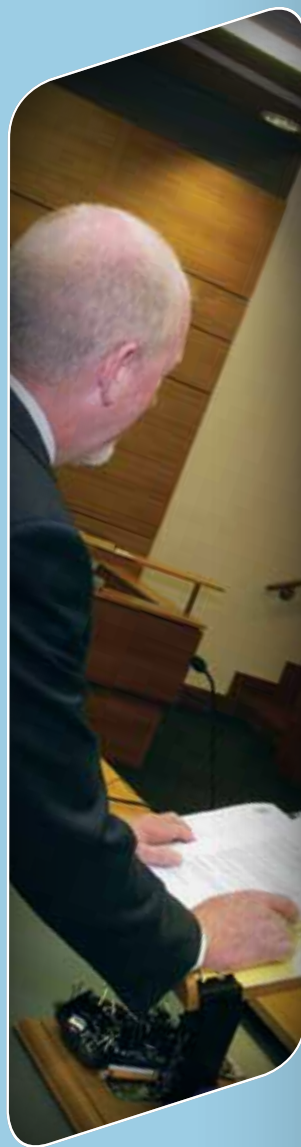
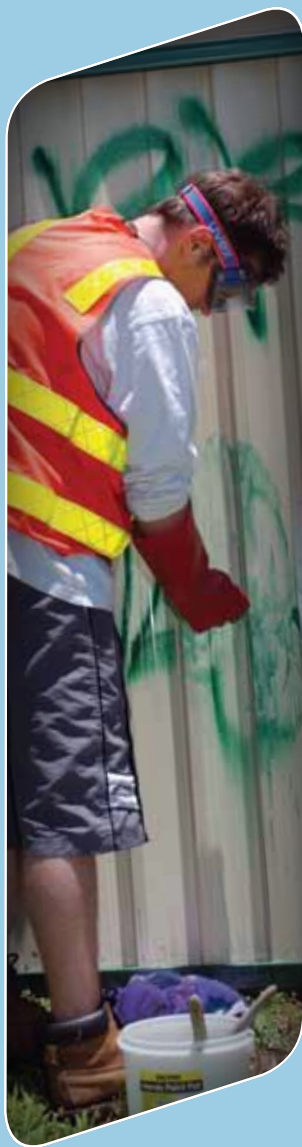


Community-Based Sentencing Options



A Legal Practitioners Guide to Probation & Parole

Queensland Corrective Services – October 2010 – Version 5

Message from the Commissioner



Queensland Corrective Services, through its Probation and Parole Service, supervises and provides program delivery to offenders in the community whether they have been sentenced to community based orders by the courts or released from custody to parole. Offenders from other jurisdictions who have transferred their orders to Queensland are also supervised by Probation and Parole.

The role of Probation and Parole is to:

- » assist courts and Parole Boards to assess whether offenders are suitable for community-based orders;
- » enforce the conditions of court and Parole Board orders; and
- » protect the community by assisting offenders to successfully complete their orders.

This guide has been developed to provide information to our legal stakeholder's and an outline of what is expected of someone while being supervised on an order and the benefits of successfully completing an order and any associated programs.

Kelvin Anderson

Commissioner for Queensland Corrective Services

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This guide is published by Queensland Corrective Services, Department of Community Safety as an introduction to community based sentencing options and should not be viewed as an authoritative legal resource. For further information contact the Judicial Liaison Unit on (07) 3227 7235, or by emailing Judicial.Liaison@dcs.qld.gov.au. Further information may be obtained from our website at <http://www.correctiveservices.qld.gov.au>

Pre-sentence assessment

Pre-sentence assessment

Pre-sentence reports

○ Psychiatric/Psychological Reports



Pre-sentence assessment

Queensland Corrective Services (the ‘Department’ or ‘QCS’) through its Probation and Parole district offices provides advice to courts on the level of service appropriate for offenders if placed under community supervision. Officers can assist with information on available services, or conduct individual pre-sentence assessments under the provisions of the Corrective Services Act 2006 s.344 Form 50. These can take the form of a printed report or can be provided to the Court verbally.

The use of pre-sentence assessment helps to ensure:

- » supervision is tailored to an individual offender’s risks and needs;
- » offenders are fully informed about the supervision process prior to admission;
- » a greater likelihood of successful completion;
- » a reduced likelihood of recidivism; and
- » the Judiciary are supplied with the necessary material to make informed decisions about the best sentencing option for an offender.

Pre-sentence reports

Following conviction and prior to sentencing the sentencing court may make a formal request (Form 50) for a pre-sentence report regarding the suitability of an offender to undertake a community based supervision order.

A report is requested when there is a need for a comprehensive assessment of an offender’s suitability for community based supervision. The Probation and Parole officer interviews the offender, examines and assesses relevant documentation and assessments and prepares a report for the court.

The report will generally include:

- » offender details
- » an index of current offences and correctional history
- » a consideration of suitability for supervision on a community based order;
- » additional factors relevant to sentencing
- » recommendations for and information about specific programs or other interventions.

A full written pre-sentence report must be requested formally by the court on the approved Form 50 and must be provided to the court within 28 days of the request.

Psychiatric/Psychological Reports

A psychiatric or psychological report may be requested in conjunction with a full written pre-sentence report, or by itself.

Psychiatric or psychological reports may be requested where:

- » the offender has displayed symptoms consistent with a psychiatric illness or psychological disorder, or
- » the offender has a history of psychiatric illness or mental instability, or
- » there may be prima facie evidence of intellectual disability.

In circumstances where such a report is requested in conjunction with a full written pre-sentence report, QCS will undertake to coordinate the request for a psychiatric/psychological report; the Department of Justice and Attorney General will, however, be responsible for the cost of the report.

