

Magistrates Courts of Queensland

Annual report 2017 – 2018



CHAMBERS OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE

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25 October 2018

The Honourable Yvette D'Ath MP
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice
Leader of the House
GPO Box 149
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Dear Attorney-General,

In accordance with section 57A of the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921* I enclose the report on the operation of the Magistrates Courts for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Yours sincerely,

Judge Orazio Rinaudo AM
Chief Magistrate

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Warning

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

Chief Magistrate's Overview

It is my pleasure to present the Magistrates Courts of Queensland Annual Report for 2017-18.

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 2017-18 year, Magistrates have continued to manage a heavy workload notwithstanding a decrease in lodgements in most of the major jurisdictions of the court: in the criminal jurisdiction a decrease of 21,211 defendants (-10.5%) and 29,508 charges (-7.4%) occurred; domestic violence applications decreased by 1,691 (-5.3%); child protection applications increased by 272 (6.4%); and civil claims decreased by 2,415 (-8.4%).

While figures relating to the reduction of criminal matters may, at the outset, indicate that Magistrates are not as busy as they have been previously, this is not a true reflection of current workloads. The reductions relate predominantly to less serious charges which are resolved relatively quickly. There has been only a small reduction in the more serious offences. Further there has been an overall increase in complexity due to the recent jurisdictional changes which have seen the Magistrates Court now dealing with more serious matters. Legislative changes in the domestic and family violence and mental health areas had added additional steps and complexity in relation to those matters. It is also important to consider the impact of the reversal of onus of proof for a number of charges when determining bail applications.

It is due to these factors, together with an increase in specialist courts, including the reintroduction of the Murri Court; Drug Court; Court Link as well as the specialist Domestic Violence court and Childrens Court, that Magistrates are experiencing greater workloads and pressures in the workplace.

Appointments and Retirements

During the reporting period there were a large number appointments and retirements. The Magistrates Court of Queensland was fortunate to have had the services of the following Magistrates who have retired during the 2017-18 year: - Magistrate Athol Kennedy, Magistrate Michael Hogan, Magistrate Russell Warfield, Magistrate John Hutton, Magistrate John Costello and Magistrate William Smith. In the same period the Magistrates Court of Queensland welcomed the following appointments:- Magistrate Clare Kelly, Magistrate Dennis Kinsella, Magistrate Andrew Moloney, Magistrate Louise Shephard, Magistrate Stephen Courtney, Magistrate Donald MacKenzie, Magistrate Kerrie O'Callaghan, Magistrate Mark Nolan, Magistrate Philippa Beckinsale and Magistrate Viviana Keegan.

Coroners Court of Queensland

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

Acknowledgements

I especially wish to thank all Magistrates, Judicial Registrars and court staff for their dedicated and hard work during the past year.

In particular I would like to thank the following:

Deputy Chief Magistrate Leanne O'Shea and Deputy Chief Magistrate Terry Gardiner for their steadfast advice and endeavour which has been of great benefit to me in my new role.

The Regional Coordinating Magistrates and Coordinating Magistrates whose contribution has made the efficient running of a large and decentralised court possible.

Brigita Cunningham, Executive Director, for the extremely professional way she has stepped into this important position displaying extensive knowledge and experience in managing the Magistrates Courts Service and for her dependable support of the Magistracy.

Maryanne May, Principal Legal Officer, Lisa O'Neil, Principal Legal Officer, Michelle Weaver, Acting Principal Legal Officer and Danielle Palmer, Legal Officer for their assistance to the Magistrates and to me throughout the year.

Nicola Azgin for managing the Office of the Chief Magistrate and all of the staff of the Office of the Chief Magistrate.

Judge Orazio Rinaudo AM

Chief Magistrate

Executive Director's overview

The Magistrates Courts Service (MCS) is part of the Justice Services division of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG). It is part of Court Services Queensland, which also includes the Supreme, District and Land Courts' Service and Reform and Support Services.

MCS provides support and services to ensure the effective and seamless operation of Magistrates Courts. MCS comprises approximately 700 staff located in 52 locations across Queensland.

Our staff work in a number of specialist units that contribute to the operation of Queensland's Magistrates Courts including:

- Magistrates Courts Service Directorate
- Office of the Chief Magistrate - judicial support
- Courts Innovation Program (CIP) – including Specialist Courts, Referral and Support Services and the Domestic and Family Violence (DFV) Court Program
- Coroners Court of Queensland (CCQ)
- Regional Operations – comprising four regions: North Queensland, Sunshine Coast and Western Queensland, Central Queensland and South Queensland - each region is managed by a Regional Director
- Brisbane Magistrates Court registry operations – overseen by the Deputy Principal Registrar.

Highlights

The **2017-18** financial year saw significant court reforms in a range of areas.

Regional Services Outlet Project

- DJAG continued to partner with the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) on the Regional Services Outlets (RSO) project to improve service availability in regional, rural and remote communities. Following the transition of three pilot locations (Ayr, Ingham and Yeppoon) on 1 July 2016, the RSO model was rolled out to a further 28 locations in 2017-18. Lead agent responsibility for 23 QGAP offices was transferred from DJAG to DTMR. Fifteen locations (Childers, Chinchilla, Clermont, Cunnamulla, Julia Creek, Mitchell, Moranbah, Oakey, Richmond, Springsure, St George, Stanthorpe, Taroom, Toogoolawah and Tully) transitioned on 11 December 2017. An additional eight locations (Barcaldine, Biloela, Gayndah, Landsborough, Mossman, Nanango, Pittsworth and Sarina) transitioned on 11 June 2018. A further five QGAP offices (Cooktown, Murgon, Normanton, Thursday Island and Weipa) remain under DJAG lead agency but provide a suite of services including DTMR services.
- For centres that deliver multiple government services, the department with the greatest volume of work is ideally responsible for running the centre. An impetus for the RSO project was that in the RSO locations most customer transactions belonged to DTMR and there was very little court registry work. The RSO project was also in response to a decision by the Queensland Police Service (QPS) to cease providing licensing and registration services on behalf of DTMR at police stations.
- The RSO project is delivering many benefits including increasing community access to transport services, freeing up police resources to focus on core police work and improving the viability of remote service outlets through increased transaction volumes and scope of services. The DTMR led QGAPs continue to provide court and other DJAG related services over the counter with back-of-house processing occurring in larger hub courts.

Queensland Drug and Alcohol Court and Court Link

- 2017-18 saw the introduction of two significant court programs aimed at improving community safety by addressing the underlying causes of offending. The Queensland Drug and Alcohol Court (QDAC) commenced operation in Brisbane on 29 January 2018 following the *Queensland Drug and Specialist Courts Review: Final Report* (the Review) which supported the re-establishment of a specialist court. Also in response to the Review a new program called Court Link commenced operation in Brisbane on November 2017, followed by Cairns on 25 June 2018. Additional locations will be rolled out in 2018-19.

Reconciliation Action Plan

- A Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) was developed for the Magistrates Courts and was officially launched in Cairns on 15 June 2018. The RAP recognises the importance of building partnerships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. It will help us develop a greater understanding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait culture and embed processes to give Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people opportunities to contribute to and be a part of Queensland Magistrates Courts.

DFV reforms

- The Southport specialist DFV court was made permanent on 1 July 2017 and a specialist approach was rolled out to Beenleigh and Townsville, with circuits to Mt Isa and Palm Island.

Coronial services

- In 2017, a competitive two-stage tender process was conducted for the renewal of contracts for the conveyance of bodies for autopsy and burials under the burials assistance scheme, to replace contracts that expired on 31 January 2018. The procurement process was significant, including 77 local government boundaries. A majority of new contracts commenced on 1 February 2018.

Transition of 17 year olds

- Changes to legislation that commenced on 12 February 2018 brought Queensland into line with the rest of Australia and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, meaning offenders aged 17 years are now dealt with in the youth justice system. Over 500 offenders in the adult jurisdiction aged 17 years old were transferred, with all young people transitioned by mid-July 2018. Court staff and stakeholders worked collaboratively to ensure the transition went smoothly, with no significant issues experienced.

National Domestic Violence Order Scheme

- The National Domestic Violence Order Scheme (NDVOS) commenced on 25 November 2017 allowing domestic violence orders issued in one state or territory to be recognised and enforced across Australia. NDVOS increases protection for victims of domestic and family violence by removing the need for individuals to manually register their orders in another jurisdiction. The successful implementation of NDVOS followed significant collaboration between courts in all jurisdictions.

The Future

- In its first year of implementation, the RAP will guide activities such as the establishment of RAP Advocates who will drive cultural change in Magistrates Courts in the spirit of reconciliation, development of an induction booklet for magistrates and staff on how to work and engage with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, increased support and involvement from magistrates and staff in significant events such as NAIDOC and National

Reconciliation Week, introduction of cultural awareness training for new magistrates and staff and the naming of Murri Courts in traditional Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language.

- Significant work is underway in 2018-19 to further roll out and embed a specialist DFV approach. Major capital works will occur at Beenleigh and Townsville Courthouses to support the specialist courts at a cost of \$20 million. In Beenleigh, the specialist DFV civil applications list will continue with the addition of a specialist DFV registry and additional funding for wraparound services. The court will become a fully integrated civil and criminal DFV court in 2019-20. In Townsville, the civil applications list, together with the civil applications list in Mount Isa and the general list (including civil and criminal DFV matters) on Palm Island will be dealt with by a dedicated DFV magistrate, with the benefit of the wraparound support services in each location. The Townsville DFV court will commence dealing with criminal DFV matters in 2019-20 following completion of the building works.
- An Expert Assistance Pilot commenced on 1 July 2018, in the Childrens Courts in Beenleigh and Cairns. The pilot, which is funded for two years, is a collaboration between DJAG and the Office of the Chief Magistrate in response to a recommendation (13.10) of the Queensland Child Protection Commission of Inquiry. The pilot aims to facilitate access by magistrates to expert assistance under section 107 of the *Child Protection Act 1999* in complex child protection matters. The pilot will be evaluated to determine the extent to which it improves the court's decision making and its cost effectiveness.

Acknowledgements

Queensland Magistrates Courts have a high volume workload - approximately 95% of all criminal matters and the majority of civil matters in the Queensland court system - matters that can have a significant impact on the lives of the participants involved. It can be demanding work for staff who often deal with emotive issues, vulnerable groups and the challenges of delivering services in such a decentralised state. Every MCS staff member has an important part to play in delivering court and justice services to the Queensland community and in maintaining community confidence in the justice system. I thank staff for their professionalism, hard work and initiative.

In managing the day-to-day operations of Magistrates Courts, MCS relies on expert assistance provided by Reform and Support Services (RSS) including in relation to court technology, policy and procedures, training, finance, procurement and data and statistical analysis. RSS delivers services in a complex environment where there are many competing demands. I thank Stephanie Attard, Executive Director (RSS) and her staff for their support for MCS and the Magistrates Courts.

The working relationship between judicial officers and court staff is highly nuanced. Magistrates and MCS staff have different reporting structures – there is no single authority that oversees both cohorts as a whole. Judicial independence provides magistrates with the authority to manage the operations of their court without interference from the executive and its employees. However magistrates and MCS staff must still rely on each other to ensure that the work of the court is delivered to the best possible standard. I thank His Honour Judge Orazio Rinaudo, Chief Magistrate, for supporting and engaging collaboratively with the MCS to provide an efficient, fair and independent court system for the Queensland community.

