetary orders
- Developed and delivered an innovation suite of 115 short online videos detailing key business systems and processes complimenting the series of manuals, instructions and guides available
- Delivering training using blending learning solutions via online, video and video conferencing technology
- New training programs developed and delivered to support legislative changes including a suite of Domestic Violence Awareness and Pre and Post Court processes training
- Development of new manuals and instructions to support new Youth Justice and Child Protection legislation, policies and procedures

Court Network

Court Network is not part of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General however the work of its volunteers benefits the courts significantly.

Court Network Inc. provides support, non-legal information and referral services to court users in the Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville Magistrates Court and specific victim support services through the Victim Support Unit located in Brisbane and Ipswich. The services are provided by volunteers, called Networkers.

Court Network services are available to any court user whether applicant, respondent/defendant, victims, witnesses or family/friends. The Networkers offer in-court support, can explain process and procedure, provide emotional support and familiarisation.

The Victim Support Unit, which was established in the 2014-2015 reporting year on a three year trial, can provide short or long term support across the life of a criminal case. A professional program manager prepares support plans and volunteers are assigned to liaise with individuals, offering assistance with preparation of victim impact statements, financial assistance applications, pre and in court support, emotional support and referral to services including counselling. Court Network has experienced a strong take up of their services in the Victim Support Unit. From its establishment year assisting over 65 victims to the current reporting year where they have assisted 543 people.

Within the Magistrates' Courts, Court Network services are provided at a range of locations including

- Information desk at court entrances
- Domestic violence courts
- Murri Court
- Brisbane Arrest Courts*
- Mental Health Court
- Traffic Court

*Court Network commenced services in the Brisbane Arrest Court in the reporting year 2015-16.

Court Network Services in Magistrates Court		
Magistrates Court	2014-15	2015-16
Brisbane	28,152	25,062
Townsville	4,059	3,374
Cairns	2,304	2,974

In 2015-16, the service users were applicants (36%), defendants (31%), witnesses (6%), family/friends (17%) and others (9%). 87% of services were provided in relation to criminal cases.

Complaints Policy

The Magistrates Courts of Queensland have adopted a policy under which complaints about judicial conduct can be directed to the Chief Magistrate.

Complaints can be made about magistrates (including acting magistrates) and judicial registrars in respect to their conduct as judicial officers or about delay in delivery of reserved judgments.

Complaints about the result of a case or about a decision of a magistrate or judicial registrar that could be dealt with on appeal do not fall within the scope of the policy.

The full policy document may be accessed on the Queensland Courts website at:
<http://www.courts.qld.gov.au/courts/magistrates-court/complaints-policy>

How can a complaint be made?

You can make a complaint by:

- Emailing to: cmoffice@justice.qld.gov.au ; or
- Writing to the Chief Magistrate at:
The Chief Magistrate
GPO Box 1649
BRISBANE QLD 4001

You will need to include the following information with your complaint:

- Your full name
- Postal address
- Contact telephone number
- Case name and file number (if applicable)
- Details of the relevant events
- Any evidence you have that supports your complaint
- Whether you have reported your complaint to anyone else
- What action you would like to see as a result of your complaint.

Acknowledgment of a complaint

The Court will generally acknowledge receipt of a complaint within 7 working days. The Chief Magistrate will provide a considered response within 20 working days of receipt of a complaint. If it is not possible to respond within that time a letter will be sent outlining the reason for the delay.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes

Report on Government Services Counting Rules

The counting system used for the tables of statistics that follow in this report is that of the Report on Government Services (RoGS). Each year the Productivity Commission issues RoGS which compares the activity of courts across the nation. RoGS measures lodgements, as lodgements reflect community demand for court services.

The different ways of counting a court's workload reflect the variety of work undertaken within the courts. These are the counting units for the tables that follow:

Criminal lodgements - The units of measurement of workload used for criminal jurisdictions are lodgements based on the number of defendants and charges.

Civil claim lodgements - The units of measurement of workload used for civil jurisdictions are lodgements based on the number of cases.

Domestic and family violence protection applications - The units of measurement of workload for these applications are lodgements based on the number of cases.

Child protection applications - The units of measurement of workload used for these applications in Childrens Courts are lodgements based on the number of cases.

Definitions of key terms and indicators:

Defendant - The measurement of workload in the criminal jurisdiction. A defendant is "one defendant; with one or more charges; and with all charges having the same date of registration". This means that a defendant will not be counted more than once on any particular day; however the same defendant will be counted once for each separate day that they have a charge registered against them. Note that breach charges (eg. bail, probation, suspended sentences, etc.) are not included in the count.

