



QUEENSLAND
COURTS

Magistrates Court of Queensland

Annual report 2024 – 2025



CHAMBERS OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE

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31 October 2025

The Attorney-General
GPO Box 149
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Dear Attorney-General,

In accordance with section 57A of the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921* I enclose the report on the operation of the Magistrates Court for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Yours sincerely,

Judge Janelle Brassington
Chief Magistrate

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Chief Magistrate's Overview

It is my pleasure to present the Magistrates Court of Queensland Annual Report for July 2024 to June 2025.

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

I acknowledge and thank both Deputy Chief Magistrate Anthony Gett and Deputy Chief Magistrate Stephen Courtney for their advice, support and hard work which has been of great benefit to me.

Court Performance

Data from 2024-2025 reflected mixed trends across the jurisdictions, including both decreases and increases. In the adult criminal jurisdiction, there was a decrease in the number of defendants of 9,541 (5.85 per cent) and a decrease of 17,009 charges (4.58 per cent). In the Commonwealth jurisdiction, there was an increase in the number of defendants of 141 (6.41 per cent) and an increase of 892 charges (15.08 per cent). Child protection applications increased by 1,497 (22.59 per cent). Domestic violence applications decreased by 1,986 (7.13 per cent). Civil claims decreased by 1,600 (7.25 per cent).

Appointments and Retirements

There were three retirements during the reporting period of the 2024-2025 year. The Magistrates Court of Queensland was fortunate to have had the service of Magistrates Colin Strofield, Thomas Braes and Peter Hasted.

Magistrate Dzenita Balic was appointed a District Court Judge.

In the same period, the Magistrates Court of Queensland welcomed the following appointments: Magistrates Mark Schofield, Lewis Shillito, Kellie Walker, Lisa O'Neill, Anna Smith, Jakub Lodziak, Dominic Brunello, Deborah Mitchell, Adam Johnson, Wayne Pennell, Jessica Keir and Peter Kuskie.

Coroners Court

During 2024-2025, the Coroner's Court of Queensland managed a case load of 5,990 lodgements. The court achieved a clearance rate of 110.6 per cent at the end of the reporting period, which is an increase of 10.86 per cent. The finalisations included 20 inquests into the deaths of 27 people.

Newly appointed Magistrate Wayne Pennell exclusively works as a coroner.

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 their 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;
- Assistant Director-General Kristina Deveson for her extensive knowledge and experience in managing the Magistrates Courts Service (MCS) 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 and Anna Ellis, 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, Katya Balmori and Natasha Singh (Brisbane); Chloe Mulcahy (Far North Queensland Region), Adriana Silver (North Queensland Region) and Diane Restieaux (South Coast Region).

Judge Janelle Brassington

Chief Magistrate

Principal Registrar's Overview

The Magistrates Court Service (MCS) is part of Courts and Tribunals (CaT), which sits within the Justice Services Division of the Department of Justice.

The Magistrates Courts Service (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 & Western Queensland, South Queensland, Logan & Gold Coast, and Brisbane.

While supporting the operation of Magistrates Courts and the magistracy, 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 with some local registries also operating as Queensland Government Agency Program (QGAP) offices.

The MCS also includes business units outside of registry services:

- The Courts Innovation Program (CIP) which supports specialist courts and programs such as the Queensland Drug and Alcohol Court, Court Link, specialist domestic and family violence courts, 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 Statewide Court Operations (SCO) unit is responsible for the delivery of strategic minor capital works and maintenance programs, interrogation of performance data, to improve state-wide facilities and deliver consistency including the provision of safe, contemporary, and fit for purpose court facilities.
- The support staff of the Magistrates Court Service Directorate (MCSD) deliver high level administrative and corporate support to the executive, and coordination of responsive reporting across MCS.

In 2024-2025 several courtroom and remote witness rooms in nominated locations across the state were upgraded with improved technology to increase options for vulnerable witnesses to appear remotely and the Domestic and Family Violence Live List was implemented in 13 high volume locations to support streamlined management of court lists for domestic and family violence matters.

Refurbishments continued in many centres across the state, including a significant extension in progress at the Toowoomba courthouse and preparations underway to open the new Beaudesert Magistrates Court in September 2025.

Significant weather events were a feature of 2024-2025 impacting courts across the breadth of the state and requiring teams to work together to ensure we continued to provide high quality court services. 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, particularly when dealing with these unexpected challenges.

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

Kristina Deveson
Assistant Director-General and Principal Registrar
Magistrates Courts Services

Queensland Magistrates

as at 30 June 2025

Beenleigh	PM Clohessy MG O'Driscoll TM Duroux SC Elliott EP Mac Giolla Ri TE Mossop	Coordinating Magistrate
Bowen	AD Smith	
Brisbane	J Brassington AK Gett ST Courtney TJ Ryan SJ Gallagher LM Bradford-Morgan JM Daley MH Fairweather RH Gilbert P Hay A Johnson AA Kirkegaard CA Lee RJ Mack DR MacKenzie CM Kelly BJ Merrin AM Moloney MG Nolan JM Noud JV Payne W Pennell JN Pinder MJ Power T Previterra CG Roney PJ Saggars LM Shephard L Shillito AP Simpson AC Thacker MG Zerner	Chief Magistrate Deputy Chief Magistrate, Children's Court Magistrate Deputy Chief Magistrate State Coroner Deputy State Coroner Part-time Part-time Brisbane Coroner Part-time Brisbane Coroner Brisbane Coroner South-East Coroner Childrens Court Magistrate Childrens Court Magistrate Childrens Court Magistrate Mining & Resources Coroner Part-time Brisbane Coroner, Part-time Childrens Court Magistrate Brisbane Coroner, Part-time
Bundaberg	EM Rowan JM McInnes	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
Caboolture	KA Fowler JL Blanch JL Keir	Coordinating Magistrate

Cairns	TA Browne	Regional Coordinating Magistrate, Childrens Court Magistrate
	ME Bowen	
	MP Dalton	
	J Lodziak	
	SD Luxton	
	JE Morton	
	SL Pearson	Childrens Court Magistrate
	LJ Scoines	
	K Walker	
	SN Williams	Northern Coroner
Caloundra	CS Benson	Childrens Court Magistrate
Cleveland	DM Vasta	Childrens Court Magistrate
Dalby	K Payne	
Emerald	CI McKenzie	
Gladstone	ME Buchanan	
Gympie	BS Hughes	
Hervey Bay	TA McGarvie	
Holland Park	K Philipson	Childrens Court Magistrate
	KM O'Callaghan	Part-time
Innisfail	SM Young	
Ipswich	DR Kinsella	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
	MJ Ho	
	JR Schubert	
	VE Sturgess	
	RR Walker	
	GH Kahlert	Childrens Court Magistrate
Kingaroy	A Sinclair	
Mackay	DJ Dwyer	
	BJ Hartigan	
	D O'Connell	Central Coroner
Mareeba	K Priestly	
Maroochydore	CJ Callaghan	Regional Coordinating Magistrate
	RJ Madsen	
	MR McLaughlin	Part-time
	H Stjernqvist	
Maryborough	JA Milburn	
Mount Isa	MJ Holohan	
	MJ Schofield	
Pine Rivers	A Hennessy	Childrens Court Magistrate
	MT Howard	
Redcliffe	MW Bucknall	
Richlands	SG Shearer	
Rockhampton	P Beckinsale	Childrens Court Magistrate
	PG Kuskie	
	CD Press	
	LC Rundle	
Roma	M Wood	

Sandgate	AJ Hackett	
Southport	KT Magee	Regional Coordinating Magistrate, Childrens Court Magistrate
	AL Bain	Southern Coroner
	MM Bamberry	Childrens Court Magistrate
	JM Bentley	Childrens Court Magistrate
	DD Brunello	
	VS Goverdhan	
	DM Mitchell	
	L O'Neill	
	LC Pink	
	NM Wilson	
Toowoomba	MG Howden	Coordinating Magistrate
	ML Dooley	
	K Morice	
Townsville	SD Mosch	Regional Coordinating Magistrate, Childrens Court Magistrate
	VP Keegan	Childrens Court Magistrate
	RJ Lehmann	
	KA Taylor	
	C Wadley	
	SC Warrington	Childrens Court Magistrate
	CM McLennan	
Warwick	J Crawford	Childrens Court Magistrate
Wynnum	Z Sarra	

Acting Magistrates

Beenleigh	BL Kucks
Brisbane	SG Bain
	JM Batts*
	JS Boegheim
	DA Buchanan
	PJ Byrne
	CA Clements*
	S Cornack*
	JJ Costanzo*
	S Ganasan
	AL Gummow
	J Ide
	PA Kirkman-Scroope
	JF Lambert
	M May
	JJ McGrath*
	MP Quinn*
	N Rees
	DC Shepherd*
	JM Simpson
	RJ Turra
	CJ Strofield
Bundaberg	LN Lavaring
Cairns	AJ Comans*
	TJ Braes*
	G Meoli
	RD Spencer*
Caloundra	M Bice
	SM Tonkin*
Hervey Bay	SD Guttridge*
Maroochydore	MM Baldwin*
	RA Ellis
Mareeba	R Heggie
Nambour	A Walker
Rockhampton	MT Morrow
	SP Byrne
Southport	PM Dowse*
	G Finger
	D Kehoe*
	SE Thompson
	SPA Wettenhall
	MT Whitbread
	J White*
Toowoomba	KA Ryan*
	RJ Stark
Townsville	KL Fredericks

RR Lee

** Retired Magistrate*

Magistrates Appointments/Retirements

Appointments

Magistrate Mark Schofield
Mount Isa
Appointed 2 September 2024

Magistrate Lewis Shillito
Brisbane
Appointed 2 September 2024

Magistrate Kellie Walker
Cairns
Appointed 2 September 2024

Magistrate Lisa O'Neill
Southport/Toowoomba
Appointed 2 September 2024

Magistrate Anna Smith
Southport/Bowen
Appointed 2 September 2024

Magistrate Jakub Lodziak
Southport/Cairns
Appointed 2 September 2024

Magistrate Dominic Brunello
Southport
Appointed 30 September 2024

Magistrate Deborah Mitchell
Southport
Appointed 12 May 2025

Magistrate Adam Johnson
Ipswich/Cairns
Appointed 12 May 2025

Coroner Wayne Pennell
Brisbane/Mackay
Appointed 12 May 2025

Magistrate Jessica Keir
Caboolture/Cairns
Appointed 30 May 2025

Magistrate Peter Kuskie
Rockhampton
Appointed 6 June 2025

Retirements

Magistrate Colin Strofield
Brisbane
Retired 12 July 2024

Magistrate Thomas Braes
Mareeba
Retired 5 December 2024

Magistrate Peter Hasted
Caboolture
Retired 24 March 2025

District Court Appointments

Magistrate Dzenita Balic
Southport
Promotion 26 August 2024

Structure and Operation

At the end of the reporting period all 109 magistrate positions in the State are occupied. Eight (8) magistrates work part-time, therefore the total number of magistrates appointed is 114.

