

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
QUESTION 1

QUESTION:

1. With reference to page 19 of BP3, will the Minister please advise how the \$31.8 million to continue the replacement of rotary-wing aircraft will impact on response times for search and rescue, and disaster response operations?

ANSWER:

This investment in new aircraft will save lives.

It'll mean faster response times.

The two new AW 139 Helicopters have considerably more power than the current aircraft.

They can travel at 145 nautical miles per hour (knots) compared to 120 knots for the current helicopters.

An added benefit; the greater power provides enhanced safety for hospital landing zone operations.

They also have a much greater range.

These new helicopters can travel 150 nautical miles out to sea, a fifty percent increase on the range of the aircraft they replace.

They also have greatly enhanced search and rescue capabilities.

The aircraft will also be fitted with new Trakka lights which are far superior and will deliver much greater capability during search and rescue operations.

Finally both aircraft have modified internal cabin configurations providing a more flexible and efficient working environment.

This is money well spent.

Saving lives and improving capabilities on the frontline of search and rescue operations.

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QUESTION 2

QUESTION:

With regards to page 3 of the SDS and Equipping our Workforce for the Future, will the Minister please outline initiatives the Queensland Police Service is undertaking to ensure its members have the capacity to respond to the diverse cultural needs of Queenslanders?

ANSWER:

The Palaszczuk Government is committed to keeping communities safe by enhancing the delivery of effective and integrated services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and multicultural communities across Queensland.

I am informed that the Queensland Police Service (QPS) cultural capability within communities commences at the recruit level, when all new members are required to complete a 'Diversity in Australian Society: Race Relations' online learning product, prior to induction. These modules complement the 'Multi-Cultural Awareness in Queensland' online learning product and are available for all members to complete at any time.

Additional specific programs and strategies have been introduced to attract and support people from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds and people from culturally diverse backgrounds to a career in policing.

The QPS Academy, North Queensland Campus at Townsville offers an Indigenous Recruit Preparation Program (IRPP). This is a 10-week program that prepares Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants for the QPS Recruit Training Program. Thirty-six participants have undertaken the IRPP since September 2014, with nine in the last financial year. It is anticipated the next program will commence in October 2018.

The QPS Academy, Oxley Campus offers the Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) program. This is a 10-week program that prepares participants from culturally or linguistically diverse backgrounds for entry into the Recruit Training Program. Participants originate from a diverse range of geographical backgrounds which have included Belgium, China, Columbia, Croatia, Germany, India, Morocco, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Ukraine, Taiwan and New Zealand. The program has run four times since 2016 with 76 participants progressing into recruit training and 56 graduating as Queensland Police officers. On 16 July 2018, the most recent cohort of 17 CALD students commenced the Recruit Training program as they progress towards becoming Queensland Police officers.

To further assist with cultural capability of members, community specific packages have been developed and are available for all officers going to remote communities, which include on-site mentoring.

The QPS advises it is committed to ensuring cultural capability is embedded into all workforce management practices and processes. The Cultural Engagement Unit provides advice and support to members in relation to cultural issues, and together with District

Cross Cultural Liaison Officers establish and maintain liaison with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, and other multi-cultural communities.

Furthermore, the Cultural Engagement Unit facilitates meetings of the Police Indigenous Reference Group and the Police Ethnic Advisory Group to ensure that QPS practices and policies are culturally appropriate.

I am advised that meetings similar to these occur throughout the State at local, district and regional levels, across multi-cultural communities responding to the needs of the local community. An example is the Muslim Reference Group meeting facilitated on the south side of Brisbane, which brings together police and community to discuss local issues; as does the Chinese Community Consultative Committee meeting held at Upper Mt Gravatt.

I am also aware of the Toowoomba Police participation in the Multi-Faith meetings that are facilitated by the community faith leaders; and police throughout the State attend or host functions throughout the month of Ramadan, Chinese New Year and many other culturally significant events to build stronger relationships and cultural capability of its members.

The QPS has Police Liaison Officers and Torres Strait Islander Support Officers that provide a direct link with communities and cultural capability awareness for QPS members.

Police Liaison Officers

Police Liaison Officers have been recruited from a range of backgrounds including Aboriginal; Torres Strait Islander; Indian; Chinese; Vietnamese; Korean; Japanese; Muslim and Sudanese with successful applicants undertaking a two-week induction course at the QPS Academy.

I am advised that the roles of Police Liaison Officers include:

- liaising with culturally specific communities to foster co-operation and understanding
- advising police officers on the cultural beliefs, needs and protocols of the community in which they work
- identifying potential crime or disorder problems in the community and advising and assisting in prevention strategies
- establishing and maintaining communication between the community and police
- improving community access to policing services and referring to other services where necessary.

Torres Strait Policing

I am informed that the Torres Strait Policing Model comprises sworn police officers stationed at Bamaga; Horn Island and Thursday Island, and are supplemented by Torres Strait Island Police Support Officers employed by the QPS in 15 remote communities on 14 outer islands.

Like the Police Liaison Officers, all Torres Strait Island Police Support Officers undertake a two-week induction course at the QPS Academy. Although Torres Strait Islander Police Support Officers do not have any police or local government powers, they act as an invaluable first responder to incidents within their community.

I am advised that as of 1 March 2018, there was a combined total of 170 Police Liaison Officers and Torres Strait Islander Police Support Officers.

‘Look to the Stars’ artwork project

One initiative that the QPS is undertaking is the ‘Look to the Stars’ artwork project.

The QPS will utilise ‘Look to the Stars’ to improve communication and engagement with all communities to build stronger, meaningful relationships based on mutual trust and respect.

Using the artwork to start conversations will allow the QPS to continue to engage and build stronger relationships with Indigenous communities to realise true reconciliation, built upon trust and respect whilst reflecting our core values as a modern policing service.

On 25 May 2018, the QPS launched the ‘Look to the Stars’ bespoke artwork, as part of Reconciliation Week ‘Don’t keep history a mystery’ activities.

This artwork was created by Indigenous and specialist staff who guided its creation and is a visual reminder of the QPS’s past, present, and future engagements with all Indigenous communities throughout Queensland.

The artwork has stories within stories and every element is critical to the overall story. It depicts a true reflection of the QPS’s relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

ESTIMATES 2018
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MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES

QUESTION 3

QUESTION:

Page 113 of BP3 includes \$3.9 million for mobile capability and the development of new applications for QPS QLITE devices. Will the Minister please outline how these investments will boost mobility and rapid response capability for police across Queensland?

ANSWER:

Queensland is a recognised world leader in police mobility.

Earlier this year, I had the pleasure of officially opening the Mobile Capability Centre. This ground breaking facility is dedicated to delivering a mobile solution custom built to meet the needs of the QPS and supported by a diverse team of IT specialists, industry partners and operational police.

The QPS currently has a fleet of 5,400 QLITE devices deployed across the state and is investing a total of \$18.1 million in 2018-19 in mobile technology.

QLITE devices provide enhanced officer safety as well as improved service delivery to the people of Queensland.

They enable frontline police officers to make smarter, safer decisions. Officers can now access critical information, assess risks, conduct searches and issues infringements in the field. Reducing paperwork and improving efficiency.