Brigita Cunningham
Executive Director and Principal Registrar
Magistrates Courts Service

Queensland's Magistrates

as at 30 June 2018

Beenleigh	PM Dowse	Coordinating Magistrate/ Childrens Court Magistrate
	PW Johnstone	
	BP Kilmartin	
	MG O'Driscoll	
	CG Roney	Part-time
Bowen	SM Young	
Brisbane	O Rinaudo AM	Chief Magistrate
	L J O'Shea	Deputy Chief Magistrate/Childrens Court Magistrate
	TD Gardiner	Deputy Chief Magistrate
	TJ Ryan	State Coroner
	JB Lock	Deputy State Coroner
	CA Clements	Brisbane Coroner
	GC Lee	South-East Coroner
	LM Bradford-Morgan	Part-time/Domestic Violence Magistrate
	SM Coates	
	BJ Cosgrove	
	JM Daley	
	AK Gett	
	EA Hall	Part-time
	P Hay	
	A Hennessy	Childrens Court Magistrate
	AM Moloney	Childrens Court Magistrate
	NF Nunan	Part-time
	JV Payne	
	T Previtera	
	MP Quinn	Childrens Court Magistrate
	BL Springer	Part-time
	CJ Strofield	Domestic Violence Magistrate
	AC Thacker	
Bundaberg	BJ Merrin	
Caboolture	PW Hasted	Coordinating Magistrate
	TM Duroux	
	AJ Hackett	
Cairns	RD Spencer	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
	JM Bentley	
	TJ Black	Part-time
	J Brassington	
	AJ Comans	
	KT Magee	
	SL Pearson	Childrens Court Magistrate
	JN Pinder	
	K Priestly	
	NM Wilson	Northern Coroner
Caloundra	SM Tonkin	Part-time
Charleville	JL Blanch	
Cleveland	DM Vasta	Childrens Court Magistrate
Dalby	DR Davies	
Emerald	CS Benson	
Gladstone	DR Kinsella	
Gympie	CJ Callaghan	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
Hervey Bay	SD Guttridge	
Holland Park	S Cornack	

Innisfail Ipswich	CM McLennan DM MacCallum MJ Ho DC Shepherd VE Sturgess	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
Kingaroy Mackay	LC Pink DJ Dwyer D O'Connell MG Nolan	Coordinating Magistrate Central Coroner
Mareeba Maroochydore	TJ Braes OAM MM Baldwin RJ Madsen MR McLaughlin H Stjernqvist	
Mount Isa Pine Rivers Redcliffe Richlands	JE Morton TI Morgan MW Bucknall AP Simpson SG Shearer	Coordinating Magistrate
Rockhampton	C Press P Beckinsale JR Clarke	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
Sandgate Southport	J Batts K Philipson JA McDougall BA Callaghan JJ Costanzo ML Dooley MG Howden CM Kelly DR MacKenzie KM O'Callaghan LM Shephard A Sinclair JE White	Childrens Court Magistrate Regional Coordinating Magistrate/Children's Court Magistrate Southern Coroner
Toowoomba	K Ryan VP Keegan CA Pirie	Coordinating Magistrate
Townsville	RJ Mack ST Courtney SD Mosch HB Osborne PR Smid C Wadley	Regional Coordinating Magistrate Domestic Violence Magistrate Childrens Court Magistrate
Warwick Wynnum	B Manthey Z Sarra	

Acting Magistrates

Beenleigh	BL Kucks
Bowen	RW Muirhead
Brisbane	PJ Byrne
	RM Carmody
	WA Cull*
	WH Ehrich*
	GH Kahlert
	AG Kennedy*
	A A Kirkegaard
	PM Kluck*
	M May
	JJ McGrath*
	J Schubert
	RJ Turra
	RR Walker
Bundaberg	LN Lavaring
Caloundra	M Bice
Hervey Bay	GJ Tatnell*
	R Woodford*
Ipswich	WA Cridland*
Mackay	JM Aberdeen
Mareeba	R Heggie
Maroochydore	D Wilkinson*
Nambour	A Walker
Noosa	GA Hillan*
	JC Parker*
Rockhampton	MT Morrow
Southport	G Finger
	D Kehoe*
	RG Kilner*
	B Tynan*
Toowoomba	RJ Stark
Townsville	JD Carroll*
	RJ Lehmann
	S Luxton
	S Warrington

** Retired Magistrate*

Judicial Registrars

Townsville	RJ Lehmann
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Magistrates

Appointments

Magistrate Clare Kelly

Southport

Appointed 16 October 2017

Magistrate Dennis Kinsella

Caboolture/Gladstone

Appointed 16 October 2017

Magistrate Andrew Moloney

Brisbane

Appointed 16 October 2017

Magistrate Louise Shephard

Southport

Appointed 16 October 2017

Magistrate Stephen Courtney

Townsville

Appointed 23 October 2017

Magistrate Donald MacKenzie

Southport

Appointed 23 October 2017

Magistrate Kerrie O'Callaghan

Southport

Appointed 30 October 2017

Magistrate Mark Nolan

Mackay

Appointed 6 November 2017

Magistrate Philippa Beckinsale

Rockhampton

Appointed 11 June 2018

Magistrate Viviana Keegan

Toowoomba/Townsville

Appointed 11 June 2018

Retirements

Magistrate Athol Kennedy

Cleveland

Retired 4 August 2017

Magistrate Michael Hogan

Southport

Retired 13 October 2017

**Magistrate Russell Warfield
Richlands**

Retired 25 October 2017

Magistrate John Hutton

Brisbane

Retired 4 November 2017

Magistrate John Costello

Brisbane

Retired 24 May 2018

Magistrate William Smith

Maryborough

Retired 25 May 2018

Structure and operation

At the end of the reporting period 94.2 Magistrate positions of the 96.2 positions in the State are occupied. 11 Magistrates work part-time, therefore the total number of Magistrates appointed is 98.

There is a pool of 36 appointed acting Magistrates who relieve when magistrates are on leave. The pool includes 15 retired magistrates.

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

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

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

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

The Chief Magistrate appoints Regional Coordinating Magistrates and Coordinating Magistrates in the larger court locations to assist in the orderly disposition of court business.

The Regional Coordinating Magistrates at the end of the reporting period were:

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

The Coordinating Magistrates were:

Beenleigh	PM Dowse
Toowoomba	KA Ryan
Caboolture	PW Hasted
Richlands	AP Simpson
Mackay	DJ Dwyer

Court Governance Advisory Committee

Members: Deputy Chief Magistrate L O'Shea; State Coroner T Ryan; Magistrates: J Brassington; K Ryan; A Gett

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 2018

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

Terms and Conditions Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate L O'Shea

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

Professional Development Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate L O'Shea

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

The committee's responsibilities include:

- planning the annual state conference, a regional conference series for Magistrates, and professional development opportunities for acting Magistrates
- maintaining and updating the Magistrates Bench books criminal law
- 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 A Gett

Regional Conference subcommittee

Committee Chair: Magistrate A Gett

Bench Book subcommittee

Committee Chair: Magistrate C Callaghan

Indigenous Issues Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate T Gardiner

This committee makes recommendations to the Chief Magistrate on issues relating to Indigenous persons within the criminal justice system and in the Magistrates Courts.

Forms Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate K Magee

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

Criminal Law Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate T Gardiner

This committee plays a vital role supporting the Magistracy in meeting the challenges of recommending and implementing criminal law reforms. It contributes significantly to the professional development of Magistrates, with members preparing and presenting criminal law topics at conferences.

Domestic and Family Violence Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate A Hennessy

This committee plays an important role supporting multi-agency responses to domestic and family violence issues. This includes presentation of sessions at the Magistrates Annual 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:

Ethics Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate T Gardiner

This committee contributes to policy and professional development guiding Magistrates as to the ethical standards required of them in the conduct of their duties.

Youth Justice and Child Protection Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate L O'Shea

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

Therapeutic Jurisprudence Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate L O'Shea

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

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

Cultural Diversity Committee

Committee chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate T Gardiner

This committee arose out of the commitment to adopting principles outlining the international Framework of Courts Excellence. The committee also seeks to promote the work of the Judicial Council on Cultural Diversity, namely the National Framework to improve accessibility to Australian courts for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and migrant and refugee women.

Judicial Wellness Committee

Committee chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate T Gardiner

This committee encourages and promotes maintaining mental and physical wellbeing of judicial officers.

Sentencing Advisory Committee

Committee chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate T Gardiner

This committee was established to encourage consistency in sentencing in the Magistrates Court. The work of this committee is intended to dovetail with the work of the Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council.

Magistrates Professional Development

Annual State conference:

The Annual State Conference was held in Brisbane between Wednesday 30 May and Friday 1 June 2018.

The conference covered a range of topics, including:

- Mental Health update
- Cultural Diversity
- Sentencing
- Judicial Wellness
- Child Protection
- Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

Domestic Violence conference:

A specialist Domestic Violence conference was held in Brisbane between Tuesday 27 February and Wednesday 28 February 2018.

This conference was designed to train specialist Domestic Violence Magistrates and included the following topics:

- Working with high conflict personalities
- Interpersonal violence and mental health in the perinatal period
- Domestic violence death review board
- Risk assessment
- Implementation of the specialist domestic violence court

Childrens Court conference:

A specialist Childrens Court conference was held in Brisbane between Thursday 1 March and Friday 2 March 2018.

This conference was attended by specialist Childrens Court Magistrates and included the following topics:

- Child Protection legislation update
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander perspectives within the Childrens Court
- Specialist High Risk Youth Court
- Child and Youth Mental Health Service

Court Performance

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

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

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

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

Criminal jurisdiction

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

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

Approximately 95 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.

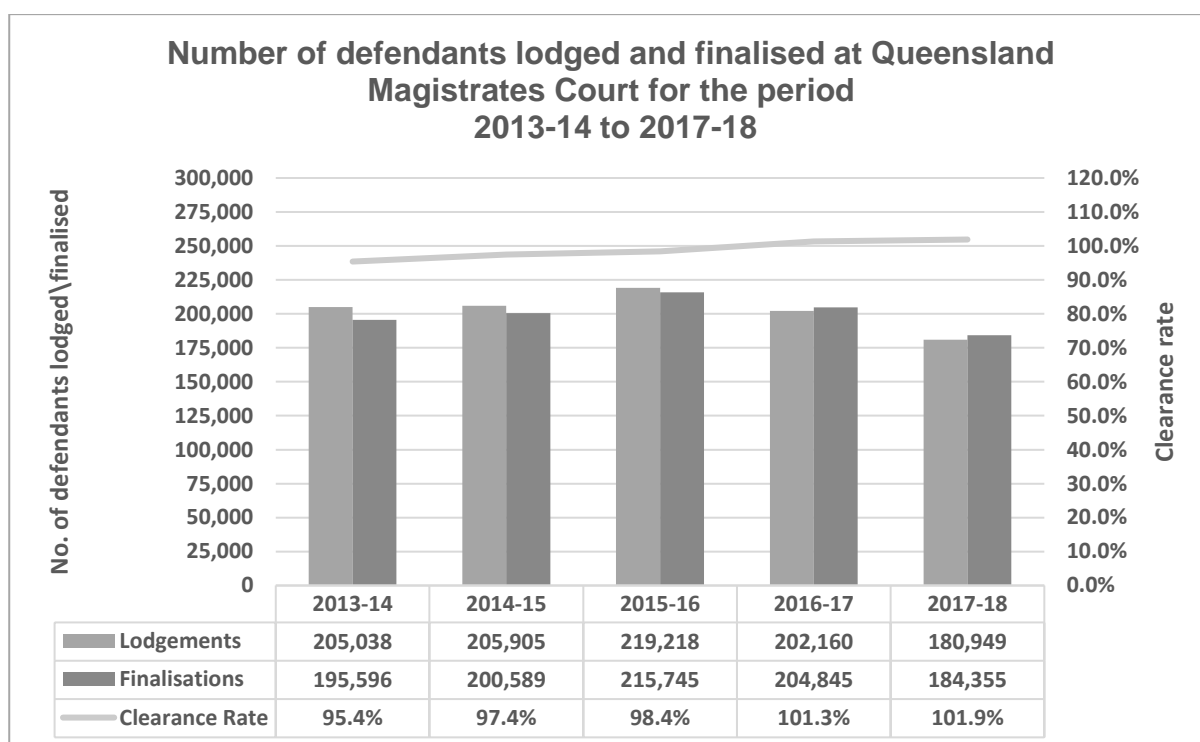
Total Criminal

The total number of defendants dealt with by magistrates sitting as Magistrates Courts and the Childrens Court in the reporting year is 197,083. This is a decrease in the number of defendants dealt with over last year of 17,856 (-8.31 per cent).

The total number of criminal charges dealt with by Magistrates in the year of reporting is 411,284. This is a decrease from last year of 19,954 (-4.63 per cent). These total figures include both adult and juvenile defendants.

Magistrates Court (Adult Criminal)

In relation to adult defendants 180,949 adults were dealt with on 370,159 charges. This is a decrease in the number of adult defendants from last year of 21,211 (-10.49 per cent) and a decrease in the number of charges from last year of 29683 (-7.42 per cent).



