



QUEENSLAND
COURTS

Magistrates Courts of Queensland

Annual report 2013 – 2014



CHAMBERS OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE

17 October 2014

The Honourable Jarrod Bleijie MP
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice
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Dear Attorney-General,

In accordance with section 57A of the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921* I enclose the report on the operation of the Magistrates Court for the year ended 30 June 2014.

Yours sincerely,

Judge Orazio Rinaudo
Chief Magistrate

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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 2013-14.

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 2013-14 year, magistrates have continued to manage a heavy workload notwithstanding increased lodgements in most of the major jurisdictions of the court. In the criminal jurisdiction an increase of 16,804 defendants (+8.42%) and 30,257 charges (+8.30%) occurred; domestic violence applications increased by 1,482 (+6.23%); child protection applications fell by 452 (-11.44%); and civil claims were up by 1,223 (+3.89%).

Appointments and Retirements

During the reporting period there were two notable retirements being the former Chief Magistrate, Judge Brendan Butler, and the long serving State Coroner Michael Barnes. The Magistrates Court owes a significant debt of gratitude to Judge Butler for leading the Court so admirably for five years and State Coroner Barnes for forging the State's new coronial system. There were also four magistrate appointments: State Coroner Terry Ryan, Magistrate Steven Mosch, Magistrate Aaron Simpson and Magistrate Simon Young.

Office of the State Coroner

A new State Coroner was appointed, State Coroner Terry Ryan, and Magistrate John Lock was appointed as Deputy State Coroner in the vacancy created by the statutory retirement from that position of Magistrate Christine Clements. Magistrate Christine Clements held the position for 10 years and I thank her sincerely for her efforts as Deputy State Coroner.

The Court

This is my first Annual Report as Chief Magistrate. Chief Magistrate Carmody, now the Honourable Chief Justice, presided over the court from August 2013 until July 2014 and I wish to thank him on behalf of all magistrates and court staff for his leadership, encouragement and support. All magistrates wish him well in his new role.

Acknowledgements

I especially wish to thank all magistrates, acting 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 O'Shea for her steadfast advice and endeavour which has been of great benefit to the Courts and 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, for her tireless assistance to the Magistrates and me throughout the year;
- Kate Cranitch for managing the Office of the Chief Magistrate, which includes my executive assistant Rachel Monaghan, Nicola Azgin, Di Palmer, Audrey Watson, Dianne Long, Bree Hollywood and Ray Ward.

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 comprises:

- 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 also being Queensland Government Agency Program (QGAP) offices. Magistrates are based in 32 of these locations.

Highlights

- The Court Case Management Committee (CCMC) was established in March 2014 in response to a recommendation of the Queensland Child Protection Commission of Inquiry (QCPCI) endorsed by the Queensland Government in its response to the Inquiry's Final Report. The CCMC is chaired by the President of the Childrens Court and its members include the Chief Magistrate and Deputy Chief Magistrate, representatives of key stakeholder agencies. The CCMC has made a number of recommendations for amendments to the *Child Protection Act 1999* and the Childrens Court Rules which are being progressed by the relevant agencies. These amendments aim to significantly improve the progress of child protection applications through the Childrens Court.
- Queensland Courts Referral (QCR) expanded from Brisbane into Beenleigh, Southport, Mount Isa, Ipswich and Cairns. QCR is a bail-based process which enables defendants to engage with non-government organisations and government agencies to address the causes of offending behaviour by assisting defendants with drug and/or alcohol dependency, mental illness, intellectual disability, cognitive impairment, and homeless people or those at risk of homelessness who come into contact with the criminal justice system.
- Following the Commission of Audit recommendations, amendments were made to the *Bail Act 1980* and the *Justices Act 1886* to enable the conduct of a bail proceeding outside a Magistrates Court District or Division using video link or audio link technology. This encourages the use of shared judicial resources and ensures the efficacy of the court in dealing with such applications. These amendments have been supported by the provision of three additional video conferencing suites to both the Gulf and Cape areas, and an

extra 21 video conferencing units across the courts in the upcoming 2014-15 financial year.

The Future

2014–15 will see important changes to service delivery for the Magistrates Courts.

- The One-Stop Shop Plan's Service Outlet Pilot of enhanced service delivery opportunities in the Scenic Rim and Lockyer Valley is focussed on improving the customer experience, delivering seamless access to government services, increasing accessibility to specialist services and providing greater access to self-service options. The existing courthouse facilities in Beaudesert and Gatton have been selected as the recommended locations for One-Stop Shop outlets in these towns. This will benefit clients who currently need to attend multiple geographically dispersed government counters to perform transactions, and maintains the existing benefits of courthouse proximity to police stations in these towns.
- Consultation is occurring with stakeholders from the Holland Park and Pine Rivers areas with a view to providing a Queensland Courts Referral service to Magistrates Courts in those locations. Consideration is also being given to expanding the service into Caboolture, Maroochydore, Gympie, Bundaberg, Rockhampton and Toowoomba. It is anticipated that the QCR process will commence in these Magistrates Courts by June 2015.
- The Aurukun Restorative Justice Program (ARJP) commenced as an eight month initiative to develop a peacekeeping or mediation model in Aurukun, with the initial component of the project completing on 30 June 2014. After strong advocacy by the Dispute Resolution Branch and Courts Innovation Programs to investigate possible funding sources to continue the project, significant funding from the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island and Multicultural Affairs was secured. The second component commenced on 1 July 2014 and will include the roll-out of the mediation model, evaluation plan and stronger ties with the Aurukun Community Justice Group.
- The ARJP was included as a departmental initiative in the *Safer Streets, Safer Communities – Queensland's crime prevention strategy 2014/15 – 2016/17*. Funding is currently being sourced to continue the positive and empowering work of this program in Aurukun into 2014-15.

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 both His Honour Judge Brendan Butler AM SC and The Honourable Judge Tim Carmody QC for their support and co-operation throughout their tenures as Chief Magistrate, and wish them both the best for their future appointments.

I look forward to working with Judge Orazio Rinaudo, Chief Magistrate, in meeting future challenges and providing effective, timely and responsive court services.

The operations of the Magistrates Courts could not be undertaken without the “powerhouse” that is Reform and Support Services (RSS). I work closely with Stephanie Attard, Executive Director (RSS), and the staff of her units to bring 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.

Magistrates Courts deal with approximately 96% of all criminal matters in Queensland. This requires the hard work, commitment and professionalism of approximately 733 registry, judicial support, Office of the State Coroner and Courts Innovation Programs staff. I thank all MCS staff, and Regional Directors, for their cooperation, assistance and hard work during 2013-14 in meeting the reform and renewal challenges posed during that time. 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 2014

Beenleigh	TI Morgan PM Dowse BP Kilmartin JE White	Co-ordinating Magistrate
Bowen	H Stjernqvist	
Brisbane	TF Carmody O Rinaudo TJ Ryan JB Lock CA Clements JL Hutton L O'Shea AC Thacker LM Bradford-Morgan CJ Callaghan JD Costello WA Cull JM Daley EA Hall PM Kluck B Manthey JJ McGrath NF Nunan JV Payne T Previtera CG Roney BL Springer	Chief Magistrate Deputy Chief Magistrate State Coroner Deputy State Coroner Brisbane Coroner South-East Coroner Childrens Court Magistrate Co-ordinating Magistrate Part-time Part-time
Bundaberg	D Vasta	
Caboolture	J Batts SM Young	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 Northern Coroner
Caloundra	SM Tonkin	
Charleville	TD Gardiner	
Cleveland	A Kennedy	
Dalby	K Ryan	
Emerald	S Shearer	
Gladstone	PJ Hay	

Gympie	MM Baldwin	
Hervey Bay	GJ Tatnell	
	WJ Smith	Relieving Magistrate
Holland Park	C Strofield	
Innisfail	JM Brassington	
Ipswich	DM MacCallum	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	MP Quinn	
	AP Simpson	
	VE Sturgess	
Kingaroy	MW Bucknall	
Mackay	RN Risson	Co-ordinating Magistrate
	D O'Connell	Central Coroner
	DJ Dwyer	
Mareeba	TJ Braes	
Maroochydore	JA Hodgins	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	BA Callaghan	
	A Hennessy	
	CJ Taylor	
Mount Isa	RJ Madsen	
Pine Rivers	SD Guttridge	
Redcliffe	AJ Chilcott	
Richlands	MR McLaughlin	Co-ordinating Magistrate
	RL Warfield	
Rockhampton	C Press	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	BJ Cosgrove	
Sandgate	SL Cornack	
Southport	RG Kilner	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	JA McDougall	Southern Coroner
	JJ Costanzo	
	TM Duroux	
	MJ Hogan	
	PW Johnstone	
	DE Kehoe	
	KT Magee	
	MG O'Driscoll	
	CA Pirie	
Toowoomba	BT Schemioneck	Co-ordinating Magistrate
	JD Carroll	
Townsville	RJ Mack	Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate
	SD Mosch	
	HB Osborne	
	PR Smid	
	LP Verra	
	C Wadley	
Warwick	GC Lee	
Wynnum	Z Sarra	

Acting Magistrates

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

* *Retired Magistrate*

Judicial Registrars

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

Chief Magistrate

Farewell

Judge Brendan Butler AM SC

five year appointment as Chief Magistrate ended 15 September 2013

Sworn in as the 30th Chief Magistrate for Queensland on 18 September 2008 for a three year tenure, Judge Butler subsequently voluntarily extended the term to five years. His Honour travelled widely across the State sitting in many Courts outside of Brisbane. While in Brisbane His Honour presided over some of the most high profile and difficult of hearings.

