Drug and Alcohol Office
Government of Western Australia

Delivering a Healthy WA

# Statistical Bulletin
## Amphetamine Type Stimulants, Western Australia

This publication contains a suite of time series data to identify and understand trends in the abuse of amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) in Western Australia (WA). In addition to WA indicator data, additional relevant information about national patterns of abuse has also been included.

Caution should be exercised in interpretation of the indicator data, as it may have been collected for a specific purpose such as at the point of admission to a treatment program or may involve selective groups of persons not representative of the whole population, such as arrestees.

It may be useful to understand that some of the data in this publication can represent different points on a continuum of levels of seriousness. For instance, counselling calls received by the Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS) may represent the earlier stages of when a drug is becoming more prevalent, whereas admissions to treatment services and mental health facilities may occur some time after the use of a drug has become more widespread and entrenched so that greater numbers of individuals become dependent or experience other health problems.

This publication consists of two parts. The first part (a summary) examines some of the highlights of the data reviewed. The second part (an appendix) contains tables and figures of time series data which provide more detailed information.

## In Brief

- Community surveys indicate there have been reductions since 2001 in the prevelance rates of amphetamine use by West Australian adults.
- There were particularly pronounced reductions in the 14 to 19 age group with smaller reductions in 20 to 29 age group.
- In the 30 to 39 age group there has not been a similar decline in prevalence.
- There has been a decline in the use of amphetamines by school students in WA since 2002.
- Gender differences between male and female students have been identified, with higher female than male rates in some age groups.
- Amphetamine related attendances at specialist treatment programs has steadily increased in both number and a proportion of all attendances.
- Drug law enforcement activity has intensifed with a growth in the proportion of all seizures involving amphetamines since 1998.

## 1. Prevalence Indicators

### Adult Prevalence (14 years +) - WA

WA results from the 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS) show there has been a consistent fall in annual prevalence over the past three surveys - from 6.0% in 1998 to 5.8% in 2001 and 4.5% in 2004. There were statistically significant reductions in both annual and monthly prevalence for 14 to 19 year olds and the monthly rate for all ages (Table 1, page 2).

The 2004 NDSH survey estimated there was in WA a total of 195,339 persons who had ever used amphetamines in their lifetime, a total of 71,505 who had used in the past 12 months and 31,178 who had used in the last month.

The highest annual rate of amphetamine use occurred in the 20 to 29 age group in 2004. Just over one in six (15.4%) used in the past year, having declined from 17.6% in 2001 and 21.4% in 1998.

Annual use of amphetamines in the 14 to 19 age group increased from 3.2% in 1995 to 11.7% in 2001 and then declined to 5.7% in 2004. Annual use by the 30 to 39 age group increased to 5.4% in 2004 from 4.6% in 2001, reflecting a similar increase nationally. See Figure 1, page 2.

### Adult Prevalence (14 years +) - Australia

Annual prevalence from the 2004 NDSHS for all types of illicit drugs shows the national rate of 3.2% for amphetamines, with rates above the national average in Western Australia (4.5%), Australian Capital Territory (4.3%), South Australia (4.1%) and Northern Territory (3.9%).

**Version: June 2007**

An analysis by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare from the 1995, 1998, 2001 and 2004 surveys indicates that nationally there were statistically significant differences in prevalence from the 2001 to 2004 surveys for males in the 14 to 19 (from 5.7% to 4.0%), 20 to 29 (from 14.1% to 12.4%) and 30 to 39 (from 4.0% to 5.7%) age groups and for females in the 14 to 19 age group (from 6.8% to 4.9%).

## Youth Prevalence (12-17 yrs) - WA

WA data from the 2005 Australian School Students Alcohol and Drugs (ASSAD) national survey found that fewer students reported use of amphetamine in the past year (6.5%) compared with the 2002 survey (10.3%). See Table 2, page 3.

The annual rate for WA for 2005 was somewhat higher than the national rate of 4.2%. Annual prevalence of amphetamine use by WA school students peaked in 1999 for both 12 to 15 year olds and 16 to 17 year olds - with declines occurring in both the 2002 and 2005 surveys (Figure 2, page 3).

In the 2005 survey students in WA only were asked about the use of dexamphetamine and other prescribed amphetamine like substances. Overall, 5.5% of school students reported using these substances in the last year. It is likely that use of non prescribed amphetamine like substances accounted for a significant amount of overall amphetamine use by school students.

## Youth Prevalence (12-17 yrs) - Australia

Trends in age and sex specific rates for both WA and all Australian school students in 2005 found there were similar rates for males for most ages. However, higher rates were reported for 16 year olds in WA compared to national rates (11.5% vs 7.1%).

Whilst there were similar rates for females for WA and nationally in the youngest age groups, in WA rates were well above the national average in the four older age groups - 6.6% vs 3.1% (14 year olds), 11.7% vs 4.1% (15 year olds), 13.1% vs 5.8% (16 year olds) and 7.5% vs 4.6% (17 year olds).

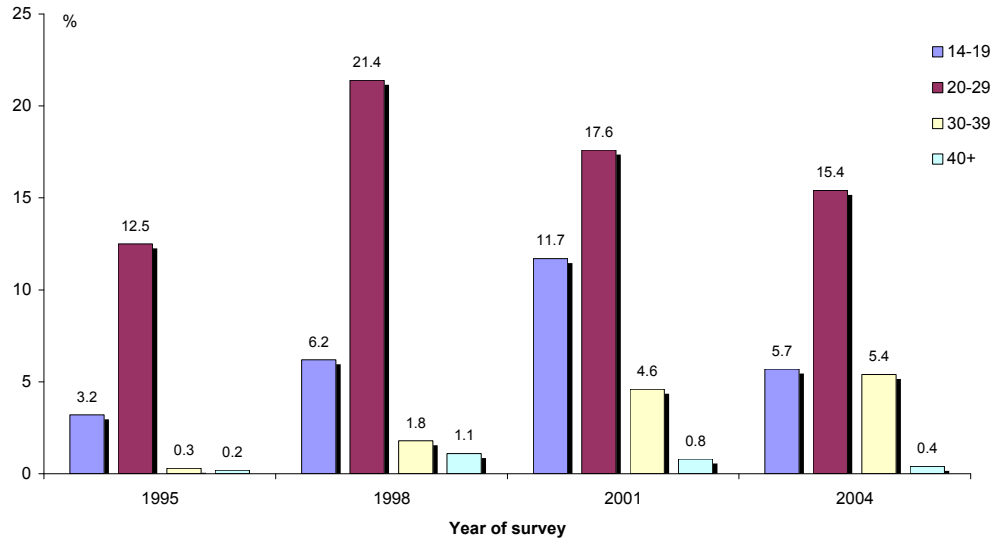
### Table 1
### Estimated adult prevalence (%) of amphetamine use & number of users age group & recency of use, WA, 2004

| | Lifetime | | Last 12 months | | | Last month | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | n | % | | n | % | |
| 14-19 | 18,204 | 10.5 | 9,882 | 5.7 | # | 4,681 | 2.7 | # |
| 20-29 | 82,044 | 29.9 | 42,257 | 15.4 | | 19,756 | 7.2 | |
| 30-39 | 60,321 | 20.5 | 15,889 | 5.4 | | 5,002 | 1.7 | |
| 40+ | 34,770 | 4.0 | 3,477 | 0.4 | | 1,739 | 0.2 | |
| ***Total*** | ***195,339*** | ***12.2*** | ***71,505*** | ***4.5*** | | ***31,178*** | ***1.9*** | ***#*** |

**Source:** 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, Western Australian Results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health & Drug and Alcohol Office, 2006 (Table 43).

**Note:** Rates shaded to indicate relative standard error greater than 50%.
# 2004 result significantly different from 2001 estimate at p<0.05.

### Figure 1
### Trends in adult annual prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by year of survey & age group, WA, 1995 - 2004



# 2. ADIS Telephone Calls

Detailed information is available from counselling calls received by ADIS for different types of drug, including amphetamines, since 1986. This data shows a series of cyclical variations in quarterly psychostimulant related counselling calls received by ADIS up to the March quarter 2007.

A detailed examination of the period from 1998 to the present in Figure 3 (page 4) shows that the quarterly number of amphetamine related counselling calls peaked in the latter part of 2000. After the 2000 peak, calls declined up to the end of 2002, however there has been some recent growth in quarterly calls from early 2003 up to the present.

Compared to the fall off in ADIS counselling calls after 2000, there was a pattern of steady growth in episodes at specialist service providers where amphetamines were the principal drug of concern. The number of quarterly episodes has steadily increased since early 1999 up to the present (Figure 3, page 4).

This divergence in trends between ADIS calls and attendances at treatment programs can be partly attributed to an increase in the total number of funded treatment services which provided greater capacity for both outpatient and inpatient services. There is also a lag in admissions because of the time required to develop the necessary infrastructure of services to repond to increased amphetamine related problems in the community.

**Figure 2**
**Annual prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by WA school students by age group, 1996 - 2005**

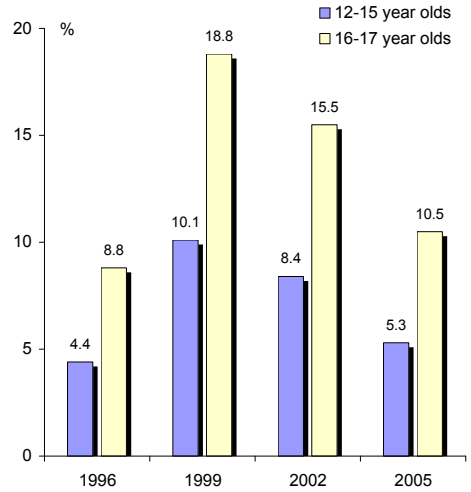



**Table 2**
**Annual prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by WA school students by age group, 1996 - 2005**

| | Age group | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 12 - 15 yrs | 16 - 17 yrs | 12 - 17 yrs |
| 1996 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 5.4 |
| 1999 | 10.1 | 18.8 | 11.9 |
| 2002 | 8.4 | 15.5 | 10.3 |
| 2005 | 5.3 | 10.5 | 6.5 |

# 3. Treatment Services

There has been a marked growth in the number of quarterly episodes concerning amphetamines from the March quarter 1999 (208 episodes) to the December quarter 2006 (1,018 episodes), a nearly five fold increase (Figure 3, page 4).

Overall, the total annual number of episodes where amphetamines was the principal drug problem increased by 325%, from 942 in 1999 to 4,006 in 2006. Amphetamines have become more frequent as a problem being managed by treatment services in WA, rising from one in 10 (9.6%) in 1999 to one in five (22.3%) of the total number of episodes for all types of drug problems at all specialist service providers in 2006.

The growth in utilisation of treatment services in this State attributable to amphetamines is well above the national average. In the 2004/2005 report of the National Minimum Data Set (NMDS) the proportion of all episodes due to amphetamines was 26.3% in WA compared to 10.9% nationally. *(Note: The draft 2005/2006 NMDS report has a lower figure of 22.5% for WA.)*

There has also been a change in the age composition of the population presenting with an amphetamine related problems up to the end of 2006. Whereas from 1999 to the end of 2001 the most frequent episodes involved the 15 to 24 age group, since the March quarter 2002 the greatest number of episodes has involved the 25 to 34 age group.

Another notable trend from 1999 up to the present has been the steady increase in episodes involving the 35 to 44 age group, whereas there have been relatively few episodes involving the 45 years and older age group.

# 4. Mental Disorders

Trends in stimulant related hospital admissions related to mental disorders due to the abuse of stimulants for the period from 1999/2000 to 2005/2006 show that stimulant related disorders typically constituted about one in 10 of all mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive drug use, except for 2001/2002 and 2003/2004 when such episodes made up about one in eight of all drug related episodes.

Overall, hospitalisation due to stimulant related mental disorders increased from 1999/2000 to 2005/2006, from 1.1% to 1.7% of all separations for all types of mental disorders. There was a similar low proportion of stimulant

related mental disorders for treatment at outpatient public mental health services in WA - 1.5% of individuals attending due to stimulants in 2005/2006, down from a rate of 1.9% in 2001/2002.

Over the six year period from 2001 to 2006 there was a consistent pattern of about one in four individuals who were treated because of a drug related mental disorder being for stimulants.

A review of both inpatient and outpatient data to determine trends in these two treatment modalities, found that whilst there were relatively few inpatient episodes (about 100 per quarter), the number of quarterly outpatient episodes have steadily increased, from about 50 per quarter in 2002 to around 200 per quarter by the end of 2006.

A feature of both inpatient and outpatient episodes is that the most frequent type of admission involved the psychotic disorder sub group, whereas episodes involving other stimulant diagnostic sub groups remained relatively constant over the period.

The trend in outpatient episodes due to stimulant related mental disorders is illustrated in Figure 4 (page 5). This indicates, except for a small drop in the December quarter 2003, that quarterly episodes steadily grew throughout the period from mid 1999 to 2006.

Another feature of this data is that typically a greater proportion of all episodes have involved males as compared to females, except for a short period in late 2003 and early 2004.

# 5. Law Enforcement

## Seizures

Overall, the annual number of amphetamine seizures in WA increased by 221%, from 1998 (1,060 seizures) to 2006 (3,404 seizures).

Over the nine year period the proportion of all quarterly drug seizures by WA police that have involved amphetamines steadily grew from the March quarter 1998 to the March quarter 2007, from 3.2% to 24.2%.

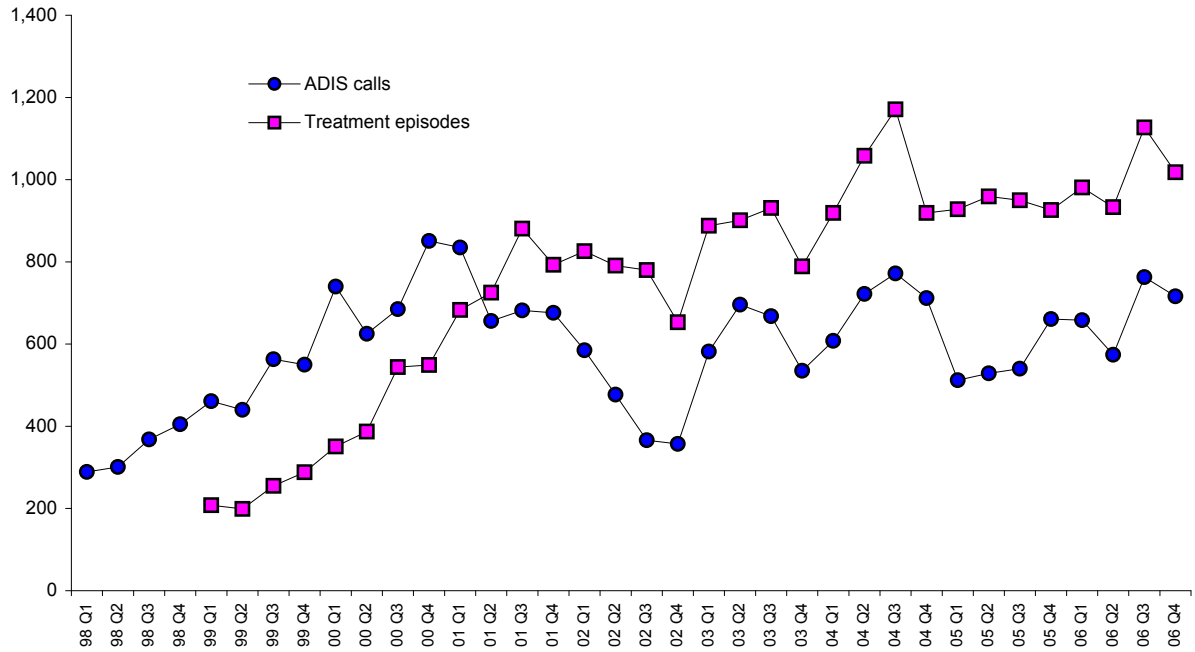
The trends in quarterly seizures involving amphetamines and other selected illicit drugs are likely to reflect shifts in the availability of some of the major drugs of concern (Figure 5, page 6).

For instance, this data may indicate there may be an inverse relationship between the operation of some illicit drug markets, as whilst the number of heroin and cannabis seizures has dropped since 1998, there has been a growth in the number of seizures involving and amphetamines and other designer drugs, particularly since 2002.

## DUMA Data

Drug Use Monitoring of Arrestees (DUMA) is a national project under the auspices of the Australian Institute of Criminology in conjunction with the WA Police Service and other Australian police services. The WA site provides quarterly patterns of drug use by persons arrested and detained at the East Perth lockup from 1999 to the present.

**Figure 3**
**Quarterly amphetamined related treatment episodes & ADIS counselling calls**
**WA, March quarter 1998 - December quarter 2006**



There are a number of trends from DUMA urinalysis data concerning opiates and amphetamines. One trend has been that the detection of opiates has steadily declined in the East Perth lockup sample, from a peak of 30.0% in the March quarter 2000 to about 10% of arrestees since the beginning of 2006.

Another trend is the detection of amphetamines increased from one in eight (11.8%) in the March quarter 1999 to a peak of nearly half (48.9%) of all arrestees in the September quarter 2001.

After this peak the proportion of all arrestees at East Perth lockup who had used amphetamines just prior to their arrest declined to 29.0% in the September quarter 2005. Since late 2005 detected amphetamine use by arrestees has increased, with just under half (45.9%) of all arrestees confirmed positive in the March quarter 2007.

## Purity analysis

A study was conducted on 676 specimens of methylamphetamine that were analysed by the Chemistry Centre in 2002. It has been noted in a number of reports that the majority of amphetamine type stimulant (ATS) seizures in WA and elsewhere in Australia involve methylamphetamine rather than amphetamine. The term 'methylamphetamine' is used to reflect the correct form of amphetamine that is available and detected by the police.

The average methylamphetamine purity of samples of ATS seized varied markedly depending on the form in which the drug was available, ranging from 1.9% for tablets, 6.3% for liquid and 23.3% for powder.

Overall, just under two thirds of these samples had purity levels of less than 20%, with 219 (32.4%) of samples having a purity level of less than 10% and 143 samples (21.2%) having a purity level between 10.0% and 19.9%.

The study also provides information about the presence of other substances in the 676 methylamphetamine samples. For instance, it was found ephedrine/pseudoephedrine was present in just under half of methylamphetamine analysed, being detected in 295 (43.6%) of samples and there were low frequencies of phenyl-2-propanone (a common by product and precursor to the methylamphetamine stage), amphetamine, caffeine and MDMA, being detected in 25 (3.7%), 28 (4.1%), 22 (3.3%) and 6 (0.9%) of all samples respectively.

There were 23 (3.4%) samples in which a number of other drugs were detected – paracetamol (6 samples), ketamine (4 samples), triplodine (3 samples), nicotinamide (3 samples), lignocaine (2 samples) and 1 sample where cocaine, doxylamine and codeine were detected.

**Figure 4**
**Quarterly stimulant related psychiatric outpatient treatment episodes by sex**
**WA, September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006**

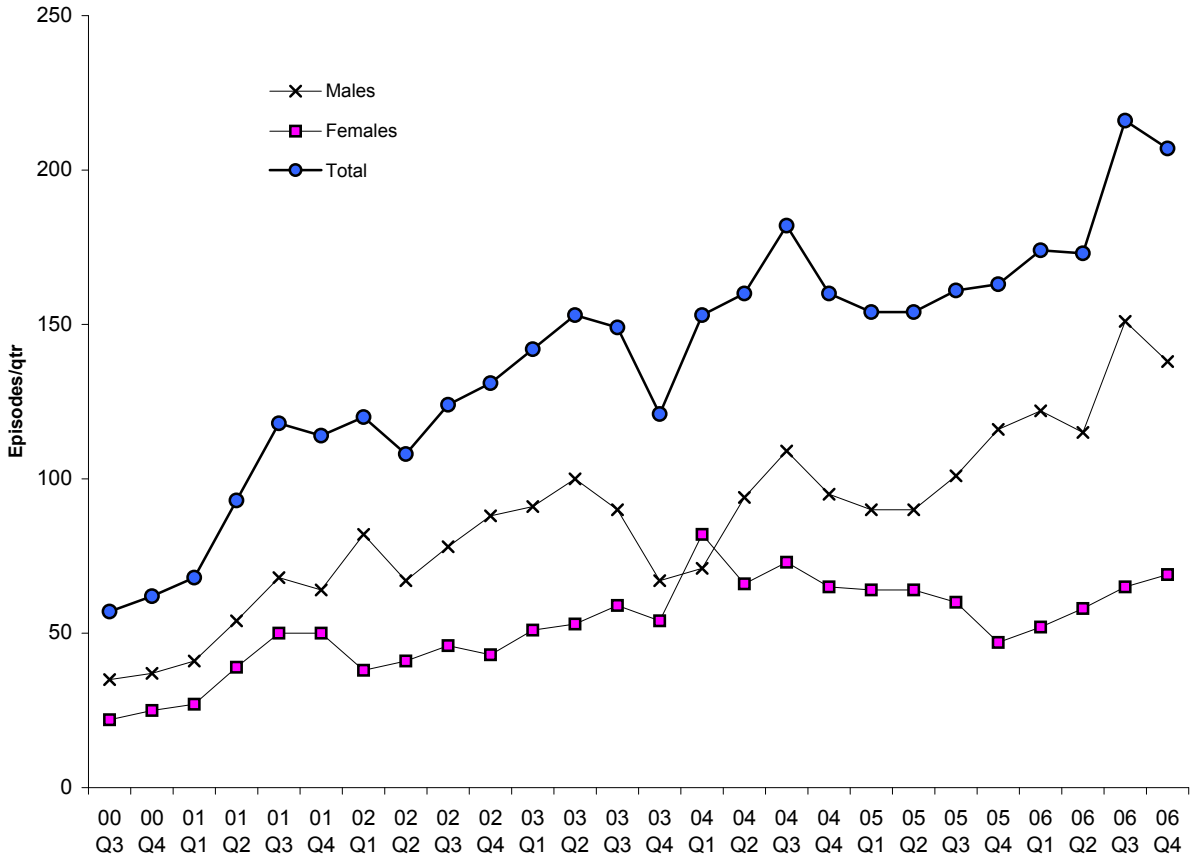
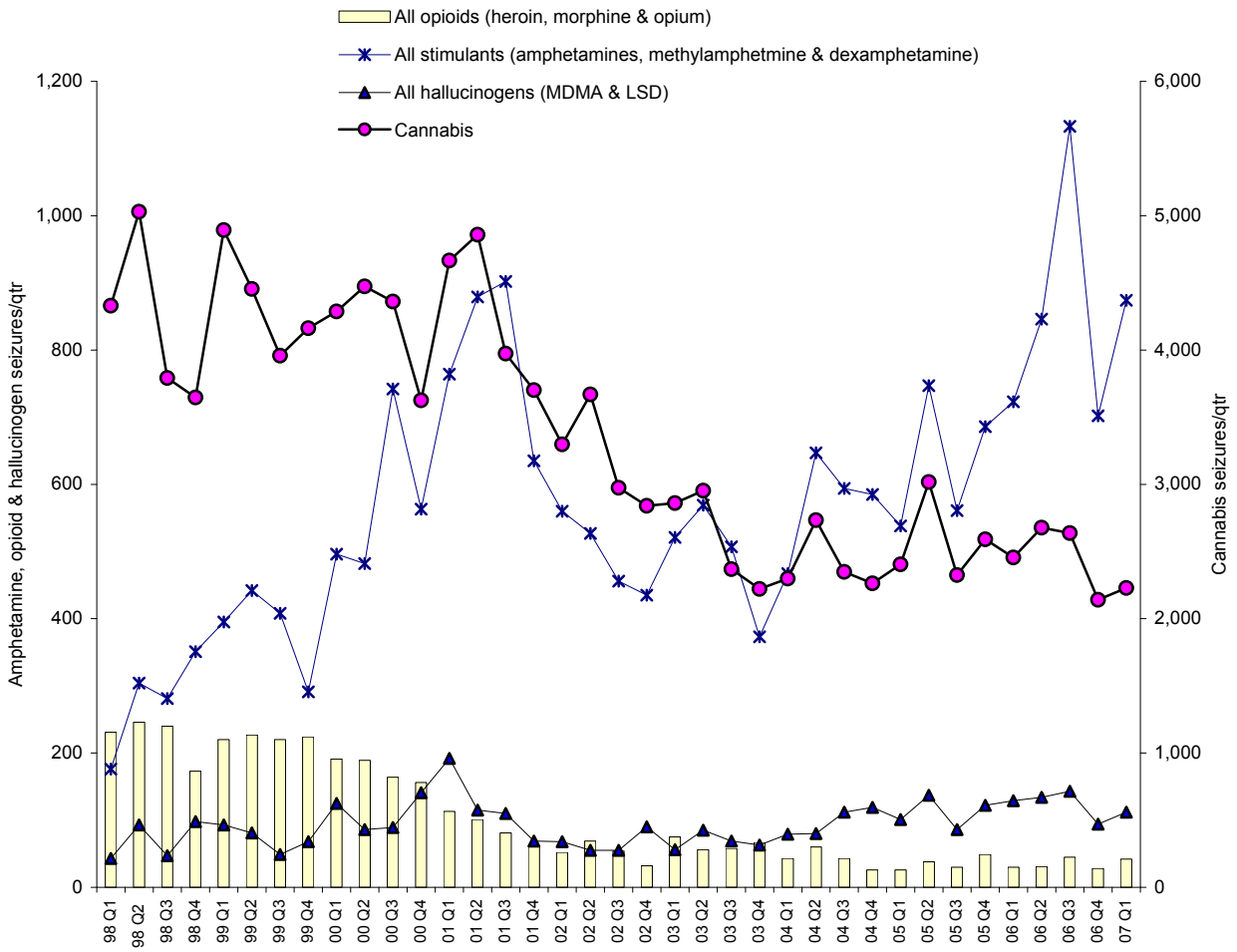


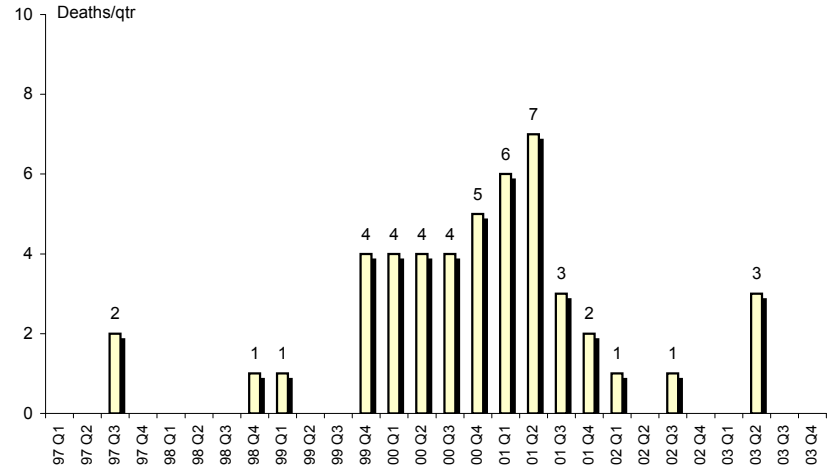
**Figure 5**
**Quarterly seizures of stimulants & selected drugs, March quarter 1998 - March quarter 2007**




# 6. Mortality

A special analysis to identify those deaths in WA between 1997 and 2003 that involved designer drugs, such as amphetamine, methylamphetamine, PMA (paramethoxyamphetamine), ecstasy or MDMA (methylenedioxymetamphetamine), MDA (3,4-methylenedioxymethylamphetamine) and ketamine. There was a total of 48 designer drug related deaths most of which occurred between late 1999 and mid 2001. Since 2002 there has been very few quarterly deaths attributable to either external causes or medical conditions involving designer drugs (Figure 6).

