

ANNUAL REPORT 2022–2023





CHAMBERS OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE

Brisbane Magistrates Court
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31 October 2023

The Honourable Yvette D'Ath MP
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice 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 2023.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'J. Brassington'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped 'J' and 'B'.

Judge Janelle Brassington
Chief Magistrate

Contents

Chief Magistrate’s Overview	4
Executive Director’s Overview	7
Queensland’s Magistrates	9
Structure and Operation	15
Court Performance	22
Criminal Jurisdiction	22
Civil Jurisdiction	27
Coronial Jurisdiction	32
Courts Innovation Program	35
Magistrates Court of Queensland Reconciliation Action Plan (MCQ RAP) ...	35
Courts Innovation Program (CIP)	36
Departmental Support	43
Reform and Support Services	43
Library Services	47
Court Network	50
Complaints Policy	54
Appendices	56
Appendix 1 – Criminal Lodgements	58
Appendix 1A – Criminal Breach Lodgements (not reported in RoGS)	61
Appendix 2 – Civil Claim Lodgement	65
Appendix 3 – Domestic and Family Violence Protection Applications	67
Appendix 4 – Child Protection Applications	71
Magistrates Court Locations	75

Warning

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

Chief Magistrate's Overview

It is my pleasure to present the Magistrates Court of Queensland Annual Report for July 2022 to June 2023.

I acknowledge the continued hard work of the magistrates and court staff in administering justice for the State of Queensland in a timely and effective manner. I extend my thanks to all involved over the past year.

I would like to welcome Deputy Chief Magistrate Stephen Courtney following his appointment in the role 26 September 2022. I acknowledge and thank both himself and Deputy Chief Magistrate Anthony Gett for their sustained contributions and support in my role as Chief Magistrate. I note their roles in promoting and leading our judiciary through a period of significant growth and change for the Courts.

Court performance

The 2022-2023 year saw increases in many jurisdictions.

In the adult criminal jurisdiction, there was an increase in the number of defendants of 12,623 (8.14 per cent) and an increase of 27,746 charges (8.32 per cent). Lodgements in 2022-2023 were still below the levels recorded in the recent years just prior to COVID.

Child protection applications increased by 279 (4.75 per cent), though only 1.32 per cent higher than in the 2018-2019 pre-COVID year.

While domestic violence applications increased by 3,095 (10.84 per cent) from last year, the longer term trend shows that this jurisdiction has returned to a similar level as seen in the pre-COVID years, from 2015-2016 to 2018-2019.

Appointments and Retirements

During the reporting period there were four retirements. The Magistrates Court of Queensland were fortunate to have had the services of Magistrates Stephen Guttridge, Robert Davies, Jennifer Batts and Christine Clements.

In the same period, the Magistrates Court of Queensland welcomed the following appointments: Magistrate Mark Bamberry, Patrina Clohessy, Michelle Howard and Kyna Morice.

Coroners Court of Queensland

During 2022-2023, the Coroner's Court managed a record case load with 6,530 deaths reported for investigation and continued to manage difficulties as a result of the continued impact of COVID-19. Despite this, the court achieved a clearance rate of 91.87% at the end of the reporting period, which is below the national benchmarks and SDS target. The reduced clearance rate is due in part to the 8% increase in deaths reported for investigation, in addition to the record number of cases in the 2021-2022 period. New resources for the Court, including three new Coroners, commencing from 1 July 2023 will provide increased capacity to address this increased workload.

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

Acknowledgements

I wish to acknowledge and thank all 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;
- Acting Executive Director Kristina Deveson for her extensive knowledge and experience in managing the Magistrates Courts Service and their dependable support of the Magistracy. Kristina has 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 this year, and

- The administrative staff of the Chief Magistrates Office managed by Nicola Azgin, who provide high level executive support to me, the Deputy Chief Magistrates, Magistrates and Acting Magistrates throughout the state – Trudy Abdurhman, Astrid McEachan-Hale, Rhiannon Davy, Samantha Bartlett, Brianna Fry, Katya Balmori and Grace Terrace (Brisbane); Josephine Sharne, Marie Kendall and Nadia Fraser (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 850 staff who are responsible for delivering justice services across Queensland from over 50 metropolitan, suburban, regional, and remote centres in the discrete geographical regions of North Queensland, Central Queensland, Sunshine Coast and Western Queensland, South Queensland and Brisbane. Due to growth in South-East Queensland and recognising the comparative size of the South Queensland (SQ) region, in 2023 a new region, Logan and Gold Coast (LGC) region, incorporating Southport, Beenleigh, Coolangatta and Beaudesert was established.

Along with supporting the operation of Magistrates Courts, in many regional and remote centres MCS staff also provide additional registry services to support the operation of the Supreme and District Courts and deliver a wide range of government services, information and referrals as local registries also operate as Queensland Government Agency Program (QGAP offices).

The MCS also includes business units outside of registry services:

- The Coroners Court of Queensland (CCQ) supports Queensland's coroners and coronial registrars with teams in Cairns, Mackay, Brisbane and Southport.
- The Courts Innovation Program (CIP) supports specialist courts and programs such as the Queensland Drug and Alcohol Court, Court Link, specialist domestic and family violence courts, Murri Courts and the Community Justice Group grant program.
- Our Practice Improvement and Engagement (PIE) team is responsible for supporting consistent practice and improvements in Magistrates Court registries state-wide.
- The support staff of the Magistrates Court Service Directorate (MCSD) deliver high level administrative and corporate support, and coordination across MCS.

In the wake of the substantial impact of COVID-19 on the business practices of the court, in 2022-2023 the positive working relationships between the judiciary, court administration and stakeholders continue to support improvement and growth.

I thank Her Honour Judge Janelle Brassington, Chief Magistrate along with Deputy Chief Magistrate Anthony Gett and Deputy Chief Magistrate Stephen Courtney for their collaborative approach.

Finally, I would like to thank and acknowledge the commitment of all MCS staff. Your hard work and dedication can be seen in the high-quality court services provided to communities across Queensland. Thank you.

Kristina Deveson
Acting Executive Director and Principal Registrar
Magistrates Courts Service

Queensland's Magistrates

as at 30 June 2023

Beenleigh	MG O'Driscoll	Coordinating Magistrate
	PM Clohessy	
	TM Duroux	
	MG Howden	
	TE Mossop	
	CI McKenzie	
Bowen	MT Howard	
Brisbane	J Brassington	Chief Magistrate
	AK Gett	Deputy Chief Magistrate, Childrens Court Magistrate
	ST Courtney	Deputy Chief Magistrate
	TJ Ryan	State Coroner
	SJ Gallagher	Deputy State Coroner
	LM Bradford-Morgan	Part-time
	JM Daley	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	
	KM O'Callaghan	DFV Coroners Court
	JV Payne	
	JN Pinder	
	T Previtara	
	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	

	KA Fowler	
Cairns	SL Pearson	Regional Coordinating Magistrate, Childrens Court Magistrate
	TA Browne	Childrens Court Magistrate
	SM Coates	
	BS Hughes	
	CM McLennan	
	JE Morton	
	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	K Morice	
Emerald	R Gilbert	
Gladstone	Vacant	
Gympie	Vacant	
Hervey Bay	TA McGarvie	
Holland Park	SM Young	
Innisfail	MJ Power	
Ipswich	DR Kinsella	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
	MJ Ho	Childrens Court Magistrate
	K Payne	
	JR Schubert	Childrens Court Magistrate
	DC Shepherd	
	RR Walker	
Kingaroy	A Sinclair	
Mackay	DJ Dwyer	
	BJ Hartigan	
	D O'Connell	Central Coroner
Mareeba	TJ Braes	
Maroochydore	CJ Callaghan	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
	MM Baldwin	Part-time
	RJ Madsen	
	MR McLaughlin	Part-time
Maryborough	JA Milburn	

Mount Isa	EP MacGiollaRi	
Pine Rivers	A Hennessy	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
	GH Kahlert	Childrens Court Magistrate
Sandgate	AJ Hackett	
Southport	KT Magee	Regional Coordinating Magistrate, Childrens Court Magistrate
	D Balic	
	MM Bamberry	Childrens Court Magistrate
	JM Bentley	Childrens Court Magistrate
	J Crawford	Childrens Court Magistrate
	ML Dooley	
	VS Goverdhan	
	CA Lee	Southern Coroner
	LC Pink	
	CA Pirie	Childrens Court Magistrate
Toowoomba	K Philipson	Coordinating Magistrate, Childrens Court Magistrate
	CM Kelly	
	LM Shephard	
Townsville	SD Mosch	Regional Coordinating Magistrate, Childrens Court Magistrate
	VP Keegan	Childrens Court Magistrate
	RJ Lehmann	
	RJ Mack	
	KA Taylor	
	C Wadley	
Warwick	VE Sturgess	
Wynnum	Z Sarra	

Acting Magistrates

Beenleigh	BL Kucks
Bowen	RW Muirhead
Brisbane	PJ Byrne
	PD Cooke
	S Cornack*
	S Ganasan
	AL Gummow
	EA Hall*
	MJ Holohan
	AG Kennedy*
	AA Kirkegaard
	PA Kirkman-Scroope
	M May
	JA McDougall*
	JJ McGrath*
	PT Murphy
	LJ Scoines
	RD Silva
	RJ Turra
	R Woodford*
Bundaberg	ME Buchanan
	LN Lavaring
Caboolture	D Wilkinson*
Cairns	ME Bowen
	AJ Comans*
	G Meoli
	RD Spencer*
Caloundra	M Bice
	SM Tonkin*
Hervey Bay	SD Guttridge*
Ipswich	WA Cridland*
Mackay	JM Aberdeen
Maroochydore	RA Ellis
Mareeba	R Heggie
Nambour	A Walker
Noosa	GA Hillan*

Rockhampton	MT Morrow
	SP Byrne
Southport	JJ Costanzo*
	D Davies*
	PM Dowse*
	G Finger
	D Kehoe*
	RG Kilner*
	SE Thompson
	J White*
Toowoomba	L O'Neill
	KA Ryan*
	RJ Stark
Townsville	S Luxton
	PR Smid

**Retired Magistrate*

Magistrates

Appointments

Chief Magistrate Janelle Brassington

Brisbane

Appointed 8 July 2022

**Deputy Chief Magistrate Stephen
Courtney**

Brisbane

Appointed 26 September 2022

Magistrate Mark Bamberry

Southport

Appointed 22 August 2022

Magistrate Patrina Clohessy

Beenleigh

Appointed 22 August 2023

Magistrate Michelle Howard

Brisbane/Bowen

Appointed 22 August 2022

Magistrate Kyna Morice

Brisbane/Dalby

Appointed 22 August 2022

Retirements

Magistrate Stephen Guttridge

Hervey Bay

Retired 8 August 2022

Magistrate Robert Davies

Brisbane

Retired 11 November 2022

Magistrate Jennifer Batts

Sandgate

Retired 31 December 2022

Magistrate Christine Clements

Brisbane Coroner

Retired 12 April 2023

Structure and Operation

At the end of the reporting period 97 of the 100 magistrate positions in the State of Queensland are occupied. The Magistrates Court had six part time magistrates occupying four magistrate positions and 91 full time magistrates.

The Magistrates Court had six vacancies being advertised as of 30 June 2023 to fill the positions arising from magistrate retirements and additional funding from the recommendation from the first report Womens Safety and Justice Taskforce and the Fast Track Sentencing Pilot.