The QPS Mobile Capability Centre is developing a broad range of new capabilities to enhance the mobile response to Domestic and Family Violence, including the ability to register the service of domestic violence orders in real time. This will result in police having more accurate information on the status of respondents and provide better protection for victims.

First response officers will also be able to complete Drug Diversion from their devices in the field. This will save time in diverting first time minor drug offenders from the Court system.

Activities in early 2019 are expected to include a technical refresh of existing mobile capability and enhancements to enable more responsive engagement with the community.

As announced in the Budget, the Palaszczuk Government is fully committed to expanding mobile technology for our frontline police and will invest \$5.9 million for a further 1400 QLITE devices to be issued across the State over next 3 years. The rollout of additional devices will bring the total fleet of devices to 6800, resulting in enhanced policing services right across Queensland.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
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QUESTION 4

QUESTION:

I refer to Page 3 of the SDS and the Queensland Police Service objective to “stopping crime”. Will the Minister please update the Committee on the impact of the Palaszczuk Government’s serious and organised crime laws in disrupting and dismantling organised crime groups and keeping our communities safe?

ANSWER:

I am advised by the Queensland Police Service:

The *Serious and Organised Crime Legislation Amendment Bill 2016* was introduced following the Queensland Organised Crime Commission of Inquiry and establishment of the Taskforce on Organised Crime Legislation. This Bill was implemented as part of a new organised crime regime in Queensland to tackle serious and organised crime in all its forms. Our laws are the strongest, toughest and most comprehensive legislation in the nation.

The laws provide police the power to tackle criminal groups including outlaw motorcycle gangs, child exploitation networks, and fraud syndicates operating in Queensland. The laws target the type of behaviour that facilitates organised criminal activity by disrupting, preventing and deterring criminal syndicates from establishing, maintaining or expanding their criminal networks.

The Queensland Police Service (QPS) State Crime Command (SCC) has established a Serious and Organised Crime Legislation Steering Committee to oversee the QPS’s application of the legislation, to ensure a focus on disruption and dismantling of organised crime groups. SCC Organised Crime Gangs Group (OCGG) has a lead role in this committee, delivering leadership state-wide on implementing the legislation.

OCGG was established in May 2017 as a permanent unit in SCC. The Group includes Taskforce Maxima, Gangs Road Policing Unit, Gangs Intelligence, Protracted Investigations Team, Criminal Economy Unit and the Major and Organised Crime Squads focused on organised crime gangs, including Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs). The group provides for a broad investigative and intelligence capability to detect, deter, disrupt and dismantle organised criminal networks.

OCGG works closely with frontline police and government partner agencies to provide a broad approach to targeting those gangs that pose a risk to the Queensland community.

The group also works in partnership with Commonwealth agencies and interstate jurisdictions through the National Taskforce Morpheus arrangements. The OCGG Operations Commander is the current chair of Taskforce Morpheus.

This arrangement has resulted in joint national operations, Queensland detectives travelling interstate to police Queensland OMCGs, and a focus on protecting Queensland from international OMCG influences. Taskforce Maxima travels interstate to assist with the policing of OMCG national runs. Officers in QPS uniforms have stood side by side with

Tasmanian police as OMCG members from across Australia, including Queensland, arrived by ferry and at airports for the Rebels and Bandido national runs during 2017-18.

New anti-consorting laws commenced on 9 March 2017 to prevent recognised offenders from habitually consorting and maintaining criminal networks. The habitual consorting legislation provide powers to police to pursue groups of individual criminals based on their criminal conduct and the risk they pose to the community. The conviction-based scheme enables police to disrupt and prosecute individuals endeavouring to meet in groups to pursue organised criminal activities.

The consorting warnings have targeted criminal networks, overtly and pre-emptively warning people about their associations with recognised offenders and the consequences if they continue to do so. The use of the warnings has impacted on criminal networks.

I am advised as at 30 June 2018:

- 800 official consorting warnings have been issued across Queensland. The majority of these warnings were issued by OCGG targeting criminal gangs. This has resulted in disruption of criminal networks through deterring recognised offenders from consorting.
- eight people have been charged for the offence of habitually consorting under the *Criminal Code Act 1899*.

In June 2018, a joint operation resulted in four members of the Rebels OMCG in Mount Isa being charged with habitual consorting. This action has had significant impact on this club, with the chapter president disassociating and handing in his colours.

In May 2018, OCGG charged an alleged member of the Gold Coast based Villains street gang with consorting, in a continued focus on this criminal network on the Gold Coast. These actions have seen significant changes to the gang's conduct.

In July 2018, OCGG charged a Gold Coast Bandido with habitual consorting relating to his associations with recognised offenders within the Bandidos club.

I am advised since 9 March 2017, one habitually consorting charge has been successfully prosecuted. Six persons are on remand for habitually consorting, five being OMCG members.

The QPS intends to seek an organised crime control order in the courts for this individual to protect the Queensland community.

QPS has further advised that these numbers reflect that the official consorting warnings are effective.

New post-conviction control orders enable courts to set any conditions necessary to protect the public by preventing, disrupting and restricting offenders convicted of the new consorting offence.

The new 'colours' offence removes the ability of gang members to wear colours in a public place or in a vehicle in public. This reduces their ability to intimidate and threaten people in public spaces, such as cafes, shopping centres and at public events. It additionally undermines their ability to recruit and attract new members.

- As at 30 June 2018:
 - 16 people have been charged with 19 offences under the *Summary Offences Act 2005* Section 10C (1) Wearing or carrying a prohibited item in a public place
 - 10 people have been charged with 10 offences of being in or on a vehicle wearing a prohibited item under Section 10C (2) of the *Summary Offences Act 2005*.

On 14 June 2018, the Governor in Council approved an amendment to the *Liquor Regulation 2002* declaring the OMCG Satudarah an 'identified organisation'. As an identified organisation, Satudarah participants will now be prevented from wearing or carrying their colours in a public place in a way that can be seen. This declaration has seen the disruption and dismantling of an organised crime group, thereby making our community safer.

On 25 May 2018, OCGG exercised the new restricted premise search warrant powers under Section 150(1)(e) of the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act* and searched a premise in North Brisbane for evidence of disorderly conduct. The Taskforce Maxima team seized liquor, music equipment, a pool table, Rebels OMCG paraphernalia and club colours being worn by members which have all been forfeited. This disruption tactic is focussed on denying the ability of clubs to establish new clubhouses to meet, recruit and undertake disorderly and criminal conduct. The action has dismantled this premise as a clubhouse.

Nine members of the Rebels OMCG were found at the premise and a Detective Superintendent from OCGG served them with public safety orders preventing them from entering or remaining at the premises for 48 hours. A public safety order is issued by a commissioned officer who is satisfied the presence of a person poses a serious risk to public safety and security.

The *Peace and Good Behaviour Act 1982* lists 28 previous OMCG clubhouses now as prescribed places. Prescribed places are taken to be restricted premises for two years under the new legislation. As a restricted premise, police have the power to enter, search and seize prohibited items.

SCC has established a committee to review the 28 existing prescribed places to consider any grounds for an application to the Magistrates Court for an extension beyond the initial two-year period.