If requested independently of a pre-sentence report, the Registrar of the Court will be responsible for coordinating the report and the Department of Justice and Attorney General will however, be responsible for the cost of the report.

Admission and Assessment

RoR-PPV

IRNA-PPV



Admission

At an offender's first face-to-face contact with a probation and parole officer after sentencing, the officer collects the offender's personal and order details, takes the offender's photograph and enters the information into the Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS). The probation and parole officer explains their rights as an offender, what is expected of them, what is expected to occur on the order or during supervision and the consequences of any failure to comply. The process for applying to the court to amend order conditions as well as revocation of the order are also explained.

Assessment

The functions of assessment in community supervision include the Risk of Re-offending - Probation and Parole Version (RoR-PPV) and the Initial Risk Need Assessment - Probation and Parole Version (IRNA-PPV).

All offenders subject to community supervision, with the exception of Fine Option Orders and Community Service Orders, undergo the ROR-PPV and IRNA-PPV.

Risk of Re-offending - Probation and Parole Version

The RoR-PPV is a brief risk screening tool validated for both males and females and non-Indigenous and Indigenous Australians. As the RoR-PPV is both brief and validated for key demographic groups, it can be administered to all offenders to identify those who pose an elevated risk of re-offending. The introduction of the RoR-PPV represents a shift in the procedures of QCS to screen all offenders who enter the system for risk of re-offending. This is an important initiative that enables QCS to allocate resources on the basis of risk, thus adhering to the principles of best practice for offender rehabilitation.

Initial Risk Need Assessment - Probation and Parole Version

The IRNA-PPV assists probation and parole officers to identify any immediate risks and needs and, to assess general needs for rehabilitation (ie planning needs) to inform the Offender Management Plan (OMP).

The immediate risk/need section of the IRNA-PPV is generally completed at the first contact, if possible. If an offender is identified at any time as being at risk of harm to themselves or others, the assessor must immediately notify the district or regional manager and appropriate strategies to address the situation must be actioned.

The planning needs section of the IRNA-PV is completed within a six week period of the offender being sentenced to the order. The offender is interviewed by a qualified assessment officer regarding their education/employment, relationships, alcohol and/or drug use, physical and psychological health and other areas specific to the offences (e.g. gambling behaviours, sexual preoccupation).

Supervision Orders

Intensive Corrections Order

Intensive Drug Rehabilitation Order

Prison/Probation Order

Probation Order

○ Court Ordered Parole



Supervision Orders

Supervision Orders are tailored to the specific risks and needs of each offender. They generally include:

- » an initial risk and planning needs assessment;
- » individual case management;
- » targeted offender intervention; and
- » detailed offender management plans.

In addition, there may be other requirements added to an offender's supervision order to include:

- » attendance at specific group programs;
- » individual counselling/treatment;
- » urinalysis/breath testing; and
- » restrictions on movement/association with others.

Intensive Corrections Orders

An Intensive Corrections Order (ICO) is granted under the *Penalties & Sentences Act 1992* (PSA) s111. The court can:

- » make an order for up to 12 months; and
- » order that the offender serve the remainder of their sentence in prison if they are found to have contravened the requirements of their order; and
- » specify the amount of hours per week (up to a maximum of 12 hours) of community service and program attendance.

Suitability

- » Offenders who have not yet been sentenced to imprisonment, or who may have served several short sentences, or
- » First or second time offenders convicted of more serious offences, or
- » Offenders with a high risk of recidivism.

General requirements

The offender must:

- » not commit another offence during the period of the order;
- » report to an authorised corrective services officer on admission and thereafter report and/or receive visits at least twice a week;
- » take part in counselling, attend programs and perform community service for up to 12 hours per week;
- » reside if directed at a nominated community residential facility for up to seven days;
- » notify every change of employment or residence within two business days;
- » not leave Queensland without permission, and only under exceptional circumstances, and must; and
- » comply with every reasonable direction of an authorised corrective services officer.

Additional requirements:

- » programs;
- » program fees
- » breath testing/urinalysis.

Intensive Drug Rehabilitation Orders

The *Drug Rehabilitation (Court Diversion) Act 2000* empowers the Drug Court to divert offenders from imprisonment to treatment by making an intensive drug rehabilitation order (IDRO). The order involves frequent appearances before the Drug Court for assessment of progress, as well as attending and completing rehabilitation programs and treatment as directed. Regular drug testing also assists in monitoring abstinence. Each offender's sentence is reviewed on conclusion of his or her drug rehabilitation program. Drug courts are located at Beenleigh, Southport, Ipswich, Townsville and Cairns.

Suitability for an IDRO may exist for offenders who:

- » are dependent on illicit drugs;
- » have an offence that does not involve physical violence or sexual aspects;
- » have no outstanding warrants or charges for physical or sexual assault;
- » have pled guilty to the offences;
- » are facing a possibility of imprisonment;
- » are not currently serving a period of imprisonment; in custody or on parole;
- » show a willingness to participate in the program; and
- » live within the area defined by the jurisdiction of the drug court.

General requirements:

- » conviction recorded;
- » suspended prison sentence imposed;
- » must not re-offend during the period of the order;
- » must notify change of residence or employment within two business days;
- » must not leave Queensland without permission;
- » must comply with all reasonable directions;
- » must perform community service as directed; and
- » must submit to urinalysis as directed.

Rehabilitation program requirements are divided into three phases and individually tailored for each offender, and may include:

- » abstinence from non-prescribed drugs and prescribed drugs unless currently medically required;
- » residence requirements;
- » drug counselling;
- » Regular attendance at case management appointments with QCS and Queensland Health;
- » attendance at drug court to present weekly journal;
- » attendance at specified programs;
- » 'no-go-zones';
- » person bans;
- » restitution;
- » detoxification; and
- » residential rehabilitation.