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).

Lodgement - 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.

The Report on Government Services can be found at: www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs

Breach charges

RoGS does not include breach charges in its count of criminal lodgements. RoGS considers charges relating to a breach of a court order (eg. bail, probation, suspended sentences, etc.) as a continuation of the original proceeding in which the order was made. Each breach charge however requires the lodgement of a new charge and requires the same Court resources to be finalised as any other charge. *Appendix 1A* contains a table showing the statistics for lodgements of criminal breach charges by the number of charges. It has been added as a report of the court's workload that is not distinguished in RoGS.

Childrens Court of Queensland Annual Report

Please note that the Childrens Court of Queensland Annual Report uses a different counting system based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) counting rules so the two reports cannot be compared. The main difference is the unit counted in the RoGS counting rules is lodgements, which gives a measure of workload, while the unit counted in the ABS counting rules is disposals, which gives a measure of results.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics can be found at: www.abs.gov.au

Appendix 1 – Criminal Lodgements

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total	% of defendants that are children
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges			
Alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Atherton	1,145	1,897	64	191	2,088	0.47%	5.29%
Aurukun	616	904	39	109	1,013	0.23%	5.95%
Ayr	621	1,129	17	31	1,160	0.26%	2.66%
Badu Island	34	72	3	4	76	0.02%	8.11%
Bamaga	294	473	17	46	519	0.12%	5.47%
Barcaldine	54	72	1	1	73	0.02%	1.82%
Beaudesert	1,561	2,489	20	51	2,540	0.57%	1.27%
Beenleigh	13,951	27,053	1,149	2,834	29,887	6.72%	7.61%
Biloela	508	705	10	21	726	0.16%	1.93%
Birdsville	4	4	0	0	4	0.00%	0.00%
Blackall	79	246	0	0	246	0.06%	0.00%
Blackwater	360	681	18	39	720	0.16%	4.76%
Boigu Island	14	20	0	0	20	0.00%	0.00%
Boulia	23	29	0	0	29	0.01%	0.00%
Bowen	596	1,029	21	51	1,080	0.24%	3.40%
Brisbane	28,928	66,084	1,303	3,171	69,255	15.56%	4.31%
Bundaberg	3,589	5,767	161	315	6,082	1.37%	4.29%
Burketown	14	21	0	0	21	0.00%	0.00%
Caboolture	8,584	17,702	431	896	18,598	4.18%	4.78%
Cairns	9,347	17,227	905	2,675	19,902	4.47%	8.83%
Caloundra	1,961	3,231	39	90	3,321	0.75%	1.95%
Camooweal	34	57	15	24	81	0.02%	30.61%
Charleville	311	702	32	58	760	0.17%	9.33%
Charters Towers	443	797	21	42	839	0.19%	4.53%
Cherbourg	735	951	2	5	956	0.21%	0.27%
Childers	218	304	0	0	304	0.07%	0.00%
Chinchilla	878	1,619	39	80	1,699	0.38%	4.25%
Clermont	61	93	0	0	93	0.02%	0.00%
Cleveland	4,286	8,728	116	273	9,001	2.02%	2.64%
Cloncurry	286	424	28	56	480	0.11%	8.92%
Coen	138	170	1	3	173	0.04%	0.72%
Cooktown	646	993	30	74	1,067	0.24%	4.44%
Coolangatta	1,442	2,040	1	2	2,042	0.46%	0.07%
Cunnamulla	255	399	17	46	445	0.10%	6.25%
Dajarra	7	7	0	0	7	0.00%	0.00%
Dalby	1,291	2,578	110	238	2,816	0.63%	7.85%
Darnley Island	16	22	1	3	25	0.01%	5.88%
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Doomadgee	444	731	70	203	934	0.21%	13.62%