His Honour developed and promoted the publishing of magistrates' judgments. He oversaw reforms in the important areas of Domestic and Family Violence Protection, Child Protection and Mental Health. He also oversaw the most significant increase in the jurisdiction of the Magistrates Courts with the implementation of Stage 1 of the Moynihan Review's recommendations.

His Honour has had a noteworthy term as Chief Magistrate to add to his already distinguished career as a lawyer and public officer. On completion of his term as Chief Magistrate, His Honour assumed duties as a Judge of the District Court of Queensland.

Welcome

The Honourable Judge Tim Carmody QC

appointed as Chief Magistrate 16 September 2013

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 relatively short 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, just outside the scope of this report, His Honour took up the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Queensland.

Magistrate appointments

State Coroner Terry Ryan

Brisbane

Appointed 11 July 2013

Deputy State Coroner John Lock

Brisbane

Appointed 11 December 2013

Magistrate Steven Mosch

Townsville

Appointed 29 January 2014

Magistrate Aaron Simpson

Ipswich

Appointed 29 January 2014

Magistrate Simon Young

Caboolture

Appointed 29 January 2014

Magistrate retirements

Magistrate Michael Barnes

Resigned 26 August 2013

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 Magistrate in addition to exercising the functions of a magistrate must exercise such other functions as directed by the Chief Magistrate. The Deputy Chief Magistrate 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	O Rinaudo (Brisbane)
South-West Region	DM MacCallum (Ipswich)
South Coast Region	RG Kilner (Southport)
North Coast Region	J Hodgins (Maroochydore)
Central Region	C Press (Mackay)
Northern Region	R Mack (Townsville)
Far Northern Region	RD Spencer (Cairns)

The co-ordinating magistrates were:

Beenleigh	T Morgan
Toowoomba	B Schemioneck
Caboolture	J Batts
Richlands	MR McLaughlin
Brisbane	AC Thacker
Mackay	D Dwyer

Court Governance Advisory Committee

Members: Deputy Chief Magistrate O Rinaudo; 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 2014

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.

Terms and Conditions Committee

Committee Chair: Chief Magistrate T Carmody

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

Professional Development Committee

Committee Chair: Chief Magistrate T Carmody

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 J Brassington

Indigenous Issues Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate O Rinaudo

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: 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*. More recently, some members have been involved in the development of stand-alone *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Rules* under the following subcommittee:

Domestic and Family Violence Rules subcommittee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate O Rinaudo

Ethics Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate O Rinaudo

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: 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 31 July 2013 to 2 August 2013 in the Banco Court in the Queen Elizabeth II Courts of Law 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 a number of District Court Judges in whose court the conference was held, including Judges Shanahan, McGill, Dick and Irwin.

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 6 and 7 March 2014.
- The Far North and Northern Regional Conference was held in Townsville on 20 and 21 March 2013.
- The North Coast and South Coast Regional Conference was held in the Brisbane Magistrates Court Building on 13 and 14 March 2014.

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, traffic trials, child protection, bench warrants, sentencing, criminal law, ethics, civil trials and legislative changes.

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.

Other professional development

Each year the magistrates who are newly appointed are funded to attend a specialist national program, and a judgment writing workshop is held for those magistrates that wish to attend:

National Judicial College of Australia Phoenix Magistrates Program

12-16 August 2013

Magistrates: T. Gardiner, A. Gett, Penelope Hay, D. O'Connell, S. Shearer, H. Stjernqvist

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

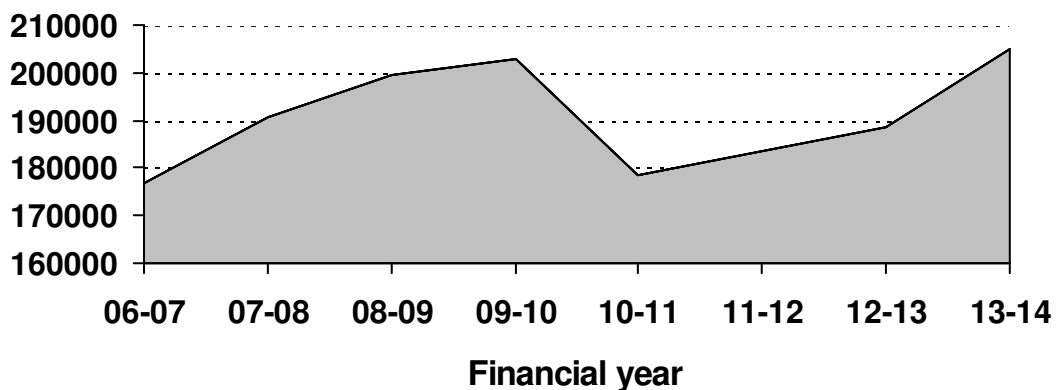
The total number of defendants dealt with by magistrates sitting as Magistrates Courts and the Childrens Court in the reporting year is 216,478. This is an increase in the number of defendants dealt with over last year of 16,804 (+8.42 per cent).

The total number of criminal charges dealt with by magistrates in the year of reporting is 394,934. This is an increase from last year of 30,257 (+8.30 per cent). These total figures include both adult and juvenile defendants.

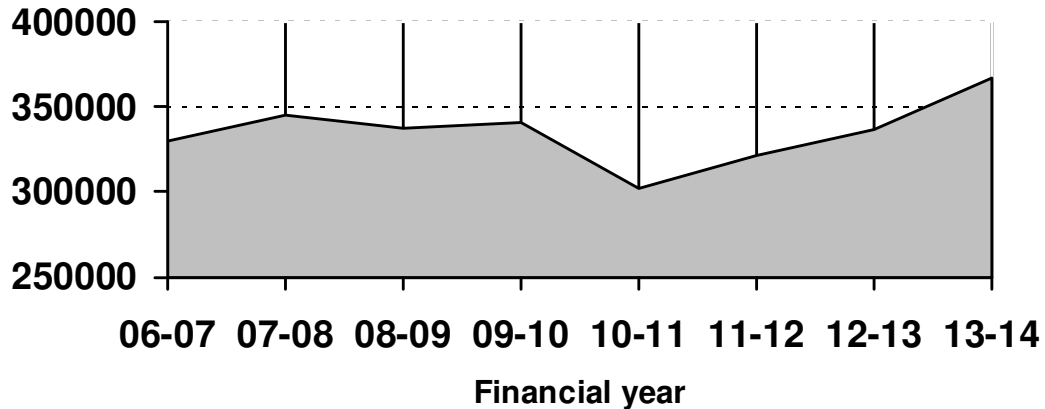
Magistrates Court (Adult Criminal)

In relation to adult defendants 205,038 adults were dealt with on 367,503 charges. This is an increase in the number of adult defendants from last year of 16,514 (+8.76 per cent) and an increase in the number of charges from last year of 30,777 (+9.14 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. Magistrate O'Shea is the Childrens Court Magistrate 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.

