

Alcohol and other drug treatment services in Australia 2000–01

First report on the National Minimum Data Set

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Alcohol and other drug treatment services in Australia 2000–01

First report on the National Minimum Data Set

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Trish Ryan, Brad Grant and Ros Madden managed the project.

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AODTS-NMDS	Alcohol and Other Drugs Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set
ASCDC	Australian Standard Classification of Drugs of Concern
COTSA	Clients of Treatment Service Agencies
DoHA	Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing
IDRS	Illicit Drug Reporting System
IGCD	Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs
MCDS	Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy
NDARC	National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre
NDSHS	National Drug Strategy Household Survey
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NGOTGP	Non-Government Organisation Treatment Grants Program
NMDS	National Minimum Data Set
RRMA	Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area classification

Highlights

Treatment services

- A total of 393 alcohol and other drug treatment services supplied data for 2000–01, with 52% identified as non-government providers.

Clients

- During 2000–01, reporting services registered a total of 83,529 clients for treatment. Of those clients, 64% were males, 35% were female and 62% were aged between 20 and 39 years. Of all clients, 84% were born in Australia and 92% stated that their preferred language was English.
- Of all clients receiving services for the drug use of others (e.g. a spouse seeking treatment for their partner or a parent seeking treatment for their child) two-thirds were females (66%). Of these females, 51% were aged 50 years or over.
- Approximately 8% of all clients identified themselves as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin, in comparison to the 2.4% of Indigenous persons identified in the Australian population (ABS 2002).
- Over a third of all clients (34%) were self-referred. Male clients were more likely than female clients to have been referred from community-based corrections or police or court diversion, with 16% of all male clients referred from the above sources compared to only 6% of all female clients.

Principal drug of concern

- Alcohol was the most common principal drug of concern (34%) for which clients sought treatment. Heroin was the next most common, with 28% of all clients reporting it as their principal drug of concern. Cannabis (14%) and amphetamines (9%) were the next most commonly reported.
- The proportion of clients with heroin as their principal drug of concern varied greatly across States and Territories, ranging from 2% in Tasmania to 43.5% in the Australian Capital Territory.
- Of all Indigenous clients, 49% nominated alcohol as their principal drug of concern (in comparison to 33% of non-Indigenous clients). This pattern was reversed for heroin – more non-Indigenous clients (30%) nominated heroin as their principal drug compared to Indigenous clients (19%).
- Of clients referred from a hospital to an alcohol and other drug treatment service, 53% reported alcohol as their principal drug of concern. Of clients referred from police or court diversion, 31.5% reported cannabis as their principal drug of concern.

- Age was found to interact with drug of concern, in that the proportion of clients seeking treatment for alcohol increased with age, whereas the proportion of clients seeking treatment for heroin decreased with age. (For example, 15% of all clients in the age group 10-19 were seeking treatment for alcohol and 31% for heroin, however 78% of all clients in the age group 50-59 were seeking treatment for alcohol and only 5% for heroin).

Injecting drug users

- Of clients seeking treatment for their own drug use and who reported an injecting drug use status (i.e. excluding the 'not stated' responses), 58% had injected or were currently injecting drug users. Of 10-19 year olds, more females indicated they were currently injecting (49%) than males (41%).

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This report provides national- State- and Territory-level statistics on alcohol and other drug treatment services; the clients who use these services; and the type of drug problems for which treatment is being sought. It is the first report in what will be a series of annual publications on the Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set (AODTS–NMDS). This first report predominantly provides information about the clients who access these treatment services – in future collection years there will be a greater emphasis on reporting information about the treatment services.

The AODTS–NMDS has been implemented to assist in monitoring and evaluating key objectives of the *National Drug Strategic Framework* and to assist in the planning, management and quality improvement of alcohol and other drug treatment services. In general, it aims to provide ongoing information on the demographics of clients who use these services, the treatment they receive and administrative information about the agencies that provide alcohol and other drug treatment. Although it aims to provide a measure of service utilisation, it was not designed to calculate trends in alcohol and other drug use or to monitor general patterns of drug problems in Australia. Nevertheless, the information collected by the AODTS–NMDS will play a role in monitoring patterns of drug problems in Australia.

It is important that alcohol and other drug problems in Australia are continually monitored so that existing harm-reduction strategies can be assessed and new strategies developed. While no one data collection can monitor the total amount and detail of alcohol and drug problems in Australia, there is a range of available information that collectively can be used to provide an overall picture (see Chapter 3).

There is an expectation in the community that an adequate range of treatment services will be accessible for all drug users and their families, regardless of age, ethnic origin, gender, sexual preference and location (MCDS 1998). In order for the Commonwealth and State and Territory governments to meet this expectation, it is important that any increase in the demand for services can be planned for and successfully met. It is assumed that in the long term, information collected by the AODTS–NMDS will be invaluable in monitoring changing patterns in the demand for treatment services. These patterns may be used to detect underlying changes in substance abuse in the population and will have important implications for government resource allocation and program planning. The data provided in this report will be used in conjunction with other information sources to inform debate, policy decisions and strategies that occur within the alcohol and other drug treatment sector.

1.2 Alcohol and other drug treatment activities

Alcohol and other drug treatment activities can range from an early, brief intervention to long-term residential treatment. Brief intervention refers to the intervention at an early stage of a person's alcohol or drug use to prevent the development of serious drug problems later on. It involves less face-to-face counselling than other more traditional methods, has a strongly educational focus and places more emphasis on self-management. In contrast, long-term

residential treatment often involves a highly structured program of counselling and support services, designed to make changes in the drug user's lifestyle and facilitate long-term recovery (Australian Drug Foundation 2002).

All new or returning clients will be assessed in some form prior to receiving treatment. This often involves investigation of motivation to change, levels of use and dependence, mental health status, health risk behaviours and ability to function socially (Gowing et al. 2001). The general aim of assessment is to match clients with an appropriate treatment intervention.

The AODTS-NMDS covers a wide variety of treatment interventions and, among others, includes detoxification and rehabilitation programs, pharmacological and psychological treatments.

Detoxification

Detoxification refers to the elimination of toxic levels of a drug from the body. Detoxification usually involves counselling and is often a gradual process, taking a number of days or weeks and may occur in a variety of settings including general hospitals, specialist drug and alcohol units, outpatient clinics and homes (Gowing et al. 2001). Relapse following detoxification is common and some form of extended support/rehabilitation is usually required after detoxification to help maintain abstinence (Drugscope 2000a).

Detoxification may involve the use of other drugs such as methadone or buprenorphine to help the person cope with withdrawal symptoms. This is known as medical withdrawal. This form of detoxification may not be appropriate for all drug users, including the user experiencing a short period of dependency. Recently, there has been a trend toward non-medical withdrawal (Australian Drug Foundation 2002).

Pharmacological treatment

Pharmacological treatments include maintenance therapy (also known as substitution treatment) which aims to stabilise the user by prescribing a less harmful drug rather than eliminate drug use in the short term. Maintenance therapy using drugs such as methadone or buprenorphine may be appropriate for those who are not yet willing to give up drug use but would like to improve their lifestyle or require strong supports to become abstinent. Another form of pharmacological treatment is reduction therapy, where the aim is to reduce the quantity of all drugs used. Pharmacological treatments are provided by clinics, pharmacies (not included in the AODTS-NMDS) and general practitioners amongst others (Drugscope 2000b).

The drugs prescribed for maintenance therapy usually have a similar action to the drug of dependence, but a lower risk of harm (e.g. methadone). The drugs prescribed for reduction therapy usually consist of blocking and aversive agents that either stop the drug of dependence having an effect or produce an undesirable effect when combined with the drug of dependence (e.g. naltrexone) (Gowing et al. 2001).

Note that methadone maintenance therapy and agencies whose sole activity is to prescribe and/or dose for methadone or other maintenance pharmacotherapies are currently excluded from the AODTS-NMDS.

Counselling

There are many different types of alcohol and other drug counselling available, including individual and group counselling in both outpatient and residential settings. Some of the more popular models of counselling include: the Egan model, where the client decides what issues are to be dealt with and how; Rational Emotive Therapy, which seeks to change the way a person thinks about their own behaviour; and Motivational Interviewing, which aims to motivate a person to reduce their drug use through examination of the consequences of their actions (Australian Drug Foundation 2002).

The goal of counselling is to encourage and support emotional and behavioural change. Lifestyle adjustment is facilitated by the development of skills to cope with factors that trigger drug use or prevent full relapse to regular drug use (Gowing et al. 2001).

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation programs may include any combination of counselling (including psychological therapy), pharmacotherapies and social support (including assistance with finding employment, living arrangements, nutritional advice and therapy involving the drug user's family) and are provided in both inpatient and outpatient settings.

The goals of rehabilitation and treatment activities in general include reducing the use of illicit drugs, reducing the risk of infectious diseases, improving physical and psychological health, reducing criminal behaviour and improving social functioning (Gowing et al. 2001).

1.3 The national collection

The AODTS-NMDS is a subset of alcohol and other drug treatment services information that is routinely collected by States and Territories to monitor treatment services within their jurisdiction. The information collected by the AODTS-NMDS is a nationally agreed set of common data items collected by service providers for clients registered for treatment. The AIHW has the role of data custodian for the national data set. The Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs (IGCD) NMDS Working Group is responsible for the development and implementation of the national collection. Members of the Working Group include representatives from the Commonwealth and each State and Territory as well as organisations such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC).

The AODTS-NMDS for 2000-01 consists of de-identified unit record data for both clients and treatment agencies. The client-level records consist of 14 data items and the agency-level records consist of 3 data items. The client-level data items are intended to collect demographic information and information about the client's drug use behaviour.

The full list of data items included in the national collection for 2000-01 is detailed in Appendix 1.

There was agreement by the NMDS Working Group that the 2000-01 year of collection for the AODTS-NMDS should be considered a pilot year to test the procedures in place for the collection, transfer, collation, cleaning and reporting of national alcohol and other drug treatment services information. This decision was ratified by the IGCD. It should be noted therefore, that the identification of areas in need of improvement was seen as an important function of the first collection.

For future collections, there will be greater emphasis on capturing information directly related to the treatment received by clients. For example, the move towards counting 'treatment episodes' rather than client registrations will allow information to be reported about treatment activity (e.g. length of treatment episode and number of service contacts). Refer to Chapter 4 for more information on how the national collection has changed for the 2001–02 financial year.

Detailed information about the historical development of the AODTS–NMDS can be found in the following text: *Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services: Development of a National Minimum Data Set* (Grant & Petrie 2001).

1.4 Scope of the collection

This section describes which agencies, clients and treatment activities have been included or excluded from the AODTS–NMDS collection for 2000–01.

Exclusion of methadone

It is important first to note that not all treatment activities are reported in the AODTS–NMDS. In particular, methadone maintenance therapy is currently excluded from the collection due to the complexity of the service delivery structure and the high level of involvement of agencies and practitioners in private and general practice settings. However, methadone maintenance data are featured in Chapter 4 and this additional information should be taken into account when any attempt is made to estimate the total number of clients receiving treatment from all publicly funded alcohol and other drug treatment services.

Agencies and clients within scope

- All publicly funded (at State and/or Commonwealth level) government and non-government agencies that provide one or more specialist alcohol and/or other drug treatment services, including residential and non-residential agencies. Specialist alcohol and drug units based in acute care hospitals or psychiatric hospitals were included if they provided treatment to non-admitted patients (e.g. outpatient services).
- All clients assessed and accepted for one or more types of treatment from a within scope alcohol and other drug treatment service during the relevant reporting period (1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001).

Agencies and clients excluded

- Agencies for which the primary function is to provide accommodation or overnight stays such as 'halfway houses' and 'sobering-up shelters'.
- Agencies for which the primary function is to provide services concerned with health promotion (e.g. needle and syringe exchange programs).
- Treatment services based in prison or other correctional institutions.
- Agencies whose sole activity is to prescribe and/or dose for methadone maintenance treatment.

- Alcohol and drug treatment units in acute care or psychiatric hospitals that only provide treatment to admitted patients.
- Clients who were on a methadone maintenance program and who were not receiving any other form of treatment.
- People who sought advice or information but were not formally assessed and accepted for treatment.
- Admitted patients in acute care or psychiatric hospitals.
- Clients receiving treatment from services based in prison or other correctional institutions.
- Private treatment agencies that do not receive public funding.

1.5 Diversity of data collection systems

Ideally, the information collected in this first year would be an accurate count of the number of clients who registered for treatment in Australia during the 12-month period. However, the implementation of the AODTS–NMDS within each State and Territory has been subject to varying conditions and circumstances, including resource availability. As a result, national implementation of the collection has been staggered, with Queensland Health unable to supply data for the 2000–01 collection period. The ‘national totals’ reported in the present report therefore do not include any data from Queensland.

There were difficulties in aggregating data from highly diverse State/Territory data collection systems. The national collection is a compilation of agency administrative data from State and Territory health authority systems. There is a large degree of diversity in the data collection systems and practices that are in place within the alcohol and other drug treatment sector across Australian jurisdictions. The following notes should be used to guide interpretation of the data:

- New South Wales, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory had already implemented systems designed to collect treatment episode data (which is what will be reported in the AODTS–NMDS from 2001–02) before the first collection period had finished. Therefore, these jurisdictions provided AIHW with treatment episode rather than client registration data. Treatment episode data are based on completed episodes (i.e. a period of contact between a client and a treatment provider with a defined date of commencement and a date of cessation), therefore whilst AIHW was able to transform episode data into client registration data, clients with open records were not included. As a result, data from these jurisdictions are likely to be an under-count of the actual client numbers.
- There is a problem with the comparability of data across all jurisdictions given that some jurisdictions supplied client-registration data while others supplied treatment episode data. Where possible, AIHW has made changes to the data to improve comparability (see Appendix 2 for technical notes) but it is important to note that this is a pilot year of data and comparisons across jurisdictions should be made with caution.
- Although the *National Health Data Dictionary* definitions provide the basic standards of the data set, there is some variation in the actual data definitions used by data providers within a few jurisdictions. Where possible, the AIHW has performed data mapping to align information to the equivalent national standard.

This pilot-test year provides a firm basis and framework ensuring that the quality of the information contained in the national collection can be improved in future years.

1.6 Interpretation of the data

The following counting rule has been used for the data included in the report:

A 'Client registration' occurred when a person commenced treatment for an alcohol or other drug problem within the period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

A person was identified as commencing treatment if:

- they were a new client (i.e. seeking treatment from the agency for the first time);
- they were a previous client who was re-registering for treatment because they had no contact with the service for a period of three months or more and no plan in place for further contact (i.e. there had been an extended break since the client had last sought treatment from the agency); or
- they were a current client whose principal drug of concern had changed (i.e. the main drug problem for which they were seeking treatment had changed).

Although there has been national agreement on the definitions and standards for the data items that comprise the AODTS-NMDS, this does not ensure that there is perfect comparability of the data across States and Territories, nor across agencies within States and Territories.

For the data in scope the following caveats must be observed:

- These figures do not include data from Queensland Health. It is expected that Queensland Health will provide some data for the 2001-02 collection.
- These figures do not include the majority of Commonwealth-funded Indigenous substance use services or a number of Aboriginal Health Services that also provide treatment for alcohol and other drug problems. These services are generally not under the jurisdiction of the State or Territory health authority and the Commonwealth currently only reports NMDS data from one specific program. In addition, both of these services have a different collection basis to the NMDS. As a result most of these data are not currently included in the AODTS-NMDS collection. Therefore the number of Indigenous clients in this report will under-represent the total number of Indigenous Australians that received treatment for alcohol and other drug problems during 2000-01. Published data on these services is available (see section 3.2).
- These figures do not include all of the services provided under the National Illicit Drug Strategy Non-Government Organisation Treatment Grants Program (NGOTGP). The respective State or Territory where the service is located reports many of those services, however some are reported by the Commonwealth. Not all of those agencies under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth were able to supply data for this report (21 of the 33 services supplied data). It is anticipated that all services will be reported on in future collections. Those reported by the Commonwealth are listed under 'Other' in the jurisdiction-based tables.
- On their own, these figures do not provide measures of the incidence or prevalence of alcohol or other drug abuse or dependence in the community. This is because not all persons who abuse or become addicted to alcohol or other drugs seek treatment for their condition, or seek treatment from a publicly funded service. These data should be used in combination with other available data sources for a more comprehensive view of alcohol and other drug use in the community (see chapter 3 for further detail).

1.7 Profile of treatment services

This section depicts the main features of the alcohol and other drug treatment service providers that supplied data for the 2000–01 collection. Note that the number of treatment services does not necessarily equate to the number of service delivery outlets as some treatment services were only reported under the main administrative centre of the service.

A total of 393 alcohol and other drug treatment services contributed data, with 203 services (52%) identified as non-government providers (Table 1.1). New South Wales and South Australia provided the majority of government services in the alcohol and drug treatment area (88%), whereas in Victoria all services were provided by the non-government sector. As might be expected, the largest proportion of all services was located in New South Wales (46%).

Table 1.1: Treatment services, sector of service by jurisdiction^(a), 2000–01

Service type	NSW	Vic	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(b)	Total
(Number)									
Government	133	—	4	35	13	1	4	—	190
Non-government	48	83	20	10	—	5	16	21	203
Total	181	83	24	45	13	6	20	21	393
(Per cent)									
Government	70.0	—	2.1	18.4	6.8	0.5	2.1	—	100.0
Non-government	23.6	40.9	9.9	4.9	—	2.5	7.9	10.3	100.0
Total	46.1	21.1	6.1	11.5	3.3	1.5	5.1	5.3	100.0

(a) Excludes Queensland.