**Figure 6**
**Quarterly methylamphetamine & other designer drug related deaths, WA, 1997 - 2003**



# Statistical Bulletin
# Amphetamine Type Stimulants: Data Tables & Figures

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# Explanatory Notes

## What are amphetamines?

The term 'amphetamine' was originally used to refer to the sulphate form of amphetamine which was most commonly available in the 1980s throughout Australia. Strict legislative controls on the availability of the main precursor chemicals in WA and the other Australian jurisdictions were implemented in the early 1990s.

Accordingly, the clandestine laboratories which manufacture illicit amphetamine developed different processes for 'cooking' amphetamine. This meant that during the early 1990s the proportion of amphetamine type stimulants (ATS), such as the methylamphetamine form increased, so that over recent years the market has become dominated by this form instead of the sulphate form.

Amphetamine is synthetically derived from betaphenethylamine to form a substance similar in structure and effect to the naturally occurring stimulant ephedrine and the hormone adrenalin. As the major source of pseudoephedrine is from tablets that are available as Schedule 3 over the counter drugs, measures implemented in recent years restrict the sale of these products from pharmacies.

The synthesis of amphetamine is a complex series of stages involving the transformation from an oily base, to a putty like substance and then conversion into a crystalline powder which may be white, yellow or brown. As end users of 'amphetamines' are not able to readily distinguish whether the synthesis has reached the methylamphetamine stage, users are likely to be using amphetamine in the mistaken belief that it is methylamphetamine.

## What are methylamphetamines?

Methylamphetamine (also known as methamphetamine) is usually produced as a powder, though it can be a purple/red liquid. Crystalline methylamphetamine hydrochloride, a purified form of methylamphetamine is often called 'ice' and is a transparent rock-like crystal with a clear hue which dissolves in water.

Many of the street names, such as ice, 'crystal', 'meth' and 'speed', are used interchangeably. Paste or 'base' methylamphetamine is generally a lower purity form of the drug and usually found as an orange/brown putty-like substance or gel containing little dilutant or cutting agent. (The base would need to be further refined to produce the higher purity crystalline form.)

The Australian illicit drug report 2001-02 suggests that the primary method of producing ATS in Australia is from pseudoephedrine, using the hypophosphorous acid method. Other methods also noted in the report are the hydriodic acid/red phosphorous method, the phenyl-2-propanone method and the 'Nazi' method.

The 'Nazi' method is believed to be the preferred means of manufacture in WA, involving dissolved metal reduction. This process results in an extremely hazardous reduction as metals such as sodium and lithium react violently with water, creating heat and releasing hydrogen gas and therefore has the potential to cause explosions. The process also releases large quantities of ammonia gas which is very toxic to those present and those in the near vicinity.

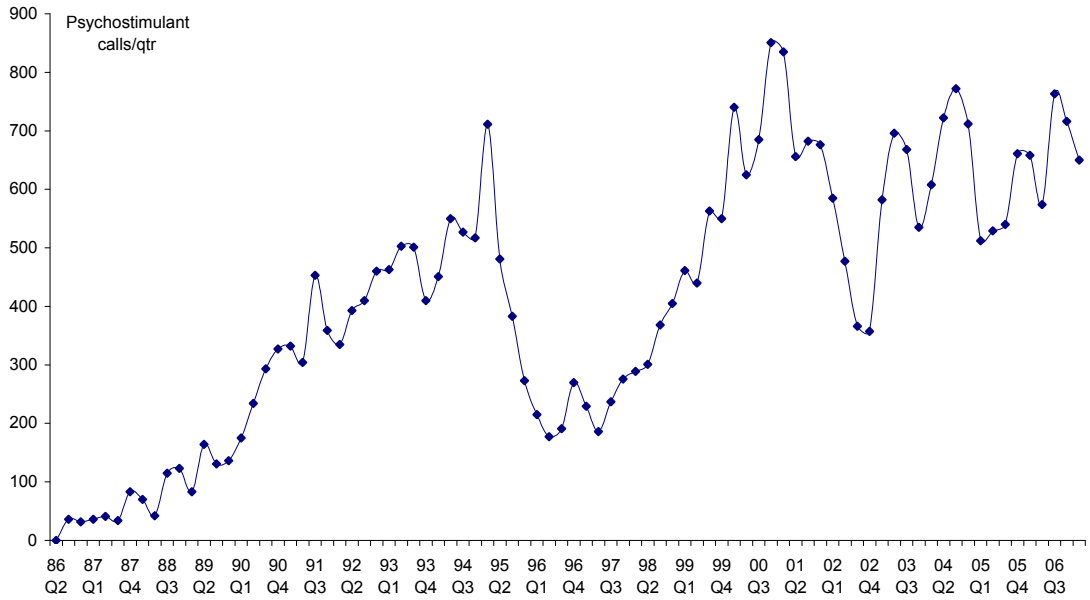
# 1. ADIS Telephone Calls: 1986 - 2007

## Table A1-1
## Quarterly psychostimulant related counselling telephone calls, September quarter 1986 - March quarter 2007

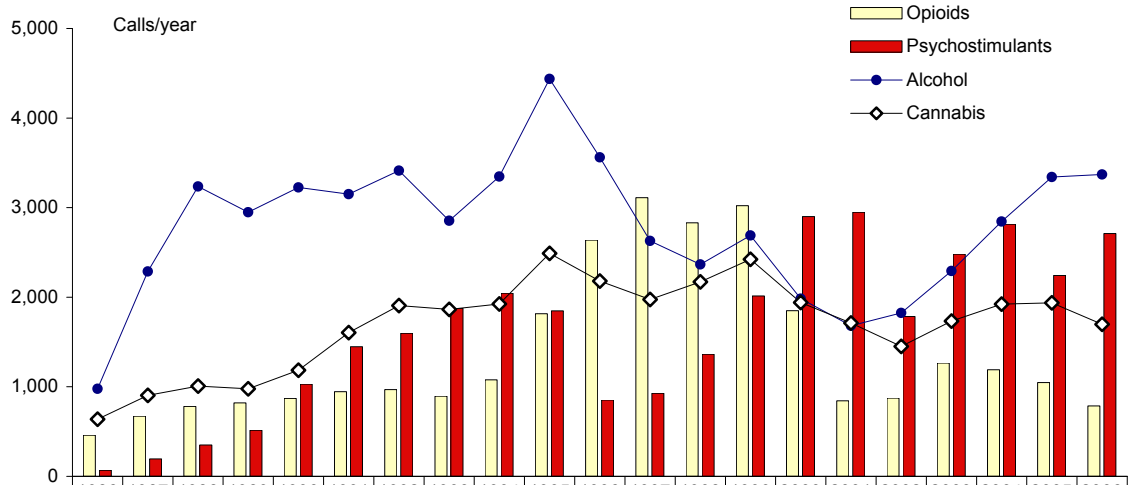
| Year | Quarter | No. calls |
|---|---|---|
| 1986 | March | - |
| | June | - |
| | September | 36 |
| | December | 32 |
| | ***Total*** | ***68*** |
| 1987 | March | 36 |
| | June | 41 |
| | September | 34 |
| | December | 83 |
| | ***Total*** | ***194*** |
| 1988 | March | 70 |
| | June | 42 |
| | September | 115 |
| | December | 123 |
| | ***Total*** | ***350*** |
| 1989 | March | 83 |
| | June | 164 |
| | September | 131 |
| | December | 136 |
| | ***Total*** | ***514*** |
| 1990 | March | 175 |
| | June | 234 |
| | September | 293 |
| | December | 327 |
| | ***Total*** | ***1,029*** |
| 1991 | March | 332 |
| | June | 304 |
| | September | 453 |
| | December | 359 |
| | ***Total*** | ***1,448*** |
| 1992 | March | 335 |
| | June | 393 |
| | September | 410 |
| | December | 460 |
| | ***Total*** | ***1,598*** |
| 1993 | March | 463 |
| | June | 503 |
| | September | 501 |
| | December | 410 |
| | ***Total*** | ***1,877*** |
| 1994 | March | 451 |
| | June | 550 |
| | September | 527 |
| | December | 517 |
| | ***Total*** | ***2,045*** |
| 1995 | March | 711 |
| | June | 481 |
| | September | 383 |
| | December | 273 |
| | ***Total*** | ***1,848*** |
| 1996 | March | 215 |
| | June | 177 |
| | September | 191 |
| | December | 270 |
| | ***Total*** | ***853*** |
| 1997 | March | 229 |
| | June | 186 |
| | September | 237 |
| | December | 276 |
| | ***Total*** | ***928*** |
| 1998 | March | 289 |
| | June | 301 |
| | September | 368 |
| | December | 405 |
| | ***Total*** | ***1,363*** |
| 1999 | March | 461 |
| | June | 440 |
| | September | 563 |
| | December | 550 |
| | ***Total*** | ***2,014*** |
| 2000 | March | 740 |
| | June | 625 |
| | September | 685 |
| | December | 851 |
| | ***Total*** | ***2,901*** |
| 2001 | March | 835 |
| | June | 656 |
| | September | 682 |
| | December | 676 |
| | ***Total*** | ***2,849*** |
| 2002 | March | 585 |
| | June | 477 |
| | September | 366 |
| | December | 357 |
| | ***Total*** | ***1,785*** |
| 2003 | March | 582 |
| | June | 696 |
| | September | 668 |
| | December | 535 |
| | ***Total*** | ***2,481*** |
| 2004 | March | 608 |
| | June | 722 |
| | September | 772 |
| | December | 712 |
| | ***Total*** | ***2,814*** |
| 2005 | March | 512 |
| | June | 529 |
| | September | 540 |
| | December | 661 |
| | ***Total*** | ***2,242*** |
| 2006 | March | 658 |
| | June | 574 |
| | September | 763 |
| | December | 716 |
| | ***Total*** | ***2,711*** |
| 2007 | March | 650 |

**Source:** Alcohol & Drug Information Service, Drug & Alcohol Office

## Figure A1-1
## Quarterly psychostimulant related counselling telephone calls
## June quarter 1986 - March quarter 2007



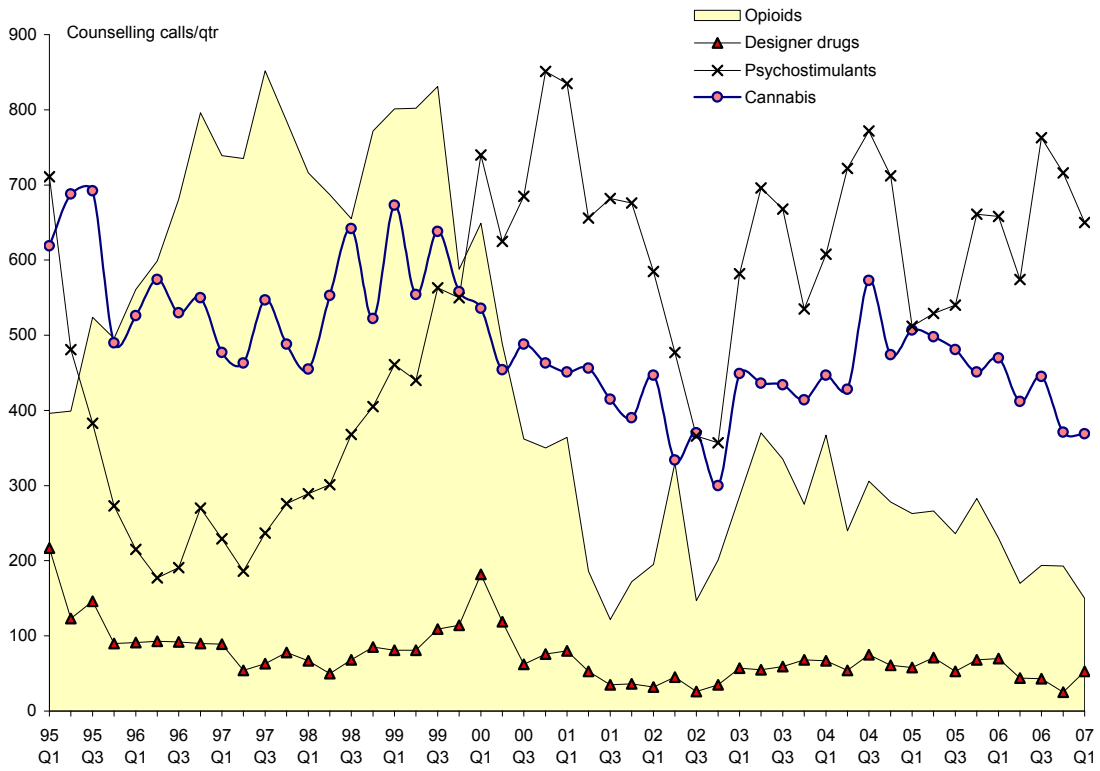

## Figure A1-2
## Annual counselling calls - alcohol, cannabis, opioids & psychostimulants, 1986 - 2006




| | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opioids | 459 | 672 | 781 | 821 | 871 | 946 | 968 | 896 | 1,077 | 1,815 | 2,637 | 3,111 | 2,830 | 3,022 | 1,849 | 844 | 873 | 1,266 | 1,191 | 1,048 | 787 |
| Psychostimulants | 68 | 194 | 350 | 514 | 1,029 | 1,448 | 1,598 | 1,877 | 2,045 | 1,848 | 853 | 928 | 1,363 | 2,014 | 2,901 | 2,948 | 1,785 | 2,481 | 2,814 | 2,242 | 2,711 |
| Alcohol | 977 | 2,288 | 3,237 | 2,948 | 3,226 | 3,150 | 3,413 | 2,853 | 3,347 | 4,437 | 3,561 | 2,629 | 2,366 | 2,690 | 1,984 | 1,681 | 1,825 | 2,293 | 2,845 | 3,342 | 3,371 |
| Cannabis | 638 | 905 | 1,008 | 978 | 1,184 | 1,605 | 1,906 | 1,863 | 1,925 | 2,489 | 2,180 | 1,975 | 2,172 | 2,423 | 1,941 | 1,712 | 1,451 | 1,733 | 1,922 | 1,937 | 1,698 |

**Source:** Alcohol & Drug Information Service, Drug & Alcohol Office

## Figure A1-3
## Quarterly illicit drug related counselling calls, March quarter 1995 - March quarter 2007



# 2. Prevalence Indicators

## 2.1 Adult Prevalence, WA: 1995 - 2004

### Table A2-1
### Lifetime prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by sex & age group, WA, 1995 - 2004

| | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 | 2004 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Males** | | | | |
| 14-19 | 4.8 | 8.0 | 14.6 | 12.2 |
| 20-29 | 30.1 | 43.1 | 30.2 | 33.8 |
| 30-39 | 13.2 | 18.2 | 20.5 | 25.9 |
| 40+ | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.7 |
| Total | 11.0 | 15.9 | 13.2 | 15.1 |
| **Females** | | | | |
| 14-19 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 12.8 | 8.7 |
| 20-29 | 21.1 | 15.8 | 27.4 | 25.8 |
| 30-39 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 11.6 | 15.1 |
| 40+ | 0.9 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 2.3 |
| Total | 6.1 | 5.4 | 10.3 | 9.3 |
| **Persons** | | | | |
| 14-19 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 13.8 | 10.5 |
| 20-29 | 25.4 | 29.7 | 28.8 | 29.9 |
| 30-39 | 8.2 | 11.7 | 15.6 | 20.5 |
| 40+ | 2.5 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Total | 8.6 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 12.2 |

### Table A2-2
### Annual prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by sex & age group, WA, 1995 - 2004

| | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 | 2004 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Males** | | | | | |
| 14-19 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 11.6 | 5.4 | |
| 20-29 | 14.7 | 36.0 | 20.1 | 18.9 | |
| 30-39 | - | 3.0 | 5.3 | 6.5 | |
| 40+ | - | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | |
| Total | 3.2 | 10.1 | 6.5 | 5.5 | |
| **Females** | | | | | |
| 14-19 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 11.8 | 6.0 | |
| 20-29 | 10.6 | 6.2 | 15.2 | 11.8 | |
| 30-39 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 4.3 | |
| 40+ | 0.3 | - | 0.4 | 0.2 | |
| Total | 2.6 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 3.5 | |
| **Persons** | | | | | |
| 14-19 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 11.7 | 5.7 | # |
| 20-29 | 12.5 | 21.4 | 17.6 | 15.4 | |
| 30-39 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 5.4 | |
| 40+ | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | |
| Total | 2.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 4.5 | |

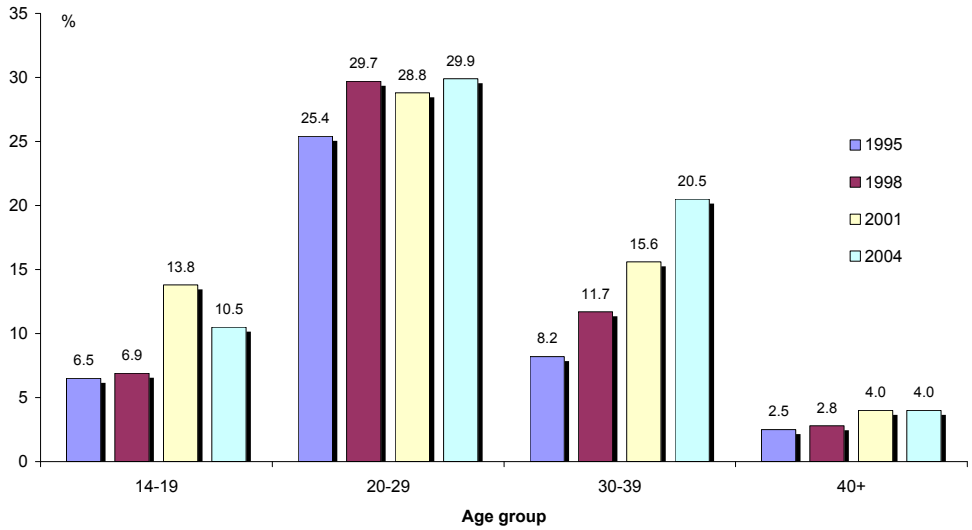
### Table A2-3
### Monthly prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by sex & age group, WA, 1995 - 2004

| | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 | 2004 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Males** | | | | | |
| 14-19 | - | 2.0 | 8.5 | 3.6 | |
| 20-29 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 10.4 | 9.3 | |
| 30-39 | - | 0.4 | 2.4 | 1.1 | |
| 40+ | - | - | 0.9 | 0.2 | |
| Total | 0.3 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 2.4 | |
| **Females** | | | | | |
| 14-19 | - | 2.7 | 6.9 | 1.7 | |
| 20-29 | - | 1.9 | 6.3 | 5.1 | |
| 30-39 | - | 0.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | |
| 40+ | - | - | 0.4 | 0.1 | |
| Total | - | 0.8 | 2.6 | 1.5 | |
| **Persons** | | | | | |
| 14-19 | - | 2.4 | 7.7 | 2.7 | # |
| 20-29 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 7.2 | |
| 30-39 | - | 0.5 | 2.5 | 1.7 | |
| 40+ | - | - | 0.6 | 0.2 | |
| Total | 0.1 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 1.9 | # |

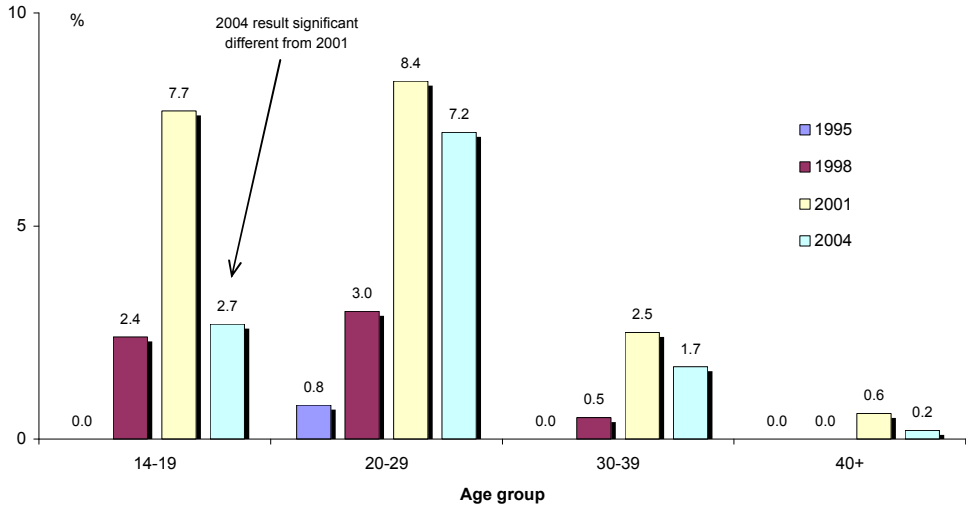
**Source:** 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Western Australia results. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, 2000; 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. First results for Western Australia. Perth, Drug & Alcohol Office, 2003; 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, Western Australian Results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health & Drug and Alcohol Office, 2006

**Note:** Rates shaded to indicate relative standard error greater than 50%.
# 2004 result significantly different from 2001 estimate at p<0.05.