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total	% of defendants that are children
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges			
Duaringa	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Emerald	996	1,846	59	127	1,973	0.44%	5.59%
Gatton	1,381	2,560	16	48	2,608	0.59%	1.15%
Gayndah	206	314	10	28	342	0.08%	4.63%
Georgetown	37	67	0	0	67	0.02%	0.00%
Gladstone	2,855	5,451	55	127	5,578	1.25%	1.89%
Goondiwindi	482	822	12	28	850	0.19%	2.43%
Gympie	2,237	4,083	61	137	4,220	0.95%	2.65%
Hervey Bay	2,268	4,310	180	384	4,694	1.05%	7.35%
Holland Park	5,791	9,146	143	259	9,405	2.11%	2.41%
Hope Vale	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%	0.00%
Hughenden	98	159	6	15	174	0.04%	5.77%
Ingham	472	772	52	98	870	0.20%	9.92%
Inglewood	135	242	0	0	242	0.05%	0.00%
Innisfail	1,304	2,289	76	233	2,522	0.57%	5.51%
Ipswich	11,244	20,593	605	1,180	21,773	4.89%	5.11%
Julia Creek	21	26	0	0	26	0.01%	0.00%
Kingaroy	978	1,662	105	201	1,863	0.42%	9.70%
Kowanyama	1,048	1,426	34	115	1,541	0.35%	3.14%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Lockhart River	277	557	15	36	593	0.13%	5.14%
Longreach	318	679	5	14	693	0.16%	1.55%
Mabuiag Island	8	12	1	1	13	0.00%	11.11%
Mackay	4,600	8,361	184	440	8,801	1.98%	3.85%
Mareeba	1,722	2,896	138	354	3,250	0.73%	7.42%
Maroochydore	5,758	11,701	280	610	12,311	2.77%	4.64%
Maryborough	1,777	3,156	59	105	3,261	0.73%	3.21%
Mer Island	9	14	0	0	14	0.00%	0.00%
Millmerran	62	150	3	27	177	0.04%	4.62%
Mitchell	55	81	1	2	83	0.02%	1.79%
Moa Island	37	86	1	1	87	0.02%	2.63%
Monto	19	29	1	1	30	0.01%	5.00%
Moranbah	322	500	7	11	511	0.11%	2.13%
Mornington Island	693	878	68	168	1,046	0.24%	8.94%
Mossman	447	670	8	30	700	0.16%	1.76%
Mount Garnet	56	88	5	7	95	0.02%	8.20%
Mount Isa	2,782	5,074	417	858	5,932	1.33%	13.04%
Murgon	740	1,192	189	409	1,601	0.36%	20.34%
Nambour	1,177	1,643	0	0	1,643	0.37%	0.00%
Nanango	458	887	0	0	887	0.20%	0.00%
Noosa	1,591	2,632	45	103	2,735	0.61%	2.75%
Normanton	294	484	21	44	528	0.12%	6.67%

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total	% of defendants that are children
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges			
Oakey	280	427	6	10	437	0.10%	2.10%
Palm Island	507	758	49	132	890	0.20%	8.81%
Pine Rivers	4,920	8,832	319	679	9,511	2.14%	6.09%
Pittsworth	78	132	1	1	133	0.03%	1.27%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Porpuraaw	271	363	6	6	369	0.08%	2.17%
Proserpine	1,155	1,979	24	45	2,024	0.45%	2.04%
Quilpie	24	36	1	2	38	0.01%	4.00%
Redcliffe	4,939	9,243	198	442	9,685	2.18%	3.85%
Richlands	6,254	12,496	272	892	13,388	3.01%	4.17%
Richmond	39	52	0	0	52	0.01%	0.00%
Rockhampton	6,572	11,918	495	1,386	13,304	2.99%	7.00%
Roma	764	1,544	28	59	1,603	0.36%	3.54%
Saibai Island	18	32	4	9	41	0.01%	18.18%
Sandgate	2,372	3,854	2	2	3,856	0.87%	0.08%
Sarina	495	780	11	23	803	0.18%	2.17%
Southport	21,609	42,973	866	1,771	44,744	10.06%	3.85%
Springsure	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
St.George	412	750	9	24	774	0.17%	2.14%
Stanthorpe	581	850	7	14	864	0.19%	1.19%
Tambo	26	52	0	0	52	0.01%	0.00%
Taroom	37	52	2	2	54	0.01%	5.13%
Thursday Island	299	485	55	103	588	0.13%	15.54%
Toogoolawah	292	496	0	0	496	0.11%	0.00%
Toowoomba	6,991	13,368	487	1,083	14,451	3.25%	6.51%
Townsville	14,879	28,657	862	2,419	31,076	6.98%	5.48%
Tully	573	945	16	27	972	0.22%	2.72%
Warraber Island	14	26	0	0	26	0.01%	0.00%
Warwick	1,238	2,271	74	164	2,435	0.55%	5.64%
Weipa	318	509	18	27	536	0.12%	5.36%
Winton	72	112	0	0	112	0.03%	0.00%
Woorabinda	669	925	150	347	1,272	0.29%	18.32%
Wujal Wujal	93	141	0	0	141	0.03%	0.00%
Wynnum	2,855	5,323	129	311	5,634	1.27%	4.32%
Yam Island	6	7	1	1	8	0.00%	14.29%
Yarrabah	366	534	48	135	669	0.15%	11.59%
Yeppoon	660	1,015	27	61	1,076	0.24%	3.93%
Yorke Island	10	18	1	1	19	0.00%	9.09%
Total	219,218	416,944	11,711	28,011	444,955	100%	5.07%

