

Drug and Alcohol Interagency Strategic Framework
for Western Australia 2011-2015

Key Performance Indicators 2012/13

Measuring progress on the implementation of the *Framework*



Government of **Western Australia**
Drug and Alcohol Office

© Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Authority 2013

This work is copyright. It may be reproduced in whole or in part for study or training purposes subject to an inclusion of an acknowledgement of the source and no commercial usage or sale. Reproduction for purposes other than those above requires written permission of:

Drug and Alcohol Office
PO Box 126
Mount Lawley WA 6929

Phone: +61-8-9370 0333

Fax: +61-8-9272 6605

Website: www.dao.health.wa.gov.au

Suggested citation:

Drug and Alcohol Office (2013). Drug and Alcohol Interagency Strategic Framework for Western Australia 2011-2015. Key Performance Indicators 2012/13: measuring progress on the implementation of the *Framework*. Drug and Alcohol Office. Government of Western Australia.

Data sources:

Data was extracted from databases held at the Drug and Alcohol Office (DAO). Whilst the data is considered to be true and correct at the date of publication, changes in circumstances after the time of publication may impact upon the accuracy of the data. The databases are active databases and therefore the data may change without notice. Changes may relate to a number of issues, including amendments made to the databases and variations in syntax used to perform the individual queries for current and previously reported years. DAO is not in any way liable for the accuracy or repeat reliability of any information printed and/or stored by a user.

This report also contains data sourced from; Department of the Attorney General, Department of Corrective Services, Department of Health (Epidemiology Branch), Department of Racing Gaming and Liquor and WA Police. The report is not exhaustive and does not interpret information nor in all cases contain qualifiers or contextual information. Although all due care has been exercised in the preparation of this document, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omissions.

Note:

Minor revisions are occasionally made to publications after release. The online versions available in the DAO website will always include any revisions.

> Key performance indicators

To measure progress on the implementation of the *Drug and Alcohol Interagency Strategic Framework 2011-2015*, the Drug and Alcohol Strategic Senior Officers' Group (DASSOG) is responsible for reporting against key performance indicators on an annual basis. The following key performance indicators provide the latest available data on the use of illicit drugs and alcohol in Western Australia; the harm associated with alcohol and other drug use including hospitalisations; and information on the disruption and reduction of the supply of illicit drugs. Information is also provided on law enforcement strategies including: drug driving and drink driving offences, and diversion programs.

Table 1: Average per capita alcohol consumption (litres) in Western Australia

Year	WA*	Aust*
2005/06	11.23	9.84
2006/07	11.10	10.40
2007/08	12.72	10.56
2008/09	11.69	10.40
2009/10	12.37	10.27

* Estimated per capita pure alcohol consumption (litres).

Note:

- Source: Loxley W, Catalano P, Gilmore W & Chikritzhs T (2012). National alcohol sales data project: Stage 3, Final report. Perth: Drug and Alcohol Office, Western Australia National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University.

Western Australians consume more alcohol on average per capita than nationally. Alcohol consumption decreased among Western Australians during 2008/09 to 11.69 litres, however in 2009/10 this increased to 12.37 litres.

Table 2: Percentage of the Western Australian population aged 12 to 15 years reporting use of illicit drugs and alcohol in the past month

Substance	2005	2008	2011
Alcohol	34.6	33.4%	21.7%
Cannabis	8.3	6.5%	5.8%
Inhalants	7.0	6.7%	6.0%
Hallucinogens	0.8	1.2%	0.8%
Amphetamines	2.8	2.0%	1.1%
Steroids	0.7	1.5%	0.9%
Heroin & other opiates	0.6	1.0%	1.9%
Cocaine	1.0	1.0%	0.4%
Ecstasy	1.2	1.9%	0.6%
Any illicit	9.3	7.3%	7.0%

Note:

- Information is based on the Australian School Student Alcohol and Drug (ASSAD) survey that is conducted every three years.
- Reported use of all substances is for non-medical purposes (i.e. not prescribed by a doctor).

Results from the 2011 ASSAD survey show that alcohol remains the most commonly used substance by the population aged 12 to 15 years. The number of 12 to 15 year old Western Australian students who drank in the last month decreased from 34.6% in 2005, to 33.4% in 2008 and 21.7% in 2011. With the exception of heroin and other opiates, a decrease can be seen for use of all other drugs in Western Australia.

Table 3: Percentage of the Western Australian population aged 12 to 15 years reporting drinking alcohol in the last week, and drank at single occasion risk

	2005	2008	2011
Drank in the last week	22.2	20.1	12.2
Single occasion risk of harm	25.5	21.1	27.3

Note:

- Information is based on the Australian School Student Alcohol and Drug (ASSAD) survey that is conducted every three years.

