

Magistrates Courts of Queensland

Annual report 2020 – 2021



CHAMBERS OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE

Brisbane Magistrates Court
363 George Street
Brisbane

PO Box 1649
Brisbane QLD 4001

PH +61 7 3247 4565
FX +61 7 3220 0088

www.courts.qld.gov.au

27 October 2021

The Honourable Shannon Fentiman MP
Attorney - General and Minister for Justice,
Minister for Women and Minister
For the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence
GPO Box 149
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Dear Attorney-General,

In accordance with section 57A of the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921* I enclose the report on the operation of the Magistrates Court for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Yours sincerely,

Judge Terry Gardiner
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 Court of Queensland Annual Report for July 2020 to June 2021.

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

Throughout 2020-21 the number of Criminal Defendants (Adults) lodged, consistently tracked lower than the previous two financial years. It is worth noting however, that the number of charges relating to the most serious types of offences increased over this period. The more serious types of offences require more of the court's time to finalise due to their complexity.

Slight increases were experienced in Industrial Workplace Health & Safety lodgements and charges, and in Domestic Violence Applications. As may be expected, finalisations increased significantly as courts were able to return to 'normal' operations following the initial impact of COVID-19.

The Magistrates Court of Queensland still operates on paper files. The Court has transitioned to electronic files for child protection matters in Cairns and Brisbane. The limitations of paper files was highlighted during the pandemic in particular the lack of agility to be able to adjourn matters electronically. The Court needs to move to electronic lodgements as soon as possible especially in the criminal jurisdiction.

The Magistrates worked very hard to bring the court back to pre-pandemic levels during the reporting period. I was extremely proud of the Magistrates shouldering this workload. Ensuring the wellness of the Magistrates continues to be a concern and priority for me and the Deputy Chief Magistrates. I know the government shares this concern and I look forward to working with the government to ensure the provision of the resources necessary to lessen the burden on Magistrates.

Appointments and Retirements

During the reporting period there were four retirements. The Magistrates Court of Queensland was fortunate to have had the services of the following Magistrates who retired during the 2020-2021 year: Deputy Chief Magistrate Leanne O'Shea; Deputy State Coroner John Lock; and Magistrates Brian Kilmartin and Trevor Morgan. In the same period, the Magistrates Court of Queensland welcomed the following appointments: Magistrate Anthony Gett to the position of Deputy Chief Magistrate; and Magistrates Kenneth Taylor, Grace Kahlert, Kathleen Payne, Jason Schubert, Susan Warrington and Eoin Mac Giolla Ri.

Magistrate Jeffrey Clark was appointed a Judge of the District Court on 31 August 2020.

Leanne O'Shea retired as Deputy Chief Magistrate on 12 February 2021. Leanne was appointed 1 October 2001 and served at Ipswich initially and undertook her regional service at Bundaberg. Thereafter sat at Brisbane including as a Coordinating Magistrate at Richlands and then Brisbane again and since 2014 as the Deputy Chief Magistrate. For many years Leanne held leadership positions in the court and throughout her judicial career made a significant contribution to the governance of the court. Leanne served on all internal governance committees, chaired the Advisory Committee, held positions as Coordinating Magistrate and as the Deputy Chief Magistrate for over six and a half years and as Acting Chief Magistrate at various times. Leanne has left a lasting legacy in her leadership of the Childrens Court. Her commitment to ensuring children both in the youth justice and child protection jurisdictions were properly represented, could never be questioned. It is not an easy jurisdiction and Leanne's dedication was self evident.

Magistrate Donna MacCallum unexpectedly passed away on 2 June 2021. Donna was a trailblazer for women in the legal profession, a talented lawyer, an inspiring leader and mentor, and wonderful friend to many. Donna was appointed as a Magistrate in 1991 and was Queensland's second female Magistrate and the first from outside the public service. Donna was first appointed to Toowoomba, then to Dalby in 1994, before arriving in Ipswich on 7 May 1997. Donna was the South West Regional Coordinator Magistrate and Coordinating Magistrate at Ipswich from 2001 to 2021, acted as Deputy Chief Magistrate for various periods and also acted briefly as Chief Magistrate. Donna pioneered the introduction of the first Murri Court in Ipswich in 2007.

Coroners Court of Queensland

During 2020-21 the Coroner's Court managed a significant case load with 5,714 deaths reported for investigation. Despite this the court achieved a clearance rate of 102.29 percent at the end of the reporting period, meaning the court finalised more matters than were lodged.

The court farewelled Deputy State Coroner John Lock who retired on 31 August 2020 and welcomed Magistrate Jane Bentley as the Deputy State Coroner.

I thank the State Coroner, Terry Ryan for his leadership and support. I also thank all coroners and staff of the Coroner's office for their significant contribution to the court.

Acknowledgements

I acknowledge and thank each of the Deputy Chief Magistrates – Leanne O'Shea (retired), and current Deputies Janelle Brassington and Anthony Gett for their support.

Deputy Chief Magistrate Brassington for her contribution as the Regional Coordinating Magistrate and the work undertaken in the Criminal Law, Domestic Violence and Childrens Court jurisdictions. Deputy Chief Magistrate Gett for his leadership as Brisbane Coordinating Magistrate and, working with the Department of Justice and Attorney General's ICT Implementation Strategy to develop and implement technology solutions that enabled the continued operations of the Court during the various COVID events.

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in late February 2020 presented significant challenges and opportunities for the operation of Queensland Courts generally. Regional Coordinating Magistrates and Coordinating Magistrates have always played a critical role in the efficient running of our large and decentralised court. This was showcased during the reporting period by their leadership in their regions, working with the Deputy Chief Magistrates and myself to ensure a consistent and coordinated response.

Special thanks also to those Magistrates who participated in identifying and implementing technology solutions that enabled the continued operations of the Court during this time. These solutions will endure for a long time to come.

I acknowledge and thank Queensland Corrective Services for their regular updates on restrictions applying to prisoner movements; Legal Aid Queensland and legal practitioners for their flexibility in responding to the changes.

I thank the Chief Justice, the Chief Judge, the Director-General, and other representatives from various justice agencies, Brigita Cunningham, Executive Director and Principal Registrar, Magistrates Courts Service and Julie Steel, Executive Director, Supreme, District & Land Courts' Service - with whom I had weekly meetings. This ensured a consistent and coordinated response across all Queensland Courts.

COVID-19 was not the only event impacting the court. Backlogs experienced by the Parole Board influenced the sentencing of adult offenders. Responding to high-risk recidivist young offenders presented its challenges.

Special thanks to Brigita Cunningham, Executive Director and Principal Registrar, Magistrates Courts Service. Brigita has worked tirelessly to ensure an extraordinary response from the Registries across the State. I appreciate her dedication and the dedication of all the Registry staff throughout Queensland. On a personal level, I thank Brigita for her wise counsel and support.

Special thanks also to the staff of the Chief Magistrates Office so capably managed by Nicola Azgin. I thank Nicola and each of the staff for the many times they go beyond the call of duty to provide high quality support to myself, the Deputy Chief Magistrates, Magistrates and Acting Magistrates throughout the state. Each staff member, Trudy Abdurhman, Samantha Bartlett, Astrid McEachan-Hale, Rhiannon Davy, Brianna Fry, Kimone Govender (Brisbane) and, Josephine Stevens (Cairns), Rebecca Bright (Cairns), Deanna Cahill (Townsville) and Diane Restieaux (Southport) bring great credit to the Office of the Chief Magistrate and I am extremely proud of the work they do. I acknowledge also past staff member Kalinda Cheung for her contribution to the office.

I would also like to thank Maryanne May, Principal Legal Officer, Michelle Weaver, Legal Officer and Danielle Palmer, Legal Officer for the legal support they provide to the Deputy Chief Magistrates, the Magistrates and myself throughout the year.

Judge Terry Gardiner
Chief Magistrate

Executive Director's Overview

The Magistrates Courts Service (MCS) is part of Court Services Queensland (CSQ), which sits within the Justice Services Division of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG).

MCS comprises over 800 staff who are responsible for delivering justice services in 52 metropolitan, suburban, regional and remote centres across Queensland. MCS supports the operation of court services in registries located in the discrete geographical regions of North Queensland, Central Queensland, Sunshine Coast and Western Queensland, South Queensland and Brisbane.

The Coroners Court of Queensland is a unit of MCS, and supports Queensland's coroners and coronial registrars who reside in Cairns, Mackay, Brisbane and Southport. MCS also includes the Courts Innovation Program (CIP) which supports specialist courts and programs such as the Queensland Drug and Alcohol Court, Court Link, specialist domestic and family violence courts, the Murri Court and the Community Justice Group grant program.

As Queensland's court of summary jurisdiction, the Magistrates Court is the highest volume jurisdiction – over 90 per cent of all matters that go before a court in Queensland do so before a Magistrates Court. In many regional and remote areas MCS staff deliver registry services to support the operation of the Supreme and District Courts, and provide a wide range of government services, information and referrals as local registries also operate as Queensland Government Agency Program (QGAP) offices.

Response to the COVID-19 pandemic

During 2020-2021 MCS staff continued to display a high level of professionalism and resilience in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In an ever-changing environment court staff continued to adapt and ensure court services were provided to the Queensland community in a COVID-safe way. This presented many challenges given the largely paper based and manual systems operating in the Magistrates Courts. It was particularly gratifying to see the collaboration across jurisdictions and with the judiciary and court stakeholders to discuss the best ways to continue court operations as COVID-19 restrictions evolved. My deepest thanks go to registry staff across the state.

The Practice and Innovation team worked with the Chief Magistrate and Deputy Chief Magistrates and the Department of Justice and Attorney-General's ICT Strategy Implementation Program to develop the Online Application for a Court Event form which enables parties to seek an adjournment or other directions electronically and without the need for personal appearances. This greatly assisted with managing court lists during lockdown and reducing the numbers of people physically in court buildings.

Thanks and acknowledgements

The impact of COVID-19 on the Magistrates Courts workplace has highlighted the importance of positive working relationships between the judiciary and court staff. I thank His Honour Judge Terence Gardiner, Chief Magistrate, Deputy Chief Magistrate Janelle Brassington and Deputy Chief Magistrate Anthony Gett, for their willingness to find practical solutions to ensure courts could continue to deliver access to justice while also ensuring the health and safety of court users, magistrates and staff.

The delivery of court services is supported by multi-disciplinary teams in Reform and Support Services (RSS). RSS provide services across a range of areas including court technology and systems, policies and procedures, training and development, finance and data analytics. I thank Angela Moy, Executive Director, RSS, along with her predecessor Stephanie Attard, for their assistance and support. Thanks also goes to Lisa Nother, Senior Director Court Operations, who oversees Magistrates Court operations across the state and Kristina Deveson, Senior Director, CIP who oversees the delivery of specialist courts and programs.

Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, I wish to thank each MCS staff member. I recognise the work you perform is often unseen. Your work is challenging, not in the least due to its subject matter, and has only been complicated further by COVID-19. You have shown ingenuity and dedication – demonstrating clearly that you are the court's most important resource. Thank you for your hard work ensuring high quality court services are provided to the Queensland community.

