

# ANNUAL REPORT 2021–2022





CHAMBERS OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE

Brisbane Magistrates Court  
363 George Street  
Brisbane

PO Box 1649  
Brisbane QLD 4001

PH +61 7 3738 7482

[www.courts.qld.gov.au](http://www.courts.qld.gov.au)

25 October 2022

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 2022.

Yours sincerely,

Judge Janelle Brassington  
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 2021-2022.

This is my first Annual Report as Chief Magistrate. Chief Magistrate Gardiner, now, District Court Judge Gardiner, presided over the court from 8 July 2019 until 7 July 2022. I wish to thank him on behalf of all Magistrates and the Court staff for his leadership, encouragement, and support.

I acknowledge his commitment to the health and wellbeing of Magistrates over this period; and his leadership during the COVID-19 pandemic of late February 2020. I am honoured to follow in his footsteps.

I acknowledge and thank Deputy Chief Magistrate Anthony Gett for his steadfast support of Chief Magistrate Gardiner, me in my (then) role as the other Deputy Chief Magistrate, and now in my new role. I acknowledge his leadership in identifying and implementing technology solutions to support the operations of the Court.

## Court performance

The 2021-2022 year saw decreases in some jurisdictions. In the adult criminal jurisdiction, there was a decrease in the number of defendants -12,777 (-6.95 per cent) and a decrease of 30,842 charges (-7.34 per cent). Total child protection applications filed by all applicants decreased by 491 (-7.72 per cent). The number of child protection applications filed by the Director of Child Protection Litigation increased by 38%. There was an overall clearance rate of 100.3%. Domestic violence applications decreased by 240 (-0.83 per cent). Civil claims increased by 1,832 (+12.95 per cent).

In March 2021 the wage recovery provisions of the *Criminal Code and Other Legislation (Wage Theft) Amendment Act 2020* commenced. This added Fair Work Claims and Unpaid Amount Claims to the workload and complexity of the Court's Civil and Industrial Court jurisdiction.

## **Appointments and Retirements**

During the reporting period there were seven retirements. The Magistrates Court of Queensland was fortunate to have had the services of the following Magistrates who retired during the 2021-2022 year: James McDougall (Southern Coroner), Stephanie Tonkin, Noel Nunan, Trevor Black, Pamela Dowse, Kay Ryan and Bevan Manthey.

In the same period the Magistrates Court of Queensland welcomed the following appointments: Magistrates Stephanie Gallagher, Shane Elliott, Megan Power, John McInnes, Janice Crawford, Bevan Hughes, Dzenita Balic, Edwina Rowan, Veena Goverdhan, Carol Lee (Southern Coroner), and John Milburn.

In April 2022 Magistrate Jane Bentley resigned as Deputy State Coroner and returned to the general magistracy at Southport. Magistrate Stephanie Gallagher was appointed to the position in May 2022.

This year we mourn the passing of two Toowoomba Magistrates. Magistrate Howard Osborne unexpectedly passed away on Monday 2 May 2022. His Honour's judicial career spanned nearly 16 years, 11 of which were in Townsville.

Magistrate Graham Lee passed away peacefully on Sunday 29 May 2022 after a short illness. At the time of his passing His Honour was the Coordinating Magistrate for Toowoomba. His Honour's 16-year career included time as the Brisbane Coroner and service at Warwick Magistrates Court.

## **Coroners Court of Queensland**

During 2021-2022 the Coroner's Court managed a record case load with 6,044 deaths reported for investigation. Despite this and the difficulties as a result of the continued impact of COVID-19 and the flooding event in January 2022 the court achieved a clearance rate of 101.07 per cent at the end of the reporting period, meaning the court finalised more matters than were lodged.

I thank the State Coroner, Terry Ryan, Deputy State Coroner Jane Bentley and her successor Deputy State Coroner Stephanie Gallagher, for their leadership and support. I also thank all coroners and staff of the Coroner's office for their significant contribution to the court.

## Acknowledgements

I wish to acknowledge and thank all Magistrates, Acting Magistrates and Registry staff for their dedication and hard work during the past year.

In particular I would like to thank the following:

- The Regional Coordinating Magistrates and Coordinating Magistrates whose contribution has made the efficient running of a large and decentralised court possible;
- The Magistrates who sit on the Court Committees and contribute many hours to ensuring the improving of the Court's operations.
- Brigita Cunningham, Executive Director, and Kristina Deveson (who acted in the role at various times) for their extensive knowledge and experience in managing the Magistrates Courts Service and their dependable support of the Magistracy. They have worked tirelessly to ensure a united response from Registries across the State.
- Maryanne May, Principal Legal Officer, Michelle Weaver, Principal Legal Officer, Danielle Palmer, Legal Officer and Christelle Tan, Legal Officer for their legal assistance and support to the Deputy Chief Magistrates, the Magistrates and myself throughout the year.
- The administrative staff of the Chief Magistrates Office managed by Nicola Azgin, who provide high quality executive support to me, the Deputy Chief Magistrates, Magistrates and Acting Magistrates throughout the state – Trudy Abdurhman, Rhiannon Davy, Brianne Fry, Samantha Bartlett and Astrid McEachan-Hale (Brisbane); Rebecca Bright (Far North Queensland Region), Deanna Cahill (North Queensland Region) and Diane Restieaux (South Coast Region).

Judge Janelle Brassington

Chief Magistrate

# Executive Director's Overview

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

MCS comprises approximately 800 staff who are responsible for delivering justice services in over 50 metropolitan, suburban, regional and remote centres across Queensland in the discrete geographical regions of North Queensland, Central Queensland, Sunshine Coast and Western Queensland, South Queensland and Brisbane.

In many regional and remote areas MCS staff delivery 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.

The Coroners Court of Queensland (CCQ) sits within 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.

The year of 2021-2022 has again been a time of change with the court continuing to respond to the ongoing impact of COVID-19, again highlighting the importance of positive relationships between the judiciary, court administration and court users.

I thank His Honour Judge Terence Gardiner, former Chief Magistrate, for his collaboration and assistance during his tenure as head of jurisdiction. Judge Gardiner retired from the position in July 2022, and I look forward to continuing that collaborative approach with Her Honour Judge Janelle Brassington in the role of Chief Magistrate and also with Deputy Chief Magistrate Anthony Gett.

Finally, I would like to thank and recognise the hard work and dedication of MCS staff. The subject matter of the work can sometimes be confronting, and although further complicated by an extended pandemic and recurring significant weather events, MCS staff have strived to deliver excellent services. Thank you for providing high quality services to the Queensland community and continuing to prove you are the court's most valuable resource.

**Brigita Cunningham**  
**Executive Director and Principal Registrar**  
**Magistrates Courts Service**



# Queensland's Magistrates

as at 30 June 2022

Beenleigh	MG O'Driscoll	Coordinating Magistrate
	TM Duroux	
	MG Howden	
	TE Mossop	
	CI McKenzie	
Bowen	JE Morton	
Brisbane	TD Gardiner	Chief Magistrate
	J Brassington	Deputy Chief Magistrate, Childrens Court Magistrate
	AK Gett	Deputy Chief Magistrate, Childrens Court Magistrate
	TJ Ryan	State Coroner
	SJ Gallagher	Deputy State Coroner
	LM Bradford-Morgan	Part-time
	CA Clements	Brisbane Coroner
	SM Coates	
	ST Courtney	
	JM Daley	Part-time
	DR Davies	Part-time
	P Hay	Part-time
	DR MacKenzie	South-East Coroner
	BJ Merrin	Childrens Court Magistrate
	AM Moloney	Childrens Court Magistrate
	MG Nolan	Childrens Court Magistrate
	JM Noud	
	T Previtera	
	MP Quinn	Childrens Court Magistrate
	CG Roney	Part-time, Brisbane Coroner
	PJ Saggars	
	CJ Strofield	
	AC Thacker	Childrens Court Magistrate
Bundaberg	JM McInnes	
	EM Rowan	
Caboolture	PW Hasted	Coordinating Magistrate
	JL Blanch	

	AJ Hackett	
Cairns	JN Pinder	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
	TA Browne	Childrens Court Magistrate
	BS Hughes	
	CM McLennan	
	JV Payne	
	SL Pearson	Childrens Court Magistrate
	K Priestly	
	SC Warrington	Childrens Court Magistrate
	NM Wilson	Northern Coroner
Caloundra	CS Benson	Childrens Court Magistrate
Charleville	SC Elliott	
Cleveland	DM Vasta	Childrens Court Magistrate
Dalby	KM O'Callaghan	
Emerald	RH Gilbert	
Gladstone	JA Milburn	
Gympie	CJ Callaghan	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
Hervey Bay	TA McGarvie	
Holland Park	SM Young	
Innisfail	MJ Power	
Ipswich	DR Kinsella	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
	GH Kahlert	Childrens Court Magistrate
	K Payne	
	DC Shepherd	
	RR Walker	
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	EP MacGiollaRi	
Pine Rivers	A Hennessy	Childrens Court Magistrate

	MJ Ho	Childrens Court Magistrate
Redcliffe	MW Bucknall	
Richlands	AP Simpson	
	SG Shearer	
Rockhampton	C Press	Regional Coordinating Magistrate, Childrens Court Magistrate
	P Beckinsale	Childrens Court Magistrate
	JR Schubert	Childrens Court Magistrate
Sandgate	J Batts	Part-time, Childrens Court Magistrate
Southport	CA Pirie	Regional Coordinating Magistrate, Childrens Court Magistrate
	D Balic	
	JM Bentley	Childrens Court Magistrate
	J Crawford	
	ML Dooley	
	VS Goverdhan	
	CA Lee	Southern Coroner
	KT Magee	Childrens Court Magistrate
	LC Pink	
Toowoomba	CM Kelly	
	K Philipson	Coordinating Magistrate, Childrens Court Magistrate
	LM Shephard	
Townsville	RJ Mack	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
	VP Keegan	Childrens Court Magistrate
	RJ Lehmann	
	SD Mosch	Childrens Court Magistrate
	KA Taylor	
	C Wadley	
Warwick	VE Sturgess	
Wynnum	Z Sarra	