Prison/Probation Orders

Prison/Probation Orders may be issued under the PSA 1992 s92 (1)(b). As part of a prison/probation order, an offender can be ordered to serve up to 12 months prison, and up to three years probation. The offender can also be returned to the court if he/she fails to comply with the order requirements.

Suitability for a Prison/Probation Order may be considered, where an offender may be facing a mandatory prison sentence but would also benefit from supervised intervention in the community.

General requirements:

An offender under a Prison/Probation Order will have general conditions to:

- » not commit another offence during the period of the order;
- » report to an authorised corrective services officer on release from custody and thereafter report and receive visits as directed;
- » take part in counselling and satisfactorily attend other programs as directed;
- » notify every change of residence or employment within two business days;
- » not leave or stay out of Queensland without permission; and
- » comply with every reasonable direction of an authorised corrective services officer.

Additional requirements:

- » programs
- » program fees
- » breath testing/urinalysis.

Probation Orders

Probation Orders are issued under the *PSA 1992 s92 (1)(a)* for offences punishable by imprisonment or a regulatory offence. The court can:

- » make an order for a period between six months and three years; and
- » decide not to record a criminal conviction.

Suitability for a Probation Order may be considered under the following circumstances, where an offender:

- » has a limited criminal history;
- » is not currently be subject to a suspended prison sentence;
- » demonstrates a capacity to address offending behaviour;
- » is likely to benefit from supervision and guidance;
- » is willing to accept the conditions imposed under the order; and
- » is an offender of any adult age.

General requirements:

The offender must:

- » not commit another offence during the period of the order;
- » report to an authorised corrective services officer on admission and thereafter report and receive visits as directed;
- » take part in counselling and satisfactorily attend other programs as directed;
- » notify every change of residence or employment within 2 business days;
- » not leave or stay out of Queensland without permission, and must; and
- » comply with every reasonable direction of an authorised corrective services officer.

Additional requirements:

- » programs;
- » program fees;
- » breath testing/urinalysis.

If an offender contravenes the Probation Order and is returned to court and resentenced for the original offences, then a conviction must be recorded.

Court Ordered Parole

Court ordered parole was introduced to Queensland in the *Corrective Services Act 2006 (CSA)*. Significant amendments were made to the *PSA 1992* to establish an entitlement to a fixed parole date for offenders sentenced to three years imprisonment or less, who were not convicted of a sex offence or an offence declared to be a serious violent offence.

The Queensland system of parole is based upon three key principles:

- » there should only be one parole release date or parole eligibility date in existence for an offender;
- » only offenders serving a period of three years imprisonment or less are entitled to court ordered parole; and
 - » the period of imprisonment refers to the unbroken duration of time that an offender is required to serve: see definition ss 4 and 160 *PSA 1992*.
- » sex offenders and those convicted of an offence declared as a serious violent offence are not entitled to be released on court ordered parole;
 - » a sexual offence means an offence listed in Schedule 1 of the *CSA 2006*: see s 160 *PSA 1992*;
 - » a serious violent offence is defined in Part 9A of the *PSA 1992*. An offender is not convicted of a serious violent offence merely because the offence is listed in schedule 1 of the *PSA 1992*.

An offender is not entitled to parole on a term of imprisonment that is suspended: see ss 151A and 160A(6)(c) *PSA 1992*.

If an offender is sentenced to actual imprisonment for offences committed during a Parole Order, the Parole Order is automatically cancelled under s 209 *CSA 2006*. The Parole Order will be automatically cancelled even if sentencing for the further offences occurs after the parole order has expired.

For further information, please refer to the QCS publication, 'A guide to parole release and eligibility dates under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*', please [click here](#).

Reparation Orders

Community Service Order

Community Service Projects

Fine Option Order

◦ State Penalties Enforcement Registry Orders



Community Service Orders

Community Service Orders are issued under the provisions of the *PSA 1992* s100-108 and can be:

- » Between 40 hours and 240 hours; and
- » imposed in addition to a probation order.

A Community service order can also be issued:

- » for offences punishable by imprisonment or a regulatory offence; and
- » the court may or may not record a conviction

The offender may be returned to court for re-sentencing if they fail to comply with the requirements of the order.

Courts may order an offender 17 years or over to perform community service if:

- » the offender is a suitable person to perform community service;
- » community service is available in the area where the offender lives;
- » the offender agrees to obey the conditions of the order; and
- » the community service work does not conflict with a worker's religious beliefs or interfere, as far as practicable with family, educational or employment obligations.

Suitability for a Community Service Order is met if the offender:

- » has a limited criminal history;
- » is willing to accept the conditions imposed under the order;
- » is not suffering a medical or psychiatric condition which would prevent performance; and
- » does not have a history of repeat breaches of previous orders as they may disqualify the applicant.

General Requirements of a Community Service Order stipulate the offender must:

- » not commit another offence during the period of the order;
- » report to an authorised corrective services officer on admission and thereafter report to, and receive visits as directed;
- » perform in a satisfactory way community service as directed;
- » notify any change of residence or employment within 2 business days;
- » not leave Queensland without permission, and must; and
- » comply with every reasonable direction of an authorised corrective services officer.

Supervision whilst under a Community Service Order includes:

- » initial induction, including workplace health and safety induction;
- » assessment as to the offender's capacity to complete community service (including any physical or psychological conditions which may impede performance);
- » allocation to community service project; and
- » monitoring of order compliance.

Community Service Projects

Queensland Corrective Services supervises people throughout Queensland who are ordered by courts to perform unpaid community service.