Childrens Court of Queensland (Magistrates) - Criminal Jurisdiction

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

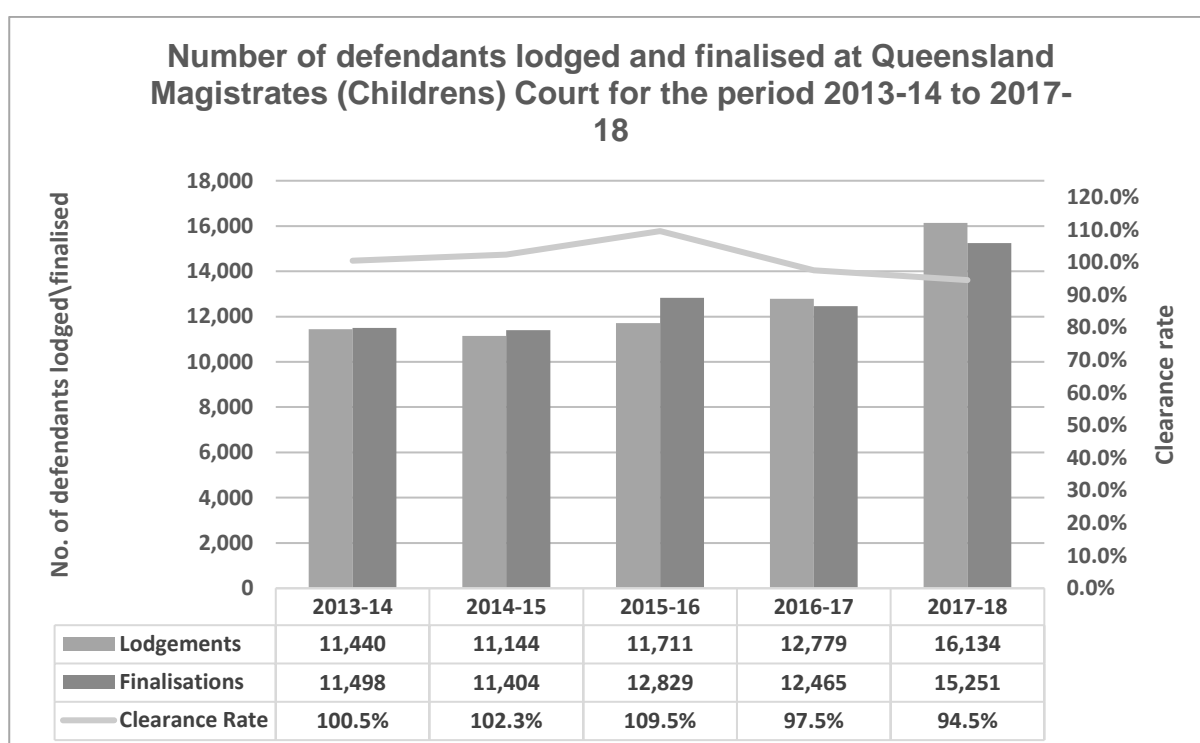
Youth justice conferencing brings the young person and their victim together to discuss the offence, its impact on the victim and the community and how the young person can address the harm caused. In the majority of these conferences all of the parties are satisfied with the outcome and the matter does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

16,134 young people appeared before Magistrates sitting as the Childrens Court during the reporting year on a total of 41,125 charges. This is an increase from last year of 3,355 young people (+26.25 per cent) and an increase of 9,729 charges (+30.99 per cent).

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

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

Appendix 1 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.



Note: The clearance rates reported above differ from the DJAG Annual Report. The DJAG Annual Report includes Childrens Court figures from all Court levels.

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 2,555, a decrease of 330 (-11.44 per cent). The number of charges for Commonwealth offences dealt with by the Magistrates Courts during the reporting year was 12,007, which is a decrease from last year of 798 (-6.23 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 63 defendants who were charged with a total of 84 charges. That is an increase of 27 defendants (+75 per cent) and an increase of 45 charges (+115.38 per cent) from last year. During the reporting period the Industrial Magistrates Court dealt with 3 defendants on 3 charges under the *Electrical Safety Act 2002*.

Civil jurisdiction

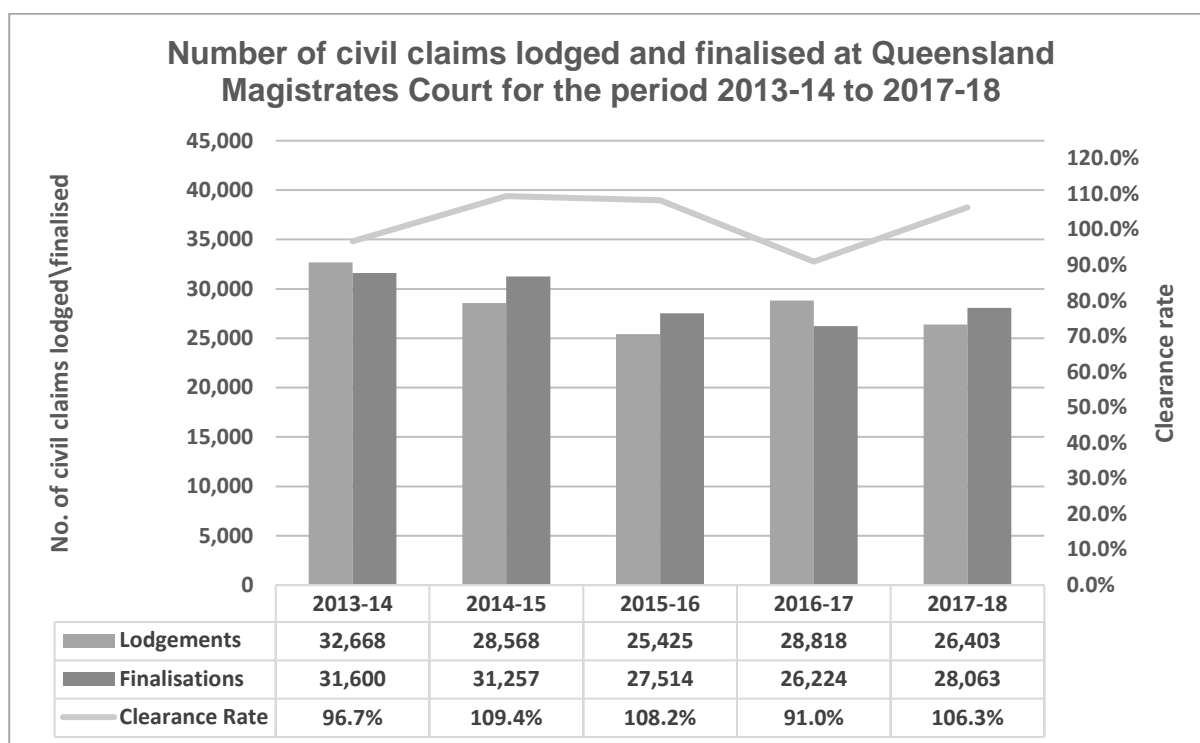
The work of the Magistrates Courts is generally understood to be broadly divided into two types of proceedings: civil and criminal. Essentially all proceedings that are not for the prosecution of an offence are considered civil.

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

Civil claims

The Magistrates Courts, as established by the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*, are able to determine civil claims up to a value of \$150,000. The number of claims dealt with by the Magistrates Courts during the reporting year was 26,403, a decrease of 2,415 from last year (-8.38per cent).

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



Note: The clearance rates reported above differ from the DJAG Annual Report. The civil figures in the DJAG Annual Report include Domestic and Family Violence protection order applications, as per the Report on Government Services counting rules. Domestic and Family Violence applications are reported separately in this report.

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 24,412 minor civil disputes that were lodged with QCAT 8,185 (33.53 per cent) were lodged in locations where they would be dealt with by a Magistrate.

Childrens Court of Queensland (Magistrates) - Civil Jurisdiction

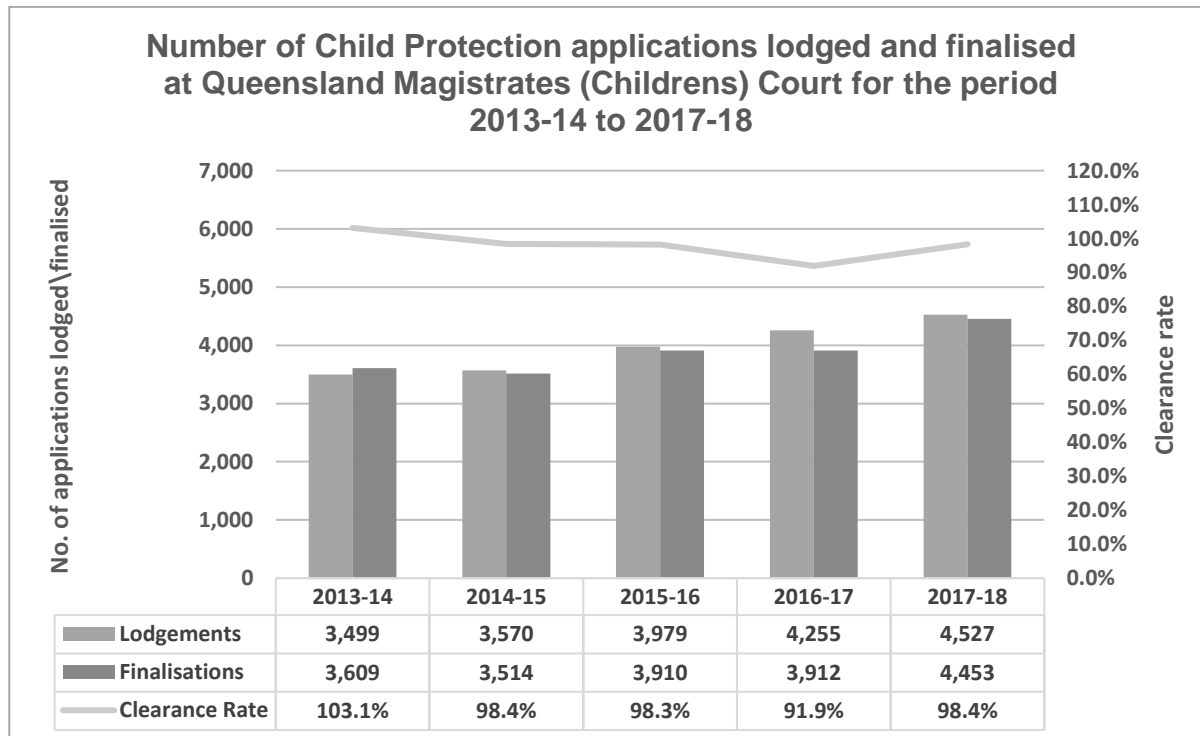
The Childrens Court of Queensland is established under the *Childrens Court Act 1992* and exercises its civil jurisdiction mainly under the *Child Protection Act 1989*, but also under other legislation such as the *Child Protection (Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2008* and the *Adoption Act 2009*.

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 4,527 child protection applications were lodged, an increase from last year of 272 (+6.39 per cent).

The Childrens Court Magistrates are Deputy Chief Magistrate O'Shea, Magistrate Batts, Magistrate Bentley, Magistrate Hennessy, Magistrate Moloney, Magistrate Pearson, Magistrate Quinn, Magistrate Smid and Magistrate Vasta.

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.



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.