## Acting Magistrates

Beenleigh	BL Kucks
Bowen	RW Muirhead
Brisbane	PJ Byrne
	RM Carmody
	PD Cooke
	S Cornack*
	S Ganasan
	AL Gummow
	EA Hall*
	AG Kennedy*
	AA Kirkegaard
	M May
	JA McDougall*
	JJ McGrath*
	PT Murphy
	LJ Scoines
	RD Silva
	WJ Smith*
	BL Springer*
	D Turner
	RJ Turra
	R Woodford*
Bundaberg	LN Lavaring
Caboolture	B Barrett*
	D Wilkinson*
Cairns	ME Bowen
	AJ Comans*
	RD Spencer*
Caloundra	M Bice
	SM Tonkin*
Hervey Bay	GJ Tatnell*
Ipswich	WA Cridland*
	GJ Seaholme
Mackay	JM Aberdeen
	WG Cooper

Maroochydore	RA Ellis
Mareeba	R Heggie
Nambour	A Walker
Noosa	GA Hillan*
Rockhampton	MT Morrow
Southport	MM Bamberry
	JJ Costanzo*
	PM Dowse*
	G Finger
	D Kehoe*
	RG Kilner*
	J White*
Toowoomba	L O'Neill
	KA Ryan*
	RJ Stark
Townsville	S Luxton
	PR Smid*

*\* Retired Magistrate*

## Magistrates

### Appointments

**Magistrate Shane Elliott**

Charleville

Appointed 2 August 2021

**Magistrate Megan Power**

Innisfail

Appointed 2 August 2021

**Magistrate Stephanie Gallagher**

Brisbane

Appointed 2 August 2021

**Magistrate Janice Crawford**

Brisbane/Southport

Appointed 23 August 2021

**Magistrate John McInnes**

Southport/Bundaberg

Appointed 23 August 2021

**Magistrate Bevan Hughes**

Cairns

Appointed 23 August 2021

**Magistrate Veena Goverdhan**

Southport

Appointed 4 January 2022

**Magistrate Dzenita Balic**

Southport

Appointed 4 January 2022

**Magistrate Edwina Rowan**

Bundaberg/Gladstone

Appointed 4 January 2022

**Deputy State Coroner Stephanie Gallagher**

Brisbane

Appointed 29 April 2022

**Magistrate Carol Lee**

Southport

Appointed 23 May 2022

**Magistrate John Milburn**

Gladstone

Appointed 23 May 2022

### Passed Away in Office

**Magistrate Howard Osborne**

Toowoomba 2 May 2022

**Magistrate Graham Lee**

Toowoomba 29 May 2022

### Retirements

**Magistrate James McDougall**

Brisbane

Retired 5 July 2021

**Magistrate Stephanie Tonkin**

Caloundra

Retired 18 July 2021

**Magistrate Noel Nunan**

Brisbane

Retired 8 September 2021

**Magistrate Pamela Dowse**

Southport

Retired 3 January 2022

**Magistrate Alan Comans**

Cairns

Retired 7 January 2022

**Magistrate Kay Ryan**

Toowoomba

Retired 11 March 2022

**Magistrate Bevan Manthey**

Gladstone

Retired 23 April 2022

# Structure and Operation

At the end of the reporting period 93 magistrate positions of the 97 positions in the State are occupied i.e. there were 4 advertised vacancies. Eight magistrates work part-time, therefore the total number of magistrates appointed is 101.

There is a pool of 52 appointed acting magistrates who relieve when magistrates are on leave. The pool includes 23 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 magistrate to be a co-ordinating magistrate for the purpose of allocating court work, and
- 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 businesses.

The regional co-ordinating magistrates at the end of the reporting period were:

- Brisbane Region      J Brassington (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 M O'Driscoll
- Toowoomba K Philipson
- Caboolture PW Hasted

## **Court Governance Advisory Committee**

Members: Deputy Chief Magistrate A Gett (1 January 2020 – 31 December 2021); Deputy Chief Magistrate Brassington J Brassington (1 January 2022 – 30 June 2022); State Coroner T Ryan; Magistrates: C Pirie (1 January 2020 – 31 December 2021); G Lee (1 January 2020 – 31 December 2021); C Press (1 January 2020 – 31 December 2021); C Callaghan (1 January 2022 – 31 December 2024); M Nolan (1 January 2022 – 31 December 2024); T McGarvie (1 January 2022 – 31 December 2024).

The Court Governance Advisory Committee is established under the *Magistrates Act 1991*. The Committee supports the Chief Magistrate by providing advice on transfer decisions and the general administration of the Magistrates Courts.

The advisory committee has two permanent members (the Deputy Chief Magistrate and the State Coroner) and three temporary members, one of whom must be a magistrate who constitutes a Magistrates Court at a place outside of South-East Queensland.

## **Magistrates Internal Committees**

*as at 30 June 2022.*

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.



### **Reconciliation Action Plan Committee**

Committee Chair: Chief Magistrate J Brassington

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.

### **Benchbook 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 A Gett

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 A Gett

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 A Gett

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*.

### **Ethics Committee**

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate A Gett

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 deal 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 Information Technology (IT) needs of the magistracy; and by identifying opportunities to improve the efficient operation of the Magistrates Court by use of IT.

### **Judicial Wellness Committee**

Committee Chair: Magistrate C Pirie

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

The purpose of the Therapeutic Jurisprudence Committee is to support 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 Chair: Chief Magistrate J Brassington

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

## **Magistrates Professional Development**

The Annual State Conference was held in Brisbane on Wednesday 25 May to 27 May 2022.

The Honourable Justice Patrick Keane AC delivered the Keynote Address: *How Things Have Changed*.

A wide range of topics were covered. These included:

- Review of the *Justices Act 1886*,
- The Fair Work Act & Wage Recover in the Industrial Magistrates Court,
- Understanding Self & Others to Enhance Interactions at Work,
- Unconscious Bias (ALRC Review of Judicial Impartiality),
- Sentencing (adults),
- Indigenous Cultural Awareness,
- Dealing with Sovereign Citizens,
- Common Civil Applications,
- Running a Domestic Violence Hearing,
- Coercive Control,
- Therapeutic Jurisprudence, and
- Childrens' Court Update.

Workshops were an important part of the program. Magistrates could choose between:

- Workshop 3A – Personality Disorders/Workshop 3B – Running a Civil Application

The specialist Domestic and Family Violence conference 2022 was held from Monday 5 September to Tuesday 6 September and Childrens Court Conference 2022 from Wednesday

7 September to Thursday 8 September 2022. Prior to the conferences, Domestic and Family Violence lunchtime seminars have been held 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 (e.g., 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.

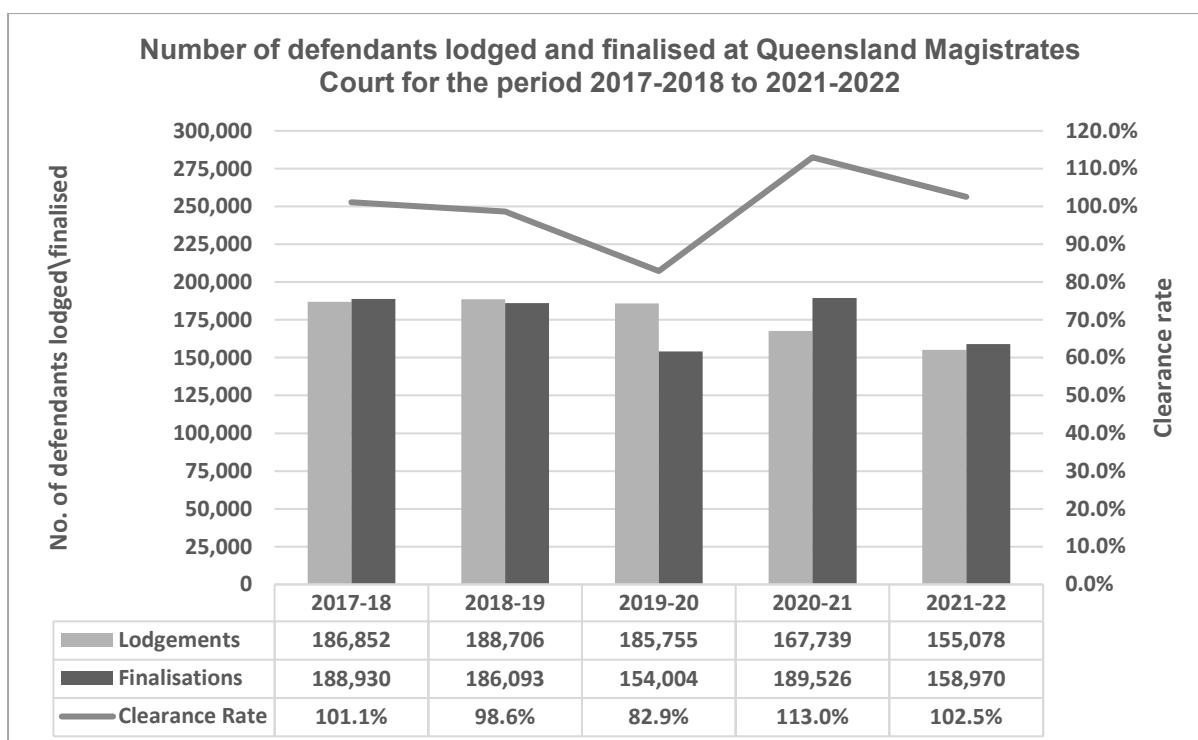
### **Total Criminal**

The total number of defendants dealt with by magistrates sitting as Magistrates Courts and the Childrens Court in the reporting year is 170,965. This is a decrease in the number of defendants dealt with over last year of -12,777 (-6.95 per cent).

