

- a consent form, explaining how the information we obtain during our visit will be used and dealt with following the completion of the project

As endorsed by the AIHW Ethics Committee (EC no. 435), the project team will document each interview in a way that preserves the anonymity of participants and confidentiality of information. All participants will have the opportunity to review the documentation to ensure that the information they provide throughout the interview has been accurately recorded and to correct it where needed.

If you require further information about the project or our visit, please contact me (02 6244 1271 or louise.york@aihw.gov.au) or Chrysanthe Psychogios (02 6244 1068 or chrysanthe.psychogios@aihw.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

Louise York
Project Manager

Project summary: The Effectiveness of the Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative in rural and remote areas of Australia

Background

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has been commissioned by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) to assess the effectiveness of the Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (IDDI) in rural and remote areas of Australia.

Effectiveness will be evaluated in relation to the main objectives of the IDDI, namely that it would result in:

- people being given early incentives to address their drug use problem, in many cases before incurring a criminal record
- an increase in the number of illicit drug users diverted into drug education, assessment and treatment
- a reduction in the number of people being incarcerated for use or possession of small quantities of illicit drugs

Scope

The scope of this project is Council of Australian Government (COAG) funded IDDI projects and their clients, in rural and remote Australia since 2002.

Defining rural and remote

The Australian Bureau of Statistics *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Remoteness Areas classification* allocates one of five remoteness categories to areas depending on their road distance to different-sized urban centres, where the population size of the urban centre is considered to govern the range and type of services provided. Areas are classified as major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote or very remote. For the purposes of this project, rural and remote include the remoteness areas outer regional, remote and very remote.

Using the ASGC remoteness area classifications, COAG IDDI programs operating in, and for clients of, the Australian Capital Territory are excluded from this project as the ACT does not have any outer regional, remote or very remote areas.

Project Components

This project is designed to provide information to a broader evaluation being carried out by DoHA. The project methodology will involve the following broad main strategies:

- working with the IDDI Evaluation Reference Group and State/Territory Reference Groups to develop a set of agreed effectiveness indicators for the IDDI in rural and remote areas
- working with key experts in each jurisdiction to understand and describe models and processes for the IDDI, particularly in relation to rural and remote areas
- locating and reporting on available quantitative information to provide evidence of the effectiveness of the IDDI in rural and remote areas
- obtaining and reporting on qualitative evidence of the effectiveness of the IDDI in rural and remote areas
- writing a report which synthesises the above information to evaluate the effectiveness of the IDDI in rural and remote areas.

These strategies will be progressed via the five project components described below:

1. *Project management*

This component involves ongoing liaison with DoHA and the IDDI Evaluation Reference Group and State/Territory Reference Groups, as well as project timetabling and completion.

2. *Information gathering*

The information gathering component will involve obtaining all relevant information in relation to IDDI programs operating in rural and remote areas in each state and territory.

3. *Consultation and fieldwork*

The consultation field work will obtain information from key experts and preferred providers. The project team will visit each capital city as well as 2-3 rural and remote locations in each jurisdiction.

4. *Data and analysis*

The data and analysis component of the project will involve identifying, obtaining and analysing relevant data sources that will inform the project objectives.

5. *Report writing*

A draft report will be submitted to DoHA in April 2007 and a final report ready for publishing in June 2007.

Project timing

Consultation: Throughout, with visits to all State/Territory Reference Groups (or capital cities) by end December 2006

Field visits: February and March 2007

Draft final report: April 2007

Final report: June 2007

Project team contacts

Louise York	Project Manager	(p) 02 6244 1271 (e) louise.york@aihw.gov.au
Chrysanthe Psychogios	Senior Analyst	(p) 02 6244 1068 (e) chrysanthe.psychogios@aihw.gov.au
Kate Williams	Analyst	(p) 02 6244 1119 (e) kate.williams@aihw.gov.au
Sally Bullock	Analyst	(p) 02 6244 1008 (e) sally.bullock@aihw.gov.au
Karen Blakey-Fahey	Analyst	(p) 02 6244 1049 (e) karen.blakey-fahey@aihw.gov.au
Carey Sebbens	Project Support	(p) 02 6244 1116 (e) carey.sebbens@aihw.gov.au

Functioning and Disability Unit
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
GPO Box 570, Canberra ACT 2601
Fax: 02 6244 1166

Effectiveness of the Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative in rural and remote Australia

Site visit interview

The following paper details the themes and type of questions that project members from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) will explore with you during their site visit to [organisation name and location] at [date and time].

Your responses during the site visit will help the AIHW understand more about your perspectives on the effectiveness of the Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (IDDI) in your local area. Specifically, we aim to get a general understanding of your perspectives on:

- the nature of IDDI funded programs in your local area
- the effectiveness of IDDI programs in your local areas
- positive and negative influences on the effectiveness of IDDI programs
- positive and negative outcomes for offenders participating in IDDI programs.

The information you provide will be used together with input from other people working on IDDI programs in your local area, including police, court and health personnel at the state-level, as well as data provided through the State/Territory IDDI Reference Group, to inform this study.

As stated in the consent form, no comments from the interview will be directly attributed to you or the organisation you represent.

It would be greatly appreciated if you are able to review the following *themes and questions* and consider your perspectives on diversion programs prior to our visit. In this context it would be useful if you could consider the influences of the following factors on the effectiveness of the illicit drug diversion initiative(s) operating in your local area:

- resources (staff, funding, infrastructure)
- staff knowledge and attitudes
- roles and responsibilities
- appropriate skills (staff support/training/retention)
- cross sector relationships and communication
- data collection and information management
- length of operation of initiative/length of your involvement
- eligibility criteria (policy/discretion/net widening)
- appropriateness of referrals
- treatment options (accessibility/appropriateness/timeliness)
- special need groups (e.g. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, women, juveniles, non-English speaking background)

1 Background information

Name	
Role/position	
Stakeholder group (police, court, service provider)	
Location (town/state)	
IDDI program name(s)	
Involved in the IDDI program since	
Preferred method of post interview contact	

The following list of themes and questions has been provided as a guide to our site visit. During the interview you may wish to focus on the questions of most interest or relevance to you and your agency. We are interested in your perspectives on these themes and questions, based on your experiences in the IDDI program(s) you are involved in and taking into consideration the list of issues on the front page.

The IDDI programs operating in rural and remote areas of your jurisdiction are:

- [e.g. Victoria Police Cannabis Cautioning, Victoria Police Illicit Drug Diversion Cautioning Program, Rural Outreach Diversion Workers (RODW), Deferred Sentencing, Koori A&D Diversion Workers (KADW)]

2 Overall impressions

- a) Different stakeholders may consider a program 'effective' for different reasons. How would you define the effectiveness of the IDDI program(s) you are involved in? (i.e. what outcomes for clients/offenders, your service, your community would you see as a result of IDDI?)
- b) What are your overall impressions of the IDDI program(s) you're involved in? (for offenders/clients, your agency, your community and its surrounding areas)

3 The diversion process

- a) How well is the diversion process working in the following areas:
 - referrals
 - attendance at assessment and treatment
 - completing undertaking, expiating.
- a) Are you seeing more or less diversion clients/offenders than you would have anticipated or hoped? Why do you think this is the case?

4 Outcomes of the IDDI programs

- a) Has the capacity of your agency changed as a result of IDDI (i.e. both for IDDI and non-IDDI clients)? In what ways? (e.g. increased service reach through additional outreach workers)

- b) Has the introduction of IDDI changed your community's capacity to identify and deal with drug issues? In what ways? (e.g. improved cross-sector communication)
- c) What sort of outcomes have you observed for IDDI clients/offenders? (e.g. Are you seeing them more than once? Are they seeking voluntary treatment following diversion? Can you comment on their willingness to participate in treatment?)
- d) Do you think drug diversion programs are effective in your area? Why or why not?
- e) What would you change to make the program more valuable in your area, or rural and remote areas more generally?
- f) How can IDDI programs be improved to more effectively engage drug offenders in treatment?

5 Case stories

The perspectives of offenders/clients participating in IDDI programs are not being sought directly. Instead, the project team are asking police, magistrates/court personnel and treatment providers to supply case stories or scenarios that describe:

- Typical 'successful' diversion experiences (i.e. expiated offences) and
- Typical 'unsuccessful' diversion experiences (i.e. ineligible, inappropriate referral, non-expiated).

Case stories should ideally describe the offence; the characteristics of the offender; the diversion process; the treatment provided; the reasons why treatment was considered successful/unsuccessful; the reasons why the offence was or was not expiated; the extent to which special needs of clients/offenders were met.

We are not asking you to describe a real individual but rather the typical scenario of a successful and unsuccessful client experience in this program.

6 General comments

- a) Is there anything else you would like to tell us?

Thank you very much for your time.



Evaluating the effectiveness of the Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative in rural and remote Australia

Attendance sheet and confidentiality statement

I confirm that I am the person whose name and signature appears below.

I do / do not give permission for the discussion today to be documented. Should I grant permission I understand that the documentation will be used for research purposes only.

In participating in this interview I understand that:

- No comments will be directly attributed to either myself or the organisation I represent.
- Any information I provide will be treated confidentially.
- AIHW will not pass on my details to any other parties.
- AIHW's reporting to the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing will be in aggregate terms only.
- AIHW will destroy notes from this session at the completion of the project.
- AIHW will not report any information which might identify me.

I do / do not grant permission for the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare to record my name and organisation in an appendix of the report. I understand that the purpose of this appendix is to provide readers with an understanding of types of organisations and respondents that participated in the project.

Date:

Name:

Signature:

This form is provided as part of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare project process and is not available to any other parties including the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing.

Appendix 2 IDDI program summaries

New South Wales

1 Cannabis Cautioning Scheme

Program name	Cannabis Cautioning Scheme
Program description	The Cannabis Cautioning Scheme arose from the 1999 NSW Drug Summit and allows police, at their discretion, to issue cautions to persons found in possession of dried cannabis for personal use, or cannabis-administering equipment. Cannabis resin, oil and living plants are excluded from the Scheme.
Responsible agency	NSW Police
Criminal justice stage	Police diversion
Program commencement and current status	A trial of the program occurred from 3 April 2000 to 3 April 2001. In September 2001 the scheme was amended to include a mandatory education session to persons who received a second caution, and the trial was further extended to April 2003 and is continuing.
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>A person can receive a maximum of two cautions. Offenders issued a first caution are encouraged to contact the Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS), with the contact being voluntary. Offenders issued a second caution are required to contact ADIS to undertake a mandatory telephone health education session.</p> <p>Assuming that the offender meets the eligibility criteria for a cannabis caution, the decision to administer a cannabis caution is completely at the discretion of the investigating police officer.</p> <p>First caution:</p> <p>Any adult who has been found in possession of, or using, up to 15 grams of dried cannabis leaf, stalks, seeds or heads or implements, such as a bong, used in the administering of cannabis and who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has not been involved in any other criminal offence at the time • has not received prior convictions for any drug offence, sexual offence or offence involving violence • admits to the offence • consents to the caution and signs the caution notice; • has not received a prior cannabis caution issued under the scheme • the cannabis is for personal use only.