Appendix 1A - Criminal breach lodgements (not reported in RoGS)

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges		
Alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Atherton	106	128	6	6	134	0.36%
Aurukun	129	151	2	3	154	0.41%
Ayr	34	53	0	0	53	0.14%
Badu Island	6	8	0	0	8	0.02%
Bamaga	35	45	8	9	54	0.14%
Barcaldine	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Beaudesert	175	193	1	1	194	0.52%
Beenleigh	2,615	3,247	179	234	3,481	9.25%
Biloela	36	45	0	0	45	0.12%
Birdsville	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Blackall	2	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Blackwater	19	22	1	1	23	0.06%
Boigu Island	0	0	1	1	1	0.00%
Boulia	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Bowen	46	50	2	2	52	0.14%
Brisbane	3,352	4,283	128	154	4,437	11.80%
Bundaberg	302	358	11	13	371	0.99%
Burketown	4	4	0	0	4	0.01%
Caboolture	1,201	1,572	41	49	1,621	4.31%
Cairns	1,523	1,885	100	119	2,004	5.33%
Caloundra	154	170	6	7	177	0.47%
Camooweal	0	0	1	1	1	0.00%
Charleville	46	59	1	1	60	0.16%
Charters Towers	26	30	1	1	31	0.08%
Cherbourg	56	58	1	1	59	0.16%
Childers	3	3	0	0	3	0.01%
Chinchilla	61	74	0	0	74	0.20%
Clermont	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cleveland	541	820	23	26	846	2.25%
Cloncurry	27	33	4	4	37	0.10%
Coen	6	8	1	1	9	0.02%
Cooktown	101	122	3	5	127	0.34%
Coolangatta	158	169	0	0	169	0.45%
Cunnamulla	71	88	4	8	96	0.26%
Dajarra	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Dalby	193	246	9	12	258	0.69%
Darnley Island	2	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Doomadgee	69	80	19	24	104	0.28%
Duaringa	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges		
Emerald	81	107	2	2	109	0.29%
Gatton	77	84	3	4	88	0.23%
Gayndah	9	10	0	0	10	0.03%
Georgetown	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gladstone	388	475	5	7	482	1.28%
Goondiwindi	34	41	1	1	42	0.11%
Gympie	361	535	12	17	552	1.47%
Hervey Bay	257	391	11	14	405	1.08%
Holland Park	409	472	7	8	480	1.28%
Hope Vale	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Hughenden	3	3	0	0	3	0.01%
Ingham	17	20	2	2	22	0.06%
Inglewood	7	8	0	0	8	0.02%
Innisfail	173	215	3	6	221	0.59%
Ipswich	1,371	1,732	89	110	1,842	4.90%
Julia Creek	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Kingaroy	108	130	17	21	151	0.40%
Kowanyama	101	115	6	7	122	0.32%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Lockhart River	24	28	1	3	31	0.08%
Longreach	31	34	1	1	35	0.09%
Mabuiag Island	4	5	0	0	5	0.01%
Mackay	723	899	38	53	952	2.53%
Mareeba	247	298	15	23	321	0.85%
Maroochydore	744	995	58	82	1,077	2.86%
Maryborough	184	223	6	7	230	0.61%
Mer Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Millmerran	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Mitchell	2	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Moa Island	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Monto	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Moranbah	18	19	0	0	19	0.05%
Mornington Island	111	125	13	16	141	0.37%
Mossman	53	64	0	0	64	0.17%
Mount Garnet	1	1	1	1	2	0.01%
Mount Isa	679	798	109	134	932	2.48%
Murgon	113	150	32	41	191	0.51%
Nambour	63	65	0	0	65	0.17%
Nanango	22	25	0	0	25	0.07%
Noosa	129	155	4	5	160	0.43%
Normanton	51	67	3	3	70	0.19%
Oakey	15	15	1	1	16	0.04%