In 2011, for all students aged 12 to 15 who drank in the last week (12.2%), more than one-quarter (27.3%) drank at risk for single occasion alcohol-related harm.

Table 4: Percentage of the Western Australian population aged 14 years and over reporting use of illicit drugs and alcohol at harmful levels

Substance	2010	
	WA	Aust
Alcohol		
<i>prevalence</i>	83.0%	80.5%
<i>lifetime risk of harm[^]</i>	22.7%	20.1%
<i>single occasion risk of harm[~]</i>	43.3%	39.8%
Cannabis	13.4%	10.3%
Ecstasy	3.7%	3.0%
Meth/amphetamines	3.4%	2.1%
Cocaine	2.2%	2.1%
Hallucinogens	1.9%	1.4%
Inhalants	0.4%	0.6%
Heroin	0.3%	0.2%
Ketamine	0.1%	0.2%
GHB	0.1%	0.1%
Steroids	0.2%	0.1%
Methadone or buprenorphine	0.1%	0.2%
Other opiates/opioids	0.5%	0.4%
Any illicit (excludes pharmaceuticals)	15.4%	12.0%

† 2009 NHMRC guidelines: harmful relates to a person's risk of experiencing an adverse health outcome. Lifetime and single occasion risk of harm is defined as the probability of the person developing that outcome in a specific time period: short (e.g. a few hours after drinking), or long (e.g. after five years or over a lifetime).

[^] The lifetime risk of harm from drinking alcohol increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury (NHMRC guidelines, 2009).

[~] A single occasion of drinking is a sequence of consuming drinks without the blood alcohol concentration reaching zero in between. This can be at home or at an event, but includes drinking spread across more than one context or venue. On a single occasion of drinking, the risk of alcohol-related injury increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion (NHMRC guidelines, 2009).

Note:

- Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2011. 2010 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS) report. Drug statistics series no. 25. Cat. no. PHE 145. Canberra: AIHW. The full report is available on the DAO website: www.dao.health.wa.gov.au
- Reported use of all substances is for non-medical purposes (i.e. not prescribed by a doctor).

In 2010, 43.3% of the Western Australian population aged 14 years and over reported use of alcohol on a single occasion at risk of alcohol-related harm, compared to 39.8% reported nationally. The cannabis, ecstasy and meth/amphetamines use by the Western Australian population aged 14 years and over was also higher than reported nationally (13.4%, 3.7%, 3.4% compared to 10.3%, 3.0% and 2.1%, respectively).

Table 5: Number and rate of alcohol-related hospitalisations in Western Australia

Alcohol-related	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Hospitalisations	15,302	17,044	18,051
Age-Standardised Rate (ASR) (per 1,000 population)	6.7	7.2	7.8

Note:

- Source: Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health, WA, 2013.
- At the time of preparing this report data for 2012/13 was not available.
- Epidemiological data is true and correct at time of publication but may be subject to revision.
- Data were extracted from the Hospital Morbidity Data System. The number of hospitalisations due to alcohol consumption was estimated using the aetiologic fractions method reported by Xiao et al (Impact of Alcohol on the Population of Western Australia, Department of Health WA, January 2008). Hospitalisations refer to cases discharged from hospital in the given period of time. Hospitalisations are completed episodes from admission to discharge. These data do not include presentations to Accident and Emergency Departments.
- Hospital data exclude non-acute cases and unqualified newborns and contracted services.
- The ASR (Age-Standardised Rate) is derived to allow comparison between populations with different age structures. This is necessary because rates of diseases vary with age, often increasing as age increases. The age structure of each population is converted to the same 'standard' structure. The disease rates that would have occurred with that structure are calculated and compared.
- ASRs are standardised with the Australian 2001 population.

From 2009/10 to 2011/12, the age-standardised rate (ASR) of alcohol-related hospitalisations in Western Australian has increased from 6.7 per 1,000 population to 7.8 per 1,000 population, respectively.