	<p>Second caution:</p> <p>Any person who meets the above criteria with the exception that they have already received one caution under the Scheme, and they consent to the second caution and consent to undertake a mandatory telephone education session.</p>
<p>Diversion process</p>	<p>Persons who receive a caution are provided with health and legal information on cannabis use and the contact details of the Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS) who can provide advice and information regarding drug treatment services. No criminal conviction is received.</p> <p>On receipt of a second caution, the offender is required to contact ADIS within 14 days from the issue of the second caution to receive a mandatory telephone health education session on cannabis use. No follow-up is attempted for persons who do not comply with the conditions of the second caution but a notice of non-compliance is added to COPS, the police computerised data system, and can be raised in court if the offender is apprehended a third time for a drug-related matter.</p> <p>If a person is apprehended for a third time, they are charged and required to attend court.</p>

2 Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment (MERIT)

Program name	Magistrates Early Referral Into Treatment (MERIT)
Program description	MERIT is a court based, pre-plea diversion program under which defendants with illicit drug use problems may be bailed to undertake treatment and rehabilitation. Hearings and final sentencing are deferred while the defendant completes the program. While on the program, defendants are subject to ongoing judicial management. Participation in the program is voluntary.
Criminal justice stage	A pre-plea court intervention program.
Program commencement and current status	MERIT was first trialled for a 2-year period starting July 2000 at Lismore Local Court. As at 31 December 2006, MERIT was operating within all of the state's Area Health Services, covering 60 local courts in NSW. Collectively, these courts deal with 80% of defendants appearing in NSW Local Courts.
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>A defendant must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an adult (18 years or older) • be eligible for release on bail; • be charged with a drug or drug-related offence • have a demonstrable and treatable illicit drug problem • consent to voluntarily participate in treatment programs <p>and not be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • currently charged with a violent or sexual offence • charged with wholly indictable offences (including drug offences) • resident in an area where they are unable to participate in treatment • on another court-ordered treatment programs. <p>Defendants are not required to enter a plea in order to participate in the program.</p>
Diversion process	<p>Referrals to the MERIT program may be initiated by magistrates, police, legal practitioners, Probation and Parole Services, the defendant themselves or by family and friends, generally at one of the following stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrest: Police provide information on MERIT and if the offender consents to the program, police can grant bail on the condition the offenders attends a MERIT office for assessment. • Pre-court: Referral to MERIT is sought by the defendant's legal representative, the defendants themselves, a Probation or Parole Officer, or family/friends before the first court hearing. • Court: The magistrate, or defendant's legal representative, may refer the defendant to MERIT at the commencement of proceedings. <p>Defendants who consent to MERIT attend a comprehensive suitability assessment conducted by a MERIT caseworker, who will consider the significance of their drug use</p>

	<p>and their motivation to engage in treatment. A report is prepared, recommending suitability and details of a treatment plan, and presented to the court. The defendant is granted conditional bail, if necessary, while the report is prepared.</p> <p>The magistrate has discretion to determine whether defendants are accepted into MERIT. If the defendant is accepted, participation in MERIT is included as a condition of bail where bail has been required. Periodic attendance at court is generally required over the course of the treatment program for progress reports.</p> <p>As there is generally a period of time between a person being charged by the police and their initial court appearance, the defendant may agree to participate in a treatment program after their assessment but before they are formally accepted into the program by the magistrate.</p> <p>It is possible for participants to be removed or 'breached' from the program. The magistrate may remove the defendant from MERIT following a report from the MERIT team that states either further offences have been committed, non-compliance with bail conditions, or failure to participate in the program.</p> <p>Completion of the MERIT program usually coincides with the final court hearing and sentencing of the defendant. The magistrate receives a detailed report from the MERIT team containing information on the defendant's participation in drug treatment and any further treatment recommendations.</p> <p>Since MERIT is a voluntary program, participants may withdraw from MERIT or decline to participate and have their case determined by the magistrate without prejudice.</p> <p>The following treatments are available to clients entering the program — case management, detoxification, pharmacotherapy, counselling, group programs (that target relapse prevention, anger management and communication skills) and residential rehabilitation. In addition to these specialised drug treatment programs, a range of ancillary services may be accessed, including medical and primary health care services, accommodation and housing, employment and vocational services, education and training, family counselling, and psychiatric and psychological interventions.</p>
--	--

3 Wellington Options

Program name	Wellington Options
Program description	Wellington Options is a Local Court drug crime diversion program providing holistic interventions and case management to juvenile and adult defendants who have alcohol and/or other drug problems who present at Wellington Local Court. The program is based on the MERIT model.
Criminal justice stage	Pre-plea court diversion
Program commencement and current status	Wellington Options began in June 2002
Agencies involved in diversion	Wellington Local Court
Eligibility criteria (client)	Both adult and young offenders with alcohol and/or illicit drug use problems appearing before the Wellington Local Court.
Diversion process	<p>A range of services are available to the client including assessment, case management, counselling, referrals to detoxification, residential rehabilitation, cognitive behavioural skills training and secondary prevention and relapse services.</p> <p>Offenders may stay on the program for up to 12 months. The participant's legal matters are often finalised within 3 months of the initial court appearance. The client then has the option to remain in treatment.</p>

4 Young Offenders—Residential Rehabilitation

Program name	Young Offenders residential rehabilitation units—Coffs Harbour and Dubbo
Program description	The program is for young offenders in rural and regional areas who are either within the juvenile justice system or at risk of being so because of their drug and alcohol abuse. Many are in custody.
Criminal justice stage	Either clients of the Department of Juvenile Justice or at risk of entering the juvenile justice system.
Program commencement	Since October 2001 in Coffs Harbour and since May 2002 in Dubbo.
Agencies involved in diversion	<p>Coffs Harbour and Dubbo (6 beds at each location). Each location can accommodate up to 8 young people aged 14–18 years for a period of 8–12 months. It also incorporates a three month aftercare component aimed at supporting the gradual and positive integration of its participants back into the community.</p> <p>The program provides rural and regionally based clients with drug rehabilitation services away from Sydney and closer to their families and communities.</p>
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>Young people eligible for diversion under the Young Offenders Act must be aged over 10 years and under 18 years of age and have committed a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • summary offence, or • indictable offence that may be dealt with summarily under the Criminal Procedure Act 1986 or other prescribed law, or • an offence under section 23 (1) (a) or (c) of the <i>Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985</i> if the offence involves not more than half of the small amounts of prohibited plants or illicit drugs as defined in the <i>Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985</i> and it would be appropriate, and in the interests of rehabilitation, to deal with the matter under the <i>Young Offenders Act</i>. <p>In addition, young people must meet the following criteria to access the residential rehabilitation programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • socio-cultural/familial links to Dubbo and surrounding areas of the DJJ South-West Region or DJJ Northern Region, north of Taree • age range 14–18 years • history of drug abuse • AOD initial assessment completed.
Diversion process	<p>Young offenders are diverted to two adolescent residential rehabilitation centres at Coffs Harbour and Dubbo for a three-month intensive program to address their drug and alcohol problems and criminal behaviour.</p> <p>The rehabilitation program includes: assessment; measures for assessing and matching client needs to service delivery; living skills components; group education and training; cultural adaptations to service delivery; developmentally appropriate adaptations to</p>

	<p>service delivery; extensive case management; individual counselling; family counselling (where appropriate); referrals to external services (as necessary); group work activities; outpatients programs; and aftercare planning.</p> <p>The program is designed to admit and support young offenders in the later stages of detoxification and after detoxification, which are critical risk periods for re-offending.</p>
--	---

5 Young Offenders Rural and Regional Counselling

Program name	Young Offenders Rural and Regional Counselling
Program description	Young offenders in rural and regional areas of NSW are diverted from the criminal justice system to specialist counsellors by referral from courts and youth justice conferences, through probationary and community orders, and early release from custody. The program helps young offenders deal with their drug and alcohol problems and stop their criminal behaviour.
Criminal justice stage	<p>Young offenders may be referred to the counsellors from different points of the criminal justice system including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Justice Conferences under the <i>Young Offenders Act 1997</i> • courts via probationary and community orders under the <i>Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987</i> • early release from custody under s24(1)(c) of <i>Children (Detention Centres) Act 1987</i>.
Program commencement and current status	December 2000
Agencies involved in diversion	As at June 2003, 10 Juvenile Justice alcohol and other drug counsellors in Lismore, Kempsey, Tamworth, Grafton, Gosford, Bateman's Bay/Queanbeyan, Riverina, Orange, Broken Hill and Dubbo. Plans to expand program to Nowra/Bowral, Hunter, Illawarra, Walgett/Coonamble.
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>Young people eligible for diversion under the Young Offenders Act must be aged over 10 years and under 18 years of age and have committed a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • summary offence, or • indictable offence that may be dealt with summarily under the <i>Criminal Procedure Act 1986</i> or other prescribed law, or • an offence under section 23 (1) (a) or (c) of the <i>Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985</i> if the offence involves not more than half of the small amounts of prohibited plants or illicit drugs as defined in the <i>Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985</i> and it would be appropriate, and in the interests of rehabilitation, to deal with the matter under the Young Offenders Act. <p>It should be noted that these are not the criteria for access to Young Offenders' Rural and Regional counselling. Any young person convicted of an offence and under Juvenile Justice supervision, or going through conferencing, may access the program.</p>
Diversion process	<p>Young people are referred to AOD counsellors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • directly by courts • from a youth justice conference as part of an agreed Outcome Plan • by a manager of a DJJ Juvenile Justice Community Service or Intensive Programs Unit.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as delegated through the Director General, usually following a court's recommendation, for those approved for early discharge from custody. <p>Following a referral, the AOD counsellor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assesses the clients in relation to their relevant history, AOD use and dependence, readiness for change, offending behaviour, links between offending and AOD use, education/employment and recommendations • develops a case plan with the young person to address the AOD and criminogenic needs highlighted by assessment • delivers specific AOD intervention, including motivational interviewing, individual counselling (with goals including increased awareness of alternative pro-social behaviours, social skills, alternatives to drug use, coping and refusal skills, knowledge of AOD issues, harm reduction and relapse prevention strategies, and decrease in AOD-related crime), and access to relevant group programs • continues to monitor and implement the case plan until the young person's legal order expires • links the young person to relevant employment, education, health and accommodation services • manages the young person's transition to sustainable community supports as the expiry of the order approaches.
--	---

Victoria

6 Police Cannabis Cautioning Program

Program name	Victoria Police Cannabis Cautioning Program
Criminal justice stage	Police diversion
Program commencement and current status	A Cannabis Cautioning Pilot Program, an extension of the Victoria Police Cautioning Program, was trialled for 6 months between July 1997 and January 1998 in the Broadmeadows area of Melbourne. The program was implemented state-wide on 1 September 1998.
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>The arresting police officer makes the discretionary decision whether to charge or caution the offender. Persons eligible for the Cannabis Cautioning Program must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be aged 18 years and over (note that, as of 1 July 2005, the definition of Juveniles was changed from people under 17 years to those under 18 years) • be arrested for use and/or possession of a small (non-traffickable) amount of cannabis. A small amount is defined as up to 50 grams of dried cannabis material (leaf, stem, stalk or seed); does not include plants, hash or hash oil • not be involved in any other offence at time of arrest • admit to the offence • consent to be cautioned. <p>In 2002 the criterion that a person have no prior drug offence was removed from the eligibility criteria.</p> <p>A person may still receive a caution if they have been cautioned or involved in an alternate drug diversion program on one prior occasion. Each person can accumulate two cautions only.</p>
Diversion process	Persons are offered a voluntary education session and referral to an optional cannabis education program— <i>Cautious with cannabis</i> —administered by Uniting Care Moreland Hall. This information is provided in a <i>Cautious with cannabis</i> brochure which includes contact numbers for telephone counselling and referral service. Education programs, which are also open to family members of a person using cannabis, are currently available in 23 locations in Victoria—eight in metropolitan areas, eight in inner regional areas and seven in outer regional areas.