Brigita Cunningham

Executive Director and Principal Registrar

Magistrates Courts Service

Queensland's Magistrates

as at 30 June 2021

Beenleigh	LM Shephard	Coordinating Magistrate
	CM Kelly	
	KM O'Callaghan	
	MG O'Driscoll	
	TM Duroux	
	CI McKenzie	
Bowen	JE Morton	
Brisbane	TD Gardiner	Chief Magistrate
	J Brassington	Deputy Chief Magistrate
	AK Gett	Deputy Chief Magistrate
	TJ Ryan	State Coroner
	LM Bradford-Morgan	Part-time
	CA Clements	Brisbane Coroner
	SM Coates	
	ST Courtney	
	JM Daley	
	DR Davies	Part-time
	RH Gilbert	
	P Hay	
	JA McDougall	Southern Coroner
	DR MacKenzie	South-East Coroner
	EP Mac Giolla Ri	
	BJ Merrin	
	MG Nolan	
	NF Nunan	Part-time
	T Previtera	
	MP Quinn	Children's Court Magistrate
	CG Roney	Part-time, Brisbane Coroner
	CJ Strofield	
	AC Thacker	
Bundaberg	AM Moloney	Children's Court Magistrate
Caboolture	PW Hasted	Coordinating Magistrate

	JL Blanch	
	AJ Hackett	
Cairns	JN Pinder	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
	CS Benson	
	TJ Black	Part-time
	TA Browne	Children's Court Magistrate
	AJ Comans	Part-time
	CM McLennan	
	JV Payne	
	SL Pearson	Children's Court Magistrate
	K Priestly	
	RD Spencer	Part-time
	SC Warrington	
	NM Wilson	Northern Coroner
Caloundra	SM Tonkin	Part-time
Charleville	PJ Saggars	
Cleveland	DM Vasta	Children's Court Magistrate
Dalby	TE Mossop	
Emerald	RR Walker	
Gladstone	B Manthey	
Gympie	CJ Callaghan	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
Hervey Bay	SD Guttridge	
Holland Park	SM Young	
Innisfail		
Ipswich	DR Kinsella	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
	K Payne	
	DC Shepherd	
	VE Sturgess	
Kingaroy	A Sinclair	
Mackay	DJ Dwyer	
	D O'Connell	Central Coroner
	BJ Hartigan	
Mareeba	TJ Braes	
Maroochydore	MM Baldwin	Part-time
	RJ Madsen	

	MR McLaughlin	Part-time
	H Stjernqvist	
Maryborough	KA Fowler	
Mount Isa	TA McGarvie	
Pine Rivers	A Hennessy	Children's Court Magistrate
	MJ Ho	Children's Court Magistrate
Redcliffe	MW Bucknall	
Richlands	AP Simpson	
	SG Shearer	
Rockhampton	C Press	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
	P Beckinsale	
	JR Schubert	
Sandgate	J Batts	Children's Court Magistrate
Southport	CA Pirie	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
	JM Bentley	Deputy State Coroner
	ML Dooley	
	PM Dowse	Children's Court Magistrate
	MG Howden	
	GH Kahlert	
	K Philipson	Children's Court Magistrate
	LC Pink	
	KT Magee	
Toowoomba	K Ryan	Coordinating Magistrate/Children's Court Magistrate
	GC Lee	
	HB Osborne	
Townsville	RJ Mack	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
	VP Keegan	
	RJ Lehmann	
	SD Mosch	Children's Court Magistrate
	KA Taylor	
	C Wadley	
Warwick	JM Noud	
Wynnum	Z Sarra	

Acting Magistrates

Beenleigh	BL Kucks
Bowen	RW Muirhead
Brisbane	PJ Byrne
	RM Carmody
	S Cornack*
	S Ganasan
	AL Gummow
	EA Hall*
	AG Kennedy*
	AA Kirkegaard
	M May
	JJ McGrath*
	LJ Scoines
	WJ Smith*
	BL Springer
	D Turner
	RJ Turra
	R Woodford*
Bundaberg	LN Laving
Caboolture	B Barrett*
	D Wilkinson*
Caloundra	M Bice
Hervey Bay	JA Milburn
	GJ Tatnell*
Ipswich	WA Cridland*
Mackay	JM Aberdeen
Mareeba	R Heggie
Nambour	A Walker
Noosa	GA Hillan*
Rockhampton	MT Morrow
Southport	JJ Costanzo*
	G Finger
	D Kehoe*

	RG Kilner*
	J White*
Toowoomba	JD Carroll*
	L O'Neill
	RJ Stark
Townsville	S Luxton
	PR Smid

** Retired Magistrate*

Magistrates

Appointments

Magistrate Kenneth Taylor

Townsville

Appointed 13 July 2020

Magistrate Grace Kahlert

Southport

Appointed 13 July 2020

Magistrate Kathleen Payne

Southport

Appointed 13 July 2020

Magistrate Jason Schubert

Rockhampton

Appointed 30 September 2020

Deputy Chief Magistrate Anthony Gett

Brisbane

Appointed 12 March 2021

Magistrate Susan Warrington

Cairns

Appointed 15 March 2021

Magistrate Eoin Mac Giolla Ri

Brisbane/Mount Isa

Appointed 21 June 2021

Passed Away in Office

Magistrate Donna MacCallum

Ipswich

1 June 2021

Appointment to District Court

Magistrate Jeffrey Clark

Rockhampton

28 August 2020

Retirements

Deputy State Coroner John Lock

Brisbane

Retired 31 August 2020

Deputy Chief Magistrate Leanne O'Shea

Brisbane

Retired 12 February 2021

Magistrate Brian Kilmartin

Beenleigh

Retired 11 May 2021

Magistrate Trevor Morgan

Pine Rivers

Retired 3 June 2021

Structure and Operation

At the end of the reporting period 94 Magistrate positions of the 98 positions in the State are occupied i.e., there were 4 advertised vacancies. Ten (10) Magistrates work part-time, therefore the total number of Magistrates appointed is 104.

There is a pool of 40 appointed Acting Magistrates who relieve when Magistrates are on leave. The pool includes 18 retired Magistrates.

The Chief Magistrate is the head of jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court and is 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
- deciding for the *Childrens Court Act 1992* the Magistrates who are to constitute the Childrens Court at particular places and times
- issuing Practice Directions
- deciding the Magistrates to exercise the jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court in particular matters or particular classes of matters
- nominating a Magistrates to be a Co-ordinating Magistrate for the purpose of allocating court work
- performing statutory functions.

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

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

The Regional Co-ordinating Magistrates at the end of the reporting period were:

- Brisbane Region A Gett (Brisbane)
- South-West Region D Kinsella (Ipswich)

- South Coast Region C Pirie (Southport)
- North Coast Region CJ Callaghan (Gympie)
- Central Region C Press (Rockhampton)
- Northern Region R Mack (Townsville)
- Far Northern Region J Pinder (Cairns)

The Co-ordinating Magistrates were:

- Beenleigh L Shephard
- Toowoomba KA Ryan
- Caboolture PW Hasted

Court Governance Advisory Committee

Members: Deputy Chief Magistrate A Gett (1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021) State Coroner T Ryan; Magistrates: C Pirie (1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021); G Lee (1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021); and C Press (1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021).

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 (a 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 2021

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 legal support to the committees.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Committee

Committee Chair: Chief Magistrate T Gardiner

Committee membership includes members of the Department's the Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group members. This committee makes recommendations to the Chief Magistrate on issues relating to Indigenous persons within the criminal justice system and in the Magistrates Courts.

Bench Book Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate C Callaghan

This committee is responsible for maintaining and updating the Magistrates Court Criminal Law Benchbook.

Civil Law Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate J Pinder

This committee advises and makes recommendations to the Chief Magistrate on issues relating to the Civil Law jurisdiction of the Court.

Conference Planning Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate J Brassington

Orientation programs for newly appointed Magistrates and ongoing professional development opportunities for Magistrates, 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
- developing an orientation program for newly appointed Magistrates
- identifying professional development needs across the Magistracy
- identifying and co-ordinating professional development opportunities.

Criminal Law Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate J Brassington

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.

Cultural Diversity Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate A Gett

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.

Domestic and Family Violence Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate J Brassington

This committee plays an important role supporting multi-agency responses to domestic and family violence issues. This includes working with the Forms Committee in relation to Bench forms and approved forms; presentation of sessions at the Magistrates Conferences; and recommendations for amendments to the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* and *DFVP Rules 2014*.

Ethics Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate J Brassington

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

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 updates and maintains Bench forms for the use of magistrates when making orders. The committee is

frequently consulted by the Department in respect of proposed approved forms under various Acts.

ICT Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate A Gett

This committee supports the Chief Magistrate by making recommendations in relation to the IT needs of the Magistracy; and by identifying opportunities to improve the efficient operation of the Magistrates Court by use of IT. Achievements in 2020-21 include working with the Department to develop the Online Application for a Court Event form to enable electronic adjournment of matters; the continued development of processes to support sentencing in complex matters; and the introduction of paperless files for Child Protection matters at some court locations.

Judicial Wellness Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate J Brassington

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

Terms and Conditions Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate A Gett

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

Therapeutic Jurisprudence Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate A Gett

This committee supports the Chief Magistrate by advising on and making recommendations on issues relating to therapeutic jurisdiction issues within the Magistrates Court jurisdiction. Specifically, the committee:

- Monitors the progress and implementation of the therapeutic jurisdiction within the operation of the Magistrates Court.

- Liaises 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
- Identifies 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

Youth Justice and Child Protection Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate J Brassington

This committee is concerned with issues that impact on the Childrens Court (Child Protection and Youth Justice) jurisdiction of the Magistrates Courts.

Magistrates Professional Development

Due to the ongoing uncertainty surrounding COVID-19 it was necessary to cancel the Regional Coordinating Conferences that were scheduled to be held in September 2020. The Annual State Magistrates Conference was also cancelled and replaced with virtual presentations held on the last Thursday of each month commencing from January 2021.

At the end of the reporting period the following range of topics have been covered:

- Judicial Demeanour
- Dealing with Cumulative Trauma
- Predictable Communication: Linguistic and Cultural Barriers to Aboriginal Access to Justice
- Decision-making by time poor Courts and Tribunals: Can it be improved?
- Mental Health Act 2016: An update on its implementation

The specialist Domestic and Family Violence conference 2021 and Childrens Court conference 2021 are both scheduled for September 2021. In the meantime, Domestic and Family Violence lunchtime seminars have been scheduled at regular intervals throughout the year.

Court Performance

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

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

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

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

Criminal Jurisdiction

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

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

Approximately 94 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.

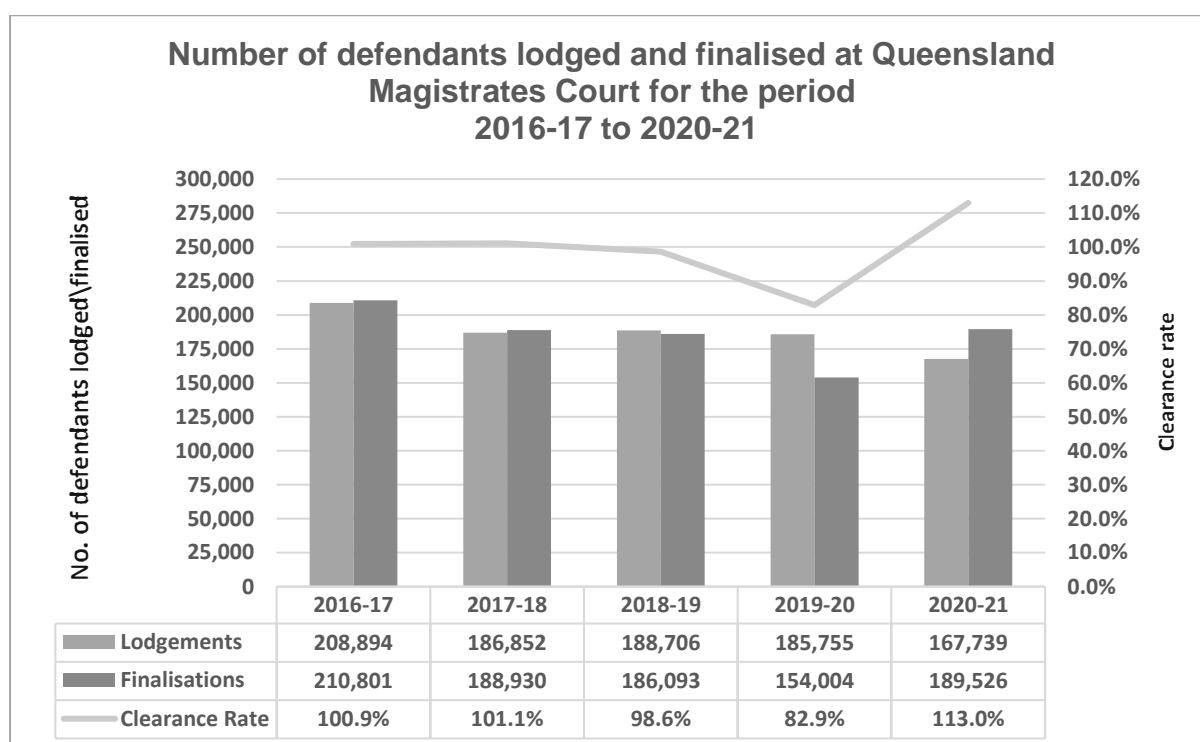
Total Criminal

The total number of defendants dealt with by Magistrates sitting as Magistrates Courts and the Childrens Court in the reporting year is 183,742. This is a decrease in the number of defendants dealt with over last year of -18,808 (-9.29 per cent).