There is a pool of 51 appointed acting magistrates who relieve when magistrates are on leave. The pool includes 20 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 a 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 Magistrate 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 large 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 ST Courtney (Brisbane)
- South-West Region DR Kinsella (Ipswich)
- South Coast Region KT Magee (Southport)
- North Coast Region CJ Callaghan (Maroochydore)
- Central Region C Press (Rockhampton)
- Northern Region SD Mosch (Townsville)
- Far North Region SL Pearson (Cairns)

The co-ordinating magistrates were:

- Beenleigh MG O'Driscoll
- Caboolture PW Hasted
- Toowoomba K Philipson

Court Governance Advisory Committee

Members: Deputy Chief Magistrate Gett (1 June 2022 – 31 December 2022), Deputy Chief Magistrate Courtney (1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023), State Coroner T Ryan; Magistrates: C Callaghan (1 January 2022 – 31 December 2023), M Nolan (1 January 2022 – 31 December 2023), T McGarvie (1 January 2022 – 31 December 2023).

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 2023.

The Magistrates Internal Committees provide vital support to magistrates across Queensland and advise the Chief Magistrate in fulfilling her 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 Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group members. This committee makes recommendations to the Chief Magistrate on issues relating to Indigenous persons within the criminal justice system and in the Magistrates Courts.

Bench Book Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate C Callaghan

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

Civil Law Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate J Pinder.

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

Conference Planning Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate 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 S Courtney

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 S Courtney

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 police and professional development guiding magistrates as to the ethical standards required of them in the conduct of their duties.

Forms Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate K Magee

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

ICT Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate A Gett

This committee supports the Chief Magistrate by making recommendations in relation to the IT needs of the magistracy; and by identifying opportunities to improve the efficient operation of the Magistrates Court by use of IT.

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 S Courtney

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

Therapeutic Jurisprudence Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate S Courtney

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

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

Youth Justice and Child Protection Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate S Courtney

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 from Monday 22 May to Friday 26 May 2023. The five-day conference incorporated the specialist Domestic and Family Violence and Childrens Court Conference.

The Honourable Justice James Edelman delivered the Keynote Address: *Menzies, Dixon and Legal Method*.

A wide range of topics were covered. These included:

- Dealing with Children & Young People under the *Youth Justice Act 1992*
- Child Protection
- Magistrates Court Update
- Coercive Control: Understanding the groundwork to the Legislation
- Panel Discussion – Applying the ‘person most in need of protection’ and considerations of risk
- The Impact of Domestic & Family Violence (including coercive control) on children’s safety, wellbeing and development
- Working with Community Justice Groups
- Contempt of Court
- QCAT – Minor Civil Disputes
- Understanding Trauma
- Judicial Wellbeing – Balancing your life
- Dealing with Challenging People
- Learnings from Judicial Commissions
- Childrens Court – Capacity/Fitness for Trial
- Adult Sentencing
- Gender Diversity & Inclusion
- QSI
- Reading & Understanding Civil Pleadings
- Overview of a Civil Trial
- Update – Review of the *Justices Act 1886*
- Criminal Courtcraft

- Culturally Responsive Practice

Lunchtime seminars on a range of topics including Domestic and Family Violence have been scheduled at regular intervals throughout the year.

Court Performance

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

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

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

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

Criminal Jurisdiction

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

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

Approximately 95 per cent of all criminal matters in Queensland are dealt with by the Magistrates Courts. The overwhelming majority of the work of the Magistrates Courts involves criminal matters, and these matters are dealt with in the Magistrates Courts as constituted under the *Justices Act 1886*.

The Magistrates Courts hear and determine all Local, State and Commonwealth summary offences. They also hear and determine a wide range of indictable offences. If the court does not have the jurisdiction to deal with an indictable offence a committal hearing is conducted. This is to determine if there is sufficient evidence to commit the defendant to the District Court or Supreme Court so that the matter can be finalised there. 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.

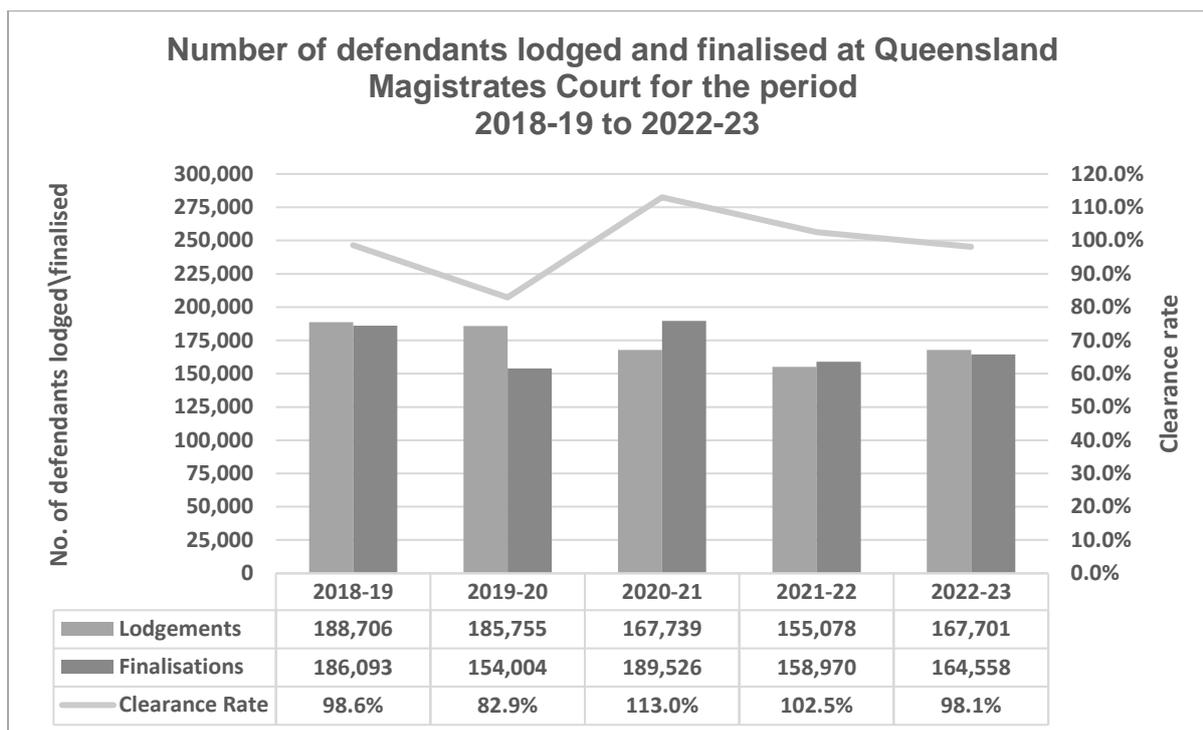
Total Criminal

The total number of defendants dealt with by the magistrates sitting as Magistrates Courts and the Childrens Court in the reporting year is 184,059. This is an increase in the number of defendants dealt with over last year of 13,094 (7.65 per cent).

The total number of criminal charges dealt with by magistrates in the year of reporting is 411,284. This is an increase from last year of 32,199 (8.49 per cent). These total figures include both adult and juvenile defendants.

Magistrates Court (Adult Criminal)

In relation to adult defendants 167,701 adults were dealt with on 361,311 charges. This is an increase in the number of adult defendants from last year of 12,623 (8.14 per cent) and an increase in the number of charges from last year of 27,746 (8.32 per cent).



Childrens Court of Queensland (Magistrates) – Criminal Jurisdiction

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

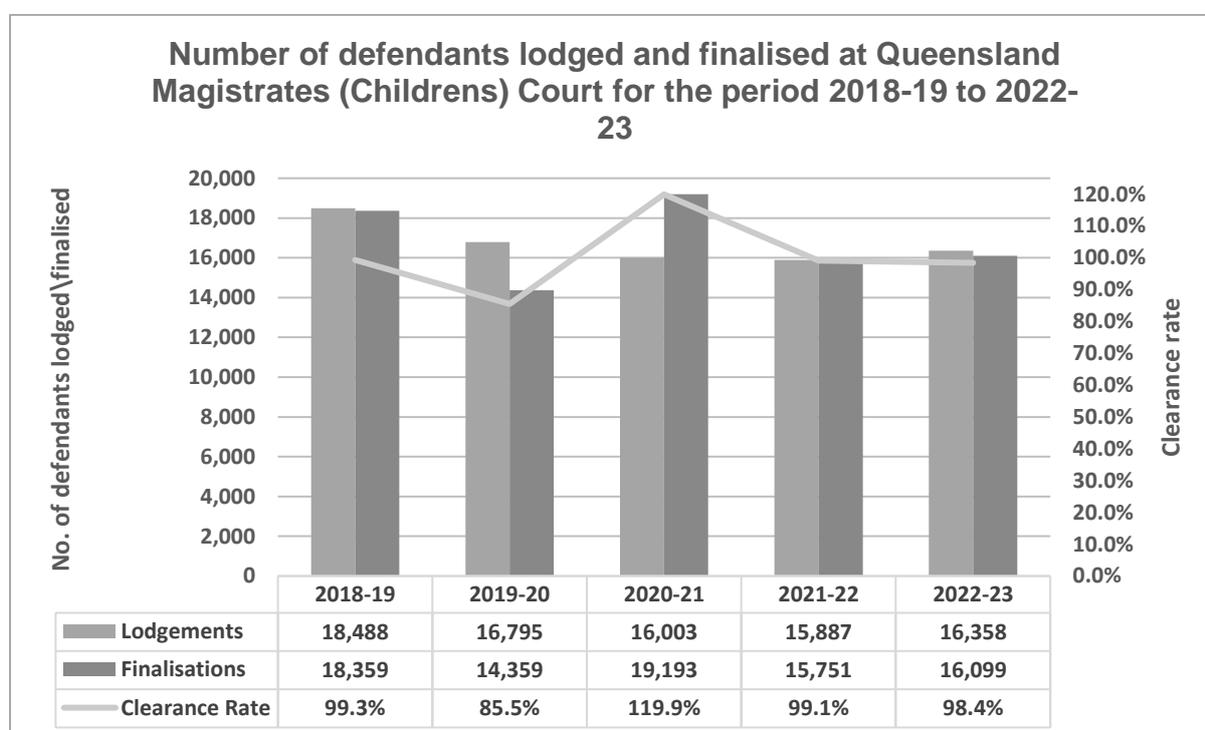
Youth justice conferencing brings the young person and their victim together to discuss the offence, its impact on the victim and the community and how the young person can address the harm caused. In the majority of these conferences all of the parties are satisfied with the outcome and the matter does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

16,358 young people appeared before Magistrates sitting as the Childrens Court during the reporting year on a total of 49,973 charges. This is an increase from last year of 471 young people (2.96 per cent) and an increase of 4,453 charges (9.78 per cent). Although there was an increase in defendants lodged on 2.96 per cent from the previous financial year, lodgements were similar to 2019-2020 through 2020-2021, and 11.89 per cent lower than

2018-2019. The increase in charges lodged compared to last year of 9.78 per cent shows that in the most recent financial year, the number of charges per defendant lodged had increased.

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 2,343, an increase of 589 (33.58 per cent). The number of charges for Commonwealth offences dealt with by the Magistrates Courts during the reporting year was 6,166, which is an increase from last year of 2,466 (66.65 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 71 defendants who were charged with a total of 82 charges. That is a decrease of 15 defendants (17.44 per cent) and a decrease of 13 charges (13.68 per cent) from last year. During the reporting period the Industrial Magistrates Court dealt with 12 defendants on 20 charges under the *Electrical Safety Act 2002*.