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges		
Palm Island	59	78	14	17	95	0.25%
Pine Rivers	488	746	47	62	808	2.15%
Pittsworth	1	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pompuraaw	55	67	0	0	67	0.18%
Proserpine	126	149	2	2	151	0.40%
Quilpie	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Redcliffe	712	932	17	21	953	2.53%
Richlands	620	789	33	39	828	2.20%
Richmond	1	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Rockhampton	826	1,119	32	54	1,173	3.12%
Roma	87	152	0	0	152	0.40%
Saibai Island	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Sandgate	341	424	0	0	424	1.13%
Sarina	34	40	1	1	41	0.11%
Southport	3,248	4,043	100	140	4,183	11.12%
Springsure	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
St. George	59	69	1	2	71	0.19%
Stanthorpe	33	36	0	0	36	0.10%
Tambo	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Taroom	1	1	2	3	4	0.01%
Thursday Island	50	67	3	3	70	0.19%
Toogoolawah	11	13	2	4	17	0.05%
Toowoomba	1,204	1,671	74	108	1,779	4.73%
Townsville	1,328	2,155	108	131	2,286	6.08%
Tully	40	42	0	0	42	0.11%
Warraber Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Warwick	115	150	3	3	153	0.41%
Weipa	32	39	6	6	45	0.12%
Winton	4	4	0	0	4	0.01%
Woorabinda	107	131	7	9	140	0.37%
Wujal Wujal	5	5	0	0	5	0.01%
Wynnum	256	337	12	16	353	0.94%
Yam Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yarrabah	38	46	8	13	59	0.16%
Yeppoon	75	85	2	2	87	0.23%
Yorke Island	9	10	0	0	10	0.03%
Total	27,681	35,725	1,467	1,888	37,613	100%

Appendix 2 - Civil claim lodgements

Locations	Personal Injury Claims	Debt Recovery	Australian Registered Judgments	Total Claims
Atherton	0	73	4	77
Ayr	0	25	1	26
Barcaldine	0	1	0	1
Beaudesert	0	66	14	80
Beenleigh	6	1,425	34	1,465
Biloela	0	120	1	121
Blackwater	0	16	0	16
Bowen	0	41	0	41
Brisbane	42	9,378	99	9,519
Bundaberg	2	78	7	87
Caboolture	1	171	17	189
Cairns	1	363	23	387
Caloundra	0	85	11	96
Charleville	0	12	0	12
Charters Towers	0	11	1	12
Childers	0	3	0	3
Chinchilla	0	306	1	307
Clermont	0	14	0	14
Cleveland	0	297	15	312
Cloncurry	0	1	0	1
Cooktown	0	7	2	9
Coolangatta	0	101	16	117
Cunnamulla	0	3	2	5
Dalby	0	72	1	73
Emerald	0	350	7	357
Gatton	0	265	3	268
Gayndah	0	88	1	89
Gladstone	0	260	4	264
Goondiwindi	0	61	0	61
Gympie	1	210	5	216
Hervey Bay	1	165	8	174
Holland Park	1	309	25	335
Hughenden	0	2	0	2
Ingham	0	70	0	70
Innisfail	0	35	0	35
Ipswich	1	379	15	395
Julia Creek	0	1	0	1
Kingaroy	0	12	2	14
Landsborough	0	16	3	19
Longreach	0	16	0	16
Mackay	1	596	22	619

Locations	Personal Injury Claims	Debt Recovery	Australian Registered Judgments	Total Claims
Mareeba	0	55	1	56
Maroochydore	5	199	13	217
Maryborough	1	94	2	97
Mitchell	0	2	0	2
Moranbah	0	45	2	47
Mossman	0	19	2	21
Mount Isa	0	35	3	38
Murgon	0	10	0	10
Nambour	0	1,854	4	1,858
Nanango	0	2	1	3
Noosa	0	80	7	87
Normanton	0	0	1	1
Oakey	0	5	0	5
Pine Rivers	1	848	14	863
Pittsworth	0	2	1	3
Pomona	0	12	1	13
Proserpine	0	140	9	149
Quilpie	0	0	0	0
Redcliffe	0	70	8	78
Richlands	0	208	16	224
Richmond	0	2	0	2
Rockhampton	1	489	13	503
Roma	0	13	3	16
Sandgate	0	85	3	88
Sarina	0	56	3	59
Southport	16	3,011	106	3,133
St George	0	70	0	70
Stanthorpe	0	11	3	14
Taroom	0	1	0	1
Thursday Island	0	3	0	3
Toogoolawah	0	5	1	6
Toowoomba	3	155	12	170
Townsville	0	1,109	23	1,132
Tully	0	17	0	17
Warwick	0	411	3	414
Weipa	0	2	0	2
Wynnum	0	76	11	87
Yeppoon	0	26	5	31
Totals	84	24,726	615	25,425