The total number of criminal charges dealt with by Magistrates in the year of reporting is 409,107. This is a decrease from last year of 20,413 (-4.75 per cent). These total figures include both adult and juvenile defendants.

Magistrates Court (Adult Criminal)

In relation to adult defendants 167,739 adults were dealt with on 368,407 charges. This is a decrease in the number of adult defendants from last year of 18,016 (-9.70 per cent) and a decrease in the number of charges from last year of 18,863 (-4.87 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. 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.

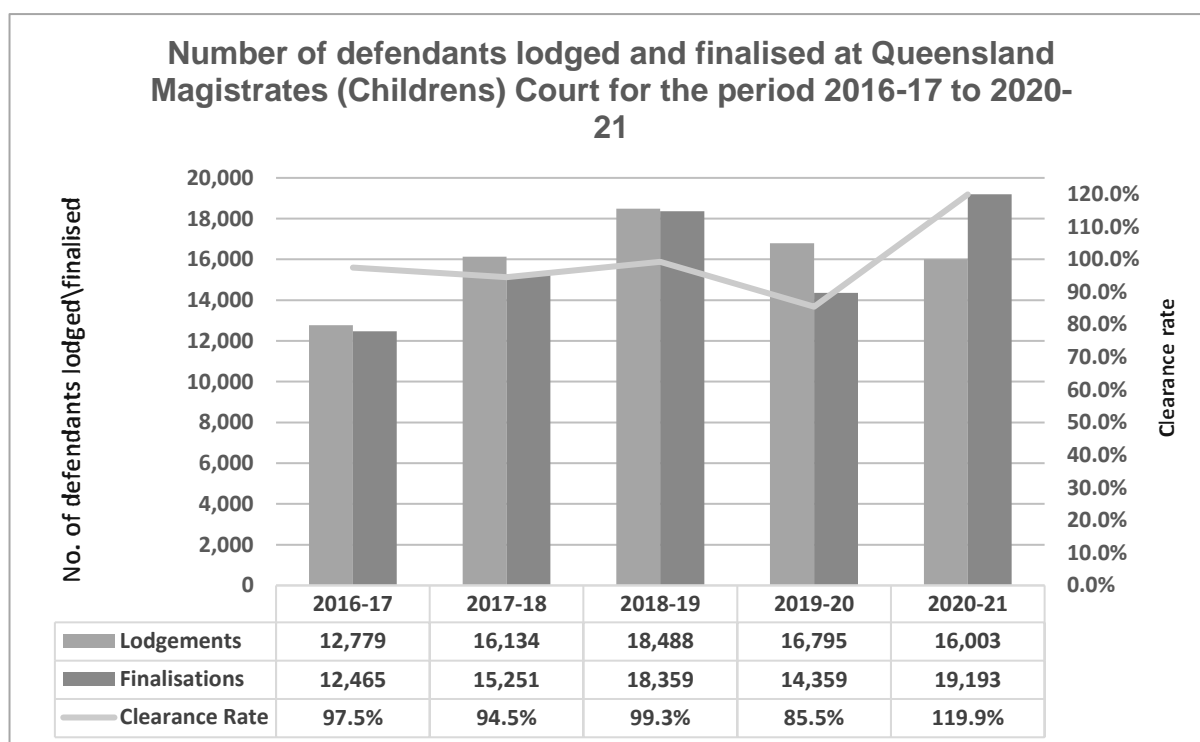
Youth Justice conferencing brings the young person and their victim together to discuss the offence, its impact on the victim and the community and how the young person can address the harm caused. In the majority of these conferences all of the parties are satisfied with the outcome and the matter does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

16,003 young people appeared before Magistrates sitting as the Childrens Court during the reporting year on a total of 40,700 charges. This is a decrease from last year of 792 young people (-4.72 per cent) and a decrease of 1,550 charges (-3.67 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.



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

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.

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 1,907, a decrease of 82 (-4.12 per cent). The number of charges for Commonwealth offences dealt with by the Magistrates Courts during the reporting year was 4,933, which is a decrease from last year of 1,129 (-18.62 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 111 defendants who were charged with a total of 187 charges. That is an increase of 17 defendants (+18.09 per cent) and an increase of 63 charges (+50.81-50.00 per cent) from last year. During the reporting period the Industrial Magistrates Court dealt with 10 defendants on 38 charges under the *Electrical Safety Act 2002*.

Civil Jurisdiction

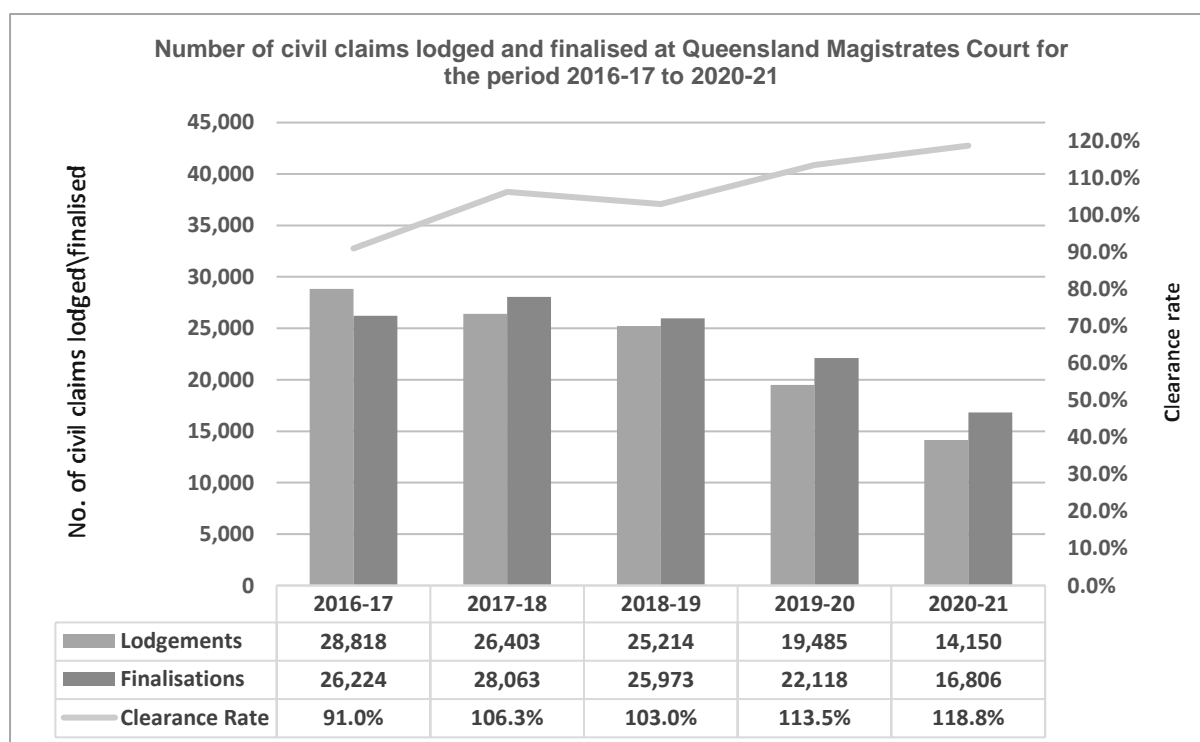
The work of the Magistrates Courts is generally understood to be broadly divided into two types of proceedings: civil and criminal. Essentially all proceedings that are not for the prosecution of an offence are considered civil.

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 14,150, a decrease of 5,335 from last year (-27.38 per cent).

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



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 18,636 minor civil disputes that were lodged with QCAT 5,420 (19.08 per cent) were lodged in locations where they would be dealt with by a Magistrate.

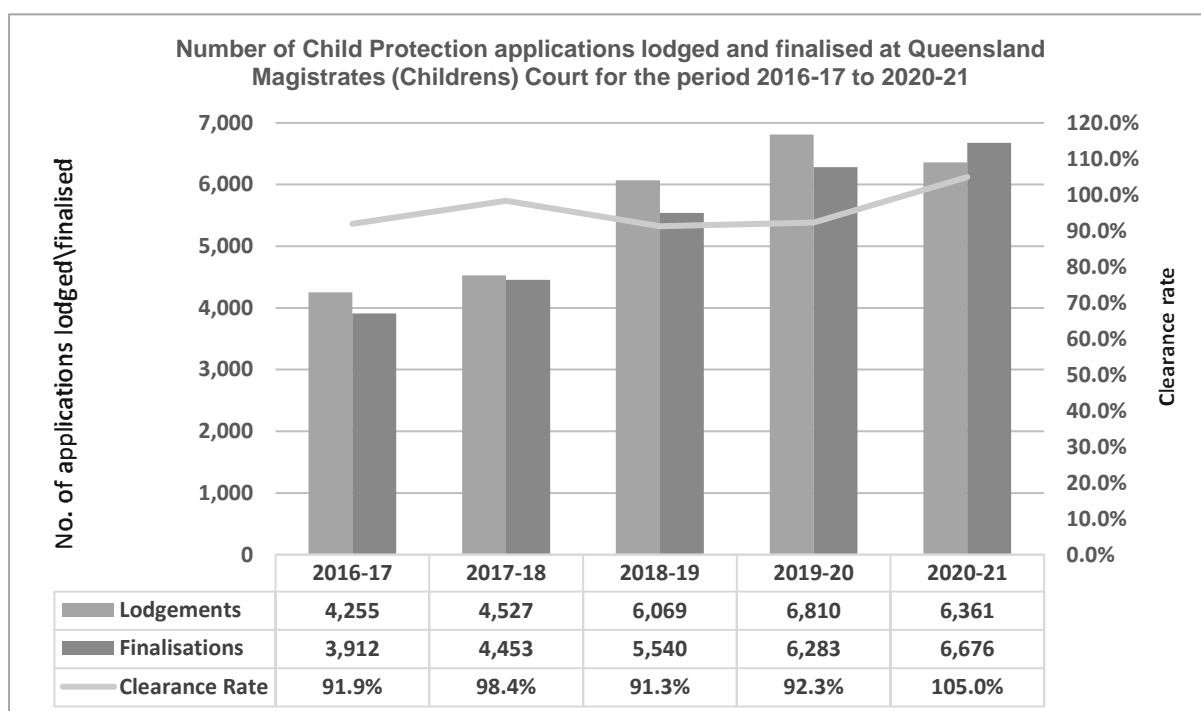
Childrens Court of Queensland (Magistrates) – Civil Jurisdiction

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 6,631 child protection applications were lodged, a decrease from last year of 449 (-6.59 per cent).

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

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



Domestic and Family Violence

The purpose of the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2021* is to provide safety and protection for people from further violence occurring in domestic relationships through the making of protection orders. The Act covers physical, emotional and financial violence committed in spousal, intimate personal, family and informal care relationships.

