

Queensland

# Drug Strategy

2006-2010

Midpoint Implementation Report ■ October 2008



Queensland  
Government

**Queensland Drug Strategy 2006-2010**  
**Implementation of key initiatives and activities, 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2008**

**1. Alcohol, young people and young adults**

Key initiatives and activities	Department/s overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
<p>1.1 Develop and implement social marketing campaigns to support and encourage the choice to not drink or to drink within safe guidelines. Campaigns will focus on specific population groups including those identified through research as being at high risk of alcohol-related harm and receptive to change (eg. the Young Women and Alcohol Campaign for 18-22 year olds).</p>	<p>Queensland Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase Three of the Young Women and Alcohol Campaign to encourage young Queensland women (18-22) to reduce their harmful alcohol consumption implemented Dec 2006 - Jun 2007. Campaign evaluation revealed:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ very high recognition of campaign advertising amongst the target market (96% total recall of campaign)</li> <li>○ positive attitudinal movements amongst the target market - 8 in 10 (79%) young women agreed that the ad "encouraged them to make up their own mind about how much they drink and when"</li> <li>○ 59% of the target market (an estimated 77,580 young women 18-22), took action to reduce their risky drinking, including reducing the amount of alcohol they consumed at any one time, or the number of drinking occasions.</li> <li>○ significant increase in low-risk drinking levels for short-term harm from 45% (pre-2004) to 58% (June 2007). Conversely, a significant decrease in proportion of young women drinking at high-risk levels in the short-term, from 36% (pre-2004) to 22% (June 2007).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Phase Four of the Young Women and Alcohol Campaign which involved the development of new messages and creative materials was launched on Boxing Day 2007. Phase Four extended from the "Make up your own mind about drinking" advertising and highlighted to young women how good it feels to take control of their drinking and say no when they want to. Campaign advertising ran until June 2008 through mass media channels - cinema, television, internet, magazine, convenience, outdoor and in-venue advertising, and messages were promoted through a range of local community prevention activities.</li> <li>• The <i>Feeling Good</i> website also provides information, support and assistance to young women about their drinking.</li> </ul>

Key initiatives and activities	Department/s overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
<p>1.2 Enforce the <i>Liquor Act 1992</i> to prevent and detect possible breaches by minors through the delivery of targeted and highly visible compliance operations including at the Schoolies Festival; and enforce a state-wide ban on the advertising of drink promotions for on-premises consumption.</p>	<p>Treasury (Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing)</p>	<p>The Liquor Licensing Division conducts major compliance operations for Schoolies in locations including the Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast, Cairns, Rockhampton, and Airlie Beach, focussing on underage drinking and the supply of liquor to underage persons. Cabinet has endorsed the development of "secondary supply" legislation to address underage alcohol consumption in private residences, including the misuse of alcohol at Schoolies. During Schoolies 2007, liquor compliance officers checked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1152 licensed premises;</li> <li>• 1109 patron identification cards;</li> <li>• 195 security provider licences.</li> </ul>
<p>1.3 Implement the <i>State-wide Safety Action Plan</i> (SSAP) including the imposition of a state-wide 3am lockout and stricter liquor licence conditions on all operators trading after 1am in Queensland.</p>	<p>Treasury (OLGR)</p>	<p>Stage Two of the SSAP has been included in the current Queensland liquor reforms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several of the reforms address late trading and resultant harms, including the introduction of risk-based annual licence fees and the maintenance of the 3am lockout.</li> <li>• The creation of an "approved manager" position will increase industry training requirements across the state.</li> <li>• Mandatory Responsible Service of Alcohol training will be introduced state-wide and will become compulsory for all licensees and approved managers.</li> <li>• Responsible Management of Licensed Venues training will also become compulsory for all licenses.</li> <li>• Strict licence conditions including closed circuit television and prescribed security provider ratios apply to all Brisbane premises trading after 1am, and to all premises across the state trading after 3am.</li> </ul>
<p>1.4 Support the implementation of the <i>Liquor Code of Practice</i>, which seeks to ensure liquor is served in a responsible manner and details how licensees and staff can identify and control the risks associated with the supply of liquor. The Code, among other things, indicates that premises should not promote drinking games or serve alcohol in other than standard measures.</p>	<p>Treasury (OLGR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the Liquor Reforms, the Chief Executive will be empowered to issue guidelines under the Liquor Act.</li> <li>• The <i>Liquor Code of Practice</i> will be soon re-issued as a guideline.</li> </ul>

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1.5 Deter drink driving by implementing education campaigns for specific population groups including, for example, males (17-24 years and 30-39 years), and undertaking police screening and detection operations.	Queensland Transport. Queensland Police Service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education programs are the responsibility of Qld Transport in liaison with the QPS Media and Public Relations. Media campaigns target specific groups.</li> <li>• Various police operations targeting drink and or drug driving are conducted on a regular basis within the Qld Police Service regions.</li> <li>• Qld Police Service has conducted three Drink Rite events for the reporting period.</li> </ul>
1.6 Implement the <i>Queensland School Drug Education Strategy</i> by developing school and community responses to alcohol and other drug use, and constructively intervening with students involved in unsanctioned drug use at school.	Department of Education, Training and the Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Department is currently working with a number of primary and secondary schools across the three education sectors to develop case studies for addressing drug education in consultation with their communities. Case studies will be available on the Drug Education website.</li> </ul>
1.7 Implement workforce enhancements for the delivery of increased alcohol interventions (screening, brief intervention and counselling) and prevention programs.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 95 new Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug clinical and prevention positions in Queensland Health and non-government organisations established over 2005/06 to 2008/09 under the Queensland Chronic Disease Strategy and Indigenous Health funding packages.</li> </ul>
1.8 Deliver the Good Sports program which encourages sporting clubs to adopt responsible service of alcohol practices.	Treasury (OLGR). Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Good Sports Program</i> has engaged 154 sporting clubs into the program.</li> <li>• Queensland State Manager has established a Statewide Steering Committee including representatives from selected sporting codes, and regional networks.</li> <li>• There are nine Good Sports officers across eight regions of Qld.</li> <li>• Program roll-out to North Queensland planned late 2008.</li> </ul>