Civil Jurisdiction

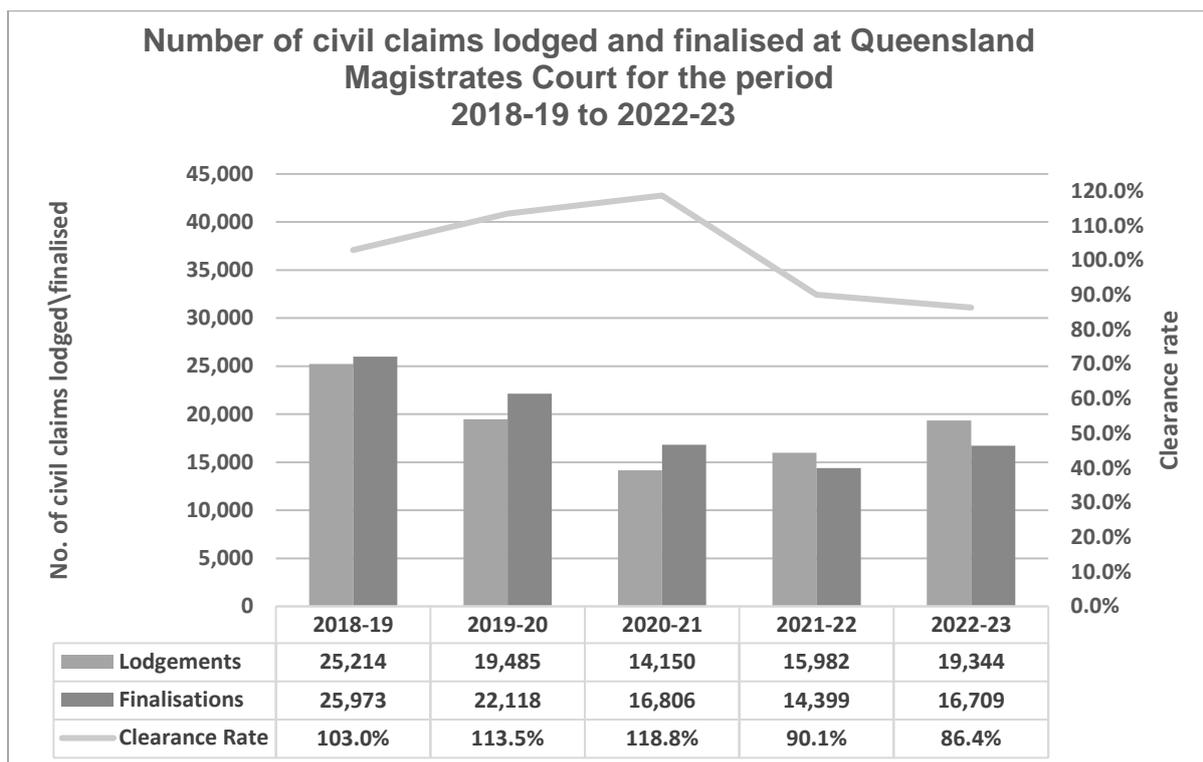
The work of the Magistrates Courts is generally understood to be broadly divided into two types of proceedings: civil and criminal. Essentially all proceedings that are not for the prosecution of an offence are considered civil.

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

Civil Claims

The Magistrates Courts, as established by the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*, are able to determine civil claims up to a value of \$150,000. The number of claims dealt with by the Magistrates Courts during the reporting year was 19,344, an increase of 3,362 from last year (21.04 per cent). Although civil lodgements increased 21.04 per cent from last year, the number of claims lodged was close to the levels seen in 2019-2020 (down just 0.7 per cent). The number of civil claims lodged was significantly lower than the levels seen prior to 2019-2020.

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 16,265 minor civil disputes that were lodged with QCAT 5,116 (31.45 per cent) were lodged in locations where they would be dealt with by a magistrate.

Childrens Court of Queensland (Magistrates) – Civil Jurisdiction

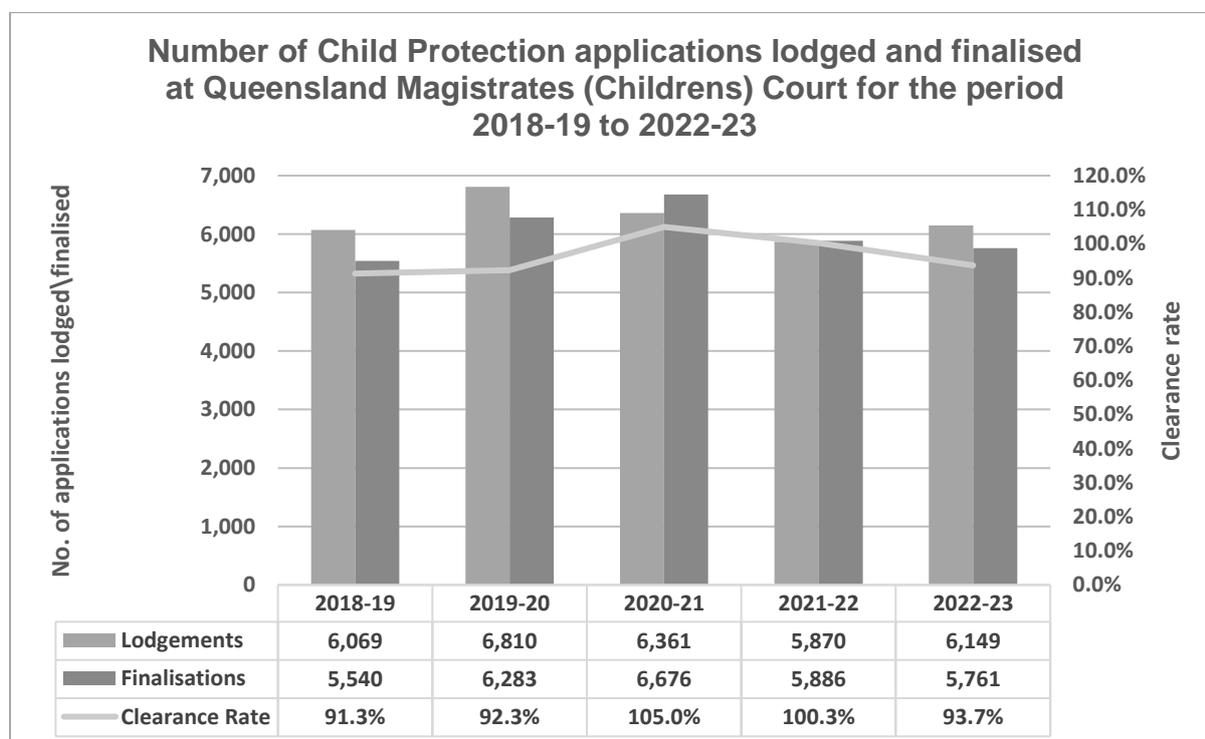
The Childrens Court of Queensland is established under the *Childrens Court Act 1992* and exercises its civil jurisdiction mainly under the *Child Protection Act 1989*, but also under other

legislation such as the *Child Protection (Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2008* and the *Adoption Act 2009*.

Child protection applications are heard by magistrates sitting in the Childrens Court, and additionally urgent temporary applications may be made after hours by telephone or facsimile. Many of the child protection applications are contested, however a large portion are resolved in court ordered conferences. During the reporting year 6,149 child protection applications were lodged, an increase from last year of 279 (4.75 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.

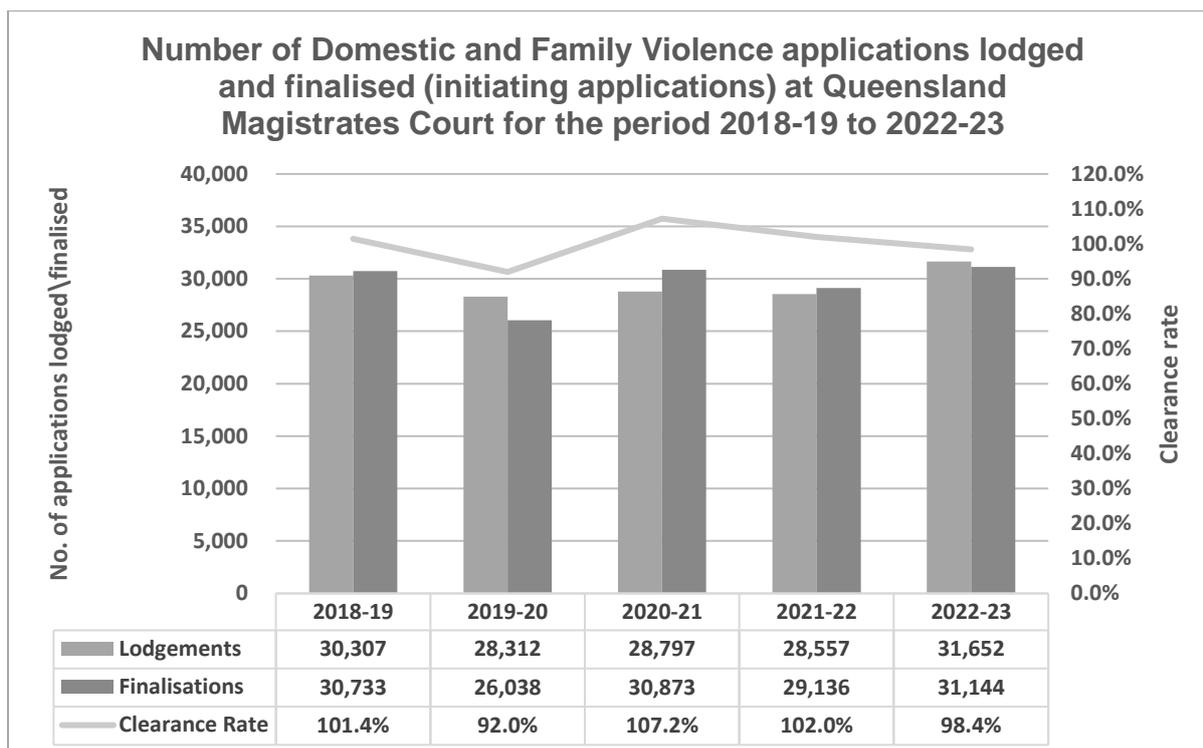
The importance of protection orders is well recognised – they not only provide for the physical safety and security of the aggrieved person (the person seeking protection) but also provide an element of control and stability which helps them to carry on their lives.

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 31,652 applications for protection orders lodged in Queensland which is an increase from the year before of 3,095 (10.84 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 10, which is a decrease 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, Cairns, Mackay and Southport, 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 through to August 2023, and a temporary coroner has been funded in response to recommendations of the Women's Safety and Justice Taskforce (WSJT) for a period of two year (refer below). 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.

Coroner Christine Clements retired in April 2023 after over 20 years dedicated service in the coronial jurisdiction.

During 2022-2023 the court managed a record case load with 6,350 deaths reported for investigation and continued to manage difficulties as a result of the continued impact of COVID-19. Despite this, the court achieved a clearance rate of 91.87% at the end of the reporting period, which is below the national benchmarks and SDS target. The reduced clearance rate is due in part to the 8% increase in deaths reported for investigation, in addition to the record number of cases in the 2021-2022 period.