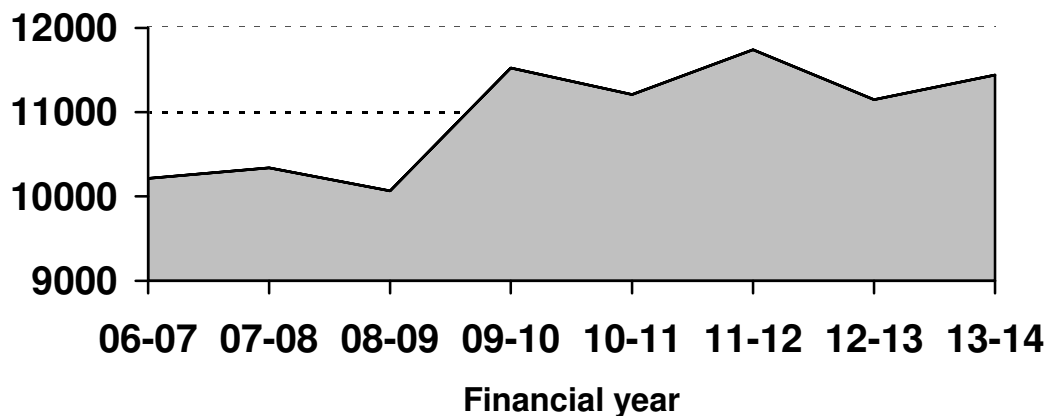
11,440 young people appeared before Magistrates sitting as the Childrens Court during 2013-14 on a total of 27,431 charges. This is an increase from last year of 290 young people (+2.60 per cent) and a decrease of 520 charges (-1.86 per cent).

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 over 93 per cent of all Childrens Court criminal matters.

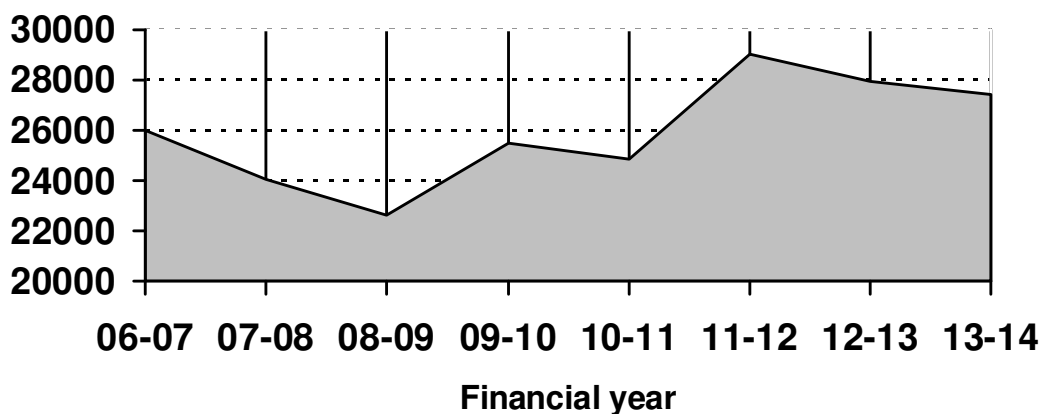
Further information about the operations of the Childrens Court can be obtained from the Childrens Court of Queensland Annual Report.

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 2,558, an increase of 209 (+8.90 per cent). The number of charges for Commonwealth offences dealt with by the Magistrates Courts during 2013–14 was 13,053, which is an increase from last year of 3,103 (+31.19 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 46 defendants who were charged with a total of 50 charges. That is a reduction of 19 defendants (-29.23 per cent) and a decrease of 19 charges (-27.54 per cent) from last year.

Under the *Electrical Safety Act 2002* the court dealt with 3 defendants who were charged with a total of 10 charges. That is a decrease of 7 defendants (-70.00 per cent) and a decrease of 15 charges (-73.33 per cent) from last year.

Courts Innovation Program

The Courts Innovation Program (CIP) responds to the needs of people from marginalised and disadvantaged backgrounds, especially those with multiple and complex needs, 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. In terms of program delivery, CIP has two specific program areas – Indigenous Justice Programs and Diversion & Referral Services. The programs seek to address the underlying causes of offending through the implementation of court support models that link into health and social service systems.

CIP is also involved in the development of other initiatives and strategies that assist the Queensland Courts Service in delivering its goals. Some of those strategies involve the review of structures and the delivery of systems that will increase access to justice and improve the service delivery of courts and their associated programs.

Indigenous Justice Programs

Community Justice Groups

The Community Justice Group Program (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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations to develop strategies within their communities for dealing with justice-related issues, and to decrease Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' contact with the criminal justice system.

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.

CJGs have provided over 8200 bail and sentencing court submissions and have provided much needed support to an estimated 5,000 victims of crime throughout Queensland each year.

CJGs develop strong working relationships with many non-government agencies to which they refer both victims and offenders to gain the support and assistance needed. These agencies include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health organisations; rehabilitation centres; Relationships Australia; the Salvation Army; Centacare; employment agencies; sexual assault services; youth support groups; and men's and women's groups.

This year Community Justice Groups have been actively involved in supporting or establishing programs to support people within their communities. Some examples of these activities include the Wujal Wujal Interagency Rehabilitative Client Case Management Model. This interagency support model works with people to address underlying issues that relate to their criminal offending. The model also works closely with community members, including issues such as social reconstruction, prevention of self harm, child protection matters, school attendance and truancy, housing tenancy issues and prevention of animal cruelty.

The Coen CJG supports women who need to be evacuated with their children due to domestic violence. During 2013-14, there were 14 emergency evacuations. The CJG provide assistance to DV Assist (a non-government organisation that provides support to domestic violence victims) to identify safe places to move these women to keep them safe from further harm.

Indigenous Sentencing Lists

The Indigenous Sentencing List (the ISL) assists Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who have committed an offence and with consent, agree to participate with service providers and support agencies to address the underlying cause of their criminality. The ISLs have been established in 12 Queensland locations following the

consultation with, and support of, Elders, Community Justice Group members, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Legal Service (ATSILS), the Queensland Police Service (QPS) and other partner agencies. The ISL process provides an avenue for defendants who are granted bail in certain Magistrates Courts to engage in various programs to address their offending behaviour. The aim of the ISL is to give opportunities for families, community justice groups (CJGs) and Elders to participate in the sentencing process. Ultimately, a magistrate will determine the sentence outcome.

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 to 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; and
- facilitate and coordinate men’s and women’s yarning circles, and any other programs conducted by various CJGs.

The Elders and Respected Persons facilitate and coordinate men’s and women’s yarning circles, and any other programs conducted. CJGs recommend suitable programs and services to the Court which would:

- be suitable for a defendant to engage;
- demonstrate the ability to make life changes for the defendant; and
- address offending behaviours.

There are many government and non-government agencies that support the ISL including:

- ATSILS;
- Other non-government agencies and rehabilitation centres;
- Queensland Police Service;
- Queensland Corrective Services (Probation and Parole); and
- Youth Justice Services (a division of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General).

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 1991.

The Program seeks to assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in overcoming the disadvantages that 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.

The Program offers Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members, Elders and Respected persons opportunities to play positive roles within the criminal justice system.

Since the program commenced there have been approximately 200 Justices of the Peace (Magistrates Court) that have been trained and sworn in, enabling them to constitute Magistrates Courts in discrete and prescribed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities throughout Queensland.

During the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, in the communities of Aurukun, Bamaga, Cherbourg, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mornington Island and Pormpuraaw, 315 matters have been finalised before the Remote JP Courts.

Honouring Indigenous Elders and Community Justice Group members

During 2013–14 we have been saddened by the passing of Uncle Keith Percy, Indigenous Sentencing List Elder, Mount Isa; Rachelle Rub, previous coordinator of the Cloncurry Community Justice Group; and Mr Ronald Dela Bon, Director and Elder of the Thursday Island Community Justice Group.

Members and coordinators have been the cornerstone of their 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 Indigenous Sentencing List.

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.

Diversion & Referral Services

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 and alcohol 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.

Queensland Courts Referral

Queensland Courts Referral (QCR) is a bail-based process which enables defendants to engage with non-government organisations (NGOs) and government agencies to address the causes of offending behaviour by assisting defendants with drug and/or alcohol dependency, mental illness, intellectual disability, cognitive impairment, and homeless people or those at risk of homelessness who come into contact with the criminal justice system.

Queensland Courts Referral aims to

- provide short term assistance to defendants appearing on charges who have a health and/or social problem through referral to treatment or community support services; and
- reduce the likelihood of long term re-offending.

Offenders are linked to the QCR Case Assessment Group (CAG) where their needs to participate in a rehabilitation, treatment or other intervention program are assessed and appropriate support identified for them to engage with outside of the court process.

QCR commenced in the Brisbane Magistrates Courts in April 2013. The process expanded to the Southport, Beenleigh, Mount Isa, Ipswich and Cairns Magistrates Courts in January to June 2014.

During the 2013-14 financial year, 186 offenders were screened for suitability to engage in the QCR process of which 145 had been referred. As at 30 June 2014, 94 offenders had received a sentence following their successful engagement with the service providers to which they were linked.