7 Victoria Police Drug Diversion Program

Program name	Victoria Police Drug Diversion Program
Program description	The Victorian Police Drug Diversion Program is an extension of the Victoria Police Cannabis Cautioning Program and acts as an early intervention scheme for first-time or low-level users of illicit drugs (not including cannabis). The program is directed at both juvenile and adult offenders, and provides offenders with the option of a caution conditional on attendance at a clinical assessment and a session of drug treatment at a drug treatment agency.
Criminal justice stage	Police diversion
Program commencement and current status	A Drug Diversion Pilot Program was run in two police districts (Police District I—encompassing north-west Melbourne (Brunswick to Macedon)—and Police District J—encompassing the inner west (Footscray/Sunshine to Bacchus Marsh) from September 1998 (Police District I) and December 1998 (Police District J) to May 1999. Following an evaluation of the pilot program, the Drug Diversion Program was implemented state-wide in September 2000.
Eligibility criteria (client)	Persons eligible for the Drug Diversion Program must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be 10 years of age and over • be arrested for use or possession of a small (non-traffickable) amount of illicit drug, other than cannabis • not be involved in any other offence at time of arrest • admit to the offence • have received no more than one previous cautioning notice (including a cannabis caution) • consent to be cautioned. <p>Persons who have received prior convictions are not excluded from the Drug Diversion Program.</p>
Diversion process	Persons who agree to be cautioned are advised that the caution requires compulsory attendance at both an assessment and treatment session. Treatment is undertaken at a drug treatment agency chosen by the offender; offenders under 21 years of age are to attend a youth specific agency only and Indigenous persons may choose an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-specific service. Police are responsible for organising an appointment through the Drug Diversion Appointment Line (DDAL). Assessment, at a drug treatment agency, is to be undertaken within five working days of the caution. During the assessment the consulting clinician determines the most appropriate treatment plan, and makes an appointment for the second session. The second, or treatment session, must occur within five working days of the first assessment and involves counselling. Where further drug treatment is required, the person may continue drug treatment but this is not required to expiate the caution.

	<p>Assessment and first treatment sessions are to be completed within 28 days from the day of arrest. To expiate the caution, the offender is obliged to attend the assessment and first treatment session. If the offender fails to attend either session the caution becomes void and the person is charged on summons.</p>
--	---

8 Victoria Rural Outreach Diversion Workers (RODW)

Program name	Rural Outreach Diversion Workers (RODW)
Program description	<p>The Rural Outreach Diversion Workers (RODW) service was created to provide a service to offenders in rural Victoria who do not have access to the CREDIT Bail Support Program. The role of the RODW is to 'provide a link between the community, police, courts and the drug treatment service system'. A total of 19 EFT (equivalent full time) RODWs are funded under the program and are based in community drug treatment agencies where they undertake drug assessments of people entering the program. An Individual Treatment Plan (ITP) is produced which outlines long- and short-term drug treatment goals agreed between the clinician and the client.</p> <p>Offenders are referred to RODW by courts (either magistrates or court-based Criminal Justice Diversion Program), legal personnel, police or juvenile justice, via COATS (Community Offenders Advice and Treatment Service). Informal referrals can also be made to RODW by police, juvenile justice, courts, legal personnel and schools for people who may become involved in offending behaviour due to their drug use.</p>
Criminal justice stage	Police and court-based diversion
Program commencement and current status	2002–03: most programs commenced in the first 6 months of 2003
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>The target group is primarily aged 25 years and under (or an older offenders who is considered to be appropriate for an outreach program) and be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in danger of coming into contact with the police • not eligible for a caution and participation in the Victoria Police Drug Diversion or Cannabis Cautioning Program • apprehended for an offence where drug use was a factor in their offending and the magistrate considers that they pose no threat to the community and therefore grants bail <p>identified as potentially engaging in further offending behaviour where drug use is a contributing factor.</p>
Diversion process	<p>Following referral, persons undergo an assessment with a RODW, covering their drug treatment and general health needs. An individual treatment plan is produced. Drug treatment is organised through COATS and during treatment people may also be referred to other relevant support services. Where needed, RODWs liaise with the courts regarding attendance and drug treatment progress. Once drug treatment is completed, an exit report is forwarded from the RODW to the referring magistrate and COATS.</p> <p>If the person does not comply with treatment, the referral agency is notified and follow-up is undertaken.</p>

9 Deferred Sentencing

Program name	Deferred Sentencing
Program description	Deferred Sentencing, as a drug diversion option, allows magistrates to defer the sentencing of an offender under the age of 26 years for up to 6 months, during which time the offender is obliged to undertake drug treatment.
Criminal justice stage	Court diversion
Program commencement and current status	January 2000
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>A person is eligible for Deferred Sentencing if they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aged between 18 and 25 years • have a drug problem • found guilty of an offence. <p>Deferred Sentencing is used only when it is considered an appropriate option for the offence committed.</p>
Diversion process	<p>If sentencing is deferred, on the condition that drug assessment and treatment is sought and attended, the offender is required to contact COATS within 48 hours of the hearing to organise assessment. A drug treatment plan is developed at assessment by a COATS clinician, who purchases treatment from an accredited drug treatment service. An assessment and treatment compliance report is sent to the court; compliance may be considered when the magistrate undertakes sentencing.</p> <p>If the offender does not comply with assessment, follow-up is attempted by COATS where the offender has up to six weeks after the adjourned hearing date to attend assessment. If the offender fails to attend assessment again, the court is notified of the non-attendance. For offenders who do not attend treatment, no follow-up is attempted; instead, the court is notified of non-attendance prior to the Deferred Sentence hearing.</p>

10 Victoria Koori Court Diversion (Koori Alcohol and Drug Diversion Workers)

Program name	Victoria Koori Court Diversion (Koori A & D Diversion Workers)
Program description	<p>Koori Courts have been established in Victoria to allow for more culturally appropriate sentencing orders. The objective of the Koori court model is to divert offenders away from a sentence of imprisonment where that is an inappropriate outcome.</p> <p>A Koori A & D worker is attached to mainstream agencies and links Koori offenders into Koori specific and mainstream A & D services. These workers attend the court.</p> <p>Both the Koori Court and the Koori A & D Diversion Worker can refer offenders.</p>
Criminal justice stage	Court diversion (pre sentencing)
Program commencement and current status	<p>The Koori Court was established under the <i>Magistrates Court (Koori Court) Act 2002</i>.</p> <p>The Koori Court diversion program commenced 1 February 2004.</p>
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>Koori defendants who plead guilty to an offence and have shown an intention to take responsibility for their actions</p> <p>Koori defendants who elect to go to the Koori Court</p>
Diversion process	Koori clients are linked to both mainstream and Koori specific treatment services.

11 Victoria Children’s Court Clinic Drug Program

Program name	Children’s Court Clinic Drug Program
Program description	<p>The Children’s Court Clinic Drug Program provides early intervention drug treatment for alleged young offenders who are engaged in problematic drug use, by facilitating contact with the Children’s Court Drug Clinician and drug treatment services upon referral from the magistrate.</p> <p>The program aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • divert young offenders who have a drug problem from further involvement in the criminal justice process, through participation in drug treatment programs • develop a commitment on the part of young drug users to harm minimisation practices and drug treatment • reduce the risk of further criminal activity to support drug use.
Criminal justice stage	Court diversion
Program commencement and current status	Established in 2001
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>To be eligible for the program, a child must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be aged between 10 and 17 years • have a demonstrable illicit drug use problem, including cannabis • not be on any other court order with a drug treatment condition.
Diversion process	<p>Generally referrals to the Children’s Court Drug Clinician are made by the magistrate once the charges have been proven and it has become clear that drug use is an issue. If the magistrate decides to make a referral then the matter is adjourned while a court drug clinician completes an assessment with the child and their family. An assessment report and proposed treatment plan are then presented to the court and, if approved by the magistrate, a further adjournment period follows during which treatment takes place.</p> <p>Where youth-specific drug treatment is prescribed, the Children’s Court Clinician (CCC) refers the defendant’s details to the Community Offenders Advice and Treatment Service (COATS). COATS then arrange for the purchase of treatment services, including the first appointment (within the shortest possible timeframe). Treatment options include counselling, youth outreach, withdrawal services and supported accommodation. The alcohol and drug treatment service liaises with the CCC to allow for monitoring of attendance and treatment progress. The CCC takes on a case management role for the duration of the child’s involvement with the program.</p> <p>Following the completion of treatment, the treatment service provides the CCC with a final written exit report within 2 weeks of treatment completion.</p> <p>The CCC prepares an overall report on the child’s treatment progress upon their reappearance at court, which will then be taken into account by the magistrate upon sentencing.</p>

Queensland

12 Police Diversion Program (PDP) Queensland Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (QIDDI)

Program name	Police Diversion Program (PDP)
Program description	<p>The Police Diversion Program was created to divert persons apprehended in Queensland for possession of small quantities of cannabis away from court proceedings and into assessment, education and treatment. The QIDDI is a legislated police diversion strategy in which all persons apprehended for cannabis possession, and who meet strict legislated eligibility criteria, must be offered diversion.</p> <p>The Police Diversion Program is provided under the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act</i>.</p>
Criminal justice stage	Police diversion
Program commencement and current status	24 June 2001
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>Persons eligible for the QIDDI Police Diversion Program have been arrested for, or questioned regarding, a minor drugs offence. A minor drug offence is defined as possession of not more than 50gm of cannabis or an implement for use in, or has been used for, smoking cannabis. Persons who have served a term of imprisonment for the offences of producing, supplying or trafficking in dangerous drugs are not eligible for QIDDI.</p> <p>Additional eligibility criteria require the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not to have committed another indictable offence related to the minor drugs offence • not to have previously been convicted of a violent offence, or if they have, for the rehabilitation period under the <i>Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986</i> to have expired • to admit to the offence during an electronically recorded interview • not been offered the opportunity to attend a drug diversion assessment. <p>Persons are only offered diversion on one occasion. If they do not accept diversion at this time it cannot be offered again if they are subsequently detected in possession of cannabis or utensils in connection with the smoking of cannabis.</p>
Diversion process	<p>Persons who accept the offer of diversion are required to attend a Drug Diversion Assessment Program (DDAP). Police notify the Diversion Coordination Service, who in turn nominate an accredited health service provider and organise an appointment date. The diversion assessment program is a one-off session in which the person undergoes assessment for cannabis use and drug-related problems, receives education on the health effects of cannabis use, and is referred to treatment services if required.</p> <p>No further action is taken against persons who attend the diversion assessment program. Those who do not attend may be charged for contravening the direction of a police officer.</p>

13 Queensland Illicit Drugs Court Diversion Program (IDCDP)

Program name	Illicit Drugs Court Diversion Program
Program description	<p>The Illicit Drug Court Diversion Program targets both adult and juvenile offenders who appear in any Queensland Magistrate or Children's Court charged with possession of small amounts of illicit drugs for personal use. The program diverts offenders, under the discretion of the presiding magistrate, to an approved service provider for appropriate intervention.</p> <p>The Court Diversion Program is currently conducted under a legislative framework specified in the <i>Drug Diversion Amendment Act 2002</i>.</p>
Criminal justice stage	Sentence (an offender must plead guilty before they can be directed to attend Court Diversion)
Program commencement and current status	<p>Pilot program ran for 12 months from 28 March 2003, concurrently with Police Diversion Program.</p> <p>Rollout state-wide since 1 July 2005</p>
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>A person is eligible to be offered the opportunity to divert (attend a drug assessment and education session) if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are charged with an eligible drug offence (an eligible drug offence is an offence against the <i>Drugs Misuse Act 1986</i>, section 9 (possessing dangerous drug) or section 10 (possessing things) if the drug and the quantity of the drug and another substance is less than the amount prescribed in a schedule of the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i>). The court must also be satisfied that the dangerous drug or drugs were for the person's personal use • appear before a Drug Diversion Court • have not previously been convicted of (or are currently facing) charges of a sexual nature or a drug offence dealt with on indictment • have not previously been convicted of an indictable offence involving violence against another person (other than certain offences specified in the <i>Drug Diversion Amendment Act 2002</i>) • have been offered a diversion on no more than one previous occasion (including Police Diversion) <p>(Even if the offender meets the eligibility criteria the magistrate retains the discretion to impose an alternative penalty.)</p>
Diversion process	<p>If the magistrate considers an adult offender suitable and they meet the eligible criteria for the program under the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i>, they will be placed on recognisance order with the special condition to attend a drug assessment and education session as directed by a Court Diversion officer. If the offender is a juvenile and the magistrate considers the offender suitable under the <i>Juvenile Justices Act 1992</i>, the juvenile will be directed to attend a drug assessment and education session and the matter is adjourned for a 'date to be fixed'. The courts, in conjunction with the Diversion Coordination Service, refer the person to an approved Queensland Health service provider where they undergo an assessment and education session. Offenders may opt for further voluntary treatment after the initial court ordered session.</p>