Every day throughout Queensland, community service workers are involved in worthwhile local community service projects. Over the years, they have helped to maintain and improve sporting venues, cemeteries and parks; sort recyclable items for resale by charities; and assist in food preparation and laundry services for residential care establishments

Community service projects are approved organisations, such as local councils, ambulance services, schools and environmental groups. The agencies organise both the work and provide on-site supervision of the projects. Offenders attend community service from one to five days per week including weekends.

A Community Service Project must:

- » be a “not for profit” organisation;
- » be able to provide adequate supervision by a responsible adult;
- » be able to meet workplace health and safety requirements, and
- » have public liability insurance.

The purpose of community service is to provide reparation to the community. Over the years, many worthwhile community projects have been undertaken at minimal cost to the community.

Community service can also help offenders turn their lives around. Worthwhile social contacts can be formed, jobs found, work habits re-established for the unemployed and positive attitudes developed through helping others.

Fine Option Orders

A Fine Option Order is issued under the provisions of the *PSA 1992 s52-89*. If a court imposes a fine, the offender may apply to the court for a fine option order.

A court may make a fine option order only if it is satisfied that:

- » the offender is unable to pay the fine in accordance with the original order; or
- » if the offender were to pay the fine the offender or their family would suffer economic hardship; and
- » the offender is a suitable person to perform community service.

There is no requirement in a fine option order that the offender must not commit another offence during the period of the order or that the offender cannot travel outside of Queensland without permission. Aside from this, the conditions of a fine option order are similar to that of a community service order. An exception is that the hours ordered are limited only by the qualification that the number of hours ordered must satisfy the justice of the case.

State Penalties Enforcement Register (SPER) Orders

The State Penalties Enforcement Registry (SPER) commenced in 2001 as a Whole of Government fine enforcement and collection system. The State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999 sets the legislative framework for the collection of fines, compensation and restitution, (under the *Penalties & Sentences Act 1992*) and penalty payments. This was followed by the *State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2000*. SPER aims to reduce the rate of imprisonment of fine defaulters and increase the satisfaction of debts by payment early in the enforcement process. SPER replaced the previous computerised Self Enforcing Ticketable Offence Notice System (SETONS) Court.

Enforcement order options include:

- » payment in full;
- » apply to pay by instalments;
- » apply to convert the fine to unpaid community service;
- » elect to go to court (for infringement notice fines); and
- » dispute and appeal options (for Court fines).

Penalties lodged with SPER for enforcement relate to infringement notices for offences such as parking, speeding or failing to register a dog. Infringement notices are issued by a range of agencies such as local government, state government departments, hospitals and universities. Alternatively, Court orders for matters heard in a Supreme, District or Magistrates Court for more serious offences such as assault or drink driving may also be dealt with under SPER. These orders can include fines, compensation and restitution, (under the *Penalties & Sentences Act 1992*) fees and costs.

The amendments in the *State Penalties Enforcement & Other Legislation Amendment Act 2007*:

- » provide court debtors with the full range of payment options and flexible payment plans;
- » increase collections of court ordered fines through the implementation and promotion of one streamlined and consistent fine collection scheme. This allows the SPER to provide information targeted to debtors as they are leaving a court;
- » provide options for a court to better utilise SPER's default imprisonment and time to pay provisions; and
- » provide greater discretion for the SPER Registrar to grant Good Behaviour Orders to vulnerable persons as an alternative to payment of fines, performing community service or imprisonment.

If an offender fails to pay a fine registered under SPER, a warrant will be issued for the amount stated in an enforcement order. If this occurs, the offender cannot apply for another fine option order in respect of this fine.

Offender Programs

Program Availability

‘What Works’

General Offending Programs

Sexual Offending Programs

Indigenous Programs

◦ Maintenance Programs



Offender Programs

QCS aims to ensure that offender program referrals are appropriately targeted and based upon assessed risk and need, and that offender programs are facilitated and managed according to best practice.

Program availability

The QCS Probation and Parole Service currently facilitates substance abuse and sexual offending programs at Southport, Logan, Ipswich, Brisbane, Cairns and Townsville. In addition, indigenous specific programs are delivered in a variety of locations in Northern Queensland including communities such as Mt Isa, Mornington Island, Normanton, Palm Island, Kowanyama and Weipa.

Prior to being placed on any QCS program, offenders undergo an extensive suitability assessment to determine whether their needs can be appropriately addressed through QCS programs or whether intervention via external agencies would be more appropriate. This suitability assessment considers an individual's circumstances such as the availability of transport, child care responsibilities as well as factors like group mix to ensure the program environment is conducive to rehabilitation. Offenders deemed unsuitable to participate in a QCS program are referred to an appropriate external agency for intervention.

'What Works'

Offender program selection and delivery must comply with the principles of effective intervention. QCS intervention programs consistent with the accepted theoretic principles of 'what works', originally proposed by Andrews and Bonta in the 1990 publication, *The Psychology of Criminal Conduct*. These principles of risk, need and responsivity have been found to be more effective in reducing recidivism than programs that fail to adhere to these principles.

The following are the five key offender program principles proposed by Andrews and Bonta, which are used to guide QCS interventions and programs.

Risk

Offenders who are most likely to re-offend (ie those assessed at a higher risk) should be targeted for intervention. Intervention intensity should match re-offending risk.

Need

Programs are more effective when they target specific offender needs related to re-offending risk; referred to as 'criminogenic needs'. Some offenders may also present with 'non criminogenic' needs related to their psychological or physical health and well-being. Non-criminogenic needs are generally targeted first through motivational interventions to improve their response to treatment to reduce their risk of recidivism.

Responsivity

Responsivity refers to those issues, both static and dynamic, which impact upon an offender's ability to successfully undertake a program. Programs should be designed and delivered using methods that encourage offenders to participate and respond.

