



QUEENSLAND  
COURTS

# Magistrates Courts of Queensland

Annual report 2014 – 2015



CHAMBERS OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE

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11 September 2015

Her Honour Yvette D'Ath MP  
Attorney - General and Minister for Justice  
Minister for Training and Skills  
GPO Box 149  
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 2015.

Yours sincerely,

**Judge Orazio Rinaudo**  
**Chief Magistrate**

# Table of contents

Chief Magistrate’s Overview .....	4
Executive Director’s overview .....	6
Queensland’s Magistrates .....	9
Structure and operation .....	14
Court Performance .....	18
Criminal jurisdiction .....	18
Civil jurisdiction .....	23
Coronial Jurisdiction .....	27
Courts Innovation Program .....	28
Indigenous Justice Programs .....	28
Diversion & Referral Services .....	30
Departmental Support .....	32
Magistrates Courts Service .....	32
Office of the Chief Magistrate .....	33
Reform and Support Services .....	33
Court Network .....	36
Complaints Policy .....	37
Appendices .....	38
Appendix 1 – Criminal lodgements .....	40
Appendix 1A – Criminal breach lodgements (not reported in RoGS) .....	44
Appendix 2 – Civil claim lodgements .....	48
Appendix 3 – Domestic and Family Violence Protection Applications .....	50
Appendix 4 – Child protection applications .....	54
Appendix 5 – Magistrates Courts locations and circuits .....	58

## Warning

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are warned that this document contains 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 2014-2015.

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 2014-15 year, Magistrates have continued to manage a heavy workload. In particular, lodgements in the domestic violence jurisdiction increased by 1,481 applications (+5.86 per cent) from the previous year. Although criminal defendants increased marginally (+.26 per cent), charge lodgements increased by 8,350 (+2.11 per cent). Child Protection application lodgements also increased by 71 applications (+2.03 per cent).

## Appointments and Retirements

During the reporting period there was one notable retirement being the former Chief Magistrate, Judge Tim Carmody as he then was. The Magistrates Court owes Judge Carmody a significant debt of gratitude for leading the Court so capably for a relatively short period of nine months. There was one other retirement, Magistrate Laurie Verra on the 11th of July 2014, after 15 years of service as a Magistrate. There were three magistrate appointments; Magistrate Peter Hasted, Magistrate Cathy Ann McLennan and Magistrate Jeffrey Clarke.

## Office of the State Coroner

The Coroner's 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:

- 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 new role;
- 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; and
- Kate Cranitch for managing the Office of the Chief Magistrate up until early in 2015 and since then Nicola Azgin, and all of the staff of the Office of the Chief Magistrate including my Executive Assistants, Rachel Monaghan and Joanne Vogel.

Judge Orazio Rinaudo  
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 units include:

- Magistrates Courts Service Directorate
- Brisbane Magistrates Court Registry Operations
- Office of the State Coroner (OSC)
- 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 23 of these registries during 2014-15 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

- Queensland's first two One-Stop Shop Service Outlet Pilot Customer Centres opened in January 2015. Residents of the Scenic Rim can now perform a majority of State Government transactions at the Beaudesert Customer Centre, and whilst DJAG continues to operate a separate courthouse in Beaudesert, registry staff are assisting in the coordination of volunteer Justice of the Peace services at the new Customer Centre.
- The Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) is lead agent of the Gatton Customer Centre, where a team of DJAG and Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) staff are delivering services in a service outlet with an integrated courtroom, magistrate's chamber and vulnerable witness facilities. The new Customer Centre offers Lockyer Valley residents the full suite of DTMR licensing and registration services, birth, death and marriage certificates, plant and animal permits, court registry services, fines and tax payments as well as federal government Medicare and Centrelink services.
- The Integrated Criminal Justice Videoconferencing Program continued through 2014-15 to expand the use of videoconferencing across the criminal justice system, to reduce the costs and risks of prisoner transports. Videoconferencing is now the primary method of appearance for court matters for defendants in correctional centres with around 70 per cent of such appearances now being by videoconferencing.
- The pilot of the early plead guilty online service was launched on 1 July 2014 for 16 courthouses in Southeast Queensland, for four minor offences. On 12 March 2015, this online service was rolled out across Queensland and expanded to include all non-indictable offences. Customer uptake of the early plead guilty online service was high during 2014-15, with approximately 36

per cent of guilty pleas in writing being submitted online, as opposed to being submitted via hard copy over the counter.

- Several advancements including the development of an online search and copy process in Brisbane Magistrates Court (with an online payment facility) means customers can request, pay for orders and receive fulfilment online; and the pilot of a new electronic adjournments process for Brisbane Magistrates Court meaning parties may seek and have an adjournment agreed to by a magistrate out of court, thus saving valuable court time.

## The Future

2015-16 will see important changes to service delivery for the Magistrates Courts.

- The *Not Now Not Ever: Putting an End to Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland* report by the Special Taskforce on Domestic and Family Violence made over 140 recommendations to tackle the serious issue of domestic and family violence. It recommended enhancement of the existing Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Unit and the establishment of an independent Domestic and Family Violence Death Review and Advisory Board. As part of its response to the Special Taskforce report, the Queensland Government announced funding of \$2.1 million over four years for the Office of the State Coroner to implement these recommendations.
- Also in response to the report it was announced that a specialised domestic violence pilot court will operate at Southport from September 2015, as one of the key initiatives of the Government's \$31.3 million commitment to tackle domestic and family violence.
- Opportunity has risen for DJAG and DTMR to consolidate complimentary services under a single roof. DTMR approached DJAG to gauge its interest in replacing the Queensland Police Service as the provider of transport services in 22 DJAG led Queensland Government Agency Program (QGAP) offices and court only registries. DJAG and DTMR have been working to progress the Regional Services Outlet strategy to expand the transport and licensing service offerings available in 29 DJAG courthouse/QGAP outlets. Whilst a number of transport related transactions are already conducted in many DJAG outlets, DJAG and DTMR propose to add the full suite of licensing services to the service mix in each of these centres.
- Reinstatement of specialist courts such as the Murri Court and Special Circumstances Diversion Program. Specialist courts enable offenders to be diverted from prison by providing them with opportunities to address their offending behaviour through case management; intervention; and referrals to support agencies – and focus on delivering the best outcomes for offenders and all Queenslanders.

## Acknowledgements

To achieve our service delivery goals and provide quality support to judicial officers, the Magistrates Court Service fosters a collaborative and open working relationship with the magistracy. I thank His Honour Judge Orazio Rinaudo, Chief Magistrate, for his collegial approach in providing effective, timely and responsive court services to the Queensland community.

The operations of the Magistrates Courts could not be undertaken without the hard work of the Reform and Support Services (RSS). I acknowledge Stephanie Attard, Executive Director (RSS), and the staff of her units in bringing significant operational support and benefits to the Magistrates Courts Service. I thank Stephanie and her team for assisting and supporting court staff in their day to day duties.

And finally – an acknowledgement of the commitment and professionalism of the registry, judicial support, Office of the State Coroner and Courts Innovation Programs staff that make up the Magistrates Courts Service. Queensland Magistrates Courts deal with approximately 96 per cent of all criminal matters – and the majority of civil matters – in the Queensland court system. The perseverance, dedication and initiative that MCS staff display every day throughout the state are the defining components that allows the MCS to deliver the highest possible standard of services to the Queensland community.

I thank all MCS staff, and Regional Directors, for their cooperation and assistance during 2014-15 in meeting operational goals. In the upcoming year we will continue our efforts to achieve best service and embrace the benefits of reform for the Queensland Magistrates Courts.

