



QUEENSLAND
COURTS

Magistrates Court of Queensland

Annual report 2011 – 2012



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31 October 2012

The Honourable Jarrod Bleijie MP
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice
Level 18 State Law Building
50 Ann Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000

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 2012.

Yours sincerely,

Judge Brendan Butler AM SC
Chief Magistrate

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Chief Magistrate's overview

The Magistrates Courts play a major role in ensuring that all Queenslanders have access to justice. Over 90 percent of matters going before courts in Queensland are heard by magistrates sitting in communities large and small in over 100 locations to deal with the large volume of cases.

This year the Magistrates Courts have continued the timely and efficient disposition of this heavy case load with a criminal clearance rate of 100.2 percent and a civil clearance rate of 99.5 percent. This successful outcome was obtained in the context of a slight increase over last financial year in the total number of matters lodged.

The Magistrates Courts were not exempt from the sector wide savings initiatives imposed in the 2012 State Budget. While the need for moderation of expenditure and frugal use of resources is acknowledged, it is important that our commitment to providing access to justice for Queenslanders continues undiminished. Furthermore, although some specialist court programs will cease due to budget decisions, opportunities will be identified for suitable defendants to be referred through mainstream court processes to bail or sentencing options promoting rehabilitation.

As with other professionals it is important that magistrates keep up to date by participating in continuing professional development opportunities. This year the court held an in-house annual conference and in-house regional seminars and provided support for magistrates attending external judicial education courses and conferences. Although budget cuts will reduce the opportunities able to be provided, it is important an adequate program of judicial education continues to be offered to magistrates. Provision of professional development opportunities for judicial officers is an investment in maintaining court standards in the future.

We welcomed three appointments during the year. Magistrates Cosgrove, Vasta and Bucknall are all experienced practitioners who have already proved to be valuable additions to the magistracy. With their appointment all 86 permanent magistrates' positions were filled at the end of the financial year.

I am grateful for the hard work and commitment of all magistrates and staff. In particular I extend thanks to Deputy Chief Magistrate Hine, the co-ordinating magistrates and the Executive Director, Paul Marschke for their constant support. Finally, I thank the staff of my office who provide invaluable assistance to me and all magistrates.

Judge Brendan Butler AM SC
Chief Magistrate

Executive Director's overview

The Magistrates Courts Service (MCS) comprises a number of specialist units working together to support and meet the operational needs and performance of Queensland's Magistrates Courts. In administering the Queensland Magistrates Courts offices, the MCS Directorate combines:

- Magistrates Courts Service directorate
- Brisbane Magistrates Court registry operations
- Office of the State Coroner (OSC)
- Courts Innovation Programs (CIP)
- Judicial Support

Highlights

- During 2011–12 the Chief Magistrate allocated an additional Brisbane magistrate to coronial work. This 'Regional Coroner' has focussed on supporting local magistrate coroners by dealing with complex investigations and inquests. A coronial registrar was also appointed in January 2012 to deal with less complex investigations such as natural causes deaths. This has freed the Brisbane based coroners to focus on protracted and complex matters.
- The Queensland Court Service commenced a review of the State Coroners guidelines to streamline coronial practice and issued comprehensive autopsy guidelines which ensure that only deaths warranting investigation are brought into the coronial system and that invasive autopsies are only ordered if absolutely necessary for investigations.
- The newly refurbished Allan Douglas Community Justice Centre opened on 8 December 2011, and now serves as a hub from which government agencies, stakeholders and the Barambah Local Community Justice Group can meet and work with local community members. The project took over 12 months to complete, commencing with negotiations and consultations that were ongoing through the process with the local community and stakeholders, to its opening.
- The Queensland Courts Service conducted a court users and partners survey that demonstrated strong overall satisfaction with respect to the timeliness (87.8%) and professionalism of staff (90.8%), public facilities (76.1%), and safety within the courthouse (87.8%). This excellent response is indicative of the hard work and proficient attitude of all courthouse staff.
- The Queensland Courts Service developed a new regional structure by merging six regions into four to deliver more efficient and effective court services to Queenslanders.

The Future

2012–13 will see important changes to service delivery for the Magistrates Courts.

The *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* commenced on 17 September 2012 and will streamline the provision of court services to people whom are exposed to domestic violence. New Safety Protocols for court staff have been drafted which

contain guidelines for court staff in providing a safe environment, accurate information and adequate support for people using Queensland Courts who have experienced domestic violence. To further assist court staff, new policies, procedures and training courses have been developed which includes regional training to key staff.

A coroner's office in Mackay will be established to take pressure off already stretched regional Magistrates Courts to help clear a backlog in delayed cases.

The completion of the development of a new civil electronic lodgement system which will enable its users to file multiple documents at once, file requests for default judgment/applications for enforcement hearings summonses and receive electronic responses online.

Acknowledgements

To accomplish the goals and meet the challenges it is set, the Magistrates Court Service fosters a collaborative and open relationship with the magistracy. I thank His Honour Judge Brendan Butler AM SC for his support and co-operation, and look forward to working with him in meeting future challenges.

I thank all MCS staff and the Regional Directors for their cooperation, assistance and hard work during 2011–12 in meeting the challenges posed. In the upcoming year we will continue our efforts to achieve and deliver the highest possible standard of services to the Queensland community.

Paul Marschke
Executive Director Magistrates Courts Service

Queensland's Magistrates

as at 30 June 2012

Beenleigh	TI Morgan TN Arnold JA McDougall JE White	Co-ordinating Magistrate
Bowen	AG Kennedy	
Brisbane	BJ Butler BP Hine MA Barnes CA Clements PM Kluck LM Bradford-Morgan CJ Callaghan JD Costello WA Cull JM Daley PM Dowse EA Hall JB Lock JJ McGrath NF Nunan JV Payne T Previtiera O Rinaudo CG Roney BL Springer AC Thacker	Chief Magistrate Deputy Chief Magistrate State Coroner Deputy State Coroner Co-ordinating Magistrate Part-time Childrens Court Magistrate Brisbane Coroner Regional Coroner Part-time
Bundaberg	JM Batts	
Caboolture	PW Johnstone MW Bucknall	Co-ordinating Magistrate
Cairns	RD Spencer J Bentley TJ Black SM Coates AJ Comans SL Pearson JN Pinder K Priestly	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate Northern Coroner
Caloundra	SM Tonkin	
Charleville	MJ Hogan	
Cleveland	BR Manthey	
Dalby	MR McLaughlin	
Emerald	CD Press	
Gladstone	RL Warfield	
Gympie	MM Baldwin	

Hervey Bay	GJ Tatnell WJ Smith	Relieving Magistrate
Holland Park	C Strofield	
Innisfail	JM Brassington	
Ipswich	DM MacCallum VE Sturgess MP Quinn	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
Kingaroy	B Barrett	
Mackay	RN Risson DJ Dwyer	Co-ordinating Magistrate
Mareeba	TJ Braes	
Maroochydore	BA Callaghan JA Hodgins IT Killeen CJ Taylor	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
Mount Isa	RJ Madsen	
Pine Rivers	SD Guttridge	
Redcliffe	AJ Chilcott	
Richlands	ER Wessling L O'Shea	Co-ordinating Magistrate
Rockhampton	AM Hennessy BJ Cosgrove	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
Sandgate	SL Cornack	
Southport	RG Kilner JJ Costanzo TM Duroux JL Hutton DE Kehoe BP Kilmartin KT Magee MG O'Driscoll CA Pirie DM Vasta	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate Southern Coroner Drug Court Magistrate
Toowoomba	BT Schemioneck JD Carroll	Co-ordinating Magistrate
Townsville	RJ Mack HB Osborne KA Ryan PR Smid LP Verra C Wadley	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
Warwick	GC Lee	
Wynnum	Z Sarra	

Acting Magistrates

Beenleigh	BL Kucks
Bowen	RW Muirhead
Brisbane	W Ehrich*
	J Gordon*
	M Halliday*
	R Quinlan*
	AR Taylor
Bundaberg	LN Lavaring
Caboolture	PW Hasted
Cairns	KJD McFadden
Mareeba	R Heggie
Maroochydore	DA Beutel
	J Parker*
	D Wilkinson*
Nambour	AM Walker
Noosa	GA Hillan*
Rockhampton	MT Morrow
	T Bradshaw*
Southport	P Webber*
	GA Wilkie*
Toowoomba	G McIntyre*
	RJ Stark
	HB Stjernqvist
Townsville	SD Luxton
	B Smith

* *Retired Magistrate*

Judicial Registrars

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

Magistrate appointments

Magistrate Barry Cosgrove
Rockhampton
Appointed 25 July 2011

Magistrate Cosgrove attended Iona College and then studied a Bachelor of Laws at the University of Queensland, graduating in 1979. He completed his articles with Robertson Kane Solicitors, was admitted as a solicitor on 4 March 1980, and then worked for four years as a solicitor with firms in Brisbane. He then joined the office of the Australian Government Solicitor where he worked for 26 years in areas such as dispute resolution, administrative law and coronial inquiries. He has appeared in the High Court, various federal courts and tribunals, the Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts and the Coroners Court. His final role was as the Senior Executive Lawyer leading the Government Litigation and Commercial Team in the Brisbane office of the Australian Government Solicitor.

His honour has a breadth and depth of experience which will prepare him for the many kinds of proceedings in the Magistrates Courts. His honour was a member of the army reserves for some three decades and held a commission for most of his service. His expertise amongst his peers was recognised when he was appointed as the Chair of the Queensland Law Society Government Lawyers Committee on 1 July 2011.