(b) Other NGOTGP services not currently reported through a State or Territory collection.

The majority of treatment services (61%) were located in a metropolitan area (Table 1.2). Just over a third of services (35%) were located in a rural area. Because some treatment services were only reported under the main administrative centre of the service, the number of services located in a metropolitan area may be over-represented. More than two-thirds of the treatment services located in a remote area (11 of 16, or 69%) were found in the Northern Territory.

Table 1.2: Number of treatment services by geographical location^(a) and jurisdiction^(b), 2000-01

Location ^(c)	NSW	Vic	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(d)	Total	
									Number	Per cent
Metropolitan	110	49	16	28	6	6	9	15	239	60.8
Rural	70	34	5	17	7	—	—	5	138	35.1
Remote	1	—	3	—	—	—	11	1	16	4.1
Total	181	83	24	45	13	6	20	21	393	100.0

(a) Some treatment services are only reported under the main administrative centre of the service.

(b) Excludes Queensland.

(c) Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (RRMA) classification used, see Appendix 3.

(d) Other NGOTGP services not currently reported through a State or Territory collection.

2 Client profile

This chapter highlights the important features, including demographic profiles, of clients that utilised alcohol and other drug treatment services in 2000–01. The data are predominantly reported in this chapter according to the principal drug of concern.

2.1 Client registrations

A total of 83,529 clients were registered for treatment during 2000–01 (Table 2.1). Male clients accounted for the majority of registrations (64%). Most persons registered for treatment were between 20 and 39 years of age (62%), with persons under 20 accounting for 14% of the total.

Table 2.1: Client registrations by age group and sex, Australia^(a), 2000–01

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Total ^(b)	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
10–19	7,462	8.9	4,281	5.1	11,841	14.2
20–29	19,679	23.6	9,875	11.8	30,147	36.1
30–39	13,832	16.6	7,415	8.9	21,475	25.7
40–49	7,426	8.9	4,700	5.6	12,193	14.6
50–59	3,022	3.6	2,006	2.4	5,048	6.0
60+	958	1.1	601	0.7	1,562	1.9
Not stated	678	0.8	567	0.7	1,263	1.5
Total	53,057	63.5	29,445	35.3	83,529	100.0

(a) Excludes Queensland.

(b) Includes Not stated (Sex).

Clients were classified according to whether they were seeking treatment for their own substance use or for the substance use of another person (e.g. spouse, relative or friend). The majority of clients (88%) who registered for treatment were seeking help for their own substance use (Table 2.2). Of those who presented for someone else's drug use, two-thirds were female clients (66%). Age appears to be a factor in client type. The average age of clients seeking help for the substance use of others (39.3 years) was higher than that of clients seeking help for their own drug use (30.7 years) (see Appendix Table A4.4).

Table 2.2: Client registrations by client type and sex, Australia^(a), 2000-01

Client type	Males		Females		Total ^(b)	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Own drug use ^(c)	48,996	92.3	23,927	81.3	73,769	88.3
Other's drug use	2,073	4.0	4,332	14.7	6,535	7.8
Not stated	1,988	3.7	1,186	4.0	3,225	3.9
Total	53,057	100.0	29,445	100.0	83,529	100.0

(a) Excludes Queensland.

(b) Includes Not stated (Sex).

(c) Own drug use also includes clients who were seeking treatment for both their own and other's drug use (0.6% of total client registrations).

Indigenous status

There were 6,571 clients (8%) who identified themselves as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in the 2000-01 collection (Table 2.3). This is a higher proportion than the overall proportion of Indigenous people in the total Australian population (2.4%), based on the Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 2001 (ABS 2002). However, because the overall proportion of clients with a 'not stated' Indigenous status slightly exceeds that reported for Indigenous status, this figure should be reported with caution as it may be an under-count of the actual number of Indigenous clients in treatment (note also the caveat in Section 1.6).

Table 2.3: Client registrations by age group and Indigenous status^(a), Australia^(b), 2000-01

Age group (years)	Indigenous ^(a)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
10-19	1,185	1.4	9,854	11.8	802	1.0	11,841	14.2
20-29	2,341	2.8	25,393	30.4	2,413	2.9	30,147	36.1
30-39	1,943	2.3	17,619	21.1	1,913	2.3	21,475	25.7
40-49	716	0.9	10,274	12.3	1,203	1.4	12,193	14.6
50-59	223	0.3	4,361	5.2	464	0.6	5,048	6.0
60+	40	0.0	1,379	1.7	143	0.2	1,562	1.9
Not stated	123	0.1	1,016	1.2	124	0.1	1,263	1.5
Total	6,571	7.9	69,896	83.7	7,062	8.5	83,529	100.0

(a) Includes those clients who identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

(b) Excludes Queensland.

Source of referral

More than a third of all clients (34%) were self-referred (Table 2.4). Referrals from alcohol and drug treatment services (11%) and community-based corrections (10%) were also common. Male clients were more likely than female clients to have been referred from community-based corrections or police and court diversion with 16% of all male clients referred from these sources compared to only 6% of all female clients. Female clients were more likely to have been referred from other sources. However, the large proportion of referrals reported as 'Other' (11%) means that interpretations of these figures should be made cautiously.

Table 2.4: Client registrations by source of referral and sex, Australia^(a), 2000-01

Source of referral	Males		Females		Persons ^(b)	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Self	17,520	33.0	11,103	37.7	28,667	34.3
Family member / friend	3,895	7.3	2,635	8.9	6,541	7.8
GP / medical specialist	4,312	8.1	2,876	9.8	7,191	8.6
Psychiatric and other hospitals	2,054	3.9	1,149	3.9	3,203	3.9
Community mental health services	874	1.6	564	1.9	1,438	1.7
Alcohol & drug treatment services	5,433	10.2	3,498	11.9	8,947	10.7
Other community health / care services ^(c)	2,657	5.0	2,111	7.2	4,773	5.7
Community-based corrections	6,024	11.4	1,220	4.1	8,086	9.7
Police and court diversions	2,219	4.2	607	2.1	2,834	3.4
Other	6,695	12.6	2,725	9.3	9,515	11.4
Not stated	1,374	2.6	957	3.3	2,334	2.8
Total	53,057	100.0	29,445	100.0	83,529	100.0

(a) Excludes Queensland.

(b) Includes Not stated (Sex).

(c) Comprises other residential community care unit; non-residential medical and/or allied health care agency; other non-residential community health care agency / outpatient clinic; and other community service agency.

2.2 Principal drug of concern

The principal drug of concern refers to the main substance that the client states led him or her to seek treatment from the alcohol and other drug treatment agency. For the tables in this section, only those clients who were seeking treatment for their own substance use were included. It is reasoned that only substance users themselves can accurately report their substance use behaviour and their principal drug of concern.

Jurisdictions

Nationally, alcohol (34%) and heroin (28%) were the principal drugs of concern for which the majority of clients were seeking treatment. Cannabis (14%) and amphetamines (9%) were the next most commonly reported (see Appendix Table A4.11 for more details).

Alcohol was the most common principal drug of concern reported in all jurisdictions except for the Commonwealth ('Other' category), the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria

(Table 2.5). In the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria, alcohol was less commonly reported than heroin, whereas, for the Commonwealth, alcohol was the fourth most reported principal drug of concern. The Commonwealth finding is due to these agencies specialising in treatment programs targeted at clients who have problems related to illicit drugs.

Table 2.5: Substance users^(a) by principal drug of concern and jurisdiction^(b), 2000–01

Principal drug	NSW	Vic	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(c)	Total
Analgesics									
(Per cent)									
Heroin	32.7	33.3	14.4	16.8	2.3	43.5	2.7	40.5	28.4
Methadone	2.1	1.4	0.7	3.9	5.7	0.3	—	2.6	1.8
Balance of analgesics ^(d)	1.3	8.3	1.5	8.7	7.7	0.1	9.8	1.0	4.6
<i>Total analgesics</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>34.8</i>
Sedatives and hypnotics									
Alcohols	36.0	29.2	29.5	41.7	38.8	36.3	65.9	12.3	33.6
Benzodiazepines	2.5	2.3	1.2	2.0	2.3	1.4	0.2	2.3	2.1
Balance of sedatives and hypnotics ^(d)	—	0.2	0.1	—	0.5	—	0.3	0.2	0.1
<i>Total sedatives and hypnotics</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>66.4</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>35.8</i>
Stimulants and hallucinogens									
Amphetamines	8.3	4.1	21.3	10.5	11.8	10.9	7.4	16.4	9.1
Cannabinoids	10.9	16.4	20.7	8.5	22.9	6.7	9.7	15.7	14.0
Ecstasy	—	0.4	*	*	*	*	—	0.2	0.2
Cocaine	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.3	*	0.3	0.4
Nicotine	1.5	0.6	*	0.5	2.4	*	1.8	0.8	1.0
Balance of stimulants and hallucinogens ^(d)	0.4	0.3	0.3	n.p.	n.p.	0.1	n.p.	0.1	0.3
<i>Total stimulants and hallucinogens</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>25.0</i>
Balance of drugs of concern ^(d)	3.4	1.5	5.5	5.7	1.4	0.1	1.8	3.8	3.0
Not stated/missing	—	1.9	3.5	1.4	3.6	—	—	3.9	1.4
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	26,344	26,535	10,188	6,165	1,343	2,720	2,061	1,638	76,994

(a) Substance user population comprises all client registrations excluding clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others.

(b) Excludes Queensland.

(c) Other NGOTGP services not currently reported through a State or Territory collection.

(d) Balance of drugs coded according to Australian Standards Classification of Drugs of Concern. See Appendix 5.

n.p. not available for separate publication.

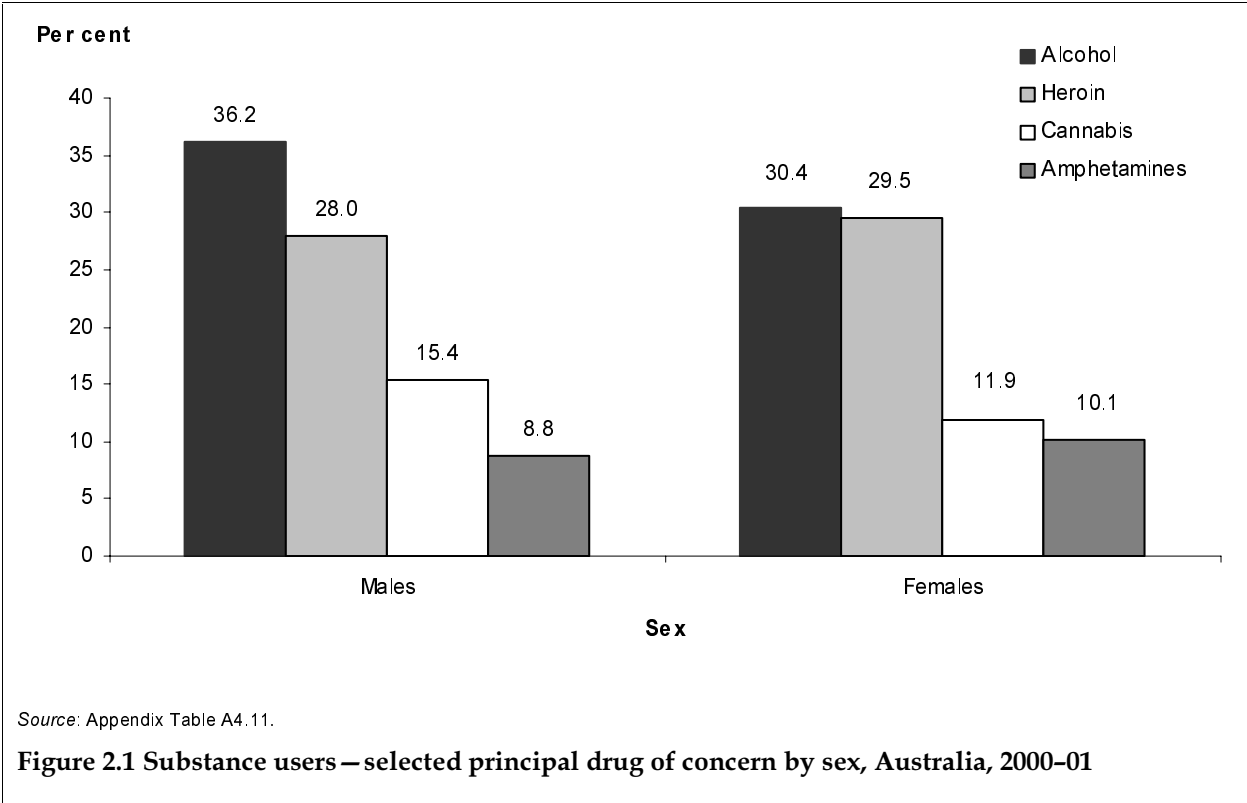
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The national reporting of heroin as a major drug of concern was not replicated in Tasmania (where heroin was reported as the principal drug of concern for only 2% of clients) or the Northern Territory (only 3% of clients). This is consistent with the findings of the Illicit Drug Reporting System (Topp et al. 2002).

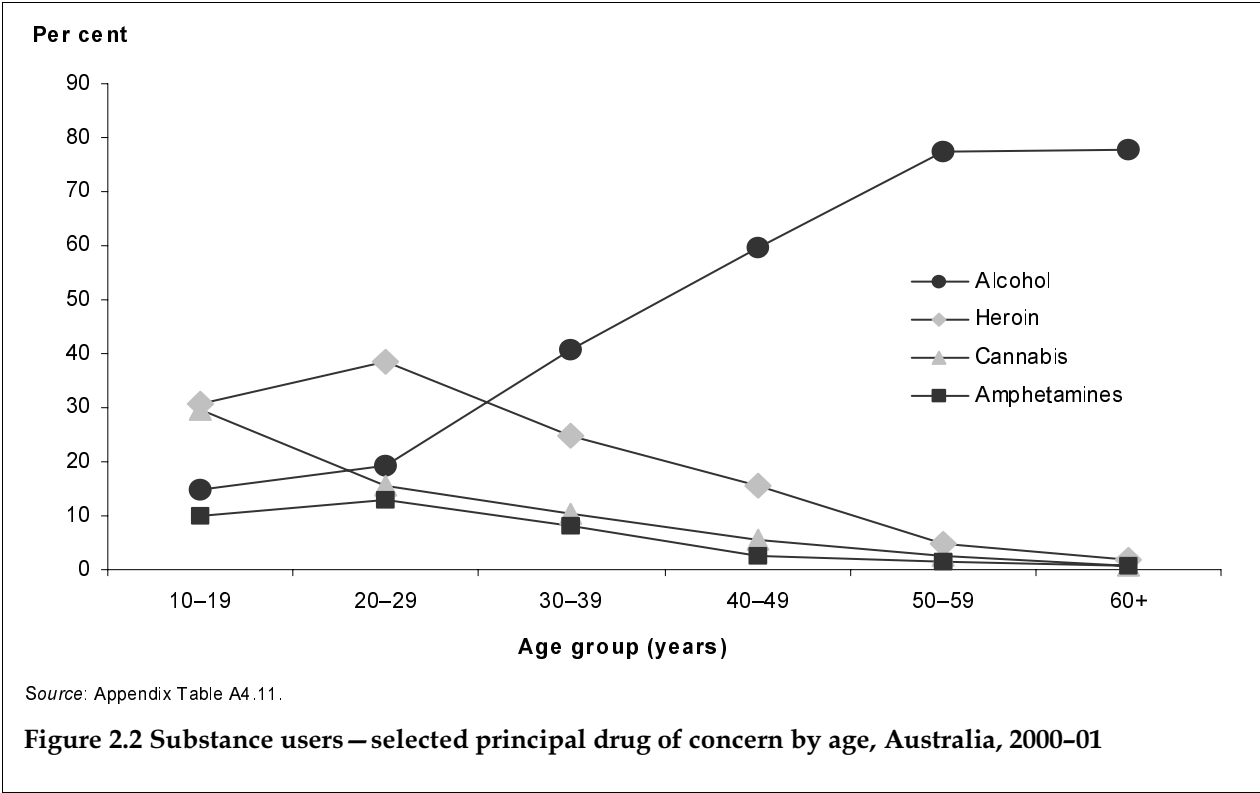
Alcohol, cannabinoids and amphetamines were more commonly reported as principal drugs of concern for clients in Tasmania, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. In the Northern Territory, alcohol was reported as the principal drug of concern for two-thirds of substance using clients (66%).

Sex and age

Gender differences for principal drugs of concern were relatively minor (Figure 2.1). A higher proportion of male clients reported alcohol (36%) and cannabis (15%) as their principal drug of concern compared to female clients (30% and 12% respectively). A slightly higher proportion of female clients reported amphetamines as their principal drug of concern (10%) than male clients (9%).