Paul Marschke  
Executive Director  
Magistrates Courts Service



# Queensland's Magistrates

*as at 30 June 2015*

Beenleigh	TM Duroux PM Dowse BP Kilmartin JE White	Co-ordinating/Childrens Court Magistrate
Bowen	H Stjernqvist	
Brisbane	O Rinaudo L J O'Shea TD Gardiner TJ Ryan JB Lock CA Clements JL Hutton LM Bradford-Morgan CJ Callaghan JD Costello WA Cull JM Daley EA Hall PM Kluck JJ McGrath NF Nunan T Previtiera MP Quinn CG Roney S Shearer BL Springer AC Thacker	Chief Magistrate Deputy Chief Magistrate/Childrens Court Magistrate Deputy Chief Magistrate State Coroner Deputy State Coroner Brisbane Coroner South-East Coroner Part-time
Bundaberg	AP Simpson	
Caboolture	J Batts MW Bucknall BA Callaghan	Co-ordinating Magistrate
Cairns	RD Spencer JM Bentley TJ Black SM Coates AJ Comans A Gett SL Pearson JN Pinder K Priestly	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate      Childrens Court Magistrate  Northern Coroner
Caloundra	SM Tonkin	
Charleville	PW Hasted	
Cleveland	A Kennedy	
Dalby	K Ryan	
Emerald	JR Clarke	

Gladstone	PJ Hay	
Gympie	MM Baldwin	
Hervey Bay	GJ Tatnell WJ Smith	
Holland Park	C Strofield	
Innisfail	JM Brassington	
Ipswich	DM MacCallum	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	BJ Cosgrove	
	AP Simpson	
	VE Sturgess	
	DM Vasta	Childrens Court Magistrate
Kingaroy	SM Young	
Mackay	RN Risson	Co-ordinating Magistrate
	D O'Connell	Central Coroner
	DJ Dwyer	
Mareeba	TJ Braes	
Maroochydore	A Hennessy	Regional Co-ordinating/Childrens Court Magistrate
	JA Hodgins	
	RJ Madsen	
	CJ Taylor	
Mount Isa	SD Guttridge	
Pine Rivers	TI Morgan	
Redcliffe	AJ Chilcott	
Richlands	MR McLaughlin	Co-ordinating Magistrate
	RL Warfield	
Rockhampton	C Press	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	MG O'Driscoll	
Sandgate	SL Cornack	
Southport	KT Magee	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	JA McDougall	Southern Coroner
	JJ Costanzo	
	MJ Hogan	Childrens Court Magistrate
	PW Johnstone	
	DE Kehoe	
	RG Kilner	
	CM McLennan	
	JV Payne	
	CA Pirie	
Toowoomba	BT Schemioneck	Co-ordinating Magistrate
	GC Lee	
	JD Carroll	
Townsville	RJ Mack	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	SD Mosch	
	HB Osborne	
	PR Smid	Childrens Court Magistrate
	C Wadley	
Warwick	B Manthey	
Wynnum	Z Sarra	

## Acting Magistrates

Beenleigh	BL Kucks
Bowen	RW Muirhead
Brisbane	G Finger
	A A Kirkegaard
	M May
	J Schubert
	B Tynan*
	RR Walker
Bundaberg	LN Lavaring
Caloundra	M Bice
Ipswich	WA Cridland*
Maroochydore	BD Barrett*
	D Wilkinson*
Noosa	GA Hillan*
Rockhampton	MT Morrow
	T Bradshaw*
Southport	RM Carmody
	GH Kahlert
Toowoomba	RJ Stark
Townsville	RJ Lehmann
	S Luxton
	B Smith*

\* *Retired Magistrate*

## Judicial Registrars

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

# Chief Magistrate

## Farewell

### **The Honourable Judge Tim Carmody QC**

Resigned as Chief Magistrate July 2014

Judge Carmody was sworn in as the 31st Chief Magistrate of Queensland on 18 September 2013 having already had an extensive and diverse career. Career highlights included the role of counsel assisting the Fitzgerald and Connolly-Ryan Inquiries; Queensland Crime Commissioner from 1998 to 2002; a Justice of the Family Court of Australia from 2003 to 2008; and more recently, the Commissioner presiding over the Queensland Child Protection Commission of Inquiry.

During his term as Chief Magistrate, His Honour demonstrated leadership by hearing and publishing detailed judgments on many significant cases and recommending legislative reform resulting in more effective use of video conferencing in the Magistrates Courts.

On 8 July 2014 His Honour took up the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Queensland.

## Appointment

### **Judge Orazio (Ray) Rinaudo**

Appointed 8 July 2014 as Chief Magistrate

Chief Magistrate Judge Orazio (Ray) Rinaudo has served as a Queensland Magistrate for 10 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

## Appointments

### **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 Council 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 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 Hasted**

Charleville

Appointed 19 January 2015

**Magistrate Cathy-Ann McLennan**

Southport

Appointed 19 January 2015

**Magistrate Jeffrey Clarke**

Emerald

Appointed 19 January 2015

### Retirements

**Magistrate Laurie Verra**

Townsville

Retired 11 July 2014

# Structure and operation

At the end of the reporting period all the 90 magistrate positions in the State are occupied. Two magistrates work part-time, therefore the total number of magistrates appointed is 91.

There is a pool of 22 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 Southport) which are occupied by three appointed judicial registrars as the Southport 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	L O'Shea (Brisbane)
South-West Region	DM MacCallum (Ipswich)
South Coast Region	K Magee (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	J Batts
Richlands	MR McLaughlin
Mackay	D Dwyer

## Court Governance Advisory Committee

Members: Deputy Chief Magistrate L O'Shea; State Coroner T Ryan; Magistrates: W Cull; J Pinder; C Strofield.

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 2015*

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 Principal Legal Officer provides 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: Magistrate C Callaghan

### 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 Annual and State Conference and Regional Conferences and recommendations for amendments to the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012*.



## 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 Childrens Law Issues Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate L O'Shea

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

## Magistrates professional development

### State conference

The State Magistrates Conference was held on 30 July 2014 to 1 August 2014 at Sister Cities Room, Brisbane City Hall and was attended by all the magistrates from across the state. The keynote address was delivered by the Honourable Justice Patrick Keane, an esteemed member of the High Court of Australia. The presentations that filled the days of the conference were graciously delivered by The Honourable Justice Catherine Holmes, The Honourable Margaret Wilson QC as well as members of the profession and the greater community who shared their time and knowledge in relation to a variety of topics.

### Regional conferences

Three regional conferences were held this year:

- The Brisbane and South West Regional Conference was held in the Brisbane Magistrates Court Building on 12 and 13 March 2015.
- The Far North and Northern Regional Conference was held in Townsville on 5 and 6 March 2015.
- The North Coast and South Coast Regional Conference was held in the Brisbane Magistrates Court Building on 19 and 20 March 2015.

The regional conferences allow magistrates from the each region to explore issues that are of concern to their particular region. Topics covered included domestic violence, bail, court governance issues, cultural considerations in sentencing, Moynihan reforms, child protection and civil law and criminal law updates.

Attendance of a magistrate at both the State conference and 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 obviously 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 hearing is conducted. 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 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* contains a table showing the statistics for lodgements in the Criminal jurisdiction by defendant.

## Total Criminal

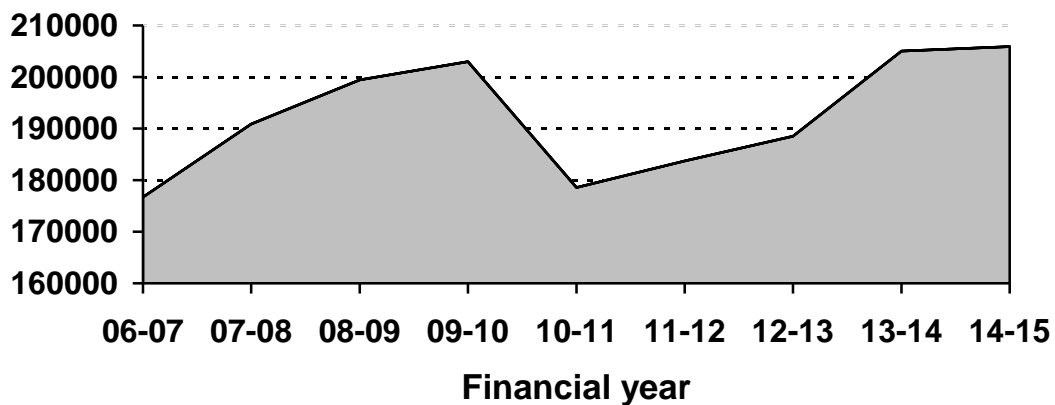
The total number of defendants dealt with by magistrates sitting as Magistrates Courts and the Childrens Court in the reporting year is 217,049. This is an increase in the number of defendants dealt with over last year of 571 (+0.26 per cent).

The total number of criminal charges dealt with by magistrates in the year of reporting is 403,284. This is an increase from last year of 8,350 (+2.11 per cent). These total figures include both adult and juvenile defendants.