Magistrate Deborah Vasta
Southport
Appointed 12 December 2011

Magistrate Vasta is appointed to the Southport Magistrates Court and will then sit at the Bundaberg Magistrates Court for two years. She was schooled at Stuartholme and gained her law degree at the Queensland University of Technology. Her honour was the youngest person admitted to the bar in Queensland at the age of 21.

She has been a legal officer in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and in Legal Aid Queensland. Having appeared on both sides of the bar table, for the prosecution and the defence, she is well placed to hear the cases that come before her.

While her career in the law covers half her life she has been involved in the law her whole life: her husband is a senior crown prosecutor, her father-in-law is a Queens Counsel and her grandfather was a Kings Counsel.

Her honour has four children and has served as a director on the board of the Stuartholme school.

Magistrate Mark Bucknall
Caboolture
Appointed 12 December 2011

Magistrate Bucknall is appointed to the Caboolture Magistrates Court and will then sit on the bench at Kingaroy for a period of two years.

He attended Padua College and at the age of 15 obtained a trade certificate as a compositor. He went to work at the Courier Mail as an apprentice and then worked as a tradesman compositor for 12 years.

He obtained arts and law degrees from the University of Queensland and has 19 years legal experience. For the last 14 years his honour has run his own firm at Sandgate, Bucknall Family Lawyers. He has worked in criminal, commercial, property, family and native title law and frequently appeared in the Magistrates Courts. He is an accredited specialist in Family Law.

For a period of over 15 years his honour has also assisted many other people by giving advice at the Caxton Legal Centre and other community legal centres.

Structure and operation

At the end of the reporting period there are 87 appointed magistrates. As two magistrates are part-time they fill the 86 magistrate positions available. That is the full complement of magistrates for the state.

There is also a pool of 25 appointed acting magistrates who relieve in magisterial positions when magistrates are on leave. The pool includes 11 retired magistrates. Also there are three appointed judicial registrars who occupy two judicial registrar positions as two of the judicial registrars are part-time.

The Chief Magistrate is the head 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 the magistrates who are to constitute a Magistrates Court at particular places
- 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.

In addition to exercising the functions of a magistrate, the Deputy Chief Magistrate must exercise such other functions as directed by the Chief Magistrate. The Deputy Chief Magistrate may act as Chief Magistrate if required. The Chief Magistrate appoints regional co-ordinating magistrates in each region and co-ordinating magistrates in the larger court locations to assist in the orderly disposition of court business.

The regional co-ordinating magistrates are:

Brisbane Region	BP Hine (Brisbane)
South-West Region	DM MacCallum (Ipswich)
South Coast Region	RG Kilner (Southport)
North Coast Region	BA Callaghan (Maroochydore)
Central Region	RN Risson (Mackay)
Northern Region	R Mack (Townsville)
Far Northern Region	RD Spencer (Cairns)

The co-ordinating magistrates are:

Beenleigh	T Morgan
Toowoomba	B Schemioneck
Caboolture	PW Johnstone
Richlands	ER Wessling
Brisbane	PM Kluck
Mackay	RN Risson

Court Governance Advisory Committee

Members: Deputy Chief Magistrate Brian Hine; State Coroner Michael Barnes
Magistrates: Alec Chilcott; Leanne O’Shea; Robert Spencer.

The Court Governance Advisory Committee is established under the *Magistrates Act 1991*. It 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 the South-East Queensland Magistrates Courts districts.

Magistrates internal committees

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 Magistrate are members of all the committees. The Principal Legal Officer provides the secretariat and research support to the committees.

The committees’ structure and membership at 30 June 2012 is provided below.

Terms and Conditions Committee

Committee Chair: Chief Magistrate Brendan Butler

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

Information Technology Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate Brian Hine

The Information Technology Committee is an active sponsor of continuous improvements to court information and communication technology systems and training to magistrates.

Judicial Professional Development Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate Leanne 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 workshop 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.

Annual State Conference planning subcommittee

Committee Chair: Magistrate Orazio (Ray) Rinaudo

Bench Book subcommittee

Committee Chair: Magistrate Janelle Brassington

Regional Conference planning subcommittee

Committee Chair: Magistrate Christopher Callaghan

Indigenous Issues Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate Brian Hine

All Murri Court magistrates are members of this committee which will continue to advise and make 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 Errol Wessling

This committee is one of the most active. The Magistrates Courts deals with over 300 pieces of legislation, which means that the Chief Magistrate is constantly consulted by agencies across the Commonwealth and state governments in relation to forms supporting proposed legislative changes. The committee advises on those forms and in addition conducts an annual review of Magistrates Courts bench forms.

Legislation Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate Bronwyn Springer

Like its Forms Committee counterpart, the Legislation Committee advises the Chief Magistrate on consultation with government agencies involving responding to and making recommendations in relation to proposed legislative reforms affecting the Magistrates Courts.

Criminal Law Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate Matt McLaughlin

This committee plays a vital role supporting the magistracy in meeting the challenges of implementing criminal law reforms and identifying criminal law issues for professional development of magistrates.

Domestic and Family Violence Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate Annette Hennessy

This committee plays an important role supporting multi-agency responses to domestic and family violence issues. The *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act* has been redrafted and the members of this committee were actively involved in consultation.

Facilities and Safety Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate Donna MacCallum

The vast distances covered by Queensland magistrates; the great differences in the nature of facilities available for magistrates to constitute magistrates courts; and the many issues impacting on the safety and well-being of magistrates led to the creation of this committee.

It seeks to identify and advise on the management of facilities, safety, health and well-being issues affecting the magistracy.

Ethics Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate Orazio (Ray) Rinaudo

This committee has and is continuing to develop policy to clarify the ethical standards required of the conduct of the magistracy.

Youth Justice and Childrens Law Issues Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate Sheryl Cornack

This committee looks into issues that affect the Childrens Court jurisdiction of the Magistrates Courts.

Civil Law Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate Bronwyn Springer

This committee looks at issues in relation to the civil jurisdiction of the Magistrates Courts; advising the Chief Magistrate about the drafting of Practice Directions and liaising with the Rules Committee to make recommendations for changes to the *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999*.

Magistrates professional development

State conference

The State Magistrates Conference was held on 3 to 5 August 2011 at the Brisbane Magistrates Court Building and was attended by all the magistrates from all across the state. Starting with the keynote address on sentencing by Justice Margaret McMurdo, the President of the Court of Appeal there were a number of presentations to provide information for the magistrates to assist them with carrying out their roles. The main topics covered were sentencing, children as participants in court and judicial conduct and ethics.

Regional conferences

Four regional conferences were held this year:

- The Brisbane Regional Conference was held in the Brisbane Magistrates Court Building on 15 and 16 March 2012.
- The Far North and Northern Regional Conference was held in Cairns on 23 and 24 February 2012.
- The North Coast and South West Regional Conference was held in the Brisbane Magistrates Court Building on 8 and 9 March 2012.
- The South Coast Regional Conference was held in the Brisbane Magistrates Court Building on 1 and 2 March 2012.

The regional conferences allow magistrates from the area to explore issues that are of concern to the particular region. Topics covered included updates on criminal law, youth justice law and child protection as well as information on civil and traffic law, sentencing, ethics, evidence and a review of the Moynihan reforms.

Other professional development attendances

ABA Conference 3-6 July 2011 B Butler	NJCA Phoenix Magistrates Program 29-31 August 2011 A Kennedy R Madsen J Smith R Warfield
International Law and Mental Health Conference 18-22 July 2011 M Baldwin	Queensland Mining Health and Safety 22-24 August 2011 L Verra
Sisters Inside Conference 10-12 August 2011 C Roney	Criminal Law Conference September 2011 R Kilner
National Indigenous Conference 12 August 2011 J Payne	AIJA Conference 8-9 September 2011 L Verra

Amnesty International Conference
6-7 October 2011
J Payne

Judgement Writing Symposium
12-14 October 2011
C Callaghan

NJCA Judicial Leadership Program
13-14 October 2011
B Butler

JCA Colloquium
13-14 October 2011
L O'Shea
R Spencer

Adelaide Magistrates Conference
19 October 2011
B Kilmartin

Child Protection Conference
27/10/11
S Cornack
P Dowse
K Magee
L O'Shea
C Wadley

Asia Pacific Coroner Society
Conference
7-10 November 2011
R Rinaudo
S Tonkin

First Nations Pathway Conference
28 November 2011
J Payne

International Criminal Court
Conference
14-15 February 2012
J Payne
S Tonkin

Solution Focussed Judgment Course
8-9 March 2012
T Black
R Madsen
C Roney
K Ryan

Juvenile Justice Conference
26-27 March 2012
J Batts
L O'Shea
S Pearson
S Tonkin

QAILS Conference
2 May 2012
C Roney

International Association of Women
Judges
2-5 May 2012
J Bentley
W Cull
A Hennessy
L O'Shea
T Previtiera
K Ryan
B Springer

NJCA Witness Assessment Program
17-18 May 2012
S Coates
S Pearson
B Springer

World Bar Association
29-30 June 2012
B Butler
L O'Shea

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.

Out 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 that 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 specialist court that uses a modified set of rules. Examples are the *Childrens Court Act 1992* which establishes the Childrens Court jurisdiction and the *Industrial Relations Act 1999* which establishes the Industrial Magistrates 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 obviously includes offences against the Criminal Code, other offences which are often not considered criminal also come under this jurisdiction, including minor offences such as those contained in the *Summary Offences Act 2005*, traffic offences, and quasi-criminal offences.