Significant reform work continued in response to the Queensland Audit Office (QAO) report: Delivering 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)¹ worked to

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

target four priority areas for action including enhancing triaging practices, strengthening case management, legal and counselling support services, enhanced structural supports, and driving system innovation.

A shared system approach, with key partners the QPS and QH, aim to reducing the number of matters in the coronial backlog will be supported by a cross-agency *Coronial System Backlog Reduction Strategy 2022-25* (The Strategy), with implementation to be supported by focused action plans.

During the reporting period the Board focused making further system improvements guided by the *Coronial Service System Delivery Framework 2021-2025*², which creates a uniform sense of partnership, purpose and high-level strategic direction for the coronial system. Key achievements during 2022-2023 include:

- Continuing an interagency Coronial System Coordination Group to implement the Coronial Services System Delivery Framework and identifying priority actions aimed at finalising the remaining QAO recommendations
- Embedding a shared vision for Queensland's coronial system '*Coronial services that partner to deliver independent, family-centred and timely investigations*'
- Commencing the final build phase of the standalone CCQ website, with the aim of creating an interconnected coronial system driving innovation, improvement and performance, encourage a whole of system approach to coronial services delivery, and to promote better collaboration between partner agencies.

In the 2022-2023 State Budget the CCQ received additional funding including:

- Funding and additional temporary staff to continue to strengthen the coronial system response to domestic and family violence, including funding to support a temporary coroner to enhance Domestic and Family Violence death reviews
- Funding and additional staff to maintain and expand Queensland's Domestic and Family Violence homicide and suicide data sets
- Funding to support enhanced contract management of government undertakers.

Community and media interest in the coronial jurisdiction continued with the handing down of high-profile inquest findings, notably the joint inquest into the deaths of Queensland Police Officer Brett Forte and Ricky Maddison, as well as the Attorney-General-directed re-opening of the inquests into the 1996 death of Jeffrey Brooks and the 1993 disappearance of Leslie

² [Coronial Service System Delivery Framework 2021-2025 \(courts.qld.gov.au\)](https://courts.qld.gov.au)

Ball, and the inquest, held in Cairns and in the Doomadgee community, into the deaths of three indigenous women, Yvette Booth, Adele Sandy and Shakaya George, from Rheumatic Heart Disease, which examined important issues in relation to health care for remote indigenous communities.

Further information in relation to the coronial system may be found in the CCQ Annual Report for 2022-2023.

Courts Innovation Program

Magistrates Court of Queensland Reconciliation Action Plan (MCQ RAP)

The Magistrates Court of Queensland Reconciliation Action Plan 2022-2025 (MCQ RAP) was officially launched in May 2022. The MCQ RAP builds on the achievements of the inaugural MCQ RAP 2018-2021 and demonstrates the continuing commitment to build partnerships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. It contains 17 actions and 86 deliverables which focus on respect, relationships, and opportunities.

Throughout 2022-2023 a number of initiatives were undertaken which promote the commitment under the MCQ RAP to reconciliation and respond to the barriers faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples when coming into contact with the justice system, including the following:

- the Annual NAIDOC Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) Flag Raising ceremony was held on 5 July 2022, and was attended by Mr David Mackie, former Director-General, DJAG, members of the judiciary and Elders and Respected Persons. The ceremony featured the raising of the Australian, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander dance and music performances. Guest speakers included Magistrate Sarra and Dr Josephine Bourne;
- the Richlands Murri Court was renamed *Wan-Pirra-Pa*, (meaning 'a journey') on 15 November 2022; and
- the Cultural Advisory Group met with members of the MCQ RAP Working Group, chaired by the Chief Magistrate, to receive a briefing on progress of implementation of the MCQ RAP and to provide advice to group.

Looking ahead to 2023-2024, the Magistrates Court of Queensland will continue work to deliver the remaining MCQ RAP 2022-2025 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.

Community Justice Group (CJG) Program

CIP administers funding for 41 CJGs throughout Queensland and 11 groups operating across ten locations on the outer islands of the Torres Strait.

CJG staff and members, including volunteers and Elders and Respected Persons support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples across the criminal justice system delivering prevention, awareness, education, early intervention services, support in court proceedings, in custody settings and when persons who have been imprisoned are returning to the community. More broadly, the program aims to build the local authority of CJGs to address justice-related issues within their local communities.

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. 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 the underlying causes of offending 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 2022-2023 CJGs provided support for:

- 5,067 appearances in mainstream courts
- 2,335 appearances in Murri Courts across 15 locations
- 1,657 appearances in mainstream court on DFV matters, and
- 644 appearances in DFV Specialist Courts; noting a person may be supported to appear multiple times.

CJG Domestic and Family Violence (DFV) Enhancement 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 with Elders and Respected Persons and local 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.

Local DFV responses currently operate in 18 discrete communities: Cherbourg, Coen, Doomadgee, Mornington Island, Mossman, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Palm Island, Woorabinda, Wujal Wujal, Pormpuraaw, Napranum, Northern Peninsula Area, Thursday Island, Mapoon, Lockhart River, Yarrabah and Aurukun.

An external evaluation of the CJG program, including the CJG DFV Enhancement Program, commenced in 2021 and is anticipated to be completed in 2023.

Cultural Response for Specialist DFV Courts

An important focus of the specialist DFV court approach is the experience of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander court users and working to ensure the justice response is culturally appropriate and responsive. CJGs in Townsville, Mount Isa, Beenleigh, Palm Island and

Cairns are funded to support the operation of the specialist DFV courts in those locations. CJGs provide support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who are involved in DFV court proceedings. This support may include assisting in transporting people to and from court for court appearances, linking people with programs and helping to ensure people understand the court process and any orders that are made.

Specialist Domestic and Family Violence Courts

Specialist DFV courts have been operating in Southport, Beenleigh, Townsville, Mount Isa and Palm Island since 2017. Specialist DFV Courts in Brisbane and Cairns commenced in July 2023.

The specialist DFV court justice response is multi-disciplinary and collaborative. It acknowledges that the court process is a touchpoint for service delivery, enhancing the safety of victim-survivors including children, focusing on increasing accountability for persons using violence and providing them strong encouragement to stop using violence by providing wraparound supports at the court.

The key features of the specialist DFV court include:

- dedicated magistrates;
- a DJAG DFV court coordinator to oversee operations and the continuous improvement of the specialist DFV courts approach, including stakeholder engagement;
- a specialist DFV court registry where specialist court staff are trained to offer support and information to people involved in DFV court matters;
- dedicated prosecutors;
- specialist DFV duty lawyers to provide advice and representation for people involved in DFV court matters;
- specialist DFV court support services for people involved in DFV court matters;
- dedicated Queensland Corrective Services' officers (where coordination of criminal and civil matters is in place);
- cross-agency governance groups (Operational Working Groups [OWG]);
- infrastructure and security features to support safety (including security officers); and
- on-site triage and reception connecting clients to specialist services.

Murri Court

Murri Court is a bail-based specialist court program which provides an opportunity for members of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community (including Elders and

Respected Persons, families, and victims) to contribute to the court sentencing process, and connecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons who are participating in the Murri Court with relevant service providers of culturally appropriate rehabilitation, treatment, or intervention programs to address the underlying contributors to their offending. Each Murri Court is supported by the local CJG which coordinates the participation of Murri Court Elders and Respected Persons, prepares and presents reports to the court, and refer victims and defendants to support and legal services.

Murri Courts currently operate in 15 locations throughout Queensland – Maroochydore, Brisbane, Caboolture, Cairns, Cherbourg, Cleveland, Mackay, Mount Isa, Richlands, Rockhampton, St George, Toowoomba, Townsville, Ipswich and Wynnum.

In 2022-2023, 531 eligible defendants (344 male, 187 female) were referred to the Murri Court. 462 defendants were in the program as at 30 June 2023 and 481 (324 male, 157 female) defendants exited the program (including participants who commenced in the previous financial year).

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 2023-2024 and incorporate consideration of recommendations from the current CJG evaluation.

Queensland Drug and Alcohol Court (QDAC)

The Queensland Drug and Alcohol Court (QDAC), located in Brisbane, provides an intensive, integrated multi-agency, therapeutic response to adult participants with severe drug and/or alcohol use, associated with their offending. QDAC uses intensive case management, treatment, supervision, and judicial monitoring, that aims to rehabilitate participants by addressing and reducing their severe drug and/or alcohol use and future 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 2022-2023, 53 participants (45 male, 8 female) commenced on Treatment Orders including 15 who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. A total of 32 participants (25 male, 7 female) have either completed or graduated from the QDAC program since commencement, including four who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. The majority of participants who commenced on Treatment Orders and were sentenced were aged between 26 and 45.

An independent evaluation of the Queensland Drug and Alcohol Court is underway and is anticipated to be completed in 2023.

Court Link

Court Link is an integrated assessment, bail-based referral and support program for adults, which aims to address the underlying factors contributing to offending. Court Link operates in nine locations throughout Queensland (Brisbane, Cairns, Ipswich, Southport, Maroochydore, Redcliffe, Caboolture, Mount Isa and Pine Rivers).

The Court Link program aims to assist defendants with their health and social needs, including drug and/or alcohol dependency or abuse, physical/mental health issues, impaired decision-making capacity and homelessness or risk of homelessness. Defendants who are assessed with low risk or need may be provided with a referral to community-based treatment and support services. Defendants who are assessed with moderate to high risk or need may be admitted to Court Link case management, where they receive support from professionally qualified Court Link case managers and their progress is monitored by the court.

In 2022-2023, Court Link made 79 community referrals (46 male, 33 female) for defendants to receive treatment in the community, including 22 who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

A total of 679 participants (441 male, 234 female, 4 self-described) were admitted to the program for case management, including 162 individuals who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. The majority of participants were admitted to the program were aged between 26 and 45. A total of 313 participants completed 12 weeks or more of case management.

An independent evaluation of the Court Link program is anticipated to be completed in 2023.

Drug and Alcohol Diversion Programs

Drug and Alcohol Diversion Programs are available for eligible people who identify drug and/or alcohol use as a contributing factor to the offences they have been charged with.

The Drug and Alcohol Diversion programs currently available include:

- Drug and Alcohol Assessment Referral Program (DAAR) – available to adults
- Illicit Drugs Court Diversion Program (CDP) – available to adults and young people

Illicit Drugs Court Diversion Program

The Illicit Drugs Court Diversion Program (CDP) is an early intervention diversionary program for eligible adults and young people who plead guilty to specified illicit drug offences. CDP can be accessed as part of a condition of a recognisance order (good behaviour bond) on sentence. Participants attend an information and education course about the use of drugs and how to access further treatment. CDP is only available if two previous CDP options have not been given, including police drug diversion. The Program is available in all Magistrates and Childrens Courts in Queensland, and is delivered by health service providers funded by Queensland Health.

In 2022-2023, 1525 defendants (1,466 adults, 59 young people or 1,045 male, 480 female) were referred to CDP, including 109 individuals who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Of those, 1,404 defendants (1,355 adults, 49 young people or 967 male, 437 female) were ordered to complete a drug assessment and education session, including 100 who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. As at 30 June 2023, 1,297 defendants (1,250 adults, 47 young people) or 92% had complied with the order.