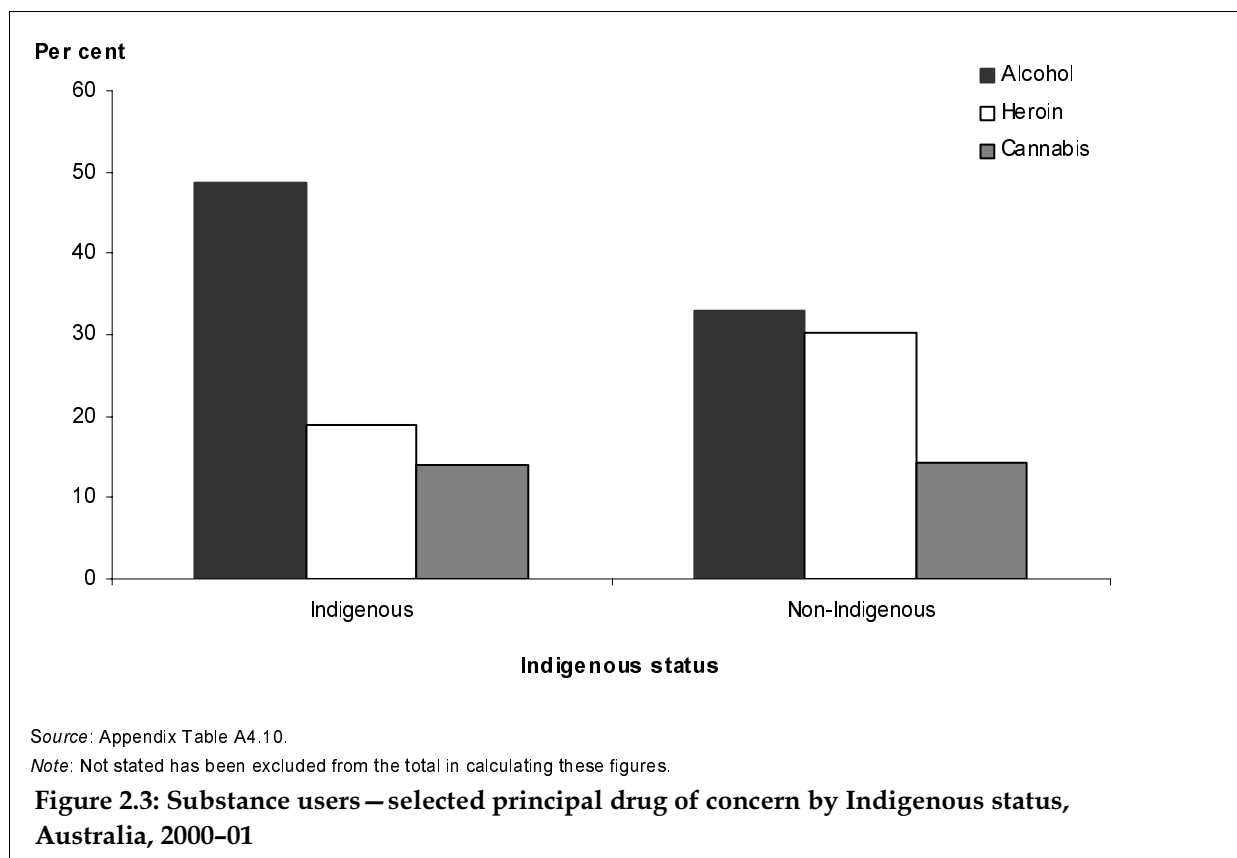


Age was found to interact with principal drug of concern, in that the proportion of clients seeking treatment for alcohol increased with age, whereas the proportion of clients seeking treatment for heroin decreased with age (Figure 2.2). For example, 15% of all clients in the age group 10–19 were seeking treatment for alcohol and 31% for heroin, however 78% of all clients in the age group 50–59 were seeking treatment for alcohol and only 5% for heroin. Heroin (31%) and cannabis (30%) were the most common principal drugs reported for teenage clients (see Appendix Table A4.11 for more details).



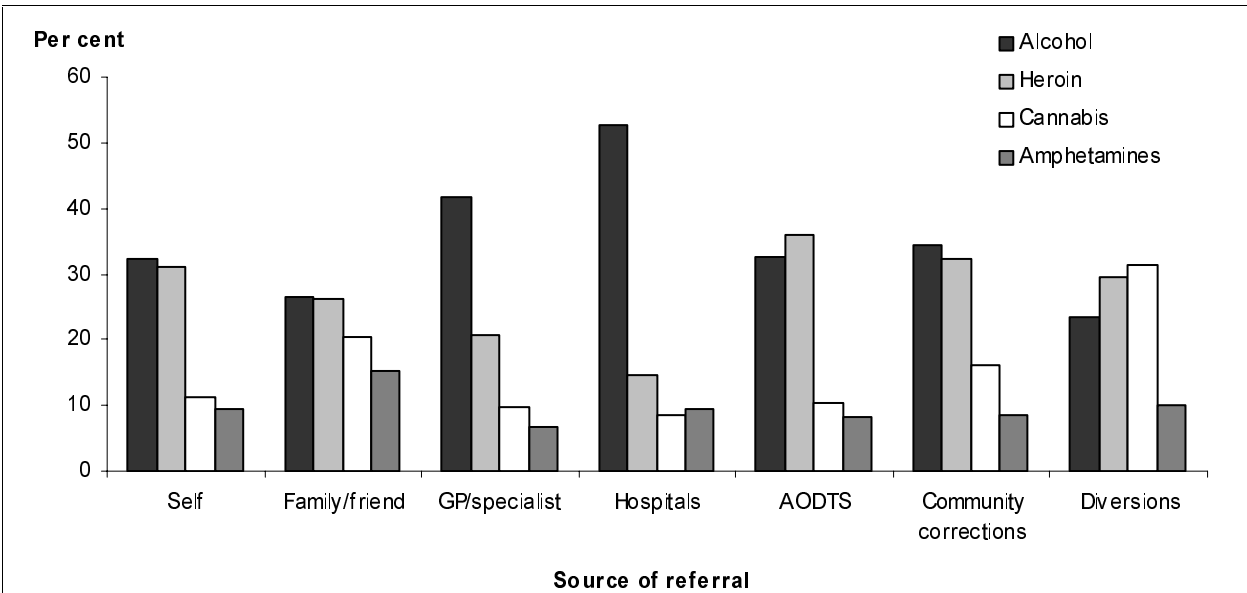
Indigenous status

There were differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous substance using clients for the most common principal drug of concern. Indigenous clients were more likely to nominate alcohol as their principal drug of concern (49%) compared with 33% of non-Indigenous clients (Figure 2.3). By contrast, 19% of Indigenous clients reported heroin as their principal drug of concern compared with 30% of non-Indigenous clients.



Source of referral

The principal drug of concern reported by a client appears to have been influenced by the client’s source of referral. More than half (53%) of clients referred from hospital reported alcohol as their principal drug of concern, whereas cannabis was the most commonly reported principal drug of concern (31%) for clients referred to treatment from police or court diversion schemes (Figure 2.4). Note however, that for some diversion clients the nominated principal drug of concern may only indicate the drug involved in the offence. Clients referred from an alcohol and other drug treatment service were more likely to nominate heroin as their principal drug of concern (36%).



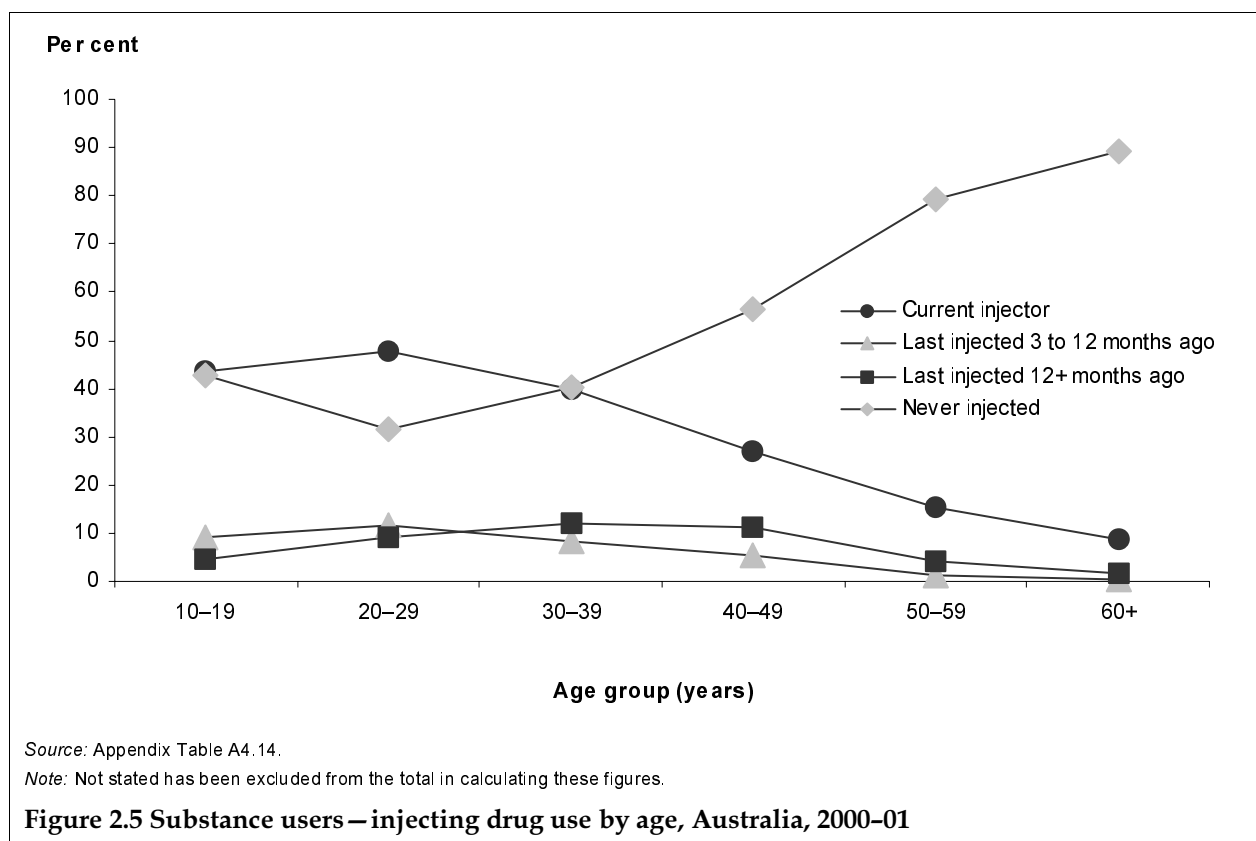
Source: Appendix Table A4.12.

Figure 2.4 Substance users – selected principal drug of concern by source of referral, Australia, 2000-01

Injecting drug use

There were 64,212 clients who reported their injecting drug use status. Of these, 26,815 (42%) reported that they had never injected drugs (Table 2.6). However, the majority of substance using clients reported some form of injecting drug use behaviour. More than a third of clients (40%) reported current injecting behaviour (injected within the previous 3 months). Approximately 18% of clients reported that they had injected drugs in the past (9% had injected more than 3 months ago but less than 12 months and 9% had injected, but not in the last 12 months).

Injecting drug use interacted with age. The proportion of clients reporting that they had never injected generally increased with age (with the exception of the 20-29 age group). The proportion of clients reporting that they were current injectors was highest for the 10-19 and 20-29 age groups (Figure 2.5).



Female substance using clients were somewhat more likely than male clients to have reported injecting drugs at some time (59% and 57% respectively), and more likely to be current injectors than male clients (42% and 40% respectively). The difference between male and female clients who were current injectors was most noticeable in the 10-19 age group. Of female substance users, 49% in this age group had injected in the last 3 months compared to 41% of male clients in the same age group (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Substance users^(a), sex by injecting drug use and age group, Australia^(b), 2000–01

Injecting drug use	Age group (years)						Not stated	Total number
	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+		
Males	(Number)							
Current injector	2,500	7,836	4,528	1,569	320	54	160	16,967
Injected 3–12 months ago	494	1,817	894	299	22	2	55	3,583
Injected 12+ months ago	245	1,540	1,323	666	94	10	35	3,913
Never injected	2,843	5,474	4,435	3,036	1,621	605	197	18,211
Not stated	1,033	2,617	2,329	1,458	575	166	132	8,310
<i>Total males</i>	<i>7,115</i>	<i>19,284</i>	<i>13,509</i>	<i>7,028</i>	<i>2,632</i>	<i>837</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>50,984</i>
Females								
Current injector	1,635	4,070	2,070	639	133	27	105	8,679
Injected 3–12 months ago	364	918	434	119	9	4	42	1,890
Injected 12+ months ago	165	669	621	240	23	4	29	1,751
Never injected	1,203	2,347	2,217	1,585	711	252	112	8,427
Not stated	551	1,338	1,330	783	193	72	99	4,366
<i>Total females</i>	<i>3,918</i>	<i>9,342</i>	<i>6,672</i>	<i>3,366</i>	<i>1,069</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>25,113</i>
Persons^(c)								
Current injector	4,155	12,018	6,632	2,220	455	82	266	25,828
Injected 3–12 months ago	875	2,923	1,379	425	31	6	98	5,737
Injected 12+ months ago	420	2,302	1,995	915	122	14	64	5,832
Never injected	4,075	7,899	6,692	4,642	2,340	857	310	26,815
Not stated	1,594	4,012	3,684	2,247	769	238	238	12,782
Total persons	11,119	29,154	20,382	10,449	3,717	1,197	976	76,994

(a) Substance user population comprises all client registrations excluding clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others.

(b) Excludes Queensland.

(c) Includes Not stated (Sex).

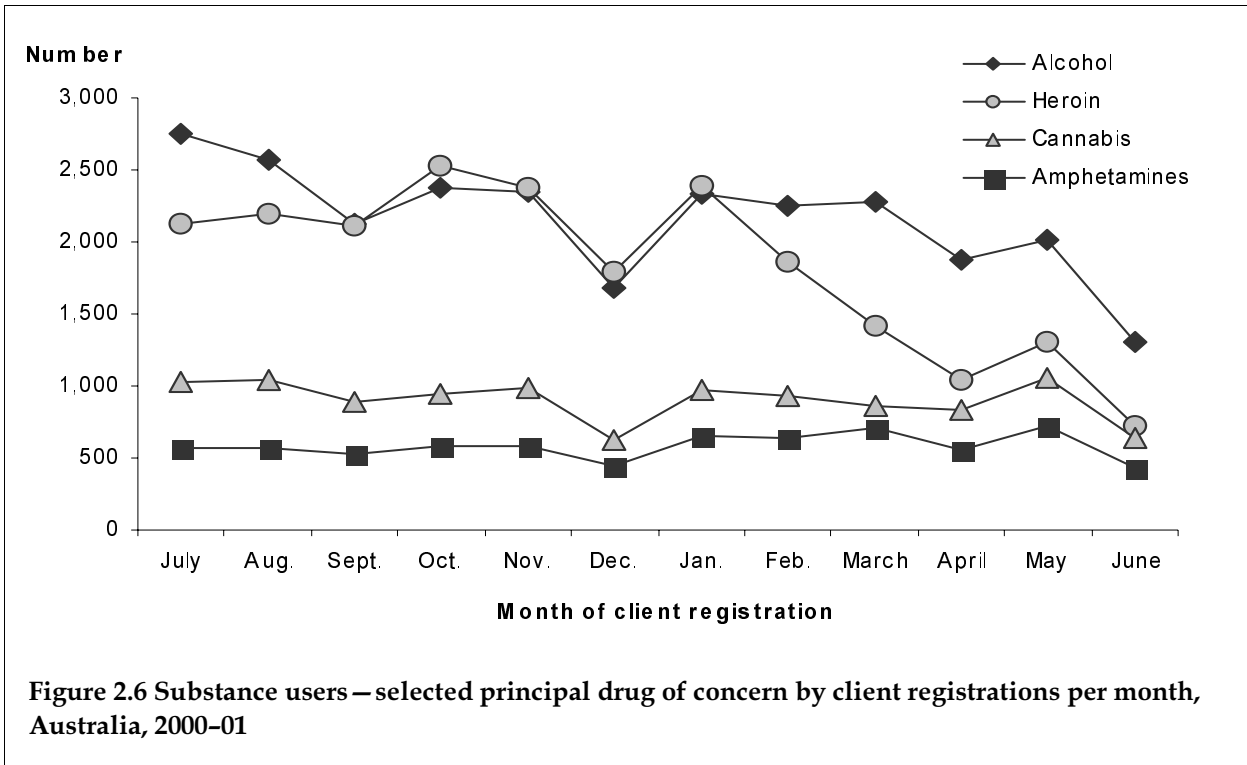
Other drugs of concern

While most clients were seeking treatment for a particular drug that was of most concern to them, the majority of clients also had concerns about other drugs that they were using. Clients were able to report up to five other drugs of concern. Cannabis was the most common other drug of concern reported by clients, with nicotine, alcohol, amphetamines and benzodiazepines also commonly reported as drugs of concern (see Appendix Table A4.15).

Principal drug trends

There was some variation across time in the level of client registrations depending on the drug for which the client was receiving treatment (Figure 2.6). All client registrations for the four selected principal drugs of concern recorded a drop during December 2000. Client registrations for treatment of alcohol use were highest at the beginning of the collection period (July to August 2000) and were lowest in December 2000 and June 2001. Client registrations for treatment of heroin use started at a lower level than those for alcohol use and then followed a similar pattern until February 2001 when a sharp drop in registrations for heroin use was recorded. Client registrations for cannabis and amphetamines maintained a relatively stable monthly pattern.