Table 6: Number and rate of other drug-related hospitalisations in Western Australia

Other drug-related	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Hospitalisations	5,459	6,151	6,453
Age-Standardised Rate (ASR) (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2.6	2.7

Note:

- Source: Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health, WA, 2013.
- At the time of preparing this report data for 2012/13 was not available.
- Epidemiological data is true and correct at time of publication but may be subject to revision.
- Hospitalisations refer to cases discharged from hospital in the given period of time. Hospitalisations are completed episodes from admission to discharge. These data do not include presentations to Accident and Emergency Departments.
- Hospital data exclude non-acute cases and unqualified newborns and contracted services.
- The ASR (Age-Standardised Rate) is derived to allow comparison between populations with different age structures. This is necessary because rates of diseases vary with age, often increasing as age increased. The age structure of each population is converted to the same 'standard' structure. The disease rate that would have occurred with that structure in different populations are calculated and compared.
- ASRs are standardised with the Australian 2001 population.
- 'Other drugs' refers to opioids, sedatives and barbiturates, benzodiazepines, anti-depressants, psychostimulants, hallucinogens and cannabis, volatile substances, steroids, analgesics and anti-rheumatics and a variety of combined or unspecified drug.

From 2009/10 to 2011/12, there has been a slight increase in the age-standardised rate (ASR) of other drug-related hospitalisations in Western Australian from 2.4 per 1,000 population to 2.7 per 1,000 population, respectively.

Table 7: Number and weight of illicit drug seizures by drug type

Drug type	2010/2011		2011/12		2012/13	
	n	grams	n	grams	n	grams
Amphetamines	1,468	23,764.90	2,034	21,235.61	2,412	41,588.08
Cannabis	5,995	480,616.61	5,994	325,582.88	6,136	221,071.21
Cocaine	52	1,253.07	48	193.7	70	1,387.97
Hallucinogens	44	366.80	65	10,412.32	95	1,659.63
Opioid	111	1,008.08	143	1,359.57	134	3,304.56
Other (identified)^	11	11,423.20	7	1,372.09	3	487.00
Other (unidentified)	638	16,309.50	867	23,083.31	1,072	22,851.98
Pharmaceuticals	175	470.25	210	886.59	245	3,675.86
Pre-cursor chemicals	4	49.50	7	675.44	6	2,310.40
Steroids	43	872.05	69	236.23	86	195.12

^ *Khat*

Note:

- Source: Business Intelligence Office, WA Police, 2013.

In 2012/13, there were 10,259 illicit drug seizures in Western Australian, an increase of 8.6% reported in 2011/12. Cannabis remains the most common illicit drug seized (59.8%), followed by amphetamines (23.5%).

Table 8: Number of Cannabis Intervention Requirements issued in Western Australia

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
No. CIRs issued^	na	1,263	1,774
No. Cannabis Intervention Session participants^	na	746	1,191
No. CINS issued	1,912	*	*
No. Cannabis Education Sessions participants	39	*	*

^ Includes juvenile data.

* Cannabis Infringement Notices ceased to be issued from 1st August 2011, being replaced by The Cannabis Intervention Requirement scheme under the *Cannabis Law Reform Act 2011*.

Note:

- Source: Business Intelligence Office, WA Police, 2013.
- Statistics are based on the date the Offender was processed by Police.

In 2012/13 there were 1,774 CIRs issued, and increase of 40.5% from 2011/12. Of those issued CIRs, 67.1% (n=1,191) opted to participate in a Cannabis Intervention Session.

Table 9: Number of juvenile offenders with identified alcohol and other drug use diverted into treatment by either police or the court system

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
No. juvenile offenders with identified alcohol and other drug use diverted into treatment either by police or the court system to WA Diversion Programs	491	405	386
<i>YPOP participants</i> [^]	480	387	377
<i>YSTIR participants</i> [^]	11	18	9
No. CIRs issued**	n/a	203	334
No. Cannabis Intervention Session participants**	n/a	132	228
No. juvenile offenders with identified alcohol and other drug use referred into the Perth Children's Court Drug Court*	86	81	90

Note:

- Source: Drug and Alcohol Office.
- *Source: Department of the Attorney General, 2013.
- **Source: Business Intelligence Office, WA Police, 2013.
- [^] Refers to programs accessed by participants.

In 2012/13, 386 juvenile offenders with identified alcohol and other drug use were diverted away from the criminal justice system either by police or the court system to WA Diversion Programs. Of those diverted, 377 participated in the Young Persons Opportunity Program (YPOP), and nine in the Young Persons Supervised Treatment Intervention Regime (YSTIR). In addition, 90 juvenile offenders were referred into the Perth Children's Court Drug Court.

In 2012/13 there were 334 CIRs issued to juvenile offenders, an increase of 64.5% from 2011/12. The number of participants attending Cannabis Intervention Sessions increased from 132 in 2011/12 to 228 in 2012/13.