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

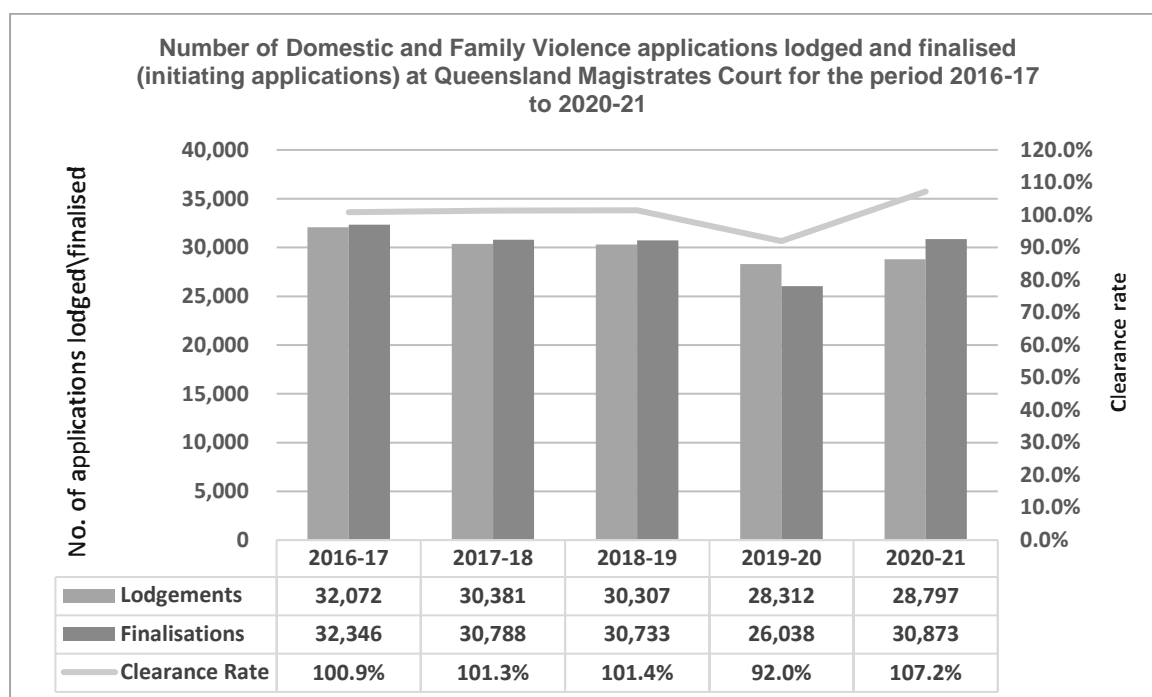
The importance of protection orders is well recognised – they not only provide for the physical safety and security of the aggrieved person (the person seeking protection) but also provide an element of control and stability which helps them to carry on with their lives.

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

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

During the reporting year there were 28,797 applications for protection orders lodged in Queensland which is an increase from the year before of 485 (+1.71 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 0, which is a decrease of 2 from last year.

Coronial Jurisdiction

The Coroners Court of Queensland (CCQ) provides Queenslanders with a consistent and coordinated system to review deaths occurring in circumstances where further explanation is needed. The State Coroner, Magistrate Terry Ryan, is responsible for overseeing and coordinating Queensland's coronial jurisdiction which is governed by the *Coroners Act 2003* and supported by key agencies, the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG), the Queensland Police Service (QPS) and Queensland Health (QH).

There are seven specialist Coroners located in Brisbane, Southport, Mackay and Cairns who investigate certain reportable deaths as mandated by the *Coroners Act 2003*. The Chief Magistrate has also allocated a part-time Magistrate to work in the coronial jurisdiction on an ongoing basis. The primary function of a coroner is to make findings (if possible) about the cause and circumstances of a death. A coronial registrar and deputy registrar based in Brisbane 'triage' deaths from apparent natural causes and review potentially reportable deaths lodged by medical practitioners and funeral directors.

During 2020-2021 the court managed a significant case load with 5,714 deaths reported for investigation and encountered unforeseen difficulties as a result of the continued impact of COVID-19. Despite this the court achieved a clearance rate of 102.29 percent at the end of the reporting period, meaning the court finalised more matters than were lodged.

The CCQ, in conjunction with the Coronial Services Governance Board (the Board),¹ continued progressing the seven recommendations made in the Queensland Audit Office (QAO) report, *Delivering Coronial Services*.² In 2021, the Board has been transitioning from its QAO report focus to longer term governance measures for supporting the State Coroner's statutory functions in relation to the coronial system. As at June 2021, the Board has overseen the full closure of four QAO recommendations, with responses to three recommendations in progress. Key reform achievements for the reporting period include the development of the *Coronial Services System Delivery Framework 2021-2025*, which creates a uniform sense of partnership, purpose and high-level strategic direction for the coronial system.

¹ The Board consists of the State and Deputy State Coroners, senior representatives from DJAG, QH, QPS, Queensland Treasury and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

² Queensland Audit Office report – *Delivering Coronial Services* (Report 6:2018-19).

In the 2021-2022 State Budget, DJAG received recurrent funding for case and demand management initiatives that commenced in response to the QAO report. Significantly, funding was allocated to DJAG to make permanent its temporary second coronial registrar and support team triaging all adult apparent natural causes deaths (which represents a significant percentage of deaths reported to the court each year). The trial commenced in September 2019 and assists with reducing service demands and importantly, ensures bereaved families avoid unnecessary contact with the coronial system.

During the reporting period the State Coroner's Guidelines were reviewed in relation to the management of therapeutic family viewings of bodies, including those of organ donors post-retrieval. The guideline reinforces the underlying principle that therapeutic family viewings are to be facilitated as compassionately as possible and without requiring coronial authorisation or a police presence, except where the death is suspicious or where there is a family dispute. The guidelines are publicly available at: <https://www.courts.qld.gov.au/courts/coroners-court>.

December 2020 saw the departure of Deputy Registrar Dr Don Buchanan and July 2021 saw the retirement of Magistrate James McDougall. Their contribution and support to the Queensland justice system has been invaluable.

Community and media interest in the coronial jurisdiction continued with the handing down of high-profile inquest matters, notably the Tiahleigh Palmer, Kirra-Lea McLoughlin, Shandee Blackburn, Daniel Springer, Master Carr and Jaylen and Anna Damjanovic inquests received considerable community and media attention.

Further information in relation to the coronial system may be found in the CCQ Annual Report for 2020-2021.

Courts Innovation Program

Magistrates Court of Queensland Reconciliation Action Plan (MCQ RAP)

The MCQ RAP 2018-2021 was launched in June 2018. The MCQ RAP aims to address the barriers that exist for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people when coming into contact with Magistrates Courts in Queensland.

The MCQ RAP 2018-2021 contains 14 actions and 72 deliverables. A working group comprising judicial officers and MCQ staff oversee implementation of the MCQ RAP. The MCQ RAP Working Group has embraced the opportunity to improve relationships and court performance by developing innovative and tangible initiatives on the journey of reconciliation.

Throughout the 2020-2021 a number of initiatives were achieved as part of the MCQ RAP including:

- releasing the Framework for Stronger Community Justice Groups, presenting a refocused model for the Community Justice Group (CJG) program and recognising the scope of CJG service delivery across the justice system;
- completing renovations in the Townsville and Beenleigh courthouses using the RAP design;
- organising the display of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artwork in 11 Murri Courts across Queensland;
- creating an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff peer support network;
- finalising the Magistrates Induction Booklet, which includes relevant excerpts from the Equal Treatment Benchbook and information on how to engage with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities across the state;
- hosting NAIDOC Week celebrations including the DJAG Annual Flag Raising Ceremony which was attended by the Attorney-General, the Director-General, Elders, Respected Persons and members of the judiciary;
- finalising a recruitment and retention strategy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff; and
- completing the RAP Impact Measurement Questionnaire for the 2019-2020 period.

A draft Magistrates Court of Queensland Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-2024 has been developed in consultation with the Cultural Advisory Group, CJGs and legal stakeholders. It builds on the achievements of the inaugural 2018-2021 RAP, continuing vital partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to broaden cultural learning. It is awaiting review and finalisation by Reconciliation Australia.

Looking ahead to 2021-2022, work will continue to deliver the 2018-2021 MCQ RAP actions while the 2021-2024 MCQ RAP is finalised, including ongoing work with Traditional Owners and CJGs across Queensland to name some of the Murri Courts or court rooms in Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language and implementation of the finalised recruitment and retention strategy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff.

Courts Innovation Program (CIP)

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

CIP programs address the underlying causes of offending by linking offenders to health and social services, supporting victims of domestic and family violence, and providing culturally appropriate responses for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to help address their overrepresentation in the criminal justice system both as offenders and victims.

Elders and Respected Persons are the cornerstone of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander justice programs delivered by CIP. Elders and Respected Persons throughout Queensland are heavily involved in the operation of CJGs. Their ongoing commitment to working within their communities to support people engaged with the justice system is acknowledged and deeply appreciated. CJGs are key to the success of the CJG program, Murri Courts, the Domestic and Family Violence (DFV) Enhancement Program, the Specialist DFV Courts, Remote Justice of the Peace Courts and the Aurukun Restorative Justice Program.

Community Justice Groups (CJG)

The CJG program supports CJGs to work with their local community to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who have come into contact with the criminal justice system and

to develop strategies for dealing with justice-related issues. More broadly, the program aims to build the local authority of CJGs to address justice-related issues within their community.

The Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) funds 40 CJGs throughout Queensland and provides a smaller amount of funding to CJGs in 10 locations in the outer islands of the Torres Strait to support court circuits.

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 criminogenic behaviour and provide support and assistance to victims of crime. 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.

In the 2019-2020 Budget, CJGs received further funding of \$19.1 million over four years (and \$5.4 million ongoing) so they can continue to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the criminal justice system.

Enhanced CJG program funding has enabled CJGs to better support and remunerate Elders and members and to implement new place-specific activities.

As part of the funding enhancement, CIP worked with CJGs and other government agencies to develop the Framework for Stronger CJGs (the framework), published on the Queensland Courts website in October 2020.

The framework:

- articulates the role, responsibilities and scope of CJGs;
- recognises the scope of CJG service delivery across the justice system (including outside of court);

- presents a refocused model for the CJG program; and
- outlines how government agencies will enable and support CJGs through a coordinated approach

The framework was developed through consultation with an interagency working group (IWG) and informed by insights provided by 38 CJGs at workshops facilitated in 2019. The IWG, guided by terms of reference, continues to meet to support the implementation of the framework and the CJG program more broadly.

The framework is expected to ensure:

- CJGs function well, are economically sustainable and can prioritise and operate in culturally appropriate ways; and
- government agencies who interact with CJGs adopt a whole of government approach which is coordinated, integrated and inclusive of all relevant agencies.

In 2020-2021, CJGs provided 1,392 written or oral bail and sentence submissions to Magistrates Courts. Collectively, CJGs throughout Queensland provided 3,311 referrals to support services.

Community Justice Groups Domestic and Family Violence Program

The Community Justice Groups Domestic and Family Violence (CJG DFV) enhancement program aims to build the capacity of CJGs in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to respond effectively to domestic and family violence (DFV) through funding and co-designed, local responses. It also aims to support CJGs to establish or develop the capacity of local authority groups to respond to DFV, crime and violence.

Since 2017-2018, DJAG has undertaken co-design activities in discrete communities throughout Queensland. The local responses implemented range from employment of male and female DFV support workers, employment of DFV program manager/coordinators and delivery of on-country and cultural healing programs.

In 2020-2021 work has been completed with 14 discrete communities: Cherbourg, Coen, Doomadgee, Mornington Island, Mossman, Hope Vale, Palm Island, Woorabinda, Wujal

Wujal, Pormpuraaw, Napranum, Northern Peninsula Area and Thursday Island. Work has commenced with Lockhart River, Mappoon and Yarrabah, with completion expected in 2021-2022.

An external evaluation of the CJG program, including the CJG DFV enhancement program, commenced in 2021 and is expected to be finalised in 2023.

Murri Court

Murri Court is a bail-based specialist court program which provides an opportunity for members of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (including Elders and victims) to participate in the court process.

Elders of Respected Persons from the community are in the courtroom to guide and encourage defendants and help Magistrates understand more about defendants' personal and cultural circumstances. Participants can be referred to treatment and support services and 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags and local artwork are displayed in the courtrooms.