New mandatory sentencing has been introduced, providing where a person commits a prescribed offence while being a participant in a criminal organisation, the court must impose a mandatory control order, impose a mandatory base sentence term of imprisonment and impose a mandatory cumulative 7-year term of imprisonment. This can only be reduced if an offender cooperates with law enforcement agencies in a proceeding about a major criminal offence.

As at 30 June 2018, 46 people have been charged with the circumstance of aggravation provided under new mandatory sentencing, the majority of these relating to criminal syndicates trafficking in dangerous drugs. Twenty-three of those people have been charged by OCGG targeting criminal syndicates.

OCGG's Criminal Economy Unit continues to target the wealth and assets of gang members and organised crime facilitators. In January 2018, the unit seized an \$80,000 Ferrari from an OMCG participant in connection with suspected proceeds of crime and

bankruptcy offences. In May 2018, the unit seized a luxury BMW from a Hells Angel OMCG president and worked with the Australian Taxation Office to levy a tax assessment in excess of \$700,000. Also in May 2018, the unit arrested an ex-president of the Rebels OMCG with fraud and money laundering offences totalling \$355,000 and seized \$127,000 in cash from a criminal syndicate.

In the three months from March to May 2018, OCGG has undertaken a number of operations including:

- Taskforce Maxima, Brisbane, charged 158 offenders on 516 charges and seized eight firearms, drugs to the value of \$780,000 and over \$180,000 in cash.
- Taskforce Maxima have undertaken operations across the State with recent operations in Cairns targeting the Rebels OMCG Cairns chapter.
- OCGG's Protracted Investigations Team charged 17 people on 61 offences arising from Operation Papa Boise, seizing 1.5 kilograms of Ice, \$135,000 cash, heroin and cocaine.
- The Logan-based Major and Organised Crime Squad closed Operation Sparrow in May 2018, charging 11 offenders on 46 charges and seizing \$350,000 in drugs and \$43,000 in cash. Another \$250,000 in assets have been restrained.
- OCGG's Road Policing Unit, Jimboomba police and Taskforce Maxima Gold Coast have applied continued policing focus to the Bandidos Beenleigh Chapter with recent targeted action in May 2018. Officers completed 51 street checks, 120 road side breath tests, issued four defective vehicle notices, charged one drug driver and arrested an offender on 4 warrants.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
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QUESTION 5

QUESTION:

Page 3 of the SDS refers to the Queensland Police Service Our People Matter strategy and I ask: Will the Minister please update the Committee on the benefits of this strategy in looking after the interests of our hard-working police men and women?

ANSWER:

I am advised by the Queensland Police Service (QPS) that:

Our People Matter is the first organisational strategy in the 154-year history of the QPS dedicated to the health, safety and wellbeing of QPS employees and their families.

I am pleased to be the Minister for an organisation that is leading by example in this space. Never before has an Australian police jurisdiction embarked upon the journey to develop a strategy prioritising the needs of their people and families.

Even more notable is the strong partnership that exists between the QPS, Queensland Police Union of Employees, Queensland Police Commissioned Officers' Union and Together Queensland in driving the strategy.

I would like to commend the QPS on its firm commitment to resourcing the implementation of the strategy.

Converse to traditional approaches taken to organisational strategy development, the QPS consulted with their workforce and families in 2017 to identify their needs in relation to four priority areas – Healthy Bodies; Healthy Minds; Safe Workplaces and Fair and Positive Workplaces.

More than 20,000 suggestions were received which informed the direction of the strategy and the program of work to be delivered.

The strategy was formally launched on 27 February 2018 at the QPS Oxley Academy, which I had the privilege to attend.

More broadly, the strategy sets a direction and standard for the QPS Executive and workforce in creating working environments that improve support to police employees and their families.

Careful and considered implementation of the strategy is critical to its success and longevity, and the QPS has developed numerous resources and strategies to drive this process.

Firstly, a Workplace Champions Program has been established to oversee implementation of the strategy at a local level. The program is comprised of two volunteer roles within the Service – a Principal Workplace Champion and Workplace Champion.

Currently there are 43 Principal Workplace Champions supported by more than 350 Workplace Champions in all Regions and Commands. These individuals are seen to be

the local advocate for the strategy and main point of contact for strategy initiatives, activities and events.

Supporting the Workplace Champions Program will be Our People Matter Committees. The QPS is currently undergoing a process to transition their local Workplace Health & Safety Committees to Our People Matter Committees to encompass a broader range of people and wellbeing issues, in addition to workplace health and safety matters.

These committees will provide a local governance structure to ensure the strategy is embedded into day-to-day operations, as well as a consultative forum intended to effectively address matters which fall under the Our People Matter strategy.

A series of information sessions are currently being delivered to all Districts and Commands to support and guide the transition and set up of the new committees.

Further to this, I am proud to announce a range of whole-of-Service initiatives currently being delivered under the strategy based directly on employee and family ideas and suggestions. These include:

- free PCYC membership for all QPS employees
- extension of mental health support services to family members and retired employees
- launch of the new Flexible Working Agreement policy
- statewide health expos
- 'Life Beyond the Service' or pre-retirement seminars
- statewide seminars on prostate cancer.

Inclusion and diversity

The QPS has placed a significant focus on building an inclusive and diverse workplace in which all employees feel valued, included and welcome; where they are treated fairly, respectfully and with equal access to opportunities. In addition to the Our People Matter strategy, the QPS released the Inclusion and Diversity Plan for Action 2016 – 2018. This plan compliments the Queensland Public Sector Inclusion and Diversity Strategy 2015-2020 and contains nine priorities and 28 actions currently being delivered to enhance the culture of the QPS.

To ensure that the QPS remains focused on inclusion and diversity, considerable work is being undertaken to establish the Queensland Police Service Inclusion and Diversity Restorative Engagement and Cultural Reform Program. This program will undertake two distinct bodies of work; Cultural Reform and Restorative Engagement.

Cultural Reform activities will be focused on the establishment and continuation of Service wide actions and activities to bring about cultural change. To date, the QPS has implemented recruitment practices to enhance its diversity by establishing a multi-cultural recruitment team, formalising Cultural and Linguistic Diverse (CALD) and Indigenous preparation programs and specialist education frameworks. These programs have seen the QPS make considerable progress towards its 2020 diversity targets. Accompanying the work in recruiting, current members at all levels have had and will continue to have the

opportunity to enhance their understanding of inclusion through state-wide facilitated workshops, access to resources and tools specifically developed for members to utilise for personal development and Service-wide memberships to peak bodies focussed on inclusion and diversity. Investment has also been made in training programs, including the women's leadership pipeline by providing future leaders with the opportunity to attend training specifically designed to enhance the skills and knowledge of women leaders.

An aspirational recruitment target of 50% female recruit appointments was announced by QPS Commissioner Stewart on International Women's Day 2016. To assist in achieving this target, a recruitment marketing strategy entitled "That Could Be Me" was implemented in 2016, showcasing the 'stories' of successful female QPS police officers from diverse backgrounds and policing roles. In mid-2018, a new marketing strategy 'My Story' will be launched, this time not only to specifically attract female applicants, but also applicants from CALD and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backgrounds.