Illicit Drug Court Diversion Program

The Illicit Drug Court Diversion Program (CDP) is a specialised program aimed at diverting minor drug offenders from the criminal justice system. Offenders who plead guilty to eligible drug charges in a Magistrates Court or a Childrens Court (Magistrates Court) can be referred by the magistrate to an information and education session as part of their order rather than having a traditional penalty like a fine or probation order imposed upon them.

The court does this by placing offenders on a 'recognisance order' (good behaviour bond) which is an agreement between the offender and the court that the offender will be of good behaviour for a certain period of time.

For Court Diversion, this order contains a condition that the offender attend a drug assessment and education session, satisfactorily participate in that session and not attend that session under the influence of alcohol.

During the 2013-14 financial year 4,734 (4,587 adult and 147 juvenile) offenders were referred to the CDP for assessment. Of these 4,344 (4,224 adults and 120 juveniles) were found to be eligible and ordered to attend a Court Diversion assessment and education session, and 3,386 defendants (3,295 adults and 91 juveniles) attended and completed their session.

Queensland Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment (QMERIT) Program

The QMERIT program is a bail-based diversion program for defendants with illicit drug use problems. The QMERIT program continues to operate in the Maroochydore and Redcliffe Magistrates Courts.

QMERIT engages defendants charged with an offence relating to illicit drug use with drug rehabilitation services through bail conditions. QMERIT combines treatment and support services for defendants with problematic drug use during their contact with the criminal justice system.

The aim of these services is to change defendants' offending behaviour. QMERIT provides an opportunity for eligible defendants to participate in a structured intervention that aims to give defendants the skills and confidence needed to improve their health and wellbeing and significantly reduce offending behaviour.

During the 2013–14 financial year, 204 offenders were referred by the Magistrates Court to QMERIT for initial assessment. Of those referrals, 166 offenders undertook the early referral into treatment program, and from this intake, 75 offenders have graduated.

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.

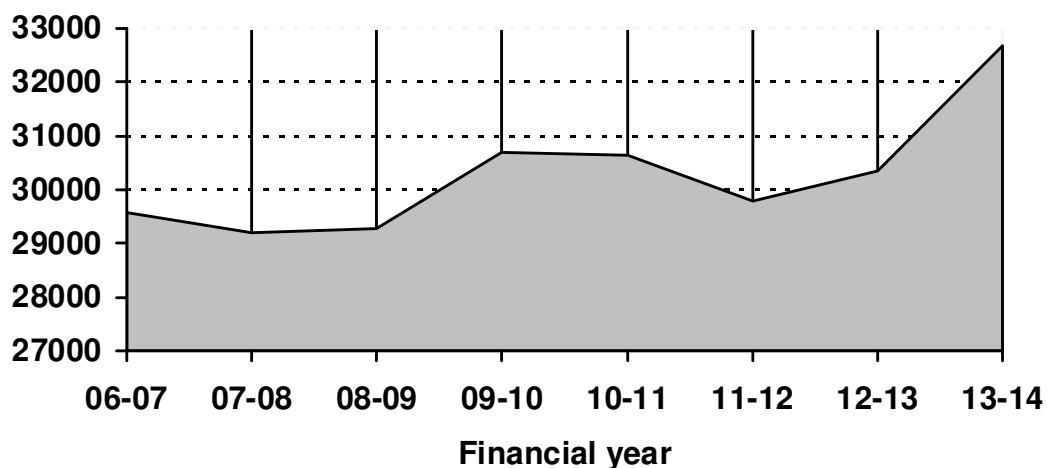
The term civil is derived from the area of civil litigation, but there are other kinds of matters included in the civil jurisdiction, such as applications for domestic violence protection orders and child protection applications.

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 32,668, an increase of 1,223 from last year (+3.89 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 26,363 minor civil disputes that were lodged with QCAT 9,085 (34.5 per cent) were lodged in locations where they would be dealt with by a magistrate.

Childrens Court of Queensland (Magistrates) - Civil Jurisdiction

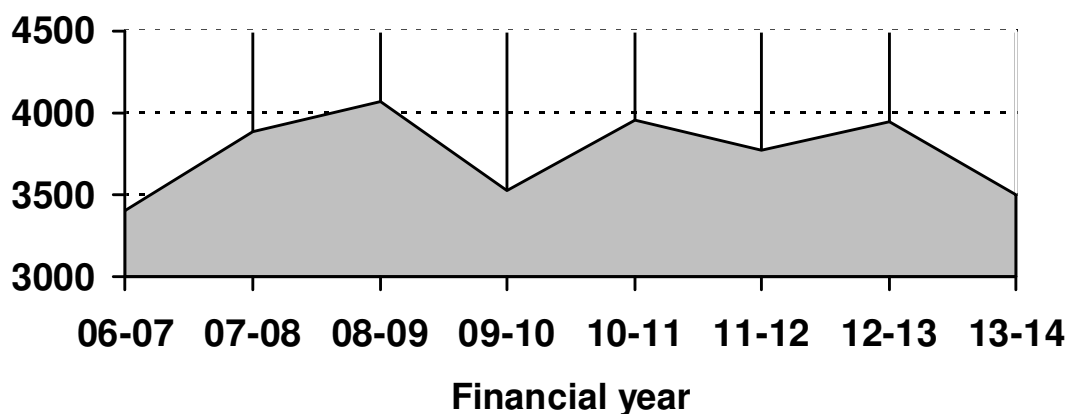
The Childrens Court of Queensland is established under the *Childrens Court Act 1992* and exercises its civil jurisdiction mainly under the *Child Protection Act 1989*, but also under other legislation such as the *Child Protection (Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2008* and the *Adoption Act 2009*.

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 3,499 child protection applications were lodged, a decrease from last year of 452 (-11.44 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.

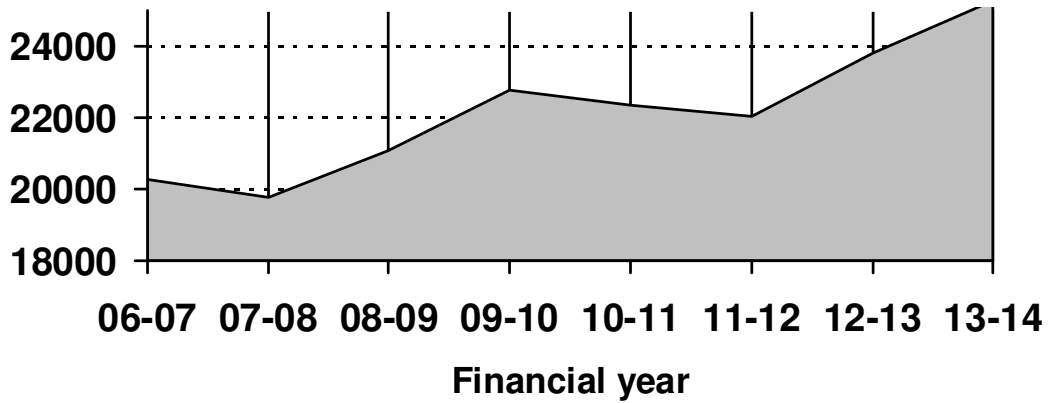
The importance of protection orders is well recognised - they not only provide for the physical safety and security of the aggrieved person (the person seeking protection) but also provide an element of control and stability which helps them to carry on with their lives.

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 2013–14 there were 25,276 applications for protection orders lodged in Queensland which is an increase from the year before of 1,482 (+6.23 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 appeals under the *Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation Act 2003* however the kinds of appeals able to be filed in the Magistrates Courts are rather restricted.

The number of appeals dealt with by the court for the year of reporting was 15, which is an increase from last year of 2 (+15.38 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.

State Coroner Michael Barnes, the inaugural State Coroner for Queensland, has left a legacy for the State after building a robust, coordinated and effective coronial system where dedicated coroners now cover the whole State. The appointment of the State Coroner is limited to 10 years by the *Coroners Act 2003* and much to the disappointment of his staff, State Coroner Barnes was required to relinquish his position on 1 July 2013. New South Wales now benefits from his extensive experience as he was appointed the State Coroner there in December 2013.

State Coroner Terry Ryan was appointed a magistrate and State Coroner on 5 July 2013. He previously held the position of Deputy Director-General (Justice Services) in the Department of Justice and Attorney-General and has experience in administration, policy and legal practice which stands him in good stead for the responsibilities of his role.

Similarly, Deputy State Coroner Christine Clements after diligently fulfilling her full ten year term on 10 December 2013 stepped aside and took up the role of Brisbane Coroner. The responsibilities were immediately taken up by Deputy State Coroner John Lock upon his appointment.