	<p>Adult offenders who comply with their order are considered to have expiated the charge and do not have a conviction recorded and the matter is resolved with no further appearances in court. Offenders who do not comply with their order will be contacted by the Court Diversion head office in Brisbane by either telephone or mail to respond within 7 days as to why they did not comply with their order. If they respond providing a reasonable excuse (i.e. Medical Certificate, work-related documents etc), the session is rescheduled. If the offender fails to respond within 7 days, breach proceedings are instigated and the offender is directed by a 'Notice of Adjournment' to return to court. If the magistrate deems the breach proven, the recognisance is forfeited and the offender may be re-sentenced for the original offence and receive a conviction recorded against his/her name.</p> <p>Juvenile offenders who comply with their order are considered to have complied with the direction of the court and the file is completed and no further action is taken. If a juvenile does not comply with his/her order, the court sends a notice for them to return to court where they may offer an explanation to the magistrate for their non-compliance of the court's direction and may be rescheduled, or they may be given an alternate penalty.</p>
--	--

Western Australia

14 Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme

Program name	Cannabis Infringement Notice (CIN) scheme
Program description	<p>The purpose of the CIN scheme is to divert appropriate early users of cannabis away from the criminal justice system. Under this scheme, offenders who admit guilt and consent to receive a CIN may choose to attend a Cannabis Education Session, which is aimed at educating participants about the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adverse health and social consequences of cannabis use • treatment of cannabis-related harm • laws relating to the use, possession and cultivation of cannabis.
Criminal justice stage	Police diversion
Program commencement and current status	March 2004
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>A person aged 18 years and over may receive a CIN for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • possessing no more than 30 grams of cannabis • no more than two non-hydroponic cannabis plants at the principal place of residence, provided that no other person is growing cannabis on the same premises • possessing pipes or implements for use in smoking cannabis on which there are detectable traces of cannabis. <p>Note that a young person (aged 10 to 17 years inclusively) who is found growing, in possession of, or using cannabis within the limits set by the CIN scheme may be cautioned or referred to a Juvenile Justice Team. (NB: Juveniles are explicitly outside the scope of the CIN scheme and are dealt with via the <i>Young Offenders Act 1994</i>)</p>
Diversion process	<p>When issued with a CIN the person must choose between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paying a financial penalty within 28 days • completing a Cannabis Education Session (CES) within 28 days • having the matter heard in court. <p>Only the CES component of the CIN scheme is funded through the COAG IDDI. The CES is booked by the person who has been issued with a CIN by police. The person contacts a central booking agency (HealthInfo) to make an appointment time with the most convenient treatment service.</p> <p>The CES involves one individual or group education session that provides information on the adverse health and social consequences of cannabis use, the treatment of cannabis</p>

	<p>related harm and laws relating to use, possession, and cultivation of cannabis. Each session is approximately one and a half to two hours in length and is provided by a state-wide network of Community Drug Service Teams (CDSTs). Aboriginal-specific material is also available.</p> <p>The option expiate the CIN by attendance at a CES is lost after 28 days.</p>
--	---

15 WA All Drug Diversion

Program name	All Drug Diversion
Program description	All Drug Diversion is a compulsory assessment and treatment program for early adult offenders apprehended for a simple drug offence other than cannabis.
Criminal justice stage	Police diversion
Program commencement and current status	Pilot program since January 2001 in the Central and West Metropolitan Districts and the Geraldton Sub-district. The program has been operational state-wide since January 2004.
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>Offenders must meet a number of criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The amount of the drug involved does not exceed one-quarter of the prescribed amount as listed in Schedule V of the <i>Misuse of Drugs Act 1981</i>. ● The person must have no prior convictions for drug dealing or prescribed violent offences. ● The person must be over 18. ● Police must be satisfied that the drugs are for personal use. ● The person must admit guilt. <p>The person must consent to receiving a diversion notice and sign the notice.</p> <p>Police retain the discretion to charge an offender rather than issue a diversion notice.</p>
Diversion process	<p>People issued with a diversion notice must attend three counselling sessions. Counselling includes a drug assessment, development of a treatment plan and commencement of the plan. Participants may continue treatment at the conclusion of the program. However, for the purposes of completing the diversion, they are only required to attend three sessions within 30 days of receiving the diversion notice.</p> <p>The treatment is provided through a state-wide network of specialist Community Drug Service Teams.</p> <p>All three sessions must be completed within 30 days from the date the diversion notice was issued. If completed, the person will not have a criminal conviction recorded against them. If the sessions are not completed, a summons will be issued for the offence and the person will have to appear in court.</p> <p>The initial treatment session is booked by the police officer that issued the diversion notice—this is done by contacting a central booking agency (HealthInfo). Bookings for the subsequent two sessions are made between the counsellor and participant.</p>

16 Pre-sentence Opportunity Program (POP)

Program name	Pre-sentence Opportunity Program (POP)
Program description	<p>The overall aim of POP is to divert eligible offenders with an illicit drug problem into treatment. Other aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide an incentive for offenders to identify and treat their illicit drug use • to provide a face-to-face assessment • to match offenders with treatment agency/agencies • to monitor treatment progress and inform the court • to refer to continuing treatment for the offender.
Criminal justice stage	Early intervention court diversion—pre-sentence
Program commencement and current status	Piloted in March 2003. Expansion state-wide 2005–2007.
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>Any adult pleading guilty to an offence and who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has problems related to illicit drug use • does not have an extensive record for serious criminal offences • has fairly stable living circumstances • would normally expect to receive a fine of a Community Based Order or Intensive Supervision Order on a plea of guilty • is prepared to access treatment for drug use problems • is eligible for bail • meets the other referral criteria for the program. <p>The referral to POP will be at the magistrate's discretion at all times.</p>
Diversion process	<p>Upon the discretion of the magistrate, a referral is made to an on-site drug counsellor (project officer). The project officer assesses the person's suitability for drug treatment and where appropriate, refers them to a drug treatment agency. Participants of POP are placed on remand to attend treatment for approximately 8 weeks. Upon the completion of the program, the participant will return to court. The magistrate, taking into account how well the person has participated in POP, will finalise sentencing.</p> <p>Most POP participants are referred to counselling services, although other forms of treatment are also available.</p> <p>Process in brief:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appear in court • stood down for assessment • if suitable, remanded for 6–8 weeks • engage in treatment • report to magistrate • POP taken as a mitigating factor.

17 WA Supervised Treatment Intervention Regime (STIR)

Program name	Supervised Treatment Intervention Regime (STIR)
Program description	<p>The STIR is a pre-sentence option for offenders who have substance use problems, whose offending is directly related to their drug use and who are charged with a relatively minor offence (e.g. possession of drugs, stealing, fraud, damage). STIR targets offenders with a moderate level of offending/offending history and/or a higher level of drug dependency (or more entrenched drug use).</p> <p>Objectives of the STIR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide incentive for offenders to attend and treat their drug use • provide an opportunity for the offender to engage in treatment • provide ongoing supervision to offenders • engage family members and significant others • refer to other support service(s) • refer to continue treatment at STIR conclusion.
Criminal justice stage	Court diversion (pre-sentence option)
Program commencement and current status	<p>All regional centres, including Rockingham and excluding Kimberley.</p> <p>Investigating metro.</p>
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>To qualify for referral to STIR, the defendant must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plead guilty in the court • have a problem with drug use that is impacting on their lifestyle • be eligible for bail • not have an extensive record for serious criminal offences • have fairly stable living circumstances • otherwise expect to receive a fine of a Community Based Order or Intensive Supervision Order on a plea of guilty • be prepared to undergo a drug assessment by the project officer • be prepared to accept supervision from a Community Corrections Officer and submit to urine analysis as directed • not possess a criminal history of sex offences or serious crimes of violence.
Diversion process	<p>Upon the discretion of the magistrate, a referral is made to an on-site drug counsellor. The counsellor assesses the person's suitability for drug treatment and where appropriate, makes an appointment with a drug treatment agency. Participants of STIR are remanded to attend treatment for approximately three months. During this time the participants are case managed by a Community Corrections Officer (CCO), attend court on a regular basis, are subject to random urine analysis and other requirements that may be imposed by the court. The CCO may also refer participants to a number of other health, social or welfare services.</p>

	<p>STIR participants maybe referred to a variety of treatment programs including counselling services, drug withdrawal and residential rehabilitation. STIR also provides ongoing case management of offenders.</p> <p>Process in brief:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• appear in court• stood down for assessment• if suitable, remanded for 2–4 weeks (3–4 month duration)• engage in treatment, undertake urinalysis• case management—magistrate, worker, lawyer• remand 2–4 weeks (or longer), ongoing case management• STIR taken as a mitigating factor at sentencing.
--	---

18 WA Indigenous Diversion Program

Program name	Indigenous Diversion Program (IDP)
Program description	<p>The overall aim of IDP is similar to that of POP, that is, to divert eligible offenders with a clear drug problem into treatment. Further, IDP aims to provide culturally secure diversion services for Indigenous persons. IDP also attempts to overcome barriers for Aboriginal people in accessing diversion programs.</p> <p>Other aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● increase number of Indigenous persons accessing diversion ● increase number of Indigenous persons trained to work with mandated clients ● increase availability of culturally appropriate diversion process in regional areas of Western Australia ● implement Indigenous prevention and early intervention strategies within regional areas of Western Australia.
Criminal justice stage	Early intervention court diversion—pre-sentence
Program commencement and current status	Pilot from early 2004 in Broome and Carnarvon. Now also operates in Kalgoorlie, Murchison, Gascoyne and Wheatbelt/Great Southern.
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>Any adult Indigenous person pleading guilty to an offence and who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● has problems related to illicit drug use ● does not have an extensive record for serious criminal offences ● has fairly stable living circumstances ● would normally expect to receive a fine of a Community Based Order on a plea of guilty ● is prepared to access treatment for drug use problems ● is on bail ● meets the other referral criteria for the program. <p>The referral to IDP will be at the magistrate's discretion at all times.</p>
Diversion process	<p>A magistrate and an Indigenous worker travel on a specified circuit of regional courts. The referral and assessment is provided on-site immediately upon referral by the magistrate.</p> <p>The Indigenous worker provides drug assessments, referral and treatment services to persons appearing in court with drug-related problems. The program also includes the provision of prevention and early intervention activities in rural and remote communities.</p> <p>Treatment provided to support the program may include education, counselling, respite and residential rehabilitation. Access may be limited depending on what treatment services are available in the offender's regional location.</p>

	<p>Process in brief:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• appear in court• stood down for assessment• if suitable, remanded for 6–8 weeks• engage in treatment• report to magistrate <p>IDP taken as a mitigating factor.</p>
--	--