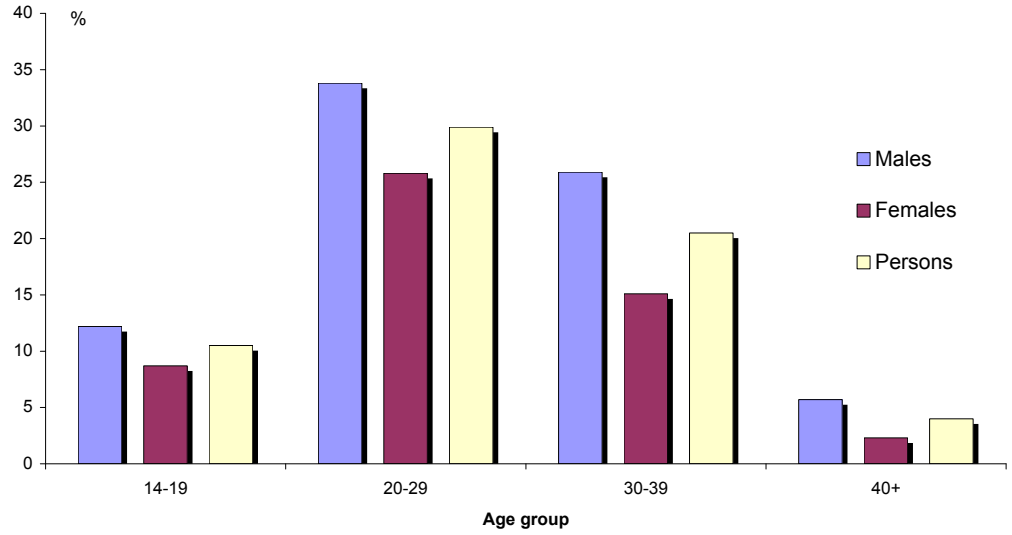
## Figure A2-1
## Trends in lifetime prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by age group
## WA, 1995 - 2004



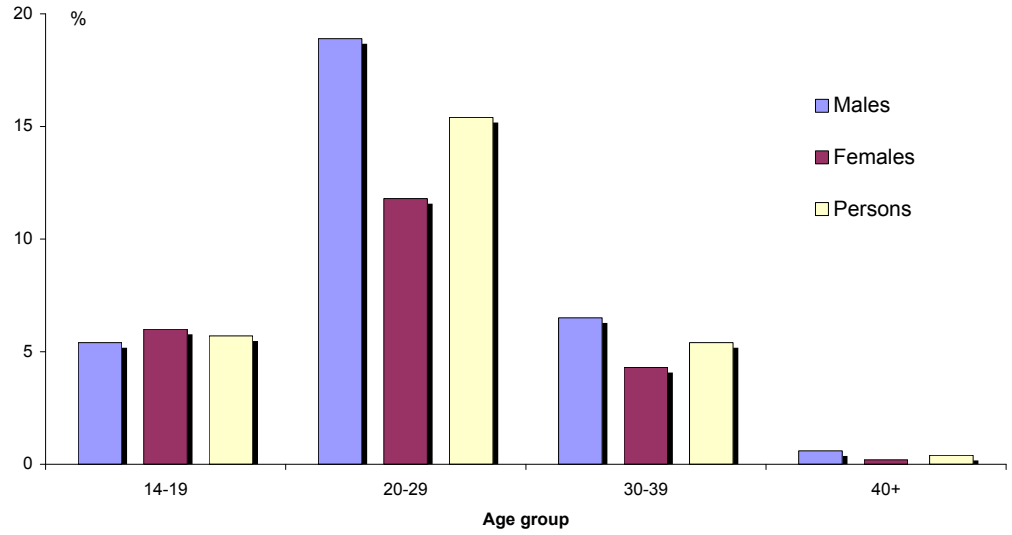

## Figure A2-2
## Trends in monthly prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by age group
## WA, 1995 - 2004



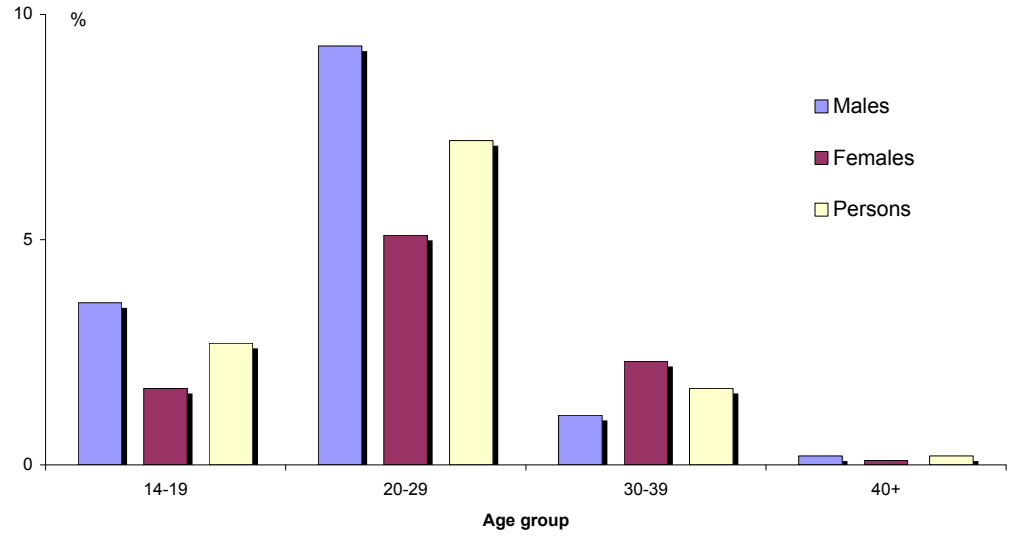
## Figure A2-3
## Lifetime prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by sex and age group, WA, 2004



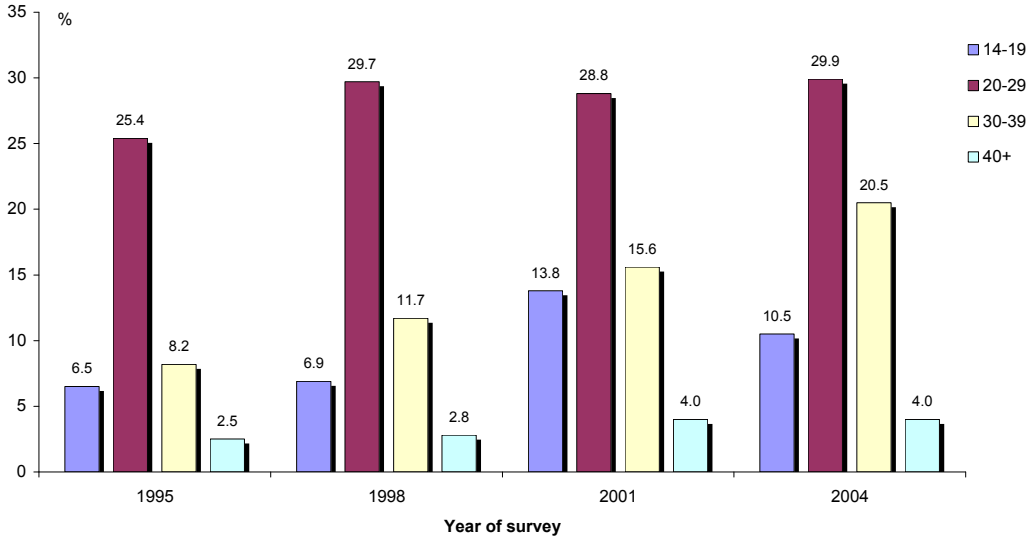

## Figure A2-4
## Annual prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by sex and age group, WA, 2004



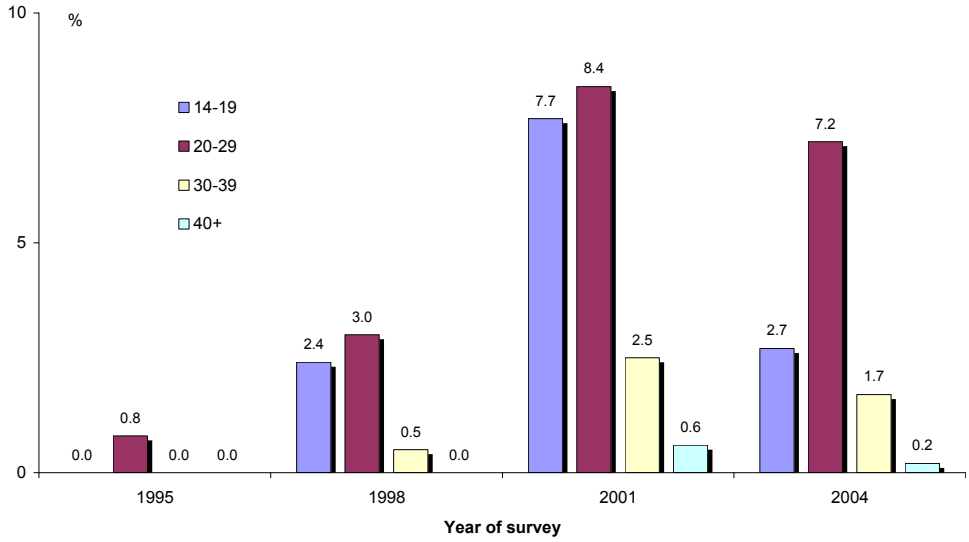

## Figure A2-5
## Monthly prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by sex and age group, WA, 2004



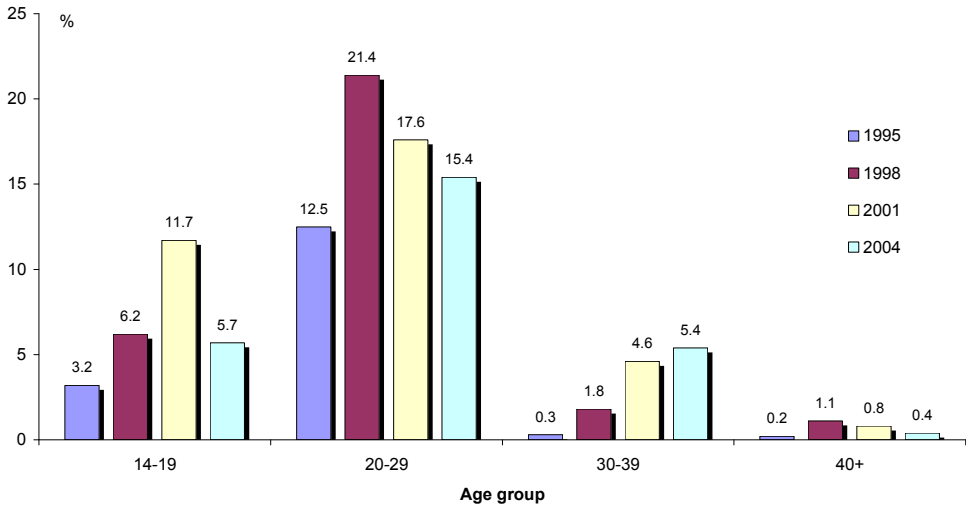
## Figure A2-6
## Trends in lifetime prevalence (%) of amphetamine use, WA, 1995 - 2004




## Figure A2-7
## Trends in monthly prevalence (%) of amphetamine use, WA, 1995 - 2004




## Figure A2-8
## Trends in adult annual prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by age group & year of survey, WA, 1995 - 2004



## Table A2-4
## Estimated prevalence (%) of amphetamine use & number of users by sex, age group & recency of use, WA, 2004

| | Lifetime | | Last 12 months | | | Last month | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | n | % | | n | % | |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | |
| 14-19 | 10,382 | 12.2 | 4,795 | 5.4 | | 3,196 | 3.6 | |
| 20-29 | 47,299 | 33.8 | 26,448 | 18.9 | | 13,014 | 9.3 | |
| 30-39 | 38,234 | 25.9 | 9,595 | 6.5 | | 1,624 | 1.1 | |
| 40+ | 24,289 | 5.7 | 2,557 | 0.6 | | 852 | 0.2 | |
| ***Total*** | ***120,654*** | ***15.1*** | ***43,395*** | ***5.5*** | | ***18,687*** | ***2.4*** | |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | |
| 14-19 | 7,359 | 8.7 | 5,075 | 6.0 | | 1,438 | 1.7 | |
| 20-29 | 34,690 | 25.8 | 15,866 | 11.8 | | 6,857 | 5.1 | |
| 30-39 | 22,141 | 15.1 | 6,305 | 4.3 | | 3,372 | 2.3 | |
| 40+ | 10,192 | 2.3 | 886 | 0.2 | | 443 | 0.1 | |
| ***Total*** | ***74,381*** | ***9.3*** | ***28,132*** | ***3.5*** | | ***12,111*** | ***1.5*** | |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | |
| 14-19 | 18,204 | 10.5 | 9,882 | 5.7 | # | 4,681 | 2.7 | # |
| 20-29 | 82,044 | 29.9 | 42,257 | 15.4 | | 19,756 | 7.2 | |
| 30-39 | 60,321 | 20.5 | 15,889 | 5.4 | | 5,002 | 1.7 | |
| 40+ | 34,770 | 4.0 | 3,477 | 0.4 | | 1,739 | 0.2 | |
| ***Total*** | ***195,339*** | ***12.2*** | ***71,505*** | ***4.5*** | | ***31,178*** | ***1.9*** | *** #*** |

**Source:** 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, Western Australian Results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health & Drug and Alcohol Office, 2006 (Table 43).
**Note:** Rates shaded to indicate relative standard error greater than 50%.
# 2004 result significantly different from 2001 estimate at p<0.05.

## Table A2-5
## Annual prevalence (%) of use of selected illicit drugs by Health Region, WA, 2004

| | Cannabis | Amphetamines | Ecstasy | Any Illicit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Metropolitan** | | | | |
| North Metro | 14.4 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 18.3 |
| South Metro | 12.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 16.1 |
| **Country** | | | | |
| Goldfields - South East Coastal | 22.5 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 25.3 |
| Great Southern | 11.3 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 11.5 |
| Kimberley | 30.2 | 7.8 | 3.8 | 35.9 |
| Midwest-Murchison | 14.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 18.4 |
| Pilbara-Gascoyne | 14.9 | 2.5 | - | 16.7 |
| South West | 13.1 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 14.8 |
| Wheatbelt | 4.7 | - | - | 11.4 |
| ***State*** | ***13.7*** | ***4.5*** | ***4.1*** | ***17.3*** |

**Source:** 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, Western Australian Results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health & Drug and Alcohol Office, 2006 (Table 17).
**Note:** Rates shaded to indicate relative standard error greater than 50%.

# 2.2 Adult Prevalence, Australia: 1995 - 2004

## Table A2-6
## Annual prevalence (%) of illicit drug use by Australian jurisdiction, 2004

| | NSW | VIC | QLD | WA | SA | TAS | ACT | NT | AUST |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marijuana/cannabis | 10.7 | 9.8 | 12.1 | 13.7 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 14.0 | 20.9 | 11.3 |
| Painkillers/analgesics[b] | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 3.1 |
| Tranquillisers/sleeping pills[b] | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Steroids[b] | <0.1 | 0.1 | - | <0.1 | <0.1 | - | - | 0.4 | <0.1 |
| Barbiturates[b] | <0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | - | *0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Inhalants | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | *0.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Heroin | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.2 |
| Methadone[c] | <0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | <0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other opiates/opioids[b] | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Meth/amphetamine (speed)[b] | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| Cocaine | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Hallucinogens | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Ecstasy[d] | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Ketamine | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | <0.1 | 0.1 | - | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| GHB | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | <0.1 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Injected drugs | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Any illicit drug | 14.6 | 14.3 | 15.9 | 17.3 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 17.6 | 26.0 | 15.3 |

**Source:** 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, State and Territory Supplement. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2005.

**Note:** [a] Used in the past 12 months; [b] For non medical purposes; [c] Non-maintenance; [d] In previous surveys this included 'designer drugs'.
<0.1 non zero result less than 0.1%.
Shaded areas indicate rates with a relative standard error greater than 50%.

## Table A2-7
## Annual prevalence (%) of amphetamine use, Australia, 1995 - 2004

| | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 | 2004 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 | 2004 |
| 14-19 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 4.0 # | 1.9 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 4.9 # |
| 20-29 | 10.5 | 16.4 | 14.1 | 12.4 # | 6.3 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 9.0 |
| 30-39 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 5.7 # | 0.5 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| 40+ | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| ***Total*** | ***2.8*** | ***5.0*** | ***4.2*** | ***4.0*** | ***1.5*** | ***2.5*** | ***2.7*** | ***2.5*** |

**Source:** 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: First results. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, 2002; 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: First results. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, 2005.

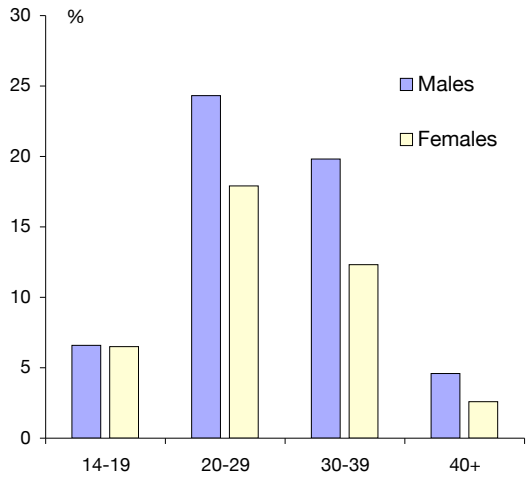
**Note:** # 2004 result significantly different from 2001 result (2-tailed p = 0.05).

## Table A2-8
## Estimated prevalence (%) of meth/amphetamine use & number of users by sex, age group & recency of use, Australia, 2004

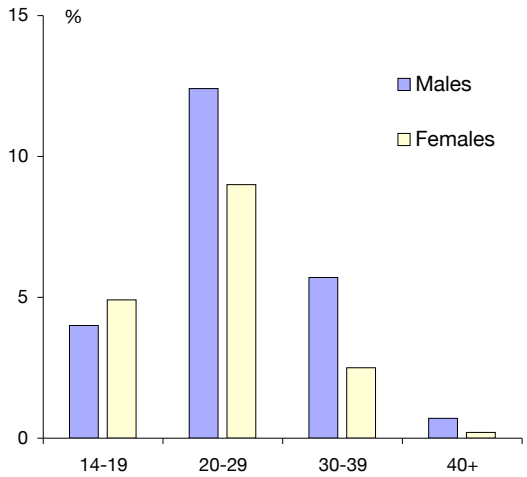
| | Proportion (%) | | Number | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lifetime | Last year | Lifetime | Last year |
| **Males** | | | | |
| 14-19 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 56,400 | 33,700 |
| 20-29 | 24.3 | 12.4 | 340,200 | 173,900 |
| 30-39 | 19.8 | 5.7 | 293,600 | 83,700 |
| 40+ | 4.8 | 0.7 | 200,100 | 29,600 |
| ***Total*** | ***11.0*** | ***4.0*** | ***890,500*** | ***321,600*** |
| **Females** | | | | |
| 14-19 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 53,000 | 39,800 |
| 20-29 | 17.9 | 9.0 | 243,100 | 121,900 |
| 30-39 | 12.3 | 2.5 | 185,000 | 37,300 |
| 40+ | 2.6 | 0.2 | 122,700 | 9,800 |
| ***Total*** | ***7.3*** | ***2.5*** | ***607,600*** | ***210,900*** |
| **Persons** | | | | |
| 14-19 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 109,300 | 73,600 |
| 20-29 | 21.1 | 10.7 | 582,400 | 295,300 |
| 30-39 | 16.0 | 4.1 | 477,800 | 120,700 |
| 40+ | 3.6 | 0.4 | 322,700 | 39,400 |
| ***Total*** | ***9.1*** | ***3.2*** | ***1,497,000*** | ***532,100*** |

**Source:** 2004 National Drug Household Survey: First results. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, 2005.

## Figure A2-9
## Lifetime prevalence (%) of meth/amphetamine use by age group, Australia, 2004




## Figure A2-10
## Annual prevalence (%) of meth/amphetamine use by age group, Australia, 2004



# 2.3 Youth Prevalence, WA: 1996 - 2005

## Table A2-9
## Estimates of prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by WA school students by age, sex & recency, 2005

| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Males** | | | | | | | |
| Lifetime | 3.5 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 15.6 | 9.8 | 8.2 |
| In past year | 2.8 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 11.5 | 6.8 | 6.1 |
| In past month | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 3.1 |
| In past week | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| **Females** | | | | | | | |
| Lifetime | 2.7 | 2.6 | 7.4 | 14.2 | 16.3 | 13.4 | 8.8 |
| In past year | 1.9 | 2.3 | 6.6 | 11.7 | 13.1 | 7.5 | 7.0 |
| In past month | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| In past week | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | |
| Lifetime | 3.1 | 3.9 | 7.7 | 11.9 | 16.0 | 11.6 | 8.5 |
| In past year | 2.4 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 12.3 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| In past month | 1.7 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| In past week | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 |

**Source:** Miller J & Lang A. *ASSAD drug report 2005*. Perth, Drug and Alcohol Office, 2007 (Table 3.7).

## Table A2-10
## Estimates of prevalence (%) of non prescribed amphetamine like drug use by WA school students by age, sex & recency, 2005

| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Males** | | | | | | | |
| Lifetime | 2.3 | 3.2 | 7.9 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 7.1 |
| In past year | 1.1 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 4.8 |
| In past month | 1.1 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 2.8 |
| In past week | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| **Females** | | | | | | | |
| Lifetime | 1.1 | 3.0 | 7.8 | 12.2 | 15.3 | 11.4 | 7.9 |
| In past year | 1.1 | 2.1 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 12.5 | 7.0 | 6.2 |
| In past month | 1.1 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| In past week | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | |
| Lifetime | 1.7 | 3.1 | 7.9 | 11.1 | 13.7 | 11.0 | 7.5 |
| In past year | 1.1 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 10.5 | 7.4 | 5.5 |
| In past month | 1.1 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| In past week | 0.9 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 |

**Source:** Miller J & Lang A. *ASSAD drug report 2005*. Perth, Drug and Alcohol Office, 2007 (Table 3.9).
**Note:** Amphetamine like drugs refers to tablets such as dexamphetamine or Ritalin that were not prescribed by a doctor.

## Table A2-11
## Estimates of prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by WA school students by age group, sex & recency, 1996 - 2005

| | 12 - 15 year olds | | | | 16 - 17 year olds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1996 | 1999 | 2002 | 2005 | 1996 | 1999 | 2002 | 2005 |
| **Lifetime** | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 6.3 | 13.0 | 11.0 | 6.6 | 11.2 | 24.8 | 17.8 | 13.5 |
| Females | 5.3 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 9.9 | 21.3 | 21.7 | 15.3 |
| Total | 5.8 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 23.0 | 19.6 | 14.4 |
| **Yearly** | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 5 | 11 | na | 5.0 | 10 | 20 | na | 9.8 |
| Females | 4 | 9 | na | 5.6 | 8 | 17 | na | 11.1 |
| Total | 4.4 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 5.3 | 8.8 | 18.8 | 15.5 | 10.5 |
| **Month** | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 2.6 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 10.5 | 7.1 | 6.0 |
| Females | 1.9 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 4.5 |
| Total | 2.2 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 5.2 |

**Source:** Miller J & Lang A. *ASSAD drug report 2005*. Perth, Drug and Alcohol Office, 2007 (Table 4.6; Table 3.7).
Department of Health, Population Health Division & Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer, Anti Cancer Council of Victoria. Drug use among 12-17 year old Western Australian school students in 1999: A summary report. Perth: Population Health Division, Department of Health, 2002 (Table 11).

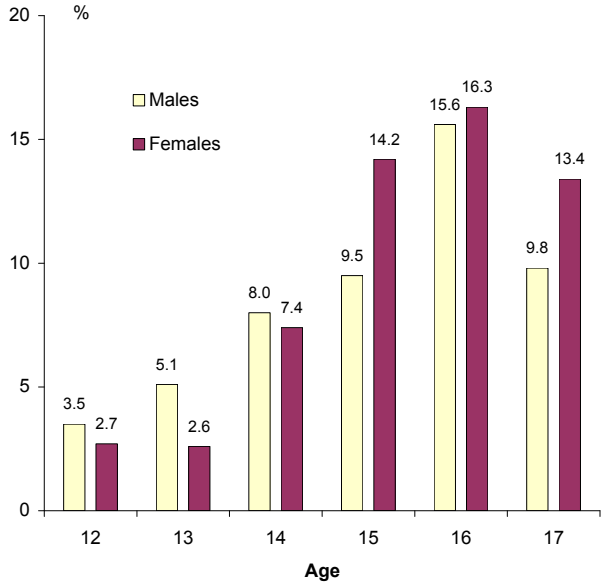
**Note:** Shaded areas indicate rates that regression analysis found significantly different result from 2005 estimate at p<0.05.