Quasi-criminal offences are prosecuted by Public Officers and include 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 it

conducts a committal hearing. This 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. So while the Magistrates Courts finalise the vast majority of offences dealt with in the criminal justice system, they also deal initially with the more serious criminal matters that are finalised in the Supreme and District Courts of Queensland.

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

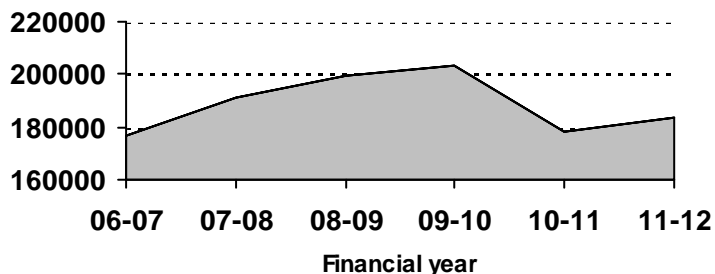
Criminal

The total number of defendants dealt with by the Magistrates Courts in the reporting year is 195,458. This is an increase in the number of defendants dealt with over last year of 5,682 (+2.99 per cent).

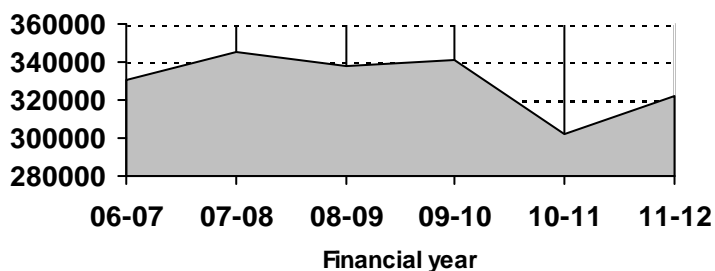
The total number of criminal charges dealt with by the Magistrates Courts in the year of reporting is 350,972. This is an increase from last year of 23,834 (+7.28 per cent). These total figures include both adult and juvenile defendants.

In relation to adult defendants 183,717 adults were dealt with on 321,966 charges. This is an increase in the number of adult defendants from last year of 5,150 (+2.88 per cent) and an increase in the number of charges from last year of 19,705 (+6.51 per cent).

Defendants in Criminal Proceedings (Adult)



Charges in Criminal Proceedings (Adult)



Childrens Court

The Childrens Court of Queensland is established under the *Childrens Court Act 1992* and provides for the appointment of a Childrens Court Magistrate. Magistrate Dowse is the Childrens Court Magistrate and sits at the Brisbane Childrens Court. The Act allows 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 courts ordering Youth Justice Conferencing.

During 2011–12, 11, 741 young people appeared before the Childrens Court (Magistrates) on a total of 29,006 charges. This is an increase from last year of 532 young people (+4.74 per cent) and 4, 129 charges (+16.59 per cent).

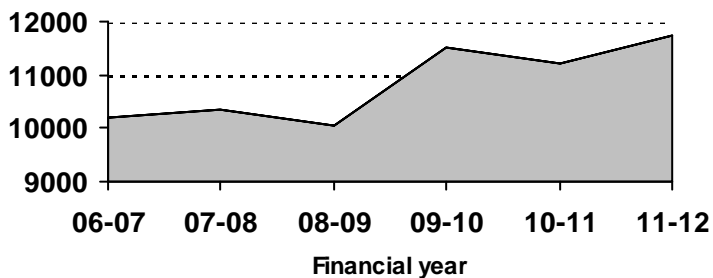
Magistrates deal with virtually all Childrens Court criminal matters, either finalising them or conducting a committal hearing before referring them to the District Court, Supreme Court or Childrens Court of Queensland Judge to be finalised there. Magistrates sitting as the Childrens Court finalise over 93 per cent of all Childrens Court criminal matters.

Youth Justice Conferencing is a form of court diversion where the young person and their victim are brought together to discuss the offence and its impact on the victim and the community and how the young person can address the harm caused. The majority of these conferences are successful and result in all parties, including the victim, being satisfied with the outcome of the proceeding.

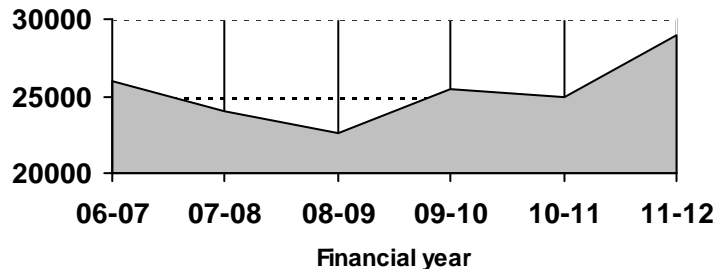
Further information about the operations of the Childrens Court can be obtained from the Childrens Court of Queensland Annual Report.

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

Defendants in Criminal Proceedings (Youth)



Charges in Criminal Proceedings (Youth)



Commonwealth

The Judiciary Act 1903 (Commonwealth) provides that state courts hold their same 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 was 2,348, which is a decrease from last year of 181 (-7.15 per cent). The number of charges for Commonwealth offences dealt with by the Magistrates Courts during 2011–12 was 7,713, which is an increase from last year of 174 (+2.30 per cent).

Industrial

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 89 defendants who were charged with a total of 100 charges. That is a reduction of 3 defendants (-3.26 per cent) and an increase of 6 charges (+6.38 per cent) from last year.

Under the *Electrical Safety Act 2002* the court dealt with 15 defendants who were charged with a total of 25 charges. That is an increase of 3 defendants (+25 per cent) and an increase of 9 charges (+56.25 per cent) from last year

Courts Innovation Programs

Courts Innovation Programs (CIP) delivers programs that are designed to respond to the needs of people from marginalised and disadvantaged backgrounds who interact with the justice system.

Programs relate to both bail and sentencing options that provide opportunities for behavioural change and treatment of the influences of offending. CIP has two specific program areas – Indigenous Justice Programs and Specialist Integrated Court Programs. The programs seek to address the underlining causes of offending through the implementation of models that link into health and social service systems.

Indigenous Justice Programs

Community Justice Groups

The Community Justice Group (CJG) Program was established in 1993. CJGs support victims and offenders at all stages of the legal process, encouraging court based, early diversionary and early intervention processes and networking with other government and non-government agencies. Community Justice Groups have a legislative role in providing submissions to the court under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, *Youth Justice Act 1992* and *Bail Act 1980*.

There are 53 Community Justice Groups in Queensland made up of Elders and Respected Person who volunteer their time to support communities. CJGs also ensure Indigenous offenders attend court, support victims, resolve community conflict, mediate disputes, maintain community contact during incarceration, assist offenders to assimilate back into the community and supervise and support community based orders.

The program was evaluated by KPMG in 2010. KPMG found widespread support for the CJG Program amongst Indigenous community leaders, community based service providers and justice system stakeholders such as local police officers and court staff. DJAG has worked with all CJGs to build their capacity to attend court and provide oral and written cultural submissions. In 2011–12 CJGs attended over 1300 court days and made over 3500 cultural submissions to the court.

Murri Courts

The first Queensland Murri Court was established in Brisbane in 2002. The Murri Court Program addresses Indigenous over-representation by providing culturally appropriate sentencing processes. Offenders must plead guilty with the likelihood of facing imprisonment in the Magistrates Court to access the Murri Court. Elders and Respected Persons provide Magistrates with cultural and practical advice regarding appropriate bail and sentencing options. Offenders and victims are also provided with support and guidance during the court process.

Initiatives such as “Yarning Circles” allow direct support and mentoring from Elders and Respected Persons. Innovative bail programs assist with rehabilitation and provide interventions that develop future life skills and seek to reduce reoffending.

There are currently 17 Murri Courts in Queensland.

From 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 1223 offenders were referred to the Murri Court. Of the 1223 referred, 693 have graduated and received a final sentence. Two hundred and twenty-four remain active in the program and wait sentencing in 2012–13, whilst

269 defendants were remitted to the Magistrates Court as they were assessed as not suitable for Murri Court.

Townsville Referral Program

The Townsville Murri Court Referral Program works towards improving the legal and social outcomes of an Indigenous offender who appears before the court. One of the main objectives of the Townsville Murri Court Referral Program is to enable Indigenous offenders to address underlying causes of their offending, for example alcohol misuse or anger management, by undertaking programs provided by government and non-government organisations. The focus is on the rehabilitation of offenders in the community, if that is appropriate, taking into account the safety of individuals and the community.

In 2011–12, the program referred 80 clients to community programs, and from these referrals 46 clients successfully completed the courses and 19 are currently actively participating in the program. The remaining 15 clients who did not complete the program were sentenced in the Magistrates Court.

Queensland Indigenous Alcohol Diversion Program (QIADP)

QIADP was established in 2007 and operates in Townsville, Palm Island, Rockhampton, Woorabinda, Cairns and Yarrabah. The 20 week bail program is voluntary and specifically targeted at rehabilitating Indigenous defendants charged with certain offences that relate to the defendant's use of alcohol. Indigenous parents involved in the child protection system who have alcohol related problems are also eligible to enter the program.