## 2. Tobacco control

Key initiatives and activities	Department/s overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
<p>2.1 Enforce the <i>Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998</i>, including public and industry education and support, compliance operations, on-the-spot fines, and prosecutions.</p>	<p>Queensland Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total smoking ban for indoor areas of liquor licensed premises and outdoor eating or drinking places commenced on 1 July 2006. Queensland remains the only jurisdiction with smoking bans for outdoor eating or drinking places (ie. Al fresco dining, footpath cafes, parts of beer gardens, and major events). This makes our smoke-free laws the strongest in the nation.</li> <li>• Independent research revealed that following the introduction of the legislative reforms, 67% of smokers in Queensland reported smoking less in public places, and 22% reported making a quit attempt. The evaluation also found that the new tobacco laws helped 27% of ex-smokers to stay smoke-free.</li> <li>• For 2006-07, 212 on-the-spot fines and 14 successful prosecutions for offences against the tobacco legislation.</li> <li>• For 2007-08, 254 on-the-spot fines and 28 successful prosecutions for offences against the tobacco legislation.</li> <li>• A review of the Queensland tobacco legislation was undertaken in late 2007. A Discussion Paper canvassing possible reforms was released for public consultation. Submissions revealed strong public support for Queensland's smoke-free laws to go even further.</li> <li>• In May 2008, Cabinet endorsed legislative reforms including a smoking ban in private vehicles carrying children, and power for local councils to regulate smoking in malls and public transport wait points.</li> </ul>
<p>2.2 Develop and implement anti-smoking and quit smoking social marketing campaigns to alert the public of the dangers of smoking, and to encourage and support smokers to quit. The campaigns will focus on specific population groups including, for example, adult smokers, young people, parents and pregnant women.</p>	<p>Queensland Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six phases of state-wide mass media activity was implemented during reporting period including graphic health warnings Amputation, Mouth Cancer and Which Disease, Quitline Services and Echo campaigns.</li> <li>• Campaigns targeted adult smokers and have resulted in increased calls (usually double) to the Quitline during campaign periods.</li> <li>• Post-campaign population surveys of smokers in Queensland (n=500) showed consistently strong recall across campaign phases (&gt;88%, except for Mouth Cancer 74% due to restricted viewing times) and positive attitudinal and behavioural impact (&gt;50% think about quitting; 28-46% attempt to quit; 4-8% quit).</li> <li>• Mobile phone response option introduced across three phases (2007-08) and resulted in over 6,000 Quit Kits dispatched via mail and over 100 additional requests for outbound calls from the Quitline.</li> </ul>

Key initiatives and activities	Department/s overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
2.2 Continued.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase One of the young women and smoking campaign 'Feeling Good' concluded in July 2006 and a second phase was implemented February to June 2007.</li> <li>• This campaign continued to positively impact attitudes and behaviours of young female smokers in Queensland and longitudinal online survey showed increased numbers of young women contemplating or taking action to quit smoking as a result of the campaign.</li> <li>• The young women and smoking website feelinggood.com.au, launched in April 2006, remains active and currently supports the young women and alcohol campaign and Queensland Health's sponsorship of Netball Queensland. Over 50,000 young people have visited the site and when surveyed (post phase one) 96% reported the site had provided what they were looking for.</li> <li>• A statewide radio campaign was implemented from May to December 2007 to encourage Indigenous people to quit smoking. This campaign featured four suites of radio advertisements produced by the Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Service (Townsville) in collaboration with local Indigenous groups and was broadcast on 12 Indigenous radio stations across the state. Final evaluation pending.</li> </ul>
2.3 Implement the <i>Queensland School Drug Education Strategy</i> by developing school and community responses to alcohol and other drug use, and constructively intervening with students involved in smoking at school.	Department of Education, Training and the Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-going implementation of Strategy and the Drug Education Forums project.</li> </ul>
2.4 Implement workforce enhancements for the delivery of increased quit smoking advice and support, and smoking prevention programs.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See 1.7.</li> </ul>
2.5 Strengthen the capacity of Queensland Health's Quitline telephone service to conduct assessments, quit smoking assistance, and call-back counselling.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quitline, telephone 13 QUIT (13 7848), is Queensland Health's 24-hour counselling service which offers assistance to smokers interested in changing their smoking behaviour. Quitline advisors assess a smoker's level of nicotine dependence; provide strategies on preparing to quit, prevention of relapse and staying a non-smoker; and provide information on products and services to assist in quitting.</li> <li>• A new \$1.5M Queensland Quitline service went live on 1 November 2007. The new service is part of the high technology QH Health Contact Centre.</li> </ul>