Murri Courts operate at Brisbane, Caboolture, Cairns, Cherbourg, Cleveland, Mackay, Maroochydore, Mount Isa, Richlands, Rockhampton, St George, Toowoomba, Townsville, Ipswich and Wynnum.

In 2020-2021, 594 eligible defendants were referred to the Murri Court, with 274 defendants in the program as at 30 June 2021 (including participants who commenced in the previous financial year). 482 defendants exited the program, including participants sentenced in Murri Court and matters adjourned back to the mainstream Magistrates Courts.

The Evaluation of the Murri Court by Ipsos Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Unit, released in April 2021, had very positive findings. Work to address opportunities identified by Ipsos commenced in 2020-2021.

Specialist Domestic and Family Violence Courts

Specialist DFV courts are now in place in Southport, Beenleigh, Townsville, Mount Isa and Palm Island.

An external long-term evaluation of the Southport specialist DFV court commenced in July 2019 and will conclude in 2021. The evaluation will:

- determine if the Southport DFV court is operating according to the intended specialist court model; and
- identify further areas for improvement in court responses to DFV, identify outcomes for victims, their families and for perpetrators and measure social and economic impacts connected with the Southport DFV court.

The results of the evaluation will inform opportunities to improve the specialist DFV court response in all locations.

Queensland Drug and Alcohol Court

The Queensland Drug and Alcohol Court (QDAC) commenced in Brisbane on 29 January 2018 in response to the *Queensland Drug and Specialists Courts Review: Final Report*. It provides an intensive and targeted response to adult offenders with severe drug and/or alcohol use directly associated with their offending.

QDAC aims to improve community safety by focusing on the rehabilitation of offenders so they can reintegrate back into the community. Long term goals of the program include reducing crime and increasing the community's confidence in the criminal justice system.

Referrals to QDAC are assessed through a multi-agency assessment process and suitable participants are sentenced to a drug and alcohol treatment order as an alternative to imprisonment.

The operation of QDAC relies on an integrated approach by the judiciary and other participating agencies including the Queensland Police Service, Queensland Corrective Services, Legal Aid Queensland, Queensland Health and DJAG. This ensures all QDAC participants receive the necessary supervision, treatment and interventions to address their drug and alcohol use and offending behaviour.

A component of the QDAC program is access to culturally appropriate support. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants are provided with support via a dedicated QDAC Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Liaison Officer.

In May 2019, QDAC reached capacity with 125 participants either undergoing assessment for, or sentenced to, a Drug and Alcohol Treatment Order. As a result, the program was unable to accept new referrals. Referrals were also suspended in early 2020 due to COVID-19. There has been a steady number of participants assessed as eligible and suitable for participation in QDAC since July 2020.

In 2020-2021, 43 participants commenced on treatment orders.

An external evaluation of QDAC is being undertaken by ARTD Consultants. The external evaluation commenced in 2019 and is expected to be finalised by mid-2023. Throughout the evaluation, DJAG is working with QDAC agencies to identify and implement opportunities to enhance program delivery with a focus on supporting positive outcomes for participants and the broader community.

Court Link

Court Link is a bail-based integrated assessment, referral and support program which aims to address underlying factors that may contribute to offending. These may include homelessness or housing instability, lack of employment, mental or physical health issues and/or substance abuse. Professionally qualified Court Link case managers assess referred defendants, providing case management services for defendants with a moderate to high risk of re-offending and referring defendants with a lower risk of reoffending to treatment or support services. Judicial monitoring of defendant progress is also an integral aspect of the program.

Court Link operates in Brisbane, Southport, Ipswich, Cairns, Maroochydore, Redcliffe, Caboolture and Mount Isa. In most of these locations, Court Link replaced existing programs or leveraged existing resources.

In 2020-2021, Court Link made 172 community referrals for defendants to receive treatment in the community, 666 participants were placed on the program for case management.

An external evaluation of Court Link is being undertaken by Siggins Miller Consultants. This external evaluation commenced in 2019 and will be completed in 2023.

High Risk Youth Court

The High Risk Youth Court (HRYC) was established on 2 February 2017, as part of the Townsville Community Youth Response developed out of the Queensland Government's five-point plan to reduce youth crime in Townsville.

The HRYC is for defendants aged between 10 and 17 who are identified as being repeat offenders who have multiple factors associated with a high risk of future offending. With a dedicated Magistrate, the HRYC provides an opportunity to monitor young peoples' engagement with Youth Justice and other services and prioritise sentencing options which ensure young people are giving back to the community.

In 2019-2020 a cultural enhancement model for the HRYC was designed with the Townsville Justice Group (TJG) to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants and respond to recommendations 15 and 16 of the *Townsville's Voice: Local Solutions to Address Youth Crime* report. The model has been implemented by the TJG which received funding in February 2020.

Illicit Drugs Court Diversion Program

The Illicit Drugs Court Diversion Program (CDP) is a program targeting offenders who plead guilty to eligible minor drug offences. It aims to address defendants' drug use in its early stages and reduce further drug-relating offending. For adult offenders, instead of a traditional fine the court orders that they attend a drug assessment and education session (DAES) as a condition of a recognisance order imposed. The court refers juvenile offenders to attend a DAES by way of a verbal direction. CDP is available in all Magistrates and Childrens Courts in Queensland.

In 2020-2021, 2,950 defendants (2,790 adults and 160 juveniles) were assessed for CDP. 2,664 defendants (2,527 adults and 137 juveniles) were found to be eligible and ordered to complete a drug assessment and education session. Of these, 2,400 defendants (2,287 adults and 113 juveniles) completed their session, which is a compliance rate of 93.49%. 97 defendants (93 adult and 4 juveniles) had sessions pending.

Drug and Alcohol Assessment Referrals

The Drug and Alcohol Assessment Referrals (DAAR) program was created as part of the *Safe Night Out Strategy* aimed at reducing alcohol and drug-related violence in Queensland's nightlife. A DAAR course is available to defendants who are not drug and/or alcohol dependent but identify substance use as a contributing factor to their offending behaviour. A person can participate in a DAAR either while on bail or as part of a condition of their recognisance (good behaviour bond) at sentence.

Under the DAAR program, offenders are required to complete a one-off course involving a drug and alcohol assessment. Offenders are also provided with information by prescribed service providers funded by Queensland Health. If a DAAR participant is assessed as drug and/or alcohol treatment.

In 2020-2021, 1080 defendants were assessed for DAAR and 903 defendants (7 bail conditions and 896 recognisances) were found to be suitable and ordered to complete a DAAR course. Of these, 808 defendants completed the course, which is a compliance rate of 92.4%. 29 defendants had courses pending.

Departmental Support

Office of the Chief Magistrate

The Office of the Chief Magistrate is a dynamic working environment providing high quality and responsive services and support to the Chief Magistrate and two Deputy Chief Magistrates. The Office of the Chief Magistrate is also responsible for supporting and providing administrative support to the magistracy, including Acting Magistrates throughout Queensland.

The operations of the Office of the Chief Magistrate relies on the support provided by the Legal Officers, Manager (Executive Support), Court Coordinator, Deputy Court Coordinator, Executive Support Officers, regionally based Judicial Support Officers and the Administrative Officer to the Chief Magistrate 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.

All officers within the Office of the Chief Magistrate 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 Court Services Queensland provides administrative and technical assistance to court staff and the judiciary. It comprises of the following units:

- Information and Court Technology (I&CT) – Strategy and Transformation
- Information and Court Technology (I&CT) – Court Technology Support
- Business Intelligence and Data Analytics (BIDA)
- Legal, Policy, Procedure and Development (LPPD)
- Business Transformation (BTU)
- Recording and Transcription Services (RTS)

- Recording and Transcription Transition (RTT)

2020-2021 Highlights:

- The in-court technology (audio-visual and videoconferencing) systems in a number of Magistrates courtrooms were replaced and a significant number of those courtrooms had their technology capability increased.

Location	Courtroom	Upgrade description
Beenleigh	1	Video Conferencing Court – <i>upgraded from Audio Court</i>
Beenleigh	2	Video Conferencing Court – <i>upgraded from Audio Court</i>
Brisbane (BMC)	22	Video Conferencing Court – <i>upgraded from Audio Court</i>
Brisbane (BMC)	38	Video Conferencing Court – <i>upgraded from Video Court</i>
Cairns	3	Video Conferencing Court – <i>upgraded from Recording Only Court</i>
Cairns	4	Video Conferencing Court – <i>upgraded from Recording Only Court</i>
Cairns	8	Video Conferencing Court – <i>upgraded from Audio Court</i>
Emerald	1	Video Conferencing Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Maroochydore	3	Video Conferencing Court – <i>upgraded from Audio Court</i>
Southport	7	Video Conferencing Court – <i>upgraded from Recording Only Court</i>
Townsville	3	Video Conferencing Court – <i>upgraded from Recording Only Court</i>
Townsville	5	Video Conferencing Court – <i>upgraded from Recording Only Court</i>
Wynnum	1	Video Conferencing Court – <i>upgraded from Recording Only Court</i>

- Audio visual hardware required to support the new Recording and Transcription platform was rolled-out to 149 courtrooms that are used to hear Magistrates Courts matters.

- RSS, in partnership with other areas, continued to refine the technologies and practices introduced to support the hearing of matters via either telephone or video-conferencing in response to COVID-19 lockdowns.
- To support better access to, and delivery of services to Queensland Courts, RSS completed enhancements of our IT systems and digital capacity.
- A number of initiatives were delivered to further improve the IT systems provided to Magistrates including progressing the refresh of the Magistrates' laptop fleet and transition to Windows 10 along with supporting Magistrates in further adopting contemporary technologies to allow for online collaboration.
- During 2020-2021 multiple QWIC enhancements were also deployed to increase:
 - data quality (reducing errors with validations)
 - speed of information being inputted on the database
 - information being shared across agencies
 - form automation (reducing manual work)
- RSS continued its focus on the security of Court systems by working with Information Technology Services to progress system security practices using the Information Security Management System framework.
- COVID-19 continued to present challenges for the support of the Courts technology services. Support teams have continued to work in a hybrid, flexible working arrangement to ensure the safety of the team while continuing to deliver high quality services to our clients.
- Performance analysis, financial and procurement support has continued to be provided to assist the Courts to plan, monitor, react and respond to emerging issues and challenges.
- Data has been provided to meet national reporting requirements for the Productivity Commission and the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and courts have continued to work closely with the Queensland Government Statisticians Office in relation to criminal justice system reporting and research.
- Expanded the SMS reminder service to adults with a Notice to Appear. This messaging was modified in 2020 to support the impact of COVID-19 on the operations of the court.

- Continued implementation of recommendations on courthouse facility security, made in 2018-2019 by an external security consultant. The Strategic Security Project Implementation of a state-wide security Framework, primarily involving:
 - the conduct of courthouse security assessments;
 - the development and implementation of security policy, procedures and guides;
 - the development of reporting systems and security training;
 - the development of baseline security standards.
- Recording and transcription of Queensland Courts and Tribunals will move to a new service delivery model in early 2022. The Recording and Transcription Services and Transition teams have worked closely to plan for the implementation of Qtranscripts (the new customer facing web-based ordering portal) and associated products which enable the recording, ordering, allocation and tracking of requests for audio and transcripts.

Library Services

Supreme Court Library Queensland (SCLQ) was established under statute to service 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, *your law 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 reporting 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 several provincial courthouses in addition to the main library collection in Brisbane at the QEII Courts of Law. It also continues to service the Magistrates' library collection in the Brisbane Central Magistrates Court building by maintaining print subscription services and processing new acquisitions. In 2020-2021 the library's combined print collection comprised over 175,000 items, with the library purchasing 194 new monographs during the year and maintaining over 200 print subscriptions.

For members of the judiciary, their statewide access to a comprehensive collection of over 1,000 online resources available via the library's Judicial Virtual Library (JVL) is their most current and reliable source of legal information. In 2020-2021 the library catalogue enabled access to more than 65,000 online full text titles, including 566 key digital texts via our eBook collections.