South Australia

19 SA Police Drug Diversion Initiative (PDDI)

<p>Program description</p>	<p>The PDDI targets illicit drug users early in their involvement with the criminal justice system and diverts eligible offenders into compulsory drug education or assessment and treatment programs. If a client chooses not to attend the PDDI session for assessment, education and brief intervention, the matter will be referred back to police who may take further action. There is no police discretion under PDDI, and all eligible offenders must be offered diversion.</p>
<p>Criminal justice stage</p>	<p>Police diversion</p>
<p>Program commencement and current status</p>	<p>September 2001—youth October 2001 —adults</p>
<p>Eligibility criteria (client)</p>	<p>PDDI focus on simple possession (excluding cannabis for adults). There are two groups targeted by the PDDI:</p> <p><i>Young people aged 10–17 years</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Offences that involve possessing or using cannabis and/or possessing equipment for use in connection with smoking or consuming cannabis. ● Offences that involve possessing or using an illicit drug other than cannabis and/or possessing equipment (other than syringes) for use in connection with using that drug. ● Offences that involve unlawful possession or use of prescription drugs. <p><i>Adults (18 years and over)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Offences that involve possessing or using an illicit drug other than cannabis and/or possessing equipment (other than syringes) for use in connection with using that drug. <p>People who are alleged to have committed any other kind of cannabis (only adults) or illicit drug offence (e.g. trafficking offences) are not eligible for the program. They are dealt with by the criminal justice system.</p> <p>Adult cannabis simple possession offences are dealt with via the Cannabis Expiation Notice Scheme (CEN).</p>
<p>Diversion process</p>	<p>The program consists of one assessment (brief intervention).. The process begins with the police alleging that a person has committed a simple drug offence.</p> <p><i>Young people aged 10–17 years</i></p> <p>There is no limit to the number of times that a juvenile can be diverted for a simple drug offence. For allegation of any offences (illicit drug, cannabis and/or prescription drugs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Police officer refers the person for assessment via the Drug Diversion line, after which treatment may follow. If they do not attend, they may be sent back to the juvenile justice system to face the drug charge, which includes formal caution, family conference or court.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Police officer gives the person a Drug Diversion Referral Notice, which on the reverse includes an information sheet about the diversion program.
	<p><i>Adults (18 years and over)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cannabis offence: there is no drug diversion option. Police give the person an expiation notice, educational material and information about treatment options. Serious cannabis offences are dealt with by the criminal justice system. There is no limit to the number of times that an adult can be diverted for a simple drug offence. ● First and second illicit drug offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – police officer refers the person to a single assessor for assessment via the Drug Diversion Line, after which treatment may follow – police officer gives the person a Drug Diversion Referral Notice, which on the reverse includes an information sheet about the diversion program – single assessor decides whether to seek the assistance of another assessor or whether other expert advice is required (e.g. Legal Advice) ● Third and subsequent illicit drug offences (in the metropolitan area only) and referrals from prison or remand centres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – will be referred to a team of at least two assessors (a panel assessment).

Tasmania

20 Tasmanian Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (IDDI)

Program name	Tasmanian Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (IDDI)
Program description	This program allows for Tasmania Police to use their discretion to divert drug offenders caught using or possessing small quantities of illicit drugs to health providers for education, counselling or appropriate treatment.
Criminal justice stage	Police diversion
Program commencement and current status	March 2000
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>Adults and young people (if the offender is under 18 years of age, a parent, guardian or responsible adult must be present when the caution or diversion is issued by the Tasmania Police officer) can be diverted for minor drug offences, and Tasmania Police determine who is eligible according to factors that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● admission of the offence ● the amount of evidence ● whether the offender has been convicted of crimes or offences in the past ● whether the offence has also been committed with a prohibited concurrent offence ● the quantity of drugs involved ● other circumstances of the offence. <p>Tasmania Police retain discretionary powers. The person can ask for, but not demand, a diversion.</p>
Diversion process	<p>There are three levels under IDDI :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First Level Caution —A person apprehended by Tasmania Police for use or possession of cannabis for the first time may be issued a Caution or warning of the legal consequences of using cannabis. No further action is taken unless the person re-offends. ● Second Level Diversion —Brief intervention. A person apprehended by Tasmania Police for use or possession of cannabis for a second time may be issued a Level 2 Drug Diversion Notice on the condition that they attend a Brief Intervention session with an approved health provider. <p>Third Level Diversion —Assessment and treatment. A person apprehended by Tasmania Police for use or possession of an illicit drug, a pharmaceutical drug being used illicitly, or a third cannabis offence may be issued a Level 3 Drug Diversion Notice on the condition that they undertake a clinical drug assessment and attend a least one session of any prescribed drug treatment.</p>

	<p>If a person is issued with a 2nd or 3rd level Diversion Notice, they must contact the Alcohol and Drug Service (ADS) within three working days. The ADS is required to advise Tasmania Police if the person does not attend the health appointments (non-compliance). If this happens, Tasmania Police may prosecute the person for the drug offence.</p>
--	--

Northern Territory

21 NT Illicit Drug Pre Court Diversion Program

Program name	NT Illicit Drug Pre Court Diversion Program (NT IDPCDP)
Program description	<p>The NT IDPCDP enables 'first time' adult and minor illicit drug offenders (use and possession only) to be referred to drug education, counselling and treatment services rather than face action through the court system.</p> <p>The program aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide early drug education, counselling and/or treatment to offenders by making treatment available immediately • offer an alternative to the criminal justice system for persons apprehended for use and possession of less than a trafficable quantity of illicit drugs • develop a commitment on the part of drug users to education, counselling and treatment by capitalising on the impact of being apprehended by police.
Criminal justice stage	Police diversion, pre-court
Program commencement and current status	December 2002
Eligibility criteria (client)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program is available for both juveniles and adults apprehended for use and possession of small (i.e. less than trafficable) quantities of illicit drugs defined under the NT Misuse of Drugs Act. (Note: adults in possession of small quantities of cannabis will normally be dealt with by issue of a Cannabis Expiation Notice.) • Sufficient admissible evidence of the offence—a prima facie case must be first established before an individual can be deemed eligible for Pre Court Drug Diversion. • The offender must admit to the offence and give informed consent to diversion. • It is likely that offenders will be 'first time' offenders with no criminal history for use or possession of drugs, or violent behaviour. • Offences committed in conjunction with property offences and offences against the person will not normally be eligible. • Diversion should be appropriate given all of the circumstances.
Diversion process	<p>The process includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apprehension by Police of offender (adult and juveniles) for possession and/or use of small quantities of illicit drugs. • The offender admits guilt under the Misuse of Drugs Act and is referred to the Police Diversions Coordinator.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The offender provides informed consent to being diverted and undertaking options recommended to an approved assessment provider.● It is the offender's responsibility to contact the Diversion Coordinator within 3 days to ensure an appointment is made to attend a drug assessment.● A professional assessment is undertaken and referral to education and/or treatment is arranged by the assessment provider.● The offender attends the recommended treatment/education.● Both the assessment and treatment providers report to the Police Diversions Coordinator on completion or otherwise of the requirements for diversion (expiation). <p>An offender is deemed to have expiated an offence for use/possession of a prohibited drug when they attend an assessment and successfully fulfil the minimum requirements for education, counselling and any treatment which may be recommended. If an offender fails to comply with the recommended assessment, education, counselling and/or treatment (to the minimum requirements), the matter will be referred back to the apprehending officer for prosecution.</p> <p>Legislation requires that a client is expiated or presented to a magistrate within 6 months of the apprehension.</p>
--	---

22 Court Referral and Evaluation for Drug Intervention and Treatment Northern Territory (CREDIT NT)

Program name	Court Referral and Evaluation for Drug Intervention and Treatment Northern Territory (CREDIT NT)
Program description	<p>CREDIT NT targets people with an illicit substance use problem who have been charged with a criminal offence. It is based on a court referral approach where by an appropriately qualified Court Clinician provides an assessment report to the court and facilitates entry to substance misuse treatment for eligible clients. Magistrates are able to divert eligible offenders to appropriate treatment through a bail process and regularly monitor and encourage their progress through Court Reviews.</p> <p>The program is a voluntary, pre-sentence program, and a plea of guilty is not required for participation eligibility.</p> <p>The aims of the program include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the likelihood of a sentence involving incarceration • delaying or further reducing offending behaviour • reducing the cost to the health system • assisting participants to become more productive members of the community • improving the quality of life for participants.
Criminal justice stage	Court referral approach. (Pre-sentence bail program)
Program commencement	23 June 2003
Eligibility criteria (client)	<p>The participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must have an illicit substance use problem • must not have a criminal history relating to violent behaviour or be charged with a violent offence. (This is at the discretion of the Presiding Magistrate.) • cannot be subject to any other court order with a drug treatment component • must not be suffering from a major mental disorder at a severity that does not allow for effective treatment by preferred AOD treatment providers • must be initially bailed to a court where CREDIT NT operates (Darwin or Alice Springs courts only) • must be willing to attend a Darwin or Alice Springs based treatment program (rural/remote treatment options may become available at a later date) • can be an adult or a juvenile, although juveniles will normally be dealt with through the Juvenile Diversion Unit • must be ineligible for the police-administered Pre Court Diversion Program • must not have had more than two previous admissions to CREDIT NT in the past 12 months • must volunteer for the program • must meet all of the above criteria.

	<p>The following groups/individuals may refer defendants to CREDIT NT to determine eligibility: NT Police, legal representatives/prosecutors, magistrates, self-referral, and a family member.</p>
<p>Diversion process</p>	<p>A referral to a court clinician for an assessment may be made at Darwin or Alice Springs Magistrates Court.</p> <p>The assessment report confirms eligibility and provides details regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the nature of the substance use problem ● history of prior treatment for substance use ● general psychosocial history and current circumstances ● motivation ● treatment recommendations ● treatment availability ● court review recommendations. <p>The recommended treatment will be based upon the assessment. The available treatment modalities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● residential withdrawal (followed by counselling) ● home-based withdrawal (followed by counselling) ● out-patient withdrawal (followed by counselling) ● counselling only ● Day Program ● residential rehabilitation ● pharmacotherapy (including a counselling component).

Appendix 3 Data tables

Table A3.1: Recent use of cannabis^(a), proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by Remoteness Area, Australia, 2004 (per cent)

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote and very remote	Total
Males					
14–19 years	16.8	23.9	14.1	17.4	18.4
20–29 years	33.9	28.8	25.0	31.8	32.4
30–39 years	21.7	19.9	23.4	15.7	21.4
40 years and over	4.8	5.9	6.3	15.5	5.4
Total	14.7	13.4	12.9	18.4	14.4
Age-standardised rate ^(b)	14.2	14.3	13.5	18.5	14.4
Rate ratio ^(c)	1.00	0.91	0.87	1.25	0.97
Females					
14–19 years	16.7	21.5	11.0	29.0	17.4
20–29 years	20.5	17.0	13.8	24.0	19.5
30–39 years	10.0	11.0	13.2	13.5	10.6
40 years and over	2.2	3.0	2.6	4.5	2.5
Total	8.4	8.0	7.0	12.4	8.3
Age-standardised rate ^(b)	8.3	8.9	7.4	12.1	8.5
Rate ratio ^(c)	1.00	0.96	0.83	1.48	0.99
Persons					
14–19 years	16.8	22.8	12.5	22.0	17.9
20–29 years	27.3	23.0	19.4	27.6	26.0
30–39 years	15.9	15.2	18.0	14.5	15.9
40 years and over	3.4	4.4	4.4	10.5	3.9
Total	11.5	10.7	9.8	15.5	11.3
Age-standardised rate ^(b)	11.3	11.5	10.4	15.4	11.4
Rate ratio ^(c)	1.00	0.93	0.85	1.35	0.98

(a) Recent illicit drug use is defined as use in the previous 12 months.

(b) Rate has been directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

(c) Rate ratio in this table is the percentage in the area divided by the percentage in major cities.

Source: 2004 AIHW National Drug Strategy Household Survey.