In the reporting year 194 offenders were referred by the Magistrates Court to QIADP for initial assessment. Of the 194 referrals, 83 offenders undertook the alcohol diversion program, and from this intake, 40 offenders have graduated and received a final sentence. Forty-six remain active in the program and are yet to be sentenced.

Remote Justice of the Peace Program (JP Courts)

The Remote Justices of the Peace (Magistrates Court) 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 (RCIADIC). The program seeks to assist in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's interaction with the criminal justice system, whether as a victim of a criminal act, an accused person, or otherwise, by offering Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people opportunities to play positive roles within the system and their communities.

Two Justices of the Peace (Magistrates Court) constitute court in the absence of a magistrate, and have the responsibility for hearing and determining charges of simple offences or indictable offences which might be dealt with summarily where there is a guilty plea.

There are over 200 Indigenous Justices of the Peace in Queensland and in 2011–12 five communities conducted JP Court, namely Aurukun, Cherbourg, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, and Bamaga.

During this period 656 matters had been referred through the Remote JP Courts.

Honouring the Elders

During 2011–12 we have been saddened by the passing of the following Elders: Aunty Doreen Nelson from Toowoomba Murri Court and Community Justice Group; and Aunty Elsie Kenney, Townsville Community Justice and Murri Court.

These respected Elders have been a cornerstone of their Murri Courts and Community Justice Groups; they provided valuable services to the people of Queensland, their tireless support and commitment to Indigenous youths, adults and other members of their communities is widely recognised, including their influential contribution to the existence and ongoing success of the Murri Court in general.

Indigenous communities across Queensland have recognised and identified with the Elders especially for their spiritual strength, wisdom, knowledge and cultural significance. Their passion is highly admired and respected by Magistrates and court staff.

Multidisciplinary Court Referral Programs

A set of multidisciplinary court referral programs is offered by the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) with respect to defendants with mental health issues (including impaired decision making capacity), drug related issues and other vulnerable circumstances, such as homelessness, that have precipitated contact with the criminal justice system.

DJAG offers a coordinated response with other criminal justice agencies, including the Department of Health and Department of Communities, as well as an extensive range of non-government service providers, to ensure referral pathways are provided for this cohort of defendants.

The services address the underlying causal factors associated with the offending behaviour and include clinical support and treatment, referral to education, and employment support. Ongoing case management in appropriate cases improves the continuity of access to support services and assists clients to responsibly reintegrate into the community.

Drug Court

The Drug Court program commenced during June 2000 and is legislatively governed by the *Drug Court Act 2000*. Drug Courts operate in Beenleigh, Southport, Ipswich, Cairns and Townsville.

The Drug Court program is a post sentence program for more serious drug related offenders. Terms of imprisonment may be suspended on the condition that offenders

participate in an Intensive Drug Rehabilitation program providing for intensive case management, supervision and compulsory drug treatment for periods generally between 12 and 18 months. A balance of sanctions and rewards is used to strengthen the resolve of participants to maintain a drug free lifestyle and overcome their habitual drug dependence.

An intensive regime involving drug treatment, case management, supervision and urine testing is utilised. Access to a range of rehabilitative programs such as anger management, relapse prevention and life skills is also provided. Successful completion will generally result in a non-custodial sentence or reduced period of imprisonment.

Since its commencement, the Drug Court has assessed 1, 658 clients, and recently celebrated its 400th graduate from the program. During the 2011–12 financial year, 212 referrals were made to the Drug Court, from which 134 Intensive Drug Rehabilitation Orders (IDROs) were made in the five Queensland Magistrates Courts that offer the program. The remaining 78 were assessed as ineligible candidates and were either returned to the mainstream courts or sentenced by the Drug Court Magistrate sitting as a Magistrates Court. There were 20 participants who successfully graduated from the program, and a further 119 participants who were removed and re-sentenced before graduation, either at their own request or by order of the court for repeated failure to comply with the conditions of their order.

Table 1: Drug Courts operational statistics by region from inception to 30 June 2012

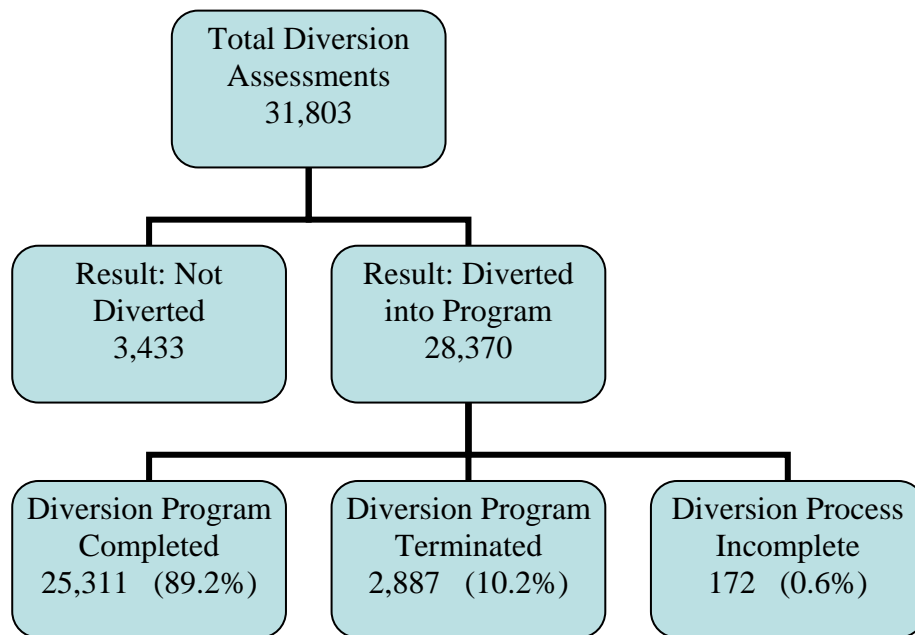
	Southeast Queensland	Townsville	Cairns
Number enrolled	102	15	16
Number in community	55	10	12
Number in residential rehabs	32	3	3
Number absconded (warrants)	15	2	1
Total number referred	1,983	410	300
Total ineligible candidates	719	149	119
Total IDROs granted	1230	254	174
Total number terminated	844	155	109
Total number graduated	286	78	53

Queensland Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (QIDDI)

QIDDI commenced during April 2003 and is available through all Magistrates Courts across Queensland. The program may be accessed by defendants with low level drug possession offences who admit guilt. It provides a pathway to a drug assessment and intervention program involving education and motivational interviewing. Optional referrals to treatment are provided for receptive individuals. Successful completion will result in no conviction being recorded.

Since commencement, 28, 370 offenders were assessed as eligible for the program, with 25, 311 successfully completing those sessions.

Table 2: Summary of statistical information for Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative



Special Circumstances Court Diversion Program

The Special Circumstances Court Diversion Program (SCCD Program) evolved from the Homeless Persons Court Diversion Program commencing in May 2006 in the Brisbane Magistrates Court.

The program engages adult offenders who plead guilty or intend to plead guilty to a summary offence and meet the eligibility criteria. Eligibility criteria include impaired decision making capacity as a result of mental illness, intellectual disability, cognitive impairment, brain or neurological disorders or if the defendant is homeless.

The SCCD Program provides bail and sentencing options that link defendants to support services to deal with the causes of their offending behaviour. It responds to an increasing concern among criminal justice agencies about the over-representation in the criminal justice system of people with complex needs such as mental illness, intellectual disability, cognitive impairment and homelessness.

Internal funding has supported the continuation of the program following expiry of pilot funding on 31 December 2011.

The diversion program continues to assist defendants by case-working with them towards permanent accommodation, and social needs. The program also continues to assist defendants with lifestyle issues which are frequently another reaction to their inability to secure permanent housing.

In the reporting year 376 people were referred to the diversion program for assessment, of which 180 referrals were assessed as eligible. In that time 113 people

completed the program and as at June 2012 there were 61 defendants active in the program.

Queensland Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment Program

The Queensland Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment Program (QMERIT Program) began as a pilot program in 2006. It is a pre-sentence and pre-plea court referral program that imposes treatment as a condition of bail for moderate drug related offending. Alcohol problems may be an associated or secondary problem. The program is conducted through the Redcliffe and Maroochydore Courts.

The service delivery model for QMERIT is based on health professionals, primarily from Queensland Health, case managing participants through a voluntary 12-16 week bail based drug rehabilitation and treatment program, with regular appearances before the court to ensure compliance with the program requirements.

Since its commencement, QMERIT has provided services to 931 clients, with 404 clients completing the program. During the 2011–12 financial year, the year of reporting, 236 offenders were referred by the Magistrates Court to QMERIT for initial assessment. Of the 236 referrals, 166 offenders undertook the early referral into treatment program, and from this intake, 105 offenders have graduated and received a final sentence.

Table 3: outcome statistics for QMERIT at Maroochydore and Redcliffe since Aug 2006 until 30 June 2012

	Maroochydore	Redcliffe
Total: All court referrals	715	523
Ineligible through court	161	138
Pending assessment referrals	12	3
Admitted to Program (status below)	545	386
Transferred between sites	-3	+3
Current participants	25	19
Completed, not graduated (not drug free)	67	41
Breached	100	141
Withdrew	96	38
Graduated	257	147

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 an offence are considered civil.