Responsivity factors could include:

- » an offender's characteristics, such as gender, age, culture, literacy and learning styles;
- » motivation and readiness for change;
- » intellectual functioning;
- » medical needs and disability; and
- » acute or chronic mental illness.

Obstacles to responsivity should be identified and addressed wherever possible. Some obstacles, for example motivation or literacy can be addressed before the program commences. Other obstacles, such as, learning style, require flexibility in program facilitation and presentation.

Program integrity

Intervention programs should be delivered as intended, by appropriately accredited facilitators. This includes that program facilitators adhere to the program approach and theoretical model, duration of the program, frequency of sessions, assessed learning outcomes and target group.

Professional discretion

Professional discretion refers to the careful use of professional judgement and discretion when assessing an offender for therapeutic interventions. The use of professional judgement to override actuarial information in exceptional cases can improve the accuracy of assessments. The reliance on quality professional discretion in assessing an offender for program suitability, program outcomes, addressing responsivity and program facilitation highlights the need for practice supervision in maintaining a high standard of program delivery.

General Offending Programs

The Agency's intervention programs work with offenders to assist them to move toward a healthy, non-offending lifestyle. They provide knowledge, tools and skills necessary to change the habits, associations, attitudes, and belief systems that have supported offending behaviour. To help the offender remain focussed on their individual goals and strategies, each participant in an intensive program will develop a plan.

» **Turning Point:** is a brief 15 hour psycho-educational program designed to target offenders' responsivity issues surrounding their readiness to change. Based on cognitive behavioural and stage of change models of behaviour change, the program uses the motivational interviewing approach to assist people to prepare for and work towards positive change. The program may be delivered once or twice per week for approximately two hours.

» **Getting SMART:** is a 12 session medium intensity substance abuse program, available in both custodial and probation and parole settings, which teaches cognitive behavioural therapy principles, theory, tools and techniques with a specific focus on assisting offenders who have chosen to abstain, or are considering abstinence, from any type of addictive behaviour (substances or activities). The program may be delivered once or twice per week for approximately two hours.

» **Making Choices:** moderate intensity mens program is a 100 hour program for men that targets general offending behaviour. The program uses a range of treatment methods shown to be effective in reducing recidivism, including relapse prevention planning, problem solving, safety planning, mood management techniques and the use of cognitive behavioural methods. The program is delivered three or four times a week for approximately two and a half hours (per session).

» **Making Choices:** moderate intensity women's program is an intervention program for female offenders that addresses general offending behaviour. The program utilises a range of treatment methods effective in reducing recidivism, including relapse prevention planning, problem solving, safety planning, mood management techniques and the use of cognitive behavioural methods. By targeting a range of criminogenic needs related to general offending, the program aims to reduce an individual's overall risk of recidivism. The program incorporates a focus on female specific issues in the personal/emotional domain, such as victimisation issues, distress tolerance and interpersonal effectiveness. The program is delivered three or four times a week for approximately two and a half hours (per session).

» **Pathways:** is a high intensity substance abuse program is an evidence-based treatment program for adults with a history of criminal conduct and alcohol and other drug use problems.

The program uses a cognitive behavioural approach to change antisocial thinking and behaviour and to enhance prosocial thinking, attitudes and beliefs, in order to assist offenders avoid both recidivism and relapse.

The program is built around key topics (or themes) for self-improvement and change, including:

- » engaging in a working alliance based on trust
- » self-assessment and evaluation through self-disclosure and receiving feedback
- » developing knowledge about the processes of change, patterns of alcohol and other drug use, criminal thinking and behaviour, the principles of relapse and recidivism prevention, and increasing awareness of self and others
- » applying this knowledge and associated skills to prevent relapse and recidivism, establish self-control, develop and maintain effective interpersonal relations, and establish a positive and harmonious relationship with their local community and the wider society
- » living a meaningful, respectful and responsible life

The program is a total of 126 hours in duration. To complete both modules, participants must attend for 21 weeks, with three sessions of two hours duration each week.

Sexual Offending Programs

Assessment

Whilst general offending program allocation is based upon the results of the RoR and identified general planning needs, for sexual offenders risk, need and responsivity are assessed using the QCS Sexual Offending Program Assessment (SOPA). The SOPA assesses actuarial, unchangeable, historical, risk of sexual recidivism with the STATIC-99; dynamic, changeable, treatment needs are assessed by the STABLE-2000, while responsivity is identified with the Agency's responsivity tool.

Programs

Getting Started

Getting Started is a preparatory program designed to prepare offenders who have committed a sexual or sexually motivated offence for participation in further intensive intervention programs

Getting Started can be tailored to address an individual's barriers to treatment.

The program aims to demonstrate that intervention can be a positive experience. Improving an offender's motivation for change and responsiveness to intervention is a key focus of the program.

Participants are required to learn and practice behaviours necessary for participation in group programs, such as self disclosure, working collaboratively, mutual support, acceptance and taking personal risks to achieve goals.

The length of the program will vary for each participant depending on their readiness to engage in intensive intervention programs. Generally, the program will run for six to eight weeks with two sessions per week.

Crossroads

Crossroads is a high intensity sexual offending program for offenders at high risk of sexual reoffending. The program uses a cognitive behavioural approach to change antisocial attitudes and behaviour, and to promote a holistic pro-social lifestyle, aimed at helping offenders to avoid re-offending.

In accordance with the need principle, Crossroads targets a range of dynamic risk factors or criminogenic needs related to sexual offending which when changed (in the desired direction) has been shown to reduce the risk of reoffending.