The total number of criminal charges dealt with by magistrates in the year of reporting is 379,085. This is a decrease from last year of 30,022 (-7.34 per cent). These total figures include both adult and juvenile defendants.

### **Magistrates Court (Adult Criminal)**

In relation to adult defendants 155,078 adults were dealt with on 333,565 charges. This is a decrease in the number of adult defendants from last year of 12,661 (-7.55 per cent) and a decrease in the number of charges from last year of 34,842 (-9.46 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.

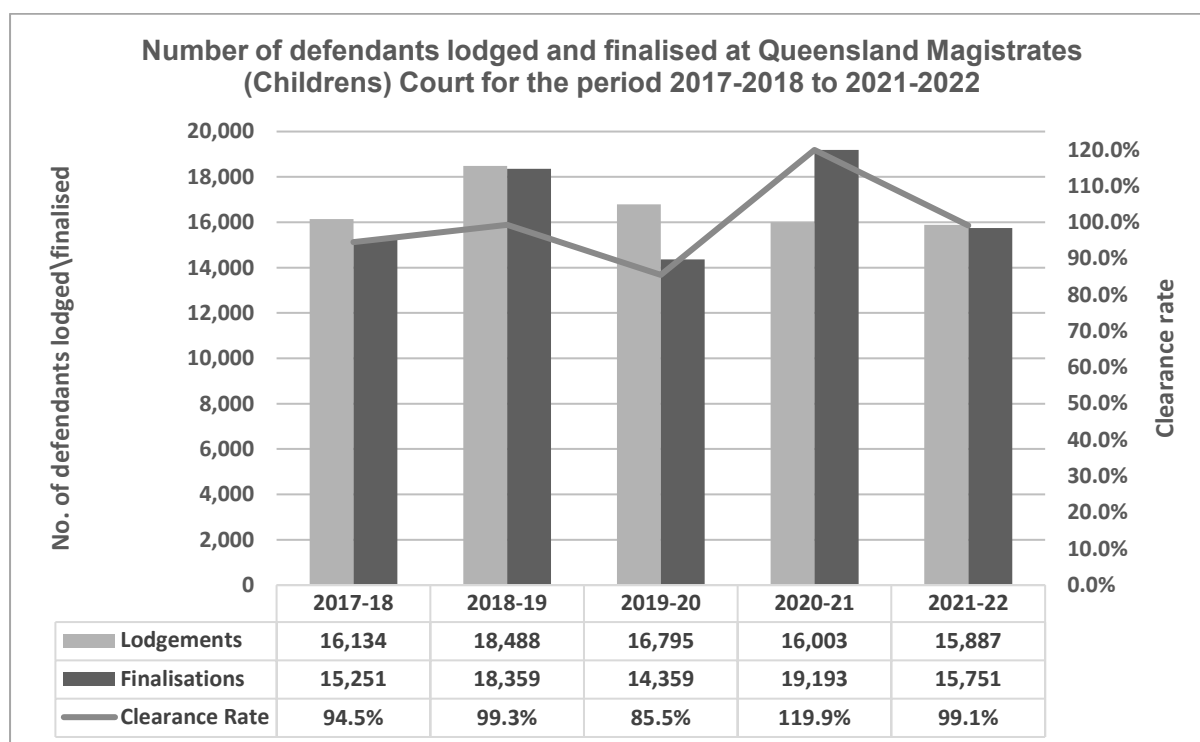
15,887 young people appeared before Magistrates sitting as the Childrens Court during the reporting year on a total of 45,520 charges. This is a decrease from last year of 116 young people (-0.72 per cent) and an increase of 4,820 charges (+11.84 per cent).

Magistrates deal with virtually all Childrens Court criminal matters, either finalising them or conducting a committal hearing before referring them to the District Court, Supreme Court or



Childrens Court of Queensland Judge to be finalised there. Magistrates sitting in the Childrens Court finalise approximately 95 per cent of all Childrens Court criminal matters.

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



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 1,754, a decrease of 153 (-8.02 per cent). The number of charges for

Commonwealth offences dealt with by the Magistrates Courts during the reporting year was 3,700, which is a decrease from last year of 1,233 (-24.99 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 86 defendants who were charged with a total of 95 charges. That is a decrease of 25 defendants (-22.52 per cent) and a decrease of 92 charges (-49.20 per cent) from last year. During the reporting period the Industrial Magistrates Court dealt with seven defendants on 29 charges under the *Electrical Safety Act 2002*.

## Civil Jurisdiction

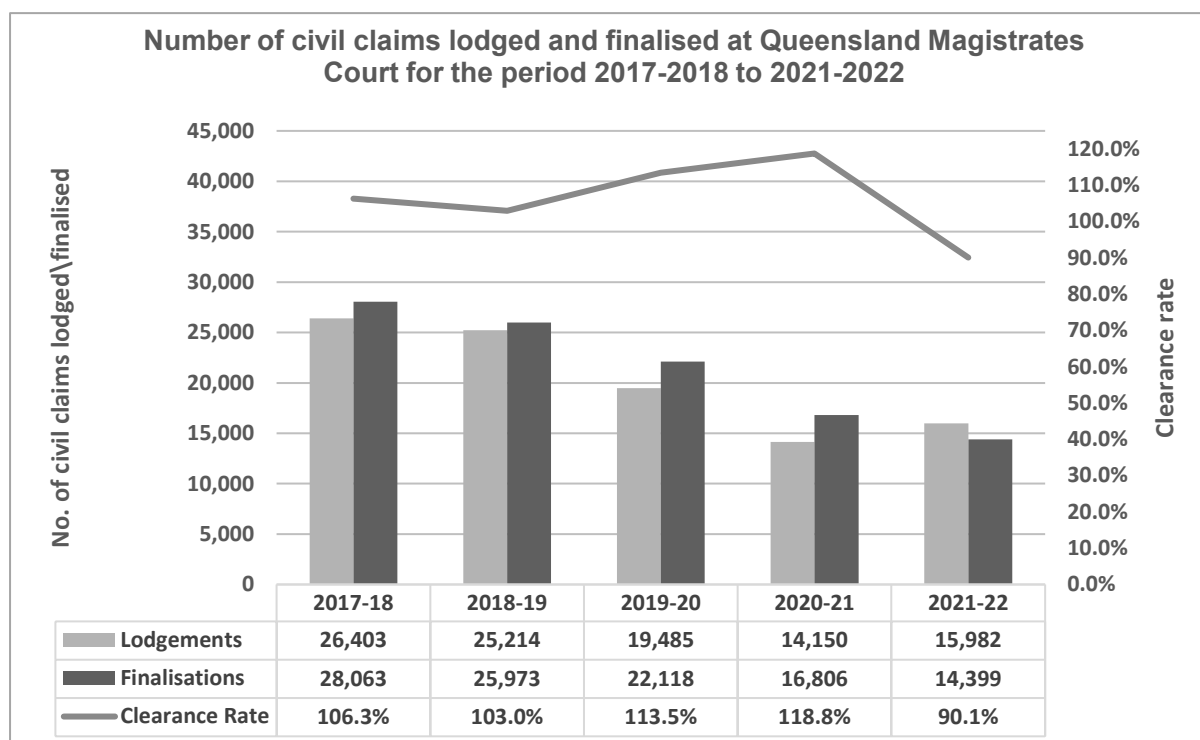
The work of the Magistrates Courts is generally understood to be broadly divided into two types of proceedings: civil and criminal. Essentially all proceedings that are not for the prosecution of an offence are considered civil.

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 as 15,982, an increase of 1,832 from last year (+12.95 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 17,746 minor civil disputes that were lodged with QCAT 5,438 (30.64 per cent) were lodged in locations where they would be dealt with by a magistrate.

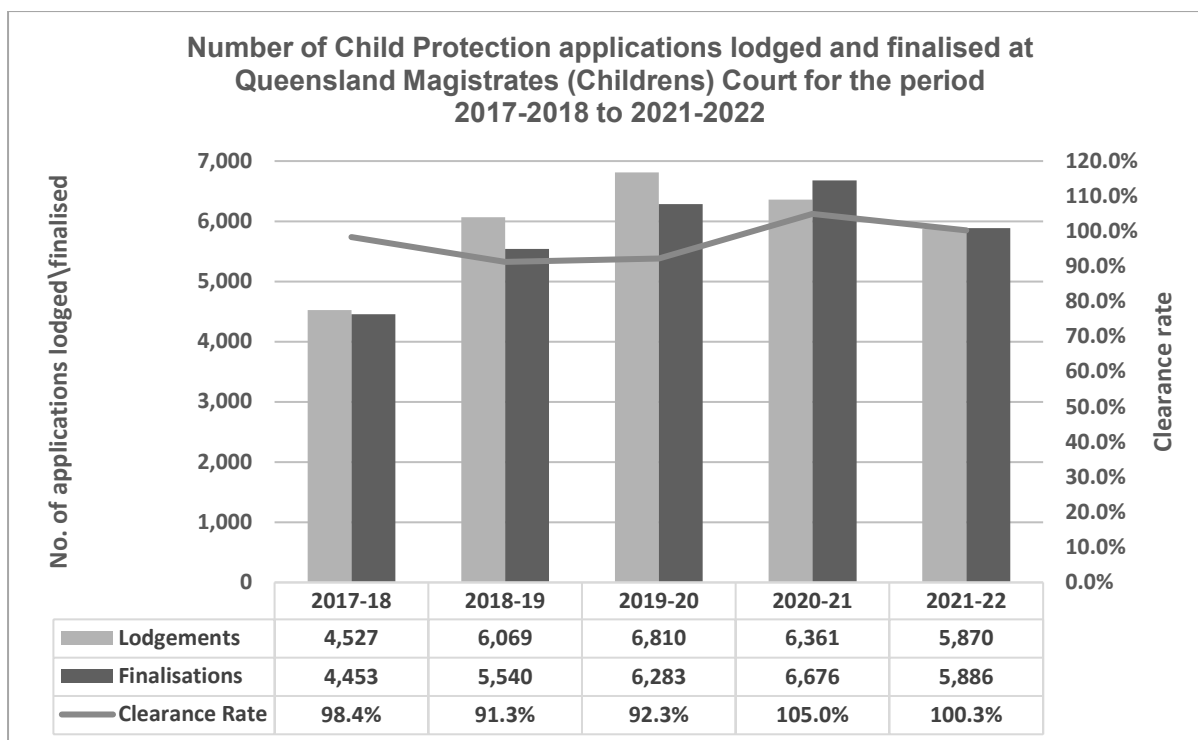
## **Childrens Court of Queensland (Magistrates) – Civil Jurisdiction**

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 5,870 child protection applications were lodged, a decrease from last year of 491 (-7.72 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 2012* is to provide safety and protection for people from further violence occurring in domestic relationships through the making of protection orders. The Act covers physical, emotional and financial violence committed in spousal, intimate personal, family and informal care relationships.