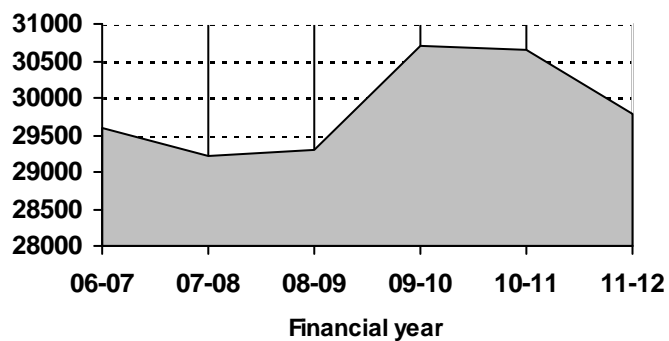
The term civil is derived from the area of civil litigation, but other kinds of matters in the civil jurisdiction include applications for protection orders against domestic violence and child protection.

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 29,776, a decrease of 872 from last year (-2.84 per cent).

Appendix 2 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 apart 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. Minor civil disputes are heard by specialised QCAT adjudicators only in South-East Queensland. In the rest of the state, minor civil disputes are heard by magistrates sitting as ordinary members of QCAT.

During the reporting year magistrates dealt with 9,098 minor civil disputes on behalf of QCAT. Out of a total of 26,508 the portion of minor civil disputes heard by magistrates was 34 per cent.

Domestic and family violence

The purpose of the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989* is to provide for safety and protection to people from further violence occurring in domestic relationships through the 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 often appear unrepresented and unfamiliar with court proceedings, and additionally may be distraught, emotional, anxious and in fear of their personal safety.

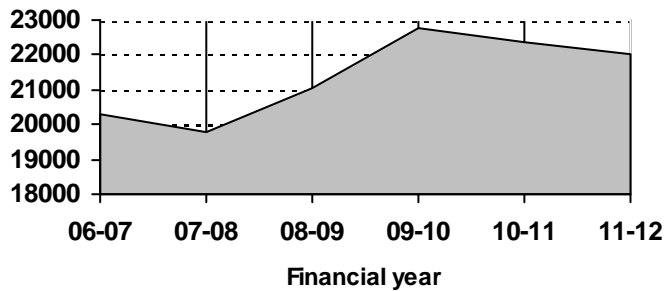
The importance of protection orders is well recognised - they not only provide for the safety and security of the aggrieved person (the person seeking protection) but also provide an element of control and stability which helps them to carry on with their lives.

The police often assist the aggrieved person in their application to the court by appearing for them, which is a great help in expediting the matter through the court 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 occurring. These applications are made by the police and pursued by them in the court to the granting of a protection order. Usually this happens with the support of the aggrieved, but even where the aggrieved person opposes the making of an order the police are obliged to continue with the application.

In many centres domestic violence support services are available and they are of great benefit to the aggrieved people that come to court. They assist in explaining the process to obtain, and the value of, protection orders, as well as make the attendance at court less stressful. They also provide information about, and referrals to, other support services. There is no doubt that these support services are of great help to people dealing with domestic violence and its effects, but they also assist the courts by preparing and educating parties which makes the court proceedings more efficient and effective.

During 2011–12 there were 22,027 applications for protection orders lodged in Queensland which is a decrease from the year before of 319 (-1.42 per cent). *Appendix 3* contains a table showing the statistics for lodgements in the domestic and family violence jurisdiction by the number of cases.

Domestic Violence Application Lodgements



Trial integrated response to domestic and family violence in Rockhampton

The trial integrated response to domestic and family violence in Rockhampton and the Domestic Violence Court, led by the Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services (DCCSDS) commenced in November 2009 and was designed to test an integrated, multi-agency and early intervention approach to tackling domestic and family violence.

The Breaking the Cycle Team (funded in kind by the DCCSDS and Queensland Police Service) ceased its operations on 30 June 2012 but the Queensland Police Service and Child Safety Officers from the team and non-government organisations continued with the work after that date.

Magistrate Annette Hennessy presides over the Rockhampton Integrated Specialist Domestic Violence Court. In 2006, Her Honour implemented the Rockhampton Domestic Violence Pilot Program and in 2008 guidelines were prepared by Rockhampton police prosecutions and endorsed by Her Honour. The purpose of the program is to engage defendants who have entered a plea of guilty to committing a breach of a domestic violence order with appropriate rehabilitation programs that will reduce the likelihood of re-offending. This is separate to the trial integrated response led by DCCSDS.

For the 2011–12 year, in this trial, 879 applications to the Domestic Violence Court were made by or on behalf of the aggrieved. In the same period 164 breaches of domestic violence orders were heard.

Childrens Court

The Childrens Court 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*.

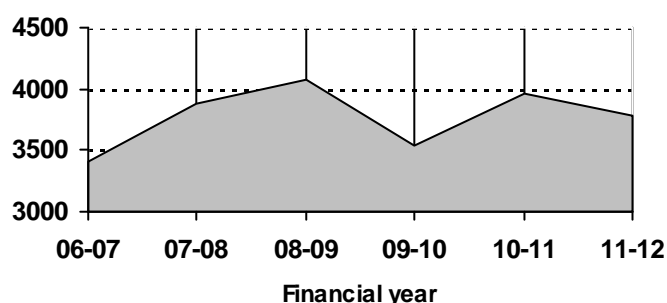
Child protection applications are heard by magistrates sitting as the Childrens Court, however additionally, urgent temporary applications may be made after hours by

telephone or fax. Many of the child protection applications are contested, but a large portion are resolved in court ordered conferences. During the reporting year 3,776 child protection applications were lodged, a decrease from last year of 183 (-4.62 per cent).

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

Appendix 4 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.

Child Protection Application Lodgements



Industrial

The *Industrial Relations Act 1999* authorises every magistrate in Queensland to sit as an Industrial Magistrate.

Before 1 November 2010 Industrial Magistrates received appeals against decisions of QCOMP. The *Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction Reform and Modernisation Amendment Act 2010* removed the ability for Industrial Magistrates to receive these appeals leaving the jurisdiction solely in the hands of the Industrial Commission. Consequently the number of these appeals remaining in the Magistrates Courts is diminishing. The number of appeals against decisions of QCOMP dealt with by the court for the year of reporting was 35, which is a decrease from last year of 49 (-58.33 per cent).

Coroners

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 many cases coroners are able to make findings without convening an inquest. The State Coroner is responsible for overseeing and co-ordinating an efficient coronial system.

Around 70% of reportable deaths are reported to full time coroners based in Brisbane, Cairns and Southport (the State Coroner, Deputy State Coroner, Brisbane Coroner, Northern Coroner and Southern Coroner). The remaining 30% of deaths are reported to local magistrate coroners in 16 Magistrates Courts across the state.

On 2 January 2012 an additional magistrate was allocated to perform coronial work full time. This 'Regional Coroner' has been assisting local magistrate coroners in Central and Western Queensland by dealing with complex protracted investigations and inquests.

During 2011–12 the number of deaths reported to coroners across Queensland was 4461, which is an increase over last year of 45 (+1.01 per cent). Coroners finalised 81 investigations by inquest during the reporting year.

Further information in relation to the coronial system may be found in the Office of the State Coroner Annual Report.

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 Courts Service incorporates the Directorate, the Office of the State Coroner, Courts Innovation Programs, the Office of the Chief Magistrate, Brisbane Magistrates Court registry operations and Magistrates Courts Offices which are grouped by region. Together they administer and support Queensland Magistrates Court operations and deliver frontline justice services to the community.

Regional operations

During 2011–12 six Queensland Regional Directors oversaw regional operations on behalf of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General, and were based in Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, Caloundra, Toowoomba and Brisbane. They were divided into the regions of:

- Far North Queensland
- North Queensland
- Sunshine Coast/Wide Bay
- Central Queensland
- South-West Queensland
- South-East Queensland

A number of Queensland Government Agent Program (QGAP) offices also operate as courthouses and may provide information, assistance and advice on State Government, and some Commonwealth Government, services. Regional Directors ensure the best possible staff practice and encourage community engagement, while continuing to strengthen inter-agency networks through the innovative use of resources.

The role and responsibilities of the Regional Directors evolved during the six year life of the model, from having a sole focus on Magistrates Courts services to a virtual whole of justice services emphasis. This led to a review of the six regions in 2011–12, culminating in the recommendation to restructure service delivery to encompass four operational regions. In 2012–13 the regions will adjust to four regions:

- South Queensland
- Sunshine Coast and Western Queensland
- Wide Bay and Central Queensland
- North Queensland

The new model will continue to deliver quality client services across the Queensland Courts.

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)
- Programs, Policy and Development Branch
- Reporting, Finance & Community Engagement
- State Reporting Bureau (SRB)

Highlights

- The I&CT unit conducted numerous enhancements to audio visual systems over the course of 2011-2012, including:
 - Major upgrades to five courtrooms in regional centres, including full evidence display and video conference facilities
 - The upgrade of digital recording equipment in 77 courtrooms
 - The upgrade of Vulnerable Witness facilities in five regional centres
- In 2011/12 the SRB produced approximately 134,374 pages of transcript for matters in the Magistrates Court. This represented 26.8% of the total pages produced by SRB in the same period.

Court Network

Court Network is a not-for-profit Australian organisation working with highly trained volunteers offering non-legal information, support and referral services to anyone attending court.

Court Network assisted 17,310 court users in the Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville Magistrate Courts during the 2011–12 financial year. The service has provided support, non-legal information and referral services to 31,594 court users in the Magistrates Court since it first launched in Brisbane in 2009 and in Cairns and Townsville in 2010.