The primary treatment targets, which are those that have a direct link with offending behaviour, include:

- » Motivation to change behaviour
- » Offence related thinking
- » Attitudes and beliefs related to relationships, intimacy, sexuality and lifestyle
- » Self esteem
- » Problem solving
- » Relapse prevention and self-management skills
- » Victim empathy
- » Emotional regulation

Participants can expect to be involved in the program for approximately 350 hours, which equates to 39 weeks. The program is delivered in three sessions per week, each of three hours duration.

New Directions

New Directions is a medium intensity sexual offending program for low to medium risk offenders. The program uses a cognitive behavioural approach

to change antisocial attitudes and behaviour and promotes a holistic pro-social lifestyle with the aim of assisting offenders to avoid re-offending.

In accordance with the need principle, New Directions targets a range of dynamic risk factors (criminogenic needs) related to sexual offending, which when changed in the desired directions, has been shown to reduce the risk of re-offending.

The primary treatment targets, ie those that have a direct link with offending behaviour, include:

- » Motivation to change behaviour
- » Offence related thinking
- » Attitudes and beliefs related to relationships, intimacy, sexuality and lifestyle
- » Self esteem
- » Problem solving
- » Relapse prevention and self-management skills
- » Victim empathy
- » Emotional regulation

Participants can expect to be involved in the program for 78 to 132 hours, which equates to 13-22 weeks of two sessions per week. Each session is three hours long.

Changing our stories

The Indigenous Sexual Offending program is an offending program for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders who have committed a sexual offence/s.

The program uses a cognitive behavioural approach to change antisocial attitudes and behaviour, and promotes a holistic pro-social lifestyle with the aim of assisting offenders to avoid re-offending. The Indigenous Sexual Offending program is designed to accommodate cultural, custom and language considerations relevant to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders.

The delivery team of the Indigenous Sexual Offending program includes a cultural advisor who attends group and consults to program staff in order to acknowledge cultural context and inform on culturally sensitive issues.

The Indigenous Sexual Offending Program can accommodate offenders with moderate and high risk needs. The program is only delivered in a rolling format, so offenders can enter the program when a vacancy occurs.

In accordance with the need principle, the Indigenous Sexual Offending program targets a range of dynamic risk factors or criminogenic needs related to sexual offending which when changed (in the desired direction) has been shown to reduce the risk of reoffending. The primary treatment targets, which are those that have a direct link with offending behaviour, include:

- » offence related psychological, social and lifestyle factors associated with sexual offending;
- » taking responsibility and motivation to change offending behaviour;
- » offence related thinking;
- » self esteem and relationship skills;
- » problem solving;
- » victim empathy;
- » emotional regulation and self-management; and
- » relapse prevention and safety planning.

Participants can expect to be involved in the program for between three to nine months. The duration of an individual offender's participation will depend upon their individual treatment needs and assessed risk levels.

Indigenous Programs

» **Ending Offending** is a 12 hour cognitive behavioural program designed to meet the needs of indigenous offenders with substance abuse needs in a culturally appropriate manner. The overall aim of this program is to modify the drinking and offending behaviour of indigenous offenders. The program may be delivered in a variety of formats depending on the needs of the indigenous community.

» **The Ending Family Violence** is a 20 hour cognitive behavioural program designed to respond to the specific needs and characteristics of the Indigenous offenders. The program targets Indigenous offenders who have been convicted of offences related to violence within their family and/or community. Using cognitive behavioural models and culturally appropriate learning strategies, it aims to raise participants' awareness of the impact of domestic violence on the family unit and to investigate options to assist them in changing their lifestyle. Given the link between alcohol and family violence, this topic is explored in detail including goal setting and relapse prevention. The program may be delivered in a variety of formats depending on the needs of the indigenous community.

Delivery sites for Indigenous Programs vary according to need and demand. It is recommended that a situation specific enquiry is made with the relevant Probation and Parole District Office for more details.

Maintenance Programs

Why do a maintenance program?

Many offenders are required to complete programs to address their criminogenic needs. These programs work to engage participants to change their attitudes and behaviours, increase insight into their offending behaviour and develop skills in handling the circumstances that may trigger relapse into offending behaviours.

These ways of thinking and behaving are often deeply entrenched and research shows that for moderate to high risk offenders, at least 100 hours in treatment is required to achieve change. When participating in all QCS programs, the offender will work to develop their own plan for managing their risk behaviours and living an offence free lifestyle.

After completing an intensive program, an offender often requires ongoing support as they implement their plan and start to apply their new found skills. Maintenance programs provide the offender more time in a supportive environment to review progress made, identify ongoing needs and gaps, strengthen learning, and practice use of relapse prevention skills. Offenders

can bring real life situations they are facing to the group for discussion and problem solving, with support by staff and other offenders who are focussed on pro-social ways of living. Research suggests that offenders are more likely to avoid re-offending if their new skills are maintained with follow-up and reinforcement.

Who should do maintenance programs?

Offenders should be considered for referral to a maintenance program if:

- » they have been assessed as moderate to high risk of re-offending; and
- » they have completed an intensive intervention program either in custody or in the community.

SMART Recovery: Substance abuse maintenance program

Participants who have completed Getting SMART can move into the SMART Recovery meetings. These meetings provide regular support to participants as they apply the Cognitive Behavioural Therapy tools and techniques for achieving abstinence. The meetings perform a maintenance function for offenders who have finished Getting SMART and the custodial based Pathways program, allowing them to maintain their learning, monitor and update their progress in managing their addictive behaviours and prevent relapse. It also allows the opportunity for offenders to access support from fellow participants who have similar goals.

Making Choices Maintenance Program

This maintenance program is for graduates who have completed the Making Choices program in custody. These offenders should have been assessed as having a higher risk of re-offending (that is, have a RoR-PPV score of 16 or above).