Note that not all client registrations for June 2001 were included as jurisdictions that provided treatment episode-based data were not able to include records that were still open (see Section 1.5).



3 Other data collections

The aim of this chapter is to outline the contents of other Australian data collections and report on the ways in which they inform alcohol and other drug use and treatment.

3.1 Background

Harmful drug use has many social, health and economic impacts on Australian society. It is estimated that in 1998, 17,671 deaths and 185,558 hospital separations were related to drug use (Ridolfo & Stephenson 2001). The economic costs associated with harmful drug use, including prevention, treatment, loss of productivity in the workplace, property crime, theft, accidents and law-enforcement activities, amount to over \$18 billion annually (Collins & Lapsley 1996).

Therefore it is vital that alcohol and other drug usage and the resulting problems are continually monitored in Australia.

3.2 Monitoring alcohol and other drug problems in Australia

National sources of information on alcohol and other drug use and treatment services include:

- National Drug Strategy Household Survey (see below);
- National Census of Clients of Treatment Service Agencies (see below);
- Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: a survey that measures recent drug use among persons detained by police;
- Drug Use Careers of Offenders: a random sample from prisons in all States and Territories which provides information on self-reported illicit drug use and offending patterns, information on illicit drug markets and costs associated with drug-related criminal behaviour;
- Illicit Drug Reporting System: a survey that monitors emerging drug trends in Australia and collects data annually on heroin, cocaine, cannabis and amphetamine use (see below);
- methadone client statistics: provides data on the number of methadone clients and the type and location of their prescribers (see below);
- Indigenous substance use services data: from the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, *Substance Misuse Service Report: 1999–2000 Key Results (2002)*;
- Indigenous primary health care services (includes substance use services) data: from the Office for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health and the National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations, *Service Activity Reporting 1998–1999 Key Results (2001)*; and
- National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults: (ABS 1998) provided information on estimates of the population prevalence of the more common forms of illicit drug abuse and on alcohol use and abuse and co-morbid disorders.

In addition, there is information available from the National Morbidity and National Mortality databases (held by AIHW) on the estimated numbers of deaths, person years of life lost, hospital episodes and bed days caused by alcohol, cigarettes and illicit drug use in Australia.

Information on all national sources of data listed above is available from the ABS publication *Sources of Data on Illicit Drug Use* (2001).

The following section outlines more detailed information on some of these national data collections.

National Drug Strategy Household Survey

The National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS) is conducted every two to three years. The first was conducted in 1985 and the most recent in 2001. The 2001 survey was managed by the AIHW on behalf of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing (see AIHW 2002).

In 2001, the survey used personal interview, self completed questionnaire and computer assisted telephone interview methods to survey almost 27,000 participants aged 14 years or older taken from a stratified random sample of households across Australia. As the sample is based on households it excludes homeless and institutionalised persons.

The purpose of the survey is to monitor the public's experience of, and attitude towards, drug use. Participants were asked about their knowledge and attitudes towards drugs, their drug consumption histories and related behaviours.

The NDSHS collects demographic information about the respondent including sex, age, marital status, education, country of birth, languages spoken at home, income, and employment status. Information is also collected on drug-related attitudes and behaviours. For each drug of interest, respondents are asked about their age at first use, place of use, where the drug was obtained, prevalence of use amongst friends, days lost from work or education because of drug use and health problems experienced (AIHW 2002).

The survey also requests respondents to indicate if they have ever participated in an alcohol or other drug treatment program to help reduce or quit consumption. Possible responses comprise: yes, in the last 12 months; yes but not in the last 12 months; no; and a list of treatment options to choose from including quit smoking programs, alcohol treatment, detoxification, methadone maintenance, prescription drugs, counselling and naltrexone.

The NDSHS provides useful information on trends in drug and alcohol use. For example, the proportion of persons aged 14 years or more that reported recently using alcohol increased from 73% in 1993 to 82% in 2001. Ecstasy use has increased from 1.2% in 1993 to 2.9% in 2001. In contrast, heroin use decreased to 0.2% in 2001 (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Summary of drugs recently^(a) used, proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, Australia 1993–2001

Drug/behaviour	1993	1995	1998	2001
		(Per cent)		
Tobacco	n.a	n.a	24.9	23.2
Alcohol	73.0	78.3	80.7	82.4
Illicits				
Marijuana/Cannabis	12.7	13.1	17.9	12.9#
Pain-killers/analgesics ^(b)	1.7	3.5	5.2	3.1#
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills ^(b)	0.9	0.6	3.0	1.1#
Steroids ^(b)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Barbiturates ^(b)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Inhalants	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4#
Heroin	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2#
Methadone ^(c)	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.1
Other opiates ^(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.3
Amphetamines ^(b)	2.0	2.1	3.7	3.4
Cocaine	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.3
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.8	3.0	1.1#
Ecstasy/designer drugs	1.2	0.9	2.4	2.9
Injected drugs	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
<i>Any illicit</i>	14.0	17.0	22.0	16.9#
None of the above	21.0	17.8	14.2	14.7

(a) Used in the last 12 months. For tobacco 'recent use' means daily, weekly and less than weekly smokers.

(b) For non-medical purposes.

(c) Non-maintenance.

n.a. not available

2001 result significantly different from 1998 result (2-tailed = 0.05).

Source: AIHW 2002.

Clients of Treatment Service Agencies

The Clients of Treatment Service Agencies (COTSA) census is managed by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC) on behalf of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing. It is a one-day census of clients of all drug and alcohol treatment agencies in Australia. A client may be a user or a friend or relative of a user. This includes all clients receiving face-to-face treatment on the census day (24-hour period) at specialist AODTS agencies.

The census is undertaken with irregular frequency. The first COTSA census took place in 1990 and thereafter in 1992, 1995, and 2001. COTSA enables comparison of drug and alcohol problems being treated over the 11 years since the start of the collection and identification of client characteristics.

Information was collected from each client who received a service from the agency on the day of the census and included the client's status, age, gender, country of birth, language spoken

at home, employment status, usual residential postcode, type of service provided, principal drug problem and recent injecting drug use.

COTSA does not include data on methadone treatment, which affects the figures for treatment for opiates. For example, only those methadone maintenance clients who had received an additional service to methadone syrup were included in the census. Data on clients participating in the methadone maintenance programs in Australia are routinely collected by the State and Territory Health Departments (see section titled National methadone/buprenorphine statistics).

COTSA also does not capture treatment by GPs. Being a one day sample it may not be representative of all treatment activities or clients seeking treatment. However COTSA does provide an additional source of data on treatment services and data from each collection year can be compared (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Principal drug problems of substance users in treatment, Australia 1990–1992–1995–2001^(a)

Drug problem	1990 percentage of substance users (n = 5,583)	1992 percentage of substance users (n = 5,259)	1995 percentage of substance users (n = 4,775)	2001 percentage of substance users (n = 4,973)
	(Per cent)			
Alcohol	55.2	51.7	49.3	35.1
Opiates	33.7	33.2	33.6	39.1
Tobacco	7.9	8.5	4.8	2.2
Benzodiazepines	3.7	4.1	4.0	2.4
Cannabis	4.1	6.0	6.7	9.3
Amphetamines	3.9	4.3	6.5	^(b) 8.8
Polydrug ^(c)	10.9	11.2	12.2	12.6
Injected drugs in last 12 months	34.4	32.1	38.2	47.0

(a) Figures reflect more than one drug problem nominated for some participants.

(b) The 2001 figure includes amphetamine-related substances (e.g. Ecstasy).

(c) These figures reflect clients reported by agencies as polydrug users (including opiates), polydrug users (excluding opiates), plus those clients for whom more than three drugs (excluding tobacco) had been nominated.

Source: Shand & Mattick 2002.

Illicit Drug Reporting System

The Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) is an ongoing data collection funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing and coordinated by National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre. The purpose of the IDRS is to monitor trends in illicit drug use and drug markets including price, purity and availability. The collection particularly focuses on heroin, amphetamine, cocaine and cannabis. The IDRS has been conducted on an annual basis in New South Wales since 1996 and in all States and Territories since 1999.

In 2001, in all Australian jurisdictions except the Northern Territory, data were collected from 961 injecting drug users using a quantitative survey (a minimum of 100 in each jurisdiction), 309 key informants using a qualitative survey and analyses of other indicator data sources on illicit drug use.

Data items collected included age, sex, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, employment status, education, drug use patterns, price, purity and availability of drugs,

criminal activity, risk-taking behaviour, general health status, drug availability, criminal behaviour, and health issues (Topp et al. 2002).

Data from this collection can provide early warning of changes in drug use trends, which may in turn require provision of treatment services. For example, between 2000 and 2001 there was a marked and sustained reduction in the availability of heroin, which was manifest in decreased prevalence and frequency of use in all jurisdictions (Table 3.3). The collection also provides some data on the number of clients seeking treatment.

Table 3.3: Heroin use patterns of injecting drug users by jurisdiction, 2000–01

	NSW	Vic	SA	Qld	WA	ACT	Tas	NT	All
	(Per cent)								
Drug of choice^(a)									
2000	81	78	56	62	57	78	36	44	63
2001	62	61	43	42	34	61	33	39	48
Last injection^(a)									
2000	78	92	56	62	54	81	4	9	58
2001	57	62	34	34	20	49	—	7	35
Used last 6 months^(a)									
2000	96	97	75	85	80	92	43	56	78
2001	95	90	65	62	55	83	24	36	66
Daily users									
2000	49	49	14	27	22	46	—	10	29
2001	41	13	10	10	2	15	—	3	13

(a) Heroin.

Source: Topp et al. 2002.

National methadone/buprenorphine statistics

Methadone maintenance was endorsed as an effective treatment for opioid dependence in 1985. The *1993 National Methadone Policy* outlined the importance of methadone treatment to the reduction of health, social and economic costs associated with illegal opioid use (DHS 1995).

Methadone treatment programs facilitate access to treatment and promote the principle of harm reduction and education of users. Data on the clients participating in methadone maintenance and buprenorphine programs are routinely collected by the State and Territory Health Departments and provided each year to the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing.

Data items held include number of clients registered with public and private prescribers and correctional institutions in each State and Territory, number of clients collecting doses at pharmacies, public clinics, private clinics, correctional facilities and other outlets in each State and Territory.

Numbers of methadone clients have been collected since 1986 with the most recent data from 2000–2001. The type of data collected has varied in detail over this period of time.

The number of clients registered for methadone and buprenorphine maintenance programs has increased from 22,196 in 1997 to 32,516 in 2001 (Table 3.4). Prescriptions are predominantly provided by private prescribers (Table 3.5) and the majority of dosing is conducted at pharmacies (Table 3.6).

Table 3.4: Number of methadone/buprenorphine clients^(a), States and Territories, Australia, 1997–2001

State/Territory	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ACT	387	406	559	615	641
WA	1,242	1,654	2,449	2,140	2,307
SA	1,717	1,810	1,985	2,198	2,522
Tas	267	306	370	423	464
Qld	2,754	3,011	3,341	3,588	3,745
NSW	11,365	12,107	12,500	13,594	15,069
Vic	4,464	5,334	6,700	7,647	7,743
NT	—	—	2	32	25
Total	22,196	24,628	27,906	30,237	32,516

(a) Number of clients on program at 30 June each year.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing.

Table 3.5: Number of methadone/buprenorphine clients by prescriber, States and Territories, Australia, 2001

Prescriber	State/Territory								Total
	ACT	WA	SA	Tas	Qld	NSW	Vic	NT	
Public Prescriber	449	812	856	57	3,165	3,106	172	25	8,642
Private Prescriber	170	1,495	1,478	404	550	10,301	7,354	—	21,752
Public/Private prescriber ^(a)	—	—	—	—	—	126	—	—	126
Correctional facilities	22	—	188	3	30	1,494	217	—	1,954
Unclassifiable	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	42
Total	641	2,307	2,522	464	3,745	15,069	7,743	25	32,516

(a) Public/Private Prescriber includes hospitals.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing.

Table 3.6: Number of methadone/buprenorphine clients by dosing sites, States and Territories, Australia, 2001

Dosing site	State/Territory								Total
	ACT	WA	SA ^(a)	Tas	Qld ^(b)	NSW ^(c)	Vic ^(d)	NT	
Pharmacies	380	2,041	2,272	448	2,853	5,379	7,371	25	20,769
Public clinics	239	266	59	13	624	4,112	155	—	5,468
Private clinics	—	—	—	—	19	2,929	—	—	2,948
Public/Private	—	—	—	—	—	435	—	—	435
Correctional	22	—	188	—	22	1,631	217	—	2,080
Other	—	—	3	3	227	583	—	—	816
Total	641	2,307	2,522	464	3,745	15,069	7,743	25	32,516

- (a) Figures are for methadone and other opioid drugs of dependence used for the treatment or maintenance of drug dependence, i.e. buprenorphine and controlled release oral morphine as part of a clinical trial. 'Other' is a public hospital that dispenses for patients of private prescribers not connected with the hospital.
- (b) 'Other' comprises 81 persons who did not pick up on 30 June 2001, 31 persons who did not have dispensing information forwarded from the pharmacy and 115 persons who did not have dispensing information forwarded for several months and may no longer be in treatment.
- (c) Due to a lag in the recording of program end date for some persons, numbers may be higher than the actual number of people in the program as at 30 June 2001. 'Public Clinics' include patients dosed in a public hospital in-patient and public hospital outpatient setting. 'Private Clinics' includes surgeries and private hospital in-patients and outpatients. 'Public/Private' comprises one private clinic, South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service, which purchases public places from a private clinic. 'Other' includes dosing points not classifiable by type.
- (d) For only the second time since the Methadone Program began in Victoria, there has been a drop in the number of clients being dosed on the program. In the last quarter, the numbers being dosed dropped from 8,026 to 7,743, a drop of 4%. The drop is consistent with trends in other drug treatment services. The *Drug Availability Monitoring Project Report* indicates that the heroin 'drought' has caused almost 46% of heroin users to use heroin less frequently. Anecdotally, it has been reported that as a result of the 'drought' many users have ceased using without seeking treatment.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing.

4 Development and data quality of AODTS–NMDS

This chapter describes the changes that will be made to the AODTS–NMDS for the 2001–02 period and the quality of data received in 2000–01. The IGCD NMDS Working Group is committed to the continued improvement of the data collection. A vital part of such continuous improvement is the review of the usefulness of the information obtained from the data items and the quality of the data transferred from service providers to the central health authority and then to the AIHW.

4.1 Move to ‘treatment episodes’ for 2001–02

The IGCD NMDS Working Group agreed that more useful information would be captured by the data set if ‘treatment episodes’ were reported, instead of the registration-based collection that was in place for the 2000–01 collection period. A treatment episode refers to a period of contact, with defined dates of commencement and cessation, between a client and a treatment provider. It is the intention that completed (closed) treatment episodes will be the unit of measurement used by the national collection for all future years. The Working Group noted that the use of treatment episodes reflects clinical practice within the alcohol and other drug treatment sector. The inclusion of a treatment episode concept at the national level will enhance the quality of information on service utilisation.

New data items and concepts for 2001–02

The following data items and concepts have been included in the 2001–02 national collection and will be reported in next year’s report. The addition of these new data items will capture information directly related to ‘treatment services’ including the type of treatment that each client receives, the duration of each treatment episode and the number of service contacts attached to each treatment episode.

Data items

- Date of cessation of treatment episode for alcohol and other drugs
- Main treatment type for alcohol and other drugs
- Number of service contacts within a treatment episode for alcohol and other drugs
- Other treatment type for alcohol and other drugs
- Reason for cessation of treatment episode for alcohol and other drugs
- Treatment delivery setting for alcohol and other drugs

Supporting data item concepts

- Service contact
- Treatment episode for alcohol and other drugs

All jurisdictions supported the inclusion of the above data items and concepts in the NMDS, on the condition that a phased uptake of the revised data set be adopted with a commencement from 1 July 2001 and all jurisdictions complying by 1 July 2002.

4.2 Data quality in 2000–01

This section describes the quality of the data received by AIHW from the service providers via their central health authorities. The Technical Notes section in Appendix 2 provides information on the editing processes that were undertaken to maximise comparability of data between the States and Territories.

Background

A range of activities was undertaken to maximise the quality of the data collected, including:

- Following the National Health Information Agreement process, which established agreed definitions and agreed National Minimum Data Sets.
- Communication between the AIHW and jurisdictions prior to the supply of data, including written guidelines and file specifications.
- Jurisdictions established their own data quality and checking mechanisms, and provided training to their service providers and written guidelines for collecting the NMDS.
- The validation processes that occurred within each jurisdiction prior to forwarding the data to AIHW, and within AIHW on receipt of the data.

Comprehensiveness of collection

All States and Territories except Queensland provided data for the 2000–01 AODTS–NMDS. In addition, data were provided from many of the agencies funded under the Commonwealth National Illicit Drugs Strategy Non-Government Organisation Treatment Grants Program. These agencies are also within scope of this collection.

Excluding Queensland, data were provided from 393 (93%) of the 421 agencies that are currently in scope for this collection. It is anticipated that most of the 7% of agencies not included in 2000–01 will be included for 2001–02. However, there are also some Indigenous services not currently included in this collection (see below).