Towards the end of the 2011–12 period saw the completion of the new Information Kiosk on the ground floor of the Brisbane Magistrate Court. Court Network looks forward to being able to assist more court users as they enter the court. The highly visible presence of our Networker's wearing the distinctive fluorescent pink lanyard and their constant vigilance in assisting, when appropriate, has become an integral part of Court support.

Court Network would like to take this opportunity to thank Chief Magistrate Butler, the Judiciary, Executive Director Paul Marschke, Department of Justice and Attorney-General staff, security and all persons who have actively contributed to the successful implementation of the service for their continued support.

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 required for the Report on Government Services (RoGS). Each year the Productivity Commission issues its RoGS which compares the activity of courts across the nation. The 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 court system. 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 are lodgements based on the number of cases.

Child protection applications The units of measurement of workload used for child protection applications in Childrens Courts are lodgements based on the number of cases, except where there is more than one child involved in an application, in which case the counting unit is the number of children involved in the originating application.

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 for each individual day that they have a charge registered against them.

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

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. The difference in the counting rules means the statistics in 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

	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	16	25	0	0	25	0.01%	0.00%
Atherton	711	1,155	59	120	1,275	0.36%	7.66%
Aurukun	443	595	88	203	798	0.23%	16.57%
Ayr	687	1,087	16	35	1,122	0.32%	2.28%
Badu Island	60	100	6	19	119	0.03%	9.09%
Bamaga	279	460	14	36	496	0.14%	4.78%
Barcaldine	70	118	1	3	121	0.03%	1.41%
Beaudesert	1,025	1,711	18	34	1,745	0.50%	1.73%
Beenleigh	9,997	20,277	753	2,241	22,518	6.42%	7.00%
Biloela	481	705	19	39	744	0.21%	3.80%
Birdsville	5	9	0	0	9	0.00%	0.00%
Blackall	82	123	15	26	149	0.04%	15.46%
Blackwater	305	460	22	47	507	0.14%	6.73%
Boigu Island	8	20	0	0	20	0.01%	0.00%
Boulia	24	33	1	1	34	0.01%	4.00%
Bowen	621	1,042	36	85	1,127	0.32%	5.48%
Brisbane	26,717	51,361	1,214	2,779	54,140	15.43%	4.35%
Bundaberg	3,558	5,860	215	439	6,299	1.79%	5.70%
Burketown	24	26	1	6	32	0.01%	4.00%
Caboolture	5,479	9,492	353	835	10,327	2.94%	6.05%
Cairns	8,952	14,992	914	2,832	17,824	5.08%	9.26%
Caloundra	1,943	3,090	72	133	3,223	0.92%	3.57%
Camooweal	24	31	0	0	31	0.01%	0.00%
Charleville	323	666	12	19	685	0.20%	3.58%
Charters Towers	350	565	19	46	611	0.17%	5.15%
Cherbourg	481	572	6	18	590	0.17%	1.23%
Childers	168	253	7	27	280	0.08%	4.00%
Chinchilla	365	529	22	41	570	0.16%	5.68%
Clermont	121	187	2	2	189	0.05%	1.63%
Cleveland	3,575	6,780	212	483	7,263	2.07%	5.60%
Cloncurry	254	375	30	59	434	0.12%	10.56%
Coen	77	120	0	0	120	0.03%	0.00%
Cooktown	483	767	20	49	816	0.23%	3.98%
Coolangatta	1,742	2,420	6	11	2,431	0.69%	0.34%
Cunnamulla	248	398	55	96	494	0.14%	18.15%
Dajarra	21	35	0	0	35	0.01%	0.00%
Dalby	831	1,509	40	82	1,591	0.45%	4.59%
Darnley Island	14	26	0	0	26	0.01%	0.00%
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Doomadgee	338	517	18	75	592	0.17%	5.06%
Duaringa	29	40	0	0	40	0.01%	0.00%
Emerald	659	1,082	24	79	1,161	0.33%	3.51%

Gatton	1,079	1,794	50	104	1,898	0.54%	4.43%
Gayndah	199	288	14	26	314	0.09%	6.57%
Georgetown	65	84	1	1	85	0.02%	1.52%
Gladstone	2,448	4,177	137	271	4,448	1.27%	5.30%
Goondiwindi	390	641	37	207	848	0.24%	8.67%
Gympie	1,798	2,898	71	125	3,023	0.86%	3.80%
Hervey Bay	2,359	4,117	160	382	4,499	1.28%	6.35%
Holland Park	4,681	7,753	101	186	7,939	2.26%	2.11%
Hope Vale	162	236	8	10	246	0.07%	4.71%
Hughenden	84	136	5	7	143	0.04%	5.62%
Ingham	418	692	34	75	767	0.22%	7.52%
Inglewood	88	127	0	0	127	0.04%	0.00%
Innisfail	1,002	1,557	57	107	1,664	0.47%	5.38%
Ipswich	7,196	12,631	778	1,512	14,143	4.03%	9.76%
Julia Creek	21	41	0	0	41	0.01%	0.00%
Kingaroy	738	1,413	106	222	1,635	0.47%	12.56%
Kowanyama	335	474	10	19	493	0.14%	2.90%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Lockhart							
River	161	244	9	13	257	0.07%	5.29%
Longreach	358	552	10	25	577	0.16%	2.72%
Mabuiag							
Island	20	34	2	8	42	0.01%	9.09%
Mackay	4,160	6,701	228	515	7,216	2.06%	5.20%
Mareeba	1,532	2,344	191	511	2,855	0.81%	11.09%
Maroochydore	4,786	9,596	241	578	10,174	2.90%	4.79%
Maryborough	1,307	2,052	48	95	2,147	0.61%	3.54%
Mer Island	15	19	0	0	19	0.01%	0.00%
Millmerran	46	91	1	2	93	0.03%	2.13%
Mitchell	61	111	0	0	111	0.03%	0.00%
Moa Island	24	39	0	0	39	0.01%	0.00%
Monto	41	52	7	14	66	0.02%	14.58%
Moranbah	276	409	12	22	431	0.12%	4.17%
Mornington							
Island	591	821	28	97	918	0.26%	4.52%
Mossman	828	1,260	14	52	1,312	0.37%	1.66%
Mount Garnet	59	85	9	11	96	0.03%	13.24%
Mount Isa	2,185	3,779	341	601	4,380	1.25%	13.50%
Murgon	891	1,338	382	878	2,216	0.63%	30.01%
Nambour	638	902	1	1	903	0.26%	0.16%
Nanango	459	734	7	14	748	0.21%	1.50%
Noosa	1,610	2,580	43	107	2,687	0.77%	2.60%
Normanton	275	426	55	118	544	0.15%	16.67%
Oakey	218	286	4	12	298	0.08%	1.80%
Palm Island	485	850	77	191	1,041	0.30%	13.70%
Pine Rivers	3,983	6,912	268	635	7,547	2.15%	6.30%
Pittsworth	95	143	2	2	145	0.04%	2.06%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Porpuraaw	124	206	0	0	206	0.06%	0.00%
Proserpine	1,335	2,096	24	44	2,140	0.61%	1.77%

Quilpie	16	24	0	0	24	0.01%	0.00%
Redcliffe	3,460	5,922	221	526	6,448	1.84%	6.00%
Richlands	4,889	9,590	321	860	10,450	2.98%	6.16%
Richmond	42	60	0	0	60	0.02%	0.00%
Rockhampton	5,562	9,363	624	1,239	10,602	3.02%	10.09%
Roma	802	1,685	35	73	1,758	0.50%	4.18%
Saibai Island	29	65	3	3	68	0.02%	9.38%
Sandgate	2,020	3,324	80	267	3,591	1.02%	3.81%
Sarina	382	604	38	74	678	0.19%	9.05%
Southport	18,414	34,184	602	1,282	35,466	10.11%	3.17%
Springsure	22	29	0	0	29	0.01%	0.00%
St.George	390	592	34	50	642	0.18%	8.02%
Stanthorpe	511	865	29	48	913	0.26%	5.37%
Tambo	29	44	0	0	44	0.01%	0.00%
Taroom	46	155	0	0	155	0.04%	0.00%
Thursday Island	272	538	32	99	637	0.18%	10.53%
Toogoolawah	193	312	1	4	316	0.09%	0.52%
Toowoomba	5,347	9,254	561	1,188	10,442	2.98%	9.50%
Townsville	13,975	21,717	878	3,590	25,307	7.21%	5.91%
Tully	458	654	3	3	657	0.19%	0.65%
Warraber Island	14	18	0	0	18	0.01%	0.00%
Warwick	1,126	2,003	89	204	2,207	0.63%	7.33%
Weipa	509	770	27	59	829	0.24%	5.04%
Winton	87	152	0	0	152	0.04%	0.00%
Woorabinda	464	684	73	148	832	0.24%	13.59%
Wujal Wujal	105	141	0	0	141	0.04%	0.00%
Wynnum	2,298	4,307	146	339	4,646	1.32%	5.97%
Yam Island	9	17	0	0	17	0.00%	0.00%
Yarrabah	315	431	45	83	514	0.15%	12.50%
Yeppoon	707	1,117	36	67	1,184	0.34%	4.85%
Yorke Island	8	11	0	0	11	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	183,717	321,966	11,741	29,006	350,972	100%	6.01%