There is a pool of 47 appointed acting magistrates who relieve when magistrates are on leave. The pool includes 18 retired magistrates, 20 retired practitioners and 9 department acting magistrates.

The Chief Magistrate is the head of jurisdiction of the Magistrates Courts and is responsible for:

- the orderly and expeditious exercise of the jurisdiction and powers of the Magistrates Courts
- deciding who is to constitute a Magistrates Court at a particular place
- deciding for the *Childrens Court Act 1992* the magistrates who are to constitute the Childrens Court at particular places and times
- issuing Practice Directions
- deciding the magistrates who are to exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the Magistrates Court in particular matters or particular classes of matters.
- nominating a magistrate to be a regional co-ordinating or co-ordinating magistrate for the purpose of allocating court work
- performing statutory functions.

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

The Chief Magistrate appoints regional co-ordinating magistrates and co-ordinating magistrates in the larger court locations to assist in the orderly disposition of court business.

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

Brisbane Region:	A Gett (Brisbane)
Regional Coordinator:	S Courtney
South-West Region:	D Kinsella (Ipswich)
South Coast Region :	K Magee (Southport)
North Coast Region:	CJ Callaghan (Gympie)
Central Region:	C Press (Rockhampton)
Northern Region:	S Mosch (Townsville)
Far Northern Region:	T Browne (Cairns)

The coordinating magistrates were:

Beenleigh: P Clohessy

Toowoomba: M Howden

Caboolture K Fowler

Court Governance Advisory Committee

Members: Deputy Chief Magistrate A Gett (1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024); Deputy Chief Magistrate Courtney (1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025); State Coroner T Ryan.

Magistrates: K Priestly (1 January 2024 – 31 December 2025), K Fowler (1 January 2024 – 31 December 2025) and R Gilbert (1 January 2024 – 31 December 2025).

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 2025

The Magistrates internal committees provide vital support to magistrates across Queensland and advise the Chief Magistrate in fulfilling their 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, Judge J Brassington

Committee membership includes members of the Department's Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group. 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 attended by all Queensland magistrates
- developing an orientation program for newly appointed magistrates and induction program for newly appointed acting magistrates
- identifying professional development needs and professional development opportunities for magistrates and acting magistrates

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, the National Framework to improve accessibility to Australian courts for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and migrant and refugee women; and the Recommended National Standards for Working with Interpreters in Courts and Tribunals.

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 Magistrates Conferences; and

recommendations for amendments to the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* and Practice Directions issued by the Chief Magistrate.

Ethics Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate A Gett

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

Forms Committee

Committee Chair: Magistrate K Magee

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. The committee works closely with the Department, to ensure that system updates and new IT applications are fit for purpose. The committee makes a significant contribution to the implementation of IT responses supporting legislative reforms.

Judicial Wellness Committee

Committee chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate S Courtney

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 jurisdiction issues within the Magistrates Court jurisdiction. Specifically, the committee:

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

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

Youth Justice and Child Protection Committee

Committee Chair: Deputy Chief Magistrate S Courtney

This committee plays an important role in responding to and implementing legislative reforms impacting on the Childrens Court jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court. The committee works closely with the Forms Committee in relation to Bench forms and approved forms. Committee members regularly present sessions at Magistrates Conferences.

Magistrates Professional Development

The Annual State Conference was held in Brisbane on Monday 2 June to Friday 5 June 2025. The five-day conference incorporated the specialist Domestic and Family Violence and Childrens Court Conference.

The Honourable Helen Bowskill, Chief Justice of Queensland delivered the Keynote Address: *The Many Facets of Judicial Behaviour*.

A wide range of topics were covered. These included:

- Cultural Competency
- Youth Justice Legislation Update
- Civil (QCASE) and Adult Sentencing (Sentence Coercive Control) Workshops
- Workshops covering Hearing Directions in Criminal Matters; and Dealing with Objection during a hearing
- The Rise of the Sovereign Citizen
- Judicial Workplace Conduct
- Judicial Wellness

A day each was dedicated to the Court's Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Offences jurisdictions. Specialist sessions were developed and delivered by presenters from the National Judicial College of Australia, Australia's peak judicial professional development body.

The Domestic and Family Violence component included sessions on Unpacking the National Domestic and Family Violence Bench Book; a Conversation about Contemporary Domestic Abuse Issues; Coercive Control; Myths and Stereotypes; and Court Craft.

The Sexual Offences component included sessions on stereotypes, bias and the Judicial Officer; Pre-trial Recordings; Issues for the Trier of Fact; and Cross-examination.

Lunchtime seminars on a range of topics were scheduled at regular intervals throughout the year. This included *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2023* – New framework for

children under 16 to apply to alter record of sex; QCASE for magistrates and acting magistrates sitting as Ordinary Members of QCAT; and an update/refresher on the Mental Health Court Liaison Service.

Court Performance

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

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

In addition to the *Justices Act 1886* and *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*, there are other pieces of legislation which establish a variety of jurisdictions within the Magistrates Courts. 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 describes those regulatory offences prosecuted by Public Officers. Included are breaches of areas of law controlled by government agencies at the local, state and federal levels (e.g. building codes, environment protection laws and taxation).

Approximately 95 per cent of all criminal matters in Queensland are dealt with by the Magistrates Courts. The overwhelming majority of the work of the Magistrates Courts involve 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.

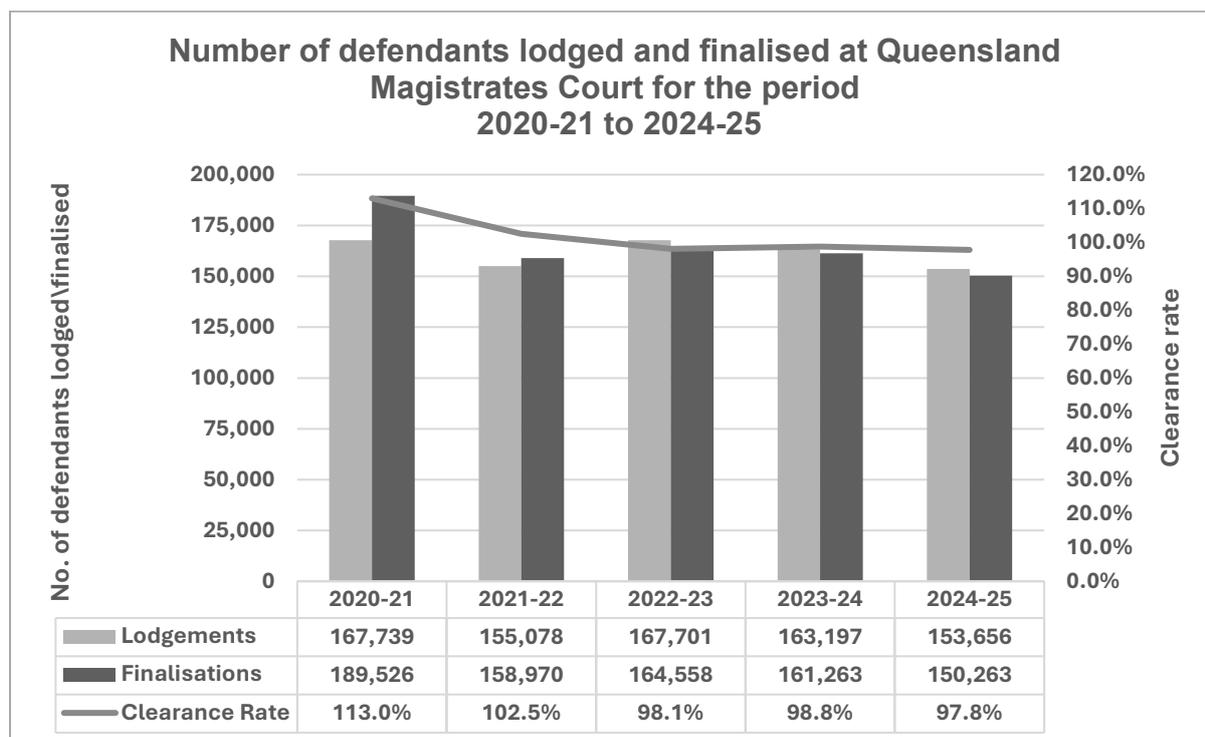
Total Criminal

The total number of defendants dealt with by magistrates sitting as Magistrates Courts and the Childrens Court in the reporting year is 166,402. This is a decrease in the number of defendants dealt with over last year of 12,743 (7.11 per cent).