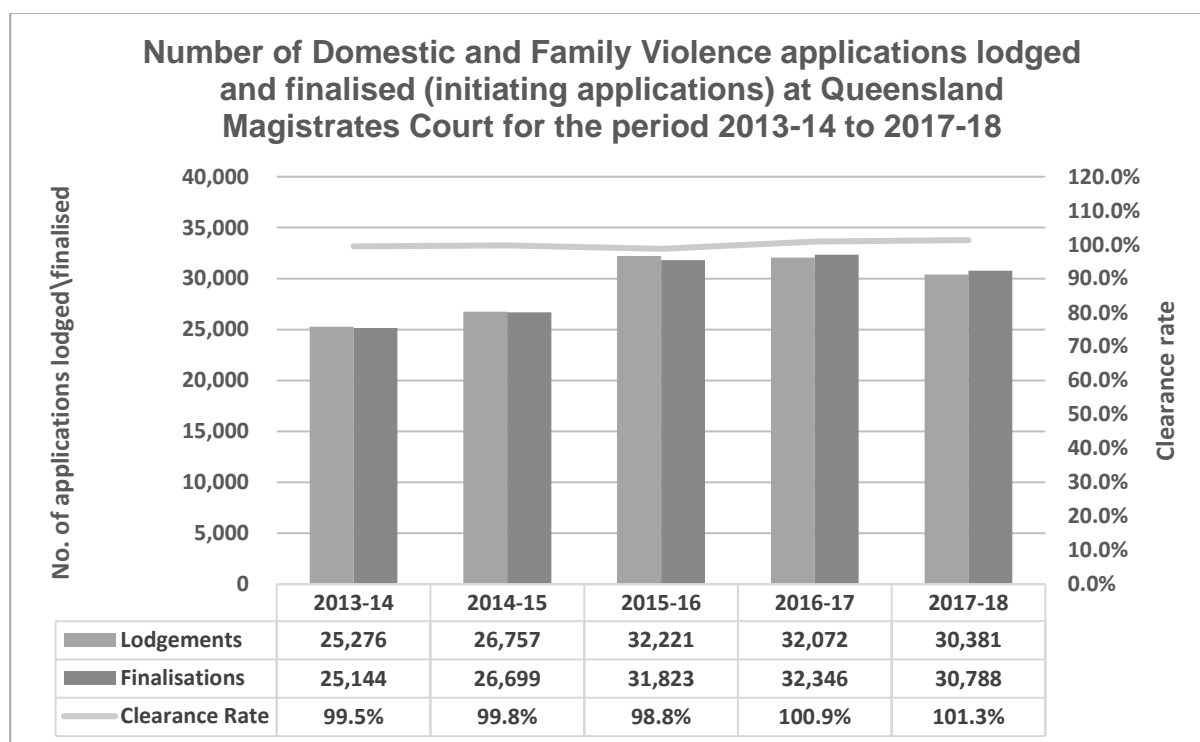
The importance of protection orders is well recognised - they not only provide for the physical safety and security of the aggrieved person (the person seeking protection) but also provide an element of control and stability which helps them to carry on with their lives.

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.

The Specialist Domestic and Family Violence Magistrates are Magistrate Bradford-Morgan, Magistrate Courtney, Magistrate Kilmartin and Magistrate Strofield.

During the reporting year there were 30,381 applications for protection orders lodged in Queensland which is a decrease from the year before of 1,691 (-5.27 per cent). *Appendix 3* contains a table showing the statistics for lodgements in the domestic and family violence jurisdiction by the number of cases.



Industrial Magistrates Court

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

The number of appeals dealt with by the court for the year of reporting was 6, which is a decrease of 2 from last year.

Coronial Jurisdiction

The Coroners Court of Queensland provides Queenslanders with a consistent and coordinated system to review deaths occurring in circumstances where further explanation is needed. The role of a Coroner is to investigate reportable deaths 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.

The State Coroner, Mr Terry Ryan, was reappointed for a second term of five years in 2018, and is responsible for overseeing and coordinating Queensland's coronial jurisdiction which is governed by the *Coroners Act 2003*.

At the commencement of the Act, there were only two full-time Coroners appointed to deal with about 20% of deaths reported around the State. All other deaths at that time continued to be investigated by local Magistrate Coroners.

Currently, all deaths are reported to one of Queensland's seven full time Coroners located in Brisbane, Southport, Mackay, Cairns and a Coronal Registrar in Brisbane.

During the reporting period the court farewelled, long-standing Coroner, Mr John Hutton, who retired and Mr Kevin Priestly who returned to the general magistracy in Cairns. Respectively, Mr Graham Lee, was appointed to the position of Brisbane Coroner and Ms Nerida Wilson to the position of Northern Coroner, in Cairns.

The Queensland coronial system continued to deal with an ever increasing workload. During 2017-18, 5801 deaths were reported to Coroners, and the Coronal Registrar. This figure represents the highest number of deaths reported since the Act commenced.

In most cases Coroners are able to make findings required under the Act without convening an inquest. However, the Act mandates an inquest be held if the person died in custody, the death occurred in the course of a police operation (if the Coroner considers the circumstances warrant an inquest), the death occurred while in care and there are issues about the care provided, the Attorney-General directs that an inquest be held or where it is in the public interest, for example, where an inquest might lead to recommendations to prevent deaths happening in similar circumstances.

A number of significant inquests were convened and / or finalised during 2017-18. The inquest into the tragic deaths that occurred at Dreamworld commenced and received significant public interest, as did the State Coroner's recommendations from the inquest into five police shooting deaths that occurred between August 2013 and November 2014, which led to 14 recommendations to prevent similar deaths.

Findings into the joint inquest of four persons were also finalised in relation to the growing misuse of opioid prescription medication in Queensland. The investigating Coroner made recommendations in relation to the prescribing and dispensing of Schedule 8 medication and implementation of the Commonwealth Government's initiative, the Electronic Recording and Reporting of Controlled Drugs.

Two Coroners also made findings and recommendations in regards to diving related deaths, specifically the deaths of Bethany Farrell and Andrew Thwaites. The court also published a number of non-inquest findings they considered in the public interest.

Other key achievements of the court to note that are part of the coronial jurisdiction but separate to the death investigation and prevention function was the significant procurement process undertaken during for the renewal contracts for the supply of services for the conveyance of deceased persons under the *Coroners Act 2003* and for the burial or cremation of deceased persons under the *Burials Assistance Act 1965*, which the CCQ is responsible for. The procurement process, included 77 local

government boundaries and resulted in 122 individual offers from the market. The new contracts came into effect on 1 February 2018.

Further information in relation to the coronial system may be found in the Coroners Court of Queensland Annual Report for 2017-18.

Courts Innovation Program

The primary goal of the Courts Innovation Program (CIP) is to design and facilitate programs that respond to the needs of people as they interact with the justice system, who may be from marginalised and disadvantaged backgrounds, especially those with multiple and complex needs.

CIP has three specific program areas:

- Indigenous Justice Programs
- Specialist Courts, Referral and Support Programs
- Domestic and Family Violence Programs

CIP programs address the underlying causes of offending by linking offenders to health and social services, support victims of crime and provide culturally appropriate responses for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to help address their over representation in the criminal justice system both as offenders and victims.

Reconciliation Action Plan

A Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) Working Group involving members of the judiciary and senior courts staff was established to drive the development of a RAP for Magistrates Courts. The RAP was developed in consultation with Reconciliation Australia and the Chief Magistrate's Cultural Advisory Group which is made up of Elders and Respected Persons from across the State.

The Queensland Magistrates Court RAP was launched on 15 June 2018 in Cairns. The RAP aims to address the barriers that exist for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people when coming into contact with the justice system. Reconciliation is about union and respect between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and non-Indigenous Australians. It is about respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage and valuing justice and equity for all Australians.

The RAP will assist Magistrates Courts to develop stronger relationships, greater awareness, respect and understanding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait culture and also embed processes to give Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders opportunities to contribute to and be a part of Queensland Magistrates Courts. The RAP contains 14 actions and 72 deliverables which will be implemented from 2018–21.

Indigenous Justice Programs

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

Their tireless support and commitment to their communities is widely recognised, including their significant contribution to the ongoing success of the CJG program, Murri Court, Remote JP Court, Domestic and Family Violence Enhancement Program, Domestic and Family Violence Specialist Courts, the Mornington and Aurukun Restorative Justice Programs and daily court activities.

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

Community Justice Groups

The CJG Program provides essential support and services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims and offenders within the criminal justice system. The Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) provides funding to 49 CJGs to develop and deliver strategies within their communities to work towards reducing the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders and victims within the criminal justice system. CJGs perform important activities to support courts including, making cultural submissions on behalf of defendants, identifying culturally appropriate support and treatment programs and providing cultural support to defendants as they progress through the Murri Court program. In doing so, CJGs also increase and enhance cultural understanding within the courts and the wider 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. This ensures that CJGs contribute to broader long term goals of the justice system in the prevention of crime, reduction in recidivism and over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

In 2017-18, CJGs reported attending Queensland Magistrates Courts 1,557 times and provided 4,188 bail and sentencing court submissions through their support of 5,238 defendants as well as much needed support to victims of crime throughout Queensland.

CJGs continue to develop and maintain strong working relationships with many non-government agencies to identify and promote referral pathways for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants and link victims and defendants to appropriate support services. These agencies include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health services, rehabilitation centres, Relationships Australia, the Salvation Army, Centacare, employment agencies, sexual assault services, youth support groups, and men's and women's groups. In 2017-18, 4,589 of these referrals were made to support services.

Community Justice Groups Domestic and Family Violence Enhancement

The CJG Domestic and Family Violence Enhancement Program (CJG DFV Program) aims to build the capacity of CJGs to respond to DFV in the community and strengthen the support for the courts. It also aims to support the CJG to establish, or develop the capacity of local authority groups to respond to DFV, crime and violence.

The CJG DFV Program will be rolled out in 18 discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities over four years, in response to recommendations made by the Special Taskforce on DFV in the *Not Now, Not Ever: Putting an End to Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland*.

In 2017-2018 the process of co-designing DFV responses has progressed, with seven DFV service models being finalised in Mossman, Cherbourg, Mornington Island, Wujal Wujal, Hope Vale, Woorabinda and Palm Island.

Remote Justices of the Peace (Magistrates Court) Program

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

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

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

Cherbourg and Kowanyama regularly convene Remote JP Courts. Remote JP Courts are also able to be convened in Mornington Island, Bamaga and Pormpuraaw as required.

In 2017-18, these courts dealt with 436 matters. In addition, 11 domestic and family violence temporary protection orders were issued at Kowanyama.

Specialist Courts, Referral and Support Programs

As part of its election commitment the Queensland Government committed \$8.7 million over four years to reinstate court diversionary processes, including the Drug Court, Murri Court, and the Special Circumstances Court Diversion Program. In 2017-18 a number of key programs commenced operation and work continues to roll out initiatives which aim to deliver benefits to the community, while offering an opportunity for offenders to address the underlying issues related to their offending.

Murri Court

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

Defendants are required to take responsibility for their offending and are provided with support from Elders and support services to address the underlying causes of offending and encourage positive behaviour change. In addition participants can be referred to treatment and support services, as well as taking part in cultural activities including, yarning circles and Men's and Women's groups. Stakeholders participating in Murri Court are encouraged to speak in "plain English" rather than legal jargon, and the Magistrate speaks directly to the defendant and takes advice from Elders and Respected Persons.

Murri Court continues to operate in 14 locations across the State, including Maroochydore, Brisbane, Caboolture, Cairns, Cherbourg, Cleveland, Mackay, Mount Isa, Richlands, Rockhampton, St George, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Wynnum.

In 2017-18, 615 defendants (588 adults and 27 children) appeared before Murri Courts and worked with Elders and support services to address the underlying contributors to their offending and connecting with culture.

High Risk Youth Court

The High Risk Youth Court (HRYC) was established in Townsville in 2016-17. The HRYC has a dedicated Magistrate who manages young defendants (aged between 10 and 17 years) who are identified as repeat offenders. These young people often have with multiple factors which contribute to a high risk of future offending.

The dedicated Magistrate is able to gain an in-depth knowledge of each defendant and monitor their engagement with services to hold defendants accountable for their actions.

In 2017-18, 17 young people were referred to the HRYC.

Queensland Integrated Court Referrals (QICR)

QICR was developed to replace the Special Circumstances Court Diversion Program and the Queensland Courts Referral model. QICR currently operates in three locations across the State including, Southport, Ipswich and Mt Isa.

QICR requires defendants to take responsibility for their offending behaviour by providing an opportunity for defendants to engage with service providers through short term bail-based referrals and then longer-term treatment and rehabilitation post-sentence. QICR provides assistance to defendants experiencing issues such as problematic substance abuse, mental illness, impaired decision making capacity and homelessness or risk of homelessness. Through QICR, defendants are referred to a case assessment group comprising government and non-government agencies to case manage the defendant in the community with reporting as required to the court.

During 2017-18, a total of 498 assessments for QICR were completed by QICR facilitators across the locations with participants spending on average 87 days on the program.

In 2018-19 work will continue to transition the remaining QICR locations to the Court Link program.