## Table A2-12
## Estimates of prevalence (%) of use of amphetamine & non prescribed amphetamine like drugs by WA school students by sex & recency, 12-17 year olds, 2005

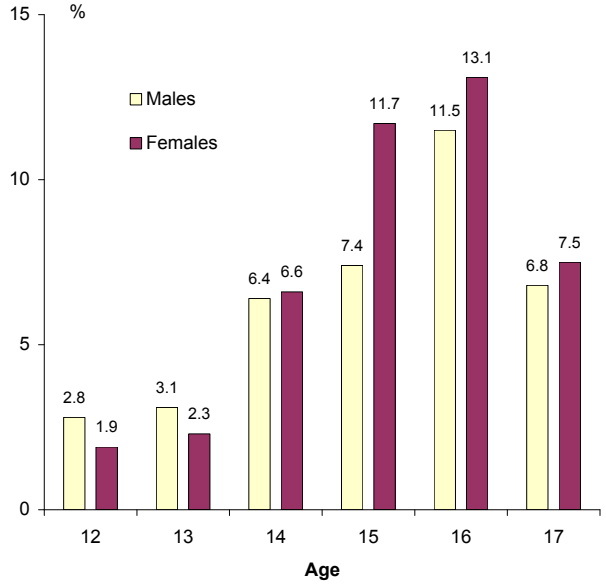
| | Amphetamines | | Non prescribed amphetamine like drugs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | n | % |
| **Males** | | | | |
| Lifetime | 7,249 | 8.2 | 6,276 | 7.1 |
| In past year | 5,392 | 6.1 | 4,243 | 4.8 |
| In past month | 2,740 | 3.1 | 2,475 | 2.8 |
| In past week | 1,768 | 2.0 | 1,414 | 1.6 |
| **Females** | | | | |
| Lifetime | 7,407 | 8.8 | 6,650 | 7.9 |
| In past year | 5,892 | 7.0 | 5,219 | 6.2 |
| In past month | 3,114 | 3.7 | 2,189 | 2.6 |
| In past week | 1,683 | 2.0 | 1,347 | 1.6 |
| **Total** | | | | |
| Lifetime | 14,669 | 8.5 | 12,943 | 7.5 |
| In past year | 11,217 | 6.5 | 9,492 | 5.5 |
| In past month | 5,868 | 3.4 | 4,659 | 2.7 |
| In past week | 3,451 | 2.0 | 2,761 | 1.6 |

**Source:** Miller J & Lang A. *ASSAD drug report 2005*. Perth, Drug and Alcohol Office, 2007 (Table 3.7 & Table 3.9).

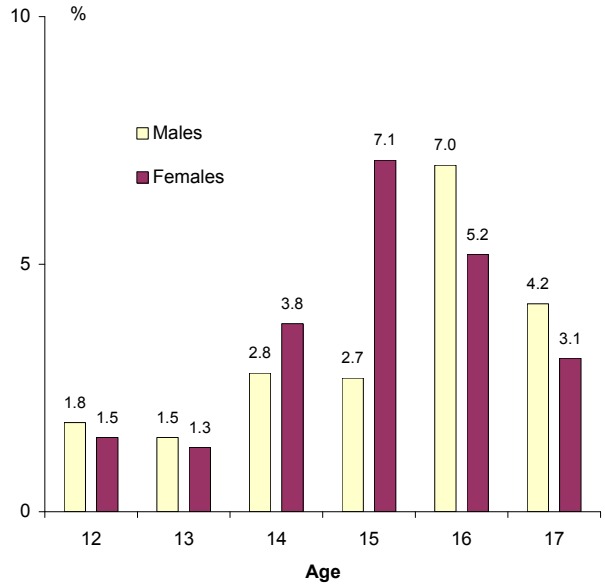
## Figure A2-11
## Estimate of prevalence (%) by WA school students aged 12 to 17 years who have ever used amphetamines, 2005



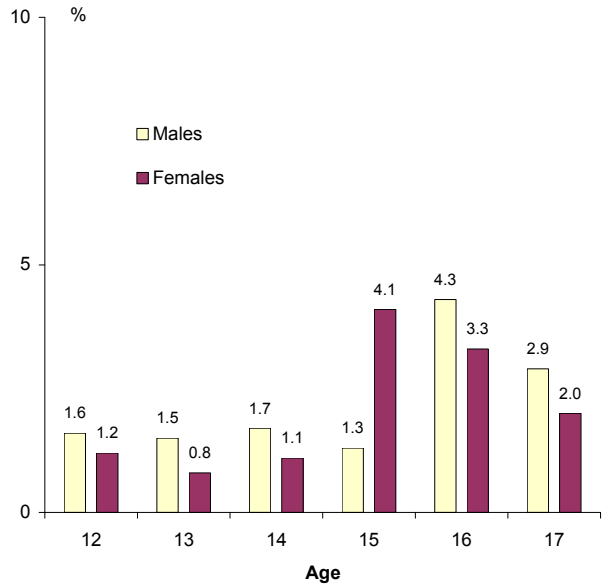

## Figure A2-12
## Estimate of prevalence (%) by WA school students aged 12 to 17 years who used amphetamines in past year, 2005



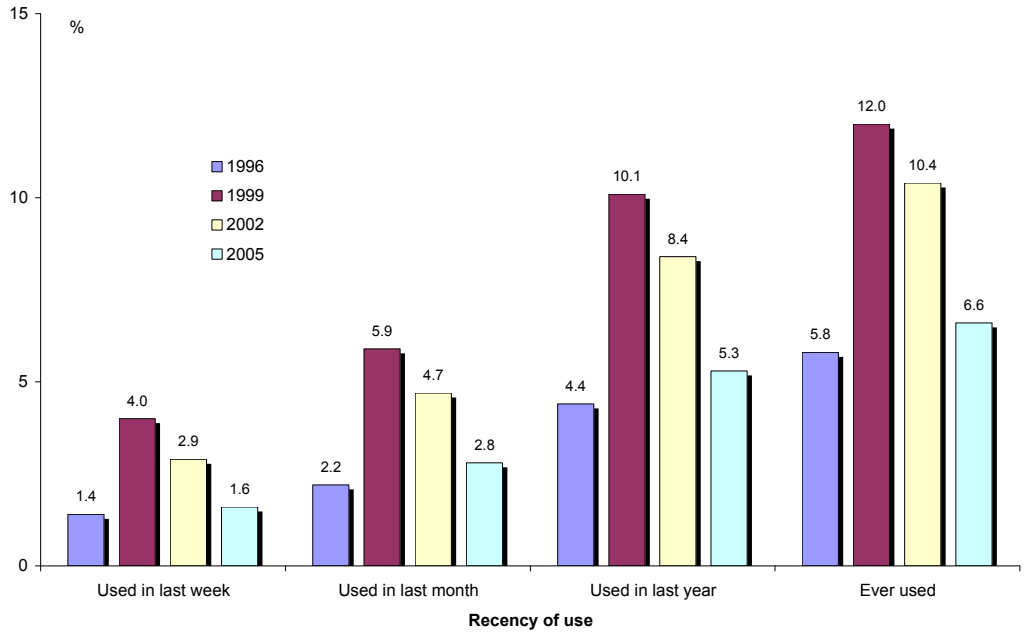

## Figure A2-13
## Estimate of prevalence (%) by WA school students aged 12 to 17 years who used amphetamines in past month, 2005



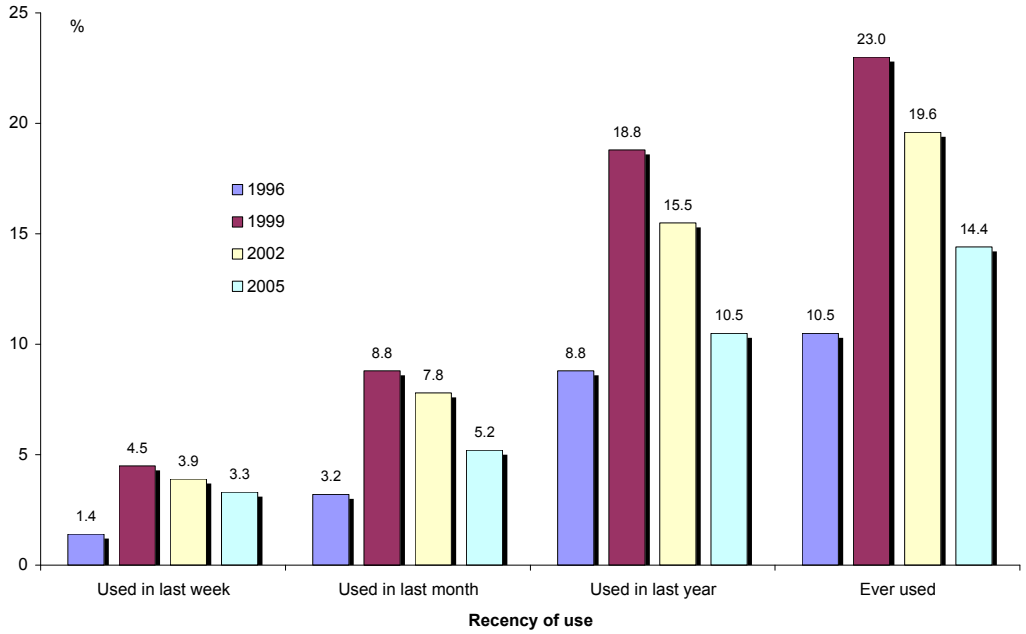

## Figure A2-14
## Estimate of prevalence (%) by WA school students aged 12 to 17 years who used amphetamines in past week, 2005



## Figure A2-15
## Estimates of prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by WA school students aged 12 to 15 years, 1996 - 2005




## Figure A2-16
## Estimates of prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by WA school students aged 16 to 17 years, 1996 - 2005



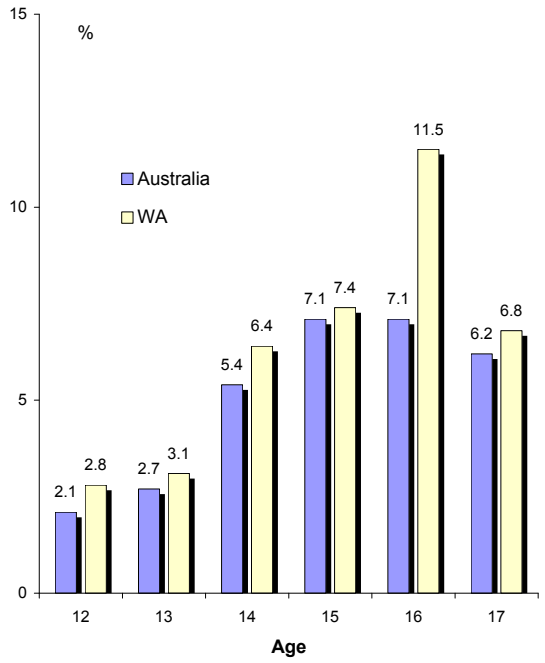
# 2.4 Youth Prevalence, Australia: 2005

## Table A2-13
## Estimated prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by school students by age, sex & recency Australia vs WA, 2005

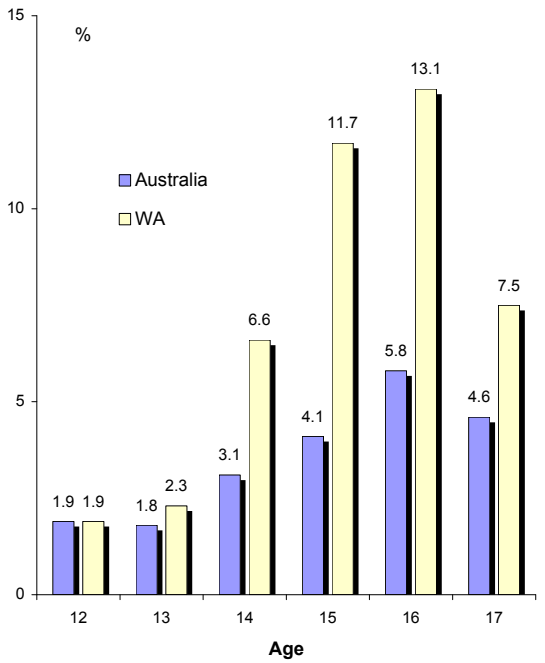
| | 12 | | 13 | | 14 | | 15 | | 16 | | 17 | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aus | WA | Aus | WA | Aus | WA | Aus | WA | Aus | WA | Aus | WA | Aus | WA |
| **Males** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lifetime | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 15.6 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 8.2 |
| In past year | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 11.5 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 6.1 |
| In past month | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| In past week | na | 1.6 | na | 1.5 | na | 1.7 | na | 1.3 | na | 4.3 | na | 2.9 | na | 2.0 |
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lifetime | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 14.2 | 8.0 | 16.3 | 6.5 | 13.4 | 4.7 | 8.8 |
| In past year | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 11.7 | 5.8 | 13.1 | 4.6 | 7.5 | 3.4 | 7.0 |
| In past month | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 3.7 |
| In past week | na | 1.2 | na | 0.8 | na | 1.1 | na | 4.1 | na | 3.3 | na | 2.0 | na | 2.0 |
| **Persons** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lifetime | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 11.9 | 8.3 | 16.0 | 7.2 | 11.6 | 5.3 | 8.5 |
| In past year | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 12.3 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 6.5 |
| In past month | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| In past week | na | 1.4 | na | 1.1 | na | 1.4 | na | 2.7 | na | 3.8 | na | 2.5 | na | 2.0 |

**Source**: White V. Australian secondary students' use of over the counter and illicit substances in 1999. Carlton, Vic, Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer, Cancer Council of Victoria, 2001.
Population Health Division, Dept of Health WA & Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer. Drug use among 12 to 17 year old Western Australian school students in 1999. Perth, Population Health Division, Department of Health & Anti Cancer Council of Victoria, 2002.

## Figure A2-17
## Estimated annual prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by male school students Australia vs WA, 2005




## Figure A2-18
## Estimated annual prevalence (%) of amphetamine use by female school students Australia vs WA, 2005



# 3. Treatment Services

## 3.1 Specialist Alcohol & Drug Service Providers: 1999 - 2006

### Table A3-1
### Quarterly amphetamine related treatment episodes by sex
### March quarter 1999 - December quarter 2006

| Year | Quarter | Amphetamine episodes | | | | | All episodes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Female | Male | Unknown | Total | % all episodes | |
| 1999 | March | 78 | 128 | 2 | 208 | 9.1 | 2,280 |
| | June | 72 | 119 | - | 191 | 7.9 | 2,431 |
| | September | 83 | 172 | - | 255 | 9.3 | 2,754 |
| | December | 112 | 176 | - | 288 | 12.2 | 2,360 |
| 2000 | March | 103 | 248 | - | 351 | 11.7 | 3,003 |
| | June | 129 | 258 | - | 387 | 12.4 | 3,111 |
| | September | 180 | 364 | - | 544 | 14.3 | 3,811 |
| | December | 197 | 352 | - | 549 | 15.8 | 3,465 |
| 2001 | March | 237 | 445 | 1 | 683 | 17.2 | 3,971 |
| | June | 271 | 453 | 1 | 725 | 20.2 | 3,584 |
| | September | 318 | 562 | 1 | 881 | 23.1 | 3,816 |
| | December | 282 | 511 | - | 793 | 23.5 | 3,374 |
| 2002 | March | 300 | 526 | - | 826 | 21.5 | 3,846 |
| | June | 261 | 530 | - | 791 | 20.7 | 3,820 |
| | September | 282 | 498 | - | 780 | 19.9 | 3,927 |
| | December | 233 | 419 | 1 | 653 | 18.5 | 3,532 |
| 2003 | March | 298 | 590 | - | 888 | 20.7 | 4,300 |
| | June | 268 | 633 | - | 901 | 21.7 | 4,154 |
| | September | 298 | 633 | - | 931 | 21.9 | 4,251 |
| | December | 260 | 529 | - | 789 | 19.5 | 4,047 |
| 2004 | March | 294 | 625 | - | 919 | 20.5 | 4,492 |
| | June | 338 | 720 | - | 1,058 | 25.1 | 4,213 |
| | September | 396 | 775 | - | 1,171 | 25.1 | 4,668 |
| | December | 291 | 628 | - | 919 | 23.1 | 3,971 |
| 2005 | March | 342 | 586 | - | 928 | 21.2 | 4,369 |
| | June | 355 | 604 | - | 959 | 21.4 | 4,476 |
| | September | 318 | 632 | - | 950 | 21.2 | 4,486 |
| | December | 317 | 609 | - | 926 | 22.0 | 4,210 |
| 2006 | March | 305 | 676 | - | 981 | 21.1 | 4,649 |
| | June | 321 | 612 | - | 933 | 20.8 | 4,496 |
| | September | 393 | 734 | - | 1,127 | 23.5 | 4,790 |
| | December | 346 | 672 | - | 1,018 | 24.2 | 4,205 |

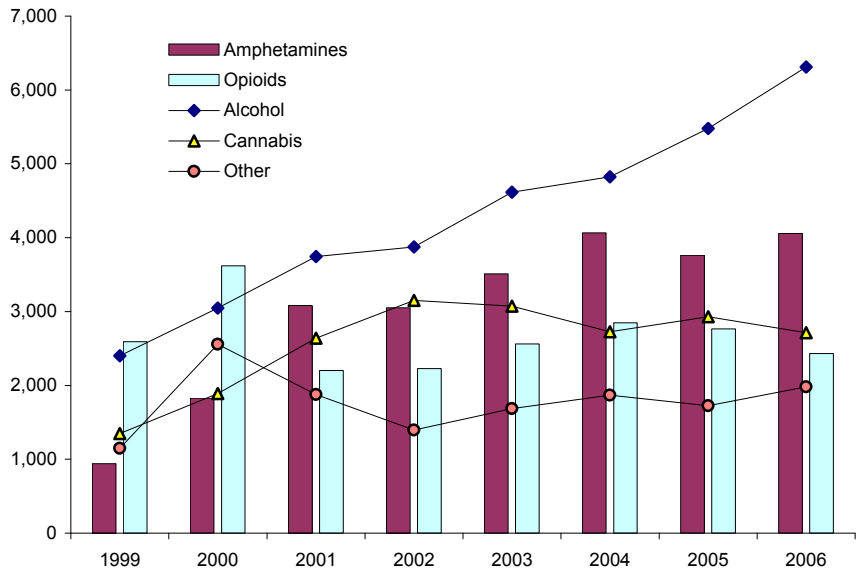
**Source:** Drug & Alcohol Office.
**Note:** This data covers the Statewide network of Community Drug Service Teams, Next Step services and other NGOs funded by DAO including specific services for youth, women, families, Aboriginal people and residential rehabilitation programs.

## Table A3-2
## Annual treatment episodes by drug group, 1999 - 2006

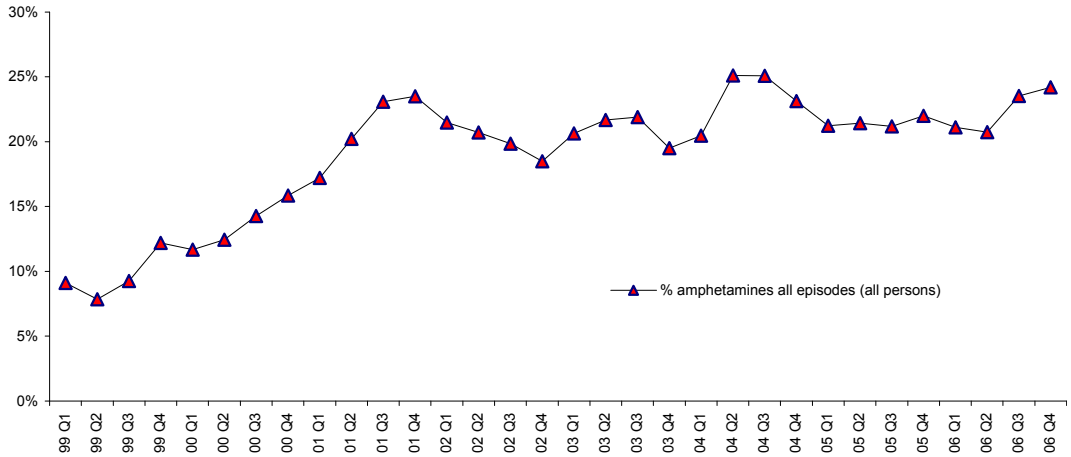
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcohol | 2,400 | 3,047 | 3,745 | 3,877 | 4,615 | 4,826 | 5,478 | 6,311 |
| Amphetamines | 942 | 1,831 | 3,082 | 3,050 | 3,509 | 4,067 | 3,763 | 4,059 |
| Cannabis | 1,349 | 1,890 | 2,640 | 3,152 | 3,072 | 2,725 | 2,928 | 2,712 |
| Heroin | 2,461 | 3,067 | 1,596 | 1,584 | 1,739 | 1,902 | 1,724 | 1,198 |
| **Other drugs** | | | | | | | | |
| Benzodiazapines | 102 | 159 | 187 | 178 | 244 | 251 | 191 | 199 |
| Cocaine | 20 | 25 | 18 | 14 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 31 |
| Ecstasy | 27 | 32 | 24 | 30 | 34 | 41 | 51 | 57 |
| Methadone | 7 | 201 | 287 | 208 | 241 | 342 | 423 | 439 |
| Other opioids | 124 | 350 | 320 | 435 | 581 | 605 | 617 | 796 |
| Sedatives/hypnotics | 1 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 21 |
| Stimulants and hallucinogens | 1 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 47 | 100 | 65 | 62 |
| Tobacco | 18 | 40 | 116 | 139 | 59 | 57 | 69 | 62 |
| Volatile substances | 115 | 88 | 108 | 105 | 88 | 95 | 84 | 64 |
| Other drug/not stated | 733 | 1,644 | 798 | 262 | 357 | 336 | 188 | 250 |
| ***Sub total*** | ***1,148*** | ***2,559*** | ***1,876*** | ***1,394*** | ***1,688*** | ***1,869*** | ***1,726*** | ***1,981*** |
| Non drug | 1,525 | 996 | 1,806 | 2,068 | 2,129 | 1,955 | 1,922 | 1,879 |
| **Total all drugs** | **9,825** | **13,390** | **14,745** | **15,125** | **16,752** | **17,344** | **17,541** | **18,140** |
| | | | | (per cent column) | | | | |
| Alcohol | 24.4 | 22.8 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 27.5 | 27.8 | 31.2 | 34.8 |
| Amphetamines | 9.6 | 13.7 | 20.9 | 20.2 | 20.9 | 23.4 | 21.5 | 22.4 |
| Cannabis | 13.7 | 14.1 | 17.9 | 20.8 | 18.3 | 15.7 | 16.7 | 15.0 |
| Heroin | 25.0 | 22.9 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 6.6 |
| Other drugs | 11.7 | 19.1 | 12.7 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 10.9 |
| Non drug | 15.5 | 7.4 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 10.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Source:** Drug & Alcohol Office

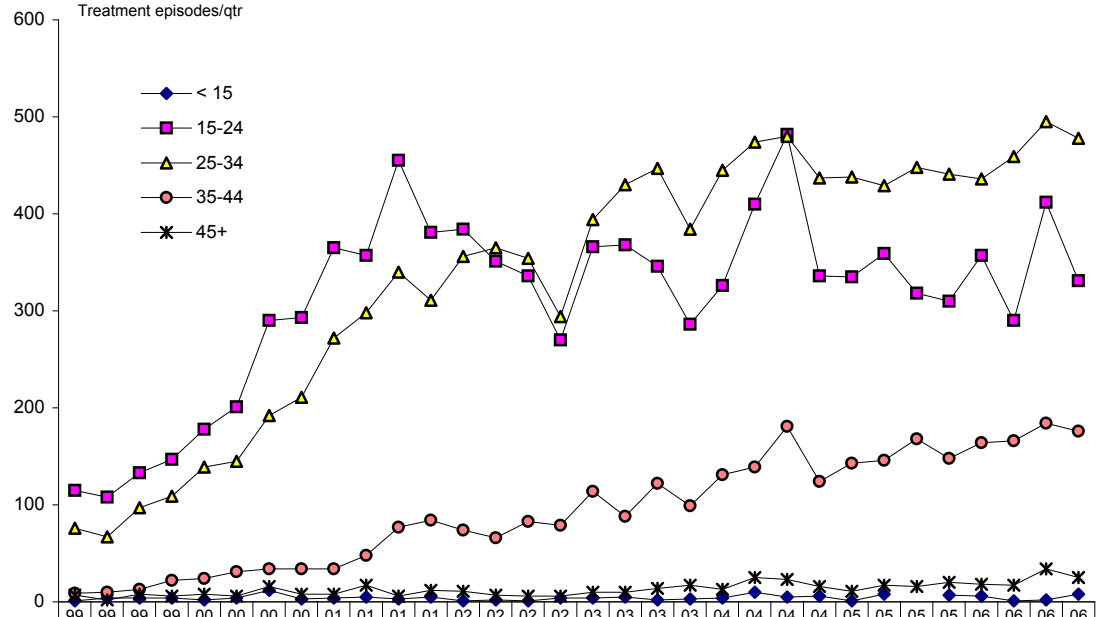
## Figure A3-1
## Annual alcohol, amphetamine, cannabis, opioid & 'other' drug treatment episodes, 1999 - 2006



## Figure A3-2
## Proportion (%) of quarterly amphetamine related treatment episodes of all treatment episodes - all persons & juveniles, March quarter 1999 - December quarter 2006