The total number of criminal charges dealt with by magistrates in the year of reporting is 393,967. This is a decrease from last year of 24,819 (5.93 per cent). These total figures include both adult and juvenile defendants.

Magistrates Court (Adult Criminal)

In relation to adult defendants, 153, 656 adults were dealt with on 354,635 charges. This is a decrease in the number of adult defendants from last year of 9,541 (5.85 per cent) and a decrease in the number of charges from last year of 17,009 (4.58 per cent).



Childrens Court of Queensland (Magistrates) – Criminal Jurisdiction

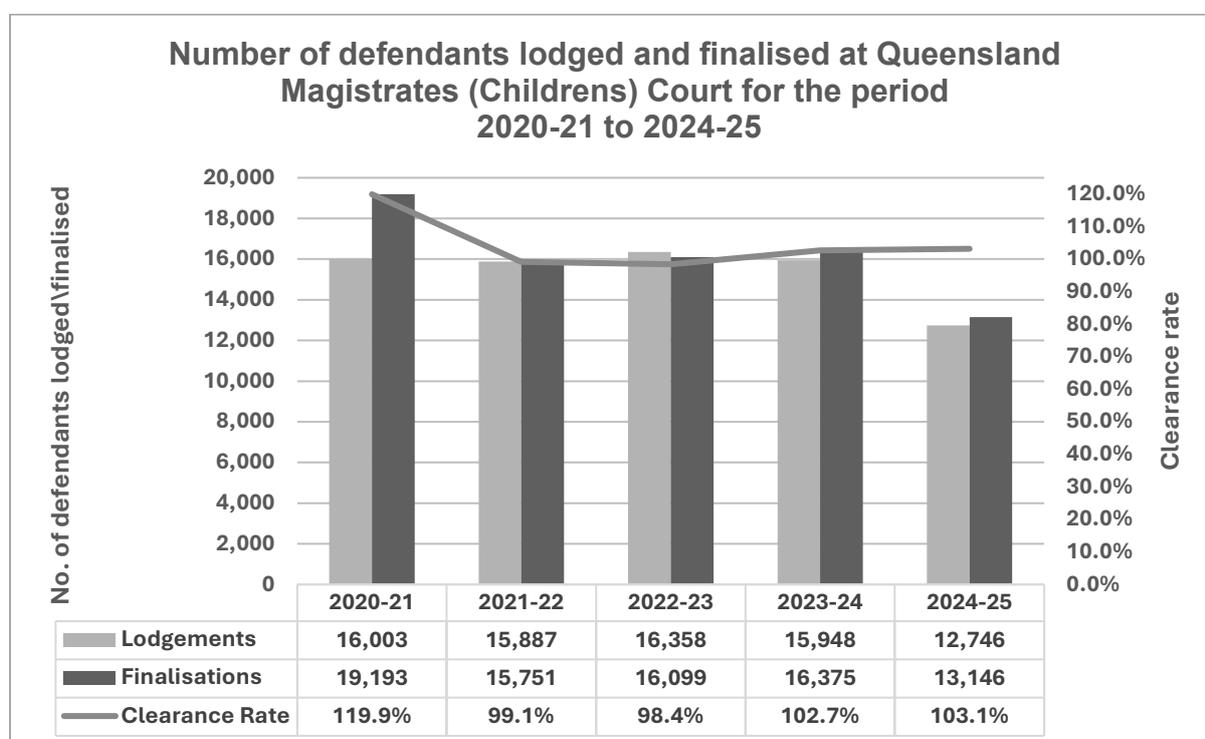
The Childrens Court of Queensland is established under the *Childrens Court Act 1992* and provides for the appointment of a Childrens Court Magistrate. The Act provides that any magistrate may constitute a Childrens Court when required. Its criminal jurisdiction is exercised under the *Youth Justices 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.

12,746 young people appeared before Magistrates sitting as the Childrens Court during the reporting year on a total of 39,332 charges. This is a decrease from last year of 3,202 young people (20.08 per cent) and a decrease of 7,810 charges (16.57 per cent).

Magistrates deal with virtually all Childrens Court criminal matters, either finalising them or conducting a committal hearing before referring them to the District Court, Supreme Court or Childrens Court of Queensland Judge to be finalised there. Magistrates sitting in the Childrens Court finalise approximately 95 per cent of all Childrens Court criminal matters.

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



Note: The clearance rates reported above differ from the DoJ Annual Report. The DoJ 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 (Cth) 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 (Cth). 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 2,340, an increase of 141 (6.41 per cent). The number of charges for Commonwealth offences dealt with by the Magistrates Courts during the reporting year was 6,809, which is an increase from last year of 892 (15.08 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 75 charges. That is a decrease of 76 defendants (51.70 per cent) and a decrease of 91 charges (54.82 per cent) from last year. During the reporting period the Industrial Magistrates Court dealt with 12 defendants on 23 charges under the *Electrical Safety Act 2002*.

Civil Jurisdiction

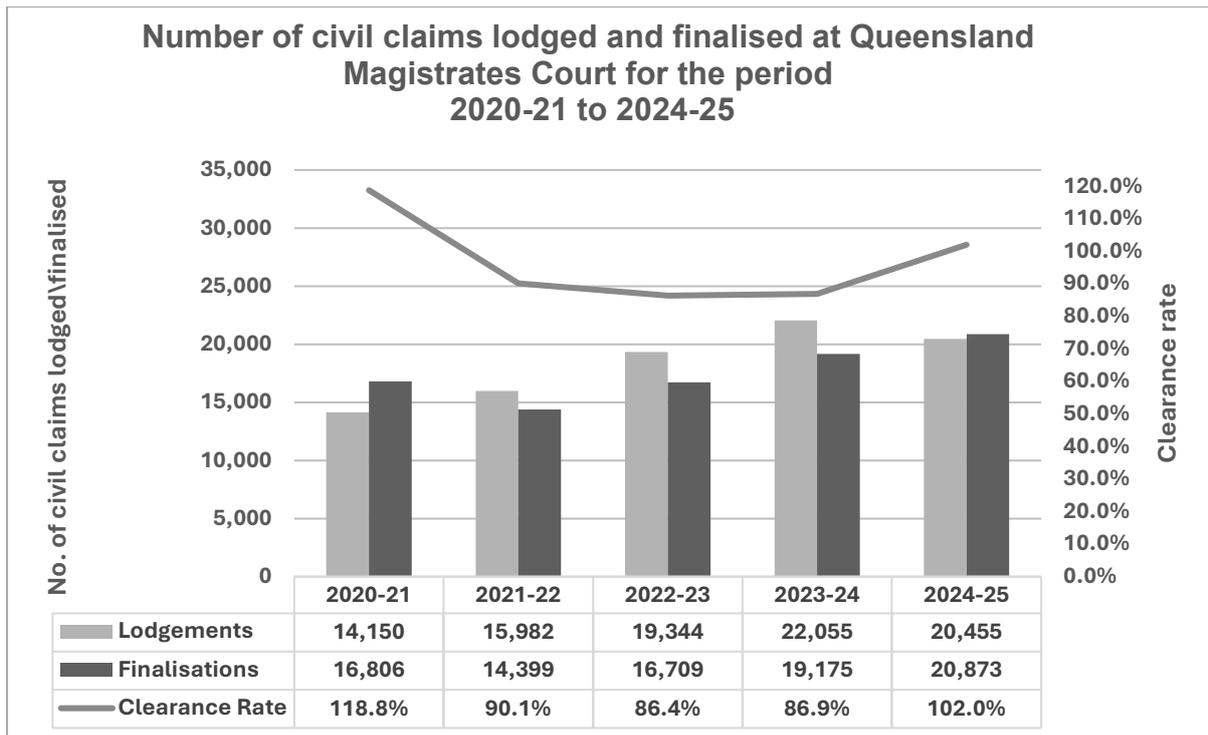
The work of the Magistrates Courts is generally understood to be broadly divided into two types of proceedings: civil and criminal. Essentially all proceedings that are not for the prosecution of an offence are considered civil.

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 20,455, a decrease of 1,600 from last year (7.25 per cent).

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



Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal

The Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) is a separate entity from the Magistrates Court 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, at Magistrates Court locations, out of the 11,611 minor civil disputes that were lodged with QCAT, 5,863 (50.50 per cent) were lodged in locations where they would be dealt with by a magistrate.