Queensland Drug and Alcohol Court

On 29 January 2018, the Queensland Drug and Alcohol Court (QDAC) commenced operation in Brisbane, following the *Queensland Drug and Specialist Courts Review: Final Report* which supported the reestablishment of a specialist court and the provision of court referral and support services. The QDAC aims to improve community safety by focusing on the rehabilitation of offenders so they can reintegrate back into the community as productive members of our society. Long terms goals of the program include reducing crime and the costs thereof and increasing the community's confidence in the criminal justice system.

The QDAC provides an intensive and tailored response to adult offenders with severe drug and alcohol use directly associated with their offending. Referrals to QDAC are assessed through a multi-agency assessment process and suitable participants are sentenced, as an alternative to imprisonment, to a drug and alcohol treatment order. The order requires the defendant to undertake treatment to address their drug and alcohol dependencies and criminal thinking. Participants are provided with support, supervision, treatment and other interventions to address their drug and alcohol use, as well as their offending.

Participants are held accountable for their behaviour through regular court appearances and random substance testing. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants also have access to culturally appropriate support from a dedicated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Liaison Officer.

From commencement on 29 January 2018 to 30 June 2018, 65 referrals were received with 11 defendants being sentenced to a drug and alcohol treatment order.

Court Link

As a response to recommendations made by the *Queensland Drug and Specialist Courts Review: Final Report* Court Link was introduced in Brisbane and Cairns in 2017-18, replacing QICR in those locations.

Court Link is a single, generic integrated court assessment, referral and support program. Court Link addresses underlying contributors to offending behaviour. Court Link assesses a referred person's presenting risk and needs to determine the level of service required. Persons deemed of lower risk and needs, who are not already involved with treatment or support services are allocated to the community referral level of service. A bail-based individualised case management level of service is provided to individuals determined to have moderate to high risk and needs. Participation in the case management level of service is for approximately 12 weeks. Judicial monitoring of the participant's

progress is also an integral aspect of this level of service. From commencement in Brisbane on 27 November 2017 to 30 June 2018, 59 defendants participated in case management.

In 2018-19, work will continue to progress the implementation of Court Link in Southport, Ipswich and Mt Isa.

Illicit Drugs Court Diversion Program (CDP)

The CDP is a program targeting offenders who plead guilty to eligible minor drug offences. For adult offenders, the Court orders these offenders to attend a drug assessment and education session (DAES) as a condition of a recognisance order imposed, instead of a traditional fine. The Court refers juvenile offenders to attend a DAES by way of a verbal direction. The CDP is available in all Magistrates and Childrens Courts in Queensland.

Queensland Magistrates Early Referral Into Treatment (QMERIT)

QMERIT is a bail-based diversion program available at the Maroochydore and Redcliffe Magistrates Court. Eligible adult offenders with drug-related problems are required to complete a 12 to 16 week rehabilitation and treatment program, as a condition of bail.

In 2017-18, 313 referrals were received by in both Courts with more than 200 participants taking part in the program.

Drug and Alcohol Assessment Referrals (DAAR)

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

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

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

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

The Act also amended the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* to allow a sentencing judge to include the completion of a DAAR course as a condition of an order under a s19 recognisance order, with the offender's consent. A person can participate in a DAAR either whilst on bail or as part of a condition of their recognisance (good behaviour bond) on sentence. Each order contains a custodial element, where the offender is automatically sentenced to 4 years or less imprisonment which is suspended while the offender receives treatment.

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

Domestic and Family Violence Programs

Specialist Domestic and Family Violence Court Program

The Southport specialist Domestic and Family Violence Court was made permanent on 1 July 2017, following a trial and independent evaluation by Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University. The success of the trial at Southport provided an evidence base to establish an additional four permanent specialist DFV courts across Queensland (Beenleigh, Townsville, Mount Isa and Palm Island). The rollout of the specialist Domestic and Family Violence (DFV) Courts across the state commenced in 2017-18.

Renovations were completed in October 2017 to the Southport Courthouse to support the operation of the specialist court by providing safe, secure and comfortable spaces for people attending court. Two new permanent Magistrates were appointed to the Southport specialist DFV Court in 2017.

The Beenleigh specialist DFV court also commenced in 2017-18. The specialist DFV Court will become a fully integrated civil and criminal DFV Court in 2019-20 following the completion of building works. Until then, a dedicated DFV Magistrate is hearing the civil DFV list, supported by specialist Registry and wraparound services.

In November 2017, following the appointment of a new dedicated DFV Magistrate, the Townsville specialist DFV Court (civil only) commenced, including circuits to Mount Isa (civil list) and Palm Island (general list, including DFV civil and criminal matters). A specialist Registry was established in Townsville and additional Registry staff in the Mount Isa registry were employed to support the work of the specialist DFV Magistrate.

During 2017-18, professional development opportunities have been arranged for all Magistrates on DFV related topics. In addition, 22 Queensland Magistrates presiding over DFV lists attended two days of dedicated training on DFV in 2017 and an additional two days of training in 2018. Also in 2018, the National Judicial College of Australia delivered "*Family Violence in the Court*" training to 50 Queensland Magistrates, as part of a national roll out of training, providing judicial officers with specialist training about the nature and dynamics of family violence and how these should be taken into account in matters involving family violence. The conferences were supplemented by Lunchbox seminars offered to all Magistrates on such topics as strangulation forensics and DFV for refugee and immigrant women.

Departmental Support

Magistrates Court Service

The Magistrates Courts Service (MCS) is part of the Justice Services division of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG). Along with the Supreme, District and Land Courts' Service and Reform and Support Services, the MCS forms Court Services Queensland (CSQ). CSQ delivers a range of services to court users and supports independent judicial decision making.

In addition to providing support for Magistrates and the community through local registries, MCS is also responsible for supporting the delivery of coronial services and other specialist court programs including Indigenous justice programs and domestic and family violence programs. In regional and remote communities, MCS staff provide a wide range of government services, information and referrals as some registries also operate as Queensland Government Agency Program (QGAP) offices.

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

The Executive Director, Magistrates Courts Service, reports to the Deputy Director-General and Director-General of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General. While independent of the judiciary, the Executive Director works closely with the Chief Magistrate and Deputy Chief Magistrates, to provide a strong and accessible court system to the Queensland community.

Office of the Chief Magistrate

The Office of the Chief Magistrate provides administrative support to Magistrates, acting Magistrates and Judicial Registrars throughout Queensland. The office is situated in Brisbane, with staff also located in Cairns, Townsville and Southport.

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

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

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

Reform and Support Services

The Reform and Support Services (RSS) branch of the Court Services Queensland (CSQ) 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

2017-18 HIGHLIGHTS

- The Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts (QWIC) application, used to manage criminal files in registries, was updated to deliver a number of fixes along with the introduction of enhancements to facilitate the implementation of the National Domestic Violence Order Scheme, the transfer of 17 year olds to the Youth Justice system, the introduction of Work and Development Orders by the State Penalty Enforcement Registry, as well as improvements to the Bench Charge Sheet interface with the Queensland Police Service.
- The audio visual systems in a number of Magistrates courtrooms were replaced and a significant number of those courtrooms had their audio visual systems capability increased.

Location	Courtroom	Upgrade description
Beenleigh	Courtroom 3	Audio courtroom – upgraded to Video Conferencing courtroom
Beenleigh	Courtroom 4	Audio courtroom – upgraded to Video Conferencing courtroom
Brisbane	Courtroom 4	Video Conferencing courtroom – like for like replacement
Brisbane	Courtroom 17	Video Conferencing courtroom – like for like replacement
Cairns	Courtroom 1	Amplified courtroom – upgraded to Video Conferencing courtroom
Cleveland	Courtroom 2	Audio courtroom – upgraded to Video Conferencing courtroom
Cooktown	Courtroom 1	Video Conferencing courtroom – like for like replacement
Gladstone	Courtroom 1	Amplified courtroom – upgraded to Video Conferencing courtroom
Gladstone	Courtroom 2	Amplified – upgraded to enhanced Audio courtroom
Gympie	Courtroom 1	Audio courtroom – upgraded to Video Conferencing courtroom
Ipswich	Courtroom 1	Video Conferencing courtroom – like for like replacement
Kingaroy	Courtroom 1	Recording Only – upgraded to enhanced Audio courtroom
Kingaroy	Remote witness suite	RW - VC type – like for like replacement
Maroochydore	Courtroom 2	Recording courtroom – upgraded to Video Conferencing courtroom
Pine Rivers	Courtroom 1	Video Conferencing courtroom – like for like replacement
Sandgate	Courtroom 1	Video Conferencing courtroom – like for like replacement
Southport	Courtroom 6	Video Conferencing courtroom – like for like replacement
Southport	Courtroom 1	Amplified courtroom – upgraded to Video Conferencing courtroom
Southport	Courtroom 2	Audio courtroom – upgraded to Video Conferencing courtroom
Toowoomba	Courtroom 4	Video Conferencing courtroom – like for like replacement

- 8 additional portable Video Conferencing (VC) systems, mounted on trolleys, were supplied to Magistrates Courts.
- 54 computers, capable of displaying a wide range of electronic evidence, were installed in Magistrates courtrooms across the state.

- More than 28,000 court videoconferences with in-custody defendants in correctional centres were scheduled in 2017-18.
- 70 per cent of defendants in custody in a correctional centre that were required to appear for a court proceeding in June 2018 were scheduled to appear by VC.
- A trial of the use of videoconferencing involving the Maroochydore courthouse and the Maroochydore watchhouse, which commenced in 2016-17, was completed and evaluated. The trial was considered to be a success and may be expanded to further sites.
- Supported the implementation of legislation change including: *Bail Act 2012*; *Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Act 2012*; *Evidence Act 1977*; *Youth Justice Act 2012*.
- Developed new and updated policies, procedures, training and communication material to support legislative changes and process reform, including engagement with stakeholder agencies.
- Implemented the National Domestic Violence Order Scheme, working extensively with the Queensland Police Service, the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission and courts and police counterparts across Australia. The scheme commenced on 25 November 2017.
- Supported the transition of 17 year olds to the Youth Justice system. This transition commenced on 12 February 2018.
- Published domestic violence data on the Queensland Courts website and provided significant data to support the development and implementation of government reforms and the provision of routine reporting on court activity.
- Continued to reform the courts performance reporting arrangements through the implementation of an advanced data analytics tool – SAS.
- Provided significant data to support the development and implementation of government reforms and the provision of routine reporting on court activity.
- Completed a review of the CSQ information sharing arrangements and the *Justice and Other Information Disclosure Act 2008*.
- Commenced a review of the Verdict and Judgment Record development, communication and consumption arrangements.
- Developed an online DV4 Application to Vary a Protection Order.
- Developed communication tools to improve the understanding of domestic violence and related court processes in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.
- Developed a Vicarious Trauma framework and supporting materials for implementation across all court staff.
- Commenced working with the University of Queensland on the application of Nudge Theory to the design of SMS messages sent to defendants on bail.
- Commenced a review of child protection and youth justice practice arrangements.
- Provided financial, procurement, and transcript coordination support to court operations.

Library Services

The Supreme Court Library Queensland (SCLQ) was established under statute 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 official unreported 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.

The library maintains print collections in eight provincial courthouses in addition to the main library collection in Brisbane at the QELC Courts of Law. It also continues to service the library collection in the Central Brisbane Magistrates Courts building as well as chambers collections by undertaking regular maintenance of print subscription services and processing new acquisitions. In 2017–18 our combined print collection comprised over 160,000 items, with the library purchasing 249 new monographs during the year, and maintaining subscriptions to 420 print journals, legislation services and law reports series.

For members of the judiciary their statewide desktop access to an expanding collection of over 1000 online resources available via the library's Judicial Virtual Library (JVL) is their most comprehensive, current and reliable source of legal information. In 2017–18 the library catalogue enabled access to more than 65,000 online full text titles, with over 750 new records added to the catalogue during the year. During 2015–16 the library negotiated expanded access rights for many library members to 138 of the most popular online publications as part of its Virtual Legal Library (VLL) offering to the legal profession, and during 2017–18 an additional 177 Queensland legal practitioners registered for and began using this ground breaking service.