Drug and Alcohol Assessment Referrals (DAAR)

The Drug and Alcohol Assessment and Referral (DAAR) program is an early intervention diversionary program for adults charged with any offence, in which drug and/or alcohol use contributed to offending. DAAR can be accessed either while on bail or as part of a condition

of a recognisance order (good behaviour bond) on sentence. Participants attend an information and education course about the use of drugs and/or alcohol, and how to access further treatment. Diversion to DAAR is not available if two DAAR courses have been completed within the previous five years. DAAR is accessible through all Magistrates Courts in Queensland and is delivered by health service providers funded by Queensland Health.

In 2022-2023, 634 defendants (446 male, 188 female) were referred to DAAR including 49 adults who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Of those, 546 defendants (385 male, 161 female) were sentenced or ordered as a condition of bail to complete the DAAR course, including 39 adults who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. As at 30 June 2023, 530 defendants or 97% had complied with the sentence or order.

Departmental Support

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:

- Court Technology Services (CTS)
- Courts Performance, Monitoring and Forecasting Unit (CPMFU)
- Business Transformation Unit (BTU)
- Recording and Transcription Services (RTS)
- Courts Finance and Procurement Unit (CFPU)
- Courts and Tribunals Digitisation Program (CTDP)
- Court Reform:
 - Legal, Policy, and Procedures (LPP)
 - Taskforce Response Unit (TRU)
 - People, Capability and Culture
 - LPP Projects

2022-2023 Highlights

- The end of life audio-visual and videoconferencing equipment in a significant number of systems utilised by Magistrates courts was replaced.

Location	Court room	Upgrade description
Mount Isa	MC1	Video Conferencing Court - <i>like for like replacement</i>
Various – 19 Courthouses		Remote Witness Rooms - <i>like for like replacement of 25 Remote Witness Room VC systems across 19 courthouses.</i>
Various – 5 Correctional Centres		Correctional Centre VC Suites – <i>like for like replacement of 10 VC Suites across 5 correctional centres.</i>

- 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.
- Multiple system updates completed involving the Law List and QWIC to ensure compliance with legislation and useability for court staff and consuming agencies.

- Implemented a Security Review on the QWIC system that implemented a new Operational and Compliance Standards that makes useability and compliance more useable for court staff
- The Courts Performance, Monitoring and Forecasting Unit and the Courts Finance and Procurement Unit continue 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.
- Recording and transcription of Queensland Courts and Tribunals commenced a new service delivery model in July 2022 with a staged statewide rollout completed in October 2022. The new model has returned the recording, and management of the service in-house to the department, with transcription being outsourced to a panel of providers.
- The Courts and Tribunals Digitisation Program (CTDP) is a 5-year program (1 July 2022 – 30 June 2027) of work to streamline workflows, make better use of limited resources, improve user experience and enable the future move to a fully digitised and paper-lite court and tribunal system. The program's vision is to establish accessible digital solutions for a responsive Queensland justice system. Focused on enhancing user experience and process re-engineering to support effective and efficient court service delivery into the future. Projects within the CTDP will provide new digital solutions for use across courts and tribunals. It is expected these solutions will facilitate access to online portals allowing for digital lodgement of documents by court users, and over time replace legacy case management systems with more contemporary and current technology. Engagement continues to progress with analysts visiting registries across Queensland. The information and insights from these visits, interactions between people, process, and current technology help to inform the program's understanding of the current ways of working. One of the first projects to be delivered by the CTDP, the DFV Live List, will be going live at Beenleigh Magistrates' Court on 3 August 2023. The DFV Live List application (enterprise solution) supports the safe and timely coordination of services to parties attending court for DFV matters and provides enhanced system and data security, introduces role-based access, enhanced user interface and is accessible on multiple devices.

- Amendments to the *Evidence Act 1977* (Qld) passed in 2022 allowed for a pilot to trial the use of video recorded statements taken by trained police officers as evidence-in-chief in criminal proceedings related to domestic and family violence (DFV). The video recorded evidence-in-chief (VREC) pilot commenced on 12 September 2022. Key objectives include improving the overall experience of adult victims of DFV offences throughout the criminal justice system, reducing trauma associated with victims having to recount difficult events multiple times, and reducing opportunities for victim intimidation. The pilot framework includes a range of safeguards designed to limit the trauma and protect the privacy of survivors who give evidence in proceedings through police-captured camera footage, and the Southport and Ipswich Magistrates Courts have been piloting the use of police captured video statements since September 2022. Since the pilot began, video-recorded evidence has been used in 371 domestic violence-related matters across both pilot locations and 92% of completed eligible matters for the VREC pilot have been finalised by plea of guilty. A broad range of stakeholders have been consulted and provided input about the pilot program through the trial and independent evaluation. The independent evaluation is being undertaken by the University of Queensland and is expected to be completed in November 2023.
- The Fast-Track Sentencing (FTS) Pilot Program is an 18-month pilot that commenced on 1 March 2023 in the Brisbane, Southport, Cairns and Townsville Childrens Courts (Magistrates Court). The objective of the pilot is to identify causes of court delay and where possible reduce and address the drivers of delay to ensure timely finalisation of matters. The initiative is being led by the Department of Justice and Attorney-General, supported by key youth justice agencies including Queensland Police Service, Department of Youth Justice, Employment, Small Business and Training, Legal Aid Queensland, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service, Queensland Health, Child Safety and Department of Education. The pilot will assist in understanding the reasons for adjournments. DJAG and participating agencies commenced data collection on adjournment reasons on 27 February 2023 across all four locations. It is expected that ongoing data analysis of detailed reasons for court adjournments will help identify barriers at a local and systemic level. Stakeholders will consider how best to address delays, including how and when children appear before the Childrens Court (Magistrates Court). The pilot aims to deliver faster finalisation of matters so young people spend less time on remand and more time serving sentences, engaging with the programs that will help them and may address underlying criminogenic factors. FTS proactively coordinates key stakeholders at pilot locations to collaboratively identify local drivers of delay, implement agreed resolutions where possible and

enliven practices contained in the existing Childrens Court (Magistrates Court) Practice Directions 2 and 7 of 2017. FTS will be independently evaluated to determine if it is achieving its aims and to inform opportunities for improvement in the efficient conduct of Childrens Court (Magistrates Court) proceedings at a local and/or state-wide level.

Library Services

Supreme Court Library Queensland is Queensland's principal legal information provider. Established in 1862, we are an independent statutory authority administered under the *Supreme Court Library Act 1968* (Qld) and the Supreme Court Library Rules.

The library is governed by the Supreme Court Library Committee (the Committee), which is supported by several subcommittees comprising volunteers from our stakeholder bodies including representatives from the Supreme Court of Queensland. We are very appreciative of the advice and commitment of the chairs of the Committee and its subcommittees. We also thank all committee and subcommittee members for their assistance freely and generously given.

Our core business is to serve the administration of justice in Queensland by providing legal information services to the Queensland judiciary, legal profession, and broader community.

Our team of experienced legal research librarians provide research, training and support to members of the Queensland judiciary to assist them with obtaining the information they need to provide justice outcomes for Queensland. We consistently receive positive feedback from members of the judiciary about the value of this service.

We are the official publisher of the unreported decisions of Queensland courts and tribunals via CaseLaw, our most accessed and used service. We are proud to not only achieve but exceed our target to publish judgments within two days of receipt, with most decisions published within just one hour of receiving them.

In 2022-2023 we published over 2,200 new judgments to CaseLaw, including the decisions and pre-trial rulings for the Supreme Court of Queensland Court of Appeal and Trial Division.

We also published over 1,200 publicly available sentencing remarks transcripts from the Supreme and District Courts of Queensland, and almost 2,500 sentencing remarks transcripts to the Queensland Sentencing Information Service (QSIS).

We supply Queensland unreported judgments to six other publishers to facilitate open access to caselaw and provide users with a choice on how they access this information – AustLII, the

Incorporated Council of Law Reporting for the State of Queensland (ICLRQ), Jade, and commercial legal publishers LexisNexis, Thomson Reuters and CCH.

Since we assumed responsibility of administering QSiS a decade ago, we have been working to redevelop and upgrade the system that underpins this vital service to provide a better, more intuitive user experience. In February 2023, we reached a key digital transformation milestone with the launch of the new QSiS platform. The redeveloped QSiS application is a modern, user friendly, and easily searchable repository of a greater number of Queensland sentencing events. It contains more data, easier and more diverse search and filter options, as well as a timelier approach to updating content.

With all subscriptions converted to single user sign on, by the end of June 2023 there were more than 2,500 QSiS subscribers.

Our thanks go to the Supreme Court Library Committee, QSiS project board and key users reference group, the Queensland Government Statisticians Office, the Department of Justice and Attorney-General, and library staff for their contribution to the project. We would especially like to thank ICLRQ for funding the QSiS redevelopment.

We preserve and share Queensland's legal heritage by maintaining an extensive legal heritage collection, curating exhibitions and displays, delivering a popular lecture series, and educating students and community members about Queensland's legal system.

In December 2022 we opened a new exhibition in the Sir Harry Gibbs Legal Heritage Centre. *Criminal law – then, now, tomorrow* examines how the evolution of our values, attitudes and technology have influenced amendments to the *Criminal Code 1899* (Qld), ranging from the outlawing of fortune-telling to the amendment of consent laws.

Our other exhibition (installed in the library in March 2022) continued throughout the year, *So well and diligently set forthe – Rare books from the Supreme Court Library Queensland collection* showcased some of the oldest and rarest texts from our legal heritage collection.

We curated several displays during 2022-2023, including:

- legal heritage displays of selected books to tie in with our exhibitions
- special exhibits for the legal practitioner admission ceremonies throughout the year highlighting the individual achievements of Queensland's talented legal professionals,

such as Veronica McCarthy and the Hon Chief Justice Susan Kiefel AC, as told through the Roll of Solicitors.

We support the Queensland community learning about Queensland's legal heritage by organising a program of Selden Society lectures throughout the year. With the generous support of the Chief Justice, the lectures are hosted in the Banco Court in the Queensland Elizabeth II Courts of Law in Brisbane. We also livestream them so they are accessible to the wider legal history community in Queensland and publish recordings of the lectures on our YouTube channel and Selden Society podcast series.

Our diverse range of community engagement programs are designed to give everyone in the community – not just those in the legal profession – the opportunity to connect with the library, engage with the Queensland legal system, and discover our legal heritage.

Our free education program includes onsite and virtual activities that provide visitors with the opportunity to explore and understand our legal system. This year we saw our education program return to pre-covid levels with participation increasing by almost 50 per cent from 2021-2022 with over 6,050 visitors.

The library is grateful for the support, enthusiasm and participation offered by magistrates of the Magistrates Court for the very popular component of our education program, the judicial talk. This is where students hear first-hand from a judicial officer about their work and role in the justice system. This year almost 2,000 legal studies students gained a unique and insightful perspective into Queensland's legal system through the eyes of a judge or magistrate who held question and answer sessions, mock trials and presentations. Students were particularly interested in issues involving sentencing and the jury system.

We are especially grateful that we could extend the reach of this program to students and educators in regional Queensland by providing them with opportunities to engage with the Queensland court system and legal professionals in a similar way to those located in South East Queensland.

Looking ahead to 2023-2024, there will be a renewed focus on our satellite collections and continuing to provide a high level of support to Queensland's busy magistrates.

Marion Morgan-Bindon, Supreme Court Librarian & CEO.