Indigenous data undercount

There are a number of Commonwealth-funded agencies that are not currently collected in the AODTS–NMDS (see Section 1.6). These are Indigenous substance use services (41 agencies), and those Indigenous primary health care services that also deliver substance use services. Data reports are available on both these services (see Section 3.2).

These reports provide additional data on treatment services for those Indigenous clients who are not represented in the AODTS–NMDS. Both reports have a number of limitations. For example, the questionnaires collected a set of broad indicators only, not a comprehensive set of statistics; the data for episodes of care and service population figures were often estimates; and some services did not respond to the entire questionnaire. However, these reports can be

used, in addition to the data in this report, to obtain a more comprehensive picture of the number of Indigenous clients.

Collection basis undercount

The 2000–01 AODTS–NMDS was intended to be a client registration-based data collection with a change to a treatment episode-based data collection occurring in 2001–02 (see Section 4.1). However, New South Wales, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory provided all their 2000–01 data based solely on completed treatment episodes, with a further three jurisdictions including some treatment episode-based data within their client registration-based data.

As a result, many clients with open records at 30 June 2001 were not included. This resulted in an undercounting of actual client numbers from these jurisdictions for the 2000–01 collection period, as clients with open records were to be included under the client registration-based system. Refer to the Technical notes in Appendix 2 for more details on this topic.

Data quality—selected data items

This report summarises data collected for the first year of the AODTS–NMDS. The new national minimum data set has required an enormous amount of effort from the Commonwealth and all States and Territories to change their collection systems to reflect the new reporting requirements. Understandably, not all data/collection systems were fully converted to the new format in time to supply all NMDS data items in the manner specified. It is expected this conversion process will take some time to complete given the resources required to do this work. However, there should be a progressive improvement in data quality as these changes take place.

There were specific data quality issues associated with a number of data items and these are outlined below. The Technical Notes (see Appendix 2) provide more information on the editing process that was undertaken to enhance the quality and comparability of the data.

Geographical location

The definition of this data item states that for establishments with more than one geographical location, the location should be defined as that of the main administrative centre. As most administrative centres are located in a metropolitan area, the number of services located in rural and remote areas are likely to be under-represented compared to services located in metropolitan areas. A change to how agency location is recorded for future collections (i.e. location of each service outlet rather than the administrative centre) should improve the quality and usefulness of this data.

Indigenous status

The total number of Indigenous clients is under-represented in this collection for two reasons. First, not all of the data from Indigenous substance use services and from Indigenous health services that provide treatment for alcohol and other drug problems were supplied.

Second, 8.5% of all responses to Indigenous status were 'not stated'. Some of these could have been from Indigenous clients. Reduction in the proportion of 'not stated' responses is expected for this data item in future years as collection procedures improve.

Client type

Not all jurisdictions provided data for this variable so the numbers in each category will be understated to varying degrees at the national level.

Client type has three categories: Own drug use, Other's drug use, or Both own and other's drug use. Data from the Western Australian Government provider had a higher than average proportion of 'not stated' responses as this variable was only collected toward the end of the reporting period. Victoria, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory did not collect Both own and other's drug use.

As not all categories of Client type were collected by all jurisdictions it was decided to include Both own and other's drug use (comprises 0.6% of total Client type records) within the Own drug use category for reporting purposes.

Source of referral

Several jurisdictions excluded or combined a number of categories from this data item. Exclusions were generally based on the fact that there were none or few responses for these categories. In order to present the data in a more meaningful way, and because of small cell sizes, some categories have been combined in the source of referral tables A4.9 and A4.13.

The following cases of exclusions and combinations of categories are relevant to the quality of this data item: New South Wales excluded residential community mental health care unit (category 9). However, this category represents a very small part of the total nationally (0.25%).

South Australia combined all residential categories together under Other residential community care unit (category 9) and all non-residential categories under Other non-residential community health care agency (category 13). As a result, the South Australian data for the source of referral categories: community mental health; alcohol and other drug treatment services; and other community health/care services are misleading.

Injecting drug use

There was a higher than average proportion of 'not stated' responses for this data item (16.6%). Those jurisdictions with a particularly high number of 'not stated' responses for injecting drug use expect that the data quality problems will be addressed for the next collection.

Principal drug of concern

A number of jurisdictions used their own short lists and then mapped the data to the *Australian Standard Classification of Drugs of Concern (ASCDC)* (ABS 2000). Several jurisdictions had higher than average proportions of their data coded to 'Other', but future improvements in coding practices are expected to reduce these proportions. Not all of the codes used could be correctly coded to the ASCDC. However, because of the small numbers involved and the particular categories affected, the impact on the quality of this data item was low.

Other drugs of concern

Jurisdictions were asked to provide up to five Other drugs of concern, however the range of responses provided was one to 12 with seven jurisdictions providing at least five Other drugs of concern. Data from Victoria were not included in this report but will be in future collections. Data from Northern Territory (up to 12 Other drugs were provided) were collected as Other drugs of use not Other drugs of concern. Their proportion of the total national collection however, is very small (2.3% of all Other drugs reported on in this report) so the impact is minimal.

Not stated responses

Proportions of those responses that were 'not stated', 'missing' or 'unknown' data responses are given for each State and Territory and nationally in Table 4.1, as a proportion of total responses for each data item.

Not stated responses for the Indigenous status and Injecting drug use data items have already been discussed. Jurisdictions that have higher than average 'not stated' responses for other data items have indicated that they will be investigating the reasons for this and aiming to improve the quality of their data. Experience with other AIHW collated data sets suggests that, with appropriate support and follow-up for data priorities, the proportion of 'not stated', 'missing' or 'unknown' responses does decline as a new collection beds down and becomes more established.

Table 4.1: Not stated/missing/unknown responses^(a) for data items by jurisdiction^(b), 2000–01

Data item	NSW	Vic	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^(c)	Other ^(d)	Total
Client data items	(Per cent)								
Client type	1.6	3.4	13.7	0.4	4.9	—	0.2	2.1	3.9
Country of birth	1.6	5.5	1.6	0.4	—	0.2	3.0	5.6	2.9
Date of birth/Age	0.3	2.9	<0.1	0.4	0.3	1.4	—	14.2	1.5
Indigenous status	6.2	7.1	7.9	31.0	9.2	0.5	4.3	4.6	8.5
Preferred language	1.0	5.1	11.1	13.8	—	3.9	27.4	3.0	5.8
Sex	<0.1	3.4	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	0.5	1.2
Source of referral	1.8	1.0	9.7	1.7	1.6	3.2	3.4	4.6	2.8
Drug data items									
Injecting drug use	13.6	10.8	24.1	32.5	38.0	23.3	24.6	13.4	16.6
Method of use	3.3	17.8	13.4	17.5	5.5	2.1	1.7	2.3	11.0
Other drugs of concern	0.4	n.a.	1.0	1.0	0.1	—	—	5.6	0.9
Principal drug of concern	<0.1	1.9	3.5	1.4	3.6	—	—	3.9	1.4

(a) Proportion of not stated of all responses for data item.

(b) Excludes Queensland.

(c) The question for 'preferred language' was only introduced at NT agencies after the collection period had begun. Therefore, a 'not stated' response was recorded for all clients who registered early in the collection period. This explains the higher than expected proportion of 'not stated' responses for this item.

(d) Other NGOTGP services not currently reported through a specific State or Territory collection.

n.a. not available

Note: Includes inadequately described for all data items except (Age) and (Indigenous status).

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Data elements included in the NMDS for 2000–01

The detailed data definitions for the data elements included in the AODTS–NMDS for 2000–01 are published in the *National Health Data Dictionary Version 9* (AIHW 2000). Table A1.1 lists all data elements collected for 2000–01.

Table A1.1: Data elements for the AODTS–NMDS 2000–01

Data element	NHDD code
Establishment-level data elements	
Establishment identifier	000050
– State identifier	000380
– Establishment sector	000379
– Region code	000378
– Establishment number	000377
Establishment type	000327
Geographic location of establishment	000260
Client-level data elements	
Client type	000426
Country of birth	000035
Date of birth	000036
Date of commencement of treatment	000430
Establishment identifier	000050
Indigenous status	000001
Injecting drug use	000432
Method of use of principal drug of concern	000433
Other drugs of concern	000442
Person identifier	000127
Preferred language	000132
Principal drug of concern	000443
Sex	000149
Source of referral to alcohol & other drug treatment service	000444
Supporting data element concepts	
Cessation of treatment	000422
Commencement of treatment	000427

Appendix 2: Technical notes

As noted previously (see Sections 1.5, 1.6 and 4.2) the State/Territory data collection systems for the AODTS–NMDS are highly diverse. As a result, there was a need to edit the data in a number of ways to enable their meaningful presentation in this report and to maximise comparability of the data between the jurisdictions. This section provides information on data presentation and the editing process.

A2.1 Data presentation

The tables include data only for those States and Territories for which data were available, as indicated in the tables. The exceptions relate to tables in which data from some jurisdictions were not published, for confidentiality reasons. The abbreviation ‘n.p.’ has been used in these tables to denote this. The symbol ‘*’ has been used for those numbers too small to report. Throughout the publication, percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Population definitions

Populations used in the publication comprise treatment services, client registrations and substance users.

- Treatment services population refers to establishments who provided data for 2000–01.
- Client registration population refers to the number of clients registering or re-registering in the collection (see A2.2).
- Substance user population refers to all client registrations excluding clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others (i.e. client type category 2).

A2.2 Client registration versus treatment episode data

For the 2000–01 collection the AODTS–NMDS was intended to be a registration-based data collection that consisted of an establishment-level component and a client-level component. The establishment-level data items collect information about the type and location of the service provider. The client-level data items collect demographic and drug-related information about clients using the services within scope for the NMDS.

Client registration data

Unit record data was collected for both establishment-level and client-level data. For the establishment data, a single unit record was reported for each agency/organisation that provided client data. For client-level data, all new or returning clients who registered or re-registered for treatment during the reporting period were required to be included in the collection. Data was to be reported as a single unit record for each new client registration on commencement of treatment. A client is identified as commencing treatment when one or more of the following applied:

- (a) they are a new client; or
- (b) they have had no contact with the service for a period of 3 months, nor plan in place for further contact; and/or
- (c) they are a current client whose Principal drug of concern had changed.

Treatment episode data

Starting from the 2001–02 collection all data is to be collected on a treatment episode basis with closed treatment episodes being the basis of measurement. A treatment episode is considered closed when one or more of the following applies:

- (a) a client's treatment plan has been completed;
- (b) there has been no treatment contact between the client and the treatment provider for a period of 3 months, unless that period of non-contact was planned;
- (c) the client's Principal drug of concern has changed;
- (d) the client's Main treatment type has changed;
- (e) the Treatment delivery setting for the client's Main treatment type has changed; and/or
- (f) the client's treatment has ceased for other reasons (e.g. imprisoned, ceased treatment against advice or died).

Actual collection basis of 2000–01 data collection

For the 2000–01 collection, New South Wales, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory had already implemented a data processing software system based on the forthcoming treatment episode approach. In addition, a further three jurisdictions provided data that was a mixture of both collection types. This had a number of implications for the data analysis phase and for obtaining comparable counts across jurisdictions.

The data based on completed treatment episodes excluded clients with open episodes or records at 30 June 2001. This resulted in an undercounting of actual client numbers from these jurisdictions for the 2000–01 collection period as clients with open records were to be included under the client registration-based collection system.

Transformation of treatment episode data to client registration data

The following approach was applied to data received as Treatment episode based data:

1. Select each record where the Establishment identifier, Person identifier, Date of birth, Sex and Principal drug are the same.
2. From that group of records select the record that has the earliest Date of commencement.
3. Use that record as the equivalent to a client registration based record.

This approach transforms treatment episode-based data to client registration-based data – the collection method that was intended for this period. There will still be an understatement from jurisdictions that provided treatment episode data of those clients who have open episodes (and are not recorded at all). We are not able to provide an estimate of the size of this understatement.

Table A2.1 provides a national summary of the data received for establishments, client records or treatment episodes and the total number of clients after transformation.

Table A2.1: Summary of establishments, client numbers and treatment episodes, AODTS-NMDS 2000-01

Number of Establishments	Total number of Treatment episodes (TE) or records	Number of clients with multiple TEs	Per cent of clients with multiple TEs	Per cent of records that were multiple TEs	Total number of clients after transformation
393	101,227	11,253	13%	17%	83,529

A2.3 Excluding under-age clients

Data were received from many jurisdictions for clients who were aged less than 10 years (168 or 0.2% of all records received). Some jurisdictions excluded all records under this age prior to sending data to the AIHW. Data received by AIHW which included clients less than 10 years were found, after checking, to comprise both legitimate records and incorrect birth dates. The incorrect dates were corrected.

Legitimate records for clients aged less than 10 years occur, for the most part, when children receive counselling as a result of a parent’s drug use, or when a baby is born to a drug-dependent mother and requires treatment. There were a small number of records for clients aged less than 10 years who were receiving treatment for their own drug use.

The NMDS Working Group decided that these clients should not be reported on in the publication and data on this group should not be provided to the AIHW.

A2.4 Summary of editing performed on the data

Duplications

Duplications of one type or another were quite frequent. The most common types were: duplication of drug codes where the same code was used for Principal drug of concern as for Other drug of concern or for more than one of the Other drugs of concern, and duplication of whole records.

Duplications of drug codes were checked by jurisdictions from a list supplied by AIHW. Drug codes were then changed or the record deleted according to the problem identified.

In the case of the duplication of records, the most obvious instance occurred when the whole record was repeated and in those cases the additional record was deleted. However, there were other cases where the Person identifier was different but almost all the other data items were the same or the Person identifier was the same but the Date of birth was different. In these cases the Person identifier or Date of birth were changed with the agreement of the jurisdiction where duplication was definitely established.

The duplication of whole records will be less of a problem in the following years’ collections due to the treatment episode collection basis. The additional data items will provide further information to differentiate between clients who are receiving more than one treatment type.

Codes used inconsistently with other codes

Most jurisdictions had some instances where the codes used for two data items provided contradictory or inconsistent information. For example, a Date of birth that was later than the Date of commencement of treatment or outside a realistic age range (e.g. over 100 years); a

Method of use code that was directly contradictory to an Injecting drug use code; or a Principal drug with a Method of use that was unlikely. The jurisdictions and/or agencies investigated all of these queries. Changes were usually made to one of the data items involved.

Inconsistent records between Establishment and Client data sets / files

It was common for jurisdictions to provide details on their Establishment data file of all in-scope Establishments, not just those they had supplied client data for. This resulted in an Establishment data file with more Establishment identifiers than were listed on the Client data file. Occasionally this occurred in reverse with more Establishments listed on the Client data file than were on the Establishment data file. Most commonly the relevant Establishment identifiers were removed from the Establishment data file as there were no corresponding data in the Client data file.

Appendix 3: Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area (RRMA) classification

The Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area (RRMA) classification was developed jointly by the then Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health and the then Commonwealth Department of Primary Industries and Energy in 1994 (DPIE & DSHS 1994). The seven categories according to which Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) are classified are as follows: 'capital cities'; 'other metropolitan centres'; 'large rural centres'; 'small rural centres'; 'other rural areas'; 'remote centres'; and 'other remote areas'.

Table A3.1: Structure of the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area (RRMA) classification

Zone	Category
Metropolitan zone	Capital cities
	Other metropolitan centres (urban centre population \geq 100,000)
Rural zone	Large rural centres (urban centre population 25,000–99,000)
	Small rural centres (urban centre population 10,000–24,999)
	Other rural areas (urban centre population < 10,000)
Remote zone	Remote centres (urban centre population \geq 5,000)
	Other remote centres (urban centre population < 5,000)

Appendix 4: Detailed tables

Tables A4.1–A4.15 provide detailed client data for each jurisdiction (with frequencies tabulated for all data items).