Each session is dedicated to revisiting information and strategies from the Making Choices program, with a focus on reviewing work that is again pertinent to the learning and maintenance needs of the group. The topics include:

- » offence planning, seemingly irrelevant decisions, decision-making;
- » high risk mood, high risk situations, early warning signs;
- » problem immediate gratification (PIG), lifestyle balance;
- » positioning against past influences, managing peer influences;
- » communication, problem solving;
- » dealing with difference, managing conflict, changing conflict pattern;
- » safety planning, alternative pathways to offending; and
- » putting it all together, where to from here, and goals for the future.

Staying on Track

Is a sexual offending maintenance program designed to assist sexual offenders who have previously completed a sexual offending program, either in custody or while supervised by probation or parole to maintain their intervention gains. Staying on Track revisits a range of dynamic risk factors (criminogenic needs) related to the individual's sexual offending behaviour (for example, intimacy and relationships, emotional regulation/self management, problem solving, offence related thinking). Participants in the program are required to complete exercises that demonstrate their ability to make and maintain changes that are supportive of an offence free lifestyle. Participants must attend the program for between 18 and 26 hours, dependant upon their individual needs. Sessions may be delivered weekly or fortnightly.

The Probation and Parole Service

Probation and Parole Staff

Probation and Parole Regions

◦ Probation and Parole Contact Details



Probation and Parole Service

The new Probation and Parole Service was introduced in August 2006 and focuses on the supervision and surveillance of offenders, creating links with the courts and the judiciary and delivering a suite of rehabilitation and intervention programs.

The role of Probation and Parole is to:

- » assist Courts and Parole Boards to assess whether offenders are suitable for community-based orders;
- » enforce the conditions of court and Parole Board orders; and
- » protect the community by assisting offenders to successfully complete their orders.

On average, there are more than 15,000 offenders supervised by over 550 probation and parole staff on any given day across Queensland. This includes (as at March 2010):

- » 72 Probation and Parole Officers - Assessment;
- » 91 Probation and Parole Officers - Case Management;
- » 107 Probation and Parole Officers - Reporting;
- » 66 Probation and Parole Officers - Compliance;
- » 16 Probation and Parole Officers - Rural and Remote Case Management (these officers perform both assessment and case management duties);
- » 20 Program Officers;
- » 21 Surveillance officers;
- » 30 Supervisors;
- » 41 Regional and District Managers; and
- » 16 Directorate staff

Probation and Parole Staff

Probation and Parole Officers are dedicated to a specialist area in order to ensure efficiency, transparency and accountability in service delivery. The duties and responsibilities of each role are detailed below:

Assessment Officers

Specialist assessment officers conduct assessments and establish a management plan for each offender based on their re-offending risk and individual planning needs. These plans may include a range of actions and conditions including program referral, individual counselling with external providers, compliance with drug testing regimes or employment preparation and assistance.

Case Management Officers

Case management officers are experienced officers who focus on working with high risk offenders and sex offenders to develop the skills required to meet the conditions of their order and to prevent re-offending. Case management officers work closely with corrective services intelligence officers, local Queensland Police Service members and community organisations and agencies to ensure offenders minimise their risk of reoffending and address their intervention needs.

Reporting Officers

Reporting Officers are responsible for the ongoing monitoring and supervision of low to medium risk offenders. They work closely with community agencies and are responsible for implementing the offender's management plan and ensuring offenders comply with their orders.

Compliance Officers

Compliance officers are responsible for the preparation of court briefs and associated documentation following the contravention of court orders. They ensure contraventions are brought before the courts quickly and efficiently and that warrants are issued for those offenders who abscond from supervision. This role also involves supervising offenders on community service and fine option orders.

Intelligence and Surveillance Officers

Intelligence and surveillance officers monitor offenders in particular high risk offenders, which can involve direct interaction with offenders through the performance of surveillance activities such as electronic monitoring (EM), home visits as well as drug and alcohol testing.

Program Delivery Officers

Program officers deliver approved offending programs to those offenders assessed as requiring intervention. In addition to program delivery, these officers conduct pre-program suitability assessments and complete comprehensive Post Program Reports.

High Risk Offender Management Officers

Offenders sentenced to a supervision period under the *Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003* (DPSOA) are individually case-managed by experienced Probation and Parole officers working closely with QCS Intelligence Officers, Queensland Police Service, community organisations and other government agencies both State and Commonwealth.

DPSOA supervision orders can include a number of strict conditions such as curfews, regular reporting, urinalysis testing for illicit substances, random surveillance, attending at counselling and rehabilitation sessions and electronic monitoring.

For front-line probation and parole officers, support is provided by the staff of the High Risk Offender Management Unit which is responsible for Crown Law and Queensland Police Service Liaison, practice support and expert evidence in the Supreme Court of Queensland.