There are certainly very exciting times ahead for the QPS workforce through these workforce strategies and I look forward to providing future updates on these important initiatives.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
QUESTION 6

QUESTION:

Page 5 of the CS SDS refers to the financial value of work performed by prisoners and offenders. Will the Minister please outline the social benefits of this work to Queensland communities and the benefits to low security prisoners and offenders?

ANSWER:

The Palaszczuk Government recognises the importance of community service as an opportunity for low security prisoners and offenders to make reparation to the community harmed by their offending behaviour and to develop employment skills.

I am advised by Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) that there are two main community service programs:

- Community service (court ordered) – performed by offenders in the community under Community Service Orders, Graffiti Removal Orders, Community Service Orders issued under Alcohol Fuelled Violence legislation, Fine Option Orders, Intensive Correction Orders and Work and Development Orders; and
- Community service by low security prisoners – where work is performed by low custody prisoners, including prisoners participating in the work camp program.

I am further advised that QCS partners with many not-for-profit organisations, local councils and the State government to supervise offenders performing unpaid community work as part of a court order or as part of unpaid debt registered with the State Penalties Enforcement Registry.

I am informed that a number of Probation and Parole Offices have partnerships with animal welfare organisations, such as the RSPCA, where community service workers are given fabric donations to create toys for dogs that are either abandoned or in adoption facilities and in need of stimulation.

I am advised by QCS that in 2017-18, a total of 325,929 hours of community service was performed by offenders on community supervision, amounting to over \$8.58 million in unpaid work for communities around the state.

QCS advises that Work Camps provide regional communities with a valuable source of labour, as the projects and work carried out are unique to their location and community needs. Work carried out by prisoners includes maintaining fences, cemeteries, heritage sites, playgrounds and showgrounds, and other projects in regional communities.

I have been advised that, work camps can fill labour shortages in regional areas and prisoners undertake projects that the local council or non-profit organisations would otherwise be unable to complete.

Further, I am informed by QCS that in response to natural and other disasters, the Work Program also provides assistance to communities devastated by floods, storms or other natural disasters.

QCS has advised that, in 2017-18, prisoners in low custody facilities performed a total of 270,623 hours of community service equating to \$6.83 million worth of labour provided to support regional Queensland.

QCS advises that community service work performed by low-risk prisoners and offenders, as part of their reparation to the community, does not impact on employment opportunities for locals, due to strict eligibility criteria.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
QUESTION 7

QUESTION:

With regards to Page 5 of the CS SDS and prisoners in education, will the Minister please advise how Queensland's first 'earn or learn' prison, the Borallon Training and Correctional Centre, is delivering education, training and employment outcomes to stop the cycle of crime?

ANSWER:

The Palaszczuk Government is committed to keeping communities safe. That is why our Government opened Borallon Training and Correctional Centre (BTCC) as Queensland's first 'earn or learn' prison, focusing on education, training and employment outcomes to turn lives around and stop the cycle of crime.

Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) remains committed to the philosophy of BTCC and wants to see prisoners leave the centre better than when they came in, with brighter prospects for their future.

QCS advises me that more than half of BTCC's prison population are either employed, engaged in TAFE programs, or both.

Some of the employment opportunities offered at BTCC include:

- Australia Framing Solutions (AFS) - prisoners gain metal work skills. Three former prisoners have gained employment with AFS on release.
- The Barbed Design Studio - another great employment opportunity provides real-world experience in design work and employs up to 15 prisoners on the inside. This unique social enterprise has seen four released prisoners gain employment with the Studio on the outside.
- The Grid Entrepreneurial Hub - a joint initiative of WorkRestart, Ipswich Fire Station 101 and Ipswich City Council, supports prisoners interested in starting their own business on release and matching them with early growth stage entrepreneurs. This successful initiative has seen The Golden Bone Bakery, an Ipswich business, not only celebrate its recent first export for its healthy pet treats but it's helping to upskill prisoners by having its products made at the prison.

As at 30 June 2018, 192 prisoners were employed at BTCC and 42 prisoners were studying full-time through the University of Southern Queensland.

TAFE Queensland has an on-site campus with teachers and IT facilities to provide training.

During 2017-18, more than 500 prisoners were enrolled in more than 3,800 units of competency in horticulture, rural operations, fitness, engineering, welding, literacy and numeracy, kitchen operations, automotive, and construction.

Borallon also provides a range of rehabilitation programs and activities to address the underlying causes of offending, including mental health services, psychological interventions and programs to support them when they're ready to return to the community.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
QUESTION 8

QUESTION:

With regards to Page 3 of the CS SDS and the role of Corrective Services in community safety and crime prevention, will the Minister please outline initiatives that are being delivered to assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of women prisoners in Queensland?

ANSWER:

The Palaszczuk Government remains committed to keeping communities safe. We acknowledge that successful re-integration and breaking the cycle of crime requires access to programs, training, education and employment options that provide opportunities to women prisoners to address their offending behaviour and turn their lives around.

I am advised by Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) that education, training and employment opportunities and programs are available to address offending behaviour and to enhance personal development, giving women every opportunity to turn their lives around.

The Supreme Court Bail Program is one such program that has made a significant difference to the lives of many women.

This program supports women on remand to apply for bail, which is important, given women on remand make up just under half the female prison population.

Women are denied bail for a number of reasons, but generally due to homelessness, drug addiction or mental health issues.

The Palaszczuk Government wants to ensure women have safe and secure accommodation, links to rehabilitation and access to transport services, so that they have every opportunity to be granted bail.

This program is delivered by Sisters Inside and I take this opportunity to thank them for their strong advocacy work on behalf of female prisoners. Their work has delivered real and tangible outcomes, allowing women to return to their communities and families while awaiting their court matters.

Another program that is having a positive impact is the MARA Women's Re-entry Services program, which is designed to give female prisoners a better chance of successfully re-integrating into the community on their release from prison.

I am informed that almost 1000 women received this support while in custody in the last financial year and we are seeing real and tangible results.

A recent example of its success, a 59-year-old Aboriginal woman reported that her MARA worker helped her find a home after she experienced long-term difficulties. This allowed her to reconnect with her family and care for her children. Subsequently, she secured a Department of Housing property, set up her home with essential items, such

as a fridge and washing machine, ultimately resulting in her children being returned to her care.

I would like to say that thanks to the dedication of the MARA team, this woman has since been living successfully in the community on parole for the past 12 months.

There are many other examples of QCS delivering wide-ranging and effective programs and services to women prisoners in Queensland. Included in this are intervention programs that are targeted to address offending behaviour and include Pathways: High Intensity Substance Abuse Program, Making Choices for Women: General Offending Program, Low Intensity Substance Abuse Intervention (LISI) and Short Substance Intervention (SSI). Additional programs delivered include Strong Not Tough Resilience Program, Domestic Violence Program and the Women's Leadership Program.

I am informed that culturally responsive and inclusive programs are also delivered for women prisoners and include the Indigenous Women's Leadership program facilitated by the Bindal Corporation, HOW (problem solving program) and the Low Intensity Substance Intervention Program.

Specialist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff are employed to meet the needs of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners. Elders and various Indigenous community organisations visit the centre on a regular basis to ensure family and community ties are maintained.