Table A3.2: Recent use of any illicit drug^(a) other than cannabis, proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by Remoteness Area, Australia, 2004 (per cent)

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote and very remote	Total
Males					
14–19 years	9.0	8.2	10.4	4.1	8.8
20–29 years	23.9	14.3	12.6	16.6	21.3
30–39 years	14.1	7.5	9.6	4.9	12.2
40 years and over	4.5	4.9	4.0	2.5	4.5
Total	10.5	7.0	6.9	5.4	9.3
Age-standardised rate ^(b)	10.1	7.3	7.2	5.5	9.3
Rate ratio ^(c)	1.00	0.67	0.66	0.52	0.89
Females					
14–19 years	11.7	12.6	6.7	15.8	11.5
20–29 years	16.3	13.4	10.9	12.9	15.3
30–39 years	9.0	5.6	6.9	7.7	8.1
40 years and over	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.0	3.8
Total	7.7	6.6	5.5	7.6	7.3
Age-standardised rate ^(b)	7.7	7.0	5.8	7.4	7.4
Rate ratio ^(c)	1.00	0.85	0.71	0.98	0.94
Persons					
14–19 years	10.3	10.2	8.4	9.0	10.1
20–29 years	20.1	13.8	11.7	14.6	18.3
30–39 years	11.6	6.5	8.2	6.4	10.1
40 years and over	4.0	4.6	3.8	3.1	4.1
Total	9.1	6.8	6.2	6.5	8.3
Age-standardised rate ^(b)	8.9	7.1	6.5	6.3	8.3
Rate ratio ^(c)	1.00	0.75	0.68	0.71	0.91

(a) Recent illicit drug use is defined as use in the previous 12 months.

(b) Rate has been directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

(c) Rate ratio in this table is the percentage in the area divided by the percentage in major cities.

Source: 2004 AIHW National Drug Strategy Household Survey.

Table A3.3: Closed treatment episodes, by client, drug and treatment data items and geographical location, Australia, 2004–05

	Rural/ remote	Balance of Australia	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Australia	Australia
	Number			Per cent		
Client type						
Own drug use	13,516	121,686	135,202	93.1	95.3	95.1
Others' drug use	995	5,947	6,942	6.9	4.7	4.9
Not stated	—	—	—			
Sex						
Male	9,625	83,463	93,088	66.3	65.4	65.5
Female	4,880	43,699	48,579	33.6	34.2	34.2
Not stated	6	471	477	0.0	0.4	0.3
Age group (years)						
10–19	2,969	14,437	17,406	20.5	11.3	12.2
20–29	4,084	42,160	46,244	28.1	33.0	32.5
30–39	3,578	36,545	40,123	24.7	28.6	28.2
40–49	2,314	21,642	23,956	15.9	17.0	16.9
50–59	838	8,755	9,593	5.8	6.9	6.7
60+	269	3,059	3,328	1.9	2.4	2.3
Not stated	459	1,035	1,494	3.2	0.8	1.1
Indigenous status						
Indigenous	4,214	9,452	13,666	29.0	7.4	9.6
Not Indigenous	9,900	111,169	121,069	68.2	87.1	85.2
Not stated	397	7,012	7,409	2.7	5.5	5.2
Source of referral						
Self	5,040	47,314	52,354	34.7	37.1	36.8
Family member/ friend	998	7,589	8,587	6.9	5.9	6.0
GP/medical specialist	757	7,395	8,152	5.2	5.8	5.7
Psychiatric and/or other hospitals	373	4,338	4,711	2.6	3.4	3.3
Community mental health services ^(e)	449	2,928	3,377	3.1	2.3	2.4
AODTS	857	15,667	16,524	5.9	12.3	11.6
Other community/health care services ^(f)	883	4,667	5,550	6.1	3.7	3.9
Community-based corrections	1,667	12,306	13,973	11.5	9.6	9.8
Police and court diversions	2,828	12,441	15,269	19.5	9.7	10.7
Other	610	12,443	13,053	4.2	9.7	9.2
Not stated	49	545	594	0.3	0.4	0.4

(continued)

Table A3.3 (continued): Closed treatment episodes, by client, drug and treatment data items and geographical location, Australia, 2004–05

	Rural/ remote	Balance of Australia	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Australia	Australia
	Number			Per cent		
Principal drug of concern						
Alcohol	5,703	44,621	50,324	42.2	36.7	37.2
Amphetamines	940	13,840	14,780	7.0	11.4	10.9
Benzodiazepines	139	2,399	2,538	1.0	2.0	1.9
Cannabis	4,146	26,898	31,044	30.7	22.1	23.0
Cocaine	11	389	400	0.1	0.3	0.3
Ecstasy	51	529	580	0.4	0.4	0.4
Heroin	311	22,882	23,193	2.3	18.8	17.2
Methadone	120	2,334	2,454	0.9	1.9	1.8
Nicotine	478	2,000	2,478	3.5	1.6	1.8
All other drugs	1,617	5,794	7,411	12.0	4.8	5.5
Main treatment type						
Withdrawal management (detoxification)	1,102	24,356	25,458	7.6	19.1	17.9
Counselling	6,390	50,686	57,076	44.0	39.7	40.2
Rehabilitation	807	10,152	10,959	5.6	8.0	7.7
Support and case management only	914	10,326	11,240	6.3	8.1	7.9
Information and education only	3,569	9,040	12,609	24.6	7.1	8.9
Assessment only	1,149	16,514	17,663	7.9	12.9	12.4
Other ^(a)	580	6,559	7,139	4.0	5.1	5.0
Treatment delivery setting						
Non-residential treatment facility	10,563	88,755	99,318	72.8	69.5	69.9
Residential treatment facility	1,033	24,438	25,471	7.1	19.1	17.9
Home	131	3,001	3,132	0.9	2.4	2.2
Outreach setting	2,299	8,267	10,566	15.8	6.5	7.4
Other	485	3,172	3,657	3.3	2.5	2.6
Total	14,511	127,633	142,144	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes 25 treatment episodes where 'not stated' was recorded for geographical location.

Source: Unpublished data from the AODTS NMDS 2001–02 to 2004–05.

Table A3.4: Closed treatment episodes, by client data items and geographical location, Australia, 2001-02 to 2004-05

	2001-02			2002-03 ^(a)			2003-04			2004-05		
	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia ^(a)	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia
Client type												
Own drug use	10,700	100,546	111,246	11,496	110,933	122,453	13,022	116,309	129,331	13,516	121,686	135,202
Others' drug use	897	6,741	7,638	1,699	6,198	7,898	1,099	6,439	7,538	995	5,947	6,942
Not stated	139	1,846	1,985	10	569	579	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sex												
Male	7,712	70,611	78,323	8,638	76,881	85,537	9,350	79,998	89,348	9,625	83,463	93,088
Female	4,011	38,404	42,415	4,559	40,665	45,231	4,770	42,660	47,430	4,880	43,699	48,579
Not stated	13	118	131	8	154	162	1	90	91	6	471	477
Age group (years)												
10-19	2,004	13,812	15,816	1,839	14,125	15,968	2,727	14,332	17,059	2,969	14,437	17,406
20-29	3,686	37,691	41,377	3,611	39,910	43,529	3,875	40,809	44,684	4,084	42,160	46,244
30-39	3,124	28,933	32,057	3,639	31,987	35,634	3,882	34,284	38,166	3,578	36,545	40,123
40-49	1,929	17,312	19,241	2,219	19,686	21,910	2,440	21,124	23,564	2,314	21,642	23,956
50-59	673	7,314	7,987	835	7,821	8,656	868	8,239	9,107	838	8,755	9,593
60+	232	2,507	2,739	261	2,697	2,958	270	2,870	3,140	269	3,059	3,328
Not stated	88	1,564	1,652	801	1,474	2,275	59	1,090	1,149	459	1,035	1,494
Indigenous status												
Indigenous	2,895	6,720	9,615	3,874	8,272	12,148	4,155	9,083	13,238	4,214	9,452	13,666
Not Indigenous	8,100	93,971	102,071	8,876	102,033	110,932	9,497	105,841	115,338	9,900	111,169	121,069
Not stated	741	8,442	9,183	455	7,395	7,850	469	7,824	8,293	397	7,012	7,409

(continued)

Table A3.4 (continued): Closed treatment episodes, by client data items and geographical location, Australia, 2001–02 to 2004–05

Source of referral	2001–02			2002–03 ^(a)			2003–04			2004–05		
	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia ^(a)	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia
Self	3,894	38,688	42,582	4,909	43,796	48,705	5,182	50,177	55,359	5,040	47,314	52,354
Family member/ friend	751	7,263	8,014	754	6,791	7,545	628	7,194	7,822	998	7,589	8,587
GP/medical specialist	928	8,159	9,087	686	7,924	8,610	790	8,046	8,836	757	7,395	8,152
Psychiatric and/or other hospitals	409	3,630	4,039	451	4,108	4,559	468	4,503	4,971	373	4,338	4,711
Community mental health services	316	1,839	2,155	397	2,393	2,790	337	2,311	2,648	449	2,928	3,377
AODTS	627	14,817	15,444	603	15,180	15,783	534	15,009	15,543	857	15,667	16,524
Other community/health care services	513	5,341	5,854	689	5,180	5,869	1,309	4,881	6,190	883	4,667	5,550
Community-based corrections	1,293	10,307	11,600	1,276	11,439	12,715	1,326	11,020	12,346	1,667	12,306	13,973
Police and court diversions	2,092	7,038	9,130	2,335	9,590	11,950	2,463	8,825	11,288	2,828	12,441	15,269
Other	667	10,355	11,022	1,022	10,371	11,393	931	10,287	11,218	610	12,443	13,053
Not stated	246	1,696	1,942	83	928	1,011	153	495	648	49	545	594
Total	11,736	109,133	120,869	13,205	117,700	130,930	14,121	122,748	136,869	14,511	127,633	142,144

(a) Includes 25 treatment episodes where 'not stated' was recorded for geographical location.

Source: Unpublished data from the AODTS NIMDS 2001–02 to 2004–05.

Table A3.5: Closed treatment episodes, by drug-related data items and geographical location, Australia, 2001-02 to 2004-05

	2001-02			2002-03 ^(a)			2003-04			2004-05		
	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia
Injecting drug use												
Current injector	1,711	28,513	30,224	1,560	30,581	32,141	1,777	32,222	33,999	1,633	31,683	33,316
Injected 3-12 months ago	612	10,202	10,814	608	10,380	10,992	586	10,266	10,852	614	10,740	11,354
Injected 12+ months ago	804	8,993	9,797	941	10,738	11,682	1,065	11,577	12,642	1,005	12,126	13,131
Never injected	5,519	39,905	45,424	6,195	44,297	50,509	6,010	48,906	54,916	6,968	54,405	61,373
Not stated	2,193	14,779	16,972	2,202	15,506	17,708	3,584	13,338	16,922	3,296	12,732	16,028
Method of use												
Ingests	5,137	44,832	49,969	5,582	49,588	55,170	6,607	51,758	58,365	6,519	53,608	60,127
Smokes	3,736	21,507	25,243	4,022	24,364	28,410	4,074	25,322	29,396	4,426	28,632	33,058
Injects	1,350	30,661	32,011	1,391	33,338	34,729	1,681	34,061	35,742	1,481	33,918	35,399
Sniffs (powder)	31	1,249	1,280	40	661	701	28	787	815	61	879	940
Inhales (vapour)	97	496	593	134	749	883	358	1,996	2,354	528	2,292	2,820
Other	41	505	546	47	437	484	23	272	295	45	270	315
Not stated	447	3,142	3,589	290	2,365	2,655	251	2,113	2,364	456	2,087	2,543

(continued)

Table A3.5 (continued): Closed treatment episodes, by drug-related data items and geographical location, Australia, 2001-02 to 2004-05

Principal drug of concern	2001-02			2002-03 ^(a)			2003-04			2004-05		
	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia
Alcohol	4,456	37,430	41,886	4,887	41,860	46,747	5,674	42,826	48,500	5,703	44,621	50,324
Amphetamines	843	11,368	12,211	872	12,341	13,213	931	13,277	14,208	940	13,840	14,780
Benzodiazepines	184	2,561	2,745	135	2,474	2,609	136	2,575	2,711	139	2,399	2,538
Cannabis	3,616	20,210	23,826	3,887	23,195	27,106	3,896	24,531	28,427	4,146	26,898	31,044
Cocaine	8	796	804	30	293	323	10	262	272	11	389	400
Ecstasy	17	236	253	35	381	416	49	459	508	51	529	560
Heroin	378	19,649	20,027	345	22,297	22,642	343	22,983	23,326	311	22,882	23,193
Methadone	183	2,387	2,570	187	1,986	2,173	237	2,167	2,404	120	2,334	2,454
Nicotine	249	1,353	1,602	271	1,422	1,693	435	1,566	2,001	478	2,000	2,478
All other drugs	849	5,633	6,482	832	4,602	5,434	1,281	5,061	6,342	1,617	5,794	7,411
Not stated	56	769	825	25	651	676	30	602	632	—	—	—
Total	10,839	102,392	113,231	11,506	111,502	123,032	13,022	116,309	129,331	13,516	121,686	135,202

(a) Includes 25 treatment episodes where 'not stated' was recorded for geographical location.