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

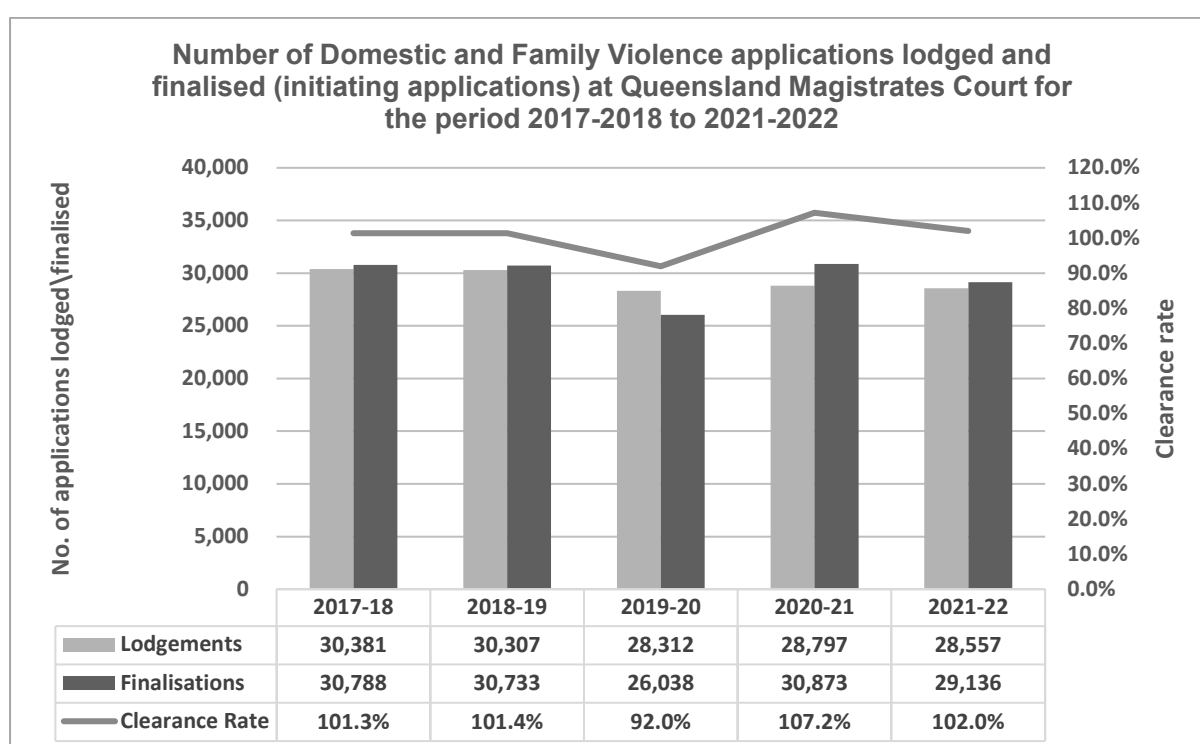
The importance of protection orders is well recognised – they not only provide for the physical safety and security of the aggrieved person (the person seeking protection) but also provide an element of control and stability which helps them to carry on with their lives.

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

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

During the reporting year there were 28,557 applications for protection orders lodged in Queensland which is a decrease from the year before of 240 (-0.83 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 17, which is an increase of 7 from last year.

# Coronial Jurisdiction

The Coroners Court of Queensland (CCQ) provides Queenslanders with a consistent and coordinated system to investigate deaths that are sudden or unexpected or occur in custody, police operations, or in care. The State Coroner, Magistrate Terry Ryan, is responsible for overseeing and coordinating Queensland's multidisciplinary coronial jurisdiction which is governed by the *Coroners Act 2003* (the Act) 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 reportable deaths as mandated by the Act. The Chief Magistrate has also allocated a part-time magistrate to work in the coronial jurisdiction on a temporary basis. The primary function of a coroner is to make findings (if possible) about the cause and circumstances of a death. Two coronial registrars based in Brisbane 'triage' deaths from apparent natural causes and potentially reportable deaths lodged by medical practitioners and funeral directors.

During 2021-2022 the court managed a record case load with 6,044 deaths reported for investigation and continued to manage difficulties as a result of the continued impact of COVID-19 and the flooding event in January 2022. Despite this, the court achieved a clearance rate of 101.07 per cent at the end of the reporting period, meaning the court finalised more matters than were lodged for a fourth consecutive year.

Significant reform work continued in response to the Queensland Audit Office (QAO) report: Delivery coronial services (Report 6:2018-19) which identified a range of issues that were impeding effective service delivery and made seven recommendations collectively aimed at improvement. Established in July 2021, the Coronial System Board (the Board)<sup>1</sup> in conjunction CCQ, QPS and QH continued progressing the three outstanding QAO recommendations.

During the reporting period the Board focused making further system improvements guided by the *Coronial Service System Delivery Framework 2021-2025* <sup>2</sup>, which creates a uniform sense of partnership, purpose and high-level strategic direction for the coronial system. Key achievements during 2021-2022 include:

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<sup>1</sup> The Board consists of the State and Deputy State Coroners, senior representatives from DJAG, QH, WPS, Queensland Treasury and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

<sup>2</sup> [Coronial Service System Delivery Framework 2021-2025 \(courts.qld.gov.au\)](https://courts.qld.gov.au/coronial-service-system-delivery-framework-2021-2025)

- establishing and interagency Coronial System Coordination Group to implement the Coronial Services System Delivery Framework and identifying priority actions aimed at finalising the remaining QAP recommendations
- embedding a shared vision for Queensland's coronial system '*Coronial services that partner to deliver independent, family-centres and timely investigations*', and
- commencing the Coronial System Family Engagement Strategy to strengthen family engagement by adopting a family centres, culturally appropriate, trauma aware approach to service delivery.

In the 2021-2022 State Budget the CCQ received additional funding including:

- funding and additional staff to continue to strengthen the coronial system, including funding for a second coronial registrar and support team to enhance triaging and case management practices for all adult apparent natural causes deaths (which represents a significant percentage of deaths reported to the court each year) and funding to support enhanced contract management of government undertakers.
- funding to support the investigation and inquest into the deaths of Hannah Clarke and her three children.
- funding to develop material for staff about building resilience and managing vicarious trauma.

The State Coroner's Guidelines were reviewed following amendments to the Criminal Code contained in the *Evidence and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2022*. The amendments implemented recommendations made in the Daniel Morcombe inquest by inserting section 590ASA into the Code which ensures a time limit is imposed on the testing of human remains where the prosecution and defence fail to reach agreement on the identity of the deceased. The revision of the guidelines in Chapter 6 – Release of bodies for burial or cremation will ensure families are informed where further testing or remains is carried out in criminal proceedings.

In April 2022 Magistrate Jane Bentley resigned as Deputy State Coroner and return to the general magistracy in Southport. Magistrate Bentley concluded her time as Deputy State and Southeastern Coroner by delivering findings into the high profile domestic and family violence deaths of Hannah Clarke and her three children and Ms Doreen Langham. Magistrate Bentley's dedication and contribution to the coronial jurisdiction and to bereaved families has been invaluable. Following appointment in July 2021, Magistrate Stephanie Gallagher



commenced as a Brisbane Coroner in August and was then appointed as Deputy State Coroner in May 2022. Magistrate Carol Lee commenced in the position of Southeastern Coroner in May 2022.

Further information in relation to the coronial system may be found in the CCQ Annual Report for 2021-2022.

# Courts Innovation Program

## Magistrates Court of Queensland Reconciliation Action Plan (MCQ RAP)

On 16 May 2022, the MCQ RAP 2022-2025 was officially launched. The RAP launch was attended by Traditional Owners, Community Justice Groups (CJGs), Elders, Respected Persons, the Attorney-General, members of the judiciary and court staff.

The development of the 2022-2025 RAP builds on the achievements of the MCQ RAP 2018-2021 and demonstrates continuing commitment to build partnerships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. It provides meaningful actions and practical steps the MCQ will take to achieve the next stage of the reconciliation journey. The MCQ RAP 2022-2025 contains 17 new actions and 86 deliverables which focus on respect, relationships, and opportunities.