Women prisoners can access numerous education, training and employment opportunities including literacy and numeracy, Years 9 and 10, tertiary studies and external education through various Registered Training Organisations. Though not an exhaustive list, vocational training across the state can include First Aid, Barista courses, Cert II in Hairdressing, Cert III in Fitness, Cert III in Applied Fashion Design and Technology, Cert II in Asset Maintenance (Cleaning Operations), Cert II in Hospitality (Kitchen Operations) and Cert II in Business.

Similarly, employment opportunities available across Queensland include cooking and kitchen operations, landscaping, cleaning, laundry operations, administrative and general labouring positions as well as prisoner qualified hairdressers operating the Just Styles Salon.

There are many opportunities available to women prisoners to turn their lives around and the Palaszczuk Government remains committed to investing in programs and services that will help women break the cycle of crime and support their successful reintegration in the community.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
QUESTION 9

QUESTION:

With regard to Page 98 of BP3 and the \$20.5 million investment to upgrade perimeter security across a number of Queensland correctional centres, will the Minister please update the Committee on work being undertaken to enhance safety and security and how this will enhance the safety and security of Queensland's correctional centres?

ANSWER:

The Palaszczuk Government remains committed to ensuring Queensland's correctional centres are the safe and secure.

There have been no escapes from high security facilities in Queensland in twenty years. This is a testament to Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) and their commitment to maintaining reliable and robust perimeter security systems to reduce the risk of escape and potential harm to the community.

In 2017-18, \$33.8 million was spent on Stage 2 of the Perimeter Security System Upgrade Project, ahead of the allocated budget of \$26.8 million.

I am advised by QCS that the project's primary focus is to upgrade electronic hardware and software systems to ensure perimeter detection systems remain reliable and resilient.

I am advised that the project remains within budget and on track for completion in 2019-20.

In 2018-19, the Palaszczuk Government has allocated \$20.5 million to continue the Stage 2 perimeter security roll-out at Townsville, Arthur Gorrie, Woodford, Wolston and Maryborough correctional centres.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
QUESTION 10

QUESTION:

Page 3 of the CS SDS refers to supervision and rehabilitation of prisoners. Will the Minister please provide details of programs in Queensland Correctional Centres that promote rehabilitation and community safety?

ANSWER:

The Palaszczuk Government remains committed to keeping communities safe. We have implemented the most comprehensive overhaul of Queensland's parole system, through the Sofronoff Review.

Our reforms are aimed at breaking the cycle of re-offending and making a real difference in people's lives through rehabilitation, to enable successful re-entry into the community.

A key responsibility of Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) is to address the underlying causes of crime to rehabilitate offenders and reduce their likelihood of re-offending.

I am advised by QCS that in 2017-18, as at 30 June 2018, 3,646 rehabilitation programs were achieved either in custody or in the community under the supervision of QCS.

I am further advised that in the same period, there were a total of 410 completions of sexual offending programs. Of these, 259 were completed in prison.

QCS has advised that in 2017-18, a total of 3,236 other programs were completed, 2,212 of which were substance abuse interventions. Of the other program completions, 2,703 were completed in prison.

QCS' current suite of programs and services target employability, education, family and parenting, anger, violence and domestic violence, substance abuse, psychological wellbeing, and sexual offending.

I am advised by QCS that, staff deliver intensive violent offender treatment and substance abuse treatment programs in custody. They also deliver a suite of six sexual offending programs, including:

- preparatory, medium intensity and high intensity sexual offender treatment programs
- an intensive Indigenous sex offender program at Lotus Glen Correctional Centre
- an intensive sexual offender treatment program that has been adapted for offenders with a cognitive impairment at Wolston Correctional Centre, and

- a maintenance program.

To extend the reach of intervention, I am advised that QCS funds a range of external providers to deliver rehabilitation activities including:

- education and employment programs
- chaplaincy and visitor transport services
- low intensity substance programs
- re-entry support services
- youthful offender programs
- specialised psychological services, and
- playgroup and parenting programs.

The Sofronoff Review made a number of recommendations to expand the provision of rehabilitation programs, create new intervention programs, and expand the opioid substitution treatment program in prisons.

QCS has an Offender Programs and Services Accreditation Panel ensures that all offender programs are evidence-based and meet nationally-accredited standards known to support desistance from offending.

The department works with community partners to deliver quality interventions and to break the cycle of reoffending.

For the majority of offenders, cost effective rehabilitation strategies that increase employability and support safe resettlement into the community produce the best outcomes for the community.

QCS provides education, training, and work opportunities in commercial industries and community service, substance abuse intervention, progression to low custody, and support to resettle in the community.

I am advised by QCS that Vocational education, training and work programs promote rehabilitation by up-skilling prisoners in preparation for their successful re-entry in the community.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES

QUESTION 11

QUESTION:

With reference to QPS SDS page 4, will the Minister advise:

- a. What were the budgeted resources and FTE allocation for Taskforce Maxima in its final budget period? and
- b. What were the budgeted resources and FTE allocation for Organised Crime Gangs Group in its first budget period?

ANSWER:

The Palaszczuk Government is serious about tackling serious and organised crime. Taskforce Maxima was established to respond to the threat posed to the community by the organised crime activities of the Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs).

On 1 May 2017, the Organised Crime Gangs Group (OCGG) was established as a permanent unit, incorporating Taskforce Maxima, Gangs Road Policing Unit, Gangs Intelligence, Protracted Investigations Team, Criminal Economy Unit and the South-East Region Major and Organised Crime Squads. OCGG has a broad investigative focus, including OMCGs and organised criminal gangs as part of its charter.

OCGG works closely with frontline police to reduce the risk of harm posed to the community by criminal gangs. Nationally, OCGG is a member of Taskforce Morpheus, a multi-agency operation targeting the criminal activities of OMCGs.

I am advised by the Queensland Police Service that the budgeted resources for Taskforce Maxima in its final budget prior to its inclusion in OCGG was \$1.45M, excluding salary and salary on-costs.

The FTE allocation for Taskforce Maxima in its final budget of 2016-17 was 37, supported by an additional 65 seconded officers, (totalling 102 personnel).

The budgeted resources for OCGG (which includes Taskforce Maxima) in 2017-18 was \$1.89M, excluding salary and salary on-costs.

The FTE allocation for OCGG (which includes Taskforce Maxima) in its first budget of 2017-18 was 71 FTE, supported by an additional 65 seconded officers, (totalling 136).

The secondments to OCGG are drawn from various commands and regions.

The OCGG is also supported by the Intelligence and Covert Services Command (ICSC) which provides an additional 16 intelligence officers.

OCGG also works in close partnership with the Australian Federal Police and Australian Taxation Office in the joint National Anti-Gangs Squad collocated at Queensland Police Headquarters with resources provided by those agencies as required.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
QUESTION 12

QUESTION:

With reference to QPS SDS page 4, will the Minister advise for the 2016-17 and 2017-18 years in relation to the offence of consorting:

- a. How many warnings were given; and
- b. How many offenders were charged?

ANSWER:

I am advised by the QPS as part of ongoing efforts to identify and disrupt habitual OMCG consorting activities, that as at 30 June 2018, members of the State Crime Command issued 800 official consorting warnings across Queensland, with 230 issued during 2016-17 and 570 during 2017-18. 763 of these verified official warnings are current.