Appendix 2 – Civil claim lodgements

	Civil claims
Atherton	44
Ayr	148
Barcaldine	1
Beaudesert	297
Beenleigh	1,393
Biloela	31
Blackwater	6
Bowen	35
Brisbane	15,047
Bundaberg	243
Caboolture	228
Cairns	446
Caloundra	92
Charleville	7
Charters Towers	41
Childers	4
Chinchilla	7
Clermont	19
Cleveland	888
Cloncurry	6
Cooktown	7
Coolangatta	118
Cunnamulla	13
Dalby	41
Emerald	37
Gatton	35
Gayndah	4
Gladstone	264
Goondiwindi	80
Gympie	75
Hervey Bay	109
Holland Park	423
Hughenden	2
Ingham	58
Innisfail	72
Ipswich	853
Julia Creek	4
Kingaroy	11
Landsborough	23
Longreach	12
Mackay	996
Mareeba	16
Maroochydore	397
Maryborough	43

Mitchell	3
Moranbah	36
Mossman	34
Mount Isa	50
Murgon	6
Nambour	67
Nanango	9
Noosa	111
Normanton	5
Oakey	2
Pine Rivers	1,454
Pittsworth	10
Pomona	18
Proserpine	149
Quilpie	1
Redcliffe	86
Richlands	215
Richmond	4
Rockhampton	375
Roma	8
Sandgate	90
Sarina	19
Southport	2,451
St George	3
Stanthorpe	13
Taroom	-
Thursday Island	46
Toogoolawah	11
Toowoomba	249
Townsville	1,259
Tully	46
Warwick	58
Weipa	7
Wynnum	123
Yeppoon	82
TOTAL	29,776

Appendix 3 – Domestic and Family Violence Protection Applications

	Number of applications	Number of orders Made					% of state total (originating applications)	
	RoGS (Originating applications)	Protection order	Temporary protection order	Vary protection order	Revoke protection order	Total orders		Number of originating applications dismissed/withdrawn
Alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%
Atherton	146	132	56	60	0	248	16	0.66%
Aurukun	27	21	9	13	0	43	3	0.12%
Ayr	132	109	98	34	1	242	25	0.60%
Badu Island	12	12	8	2	0	22	3	0.05%
Bamaga	38	43	28	9	1	81	7	0.17%
Barcardine	7	6	0	0	0	6	1	0.03%
Beaudesert	157	125	136	40	2	303	24	0.71%
Beenleigh	1,561	1,079	1,581	464	43	3,167	476	7.09%
Biloela	78	67	36	10	0	113	5	0.35%
Birdsville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Blackall	3	4	2	1	0	7	3	0.01%
Blackwater	46	47	17	4	0	68	4	0.21%
Boigu Island	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0.01%
Boulia	3	4	2	1	0	7	0	0.01%
Bowen	81	59	78	27	3	167	19	0.37%
Brisbane	1,190	961	676	171	12	1,820	276	5.40%
Bundaberg	494	387	340	134	6	867	116	2.24%
Burketown	2	3	0	1	0	4	0	0.01%
Caboolture	905	671	551	246	15	1,483	261	4.11%
Cairns	1,002	785	669	294	10	1,758	176	4.55%
Caloundra	333	268	275	40	3	586	76	1.51%
Camooweal	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0.02%
Charleville	41	36	10	10	0	56	2	0.19%
Charters Towers	51	40	42	9	2	93	10	0.23%
Cherbourg	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0.00%
Childers	14	12	5	1	0	18	3	0.06%
Chinchilla	28	25	13	2	0	40	7	0.13%
Clermont	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.01%
Cleveland	584	426	373	160	12	971	132	2.65%
Cloncurry	27	24	5	4	0	33	11	0.12%
Coen	8	8	0	6	0	14	1	0.04%
Cooktown	49	51	28	12	0	91	3	0.22%
Coolangatta	281	188	253	29	12	482	95	1.28%
Cunnamulla	34	30	1	5	0	36	2	0.15%
Dajarra	7	2	1	0	0	3	0	0.03%
Dalby	128	93	48	17	0	158	32	0.58%
Darnley Island	1	2	2	0	0	4	1	0.00%
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%

Doomadgee	68	66	9	5	1	81	2	0.31%
Duaringa	4	3	1	0	0	4	0	0.02%
Emerald	77	55	25	8	1	89	26	0.35%
Gatton	141	94	81	13	0	188	36	0.64%
Gayndah	33	31	12	3	0	46	4	0.15%
Georgetown	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.01%
Gladstone	268	213	151	66	3	433	43	1.22%
Goondiwindi	51	36	18	6	1	61	12	0.23%
Gympie	239	188	160	64	5	417	66	1.09%
Hervey Bay	381	285	213	57	6	561	116	1.73%
Holland Park	668	505	616	137	10	1,268	177	3.03%
Hope Vale	11	12	2	2	0	16	2	0.05%
Hughenden	12	9	6	2	0	17	4	0.05%
Ingham	50	39	26	6	0	71	19	0.23%
Inglewood	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0.02%
Innisfail	147	110	111	52	18	291	34	0.67%
Ipswich	1,112	877	727	166	10	1,780	272	5.05%
Julia Creek	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.00%
Kingaroy	123	93	57	14	3	167	18	0.56%
Kowanyama	43	39	15	6	0	60	3	0.20%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Lockhart River	13	14	6	3	0	23	2	0.06%
Longreach	24	19	11	3	0	33	6	0.11%
Mabuiag Island	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	0.01%
Mackay	524	443	430	83	0	956	73	2.38%
Mareeba	192	178	31	102	2	313	17	0.87%
Maroochydore	765	644	427	162	7	1,240	131	3.47%
Maryborough	263	198	69	23	3	293	70	1.19%
Mer Island	6	5	2	0	0	7	3	0.03%
Millmerran	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	0.00%
Mitchell	7	5	0	0	0	5	0	0.03%
Moa Island	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	0.01%
Monto	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0.00%
Moranbah	43	38	24	5	0	67	6	0.20%
Mornington Island	57	53	5	1	0	59	9	0.26%
Mossman	85	81	16	37	0	134	5	0.39%
Mount Garnett	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	0.00%
Mount Isa	282	247	135	68	0	450	41	1.28%
Murgon	131	131	57	20	0	208	5	0.59%
Nambour	51	35	21	4	0	60	6	0.23%
Nanango	61	56	37	4	0	97	9	0.28%
Noosa	144	116	93	21	2	232	40	0.65%
Normanton	65	59	24	10	0	93	7	0.30%
Oakey	18	10	11	2	2	25	4	0.08%
Palm Island	126	118	25	28	1	172	10	0.57%
Pine Rivers	581	398	333	74	6	811	210	2.64%

Pittsworth	16	9	9	0	0	18	4	0.07%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pompuraaw	32	29	6	7	0	42	3	0.15%
Proserpine	116	104	127	16	0	247	20	0.53%
Quilpie	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0.00%
Redcliffe	503	371	347	210	10	938	130	2.28%
Richlands	657	458	441	69	4	972	164	2.98%
Richmond	7	7	2	0	0	9	0	0.03%
Rockhampton	750	660	453	211	13	1,337	100	3.40%
Roma	68	57	25	15	1	98	15	0.31%
Saibai Island	2	4	1	0	0	5	0	0.01%
Sandgate	429	350	285	150	5	790	71	1.95%
Sarina	9	9	5	1	0	15	1	0.04%
Southport	2,146	1,653	1,656	377	133	3,819	621	9.74%
Springsure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
St. George	51	50	7	7	0	64	5	0.23%
Stanthorpe	46	35	14	3	0	52	13	0.21%
Tambo	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.01%
Taroom	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Thursday Island	60	58	42	24	1	125	10	0.27%
Toogoolawah	23	21	17	0	0	38	3	0.10%
Toowoomba	624	496	313	158	8	975	138	2.83%
Townsville	1,122	830	988	283	9	2,110	271	5.09%
Tully	60	46	45	18	10	119	14	0.27%
Warraber Island	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0.00%
Warwick	176	137	57	26	1	221	49	0.80%
Weipa	63	57	5	5	0	67	17	0.29%
Winton	9	1	0	3	0	4	1	0.04%
Woorabinda	69	64	11	5	0	80	2	0.31%
Wujal Wujal	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	0.01%
Wynnum	312	242	170	58	9	479	66	1.42%
Yam Island	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	0.01%
Yarrabah	152	134	67	27	11	239	22	0.69%
Yeppoon	157	142	95	28	1	266	26	0.71%
Yorke Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total	22,027	17,274	14,528	4,767	419	36,988	5,050	100%