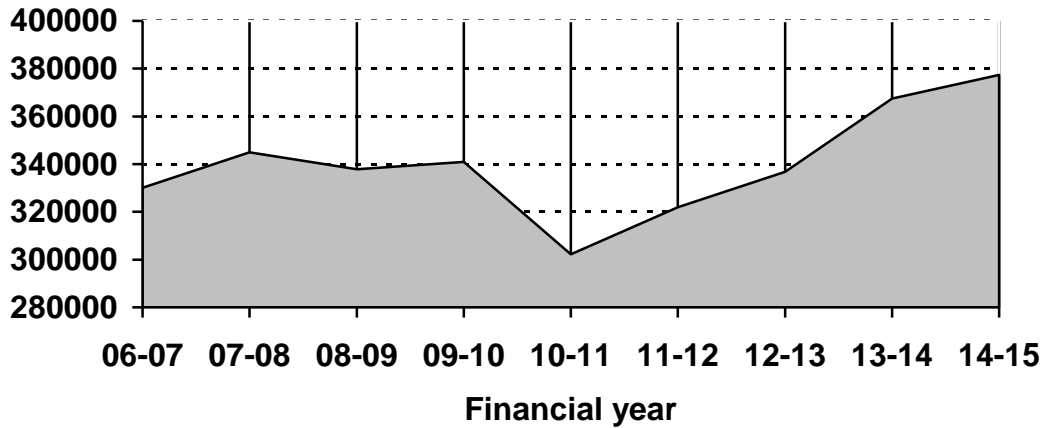
## Magistrates Court (Adult Criminal)

In relation to adult defendants 205,905 adults were dealt with on 377,312 charges. This is an increase in the number of adult defendants from last year of 867 (+0.42 per cent) and an increase in the number of charges from last year of 9,809 (+2.67 per 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 all of the parties are satisfied with the outcome and the matter does not have to go before the Court.

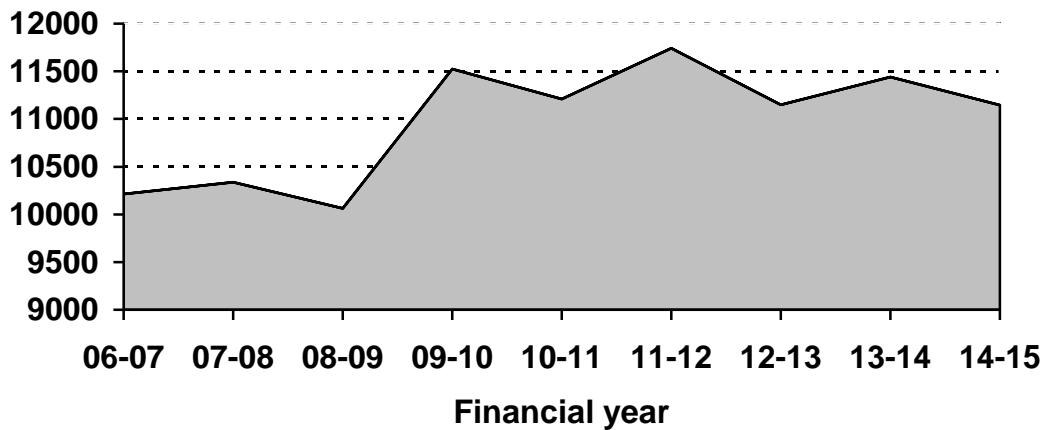
11,144 young people appeared before Magistrates sitting as the Childrens Court during 2014-15 on a total of 25,972 charges. This is a decrease from last year of 296 young people (-2.59 per cent) and a decrease of 1,459 charges (-5.32 per cent).

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 95 per cent of all Childrens Court criminal matters.

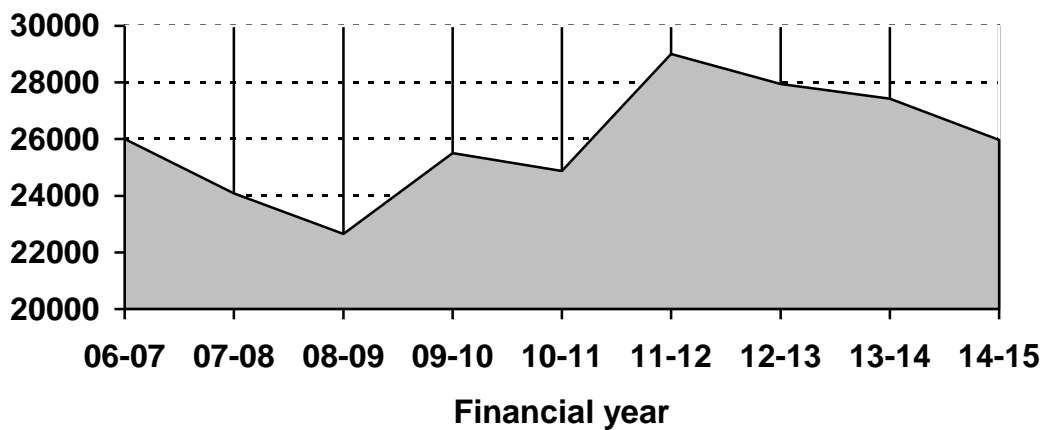
Further information about the operations of the Childrens Court can be obtained from the Childrens Court of Queensland Annual Report.

*Appendix 1* 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.

## 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 3,281, an increase of 723 (+28.26 per cent). The number of charges for Commonwealth offences dealt with by the Magistrates Courts during 2014-15 was 11,039, which is a decrease from last year of 2,014 (-15.43 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 39 defendants who were charged with a total of 42 charges. That is a reduction of 7 defendants (-15.22 per cent) and a decrease of 8 charges (-16.00 per cent) from last year.

# 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.

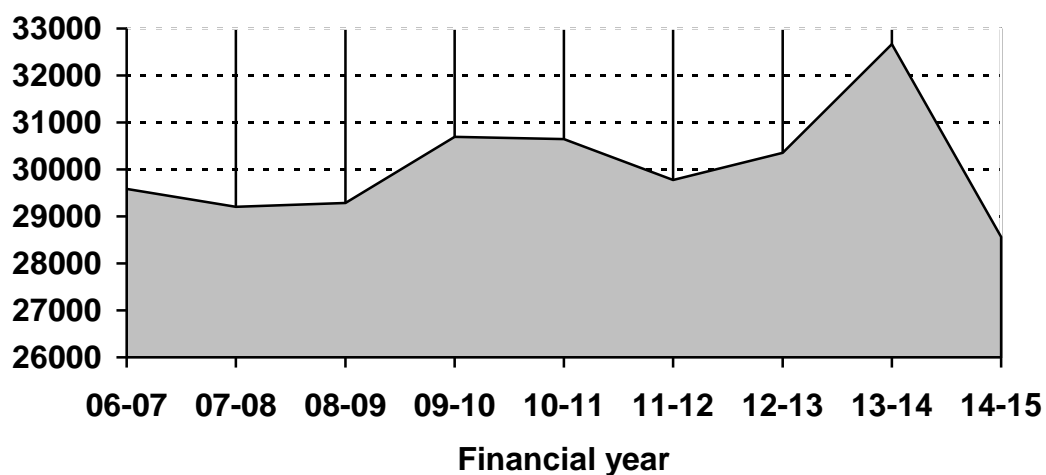
The term civil is derived from the area of civil litigation, but there are other kinds of matters included in the civil jurisdiction, such as applications for domestic violence protection orders and child protection applications.

## 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 25,568, a decrease of 4,100 from last year (-12.55 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 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 25,069 minor civil disputes that were lodged with QCAT 8,681 (35 per cent) were lodged in locations where they would be dealt with by a magistrate.

## Childrens Court of Queensland (Magistrates) - Civil Jurisdiction

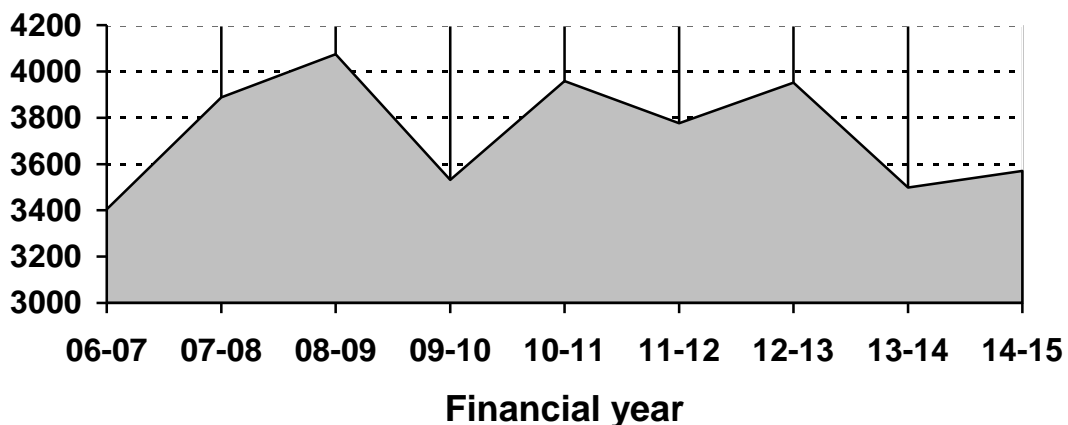
The Childrens Court of Queensland is established under the *Childrens Court Act 1992* and exercises its civil jurisdiction mainly under the *Child Protection Act 1989*, but also under other legislation such as the *Child Protection (Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2008* and the *Adoption Act 2009*.