Of those who received an official warning, eight people were charged with habitual consorting, including three people in 2016-17 and five in 2017-18.

QPS has further advised that these numbers reflect that the official consorting warnings are effective.

The issue of consorting notices forms part of the Palaszczuk Government's nation leading serious and organised crime legislation which is the strongest, toughest, most comprehensive legislation in Australia.

The QPS advises that the government's laws are having the desired effect on disrupting and dismantling serious and organised criminal networks in Queensland.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES

QUESTION 13

QUESTION:

With reference to QPS SDS page 4, and the intelligence provided by the Organised Crime Gangs Group:

- a. How many patched OMCG members are currently in Queensland;
- b. How many OMCG clubhouses are currently used in Queensland; and
- c. How many patched OMCG members are currently:
 - i. On bail; and
 - ii. On remand?

ANSWER:

The Palaszczuk Government is serious about tackling serious and organised crime.

We committed \$20 million over four years in 2016-17 to target serious and organised crime.

We also introduced the strongest, toughest, most comprehensive serious and organised crime legislation in the nation.

Our commitment is about keeping Queenslanders safe from all types of serious and organised crime, including outlaw motorcycle gangs.

On 1 May 2017, the Queensland Police Service (QPS) established the Organised Crime Gangs Group (OCGG) which undertakes assessment of the Outlaw Motor Cycle Gang (OMCG) memberships through the Criminal Assessment Team. This team identifies gang activity, the emergence of any potential new members and dissociations.

I am advised by the QPS that there are approximately 700 patched OMCG members in Queensland.

I am further advised by the QPS that, as defined in the Peace and Good Behaviour Act 1982, 28 premises have been previously identified as OMCG clubhouses, and that none of the 28 prescribed places are currently known to be operating as OMCG clubhouses.

Taskforce Maxima, which is part of the OCGG, works closely with the intelligence teams and regional police to identify premises with the potential to become clubhouses. The Palaszczuk Government's new Serious and Organised Crime legislation, introduced following the Queensland Organised Crime Commission of Inquiry, and the establishment of the Taskforce of Organised Crime Legislation, provide police with stronger powers to disrupt and dismantle premises with the potential to become a clubhouse.

Taskforce Maxima exercised these new search warrant powers at a premises in May 2018, searching a Lawnton premises with the potential of becoming a Rebel's clubhouse. Evidence of disorderly conduct, including alcohol, pool table, OMCG paraphernalia and

music equipment was seized and forfeited. The activities at this premises were disrupted and, as a result, the potential for this premises to become a clubhouse was dismantled.

Police have additionally tactically targeted two other premises where OMCG members, a number being recognised offenders, were believed to be gathering. This action has seen the disruption of OMCG activities at these premises.

I am advised by the QPS that there are 57 OMCG members in Queensland currently on bail with reporting conditions.

These OMCG members are on bail for various offences and subject to differing bail conditions including reporting to police stations at intervals and also curfew arrangements, as well as restricted access to encrypted devices and contact conditions.

Further, I am advised there are 10 OMCG members currently remanded in custody. These OMCG members are currently held in secure custody waiting for court appearances in relation to a variety of criminal offences.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES

QUESTION 14

QUESTION:

With reference to QPS SDS page 4, and the LACSC pre-hearing Question on Notice number 13 from the 2017-18 estimates to then Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services and Minister for Corrective Services, will the Minister provide the matching data for public complaints to Policelink for the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018?

ANSWER:

As advised in the Question on Notice number 13 from the 2017-18 estimates hearing, the Queensland Police Service (QPS) advises that that online reporting allows Policelink to manage workloads by prioritising phone calls while still ensuring non-urgent online forms are processed in an agreed time frame. There has been an increasing take up of the non-urgent online forms, and an increasing range of online options. It is also a convenient and effective method for customers to make contact with police.

The data set provided in Question on Notice number 13 for the 2017-18 Estimates was for **11 months (1 July 2016 to 31 May 2017)**, whereas the below data is for the **full 12 month** period as requested.

I am informed by the QPS that the following table outlines the available online reports and the respective contact volumes for 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. The 'Policelink online complaints' and the 'compliments and complaints' both provide an avenue for making complaints against QPS staff, but are found in different parts of the QPS website.

| Public Form | Volumes |
|---|----------------|
| Alarm Notification | 10,685 |
| Compliments & complaints | 1,150 |
| Crime Tracker on line | 7,676 |
| Cyclist complaint form | 373 |
| Event Safe Registration | 482 |
| Fare Evasion | 440 |
| Fuel Drive-Off | 20,229 |
| Hoon on line | 10,459 |
| Lost Property | 8,892 |
| Motor vehicle Impoundment Early Release | 2,416 |
| Noise/Party Complaint | 60,808 |
| Party Safe Registration | 4,721 |
| Policelink online complaints | 749 |
| Property List | 7,198 |
| Register your ride | 0 |
| Replacement e-ticket | 1,517 |
| Report a Drug Dealer | 2,419 |
| Stock and Rural Suspicious Activity | 43 |
| Supplementary | 10,780 |
| Suspicious Activities | 6,894 |
| Tow notification form | 8,826 |
| Traffic Crash | 4,358 |
| Wilful Damage and Graffiti | 2,824 |
| Withdrawal of Complaint | 7,480 |

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
QUESTION 15

QUESTION:

With reference to QPS SDS page 4, will the Minister advise in relation to 2017-18:

- a. The number of offenders who were charged with multiple offences?
- b. Of those in a, how many of those matters had one or more charges dropped/discontinued before trial; and
- c. Of those in b. how many of those dropped/discontinued charges related to offences that were later re-investigated and a charge made against a different offender?

ANSWER:

I am advised by the Queensland Police Service that, during 2017-18, 65,669 people were charged with more than one charge, regardless of statute and charge/section.

With regard to any charges dropped and/or discontinued before trial, and of those charges, any that may have related to offences that were later re-investigated, and which may have related to a charge against another offender, I am advised that the collation of this information would require significant hours of manual checks, which the Queensland Police Service considers to be an unjustifiable use of police resources.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
QUESTION 16

QUESTION:

In relation to QPS SDS pages 4-5, will the Minister advise for each police region reported separately:

- a. The number of Property Security offences reported to QPS in 2017-18;
- b. The number of charges for Property Security offences issued within 30 days, 90 days, 180 days; and
- c. How many reported Property Security offences did not result in a charge being levied?

ANSWER:

I am advised by the Queensland Police Service (QPS) that as at 30 June 2018 the number of Property Security offences reported to QPS in 2017-18 for each police region was:

- Brisbane – 71,733 offences
- Central – 41,094 offences
- Northern – 33,748 offences
- South Eastern – 55,607 offences
- Southern – 42,461 offences.

I am further advised the number of Property Security offences reported to police and cleared within 30 days in 2017-18 for each police region was:

- Brisbane – 20,146 offences
- Central – 12,800 offences
- Northern – 10,150 offences
- South Eastern – 13,445 offences
- Southern – 13,744 offences.

The QPS has advised that the number of Property Security offences reported to police and cleared within 90 days in 2017-18 for each police region was:

- Brisbane – 24,731 offences
- Central – 15,728 offences
- Northern – 12,075 offences
- South Eastern – 17,241 offences
- Southern – 16,882 offences.