During 2013–14 the number of deaths reported to coroners across Queensland was 4,682. Coroners finalised 49 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 Court Service comprises of 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. Currently there are 79 permanently staffed registry locations across Queensland, 23 of these registries are also Queensland Government Agency Program (QGAP) offices. Department of Justice and Attorney-General led QGAP offices provide not only court services, but other governmental services on behalf of departments that do not otherwise have a presence in the area.

The Magistrates Courts Service Directorate has primary responsibility for the strategic direction and operational management of Magistrates Courts across Queensland. The Service 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 Magistrate, Co-ordinating Magistrates, other magistrates across the state and the Regional Directors who oversee Regional Operations.

The Executive Director is assisted by Jason Webb, the Deputy Principal Registrar of the Magistrates Courts 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 based in Townsville (Michael Bice), Rockhampton (James Sondergeld), Caloundra (Paul Ramage), and Brisbane (Michael Webb). Each Regional Director is responsible for leading and managing the delivery of justice services in each region including the Supreme, District, and Magistrate Courts registries. The regions comprise:

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

The diversity in the locations of courthouses across the state provides variety in the work demands and court clients – making each courthouse individual in how it provides court and agency services to the local community.

Office of the Chief Magistrate

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

The Office provides support to the Chief Magistrate, and Regional Coordinating Magistrates in relation to issues pertinent to the regions, including the 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 Principal Legal Officer is located in Brisbane and has a role distinct from the other members of the Office. The Principal Legal Officer's primary focus is to support the Chief Magistrate and Deputy Chief Magistrate by providing legal policy advice in respect of proposed legislative amendments and their impacts on the Magistrates Court jurisdiction. The Principal Legal Officer also supports the Chief Magistrate and Magistrates more generally by providing secretariat, legal and research support to the governance committees, and represents the Chief Magistrate on a variety of internal and cross-agency working groups and committees.

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% 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.

Supreme Court Library

The Supreme Court Library Queensland (SCLQ) was established under statute more than a century and a half ago to serve the administration of justice in Queensland through provision of legal information services to the Queensland judiciary, legal profession and public. As the primary legal information provider for the state's judiciary and legal profession, the library provides a comprehensive suite of services including reference, research and document delivery, training and support, and publication of the decisions of Queensland courts and tribunals, together with a variety of current awareness services offering access to the latest developments in Queensland law. All of these services are freely available to Queensland's magistrates across the state.

In 2013-14 the Library responded to a total of 199 reference enquiries from Queensland magistrates, and supplied 1160 documents to them. Of these requests, 139 enquiries were made by Brisbane-based magistrates, with a further 60 requests made by magistrates based in regional Queensland.

The Library provides a range of current awareness services to members of the Magistrates Court, including the *Magistrates Legislation Bulletin*, a specialized updating service designed for magistrates across the state. Other services include the *Judicial Current Awareness* service, a daily news and current awareness newsletter tailored for the Queensland judiciary, as well as the *Queensland Legal Updater*, a free weekly email bulletin designed to update legal professionals on changes to legislation and developments in case law relevant to legal practice in Queensland.

The Library maintains print collections in several courthouses in addition to the main library collection in Brisbane at the QEII Courts of Law. For magistrates their statewide desktop access to an expanding collection of online resources available via the library's *Judicial Virtual Library* (JVL) is their most comprehensive, current and reliable source of legal information. The Library also continues to service the Magistrates Court Library and chamber collections by undertaking regular maintenance of print subscription services and processing new acquisitions.

The most significant addition to the library's suite of services in 2013-14 was the Queensland Sentencing Information Service (QGIS). From 1 July 2013 total responsibility for provision and maintenance of this service was transferred to the library from the Department of Justice and Attorney-General. Provisioning this new service without any additional funding from the department created a significant challenge for the library, since a service costing well over half a million dollars a year to run needed to be funded from within the library's existing resources. Nevertheless the transition of QGIS to SCLQ control was seamless, without service interruptions. In its first year at SCLQ usage of the service grew by 57%, with the number of times it was accessed increasing from 233,528 in 2012-13 to 366,248 in 2013-14. QGIS is relied upon by prosecutions, defence and the judiciary to promote consistency and fairness in sentencing criminal offenders.

Consistent with their growing importance as a service delivery platform, the library's websites underwent significant change and development during 2013-14. The main library public website received a makeover, in terms of both structure and look and feel, with a total rebranding and review of the information architecture. Simultaneously a new legal heritage subsite was created to provide state-wide access to all aspects of the library's legal heritage program.

Looking forward to 2014-15, there will be a renewed focus by the Library on providing a high level of support to Queensland's busy magistrates. This will include provision of access to 'go anywhere' electronic versions of popular legal loose-leaf publications designed to be downloaded to tablets and other mobile devices, as well as training and support in identifying, locating and making more effective and efficient use of the range of print, electronic and online resources available to the magistracy. A particular challenge for the library will be securing an adequate and reliable income stream from government administered funding sources to enable it to continue to meet its statutory obligations in terms of service provision.

Complaints Policy

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

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

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

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

How can a complaint be made?

You can make a complaint by:

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

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

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

Acknowledgment of a complaint

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

Appendices

Explanatory notes

Report on Government Services Counting Rules

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

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

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

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

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

Child protection applications - The units of measurement of workload used for these applications in Childrens Courts are lodgements based on the number of cases, 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 once for each separate day that they have a charge registered against them. Note that breach charges (eg. bail, probation, suspended sentences, etc.) are not included in the count.

Case - The measurement of workload in the civil jurisdiction. It is the issues, grievances or complaints that constitute a single and related series of disputes brought by an entity (or group of entities) against another entity (or group).

Lodgement - The initiation or commencement of a matter before the court. The date of commencement is counted as the date of registration of a court matter.

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

Breach charges

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

the number of charges. It has been added as a report of the court's workload that is not distinguished in RoGS.

Childrens Court of Queensland Annual Report

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

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

Appendix 1 – Criminal lodgements

	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	3	3	0	0	3	0.00%	0.00%
Atherton	872	1,580	109	253	1,833	0.46%	11.11%
Aurukun	553	978	74	208	1,186	0.30%	11.80%
Ayr	915	1,465	26	44	1,509	0.38%	2.76%
Badu Island	40	70	0	0	70	0.02%	0.00%
Bamaga	361	609	33	80	689	0.17%	8.38%
Barcaldine	117	171	0	0	171	0.04%	0.00%
Beaudesert	1,237	2,113	56	103	2,216	0.56%	4.33%
Beenleigh	13,997	26,960	940	2,147	29,107	7.37%	6.29%
Biloela	648	1,041	24	61	1,102	0.28%	3.57%
Birdsville	10	18	0	0	18	0.00%	0.00%
Blackall	66	143	1	1	144	0.04%	1.49%
Blackwater	425	689	21	112	801	0.20%	4.71%
Boigu Island	6	10	2	4	14	0.00%	25.00%
Boulia	34	51	0	0	51	0.01%	0.00%
Bowen	553	1,035	16	23	1,058	0.27%	2.81%
Brisbane	28,051	55,562	1,279	3,134	58,696	14.86%	4.36%
Bundaberg	3,609	6,190	211	442	6,632	1.68%	5.52%
Burketown	48	80	1	3	83	0.02%	2.04%
Caboolture	7,198	14,003	359	829	14,832	3.76%	4.75%
Cairns	8,767	15,083	718	2,019	17,102	4.33%	7.57%
Caloundra	1,856	3,195	41	86	3,281	0.83%	2.16%
Camooweal	51	96	0	0	96	0.02%	0.00%
Charleville	338	618	11	18	636	0.16%	3.15%
Charters Towers	534	844	14	53	897	0.23%	2.55%
Cherbourg	479	590	1	6	596	0.15%	0.21%
Childers	167	241	1	4	245	0.06%	0.60%
Chinchilla	654	1,016	23	30	1,046	0.26%	3.40%
Clermont	83	135	2	4	139	0.04%	2.35%
Cleveland	3,879	7,495	209	453	7,948	2.01%	5.11%
Cloncurry	217	313	21	36	349	0.09%	8.82%
Coen	45	72	2	5	77	0.02%	4.26%
Cooktown	545	820	41	92	912	0.23%	7.00%
Coolangatta	1,605	2,177	0	0	2,177	0.55%	0.00%
Cunnamulla	216	318	16	19	337	0.09%	6.90%
Dajarra	17	22	0	0	22	0.01%	0.00%