Appendix 3 - Domestic and Family Violence Protection Applications

Locations	Number of Orders Made						% of State Total (Originating Applications)
	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	
Alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Atherton	230	213	35	74	322	13	0.71%
Aurukun	93	86	4	2	92	2	0.29%
Ayr	162	143	56	42	241	23	0.50%
Badu Island	7	6	3	0	9	2	0.02%
Bamaga	75	65	24	6	95	4	0.23%
Barcaldine	5	7	2	0	9	0	0.02%
Beaudesert	257	245	109	39	393	28	0.80%
Beenleigh	2,594	2,195	1,762	492	4,449	459	8.05%
Biloela	84	77	15	15	107	9	0.26%
Birdsville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Blackall	2	1	1	0	2	0	0.01%
Blackwater	85	73	24	24	121	11	0.26%
Boigu Island	2	3	0	0	3	1	0.01%
Boulia	1	6	0	1	7	0	0.00%
Bowen	122	97	44	28	169	20	0.38%
Brisbane	1,950	1,712	772	336	2,820	255	6.05%
Bundaberg	722	586	237	210	1,033	123	2.24%
Burketown	2	6	0	0	6	3	0.01%
Caboolture	1,170	906	540	264	1,710	236	3.63%
Cairns	1,257	1,090	467	215	1,772	183	3.90%
Caloundra	475	394	254	86	734	78	1.47%
Camooweal	1	3	0	1	4	0	0.00%
Charleville	41	40	23	12	75	1	0.13%
Charters Towers	102	90	48	21	159	10	0.32%
Cherbourg	0	0	0	2	2	0	0.00%
Childers	19	16	6	5	27	2	0.06%
Chinchilla	80	61	30	18	109	18	0.25%
Clermont	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00%
Cleveland	750	686	380	190	1,256	89	2.33%
Cloncurry	10	29	3	13	45	2	0.03%
Coen	20	17	3	0	20	1	0.06%
Cooktown	101	84	22	14	120	11	0.31%
Coolangatta	294	240	125	53	418	59	0.91%
Cunnamulla	57	47	22	11	80	6	0.18%
Dajarra	0	2	0	0	2	0	0.00%

Locations	Number of Orders Made						% of State Total (Originating Applications)
	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	
Dalby	212	178	98	36	312	23	0.66%
Darnley Island	2	8	1	1	10	0	0.01%
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Doomadgee	44	113	15	8	136	1	0.14%
Duaringa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Emerald	150	107	40	40	187	29	0.47%
Gatton	164	119	74	38	231	38	0.51%
Gayndah	40	33	11	4	48	3	0.12%
Georgetown	2	3	0	0	3	0	0.01%
Gladstone	560	478	196	197	871	80	1.74%
Goondiwindi	32	32	6	8	46	6	0.10%
Gympie	424	328	191	129	648	82	1.32%
Hervey Bay	511	423	196	90	709	100	1.59%
Holland Park	893	726	490	248	1,464	212	2.77%
Hope Vale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Hughenden	14	11	8	2	21	1	0.04%
Ingham	56	47	23	14	84	2	0.17%
Inglewood	9	8	0	0	8	0	0.03%
Innisfail	225	191	120	57	368	37	0.70%
Ipswich	1,788	1,395	758	224	2,377	366	5.55%
Julia Creek	1	1	1	0	2	0	0.00%
Kingaroy	127	101	50	25	176	25	0.39%
Kowanyama	140	126	100	3	229	5	0.43%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Lockhart							
River	23	24	3	2	29	0	0.07%
Longreach	28	23	8	6	37	7	0.09%
Mabuiag Island	1	3	1	0	4	0	0.00%
Mackay	790	713	439	235	1,387	79	2.45%
Mareeba	262	245	35	79	359	15	0.81%
Maroochydore	1,100	932	393	344	1,669	178	3.41%
Maryborough	419	318	98	52	468	96	1.30%
Mer Island	6	5	2	0	7	1	0.02%
Millmerran	6	4	3	0	7	1	0.02%
Mitchell	2	2	1	0	3	0	0.01%
Moa Island	3	4	0	0	4	1	0.01%
Monto	3	2	1	0	3	0	0.01%
Moranbah	61	55	33	9	97	8	0.19%