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 role in the DFV Specialist Court model is to provide volunteers on the reception/desk at four specific locations (Brisbane, Ipswich, Beenleigh, Southport). The volunteers perform a variety of tasks including engaging, supporting and referring court users to appropriate stakeholder services, managing the call over live list through the uploading/inputting of data and accurately, collaboratively moving court users towards court readiness, and most importantly, being the warm, friendly, and welcoming influence to a diverse range of individuals negotiating a most difficult time in their respective lives.

Staff, Volunteer, and Training updates:

Court Network's Learning & Development Team conducted a total of four trainee intakes throughout the 2022-2023 year. The team also continued to refine and improve the volunteer training experience through feedback, and quality processes. Queensland Staff have devoted a strong focus on building the capacity of the volunteer workforce throughout the year and are pleased to report that there are net gains through our successful recruitment campaigns across all courts – Brisbane, Ipswich, Beenleigh, and Southport. This has strengthened the volunteer teams in each court to ensure consistent service cover. True to volunteerism turnover trends, there were some volunteer resignations, although fewer than anticipated. This is an exciting and encouraging result in the current environment and confirms Court Network's reputation as a great place to volunteer.

Queensland Court Network DFV services continued to maintain a stable staffing profile during 2022-2023 who continued to positively collaborate with the organisational Learning & Development team in ensuring volunteer training programs were continuously reviewed and effective. Processes have been refined ensuring volunteer/trainee progress is mapped accurately, threshold criteria, learning outcomes and preservice deliverables are assessed and achieved. Outcomes continue to be robustly analysed ensuring that onboarding and learning needs have volunteers DFV practice ready, able to apply self-care, safety and wellbeing measures, and foremostly are purpose fit to front vulnerable court users.

Major Events:

Through the National Volunteer Week in May, celebrating 'the Changemakers', Court Network partnered with MinterEllison law firm to provide a successful morning tea event that was well attended by volunteers, stakeholders, and guest speakers. During this event, Court Network recognised all volunteer contributions (including individual volunteers on the day), alongside announcing Court Network's Changemaker for 2023 – Lesley Woodroffe, a discerning, humble long-term volunteer from Beenleigh.

In summary, Court Network have provided various events and supports through the 2022-2023 year including:

- Volunteer Wellbeing forums
- Scheduled Volunteer Team Meetings Support and Supervision
- Regular volunteer check-in and supervision through consistent court visits and presence.
- Development, monitoring and reviewing of the Court Network Business Plan
- Facilitation of Volunteer Week (Changemakers) recognition forum
- Beenleigh Learning Forum
- Roll out of years activity planning in supporting our volunteers
- Qld Staff hands on role in mentoring on-boarding new recruits/trainees.

Technology:

Court Network had a great period of learning with the implementation of a Customer Relations Management platform (CRM). This system allows data collection across all courts and locations that enables the recording of Court User Contacts (raw count). Availability of such data allows Court Network to evidence its capacity, throughput, and value within the court environment.

The CRM also incorporates an electronic incident reporting management process. This has increased the efficiency and robustness of Court Networks risk and quality managements systems.

Courts Updates:

Ipswich: Encouragingly, Ipswich enjoyed a net gain of volunteers throughout the year and in preparation for expansion of call-over/services. The Ipswich site presents some unique challenges in recruiting volunteers. Some of the barriers identified include the geographical isolation, limited public transport and access to free parking. These challenges have been met

with an increased focus on recruitment strategies e.g., sourcing community-based placements – drawing upon local learning institutes (TAFE, Griffith University etc.), community non-profits and justice groups, to increase procurement of volunteers; advertising in local media (print and social), regular scanning of Expressions of Interest (EOI) in volunteering sent directly to Court Network and working on any overflow from other sites. Advocating for free parking for volunteers and assessing/mapping out convenient public transport routes to Ipswich Courts has also been performed throughout the year.

Beenleigh: Beenleigh services performed strongly with a stable base of volunteers. Beenleigh has experienced some volunteer turnover throughout the year, although typical to Court Network tenacity and recruitment capability to entice volunteers to service, we have kept an even spread of volunteers. This has included engaging student propositions in ensuring we keep rosters balanced, and desk services operational for every day of call over.

Southport: Southport continued to deliver consistent services and was well supported by a sound volunteer base. The engagement and value these volunteers present, alongside the overall coordination of the court, stakeholder relationships and continued high-level interest through EOI for volunteers at Southport has been an extremely pleasing result for Court Network. Southport Court Friday call over has been assisted consistently through two regular volunteers, supporting the day that hears more complex matters with increased stakeholder and experienced multi-disciplined legal practitioner involvement.

Brisbane: Brisbane continued to deliver a consistent and willing platform of services through a roster of well-rounded stable volunteers who are providing a welcoming and warm environment to the trainees and newly graduated volunteers. The relationships between court staff, volunteers, and Court Network continues to grow in strength and quality evidenced by the growing collaboration between State Manager and DFV Court Coordinator, volunteer, and staff participation in the highly successful DFV Specialist Court Workshop and outcomes from the newly established Operational Working Group. The successful integration of new volunteers has provided significant results including reduced volunteer gaps in roster, an increased diversity of demographic of volunteer, and an increasing positive culture of learning and appreciation amongst the team.

Summary:

Court Network values and acknowledges the considerable contributions from the many stakeholders across the DFV sector – we sincerely thank and appreciate the ongoing support and resources provided by the Department of Justice and Attorney Generals office.

Additionally, and most importantly, we acknowledge the volunteers – without them Court Network cannot provide the services we do.

Complaints Policy

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

What this policy covers

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

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

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

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

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

Before making a complaint about a magistrate a full policy at

https://www.courts.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0018/105813/mc-complaints-policy.pdf

helps people decide whether they have a complaint, about whom and their rights.

How to make a complaint

Make a complaint by either:

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

Include the following information:

- your full name

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

Acknowledgment of complaints

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

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

If it's not possible to respond within that time, you'll receive a letter outlining the reason for the delay.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes

Report on Government Services Counting Rules

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions of key terms and indicators:

Defendant - The measurement of workload in the criminal jurisdiction. A defendant is “one defendant: with one or more charges laid on the same complaint/notice”. Each defendant's case with one or more related charges is counted as a separate lodgement. Where the same defendant has two cases lodged on the same day this is counted as two lodgements. Where the same defendant has multiple cases lodged on different days one lodgement is counted for each case. Note that breach charges (e.g. bail, probation, suspended sentences, etc.,) are not included in the count.

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

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

The Report on Government Services (RoGS) can be found at: www.pc.gov.au/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 lodgements of a new charge and requires the same Court resources to be finalised as any other charge. *Appendix 1A* contains a table showing the statistics for lodgements of criminal breach charges by the number of charges. It has been added as a report on the court's workload that is not distinguished in RoGS.

Childrens Court of Queensland Annual Report

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

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

Appendix 1 – Criminal Lodgements

Locations	Magistrates Court		Childrens Court		Total Charges	% of State Total	% of defendants that are children
	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges	Number of Defendants	Number of Charges			
Alpha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atherton	821	1,562	86	186	1,748	0.4%	9.5%
Aurukun	610	1,210	111	331	1,541	0.4%	15.4%
Ayr	660	1,139	22	98	1,237	0.3%	3.2%
Badu Island	23	39	3	11	50	0.0%	11.5%
Bamaga	202	339	8	11	350	0.1%	3.8%
Barcaldine	63	84	3	5	89	0.0%	4.5%
Beaudesert	1,387	2,284	44	101	2,385	0.6%	3.1%
Beenleigh	10,163	22,145	802	2,422	24,567	6.0%	7.3%
Biloela	503	800	26	84	884	0.2%	4.9%
Birdsville	2	2	-	-	2	0.0%	0.0%
Blackall	36	71	-	-	71	0.0%	0.0%
Blackwater	207	389	6	11	400	0.1%	2.8%
Boigu Island	3	7	4	9	16	0.0%	57.1%
Boulia	32	44	-	-	44	0.0%	0.0%
Bowen	580	1,058	10	21	1,079	0.3%	1.7%
Brisbane	25,617	60,078	3,561	9,985	70,063	17.0%	12.2%
Bundaberg	3,130	6,641	114	312	6,953	1.7%	3.5%
Burketown	6	6	-	-	6	0.0%	0.0%
Caboolture	6,143	13,478	416	1,370	14,848	3.6%	6.3%
Cairns	9,198	20,245	1,479	6,051	26,296	6.4%	13.9%
Caloundra	2,249	4,974	1	15	4,989	1.2%	0.0%
Camooweal	23	36	-	-	36	0.0%	0.0%
Charleville	277	536	17	44	580	0.1%	5.8%
Charters Towers	380	595	22	35	630	0.2%	5.5%
Cherbourg	42	72	-	-	72	0.0%	0.0%
Childers	223	360	-	-	360	0.1%	0.0%
Chinchilla	437	817	34	91	908	0.2%	7.2%
Clermont	56	80	-	-	80	0.0%	0.0%
Cleveland	2,888	6,117	223	600	6,717	1.6%	7.2%
Cloncurry	200	306	3	3	309	0.1%	1.5%
Coen	56	84	4	6	90	0.0%	6.7%
Cooktown	698	1,094	20	43	1,137	0.3%	2.8%
Coolangatta	893	1,515	-	-	1,515	0.4%	0.0%
Cunnamulla	140	240	10	20	260	0.1%	6.7%
Dajarra	11	24	-	-	24	0.0%	0.0%
Dalby	1,291	2,708	80	228	2,936	0.7%	5.8%
Darnley Island	9	17	3	12	29	0.0%	25.0%

Dirranbandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doomadgee	298	636	18	67	703	0.2%	5.7%
Duaringa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emerald	818	1,552	40	85	1,637	0.4%	4.7%
Gatton	1,195	2,420	46	175	2,595	0.6%	3.7%
Gayndah	171	278	4	6	284	0.1%	2.3%
Georgetown	24	35	-	-	35	0.0%	0.0%
Gladstone	2,766	5,545	158	461	6,006	1.5%	5.4%
Goondiwindi	480	764	38	154	918	0.2%	7.3%
Gympie	1,370	3,214	78	243	3,457	0.8%	5.4%
Hervey Bay	1,969	3,841	214	813	4,654	1.1%	9.8%
Holland Park	3,174	5,162	2	2	5,164	1.3%	0.1%
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hughenden	54	86	2	4	90	0.0%	3.6%
Ingham	335	584	15	46	630	0.2%	4.3%
Inglewood	106	180	1	1	181	0.0%	0.9%
Innisfail	1,137	2,423	138	544	2,967	0.7%	10.8%
Ipswich	9,603	19,596	1,128	3,112	22,708	5.5%	10.5%
Julia Creek	19	22	-	-	22	0.0%	0.0%
Kingaroy	689	2,231	83	262	2,493	0.6%	10.8%
Kowanyama	243	363	46	161	524	0.1%	15.9%
Landsborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lockhart River	67	122	7	14	136	0.0%	9.5%
Longreach	251	591	2	3	594	0.1%	0.8%
Mabuiag Island	3	4	-	-	4	0.0%	0.0%
Mackay	3,766	8,188	103	290	8,478	2.1%	2.7%
Mareeba	1,910	3,620	218	583	4,203	1.0%	10.2%
Maroochydore	4,592	11,357	488	1,517	12,874	3.1%	9.6%
Maryborough	1,594	3,016	83	321	3,337	0.8%	4.9%
Mer Island	5	6	3	5	11	0.0%	37.5%
Millmerran	52	95	2	3	98	0.0%	3.7%
Mitchell	43	129	2	2	131	0.0%	4.4%
Moa Island	7	10	-	-	10	0.0%	0.0%
Monto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moranbah	246	513	2	2	515	0.1%	0.8%
Mornington Island	338	567	72	253	820	0.2%	17.6%
Mossman	369	588	22	70	658	0.2%	5.6%
Mount Garnett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mount Isa	2,349	5,090	402	1,246	6,336	1.5%	14.6%
Murgon	584	1,352	104	240	1,592	0.4%	15.1%
Nambour	519	783	-	-	783	0.2%	0.0%
Nanango	332	616	4	27	643	0.2%	1.2%
Noosa	1,304	2,138	1	5	2,143	0.5%	0.1%
Normanton	338	719	15	54	773	0.2%	4.2%
Oakey	194	352	16	33	385	0.1%	7.6%
Palm Island	329	481	84	279	760	0.2%	20.3%