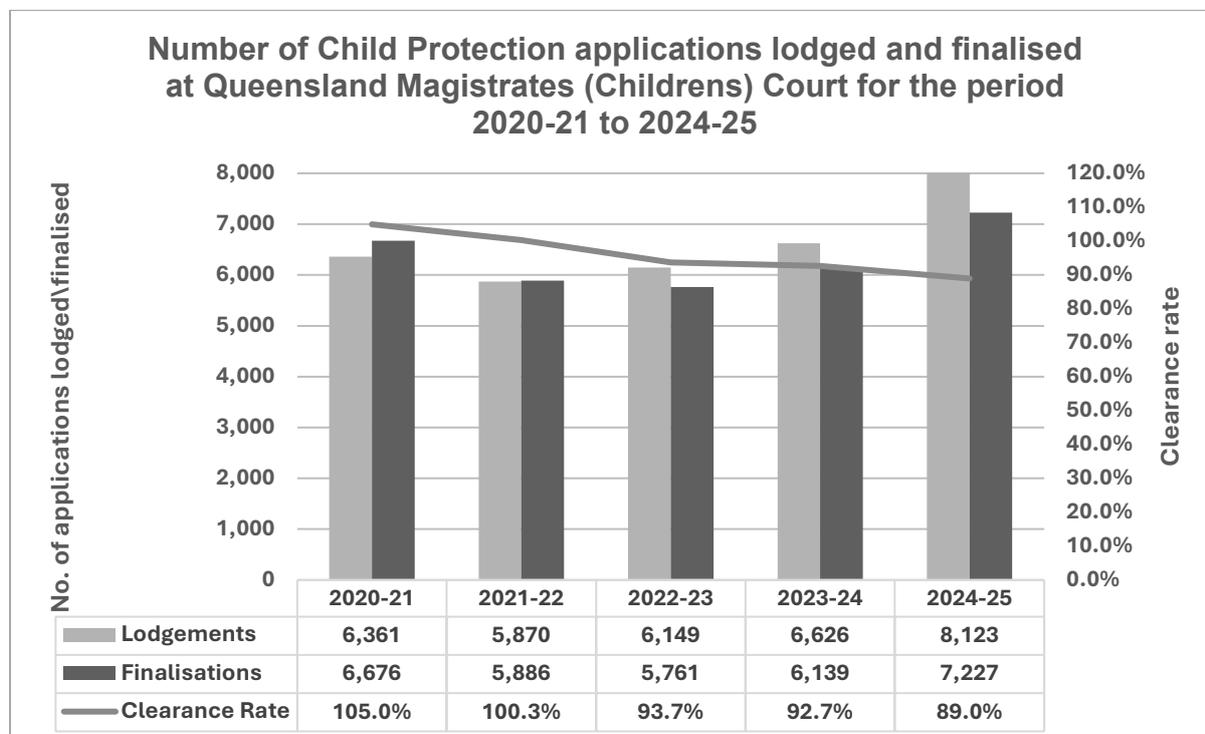
Childrens Court of Queensland (Magistrates) – Civil Jurisdiction

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 8,123 child protection applications were lodged, an increase from last year of 1,497 (22.59 per cent).

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

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



Domestic and Family Violence

The purpose of the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* is to provide safety and protection for people from further violence occurring in domestic relationships through the making of protection orders. The Act covers physical, emotional and financial violence committed in spousal, intimate personal, family and informal care relationships.

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

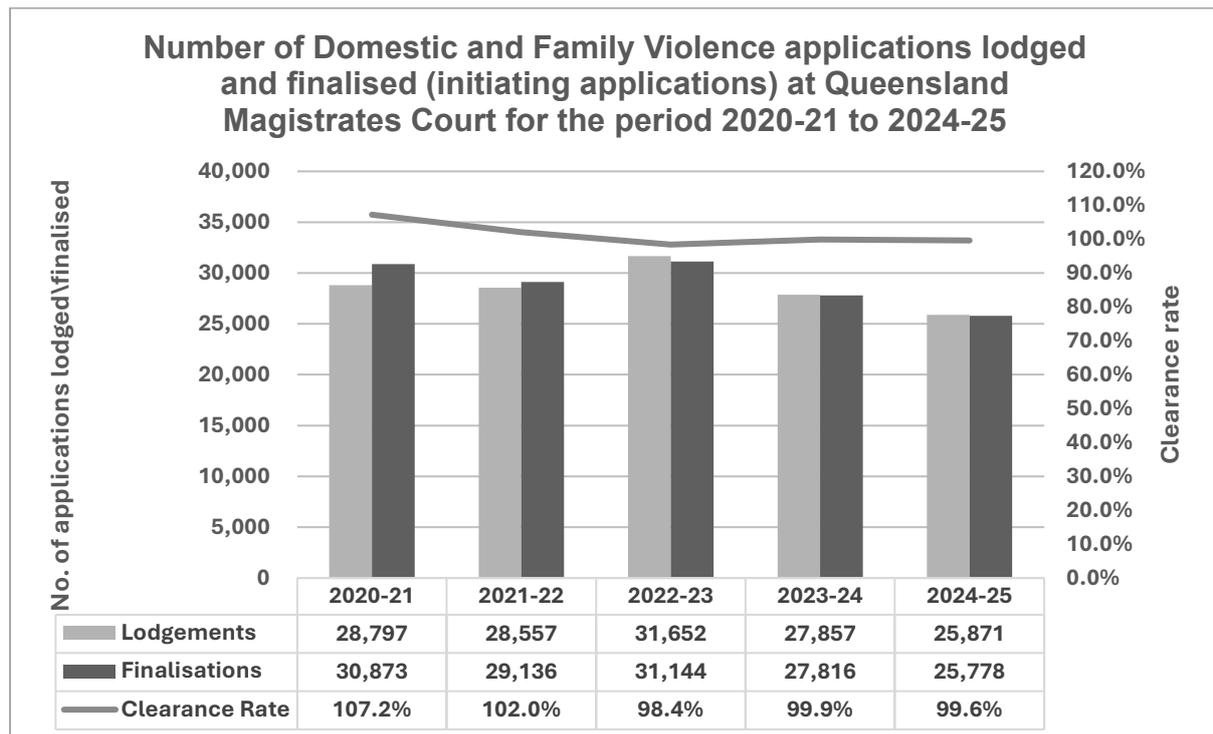
The importance of protection orders is well recognised – they not only provide for the physical safety and security of the aggrieved person (the person seeking protection) but also provide an element of control and stability which helps them to carry on with their lives.

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

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

During the reporting year there were 25,871 applications for protection orders lodged in Queensland which is a decrease from the year before of 1,986 (7.13 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 12, which is even with 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 (DoJ), the Queensland Police Service (QPS) and Queensland Health (QH).

Following the Queensland Government's appointment of Coroner Wayne Pennell in May 2025 to be the Mining and Resources Coroner, the total number of permanent coroners in Queensland increased from ten to eleven. The new coroner will investigate reportable deaths on mine, quarry, petroleum and gas sites in addition to undertaking general coronial work.

Coroners are located in Brisbane, Cairns, Mackay, and Southport and investigate reportable deaths as mandated by the Act. Eight coroners are currently located in Brisbane and three are regionally based. 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.

Increasing court user accessibility was a focus during 2024-2025. The registry worked with coroners to develop improved resources to provide families with crucial information about coronial processes and support services. Updated guides for families have been published on the CCQ website with translations linked via a QR code. A new coronial team commenced to support the Mining and Resources Coroner and a Family Liaison – Principal Project Officer position was created to work closely with other agencies and ensure support for families during the coronial investigation and inquest process. The Manager, Cultural Capability has continued delivering training for registry staff as well as providing direct support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families, under the direction of coroners. Support provided to coroners has been enhanced by the addition of dedicated data analyst positions during the year, which has enabled development of new and improved data tools, providing coroners and registry staff with enhanced case management capability. A Principal Wellbeing and Organisation Support Officer joined the registry in 2024-2025 to support senior leaders and managers in managing the inherent psychosocial risks of coronial work.

During 2024-2025 CCQ received 5,990 lodgements, a marginal decrease from 6,071 lodgements received in 2023-2024. This decrease reflects ongoing coordinated work across the system to reduce the number of deaths reports to CCQ that are not required to be reported under the Act. The court's clearance rate increased by more than 10 per cent to 110.6%. These finalisations included 20 inquests into the deaths of 27 people during the reporting period.

The Coronial System Board (the Board) focused on making further system improvements through its two sub-committees, the Performance and Operations Sub-Committee and the Coronial System Reform Sub-Committee which met regularly during 2024-2025.

CCQ has continued to work with partner agencies, the QPS and QH, to improve system performance, achieve efficiencies where possible, and improve the experiences of families who are involved in the coronial system. In June 2025, the registry hosted an education and networking event with presentations from the partner agencies to build awareness across the coronial system of the roles and responsibilities of colleagues working in other agencies. Work is continuing across the system, particularly between Forensic Medicine Queensland, the Queensland Police Service Coronial Support Unit and Coronial Registrars, to reduce the over-reporting of deaths due to natural causes.

Community and media interest in the coronial jurisdiction continued with the handing down of high-profile inquest findings, notably the inquest into the deaths of three people in an apparently random attack by a man being monitored by the Queensland Joint Counter-Terrorism team, the inquest into the death of Charmaine McLeod who died with her four children when she drove her car into the path of an oncoming truck, the inquest into the death of Ivona Jovanovic who died from a chest wound caused by inadvertent discharge of a firearm by another person in the house, and the inquest into the suspected death of Jeremiah Rivers during a pig-hunting expedition to the Northern Territory. An inquest into the death of a person who used supplied Voluntary Assisted Dying (VAD) oral substance medication prescribed for their spouse examined processes for controlling access to the VAD substance. The inquest into the death of Robert Malaya in the Ross River during a police operation also received media attention.

Further information in relation to the coronial system may be found in the CCQ Annual Report for 2024-2025.

Courts Innovation Program

Magistrates Court of Queensland Reconciliation Action Plan 2022-2025

The Magistrates Court of Queensland Reconciliation Action Plan 2022-2025 (MCQ RAP) was officially launched in May 2022 and was finalised in April 2025.

Through-out 2024-2025 a number of initiatives were undertaken which continued to 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 Department of Justice (DoJ) hosted its annual NAIDOC flag raising ceremony on 9 July 2024. The event started with a Welcome to Country from the Nunukul Yuggera Aboriginal Dance Company and had performances from Deline Briscoe and the Argan Bay Torres Strait Islander Dance Troupe. Guest speakers included Jimmy Sullivan MP, Commissioner C'Zarke Maza and Professor Henrietta Marrie with Master of Ceremonies being Napau Namok. Many Elders, Community Justice Groups, judges, magistrates, dignitaries, and staff members came together for the event.
- The Townsville Courthouse unveiled three pieces of artwork on 18 March 2025. Niketa Law, a proud Bindal/Wulgurukaba Wakka Wakka woman, designed "Country", "Connection" and "Support". The instalment of these artworks was the final of 15 Murri Court sites to have artwork by First Nations people installed.