Further, I am advised the number of Property Security offences reported to police and cleared within 180 days in 2017-18 for each police region was:

- Brisbane – 27,056 offences
- Central – 16,666 offences
- Northern – 12,656 offences
- South Eastern – 18,361 offences
- Southern – 18,069 offences.

The QPS has advised that Property Security offences presented in the Service Delivery Statement is a count of reported offences and not charges. Not all offenders of reported Property Security offences are actioned by charge (arrested, notice to appear or summon), some are actioned by caution, community conferences and other actions.

I am advised that, to allow for comparability with the other questions asked, the number of Property Security offences reported to QPS in 2017-18 where investigations have either not been completed or are yet to be withdrawn for each police region is:

- Brisbane – 44,326 offences
- Central – 24,201 offences
- Northern – 20,959 offences
- South Eastern – 36,928 offences
- Southern – 24,076 offences.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
QUESTION 17

QUESTION:

With reference to page 3 of the QCS SDS, will the Minister advise for each QCS facility (reported separately) in relation to Detention Units (DU):

- a. How many DU cells are present at each facility;
- b. What was the occupancy rate of each DU (broken down by month) in 2017-18;
- c. What was the average duration for a prisoner held inside a DU in 2017-18; and
- d. What was the longest total time a prisoner was held inside a DU in 2017-18?

ANSWER:

I am advised by Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) that the following table represents the detention unit cells in each facility.

| Secure Facility | Number of Detention Unit Cells |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Arthur Gorrie CC | 12 |
| Borallon Training and CC | 8 |
| Brisbane CC | 8 |
| Brisbane Women's CC | 6 |
| Capricornia CC | 10 |
| Lotus Glen CC | 12 |
| Maryborough CC | 8 |
| Southern Queensland | 12 |
| Townsville Men's CC | 10 |
| Townsville Women's CC | 6 |
| Wolston CC | 10 |
| Woodford CC | 16 |

QCS has advised that the below table reflects the occupancy rate of each detention unit.

| 2017-18 Detention Unit Occupancy Rate by Month | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June |
| Secure Facility | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arthur Gorrie CC | 67% | 83% | 67% | 50% | 83% | 75% | 83% | 75% | 75% | 75% | 83% | 92% |
| Borallon Training and CC | 38% | 75% | 63% | 63% | 63% | 75% | 63% | 75% | 75% | 63% | 63% | 63% |
| Brisbane CC | 63% | 75% | 75% | 88% | 75% | 63% | 63% | 63% | 63% | 63% | 63% | 75% |
| Brisbane Women's CC | 100% | 83% | 100% | 83% | 100% | 83% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 83% | 100% | 100% |
| Capricornia CC | 30% | 40% | 60% | 80% | 60% | 50% | 50% | 70% | 60% | 60% | 40% | 50% |
| Lotus Glen CC | 58% | 83% | 75% | 92% | 83% | 92% | 92% | 100% | 92% | 42% | 67% | 83% |
| Maryborough CC | 75% | 63% | 75% | 75% | 63% | 63% | 75% | 63% | 75% | 63% | 75% | 75% |
| Southern Queensland CC | 83% | 92% | 100% | 92% | 83% | 83% | 92% | 92% | 92% | 83% | 67% | 75% |
| Townsville Men's CC | 80% | 80% | 100% | 90% | 90% | 100% | 90% | 80% | 90% | 80% | 80% | 70% |
| Townsville Women's CC | 83% | 83% | 83% | 83% | 100% | 83% | 83% | 83% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Wolston CC | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 80% | 90% | 100% | 90% | 100% | 90% |
| Woodford CC | 75% | 75% | 94% | 88% | 88% | 81% | 75% | 75% | 75% | 81% | 81% | 75% |

QCS has advised that, 3,250 distinct prisoners spent one or more days in a detention unit during 2017-18.

Further, I am informed that, in 2017-18, the average number of days prisoners spent in a detention unit was 12 days, while the median number of days spent in a detention unit was five days. QCS has advised that the longest consecutive period of time a prisoner has spent in a detention unit was 319 days.

Note:

- *The average counts distinct individuals. An individual may have been held in a DU at more than one facility during the reference period, or may have had more than one non-consecutive period in the DU. Only days included within the financial year were included in the calculation.*
- *The median counts distinct individuals. An individual may have been held in a DU at more than one facility during the reference period, or may have had more than one non-consecutive period in the DU. Only days included within the financial year were included in the calculation. The median is calculated using the aggregate time each prisoner spent in the DU during the financial year.*

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
QUESTION 18

QUESTION:

With reference to page 3 of the QCS SDS, will the Minister advise:

- a. How many drug tests of prisoners were issued in 2017-18;
- b. How many prisoners tested positive for illicit drugs in 2017-18 (broken down by drug – please separate out Buprenorphine); and
- c. How many follow-up tests were conducted of prisoners who previously tested positive and of the follow-up tests, what were the results?

ANSWER:

I am advised by Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) that targeted drug testing is conducted to confirm suspected presence of substances in custodial centres and is based on the receipt of intelligence information or the obvious presence of physical and/or behavioural symptoms.

Further, QCS has advised that random urinalysis testing occurs on a weekly basis within high and low security corrective services facilities. Prisoners are selected for this type of drug testing on a random basis through the generation of a weekly listing using an endorsed selection process.

The Palaszczuk Government has zero tolerance for drugs in prison. Barrier controls, searches, engagement in drug education and intervention programs, intelligence information and regular targeted and random drug testing are among the strategies used to keep drugs out of prisons. Should a prisoner return a positive drug test or fail to provide a sample, swift action is taken.

QCS has advised that the below table reflects the number of targeted and random drug tests conducted during 2017-18, the number of positive confirmatory results and results by drug type.

2017-18 FINANCIAL YEAR

| TARGET DRUG TESTING | |
|--|--------------|
| Total Number of Target Tests Conducted | 5,515 |
| Number of Positive Confirmatory Drug Test Results by Drug Type: | |
| Amphetamine | 28 |
| Buprenorphine | 815 |
| Benzodiazepine | 113 |
| Cocaine | 3 |
| Methamphetamine | 40 |
| Methadone | 19 |
| Morphine | 73 |
| Marijuana | 57 |
| Ecstasy | 39 |
| RANDOM DRUG TESTING | |
| Total Number of Random Tests Conducted | 4,601 |
| Number of Positive Confirmatory Drug Test Results by Drug Type: | |
| Amphetamine | 6 |
| Buprenorphine | 221 |
| Benzodiazepine | 49 |
| Cocaine | 0 |
| Methamphetamine | 8 |
| Methadone | 15 |
| Morphine | 63 |
| Marijuana | 27 |
| Ecstasy | 0 |

Notes:

The above tables include data on prisoners who have provided a urine sample for the purpose of testing for illicit substances (including prescription medication not prescribed to the prisoner by Offender Health Services). The above data is a count of tests conducted. It is not a distinct prisoner count, as a prisoner may have provided more than one sample during the financial year.

The above data does not include samples which have been deemed invalid or requests where the prisoner has failed to provide a sample.