Source: Unpublished data from the AODTS NMDS 2001-02 to 2004-05.

Table A3.6: Closed treatment episodes, by client data items and geographical location, Australia, 2001-02 to 2004-05

	2001-02 ^(a)			2002-03 ^(b)			2003-04			2004-05		
	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia	Rural/ remote	Balance of Aust.	Australia
Main treatment type												
Withdrawal management (detoxification)	1,439	20,305	21,744	1,176	23,591	24,767	1,091	24,032	25,123	1,102	24,356	25,458
Counselling	5,067	39,117	44,184	5,591	48,804	54,395	5,517	45,997	51,514	6,390	50,686	57,076
Rehabilitation	433	6,762	7,195	809	9,056	9,865	752	10,965	11,717	807	10,152	10,959
Support and case management only	512	6,439	6,951	868	8,229	9,097	855	10,639	11,494	914	10,326	11,240
Information and education only	2,514	8,683	11,197	3,394	7,059	10,478	3,792	6,673	10,465	3,569	9,040	12,609
Assessment only	709	15,938	16,647	974	15,658	16,632	1,578	18,836	20,414	1,149	16,514	17,663
Other	614	5,173	5,787	393	5,303	5,696	536	5,606	6,142	580	6,559	7,139
Treatment delivery setting												
Non-residential treatment facility	7,993	67,920	75,913	8,923	79,235	88,178	10,065	82,868	92,933	10,563	88,755	99,318
Residential treatment facility	1,576	23,408	24,984	1,505	26,322	27,827	1,243	26,038	27,281	1,033	24,438	25,471
Home	135	2,782	2,917	203	2,863	3,066	189	3,246	3,435	131	3,001	3,132
Outreach setting	987	5,906	6,893	2,153	7,317	9,474	2,231	7,354	9,585	2,299	8,267	10,566
Other	597	2,401	2,998	421	1,963	2,385	393	3,242	3,635	485	3,172	3,657
Total	11,288	102,417	113,705	13,205	117,700	130,930	14,121	122,748	136,869	14,511	127,633	142,144

(a) Excludes South Australia.

(b) Includes 25 treatment episodes where 'not stated' was recorded for geographical location.

Source: Unpublished data from the AODTS NMDS 2001-02 to 2004-05.

Table A3.7: Number of people assessed for court diversion programs, by state/territory^(a), IDDI program and geographical location, 2002-03 to 2005-06

State/territory	IDDI program	Geographical location	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
New South Wales	MERIT ^(b)	Rural and remote NSW	6	7	24	59
		Rest of NSW	2,103	2,562	2,450	2,591
		Total NSW	2,109	2,569	2,474	2,650
	Wellington Options ^(b)	Rural and remote NSW	49	32	31	21
		Rest of NSW	1	0	1	1
		Total NSW	50	32	32	22
	Young Offenders' Residential Rehabilitation ^(c)	Rural and remote NSW	139	51	50	48
		Rest of NSW	71	68	59	60
		Total NSW	210	119	109	108
		Young Offenders' Rural and Regional Counselling	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Victoria	Rest of NSW	Rest of NSW	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		Total NSW	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	RODW ^(d)	Rural and remote Victoria	346	489	410	476
		Rest of Victoria	284	430	139	109
		Total Victoria	630	919	549	585
	KADW ^(d)	Rural and remote Victoria	3	3	13	7
		Rest of Victoria	1	0	3	14
		Total Victoria	4	3	16	21
	Deferred Sentencing ^(e)	Rural and remote Victoria	3	5	1	1
		Rest of Victoria	16	8	1	2
	Total Victoria	19	13	2	3	

(continued)

Table A3.7 (continued): Number of people assessed for court diversion programs, by state/territory, IDDI program and geographical location, 2002-03 to 2005-06

State/territory	IDDI program	Geographical location	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Queensland	IDDP ^(e)	Rural and remote Queensland	..	..	..	1,020
		Rest of Queensland	..	..	..	3,250
		Total Queensland	..	..	..	4,270
Western Australia ^(f)	POP	Rural and remote WA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		Rest of WA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		Total WA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	IDP	Rural and remote WA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		Rest of WA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		Total WA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Northern Territory	STIR	Rural and remote WA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		Rest of WA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		Total WA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Northern Territory	NT CREDIT ^(g)	Rural and remote NT	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	98
		Rest of NT	..	..	n.a.	n.a.
		Total NT	..	..	110	98
Total		Rural and remote Australia	546	587	639	1,926
		Rest of Australia	2,476	3,068	2,653	6,548
		Total Australia	3,022	3,655	3,663	8,170

(a) The SA IDDI-funded court diversion program, CARDS, was out-of-scope for the study as it operates in Mount Barker and Murray Bridge (both inner regional locations). The Tasmanian court diversion program was out-of-scope because it commenced 2007.

(b) Number of people referred for assessment. ASGC remoteness category based on client's residential postcode or, where missing, court postcode.

(c) Rural/remote split based on court location.

(d) Number of people assessed. ASGC remoteness category based on client's residential postcode.

(e) Number of people assessed for diversion. Postcode based on court location. Program rolled out state-wide July 2005.

(f) Data collected in WA relate to people entering court diversion programs, not to people assessed for court diversion.

(g) No. of clients assessed for eligibility and appropriate treatment by a court clinician. Program commenced June 2003.

Appendix 4 IDDI input tables

Table A4.1: New South Wales: location of courts, police stations and service providers (Cannabis Cautioning Program, MERIT, Wellington options, YORR and YORRC) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court (and IDDI programs)	Service providers
2312	Nabiac		
2329	Cassilis, Merriwa, Bow, Uarbry		
2338	Murrurundi		
2339	Willow Tree		
2341	Werris Creek		
2343	Quirindi		
2346	Manilla		
2347	Barraba		
2352	Limbri		
2354	Kentucky, Niangala, Nowendoc, Walcha, Walcha Road, Wollun, Woolbrook, Yarrowitch		
2355	Bendemeer		
2356	Gwabegar		
2357	Coonabarabran		
2359	Bundarra		
2360	Inverell		
2361	Ashford		
2365	Guyra		
2369	Tingha		
2370	Glen Innes		
2371	Deepwater, Emmaville		
2372	Tenterfield		
2381	Geurie, Tooraweenah		
2382	Boggabri		
2386	Burren Junction		
2388	Wee Waa, Pilliga		
2390	Narrabri		
2395	Binnaway		
2396	Baradine		
2397	Bellata		

(continued)

Table A4.1 (continued): New South Wales: location of courts, police stations and service providers (Cannabis Cautioning Program, MERIT, Wellington options, YORR and YORRC) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court (and IDDI programs)	Service providers
2399	Pallamallawa		
2400	Moree		
2401	Gravesend		
2402	Warialda, Warialda Rail		
2403	Nowendoc		
2404	Bingara		
2405	Garra, Boomi		
2406	Mungindi		
2409	Boggabilla		
2410	Yetman		
2431	South West Rocks		
2447	Macksville		
2448	Nambucca Heads		
2449	Bowrville		
2450	Coffs Harbour	Coffs Harbour Court (MERIT, YORR, YORRC)	Service providers (3)
2453	Dorrigo		
2454	Bellingen		
2455	Urunga		
2462	Ulmarra, Wooli		
2464	Yamba		
2466	Coramba		
2469	Wyan		
2475	Urbenville		
2476	Woodenbong		
2545	Bodalla		
2546	Narooma, Bermagui South		
2548	Merimbula		
2550	Bega, and several other areas in far South Coast LAC region.		
2551	Eden		
2577	Kangaroo Valley		

(continued)

Table A4.1 (continued): New South Wales: location of courts, police stations and service providers (Cannabis Cautioning Program, MERIT, Wellington options, YORR and YORRC) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court (and IDDI programs)	Service providers
2584	Binalong		
2622	Braidwood		
2627	Jindabyne, West Lynne, Ingebirah		
2629	Tathra		
2630	Perisher Valley		
2631	Nimmitabel		
2632	Bombala		
2633	Delegate		
2645	Urana		
2648	Wentworth		
2652	Rosewood, Goolgowi, Grong Grong, Matong, Merriwagga, Tabbita, Tarcutta and several other areas in the Wagga Wagga LAC region		
2653	Tumbarumba		
2655	The Rock		
2656	Lockhart		
2665	Ardlethan		
2666	Temora		
2668	Barmedman		
2669	Ungarie and several areas within Griffith and Lachlan LAC regions		
2671	Wyalong		
2675	Hillston		
2680	Griffith		
2681	Yenda		
2700	Narrandera		
2702	Ganmain		
2705	Whitton, Leeton		
2706	Darlington Point		
2707	Coleambally		

(continued)

Table A4.1 (continued): New South Wales: location of courts, police stations and service providers (Cannabis Cautioning Program, MERIT, Wellington options, YORR and YORRC) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court (and IDDI programs)	Service providers
2711	Hay, Carrathool		
2712	Berrigan		
2713	Finley		
2715	Balranald		
2716	Jerilderie		
2717	Dareton		
2720	Talbingo		
2721	Quandialla		
2725	Stockinbingal		
2726	Jugiong		
2729	Adelong		
2732	Barham		
2733	Moulamein		
2739	Euston, Buronga		
2793	Woodstock		Service provider
2805	Gooloogong		
2806	Eugowra		
2807	Koorawatha		
2809	Greenethorpe		
2810	Caragabal, Grenfell		
2820	Wellington and several surrounding areas in the Orana LAC area	Wellington Court (Wellington Options)	Service provider
2821	Narromine		
2823	Trangie		
2824	Warren		
2825	Nyngan		
2827	Gilgandra		
2828	Gulargambone		
2829	Coonamble	Coonamble Court (YORRC)	Service provider (YORRC) ^(a)

(continued)

Table A4.1 (continued): New South Wales: location of courts, police stations and service providers (Cannabis Cautioning Program, MERIT, Wellington options, YORR and YORRC) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court (and IDDI programs)	Service providers
2831	Nymagee and other areas in the Castlereagh, Mudgee, Orana and Darling River LAC regions.		
2832	Walgett	Walgett Court (YORRC)	Service provider (YORRC) ^(a)
2833	Collarenebri		
2834	Lightning Ridge		
2835	Cobar		
2836	Wilcannia	Wilcannia Court (MERIT)	Service provider (MERIT) ^(a)
2839	Brewarrina		
2840	Wanaaring, Tilpa		
2842	Mendooran		
2843	Coolah		
2844	Dunedoo		
2846	Capertee		
2849	Rylstone		
2852	Gulgong		
2864	Cudal		
2865	Manildra		
2867	Cumnock		
2868	Yeoval		
2869	Peak Hill		
2870	Parkes	Parkes Court (MERIT)	
2871	Forbes	Forbes Court (MERIT)	
2873	Tottenham		
2874	Tullamore		
2875	Trundle		
2876	Bogan Gate		
2877	Condobolin		
2878	Ivanhoe		
2879	Menindee		
2880	Broken Hill, Tibooburra	Broken Hill Court (MERIT)	Service providers (2) ^(a)

(a) One YORRC worker covers both Coonamble and Walgett region. One MERIT team covers Broken Hill and Wilcannia.

Sources: NSW Police 2007; *Quarterly Reports*; Attorney General's Department of NSW 2007.