Pine Rivers	3,463	7,258	226	580	7,838	1.9%	6.1%
Pittsworth	68	193	3	7	200	0.0%	4.2%
Pomona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pormpuraaw	209	305	3	8	313	0.1%	1.4%
Poruma Island	4	8	-	-	8	0.0%	0.0%
Proserpine	1,165	2,460	6	15	2,475	0.6%	0.5%
Quilpie	14	21	-	-	21	0.0%	0.0%
Ravenshoe	17	26	-	-	26	0.0%	0.0%
Redcliffe	2,450	6,522	98	282	6,804	1.7%	3.8%
Richlands	3,870	8,537	539	1,746	10,283	2.5%	12.2%
Richmond	24	34	-	-	34	0.0%	0.0%
Rockhampton	4,835	11,543	489	1,958	13,501	3.3%	9.2%
Roma	623	1,198	105	285	1,483	0.4%	14.4%
Saibai Island	10	17	1	2	19	0.0%	9.1%
Sandgate	1,807	2,959	1	2	2,961	0.7%	0.1%
Sarina	299	557	3	7	564	0.1%	1.0%
Southport	16,279	34,804	1,209	3,420	38,224	9.3%	6.9%
Springsure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St George	395	635	33	79	714	0.2%	7.7%
Stanthorpe	300	415	7	10	425	0.1%	2.3%
Tambo	11	38	-	-	38	0.0%	0.0%
Taroom	55	91	-	-	91	0.0%	0.0%
Thursday Island	157	269	11	29	298	0.1%	6.5%
Toogoolawah	299	632	2	9	641	0.2%	0.7%
Toowoomba	5,488	12,849	757	2,428	15,277	3.7%	12.1%
Townsville	8,666	21,184	1,819	5,002	26,186	6.4%	17.3%
Tully	476	781	12	21	802	0.2%	2.5%
Warraber Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.0%	0.0%
Warwick	1,001	2,098	64	230	2,328	0.6%	6.0%
Weipa	258	435	8	17	452	0.1%	3.0%
Winton	59	92	-	-	92	0.0%	0.0%
Woorabinda	297	412	47	129	541	0.1%	13.7%
Wujal Wujal	47	55	-	-	55	0.0%	0.0%
Wynnum	1,338	3,034	113	434	3,468	0.8%	7.8%
Yam Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.0%	0.0%
Yarrabah	307	479	28	47	526	0.1%	8.4%
Yeppoon	502	899	21	38	937	0.2%	4.0%
Yorke Island	4	4	-	-	4	0.0%	0.0%
Total	167,701	361,311	16,358	49,973	411,284	100.0%	8.9%

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	102	120	6	17	137	0.33%
Aurukun	178	275	12	19	294	0.71%
Ayr	77	94	3	3	97	0.23%
Badu Island	1	1	3	4	5	0.01%
Bamaga	17	21	-	-	21	0.05%
Barcaldine	2	2	-	-	2	0.00%
Beaudesert	147	161	6	8	169	0.41%
Beenleigh	2,541	3,343	179	211	3,554	8.58%
Biloela	41	47	1	1	48	0.12%
Birdsville	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackall	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Blackwater	25	45	-	-	45	0.11%
Boigu Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Boulia	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Bowen	71	81	-	-	81	0.20%
Brisbane	4,862	6,713	299	399	7,112	17.17%
Bundaberg	484	726	13	26	752	1.82%
Burketown	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Caboolture	945	1,256	68	85	1,341	3.24%
Cairns	1,806	2,556	257	476	3,032	7.32%
Caloundra	220	265	-	-	265	0.64%
Camooweal	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Charleville	31	32	3	3	35	0.08%
Charters Towers	22	26	-	-	26	0.06%
Cherbourg	8	11	-	-	11	0.03%
Childers	14	14	-	-	14	0.03%
Chinchilla	44	51	5	5	56	0.14%
Clermont	4	6	-	-	6	0.01%
Cleveland	389	520	15	20	540	1.30%
Cloncurry	14	16	-	-	16	0.04%
Coen	11	17	-	-	17	0.04%

Cooktown	83	93	3	3	96	0.23%
Coolangatta	165	200	-	-	200	0.48%
Cunnamulla	17	25	3	3	28	0.07%
Dajarra	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dalby	194	294	9	14	308	0.74%
Darnley Island	3	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Doomadgee	42	73	6	6	79	0.19%
Emerald	86	116	-	-	116	0.28%
Gatton	89	122	2	4	126	0.30%
Gayndah	17	18	-	-	18	0.04%
Georgetown	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Gladstone	412	598	9	27	625	1.51%
Goondiwindi	33	37	2	3	40	0.10%
Gympie	155	229	8	8	237	0.57%
Hervey Bay	288	359	32	35	394	0.95%
Holland Park	308	342	-	-	342	0.83%
Hughenden	4	6	1	1	7	0.02%
Ingham	35	38	1	1	39	0.09%
Inglewood	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Innisfail	175	239	16	50	289	0.70%
Ipswich	1,751	2,329	127	152	2,481	5.99%
Julia Creek	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Kingaroy	94	143	19	39	182	0.44%
Kowanyama	54	63	2	2	65	0.16%
Lockhart River	18	28	2	3	31	0.07%
Longreach	15	16	-	-	16	0.04%
Mabuiag Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mackay	616	870	14	20	890	2.15%
Mareeba	350	467	36	59	526	1.27%
Maroochydore	631	1,036	57	84	1,120	2.70%
Maryborough	211	269	12	12	281	0.68%
Mer Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Millmerran	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mitchell	6	6	-	-	6	0.01%
Moa Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Moranbah	22	26	-	-	26	0.06%
Mornington Island	48	58	3	5	63	0.15%

Mossman	126	168	5	5	173	0.42%
Mount Isa	436	580	61	102	682	1.65%
Murgon	57	88	17	20	108	0.26%
Nambour	28	30	-	-	30	0.07%
Nanango	19	19	1	1	20	0.05%
Noosa	95	106	-	-	106	0.26%
Normanton	61	118	1	1	119	0.29%
Oakey	24	34	-	-	34	0.08%
Palm Island	96	139	18	37	176	0.42%
Pine Rivers	407	536	17	23	559	1.35%
Pittsworth	3	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Pormpuraaw	39	49	1	1	50	0.12%
Poruma Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Proserpine	102	125	-	-	125	0.30%
Quilpie	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Ravenshoe	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Redcliffe	437	624	20	40	664	1.60%
Richlands	477	589	34	44	633	1.53%
Richmond	3	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Rockhampton	850	1,336	44	79	1,415	3.42%
Roma	77	114	13	17	131	0.32%
Saibai Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Sandgate	294	329	-	-	329	0.79%
Sarina	8	10	1	1	11	0.03%
Southport	3,317	4,491	142	177	4,668	11.27%
St George	42	48	8	9	57	0.14%
Stanthorpe	30	34	-	-	34	0.08%
Tambo	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Taroom	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Thursday Island	31	38	3	3	41	0.10%
Toogoolawah	12	12	-	-	12	0.03%
Toowoomba	944	1,647	83	103	1,750	4.23%
Townsville	1,184	1,880	236	382	2,262	5.46%
Tully	46	57	-	-	57	0.14%
Warraber Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Warwick	89	133	9	11	144	0.35%
Weipa	35	44	2	2	46	0.11%

Winton	4	4	-	-	4	0.01%
Woorabinda	75	114	11	11	125	0.30%
Wujal Wujal	11	11	-	-	11	0.03%
Wynnum	206	322	6	6	328	0.79%
Yam Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Yarrabah	48	87	5	8	95	0.23%
Yeppoon	73	91	1	1	92	0.22%
Yorke Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Total	27,771	38,522	1,973	2,892	41,414	100.00%

Appendix 2 – Civil Claim Lodgement

Location	Personal Injury Claims	Debt Recovery	Australian Registered Judgments	Total Claims
Atherton	-	73	3	76
Ayr	-	36	1	37
Beaudesert	-	54	4	58
Beenleigh	-	1,008	8	1,016
Biloela	-	-	-	-
Blackwater	-	3	1	4
Bowen	-	5	-	5
Brisbane	21	9,304	50	9,375
Bundaberg	1	519	2	522
Caboolture	-	69	6	75
Cairns	2	249	8	259
Caloundra	-	57	3	60
Charleville	-	1	-	1
Charters Towers	-	16	-	16
Childers	-	4	-	4
Chinchilla	-	7	1	8
Clermont	-	19	-	19
Cleveland	1	148	10	159
Cloncurry	-	-	-	-
Cooktown	-	23	-	23
Coolangatta	3	158	8	169
Cunnamulla	-	-	-	-
Dalby	-	175	-	175
Emerald	-	352	-	352
Gatton	-	21	1	22
Gayndah	-	4	-	4
Gladstone	1	779	-	780
Goondiwindi	-	37	-	37
Gympie	-	210	1	211
Hervey Bay	-	115	3	118
Holland Park	-	133	7	140
Hughenden	-	1	-	1
Ingham	-	7	-	7
Innisfail	-	122	4	126
Ipswich	1	189	11	201
Kingaroy	-	6	-	6
Landsborough	-	8	1	9
Longreach	-	23	-	23
Mackay	-	255	5	260
Mareeba	-	11	-	11
Maroochydore	-	128	3	131

Maryborough	-	77	1	78
Moranbah	-	46	-	46
Mossman	-	39	1	40
Mount Isa	-	11	4	15
Murgon	-	3	-	3
Nambour	-	885	2	887
Nanango	-	2	-	2
Noosa	-	72	7	79
Oakey	-	-	-	-
Pine Rivers	-	182	5	187
Pittsworth	-	5	-	5
Pomona	-	1	-	1
Proserpine	1	67	1	69
Redcliffe	-	56	2	58
Richlands	-	101	8	109
Rockhampton	-	509	5	514
Roma	-	64	2	66
Sandgate	1	46	2	49
Sarina	-	23	-	23
Southport	4	1,443	40	1,487
St George	-	20	-	20
Stanthorpe	-	1	-	1
Taroom	-	-	-	-
Thursday Island	-	3	-	3
Toogoolawah	-	2	-	2
Toowoomba	2	100	5	107
Townsville	1	783	5	789
Tully	-	20	-	20
Warwick	-	97	1	98
Weipa	-	1	-	1
Wynnum	1	41	3	45
Yeppoon	-	39	1	40
Total	40	19,068	236	19,344