I am advised that QCS conducts increased targeted testing of prisoners who have previously provided a positive result and that these results, if positive, would be included in the reported data.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
QUESTION 19

QUESTION:

With reference to page 3 of the QCS SDS, will the Minister advise for each correctional centre (broken down separately):

- a. What was the total number of prisoners held over 2017-18;
- b. How many training or industries/employment roles for prisoners were available in 2017-18; and
- c. How many prisoners did not partake in any technical or further training or employment opportunities offered by QCS?

ANSWER:

I am advised by Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) that, in 2017-18, the average daily prisoner number by correctional centre and work camp is presented in the table below.

| CORRECTIONAL CENTRE | 2017-18 Average Daily State |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre | 1171 |
| Borallon Training and Correctional Centre | 317 |
| Brisbane Correctional Centre | 716 |
| Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre | 419 |
| Capricornia Correctional Centre | 547 |
| Lotus Glen Correctional Centre | 817 |
| Maryborough Correctional Centre | 659 |
| Southern Queensland Correctional Centre | 378 |
| Townsville Correctional Centre (Male) | 675 |
| Townsville Women's Correctional Centre | 196 |
| Wolston Correctional Centre | 754 |
| Woodford Correctional Centre | 1312 |
| Capricornia Low Custody Correctional Centre | 67 |
| Helana Jones Centre | 18 |
| Lotus Glen Low Custody Correctional Centre | 121 |
| Numinbah Correctional Centre | 101 |
| Palen Creek Correctional Centre | 163 |
| Townsville Female Low Custody Correctional Centre | 30 |
| Townsville Male Low Custody Correctional Centre | 74 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Blackall Work Camp | 10 |
| Bouliia Work Camp | 4 |
| Bowen Work Camp | 5 |
| Charleville Work Camp | 12 |
| Clermont Work Camp | 4 |
| Dirranbandi Work Camp | 5 |
| Innisfail Work Camp | 9 |
| Julia Creek Work Camp | 7 |
| Mitchell Work Camp | 12 |
| Springsure Work Camp | 4 |
| St George Work Camp | 6 |
| Warwick Showgrounds Work Camp | 4 |
| Winton Work Camp | 11 |

QCS has advised that, in 2017-18, 36.2% of all eligible prisoners participated in vocational training, literacy and numeracy, secondary studies or tertiary studies, which exceeds the 2018-19 SDS target of 32%.

Participation in education and training is voluntary. QCS has advised that, as the average time in custody is approximately seven months, many prisoners are provided with a range of short vocational courses that can be completed in that timeframe.

As part of the Sofronoff Review, QCS is exploring ways to enhance access to a wider range of rehabilitation activities, including education and training.

In 2017-18, 67% of eligible prisoners engaged in employment. This equates to an average of 4,207 prisoners employed during 2017-18.

QCS is working towards the expansion of prison industries in more correctional centres to seven days. This contrasts with a reduction in prison industries under the previous LNP government.

Extended operational hours allow QCS to engage more prisoners in meaningful employment.

I am advised by QCS that the below table reflects the number of prisoners participating in training, education and industry/employment roles across correctional centres from July 2017 to June 2018.

| CORRECTIONAL CENTRE | Vocational Training | Education | Employment |
|---|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre | 408 | 319 | 345 |
| Borallon Training and Correctional Centre | 202 | 56 | 165 |
| Brisbane Correctional Centre | 261 | 1129 | 200 |
| Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre | 271 | 329 | 228 |
| Capricornia Correctional Centre | 308 | 398 | 228 |
| Capricornia Correctional Centre (Farm) | 0 | 20 | 85 |
| Helana Jones Correctional Centre | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Lotus Glen Correctional Centre | 338 | 342 | 339 |
| Lotus Glen Correctional Centre (Farm) | 335 | 130 | 130 |
| Maryborough Correctional Centre | 355 | 949 | 308 |
| Numinbah Correctional Centre (Female) | 150 | 27 | 109 |
| Palen Creek Correctional Centre | 183 | 47 | 201 |
| Southern Queensland Correctional Centre | 252 | 118 | 248 |
| Townsville Women's Correctional Centre | 209 | 321 | 114 |
| Townsville Women's Correctional Centre (Farm) | 20 | 16 | 29 |
| Townsville Men's Correctional Centre | 318 | 502 | 404 |
| Townsville Men's Correctional Centre (Farm) | 96 | 86 | 72 |
| Wolston Correctional Centre | 210 | 288 | 411 |
| Woodford Correctional Centre | 636 | 881 | 591 |

QCS has advised that, in 2017-18, of those eligible prisoners, 217 did not participate in employment. I am further advised that this figure does not represent prisoners on remand.

Note: The vocational training and education data does not represent a distinct count of individuals. Individuals may participate in more than one education category. The employment data is a distinct count of individuals.

ESTIMATES 2018
PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES

QUESTION 20

QUESTION:

What consequences is police prosecution understaffing having on the judicial system? Can the Minister advise what measures are being undertaken to encourage uniformed officers to become police prosecutors, and what efforts will be taken to retain them?

ANSWER:

Based on advice from the Queensland Police Service, I reject the basis of the first question.

I am advised by the Queensland Police Service (QPS) that the QPS has over 30 Police Prosecution Offices across the State and I have been assured they are adequately staffed, by civilian and police prosecutors, with an increase in prosecutor positions over the last twelve months to ensure service delivery to all courts State-wide.

The recent promotion and transfer of some prosecutors to other areas of the QPS has resulted in new prosecutors being recruited and this has ensured that a high standard of service to all courts has been maintained at all times.

The allocation of appropriate resources and staff for a Prosecution office is determined on the basis of ongoing assessment of many factors to ensure service to the courts is effectively managed and maintained. Factors considered include operational policing requirements, the number of matters lodged in the court; the number of Magistrates; court calendars; and travel time for Circuit Courts which require prosecutors, Magistrates and court staff to travel to sometimes remote locations. Requirements can change and therefore staffing may be re-assessed as new issues and trends arise.

The most recent Queensland Police Service Prosecutor Training Course commenced on 9 July 2018. The course has a cohort of 20 police officers from diverse policing experience backgrounds. By its design, the course facilitates the professional development of officers with regard to the framework, skills and knowledge needed to be a professional advocate.

From February 2017, the University of New England approved Advanced Standing towards a law degree for Queensland Police Service graduates of a Diploma of Policing (or equivalent) and a Graduate Certificate in Police Prosecution (or equivalent). As part of the offer, Queensland Police Prosecution Services have developed a set of criteria for their police prosecutors to meet the pre-requisite certificates, two of these criteria being that an individual must be a sworn police officer and must be currently attached to one of the Police Prosecution offices across the State.

Constables and Senior Constables appointed as Prosecutors within the Queensland Police Service and undertaking prosecution duties, may progress to the rank of Sergeant when they have 5 years continuous experience as a prosecutor as well as meeting specified training, performance and development requirements.

I am advised that the Queensland Police Service is committed to the professional development of police prosecutors which forms part of the attraction, retention and inclusion of a diverse group of police prosecutors. I am informed that a number of conferences have been attended by both sworn officers and unsworn staff members to enhance their opportunities to learn and develop as well as provide networking opportunities and identification of improved ways of doing business.