Throughout 2021-2022 a number of other initiatives were achieved as part of the MCQ work to address the barriers for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people coming into contact with Magistrates Courts in Queensland:

- naming the Mackay Murri Court in traditional language after consulting with Traditional Owners and CJGs;
- hosting NAIDOC Week celebrations including the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) Annual Flag Raising Ceremony which was attended by the Attorney-General, the Director-General, Elders, Respected Persons and members of the judiciary;
- establishing a new Cultural Advisory Group to advise and provide guidance in the development of the MCQ RAP 2022-2025;
- completing the RAP Impact Measurement Questionnaire for the 2021-2022 period.

Looking ahead to 2022-2023, work will commence to deliver the 2022-2025 MCQ RAP actions and seek to enhance opportunities to partner with First Nations peoples to develop culturally appropriate initiatives within courts and to better meet the justice needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

## **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 the 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.

In early 2021-2022, service delivery by a number of CIP programs was impacted intermittently by the COVID-19 pandemic, at which times the programs adapted to maintain services, contact with clients and referral services, including by telephone and video communication when appropriate.

### **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.

DJAG funds 41 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 2021-2022, CJGs provided 1,434 written or oral bail and sentence submissions to Magistrates Courts. Collectively, CJGs throughout Queensland provided 4,067 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 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, DJAG has undertaken co-design activities in discrete communities throughout Queensland. The local responses implemented range from justice service hubs, men's and women's group co-ordinators, employment of male and female DFV support workers, employment of DFV program manager/coordinators and delivery of on country and cultural healing programs.

In 2021-2022 co-design activities were completed in Mapoon, Lockhart River and Yarrabah. This totals 17 discrete communities with DFV service agreements: Cherbourg, Coen, Doomadgee, Mornington Island, Mossman, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Palm Island, Woorabinda, Wujal Wujal, Pormpuraaw, Napranum, Northern Peninsula Area, Thursday Island, Mapoon, Lockhart River and Yarrabah. The remaining community of Aurukun is in the final stages of co-design activities and projected to be finalised by December 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 or 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 2021-2022, 568 (541 adults and 27 children) eligible defendants were referred to the Murri Court, with 413 defendants in the program as at 30 June 2022 (including participants who commenced in the previous financial year). 489 (469 adults and 20 children) defendants exited the program, including participants sentenced in Murri Court and matters adjourned back to the mainstream Magistrates Courts.

Work to address opportunities identified by the June 2019 evaluation of the Murri Court by Ipsos Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Unit, released in April 2021, is expected to continue in 2022-2023.

## **Specialist Domestic and Family Violence Courts**

Specialist DFV courts currently operate in Southport, Beenleigh, Townsville, Mount Isa and Palm Island.

As part of the continuation of Queensland's specialist DFV courts, the Southport Specialist DFV Court Process and Outcomes Evaluation (2017-2021) was completed and released in June 2022. A key objective of the final Southport evaluation was to inform the continued roll-

out and improvement of the specialist court approach for dealing with DFV matters in Queensland.

The final evaluation report found that the Southport Specialist DFV Court continues to fulfil its purpose to ensure a coordinated, respectful, and fair justice response to DFV and is demonstrating best, or leading, practice in many of its operations. Many of the recommendations of the final evaluation are consistent with recommendations from the Queensland Women's Safety and Justice Taskforce Hear Her Voice report including that DJAG continue the roll-out of specialist DFV courts informed by the Southport evaluation. In response to Hear Her Voice report one, the Queensland Government has recently announced roll-out of two new specialist DFV courts in Cairns and Brisbane.

### **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 2021-2022, 51 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 in 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, employment needs or goals, 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 for those admitted to case management.

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 2021-2022, Court Link made 61 community referrals for defendants to receive treatment and support services in the community and 635 participants were admitted on the program for case management.

An external evaluation of Court Link is being undertaken by Deloitte, who acquired Siggins Miller in 2021. 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.

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 defendant's drug use in its early stages and reduce further drug-related 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 2021-2022, 1,739 defendants (1,665 adults and 74 juveniles) were assessed for CDP. Of these, 1,564 defendants (1,500 adults and 64 juveniles) were found to be eligible and ordered to complete a drug assessment and education session. There were 1,411 defendants (1,358 adults and 53 juveniles) who completed their session, which is a compliance rate of 90.22%. At the end of 2021-2022 there were 47 defendants (45 adult and 2 juveniles) who still had their sessions pending.

### **Drug and Alcohol Assessment Referrals.**

The Drug and Alcohol Assessment Referrals (DAR) 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 dependent, the course providers can refer the person to more intensive drug and/or alcohol treatment.

In 2021-2022, 683 defendants were assessed for DAAR and 536 defendants (four bail conditions and 532 recognisances) were found to be suitable and ordered to complete a DAAR



course. Of these, 505 defendants completed the course, which is a compliance rate of 94.22 per cent. Two defendants have a session 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 delivers projects and provides technical assistance to court staff and the judiciary. It is comprised of the following units:

- Courts and Tribunals Digitisation Program (CTDP)
- Court Technology Services (CTS)
- Business Intelligence and Data Analytics (BIDA)
- Legal, Policy, Procedure and Development (LPPD)
- Business Transformation Unit (BTU)
- Taskforce Response Unit (TRU)
- Recording and Transcription Services (RTS)
- Recording and Transcription Transition (RTT).

2021-2022 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
Brisbane Magistrates Court	20	Video Conferencing Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Brisbane Magistrates Court	26	Video Conferencing Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Brisbane Magistrates Court	37	Video Conferencing Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Caboolture	3	Video Conferencing Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Caboolture	4	Video Conferencing Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Cairns	5	Audio Court – <i>upgraded from Recording Only Court</i>
Caloundra	1	Video Conferencing Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Charleville	1	Audio Court – <i>upgraded from Recording Only Court</i>
Gatton	1	Audio Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Goondiwindi	1	Audio Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Hervey Bay	2	Audio Court – <i>upgraded from Recording Only Court</i>
Holland Park	1	Audio Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Holland Park	2	Audio Court – <i>upgraded from Recording Only Court</i>
Ipswich	7	Video Conferencing Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Mackay	2	Video Conferencing Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Maroochydore	1	Video Conferencing Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Maroochydore	5	Audio Court – <i>upgraded from Recording Only Court</i>
Murgon	1	Audio Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Nanango	1	Audio Court – <i>upgraded from Recording Only Court</i>
Proserpine	1	Audio Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Southport	12	Audio Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Southport	9A	Audio Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>
Townsville	1	Audio Court – <i>like for like replacement</i>

- Monitor/Dock rollout – Touch monitors and laptop docks were installed in all Magistrates Courts throughout QLD.
- A cross agency videoconference strategic working group was initiated between DJAG and QCS which is to further investigate issues experienced around AV links to prisons and courts and examine opportunities to optimise and enhance use of videoconferencing technologies to better support prisoners, court staff and members of the public.
- A trial of new in court Interpreter technology was undertaken to allow an Interpreter to be placed anywhere within a courtroom to enable better access and security for parties before the court.
- 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.
- BIDA continues to support the Magistracy with the provision of regular workload, performance, financial and HR information. This information is supplemented by insightful commentary to contextualise and provide understanding of the underlying drivers for the results. This information provides an evidence-base for the Magistracy to appropriately allocate resources.
- 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 commencing in Quarter 1 2022-2023. 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 serve the administration of justice in Queensland through provision of legal information services to the Queensland judiciary, legal profession and public. As the primary legal information provider for the state's judiciary and legal profession, *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 2021-2022 the library's combined print collection comprised over 167,000 items, with the library purchasing 100 new monographs during the year and maintain over 140 print subscriptions.

For members of the judiciary, their statewide access to a comprehensive collection of over 1,300 online resources available via the library's Judicial Virtual Library (JVL) is their most current and reliable source of legal information. In 2021-2022 the library catalogue enabled access to more than 58,000 online full text titles, including 775 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 2021-2022 the library published over 2,300 new decisions from Queensland courts and tribunals. By the end of June 2022 the total number of full text Queensland decisions available from the library website was over 77,000.

The library is also responsible for provision and maintenance of the Queensland Sentencing Information Service (QSIG), 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 QSIG service continues to be high, with over 588,000 page views in

2021-2022. During the year 7,494 new sentencing remarks transcripts were added to the database, increasing the number of available transcripts in QGIS to over 99,000. By year's end there were 837 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 2021-2022 over 6.25 million page views were recorded for the SCLQ public websites and JVL. Over 75% of total page views (almost 4.8 million) were recorded for CaseLaw alone (including the official unreported judgments collection). The library catalogue recorded over 3.6 million collection uses, and VLL had over 1,300 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 195,000 views during the year (up 36% on 2021-2022).

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 1,336 eligible Queensland legal practitioners at the end of June 2022. 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 almost 7,500 information enquiries and supplied over 18,400 documents in response to these queries. The library continued to provide legal research training to all newly appointed magistrates.

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 2021-2022 included:

- Over 4,100 visitors participated in the popular schools education program, with over 1,000 students participating in judges' or magistrates' information sessions and over 2,700 students witnessing the law in action by observing court proceedings. This was a 9% increase on 2020-2021 due to the resumption of school excursions originally suspended due to the coronavirus pandemic. Online research training sessions conducted remotely by library staff directly into classrooms continued to increase in popularity, up 27% on 2020-2021.
- The library's major exhibition *The many hats of Sir Samuel Griffith* continued in the main library space until October 2021. It was replaced in March 2022 by a new major exhibition *So well and diligently set for the – Rare books from the Supreme Court Library Queensland collection*. This exhibition displays some of the library's oldest and rarest texts in the library's heritage collection, including a book dating from 1546.
- The 2021 Selden Society lecture program recommenced with two lectures in the second half of 2021 (July and November) and two lectures in the first half of 2022 (March and April). Two of these lectures were delivered in partnership with the Australian Academy of Law.
- Several legal heritage displays were accessible to visitors with the main library and the Queensland Elizabeth II Courts of Law building public places over the course of the year: *Constructing the courts*, (May to August 2021), *Pioneering practitioners* (August to November 2021), and *Frontier firms* (November 2021 to June 2022).
- The *Queensland Legal Yearbook 2020* reviewed the year's legal events and statistics, and contained speeches by members of the judiciary in 2020.