As the publishing arm of the Queensland courts, the library has maintained its commitment to timely publication of the official version of full text unreported 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 2020-2021 the library published over 2,300 new decisions from Queensland courts and tribunals. By the end of June 2021 the total number of full text Queensland decisions available from the library website was over 75,000.

The library is also responsible for provision and maintenance of the Queensland Sentencing Information Service (QSiS), which is relied upon by the prosecution, defence and judiciary to promote consistency and fairness in sentencing criminal offenders, and is available to all Magistrates. Use of the QSiS service continues to be high, with over 674,000 page views in

2020-2021. During the year more than 5,400 new sentencing remarks transcripts were added to the database, increasing the number of available transcripts in QGIS to over 93,000. By year's end there were 884 subscriptions to QGIS by sole practitioners, law firms and small public sector agencies or business units. (This is in addition to the 'corporate' subscriptions of major criminal justice sector agencies such as the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Legal Aid Queensland and Queensland Police Service, which provide QGIS access to many individuals employed by them.)

The library's websites are the primary means of accessing its information resources and services for most of its customers. In 2020-2021 almost 7 million page views were recorded for the SCLQ public websites and JVL. Almost 70% of total page views (over 4.8 million) were recorded for CaseLaw alone (including the official unreported judgments collection). The library catalogue recorded over 4.4 million collection uses, and VLL had over 1,060 active subscribers. Specialist legal research tools developed by the library, including the Uniform Civil Procedure Rules Bulletin, comprise part of the wide range of legal content available to the judiciary via the library's websites.

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 144,000 views during the year (up 14% on 2019-2020).

As the official member library of the Bar Association of Queensland and the Queensland Law Society, the library services the information needs of legal practitioners across the state. The library's unique and popular Virtual Legal Library (VLL) service for the legal profession was accessible to 1,064 eligible Queensland legal practitioners at the end of June 2021. Throughout the year the library's skilled and experienced research librarians 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 over 7,500 information enquiries (6% higher than the previous year), and almost 19,000 documents were supplied in response to these queries. The library continued to provide legal research training to all newly appointed Magistrates as well as hosting a webinar in April 2021 for Magistrates on effective use of JVL and library services for legal research.

The library's legal heritage and education programs, undertaken in collaboration with the courts, 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 2020-2021 included:

- Over 3,700 visitors participated in the popular schools education program, with over 1,100 students participating in judges' or magistrates' information sessions and over 2,500 students witnessing the law in action by observing court proceedings. This was a 17% decrease on 2019-2020 due to the program operating at a reduced capacity after it recommenced in August 2020, to cater for appropriate physical distancing in response to the coronavirus pandemic. However, online research training sessions conducted remotely by library staff continued to increase in popularity with over 1,200 participants, up 30% on 2019-2020.
- The *Graphic justice: pictures worth 1000 words* exhibition, which was installed in the Sir Harry Gibbs Legal Heritage Centre in May 2020, was opened to the public in July 2020. The exhibition content was refreshed in May 2021 by including two further examples of employing visual content to make the law more accessible.
- The library's major exhibition *The many hats of Sir Samuel Griffith* was installed in the main library space in November 2020. The exhibition includes original items on loan from the Queensland State Archives, the High Court of Australia and the Queensland Museum. In May 2021 a special evening event was hosted by the library with opening remarks by the Hon Justice Thomas Bradley of the Supreme Court of Queensland and an engaging talk on Sir Samuel Griffith by the Hon Justice Andrew Greenwood of the Federal Court of Australia. Since November 2020 the library has run a series of public programs in conjunction with this exhibition including exhibitions tours, curator talks and a professional development webinar series for legal studies educators.
- The 2020 Selden Society lecture program continued to be suspended during the second half of 2020 due to the pandemic restrictions on large gatherings. In August 2020 the library jointly hosted a webinar with the Australian Academy of Law on Sir Samuel Griffith (*Celebrating Samuel Griffith*) featuring the Chief Justice as one of the esteemed panel members. In March 2021 the Selden Society lecture program returned to the Banco Court with a lecture by Supreme Court judge the Hon Justice David Jackson on *The audacity of Griffith as a law reformed*. This lecture was also livestreamed to a remote audience. The annual Supreme Court of Queensland Oration for 2020 was also suspended in response to the pandemic.

- There were a number of legal heritage displays within the main library public space over the course of the year: *Out of the centre – Ipswich, Toowoomba and Warwick* (June to September 2020), *Out of the centre – Rockhampton* (September to December 2020), *Out of the centre – Cairns* (January to May 2021) and *Constructing the Courts – Queensland legal architecture* (installed 2021). A version of the *Out of the centre – Cairns* display was installed as an ongoing exhibition in the library premises in Cairns.
- The *Queensland Legal Yearbook 2019* reviewed the year's legal events and statistics, and contained speeches by members of the judiciary in 2019.

Looking ahead to 2021-2022, there will be a continued focus by the library on providing a high level of support to Queensland's busy Magistrates, with a 'digital first' emphasis. We will continue to support adoption by Magistrates of the 'go anywhere' electronic versions of popular legal commentaries and textbooks 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 JVL. We look forward to increased use of the VLL service by eligible Queensland legal practitioners, and to redeveloped SCLQ CaseLaw services and websites and the redevelopment of QGIS. 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 and to court users across the state. All of its front-line services are provided by volunteers, called Networkers. It has provided non-legal information, support, and referral services to court users in the Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville Magistrates Court, Domestic Violence reception desks at Southport, Beenleigh, Ipswich and Brisbane Domestic Violence Courts and specialised victim support services through its Victim Support Unit to victims of violent crime attending Brisbane CBD, Ipswich, Townsville and remote services State wide. Court Network operates a phone service manned by Networkers which is accessible statewide Monday to Friday from 9 – 5. This means that we are now able to provide information, support and referral to court users regardless of their location within Qld. Court Network supports Court Users across both Criminal and Civil matters.

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. Within the Domestic Violence Courts our Volunteers provide a check in service that refers to the appropriate stakeholders and assists with the flow of the court. For many people, attending court is a daunting experience and Networkers provide a friendly and helpful presence in a challenging environment.

Court Network has maintained services throughout the 2020-2021 financial year despite significant barriers which include the reduction in funding for core services, decreased volunteer numbers due to COVID and environmental changes and restrictions within the courts.

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

- Information desks at the entrances
- Arrest Court
- A variety of specialty courts such as traffic, Drug diversion, Murri Court
- Domestic violence court reception desks

Court Network Services in Magistrates Court			
Magistrates Court	2020-21	2019-20	2018 - 19
Brisbane	25,075	23509	34811
Townsville	1,735	1604	2430
Cairns	9,887	10005	10909

In this coming financial year we have regrettably reduced our services with the cessation of daily rostered services in Cairns and Townsville Courts and the introduction of a modified concierge role in the Brisbane CBD courts. This is in response to funding changes and a subsequent restructure of our staff. The challenging times in the community are reflected in the many challenges faced by Court Network however we remain committed to providing quality services to court users. We will focus on continued learning and development, recruitment and quality improvements that enhance the experience for those we work for and with.

Complaints Policy

Our complaints policy and procedure offers a process for bringing complaints about judicial conduct to the attention of the Chief Magistrate and, if appropriate, the magistrate or judicial registrar concerned.

What this policy covers

This policy covers complaints about two types of conduct of magistrates (including acting magistrates) and judicial registrars:

- judicial conduct
- delays in the delivery of reserved judgments.

This policy does not provide a mechanism for dealing with complaints about:

- the result of a case, or a magistrate's decision. Decisions can be reviewed on appeal
- parties to a matter or their legal representatives
- police officers

The Chief Magistrate of Queensland has administrative responsibility for the Magistrates Court. However, due to the principle of judicial independence observed in Australian Courts the Chief Magistrate is not able to direct, influence or seek to direct or influence judicial officers as to how to conduct or decide matters that come before them. The Chief Magistrate has no power to review decisions of magistrate or remove magistrates.

Before making a complaint about a magistrate a full policy at https://www.courts.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0018/105813/mc-complaints-policy.pdf helps people decide whether they have a complaint, about whom and their rights.

How to make a complaint

Make a complaint by either:

- email: cmoffice@justice.qld.gov.au
- post: The Chief Magistrate, GPO Box 1649, Brisbane Qld 4001

Include the following information:

- your full name
- postal address
- contact telephone number
- case name and file number (if applicable)
- details of the relevant events
- any evidence that supports your complaint
- whether you have reported your complaint to anyone else
- action you would like to see as a result of your complaint.

Acknowledgment of complaints

The court usually acknowledges receipt of complaints within 7 working days.

The Chief Magistrate provides a considered response within 20 working days of receiving the complaint.

If it's not possible to respond within that time, you'll receive a letter 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 measure of workload used for civil jurisdictions are lodgements based on the number of cases.

Domestic and family violence protection applications – The unit of measurement of workload for these applications 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 laid on the same complaint/notice”. Each defendant's case with one or more related charges is counted as a separate lodgement. Where the same defendant has two cases lodged on the same day this is counted as two lodgements. Where the same defendant has multiple cases lodged on different days one lodgement is counted for each case. 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/gso.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 on 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 Defendant s	Number of Charges	Number of Defendant s	Number of Charges			
Atherton	793	1,357	58	190	1,547	0.38%	6.82%
Aurukun	716	1,142	89	208	1,350	0.33%	11.06%
Ayr	625	1,138	30	82	1,220	0.30%	4.58%
Badu Island	24	47	-	-	47	0.01%	-
Bamaga	202	348	12	50	398	0.10%	5.61%
Barcaldine	61	113	7	31	144	0.04%	10.29%
Beaudesert	1,592	2,958	49	116	3,074	0.75%	2.99%
Beenleigh	11,154	25,410	1,185	2,932	28,342	6.93%	9.60%
Biloela	496	865	11	26	891	0.22%	2.17%
Birdsville	2	2	-	-	2	0.00%	-
Blackall	55	85	-	-	85	0.02%	-
Blackwater	191	348	8	15	363	0.09%	4.02%
Boigu Island	11	14	3	4	18	0.00%	21.43%
Boulia	15	21	-	-	21	0.01%	-
Bowen	665	1,146	15	43	1,189	0.29%	2.21%
Brisbane	24,129	60,972	3,460	7,810	68,782	16.81%	12.54%
Bundaberg	3,716	7,511	127	335	7,846	1.92%	3.30%
Burketown	7	8	-	-	8	0.00%	-
Caboolture	5,540	12,793	265	739	13,532	3.31%	4.57%
Cairns	9,223	18,100	1,136	3,038	21,138	5.17%	10.97%
Caloundra	1,905	4,126	2	4	4,130	1.01%	0.10%
Camooweal	19	24	-	-	24	0.01%	-
Charleville	238	524	20	74	598	0.15%	7.75%
Charters Towers	398	627	14	39	666	0.16%	3.40%
Cherbourg	245	469	14	30	499	0.12%	5.41%
Childers	159	393	3	19	412	0.10%	1.85%
Chinchilla	430	1,290	37	121	1,411	0.34%	7.92%
Clermont	98	192	2	5	197	0.05%	2.00%
Cleveland	2,960	6,952	189	477	7,429	1.82%	6.00%
Cloncurry	182	271	8	12	283	0.07%	4.21%
Coen	110	167	1	2	169	0.04%	0.90%
Cooktown	772	1,206	39	80	1,286	0.31%	4.81%
Coolangatta	1,108	1,956	-	-	1,956	0.48%	-