	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			
Dalby	1,030	1,916	67	191	2,107	0.53%	6.11%
Darnley Island	9	19	0	0	19	0.00%	0.00%
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Doomadgee	473	717	71	130	847	0.21%	13.05%
Duaringa	17	21	0	0	21	0.01%	0.00%
Emerald	910	1,538	31	56	1,594	0.40%	3.29%
Gatton	1,103	1,734	57	137	1,871	0.47%	4.91%
Gayndah	221	328	9	15	343	0.09%	3.91%
Georgetown	43	66	0	0	66	0.02%	0.00%
Gladstone	3,812	5,944	146	330	6,274	1.59%	3.69%
Goondiwindi	458	953	21	45	998	0.25%	4.38%
Gympie	2,164	3,546	65	146	3,692	0.93%	2.92%
Hervey Bay	2,358	3,996	65	161	4,157	1.05%	2.68%
Holland Park	4,889	7,608	127	228	7,836	1.98%	2.53%
Hope Vale	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%	0.00%
Hughenden	65	94	5	10	104	0.03%	7.14%
Ingham	356	526	33	87	613	0.16%	8.48%
Inglewood	83	116	0	0	116	0.03%	0.00%
Innisfail	1,104	2,164	78	240	2,404	0.61%	6.60%
Ipswich	9,385	16,572	683	1,373	17,945	4.54%	6.78%
Julia Creek	30	47	0	0	47	0.01%	0.00%
Kingaroy	742	1,261	147	343	1,604	0.41%	16.54%
Kowanyama	717	941	7	15	956	0.24%	0.97%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Lockhart River	158	220	13	25	245	0.06%	7.60%
Longreach	321	516	19	61	577	0.15%	5.59%
Mabuiag Island	8	8	0	0	8	0.00%	0.00%
Mackay	4,419	8,019	186	522	8,541	2.16%	4.04%
Mareeba	1,724	2,761	131	280	3,041	0.77%	7.06%
Maroochydore	5,014	10,242	286	1,405	11,647	2.95%	5.40%
Maryborough	1,529	2,608	115	237	2,845	0.72%	7.00%
Mer Island	13	17	0	0	17	0.00%	0.00%
Millmerran	47	73	0	0	73	0.02%	0.00%
Mitchell	57	75	1	4	79	0.02%	1.72%
Moa Island	19	33	3	3	36	0.01%	13.64%
Monto	9	11	0	0	11	0.00%	0.00%
Moranbah	408	657	12	23	680	0.17%	2.86%
Mornington Island	680	931	34	124	1,055	0.27%	4.76%
Mossman	675	1,294	11	23	1,317	0.33%	1.60%

	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			
Mount Garnet	41	65	15	24	89	0.02%	26.79%
Mount Isa	1,882	3,357	351	615	3,972	1.01%	15.72%
Murgon	687	1,014	221	508	1,522	0.39%	24.34%
Nambour	599	824	0	0	824	0.21%	0.00%
Nanango	450	690	6	17	707	0.18%	1.32%
Noosa	1,342	2,088	59	122	2,210	0.56%	4.21%
Normanton	354	541	16	32	573	0.15%	4.32%
Oakey	212	324	9	16	340	0.09%	4.07%
Palm Island	540	895	115	301	1,196	0.30%	17.56%
Pine Rivers	4,471	8,447	219	593	9,040	2.29%	4.67%
Pittsworth	65	95	2	8	103	0.03%	2.99%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	238	349	1	1	350	0.09%	0.42%
Proserpine	1,228	2,207	28	83	2,290	0.58%	2.23%
Quilpie	32	40	0	0	40	0.01%	0.00%
Redcliffe	3,919	7,029	267	809	7,838	1.98%	6.38%
Richlands	5,658	10,548	328	940	11,488	2.91%	5.48%
Richmond	53	86	1	1	87	0.02%	1.85%
Rockhampton	5,542	10,213	399	835	11,048	2.80%	6.72%
Roma	881	1,480	39	95	1,575	0.40%	4.24%
Saibai Island	20	39	0	0	39	0.01%	0.00%
Sandgate	1,927	3,085	44	87	3,172	0.80%	2.23%
Sarina	522	957	17	31	988	0.25%	3.15%
Southport	22,134	39,332	580	1,253	40,585	10.28%	2.55%
Springsure	5	9	0	0	9	0.00%	0.00%
St.George	353	540	32	80	620	0.16%	8.31%
Stanthorpe	537	864	21	26	890	0.23%	3.76%
Tambo	18	23	0	0	23	0.01%	0.00%
Taroom	73	122	0	0	122	0.03%	0.00%
Thursday Island	395	792	63	167	959	0.24%	13.76%
Toogoolawah	204	308	6	16	324	0.08%	2.86%
Toowoomba	5,894	10,711	405	870	11,581	2.93%	6.43%
Townsville	14,164	24,067	957	2,104	26,171	6.63%	6.33%
Tully	554	1,736	15	26	1,762	0.45%	2.64%
Warraber Island	11	18	0	0	18	0.00%	0.00%
Warwick	1,113	1,955	105	246	2,201	0.56%	8.62%
Weipa	582	838	60	145	983	0.25%	9.35%
Winton	63	87	0	0	87	0.02%	0.00%
Woorabinda	531	759	134	315	1,074	0.27%	20.15%

	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			
Wujal Wujal	138	201	8	14	215	0.05%	5.48%
Wynnum	2,709	5,002	181	451	5,453	1.38%	6.26%
Yam Island	5	7	0	0	7	0.00%	0.00%
Yarrabah	635	804	37	59	863	0.22%	5.51%
Yeppoon	991	1,537	24	58	1,595	0.40%	2.36%
Yorke Island	19	39	0	0	39	0.01%	0.00%
TOTAL	205,038	367,503	11,440	27,431	394,934	100%	5.28%

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

	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	58	67	3	4	71	0.25%
Aurukun	89	103	4	5	108	0.38%
Ayr	42	62	0	0	62	0.22%
Badu Island	2	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Bamaga	37	47	6	9	56	0.20%
Barcaldine	6	6	0	0	6	0.02%
Beaudesert	76	79	5	5	84	0.30%
Beenleigh	1,826	2,452	148	173	2,625	9.31%
Biloela	26	32	1	1	33	0.12%
Birdsville	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Blackall	4	6	0	0	6	0.02%
Blackwater	25	29	0	0	29	0.10%
Boigu Island	2	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Boulia	3	4	0	0	4	0.01%
Bowen	35	46	1	1	47	0.17%
Brisbane	2,245	2,776	137	182	2,958	10.49%
Bundaberg	289	340	11	14	354	1.26%
Burketown	7	8	0	0	8	0.03%
Caboolture	732	940	37	44	984	3.49%
Cairns	1,203	1,492	100	127	1,619	5.74%
Caloundra	80	85	2	2	87	0.31%
Camooweal	4	5	0	0	5	0.02%
Charleville	35	52	5	6	58	0.21%
Charters Towers	11	11	0	0	11	0.04%
Cherbourg	48	62	0	0	62	0.22%
Childers	5	6	0	0	6	0.02%
Chinchilla	13	16	1	2	18	0.06%
Clermont	2	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Cleveland	407	609	37	46	655	2.32%
Cloncurry	16	20	1	1	21	0.07%
Coen	4	7	0	0	7	0.02%
Cooktown	76	88	2	2	90	0.32%
Coolangatta	38	39	0	0	39	0.14%
Cunnamulla	26	36	1	1	37	0.13%
Dajarra	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Dalby	81	104	8	8	112	0.40%
Darnley Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Doomadgee	52	72	1	1	73	0.26%
Duaringa	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Emerald	59	69	3	4	73	0.26%
Gatton	67	76	7	7	83	0.29%
Gayndah	4	7	2	2	9	0.03%
Georgetown	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%