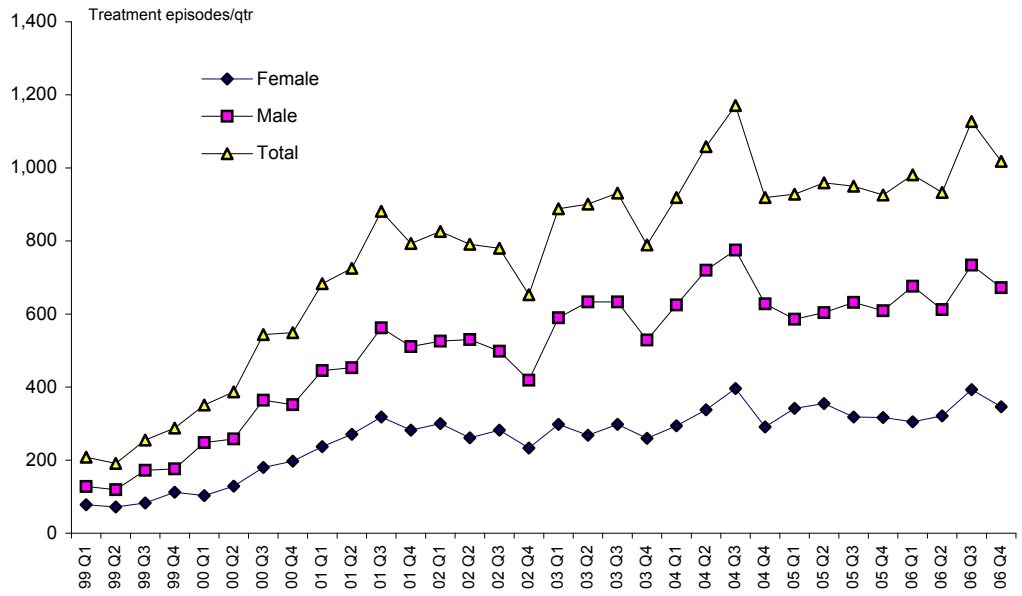



## Figure A3-3
## Quarterly amphetamine related treatment episodes by age group March quarter 1999 - December quarter 2006




| | 99 Q1 | 99 Q2 | 99 Q3 | 99 Q4 | 00 Q1 | 00 Q2 | 00 Q3 | 00 Q4 | 01 Q1 | 01 Q2 | 01 Q3 | 01 Q4 | 02 Q1 | 02 Q2 | 02 Q3 | 02 Q4 | 03 Q1 | 03 Q2 | 03 Q3 | 03 Q4 | 04 Q1 | 04 Q2 | 04 Q3 | 04 Q4 | 05 Q1 | 05 Q2 | 05 Q3 | 05 Q4 | 06 Q1 | 06 Q2 | 06 Q3 | 06 Q4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 15 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 8 | | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 15-24 | 115 | 108 | 133 | 147 | 178 | 201 | 290 | 293 | 365 | 357 | 455 | 381 | 384 | 351 | 336 | 270 | 366 | 368 | 346 | 286 | 326 | 410 | 482 | 336 | 335 | 359 | 318 | 310 | 357 | 290 | 412 | 331 |
| 25-34 | 76 | 67 | 97 | 109 | 139 | 145 | 192 | 211 | 272 | 298 | 340 | 311 | 356 | 365 | 354 | 294 | 394 | 430 | 447 | 384 | 445 | 474 | 480 | 437 | 438 | 429 | 448 | 441 | 436 | 459 | 495 | 478 |
| 35-44 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 22 | 24 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 48 | 77 | 84 | 74 | 66 | 83 | 79 | 114 | 88 | 122 | 99 | 131 | 139 | 181 | 124 | 143 | 146 | 168 | 148 | 164 | 166 | 184 | 176 |
| 45+ | 7 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 25 | 23 | 16 | 11 | 17 | 16 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 34 | 25 |

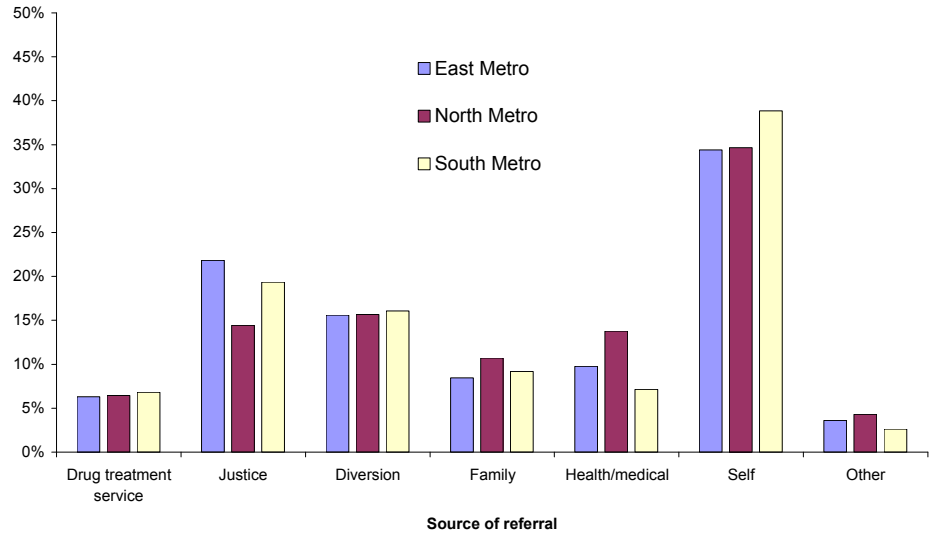
## Figure A3-4
## Quarterly amphetamine related treatment episodes by sex
## March quarter 1999 - December quarter 2006



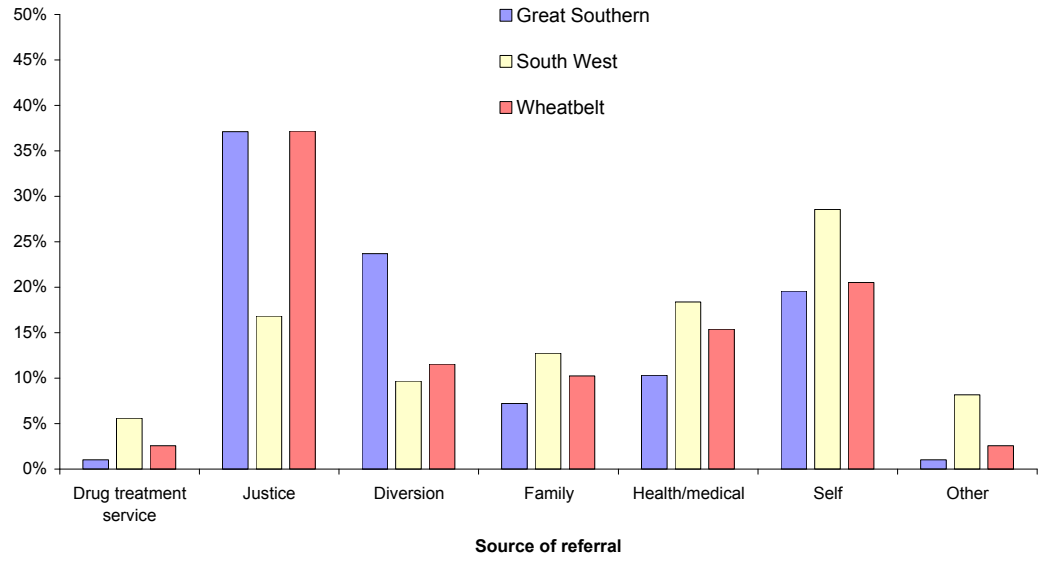
## Table A3-3
## Annual amphetamine related treatment episodes by Health Region & source of referral, 2006

| | Drug treatment service | Justice | Diversion | Family | Health/ medical | Self | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Metro** | | | | | | | | |
| East Metro | 85 | 295 | 203 | 114 | 129 | 455 | 49 | 1,329 |
| North Metro | 57 | 131 | 141 | 97 | 122 | 308 | 32 | 888 |
| South Metro | 81 | 234 | 199 | 114 | 93 | 482 | 30 | 1,223 |
| **Country** | | | | | | | | |
| Goldfields | - | 19 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 21 | | 60 |
| Great Southern | 2 | 36 | 26 | 7 | 10 | 19 | 1 | 101 |
| Kimberley | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | | 23 |
| Midwest | 9 | 16 | - | 3 | 7 | 31 | 2 | 68 |
| Pilbara | 2 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 16 | 3 | 61 |
| South West | 11 | 35 | 19 | 25 | 38 | 56 | 16 | 200 |
| Wheatbelt | 2 | 30 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 2 | 79 |
| Interstate/unknown | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 17 |
| ***Total*** | ***252*** | ***810*** | ***612*** | ***387*** | ***442*** | ***1,419*** | ***137*** | ***4,059*** |
| | | | (per cent column) | | | | | |
| **Metro** | | | | | | | | |
| East Metro | 33.7 | 36.3 | 33.2 | 29.5 | 29.2 | 32.1 | 35.8 | 32.7 |
| North Metro | 22.6 | 16.2 | 23.0 | 25.1 | 27.6 | 21.7 | 23.4 | 21.9 |
| South Metro | 33.1 | 28.9 | 32.5 | 29.5 | 21.0 | 34.0 | 21.9 | 30.4 |
| **Country** | | | | | | | | |
| Goldfields | | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Great Southern | 0.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.5 |
| Kimberley | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Midwest | 3.6 | 2.0 | | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Pilbara | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| South West | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 3.9 | 11.7 | 4.9 |
| Wheatbelt | 0.8 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| Interstate/unknown | 0.8 | | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| ***Total*** | ***100.0*** | ***100.0*** | ***100.0*** | ***100.0*** | ***100.0*** | ***100.0*** | ***100.0*** | ***100.0*** |
| | | | (per cent row) | | | | | |
| **Metro** | | | | | | | | |
| East Metro | 6.4 | 21.1 | 15.3 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 34.2 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
| North Metro | 6.4 | 14.8 | 15.9 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 34.7 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| South Metro | 6.6 | 19.0 | 16.1 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 39.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| **Country** | | | | | | | | |
| Goldfields | | 31.7 | 13.3 | 11.7 | 8.3 | 35.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Great Southern | 2.0 | 35.6 | 25.7 | 6.9 | 9.9 | 18.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Kimberley | 4.3 | 4.3 | 21.7 | 17.4 | 13.0 | 39.1 | | 100.0 |
| Midwest | 13.2 | 23.5 | | 4.4 | 10.3 | 45.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| Pilbara | 3.3 | 23.0 | 1.6 | 11.5 | 29.5 | 26.2 | 4.9 | 100.0 |
| South West | 5.5 | 17.5 | 9.5 | 12.5 | 19.0 | 28.0 | 8.0 | 100.0 |
| Wheatbelt | 2.5 | 38.0 | 11.4 | 10.1 | 15.2 | 20.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| Interstate/unknown | 11.8 | | 5.9 | 5.9 | 29.4 | 35.3 | 11.8 | 100.0 |
| ***Total*** | ***6.2*** | ***20.0*** | ***15.1*** | ***9.5*** | ***10.9*** | ***35.0*** | ***3.4*** | ***100.0*** |

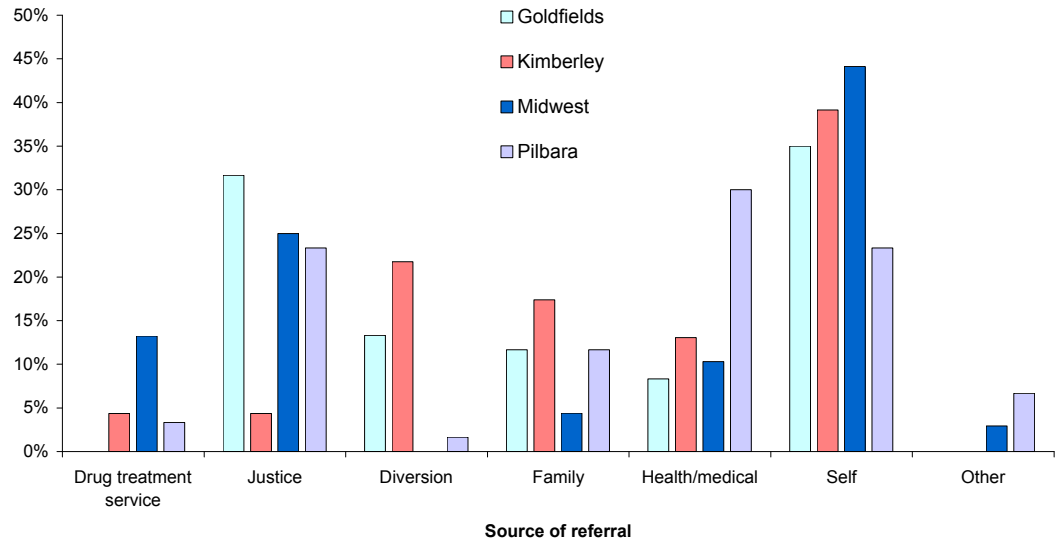
## Figure A3-5
## Source of referral (%) of amphetamine related treatment episodes - metro Health Regions, 2006




## Figure A3-6
## Source of referral (%) of amphetamine related treatment episodes - country Health Regions, 2006




## Figure A3-7
## Source of referral (%) of amphetamine related treatment episodes - country Health Regions, 2006



# 4. Mental Disorders Due to Psychoactive Drug Use

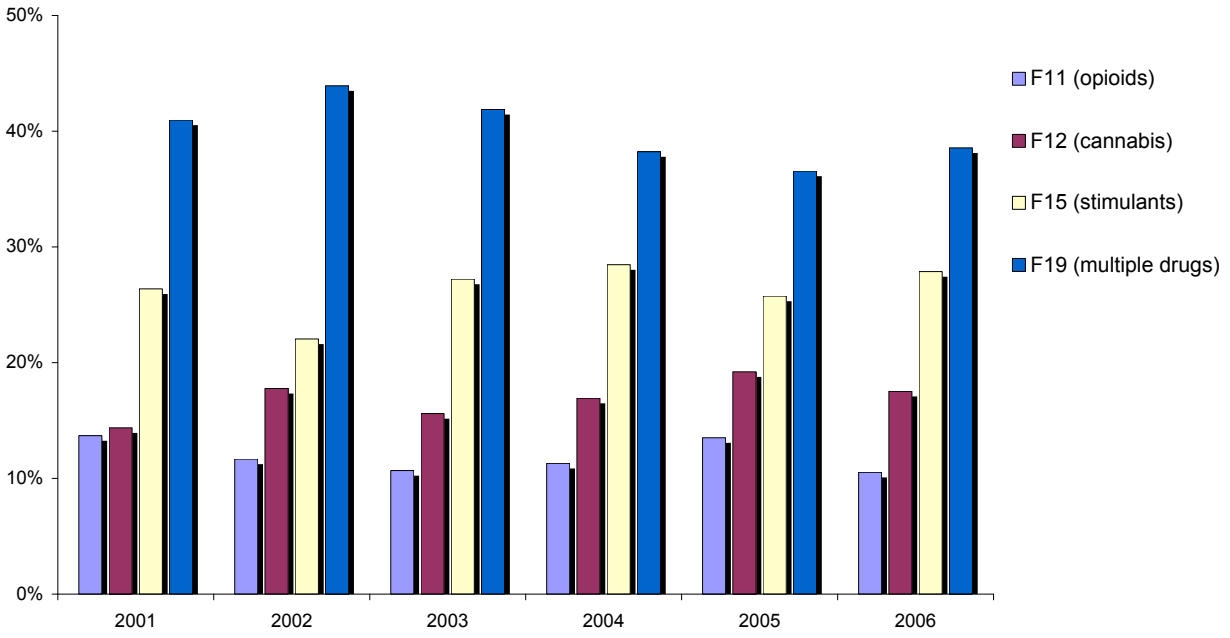
## Public Mental Health Services: Unique Individuals, 2001 - 2006

### Table A4-1
### Annual number of unique individuals who had at least one drug related treatment episode at a public mental health service by drug group, 2001 - 2006

| | Cannabis (F12) | | Opioids (F11) | | Sedatives/ hypnotics (F13) | | Stimulants (F15) | | Multiple drugs (F19) | | Other drugs (F14, F16) | | All drugs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | |
| 2001 | 272 | 14.4 | 259 | 13.7 | 64 | 3.4 | 499 | 26.4 | 775 | 41.0 | 23 | 1.2 | 1,892 |
| 2002 | 329 | 17.8 | 216 | 11.7 | 69 | 3.7 | 408 | 22.0 | 813 | 43.9 | 16 | 0.9 | 1,851 |
| 2003 | 314 | 15.6 | 215 | 10.7 | 77 | 3.8 | 548 | 27.2 | 843 | 41.9 | 16 | 0.8 | 2,013 |
| 2004 | 364 | 16.9 | 243 | 11.3 | 84 | 3.9 | 612 | 28.5 | 822 | 38.2 | 25 | 1.2 | 2,150 |
| 2005 | 418 | 19.2 | 294 | 13.5 | 81 | 3.7 | 560 | 25.7 | 795 | 36.6 | 27 | 1.2 | 2,175 |
| 2006 | 393 | 17.5 | 236 | 10.5 | 101 | 4.5 | 625 | 27.9 | 865 | 38.6 | 23 | 1.0 | 2,243 |

**Source:** Mental Health Information System, Department of Health.
**Note:** Based on last known diagnosis in year of separation at public mental health inpatient or outpatient services.

### Figure A4-1
### Proportion (%) of total annual number of unique individuals who had a drug related treatment episode at a public mental health service by drug group, 2001 - 2006



# Public Mental Health Services:
# All Mental Behavioural Disorders, 1999/2000 - 2005/2006

## Table A4-2
## Inpatient stimulant related morbidity, mental & behavioural disorders, 1999/2000 - 2005/2006

| | 1999/2000 | 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 | 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disorders due to stimulants (F15)** | | | | | | | |
| Separations | 310 | 491 | 580 | 424 | 511 | 460 | 448 |
| Length of stay (days) | 1,610 | 2,376 | 3,293 | 2,163 | 2,850 | 2,610 | 1,967 |
| **Disorders due to cocaine (F14)** | | | | | | | |
| Separations | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Length of stay (days) | 7 | - | 4 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 13 |
| **Total disorders due to psychoactive drug use** | | | | | | | |
| Separations | 3,838 | 4,417 | 4,308 | 4,044 | 3,964 | 4,226 | 4,565 |
| Length of stay (days) | 21,057 | 23,363 | 23,044 | 23,370 | 19,680 | 21,121 | 19,709 |
| **% stimulant separations/total disorders due to psychoactive drug use** | | | | | | | |
| Stimulant (F15) separations | 8.1% | 11.1% | 13.5% | 10.5% | 12.9% | 10.9% | 9.8% |
| Cocaine (F14) separations | 0.1% | - | <0.1% | <0.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| **Total disorders due to all mental diagnoses** | | | | | | | |
| Separations | 29,052 | 29,650 | 29,274 | 25,845 | 26,274 | 28,003 | 25,885 |
| Length of stay (days) | 278,780 | 279,340 | 259,926 | 275,530 | 287,629 | 283,215 | 264,226 |
| **% stimulant separations/total disorders due to all mental diagnoses** | | | | | | | |
| Stimulant (F15) separations | 1.1% | 1.7% | 2.0% | 1.6% | 1.9% | 1.6% | 1.7% |
| Cocaine (F14) separations | <0.1% | - | <0.1% | <0.1% | <0.1% | <0.1% | <0.1% |

**Source:** Mental Health Information System, Department of Health.
**Note:** Based on financial year of separation.

## Table A4-3
## Outpatient stimulant related morbidity, mental & behavioural disorders, 2001/2002 - 2005/2006

| | 2001/2002 | 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disorders due to stimulants (F15)** | | | | | |
| Unique individuals | 499 | 408 | 548 | 612 | 560 |
| **Total disorders due to psychoactive drug use** | | | | | |
| Unique individuals | 1,892 | 1,851 | 2,013 | 2,150 | 2,175 |
| **% stimulant separations/total disorders due to psychoactive drug use** | | | | | |
| Unique individuals (%) | 26.4% | 22.0% | 27.2% | 28.5% | 25.7% |
| **Total disorders due to all mental diagnoses** | | | | | |
| Unique individuals | 26,763 | 28,945 | 31,438 | 34,267 | 36,809 |
| Occasions of service | 399,995 | 413,776 | 420,901 | 468,315 | 496,667 |
| **% stimulant separations/total disorders due to all mental diagnoses** | | | | | |
| Unique individuals (%) | 1.9% | 1.4% | 1.7% | 1.8% | 1.5% |

**Source:** Mental Health Information System, Department of Health.
**Note:** Based on financial year of separation.
Annual data from Table A4-1 used as count of unique individuals.

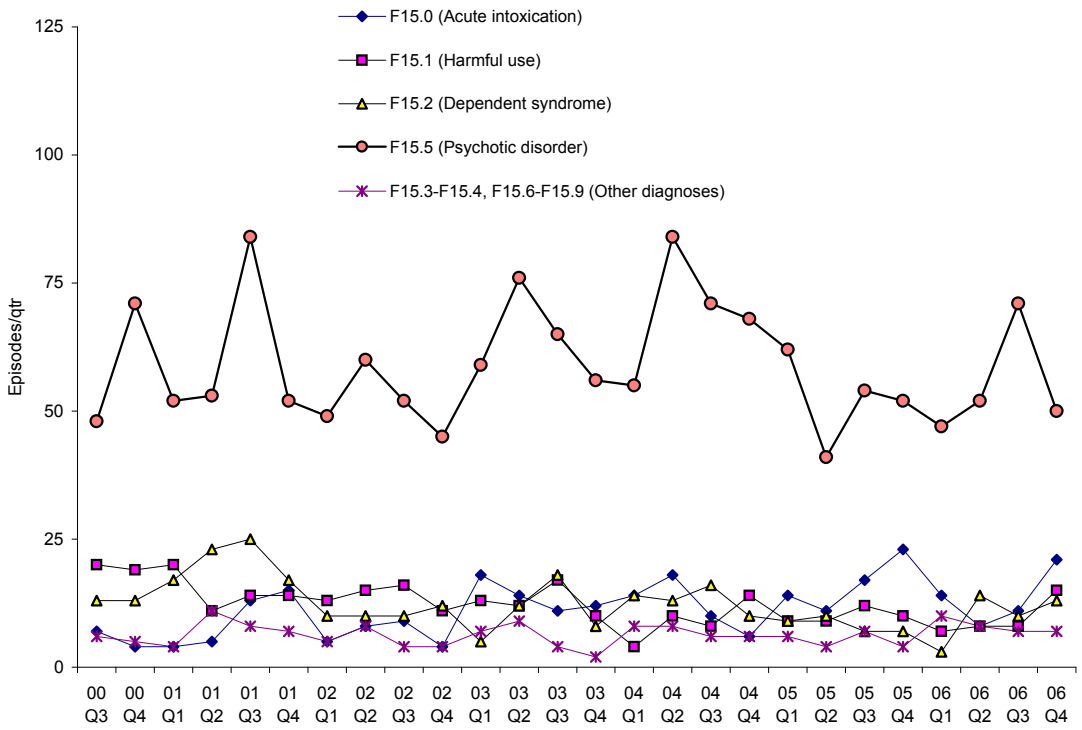
# Inpatient Mental Health Services:
# Drug Related Episodes, 2000 - 2006

## Table A4-4
### Annual drug related psychiatric inpatient treatment episodes by drug group, 2001 - 2006

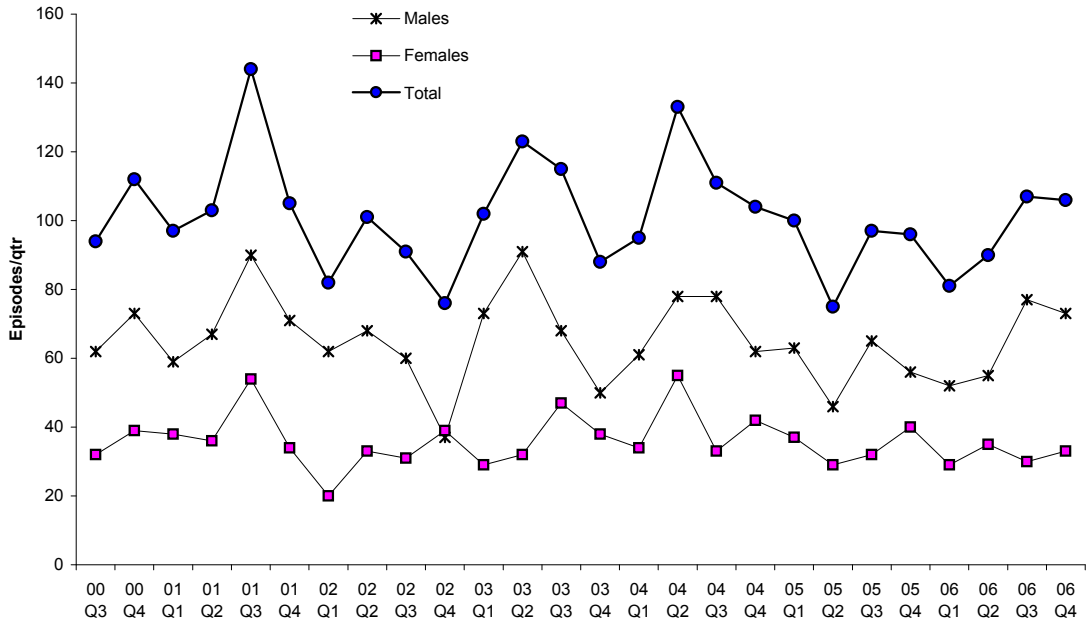
| | Cannabis (F12) | | Opioids (F11) | | Sedatives/ hypnotics (F13) | | Stimulants (F15) | | Multiple drugs (F19) | | Other drugs (F14, F16) | | All drugs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | |
| 2001 | 154 | 11.7 | 249 | 19.0 | 62 | 4.7 | 449 | 34.2 | 391 | 29.8 | 8 | 0.6 | 1,313 |
| 2002 | 205 | 17.3 | 190 | 16.1 | 55 | 4.7 | 350 | 29.6 | 376 | 31.8 | 6 | 0.5 | 1,182 |
| 2003 | 170 | 14.5 | 176 | 15.0 | 50 | 4.3 | 428 | 36.6 | 337 | 28.8 | 9 | 0.8 | 1,170 |
| 2004 | 205 | 16.8 | 186 | 15.3 | 63 | 5.2 | 443 | 36.4 | 307 | 25.2 | 13 | 1.1 | 1,217 |
| 2005 | 193 | 17.2 | 220 | 19.6 | 47 | 4.2 | 368 | 32.8 | 283 | 25.2 | 11 | 1.0 | 1,122 |
| 2006 | 172 | 15.5 | 144 | 12.9 | 55 | 4.9 | 384 | 34.5 | 350 | 31.4 | 8 | 0.7 | 1,113 |

**Source:** Mental Health Information System, Department of Health.
**Note:** Other drugs includes cocaine (F14 and hallucinogens (F16).