The library provides a range of current awareness services to magistrates, including the *Magistrates Daily Update* service, a daily news and current awareness newsletter tailored specifically for the Magistracy. It also publishes and distributes the *Queensland Legal Updater* (QLU), a weekly email bulletin designed to update legal professionals on changes to legislation and developments in case law relevant to legal practice in Queensland. Together the judicial current awareness services and QLU recorded over 100,000 views during the year.

As the publishing arm of the Queensland courts, the library has maintained its commitment to timely publication of the official version of full text judgments from Queensland courts and tribunals. Most decisions are published online within an hour of being handed down, making the SCLQ website the primary and most current and authoritative access point for Queensland case law. In 2017–18 the library published over 1800 new decisions from Queensland courts and tribunals (excluding new collections). The library also expanded the publicly available case law by adding 1030 decisions of the historical Land and Resources Tribunal (2000-07), and creating new collections for Supreme and District Court pre-trial rulings. By the end of June 2018 the total number of full text Queensland decisions available from the library website was over 41,000. The number of public sentencing remarks the library made available on its website also significantly increased more than eight-fold.

The library is also responsible for provision and maintenance of the Queensland Sentencing Information Service (QSIG), with use of the service continuing to steadily increase. During 2017–18 there were over 40,000 visits to the QSIG database (an average of 112 unique visits a day), resulting in over 670,000 page views. In the course of the year subscriptions to QSIG increased by 20 per cent, from 578 to 691. QSIG is relied upon by the prosecution, defence and judiciary to promote consistency and fairness in sentencing criminal offenders and is available to all magistrates.

Our library's websites are the primary means of accessing our information resources and services for the majority of our customers. In 2017–18 more than 7.5 million page views were recorded from

the SCLQ public website, JVL, VLL and library catalogue combined. Specialist legal research tools developed by the library, including the Queensland Legal Indices and the Uniform Civil Procedure Rules Bulletin, comprise part of the wide range of legal content available to the judiciary via the library's websites. In all, CaseLaw services (including the official unreported judgments collection) recorded more than 5.4 million page views over the year.

Throughout the year the library's Information Services team continued to assist the judiciary and legal profession with navigating the legal research tools within the library's print and online collections. The team responded to a total of 7965 information enquiries, comprising 3392 reference, 1314 research and 3259 basic requests. A total of 10,072 documents were supplied in response to these queries. During 2017–18 the library maintained weekly afternoon clinics on level 9 of the Central Brisbane Magistrates Courts building to assist Magistrates with their legal information needs.

The library's heritage and education programs are designed to foster broad appreciation of Queensland's legal heritage and to promote an understanding of the Queensland justice system and its role in society. Highlights during 2017–18 included:

- Almost 7000 visitors participated in the popular education program, including over 2000 participants in judges' information sessions and over 5000 students witnessing the law in action by observing court proceedings
- The exhibition *Without fear or favour: exploring Queensland's legal system*, open to the public in the Sir Harry Gibbs Legal Heritage Centre, was officially launched by the Hon Justice Glenn Martin AM on 10 August 2017. Later in 2017 the exhibition was enhanced by the inclusion of three videos written and narrated by eminent legal academics and an introductory video by the Hon Justice Patrick Keane of the High Court of Australia.
- An extensive exhibition which examines Lord Atkin's life, career and impact was installed in the library on level 12 of the QEII courts building in November 2017, to continue until November 2018. This exhibition commemorates the anniversary of Lord Atkin's birth and his lasting legacy to the common law. The physical exhibition is complemented by an oral history given by two of Lord Atkin's granddaughters displayed in the library and available on the library's website.
- The 2018 Supreme Court Oration was presented by The Hon Geoffrey Ma Tao-li GBM, Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal of Hong Kong. Two of the five Selden Series lectures were presented by serving Queensland Judges (The Hon Justice Roslyn Atkinson AO and The Hon Justice Glenn Martin AM), with a further lecture presented by a former Judge (The Hon Alan Wilson QC).
- The Hon Susan Kiefel AC, Chief Justice of Australia, was welcomed back in November 2017 to present the inaugural Lord Atkin lecture as part of the Selden Society series. This lecture coincided with the official opening of the Lord Atkin exhibition in the library on the 28 November, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Lord Atkin.
- The *Queensland Legal Yearbook 2016* reviewed the year's legal events and statistics, and contained transcripts of court ceremonies and speeches by members of the judiciary in 2016.

Looking ahead to 2018–19, there will be a continued focus by the library on providing a high level of support to Queensland's busy Magistrates. Following the promotion of electronic versions of popular legal loose-leaf publications at this year's Queensland Magistrates Conference, 24 more Magistrates registered for access. We will continue to support adoption of these 'go anywhere' publications designed to be downloaded to tablets and other mobile devices, as well as providing 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 judiciary via the JVL. We look forward to increased use of the Virtual Legal Library service by eligible Queensland legal practitioners, and to redeveloped SCLQ CaseLaw services. Together these initiatives will contribute to improved legal information services for the Queensland judiciary, legal profession and public.

David Bratchford, Supreme Court Librarian

Court Network

Court Network Inc is a not-for-profit organisation which provides services within the courts. It provides non-legal information, support, and referral services to court users in the Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville Magistrates Courts and specialised victim support services through its Victim Support Unit to victims of violent crime attending Brisbane CBD, Ipswich, Maroochydore and Gympie Courts. All of its front-line services are provided by volunteers, called Networkers.

Court Network services are available, free of charge, to any court user - applicants/complainants, respondents/defendants, victims, witnesses, family and friends. Networkers offer pre-court tours, in-court support, assist people to navigate the courts, provide emotional support and explain some aspects of legal process and procedure. For many people, attending court is a daunting experience and Networkers provide a friendly and helpful presence in a challenging environment. The majority of support is provided through outreach on the day of attendance at court but Court Network also welcomes referrals.

The Victim Support Unit provides short or long-term support across the life of a criminal case. A professional program manager prepares support plans and volunteers are assigned to liaise with individuals, offering assistance with preparation of victim impact statements, financial assistance applications, pre and in-court support, emotional support and referral to services including counselling.

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

- Information desk at entrance
- Domestic Violence Courts
- Murri Court
- Arrest Court
- Mental Health Court
- Traffic Courts

Court Network Services in Magistrates Court			
Magistrates Court	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Brisbane	29,548	19,131	25,062
Townsville	1,780	2,173	3,374
Cairns	8,130	11,012	2,974

Support was provided predominantly to court users associated with criminal (approx. 77%) and domestic and family violence (approx. 20%) cases.

Court Network has experienced a strong take up of their services in the Victim Support Unit. During the year the Victim Support Unit supported 844 clients, providing 2120 hours of support.

Complaints Policy

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

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

Complaints about the result of a case or about a decision of a Magistrate or Judicial Registrar that could be dealt with on appeal do not fall within the scope of the policy.

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

How can a complaint be made?

You can make a complaint by:

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

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

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

Acknowledgment of a complaint

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

Appendices

Explanatory Notes

Report on Government Services Counting Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions of key terms and indicators:

Defendant - The measurement of workload in the criminal jurisdiction. A defendant is "one defendant; with one or more charges; and with all charges having the same date of registration". This means that a defendant will not be counted more than once on any particular day; however the same defendant will be counted once for each separate day that they have a charge registered against them. Note that breach charges (e.g. 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 (RoGS) 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 (e.g. bail, probation, suspended sentences, etc.) as a continuation of the original proceeding in which the order was made. Each breach charge however requires the lodgement of a new charge and requires the same Court resources to be finalised as any other charge. *Appendix 1A* contains a table showing the statistics for lodgements of criminal breach charges by the number of charges. It has been added as a report of the court's workload that is not distinguished in RoGS.

Childrens Court of Queensland Annual Report

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

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

Appendix 1 – Criminal Lodgements

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total	% of defendant s that are children
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges			
Atherton	770	1,286	54	169	1,455	0.35%	6.55%
Aurukun	716	908	113	215	1,123	0.27%	13.63%
Ayr	618	1,210	28	46	1,256	0.31%	4.33%
Badu Island	47	76	14	26	102	0.02%	22.95%
Bamaga	180	343	36	75	418	0.10%	16.67%
Barcaldine	41	71	-	13	84	0.02%	0.00%
Beauresert	1,190	1,977	21	37	2,014	0.49%	1.73%
Beenleigh	12,332	24,688	1,221	2,599	27,287	6.63%	9.01%
Biloela	386	619	16	26	645	0.16%	3.98%
Birdsville	1	2	-	-	2	0.00%	0.00%
Blackall	32	70	-	-	70	0.02%	0.00%
Blackwater	242	417	31	60	477	0.12%	11.36%
Boigu Island	16	14	-	-	14	0.00%	0.00%
Boulia	17	30	1	1	31	0.01%	5.56%
Bowen	599	982	10	14	996	0.24%	1.64%
Brisbane	25,305	57,553	2,219	5,790	63,343	15.40%	8.06%
Bundaberg	3,210	5,794	244	564	6,358	1.55%	7.06%
Burketown	5	9	-	-	9	0.00%	0.00%
Caboolture	6,887	15,830	698	1,637	17,467	4.25%	9.20%
Cairns	9,099	16,833	1,018	3,517	20,350	4.95%	10.06%
Caloundra	1,965	3,706	1	2	3,708	0.90%	0.05%
Camooweal	46	124	13	3	127	0.03%	22.03%
Charleville	265	484	30	74	558	0.14%	10.17%
Charters Towers	430	757	29	61	818	0.20%	6.32%
Cherbourg	171	209	-	-	209	0.05%	0.00%
Childers	116	267	2	7	274	0.07%	1.69%
Chinchilla	584	1,344	62	212	1,556	0.38%	9.60%
Clermont	85	137	1	1	138	0.03%	1.16%
Cleveland	3,628	7,069	270	542	7,611	1.85%	6.93%
Cloncurry	199	375	27	45	420	0.10%	11.95%
Coen	70	116	4	8	124	0.03%	5.41%

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total	% of defendant s that are children
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges			
Cooktown	622	1,039	87	171	1,210	0.29%	12.27%
Coolangatta	963	1,553	1	10	1,563	0.38%	0.10%
Cunnamulla	243	411	23	49	460	0.11%	8.65%
Dajarra	17	44	-	-	44	0.01%	0.00%
Dalby	1,189	2,641	150	393	3,034	0.74%	11.20%
Darnley Island	24	40	3	8	48	0.01%	11.11%
Dirranbandi	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Doomadgee	393	596	68	133	729	0.18%	14.75%
Duaringa	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Emerald	861	2,098	50	135	2,233	0.54%	5.49%
Gatton	1,069	2,169	53	139	2,308	0.56%	4.72%
Gayndah	177	341	2	5	346	0.08%	1.12%
Georgetown	28	60	-	-	60	0.01%	0.00%
Gladstone	2,336	4,680	81	160	4,840	1.18%	3.35%
Goondiwindi	330	557	21	61	618	0.15%	5.98%
Gympie	1,732	3,256	98	281	3,537	0.86%	5.36%
Hervey Bay	2,253	4,834	119	316	5,150	1.25%	5.02%
Holland Park	4,030	7,586	3	48	7,634	1.86%	0.07%
Hope Vale	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Hughenden	59	231	-	2	233	0.06%	0.00%
Ingham	420	740	50	97	837	0.20%	10.64%
Inglewood	83	147	3	3	150	0.04%	3.49%
Innisfail	1,094	2,008	70	177	2,185	0.53%	6.01%
Ipswich	10,967	24,052	1,466	2,804	26,856	6.53%	11.79%
Julia Creek	21	32	-	3	35	0.01%	0.00%
Kingaroy	915	1,727	95	404	2,131	0.52%	9.41%
Kowanyama	420	545	22	40	585	0.14%	4.98%
Landsborough	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Lockhart River	147	244	11	13	257	0.06%	6.96%
Longreach	218	455	9	38	493	0.12%	3.96%
Mabuiag Island	11	22	1	3	25	0.01%	8.33%
Mackay	4,330	7,892	215	594	8,486	2.06%	4.73%
Mareeba	1,630	2,912	138	350	3,262	0.79%	7.81%