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<p>2.6 Train and support health professionals in the delivery of quit smoking advice and support for Indigenous clients (eg. the SmokeCheck program) and non-Indigenous clients (eg. Helping Smokers Quit program).</p>	<p>Queensland Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2006-07, training 1,750 frontline public hospital health professionals in the delivery of routine smoking cessation brief intervention and administering of free nicotine replacement therapy for inpatients.</li> <li>• In 2006-07 and 2007-08, the SmokeCheck team provided training and support for 338 health workers, with a total of 779 health professionals trained in the program since 2005.</li> <li>• SmokeCheck is a brief intervention program for Indigenous clients who smoke tobacco. The program includes specialist training for health workers, so that they can learn how to best help and encourage their Indigenous clients to quit smoking and/or reduce their smoking, and tailored information booklets for the health worker to use with their clients.</li> <li>• Evaluation shows that SmokeCheck is effective in increasing health worker self-efficacy, role legitimacy, confidence and skills in client engagement about smoking. A control versus treatment trial revealed positive trends including increased quit attempts, reduced daily smoking, reduced nicotine dependence, and increased motivation to quit for clients receiving the SmokeCheck brief intervention.</li> </ul>
<p>2.7 Implement a comprehensive smoking management policy for all public hospitals and Queensland Health facilities, including smoking bans, nicotine patches and gum for inpatients, and a staff quit smoking program.</p>	<p>Queensland Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Queensland Health Smoking Management Policy is being implemented state-wide. The Policy aims to promote healthier environments for patients, staff and visitors and is consistent with Queensland's tobacco legislation.</li> <li>• The Policy has three key components: 1) the staff Quit Smoking...for life! program, 2) managing nicotine withdrawal for inpatients, and 3) smoking restrictions on Queensland Health facilities.</li> <li>• 2006-07, training 1,750 frontline public hospital health professionals in the delivery of routine smoking cessation brief intervention and administering of free nicotine replacement therapy for inpatients.</li> </ul>

### 3. Indigenous alcohol and drug use

Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
<p>3.1 Expand the reach of community-based initiatives and programs under the <i>Meeting the Challenges of Substance Misuse</i> strategy to address alcohol and drug use and related problems (including underlying causes), among adults and young people in Indigenous communities.</p>	<p>Department of Communities (Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnership)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To date, \$4.3M has been approved for 56 projects servicing the 19 communities eligible for funding under the Alcohol and Other Substances Demand Reduction Program (DRP). The programs include early intervention, prevention and diversionary activities, including arts, music, dance , cultural, sporting and recreational activities, parenting programs, treatment and rehabilitation, Men's and Women's groups and kid's clubs. Each project has been funded for a 12 month period.</li> <li>• Evaluation tools comprise pre- and post-intervention qualitative surveys with participants and service providers.</li> <li>• To date, five projects have been completed and the respective reports indicate positive behavioural change regarding a decrease in consumption of alcohol, drugs and other substances.</li> <li>• Further DRP funding over 2008-09 and 2009-10 has been allocated to all 19 eligible communities.</li> </ul>
<p>3.2 Continue to work collaboratively with relevant Community Justice Groups and Councils to develop and implement improved alcohol management arrangements.</p>	<p>Department of Communities (OATSIP)</p>	<p>Alcohol Reforms in 19 communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From 1 July 2008, the Government introduced changes that build upon the first round of alcohol reforms which were implemented between 2002 and 2007.</li> <li>• The new changes will ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ that there is no drinking in public places</li> <li>○ all roads are included in alcohol restricted areas</li> <li>○ home brew is banned in communities with a zero carriage limit</li> <li>○ that private residences may be declared dry.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• There will also be enhanced enforcement capabilities to address sly grogging.</li> <li>• To support this new alcohol regime, support services will be provided, including rehabilitation, treatment and counselling programs and diversionary services.</li> <li>• These changes will help normalise Indigenous community environments for children and families.</li> </ul>
<p>3.3 Support Cape York outstations in the delivery of intervention and diversion activities for young people and adults who are using alcohol and other substances.</p>	<p>Department of Communities (OATSIP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This initiative has been replaced by current Alcohol Reforms and Cape York Welfare Reform.</li> </ul>



Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
3.4 Develop and implement a multi-faceted awareness raising and community development program aimed at reducing the demand for alcohol in Indigenous communities.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During 2007-08 the North Queensland <i>Which Way, Our Way - A Campaign to Build Community Resilience to Alcohol-related Harm</i> was developed, including formative research and concept testing of messages and materials with Indigenous communities from North Queensland.</li> <li>• The initiative received Cabinet Budget Review Committee approval in June 2008.</li> <li>• Planning for pre-campaign research is underway, with campaign implementation planned for late 2008.</li> </ul>
3.5 Provide community-based programs, eg. the Indigenous Event Support Program, to promote culturally appropriate anti-smoking messages at community sporting and cultural events.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue support for Indigenous community groups to stage sporting and cultural events through the Event Support Program.</li> <li>• During 2006-07 and 2007-08 more than 170 community events received small grants and smoke-free promotional resources from the Program.</li> <li>• Community sporting and cultural events were supported across Queensland including Hopevale, Yarrabah, Bamaga, Torres Strait, Northern Peninsula Area, Thursday Island, Badu Island, Lockhart River, Coen, Kowanyama, Normanton, Pormpuraaw, Wujal Wujal, and Seisa.</li> </ul>
3.6 Support the <i>Rio Tinto Child Health Partnership</i> to enhance existing health promotion and prevention programs for Foetal Alcohol Syndrome, and nutrition, drinking and smoking during pregnancy.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project concluded in 2007. Queensland Health is providing ongoing support of the trial interventions and evaluation.</li> </ul>
3.7 Investigate the factors that influence young urban Indigenous women to initiate, maintain or stop smoking and drinking while pregnant and while caring for young children. Using this research, work in partnership with urban communities to encourage and support positive behaviour change.	Queensland Health through Health Promotion Queensland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Promotion Queensland implemented a state-wide tender process for the development of the research in early 2007. No satisfactory research body was identified.</li> </ul>
3.8 Implement the Champions' Program and Negotiations Tables process with a focus on alcohol demand reduction and child safety initiatives, and ensuring that outcomes from negotiation tables are actioned in a timely and effective manner.	Department of Communities (OATSIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government Champions' Program and Negotiation Tables continue to prioritise initiatives dealing with these matters.</li> <li>• In addition, this year two Ministerial Roundtables have focussed on alcohol issues and child safety matters.</li> </ul>

Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
3.9 Implement the <i>Indigenous Risk Impact Screen and Brief Intervention</i> (IRIS), to enable alcohol and drug workers and community workers to screen Indigenous clients for risks associated with drug use, provide assistance and make appropriate referrals.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northside Health Service District, Queensland Health, has secured Australian Government funding to implement and evaluate IRIS state-wide.</li> </ul>
3.10 Continue to implement the <i>Enhanced Model of Primary Health Care</i> for remote communities to promote health through a person's life, and to prevent and detect the main risk factors which lead to chronic diseases, including alcohol consumption and smoking.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued implementation.</li> </ul>
3.11 Implement workforce enhancements for the delivery of alcohol and drug prevention and treatment services for <i>Meeting Challenges Making Choices</i> communities and other Indigenous communities.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See 1.7.</li> <li>• 29 of the 95 new positions have an Indigenous focus.</li> </ul>

#### 4. Treatment services, including services for those with dual diagnosis

Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
<p>4.1 Implement workforce enhancements for the delivery of alcohol and drug treatment, including screening, comprehensive assessment, detoxification, early and brief intervention, counselling, joint case management to address dual diagnosis issues, and pharmacotherapy treatments.</p>	<p>Queensland Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In November 2006, the Premier and Minister for Health announced the establishment of the Ice Breaker Strategy Taskforce to consider the Government's response to reported concerns about the availability and use of crystal methamphetamine ('ice') and other amphetamine-type substances (ATS).</li> <li>• The Taskforce completed its report in June 2007, with 20 recommendations across law enforcement, education and prevention and treatment, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ targeted young adult illicit drug campaign</li> <li>○ legislation banning the retail display and supply of ice pipes</li> <li>○ 3-year pilot study at 2 hospital emergency departments for ATS responses</li> <li>○ new ATS Protocols for emergency departments</li> <li>○ expansion of Alcohol and Drug Adolescent Withdrawal Service outreach service</li> <li>○ new training position in Addiction Medicine</li> <li>○ service scoping study to assess current provision, gaps and needs</li> <li>○ enhanced treatment services for young people.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• See 1.7.</li> </ul>
<p>4.2 Implement the <i>Strategic Plan for People with Dual Diagnosis</i> to support integrated care, enhanced service delivery and better outcomes for clients.</p>	<p>Queensland Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 new positions funded under mental health enhancements.</li> <li>• Partnership Protocols are currently being trialled in seven sites.</li> <li>• Service mapping is underway.</li> </ul>
<p>4.3 Develop and implement a new <i>Illicit Drug Use by Offenders Policy</i> and related drug strategy to help to address the challenges of minimising harm and reducing drug use by prisoners. The aim is to create a healthier, safer prison environment and reduce drug-related harm within, and when they leave, prison.</p>	<p>Department of Corrective Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>Queensland Corrective Services Drug Strategy</i> was implemented in 2006 and focuses on keeping drugs out of prison while simultaneously providing effective treatment interventions to offenders to reduce demand and delivering operational strategies to reduce the harm caused by drug use.</li> </ul>
<p>4.4 Continue to resource non-government organisations to provide quality alcohol and drug treatment services, including residential treatment and rehabilitation, in the community.</p>	<p>Queensland Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in NGO funding from \$12.5M in 2006-07 to \$15.8M in 2007-08 as part of the Ice-Breaker Strategy implementation. The NGO treatment sector, however, remains significantly under resourced.</li> <li>• Establishment of the Queensland Network of Alcohol and Drug Agencies (QANDA) to enhance cross sector collaboration and build the NGO Alcohol and Drug sector.</li> <li>• See 1.7. 22 positions were established in NGOs.</li> </ul>

Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
4.5 Implement an <i>Amphetamine Education Resources Package</i> to assist health professionals in the delivery of brief assessment and treatment interventions, including the provision of practical client information materials, for amphetamine use and withdrawal.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part of Ice-Breaker Strategy implementation, with a new resource developed and disseminated to health professionals in early 2008.</li> </ul>
4.6 Implement national clinical guidelines for the management of drug use during pregnancy, birth and the early development years of the newborn.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ATOD and pregnancy initiative currently underway, drawing together the new National Smoke-free Pregnancy Project and Foetal Alcohol Syndrome Disorder strategies.</li> <li>Initiative will be informed by revised Australian Alcohol Guidelines (guideline for pregnant women or women planning a pregnancy) to be released in late 2008.</li> </ul>
4.7 Design and implement a sustainable quality assurance initiative for Queensland Health alcohol and drug services to support the delivery of appropriate and effective treatment to clients.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part of Ice-Breaker Strategy implementation.</li> </ul>
4.8 Support the introduction of new evidence-based and cost-effective treatment modalities for alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use problems as they become available.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part of Ice-Breaker Strategy implementation.</li> </ul>