Locations	Number of Orders Made						% of State Total (Originating Applications)
	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	
Mornington Island	38	110	6	15	131	3	0.12%
Mossman	97	87	19	14	120	12	0.30%
Mount Garnett	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.00%
Mount Isa	760	472	382	186	1,040	61	2.36%
Murgon	205	211	52	46	309	14	0.64%
Nambour	35	22	19	17	58	13	0.11%
Nanango	73	61	40	15	116	14	0.23%
Noosa	125	113	51	46	210	17	0.39%
Normanton	19	60	8	11	79	3	0.06%
Oakey	25	17	12	5	34	6	0.08%
Palm Island	201	184	82	42	308	17	0.62%
Pine Rivers	872	642	473	197	1,312	233	2.71%
Pittsworth	11	6	3	5	14	6	0.03%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	47	44	2	3	49	2	0.15%
Proserpine	169	151	64	40	255	13	0.52%
Quilpie	3	3	0	0	3	0	0.01%
Redcliffe	773	645	381	299	1,325	131	2.40%
Richlands	695	523	251	95	869	146	2.16%
Richmond	7	7	6	0	13	0	0.02%
Rockhampton	1,018	844	388	277	1,509	131	3.16%
Roma	81	66	38	8	112	11	0.25%
Saibai Island	1	6	0	0	6	0	0.00%
Sandgate	534	443	223	147	813	89	1.66%
Sarina	18	14	9	6	29	2	0.06%
Southport	3,516	2,906	2,243	717	5,866	600	10.91%
Springsure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
St. George	32	20	14	3	37	14	0.10%
Stanthorpe	61	51	20	15	86	15	0.19%
Tambo	2	2	1	0	3	0	0.01%
Taroom	3	3	2	0	5	0	0.01%
Thursday Island	130	85	52	13	150	17	0.40%
Toogoolawah	8	13	2	2	17	1	0.02%
Toowoomba	845	678	277	163	1,118	185	2.62%
Townsville	1,843	1,496	642	411	2,549	328	5.72%
Tully	63	55	35	14	104	11	0.20%

Locations	Number of Orders Made						% of State Total (Originating Applications)
	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	
Warraber Island	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Warwick	185	147	54	39	240	39	0.57%
Weipa	84	75	32	7	114	7	0.26%
Winton	2	5	3	1	9	2	0.01%
Woorabinda	101	97	27	19	143	8	0.31%
Wujal Wujal	2	1	1	0	2	0	0.01%
Wynnum	370	298	207	72	577	78	1.15%
Yam Island	1	1	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Yarrabah	128	124	35	13	172	11	0.40%
Yeppoon	167	124	44	51	219	37	0.52%
Yorke Island	1	4	0	0	4	0	0.00%
Total	32,221	26,900	14,607	7,040	48,547	5,322	100%

Appendix 4 - Child Protection Applications

Location	Number of Orders Made								% of state total
	R.o.G.S. Number of Applications	Child Protection Order	Extend Protection Order	Interim Order	Revoke Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total	Number of Applications Dismissed / Withdrawn	
Alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Atherton	30	35	0	117	0	0	152	1	0.75%
Aurukun	0	1	0	5	0	0	6	0	0.00%
Ayr	6	6	0	20	0	0	26	0	0.15%
Badu Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Bamaga	3	4	0	8	0	0	12	2	0.08%
Barcaldine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Beaudesert	26	28	0	118	3	0	149	0	0.65%
Beenleigh	465	405	3	1,459	15	5	1,887	44	11.69%
Biloela	20	7	0	71	0	0	78	0	0.50%
Birdsville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Blackall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Blackwater	6	8	0	36	0	0	44	0	0.15%
Boigu Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Boulia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Bowen	8	13	0	14	0	0	27	0	0.20%
Brisbane	443	422	8	1,403	5	1	1,839	13	11.13%
Bundaberg	33	72	1	111	17	0	201	1	0.83%
Burketown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Caboolture	158	167	2	474	4	2	649	8	3.97%
Cairns	249	289	1	811	3	9	1,113	15	6.26%
Caloundra	84	71	3	136	2	0	212	2	2.11%
Camooweal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Charleville	1	3	0	44	0	0	47	0	0.03%
Charters Towers	4	14	0	38	0	0	52	0	0.10%
Cherbourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Childers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Chinchilla	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.08%
Clermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cleveland	73	83	3	109	7	3	205	6	1.83%
Cloncurry	4	6	0	12	0	0	18	0	0.10%
Coen	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Cooktown	0	2	0	20	0	0	22	0	0.00%
Coolangatta	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Cunnamulla	0	6	0	12	0	0	18	0	0.00%