	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges		
Gladstone	230	278	7	10	288	1.02%
Goondiwindi	24	24	0	0	24	0.09%
Gympie	244	320	13	23	343	1.22%
Hervey Bay	247	325	18	20	345	1.22%
Holland Park	237	268	11	17	285	1.01%
Hope Vale	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Hughenden	4	4	0	0	4	0.01%
Ingham	16	16	0	0	16	0.06%
Inglewood	2	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Innisfail	154	197	5	6	203	0.72%
Ipswich	971	1,246	159	197	1,443	5.12%
Julia Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Kingaroy	109	144	22	33	177	0.63%
Kowanyama	49	57	1	1	58	0.21%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Lockhart River	19	20	2	2	22	0.08%
Longreach	40	44	0	0	44	0.16%
Mabuiag Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mackay	505	607	18	21	628	2.23%
Mareeba	175	236	6	9	245	0.87%
Maroochydore	703	881	46	58	939	3.33%
Maryborough	104	128	10	11	139	0.49%
Mer Island	1	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Millmerran	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mitchell	8	11	0	0	11	0.04%
Moa Island	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Monto	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Moranbah	11	11	1	1	12	0.04%
Mornington Island	121	148	2	2	150	0.53%
Mossman	59	62	1	3	65	0.23%
Mount Garnet	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Mount Isa	385	460	53	65	525	1.86%
Murgon	70	100	63	77	177	0.63%
Nambour	17	17	0	0	17	0.06%
Nanango	13	14	1	1	15	0.05%
Noosa	60	68	5	6	74	0.26%
Normanton	107	133	5	6	139	0.49%
Oakey	6	7	0	0	7	0.02%
Palm Island	62	84	17	18	102	0.36%
Pine Rivers	562	690	27	31	721	2.56%
Pittsworth	6	6	0	0	6	0.02%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Porpuraaw	23	25	0	0	25	0.09%
Proserpine	106	125	1	1	126	0.45%
Quilpie	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Redcliffe	501	676	19	26	702	2.49%
Richlands	550	668	54	63	731	2.59%
Richmond	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%

	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges		
Rockhampton	684	932	39	47	979	3.47%
Roma	86	112	1	1	113	0.40%
Saibai Island	2	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Sandgate	155	176	3	3	179	0.63%
Sarina	3	3	0	0	3	0.01%
Southport	2,781	3,308	83	109	3,417	12.11%
Springsure	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
St. George	28	31	2	2	33	0.12%
Stanthorpe	26	29	0	0	29	0.10%
Tambo	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Taroom	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Thursday Island	56	79	4	4	83	0.29%
Toogoolawah	5	6	1	1	7	0.02%
Toowoomba	896	1,295	72	93	1,388	4.92%
Townsville	1,105	1,751	75	88	1,839	6.52%
Tully	19	27	1	1	28	0.10%
Warraber Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Warwick	94	109	12	15	124	0.44%
Weipa	50	55	2	3	58	0.21%
Winton	2	2	0	0	2	0.01%
Woorabinda	74	90	1	1	91	0.32%
Wujal Wujal	8	9	0	0	9	0.03%
Wynnum	243	356	12	22	378	1.34%
Yam Island	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
Yarrabah	39	51	1	1	52	0.18%
Yeppoon	62	65	1	1	66	0.23%
Yorke Island	1	1	0	0	1	0.00%
TOTAL	20,663	26,460	1,400	1,747	28,207	100%

Appendix 2 – Civil claim lodgements

	Debt Recovery	Personal Injury	Australian Registered Judgments	Total Claims
Atherton	91	0	1	92
Ayr	46	0	3	49
Barcaldine	7	0	0	7
Beaudesert	152	0	14	166
Beenleigh	1,451	6	53	1,510
Biloela	291	0	1	292
Blackwater	14	0	1	15
Bowen	44	0	0	44
Brisbane	14,329	41	105	14,475
Bundaberg	159	4	19	182
Caboolture	324	1	34	359
Cairns	387	0	25	412
Caloundra	93	2	21	116
Charleville	10	0	0	10
Charters Towers	57	0	1	58
Childers	5	0	2	7
Chinchilla	10	0	0	10
Clermont	39	0	1	40
Cleveland	402	3	25	430
Cloncurry	4	0	0	4
Cooktown	3	0	1	4
Coolangatta	86	0	19	105
Cunnamulla	34	0	0	34
Dalby	180	0	2	182
Emerald	37	1	5	43
Gatton	332	0	5	337
Gayndah	3	0	1	4
Gladstone	299	0	9	308
Goondiwindi	50	0	2	52
Gympie	71	0	9	80
Hervey Bay	56	0	9	65
Holland Park	279	3	29	311
Hughenden	1	0	0	1
Ingham	85	0	1	86
Innisfail	51	1	0	52
Ipswich	491	4	43	538
Julia Creek	0	0	0	0
Kingaroy	12	1	2	15
Landsborough	33	0	6	39
Longreach	17	0	0	17
Mackay	922	0	18	940
Mareeba	82	0	0	82
Maroochydore	1,044	6	17	1,067
Maryborough	59	1	6	66
Mitchell	0	0	0	0
Moranbah	66	0	3	69
Mossman	33	0	3	36
Mount Isa	77	0	5	82

	Debt Recovery	Personal Injury	Australian Registered Judgments	Total Claims
Murgon	5	0	2	7
Nambour	2,101	0	9	2,110
Nanango	6	0	3	9
Noosa	104	1	12	117
Normanton	2	1	0	3
Oakey	7	0	4	11
Pine Rivers	1,096	0	20	1,116
Pittsworth	6	0	0	6
Pomona	20	0	1	21
Proserpine	137	0	4	141
Quilpie	1	0	0	1
Redcliffe	103	0	18	121
Richlands	194	0	12	206
Richmond	3	0	0	3
Rockhampton	562	4	11	577
Roma	29	0	4	33
Sandgate	100	1	7	108
Sarina	80	0	4	84
Southport	2,902	20	188	3,110
St George	78	0	1	79
Stanthorpe	10	0	1	11
Taroom	1	0	0	1
Thursday Island	10	0	2	12
Toogoolawah	6	0	0	6
Toowoomba	230	3	11	244
Townsville	1,066	3	30	1,099
Tully	42	0	1	43
Warwick	227	0	7	234
Weipa	5	0	0	5
Wynnum	94	1	8	103
Yeppoon	151	0	3	154
Totals	31,696	108	864	32,668

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	Total Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	
Alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Atherton	192	174	40	48	262	14	0.76%
Aurukun	66	65	11	0	76	1	0.26%
Ayr	147	125	43	14	182	15	0.58%
Badu Island	7	8	6	0	14	0	0.03%
Bamaga	55	59	18	1	78	0	0.22%
Barcaldine	10	9	3	1	13	2	0.04%
Beaudesert	212	178	105	25	308	33	0.84%
Beenleigh	2,033	1,622	1,408	305	3,335	424	8.04%
Biloela	89	76	28	6	110	16	0.35%
Birdsville	0	1	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Blackall	3	4	0	1	5	1	0.01%
Blackwater	51	41	4	7	52	11	0.20%
Boigu Island	1	5	1	0	6	0	0.00%
Boulia	0	5	0	0	5	0	0.00%
Bowen	97	72	37	26	135	26	0.38%
Brisbane	1,348	1,107	541	135	1,783	258	5.33%
Bundaberg	385	309	179	84	572	88	1.52%
Burketown	3	1	3	0	4	1	0.01%
Caboolture	917	687	430	132	1,249	238	3.63%
Cairns	1,178	992	334	88	1,414	179	4.66%
Caloundra	357	280	206	32	518	82	1.41%
Camooeal	1	1	0	1	2	0	0.00%
Charleville	55	48	19	8	75	6	0.22%
Charters Towers	56	53	30	4	87	13	0.22%
Cherbourg	2	0	2	0	2	0	0.01%
Childers	24	15	8	2	25	4	0.09%
Chinchilla	40	31	15	7	53	6	0.16%
Clermont	10	8	5	1	14	2	0.04%
Cleveland	606	533	273	98	904	117	2.40%
Cloncurry	8	28	3	12	43	1	0.03%
Coen	15	14	3	0	17	1	0.06%
Cooktown	99	86	17	10	113	9	0.39%
Coolangatta	255	174	149	32	355	73	1.01%
Cunnamulla	41	42	6	6	54	4	0.16%
Dajarra	0	1	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Dalby	142	120	61	28	209	19	0.56%
Darnley Island	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00%
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Doomadgee	48	94	5	5	104	2	0.19%
Duaringa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Emerald	120	86	29	7	122	36	0.47%
Gatton	148	118	68	26	212	33	0.59%
Gayndah	29	21	10	5	36	4	0.11%