## 5. Vulnerable and marginalised young people and volatile substance misuse (VSM)

Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
<p>5.1 Expand and enhance the response to volatile substance misuse (VSM) through the development of state-wide responses and broader service system development. This will include developing local level strategies that reflect local needs and capacities.</p>	<p>Department of Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the Addressing Volatile Substance Misuse Initiative, an extended service delivery model was established. The model, developed at the local level in 2007, commenced in the seven declared localities from 1 January 2008.</li> <li>• The extended service delivery model focuses more on prevention and early intervention. The model includes supervision of rest and recovery for intoxicated young people, as well as case management, short and long term individual and family support, outreach services, brokerage and diversionary activities for young people who are, or at risk of using volatile substances.</li> <li>• Services are required to link at the local level with stakeholders such as Police, Youth Justice and the wider service system.</li> </ul>
<p>5.2 Implement prevention and early intervention strategies including:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• continuation of the current police powers to search, seize and dispose of a volatile substance</li> </ul>	<p>Queensland Police Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing use of additional powers as necessary.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provision of education and resources informing retailers about their legislative requirements concerning the sale of potentially harmful substances (it is an offence for retailers to sell or supply a potentially harmful substance that will be ingested or inhaled, or supplied to another person)</li> <li>• development of education resources to support parents, communities, police, schools, health professionals, emergency services, child safety and family support agencies</li> </ul>	<p>Department of Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Communications Plan was implemented for the Addressing Volatile Substance Misuse Initiative (from January 2007) targeting:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Retailers who sell volatile substances</li> <li>2) Parents and workers who are in contact with VSM, particularly among indigenous and young people</li> </ol> </li> <li>• To reach retailers, the Department provided:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ editorial for inclusion in Office of Fair Trading</li> <li>○ advertising in trade magazines (completed March)</li> <li>○ content for National Retailers Assn Update online monthly corporate newsletter (completed March)</li> <li>○ information Packs via Direct Mail (completed April)</li> <li>○ links from organisations' websites (completed March)</li> <li>○ guest speaker opportunities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
5.2 Continued.	Department of Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support retailers, parents, communities, police, schools, health professionals, emergency services, child safety and family support agencies, the Department: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ developed a Fact Sheet outlining misuse and legal responsibilities of retailers (completed March)</li> <li>○ developed a Poster to inform staff and public about responsibilities of retailers (completed March)</li> <li>○ inserted in trade mags and direct-mail an Information Pack with covering letter from Minister to Hardware Assn of Qld members (completed April)</li> <li>○ published online content for retailers, parents and workers (completed March)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting the use and evaluation of OPAL™ fuel in selected communities to restrict the supply of sniffable products in those locations</li> <li>• supporting the delivery of intervention and diversionary activities for young people and adults who are using alcohol and other substances in selected areas of Cape York.</li> </ul>	Department of Communities (OATSIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To date, eight communities have joined the OPAL program.</li> <li>• The OPAL Fuel Trial evaluation was not completed because, on 1 December 2006, the Queensland Government passed the <i>Revenue Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 2)</i> which recognised OPAL as a standard retail fuel. This means that the Queensland <i>Fuel Subsidy Act 1997</i> recognises OPAL as standard retail fuel. OPAL which now attracts the normal 8.4 cents per litre retail subsidy available to regular unleaded fuel.</li> <li>• Anecdotal reports from the eight communities indicate the provision of OPAL fuel appears to have reduced the number of people sniffing petrol and in the incidence of juvenile crime.</li> <li>• The impact of the supply of OPAL fuel coupled with a broad range of interventions will be monitored into the future.</li> <li>• Refer also to reporting against 3.1.</li> </ul>
5.3 Provide VSM safe recovery services (formerly known as place of safety services) in areas with high levels of inhalant use (inner Brisbane, Logan, Townsville, Mt Isa and Cairns) and develop appropriate responses in two new locations. Safe recovery services will provide a safe place for young people affected by VSM to recover as well as a coordinating point from which to address the underlying complex needs of the young people who engage in VSM.	Department of Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An extended service delivery response has been implemented alongside police powers in a total of seven locations – Brisbane, Logan, Townsville, Cairns, Mount Isa, Caboolture and Rockhampton.</li> <li>• The extended service delivery model, developed at the local level in 2007, commenced in the seven locations from 1 January 2008.</li> <li>• The extended service delivery model focuses more on prevention and early intervention. The model includes supervision of rest and recovery for intoxicated young people, as well as case management, short and long term individual and family support, outreach services, brokerage and diversionary activities for young people who are, or at risk of using volatile substances.</li> <li>• An evaluation will be conducted commencing in 2008-09.</li> </ul>

Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
5.4 Continue the current police powers to detain a person affected by VSM misuse or using these substances and take them to a safe recovery service.	Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing use of additional powers as necessary. Continuation of partnerships with local service providers.</li> </ul>
5.5 Consider the Crime and Misconduct Commission recommendations regarding state-wide expansion of existing police powers, additional police powers and related service system enhancements.	Department of Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the event of VSM hot spots emerging, Cabinet noted that any future additions to the declared localities would require an informed approach based on sound evidence for the need, impact and operational aspects of service delivery.</li> <li>A joint submission by the Department of Communities and Queensland Police will be made to Cabinet in November 2008 to reflect an agreed process and evidence base for appraising the needs of areas outside the current declared localities.</li> </ul>
5.6 Implement longer term responses that address the underlying causes of VSM including case management and referral to the broader service system, Indigenous health services, mental health services, family support and child protection if necessary.	Department of Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The service delivery model now focuses more on prevention and early intervention. The model includes supervision of rest and recovery for intoxicated young people, as well as case management, short and long term individual and family support, outreach services, brokerage and diversionary activities for young people who are, or at risk of using volatile substances. This approach will enhance service providers ability to address the underlying issues associated with young peoples' misuse of intoxicants.</li> </ul>
5.7 Provide training in <i>AIMS-R</i> , a brief intervention alcohol and drug instrument for health workers to assist young people at risk.	Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training provided to 200 health workers and frontline professionals in late 2006.</li> </ul>