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 3,570 child protection applications were lodged, an increase from last year of 71 (+2.03 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





## 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.

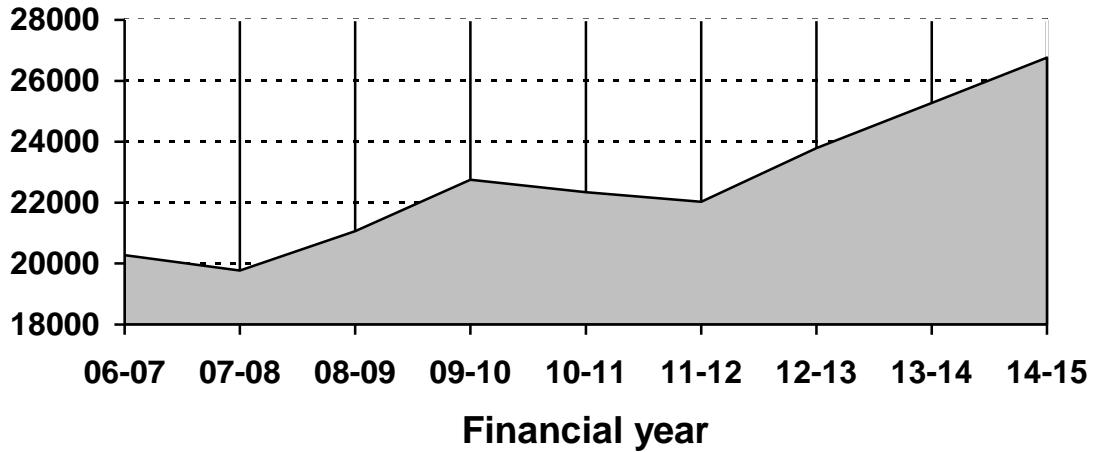
The importance of protection orders is well recognised - they not only provide for the physical safety and security of the aggrieved person (the person seeking protection) but also provide an element of control and stability which helps them to carry on with their lives.

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 2014-15 there were 26,757 applications for protection orders lodged in Queensland which is an increase from the year before of 1,481 (+5.86 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



### 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 10, which is a decrease from last year of 5 (-33.33 per cent).

# Coronial Jurisdiction

The State Coroner is responsible for overseeing and coordinating an efficient coronial system which is administered by 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 2014-15 the number of deaths reported to coroners across Queensland was 4961 which is an increase over last year of 279 (+5.96 per cent). Coroners finalised 78 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.

# Courts Innovation Program

The Courts Innovation Program (CIP) delivers programs that respond to the needs of people from marginalised and disadvantaged backgrounds, especially those with multiple and complex needs, who interact with the 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. The CIP has two specific program areas – Indigenous Justice Programs 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 (CJCs)***

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 2014-15, CJGs attended Queensland Magistrates Courts 1,885 times and provided over 9,000 bail and sentencing court submissions as well as much needed support to an estimated 5,000 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.

### ***Indigenous Sentencing Lists (ISLs)***

The ISL is a bail-based process used to connect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants with service providers and support agencies to address the underlying

cause of their offending behaviour. The ISL allows families, CJGs and elders to participate in the sentencing process in an advisory capacity.

CJGs support the ISL by providing submissions and making recommendations to the court on behalf of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants.

The ISLs have been established in 13 Queensland locations following consultation with, Elders, CJG members, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Legal Service (ATSILS), the Queensland Police Service (QPS) and other partner agencies. The ISL operates in Brisbane, Caboolture, Cairns, Cherbourg, Cleveland, Mackay, Mount Isa, Richlands, Rockhampton, St George, Toowoomba, Wynnum and Townsville.

In 2014-15:

- 348 offenders were referred to an ISL
- 279 offenders were referred to support services and programs
- 181 offenders completed their referral program and received a final sentence

Elders and Respected Persons play a pivotal role in the ISL. The services of the Elders and Respected Persons are voluntary. They provide cultural insight for the magistrate and stakeholders by advising on cultural practices, customs and behaviours.

Elders and Respected Persons are required in the course of their advisory role to:

- advise on the content of pre-sentence reports (also known as ‘cultural reports’)
- make recommendations to the magistrate during bail applications and on sentencing including recommending referral programs and services for defendants
- facilitate and coordinate men’s and women’s yarning circles, and any other programs conducted by various CJGs

Many government and non-government agencies support the ISL including ATSILS, QPS, Queensland Corrective Services (Probation and Parole), Youth Justice and other non-government agencies and service providers such as rehabilitation centres.

### ***Remote Justices of the Peace (Magistrates Court) (JP Courts) 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 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 JP Courts Program Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Justices of the Peace 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.

Four discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities currently convene remote JP Courts: Cherbourg, Kowanyama, Lockhart River and Mornington Island.

In 2014-15, 908 matters were dealt with by JP Courts and 80 domestic and family violence temporary orders were issued.

## Indigenous **Elders** and CJG members

CJG members and coordinators are the cornerstone of the CJGs. They provide valuable services to the people 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 ISLs.

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

## **Diversion & Referral Services**

### Illicit Drug **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.

In 2014-15, 5,083 offenders were ordered to attend a DAES. Of these, 4,315 successfully completed the DAES, 245 have their DAES pending, and 523 offenders were returned to court as they did not comply with the direction of the court. Compared to the same period in 2013-14, the number of offenders ordered to attend a DAES has increased by 17%.

### **Queensland Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment** (QMERIT) **Program**

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 attend a 12 to 16 week rehabilitation and treatment program, as a condition of bail.

In 2014–15, 182 offenders participated in the program, with 62 graduating. 18 participants completed the program without graduating. 26 participants withdrew due to personal reasons, and 45 participants are currently completing the program.

Offenders complete the program if they have complied with the program conditions by attending the rehabilitation and treatment program.

To graduate participants must also be drug free. Participants are subject to drug testing by Queensland Health.

### ***Queensland Courts Referral (QCR)***

The QCR is a bail-based process operating at 8 locations: Brisbane, Southport, Beenleigh, Mount Isa, Ipswich, Cairns, Holland Park and Pine Rivers.

Offenders eligible for QCR 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 (CAG) 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.

In 2014-15, 185 offenders were referred for an initial suitability screening. Of the 185 offenders, 171 were referred to a CAG and 127 of the CAG referrals were endorsed by the magistrate and received services and support from referral agencies.

### **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.

Under the DAAR program, a mandatory bail condition is applied by the Queensland Police Service (QPS) or the court, to adults charged with a prescribed offence committed in a public place while intoxicated.

Offenders are required to complete a one-off course involving a drug and alcohol assessment, and information about treatment options provided by prescribed services providers funded by Queensland Health.

From 1 December 2014 to 30 June 2015, 394 offenders were referred to a DAAR course, with 89% being QPS referrals. 19% had their matters finalised before they were able to complete the DAAR course.

# 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 State Coroner and the Courts Innovation Program and Judicial Support Unit.

Court can be conducted at 118 locations throughout Queensland. During 2014-15 there were 79 permanently staffed registry locations across Queensland, with 23 of these registries also Queensland Government Agency Program (QGAP) offices that provide not only court services but other governmental services on behalf of departments that do not otherwise have a presence in the area. While many remote and regional registries are courthouses in their own right, offering the full suite of court registry services, a traditional courthouse setting is not critical to service delivery. Courtrooms in remote locations can be attached to Police watch houses, or government or non-government facilities such as QGAP offices and community halls. The diversity in the locations of courthouses across the state provides variety in both work demands and court clients – making each courthouse individual in how it provides court and agency services to the local community.

The Magistrates Courts Service Directorate has primary responsibility for the strategic direction and operational management of Magistrates Courts across Queensland. The MCS is led by Paul Marschke, the Executive Director and Principal Registrar of the Magistrates Courts. The role 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.

The Executive Director 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 ministerial correspondence and liaison with other Government departments.

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  
Sunshine Coast and Western Queensland



Central Queensland  
South Queensland

The Regional Director positions are based in Cairns (Robert White), Rockhampton (James Sondergeld), Caloundra (Paul Ramage), and Brisbane (Michael Webb).