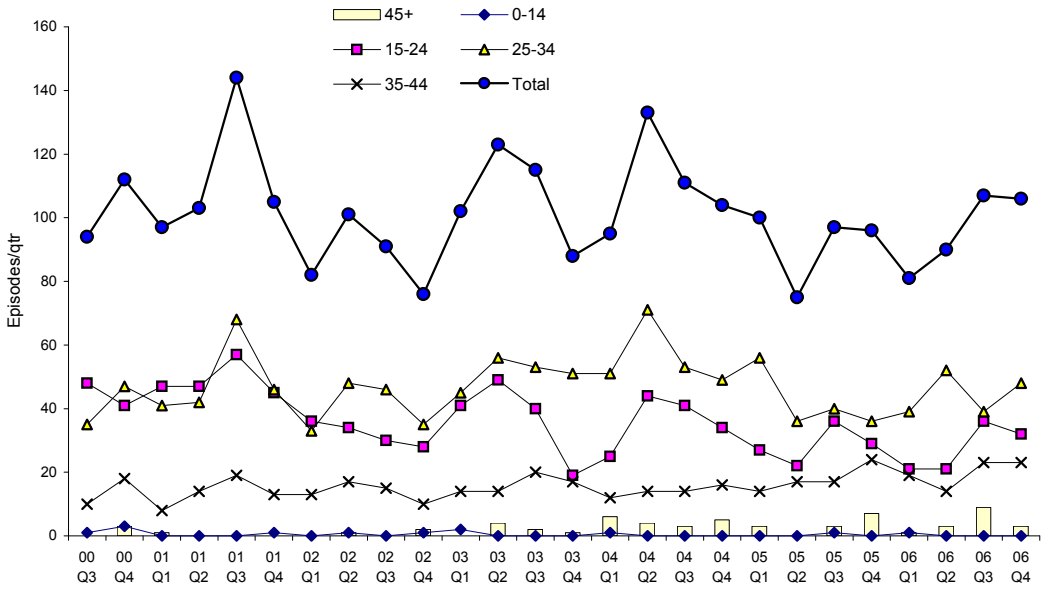
## Figure A4-2
### Quarterly stimulant related inpatient treatment episodes by diagnostic group
### September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006



## Figure A4-3
## Quarterly stimulant related psychiatric inpatient treatment episodes by sex
## September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006




## Figure A4-4
## Quarterly stimulant related psychiatric inpatient treatment episodes by age group
## September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006



## Table A4-5
## Quarterly stimulant related psychiatric inpatient treatment episodes by diagnostic group, September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006

| | Acute intoxication (F15.0) | Harmful use (F15.1) | Dependent syndrome (F15.2) | Psychotic disorder (F15.5) | Other diagnoses (F15.3-F15.4, F15.6-F15.9) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2000** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 2 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 3 | 7 | 20 | 13 | 48 | 6 | 94 |
| Qtr 4 | 4 | 19 | 13 | 71 | 5 | 112 |
| ***Total*** | ***11*** | ***39*** | ***26*** | ***119*** | ***11*** | ***206*** |
| **2001** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 4 | 20 | 17 | 52 | 4 | 97 |
| Qtr 2 | 5 | 11 | 23 | 53 | 11 | 103 |
| Qtr 3 | 13 | 14 | 25 | 84 | 8 | 144 |
| Qtr 4 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 52 | 7 | 105 |
| ***Total*** | ***37*** | ***59*** | ***82*** | ***241*** | ***30*** | ***449*** |
| **2002** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 5 | 13 | 10 | 49 | 5 | 82 |
| Qtr 2 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 60 | 8 | 101 |
| Qtr 3 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 52 | 4 | 91 |
| Qtr 4 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 45 | 4 | 76 |
| ***Total*** | ***26*** | ***55*** | ***42*** | ***206*** | ***21*** | ***350*** |
| **2003** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 59 | 7 | 102 |
| Qtr 2 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 76 | 9 | 123 |
| Qtr 3 | 11 | 17 | 18 | 65 | 4 | 115 |
| Qtr 4 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 56 | 2 | 88 |
| ***Total*** | ***55*** | ***52*** | ***43*** | ***256*** | ***22*** | ***428*** |
| **2004** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 14 | 4 | 14 | 55 | 8 | 95 |
| Qtr 2 | 18 | 10 | 13 | 84 | 8 | 133 |
| Qtr 3 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 71 | 6 | 111 |
| Qtr 4 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 68 | 6 | 104 |
| ***Total*** | ***48*** | ***36*** | ***53*** | ***278*** | ***28*** | ***443*** |
| **2005** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 62 | 6 | 100 |
| Qtr 2 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 41 | 4 | 75 |
| Qtr 3 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 54 | 7 | 97 |
| Qtr 4 | 23 | 10 | 7 | 52 | 4 | 96 |
| ***Total*** | ***65*** | ***40*** | ***33*** | ***209*** | ***21*** | ***368*** |
| **2006** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 47 | 10 | 81 |
| Qtr 2 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 52 | 8 | 90 |
| Qtr 3 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 71 | 7 | 107 |
| Qtr 4 | 21 | 15 | 13 | 50 | 7 | 106 |
| ***Total*** | ***54*** | ***38*** | ***40*** | ***220*** | ***32*** | ***384*** |

**Source:** Mental Health Information System, Department of Health.
**Note:** Shading indicates data not available.

## Table A4-6
## Quarterly stimulant related psychiatric inpatient treatment episodes by age group, September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006: males

| | <15 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45+ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2000** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 2 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 3 | 1 | 30 | 22 | 9 | - | 62 |
| Qtr 4 | 2 | 26 | 30 | 12 | 3 | 73 |
| ***Total*** | ***3*** | ***56*** | ***52*** | ***21*** | ***3*** | ***135*** |
| **2001** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 29 | 23 | 6 | 1 | 59 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 28 | 30 | 9 | - | 67 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 42 | 40 | 8 | - | 90 |
| Qtr 4 | 1 | 31 | 31 | 8 | - | 71 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***130*** | ***124*** | ***31*** | ***1*** | ***287*** |
| **2002** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 28 | 25 | 9 | - | 62 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 22 | 32 | 13 | 1 | 68 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 15 | 31 | 14 | - | 60 |
| Qtr 4 | 1 | 13 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 37 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***78*** | ***107*** | ***38*** | ***3*** | ***227*** |
| **2003** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 2 | 26 | 34 | 11 | - | 73 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 36 | 42 | 11 | 2 | 91 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 21 | 34 | 11 | 2 | 68 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 11 | 33 | 5 | 1 | 50 |
| ***Total*** | ***2*** | ***94*** | ***143*** | ***38*** | ***5*** | ***282*** |
| **2004** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 16 | 35 | 7 | 3 | 61 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 26 | 43 | 8 | 1 | 78 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 33 | 35 | 10 | - | 78 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 22 | 31 | 7 | 2 | 62 |
| ***Total*** | ***-*** | ***97*** | ***144*** | ***32*** | ***6*** | ***279*** |
| **2005** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 21 | 32 | 9 | 1 | 63 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 13 | 21 | 12 | - | 46 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 24 | 24 | 15 | 2 | 65 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 15 | 22 | 16 | 3 | 56 |
| ***Total*** | ***-*** | ***73*** | ***99*** | ***52*** | ***6*** | ***230*** |
| **2006** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 14 | 26 | 12 | - | 52 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 14 | 29 | 11 | 1 | 55 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 25 | 27 | 17 | 8 | 77 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 24 | 31 | 17 | 1 | 73 |
| ***Total*** | ***-*** | ***77*** | ***113*** | ***57*** | ***10*** | ***257*** |

**Source:** Mental Health Information System, Department of Health.
**Note:** Shading indicates data not available.

## Table A4-7
## Quarterly stimulant related psychiatric inpatient treatment episodes by age group, September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006: females

| | <15 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45+ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2000** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 2 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 3 | - | 18 | 13 | 1 | - | 32 |
| Qtr 4 | 1 | 15 | 17 | 6 | - | 39 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***33*** | ***30*** | ***7*** | ***-*** | ***71*** |
| **2001** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 18 | 18 | 2 | - | 38 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 19 | 12 | 5 | - | 36 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 15 | 28 | 11 | - | 54 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 14 | 15 | 5 | - | 34 |
| ***Total*** | ***-*** | ***66*** | ***73*** | ***23*** | ***-*** | ***162*** |
| **2002** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 8 | 8 | 4 | - | 20 |
| Qtr 2 | 1 | 12 | 16 | 4 | - | 33 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 15 | 15 | 1 | - | 31 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 15 | 16 | 8 | - | 39 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***50*** | ***55*** | ***17*** | ***-*** | ***123*** |
| **2003** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 15 | 11 | 3 | - | 29 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 13 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 32 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 19 | 19 | 9 | - | 47 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 8 | 18 | 12 | - | 38 |
| ***Total*** | ***-*** | ***55*** | ***62*** | ***27*** | ***2*** | ***146*** |
| **2004** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 1 | 9 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 34 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 18 | 28 | 6 | 3 | 55 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 8 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 33 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 12 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 42 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***47*** | ***80*** | ***24*** | ***12*** | ***164*** |
| **2005** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 6 | 24 | 5 | 2 | 37 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 9 | 15 | 5 | - | 29 |
| Qtr 3 | 1 | 12 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 32 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 14 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 40 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***41*** | ***69*** | ***20*** | ***7*** | ***138*** |
| **2006** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 29 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 7 | 23 | 3 | 2 | 35 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 11 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 30 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 8 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 33 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***33*** | ***65*** | ***22*** | ***6*** | ***127*** |

**Source:** Mental Health Information System, Department of Health.
**Note:** Shading indicates data not available.

## Table A4-8
## Quarterly stimulant related psychiatric inpatient treatment episodes by age group, September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006: persons

| | <15 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45+ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2000** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 2 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 3 | 1 | 48 | 35 | 10 | - | 94 |
| Qtr 4 | 3 | 41 | 47 | 18 | 3 | 112 |
| ***Total*** | ***4*** | ***89*** | ***82*** | ***28*** | ***3*** | ***206*** |
| **2001** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 47 | 41 | 8 | 1 | 97 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 47 | 42 | 14 | - | 103 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 57 | 68 | 19 | - | 144 |
| Qtr 4 | 1 | 45 | 46 | 13 | - | 105 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***196*** | ***197*** | ***54*** | ***1*** | ***449*** |
| **2002** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 36 | 33 | 13 | - | 82 |
| Qtr 2 | 1 | 34 | 48 | 17 | 1 | 101 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 30 | 46 | 15 | - | 91 |
| Qtr 4 | 1 | 28 | 35 | 10 | 2 | 76 |
| ***Total*** | ***2*** | ***128*** | ***162*** | ***55*** | ***3*** | ***350*** |
| **2003** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 2 | 41 | 45 | 14 | - | 102 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 49 | 56 | 14 | 4 | 123 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 40 | 53 | 20 | 2 | 115 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 19 | 51 | 17 | 1 | 88 |
| ***Total*** | ***2*** | ***149*** | ***205*** | ***65*** | ***7*** | ***428*** |
| **2004** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 1 | 25 | 51 | 12 | 6 | 95 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 44 | 71 | 14 | 4 | 133 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 41 | 53 | 14 | 3 | 111 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 34 | 49 | 16 | 5 | 104 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***144*** | ***224*** | ***56*** | ***18*** | ***443*** |
| **2005** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 27 | 56 | 14 | 3 | 100 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 22 | 36 | 17 | - | 75 |
| Qtr 3 | 1 | 36 | 40 | 17 | 3 | 97 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 29 | 36 | 24 | 7 | 96 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***114*** | ***168*** | ***72*** | ***13*** | ***368*** |
| **2006** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 1 | 21 | 39 | 19 | 1 | 81 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 21 | 52 | 14 | 3 | 90 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 36 | 39 | 23 | 9 | 107 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 32 | 48 | 23 | 3 | 106 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***110*** | ***178*** | ***79*** | ***16*** | ***384*** |

**Source:** Mental Health Information System, Department of Health.
**Note:** Shading indicates data not available.

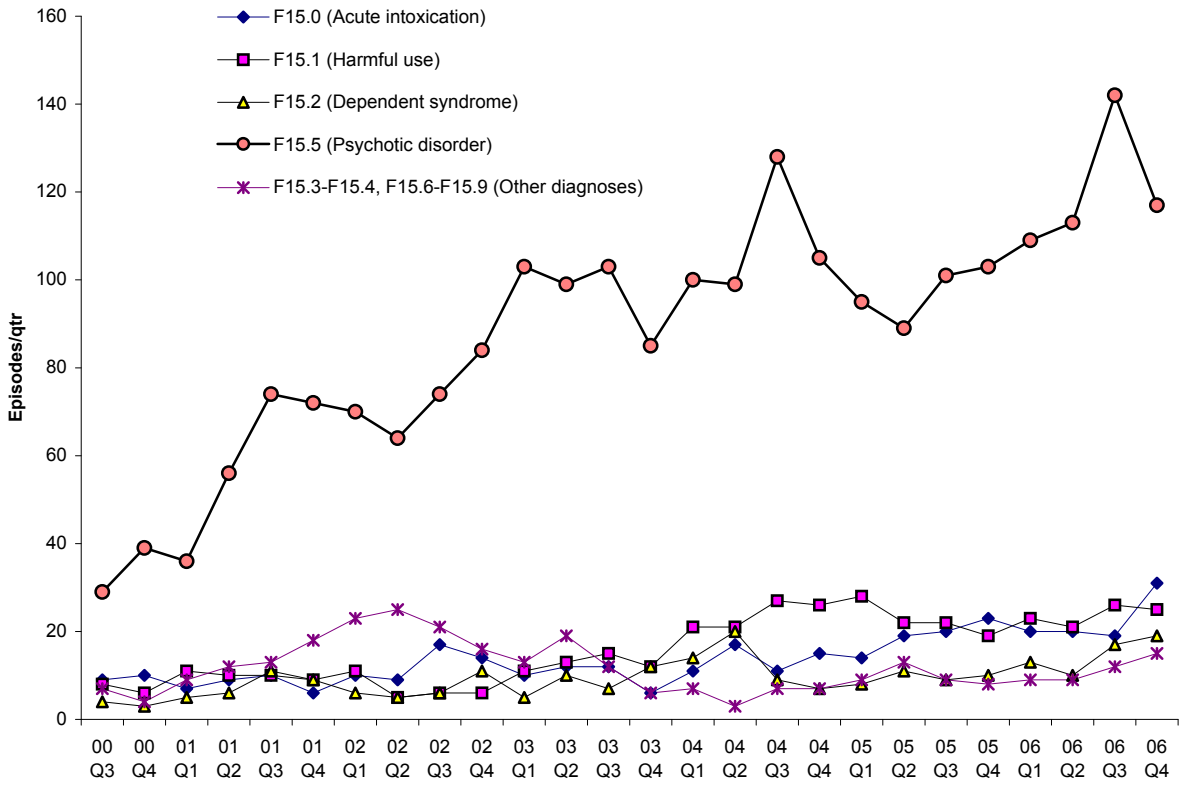
# Outpatient Mental Health Services: Drug Related Episodes, 2000 - 2006

## Table A4-9
### Annual drug related psychiatric outpatient treatment episodes by drug group, 2001 - 2006

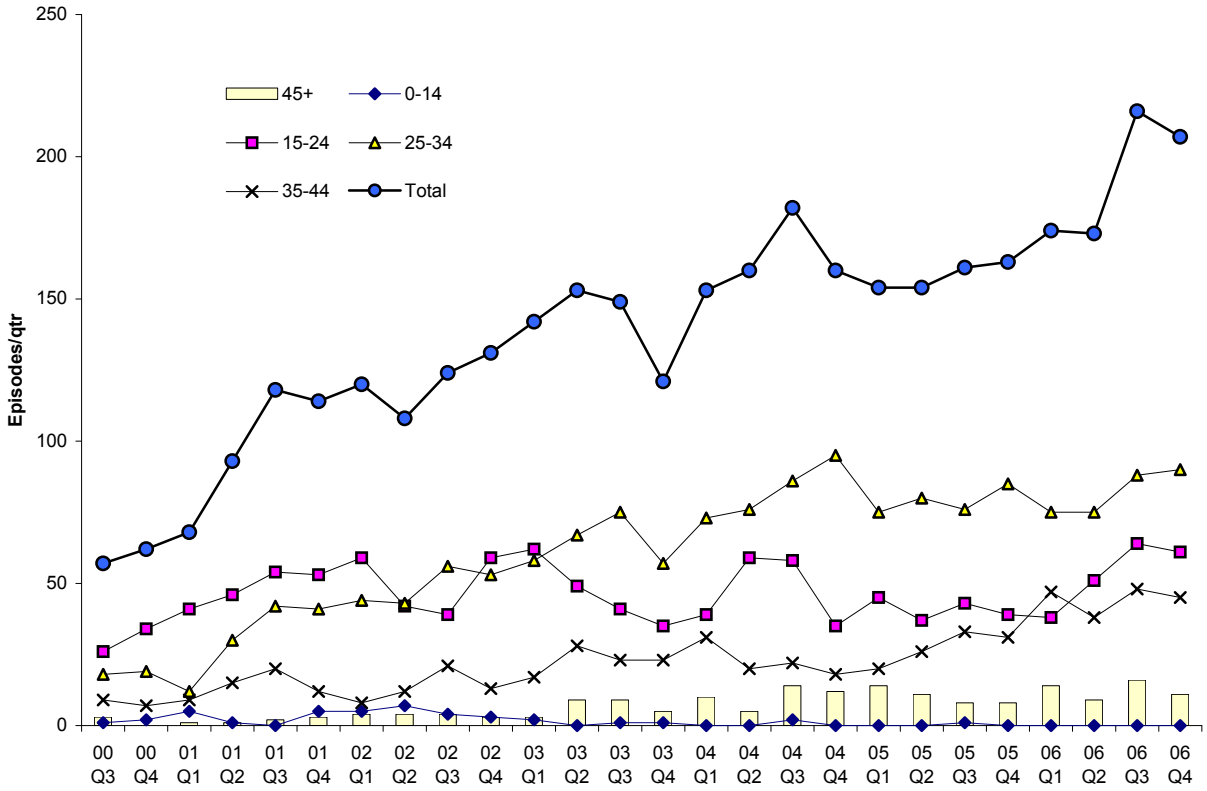
| | Cannabis (F12) | | Opioids (F11) | | Sedatives/ hypnotics (F13) | | Stimulants (F15) | | Multiple drugs (F19) | | Other drugs (F14, F16) | | All drugs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | |
| 2001 | 462 | 19.0 | 130 | 5.3 | 29 | 1.2 | 393 | 16.2 | 1,371 | 56.4 | 47 | 1.9 | 2,432 |
| 2002 | 551 | 18.7 | 155 | 5.3 | 65 | 2.2 | 483 | 16.4 | 1,644 | 55.9 | 43 | 1.5 | 2,941 |
| 2003 | 584 | 18.8 | 148 | 4.8 | 74 | 2.4 | 565 | 18.2 | 1,691 | 54.4 | 48 | 1.5 | 3,110 |
| 2004 | 615 | 18.8 | 179 | 5.5 | 69 | 2.1 | 655 | 20.1 | 1,686 | 51.7 | 60 | 1.8 | 3,264 |
| 2005 | 727 | 20.7 | 181 | 5.2 | 67 | 1.9 | 632 | 18.0 | 1,848 | 52.7 | 49 | 1.4 | 3,504 |
| 2006 | 804 | 20.5 | 214 | 5.5 | 105 | 2.7 | 770 | 19.7 | 1,951 | 49.9 | 70 | 1.8 | 3,914 |

**Source:** Mental Health Information System, Department of Health.
**Note:** Other drugs includes cocaine (F14 and hallucinogens (F16).

## Figure A4-5
### Quarterly stimulant related psychiatric outpatient treatment episodes by diagnostic group September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006



## Figure A4-6
## Quarterly stsimulant related psychiatric outpatient treatment episodes by age group
## September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006



## Table A4-10
## Quarterly stimulant related psychiatric outpatient treatment episodes by diagnostic group, September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006

| | Acute intoxication (F15.0) | Harmful use (F15.1) | Dependent syndrome (F15.2) | Psychotic disorder (F15.5) | Other diagnoses (F15.3-F15.4, F15.6-F15.9) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2000** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 2 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 3 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 29 | 7 | 57 |
| Qtr 4 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 39 | 4 | 62 |
| ***Total*** | ***19*** | ***14*** | ***7*** | ***68*** | ***11*** | ***119*** |
| **2001** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 36 | 9 | 68 |
| Qtr 2 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 56 | 12 | 93 |
| Qtr 3 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 74 | 13 | 118 |
| Qtr 4 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 72 | 18 | 114 |
| ***Total*** | ***32*** | ***40*** | ***31*** | ***238*** | ***52*** | ***393*** |
| **2002** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 70 | 23 | 120 |
| Qtr 2 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 64 | 25 | 108 |
| Qtr 3 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 74 | 21 | 124 |
| Qtr 4 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 84 | 16 | 131 |
| ***Total*** | ***50*** | ***28*** | ***28*** | ***292*** | ***85*** | ***483*** |
| **2003** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 103 | 13 | 142 |
| Qtr 2 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 99 | 19 | 153 |
| Qtr 3 | 12 | 15 | 7 | 103 | 12 | 149 |
| Qtr 4 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 85 | 6 | 121 |
| ***Total*** | ***40*** | ***51*** | ***34*** | ***390*** | ***50*** | ***565*** |
| **2004** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 11 | 21 | 14 | 100 | 7 | 153 |
| Qtr 2 | 17 | 21 | 20 | 99 | 3 | 160 |
| Qtr 3 | 11 | 27 | 9 | 128 | 7 | 182 |
| Qtr 4 | 15 | 26 | 7 | 105 | 7 | 160 |
| ***Total*** | ***54*** | ***95*** | ***50*** | ***432*** | ***24*** | ***655*** |
| **2005** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 14 | 28 | 8 | 95 | 9 | 154 |
| Qtr 2 | 19 | 22 | 11 | 89 | 13 | 154 |
| Qtr 3 | 20 | 22 | 9 | 101 | 9 | 161 |
| Qtr 4 | 23 | 19 | 10 | 103 | 8 | 163 |
| ***Total*** | ***76*** | ***91*** | ***38*** | ***388*** | ***39*** | ***632*** |
| **2006** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 20 | 23 | 13 | 109 | 9 | 174 |
| Qtr 2 | 20 | 21 | 10 | 113 | 9 | 173 |
| Qtr 3 | 19 | 26 | 17 | 142 | 12 | 216 |
| Qtr 4 | 31 | 25 | 19 | 117 | 15 | 207 |
| ***Total*** | ***90*** | ***95*** | ***59*** | ***481*** | ***45*** | ***770*** |

**Source:** Mental Health Information System, Department of Health.
**Note:** Shading indicates data not available.

## Table A4-11
## Quarterly stimulant related psychiatric outpatient treatment episodes by age group, September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006: males

| | <15 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45+ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2000** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 2 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 3 | 1 | 16 | 13 | 5 | - | 35 |
| Qtr 4 | 2 | 19 | 12 | 4 | - | 37 |
| ***Total*** | ***3*** | ***35*** | ***25*** | ***9*** | ***-*** | ***72*** |
| **2001** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 5 | 23 | 6 | 7 | - | 41 |
| Qtr 2 | 1 | 26 | 20 | 7 | - | 54 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 43 | 18 | 7 | - | 68 |
| Qtr 4 | 4 | 34 | 25 | 1 | - | 64 |
| ***Total*** | ***10*** | ***126*** | ***69*** | ***22*** | ***-*** | ***227*** |
| **2002** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 3 | 40 | 32 | 3 | 4 | 82 |
| Qtr 2 | 6 | 28 | 24 | 6 | 3 | 67 |
| Qtr 3 | 4 | 25 | 36 | 9 | 4 | 78 |
| Qtr 4 | 3 | 39 | 39 | 4 | 3 | 88 |
| ***Total*** | ***16*** | ***132*** | ***131*** | ***22*** | ***14*** | ***315*** |
| **2003** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 2 | 43 | 36 | 8 | 2 | 91 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 36 | 44 | 19 | 1 | 100 |
| Qtr 3 | 1 | 31 | 37 | 17 | 4 | 90 |
| Qtr 4 | 1 | 26 | 25 | 12 | 3 | 67 |
| ***Total*** | ***4*** | ***136*** | ***142*** | ***56*** | ***10*** | ***348*** |
| **2004** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 23 | 31 | 12 | 5 | 71 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 43 | 44 | 4 | 3 | 94 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 41 | 54 | 8 | 6 | 109 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 24 | 61 | 6 | 4 | 95 |
| ***Total*** | ***-*** | ***131*** | ***190*** | ***30*** | ***18*** | ***369*** |
| **2005** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 29 | 49 | 6 | 6 | 90 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 29 | 50 | 9 | 2 | 90 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 35 | 47 | 15 | 4 | 101 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 33 | 56 | 20 | 7 | 116 |
| ***Total*** | ***-*** | ***126*** | ***202*** | ***50*** | ***19*** | ***397*** |
| **2006** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 33 | 50 | 31 | 8 | 122 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 39 | 52 | 19 | 5 | 115 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 52 | 60 | 28 | 11 | 151 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 38 | 63 | 29 | 8 | 138 |
| ***Total*** | ***-*** | ***162*** | ***225*** | ***107*** | ***32*** | ***526*** |