Looking ahead, the MCQ will continue to 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) Program, the Specialist DFV Courts, Remote Justice of the Peace Court Program and the Aurukun Restorative Justice Program.

Community Justice Group (CJG) Program

CIP administers funding for 41 CJGs throughout Queensland and 11 groups operating across 10 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 with 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 court 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 2024-2025 CJGs provided support for:

- 4, 734 appearances in mainstream courts
- 1, 847 appearances in Murri Courts across 15 locations
- 3,110 appearances in mainstream court on DFV matters, and
- 1,497 appearances in DFV Specialist Courts; noting a person may be supported to appear multiple times.

An external evaluation of the CJG program was published in 2024.

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, DoJ 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.

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 Beenleigh, Cairns, Mount Isa, Palm Island and Townsville 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 operate in Beenleigh, Brisbane, Cairns, Mount Isa, Palm Island, Southport and Townsville.

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 DoJ 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);
- infrastructure and security features to support safety (including security officers); and
- on-site triage and reception connecting clients to specialist services.

In addition to the seven established specialist DFV courts, in 2024-2025 improved coordinated stakeholder engagement and registry practices to enhance court responses for people

experiencing DFV commenced in a further nine Magistrates Courts: Beaudesert, Caboolture, Coolangatta, Ipswich, Mackay, Maroochydore, Rockhampton, Pine Rivers and Toowoomba.

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. The program connects 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: Brisbane, Caboolture, Cairns, Cherbourg, Cleveland, Ipswich, Mackay, Maroochydore, Mount Isa, Richlands, Rockhampton, St George, Toowoomba, Townsville and Wynnum.

In 2024-2025, a total of 457 referrals¹ were made to all Murri Court locations.² 173 of these referrals were female, and the most common age range at referral was 26 and 35 years. During the same period, 370 participants exited³ the Murri Court program⁴, including 154 individuals who were female.

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.

¹ Where a 'referral' represents a distinct person with at least one matter adjourned to the Murri Court during this financial year; and demographic information reflects records against each distinct referral.

² Includes 33 individuals with proceedings in the Childrens Court under a locally adapted Murri Court model.

³ Where an 'exit' represents a distinct person either sentenced in the Murri Court or adjourned out of the Murri Court during this financial year and includes participants who may have commenced in the previous financial year.

⁴ Includes 25 individuals exiting from the Childrens Court under a locally adapted Murri Court model.

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 DoJ. 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 2024-2025, a total of 101 referrals were made to QDAC, with 53 participants admitted⁵ to a Treatment Order⁶ (13 of those admitted were female). Among those admitted, the most common age range was 26 to 35 years, and 18 identified as Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Since inception (29 January 2018), 57 participants have completed or graduated⁷ from their Treatment Order. Among those who completed or graduated, 11 were female, the most common age range at completion was 36 to 45 years, and 10 identified as Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

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 11 locations throughout Queensland (Brisbane, Caboolture, Cairns, Holland Park, Ipswich, Maroochydore, Mount Isa, Pine Rivers, Redcliffe, Rockhampton and Southport).

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 2024-2025, a total of 1,419 referrals were made to Court Link. 498 of those referrals were female, 329 were Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and 36 to 45 years was the most common age group.

⁵ Where 'admitted' to a Treatment Order represents those who had completed eligibility and suitability assessments and received a sentence to a Treatment Order. Demographic information reflects records against each distinct participant.

⁶ A 'Treatment Order' lasts up to 2-years and therefore counts reflect orders made in the current financial year.

⁷ Where 'completed or graduated' represents those who have fully or substantially complied with the treatment and supervision conditions of the two-year Treatment Order. Some participants admitted will still be on a Treatment Order at the time of reporting.

In 2024-2025, a total of 653 participants were admitted⁸ to case management⁹ and 214 received a community referral. Among those on case management, 218 were female, 188 individuals were Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples; and 36 to 45 years was the most common age group. A total of 285 participants completed¹⁰ case management, including 104 individuals who were female, 74 individuals who were Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and 36 to 45 years was the most common age group.

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 2024-2025, 255 referrals were made to the CDP. The most common age group was 26 to 35 years, with 72 individuals who were female, 13 were children, and 30 were Aboriginal peoples and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples.

During this same period, 195 defendants were ordered to complete a drug assessment and education session. Of those, the most common age range was 18 to 20 years, 54 individuals were female, the most common age range was 18 to 20 years, nine were children, and 24 were Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples. 169 individuals completed¹¹ their drug assessment and education session.

⁸ Where 'admitted' to Case Management represents individuals who had completed a triage assessment and received a Magistrate's decision to be admitted to the program. Demographic information reflects records against each distinct participant.

⁹ 'Case Management' lasts up to 12 weeks or more and therefore counts reflect those made in the current financial year, or those completed this financial year.

¹⁰ Where 'completed' represents those who achieved all or most of their Case Management goals in their case plan and marked by a 'completed' flag during this financial year. Some admitted participants will still be on Case Management at the time of reporting.

¹¹ Where 'completed' refers to participants who attended a drug assessment and education session this financial year, including those referred last financial year, but excluding those ordered this year who are still waiting for their appointment at the time of reporting.

Drug and Alcohol Assessment Referral (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 on bail. On a recognisance order, the number of DAAR diversions is at the court's discretion. DAAR is accessible through all Magistrates Courts in Queensland and is delivered by health service providers funded by Queensland Health.

In 2024-2025, 427 referrals were made to DAAR. 128 individuals identified as female, the most common age group was 26 to 35 years, and 37 identified as Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

During this same period, 324 defendants were ordered to complete a DAAR (315 were ordered as a condition of recognisance and nine as a condition of bail). Of those, 95 individuals identified as female, the most common age group was 26 to 35 years, and 31 identified as Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples. 281 individuals completed¹² their DAAR.

¹² Where 'completed' refers to participants who attended a drug assessment and education session this financial year, including those referred last financial year, but excluding those ordered this year who are still waiting for their appointment at time of reporting.

Departmental Support

Reform and Support Services

The Reform and Support Services (RSS) branch of Courts and Tribunals (CAT) delivers projects and provides service delivery and technical assistance to court staff, the judiciary and the public that access online services. It is comprised of the following units:

- CAT Governance Portfolio Office (CAT GPO)
- Court Technology Services (CTS)
- Courts Finance and Procurement Unit (CFPU)
- Courts Performance, Monitoring and Forecasting (CPMF)
- Courts Reform (CR)
- Digital Services and Programs (DSP)
- Recording and Transcription Services (RTS)

2024-2025 Highlights:

- The Videoconferencing (VC) Uplift program is a part of the Women’s Safety in Justice Taskforce (WSJT) Recommendation 52 response, and delivered the following updates in 2024-2025:

Location	Courtroom	Upgrade Description
Ayr	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Biloela	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Blackwater	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrate VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Caboolture	1 and 2	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system
Chinchilla	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Cooktown	Remote Witness Room	Established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Cunnamulla	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Goondiwindi	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Hervey Bay	2	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system
Holland Park	1 and 2	Upgraded courtrooms to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Hughenden	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability

Innisfail	2	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Ipswich	Remote Witness Room	Established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Mossman	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Murgon	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Nambour	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Palm Island	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
St George	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Stanthorpe	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Townsville	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system
Weipa	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Wynnum	2	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability
Yeppoon	1	Upgraded courtroom to have integrated VC system and established a new remote witness room with VC capability

- The end of life audio-visual and videoconferencing equipment in several locations utilised by magistrates courts was replaced.
- Critical videoconferencing infrastructure and systems across the state were replaced with current technology, with improved ongoing management and support
- Multiple system updates were also completed involving the Law List and Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts (QWIC) to ensure compliance with legislation and useability for court staff and consuming agencies
- 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.
- Digital Services and Programs (DSP), previously known as the Courts and Tribunals Digitisation Program (CTDP), has successfully completed its third year of activity. A key priority for the program is to enable the legal profession and the broader community to access courts and tribunals online. The implementation of the Domestic and Family Violence (DFV) Live List application was completed with the application now available across specialist and high volume DFV Magistrates Courts. It provides a secure and consistent approach to managing civil DFV court lists and enhances the safety and experience of DFV victims by improving how appearances are triaged and listed.

- The *Court Services Queensland Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Violence Safety Framework – Delivering Safer Courts 2024-2034* (the Safety Framework) is a 10-year commitment to improve court safety to ensure courts are delivering inclusive, safe (DFV) and sexual violence (SV), launched in 2024. Progress under the Safety Framework includes infrastructure upgrades, staff training and development, improved videoconferencing capability, and court process enhancements.
- The Client System Support (CSS) team was established in August 2024 to assist with the transition from QGov to Queensland Digital Identify (QDI), a secure system that meets national standards for digital identities. QDI is now used to access Queensland Courts and Tribunals' online services. Initially focused on the QDI migration, the CSS team now supports a range of online services for accessing Courts and Tribunals. They help clients, including legal professionals, government agencies, industry partners and the public by providing guidance and resolving technical issues. Support is available via email or a dedicated 1300 number, with more complex issues referred to internal teams or registries as needed. By ensuring reliable access to online services, the CSS team plays a key role in supporting stakeholders and maintaining high service standards for Queensland Courts and Tribunals.

Court Network

Overview

The 2024-2025 financial year marked a period of strategic consolidation and enhancement for the Queensland Domestic and Family Violence (DFV) Reception Desk Service. Court Network has continued to deliver a high-quality, volunteer-led service across the DFV specialist courts, adapting to evolving needs and strengthening stakeholder relationships. Key achievements include the adaptation to a new court list management platform, strengthening volunteer training and retention, and the establishment of robust impact review to support continuous improvement.