Location	Number of Orders Made								% of state total
	R.o.G.S. Number of Applications	Child Protection Order	Extend Protection Order	Interim Order	Revoke Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total	Number of Applications Dismissed / Withdrawn	
Dajarra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Dalby	64	46	0	180	0	0	226	4	1.61%
Darnley Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Doomadgee	0	4	0	16	0	0	20	4	0.00%
Duarina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Emerald	47	33	0	82	0	0	115	0	1.18%
Gatton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gayndah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Georgetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gladstone	63	55	0	154	0	0	209	2	1.58%
Goondiwindi	9	4	0	24	0	0	28	0	0.23%
Gympie	33	49	0	125	1	3	178	1	0.83%
Hervey Bay	60	62	5	87	1	1	156	0	1.51%
Holland Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Hope Vale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Hughenden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Ingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Inglewood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Innisfail	21	43	2	106	4	1	156	1	0.53%
Ipswich	312	350	4	1,008	15	17	1,394	13	7.84%
Julia Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Kingaroy	58	42	0	131	0	0	173	6	1.46%
Kowanyama	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	3	0.00%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Lockhart River	3	2	0	8	0	0	10	0	0.08%
Longreach	1	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	0.03%
Mackay	120	111	3	313	0	2	429	21	3.02%
Mareeba	23	29	0	49	1	1	80	3	0.58%
Maroochydore	68	58	3	175	1	0	237	9	1.71%
Maryborough	56	43	0	119	2	0	164	3	1.41%
Mer Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Millmerran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mitchell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Moa island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Monto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%

Location	Number of Orders Made								% of state total
	R.o.G.S. Number of Applications	Child Protection Order	Extend Protection Order	Interim Order	Revoke Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total	Number of Applications Dismissed / Withdrawn	
Moranbah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mornington Island	0	0	0	24	0	0	24	4	0.00%
Mossman	7	4	0	2	0	0	6	0	0.18%
Mount Garnet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mount Isa	117	111	3	172	4	5	295	5	2.94%
Murgon	35	41	0	95	2	6	144	0	0.88%
Nambour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Nanango	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0.10%
Noosa	7	10	0	10	0	0	20	0	0.18%
Normanton	3	1	0	12	2	0	15	0	0.08%
Oakey	2	1	0	10	0	0	11	0	0.05%
Palm Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pine Rivers	161	146	18	293	2	4	463	1	4.05%
Pittsworth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	2	0	0	45	1	0	46	1	0.05%
Proserpine	4	3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0.10%
Quilpie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Redcliffe	90	99	6	245	3	1	354	1	2.26%
Richlands	120	94	0	271	4	2	371	9	3.02%
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Rockhampton	120	205	10	497	2	0	714	0	3.02%
Roma	22	18	0	44	0	0	62	0	0.55%
Saibai Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Sandgate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Sarina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Southport	286	294	7	626	7	3	937	14	7.19%
Springsure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
St.George	9	9	0	16	2	0	27	0	0.23%
Stanthorpe	9	9	0	2	0	0	11	0	0.23%
Tambo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Taroom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Thursday Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Toogoolawah	2	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0.05%
Toowoomba	247	213	3	729	4	12	961	10	6.21%

Location	Number of Orders Made								% of state total
	R.o.G.S. Number of Applications	Child Protection Order	Extend Protection Order	Interim Order	Revoke Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total	Number of Applications Dismissed / Withdrawn	
Townsville	88	241	7	522	8	5	783	0	2.21%
Tully	1	3	0	36	0	0	39	0	0.03%
Warraber Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Warwick	38	54	0	93	0	0	147	1	0.96%
Weipa	2	4	0	11	0	0	15	0	0.05%
Winton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Woorabinda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Wujal Wujal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Wynnum	49	48	0	62	2	5	117	4	1.23%
Yam Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yarrabah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yeppoon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yorke Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total	3,979	4,191	92	11,433	124	88	15,928	212	100%

Appendix 5 - Magistrates Courts Locations and Circuits