**Source:** Mental Health Information System, Department of Health.
**Note:** Shading indicates data not available.

## Table A4-12
## Quarterly stimulant related psychiatric outpatient treatment episodes by age group, September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006: females

| | <15 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45+ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2000** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 2 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 3 | - | 10 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 22 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 15 | 7 | 3 | - | 25 |
| ***Total*** | ***-*** | ***25*** | ***12*** | ***7*** | ***3*** | ***47*** |
| **2001** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 18 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 27 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 20 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 39 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 11 | 24 | 13 | 2 | 50 |
| Qtr 4 | 1 | 19 | 16 | 11 | 3 | 50 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***68*** | ***56*** | ***34*** | ***7*** | ***166*** |
| **2002** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 2 | 19 | 12 | 5 | - | 38 |
| Qtr 2 | 1 | 14 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 41 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 14 | 20 | 12 | - | 46 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 20 | 14 | 9 | - | 43 |
| ***Total*** | ***3*** | ***67*** | ***65*** | ***32*** | ***1*** | ***168*** |
| **2003** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 19 | 22 | 9 | 1 | 51 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 13 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 53 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 10 | 38 | 6 | 5 | 59 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 9 | 32 | 11 | 2 | 54 |
| ***Total*** | ***-*** | ***51*** | ***115*** | ***35*** | ***16*** | ***217*** |
| **2004** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 16 | 42 | 19 | 5 | 82 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 16 | 32 | 16 | 2 | 66 |
| Qtr 3 | 2 | 17 | 32 | 14 | 8 | 73 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 11 | 34 | 12 | 8 | 65 |
| ***Total*** | ***2*** | ***60*** | ***140*** | ***61*** | ***23*** | ***286*** |
| **2005** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 16 | 26 | 14 | 8 | 64 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 8 | 30 | 17 | 9 | 64 |
| Qtr 3 | 1 | 8 | 29 | 18 | 4 | 60 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 6 | 29 | 11 | 1 | 47 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***38*** | ***114*** | ***60*** | ***22*** | ***236*** |
| **2006** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 5 | 25 | 16 | 6 | 52 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 12 | 23 | 19 | 4 | 58 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 12 | 28 | 20 | 5 | 65 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 23 | 27 | 16 | 3 | 69 |
| ***Total*** | ***-*** | ***52*** | ***103*** | ***71*** | ***18*** | ***244*** |

**Source:** Mental Health Information System, Department of Health.
**Note:** Shading indicates data not available.

## Table A4-13
## Quarterly stimulant related outpatient treatment episodes by age group, September quarter 2000 - December quarter 2006: persons

| | <15 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45+ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2000** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 2 | | | | | | |
| Qtr 3 | 1 | 26 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 57 |
| Qtr 4 | 2 | 34 | 19 | 7 | - | 62 |
| ***Total*** | ***3*** | ***60*** | ***37*** | ***16*** | ***3*** | ***119*** |
| **2001** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 5 | 41 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 68 |
| Qtr 2 | 1 | 46 | 30 | 15 | 1 | 93 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 54 | 42 | 20 | 2 | 118 |
| Qtr 4 | 5 | 53 | 41 | 12 | 3 | 114 |
| ***Total*** | ***11*** | ***194*** | ***125*** | ***56*** | | ***393*** |
| **2002** | | | | | 7 | |
| Qtr 1 | 5 | 59 | 44 | 8 | 4 | 120 |
| Qtr 2 | 7 | 42 | 43 | 12 | 4 | 108 |
| Qtr 3 | 4 | 39 | 56 | 21 | 4 | 124 |
| Qtr 4 | 3 | 59 | 53 | 13 | 3 | 131 |
| ***Total*** | ***19*** | ***199*** | ***196*** | ***54*** | ***15*** | ***483*** |
| **2003** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | 2 | 62 | 58 | 17 | 3 | 142 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 49 | 67 | 28 | 9 | 153 |
| Qtr 3 | 1 | 41 | 75 | 23 | 9 | 149 |
| Qtr 4 | 1 | 35 | 57 | 23 | 5 | 121 |
| ***Total*** | ***4*** | ***187*** | ***257*** | ***91*** | ***26*** | ***565*** |
| **2004** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 39 | 73 | 31 | 10 | 153 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 59 | 76 | 20 | 5 | 160 |
| Qtr 3 | 2 | 58 | 86 | 22 | 14 | 182 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 35 | 95 | 18 | 12 | 160 |
| ***Total*** | ***2*** | ***191*** | ***330*** | ***91*** | ***41*** | ***655*** |
| **2005** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 45 | 75 | 20 | 14 | 154 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 37 | 80 | 26 | 11 | 154 |
| Qtr 3 | 1 | 43 | 76 | 33 | 8 | 161 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 39 | 85 | 31 | 8 | 163 |
| ***Total*** | ***1*** | ***164*** | ***316*** | ***110*** | ***41*** | ***632*** |
| **2006** | | | | | | |
| Qtr 1 | - | 38 | 75 | 47 | 14 | 174 |
| Qtr 2 | - | 51 | 75 | 38 | 9 | 173 |
| Qtr 3 | - | 64 | 88 | 48 | 16 | 216 |
| Qtr 4 | - | 61 | 90 | 45 | 11 | 207 |
| ***Total*** | ***-*** | ***214*** | ***328*** | ***178*** | ***40*** | ***770*** |

**Source:** Mental Health Information System, Department of Health.
**Note:** Shading indicates data not available.

# Self Reported Health Conditions: 2004

## Table A4-14
## Self reported health conditions (%) by selected drug use status, Australia, 2004

Respondents could select more than one condition in response to the question *"In the last 12 months have you been diagnosed or treated for ..."*

| | Diabetes | Heart diseases | Asthma | Cancer | Mental illness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Tobacco smoking status*** | | | | | |
| Daily | 3.4 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 2.0 | 15.3 |
| Other recent smoker | 2.5 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 7.6 |
| Non smoker | 4.4 | 17.4 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 7.8 |
| ***Risk of short term alcohol related harm*** | | | | | |
| Abstainer | 7.2 | 20.8 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 8.9 |
| Low risk | 4.3 | 17.2 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 8.7 |
| Risky | 2.0 | 9.8 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 10.0 |
| High risk | 1.3 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 1.2 | 11.1 |
| ***Cannabis*** | | | | | |
| Used in last month | 0.9 | 4.0 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 16.5 |
| Not used in last month | 4.4 | 16.8 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 8.6 |
| ***Inhalants*** | | | | | |
| Used in last month | 2.1 | 8.9 | 15.9 | 7.5 | 22.1 |
| Not used in last month | 4.2 | 15.9 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 9.1 |
| ***Heroin*** | | | | | |
| Used in last month | - | 2.8 | 16.2 | - | 50.3 |
| Not used in last month | 4.2 | 15.9 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 9.1 |
| ***Meth/amphetamines*** | | | | | |
| Used in last month | 1.2 | 4.0 | 13.9 | 1.9 | 19.8 |
| Not used in last month | 4.2 | 16.1 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 9.0 |
| ***Cocaine*** | | | | | |
| Used in last month | 1.2 | 1.5 | 8.4 | - | 13.1 |
| Not used in last month | 4.2 | 15.9 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 9.1 |
| ***Ecstasy*** | | | | | |
| Used in last month | 0.7 | 0.8 | 11.8 | 0.3 | 16.0 |
| Not used in last month | 4.2 | 16.1 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 9.0 |
| ***Any illicit drug*** | | | | | |
| Used in last month | 2.0 | 7.4 | 9.7 | 1.5 | 16.6 |
| Not used in last month | 4.3 | 16.5 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 8.3 |
| **All persons (aged 14 years+)** | **4.2** | **16.0** | **7.8** | **2.4** | **9.1** |

**Source:** 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: Detailed findings. AIHW Cat. No. PHE 68. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health & Welfare 2005 (Table 20.2).

**Note:** Shading indicates relative standard error greater than 50%.
- zero or rounded as zero.
Mental illness included depression, anxiety disorder, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and eating disorder or other form of psychosis.

# 5. Criminal Justice Indicators

## Drug Seizures, WA: 1998 - 2006

### Table A5-1
### Annual number of seizures by type of drug, WA, 1998 - 2002

| | 1998 | | 1999 | | 2000 | | 2001 | | 2002 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Amphetamines | 1,060 | 5.3 | 1,448 | 6.9 | 2,172 | 10.0 | 3,024 | 13.3 | 1,822 | 11.3 |
| Cannabis | 16,798 | 84.1 | 17,467 | 82.7 | 16,746 | 77.2 | 17,198 | 75.4 | 12,781 | 79.4 |
| Cocaine | 79 | 0.4 | 12 | 0.1 | 31 | 0.1 | 50 | 0.2 | 12 | 0.1 |
| Dexamphetamine | 52 | 0.3 | 88 | 0.4 | 111 | 0.5 | 156 | 0.7 | 156 | 1.0 |
| Heroin | 852 | 4.3 | 808 | 3.8 | 661 | 3.1 | 296 | 1.3 | 218 | 1.4 |
| Ecstasy (MDMA) | 190 | 1.0 | 214 | 1.0 | 337 | 1.6 | 407 | 1.8 | 137 | 0.9 |
| LSD | 91 | 0.5 | 77 | 0.4 | 104 | 0.5 | 47 | 0.2 | 21 | 0.1 |
| MDA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32 | 0.1 | 29 | 0.2 |
| Morphine | 27 | 0.1 | 40 | 0.2 | 25 | 0.1 | 43 | 0.2 | 64 | 0.4 |
| Opium | 11 | 0.1 | 43 | 0.2 | 14 | 0.1 | 18 | 0.1 | 6 | 0.1 |
| Other | 251 | 1.3 | 255 | 1.2 | 379 | 1.8 | 433 | 1.9 | 282 | 1.8 |
| Unknown | 551 | 2.8 | 660 | 3.1 | 1,101 | 5.1 | 1,091 | 4.8 | 571 | 3.5 |
| ***Total*** | ***19,962*** | ***100.0*** | ***21,112*** | ***100.0*** | ***21,681*** | ***100.0*** | ***22,795*** | ***100.0*** | ***16,099*** | ***100.0*** |

**Source:** Crime Information Unit, WA Police Service
**Note:** Amphetamines includes both amphetamine and methylamphetamine seizures.

### Table A5-2
### Annual number of seizures by type of drug, WA, 2003 - 2006

| | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Amphetamines | 1,910 | 13.9 | 2,287 | 16.9 | 2,532 | 17.1 | 3,404 | 22.1 |
| Cannabis | 10,403 | 75.4 | 9,644 | 71.1 | 10,337 | 69.7 | 9,911 | 64.3 |
| Cocaine | 20 | 0.1 | 31 | 0.2 | 23 | 0.2 | 30 | 0.2 |
| Dexamphetamine | 60 | 0.4 | 6 | <0.1 | - | - | - | |
| Ecstasy (MDMA) | 245 | 1.8 | 384 | 2.8 | 422 | 2.8 | 482 | 3.1 |
| Heroin | 181 | 1.3 | 153 | 1.1 | 139 | 0.9 | 131 | 0.8 |
| LSD | 16 | 0.1 | 6 | <0.1 | 24 | 0.2 | 18 | 0.1 |
| MDA | 12 | 0.1 | - | | - | - | - | |
| Morphine | 50 | 0.4 | 12 | 0.1 | - | - | - | |
| Opium | 25 | 0.2 | 7 | 0.1 | 4 | <0.1 | 3 | <0.1 |
| Other | 534 | 3.9 | 528 | 3.9 | 717 | 4.8 | 725 | 4.7 |
| Unknown | 313 | 2.5 | 500 | 3.7 | 639 | 4.3 | 721 | 4.7 |
| ***Total*** | ***13,794*** | ***100.0*** | ***13,558*** | ***100.0*** | ***14,837*** | ***100.0*** | ***15,425*** | ***100.0*** |

**Source:** Crime Information Unit, WA Police Service
**Note:** Amphetamines includes both amphetamine and methylamphetamine seizures.

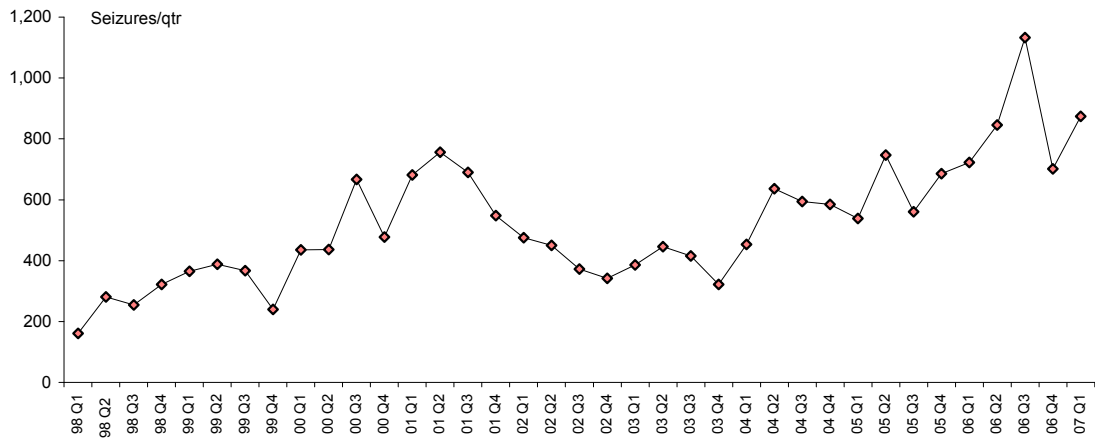
## Table A5-3
## Quarterly seizures of amphetamines and all drugs, March quarter 1998 - March quarter 2007

| | n | % | All seizures |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1998** | | | |
| Mar qtr | 161 | 3.2 | 4,968 |
| Jun qtr | 281 | 4.7 | 5,989 |
| Sep qtr | 255 | 5.6 | 4,556 |
| Dec qtr | 322 | 7.2 | 4,449 |
| ***Total*** | ***1,019*** | ***5.1*** | ***19,962*** |
| **1999** | | | |
| Mar qtr | 365 | 6.3 | 5,771 |
| Jun qtr | 388 | 7.1 | 5,473 |
| Sep qtr | 367 | 7.5 | 4,898 |
| Dec qtr | 240 | 4.8 | 4,970 |
| ***Total*** | ***1,360*** | ***6.4*** | ***21,112*** |
| **2000** | | | |
| Mar qtr | 435 | 8.1 | 5,391 |
| Jun qtr | 436 | 7.8 | 5,600 |
| Sep qtr | 667 | 11.5 | 5,816 |
| Dec qtr | 478 | 9.8 | 4,874 |
| ***Total*** | ***2,016*** | ***9.3*** | ***21,681*** |
| **2001** | | | |
| Mar qtr | 681 | 11.0 | 6,181 |
| Jun qtr | 756 | 11.9 | 6,372 |
| Sep qtr | 690 | 12.9 | 5,358 |
| Dec qtr | 548 | 11.2 | 4,884 |
| ***Total*** | ***2,675*** | ***11.7*** | ***22,795*** |
| **2002** | | | |
| Mar qtr | 475 | 11.3 | 4,189 |
| Jun qtr | 450 | 9.8 | 4,570 |
| Sep qtr | 372 | 9.9 | 3,755 |
| Dec qtr | 342 | 9.5 | 3,585 |
| ***Total*** | ***1,639*** | ***10.2*** | ***16,099*** |

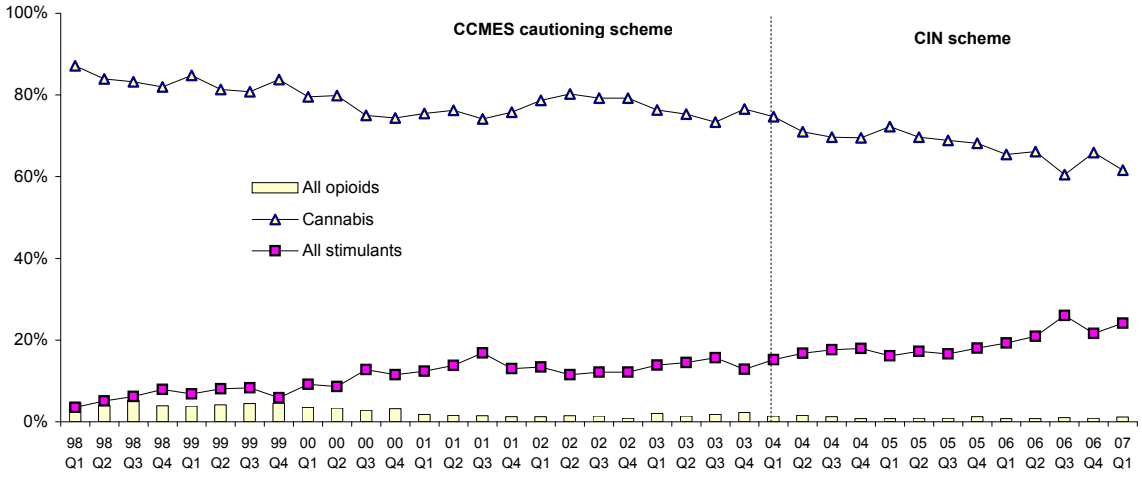
| | n | % | All seizures |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2003** | | | |
| Mar qtr | 386 | 10.3 | 3,746 |
| Jun qtr | 446 | 11.4 | 3,919 |
| Sep qtr | 415 | 12.9 | 3,229 |
| Dec qtr | 322 | 11.1 | 2,900 |
| ***Total*** | ***1,569*** | ***11.4*** | ***13,794*** |
| **2004** | | | |
| Mar qtr | 453 | 14.7 | 3,079 |
| Jun qtr | 636 | 16.5 | 3,850 |
| Sep qtr | 594 | 17.6 | 3,372 |
| Dec qtr | 585 | 18.0 | 3,257 |
| ***Total*** | ***2,268*** | ***16.7*** | ***13,558*** |
| **2005** | | | |
| Mar qtr | 538 | 16.2 | 3,327 |
| Jun qtr | 747 | 17.2 | 4,331 |
| Sep qtr | 561 | 16.6 | 3,377 |
| Dec qtr | 686 | 18.0 | 3,802 |
| ***Total*** | ***2,532*** | ***17.1*** | ***14,837*** |
| **2006** | | | |
| Mar qtr | 723 | 19.3 | 3,750 |
| Jun qtr | 846 | 20.9 | 4,048 |
| Sep qtr | 1,133 | 25.9 | 4,380 |
| Dec qtr | 702 | 21.6 | 3,247 |
| ***Total*** | ***3,404*** | ***22.1*** | ***15,425*** |
| **2007** | | | |
| Mar qtr | 874 | 24.2 | 3,617 |

**Source:** Crime Information Unit, WA Police Service
**Note:** Amphetamines includes both amphetamine and methylamphetamine seizures.

## Figure A5-1
## Quarterly stimulant seizures, March quarter 1998 - March quarter 2007



## Figure A5-2
## Proportion (%) of cannabis & stimulant seizures of all drug seizures
## March quarter 1998 - March quarter 2007




# Purity analysis, WA: 2002

## Table A5-4
## Analysis of methylamphetamine, 2002 - distribution of 676 samples by weight (gms) & purity (%)

| Weight (gms) | Purity (%) | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0.1.9.9 | 10.0-19.9 | 20.0-29.9 | 30.0-39.9 | 40.0-49.9 | 50+ | |
| 0-0.4 | 95 | 40 | 22 | 12 | 7 | 24 | 200 |
| 0.5-0.9 | 32 | 25 | 19 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 98 |
| 1.0-1.4 | 17 | 12 | 2 | 3 | - | 4 | 38 |
| 1.5-1.9 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 27 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 14 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 54 |
| 3.0-3.9 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 61 |
| 4.0-4.9 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 14 |
| 5.0-5.9 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 20 |
| 6.0-6.9 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 18 |
| 7.0-7.9 | 4 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 9 |
| 8.0-8.9 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 9.0-9.9 | 3 | 3 | - | 4 | - | 1 | 11 |
| 10.0-49.9 | 19 | 25 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 12 | 91 |
| 50.0+ | 6 | 5 | - | 4 | 7 | 7 | 29 |
| Total | 219 | 143 | 111 | 79 | 41 | 83 | 676 |

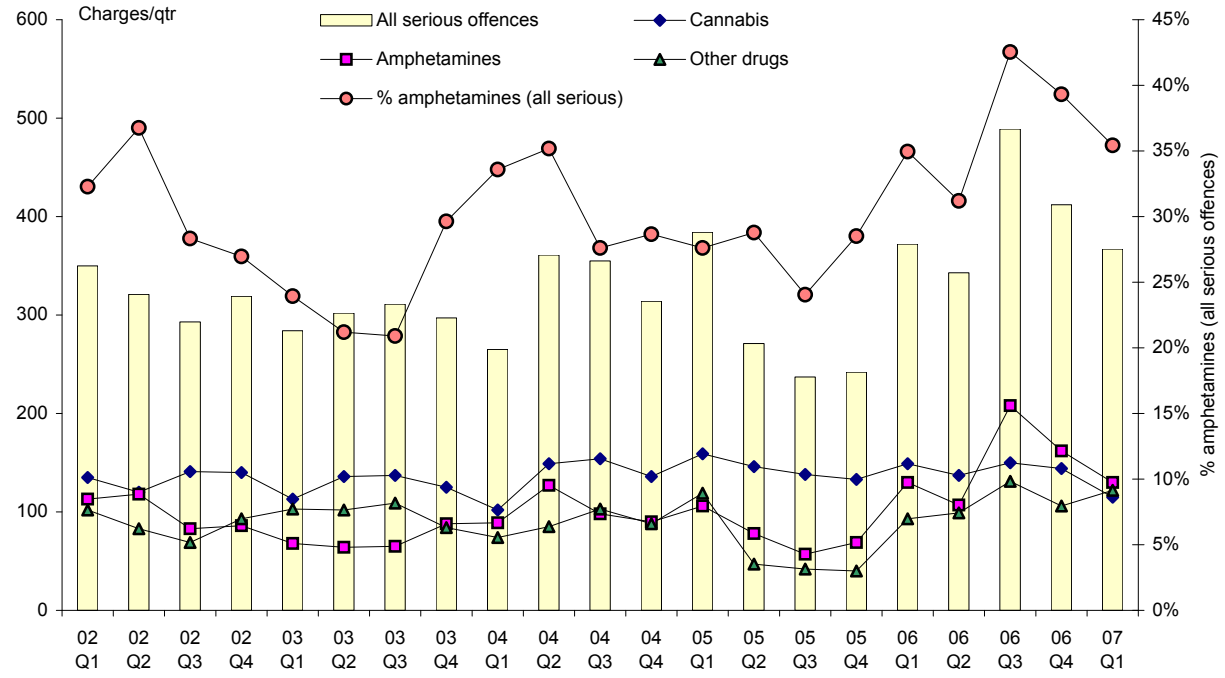
**Source:** WA Police Service & Chemistry Centre

## Table A5-5
## Analysis of methylamphetamine, 2002 - drugs detected in 676 samples

| | Form of drug | | | | Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tablets | Liquid | Crystal | Powder | | |
| Methylamphetamine | 9 | 12 | 1 | 641 | 664 | 98.2 |
| Ephedrine/pseudoephedrine | 1 | 2 | 1 | 291 | 295 | 43.6 |
| Phenyl-2-propanone | - | - | - | - | 25 | 3.7 |
| Amphetamine | - | - | - | 28 | 28 | 4.1 |
| Caffeine | - | - | - | 22 | 22 | 3.3 |
| MDMA | 2 | - | - | 4 | 6 | 0.9 |
| Other | 3 | - | - | 20 | 23 | 3.4 |