Looking ahead to 2022-2023, 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.

# Court Network

Court Network is a front-line community organisation dedicated to supporting court users to better understand, access, and navigate the court system in Victoria and Queensland. Established in 1980, Court Network has grown significantly to meet an urgent and growing need for all people to be able to access justice fairly and equitably, and to be treated with dignity and respect throughout the process. Court Network's dedicated volunteers are trained to provide support, information, and referral services on an impartial and non-judgemental basis to all persons including applicants, respondents, victims, witnesses, defendants, and their families and friends. They provide a critical service that helps increase the confidence of all court users, and in particular people who may be vulnerable or disadvantaged, attending court for the first time, have low English literacy levels, are unfamiliar with court rules and processes, or simply need someone to listen to them.

Unfortunately, in 2021-2022, after 14 years of providing services in Queensland courts, Court Network's in-court support services in Brisbane, Townsville and Cairns Magistrates Court were defunded and ceased operating as of 30 June 2022. Along with the withdrawal of the Salvation Army Chaplaincy Services in courts, this creates significant gaps for court users. Sadly, this had significant impact on Court Network's workforce.

Court Network's contract for the provision of Court Reception Services for Specialist Domestic and Family Violence (DFV) Courts at Southport, Beenleigh, Brisbane and Ipswich has been extended until June 2024. Court Network volunteers greet court users when they arrive at court, provide them with directional support and general information and refer them to duty lawyer services and DFV court support (men and women's) workers.

In February 2022 Court Network undertook a service review of each DFV court site to improve efficiency of processes, remove any barrier to best practice and service delivery and look at changes that could be suggested to improve service. Court Network has also developed a proactive recruitment and training program that runs every three months on a rotational basis to maintain required number of volunteers and not risk service delivery.



# 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](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](mailto: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](http://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](http://www.abs.gov.au).

## Appendix 1 – Criminal Lodgements

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total	% of defendants that are children
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges			
Atherton	842	1,475	70	153	1,628	0.4%	7.7%
Aurukun	713	1,279	106	315	1,594	0.4%	12.9%
Ayr	725	1,312	14	31	1,343	0.4%	1.9%
Badu Island	21	31	1	2	33	0.0%	4.5%
Bamaga	258	524	13	42	566	0.1%	4.8%
Barcaldine	103	162	6	13	175	0.0%	5.5%
Beaulesert	1,338	2,248	24	45	2,293	0.6%	1.8%
Beenleigh	9,613	22,232	806	2,192	24,424	6.4%	7.7%
Biloela	490	744	27	86	830	0.2%	5.2%
Birdsville	5	5	-	-	5	0.0%	0.0%
Blackall	51	69	-	-	69	0.0%	0.0%
Blackwater	184	337	4	4	341	0.1%	2.1%
Boigu Island	8	13	-	-	13	0.0%	0.0%
Boulia	24	38	-	-	38	0.0%	0.0%
Bowen	544	1,036	13	53	1,089	0.3%	2.3%
Brisbane	21,891	52,374	3,118	8,308	60,682	16.0%	12.5%
Bundaberg	3,468	6,795	94	229	7,024	1.9%	2.6%
Burketown	18	31	-	-	31	0.0%	0.0%
Caboolture	5,407	11,850	368	1,060	12,910	3.4%	6.4%
Cairns	8,667	18,760	1,548	5,299	24,059	6.3%	15.2%
Caloundra	1,927	3,560	-	-	3,560	0.9%	0.0%
Camooweal	27	37	1	4	41	0.0%	3.6%
Charleville	201	466	37	138	604	0.2%	15.5%
Charters Towers	462	708	14	26	734	0.2%	2.9%
Cherbourg	44	68	-	-	68	0.0%	0.0%
Childers	153	240	1	1	241	0.1%	0.6%
Chinchilla	390	691	22	59	750	0.2%	5.3%
Clermont	63	124	3	6	130	0.0%	4.5%
Cleveland	2,678	6,797	187	567	7,364	1.9%	6.5%
Cloncurry	196	280	5	15	295	0.1%	2.5%
Coen	98	143	15	27	170	0.0%	13.3%
Cooktown	742	1,161	23	39	1,200	0.3%	3.0%
Coolangatta	862	1,295	-	-	1,295	0.3%	0.0%
Cunnamulla	141	284	16	30	314	0.1%	10.2%
Dajarra	10	22	-	-	22	0.0%	0.0%
Dalby	1,300	2,746	101	401	3,147	0.8%	7.2%
Darnley Island	9	18	-	-	18	0.0%	0.0%
Dirranbandi	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%

Doomadgee	400	711	34	94	805	0.2%	7.8%
Duarina	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Emerald	757	1,486	30	92	1,578	0.4%	3.8%
Gatton	996	2,209	34	91	2,300	0.6%	3.3%
Gayndah	158	320	7	15	335	0.1%	4.2%
Georgetown	29	41	-	-	41	0.0%	0.0%
Gladstone	3,079	6,394	127	385	6,779	1.8%	4.0%
Goondiwindi	290	422	27	181	603	0.2%	8.5%
Gympie	1,485	3,116	79	190	3,306	0.9%	5.1%
Hervey Bay	2,271	4,342	310	947	5,289	1.4%	12.0%
Holland Park	2,620	4,183	4	6	4,189	1.1%	0.2%
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Hughenden	42	79	8	33	112	0.0%	16.0%
Ingham	420	673	17	41	714	0.2%	3.9%
Inglewood	127	186	1	1	187	0.0%	0.8%
Innisfail	1,204	2,403	141	422	2,825	0.7%	10.5%
Ipswich	8,821	18,640	1,040	2,543	21,183	5.6%	10.5%
Julia Creek	29	41	-	-	41	0.0%	0.0%
Kingaroy	713	2,145	92	327	2,472	0.7%	11.4%
Kowanyama	310	491	28	62	553	0.1%	8.3%
Landsborough	1	1	-	-	1	0.0%	0.0%
Lockhart River	67	110	20	50	160	0.0%	23.0%
Longreach	265	388	14	34	422	0.1%	5.0%
Mabuiag Island	1	3	-	-	3	0.0%	0.0%
Mackay	4,077	8,774	120	327	9,101	2.4%	2.9%
Mareeba	1,728	3,226	248	719	3,945	1.0%	12.6%
Maroochydore	4,159	10,379	422	1,249	11,628	3.1%	9.2%
Maryborough	1,170	2,484	21	32	2,516	0.7%	1.8%
Mer Island	2	3	-	-	3	0.0%	0.0%
Millmerran	36	51	-	-	51	0.0%	0.0%
Mitchell	53	105	7	9	114	0.0%	11.7%
Moa Island	8	24	-	-	24	0.0%	0.0%
Monto	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Moranbah	317	673	4	14	687	0.2%	1.2%
Mornington Island	299	569	35	90	659	0.2%	10.5%
Mossman	417	756	76	197	953	0.3%	15.4%
Mount Garnett	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Mount Isa	2,085	4,479	552	1,637	6,116	1.6%	20.9%
Murgon	478	1,469	110	315	1,784	0.5%	18.7%
Nambour	369	658	-	-	658	0.2%	0.0%
Nanango	360	615	1	1	616	0.2%	0.3%
Noosa	1,422	2,312	1	1	2,313	0.6%	0.1%
Normanton	340	799	35	145	944	0.2%	9.3%
Oakey	215	329	8	11	340	0.1%	3.6%
Palm Island	456	896	42	110	1,006	0.3%	8.4%
Pine Rivers	2,694	5,610	243	681	6,291	1.7%	8.3%

Pittsworth	51	77	-	-	77	0.0%	0.0%
Pomona	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Pormpuraaw	210	308	3	7	315	0.1%	1.4%
Poruma Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.0%	0.0%
Proserpine	1,313	2,420	17	35	2,455	0.6%	1.3%
Quilpie	9	26	-	-	26	0.0%	0.0%
Ravenshoe	27	31	-	-	31	0.0%	0.0%
Redcliffe	2,288	5,231	306	1,024	6,255	1.7%	11.8%
Richlands	3,505	7,606	459	1,294	8,900	2.3%	11.6%
Richmond	31	63	1	5	68	0.0%	3.1%
Rockhampton	4,544	10,722	420	1,466	12,188	3.2%	8.5%
Roma	530	1,018	130	402	1,420	0.4%	19.7%
Saibai Island	13	16	-	-	16	0.0%	0.0%
Sandgate	1,811	3,029	1	1	3,030	0.8%	0.1%
Sarina	345	574	11	23	597	0.2%	3.1%
Southport	13,690	28,994	1,477	3,731	32,725	8.6%	9.7%
Springsure	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
St. George	270	416	15	42	458	0.1%	5.3%
Stanthorpe	338	537	10	16	553	0.1%	2.9%
Tambo	22	43	-	-	43	0.0%	0.0%
Taroom	63	109	-	-	109	0.0%	0.0%
Thursday Island	189	313	16	37	350	0.1%	7.8%
Toogoolawah	262	521	4	9	530	0.1%	1.5%
Toowoomba	4,640	10,884	796	2,529	13,413	3.5%	14.6%
Townsville	8,141	20,112	1,376	3,851	23,963	6.3%	14.5%
Tully	539	865	9	31	896	0.2%	1.6%
Warraber Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.0%	0.0%
Warwick	931	1,788	52	312	2,100	0.6%	5.3%
Weipa	229	370	12	28	398	0.1%	5.0%
Winton	48	75	-	-	75	0.0%	0.0%
Woorabinda	259	380	32	86	466	0.1%	11.0%
Wujal Wujal	35	54	-	-	54	0.0%	0.0%
Wynnum	1,344	2,909	105	214	3,123	0.8%	7.2%
Yam Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.0%	0.0%
Yarrabah	380	617	32	126	743	0.2%	7.8%
Yeppoon	568	891	28	54	945	0.2%	4.7%
Yorke Island	7	13	-	-	13	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,078</b>	<b>333,565</b>	<b>15,887</b>	<b>45,520</b>	<b>379,085</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>