Cunnamulla	184	354	31	65	419	0.10%	14.42%
Dajarra	3	6	1	6	12	0.00%	25.00%
Dalby	1,314	2,765	124	266	3,031	0.74%	8.62%
Darnley Island	7	10	-	-	10	0.00%	-
Doomadgee	417	742	48	201	943	0.23%	10.32%
Emerald	729	1,283	18	35	1,318	0.32%	2.41%
Gatton	1,315	2,713	59	129	2,842	0.69%	4.29%
Gayndah	140	246	3	5	251	0.06%	2.10%
Georgetown	12	16	-	-	16	0.00%	-
Gladstone	2,806	5,513	106	269	5,782	1.41%	3.64%
Goondiwindi	370	574	22	83	657	0.16%	5.61%
Gympie	1,554	3,158	86	231	3,389	0.83%	5.24%
Hervey Bay	2,288	4,674	149	364	5,038	1.23%	6.11%
Holland Park	3,200	5,365	1	2	5,367	1.31%	0.03%
Hope Vale	4	4	-	-	4	0.00%	-
Hughenden	43	67	5	9	76	0.02%	10.42%
Ingham	524	817	16	25	842	0.21%	2.96%
Inglewood	99	158	-	-	158	0.04%	-
Innisfail	1,142	2,376	82	252	2,628	0.64%	6.70%
Ipswich	9,772	20,958	965	2,329	23,287	5.69%	8.99%
Julia Creek	23	29	-	-	29	0.01%	-
Kingaroy	748	2,141	73	220	2,361	0.58%	8.89%
Kowanyama	251	352	16	37	389	0.10%	5.99%
Lockhart River	79	103	4	5	108	0.03%	4.82%
Longreach	334	653	6	6	659	0.16%	1.76%
Mabuiag Island	6	8	-	-	8	0.00%	-
Mackay	4,770	9,730	198	517	10,247	2.50%	3.99%
Mareeba	1,455	2,927	184	438	3,365	0.82%	11.23%
Maroochydore	4,370	10,751	669	1,721	12,472	3.05%	13.28%
Maryborough	1,349	2,742	40	99	2,841	0.69%	2.88%
Mer Island	14	37	-	-	37	0.01%	-
Millmerran	65	109	2	7	116	0.03%	2.99%
Mitchell	47	74	-	-	74	0.02%	-
Moa Island	9	20	-	-	20	0.00%	-
Moranbah	349	675	1	3	678	0.17%	0.29%
Mornington Island	365	683	98	416	1,099	0.27%	21.17%

Mossman	572	1,053	75	140	1,193	0.29%	11.59%
Mount Garnet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mount Isa	1,896	4,340	419	1,235	5,575	1.36%	18.10%
Murgon	621	1,926	94	278	2,204	0.54%	13.15%
Nambour	538	821	-	-	821	0.20%	-
Nanango	357	610	1	7	617	0.15%	0.28%
Noosa	1,354	2,318	-	-	2,318	0.57%	-
Normanton	321	713	65	246	959	0.23%	16.84%
Oakey	187	276	9	15	291	0.07%	4.59%
Palm Island	533	1,114	70	146	1,260	0.31%	11.61%
Pine Rivers	3,539	7,909	320	791	8,700	2.13%	8.29%
Pittsworth	60	80	3	6	86	0.02%	4.76%
Pormpuraaw	259	365	15	27	392	0.10%	5.47%
Poruma Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%	-
Proserpine	1,365	2,676	12	37	2,713	0.66%	0.87%
Quilpie	13	42	1	1	43	0.01%	7.14%
Ravenshoe	23	35	-	-	35	0.01%	-
Redcliffe	3,096	7,348	272	674	8,022	1.96%	8.08%
Richlands	3,858	9,588	572	1,541	11,129	2.72%	12.91%
Richmond	34	48	2	4	52	0.01%	5.56%
Rockhampton	4,753	10,860	387	1,242	12,102	2.96%	7.53%
Roma	611	1,040	100	234	1,274	0.31%	14.06%
Saibai Island	7	10	-	-	10	0.00%	-
Sandgate	2,058	3,673	1	2	3,675	0.90%	0.05%
Sarina	472	784	18	32	816	0.20%	3.67%
Southport	13,606	29,272	1,681	4,069	33,341	8.15%	11.00%
St. George	284	461	10	15	476	0.12%	3.40%
Stanthorpe	382	718	14	60	778	0.19%	3.54%
Tambo	17	33	-	-	33	0.01%	-
Taroom	39	67	-	-	67	0.02%	-
Thursday Island	119	240	15	22	262	0.06%	11.19%
Toogoolawah	368	683	2	2	685	0.17%	0.54%
Toowoomba	5,284	12,727	708	1,875	14,602	3.57%	11.82%
Townsville	8,623	22,678	1,093	3,196	25,874	6.32%	11.25%
Tully	392	632	5	12	644	0.16%	1.26%
Warraber Island	2	2	-	-	2	0.00%	-
Warwick	998	1,920	39	124	2,044	0.50%	3.76%

Weipa	382	586	14	29	615	0.15%	3.54%
Winton	42	59	1	4	63	0.02%	2.33%
Woorabinda	312	421	26	55	476	0.12%	7.69%
Wujal Wujal	80	107	-	-	107	0.03%	-
Wynnum	1,367	3,113	115	246	3,359	0.82%	7.76%
Yam Island	2	2	-	-	2	0.00%	-
Yarrabah	246	423	31	59	482	0.12%	11.19%
Yeppoon	664	1,219	22	52	1,271	0.31%	3.21%
Yorke Island	4	6	-	-	6	0.00%	-
Total	167,739	368,407	16,003	40,700	409,107	100.00%	8.71%

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	48	55	3	3	58	0.18%
Aurukun	124	201	3	4	205	0.65%
Ayr	75	84	1	1	85	0.27%
Badu Island	5	6	-	-	6	0.02%
Bamaga	33	37	-	-	37	0.12%
Barcaldine	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Beauresert	211	236	2	3	239	0.75%
Beenleigh	2,492	3,136	190	214	3,350	10.54%
Biloela	53	58	1	1	59	0.19%
Blackall	3	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Blackwater	11	14	-	-	14	0.04%
Boigu Island	2	2	1	2	4	0.01%
Boulia	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Bowen	76	90	-	-	90	0.28%
Brisbane	3,319	4,151	175	206	4,357	13.71%
Bundaberg	377	475	11	12	487	1.53%
Burketown	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Caboolture	859	1,142	43	51	1,193	3.75%
Cairns	1,480	1,848	95	100	1,948	6.13%
Caloundra	154	190	-	-	190	0.60%
Charleville	25	33	1	1	34	0.11%
Charters Towers	23	25	1	1	26	0.08%
Cherbourg	37	59	-	-	59	0.19%
Childers	8	8	-	-	8	0.03%
Chinchilla	66	83	6	8	91	0.29%
Clermont	7	7	-	-	7	0.02%
Cleveland	329	436	7	9	445	1.40%
Cloncurry	16	21	-	-	21	0.07%
Coen	13	13	-	-	13	0.04%
Cooktown	80	227	-	-	227	0.71%
Coolangatta	194	220	-	-	220	0.69%
Cunnamulla	21	25	4	7	32	0.10%
Dalby	154	208	6	7	215	0.68%

Darnley Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Doomadgee	59	86	6	6	92	0.29%
Emerald	81	95	3	3	98	0.31%
Gatton	103	127	12	14	141	0.44%
Gayndah	9	11	-	-	11	0.03%
Gladstone	377	474	8	8	482	1.52%
Goondiwindi	29	35	-	-	35	0.11%
Gympie	148	205	9	12	217	0.68%
Hervey Bay	283	372	17	17	389	1.22%
Holland Park	324	356	-	-	356	1.12%
Hughenden	1	1	3	3	4	0.01%
Ingham	30	39	2	2	41	0.13%
Inglewood	4	4	-	-	4	0.01%
Innisfail	175	219	3	4	223	0.70%
Ipswich	1,700	2,158	86	97	2,255	7.10%
Julia Creek	1	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Kingaroy	92	131	4	4	135	0.42%
Kowanyama	48	56	-	-	56	0.18%
Lockhart River	8	8	2	2	10	0.03%
Longreach	12	13	-	-	13	0.04%
Mabuiag Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Mackay	625	826	15	15	841	2.65%
Mareeba	182	218	22	22	240	0.76%
Maroochydore	489	771	59	72	843	2.65%
Maryborough	175	212	6	6	218	0.69%
Mer Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Millmerran	1	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Mitchell	7	7	-	-	7	0.02%
Moa Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Moranbah	36	38	-	-	38	0.12%
Mornington Island	75	120	10	10	130	0.41%
Mossman	108	118	1	1	119	0.37%
Mount Isa	237	315	54	61	376	1.18%
Murgon	58	73	11	12	85	0.27%
Nambour	50	61	-	-	61	0.19%
Nanango	24	32	-	-	32	0.10%

Noosa	90	101	-	-	101	0.32%
Normanton	27	37	1	2	39	0.12%
Oakey	22	24	-	-	24	0.08%
Palm Island	121	238	14	16	254	0.80%
Pine Rivers	379	485	27	37	522	1.64%
Pittsworth	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	39	47	1	1	48	0.15%
Proserpine	140	176	-	-	176	0.55%
Quilpie	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Redcliffe	509	596	14	16	612	1.93%
Richlands	590	737	51	66	803	2.53%
Rockhampton	691	895	16	16	911	2.87%
Roma	80	95	3	3	98	0.31%
Sandgate	353	409	-	-	409	1.29%
Sarina	31	33	-	-	33	0.10%
Southport	2,385	2,926	128	150	3,076	9.68%
St. George	45	51	-	-	51	0.16%
Stanthorpe	36	43	-	-	43	0.14%
Thursday Island	36	38	-	-	38	0.12%
Toogoolawah	10	12	-	-	12	0.04%
Toowoomba	803	1,174	69	80	1,254	3.95%
Townsville	785	1,159	70	74	1,233	3.88%
Tully	35	47	-	-	47	0.15%
Warwick	87	112	3	3	115	0.36%
Weipa	50	65	-	-	65	0.20%
Winton	6	9	-	-	9	0.03%
Woorabinda	54	90	1	1	91	0.29%
Wujal Wujal	2	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Wynnum	217	250	10	10	260	0.82%
Yarrabah	23	25	6	6	31	0.10%
Yeppoon	101	133	1	2	135	0.42%
Total	23,602	30,297	1,298	1,484	31,781	100.0 %

Appendix 2 - Civil Claim Lodgement

Location	Personal Injury Claims	Debt Recovery	Australian Registered Judgments	Total Claims
Atherton	-	7	2	9
Ayr	-	39	1	40
Barcaldine	-	1	-	1
Beaudesert	-	26	4	30
Beenleigh	-	577	22	599
Biloela	-	2	-	2
Blackwater	-	8	1	9
Bowen	-	8	-	8
Brisbane	34	6,610	84	6,728
Bundaberg	1	459	3	463
Caboolture	1	59	10	70
Cairns	1	217	11	229
Caloundra	1	72	6	79
Charters Towers	-	29	-	29
Childers	-	4	1	5
Chinchilla	-	4	3	7
Clermont	-	1	-	1
Cleveland	-	80	8	88
Cloncurry	-	3	-	3
Cooktown	-	3	-	3
Coolangatta	-	125	2	127
Dalby	-	119	2	121
Emerald	-	11	1	12
Gatton	-	122	2	124
Gayndah	-	2	-	2
Gladstone	1	234	3	238
Goondiwindi	-	37	1	38
Gympie	-	67	-	67
Hervey Bay	-	35	3	38
Holland Park	-	263	7	270
Ingham	-	8	-	8
Innisfail	-	15	-	15
Ipswich	4	109	14	127
Julia Creek	-	1	-	1
Kingaroy	-	5	-	5
Landsborough	-	7	2	9
Longreach	-	1	-	1