## 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

### 2013-14 Highlights

- A Contract Manager was engaged to manage existing contracts to ensure contractual compliance and delivery of value for money goods and services to the public sector. In addition the position manages the review and performance

of current sourcing strategies, including whole-of-government procurement strategies and initiatives that may impact on Queensland Courts Services.

- The software used to deliver QWIC was updated to current versions to ensure that the platform supporting this critical system will be supported by vendors into the future
- 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
- Videoconferencing trolleys were deployed to Doomadgee, Mornington Island, Normanton, Aurukun, Kowanyama and Lockhart River and an additional trolley was deployed to the Brisbane Arrest Courts
- An updated audio visual fit-out for courtrooms, based on digital technologies, was designed and deployed to Ipswich as a proof of concept. The successful design will be used for future audio visual fit-outs.
- The Integrated Criminal Justice Videoconferencing Program was initiated to expand the use of videoconferencing across the criminal justice system, to reduce the costs and risks of prisoner transports.
- The number of videoconferences for court matters involving defendants in correctional centres grew 56 per cent over the year, to become the primary method of appearance.
- The use of videoconferencing between selected legal practice locations and correctional centres was successfully trialled, enabling more timely access for legal advice and instructions.
- Business Reform continued to influence the reform agenda and business as usual by working with stakeholders to:
  - Drive legislative reform;
  - Provide feedback and guidance in the development of new legislation and rules;
  - Provide essential policy, procedure, and process development and reform; and
  - Leverage opportunities to reduce red tape, improve service delivery, streamline legislative driven process and ensure consistency.

Some examples of work in this area include:

- Scoping of the Child Protection Commission of Audit Recommendations;
- Youth Justice Act and policy amendments including naming and shaming of young offenders, breach of bail offences and transfer to adult correctional facilities;
- Providing input on proposed Domestic Violence Rule amendments;
- Reviewing procedures in response to Criminal Organisation legislative amendments;
- Formulating a response to discussion papers relating to the Mental Health Act;
- Formulating a response to discussion papers relating to the Justices Act;
- Bailiff reform and associated rule/legislative amendments;
- Scoping of the Commission of Audit Recommendations in relation to an electronic plea of guilty platform;
- Leading the extension of the present E-lodgement capacity in the Magistrates Court;
- Review of the current framework around Exhibits and evidence management;

- Implement necessary system changes associated with annual Court fees increase;
- Facilitating an MOU with QPS regarding the safety of enforcement officers through the requesting and provision of police assistance in the execution of civil enforcement warrants;
- Develop procedures for Service abroad of legal proceedings under the Hague Convention
- Develop procedures for Service abroad of local legal process in a country other than under the Hague Convention
- Develop procedures for Approval of Account Assessors and to deal with applications for assessment of an Estate Account.
- Review of procedures and provision of legal advice regarding Default Judgments
- Development of a final Qld Disposal Authority Number (QDAN) in conjunction with registry and Queensland State Archives;
- Identifying a list of desired legislative amendments as part of the JOLAB submission on behalf of Queensland Courts Service;
- Improved committal rehearing information sharing to reduce impact on SCDC registries;
- Championed business and system changes to the Transfer Bench Charge Sheet interface improving the number of electronic lodgements by QPS, thereby reducing workload on front line staff;
- Implemented changes to the QCIVIL system to simply and streamline ancillary proceedings recordings in the QCIVIL system;
- Implemented a solution for Credit agencies to be notified electronically when civil judgements are set aside, thus reducing registry effort and improving effectiveness of notifications;
- Undertook compatibility testing for Windows 8 – QJAS (Jury system) and CLAIMS (Civil system that is used to process all Magistrates courts civil process) systems;
- Developed and delivered an innovation suite of 108 short online videos detailing key business systems and processes complimenting the series of manuals, instructions and guides available;
- Delivering training and development using blending learning solutions via online, video and video conferencing technology;
- Deliver online communication and community engagement services to the Queensland Courts Services Executive, business units and the judiciary.

# Court Network

Court Network is not part of the Department of Justice and Attorney – General however its works 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.

In the 2014-15 period, 20,006 court users were assisted in Queensland. 15,063 in Brisbane, 3,439 in Townsville and a further 2,304 in Cairns Courts. Court users were assisted by the ‘Networker’ program where Volunteers outreached within the courtrooms and throughout the court complexes. Since the service commenced, 93,294 court users have been assisted.

In the 2014-15 period, the Information Kiosk in the Brisbane Magistrates Court assisted 13,809 court users. The Townsville Information Kiosk in the Magistrates Court assisted 620 court users.

In the Brisbane Magistrates Court Networkers manage the Domestic Violence Court List on Level 6.

Court Network Volunteers receive extensive initial training, regular continuing education and ongoing supervision. The Networkers offer in-court support, can explain process and procedure, provide emotional support and familiarisation. The service is available to any court user whether applicant, respondent/defendant, victims, witnesses or family/friends. They also provide court-users with a safe place in the courthouse.

Court Network through its volunteers, statewide freecall number and website can refer to and receive referrals from community agencies and government departments which can provide continuity of care to court users as they navigate their way through the judicial system.

Through funding from Victim Assist Queensland, Court Network Inc. established a Victim Support Unit (VSU) operating in Brisbane and Ipswich during the year. It is a 3-year pilot project which offers a coordinated victim-based non-legal court support service within the Brisbane and Ipswich Courts. The purpose of the unit is to increase front-line court support services and provide cross-jurisdictional support for victims of crime, as well as develop and maintain stakeholder relationships.

In Brisbane in 2014-2015, there were 44 referrals for assistance provided by the Victim Support Unit in the Magistrates Court. In Ipswich in 2014-2015 there were 20 referrals for assistance provided in the Magistrates Court by the Victim Support Unit. Of the referrals during the 2014-2015 period, Victim Support Unit was able to provide much needed support to over 65 victims, witnesses and family/friends of victims.

# 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](mailto: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](http://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](http://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	1,101	1,787	61	133	1,920	0.48%	5.25%
Aurukun	459	812	69	235	1,047	0.26%	13.07%
Ayr	872	1,691	28	53	1,744	0.43%	3.11%
Badu Island	54	100	3	4	104	0.03%	5.26%
Bamaga	288	525	22	62	587	0.15%	7.10%
Barcardine	89	136	2	2	138	0.03%	2.20%
Beaudesert	1,448	2,383	42	94	2,477	0.61%	2.82%
Beenleigh	14,053	27,451	1,067	2,496	29,947	7.43%	7.06%
Biloela	410	627	16	56	683	0.17%	3.76%
Birdsville	7	11	0	0	11	0.00%	0.00%
Blackall	60	76	0	0	76	0.02%	0.00%
Blackwater	411	577	43	62	639	0.16%	9.47%
Boigu Island	19	28	0	0	28	0.01%	0.00%
Boulia	19	29	0	0	29	0.01%	0.00%
Bowen	487	975	12	58	1,033	0.26%	2.40%
Brisbane	27,966	57,878	1,213	3,014	60,892	15.10%	4.16%
Bundaberg	3,414	5,779	176	383	6,162	1.53%	4.90%
Burketown	70	106	0	0	106	0.03%	0.00%
Caboolture	7,251	15,109	373	806	15,915	3.95%	4.89%
Cairns	8,894	15,724	898	2,289	18,013	4.47%	9.17%
Caloundra	1,872	3,236	82	143	3,379	0.84%	4.20%
Camooweal	33	62	3	5	67	0.02%	8.33%
Charleville	333	548	23	31	579	0.14%	6.46%
Charters Towers	473	867	20	66	933	0.23%	4.06%
Cherbourg	531	679	0	0	679	0.17%	0.00%
Childers	155	241	0	0	241	0.06%	0.00%
Chinchilla	592	1,020	5	10	1,030	0.26%	0.84%
Clermont	72	114	0	0	114	0.03%	0.00%
Cleveland	4,234	8,763	136	370	9,133	2.26%	3.11%
Cloncurry	267	439	23	35	474	0.12%	7.93%
Coen	99	131	0	0	131	0.03%	0.00%
Cooktown	657	1,025	30	57	1,082	0.27%	4.37%
Coolangatta	1,432	2,055	1	1	2,056	0.51%	0.07%
Cunnamulla	215	337	6	10	347	0.09%	2.71%
Dajarra	11	14	0	0	14	0.00%	0.00%
Dalby	1,079	2,278	57	130	2,408	0.60%	5.02%
Darnley Island	20	36	1	1	37	0.01%	4.76%