District Office Locations

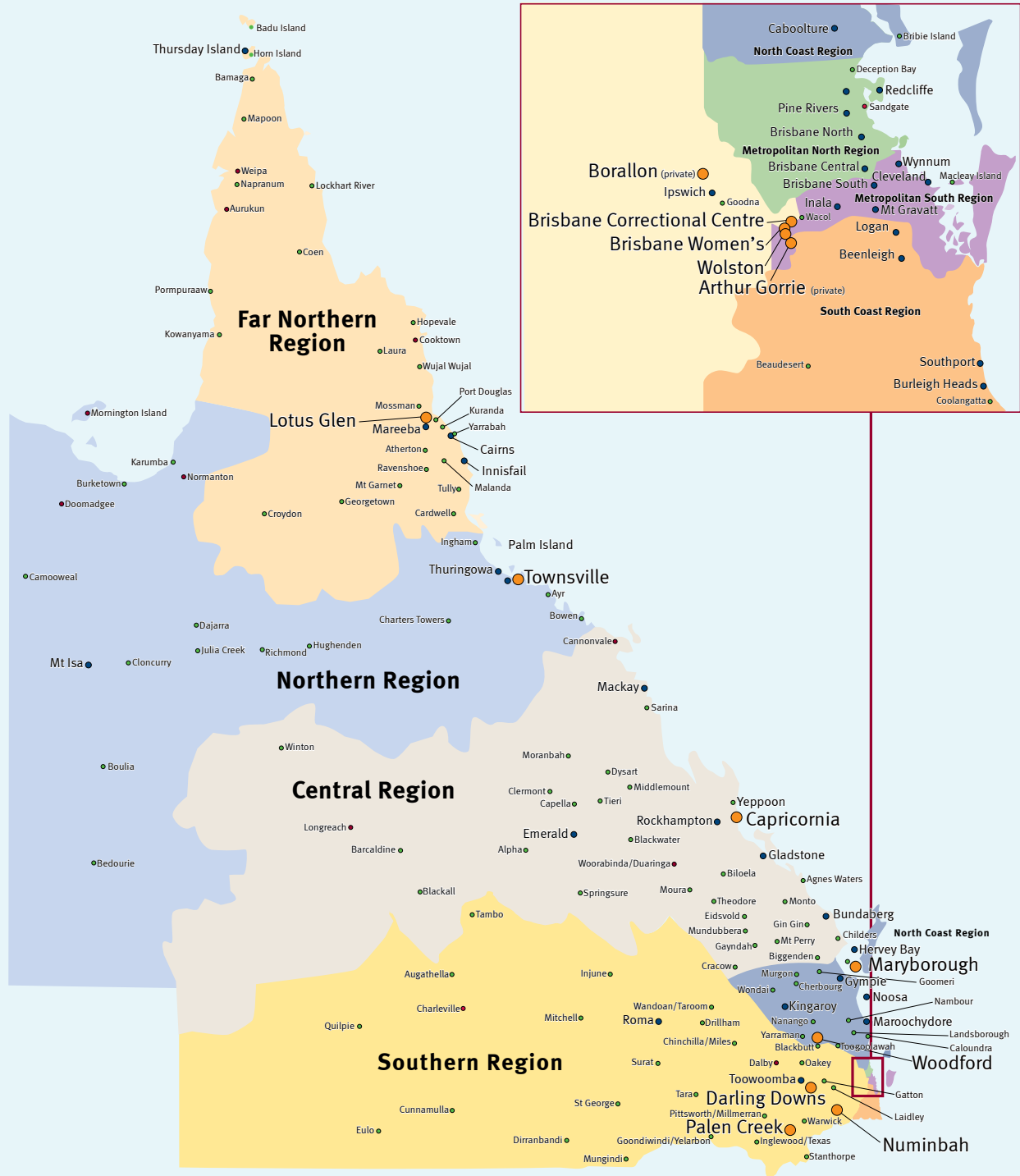
District Office	Phone	Fax
Beenleigh	3884 8870	3884 8892
Brisbane Central	3406 6084	3406 6099
Brisbane North	3405 5400	3405 5405
Brisbane South	3336 0830	3336 0837
Bundaberg.....	4131 5433.....	4131 5431
Burleigh.....	5569 7910.....	5569 7911
Caboolture.....	5431 2566.....	5431 2577
Cairns	4039 8210.....	4039 8208
Cleveland	3383 0710.....	3821 2227
Emerald	4983 7444.....	4983 7466
Gladstone	4971 2387.....	4971 2389
Gympie	5480 5400	5480 5409
Hervey Bay	4125 9200.....	4125 9209
Inala	3362 9270.....	3362 9288
Innisfail	4048 3344	4061 6321
Ipswich	3280 1809	3280 1058
Kingaroy	4164 0212	4162 5161
Logan City.....	3884 9688.....	3209 5308
Mackay.....	4967 0848.....	3884 9651
Mareeba	4048 4777.....	4092 4026
Maroochydore	5470 8044	5470 8053
Mount Gravatt.....	3243 8500	3243 8511
Mount Isa	4747 2045.....	4747 2147
Noosa.....	5473 8440.....	5473 8444
Pine Rivers.....	3384 8202	3384 8208
Redcliffe	3884 1310	3884 1311
Rockhampton	4938 4708	4938 4547
Roma	4624 3020	4624 3028
Southport	5583 5555	5583 5552
Thuringowa.....	4760 9833	4760 9846
Thursday Island	4090 2048.....	4090 2061
Toowoomba.....	4616 1600.....	4616 1620
Townsville.....	4760 7579.....	4760 7565
Wynnum	3362 9050	3362 9060

Reporting Centre Locations	Phone	Fax
Aurukun.....	4083 4002	4060 6255
Cannonvale	4948 2978	4948 2979
Cooktown	0409 754 359 0407 033 292	
Doomadgee.....	4745 8318	4745 8317
Longreach.....	4658 0592	4650 1288
Mornington Island	4745 7364.....	4745 7277
Normanton	4745 1243	4745 1526
Palm Island.....	4760 7699	4770 1277
Weipa	4069 8129	4069 8155
Woorabinda.....	4925 9020	4925 9001
	4935 0582	
	4925 9000	

Judicial Liaison Unit: Phone (07) 3227 7235; Judicial.Liaison@dcs.qld.gov.au

Queensland Corrective Services

July 2010



Map Legend	
●	Correctional Centres
●	District offices
●	Permanently Staffed Reporting Centre
●	Reporting Centre





Community-Based Sentencing Options

A Legal Practitioner's Guide to Probation and Parole

Queensland Corrective Services – October 2010 – Version 5

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