Service Development and Volunteer Engagement

This year focused on refining and evaluating the DFV reception desk service, with a strong emphasis on volunteer engagement and operational agility. The service continues to evolve to accommodate a diverse cohort of volunteers – spanning various life stages and skill sets – who bring unique perspectives and motivations to their roles at specialist courts.

Court Network's volunteer management team has provided consistent and responsive support, working closely with both volunteers and our stakeholders.

Training and Onboarding

A continuing key priority has been the onboarding and retention of volunteers whose skills and values align with Court Network's mission. This year we saw:

- On-site training intensively supported by staff, ensuring that new volunteers received a comprehensive and confidence-building introduction to the DFV reception desk role.
- The delivery of an updated Learning and Development framework that is now more agile and responsive to both funder requirements and shaped by volunteer feedback. It leverages Court Network resources efficiently while maintaining a high standard of delivery.

These efforts have created a more confident, capable, and supported volunteer workforce.

Key Highlights

- **Technology integration:** Volunteers successfully adopted the new court list management platform at Cairns, Brisbane, Southport, and Ipswich courts. Volunteers quickly adapted, applying their nuanced understanding of court operations to the new system.
- **Training Innovation:** Launched a revised training package for new volunteers, designed to be flexible and responsive to emerging needs while optimising resource use.
- **Service Consolidation:** Strengthened the DFV service at Cairns Court, supported by a dedicated Volunteer Coordinator and a committed team of volunteers.

- **Evaluation and Impact:** Conducted a comprehensive evaluation of the DFV service, positioning Court Network to demonstrate its value as a reliable, outcomes-driven volunteer management organisation.
- **Stakeholder Collaboration:** Maintained open and proactive dialogue with DoJ, resulting in tangible improvements to service provision and quality assurance.

Looking Ahead

Court Network remains committed to continuous improvement and innovation in volunteer management and service delivery. Future priorities include expanding training opportunities, enhancing data-driven evaluation practices, and deepening stakeholder engagement to ensure the DFV reception desk service continues to meet the evolving needs of Queensland's specialist courts.

We remain proud of the compassionate, skilled, and resilient volunteer team that underpins this program – and the meaningful difference they make every day in the lives of court users.

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 magistrates 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 magistrates or remove magistrates.

Before making a complaint about a magistrate, a full policy at [Magistrates Court of Queensland - Complaints policy](#) 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 a 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: [Report on Government Services - Productivity Commission](#)

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 charged 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			
Atherton	665	1,372	48	143	1,515	0.4%	6.7%
Aurukun	656	1,094	64	112	1,206	0.3%	8.9%
Ayr	549	917	29	67	984	0.2%	5.0%
Badu Island	7	12	-	-	12	0.0%	0.0%
Bamaga	240	471	42	107	578	0.1%	14.9%
Barcaldine	46	68	2	4	72	0.0%	4.2%
Beaudesert	1,368	2,254	22	49	2,303	0.6%	1.6%
Beenleigh	9,117	21,963	587	1,851	23,814	6.0%	6.0%
Biloela	413	797	11	29	826	0.2%	2.6%
Birdsville	4	4	-	-	4	0.0%	0.0%
Blackall	17	21	-	-	21	0.0%	0.0%
Blackwater	227	387	17	49	436	0.1%	7.0%
Boigu Island	2	2	1	4	6	0.0%	33.3%
Boulia	21	33	1	1	34	0.0%	4.5%
Bowen	512	1,209	8	24	1,233	0.3%	1.5%
Brisbane	24,054	59,314	2,357	7,362	66,676	16.9%	8.9%
Bundaberg	3,017	7,266	117	342	7,608	1.9%	3.7%
Burketown	3	7	-	-	7	0.0%	0.0%
Caboolture	6,640	14,813	348	1,152	15,965	4.1%	5.0%
Cairns	9,108	20,412	1,712	5,393	25,805	6.6%	15.8%
Caloundra	1,859	3,782	6	12	3,794	1.0%	0.3%
Camooweal	14	32	-	-	32	0.0%	0.0%
Charleville	301	639	16	29	668	0.2%	5.0%
Charters Towers	492	912	40	78	990	0.3%	7.5%
Cherbourg	8	8	-	-	8	0.0%	0.0%
Childers	338	499	-	-	499	0.1%	0.0%
Chinchilla	470	987	14	31	1,018	0.3%	2.9%
Clermont	48	86	1	3	89	0.0%	2.0%
Cleveland	2,771	6,982	206	812	7,794	2.0%	6.9%
Cloncurry	188	257	5	8	265	0.1%	2.6%
Coen	76	128	-	-	128	0.0%	0.0%
Cooktown	346	548	4	5	553	0.1%	1.1%
Coolangatta	700	1,208	2	9	1,217	0.3%	0.3%

Cunnamulla	140	270	4	15	285	0.1%	2.8%
Dajarra	3	3	-	-	3	0.0%	0.0%
Dalby	1,372	3,288	68	178	3,466	0.9%	4.7%
Darnley Island	8	12	5	8	20	0.0%	38.5%
Dirranbandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doomadgee	321	679	23	62	741	0.2%	6.7%
Duarina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emerald	1,024	2,387	25	75	2,462	0.6%	2.4%
Gatton	847	1,570	51	172	1,742	0.4%	5.7%
Gayndah	174	360	-	-	360	0.1%	0.0%
Georgetown	18	22	-	-	22	0.0%	0.0%
Gladstone	2,911	6,307	124	382	6,689	1.7%	4.1%
Goondiwindi	406	736	13	35	771	0.2%	3.1%
Gympie	1,419	3,312	62	209	3,521	0.9%	4.2%
Hervey Bay	1,773	3,755	81	244	3,999	1.0%	4.4%
Holland Park	2,974	5,039	1	1	5,040	1.3%	0.0%
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hughenden	77	116	-	-	116	0.0%	0.0%
Ingham	404	597	12	19	616	0.2%	2.9%
Inglewood	76	112	-	-	112	0.0%	0.0%
Innisfail	949	2,039	73	286	2,325	0.6%	7.1%
Ipswich	8,274	18,780	923	2,613	21,393	5.4%	10.0%
Julia Creek	18	33	-	-	33	0.0%	0.0%
Kingaroy	653	1,681	64	192	1,873	0.5%	8.9%
Kowanyama	180	269	13	44	313	0.1%	6.7%
Landsborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lockhart River	138	242	10	24	266	0.1%	6.8%
Longreach	259	464	4	8	472	0.1%	1.5%
Mabuiag Island	3	9	-	-	9	0.0%	0.0%
Mackay	3,837	8,112	146	364	8,476	2.2%	3.7%
Mareeba	1,341	2,514	215	646	3,160	0.8%	13.8%
Maroochydore	3,892	10,368	534	1,889	12,257	3.1%	12.1%
Maryborough	1,449	2,897	79	250	3,147	0.8%	5.2%
Mer Island	10	12	-	-	12	0.0%	0.0%
Millmerran	41	66	-	-	66	0.0%	0.0%
Mitchell	49	96	-	-	96	0.0%	0.0%
Moa Island	8	12	-	-	12	0.0%	0.0%
Monto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Moranbah	317	567	-	-	567	0.1%	0.0%
Mornington Island	389	840	51	147	987	0.3%	11.6%
Mossman	374	638	18	47	685	0.2%	4.6%
Mount Garnett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mount Isa	2,640	6,400	316	1,169	7,569	1.9%	10.7%
Murgon	376	1,039	62	169	1,208	0.3%	14.2%
Nambour	336	506	-	-	506	0.1%	0.0%
Nanango	138	222	1	4	226	0.1%	0.7%
Noosa	1,004	1,563	1	2	1,565	0.4%	0.1%
Normanton	300	836	11	25	861	0.2%	3.5%
Oakey	206	440	3	6	446	0.1%	1.4%
Palm Island	246	385	26	49	434	0.1%	9.6%
Pine Rivers	2,840	6,777	243	664	7,441	1.9%	7.9%
Pittsworth	35	46	-	-	46	0.0%	0.0%
Pomona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pormpuraaw	140	324	6	8	332	0.1%	4.1%
Poruma Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.0%	0.0%
Proserpine	1,099	3,323	12	41	3,364	0.9%	1.1%
Quilpie	10	17	-	-	17	0.0%	0.0%
Ravenshoe	9	11	-	-	11	0.0%	0.0%
Redcliffe	2,003	5,548	163	477	6,025	1.5%	7.5%
Richlands	3,574	8,563	274	876	9,439	2.4%	7.1%
Richmond	30	47	1	6	53	0.0%	3.2%
Rockhampton	4,690	11,162	225	750	11,912	3.0%	4.6%
Roma	524	1,037	16	57	1,094	0.3%	3.0%
Saibai Island	13	24	-	-	24	0.0%	0.0%
Sandgate	1,368	1,924	1	1	1,925	0.5%	0.1%
Sarina	308	507	15	30	537	0.1%	4.6%
Southport	13,604	30,831	1,082	3,112	33,943	8.6%	7.4%
Springsure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St George	377	647	42	226	873	0.2%	10.0%
Stanthorpe	310	589	4	5	594	0.2%	1.3%
Tambo	4	4	-	-	4	0.0%	0.0%
Taroom	24	33	-	-	33	0.0%	0.0%
Thursday Island	149	300	22	52	352	0.1%	12.9%
Toogoolawah	142	230	4	32	262	0.1%	2.7%
Toowoomba	4,384	13,225	555	1,902	15,127	3.8%	11.2%
Townsville	8,803	24,317	1,255	3,692	28,009	7.1%	12.5%