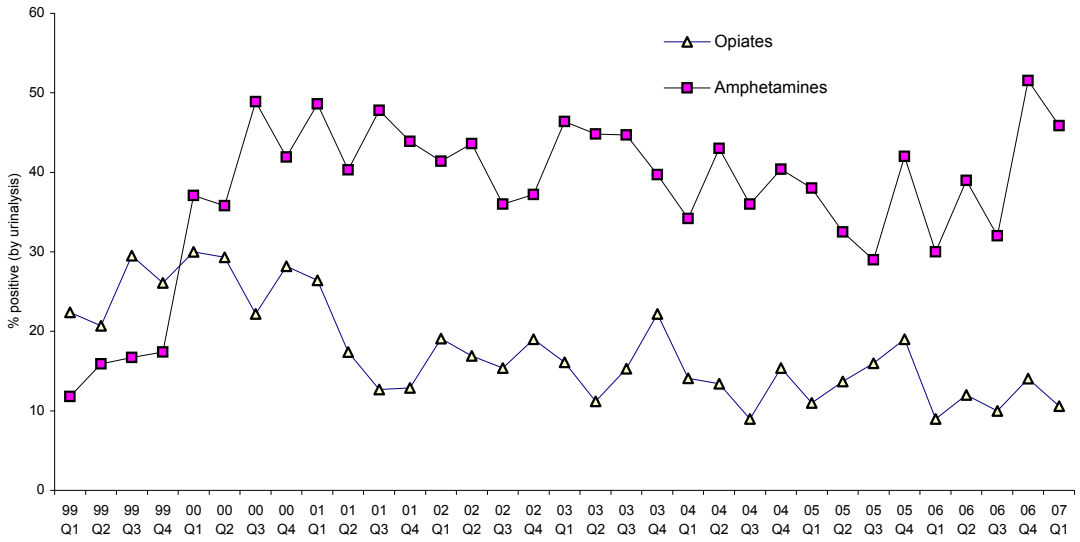
# Drug Convictions - Courts of Petty Sessions: 1999 - 2007

**Figure A5-3**
**Quarterly serious drug charges heard in Courts of Petty Sessions by type of drug**
**March quarter 1999 - March quarter 2007**




# DUMA (Drug Use Monitoring Arrestees): 1999 - 2007

**Figure A5-4**
**Quarterly positive test results (%), opiates & amphetamines - DUMA, East Perth Lockup**
**March quarter 1999 - March quarter 2007**



## Table A5-6
## Quarterly positive test results (%) by type of drug, East Perth Lockup
## March quarter 1999 - March quarter 2007

| | | Sample size | Cannabis | Opiates | | | MDMA (ecstasy) | Amphetamines | | Benzo-diazepines |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Opiates | Heroin | Metha-done | | Amphet-amines | Metham-phetamine | |
| 1999 | Qtr 1 | 76 | 63.2 | 22.4 | 17.1 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 11.8 | 7.9 | 15.8 |
| | Qtr 2 | 82 | 59.8 | 20.7 | 17.5 | - | 1.2 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 13.4 |
| | Qtr 3 | 78 | 60.3 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 16.7 | 15.4 | 28.2 |
| | Qtr 4 | 69 | 59.4 | 26.1 | 15.9 | 8.7 | - | 17.4 | 13.0 | 17.4 |
| 2000 | Qtr 1 | 70 | 58.6 | 30.0 | 21.4 | 7.1 | - | 37.1 | 28.6 | 34.3 |
| | Qtr 2 | 123 | 60.2 | 29.3 | 23.0 | 4.9 | - | 35.8 | 33.6 | 30.9 |
| | Qtr 3 | 90 | 61.1 | 22.2 | 16.9 | 4.4 | - | 48.9 | 42.7 | 18.9 |
| | Qtr 4 | 117 | 64.1 | 28.2 | 24.8 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 41.9 | 37.6 | 29.9 |
| 2001 | Qtr 1 | 144 | 66.7 | 26.4 | 23.6 | 5.6 | - | 48.6 | 46.5 | 32.6 |
| | Qtr 2 | 144 | 65.3 | 17.4 | 11.8 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 40.3 | 37.5 | 20.8 |
| | Qtr 3 | 134 | 67.2 | 12.7 | 9.0 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 47.8 | 44.4 | 26.1 |
| | Qtr 4 | 139 | 61.2 | 12.9 | 10.1 | 5.0 | - | 43.9 | 41.0 | 23.7 |
| 2002 | Qtr 1 | 152 | 64.5 | 19.1 | 11.8 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 41.4 | 36.8 | 23.0 |
| | Qtr 2 | 172 | 64.5 | 16.9 | 12.2 | 4.1 | - | 43.6 | 37.2 | 22.7 |
| | Qtr 3 | 136 | 59.6 | 15.4 | 9.6 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 36.0 | 31.6 | 22.8 |
| | Qtr 4 | 137 | 63.5 | 19.0 | 10.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 37.2 | 32.8 | 27.7 |
| 2003 | Qtr 1 | 112 | 56.3 | 16.1 | 11.6 | 3.6 | - | 46.4 | 42.0 | 20.5 |
| | Qtr 2 | 116 | 56.9 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 3.4 | - | 44.8 | 40.9 | 25.0 |
| | Qtr 3 | 150 | 58.7 | 15.3 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 3.3 | 44.7 | 42.7 | 24.7 |
| | Qtr 4 | 126 | 60.3 | 22.2 | 15.1 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 39.7 | 29.4 | 41.3 |
| 2004 | Qtr 1 | 149 | 56.5 | 14.1 | 10.7 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 34.2 | 31.5 | 27.5 |
| | Qtr 2 | 142 | 61.3 | 13.4 | 9.9 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 43.0 | 41.5 | 23.0 |
| | Qtr 3 | 101 | 69.0 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 36.0 | 33.0 | 27.0 |
| | Qtr 4 | 136 | 66.9 | 15.4 | 11.0 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 40.4 | 36.0 | 25.7 |
| 2005 | Qtr 1 | 103 | 65.0 | 11.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 38.0 | 33.0 | 18.0 |
| | Qtr 2 | 117 | 62.4 | 13.7 | 10.3 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 32.5 | 29.1 | 17.1 |
| | Qtr 3 | 116 | 58.0 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 29.0 | 27.0 | 25.0 |
| | Qtr 4 | 111 | 62.0 | 19.0 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 42.0 | 40.0 | 23.0 |
| 2006 | Qtr 1 | 140 | 54.0 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 30.0 | 27.0 | 23.0 |
| | Qtr 2 | 119 | 58.0 | 12.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 39.0 | 35.0 | 26.0 |
| | Qtr 3 | 114 | 64.0 | 10.0 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 32.0 | 31.0 | 19.0 |
| | Qtr 4 | 64 | 68.8 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 51.6 | 43.8 | 12.5 |
| 2007 | Qtr 1 | 86 | 43.5 | 10.6 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 45.9 | 34.1 | 27.1 |

**Source:** WA Police Service & Australian Institute of Criminology. DUMA WA dataset.

# Trends in Arrests: Australia & WA: 1995/1996 - 2005/2006

## Table A5-7
## Annual amphetamine offences by type of offence - arrests, Australia, 1995/1996 - 2004/2005

| | Amphetamine offences | | | | All types of drug offences | | | | Amphetamines % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Consumer | Provider | Total | % provider | Consumer | Provider | Unknown | Total | |
| 1995/1996 | 3,118 | 1,096 | 4,214 | 26.0 | 73,800 | 24,994 | - | 98,794 | 4.3 |
| 1996/1997 | 2,702 | 1,205 | 3,907 | 30.8 | 60,733 | 24,313 | - | 85,046 | 4.6 |
| 1997/1998 | 3,339 | 1,417 | 4,766 | 29.7 | 60,774 | 23,348 | - | 84,122 | 5.7 |
| 1998/1999 | 4,976 | 1,608 | 6,584 | 24.4 | 65,836 | 17,688 | - | 83,524 | 7.9 |
| 1999/2000 | 6,252 | 1,829 | 8,081 | 22.6 | 66,723 | 14,601 | - | 81,324 | 9.9 |
| 2000/2001 | 6,768 | 2,071 | 8,839 | 23.4 | 63,766 | 12,697 | - | 76,463 | 11.6 |
| 2001/2002 | 5,815 | 2,212 | 8,027 | 27.6 | 58,768 | 14,457 | - | 73,225 | 11.0 |
| 2002/2003 | 5,914 | 2,340 | 8,254 | 28.3 | 59,657 | 14,753 | - | 74,410 | 11.1 |
| 2003/2004 | 6,734 | 2,805 | 9,539 | 29.4 | 62,829 | 15,451 | - | 78,280 | 12.2 |
| 2004/2005 | 7,297 | 2,696 | 9,993 | 27.0 | 62,209 | 14,613 | 511 | 76,822 | 12.9 |
| 2005/2006 | 8,183 | 3,623 | 11,848 | 30.6 | 63,520 | 14,756 | 257 | 78,533 | 15.1 |

**Source:** Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence & Australian Crime Commission. Australian Illicit Drug Reports (Annual).
**Note:** Totals may exceed sum of table components due to inclusion of unknown offence type.

## Table A5-8
## Annual amphetamine offences by type of offence - arrests, WA, 1995/1996 - 2005/2006

| | Amphetamine offences | | | | All types of drug offences | | | Amphetamines % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Consumer | Provider | Total | % provider | Consumer | Provider | Total | |
| 1995/1996 | 348 | 154 | 502 | 30.7 | 9,611 | 5,357 | 14,968 | 3.4 |
| 1996/1997 | 324 | 164 | 488 | 33.6 | 9,062 | 5,026 | 14,088 | 3.5 |
| 1997/1998 | 403 | 264 | 667 | 39.6 | 8,309 | 4,989 | 13,298 | 5.0 |
| 1998/1999 | 547 | 148 | 695 | 21.3 | 5,489 | 1,753 | 7,242 | 9.6 |
| 1999/2000 | 810 | 292 | 1,102 | 26.5 | 6,914 | 1,914 | 8,828 | 12.5 |
| 2000/2001 | 1,308 | 446 | 1,754 | 25.4 | 7,956 | 2,114 | 10,070 | 17.4 |
| 2001/2002 | 1,231 | 494 | 1,725 | 28.6 | 7,513 | 2,016 | 9,529 | 18.1 |
| 2002/2003 | 901 | 395 | 1,296 | 30.5 | 6,009 | 1,818 | 7,858 | 16.5 |
| 2003/2004 | 1,171 | 538 | 1,709 | 31.5 | 8,399 | 2,184 | 10,619 | 16.1 |
| 2004/2005 | 1,405 | 634 | 2,039 | 31.1 | 10,463 | 2,364 | 12,880 | 15.8 |
| 2005/2006 | 1,379 | 515 | 1,903 | 27.1 | 9,061 | 1,657 | 10,780 | 17.7 |

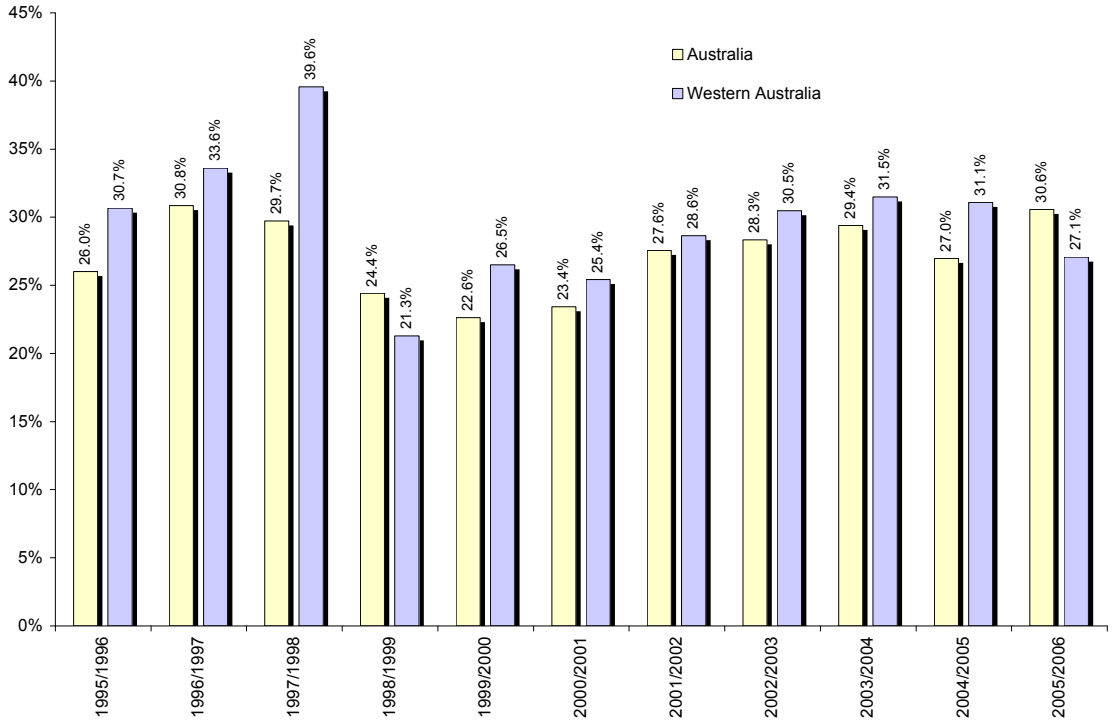
**Source:** Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence & Australian Crime Commission. Australian Illicit Drug Reports (Annual).
**Note:** Totals may exceed sum of table components due to inclusion of unknown offence type.

## Table A5-9
## Annual amphetamine offences by jurisdiction - arrests only, 1995/1996 - 2004/2005

| Year | NSW | VIC | QLD | SA | WA | Tas | NT | ACT | Australia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995/1996 | 1,272 | 1,633 | 560 | 173 | 502 | 42 | 13 | 19 | 4,214 |
| 1996/1997 | 1,265 | 639 | 1,147 | 310 | 488 | 20 | 22 | 16 | 3,907 |
| 1997/1998 | 1,612 | 744 | 1,305 | 379 | 667 | 15 | 26 | 18 | 4,766 |
| 1998/1999 | 2,352 | 1,028 | 1,814 | 623 | 695 | 7 | 42 | 23 | 6,584 |
| 1999/2000 | 2,786 | 1,140 | 2,158 | 743 | 1,104 | 28 | 124 | na | 8,083 |
| 2000/2001 | 2,841 | 1,263 | 1,992 | 711 | 1,758 | 70 | 160 | 56 | 8,851 |
| 2001/2002 | 2,043 | 1,608 | 2,007 | 475 | 1,725 | 89 | 56 | 60 | 8,063 |
| 2002/2003 | 2,070 | 1,842 | 2,533 | 388 | 1,300 | 66 | 50 | 64 | 8,313 |
| 2003/2004 | 2,001 | 2,240 | 3,000 | 451 | 1,711 | 39 | 52 | 99 | 9,593 |
| 2004/2005 | 1,942 | 2,174 | 3,337 | 314 | 2,045 | 69 | 93 | 94 | 10,068 |
| 2005/2006 | 2,462 | 2,838 | 3,844 | 518 | 1,903 | 83 | 94 | 106 | 11,848 |

**Source:** Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence & Australian Crime Commission. Australian Illicit Drug Reports (Annual).
**Note:** Totals may exceed sum of table components due to inclusion of unknown offence type.
Excludes infringement notices.

## Figure A5-5
## Proportion (%) of all amphetamine offences as provider offences
## WA vs Australia, 1995/1996 - 2005/2006



# 6. Special Analyses

## Designer Drug Related Mortality, WA: 1997 - 2003

Published cause of death data such as published by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre in annual reports concerning accidental drug induced deaths is based on those cases where death is attributable to external causes such as poisoning (ie 'overdoses').

This data under enumerates the number of cases as it does not identify additional deaths due to other causes, such as medical conditions caused by the use of methylamphetamine and other designer drugs. A special analysis was done to provide a more complete picture of these deaths by analysis of toxicological data in the Coronial Database to identify additional cases.

This identified those deaths that occurred between 1997 and 2003 which involved designer drugs, such as amphetamine, methylamphetamine, PMA (paramethoxyamphetamine), ecstasy or MDMA (methylenedioxymetamphetamine), MDA (3,4-methylenedioxymethylamphetamine) and ketamine.

The files for each of these deaths were examined to determine the circumstances surrounding the incident and the role identified by the Coroner that designer drugs played in being the primary or related cause of death.

### Results

From 1997 to 2003 there was a total of 48 designer drug related deaths in WA (Table A6-1). Overall, the majority of these deaths were due to external causes and the remainder due to medical conditions. In relation to the deaths due to external causes, more than eight out of 10 were overdoses, ie where death arose from the toxic effects of the drug itself and the remainder involved other external causes such as immersion.

There were a variety of cardiovascular events that were involved in those deaths due to medical conditions, such as cardiac arrest, cardiac arrhythmia, cardiac dysrhythmia, myocardial infarction or coronary arteriosclerosis. There were also a number of other cases where death arose from other medical conditions such as asthma, cerebral haemorrhage and epileptiform seizure.

All of these medical conditions were found by the Coroner to have occurred as a consequence of the use of designer drugs.

From 1997 to mid 1999 there were very few designer drug related deaths in WA, with only 2 deaths in the September quarter 1997 and 1 death in both the December 1998 and March 1999 quarters (Table A6-1).

However, in late 1999 there was a marked increase in the number of quarterly designer drug related deaths, from 4 in the December quarter 1999 to a peak of 7 in the June quarter 2001. After mid 2001 the number of deaths decreased to 1 in the March quarter 2002. Since early 2002 there have been very few deaths with 3 recorded in the June quarter 2003.

Typically most of the designer drug related deaths have involved people in their late 20s to early 30s, with an average age of about 30 years, except for 1998.

As complete data is not available for the years 2004 up to the present it is not possible to determine more recent trends.

### Coroner's verdict

Just over one third of all designer drug deaths in WA over the seven year period from 1997 to 2003 were found by a Coroner to be due to one or more medical conditions caused by the use of designer drugs. The importance of medical conditions is confirmed by overseas research which has also highlighted that the use of designer drugs can result in medical complications.

Extracts from a sample of the Coroner's findings and a narrative of the circumstances provide an understanding of typical circumstances of these deaths.

*"Coronary arteriosclerosis associated with recent use of methylamphetamine"* (male 36 years). Witness statements noted that about 24 hours after injecting amphetamines this man complained of hot flushes, sweating and shivering. These were symptoms he had experienced a number of times in the preceding six months following amphetamine use and each time he had refused medical assistance.

**Table A6-1**
**Quarterly designer drug related deaths**
**WA, 1997 - 2003**

| | Qtr 1 | Qtr 2 | Qtr 3 | Qtr 4 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1997 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| 1998 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 1999 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 5 |
| 2000 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 17 |
| 2001 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 18 |
| 2002 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| 2003 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |

*"Coronary arteriosclerosis with thrombosis and methylamphetamine effect (open finding)"* (male 37 years). This death occurred as a result of a heart attack due to coronary arteriosclerosis and the use of methylamphetamines was considered to have contributed to the heart attack.

*"Intracerebral haemorrhage (massive) in association with arteriovenous malformation (natural causes)"* (female 20 years). This death occurred on the day following recreational use of amphetamine tablets at a party. This woman collapsed in the shower, became unconscious and died four days later in an intensive care unit. It was found that she had vascular abnormalities which may have burst due to very high blood pressure (systemic hypertension) that occurred following amphetamine use.

*"Consistent with acute cardiac dysrhythmia in a woman with focal coronary artery atherosclerotic and methylamphetamine/amphetamine effect (accident)."* (female 24 years). This woman had a pattern of injecting amphetamines with her partner on weekends. Toxicology tests confirmed the presence of methylamphetamine/amphetamine. However, while the levels were not directly fatal, they had potential to create vulnerability to acute cardiac dysrhythmia in a person already cardiologically vulnerable on account of having focal coronary artery disease.

The following Coroner's findings are concerned with those cases where the toxic effects of the drugs were the underlying cause of death:

- *"Amphetamine effect (accident)"* (female 42 years);
- *"Acute amphetamine toxicity (accident)"* (male 24 years);
- *"Combined drug toxicity (accident)* (male 22 years)";
- *"Acute combined drug effect (amphetamines, methadone, cannabis, benzodiazepines) (accident)"* (female 32 years).

In these and similar cases there was evidence of amphetamine use in the period immediately prior to death. In a number of these cases the person had also used other substances such as cannabis, alcohol and prescription drugs.

In other cases the Coroner's verdict referred to the effect of amphetamines in association with other substances, for example *"Aspiration of vomitus in association with alcohol and amphetamine effect (accident)"*, *"Combined drug toxicity (accident)"* or *"Combined drug effect (accident)"*.

The role of PMA (paramethyoxyamphetamine) as a contributing cause of death was specifically noted in the verdicts of three cases. All these deaths involved combinations of amphetamine type drugs and ecstasy which also contained PMA.

It was found that a small number of all designer drug related deaths involved Aboriginal persons. There appear to have been relatively few cases where any of these individuals had sought treatment with a specialist drug and alcohol agency.

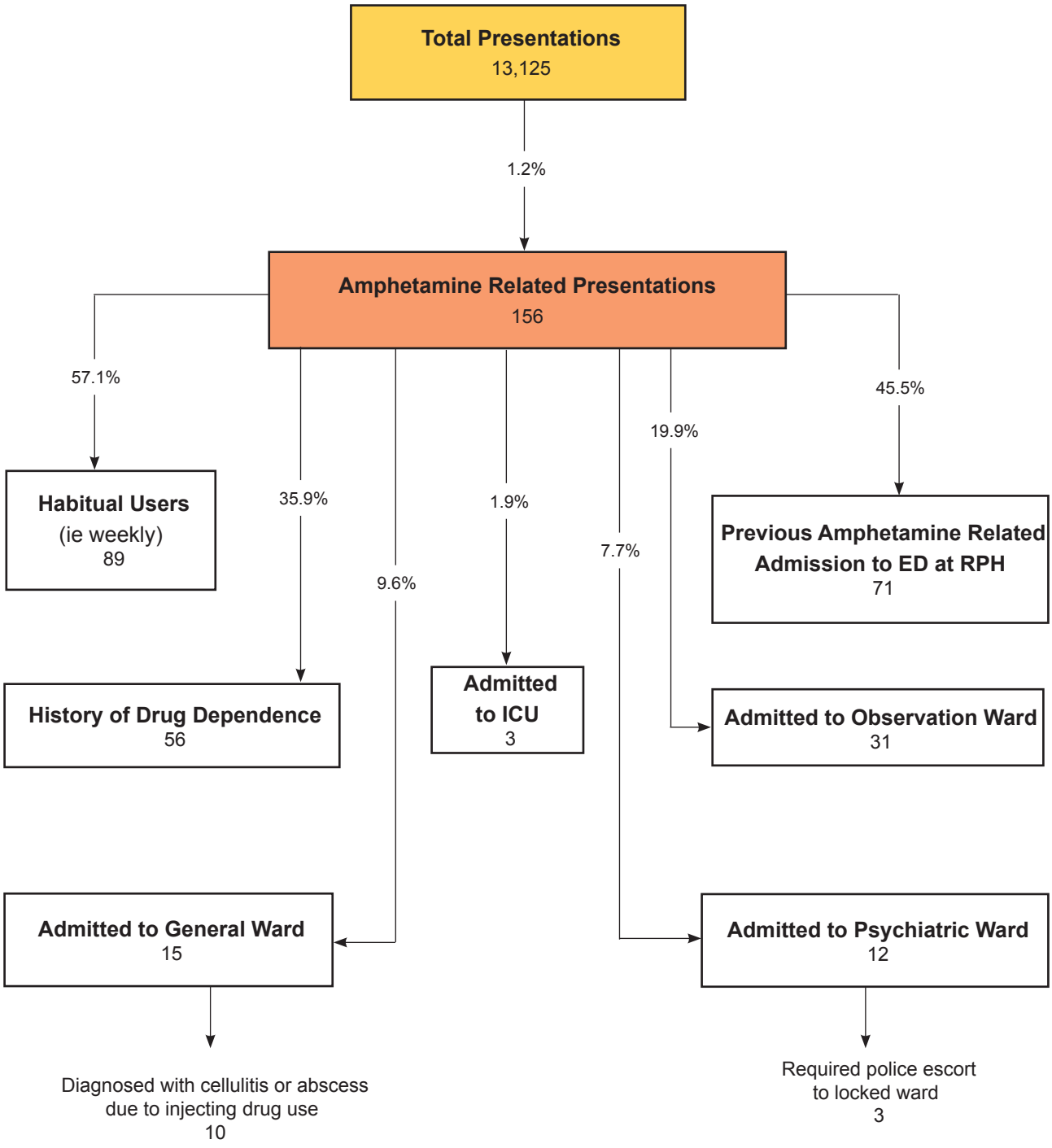
There were four cases where an individual had attended a naltrexone program, including one with a naltrexone implant.

There were also four cases where psychiatric treatment had been undertaken, usually due to self harm incidents and one case where dexamphetamines had been prescribed over a period of time.

# Amphetamine Related Acute Morbidity: August - November 2005

**Study of amphetamine related presentations at Emergency Department, Royal Perth Hospital**

3 August - 20 November 2005




Source: Gray SD, Fatovich DM, McCoubrie DL & Daly FF. 'Amphetamine related presentations to an inner city tertiary emergency hospital: a prospective evaluation.' (2007) 186 *Medical Journal of Australia* 336-339.