Table 10: Number of adult offenders with identified alcohol and other drug use diverted into treatment either by police or the court system

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
No. adult offenders with identified alcohol and other drug use diverted into treatment either by police or the court system to WA Diversion Programs	1,555	1,218	1,119
<i>Pre-sentence Opportunity Program participants</i> [^]	1,362	985	847
<i>Indigenous Diversion Program participants</i> [^]	115	127	143
<i>Supervised Treatment Intervention Regime participants</i> [^]	78	106	129
No. adults referred to a Drug Court Program*	254	403	420
No. adults referred to a Drug Court Program who participated in a Drug Court Program*	72	97	67

Note:

- Source: Drug and Alcohol Office, 2013.
- *Source: Department of the Attorney General, 2013.
- [^] Refers to programs accessed by participants.

From 2010/11 to 2012/13 there has been an increase in the number of adult offenders participating in the Indigenous Diversion Program (24.4%), and the Supervised Treatment Intervention Regime (65.4%). This is in contrast to the number of adult offenders attending Pre-sentence Opportunity Program which has reduced by 62.2% over the three year period.

The implementation of the WA Cannabis Intervention Requirement from 1st August 2011 has likely reduced the potential pool of Pre-sentence Opportunity Program (POP) participants.

The number of people being referred to a Drug Court Program has increased by 65.4% from 254 reported in 2010/11 to 420 in 2012/13. Of those referred to a Drug Court program in 2012/13, 16.0% participated in a program.

Table 11: Number of adult offenders with alcohol and other drug issues attending programs in prison

	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	562	(89.1%)	628	(93.6%)	583	(91.0%)
Females	69	(10.9%)	43	(6.4%)	58	(9.0%)
Persons	631	(100%)	671	(100%)	641	(100%)
Indigenous	231	(36.6%)	212	(31.6%)	189	(29.5%)

Note:

- Source: Department of Corrective Services, 2013.

In 2012/13, 641 adult offenders participated in an Addiction Offending Program to address their alcohol and other drug problems. Of those adult offenders attending the programs, 91.0% were male, and 29.5% were Indigenous.

Table 12: Number of Liquor Control Act Infringement Notices issued in Western Australia by the WA Police and DRGL Inspectors

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
No. infringements	10,247	9,443	5,213

Note:

- Source: Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor, WA Police, 2013.
- Statistics are provisional and subject to revision.

In 2012/13, there were 5,213 *Liquor Control Act* Infringement Notices issued in Western Australia. This is a 44.8% decrease from figures reported in 2011/12 (9,443).

Table 13: Number of drink driving offences

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
No. preliminary breath tests	767,186	892,718	1,111,971
No. drivers exceeded 0.05	20,145	17,996	13,371
% drivers who exceeded 0.05	2.6%	2.0%	1.2%

Note:

- Source: Business Intelligence Office, WA Police, 2013.
- Statistics are provisional and subject to revision.
- BAC refers to BAC limit for each licence class (i.e. 0.02 for Probationary drivers).

In 2012/13, the number of preliminary breath tests carried out in Western Australia was 1,111,971. Of those tested, 13,371 exceeded 0.05%, presenting 1.2% of the total number of preliminary breath tests.

Table 14: Number of drug driving offences

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
No. of drug driving charges	506	560	667
No. of preliminary drug tests	8,438	9,120	9,080
No. of confirmed positive tests from preliminary tests	390	526	570
% of positive tests from preliminary tests	4.6%	5.7%	6.3%

Note:

- Source: Business Intelligence Office, WA Police, 2013.
- Statistics are provisional and subject to revision.

In 2012/13, there were 667 drug driving offences, an increase of 19.1% from figures reported in 2011/12.

Table 15: Number of open and opened treatment episodes* (including inpatient and outpatient in government and non-government agencies funded by DAO), percentage of treatment episodes completed as planned, and clients still in treatment

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Open and opened episodes	21,214	20,802	21,190	22,660
Still engaged in treatment	6,181	6,359	5,622	5,255
Completed as planned	76%	79%	77%	78%

* excludes Sobering Up Centres

Note:

- Source: Drug and Alcohol Office, Annual Reports which are available on the DAO website: www.dao.health.wa.gov.au
- Open and opened refers to all treatment episodes that were open already at the beginning of the period and all episodes opened during that period. Due to the requirements of the Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services - National Minimum Data Set (AODTS-NMDS), for a 3 month period before closures of episodes where the client has exited without notice, the reporting period for this effectiveness indicator is 1 April – 31 March.
- Sobering Up Centre data is not used for this indicator, due to the nature of the Sobering Up Centre service means that the episode is open and closed within 24 hours and that the completion rate is 100%. This data is therefore not used to calculate the effectiveness indicator.

In 2012/13, there were 22,660 open and opened treatment episodes, an increase of 6.9% from 2011/12. The percentage of clients completing their treatment as planned increased slightly from 77% in 2011/12, to 78% in 2012/13.