Appendix 4 – Child protection applications

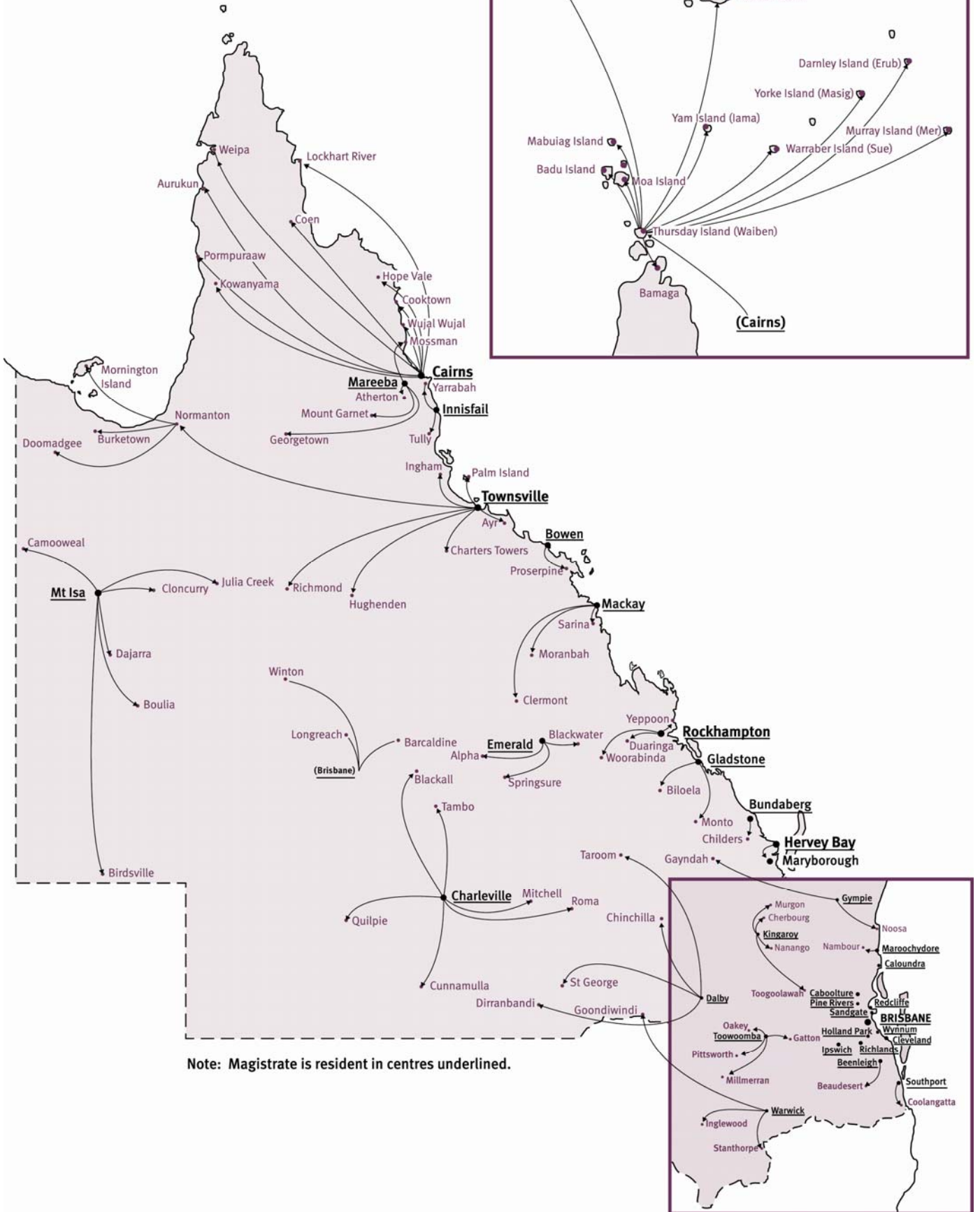
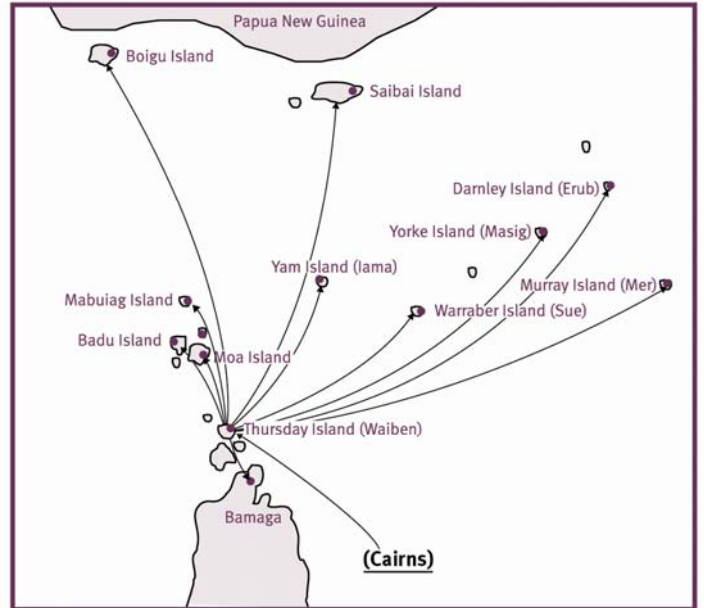
	Number of applications	Number of orders made						Number of applications dismissed / withdrawn	% of state total
	RoGS	Child protection order	Extend protection order	Interim order	Revoke protection order	Vary protection order	Total		
Alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Atherton	10	25	0	61	0	0	86	0	0.26%
Aurukun	11	20	0	55	1	0	76	0	0.29%
Ayr	22	23	0	52	0	0	75	2	0.58%
Badu Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Bamaga	3	3	0	7	0	0	10	0	0.08%
Barcaldine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Beaudesert	41	36	1	132	2	0	171	3	1.09%
Beenleigh	406	361	11	1466	13	9	1860	20	10.75%
Biloela	8	16	0	13	0	0	29	0	0.21%
Birdsville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Blackall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Blackwater	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.00%
Boigu Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Boulia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Bowen	0	5	0	8	3	0	16	0	0.00%
Brisbane	461	360	24	841	9	7	1241	17	12.21%
Bundaberg	15	47	0	151	1	1	200	3	0.40%
Burketown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Caboolture	165	156	13	403	0	1	573	6	4.37%
Cairns	313	305	6	1044	13	4	1372	39	8.29%
Caloundra	33	44	0	114	0	1	159	2	0.87%
Camooweal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Charleville	8	2	0	14	0	0	16	0	0.21%
Charters towers	2	10	0	28	0	0	38	2	0.05%
Cherbourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Childers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Chinchilla	4	4	0	12	0	0	16	0	0.11%
Clermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cleveland	74	97	4	107	3	1	212	5	1.96%
Cloncurry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Coen	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0.00%
Cooktown	13	14	0	81	0	0	95	0	0.34%
Coolangatta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cunnamulla	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.03%
Dajarra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%

Dalby	50	30	0	96	0	0	126	4	1.32%
Darnley Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Doomadgee	3	4	0	2	0	0	6	0	0.08%
Duaringa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Emerald	34	25	0	77	1	0	103	6	0.90%
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	34	52	0	181	3	0	236	3	0.90%
Goondiwindi	12	3	0	25	0	0	28	2	0.32%
Gympie	17	51	1	58	0	0	110	1	0.45%
Hervey Bay	112	90	9	235	4	1	339	4	2.97%
Holland Park	56	74	2	136	3	0	215	3	1.48%
Hope vale	0	9	0	17	0	0	26	0	0.00%
Hughenden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Ingham	1	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0.03%
Inglewood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Innisfail	15	39	6	90	0	4	139	0	0.40%
Ipswich	301	389	5	1481	9	1	1885	32	7.97%
Julia Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Kingaroy	40	38	0	83	0	0	121	5	1.06%
Kowanyama	7	6	0	7	0	0	13	0	0.19%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Lockhart River	4	8	0	13	0	0	21	0	0.11%
Longreach	6	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	0.16%
Mackay	50	73	2	168	0	1	244	3	1.32%
Mareeba	16	25	0	75	0	0	100	0	0.42%
Maroochydore	85	74	5	209	0	3	291	1	2.25%
Maryborough	94	105	0	155	2	4	266	8	2.49%
Mer Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Millmerran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mitchell	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.21%
Moa Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Monto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Moranbah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mornington Island	6	6	0	10	0	0	16	0	0.16%
Mossman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mount Garnet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mount Isa	93	75	2	203	1	3	284	3	2.46%
Murgon	24	25	0	41	0	0	66	0	0.64%
Nambour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Nanango	7	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0.19%

Noosa	5	7	0	2	0	0	9	0	0.13%
Normanton	11	16	0	10	0	0	26	0	0.29%
Oakey	3	2	0	3	0	0	5	0	0.08%
Palm Island	6	23	0	32	0	0	55	1	0.16%
Pine Rivers	104	129	0	267	5	5	406	0	2.75%
Pittsworth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	12	23	0	100	0	0	123	1	0.32%
Proserpine	3	9	4	25	0	0	38	0	0.08%
Quilpie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Redcliffe	38	45	3	173	1	1	223	1	1.01%
Richlands	121	116	4	447	1	0	568	15	3.20%
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Rockhampton	83	234	3	868	6	4	1115	10	2.20%
Roma	4	4	0	18	0	1	23	0	0.11%
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	295	301	0	974	14	5	1294	21	7.81%
Springsure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
St.George	6	7	0	17	0	0	24	0	0.16%
Stanthorpe	6	3	0	29	0	1	33	2	0.16%
Tambo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Taroom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Thursday Island	11	17	0	19	0	0	36	0	0.29%
Toogoolawah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Toowoomba	152	217	2	840	3	0	1062	11	4.03%
Townsville	159	356	11	650	13	14	1044	10	4.21%
Tully	6	5	11	31	0	0	47	0	0.16%
Warraber Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Warwick	23	20	1	62	0	0	83	0	0.61%
Weipa	2	19	0	40	1	0	60	1	0.05%
Winton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03%
Woorabinda	0	5	0	16	0	0	21	0	0.00%
Wujal Wujal	1	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0.03%
Wynnum	59	62	0	99	1	0	162	2	1.56%
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	3776	4356	130	12709	113	72	17380	253	100%

Appendix 5 – Magistrates Courts locations and circuits

Torres Strait Islands



Note: Magistrate is resident in centres underlined.