## 6. Effective law enforcement, including liquor licensing

Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities										
<p>6.1 Enforce the <i>Drugs Misuse Act 1986</i> by targeting recidivist and high-level synthetic drug and cultivated drug traffickers; distributors and runners of precursor chemicals; producers and distributors of hydroponically grown cannabis; and confiscating the assets and wealth derived from illicit drug enterprises.</p>	<p>Queensland Police Service</p>	<p>The State Drug Investigation Unit (SDIU) primarily focuses its resources on targeting recidivist drug offenders (traffickers, suppliers, producers) through a variety of proactive programs. During the reporting period, the SDIU has continued and/or commenced work in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project STOP (ongoing) – identification of targets purchasing large amounts of over-the-counter pseudoephedrine (PSE) products which can be then diverted to illicit manufacture of methylamphetamine. In the 2007/08 (to date) 121 clandestine laboratories have been located in Queensland. Over the past three full financial years there has been an approximate 20% decrease in clan labs located in Queensland.</li> </ul> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Clandestine Laboratories Located (Financial Years)</th> <th>2004/05</th> <th>2005/06</th> <th>2006/07</th> <th>2007/08 YTD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>210</td> <td>160</td> <td>132</td> <td>121</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The decrease in clandestine laboratory seizures in Queensland can be attributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic alliances and collaboration between police, government, industry on a state, national and international basis (e.g. National Working Party on the Diversions of Pseudoephedrine, Ice-Breaker Strategy Task Force and 'Putting The Brakes on Speed' campaign)</li> <li>• Development and maintenance of strong partnerships with other law enforcement agencies and academic institutions</li> <li>• Greater emphasis on the timely exchange of criminal intelligence</li> <li>• 'Intelligence driven' and robust targeting of recidivist offenders, facilitators and amphetamine manufacturers/traffickers</li> <li>• Introduction of new legislation including banning ice pipes, stricter controls on precursor chemicals, re-scheduling of pseudoephedrine and other offences in relation to possession of precursor chemicals</li> <li>• Aggressive pursuit of proceeds of crime and the forfeiture of assets</li> <li>• Project STOP, with significant impact in reducing the availability of pseudoephedrine for diversion to the illicit marketplace, 'pseudo shopping' and the manufacturing of amphetamine-type products</li> </ul>	Clandestine Laboratories Located (Financial Years)	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 YTD		210	160	132	121
Clandestine Laboratories Located (Financial Years)	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 YTD								
	210	160	132	121								



Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
6.1 Continued.	Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part civilianisation of illicit clandestine laboratory processing – enabled the release of specialist investigative staff to proactively target persons involved in the production of drugs and recidivist offenders.</li> </ul> <p>During the reporting period the SDIU has undertaken a significant number of successful overt and covert operations with regional police and external law enforcement agency partners. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Operation Golf CREW</b> - in partnership with Queensland Health, ongoing proactive targeting of pharmacies state-wide which have 'suspicious' over-the-counter sales of PSE medications.</li> <li>• <b>Controlled Operations</b> (ongoing) - the SDIU develops and targets high level drug syndicates/individuals through approved controlled operations. In 2008, the SDIU has successfully targeted a number of persons and groups which have led to significant operational results and outcomes including; serious criminal charges including trafficking and supplying dangerous drugs. These operations have attracted substantial local and state-wide media exposure. This activity remains a key output priority for all major SDIU investigations.</li> <li>• <b>Regional Assistance</b> - the SDIU continues to work in close collaboration with police regions throughout the State with the provision of specialist advice, assistance and resources in investigating district and regional level drug offences. In 2008 there have already been a large number of successful regional visitations by the SDIU where local drug offenders, including high level traffickers, producers and suppliers have been successfully targeted and prosecuted as a direct result of SDIU participation.</li> <li>• Aggressive targeting of proceeds of crime and the seizure of assets and unexplained accumulated wealth from major drug offenders. The SDIU employs specialist financial investigators to proactively investigate all possible opportunities to commence POCA action.</li> </ul>

Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
<p>6.2 Continue multi-sectorial strategy development to prevent the diversion of pharmaceuticals and pre-cursor chemicals for illicit drug manufacture and use.</p>	<p>Queensland Police Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The QPS State Drug Investigation Unit continues to resource a full-time chemical diversion desk (CDD) which is staffed by a police officer specialising in all aspects of chemical diversion. The primary objective of the CDD is to liaise and regularly communicate with chemical producers and distributors to prevent the diversion of 'legal' chemicals and equipment to illicit drug manufacturing. A great emphasis is placed on 'industry awareness' programs.</li> <li>• Recently approved funding will progress the production/printing of information brochures aimed at the chemical and plastics industries to promote &amp; communicate the new amendments to the <i>Drugs Misuse Act</i> and <i>Drugs Misuse Regulations</i> – particularly in respect to End User declarations and re-scheduled chemical precursors.</li> <li>• Ongoing commitment by the QPS working with the Commonwealth Attorney Generals' National Working Group on the Prevention of Precursor Chemicals –a peak national body which has forged many legislative changes in respect to the prevention of the diversion of chemical precursors into the illicit drug market. The group has also been successful in securing federal funding to launch a range of proactive training and awareness programs for industry and the community in respect to illicit drugs, predominantly amphetamine type substances.</li> <li>• The national roll-out of the National Clandestine Laboratory Database has been completed. Train-the-trainer and user group training has been undertaken by SDIU members. Federally funded equipment (lap tops, cameras) has been issue. The system is in readiness (awaiting some final adjustments) to commence.</li> <li>• <b>Project STOP</b>, a highly successful initiative by the Pharmacy Guild (Qld) and QPS. This project has seen a significant decline throughout Queensland of pseudoephedrine based products being diverted into the manufacture of methylamphetamine. The success of the project in Queensland has led to Australian Government funding for a national roll-out in 2008. (see 6.1)</li> <li>• <b>QLD Amphetamine Strategy Group</b>: - A QPS (SDIU) initiative – joint government and industry collaborative group which identifies emerging trends, threats and vulnerabilities in respect to ATS substances in Queensland. Identifies effective joint agency / joint partnership initiatives and responses to combat ATS, including recommendations for legislative and/or industry controls.</li> </ul>

Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
6.2 Continued.	Queensland Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>QPS/PGA Working Group:</b> - An initiative of the QPS (SDIU). Senior SDIU members meet with the Pharmacy Guild of Australia (QLD Branch) representatives. The group monitors and gauges the effectiveness of Project STOP and identify new strategies to enhance the system. Also, the group in consultation with Pharmacy Guild Insurers identifies effective crime prevention measures to assist pharmacists in minimising the risk of break/enters for pseudoephedrine medications (used in ATS manufacture). A 10 point plan was recently produced for the information of pharmacists state-wide.</li> <li>• <b>Operation Golf NEXUS</b> – major drug squad investigation into organised crime targeting the theft &amp; diversion of pseudoephedrine products from within the (pharmaceutical) waste disposal industry. Significant criminal charges were identified and charges preferred against a number of persons, including a number of employees. Strategically, vulnerabilities and risks associated with the destruction, transportation and supply of PSE products were identified during the course of the operation. Comprehensive industry briefings have now been delivered by QPS to industry/businesses involved and risk treatments identified.</li> <li>• <b>Operation Golf PARCEL</b> – this major drug squad investigation occurred during the reporting period and identified a well organised group of persons stealing and diverting pseudoephedrine products from a major transport hub site in Brisbane.</li> <li>• Importantly, the QPS (SDIU) brought together industry, business and government representatives to assess the significant threats and vulnerabilities which had been identified by the QPS as a result of its investigations during both Operations Nexus and Parcel. These major risks and vulnerabilities are now being specifically addressed by the wider industry group and is a significant outcome for these two operations.</li> </ul>

Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
<p>6.3 Conduct joint operations with other law enforcement agencies and actively share intelligence for a range of policing activities, in particular, the supply of amphetamine type stimulants, and the diversion of pharmaceuticals and pre-cursor chemicals into the illicit market.</p>	<p>Queensland Police Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDIU regularly participates in joint investigations with other law enforcement agencies including the ACC. For example, under the ACC's Amphetamines &amp; Other Synthetic Drugs Determination, a significant number of coercive examinations have been undertaken to date. These have led on many occasions to arrests and charging of persons on trafficking/produce and supply charges; and the seizure of drugs, precursors and drug equipment including pill presses; and the location of clandestine laboratories. This successful partnership remains ongoing.</li> <li>• The SDIU regularly collaborates with the ACC, CMC, AFP and other agencies in Queensland and participates in various serious and organised crime investigations. A number of joint agency task force operations are underway at present.</li> <li>• Operation Golf CREW (ongoing) – targeting 'rogue' pharmacists involved in the diversion of AOSD precursors, namely pseudoephedrine – a joint QPS and QHealth operation</li> <li>• The QPS (SDIU) has recently agreed to participate with the ACC in national Operation CENTAURUS which will investigate new and emerging ATS production methodologies and new synthetic drugs.</li> <li>• The QPS (SDIU) is currently participating with the ACC and other police jurisdictions in national Operation CENTAURUS (QPS Op Golf KONG) which is investigating new and emerging ATS products and production methods. Significant progress has been made in QLD with this operation which will (in time) provide strategic insight and intelligence to assist in national/state law reform and re-scheduling. Tactical action will also be taken to those persons/businesses identified as committing offences.</li> <li>• Operation Golf CRYSTAL continues to be run by the SDIU in respect to analysing data from random drug testing interceptions which are now being regularly conducted by the QPS throughout the state. Data matches of persons who have been intercepted and who also have 'recidivist' illicit drug histories will be subject to further close scrutiny and follow up by SDIU investigators.</li> </ul>
<p>6.4 Complete the Impaired Driving Legislative Review to examine future options for drink and drug driving countermeasures including, for example, public education campaigns and referral of offenders to education and intervention programs.</p>	<p>Queensland Transport. Queensland Police Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This committee, chaired by Qld Transport, has not met for the past 18 months.</li> <li>• Drug Driving legislation and a random Roadside Drug testing program has been implemented and complemented with various state-wide education campaigns.</li> <li>• Magistrates have the authority to offer drink drivers rehabilitation programs i.e. 'Under the Limit'.</li> </ul>

Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
<p>6.5 Implement the 2006 Road Safety Summit outcomes impacting on drink and drug driving, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• impoundment of vehicles where the driver has committed more than one drink driving offence</li> <li>• Breath Alcohol Concentration limits for all supervisors of drivers with a learners permit</li> <li>• immediate licence suspension for high risk drink drivers</li> <li>• alcohol interlocks drug driving legislation.</li> </ul>	<p>Queensland Transport. Queensland Police Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The initiatives have been implemented with the exception of interlocks. The lead agency for interlocks is Queensland Transport.</li> <li>• Since 1 July 2007, laws relating to the impoundment of vehicles were extended to encompass driving a vehicle that is both unregistered and uninsured; driving whilst unlicensed or disqualified; driving under the influence of alcohol (<math>\geq 0.15\%</math>); failing to supply a specimen of breath or blood or driving under 24 hour suspension; and driving an illegally modified vehicle. These laws have been trialled in the North Coast and Southern Police Regions since the 1 July 2007 and were extended to the South Eastern Region on 1 December 2007. These laws were then introduced to the remaining police regions from 1 July 2008.</li> </ul>
<p>6.6 Continue to provide intelligence driven random and targeted breath testing operations at the equivalent rate of one test for every licensed driver in Queensland.</p>	<p>Queensland Police Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• QPS continues with intelligence driven random &amp; target breath testing operations.</li> </ul>
<p>6.7 Expand the Liquor Enforcement and Proactive Strategies (LEAPS) program to other locations in Queensland to address alcohol-related violence and disorder in and around licensed premises.</p>	<p>Queensland Police Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A LEAPS Coordinator has been established at the QPS Drug and Alcohol Coordination Unit Engagement to support regional police commands and to develop a LEAPS network across the State.</li> </ul>
<p>6.8 Enforce the <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>, through the delivery of targeted and highly visible compliance operations and the establishment of a dedicated flying squad.</p>	<p>Treasury (OLGR)</p>	<p>A Liquor Compliance Flying Squad was created in August 2005. The Flying Squad plays an important role in targeting specialist compliance operations throughout the State, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• licensed premises trading after 1 am</li> <li>• the sale and supply of liquor from licensed premises in and around Indigenous communities</li> <li>• the provision of adult entertainment</li> <li>• major public events where liquor is sold</li> <li>• the enhancement of patron and community safety</li> <li>• the prosecution of irresponsible trading practices.</li> </ul> <p>The flying squad provides a high profile presence in and around licensed premises as well as the capacity to immediately respond State-wide to major incidents related to licensed premises.</p>
<p>6.9 Increase the Liquor Licensing workforce across the State.</p>	<p>Treasury (OLGR)</p>	<p>The integration of the Liquor Licensing Division into the Office of Liquor, Gaming &amp; Racing on 1 July 2008 will increase the capacity of liquor operations to provide services across the state.</p>