Mackay	-	113	6	119
Mareeba	-	46	1	47
Maroochydore	2	89	7	98
Maryborough	-	17	2	19
Mitchell	-	1	-	1
Moranbah	-	2	-	2
Mossman	-	27	1	28
Mount Isa	-	21	-	21
Murgon	-	2	-	2
Nambour	-	512	2	514
Nanango	-	1	-	1
Noosa	-	67	3	70
Normanton	-	2	-	2
Oakey	-	3	-	3
Pine Rivers	2	68	3	73
Pittsworth	-	-	1	1
Proserpine	-	36	3	39
Redcliffe	-	34	2	36
Richlands	-	62	8	70
Richmond	-	-	1	1
Rockhampton	-	375	5	380
Roma	-	37	-	37
Sandgate	-	28	3	31
Sarina	-	2	1	3
Southport	4	2,017	53	2,074
St George	-	1	-	1
Stanthorpe	-	2	2	4
Thursday Island	-	1	-	1
Toogoolawah	-	2	1	3
Toowoomba	-	108	5	113
Townsville	-	643	8	651
Tully	-	13	2	15
Warwick	-	18	1	19
Weipa	-	2	-	2
Wynnum	-	32	4	36
Yeppoon	-	27	-	27
Total	51	13,781	318	14,150

Appendix 3 - Domestic and Family Violence Protection Applications

Location	Number of Applications	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 or Withdrawn	
Atherton	173	177	62	61	300	15	0.58%
Aurukun	152	157	30	12	199	1	0.38%
Ayr	108	109	45	34	188	12	0.36%
Badu Island	8	15	3	2	20	2	0.04%
Bamaga	68	62	36	13	111	2	0.21%
Barcaldine	6	3	2	2	7	-	0.01%
Beauesert	318	268	184	98	550	36	1.06%
Beenleigh	2,708	2,380	1,587	1,309	5,276	424	10.21%
Biloela	104	98	30	20	148	13	0.29%
Blackall	9	10	1	1	12	-	0.02%
Blackwater	47	40	11	23	74	1	0.14%
Boigu Island	-	2	-	-	2	-	0.00%
Boulia	1	1	-	1	2	-	0.00%
Bowen	91	90	33	45	168	8	0.32%
Brisbane	1,897	1,633	993	666	3,292	346	6.37%
Bundaberg	595	503	354	314	1,171	111	2.27%
Burketown	1	1	1	-	2	-	0.00%
Caboolture	984	812	532	333	1,677	205	3.24%
Cairns	1,249	1,230	438	435	2,103	150	4.07%
Caloundra	483	431	363	136	930	83	1.80%
Camooweal	2	2	-	1	3	-	0.01%
Charleville	43	35	20	24	79	6	0.15%
Charters Towers	98	86	42	27	155	17	0.30%
Cherbourg	-	-	1	2	3	-	0.01%
Childers	15	4	8	3	15	6	0.03%
Chinchilla	74	49	57	29	135	18	0.26%
Clermont	16	18	6	7	31	2	0.06%
Cleveland	598	504	256	333	1,093	88	2.11%
Cloncurry	34	30	9	11	50	12	0.10%

Coen	14	19	5	3	27	3	0.05%
Cooktown	168	192	63	33	288	10	0.56%
Coolangatta	188	153	89	67	309	33	0.60%
Cunnamulla	41	36	17	20	73	5	0.14%
Dajarra	6	-	5	-	5	-	0.01%
Dalby	208	151	90	56	297	46	0.57%
Darnley Island	2	6	2	-	8	-	0.02%
Doomadgee	116	124	43	45	212	3	0.41%
Emerald	183	158	90	77	325	32	0.63%
Gatton	188	160	73	50	283	33	0.55%
Gayndah	41	34	15	4	53	4	0.10%
Georgetown	5	1	2	-	3	1	0.01%
Gladstone	596	538	203	339	1,080	32	2.09%
Goondiwindi	37	38	16	17	71	8	0.14%
Gympie	336	294	186	126	606	59	1.17%
Hervey Bay	445	390	240	207	837	74	1.62%
Holland Park	682	579	400	272	1,251	154	2.42%
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Hughenden	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.00%
Ingham	95	82	53	40	175	14	0.34%
Inglewood	5	5	3	-	8	1	0.02%
Innisfail	198	167	117	104	388	34	0.75%
Ipswich	1,535	1,306	1,028	738	3,072	402	5.94%
Julia Creek	6	2	1	-	3	1	0.01%
Kingaroy	109	85	65	59	209	36	0.40%
Kowanyama	82	94	35	14	143	2	0.28%
Lockhart River	24	24	2	6	32	-	0.06%
Longreach	29	33	11	19	63	7	0.12%
Mabuiag Island	-	2	-	-	2	-	0.00%
Mackay	776	678	394	481	1,553	113	3.00%
Mareeba	264	270	91	71	432	18	0.84%
Maroochydore	930	833	445	518	1,796	176	3.47%
Maryborough	313	263	165	107	535	64	1.03%
Mer Island	-	1	-	1	2	-	0.00%
Millmerran	3	2	3	-	5	1	0.01%
Mitchell	14	9	5	3	17	-	0.03%
Moa Island	1	4	-	-	4	-	0.01%

Monto	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Moranbah	52	48	21	11	80	9	0.15%
Mornington Island	117	125	30	20	175	7	0.34%
Mossman	137	129	35	31	195	3	0.38%
Mount Garnett	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mount Isa	458	456	225	173	854	76	1.65%
Murgon	124	132	64	66	262	18	0.51%
Nambour	17	2	2	1	5	-	0.01%
Nanango	56	57	14	14	85	3	0.16%
Noosa	246	211	78	73	362	48	0.70%
Normanton	69	66	30	29	125	5	0.24%
Oakey	39	28	12	9	49	8	0.09%
Palm Island	216	210	74	70	354	14	0.68%
Pine Rivers	928	632	472	319	1,423	278	2.75%
Pittsworth	16	11	8	8	27	2	0.05%
Pormpuraaw	39	51	12	9	72	-	0.14%
Poruma Island	1	3	1	-	4	-	0.01%
Proserpine	147	125	68	50	243	17	0.47%
Quilpie	1	-	-	1	1	1	0.00%
Redcliffe	661	640	372	437	1,449	95	2.80%
Richlands	587	486	208	116	810	176	1.57%
Richmond	3	-	2	2	4	-	0.01%
Rockhampton	933	840	415	387	1,642	151	3.18%
Roma	81	77	40	19	136	15	0.26%
Saibai Island	6	11	4	1	16	-	0.03%
Sandgate	372	296	187	138	621	89	1.20%
Sarina	3	1	3	7	11	1	0.02%
Southport	2,577	2,246	1,617	940	4,803	501	9.29%
St George	20	14	11	12	37	3	0.07%
Stanthorpe	57	35	22	15	72	22	0.14%
Tambo	1	-	1	-	1	-	0.00%
Taroom	3	3	1	2	6	1	0.01%
Thursday Island	85	72	55	18	145	4	0.28%
Toogoolawah	29	24	14	8	46	9	0.09%
Toowoomba	711	606	341	385	1,332	137	2.58%
Townsville	1,497	1,307	661	665	2,633	309	5.09%
Tully	84	82	33	19	134	14	0.26%

Warraber Island	1	5	1	-	6	-	0.01%
Warwick	132	122	77	46	245	32	0.47%
Weipa	98	117	32	24	173	17	0.33%
Winton	2	3	2	2	7	-	0.01%
Woorabinda	79	82	22	13	117	3	0.23%
Wujal Wujal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Wynnum	294	251	107	115	473	27	0.91%
Yam Island	1	1	1	-	2	-	0.00%
Yarrabah	80	96	29	32	157	2	0.30%
Yeppoon	212	179	99	54	332	25	0.64%
Yorke Island	3	2	4	-	6	-	0.01%
Total	28,797	25,367	14,568	11,760	51,695	5,047	100.00%

Appendix 4 - Child Protection Applications

Location	Number of Applications	Number of Orders Made							% of state total
	R.o.G.S.	Child Protection Order	Extend Protection Order	Interim Order	Revoke Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total	Number of Applications Dismissed / Withdrawn	
Atherton	42	40	3	105	-	-	148	-	0.66%
Aurukun	4	1	-	11	-	2	14	1	0.06%
Ayr	12	24	1	72	-	-	97	-	0.19%
Badu Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bamaga	-	4	-	16	-	-	20	-	
Barcaldine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beauresert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beenleigh	495	952	101	3,749	9	7	4,818	22	7.78%
Biloela	13	8	1	24	-	-	33	1	0.20%
Birdsville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blackall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blackwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boigu Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boulia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bowen	18	14	1	21	-	-	36	-	0.28%
Brisbane	829	834	114	2,632	4	19	3,603	44	13.03%
Bundaberg	50	93	5	289	-	1	388	2	0.79%
Burketown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Caboolture	215	260	16	851	-	6	1,133	6	3.38%
Cairns	696	688	53	1,770	4	15	2,530	24	10.94%
Caloundra	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	
Camooweal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Charleville	1	1	-	36	-	-	37	-	0.02%
Charters Towers	18	17	-	111	-	-	128	-	0.28%
Cherbourg	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.02%
Childers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chinchilla	18	21	-	46	-	-	67	2	0.28%
Clermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cleveland	184	164	22	477	1	1	665	3	2.89%
Cloncurry	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.02%

Coen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooktown	12	11	-	41	-	-	52	1	0.19%
Coolangatta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cunnamulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dajarra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalby	73	72	2	168	1	-	243	3	1.15%
Darnley Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dirranbandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doomadgee	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.02%
Duaringa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emerald	39	54	1	170	-	-	225	2	0.61%
Gatton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gayndah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgetown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gladstone	220	245	12	717	3	4	981	7	3.46%
Goondiwindi	3	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	0.05%
Gympie	159	167	31	225	-	-	423	3	2.50%
Hervey Bay	47	61	2	142	2	-	207	1	0.74%
Holland Park	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	1	0.08%
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hughenden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ingham	2	4	-	68	-	-	72	-	0.03%
Inglewood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Innisfail	102	98	15	182	-	2	297	1	1.60%
Ipswich	592	623	85	2,430	-	2	3,140	24	9.31%
Julia Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingaroy	76	168	25	380	4	3	580	12	1.19%
Kowanyama	4	3	-	22	-	-	25	-	0.06%
Landsborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lockhart River	1	1	-	7	-	-	8	-	0.02%
Longreach	1	3	-	4	-	-	7	-	0.02%
Mackay	135	139	4	469	1	4	617	6	2.12%
Mareeba	28	30	3	51	-	-	84	2	0.44%
Maroochydore	234	216	36	670	-	2	924	5	3.68%
Maryborough	58	83	4	212	-	-	299	2	0.91%
Mer Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millmerran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Mitchell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moa island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moranbah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mornington Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mossman	6	3	1	32	-	-	36	1	0.09%
Mount Garnett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mount Isa	217	213	33	527	-	8	781	9	3.41%
Murgon	6	8	-	14	1	-	23	-	0.09%
Nambour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nanango	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Normanton	1	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	0.02%
Oakey	1	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	0.02%
Palm Island	3	2	-	23	-	-	25	-	0.05%
Pine Rivers	125	245	24	1,002	1	7	1,279	7	1.97%
Pittsworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pomona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pormpuraaw	-	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	-
Proserpine	10	14	3	29	-	-	46	3	0.16%
Quilpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redcliffe	57	145	15	363	-	-	523	1	0.90%
Richlands	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	0.09%
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rockhampton	251	284	17	857	-	4	1,162	13	3.95%
Roma	15	11	-	18	-	-	29	-	0.24%
Saibai Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandgate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southport	402	404	39	1,039	2	11	1,495	17	6.32%
Springsure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St George	6	5	-	9	-	-	14	-	0.09%
Stanthorpe	4	-	-	33	-	-	33	3	0.06%
Tambo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thursday Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Toogoolawah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toowoomba	392	370	30	1,106	1	5	1,512	12	6.16%
Townsville	397	455	43	1,925	3	7	2,433	7	6.24%
Tully	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%
Warraber Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	60	55	-	135	-	-	190	3	0.94%
Weipa	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.03%
Winton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woorabinda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wujal Wujal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wynnum	10	29	-	102	-	-	131	-	0.16%
Yam Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yarrabah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yeppoon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorke Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6,361	7,359	742	23,400	39	110	31,650	251	100.00%

Magistrates Court Locations