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total	% of defendant s that are children
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges			
Maroochydore	5,540	11,633	673	1,738	13,371	3.25%	10.83%
Maryborough	1,309	2,533	49	142	2,675	0.65%	3.61%
Mer Island	7	12	-	-	12	0.00%	0.00%
Millmerran	30	56	1	-	56	0.01%	3.23%
Mitchell	45	124	3	12	136	0.03%	6.25%
Moa Island	25	52	-	-	52	0.01%	0.00%
Monto	2	13	-	-	13	0.00%	0.00%
Moranbah	267	524	9	19	543	0.13%	3.26%
Mornington Island	313	552	63	121	673	0.16%	16.76%
Mossman	466	751	38	141	892	0.22%	7.54%
Mount Garnet	30	69	10	20	89	0.02%	25.00%
Mount Isa	2,123	3,752	640	1,594	5,346	1.30%	23.16%
Murgon	722	1,491	262	709	2,200	0.53%	26.63%
Nambour	794	1,430	-	-	1,430	0.35%	0.00%
Nanango	290	526	3	7	533	0.13%	1.02%
Noosa	1,244	2,473	2	23	2,496	0.61%	0.16%
Normanton	248	405	17	46	451	0.11%	6.42%
Oakey	228	313	16	23	336	0.08%	6.56%
Palm Island	380	460	33	96	556	0.14%	7.99%
Pine Rivers	4,113	8,133	425	1,175	9,308	2.26%	9.37%
Pittsworth	54	58	-	-	58	0.01%	0.00%
Pomona	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	141	203	28	55	258	0.06%	16.57%
Proserpine	1,051	2,025	11	27	2,052	0.50%	1.04%
Quilpie	24	76	1	3	79	0.02%	4.00%
Redcliffe	3,941	7,998	368	1,016	9,014	2.19%	8.54%
Richlands	4,082	9,957	294	1,353	11,310	2.75%	6.72%
Richmond	25	70	1	3	73	0.02%	3.85%
Rockhampton	4,790	9,611	484	1,294	10,905	2.65%	9.18%
Roma	647	1,836	74	187	2,023	0.49%	10.26%
Saibai Island	13	21	-	-	21	0.01%	0.00%
Sandgate	1,980	3,154	7	16	3,170	0.77%	0.35%
Sarina	235	586	2	14	600	0.15%	0.84%

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total	% of defendants that are children
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges			
Southport	17,093	35,127	1,246	2,805	37,932	9.22%	6.79%
St.George	397	800	22	54	854	0.21%	5.25%
Stanthorpe	346	669	21	32	701	0.17%	5.72%
Tambo	25	69	-	-	69	0.02%	0.00%
Taroom	27	53	1	1	54	0.01%	3.57%
Thursday Island	288	616	57	113	729	0.18%	16.52%
Toogoolawah	324	628	4	25	653	0.16%	1.22%
Toowoomba	6,916	14,968	655	1,950	16,918	4.11%	8.65%
Townsville	9,587	21,202	1,076	2,730	23,932	5.82%	10.09%
Tully	376	666	6	4	670	0.16%	1.57%
Warraber Island	15	31	-	-	31	0.01%	0.00%
Warwick	971	1,859	69	229	2,088	0.51%	6.63%
Weipa	617	951	67	127	1,078	0.26%	9.80%
Winton	32	59	1	3	62	0.02%	3.03%
Woorabinda	280	361	135	352	713	0.17%	32.53%
Wujal Wujal	60	89	-	-	89	0.02%	0.00%
Wynnum	1,707	3,572	171	482	4,054	0.99%	9.11%
Yam Island	14	19	2	5	24	0.01%	12.50%
Yarrabah	345	440	52	66	506	0.12%	13.10%
Yeppoon	523	842	33	131	973	0.24%	5.94%
Yorke Island	12	28	-	1	29	0.01%	0.00%
TOTAL	180,949	370,159	16,134	41,125	411,284	100.00%	8.19%

Appendix 1A – Criminal Breach Lodgements (not reported in RoGS)

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges		
Atherton	60	66	2	4	70	0.19%
Aurukun	88	109	4	9	118	0.31%
Ayr	45	61	1	1	62	0.16%
Badu Island	4	4	-	-	4	0.01%
Bamaga	31	40	2	3	43	0.11%
Barcaldine	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Beaudesert	131	157	1	1	158	0.42%
Beenleigh	2,956	3,707	139	164	3,871	10.24%
Biloela	43	61	-	-	61	0.16%
Birdsville	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackall	2	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Blackwater	26	30	2	2	32	0.08%
Boigu Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Boulia	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Bowen	62	71	2	2	73	0.19%
Brisbane	3,420	4,446	188	265	4,711	12.47%
Bundaberg	375	450	40	55	505	1.34%
Burketown	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Caboolture	1,025	1,539	89	156	1,695	4.49%
Cairns	1,603	2,086	97	116	2,202	5.83%
Caloundra	127	159	-	-	159	0.42%
Camooweal	6	7	-	-	7	0.02%
Charleville	47	54	2	2	56	0.15%
Charters Towers	23	24	2	2	26	0.07%
Cherbourg	18	20	-	-	20	0.05%
Childers	5	5	-	-	5	0.01%
Chinchilla	92	117	1	1	118	0.31%
Clermont	6	6	-	-	6	0.02%
Cleveland	423	540	18	20	560	1.48%
Cloncurry	16	18	2	2	20	0.05%
Coen	9	11	1	1	12	0.03%
Cooktown	65	82	8	9	91	0.24%

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges		
Coolangatta	138	154	-	-	154	0.41%
Cunnamulla	49	52	4	5	57	0.15%
Dajarra	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Dalby	155	199	20	23	222	0.59%
Darnley Island	2	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Dirranbandi	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Doomadgee	75	115	4	5	120	0.32%
Duaringa	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Emerald	138	152	4	13	165	0.44%
Gatton	82	90	3	4	94	0.25%
Gayndah	16	18	-	-	18	0.05%
Georgetown	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Gladstone	376	536	10	15	551	1.46%
Goondiwindi	30	36	1	1	37	0.10%
Gympie	230	412	7	10	422	1.12%
Hervey Bay	307	403	17	20	423	1.12%
Holland Park	406	464	3	3	467	1.24%
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Hughenden	5	6	-	-	6	0.02%
Ingham	21	22	-	-	22	0.06%
Inglewood	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Innisfail	155	191	1	1	192	0.51%
Ipswich	1,658	2,212	146	190	2,402	6.36%
Julia Creek	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Kingaroy	97	130	8	10	140	0.37%
Kowanyama	45	48	4	4	52	0.14%
Landsborough	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Lockhart River	17	19	-	-	19	0.05%
Longreach	29	33	-	-	33	0.09%
Mabuiag Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Mackay	690	973	32	47	1,020	2.70%
Mareeba	239	297	14	19	316	0.84%
Maroochydore	688	994	72	97	1,091	2.89%

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges		
Maryborough	123	161	5	6	167	0.44%
Mer Island	1	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Millmerran	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mitchell	3	5	-	-	5	0.01%
Moa Island	7	8	-	-	8	0.02%
Monto	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Moranbah	10	10	1	2	12	0.03%
Mornington Island	85	123	11	18	141	0.37%
Mossman	47	68	1	1	69	0.18%
Mount Garnet	4	4	-	-	4	0.01%
Mount Isa	560	746	87	100	846	2.24%
Murgon	136	158	34	54	212	0.56%
Nambour	44	50	-	-	50	0.13%
Nanango	21	21	-	-	21	0.06%
Noosa	84	111	-	-	111	0.29%
Normanton	52	83	1	1	84	0.22%
Oakey	8	8	1	1	9	0.02%
Palm Island	56	102	4	4	106	0.28%
Pine Rivers	513	658	28	44	702	1.86%
Pittsworth	3	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Pomona	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	24	27	1	1	28	0.07%
Proserpine	97	114	1	2	116	0.31%
Quilpie	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Redcliffe	716	955	28	34	989	2.62%
Richlands	587	773	47	58	831	2.20%
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Rockhampton	728	994	46	72	1,066	2.82%
Roma	68	85	4	5	90	0.24%
Saibai Island	3	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Sandgate	322	363	1	2	365	0.97%
Sarina	63	87	-	-	87	0.23%
Southport	2,762	3,562	138	172	3,734	9.88%

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges		
St.George	64	102	2	2	104	0.28%
Stanthorpe	26	26	-	-	26	0.07%
Tambo	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Taroom	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Thursday Island	44	48	5	7	55	0.15%
Toogoolawah	13	15	-	-	15	0.04%
Toowoomba	1,246	1,851	47	76	1,927	5.10%
Townsville	1,270	2,118	70	82	2,200	5.82%
Tully	20	23	2	3	26	0.07%
Warraber Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Warwick	123	150	8	8	158	0.42%
Weipa	85	111	-	-	111	0.29%
Winton	2	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Woorabinda	56	69	18	36	105	0.28%
Wujal Wujal	2	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Wynnum	276	367	8	12	379	1.00%
Yam Island	2	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Yarrabah	16	24	5	6	30	0.08%
Yeppoon	50	58	1	1	59	0.16%
Yorke Island	1	1	1	1	2	0.01%
Total	26,788	35,693	1,557	2,093	37,786	100.00%

Appendix 2 – Civil Claim Lodgements

Locations	Personal Injury Claims	Debt Recovery	Australian Registered Judgments	Total Claims
Atherton	-	265	1	266
Ayr	-	94	4	98
Barcaldine	-	1	-	1
Beaudesert	-	252	15	267
Beenleigh	1	1,398	27	1,426
Biloela	-	11	2	13
Blackwater	-	8	-	8
Bowen	-	31	1	32
Brisbane	31	10,979	103	11,113
Bundaberg	1	1,083	6	1,090
Caboolture	-	162	22	184
Cairns	-	403	22	425
Caloundra	2	129	8	139
Charleville	-	5	1	6
Charters Towers	-	6	-	6
Childers	-	2	-	2
Chinchilla	-	11	2	13
Clermont	-	27	2	29
Cleveland	-	201	12	213
Cloncurry	-	2	-	2
Cooktown	-	3	1	4
Coolangatta	1	173	11	185
Cunnamulla	-	-	-	-
Dalby	-	256	3	259
Emerald	-	389	3	392
Gatton	-	241	2	243
Gayndah	-	58	1	59
Gladstone	3	116	7	126
Goondiwindi	-	37	2	39
Gympie	-	44	3	47
Hervey Bay	-	67	10	77
Holland Park	2	427	17	446
Hughenden	-	7	-	7
Ingham	-	8	-	8
Innisfail	-	49	-	49

Locations	Personal Injury Claims	Debt Recovery	Australian Registered Judgments	Total Claims
Ipswich	2	453	23	478
Julia Creek	-	1	-	1
Kingaroy	-	361	2	363
Landsborough	-	21	1	22
Longreach	-	5	-	5
Mackay	1	585	10	596
Mareeba	-	68	2	70
Maroochydore	3	204	14	221
Maryborough	-	35	1	36
Mitchell	-	-	1	1
Moranbah	-	92	1	93
Mossman	-	25	-	25
Mount Isa	-	122	4	126
Murgon	-	5	-	5
Nambour	-	1,338	3	1,341
Nanango	-	6	1	7
Noosa	-	70	11	81
Normanton	-	6	-	6
Oakey	-	6	-	6
Pine Rivers	1	730	8	739
Pittsworth	-	5	-	5
Pomona	-	6	-	6
Proserpine	-	92	-	92
Quilpie	-	-	-	-
Redcliffe	-	81	6	87
Richlands	-	209	21	230
Richmond	-	1	-	1
Rockhampton	2	590	8	600
Roma	-	157	2	159
Sandgate	-	83	7	90
Sarina	-	53	1	54
Southport	3	2,421	82	2,506
St George	-	101	-	101
Stanthorpe	-	5	1	6
Taroom	-	-	-	-
Thursday Island	-	1	1	2
Toogoolawah	-	5	1	6

Locations	Personal Injury Claims	Debt Recovery	Australian Registered Judgments	Total Claims
Toowoomba	-	165	14	179
Townsville	2	397	13	412
Tully	-	38	-	38
Warwick	-	164	3	167
Weipa	-	7	1	8
Wynnum	1	68	6	75
Yeppoon	-	81	2	83
Totals	56	25,808	539	26,403