Table A4.1: Client registrations, sex and 5-year age group by jurisdiction^(a), 2000–01

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	WA (Govt)	WA (Non-govt)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(b)	Total
Males	(Number)									
10–14	111	234	*	196	40	*	n.p.	31	n.p.	659
15–19	1,626	2,875	74	1,413	285	129	203	81	117	6,803
20–24	3,297	3,846	165	1,314	504	180	375	188	208	10,077
25–29	3,487	3,112	174	1,149	702	153	362	239	224	9,602
30–34	2,895	2,360	123	764	679	115	275	312	121	7,644
35–39	2,412	1,717	115	570	666	114	229	278	87	6,188
40–44	1,848	1,262	82	440	549	78	171	161	61	4,652
45–49	1,086	702	45	295	317	64	71	159	35	2,774
50–54	776	439	28	282	213	39	61	68	19	1,925
55–59	484	248	29	126	113	15	19	55	8	1,097
60+	458	180	n.p.	84	153	n.p.	31	20	n.p.	958
Not stated	54	471	n.p.	1	9	*	n.p.	—	113	678
<i>Total males</i>	<i>18,534</i>	<i>17,446</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>6,634</i>	<i>4,230</i>	<i>906</i>	<i>1,834</i>	<i>1,592</i>	<i>1,025</i>	<i>53,057</i>
Females										
10–14	73	209	n.p.	114	13	n.p.	*	24	n.p.	467
15–19	1,036	1,734	77	460	164	61	165	52	65	3,814
20–24	1,561	1,949	92	659	315	111	184	93	186	5,150
25–29	1,578	1,595	100	604	348	77	130	148	145	4,725
30–34	1,274	1,336	71	487	404	58	147	170	86	4,033
35–39	1,047	1,128	61	448	349	49	84	159	57	3,382
40–44	777	811	48	419	300	44	71	162	64	2,696
45–49	614	568	36	378	196	28	61	87	36	2,004
50–54	420	374	16	325	117	21	26	50	24	1,373
55–59	206	211	6	111	49	11	12	16	11	633
60+	240	171	n.p.	87	56	n.p.	12	11	n.p.	601
Not stated	21	361	n.p.	—	15	n.p.	n.p.	—	151	567
<i>Total females</i>	<i>8,847</i>	<i>10,447</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>4,092</i>	<i>2,326</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>909</i>	<i>972</i>	<i>838</i>	<i>29,445</i>

(continued)

Table A4.1 (continued): Client registrations, sex and 5-year age group by jurisdiction^(a), 2000-01

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	WA (Govt)	WA (Non-govt)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(b)	Total
Persons^(c)	(Number)									
10-14	184	445	13	310	53	23	15	55	30	1,128
15-19	2,662	4,701	151	1,874	449	192	368	133	183	10,713
20-24	4,863	6,142	257	1,974	819	292	559	281	395	15,582
25-29	5,066	4,942	274	1,753	1,050	230	492	387	371	14,565
30-34	4,171	3,828	194	1,252	1,083	173	422	482	209	11,814
35-39	3,462	2,933	176	1,018	1,015	163	313	437	144	9,661
40-44	2,625	2,117	130	860	849	122	242	323	125	7,393
45-49	1,701	1,289	81	674	513	92	132	246	72	4,800
50-54	1,196	826	44	607	330	60	87	118	44	3,312
55-59	691	463	35	238	162	26	31	71	19	1,736
60+	698	352	18	173	209	23	43	31	15	1,562
Not stated	75	849	6	1	24	4	39	—	265	1,263
Total persons	27,394	28,887	1,379	10,734	6,556	1,400	2,743	2,564	1,872	83,529
Males	(Per cent)									
10-14	0.6	1.3	*	3.0	0.9	*	n.p.	1.9	n.p.	1.2
15-19	8.8	16.5	8.6	21.3	6.7	14.2	11.1	5.1	11.4	12.8
20-24	17.8	22.0	19.3	19.8	11.9	19.9	20.4	11.8	20.3	19.0
25-29	18.8	17.8	20.3	17.3	16.6	16.9	19.7	15.0	21.9	18.1
30-34	15.6	13.5	14.4	11.5	16.1	12.7	15.0	19.6	11.8	14.4
35-39	13.0	9.8	13.4	8.6	15.7	12.6	12.5	17.5	8.5	11.7
40-44	10.0	7.2	9.6	6.6	13.0	8.6	9.3	10.1	6.0	8.8
45-49	5.9	4.0	5.3	4.4	7.5	7.1	3.9	10.0	3.4	5.2
50-54	4.2	2.5	3.3	4.3	5.0	4.3	3.3	4.3	1.9	3.6
55-59	2.6	1.4	3.4	1.9	2.7	1.7	1.0	3.5	0.8	2.1
60+	2.5	1.0	n.p.	1.3	3.6	n.p.	1.7	1.3	n.p.	1.8
Not stated	0.3	2.7	n.p.	—	0.2	*	n.p.	—	11.0	1.3
<i>Total males</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(continued)

Table A4.1 (continued): Client registrations, sex and 5-year age group by jurisdiction^(a), 2000-01

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	WA (Govt)	WA (Non-govt)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(b)	Total
Females										
(Per cent)										
10-14	0.8	2.0	n.p.	2.8	0.6	n.p.	*	2.5	n.p.	1.6
15-19	11.7	16.6	14.7	11.2	7.1	12.4	18.2	5.3	7.8	13.0
20-24	17.6	18.7	17.6	16.1	13.5	22.6	20.2	9.6	22.2	17.5
25-29	17.8	15.3	19.1	14.8	15.0	15.7	14.3	15.2	17.3	16.0
30-34	14.4	12.8	13.6	11.9	17.4	11.8	16.2	17.5	10.3	13.7
35-39	11.8	10.8	11.7	10.9	15.0	10.0	9.2	16.4	6.8	11.5
40-44	8.8	7.8	9.2	10.2	12.9	9.0	7.8	16.7	7.6	9.2
45-49	6.9	5.4	6.9	9.2	8.4	5.7	6.7	9.0	4.3	6.8
50-54	4.7	3.6	3.1	7.9	5.0	4.3	2.9	5.1	2.9	4.7
55-59	2.3	2.0	1.1	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.1
60+	2.7	1.6	n.p.	2.1	2.4	n.p.	1.3	1.1	n.p.	2.0
Not stated	0.2	3.5	n.p.	—	0.6	n.p.	n.p.	—	18.0	1.9
Total females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons^(c)										
10-14	0.7	1.5	0.9	2.9	0.8	1.6	0.5	2.1	1.6	1.4
15-19	9.7	16.3	10.9	17.5	6.8	13.7	13.4	5.2	9.8	12.8
20-24	17.8	21.3	18.6	18.4	12.5	20.9	20.4	11.0	21.1	18.7
25-29	18.5	17.1	19.9	16.3	16.0	16.4	17.9	15.1	19.8	17.4
30-34	15.2	13.3	14.1	11.7	16.5	12.4	15.4	18.8	11.2	14.1
35-39	12.6	10.2	12.8	9.5	15.5	11.6	11.4	17.0	7.7	11.6
40-44	9.6	7.3	9.4	8.0	12.9	8.7	8.8	12.6	6.7	8.9
45-49	6.2	4.5	5.9	6.3	7.8	6.6	4.8	9.6	3.8	5.7
50-54	4.4	2.9	3.2	5.7	5.0	4.3	3.2	4.6	2.4	4.0
55-59	2.5	1.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.1	2.8	1.0	2.1
60+	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.9
Not stated	0.3	2.9	0.4	—	0.4	0.3	1.4	—	14.2	1.5
Total persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Queensland.

(b) Other NGOTGP services not currently reported through a specific State or Territory collection.

(c) Includes Not stated (Sex).

n.p. not available for publication.

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Table A4.2: Substance users^(a), sex and 5-year age group by jurisdiction^(b), 2000-01

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	WA (Govt)	WA (Non-govt)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(c)	Total
Males										
(Number)										
10-14	98	197	n.p.	156	39	8	n.p.	n.p.	22	541
15-19	1,618	2,702	74	1,383	281	127	200	76	113	6,574
20-24	3,286	3,670	165	1,297	502	177	375	186	203	9,861
25-29	3,473	2,980	174	1,126	699	153	362	234	222	9,423
30-34	2,876	2,253	123	732	678	115	274	300	117	7,468
35-39	2,393	1,643	115	536	658	114	229	268	85	6,041
40-44	1,824	1,196	81	371	543	75	170	145	59	4,464
45-49	1,060	645	45	211	307	62	71	136	27	2,564
50-54	730	382	28	168	195	37	61	57	18	1,676
55-59	450	208	29	80	105	15	19	45	5	956
60+	427	145	n.p.	48	142	8	31	n.p.	7	837
Not stated	54	391	n.p.	1	6	2	n.p.	*	97	579
Total males	18,289	16,412	855	6,109	4,155	893	1,829	1,467	975	50,984
Females										
10-14	54	170	n.p.	72	12	14	*	*	7	343
15-19	1,014	1,593	77	407	161	60	163	36	64	3,575
20-24	1,528	1,865	92	581	301	104	183	65	175	4,894
25-29	1,522	1,527	100	505	337	75	128	116	138	4,448
30-34	1,222	1,262	71	395	375	57	146	114	78	3,720
35-39	976	1,026	61	290	318	44	81	109	47	2,952
40-44	656	678	48	215	244	35	68	86	35	2,065
45-49	472	415	36	109	133	23	57	37	19	1,301
50-54	271	224	16	79	58	13	25	21	3	710
55-59	137	139	6	16	33	7	12	6	3	359
60+	172	99	*	28	29	13	11	n.p.	2	359
Not stated	18	256	n.p.	—	9	2	n.p.	*	85	387
Total females	8,042	9,254	522	2,697	2,010	447	891	594	656	25,113

(continued)

Table A4.2 (continued): Substance users^(a), sex and 5-year age group by jurisdiction^(b), 2000–01

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	WA (Govt)	WA (Non-govt)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(c)	Total
Persons^(d)	(Number)									
10–14	152	369	13	228	51	22	15	7	29	886
15–19	2,632	4,375	151	1,791	442	189	363	112	178	10,233
20–24	4,819	5,835	257	1,879	803	282	558	251	379	15,063
25–29	4,996	4,724	274	1,631	1,036	228	490	350	362	14,091
30–34	4,100	3,634	194	1,128	1,053	172	420	414	197	11,312
35–39	3,372	2,743	176	826	976	158	310	377	132	9,070
40–44	2,480	1,912	129	587	787	110	238	231	94	6,568
45–49	1,533	1,074	81	321	440	85	128	173	46	3,881
50–54	1,001	618	44	247	253	50	86	78	21	2,398
55–59	588	350	35	96	138	22	31	51	8	1,319
60+	599	245	17	76	171	21	42	17	9	1,197
Not stated	72	656	6	1	15	4	39	—	183	976
Total persons	26,344	26,535	1,377	8,811	6,165	1,343	2,720	2,061	1,638	76,994
Males	(Per cent)									
10–14	0.5	1.2	n.p.	2.6	0.9	0.9	n.p.	n.p.	2.3	1.1
15–19	8.8	16.5	8.7	22.6	6.8	14.2	10.9	5.2	11.6	12.9
20–24	18.0	22.4	19.3	21.2	12.1	19.8	20.5	12.7	20.8	19.3
25–29	19.0	18.2	20.4	18.4	16.8	17.1	19.8	16.0	22.8	18.5
30–34	15.7	13.7	14.4	12.0	16.3	12.9	15.0	20.4	12.0	14.6
35–39	13.1	10.0	13.5	8.8	15.8	12.8	12.5	18.3	8.7	11.8
40–44	10.0	7.3	9.5	6.1	13.1	8.4	9.3	9.9	6.1	8.8
45–49	5.8	3.9	5.3	3.5	7.4	6.9	3.9	9.3	2.8	5.0
50–54	4.0	2.3	3.3	2.8	4.7	4.1	3.3	3.9	1.8	3.3
55–59	2.5	1.3	3.4	1.3	2.5	1.7	1.0	3.1	0.5	1.9
60+	2.3	0.9	n.p.	0.8	3.4	0.9	1.7	n.p.	0.7	1.6
Not stated	0.3	2.4	n.p.	—	0.1	0.2	n.p.	*	9.9	1.1
Total males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table A4.2 (continued): Substance users^(a), sex and 5-year age group by jurisdiction^(b), 2000-01

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	WA (Govt)	WA (Non-govt)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(c)	Total
Females										
(Per cent)										
10-14	0.7	1.8	n.p.	2.7	0.6	3.1	*	*	1.1	1.4
15-19	12.6	17.2	14.8	15.1	8.0	13.4	18.3	6.1	9.8	14.2
20-24	19.0	20.2	17.6	21.5	15.0	23.3	20.5	10.9	26.7	19.5
25-29	18.9	16.5	19.2	18.7	16.8	16.8	14.4	19.5	21.0	17.7
30-34	15.2	13.6	13.6	14.6	18.7	12.8	16.4	19.2	11.9	14.8
35-39	12.1	11.1	11.7	10.8	15.8	9.8	9.1	18.4	7.2	11.8
40-44	8.2	7.3	9.2	8.0	12.1	7.8	7.6	14.5	5.3	8.2
45-49	5.9	4.5	6.9	4.0	6.6	5.1	6.4	6.2	2.9	5.2
50-54	3.4	2.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.5	0.5	2.8
55-59	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.4
60+	2.1	1.1	*	1.0	1.4	2.9	1.2	n.p.	0.3	1.4
Not stated	0.2	2.8	n.p.	—	0.4	0.4	n.p.	*	13.0	1.5
Total females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons^(d)										
10-14	0.6	1.4	0.9	2.6	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.3	1.8	1.2
15-19	10.0	16.5	11.0	20.3	7.2	14.1	13.3	5.4	10.9	13.3
20-24	18.3	22.0	18.7	21.3	13.0	21.0	20.5	12.2	23.1	19.6
25-29	19.0	17.8	19.9	18.5	16.8	17.0	18.0	17.0	22.1	18.3
30-34	15.6	13.7	14.1	12.8	17.1	12.8	15.4	20.1	12.0	14.7
35-39	12.8	10.3	12.8	9.4	15.8	11.8	11.4	18.3	8.1	11.8
40-44	9.4	7.2	9.4	6.7	12.8	8.2	8.8	11.2	5.7	8.5
45-49	5.8	4.0	5.9	3.6	7.1	6.3	4.7	8.4	2.8	5.0
50-54	3.8	2.3	3.2	2.8	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.8	1.3	3.1
55-59	2.2	1.3	2.5	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.1	2.5	0.5	1.7
60+	2.3	0.9	1.2	0.9	2.8	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.6
Not stated	0.3	2.5	0.4	—	0.2	0.3	1.4	—	11.2	1.3
Total persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Substance user population comprises all client registrations excluding clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others.

(b) Excludes Queensland.

(c) Other NGOTGP services not currently reported through a specific State or Territory collection.

(d) Includes Not stated (Sex).

n.p. not available for publication.

* cell size too small to report.

Table A4.3: Client registrations, sex and client type by jurisdiction^(a), 2000–01

Client type	NSW	Vic	WA (Govt)	WA (Non-govt)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(b)	Total
Males										
(Number)										
Own drug use ^(c)	17,996	15,815	1	5,952	4,138	845	1,829	1,465	955	48,996
Other's drug use	245	1,034	1	525	75	13	5	125	50	2,073
Not stated	293	597	854	157	17	48	—	2	20	1,988
<i>Total males</i>	<i>18,534</i>	<i>17,446</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>6,634</i>	<i>4,230</i>	<i>906</i>	<i>1,834</i>	<i>1,592</i>	<i>1,025</i>	<i>53,057</i>
Females										
Own drug use ^(c)	7,892	8,915	—	2,571	2,003	427	891	592	636	23,927
Other's drug use	805	1,193	1	1,395	316	44	18	378	182	4,332
Not stated	150	339	522	126	7	20	—	2	20	1,186
<i>Total females</i>	<i>8,847</i>	<i>10,447</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>4,092</i>	<i>2,326</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>909</i>	<i>972</i>	<i>838</i>	<i>29,445</i>
Persons^(d)										
Own drug use ^(c)	25,901	25,548	1	8,528	6,141	1,275	2,720	2,057	1,598	73,769
Other's drug use	1,050	2,352	2	1,923	391	57	23	503	234	6,535
Not stated	443	987	1,376	283	24	68	—	4	40	3,225
Total Persons	27,394	28,887	1,379	10,734	6,556	1,400	2,743	2,564	1,872	83,529
Males										
(Per cent)										
Own drug use ^(c)	97.1	90.7	0.1	89.7	97.8	93.3	99.7	92.0	93.2	92.3
Other's drug use	1.3	5.9	0.1	7.9	1.8	1.4	0.3	7.9	4.9	4.0
Not stated	1.6	3.4	99.8	2.4	0.4	5.3	—	0.1	2.0	3.7
<i>Total males</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females										
Own drug use ^(c)	89.2	85.3	—	62.8	86.1	87.0	98.0	60.9	75.9	81.3
Other's drug use	9.1	11.4	0.2	34.1	13.6	9.0	2.0	38.9	21.7	14.7
Not stated	1.7	3.2	99.8	3.1	0.3	4.1	—	0.2	2.4	4.0
<i>Total females</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons^(d)										
Own drug use ^(c)	94.5	88.4	0.1	79.4	93.7	91.1	99.2	80.2	85.4	88.3
Other's drug use	3.8	8.1	0.1	17.9	6.0	4.1	0.8	19.6	12.5	7.8
Not stated	1.6	3.4	99.8	2.6	0.4	4.9	—	0.2	2.1	3.9
Total persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Queensland.

(b) Other NGOTGP services not currently reported through a specific State or Territory collection.

(c) Own drug use includes clients who were seeking treatment for their own and other's drug use (0.6% of total client registrations).

(d) Includes Not stated (Sex).

Table A4.4: Client registrations, 5-year age group by client type, Australia^(a), 2000–01

Age group (years)	Own drug use ^(b)		Other's drug use		Not stated		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
10–14	811	1.1	242	3.7	75	2.3	1,128	1.4
15–19	9,810	13.3	480	7.3	423	13.1	10,713	12.8
20–24	14,465	19.6	519	7.9	598	18.5	15,582	18.7
25–29	13,503	18.3	474	7.3	588	18.2	14,565	17.4
30–34	10,891	14.8	502	7.7	421	13.1	11,814	14.1
35–39	8,700	11.8	591	9.0	370	11.5	9,661	11.6
40–44	6,292	8.5	825	12.6	276	8.6	7,393	8.9
45–49	3,694	5.0	919	14.1	187	5.8	4,800	5.7
50–54	2,285	3.1	914	14.0	113	3.5	3,312	4.0
55–59	1,254	1.7	417	6.4	65	2.0	1,736	2.1
60+	1,144	1.6	365	5.6	53	1.6	1,562	1.9
Not stated	920	1.2	287	4.4	56	1.7	1,263	1.5
Total	73,769	100.0	6,535	100.0	3,225	100.0	83,529	100.0

(a) Excludes Queensland.