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

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges		
Atherton	95	111	7	9	120	0.44%
Aurukun	177	250	10	13	263	0.97%
Ayr	50	55	-	-	55	0.20%
Badu Island	3	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Bamaga	37	39	1	1	40	0.15%
Barcaldine	3	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Beaudesert	134	151	-	-	151	0.56%
Beenleigh	2,099	2,580	194	235	2,815	10.43%
Biloela	42	51	-	-	51	0.19%
Blackall	2	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Blackwater	13	14	-	-	14	0.05%
Boulia	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Bowen	54	64	-	-	64	0.24%
Brisbane	3,042	3,870	206	239	4,109	15.22%
Bundaberg	314	429	5	8	437	1.62%
Burketown	3	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Caboolture	646	782	32	39	821	3.04%
Cairns	1,150	1,391	106	114	1,505	5.57%
Caloundra	145	178	-	-	178	0.66%
Charleville	25	27	1	1	28	0.10%
Charters Towers	16	17	-	-	17	0.06%
Cherbourg	8	11	-	-	11	0.04%
Childers	12	14	-	-	14	0.05%
Chinchilla	44	54	-	-	54	0.20%
Clermont	2	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Cleveland	321	391	8	9	400	1.48%
Cloncurry	6	6	1	1	7	0.03%
Coen	20	22	1	1	23	0.09%
Cooktown	59	94	1	1	95	0.35%
Coolangatta	147	175	-	-	175	0.65%
Cunnamulla	15	20	1	1	21	0.08%
Dalby	149	200	1	1	201	0.74%
Darnley Island	4	4	1	1	5	0.02%
Doomadgee	55	86	-	-	86	0.32%
Emerald	46	59	1	1	60	0.22%
Gatton	98	132	1	1	133	0.49%
Gayndah	15	17	2	3	20	0.07%
Gladstone	340	524	4	4	528	1.96%



Goondiwindi	17	17	1	2	19	0.07%
Gympie	143	196	7	10	206	0.76%
Hervey Bay	196	236	20	20	256	0.95%
Holland Park	251	270	-	-	270	1.00%
Hughenden	2	5	-	-	5	0.02%
Ingham	18	21	-	-	21	0.08%
Inglewood	4	5	-	-	5	0.02%
Innisfail	190	233	4	5	238	0.88%
Ipswich	1,296	1,731	90	97	1,828	6.77%
Kingaroy	55	82	7	8	90	0.33%
Kowanyama	36	39	2	2	41	0.15%
Lockhart River	10	13	1	1	14	0.05%
Longreach	14	33	-	-	33	0.12%
Mackay	585	804	15	16	820	3.04%
Mareeba	218	259	19	24	283	1.05%
Maroochydore	374	595	64	67	662	2.45%
Maryborough	143	175	3	3	178	0.66%
Mer Island	2	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Millmerran	2	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Mitchell	5	10	-	-	10	0.04%
Moranbah	25	33	-	-	33	0.12%
Mornington Island	41	47	4	4	51	0.19%
Mossman	86	118	1	1	119	0.44%
Mount Isa	256	298	34	36	334	1.24%
Murgon	36	60	16	20	80	0.30%
Nambour	21	24	-	-	24	0.09%
Nanango	24	27	-	-	27	0.10%
Noosa	80	87	-	-	87	0.32%
Normanton	34	54	-	-	54	0.20%
Oakey	29	34	-	-	34	0.13%
Palm Island	84	209	8	11	220	0.81%
Pine Rivers	311	416	12	12	428	1.59%
Pittsworth	4	4	-	-	4	0.01%
Porpuraaw	26	28	-	-	28	0.10%
Proserpine	80	97	2	2	99	0.37%
Quilpie	2	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Ravenshoe	1	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Redcliffe	331	414	20	21	435	1.61%
Richlands	348	390	50	55	445	1.65%
Richmond	2	2	-	-	2	0.01%
Rockhampton	543	737	17	19	756	2.80%
Roma	74	101	1	2	103	0.38%
Sandgate	301	399	-	-	399	1.48%
Sarina	31	33	-	-	33	0.12%
Southport	2,088	2,622	134	152	2,774	10.28%
St. George	20	20	-	-	20	0.07%

Stanthorpe	40	43	-	-	43	0.16%
Thursday Island	17	18	-	-	18	0.07%
Toogoolawah	8	30	-	-	30	0.11%
Toowoomba	659	1,054	51	62	1,116	4.13%
Townsville	699	1,026	123	132	1,158	4.29%
Tully	29	37	-	-	37	0.14%
Warwick	65	71	-	-	71	0.26%
Weipa	28	31	-	-	31	0.11%
Winton	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Woorabinda	68	96	4	4	100	0.37%
Wujal Wujal	3	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Wynnum	157	191	6	7	198	0.73%
Yarrabah	26	28	2	2	30	0.11%
Yeppoon	58	69	1	1	70	0.26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,689</b>	<b>25,516</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>26,997</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Appendix 2 – Civil Claim Lodgement

Location	Personal Injury Claims	Debt Recovery	Australian Registered Judgments	Total Claims
Atherton	-	40	-	40
Ayr	-	41	-	41
Beaudesert	1	52	1	54
Beenleigh	1	954	15	970
Biloela	-	7	2	9
Blackwater	-	4	-	4
Bowen	-	12	1	13
Brisbane	21	6,698	52	6,771
Bundaberg	-	574	1	575
Caboolture	-	83	5	88
Cairns	1	246	10	257
Caloundra	-	65	6	71
Charleville	-	2	-	2
Charters Towers	-	12	1	13
Childers	-	3	-	3
Chinchilla	-	3	-	3
Clermont	-	31	-	31
Cleveland	-	128	5	133
Cloncurry	-	2	-	2
Cooktown	-	1	1	2
Coolangatta	-	124	9	133
Cunnamulla	-	1	-	1
Dalby	-	186	4	190
Emerald	-	11	3	14
Gatton	-	74	-	74
Gayndah	-	2	-	2
Gladstone	-	52	-	52
Goondiwindi	-	5	-	5
Gympie	-	123	3	126
Hervey Bay	-	29	3	32
Holland Park	3	186	8	197
Hughenden	-	-	1	1
Ingham	-	35	-	35
Innisfail	-	206	2	208
Ipswich	-	141	28	169
Kingaroy	-	5	-	5
Landsborough	-	9	1	10
Longreach	-	3	-	3
Mackay	1	444	3	448
Mareeba	-	54	-	54
Maroochydore	1	112	1	114

Maryborough	-	19	-	19
Moranbah	-	46	-	46
Mossman	-	73	1	74
Mount Isa	-	176	-	176
Murgon	-	3	-	3
Nambour	-	984	3	987
Nanango	-	1	-	1
Noosa	-	43	-	43
Oakey	-	4	2	6
Pine Rivers	1	94	5	100
Pittsworth	-	3	-	3
Pomona	-	7	-	7
Proserpine	-	229	1	230
Redcliffe	-	57	3	60
Richlands	1	110	10	121
Rockhampton	-	309	3	312
Roma	-	35	-	35
Sandgate	-	29	2	31
Sarina	-	51	-	51
Southport	6	1,298	48	1,352
St. George	-	48	-	48
Stanthorpe	-	7	-	7
Taroom	-	1	-	1
Thursday Island	-	1	-	1
Toogoolawah	-	4	1	5
Toowoomba	-	90	9	99
Townsville	1	833	6	840
Tully	-	48	1	49
Warwick	-	201	1	202
Weipa	-	4	-	4
Wynnum	-	37	1	38
Yeppoon	-	72	4	76
	38	15,677	267	15,982

## 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	157	141	70	69	280	16	0.55%
Aurukun	136	144	41	30	215	1	0.48%
Ayr	126	117	40	38	195	14	0.44%
Badu Island	8	12	7	1	20	1	0.03%
Bamaga	65	59	21	17	97	11	0.23%
Barcaldine	15	17	3	1	21	1	0.05%
Beaudesert	358	266	214	105	585	83	1.25%
Beenleigh	2,847	2,639	1,515	1,535	5,689	588	9.97%
Biloela	111	97	37	35	169	6	0.39%
Birdsville	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackall	10	7	4	2	13	-	0.04%
Blackwater	47	38	23	19	80	5	0.16%
Boigu Island	1	2	2	-	4	2	0.00%
Boulia	5	3	3	1	7	1	0.02%
Bowen	101	86	41	50	177	10	0.35%
Brisbane	1,908	1,661	1,047	793	3,501	326	6.68%
Bundaberg	616	462	390	326	1,178	130	2.16%
Burketown	2	-	2	-	2	-	0.01%
Caboolture	1,140	966	670	408	2,044	155	3.99%
Cairns	1,321	1,179	542	658	2,379	165	4.63%
Caloundra	482	407	319	241	967	92	1.69%
Camooweal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Charleville	33	22	15	19	56	7	0.12%
Charters Towers	76	58	29	19	106	15	0.27%
Cherbourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Childers	6	4	2	5	11	3	0.02%
Chinchilla	83	66	41	24	131	18	0.29%
Clermont	25	20	9	6	35	2	0.09%
Cleveland	617	481	271	371	1,123	127	2.16%
Cloncurry	47	39	23	9	71	2	0.16%
Coen	17	15	6	3	24	1	0.06%
Cooktown	98	102	39	42	183	11	0.34%
Coolangatta	180	141	92	37	270	48	0.63%
Cunnamulla	27	24	11	17	52	2	0.09%
Dajarra	-	2	-	-	2	2	0.00%
Dalby	214	152	114	67	333	48	0.75%
Darnley Island	1	3	1	1	5	-	0.00%

Dirranbandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Doomadgee	97	91	43	75	209	9	0.34%
Duaringa	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Emerald	177	150	79	81	310	29	0.62%
Gatton	179	140	84	46	270	27	0.63%
Gayndah	43	32	21	11	64	5	0.15%
Georgetown	3	1	2	-	3	-	0.01%
Gladstone	546	486	226	297	1,009	62	1.91%
Goondiwindi	45	34	20	14	68	5	0.16%
Gympie	320	268	156	166	590	52	1.12%
Hervey Bay	436	336	248	158	742	91	1.53%
Holland Park	642	531	406	210	1,147	115	2.25%
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Hughenden	3	7	-	-	7	1	0.01%
Ingham	91	86	41	27	154	14	0.32%
Inglewood	17	6	6	2	14	2	0.06%
Innisfail	212	170	116	151	437	24	0.74%
Ipswich	1,654	1,285	1,064	753	3,102	378	5.79%
Julia Creek	2	2	2	-	4	-	0.01%
Kingaroy	135	120	58	69	247	27	0.47%
Kowanyama	86	86	39	20	145	1	0.30%
Landsborough	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Lockhart River	28	26	12	12	50	-	0.10%
Longreach	42	40	15	15	70	4	0.15%
Mabuiag Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mackay	785	671	451	411	1,533	122	2.75%
Mareeba	309	276	107	127	510	19	1.08%
Maroochydore	879	761	407	505	1,673	160	3.08%
Maryborough	281	242	169	140	551	52	0.98%
Mer Island	1	-	2	1	3	1	0.00%
Millmerran	10	5	4	-	9	1	0.04%
Mitchell	8	8	4	5	17	-	0.03%
Moa Island	1	2	1	-	3	-	0.00%
Monto	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Moranbah	47	35	21	18	74	7	0.16%
Mornington Island	69	62	24	53	139	4	0.24%
Mossman	88	84	33	29	146	5	0.31%
Mount Garnett	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mount Isa	486	417	233	294	944	90	1.70%
Murgon	137	116	61	52	229	16	0.48%
Nambour	16	-	-	2	2	-	0.06%
Nanango	25	22	13	4	39	2	0.09%
Noosa	216	191	68	83	342	31	0.76%
Normanton	104	95	31	47	173	8	0.36%
Oakey	50	40	16	11	67	8	0.18%
Palm Island	154	138	69	47	254	18	0.54%

Pine Rivers	851	697	549	347	1,593	193	2.98%
Pittsworth	21	15	6	6	27	1	0.07%
Pormpuraaw	58	51	11	13	75	-	0.20%
Poruma Island	1	2	-	-	2	-	0.00%
Proserpine	168	147	57	51	255	25	0.59%
Quilpie	3	3	1	-	4	-	0.01%
Ravenshoe	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Redcliffe	543	462	278	384	1,124	79	1.90%
Richlands	590	448	254	159	861	140	2.07%
Richmond	3	3	1	-	4	-	0.01%
Rockhampton	886	775	403	464	1,642	146	3.10%
Roma	99	86	45	49	180	12	0.35%
Saibai Island	5	7	-	2	9	1	0.02%
Sandgate	343	298	191	167	656	59	1.20%
Sarina	4	1	2	4	7	-	0.01%
Southport	2,357	2,174	1,486	949	4,609	460	8.25%
Springsure	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
St George	30	20	10	19	49	7	0.11%
Stanthorpe	62	50	34	14	98	13	0.22%
Tambo	3	3	-	-	3	1	0.01%
Taroom	5	2	2	-	4	-	0.02%
Thursday Island	115	92	46	33	171	7	0.40%
Toogoolawah	14	9	3	2	14	6	0.05%
Toowoomba	748	596	360	369	1,325	139	2.62%
Townsville	1,350	1,066	626	685	2,377	255	4.73%
Tully	119	93	59	58	210	16	0.42%
Warraber Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Warwick	202	170	95	66	331	42	0.71%
Weipa	62	60	29	20	109	4	0.22%
Winton	6	4	1	3	8	-	0.02%
Woorabinda	79	83	24	18	125	2	0.28%
Wujal Wujal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Wynnum	253	216	95	111	422	53	0.89%
Yam Island	1	1	1	-	2	-	0.00%
Yarrabah	98	79	58	44	181	4	0.34%
Yeppoon	173	125	78	56	259	18	0.61%
Yorke Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,557</b>	<b>24,332</b>	<b>14,801</b>	<b>12,978</b>	<b>52,111</b>	<b>4,966</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## Appendix 4 – Child Protection Applications

Location	Number of Applications	Number of Orders Made							% of state total
	R.o.G.S.	Child Protection Order	Extend Protection Order	Interim Order	Revoke Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Orders	Number of Applications Dismissed / Withdrawn	
Atherton	39	46	-	163	-	-	209	4	0.66%
Aurukun	8	5	1	29	-	-	35	-	0.14%
Ayr	11	11	3	47	-	-	61	-	0.19%
Badu Island	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	0.00%
Bamaga	5	-	-	27	-	1	28	-	0.09%
Barcaldine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Beauresort	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Beenleigh	456	916	61	3,246	2	12	4,237	41	7.77%
Biloela	9	11	-	31	-	-	42	-	0.15%
Birdsville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackwater	1	1	-	6	-	-	7	-	0.02%
Boigu Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Boulia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Bowen	7	12	-	38	-	-	50	-	0.12%
Brisbane	797	760	92	2,224	9	3	3,088	23	13.58%
Bundaberg	50	119	3	367	-	8	497	2	0.85%
Burketown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Caboolture	190	190	22	673	1	6	892	3	3.24%
Cairns	617	644	28	1,730	4	14	2,420	30	10.51%
Caloundra	30	46	5	130	2	1	184	1	0.51%
Camooweal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Charleville	3	6	-	11	-	-	17	-	0.05%
Charters Towers	6	11	1	82	-	2	96	-	0.10%
Cherbourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Childers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Chinchilla	18	13	2	21	-	-	36	4	0.31%
Clermont	2	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	0.03%
Cleveland	168	191	17	410	-	-	618	12	2.86%
Cloncurry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Coen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%



Cooktown	16	6	-	74	-	-	80	-	0.27%
Coolangatta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Cunnamulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dajarra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dalby	67	61	1	289	-	-	351	3	1.14%
Darnley Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dirranbandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Doomadgee	6	-	-	23	-	-	23	-	0.10%
Duaringa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Emerald	54	33	2	118	1	4	158	6	0.92%
Gatton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Gayndah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Georgetown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Gladstone	112	121	6	354	1	-	482	6	1.91%
Goondiwindi	4	1	-	40	-	-	41	-	0.07%
Gympie	62	72	4	237	-	-	313	6	1.06%
Hervey Bay	36	30	9	119	-	-	158	1	0.61%
Holland Park	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.02%
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Hughenden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Ingham	5	2	-	9	-	-	11	-	0.09%
Inglewood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Innisfail	50	39	3	247	-	1	290	1	0.85%
Ipswich	805	734	104	2,646	6	9	3,499	18	13.71%
Julia Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Kingaroy	78	105	17	244	-	2	368	2	1.33%
Kowanyama	12	6	-	46	-	-	52	-	0.20%
Landsborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Lockhart River	4	1	-	11	-	-	12	-	0.07%
Longreach	2	3	1	6	-	1	11	-	0.03%
Mackay	194	185	17	522	1	10	735	7	3.30%
Mareeba	58	60	1	73	-	-	134	-	0.99%
Maroochydoorie	129	137	15	563	-	2	717	8	2.20%
Maryborough	71	66	11	210	-	5	292	1	1.21%
Mer Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Millmerran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mitchell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%

Moa island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Monto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Moranbah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mornington Island	8	-	-	19	-	-	19	-	0.14%
Mossman	7	5	-	18	-	-	23	4	0.12%
Mount Garnett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mount Isa	97	114	-	402	1	-	517	6	1.65%
Murgon	15	9	-	32	-	1	42	5	0.26%
Nambour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Nanango	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Noosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Normanton	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	0.00%
Oakey	4	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	0.07%
Palm Island	4	11	-	122	-	-	133	1	0.07%
Pine Rivers	154	221	32	970	-	7	1,230	20	2.62%
Pittsworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Pomona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Proserpine	3	13	1	3	-	-	17	-	0.05%
Quilpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Redcliffe	69	120	13	377	-	-	510	3	1.18%
Richlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Rockhampton	185	213	24	908	1	8	1,154	6	3.15%
Roma	14	13	3	36	-	-	52	-	0.24%
Saibai Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Sandgate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Sarina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Southport	398	387	23	1,128	5	8	1,551	15	6.78%
Springsure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
St. George	10	4	-	48	-	-	52	-	0.17%
Stanthorpe	10	5	3	11	-	-	19	-	0.17%
Tambo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Taroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Thursday Island	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	0.09%
Toogoolawah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Toowoomba	299	262	19	1,177	2	5	1,465	3	5.09%

Townsville	372	368	24	1,771	3	4	2,170	22	6.34%
Tully	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	0.00%
Warraber Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Warwick	15	30	-	92	-	3	125	2	0.26%
Weipa	-	2	-	10	-	-	12	-	0.00%
Winton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Woorabinda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Wujal Wujal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Wynnum	18	9	2	56	-	1	68	1	0.31%
Yam Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Yarrabah	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	0.00%
Yeppoon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Yorke Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,870</b>	<b>6,436</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>22,271</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>29,434</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

# Magistrates Court Locations