Tully	387	608	8	18	626	0.2%	2.0%
Warraber Island	3	4	-	-	4	0.0%	0.0%
Warwick	908	1,706	22	90	1,796	0.5%	2.4%
Weipa	217	447	9	37	484	0.1%	4.0%
Winton	43	66	1	1	67	0.0%	2.3%
Woorabinda	206	354	12	16	370	0.1%	5.5%
Wujal Wujal	40	49	-	-	49	0.0%	0.0%
Wynnum	1,090	2,639	60	126	2,765	0.7%	5.2%
Yam Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yarrabah	190	296	19	59	355	0.1%	9.1%
Yeppoon	478	898	16	44	942	0.2%	3.2%
Yorke Island	2	2	-	-	2	0.0%	0.0%
Total	153,656	354,635	12,746	39,332	393,967	100.0%	7.7%

Appendix 1A – Criminal Breach Only 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	90	127	7	24	151	0.28%
Aurukun	95	166	6	30	196	0.37%
Ayr	45	83	15	27	110	0.21%
Badu Island	2	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Bamaga	17	27	5	13	40	0.07%
Barcaldine	3	4	-	2	6	0.01%
Beaudesert	154	219	1	1	220	0.41%
Beenleigh	1,726	3,599	142	446	4,045	7.58%
Biloela	42	62	-	3	65	0.12%
Birdsville	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackall	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackwater	27	38	2	4	42	0.08%
Boigu Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Boulia	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Bowen	50	87	1	1	88	0.16%
Brisbane	3,578	7,636	303	1,104	8,740	16.38%
Bundaberg	333	691	23	73	764	1.43%
Burketown	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Caboolture	742	1,627	77	233	1,860	3.49%
Cairns	1,244	2,828	418	2,391	5,219	9.78%
Caloundra	156	273	-	3	276	0.52%
Camooweal	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Charleville	27	45	7	9	54	0.10%
Charters Towers	62	78	10	54	132	0.25%
Cherbourg	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Childers	8	14	-	-	14	0.03%
Chinchilla	97	196	-	1	197	0.37%
Clermont	1	2	-	-	2	0.00%
Cleveland	347	664	25	100	764	1.43%
Cloncurry	19	30	5	19	49	0.09%
Coen	4	13	-	-	13	0.02%
Cooktown	45	51	-	-	51	0.10%

Coolangatta	142	215	-	-	215	0.40%
Cunnamulla	12	16	7	15	31	0.06%
Dajarra	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dalby	228	477	21	49	526	0.99%
Darnley Island	2	2	-	1	3	0.01%
Doomadgee	56	124	5	16	140	0.26%
Emerald	101	228	5	6	234	0.44%
Gatton	64	95	2	6	101	0.19%
Gayndah	17	18	-	-	18	0.03%
Georgetown	2	3	-	-	3	0.01%
Gladstone	388	803	33	76	879	1.65%
Goondiwindi	56	79	8	12	91	0.17%
Gympie	158	428	25	49	477	0.89%
Hervey Bay	196	361	27	93	454	0.85%
Holland Park	280	443	-	-	443	0.83%
Hughenden	6	7	-	-	7	0.01%
Ingham	26	35	4	4	39	0.07%
Inglewood	10	11	-	-	11	0.02%
Innisfail	144	267	14	50	317	0.59%
Ipswich	1,351	3,002	161	625	3,627	6.80%
Julia Creek	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Kingaroy	90	168	26	117	285	0.53%
Kowanyama	19	25	-	-	25	0.05%
Lockhart River	23	26	1	1	27	0.05%
Longreach	10	20	-	-	20	0.04%
Mabuiag Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mackay	581	970	32	92	1,062	1.99%
Mareeba	136	274	51	228	502	0.94%
Maroochydore	429	1,049	94	270	1,319	2.47%
Maryborough	143	278	26	77	355	0.67%
Mer Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Millmerran	3	4	-	-	4	0.01%
Mitchell	9	10	-	-	10	0.02%
Moa Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Moranbah	24	28	-	-	28	0.05%
Mornington Island	67	162	5	39	201	0.38%
Mossman	23	31	3	5	36	0.07%

Mount Isa	395	876	51	360	1,236	2.32%
Murgon	56	93	24	44	137	0.26%
Nambour	35	52	-	-	52	0.10%
Nanango	5	6	-	2	8	0.01%
Noosa	80	128	1	2	130	0.24%
Normanton	37	61	1	3	64	0.12%
Oakey	20	33	3	6	39	0.07%
Palm Island	44	83	32	183	266	0.50%
Pine Rivers	269	570	44	109	679	1.27%
Pittsworth	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	22	27	-	-	27	0.05%
Poruma Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Proserpine	131	323	-	-	323	0.61%
Quilpie	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Ravenshoe	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Redcliffe	334	607	39	120	727	1.36%
Richlands	387	707	79	163	870	1.63%
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Rockhampton	630	1,446	47	236	1,682	3.15%
Roma	90	186	4	11	197	0.37%
Saibai Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Sandgate	181	250	-	-	250	0.47%
Sarina	20	25	3	6	31	0.06%
Southport	1,822	4,089	175	531	4,620	8.66%
St George	48	71	7	7	78	0.15%
Stanthorpe	39	61	-	-	61	0.11%
Tambo	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Taroom	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Thursday Island	15	19	6	14	33	0.06%
Toogoolawah	4	5	-	7	12	0.02%
Toowoomba	606	1,484	119	609	2,093	3.92%
Townsville	997	2,751	369	1,481	4,232	7.93%
Tully	34	40	4	4	44	0.08%
Warraber Island	1	1	-	-	1	0.00%
Warwick	82	173	2	8	181	0.34%
Weipa	28	34	1	3	37	0.07%
Winton	2	3	-	-	3	0.01%

Woorabinda	35	63	10	38	101	0.19%
Wujal Wujal	2	2	-	-	2	0.00%
Wynnum	156	381	8	23	404	0.76%
Yam Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Yarrabah	19	41	6	6	47	0.09%
Yeppoon	62	89	2	15	104	0.19%
Yorke Island	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Total	20,401	43,005	2,634	10,360	53,365	100.00%

Appendix 2 – Civil Claim Lodgements

Location	Claims
Atherton	11
Ayr	23
Barcaldine	1
Beaudesert	49
Beenleigh	809
Biloela	10
Blackwater	1
Bowen	6
Brisbane	9,908
Bundaberg	593
Caboolture	87
Cairns	184
Caloundra	79
Charleville	-
Charters Towers	47
Childers	2
Chinchilla	3
Clermont	19
Cleveland	166
Cloncurry	1
Cooktown	-
Coolangatta	108
Cunnamulla	1
Dalby	218
Emerald	116
Gatton	264
Gayndah	2
Gladstone	236
Goondiwindi	1
Gympie	284
Hervey Bay	115
Holland Park	144
Ingham	4
Innisfail	13
Ipswich	172
Kingaroy	5
Landsborough	5
Longreach	6
Mackay	340
Mareeba	40
Maroochydore	175
Maryborough	85
Mitchell	-

Moranbah	31
Mossman	59
Mount Isa	15
Murgon	5
Nambour	1,146
Nanango	5
Noosa	42
Normanton	-
Oakey	4
Pine Rivers	833
Pittsworth	3
Pomona	1
Proserpine	46
Redcliffe	144
Richlands	93
Richmond	2
Rockhampton	384
Roma	38
Sandgate	54
Sarina	37
Southport	1,975
St George	2
Stanthorpe	5
Taroom	1
Thursday Island	4
Toogoolawah	2
Toowoomba	88
Townsville	897
Tully	9
Warwick	135
Weipa	3
Wynnum	44
Yeppoon	15
Total claims	20,455

Appendix 3 – Domestic and Family Violence Protection Applications

Location	Number of Applications	Number of Orders Made					% of State Total (Originating Applications)
	RoGS (Originating Applications)	Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Vary Protection Order	Total Protection Orders	Number of Originating Applications Dismissed or Withdrawn	
Atherton	178	157	108	107	372	31	0.69%
Aurukun	123	106	32	32	170	9	0.48%
Ayr	104	88	43	57	188	8	0.40%
Badu Island	3	2	1	2	5	-	0.01%
Bamaga	35	29	17	12	58	8	0.14%
Barcaldine	19	14	7	3	24	5	0.07%
Beaudesert	371	281	207	140	628	88	1.43%
Beenleigh	2,238	1,823	1,433	1,457	4,713	380	8.65%
Biloela	64	65	20	34	119	7	0.25%
Birdsville	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackall	4	5	-	-	5	1	0.02%
Blackwater	62	62	13	30	105	6	0.24%
Boigu Island	-	3	2	-	5	-	0.00%
Boulia	-	-	-	1	1	-	0.00%
Bowen	114	90	71	44	205	19	0.44%
Brisbane	2,088	1,714	1,135	1,023	3,872	408	8.07%
Bundaberg	562	437	290	312	1,039	114	2.17%
Burketown	-	1	-	-	1	-	0.00%
Caboolture	1,205	913	703	644	2,260	180	4.66%
Cairns	1,172	968	704	870	2,542	163	4.53%
Caloundra	455	350	272	240	862	75	1.76%
Camooweal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Charleville	57	47	29	36	112	9	0.22%
Charters Towers	72	66	34	26	126	2	0.28%
Cherbourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Childers	17	14	9	3	26	-	0.07%
Chinchilla	73	58	42	36	136	17	0.28%
Clermont	9	9	-	1	10	1	0.03%
Cleveland	576	421	301	438	1,160	156	2.23%
Cloncurry	24	21	14	11	46	2	0.09%