(b) Own drug use includes clients who were seeking treatment for their own and other's drug use (0.6% of total client registrations).

Table A4.5: Client registrations, country of birth by jurisdiction^(a), 2000-01

Country of birth	NSW	Vic	WA	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(b)	Total
			(Govt)	(Non-govt)						
(Number)										
Australia ^(c)	23,491	23,752	950	8,910	5,475	1,348	2,505	2,270	1,612	70,313
England	677	311	141	721	425	18	44	59	53	2,449
New Zealand	558	375	51	265	62	5	29	46	36	1,427
Viet Nam	243	723	11	20	73	—	14	—	6	1,090
Scotland	116	102	22	118	75	6	16	12	6	473
Ireland	118	77	14	42	27	—	*	7	n.p.	291
Germany	97	66	6	30	36	*	6	10	n.p.	256
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	91	102	5	20	23	*	5	—	*	249
United Kingdom nfd	—	220	—	—	—	*	*	—	*	226
Poland	55	88	11	24	32	5	n.p.	—	*	221
Italy	33	108	6	21	29	*	9	—	n.p.	212
Greece	52	104	—	n.p.	41	—	*	*	*	207
USA	89	26	6	25	12	*	9	5	n.p.	177
South Africa	39	39	17	51	13	—	*	n.p.	4	167
Philippines	47	74	—	6	6	—	*	10	n.p.	150
India	40	53	5	19	5	*	*	*	4	131
Malaysia	29	47	7	16	13	*	5	*	—	121
Turkey	45	69	—	*	n.p.	—	—	—	*	121
Netherlands	21	54	5	13	14	*	*	*	*	115
Wales	26	8	8	28	n.p.	*	—	—	—	79
Other countries	1,080	906	37	280	157	5	73	59	19	2,616
Not stated/missing	447	1,583	77	119	25	—	5	77	105	2,438
Total	27,394	28,887	1,379	10,734	6,556	1,400	2,743	2,564	1,872	83,529
(Per cent)										
Australia ^(c)	85.8	82.2	68.9	83.0	83.5	96.3	91.3	88.5	86.1	84.2
England	2.5	1.1	10.2	6.7	6.5	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.9
New Zealand	2.0	1.3	3.7	2.5	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.7
Viet Nam	0.9	2.5	0.8	0.2	1.1	—	0.5	—	0.3	1.3
Scotland	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
Ireland	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	—	*	0.3	n.p.	0.3
Germany	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	*	0.2	0.4	n.p.	0.3
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	—	*	0.3
United Kingdom nfd	—	0.8	—	—	—	*	*	—	*	0.3
Poland	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	n.p.	—	*	0.3
Italy	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	*	0.3	—	n.p.	0.3
Greece	0.2	0.4	—	n.p.	0.6	—	*	*	*	0.2

(continued)

Table A4.5 (continued): Client registrations, country of birth by jurisdiction^(a), 2000-01

Country of birth	NSW	Vic	WA (Govt)	WA (Non-govt)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(b)	Total
(Per cent)										
USA	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	*	0.3	0.2	n.p.	0.2
South Africa	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	—	*	n.p.	0.2	0.2
Philippines	0.2	0.3	—	0.1	0.1	—	*	0.4	n.p.	0.2
India	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	0.2
Malaysia	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	*	—	0.1
Turkey	0.2	0.2	—	*	n.p.	—	—	—	*	0.1
Netherlands	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.1
Wales	0.1	—	0.6	0.3	n.p.	*	—	—	—	0.1
Other countries	3.9	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.4	0.4	2.7	2.3	1.0	3.1
Not stated/missing	1.6	5.5	5.6	1.1	0.4	—	0.2	3.0	5.6	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Queensland.

(b) Other NGOTGP services not currently reported through a specific State or Territory collection.

(c) Includes Australian External Territories and Norfolk Island.

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Table A4.6: Client registrations, preferred language, Australia^(a), 2000–01

Preferred language	Australia	Australia
	(Number)	(Per cent)
English	76,688	91.81
Vietnamese	511	0.61
Australian Indigenous languages	362	0.43
Spanish	70	0.08
Greek	63	0.08
Polish	50	0.06
Italian	49	0.06
Arabic	40	0.05
Turkish	36	0.04
Croatian	35	0.04
Netherlandic	28	0.03
Cantonese	26	0.03
Serbian	25	0.03
Lao	24	0.03
French	24	0.03
Thai	23	0.03
German	22	0.03
All other languages	591	0.71
Not stated	4,862	5.82
Total	83,529	100.0

(a) Excludes Queensland.

Table A4.7: Client registrations, Indigenous status by jurisdiction^(a), 2000–01

Indigenous status	NSW	WA		SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(b)	Total	
		Vic (Govt)	(Non-govt)							
(Number)										
Aboriginal but not TSI origin	1,560	1,148	40	1,382	372	92	116	1,067	293	6,070
TSI but not Aboriginal origin	49	72	*	28	5	n.p.	n.p.	10	11	192
Aboriginal and TSI origin	116	105	n.p.	29	20	n.p.	*	22	3	309
Neither Aboriginal nor TSI origin	23,980	25,518	1,171	8,506	4,125	1,165	2,599	1,354	1,478	69,896
Not stated	1,689	2,044	164	789	2,034	129	15	111	87	7,062
Total	27,394	28,887	1,379	10,734	6,556	1,400	2,743	2,564	1,872	83,529
(Per cent)										
Aboriginal but not TSI origin	5.7	4.0	2.9	12.9	5.7	6.6	4.2	41.6	15.7	7.3
TSI but not Aboriginal origin	0.2	0.2	*	0.3	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	0.4	0.6	0.2
Aboriginal and TSI origin	0.4	0.4	n.p.	0.3	0.3	n.p.	*	0.9	0.2	0.4
Neither Aboriginal nor TSI origin	87.5	88.3	84.9	79.2	62.9	83.2	94.8	52.8	79.0	83.7
Not stated	6.2	7.1	11.9	7.4	31.0	9.2	0.5	4.3	4.6	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Queensland.

(b) Other NGOTGP services not currently reported through a specific State or Territory collection.

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Table A4.8: Client registrations, source of referral by jurisdiction^(a), 2000–01

Source of referral	NSW	WA		SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(b)	Total	
		Vic (Govt)	WA (Non-govt)							
(Number)										
Self	9,506	9,069	328	3,051	2,595	586	1,763	1,119	650	28,667
Family member / friend	2,012	1,769	40	1,349	537	120	171	282	261	6,541
General practitioner / Medical specialist	3,684	1,574	335	537	567	137	128	163	66	7,191
Psychiatric and other hospitals	1,558	439	50	299	698	48	29	62	20	3,203
Residential and non-residential community mental health	376	710	15	141	16	16	65	66	33	1,438
Residential and non-residential alcohol and other drug treatment services	4,457	3,220	57	513	73	126	99	160	242	8,947
Other community health / care services ^(c)	1,814	1,283	—	610	471	92	120	224	159	4,773
Community-based corrections	1,362	4,396	—	1,741	25	82	173	177	130	8,086
Police and court diversions	1,306	86	30	897	94	95	77	137	112	2,834
Other	837	6,059	45	900	1,370	76	29	86	113	9,515
Not stated	482	282	479	696	110	22	89	88	86	2,334
Total	27,394	28,887	1,379	10,734	6,556	1,400	2,743	2,564	1,872	83,529
(Per cent)										
Self	34.7	31.4	23.8	28.4	39.6	41.9	64.3	43.6	34.7	34.3
Family member / friend	7.3	6.1	2.9	12.6	8.2	8.6	6.2	11.0	13.9	7.8
General practitioner / Medical specialist	13.4	5.4	24.3	5.0	8.6	9.8	4.7	6.4	3.5	8.6
Psychiatric and other hospitals	5.7	1.5	3.6	2.8	10.6	3.4	1.1	2.4	1.1	3.9
Residential and non-residential community mental health	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.1	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.7
Residential and non-residential alcohol and other drug treatment services	16.3	11.1	4.1	4.8	1.1	9.0	3.6	6.2	12.9	10.7
Other community health / care services ^(c)	6.6	4.4	—	5.7	7.2	6.6	4.4	8.7	8.5	5.7
Community-based corrections	5.0	15.2	—	16.2	0.4	5.9	6.3	6.9	6.9	9.7
Police and court diversions	4.8	0.3	2.2	8.4	1.4	6.8	2.8	5.3	6.0	3.4
Other	3.1	21.0	3.3	8.4	20.9	5.4	1.1	3.4	6.0	11.4
Not stated	1.8	1.0	34.7	6.5	1.7	1.6	3.2	3.4	4.6	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Queensland.

(b) Other NGOTGP services not currently reported through a specific State or Territory collection.

(c) Comprises other residential community care unit; non-residential medical and / or allied health care agency; other non-residential community health care agency / outpatient clinic; and other community service agency.

Table A4.9: Substance users^(a), principal drug of concern by jurisdiction^(b), 2000–01

Principal drug of concern	NSW	Vic	WA (Govt)	WA (Non-govt)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(c)	Total
Analgesics										
(Number)										
Heroin	8,610	8,833	328	1,143	1,035	31	1,183	55	663	21,881
Methadone	546	361	25	47	243	77	7	—	43	1,349
Balance of analgesics ^(d)	339	2,196	70	80	536	104	2	201	16	3,544
<i>Total analgesics</i>	<i>9,495</i>	<i>11,390</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>1,270</i>	<i>1,814</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>1,192</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>722</i>	<i>26,774</i>
Sedatives and hypnotics										
Alcohols	9,495	7,747	334	2,671	2,572	521	988	1,359	202	25,889
Benzodiazepines	650	623	31	96	123	31	39	5	37	1,635
Balance of sedatives and hypnotics ^(d)	11	57	—	8	1	7	—	7	3	94
<i>Total sedatives and hypnotics</i>	<i>10,156</i>	<i>8,427</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>2,775</i>	<i>2,696</i>	<i>559</i>	<i>1,027</i>	<i>1,371</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>27,618</i>
Stimulants and hallucinogens										
Amphetamines	2,189	1,097	169	2,000	648	159	296	153	268	6,979
Cannabinoids	2,880	4,344	55	2,051	521	307	183	200	257	10,798
Ecstasy	—	106	*	22	*	*	*	—	3	139
Cocaine	203	34	—	24	11	*	9	*	5	291
Nicotine	399	155	*	81	31	32	*	37	13	753
Balance of stimulants and hallucinogens ^(d)	113	76	1	29	n.p.	n.p.	3	n.p.	1	234
<i>Total stimulants and hallucinogens</i>	<i>5,784</i>	<i>5,812</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>4,207</i>	<i>1,218</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>19,194</i>
Balance of drugs of concern ^(d)	906	399	5	559	350	19	4	38	63	2,343
Not stated/missing	3	507	355	—	87	49	—	—	64	1,065
Total principal drugs of concern	26,344	26,535	1,377	8,811	6,165	1,343	2,720	2,061	1,638	76,994

(a) Substance user population comprises all client registrations excluding clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others.

(b) Excludes Queensland.

(c) Other NGOTGP services not currently reported through a specific State or Territory collection.

(d) Balance of drugs coded according to Australian Standards Classification of Drugs of Concern. See Appendix 5.

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Table A4.10: Substance users^(a), principal drug of concern by Indigenous status^(b), Australia^(c), 2000–01

Principal drug of concern	Indigenous ^(b)	Non-Indigenous	Not stated	Total
Analgesics		(Number)		
Heroin	1,177	19,249	1,455	21,881
Methadone	73	1,102	174	1,349
Balance of analgesics ^(d)	126	2,831	587	3,544
<i>Total analgesics</i>	<i>1,376</i>	<i>23,182</i>	<i>2,216</i>	<i>26,774</i>
Sedatives and hypnotics				
Alcohols	3,020	20,968	1,901	25,889
Benzodiazepines	64	1,444	127	1,635
Balance of sedatives and hypnotics ^(d)	9	79	6	94
<i>Total sedatives and hypnotics</i>	<i>3,093</i>	<i>22,491</i>	<i>2,034</i>	<i>27,618</i>
Stimulants and hallucinogens				
Amphetamines	476	5,859	644	6,979
Cannabinoids	865	9,137	796	10,798
Ecstasy	5	129	5	139
Cocaine	11	259	21	291
Nicotine	50	655	48	753
Balance of stimulants and hallucinogens ^(d)	15	207	12	234
<i>Total stimulants and hallucinogens</i>	<i>1,422</i>	<i>16,246</i>	<i>1,526</i>	<i>19,194</i>
Balance of drugs of concern ^(d)	322	1,599	422	2,343
Not stated/missing	37	824	204	1,065
Total principal drugs of concern	6,250	64,342	6,402	76,994

(a) Substance user population comprises all client registrations excluding clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others.

(b) Includes those substance users who identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

(c) Excludes Queensland.

(d) Balance of drugs coded according to Australian Standards Classification of Drugs of Concern. See Appendix 5.

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Table A4.11 (continued): Substance users^(a), principal drug of concern by sex and age, Australia^(b), 2000-01

Principal drug of concern	Age group (years)												Total ^(c)		
	10-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60+				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
Persons^(e)															
Analgesics															
Heroin	3,425	30.8	11,261	38.6	5,091	25.0	1,611	15.4	174	4.7	22	1.8	21,881	28.4	
Methadone	65	0.6	559	1.9	487	2.4	196	1.9	24	0.6	3	0.3	1,349	1.8	
Balance of analgesics ^(d)	356	3.2	1,472	5.0	1,070	5.2	502	4.8	83	2.2	23	1.9	3,544	4.6	
<i>Total analgesics</i>	3,846	34.6	13,292	45.5	6,648	32.6	2,309	22.1	281	7.5	48	4.0	26,774	34.8	
Sedatives and hypnotics															
Alcohols	1,634	14.7	5,630	19.3	8,282	40.6	6,233	59.7	2,880	77.5	931	77.8	25,889	33.6	
Benzodiazepines	107	1.0	462	1.6	569	2.8	328	3.1	90	2.4	48	4.0	1,635	2.1	
Balance of sedatives and hypnotics ^(d)	11	0.1	29	0.1	28	0.1	14	0.1	7	0.2	2	0.2	94	0.1	
<i>Total sedatives and hypnotics</i>	1,752	15.8	6,121	21.0	8,879	43.5	6,575	62.9	2,977	80.1	981	82.0	27,618	35.8	
Stimulants and hallucinogens															
Amphetamines	1,112	10.0	3,788	13.0	1,671	8.2	283	2.7	56	1.5	7	0.6	6,979	9.1	
Cannabinoids	3,316	29.8	4,531	15.5	2,115	10.4	580	5.6	93	2.5	11	0.9	10,798	14.0	
Ecstasy	36	0.3	78	0.3	14	0.1	7	0.1	2	0.1	—	—	139	0.2	
Cocaine	29	0.3	127	0.4	100	0.5	27	0.3	4	0.1	—	—	291	0.4	
Nicotine	170	1.5	91	0.3	135	0.7	148	1.4	111	3.0	80	6.7	753	1.0	
Balance of stimulants and hallucinogens ^(d)	92	0.8	96	0.3	27	0.1	11	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.1	234	0.3	
<i>Total stimulants and hallucinogens</i>	4,755	42.7	8,711	29.8	4,062	20.0	1,056	10.2	270	7.3	99	8.3	19,194	25.0	
Balance of drugs of concern ^(d)	497	4.5	691	2.4	578	2.8	370	3.5	136	3.7	53	4.4	2,343	3.0	
Not stated/missing	269	2.4	339	1.2	215	1.1	139	1.3	53	1.4	16	1.3	1,065	1.4	
Total	11,119	100.0	29,154	100.0	20,382	100.0	10,449	100.0	3,717	100.0	1,197	100.0	76,994	100.0	

(a) Substance user population comprises all client registrations excluding clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others.

(b) Excludes Queensland.

(c) Includes Not stated for (Sex) and (Age).

(d) Balance of drugs coded according to Australian Standards Classification of Drugs of Concern. See Appendix 5.