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			
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Doomadgee	422	659	105	172	831	0.21%	19.92%
Duaringa	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Emerald	895	1,632	20	46	1,678	0.42%	2.19%
Gatton	1,181	2,028	31	70	2,098	0.52%	2.56%
Gayndah	184	278	9	16	294	0.07%	4.66%
Georgetown	38	75	1	1	76	0.02%	2.56%
Gladstone	3,130	5,265	85	189	5,454	1.35%	2.64%
Goondiwindi	350	603	15	46	649	0.16%	4.11%
Gympie	1,954	3,258	86	331	3,589	0.89%	4.22%
Hervey Bay	2,141	3,822	180	398	4,220	1.05%	7.76%
Holland Park	4,901	7,657	92	183	7,840	1.94%	1.84%
Hope Vale	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Hughenden	96	141	2	8	149	0.04%	2.04%
Ingham	490	765	47	88	853	0.21%	8.75%
Inglewood	119	203	0	0	203	0.05%	0.00%
Innisfail	1,090	2,639	51	111	2,750	0.68%	4.47%
Ipswich	10,486	17,895	695	1,303	19,198	4.76%	6.22%
Julia Creek	27	35	0	0	35	0.01%	0.00%
Kingaroy	726	1,492	95	173	1,665	0.41%	11.57%
Kowanyama	951	1,254	12	23	1,277	0.32%	1.25%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Lockhart River	107	181	6	10	191	0.05%	5.31%
Longreach	320	530	9	13	543	0.13%	2.74%
Mabuiag Island	10	16	0	0	16	0.00%	0.00%
Mackay	4,379	7,558	172	355	7,913	1.96%	3.78%
Mareeba	1,656	2,818	146	314	3,132	0.78%	8.10%
Maroochydore	5,608	10,997	301	796	11,793	2.92%	5.09%
Maryborough	1,844	3,124	112	231	3,355	0.83%	5.73%
Mer Island	15	18	0	0	18	0.00%	0.00%
Millmerran	50	85	3	3	88	0.02%	5.66%
Mitchell	98	141	1	2	143	0.04%	1.01%
Moa Island	41	147	3	10	157	0.04%	6.82%
Monto	8	9	0	0	9	0.00%	0.00%
Moranbah	305	488	1	1	489	0.12%	0.33%
Mornington Island	805	1,044	37	90	1,134	0.28%	4.39%
Mossman	519	742	9	20	762	0.19%	1.70%
Mount Garnet	58	105	2	10	115	0.03%	3.33%
Mount Isa	2,039	3,551	430	956	4,507	1.12%	17.42%

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			
Murgon	593	912	164	319	1,231	0.31%	21.66%
Nambour	679	1,023	0	0	1,023	0.25%	0.00%
Nanango	442	648	0	0	648	0.16%	0.00%
Noosa	1,572	2,535	39	81	2,616	0.65%	2.42%
Normanton	318	541	15	53	594	0.15%	4.50%
Oakey	248	352	8	20	372	0.09%	3.13%
Palm Island	547	772	83	202	974	0.24%	13.17%
Pine Rivers	4,336	8,044	285	581	8,625	2.14%	6.17%
Pittsworth	51	85	0	0	85	0.02%	0.00%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	182	288	1	1	289	0.07%	0.55%
Proserpine	1,497	2,813	28	83	2,896	0.72%	1.84%
Quilpie	17	26	0	0	26	0.01%	0.00%
Redcliffe	4,328	8,290	201	779	9,069	2.25%	4.44%
Richlands	5,595	10,619	311	815	11,434	2.84%	5.27%
Richmond	43	75	0	0	75	0.02%	0.00%
Rockhampton	5,573	9,875	231	490	10,365	2.57%	3.98%
Roma	843	1,568	36	89	1,657	0.41%	4.10%
Saibai Island	27	52	1	1	53	0.01%	3.57%
Sandgate	1,905	2,904	9	14	2,918	0.72%	0.47%
Sarina	409	669	25	48	717	0.18%	5.76%
Southport	21,756	39,924	577	1,249	41,173	10.21%	2.58%
Springsure	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
St. George	375	653	22	44	697	0.17%	5.54%
Stanthorpe	465	901	22	25	926	0.23%	4.52%
Tambo	10	10	0	0	10	0.00%	0.00%
Taroom	72	107	2	2	109	0.03%	2.70%
Thursday Island	318	658	76	149	807	0.20%	19.29%
Toogoolawah	145	237	0	0	237	0.06%	0.00%
Toowoomba	6,770	12,170	400	967	13,137	3.26%	5.58%
Townsville	13,778	24,423	1,000	2,429	26,852	6.66%	6.77%
Tully	529	849	1	2	851	0.21%	0.19%
Warraber Island	6	6	0	0	6	0.00%	0.00%
Warwick	1,044	1,913	63	156	2,069	0.51%	5.69%
Weipa	479	752	44	95	847	0.21%	8.41%
Winton	75	128	1	4	132	0.03%	1.32%
Woorabinda	600	808	125	278	1,086	0.27%	17.24%
Wujal Wujal	90	106	0	0	106	0.03%	0.00%
Wynnum	2,516	4,946	149	311	5,257	1.30%	5.59%
Yam Island	3	5	0	0	5	0.00%	0.00%

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			
Yarrabah	419	561	21	39	600	0.15%	4.77%
Yeppoon	745	1,137	34	71	1,208	0.30%	4.36%
Yorke Island	15	23	0	0	23	0.01%	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>205,905</b>	<b>377,312</b>	<b>11,144</b>	<b>25,972</b>	<b>403,284</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5.13%</b>

## 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	90	111	5	6	117	0.38%
Aurukun	108	125	13	17	142	0.46%
Ayr	55	132	1	1	133	0.43%
Badu Island	7	8	0	0	8	0.03%
Bamaga	76	90	3	3	93	0.30%
Barcaldine	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Beaudesert	104	124	1	1	125	0.40%
Beenleigh	2,122	2,600	173	215	2,815	9.02%
Biloela	21	23	4	5	28	0.09%
Birdsville	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Blackall	2	3	0	0	3	0.01%
Blackwater	18	21	0	0	21	0.07%
Boigu Island	3	4	0	0	4	0.01%
Boulia	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Bowen	18	29	0	0	29	0.09%
Brisbane	2,416	3,031	112	139	3,170	10.16%
Bundaberg	363	431	19	24	455	1.46%
Burketown	11	12	0	0	12	0.04%
Caboolture	896	1,168	32	39	1,207	3.87%
Cairns	1,417	1,758	88	106	1,864	5.97%
Caloundra	131	147	4	5	152	0.49%
Camooweal	2	2	1	2	4	0.01%
Charleville	38	47	2	2	49	0.16%
Charters Towers	23	25	1	1	26	0.08%
Cherbourg	44	50	0	0	50	0.16%
Childers	4	5	0	0	5	0.02%
Chinchilla	28	33	1	1	34	0.11%
Clermont	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cleveland	445	586	15	17	603	1.93%
Cloncurry	28	32	2	3	35	0.11%
Coen	11	11	0	0	11	0.04%
Cooktown	76	99	1	2	101	0.32%
Coolangatta	88	92	0	0	92	0.29%
Cunnamulla	49	59	0	0	59	0.19%
Dajarra	2	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Dalby	156	191	12	15	206	0.66%
Darnley Island	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges		
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Doomadgee	72	86	7	11	97	0.31%
Duaringa	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Emerald	60	72	0	0	72	0.23%
Gatton	44	56	5	5	61	0.20%
Gayndah	10	20	0	0	20	0.06%
Georgetown	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Gladstone	310	387	13	17	404	1.29%
Goondiwindi	29	33	4	5	38	0.12%
Gympie	297	396	13	21	417	1.34%
Hervey Bay	216	272	11	14	286	0.92%
Holland Park	263	300	5	5	305	0.98%
Hope Vale	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Hughenden	6	6	0	0	6	0.02%
Ingham	26	28	3	3	31	0.10%
Inglewood	3	4	0	0	4	0.01%
Innisfail	175	233	7	9	242	0.78%
Ipswich	1,096	1,340	139	178	1,518	4.87%
Julia Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Kingaroy	105	134	27	33	167	0.54%
Kowanyama	112	125	0	0	125	0.40%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Lockhart River	26	32	0	0	32	0.10%
Longreach	28	32	1	1	33	0.11%
Mabuiag Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mackay	558	698	30	38	736	2.36%
Mareeba	213	269	10	14	283	0.91%
Maroochydore	707	990	40	49	1,039	3.33%
Maryborough	169	207	12	13	220	0.71%
Mer Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Millmerran	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Mitchell	3	3	0	0	3	0.01%
Moa Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Monto	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Moranbah	15	15	3	3	18	0.06%
Mornington Island	117	146	1	1	147	0.47%
Mossman	53	70	2	2	72	0.23%
Mount Garnet	1	1	2	2	3	0.01%
Mount Isa	418	533	83	112	645	2.07%
Murgon	63	72	63	78	150	0.48%