Coen	22	17	3	3	23	3	0.09%
Cooktown	102	98	34	32	164	7	0.39%
Coolangatta	200	155	87	53	295	63	0.77%
Cunnamulla	22	17	11	16	44	4	0.09%
Dajarra	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dalby	175	157	89	89	335	31	0.68%
Darnley Island	3	4	2	1	7	-	0.01%
Dirranbandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Doomadgee	110	94	62	53	209	12	0.43%
Duarina	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Emerald	147	132	46	115	293	26	0.57%
Gatton	176	113	115	58	286	30	0.68%
Gayndah	41	33	16	6	55	4	0.16%
Georgetown	2	1	1	-	2	-	0.01%
Gladstone	399	336	185	226	747	77	1.54%
Goondiwindi	40	34	32	23	89	12	0.15%
Gympie	329	267	186	237	690	59	1.27%
Hervey Bay	388	287	242	193	722	109	1.50%
Holland Park	565	434	369	208	1,011	98	2.18%
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Hughenden	2	6	-	1	7	-	0.01%
Ingham	55	44	19	38	101	14	0.21%
Inglewood	22	8	13	6	27	9	0.09%
Innisfail	194	174	121	80	375	34	0.75%
Ipswich	1,384	1,165	900	897	2,962	237	5.35%
Julia Creek	5	5	3	1	9	2	0.02%
Kingaroy	141	94	77	55	226	40	0.55%
Kowanyama	86	78	34	36	148	11	0.33%
Landsborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Lockhart River	46	44	10	9	63	4	0.18%
Longreach	30	28	21	23	72	4	0.12%
Mabuiag Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mackay	755	646	424	492	1,562	147	2.92%
Mareeba	226	223	100	117	440	24	0.87%
Maroochydore	787	666	438	525	1,629	105	3.04%
Maryborough	304	238	187	195	620	50	1.18%
Mer Island	1	3	-	1	4	-	0.00%

Millmerran	11	6	6	8	20	1	0.04%
Mitchell	4	2	3	3	8	-	0.02%
Moa Island	2	3	2	2	7	-	0.01%
Monto	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Moranbah	55	50	15	21	86	8	0.21%
Mornington Island	83	80	49	47	176	5	0.32%
Mossman	91	80	42	26	148	15	0.35%
Mount Garnett	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mount Isa	441	387	303	262	952	67	1.70%
Murgon	83	79	52	37	168	18	0.32%
Nambour	5	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%
Nanango	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Noosa	189	172	83	63	318	31	0.73%
Normanton	67	57	42	60	159	9	0.26%
Oakey	79	79	39	19	137	9	0.31%
Palm Island	74	80	30	37	147	5	0.29%
Pine Rivers	687	530	433	382	1,345	171	2.66%
Pittsworth	10	11	3	2	16	1	0.04%
Pomona	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	29	31	10	10	51	-	0.11%
Poruma Island	-	1	-	-	1	-	0.00%
Proserpine	176	138	104	72	314	31	0.68%
Quilpie	-	1	-	-	1	-	0.00%
Ravenshoe	-	-	-	1	1	-	0.00%
Redcliffe	369	323	228	354	905	76	1.43%
Richlands	671	514	327	244	1,085	155	2.59%
Richmond	4	3	1	1	5	-	0.02%
Rockhampton	786	691	423	466	1,580	102	3.04%
Roma	79	69	49	51	169	12	0.31%
Saibai Island	3	6	-	-	6	-	0.01%
Sandgate	304	251	180	154	585	45	1.18%
Sarina	-	1	1	3	5	-	0.00%
Southport	1,982	1,463	1,224	972	3,659	514	7.66%
Springsure	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
St George	43	38	31	24	93	8	0.17%
Stanthorpe	39	15	29	24	68	15	0.15%
Tambo	-	-	1	-	1	-	0.00%

Taroom	2	3	-	-	3	1	0.01%
Thursday Island	108	71	66	37	174	6	0.42%
Toogoolawah	5	4	6	2	12	3	0.02%
Toowoomba	760	576	466	510	1,552	139	2.94%
Townsville	1,401	1,138	800	872	2,810	332	5.42%
Tully	73	60	44	36	140	18	0.28%
Warraber Island	2	2	-	-	2	-	0.01%
Warwick	144	84	98	76	258	50	0.56%
Weipa	86	69	37	44	150	8	0.33%
Winton	3	3	1	2	6	-	0.01%
Woorabinda	46	48	10	21	79	-	0.18%
Wujal Wujal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Wynnum	212	171	120	105	396	44	0.82%
Yam Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Yarrabah	132	114	75	30	219	9	0.51%
Yeppoon	147	116	68	45	229	21	0.57%
Yorke Island	-	1	-	-	1	-	0.00%
Total	25,871	20,966	14,815	14,473	50,254	4,834	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	30	17	-	163	-	1	181	3	0.37%
Aurukun	13	13	-	87	-	-	100	-	0.16%
Ayr	41	32	-	101	-	-	133	-	0.50%
Badu Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Bamaga	1	3	-	45	-	-	48	-	0.01%
Barcaldine	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.00%
Beaudesert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Beenleigh	792	710	18	3,971	13	5	4,717	58	9.75%
Biloela	18	10	-	37	-	-	47	-	0.22%
Birdsville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Blackwater	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.01%
Boigu Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Boulia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Bowen	74	48	6	175	-	-	229	5	0.91%
Brisbane	563	645	32	2,090	4	2	2,773	38	6.93%
Bundaberg	139	254	28	560	3	1	846	19	1.71%
Burketown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Caboolture	244	197	10	847	3	1	1,058	4	3.00%
Cairns	625	494	32	2,512	4	5	3,047	22	7.69%
Caloundra	148	109	10	422	3	-	544	14	1.82%
Camooweal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Charleville	8	18	3	79	-	-	100	3	0.10%
Charters Towers	3	10	1	45	-	-	56	6	0.04%
Cherbourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Childers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Chinchilla	21	14	-	127	-	-	141	1	0.26%
Clermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Cleveland	119	103	4	549	1	-	657	4	1.46%
Cloncurry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Coen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Cooktown	9	6	-	154	-	-	160	-	0.11%

Coolangatta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Cunnamulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dajarra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dalby	108	100	8	344	-	3	455	2	1.33%	
Darnley Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Dirranbandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Doomadgee	7	5	-	35	-	-	40	3	0.09%	
Duaringa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Emerald	45	37	4	48	1	-	90	1	0.55%	
Gatton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Gayndah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Georgetown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Gladstone	149	134	6	443	7	1	591	3	1.83%	
Goondiwindi	10	4	-	20	-	-	24	2	0.12%	
Gympie	86	76	4	155	5	-	240	2	1.06%	
Hervey Bay	72	61	-	322	-	1	384	-	0.89%	
Holland Park	81	68	7	204	2	3	284	1	1.00%	
Hope Vale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Hughenden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Ingham	-	6	-	9	-	-	15	-	-	0.00%
Inglewood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Innisfail	55	54	2	185	-	10	251	2	0.68%	
Ipswich	1,157	975	115	4,614	7	6	5,717	88	14.24%	
Julia Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Kingaroy	184	142	6	343	-	5	496	4	2.27%	
Kowanyama	2	12	-	132	-	-	144	-	-	0.02%
Landsborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Lockhart River	1	1	-	6	-	-	7	-	-	0.01%
Longreach	10	11	1	17	-	-	29	1	0.12%	
Mackay	256	220	24	615	-	-	859	1	3.15%	
Mareeba	81	67	-	220	-	-	287	-	-	1.00%
Maroochydore	116	97	9	382	5	-	493	-	-	1.43%
Maryborough	78	67	-	200	-	-	267	-	-	0.96%
Mer Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Millmerran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mitchell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Moa island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%

Monto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Moranbah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mornington Island	-	13	-	49	-	-	62	-	0.00%
Mossman	10	11	-	105	-	-	116	-	0.12%
Mount Garnett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Mount Isa	175	157	14	987	-	1	1,159	-	2.15%
Murgon	17	12	1	106	-	1	120	-	0.21%
Nambour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Nanango	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Noosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Normanton	-	1	-	14	-	-	15	-	0.00%
Oakey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Palm Island	9	3	2	47	-	-	52	-	0.11%
Pine Rivers	158	225	7	1,277	8	2	1,519	-	1.95%
Pittsworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Pomona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Pormpuraaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Proserpine	32	30	3	103	-	-	136	-	0.39%
Quilpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Redcliffe	150	198	19	815	-	-	1,032	-	1.85%
Richlands	111	77	3	284	1	3	368	-	1.37%
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Rockhampton	245	205	17	627	5	13	867	-	3.02%
Roma	28	13	-	136	-	-	149	-	0.34%
Saibai Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Sandgate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Sarina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Southport	540	449	22	1,890	9	13	2,383	-	6.65%
Springsure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
St. George	-	10	-	37	-	-	47	-	#N/A
Stanthorpe	17	7	-	34	-	-	41	-	0.21%
Tambo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Taroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Thursday Island	9	2	-	27	-	-	29	-	0.11%
Toogoolawah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Toowoomba	497	414	17	1,748	-	2	2,181	-	6.12%
Townsville	643	649	32	1,553	5	6	2,245	-	7.92%

Tully	6	2	-	32	-	-	34	-	0.07%
Warraber Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Warwick	89	63	6	218	-	-	287	-	1.10%
Weipa	14	8	-	85	-	-	93	-	0.17%
Winton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Woorabinda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Wujal Wujal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Wynnum	26	20	-	40	-	1	61	-	0.32%
Yam Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Yarrabah	-	7	-	55	-	-	62	-	0.00%
Yeppoon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Yorke Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL	8,123	7,398	473	30,527	86	86	38,570	287	100.00%

Magistrates Court Locations