Table A4.12: Substance users^(a), principal drug of concern by source of referral, Australia^(b), 2000–01

Principal drug of concern	Source of referral								Total ^(e)			
	Self	Family member/friend	GP/medical specialist	Hospitals	Community mental health services ^(c)	Alcohol/other drug treatment services ^(c)	Other community health / care services ^(d)	Community-based corrections		Police/court diversions	Other	
Analgesics												
Heroin	8,169	1,400	1,440	458	163	3,082	879	2,389	818	2,638	21,881	
Methadone	531	40	245	66	21	187	61	43	19	106	1,349	
Balance of analgesics ^(f)	1,517	197	440	127	40	319	126	253	17	433	3,544	
<i>Total analgesics</i>	<i>10,217</i>	<i>1,637</i>	<i>2,125</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>3,588</i>	<i>1,066</i>	<i>2,685</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>3,177</i>	<i>26,774</i>	
Sedatives and hypnotics												
Alcohol	8,494	1,407	2,888	1,639	584	2,790	1,593	2,553	654	2,838	25,889	
Benzodiazepines	608	62	239	102	53	241	73	64	26	130	1,635	
Balance of sedatives and hypnotics ^(f)	32	8	17	6	1	11	4	3	—	10	94	
<i>Total sedatives and hypnotics</i>	<i>9,134</i>	<i>1,477</i>	<i>3,144</i>	<i>1,747</i>	<i>638</i>	<i>3,042</i>	<i>1,670</i>	<i>2,620</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>2,978</i>	<i>27,618</i>	
Stimulants and hallucinogens												
Amphetamines	2,456	817	456	292	121	691	473	642	276	510	6,979	
Cannabinoids	2,968	1,091	666	269	340	892	783	1,200	874	1,480	10,798	
Ecstasy	45	17	3	3	1	17	3	20	2	27	139	
Cocaine	126	13	26	7	1	42	9	20	21	21	291	
Nicotine	185	35	198	42	12	35	80	9	4	134	753	
Balance of stimulants and hallucinogens ^(f)	65	38	26	9	5	25	15	16	3	27	234	
<i>Total stimulants and hallucinogens</i>	<i>5,845</i>	<i>2,011</i>	<i>1,375</i>	<i>622</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>1,702</i>	<i>1,363</i>	<i>1,907</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>2,199</i>	<i>19,194</i>	
Balance of drugs of concern ^(f)	851	169	222	92	20	175	157	151	58	281	2,343	
Not stated	206	40	55	6	17	35	31	60	3	227	1,065	
Total principal drugs of concern	26,253	5,334	6,921	3,118	1,379	8,542	4,287	7,423	2,775	8,862	76,994	

(a) Substance user population comprises all client registrations excluding clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others.

(b) Excludes Queensland.

(c) Includes residential and non-residential services.

(d) Comprises other residential community care unit; non-residential medical and / or allied health care agency; other non-residential community health care agency / outpatient clinic; and other community service agency.

(e) Includes Not stated (Source of referral).

(f) Balance of drugs coded according to Australian Standards Classification of Drugs of Concern. See Appendix 5.

Table A4.12 (continued): Substance users^(a), principal drug of concern by source of referral, Australia^(b), 2000-01

Principal drug of concern	Source of referral										Total ^(e)	
	Self	Family member/friend	GP/medical specialist	Hospitals	Community mental health services ^(c)	Alcohol/other drug treatment services ^(c)	Other community health / care services ^(b)	Community - based corrections	Police court diversions	Other		
	(Per cent)											
Analgesics												
Heroin	31.1	26.2	20.8	14.7	11.8	36.1	20.5	32.2	29.5	29.8	28.4	
Methadone	2.0	0.7	3.5	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.8	
Balance of analgesics ^(f)	5.8	3.7	6.4	4.1	2.9	3.7	2.9	3.4	0.6	4.9	4.6	
<i>Total analgesics</i>	38.9	30.7	30.7	20.9	16.2	42.0	24.9	36.2	30.8	35.8	34.8	
Sedatives and hypnotics												
Alcohols	32.4	26.4	41.7	52.6	42.3	32.7	37.2	34.4	23.6	32.0	33.6	
Benzodiazepines	2.3	1.2	3.5	3.3	3.8	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.1	
Balance of sedatives and hypnotics ^(f)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	
<i>Total sedatives and hypnotics</i>	34.8	27.7	45.4	56.0	46.3	35.6	39.0	35.3	24.5	33.6	35.9	
Stimulants and hallucinogens												
Amphetamines	9.4	15.3	6.6	9.4	8.8	8.1	11.0	8.6	9.9	5.8	9.1	
Cannabinoids	11.3	20.5	9.6	8.6	24.7	10.4	18.3	16.2	31.5	16.7	14.0	
Ecstasy	0.2	0.3	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	
Cocaine	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	
Nicotine	0.7	0.7	2.9	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.0	
Balance of stimulants and hallucinogens	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	
<i>Total stimulants and hallucinogens</i>	22.3	37.7	19.9	19.9	34.8	19.9	31.8	25.7	42.5	24.8	24.9	
Balance of drugs of concern ^(f)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	1.5	2.0	3.7	2.0	2.1	3.2	8.0	
Not stated	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	2.6	18.3	
Total principal drugs of concern (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total principal drugs of concern (no.)	26,253	5,334	6,921	3,118	1,379	8,542	4,287	7,423	2,775	8,862	76,994	

(a) Substance user population comprises all client registrations excluding clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others.

(b) Excludes Queensland.

(c) Includes residential and non-residential services.

(d) Comprises other residential community care unit; non-residential medical and / or allied health care agency; other non-residential community health care agency / outpatient clinic; and other community service agency.

(e) Includes Not stated (Source of referral).

(f) Balance of drugs coded according to Australian Standards Classification of Drugs of Concern. See Appendix 5.

Table A4.13: Substance users^(a), method of use for principal drug of concern by jurisdiction^(b), 2000–01

Method of use	NSW	Vic	WA	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(c)	Total
			(Govt)	(Non-govt)						
(Number)										
Ingests	11,474	8,519	437	2,761	2,999	641	1,065	1,451	298	29,645
Smokes	3,987	4,197	66	1,949	536	333	373	228	283	11,952
Injects	9,722	8,372	481	2,617	1,500	281	1,215	328	944	25,460
Sniffs (powder)	194	70	9	77	17	n.p.	11	n.p.	15	401
Inhales (vapour)	23	288	*	79	17	*	—	12	57	479
Other	64	374	n.p.	83	16	9	—	n.p.	3	553
Not stated	880	4,715	380	1,245	1,080	74	56	36	38	8,504
Total	26,344	26,535	1,377	8,811	6,165	1,343	2,720	2,061	1,638	76,994
(Per cent)										
Ingests	43.6	32.1	31.7	31.3	48.6	47.7	39.2	70.4	18.2	38.5
Smokes	15.1	15.8	4.8	22.1	8.7	24.8	13.7	11.1	17.3	15.5
Injects	36.9	31.6	34.9	29.7	24.3	20.9	44.7	15.9	57.6	33.1
Sniffs (powder)	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	n.p.	0.4	n.p.	0.9	0.5
Inhales (vapour)	0.1	1.1	*	0.9	0.3	*	—	0.6	3.5	0.6
Other	0.2	1.4	n.p.	0.9	0.3	0.7	—	n.p.	0.2	0.7
Not stated	3.3	17.8	27.6	14.1	17.5	5.5	2.1	1.7	2.3	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Substance user population comprises all client registrations excluding clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others.

(b) Excludes Queensland.

(c) Other NGOTGP services not currently reported through a specific State or Territory collection.

n.p. not available for publication.

* cell size too small to report.

Table A4.14: Substance users^(a), sex and injecting drug use by jurisdiction^(b), 2000–01

Injecting drug use	NSW	Vic	WA (Govt)	WA (Non-govt)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other ^(c)	Total
Males	(Per cent)									
Current injector	38.8	27.6	40.1	39.4	17.4	21.1	48.3	18.1	53.4	33.3
Injected 3–12 months ago	4.2	13.8	3.3	—	6.4	5.2	2.7	2.0	12.6	7.0
Injected 12+ months ago	7.0	10.9	6.3	—	13.5	4.6	5.9	3.7	1.8	7.7
Never injected	36.5	37.0	—	41.5	32.3	30.3	20.1	51.9	19.3	35.7
Not stated	13.4	10.6	50.3	19.1	30.5	38.9	23.0	24.3	12.8	16.3
<i>Total males (%)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Total males (no.)</i>	<i>18,289</i>	<i>16,412</i>	<i>855</i>	<i>6,109</i>	<i>4,155</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>1,829</i>	<i>1,467</i>	<i>975</i>	<i>50,984</i>
Females										
Current injector	41.4	29.7	33.9	35.9	21.6	28.2	51.2	15.5	54.0	34.6
Injected 3–12 months ago	4.2	13.6	1.9	—	8.0	5.4	2.5	0.8	11.1	7.5
Injected 12+ months ago	6.3	9.5	3.8	—	12.5	5.4	3.4	3.2	3.7	7.0
Never injected	34.1	36.2	—	44.1	21.2	24.4	19.1	55.2	17.1	33.6
Not stated	14.1	11.1	60.3	20.0	36.7	36.7	23.9	25.3	14.2	17.4
<i>Total females (%)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Total females (no.)</i>	<i>8,042</i>	<i>9,254</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>2,697</i>	<i>2,010</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>891</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>656</i>	<i>25,113</i>
Persons^(d)										
Current injector	39.6	28.1	37.8	38.3	18.8	23.5	49.3	17.4	53.5	33.5
Injected 3–12 months ago	4.2	14.3	2.8	—	6.9	5.2	2.6	1.6	12.0	7.5
Injected 12+ months ago	6.8	10.7	5.4	—	13.2	4.8	5.0	3.6	2.6	7.6
Never injected	35.7	36.2	—	42.3	28.7	28.4	19.8	52.8	18.5	34.8
Not stated	13.6	10.8	54.1	19.4	32.5	38.0	23.3	24.6	13.4	16.6
Total persons (%)	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total persons (no.)	26,344	26,535	1,377	8,811	6,165	1,343	2,720	2,061	1,638	76,994

(a) Substance user population comprises all client registrations excluding clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others.

(b) Excludes Queensland.

(c) Other NGOTGP services not currently reported through a specific State or Territory collection.

(d) Includes Not stated (Sex).

Table A4.15: Other drugs of concern^(a), Australia^(b), 2000–01

Other drug of concern	Number^(c)	Per cent
Heroin	3,149	5.0
Methadone	1,276	2.0
Alcohols	8,855	14.1
Benzodiazepines	6,238	9.9
Amphetamines	6,885	11.0
Cannabinoids	14,231	22.6
Ecstasy	1,612	2.6
Cocaine	2,726	4.3
Nicotine	10,420	16.6
Not stated/missing	594	0.9
Other drugs	6,850	10.9
Total	62,836	100.0

(a) Comprises total of 5 Other drugs of concern.

(b) Queensland excluded. Victoria reported no other drugs of concern.

(c) Data provided by jurisdictions are a combination of treatment episode and client registration data.

Appendix 5: ASCDC classification

The main classification structure is presented below. For detailed information, supplementary codes and the full version of the coding index please consult the ABS publication, *Australian Standard Classification of Drugs of Concern* (2000), ABS Cat. No. 1248.0.

TYPE OF DRUG CLASSIFICATION

BROAD GROUPS, NARROW GROUPS AND DRUGS OF CONCERN

1 ANALGESICS

11 Organic Opiate Analgesics

- 1101 Codeine
- 1102 Morphine
- 1199 Organic Opiate Analgesics, n.e.c.

12 Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics

- 1201 Buprenorphine
- 1202 Heroin
- 1203 Oxycodone
- 1299 Semisynthetic Opioid Analgesics, n.e.c.

13 Synthetic Opioid Analgesics

- 1301 Fentanyl
- 1302 Fentanyl analogues
- 1303 Levomethadyl acetate hydrochloride
- 1304 Meperidine analogues
- 1305 Methadone
- 1306 Pethidine
- 1399 Synthetic Opioid Analgesics, n.e.c.

14 Non Opioid Analgesics

- 1401 Acetylsalicylic acid
- 1402 Paracetamol
- 1499 Non Opioid Analgesics, n.e.c.

2 SEDATIVES AND HYPNOTICS

21 Alcohols

- 2101 Ethanol
- 2102 Methanol
- 2199 Alcohols, n.e.c.

22 Anaesthetics

- 2201 Gamma-hydroxybutyrate
- 2202 Ketamine
- 2203 Nitrous oxide
- 2204 Phencyclidine
- 2299 Anaesthetics, n.e.c.

23 Barbiturates

- 2301 Amylobarbitone
- 2302 Methylphenobarbitone
- 2303 Phenobarbitone
- 2399 Barbiturates, n.e.c.

24 Benzodiazepines

- 2401 Alprazolam
- 2402 Clonazepam
- 2403 Diazepam
- 2404 Flunitrazepam
- 2405 Lorazepam
- 2406 Nitrazepam
- 2407 Oxazepam
- 2408 Temazepam
- 2499 Benzodiazepines, n.e.c.

29 Other Sedatives and Hypnotics

- 2901 Chlormethiazole
- 2902 Kava lactones
- 2903 Zopiclone
- 2999 Other Sedatives and Hypnotics, n.e.c.

3 STIMULANTS AND HALLUCINOGENS

31 Amphetamines

- 3101 Amphetamine
- 3102 Dexamphetamine
- 3103 Methamphetamine
- 3199 Amphetamines, n.e.c.

32 Cannabinoids

- 3201 Cannabinoids

33 Ephedra Alkaloids

- 3301 Ephedrine
- 3302 Norephedrine
- 3303 Pseudoephedrine
- 3399 Ephedra Alkaloids, n.e.c.

34 Phenethylamines

- 3401 DOB
- 3402 DOM
- 3403 MDA
- 3404 MDEA
- 3405 MDMA
- 3406 Mescaline
- 3407 PMA
- 3408 TMA
- 3499 Phenethylamines, n.e.c.

35 Tryptamines

- 3501 Atropinic alkaloids
- 3502 Diethyltryptamine
- 3503 Dimethyltryptamine
- 3504 Lysergic acid diethylamide
- 3505 Psilocybin
- 3599 Tryptamines, n.e.c.

36 Volatile Nitrates

- 3601 Amyl nitrate
- 3602 Butyl nitrate
- 3699 Volatile Nitrates, n.e.c.

39 Other Stimulants and Hallucinogens

- 3901 Caffeine
- 3902 Cathinone
- 3903 Cocaine
- 3904 Methcathinone
- 3905 Methylphenidate
- 3906 Nicotine
- 3999 Other Stimulants and Hallucinogens, n.e.c.

4 ANABOLIC AGENTS AND SELECTED HORMONES

41 Anabolic Androgenic Steroids

- 4101 Boldenone
- 4102 Dehydroepiandrosterone
- 4103 Fluoxymesterone
- 4104 Mesterolone
- 4105 Methandriol
- 4106 Methenolone
- 4107 Nandrolone
- 4108 Oxandrolone
- 4111 Stanozolol
- 4112 Testosterone
- 4199 Anabolic Androgenic Steroids, n.e.c.

42 Beta₂ Agonists

- 4201 Eformoterol
- 4202 Fenoterol
- 4203 Salbutamol
- 4299 Beta₂ Agonists, n.e.c.

43 Peptide Hormones, Mimetics and Analogues

- 4301 Chorionic gonadotrophin
- 4302 Corticotrophin
- 4303 Erythropoietin
- 4304 Growth hormone
- 4305 Insulin
- 4399 Peptide Hormones, Mimetics and Analogues, n.e.c.

49 Other Anabolic Agents and Selected Hormones

- 4901 Sulfonylurea hypoglycaemic agents
- 4902 Tamoxifen
- 4903 Thyroxine
- 4999 Other Anabolic Agents and Selected Hormones, n.e.c.

5 ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND ANTIPSYCHOTICS

51 Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors

- 5101 Moclobemide
- 5102 Phenelzine
- 5103 Tranylcypromine
- 5199 Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors, n.e.c.

52 Phenothiazines

- 5201 Chlorpromazine
- 5202 Fluphenazine
- 5203 Pericyazine
- 5204 Thioridazine
- 5205 Trifluoperazin
- 5299 Phenothiazines, n.e.c.

53 Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors

- 5301 Citalopram
- 5302 Fluoxetine
- 5303 Paroxetine
- 5304 Sertraline
- 5399 Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, n.e.c.

54 Thioxanthenes

- 5401 Flupenthixol
- 5402 Thiothixene
- 5499 Thioxanthenes, n.e.c.

55 Tricyclic Antidepressants

- 5501 Amitriptyline
- 5502 Clomipramine
- 5503 Dothiepin
- 5504 Doxepin
- 5505 Nortriptyline
- 5599 Tricyclic Antidepressants, n.e.c.

59 Other Antidepressants and Antipsychotics

5901 Butyrophenones

5902 Lithium

5903 Mianserin

5999 Other Antidepressants and Antipsychotics, n.e.c.

6 VOLATILE SOLVENTS

61 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons

6101 Butane

6102 Petroleum

6103 Propane

6199 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons, n.e.c.

62 Aromatic Hydrocarbons

6201 Toluene

6202 Xylene

6299 Aromatic Hydrocarbons, n.e.c.

63 Halogenated Hydrocarbons

6301 Bromochlorodifluoromethane

6302 Chloroform

6303 Tetrachloroethylene

6304 Trichloroethane

6305 Trichloroethylene

6399 Halogenated Hydrocarbons, n.e.c.

69 Other Volatile Solvents

6901 Acetone

6902 Ethyl acetate

6999 Other Volatile Solvents, n.e.c.

9 MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS OF CONCERN

91 Diuretics

9101 Antikaliuretics

9102 Loop diuretics

9103 Thiazides

9199 Diuretics, n.e.c.

92 Opioid Antagonists

9201 Naloxone

9202 Naltrexone

9299 Opioid Antagonists, n.e.c.

99 Other Drugs of Concern

9999 Other Drugs of Concern

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