Appendix 3 – Domestic and Family Violence Protection Applications

Locations	Number of Orders Made					Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	% of State Total (Originating Applications)
	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Protection Orders		
Atherton	201	171	49	51	271	26	0.66%
Aurukun	123	133	28	2	163	7	0.40%
Ayr	160	135	55	36	226	13	0.53%
Badu Island	6	9	2	-	11	1	0.02%
Bamaga	47	41	16	3	60	5	0.15%
Barcaldine	12	8	3	1	12	1	0.04%
Beaudesert	271	211	147	59	417	52	0.89%
Beenleigh	2,384	2,011	1,316	693	4,020	359	7.85%
Biloela	104	89	41	20	150	18	0.34%
Blackall	6	5	2	-	7	1	0.02%
Blackwater	81	68	31	13	112	7	0.27%
Boigu Island	1	5	-	-	5	2	0.00%
Boulia	2	3	-	-	3	-	0.01%
Bowen	75	66	43	29	138	14	0.25%
Brisbane	1,862	1,559	946	464	2,969	295	6.13%
Bundaberg	639	490	204	181	875	114	2.10%
Burketown	1	5	-	-	5	-	0.00%
Caboolture	1,037	798	464	211	1,473	226	3.41%
Cairns	1,243	974	559	221	1,754	224	4.09%
Caloundra	374	312	237	80	629	51	1.23%
Camooweal	5	10	-	-	10	-	0.02%
Charleville	36	35	10	11	56	6	0.12%
Charters Towers	116	95	34	18	147	24	0.38%
Cherbourg	2	2	-	4	6	-	0.01%
Childers	14	6	6	3	15	5	0.05%
Chinchilla	122	93	34	28	155	30	0.40%
Clermont	3	4	3	1	8	-	0.01%
Cleveland	735	615	263	263	1,141	158	2.42%
Cloncurry	41	42	9	7	58	7	0.13%
Coen	38	28	8	1	37	3	0.13%
Cooktown	131	112	28	11	151	8	0.43%

Locations	Number of Orders Made						% of State Total (Originating Applications)
	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Protection Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	
Coolangatta	201	171	68	24	263	32	0.66%
Cunnamulla	21	30	5	15	50	1	0.07%
Dajarra	1	2	-	-	2	1	0.00%
Dalby	184	154	61	64	279	32	0.61%
Darnley Island	-	10	-	-	10	1	0.00%
Doomadgee	133	165	29	11	205	13	0.44%
Emerald	148	127	69	40	236	15	0.49%
Gatton	164	118	75	32	225	44	0.54%
Gayndah	33	28	12	4	44	3	0.11%
Georgetown	-	-	-	1	1	-	0.00%
Gladstone	627	552	347	165	1,064	79	2.06%
Goondiwindi	56	49	12	6	67	8	0.18%
Gympie	337	282	136	138	556	53	1.11%
Hervey Bay	501	367	264	112	743	128	1.65%
Holland Park	777	620	358	178	1,156	180	2.56%
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Hughenden	4	7	2	2	11	-	0.01%
Ingham	68	50	21	13	84	8	0.22%
Inglewood	3	2	-	1	3	-	0.01%
Innisfail	233	181	117	64	362	41	0.77%
Ipswich	1,731	1,347	1,024	290	2,661	360	5.70%
Julia Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Kingaroy	151	103	84	51	238	31	0.50%
Kowanyama	65	67	33	8	108	3	0.21%
Lockhart River	20	17	3	1	21	1	0.07%
Longreach	31	28	5	8	41	5	0.10%
Mabuiag Island	1	1	-	-	1	-	0.00%
Mackay	753	658	451	267	1,376	104	2.48%
Mareeba	342	311	88	82	481	32	1.13%
Maroochydore	1,041	905	434	308	1,647	137	3.43%
Maryborough	282	227	89	43	359	58	0.93%
Mer Island	1	3	-	-	3	-	0.00%
Millmerran	8	4	1	-	5	3	0.03%

Locations	Number of Orders Made						% of State Total (Originating Applications)
	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Protection Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	
Mitchell	4	2	-	2	4	-	0.01%
Moa Island	1	4	-	-	4	-	0.00%
Monto	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Moranbah	18	17	11	4	32	6	0.06%
Mornington Island	70	85	10	18	113	4	0.23%
Mossman	96	86	15	18	119	6	0.32%
Mount Garnett	1	1	-	1	2	-	0.00%
Mount Isa	654	497	280	169	946	82	2.15%
Murgon	204	166	64	64	294	27	0.67%
Nambour	16	9	5	9	23	3	0.05%
Nanango	55	46	29	9	84	16	0.18%
Noosa	150	121	55	54	230	37	0.49%
Normanton	72	74	14	16	104	8	0.24%
Oakey	28	21	12	11	44	7	0.09%
Palm Island	158	140	63	46	249	7	0.52%
Pine Rivers	864	624	396	151	1,171	232	2.84%
Pittsworth	11	9	2	2	13	1	0.04%
Pormpuraaw	39	36	6	1	43	2	0.13%
Proserpine	123	108	55	28	191	14	0.40%
Quilpie	7	4	2	-	6	1	0.02%
Redcliffe	758	648	301	207	1,156	108	2.49%
Richlands	698	493	284	93	870	192	2.30%
Richmond	9	7	4	-	11	2	0.03%
Rockhampton	953	815	369	245	1,429	141	3.14%
Roma	82	69	16	17	102	15	0.27%
Saibai Island	3	6	2	-	8	-	0.01%
Sandgate	435	323	198	85	606	111	1.43%
Sarina	6	3	4	9	16	3	0.02%
Southport	2,945	2,479	1,701	687	4,867	554	9.69%
St.George	45	39	16	8	63	8	0.15%
Stanthorpe	57	47	10	6	63	9	0.19%
Tambo	4	2	-	-	2	1	0.01%
Taroom	1	-	1	-	1	-	0.00%

Locations	Number of Orders Made						% of State Total (Originating Applications)
	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Protection Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed	
Thursday Island	122	61	63	14	138	20	0.40%
Toogoolawah	23	17	7	2	26	5	0.08%
Toowoomba	868	675	370	226	1,271	172	2.86%
Townsville	1,833	1,448	762	449	2,659	317	6.03%
Tully	101	66	50	17	133	19	0.33%
Warraber Island	1	4	-	-	4	-	0.00%
Warwick	217	187	72	47	306	29	0.71%
Weipa	126	115	17	14	146	8	0.41%
Winton	2	4	1	1	6	1	0.01%
Woorabinda	64	69	26	9	104	2	0.21%
Wujal Wujal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Wynnum	343	280	137	89	506	77	1.13%
Yam Island	2	2	1	-	3	-	0.01%
Yarrabah	125	111	44	11	166	9	0.41%
Yeppoon	195	146	84	37	267	37	0.64%
Yorke Island	3	6	1	0	7	1	0%
Total	30,381	24,893	13,886	7,215	45,994	5,324	100%

Appendix 4 – Child Protection Applications

Location	Number of Applications		Number of Orders Made					Number of Applications Dismissed / Withdrawn	% of state total
	R.o.G.S.	Child Protection Order	Extend Protection Order	Interim Order	Revoke Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total		
Alpha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Atherton	28	26	1	101	-	-	128	3	0.62%
Aurukun	7	2	-	14	-	-	16	-	0.15%
Ayr	3	9	-	32	-	-	41	-	0.07%
Badu Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Bamaga	-	-	-	19	-	-	19	-	0.00%
Barcaldine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Beauresert	-	1	-	6	-	-	7	-	0.00%
Beenleigh	593	596	79	1,961	6	29	2,671	10	13.10%
Biloela	15	11	3	26	-	-	40	2	0.33%
Birdsville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackwater	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.00%
Boigu Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Boulia	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.02%
Bowen	9	12	-	19	-	-	31	1	0.20%
Brisbane	477	453	28	1,980	3	10	2,474	8	10.54%
Bundaberg	65	124	12	426	-	3	565	-	1.44%
Burketown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Caboolture	176	154	12	580	-	1	747	4	3.89%
Cairns	310	361	17	989	2	-	1,369	8	6.85%
Caloundra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Camooweal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Charleville	-	-	-	22	-	-	22	-	0.00%
Charters Towers	6	5	-	59	-	-	64	-	0.13%
Cherbourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Childers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Chinchilla	16	14	-	51	-	-	65	3	0.35%
Clermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Cleveland	98	82	16	170	1	1	270	-	2.16%
Cloncurry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Coen	-	1	-	4	-	-	5	-	0.00%

Location	Number of Applications		Number of Orders Made					Number of Applications Dismissed / Withdrawn	% of state total
	R.o.G.S.	Child Protection Order	Extend Protection Order	Interim Order	Revoke Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total		
Cooktown	-	2	-	8	-	-	10	1	0.00%
Coolangatta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Cunnamulla	-	5	-	31	-	-	36	-	0.00%
Dajarra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dalby	74	83	6	146	-	-	235	-	1.63%
Darnley Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dirranbandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Doomadgee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Duaringa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Emerald	75	71	14	175	-	1	261	5	1.66%
Gatton	12	6	-	6	-	-	12	-	0.27%
Gayndah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Georgetown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Gladstone	182	147	15	363	3	-	528	7	4.02%
Goondiwindi	-	2	-	9	-	-	11	1	0.00%
Gympie	38	67	6	168	-	1	242	1	0.84%
Hervey Bay	55	72	9	131	1	1	214	1	1.21%
Holland Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Hughenden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Ingham	8	8	2	8	-	-	18	-	0.18%
Inglewood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Innisfail	20	28	3	71	-	1	103	3	0.44%
Ipswich	317	548	99	2,100	1	5	2,753	3	7.00%
Julia Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Kingaroy	79	70	7	361	-	-	438	7	1.75%
Kowanyama	-	4	-	13	-	-	17	-	0.00%
Landsborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Lockhart River	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	0.00%
Longreach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mackay	108	108	11	281	-	-	400	1	2.39%
Mareeba	45	48	1	78	-	-	127	-	0.99%
Maroochydore	155	138	6	389	-	1	534	3	3.42%
Maryborough	63	123	12	176	2	3	316	7	1.39%

Location	Number of Applications		Number of Orders Made					Number of Applications Dismissed / Withdrawn	% of state total
	R.o.G.S.	Child Protection Order	Extend Protection Order	Interim Order	Revoke Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total		
Mer Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Millmerran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mitchell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Moa island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Monto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Moranbah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mornington island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mossman	-	2	-	4	-	-	6	-	0.00%
Mount Garnet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mount Isa	48	64	9	258	-	-	331	2	1.06%
Murgon	38	25	3	117	-	-	145	-	0.84%
Nambour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Nanango	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Noosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Normanton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Oakey	1	1	-	6	-	-	7	-	0.02%
Palm Island	1	-	-	35	-	-	35	-	0.02%
Pine Rivers	144	138	11	543	2	3	697	3	3.18%
Pittsworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Pomona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Porpuraaw	3	2	-	20	-	-	22	-	0.07%
Proserpine	6	7	2	18	1	-	28	1	0.13%
Quilpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Redcliffe	94	145	20	332	-	1	498	2	2.08%
Richlands	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	0.07%
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Rockhampton	111	160	31	533	-	4	728	4	2.45%
Roma	37	18	2	27	-	-	47	-	0.82%
Saibai Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Sandgate	-	3	-	13	-	-	16	-	0.00%
Sarina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Southport	301	290	26	804	2	2	1,124	8	6.65%
Springsure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
St.George	-	5	-	26	-	-	31	-	0.00%

Location	Number of Applications		Number of Orders Made					Number of Applications Dismissed / Withdrawn	% of state total
	R.o.G.S.	Child Protection Order	Extend Protection Order	Interim Order	Revoke Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total		
Stanthorpe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Tambo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Taroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Thursday Island	-	-	2	10	-	-	12	-	0.00%
Toogoolawah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Toowoomba	280	273	25	833	7	4	1,142	7	6.19%
Townsville	334	318	30	1,087	-	4	1,439	17	7.38%
Tully	6	6	-	15	-	-	21	-	0.13%
Warraber Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Warwick	34	39	4	111	-	-	154	-	0.75%
Weipa	1	2	-	4	-	-	6	-	0.02%
Winton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Woorabinda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Wujal Wujal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Wynnum	50	49	6	116	1	-	172	1	1.10%
Yam Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Yarrabah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Yeppoon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Yorke Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL	4,527	4,934	530	15,889	32	75	21,460	124	100%

Magistrates Courts Locations and Circuits