	Number of Applications	Number of Orders Made					% of State Total (Originating Applications)
	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	
Georgetown	4	6	1	0	7	0	0.02%
Gladstone	473	391	178	71	640	99	1.87%
Goondiwindi	37	32	9	7	48	5	0.15%
Gympie	292	204	179	53	436	73	1.16%
Hervey Bay	395	292	158	61	511	106	1.56%
Holland Park	697	561	448	113	1,122	151	2.76%
Hope Vale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Hughenden	6	0	3	2	5	4	0.02%
Ingham	62	47	16	7	70	11	0.25%
Inglewood	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00%
Innisfail	188	141	127	43	311	44	0.74%
Ipswich	1,451	1,148	686	154	1,988	330	5.74%
Julia Creek	3	1	2	0	3	0	0.01%
Kingaroy	102	69	44	15	128	43	0.40%
Kowanyama	77	78	60	5	143	3	0.30%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Lockhart River	30	32	7	0	39	1	0.12%
Longreach	21	20	4	6	30	3	0.08%
Mabuiag Island	0	2	0	0	2	0	0.00%
Mackay	621	545	342	80	967	83	2.46%
Mareeba	250	233	40	77	350	25	0.99%
Maroochydore	847	663	359	112	1,134	134	3.35%
Maryborough	281	220	67	34	321	77	1.11%
Mer Island	8	11	5	2	18	1	0.03%
Millmerran	4	5	0	0	5	0	0.02%
Mitchell	6	5	0	0	5	2	0.02%
Moa Island	1	2	0	0	2	0	0.00%
Monto	1	0	1	0	1	1	0.00%
Moranbah	43	39	12	11	62	7	0.17%
Mornington Island	16	44	2	6	52	1	0.06%
Mossman	108	99	13	18	130	9	0.43%
Mount Garnett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mount Isa	494	323	231	178	732	33	1.95%
Murgon	195	170	36	17	223	23	0.77%
Nambour	49	27	19	8	54	20	0.19%
Nanango	52	48	19	3	70	16	0.21%
Noosa	124	99	72	21	192	34	0.49%
Normanton	26	52	8	6	66	4	0.10%
Oakey	22	10	4	2	16	11	0.09%
Palm Island	148	140	41	17	198	4	0.59%
Pine Rivers	676	467	324	62	853	217	2.67%
Pittsworth	25	14	14	1	29	6	0.10%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Porpuraaw	23	21	3	0	24	3	0.09%
Proserpine	169	143	72	20	235	21	0.67%
Quilpie	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%
Redcliffe	620	503	393	150	1,046	121	2.45%
Richlands	568	390	218	82	690	141	2.25%
Richmond	7	6	2	0	8	1	0.03%

	Number of Applications	Number of Orders Made					% of State Total (Originating Applications)
	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	
Rockhampton	887	755	277	162	1,194	138	3.51%
Roma	84	67	27	12	106	14	0.33%
Saibai Island	5	5	1	0	6	0	0.02%
Sandgate	408	315	220	79	614	95	1.61%
Sarina	8	5	4	0	9	3	0.03%
Southport	2,377	1,763	1,409	227	3,399	603	9.40%
Springsure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
St. George	40	34	16	7	57	8	0.16%
Stanthorpe	43	37	12	4	53	12	0.17%
Tambo	2	2	0	0	2	0	0.01%
Taroom	3	2	1	0	3	1	0.01%
Thursday Island	117	79	61	4	144	14	0.46%
Toogoolawah	18	14	6	0	20	4	0.07%
Toowoomba	750	549	288	120	957	199	2.97%
Townsville	1,397	1,049	626	196	1,871	330	5.53%
Tully	84	65	51	16	132	17	0.33%
Warraber Island	2	4	3	0	7	0	0.01%
Warwick	143	105	42	22	169	37	0.57%
Weipa	90	90	22	4	116	5	0.36%
Winton	3	4	0	0	4	1	0.01%
Woorabinda	67	57	7	3	67	6	0.27%
Wujal Wujal	1	2	0	0	2	0	0.00%
Wynnum	338	278	200	70	548	70	1.34%
Yam Island	2	3	1	0	4	0	0.01%
Yarrabah	150	134	53	22	209	15	0.59%
Yeppoon	179	129	42	21	192	56	0.71%
Yorke Island	3	5	2	1	8	0	0.01%
Total	25,276	20,148	11,692	3,571	35,411	5,216	100%

Appendix 4 – Child protection applications

	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	21	0	42	3	0	66	2	0.26%
Aurukun	5	7	0	14	0	0	21	1	0.14%
Ayr	6	5	0	10	0	0	15	0	0.17%
Badu Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Bamaga	4	3	0	39	0	0	42	2	0.11%
Barcaldine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Beaudesert	28	29	0	88	0	0	117	5	0.80%
Beenleigh	380	356	8	1,602	28	9	2,003	36	10.86%
Biloela	23	16	4	37	0	0	57	6	0.66%
Birdsville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Blackall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03%
Blackwater	11	20	0	12	0	0	32	0	0.31%
Boigu Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Boulia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Bowen	11	7	0	16	0	4	27	4	0.31%
Brisbane	353	391	4	1,030	6	9	1,440	18	10.09%
Bundaberg	39	89	0	89	6	1	185	6	1.11%
Burketown	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.03%
Caboolture	108	116	7	283	7	0	413	8	3.09%
Cairns	305	254	2	1,031	3	4	1,294	22	8.72%
Caloundra	22	36	4	27	5	0	72	1	0.63%
Camooweal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Charleville	22	27	0	59	0	0	86	1	0.63%
Charters Towers	3	12	0	35	0	0	47	0	0.09%
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	52	63	4	60	11	4	142	3	1.49%
Cloncurry	0	6	0	6	0	0	12	0	0.00%

	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	
Coen	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0.00%
Cooktown	12	10	0	51	0	0	61	11	0.34%
Coolangatta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Cunnamulla	5	7	3	26	0	1	37	0	0.14%
Dajarra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Dalby	24	31	0	77	0	0	108	0	0.69%
Darnley Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Dirranbandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Doomadgee	10	10	0	4	3	0	17	6	0.29%
Duaringa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Emerald	10	12	0	23	0	0	35	5	0.29%
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	40	75	1	61	0	1	138	2	1.14%
Goondiwindi	0	5	0	15	1	0	21	0	0.00%
Gympie	21	21	0	40	3	1	65	3	0.60%
Hervey Bay	59	79	3	169	11	11	273	5	1.69%
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	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.03%
Inglewood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Innisfail	32	43	2	135	2	0	182	0	0.91%
Ipswich	272	349	1	1,357	16	7	1,730	29	7.77%
Julia Creek	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Kingaroy	52	73	0	126	0	2	201	6	1.49%
Kowanyama	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0.00%
Landsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Lockhart River	2	2	0	7	0	0	9	0	0.06%
Longreach	2	7	0	12	0	0	19	0	0.06%
Mackay	83	149	6	114	3	5	277	0	2.37%
Mareeba	26	42	0	53	0	0	95	3	0.74%
Maroochydore	66	63	2	170	5	1	241	5	1.89%
Maryborough	45	49	0	148	0	4	201	8	1.29%

	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	
Mer Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Millmerran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mitchell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Moa island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Monto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Moranbah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mornington island	6	5	0	5	0	0	10	0	0.17%
Mossman	2	4	0	6	0	0	10	0	0.06%
Mount Garnet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Mount Isa	66	73	1	110	7	7	198	7	1.89%
Murgon	32	33	0	85	0	5	123	1	0.91%
Nambour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Nanango	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Noosa	3	3	0	1	1	0	5	0	0.09%
Normanton	5	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0.14%
Oakey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Palm Island	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0.00%
Pine Rivers	160	139	15	257	3	5	419	24	4.57%
Pittsworth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pomona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Porpuraaw	4	2	0	7	0	0	9	0	0.11%
Proserpine	25	29	0	15	0	4	48	0	0.71%
Quilpie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Redcliffe	106	118	4	297	1	7	427	8	3.03%
Richlands	130	112	3	219	1	0	335	11	3.72%
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Rockhampton	90	300	4	786	10	4	1,104	4	2.57%
Roma	8	13	0	16	0	0	29	1	0.23%
Saibai Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Sandgate	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0.09%
Sarina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Southport	274	252	9	789	12	0	1,062	10	7.83%
Springsure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
St.George	4	9	0	41	0	0	50	0	0.11%

	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	
Stanthorpe	10	2	0	34	0	0	36	0	0.29%
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	4	0	26	0	1	31	4	0.00%
Toogoolawah	0	6	0	12	0	0	18	0	0.00%
Toowoomba	200	201	3	672	6	4	886	6	5.72%
Townsville	119	276	9	531	7	5	828	8	3.40%
Tully	3	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0.09%
Warraber Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Warwick	52	54	4	113	0	0	171	4	1.49%
Weipa	2	6	0	6	0	1	13	1	0.06%
Winton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Woorabinda	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Wujal Wujal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Wynnum	49	53	0	71	4	1	129	4	1.40%
Yam Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yarrabah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yeppoon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Yorke Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	3,499	4,196	103	11,204	165	108	15,776	291	100%

Appendix 5 – Magistrates Courts locations and circuits