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges		
Nambour	44	47	0	0	47	0.15%
Nanango	19	20	0	0	20	0.06%
Noosa	97	103	4	4	107	0.34%
Normanton	42	51	2	3	54	0.17%
Oakey	7	9	0	0	9	0.03%
Palm Island	51	72	11	17	89	0.29%
Pine Rivers	514	651	16	18	669	2.14%
Pittsworth	2	4	0	0	4	0.01%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	28	30	0	0	30	0.10%
Proserpine	148	185	4	4	189	0.61%
Quilpie	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Redcliffe	571	776	21	27	803	2.57%
Richlands	654	780	49	55	835	2.68%
Richmond	2	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Rockhampton	640	833	33	46	879	2.82%
Roma	73	88	3	3	91	0.29%
Saibai Island	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Sandgate	172	201	2	2	203	0.65%
Sarina	14	16	1	1	17	0.05%
Southport	3,042	3,712	85	130	3,842	12.31%
Springsure	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
St. George	38	39	1	2	41	0.13%
Stanthorpe	31	37	0	0	37	0.12%
Tambo	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Taroom	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Thursday Island	67	88	2	2	90	0.29%
Toogoolawah	2	2	1	1	3	0.01%
Toowoomba	1,096	1,451	73	100	1,551	4.97%
Townsville	1,156	1,914	84	101	2,015	6.46%
Tully	25	27	0	0	27	0.09%
Warraber Island	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Warwick	110	128	8	10	138	0.44%
Weipa	54	60	2	3	63	0.20%
Winton	2	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Woorabinda	56	69	21	26	95	0.30%
Wujal Wujal	11	12	0	0	12	0.04%
Wynnum	222	265	11	15	280	0.90%
Yam Island	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Yarrabah	54	59	5	5	64	0.21%

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges		
Yeppoon	42	46	0	0	46	0.15%
Yorke Island	6	7	0	0	7	0.02%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,148</b>	<b>29,406</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>31,199</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Appendix 2 – Civil claim lodgements

<b>Locations</b>	<b>Personal Injury Claims</b>	<b>Debt Recovery</b>	<b>Australian Registered Judgments</b>	<b>Total Claims</b>
Atherton	0	108	1	109
Ayr	0	44	1	45
Barcaldine	0	5	0	5
Beaudesert	0	115	9	124
Beenleigh	3	1,496	61	1,560
Biloela	0	222	1	223
Blackwater	0	15	1	16
Bowen	0	53	0	53
Brisbane	54	10,187	124	10,365
Bundaberg	2	110	16	128
Caboolture	2	237	40	279
Cairns	1	431	35	467
Caloundra	4	90	13	107
Charleville	0	5	0	5
Charters Towers	0	8	3	11
Childers	0	5	0	5
Chinchilla	0	33	0	33
Clermont	0	12	1	13
Cleveland	0	304	27	331
Cloncurry	0	1	1	2
Cooktown	0	30	1	31
Coolangatta	0	95	18	113
Cunnamulla	0	20	0	20
Dalby	0	73	3	76
Emerald	2	438	9	449
Gatton	0	600	7	607
Gayndah	0	120	1	121
Gladstone	1	249	10	260
Goondiwindi	0	58	2	60
Gympie	0	201	2	203
Hervey Bay	1	53	11	65
Holland Park	1	312	28	341
Hughenden	0	3	0	3
Ingham	0	16	0	16
Innisfail	1	76	2	79
Ipswich	2	481	31	514
Julia Creek	0	1	0	1
Kingaroy	0	16	0	16
Landsborough	0	27	3	30



Locations	Personal Injury Claims	Debt Recovery	Australian Registered Judgments	Total Claims
Longreach	0	9	0	9
Mackay	4	800	19	823
Mareeba	0	74	1	75
Maroochydore	5	278	29	312
Maryborough	0	60	4	64
Mitchell	0	1	0	1
Moranbah	0	45	0	45
Mossman	0	147	3	150
Mount Isa	0	395	6	401
Murgon	0	7	1	8
Nambour	0	2,311	8	2,319
Nanango	0	8	1	9
Noosa	1	95	8	104
Normanton	0	1	0	1
Oakey	0	11	2	13
Pine Rivers	1	1,094	20	1,115
Pittsworth	0	8	5	13
Pomona	0	18	2	20
Proserpine	1	141	2	144
Quilpie	0	2	0	2
Redcliffe	0	90	7	97
Richlands	2	166	24	192
Richmond	0	2	0	2
Rockhampton	0	591	9	600
Roma	0	11	5	16
Sandgate	0	73	13	86
Sarina	0	57	3	60
Southport	19	2,965	160	3,144
St George	0	55	0	55
Stanthorpe	0	12	3	15
Taroom	0	4	0	4
Thursday Island	0	10	1	11
Toogoolawah	0	5	1	6
Toowoomba	2	211	19	232
Townsville	3	1,089	41	1,133
Tully	0	55	2	57
Warwick	0	170	7	177
Weipa	0	8	0	8
Wynnum	0	90	14	104
Yeppoon	0	51	4	55
<b>Totals</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>27,570</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>28,568</b>

## Appendix 3 – Domestic and Family Violence Protection Applications

Locations	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Number of Orders Made					% of State Total (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	184	170	26	50	246	26	0.69%
Aurukun	63	66	10	2	78	2	0.24%
Ayr	179	170	51	31	252	13	0.67%
Badu Island	6	8	2	0	10	0	0.02%
Bamaga	62	49	24	3	76	5	0.23%
Barcaldine	5	5	3	1	9	3	0.02%
Beaudesert	262	225	117	27	369	45	0.98%
Beenleigh	2,164	1,822	1,476	312	3,610	432	8.09%
Biloela	69	60	21	9	90	14	0.26%
Birdsville	0	1	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Blackall	6	5	1	0	6	1	0.02%
Blackwater	74	64	12	6	82	4	0.28%
Boigu Island	3	6	2	0	8	0	0.01%
Boulia	0	2	0	1	3	0	0.00%
Bowen	105	88	40	24	152	16	0.39%
Brisbane	1,430	1,215	606	153	1,974	222	5.34%
Bundaberg	504	415	210	109	734	75	1.88%
Burketown	1	7	2	0	9	0	0.00%
Caboolture	947	727	427	147	1,301	259	3.54%
Cairns	1,189	985	376	132	1,493	156	4.44%
Caloundra	357	284	241	44	569	69	1.33%
Camooweal	1	1	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Charleville	22	22	11	13	46	5	0.08%
Charters Towers	88	73	44	17	134	10	0.33%
Cherbourg	1	1	0	7	8	0	0.00%
Childers	17	9	5	5	19	8	0.06%
Chinchilla	53	39	24	8	71	13	0.20%
Clermont	12	10	4	0	14	3	0.04%
Cleveland	664	589	287	105	981	105	2.48%
Cloncurry	10	23	2	8	33	0	0.04%
Coen	15	10	1	2	13	0	0.06%
Cooktown	123	113	17	6	136	11	0.46%
Coolangatta	287	206	143	37	386	86	1.07%
Cunnamulla	33	29	10	2	41	4	0.12%

Locations	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Number of Orders Made					% of State Total (Originating Applications)
		Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	
Dajarra	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00%
Dalby	175	156	86	22	264	22	0.65%
Darnley Island	7	10	2	0	12	0	0.03%
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Doomadgee	41	77	8	10	95	3	0.15%
Duaringa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Emerald	156	122	37	26	185	36	0.58%
Gatton	149	101	59	21	181	46	0.56%
Gayndah	34	29	8	2	39	6	0.13%
Georgetown	2	2	2	0	4	0	0.01%
Gladstone	505	431	123	72	626	92	1.89%
Goondiwindi	35	32	9	6	47	5	0.13%
Gympie	324	263	167	65	495	66	1.21%
Hervey Bay	451	336	218	66	620	86	1.69%
Holland Park	711	544	502	124	1,170	154	2.66%
Hope Vale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Hughenden	9	10	2	1	13	0	0.03%
Ingham	53	53	13	8	74	5	0.20%
Inglewood	1	0	0	3	3	0	0.00%
Innisfail	148	103	105	36	244	31	0.55%
Ipswich	1,658	1,319	682	166	2,167	437	6.20%
Julia Creek	2	4	2	0	6	0	0.01%
Kingaroy	110	72	49	19	140	27	0.41%
Kowanyama	143	136	82	3	221	3	0.53%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Lockhart River	20	20	2	1	23	0	0.07%
Longreach	32	23	13	4	40	5	0.12%
Mabuiag Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mackay	637	544	390	112	1,046	76	2.38%
Mareeba	237	206	39	80	325	14	0.89%
Maroochydore	944	784	449	187	1,420	132	3.53%
Maryborough	279	217	48	25	290	64	1.04%
Mer Island	5	7	0	0	7	0	0.02%
Millmerran	4	3	2	0	5	1	0.01%
Mitchell	6	5	1	0	6	0	0.02%
Moa Island	4	7	0	0	7	0	0.01%
Monto	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00%
Moranbah	36	36	14	13	63	6	0.13%