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	
Alpha	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Atherton	224	180	102	113	395	21	0.71%
Aurukun	162	169	52	35	256	2	0.51%
Ayr	150	109	47	56	212	21	0.47%
Badu Island	4	-	3	1	4	4	0.01%
Bamaga	45	49	18	23	90	2	0.14%
Barcaldine	6	4	3	4	11	1	0.02%
Beaudesert	377	285	219	129	633	84	1.19%
Beenleigh	3,000	2,673	1,480	1,743	5,896	417	9.48%
Biloela	97	88	29	34	151	8	0.31%
Birdsville	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackall	4	4	-	2	6	1	0.01%
Blackwater	63	47	40	16	103	7	0.20%
Boigu Island	-	2	-	-	2	-	0.00%
Boulia	1	1	-	1	2	-	0.00%
Bowen	121	105	41	77	223	12	0.38%
Brisbane	2,144	1,801	1,181	1,012	3,994	308	6.77%
Bundaberg	633	542	375	359	1,276	97	2.00%
Burketown	1	1	-	-	1	-	0.00%
Caboolture	1,322	1,136	772	608	2,516	185	4.18%
Cairns	1,556	1,349	713	714	2,776	148	4.92%
Caloundra	479	385	306	300	991	70	1.51%
Camooeal	4	2	2	1	5	-	0.01%
Charleville	56	38	27	38	103	10	0.18%
Charters Towers	112	90	30	23	143	11	0.35%
Cherbourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Childers	9	3	3	6	12	5	0.03%
Chinchilla	108	67	61	43	171	28	0.34%
Clermont	20	15	11	5	31	1	0.06%
Cleveland	692	563	308	434	1,305	126	2.19%

Cloncurry	38	28	14	29	71	6	0.12%
Coen	18	12	7	4	23	1	0.06%
Cooktown	142	122	28	51	201	11	0.45%
Coolangatta	238	179	108	58	345	62	0.75%
Cunnamulla	30	27	12	6	45	5	0.09%
Dajarra	1	2	-	-	2	-	0.00%
Dalby	218	166	124	113	403	41	0.69%
Darnley Island	3	5	-	-	5	-	0.01%
Dirranbandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Doomadgee	97	86	44	46	176	6	0.31%
Duaringa	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Emerald	177	140	101	121	362	31	0.56%
Gatton	217	190	97	66	353	24	0.69%
Gayndah	36	30	14	8	52	3	0.11%
Georgetown	6	4	1	1	6	-	0.02%
Gladstone	549	480	223	241	944	63	1.73%
Goondiwindi	74	62	35	24	121	18	0.23%
Gympie	386	338	204	201	743	54	1.22%
Hervey Bay	386	290	211	213	714	95	1.22%
Holland Park	735	586	519	152	1,257	148	2.32%
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Hughenden	2	6	1	1	8	-	0.01%
Ingham	87	60	35	46	141	14	0.27%
Inglewood	23	20	4	4	28	5	0.07%
Innisfail	211	185	144	129	458	29	0.67%
Ipswich	1,756	1,444	1,107	918	3,469	293	5.55%
Julia Creek	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Kingaroy	177	140	98	87	325	30	0.56%
Kowanyama	84	80	26	15	121	1	0.27%
Landsborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Lockhart River	41	43	11	16	70	-	0.13%
Longreach	34	26	9	19	54	2	0.11%
Mabuiag Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mackay	883	718	561	481	1,760	145	2.79%
Mareeba	332	314	131	134	579	17	1.05%
Maroochydore	962	773	488	515	1,776	151	3.04%
Maryborough	340	293	181	184	658	53	1.07%

Mer Island	1	1	1	1	3	-	0.00%
Millmerran	20	14	7	1	22	1	0.06%
Mitchell	3	2	-	2	4	1	0.01%
Moa Island	2	4	2	-	6	2	0.01%
Monto	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Moranbah	61	49	32	26	107	9	0.19%
Mornington Island	114	108	27	62	197	5	0.36%
Mossman	105	84	41	38	163	14	0.33%
Mount Garnett	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mount Isa	588	449	262	327	1,038	86	1.86%
Murgon	123	131	51	46	228	9	0.39%
Nambour	4	-	1	1	2	-	0.01%
Nanango	1	1	-	2	3	-	0.00%
Noosa	227	199	95	74	368	33	0.72%
Normanton	121	91	33	59	183	10	0.38%
Oakey	57	46	32	16	94	7	0.18%
Palm Island	121	92	58	38	188	25	0.38%
Pine Rivers	976	763	614	448	1,825	186	3.08%
Pittsworth	13	14	6	4	24	3	0.04%
Pomona	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	62	68	21	15	104	2	0.20%
Poruma Island	2	1	1	-	2	-	0.01%
Proserpine	160	130	70	73	273	10	0.51%
Quilpie	2	2	-	1	3	3	0.01%
Ravenshoe	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Redcliffe	619	503	338	408	1,249	86	1.96%
Richlands	759	586	341	234	1,161	141	2.40%
Richmond	-	-	-	1	1	-	0.00%
Rockhampton	1,032	875	535	554	1,964	119	3.26%
Roma	110	101	53	64	218	6	0.35%
Saibai Island	1	1	1	1	3	-	0.00%
Sandgate	404	338	233	180	751	67	1.28%
Sarina	3	3	2	4	9	-	0.01%
Southport	2,635	2,214	1,606	1,350	5,170	495	8.32%
Springsure	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
St George	64	52	31	39	122	9	0.20%
Stanthorpe	60	35	24	14	73	22	0.19%

Tambo	-	-	-	1	1	-	0.00%
Taroom	11	4	7	-	11	2	0.03%
Thursday Island	92	87	33	30	150	7	0.29%
Toogoolawah	21	18	9	2	29	2	0.07%
Toowoomba	875	634	436	498	1,568	203	2.76%
Townsville	1,551	1,138	749	805	2,692	317	4.90%
Tully	84	72	52	48	172	19	0.27%
Warraber Island	-	-	-	1	1	-	0.00%
Warwick	165	139	83	89	311	53	0.52%
Weipa	67	60	18	28	106	1	0.21%
Winton	4	5	-	-	5	-	0.01%
Woorabinda	86	79	19	21	119	3	0.27%
Wujal Wujal	-	2	-	1	3	-	0.00%
Wynnum	297	230	124	157	511	50	0.94%
Yam Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Yarrabah	116	116	60	49	225	5	0.37%
Yeppoon	158	134	83	51	268	21	0.50%
Yorke Island	1	5	-	1	6	-	0.00%
Total	31,652	26,237	16,552	15,525	58,314	4,911	100.00%

Appendix 4 – Child Protection Applications

Location	Number of Applications	Number of Orders Made							% of state total
	R.o.G.S.	Child Protection Order	Extend Protection Order	Interim Order	Revoke Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Orders	Number of Applications Dismissed / Withdrawn	
Atherton	42	30	2	180	-	4	216	3	0.68%
Aurukun	2	6	-	29	-	-	35	-	0.03%
Ayr	14	8	-	29	-	-	37	-	0.23%
Badu Island	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	0.00%
Bamaga	13	7	-	73	-	-	80	1	0.21%
Barcaldine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Beaudesert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Beenleigh	452	830	37	3,123	21	20	4,031	28	7.35%
Biloela	5	3	-	27	-	1	31	-	0.08%
Birdsville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Boigu Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Boulia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Bowen	20	16	-	34	-	-	50	-	0.33%
Brisbane	887	836	64	2,151	7	11	3,069	39	14.43%
Bundaberg	58	101	8	273	5	2	389	4	0.94%
Burketown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Caboolture	120	134	5	537	3	8	687	3	1.95%
Cairns	540	463	37	1,811	-	7	2,318	18	8.78%
Caloundra	66	89	7	135	7	3	241	-	1.07%
Camooweal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Charleville	38	27	-	50	-	-	77	-	0.62%
Charters Towers	18	13	-	90	-	-	103	1	0.29%
Cherbourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Childers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Chinchilla	41	30	6	99	-	1	136	4	0.67%
Clermont	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.00%
Cleveland	147	123	11	358	1	4	497	9	2.39%
Cloncurry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Coen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%

Cooktown	13	18	-	84	-	-	102	-	0.21%
Coolangatta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Cunnamulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dajarra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dalby	56	51	1	231	-	-	283	4	0.91%
Darnley Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dirranbandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Doomadgee	1	4	-	27	-	-	31	1	0.02%
Duaringa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Emerald	85	70	4	277	-	-	351	3	1.38%
Gatton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Gayndah	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	0.00%
Georgetown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Gladstone	94	89	4	308	4	2	407	12	1.53%
Goondiwindi	1	5	-	34	-	2	41	3	0.02%
Gympie	91	75	6	245	3	-	329	8	1.48%
Hervey Bay	80	63	8	259	-	4	334	8	1.30%
Holland Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Hughenden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Ingham	6	6	-	43	-	-	49	-	0.10%
Inglewood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Innisfail	44	51	1	130	-	3	185	1	0.72%
Ipswich	716	713	55	2,908	7	4	3,687	23	11.64%
Julia Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Kingaroy	77	80	2	187	-	1	270	5	1.25%
Kowanyama	18	3	-	131	-	-	134	-	0.29%
Landsborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Lockhart River	1	2	-	15	-	-	17	-	0.02%
Longreach	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	0.02%
Mackay	254	222	3	447	2	5	679	8	4.13%
Mareeba	56	61	1	103	-	-	165	1	0.91%
Maroochydore	120	128	2	201	6	2	339	2	1.95%
Maryborough	60	51	4	320	3	-	378	-	0.98%
Mer Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Millmerran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mitchell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%

Moa island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Monto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Moranbah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mornington Island	9	7	-	59	-	-	66	-	0.15%
Mossman	10	5	-	56	-	-	61	-	0.16%
Mount Garnett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mount Isa	132	102	-	566	1	-	669	8	2.15%
Murgon	17	13	3	45	4	-	65	-	0.28%
Nambour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Nanango	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Noosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Normanton	3	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	0.05%
Oakey	1	1	-	10	-	-	11	-	0.02%
Palm Island	-	5	-	30	-	-	35	-	0.00%
Pine Rivers	176	256	21	947	12	3	1,239	13	2.86%
Pittsworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Pomona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	5	-	-	28	-	-	28	-	0.08%
Proserpine	18	51	-	16	-	-	67	-	0.29%
Quilpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Redcliffe	71	126	3	454	7	5	595	2	1.15%
Richlands	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	0.08%
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Rockhampton	202	204	14	664	-	2	884	8	3.29%
Roma	26	12	-	78	-	-	90	1	0.42%
Saibai Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Sandgate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Sarina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Southport	400	367	28	1,351	9	7	1,762	16	6.51%
Springsure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
St. George	12	9	-	64	-	-	73	-	0.20%
Stanthorpe	21	10	-	56	-	-	66	1	0.34%
Tambo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Taroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Thursday Island	2	2	-	3	-	-	5	-	0.03%
Toogoolawah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Toowoomba	285	298	3	1,246	7	6	1,560	12	4.63%

Townsville	403	351	33	1,510	12	-	1,906	22	6.55%
Tully	4	1	-	6	-	-	7	-	0.07%
Warraber Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Warwick	63	45	8	117	-	-	170	1	1.02%
Weipa	7	7	-	12	-	-	19	-	0.11%
Winton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Woorabinda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Wujal Wujal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Wynnum	23	23	-	112	-	-	135	-	0.37%
Yam Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Yarrabah	17	1	-	94	-	1	96	-	0.28%
Yeppoon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Yorke Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL	6,149	6,311	381	22,500	121	109	29,422	273	100.00 %

Magistrates Court Locations