## 7. Criminal justice approaches

Key initiatives and activities	Department overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
<p>7.1 Commence a new illicit drug diversion program, the Queensland Magistrates' Early Referral Into Treatment (QMERIT) Program, in a number of pilot locations, with suitably motivated and eligible drug offenders offered the opportunity to participate in treatment prior to being sentenced in court.</p>	<p>Department of Justice and Attorney General. Queensland Health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As at 31 May 2008, 538 offenders have been referred to the program, of these 74 have graduated and 32 offenders are currently undergoing treatment.</li> <li>• A QMERIT Court Coordinator commenced on 31 March 2008. This position will co-ordinate and liaise with all stakeholders involved with the QMERIT program at Maroochydore and Redcliffe Magistrates Court.</li> <li>• Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing has announced that it is further funding the Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (IDDI) which includes QMERIT, until July 2009.</li> </ul>
<p>7.2 Continue the state-wide Police Diversion Program, where a police officer may divert an eligible offender who has committed a minor cannabis offence to an appropriate treatment.</p>	<p>Queensland Police Service. Queensland Health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Queensland Police Drug Diversion Program commenced in 2001 and provides for people who commit minor drugs offence (as defined in the PPRA), to be diverted away from the criminal justice system to attend an assessment and information session. Strict legislated eligibility criteria apply and police diversion can only be offered to an offender once.</li> <li>• As at 31 July 2008, 52,296 people have been offered Police Drug Diversion with a consistent compliance rate of about 80% (80.586% 1 July 2007 to 30 June, 2008).</li> </ul>
<p>7.3 Continue the Illicit Drugs Court Diversion Program, where offenders charged with possession of minor amounts of any illicit drug may be diverted by a magistrate to treatment.</p>	<p>Department of Justice and Attorney General. Queensland Health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As at 30 April 2008, 14,749 offenders have been assessed for Court Diversion. Of these, 12,669 adults and 346 juveniles were diverted into an assessment and education session. The compliance rate still remains at a very high 91%.</li> <li>• Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing has announced that it is further funding the Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (IDDI) which includes Court Diversion Program, until July 2009.</li> </ul>
<p>7.4 Continue the Drug Court Program, where drug offenders are assisted to overcome their drug dependence and associated criminal behaviour through court enforced and supervised treatment.</p>	<p>Department of Justice and Attorney General.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 2000, the Government has progressively introduced judicial options to appropriately manage drug motivated crime. The Drug Court initiative focuses on diverting non-violent offenders from custody into intensively supervised drug rehabilitation programs, to interdict their repeated re-cycling through the courts and prison systems.</li> <li>• The number of Drug Court graduates as at 31 May 2008 is 283.</li> </ul>

Key initiatives and activities	Department/s overseeing implementation	Reporting against key initiatives and activities
7.4 Continued.	Department of Justice and Attorney General.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An independent study by the Australian Institute of Criminology published earlier this year found that Drug Court graduates' general offending after the program declined by 80% compared to the twelve month period prior to their undertaking the program. This recidivism outcome is a full 17% better than that of a comparison group of offenders sentenced directly to prison. The same study found that graduates' rate of property-related offending declined by 94% compared with the pre-program period. This compared with a decrease in property offending of only 62% in the prisoner group.</li> </ul>
7.5 Implement an Indigenous alcohol diversion program in a number of pilot locations to divert defendants charged with alcohol-related offences to treatment and case management in order to reduce alcohol-related harm to the individual and the community.	Department of Premier and Cabinet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Queensland Indigenous Alcohol Diversion Program (QIADP) commenced in July 2007. The pilot program is located in Cairns (Yarrabah), Townsville (Palm Island) and Rockhampton (Woorabinda).</li> <li>As at 6 June 2008, 228 offenders have been referred to the program, 64 are currently participating in the program at various stages and 10 have successfully graduated the 20 week program.</li> <li>There are currently 13 dedicated Queensland Health staff working in QIADP, and about 20 QIADP staff from the NGO sector with recruitment under way for both Government and NGO service providers.</li> <li>QIADP is managed statewide by an Inter-departmental Committee, chaired by DJAG and a State Treatment Reference Group chaired by Queensland Health. This governance structure is also replicated locally.</li> <li>To date, Queensland Health has undertaken about 130 screenings, and about 88 people have been bailed into the treatment program.</li> </ul>
7.6 Continue to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the range of Queensland-based drug diversion programs.	Department of Justice and Attorney General. Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DJAG has developed a dedicated 'specialist courts' database to house the statistical data for the evaluation of pilot and innovative programs. Data from Drug Court and QIADP is being accommodated in this database, and additional data is now being inputted to assist in the oversight of the Illicit Drug Diversion and QMERIT programs.</li> </ul>

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