Locations	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Number of Orders Made					% of State Total (Originating Applications)
		Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	
Mornington Island	35	65	12	9	86	2	0.13%
Mossman	97	88	7	24	119	10	0.36%
Mount Garnett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mount Isa	536	373	252	131	756	16	2.00%
Murgon	144	118	34	18	170	15	0.54%
Nambour	53	40	14	8	62	8	0.20%
Nanango	57	48	24	8	80	4	0.21%
Noosa	133	110	52	26	188	19	0.50%
Normanton	24	46	8	11	65	4	0.09%
Oakey	22	18	8	0	26	5	0.08%
Palm Island	161	142	73	20	235	18	0.60%
Pine Rivers	812	569	470	100	1,139	194	3.03%
Pittsworth	18	13	2	0	15	10	0.07%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	62	55	5	1	61	6	0.23%
Proserpine	157	138	69	24	231	20	0.59%
Quilpie	2	2	0	0	2	0	0.01%
Redcliffe	668	507	405	178	1,090	139	2.50%
Richlands	577	410	251	56	717	165	2.16%
Richmond	2	2	1	1	4	0	0.01%
Rockhampton	786	689	275	161	1,125	93	2.94%
Roma	76	62	34	14	110	11	0.28%
Saibai Island	7	14	1	0	15	1	0.03%
Sandgate	408	370	197	96	663	46	1.52%
Sarina	5	2	4	2	8	2	0.02%
Southport	2,681	2,064	1,419	285	3,768	642	10.02%
Springsure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
St. George	25	22	9	3	34	5	0.09%
Stanthorpe	47	35	19	12	66	8	0.18%
Tambo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Taroom	1	2	1	0	3	0	0.00%
Thursday Island	93	84	45	7	136	9	0.35%
Toogoolawah	15	10	5	0	15	3	0.06%
Toowoomba	762	567	248	145	960	176	2.85%
Townsville	1,472	1,104	530	225	1,859	334	5.50%
Tully	54	43	42	13	98	8	0.20%
Warraber Island	1	3	0	0	3	0	0.00%

Locations	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Number of Orders Made					% of State Total (Originating Applications)
		Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	
Warwick	169	122	60	31	213	41	0.63%
Weipa	70	63	16	7	86	6	0.26%
Winton	10	7	5	1	13	2	0.04%
Woorabinda	52	49	0	6	55	4	0.19%
Wujal Wujal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Wynnum	339	276	208	104	588	57	1.27%
Yam Island	1	2	0	0	2	0	0.00%
Yarrabah	126	120	38	20	178	11	0.47%
Yeppoon	138	109	35	18	162	27	0.52%
Yorke Island	3	7	1	1	9	0	0.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,757</b>	<b>21,721</b>	<b>12,190</b>	<b>4,099</b>	<b>38,010</b>	<b>5,025</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Appendix 4 – Child protection applications

Location	Number of Applications	Number of Orders Made							% of state total
	R.o.G.S.	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	9	14	0	65	1	0	80	2	0.25%
Aurukun	4	1	0	12	1	0	14	1	0.11%
Ayr	10	11	0	0	1	0	12	0	0.28%
Badu Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Bamaga	3	10	0	26	0	0	36	2	0.08%
Barcaldine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Beaudesert	24	14	0	77	1	0	92	5	0.67%
Beenleigh	326	346	3	1,275	21	10	1,655	36	9.13%
Biloela	4	6	0	7	0	0	13	0	0.11%
Birdsville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Blackall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Blackwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	7	8	0	24	0	0	32	4	0.20%
Brisbane	398	367	17	1,133	1	5	1,523	18	11.15 %
Bundaberg	50	99	1	78	13	0	191	6	1.40%
Burketown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Caboolture	211	184	12	460	2	2	660	8	5.91%
Cairns	255	247	2	1,027	11	4	1,291	22	7.14%
Caloundra	54	51	0	33	3	0	87	1	1.51%
Camooweal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Charleville	11	20	0	51	0	0	71	1	0.31%
Charters Towers	17	11	0	75	0	0	86	0	0.48%
Cherbourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Childers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Chinchilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Clermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cleveland	48	51	2	72	3	0	128	3	1.34%
Cloncurry	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0.00%
Coen	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.00%
Cooktown	6	24	0	80	0	0	104	11	0.17%
Coolangatta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cunnamulla	17	5	0	40	0	0	45	0	0.48%

Location	Number of Applications	Number of Orders Made							% of state total
	R.o.G.S.	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	29	32	0	60	0	0	92	0	0.81%
Darnley Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Doomadgee	8	5	0	20	0	0	25	6	0.22%
Duarina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Emerald	27	25	0	45	0	0	70	5	0.76%
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	55	53	0	155	1	1	210	2	1.54%
Goondiwindi	6	5	0	8	0	0	13	0	0.17%
Gympie	33	39	2	51	0	0	92	3	0.92%
Hervey Bay	70	55	3	174	0	1	233	5	1.96%
Holland Park	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.03%
Hope Vale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Hughenden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Ingham	1	2	0	3	0	0	5	0	0.03%
Inglewood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Innisfail	50	66	4	171	0	4	245	0	1.40%
Ipswich	277	332	7	992	8	6	1,345	24	7.76%
Julia Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Kingaroy	55	42	0	100	3	1	146	6	1.54%
Kowanyama	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0.08%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Lockhart River	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0.00%
Longreach	2	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0.06%
Mackay	96	128	11	147	2	0	288	0	2.69%
Mareeba	19	15	0	57	0	0	72	3	0.53%
Maroochydore	38	52	4	113	0	0	169	5	1.06%
Maryborough	43	55	5	101	3	3	167	8	1.20%
Mer Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Millmerran	5	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0.14%
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%
Moranbah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mornington island	6	5	0	6	0	0	11	0	0.17%

Location	Number of Applications	Number of Orders Made							% of state total
	R.o.G.S.	Child Protection Order	Extend Protection Order	Interim Order	Revoke Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total	Number of Applications Dismissed / Withdrawn	
Mossman	6	8	0	20	0	0	28	0	0.17%
Mount Garnet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mount Isa	73	74	3	104	14	6	201	7	2.04%
Murgon	23	42	0	53	1	0	96	1	0.64%
Nambour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Nanango	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Noosa	6	3	0	16	0	2	21	0	0.17%
Normanton	0	2	0	6	0	0	8	0	0.00%
Oakey	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0.03%
Palm Island	2	32	0	22	0	0	54	0	0.06%
Pine Rivers	118	135	13	274	12	4	438	24	3.31%
Pittsworth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Porpuraaw	7	5	0	30	0	0	35	0	0.20%
Proserpine	4	6	0	4	0	0	10	0	0.11%
Quilpie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Redcliffe	121	156	18	368	0	5	547	8	3.39%
Richlands	110	126	0	240	2	2	370	11	3.08%
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Rockhampton	161	233	3	688	0	4	928	4	4.51%
Roma	2	3	0	7	1	0	11	1	0.06%
Saibai Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Sandgate	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0.11%
Sarina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Southport	252	252	3	710	9	0	974	10	7.06%
Springsure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
St.George	4	0	0	20	1	4	25	0	0.11%
Stanthorpe	1	10	0	45	0	0	55	0	0.03%
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	6	1	0	0	0	7	4	0.00%
Toogoolawah	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.03%
Toowoomba	216	242	2	656	13	7	920	6	6.05%
Townsville	111	274	9	458	3	0	744	8	3.11%
Tully	0	4	0	3	0	0	7	0	0.00%
Warraber Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Warwick	44	32	0	143	0	0	175	4	1.23%
Weipa	0	2	0	4	0	1	7	1	0.00%



Location	Number of Applications	Number of Orders Made							% of state total
	R.o.G.S.	Child Protection Order	Extend Protection Order	Interim Order	Revoke Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total	Number of Applications Dismissed / Withdrawn	
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	25	32	2	29	2	0	65	4	0.70%
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%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>10,675</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>15,081</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Appendix 5 – Magistrates Courts locations and circuits