Table A4.2: Victoria: location of courts, police stations and service providers (RODW, KADW, Deferred Sentencing and Children's Court Clinic Drug Program) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court	Service providers
3233	Apollo Bay		Serviced by Colac- counselling and RODW
3238	Lavers Hill		Serviced by Colac- counselling and RODW
3269	Port Campbell		Serviced by Warrnambool- counselling, KADW and RODW
3272	Mortlake		Serviced by Portland- counselling, KADW and RODW
3286	Macarthur		Serviced by Portland- counselling, KADW and RODW
3289	Penshurst		Serviced by Portland- counselling, KADW and RODW
3294	Dunkeld		
3302	Branxholme		Serviced by Portland- counselling, KADW and RODW
3304	Dartmoor, Heywood		Serviced by Portland- counselling, KADW and RODW
3305	Portland	RODW and KADW region; Children's' Court Deferred sentencing	Service providers (3—including both a RODW and a KADW worker)
3310	Merino		
3311	Casterton		
3314	Cavendish		
3315	Coleraine		
3317	Harrow		
3318	Edenhope		
3319	Apsley		
3324	Lismore		
3379	Willaura		Serviced by Stawell- counselling and RODW
3381	Halls Gap		Serviced by Stawell- counselling and RODW
3388	Rupanyup		Serviced by Horsham- counselling and RODW
3390	Murtoa		Serviced by Horsham- counselling and RODW
3392	Minyip		Serviced by Horsham- counselling and RODW
3393	Warracknabeal		Serviced by Horsham- counselling and RODW
3395	Beulah		Serviced by Horsham- counselling and RODW
3396	Hopetoun	Children's Court Deferred sentencing	Serviced by Swan Hill- counselling and Koori sensitive home-based withdrawal

(continued)

Table A4.2 (continued): Victoria: location of courts, police stations and service providers (RODW, KADW, Deferred Sentencing and Children's Court Clinic Drug Program) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court	Service providers
3400	Horsham and surrounds	Children's Court, RODW region; Deferred sentencing	Service providers (3—including RODW worker)
3407	Balmoral		Serviced by Horsham- counselling and RODW
3409	Natimuk		Serviced by Horsham- counselling and RODW
3412	Goroke		Serviced by Horsham- counselling and RODW
3414	Dimboola		Serviced by Horsham- counselling and RODW
3418	Nhill	Children's Court; Deferred sentencing	Serviced by Horsham- counselling and RODW
3419	Kaniva		
3423	Jeparit		Serviced by Horsham- counselling and RODW
3424	Rainbow		
3478	St Arnaud	Children's Court, RODW region; Deferred sentencing	Service provider (RODW worker) Serviced by Stawell- counselling and RODW
3483	Birchip		Serviced by Swan Hill-counselling and Koori sensitive home-based withdrawal
3485	Woomelang		Serviced by Swan Hill-counselling and Koori sensitive home-based withdrawal
3488	Speed		Serviced by Mildura-counselling, KADW and RODW
3490	Ouyen		
3496	Red Cliffs		Serviced by Portland- counselling, KADW and RODW
3500	Mildura	RODW and KADW region; Children's Court, Koori Children's Court, Koori Court; Deferred sentencing	Service providers (4 including both a RODW and a KADW worker)
3530	Culgoa		Serviced by Swan Hill-counselling and Koori sensitive home-based withdrawal
3549	Robinvale	Children's Court; Deferred sentencing	Service provider
3579	Kerang	Children's Court , RODW region; Deferred sentencing	Service providers (2—including RODW worker)
3585	Swan Hill	Children's Court; Deferred sentencing	Service providers (2)
3707	Corryong		

(continued)

Table A4.2 (continued): Victoria: location of courts, police stations and service providers (RODW, KADW, Deferred Sentencing and Children's Court Clinic Drug Program) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court	Service providers
3722	Mansfield		
3736	Myrtleford		
3875	Bairnsdale	Children's Court, Koori Court, RODW and KADW region; Deferred sentencing	Service providers (3—including both a RODW and a KADW worker) Serviced by Lakes Entrance- counselling, KADW and RODW
3885	Bruthen, Buchan		Serviced by Lakes Entrance- counselling, KADW and RODW
3888	Bendoc, Omeo, Orbost	Deferred sentencing, Children's Court at Omeo and Orbost	Serviced by Lakes Entrance- counselling, KADW and RODW
3890	Cann River		Serviced by Lakes Entrance- counselling, KADW and RODW
3892	Mallacoota		Serviced by Lakes Entrance- counselling, KADW and RODW
3896	Swifts Creek		Serviced by Lakes Entrance- counselling, KADW and RODW
3909	Lakes Entrance	RODW region	Service providers (3—including a RODW worker) Serviced by Lakes Entrance-counselling, KADW and RODW

Note: Anyone residing in a remote region of Victoria is able to access residential withdrawal and rehabilitation services across the state even though the services may not be located in remote areas.

Sources: Victoria Police 2007; *Quarterly Reports*; The Magistrates Court of Victoria 2007, Children's Court website.

Table A4.3: Queensland: location of courts, police stations and service providers (QIDDI and IDCDP) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court	Service provider
4287	Rathdowney		
4313	Toogoolawah	Toogoolawah Court (IDCDP)	
4373	Killarney		
4380	Stanthorpe	Stanthorpe Court (IDCDP)	
4383	Wallangarra		
4385	Texas		
4387	Inglewood	Inglewood Court (IDCDP)	Service providers (2)
4388	Yelarbon		
4390	Goondiwindi	Goondiwindi Court (IDCDP)	Service providers (2)
4402	Cooyar		
4407	Cecil Plains		
4408	Bell		
4410	Jandowae		
4411	Warra		
4413	Chinchilla	Chinchilla Court (IDCDP)	
4415	Miles		
4417	Surat		
4419	Wandoan		
4420	Taroom	Taroom Court (IDCDP)	
4421	Tara		
4422	Meandarra		
4425	Dulacca		
4427	Yuleba		
4428	Wallumbilla		
4454	Injune		
4455	Roma	Roma Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4465	Mitchell	Mitchell Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4467	Mungallala		
4468	Morven		
4470	Charleville	Charleville Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4472	Blackall	Blackall Court (IDCDP)	Service providers (2)

(continued)

Table A4.3 (continued): Queensland: location of courts, police stations and service providers (QIDDI and IDC DP in rural and remote areas), 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court	Service provider
4477	Augathella		Service provider
4478	Tambo		Service provider
4480	Adavale, Eromanga, Quilpie		Service provider (Quilpie)
4481	Windorah		
4486	Dirranbandi	Dirranbandi Court (IDCDP)	
4487	St George	St George Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4488	Birdsville, Bollon		
4489	Wyandra		
4490	Cunnamulla	Cunnamulla Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4491	Eulo		
4492	Thargomindah		
4493	Hungerford		
4496	Talwood		
4497	Mungindi via Thallon, Thallon		
4600	Kilkivan		
4601	Goomeri		
4605	Cherbourg, Murgon	Murgon Court (IDCDP)	Service provider (Cherbourg, Murgon)
4606	Wondai		
4610	Kingaroy	Kingaroy Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4613	Proston		
4614	Yarraman		
4621	Biggenden		
4625	Gayndah	Gayndah Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4626	Mundubbera		
4627	Eidsvold		
4630	Monto	Monto Court (IDCDP)	
4659	Howard		
4660	Childers	Childers Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4671	Gin Gin, Mount Perry		
4674	Rosedale		
4677	Agnes Water, Miriam Vale		

(continued)

Table A4.3 (continued): Queensland: location of courts, police stations and service providers (QIDDI and IDCDP) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court	Service provider
4695	Mount Larcom		
4705	Marlborough		
4707	St Lawrence		
4709	Tieri		
4715	Biloela	Biloela Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4716	Thangool		
4717	Blackwater	Blackwater Court (IDCDP)	
4718	Moura		
4719	Theodore		
4720	Emerald	Emerald Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4721	Clermont	Clermont Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4722	Springsure	Springsure Court (IDCDP)	
4724	Alpha	Alpha Court (IDCDP)	
4725	Barcaldine	Barcaldine Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4726	Aramac		
4727	Ilfracombe		
4730	Longreach	Longreach Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4731	Isisford		
4732	Muttaburra		
4735	Winton	Winton Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4736	Jericho, Jundah, Yaraka		
4737	Sarina	Sarina Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4739	Carmila		
4740	Mackay, Slade Point	Mackay Court (IDCDP)	Service providers(2, Mackay)
4741	Eton, Farleigh, Mirani, Nebo		
4743	Glenden		
4744	Moranbah	Moranbah Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4745	Dysart		
4746	Middlemount		
4751	Walkerston		
4753	Marian		

(continued)

Table A4.3 (continued): Queensland: location of courts, police stations and service providers (QIDDI and IDC DP) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court	Service provider
4756	Finch Hatton		
4798	Calen		
4800	Proserpine	Proserpine Court (IDCDP)	
4802	Whitsunday-Cannonvale		Service provider (Whitsunday)
4804	Collinsville		
4805	Bowen	Bowen Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4806	Home Hill		
4807	Ayr, Claredale	Ayr Court (IDCDP)	Service provider (Ayr)
4809	Giru		
4810	Kelso, Rasmussen, Townsville	Townsville Court (IDCDP)	Service providers (2, Townsville)
4811	Mundingburra, Stuart		
4812	Hermit Park Mundingburra		
4814	Garbutt		Service provider
4816	Greenvale, Mingela, Palm Island, Pentland, Prairie, Rollingstone, Torrens Creek		Service providers (Greenvale, Palm Island,)
4817	Kirwan		
4819	Picnic Bay		
4820	Charters Towers	Charters Towers Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4821	Hughenden	Hughenden Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4822	Richmond	Richmond Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4823	Julia Creek, Kynuna, McKinlay	Julia Creek Court (IDCDP)	
4824	Cloncurry	Cloncurry Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4825	Dajarra, Mt Isa	Mt Isa Court (IDCDP)	Service provider (Mt Isa)
4828	Camooweal	Camooweal Court (IDCDP)	
4829	Bedourie, Boulia	Boulia Court (IDCDP)	
4830	Burketown, Doomadgee	Doomadgee Court (IDCDP)	Service providers (Burketown, Doomadgee)
4849	Cardwell		
4850	Halifax, Ingham	Ingham Court (IDCDP)	Service provider (Ingham)
4852	Mission Beach		

(continued)

Table A4.3 (continued): Queensland: location of courts, police stations and service providers (QIDDI and IDC DP) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court	Service provider
4854	Tully	Tully Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4855	El Arish		
4856	Silkwood		
4858	Mourilyan		
4859	South Johnstone		
4860	Innisfail	Innisfail Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4861	Babinda		
4865	Gordonvale		
4869	Edmonton		Service provider
4870	Cairns, Earlville, Manunda	Cairns Court (IDCDP)	Service providers (3, Cairns)
4871	Aurukun, Chillagoe, Coen, Cooktown, , Croydon, Einasleigh, Forsayth, Georgetown, Kowanyama ,Laura, Lockhart River, Mount Surprise, Pormpuraaw, Mornington Island, Mount Molloy, Port Douglas, Yarrabah	Aurukun Court, Coen Court, Cooktown Court, Georgetown Court, Kowanyama Court, Lockhart River Court, Pormpuraaw Court, Mornington Island Court, Yarrabah Court (IDCDP)	Service providers (Aurukun, Coen, Cooktown, Croydon, Georgetown, Hopevale, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mornington Island, Pormpuraaw, Wujal, Yarrabah)
4872	Dimbulah, Herberton, Kuranda, Mount Garnet, Ravenshoe, Yungaburra		Service providers (Kuranda, Mount Garnet, Ravenshoe)
4873	Mossman	Mossman Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4874	Weipa	Weipa Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4875	Horn Island, Thursday Island, York Island	Thursday Island Court (IDCDP)	Service providers (Badu Island, Thursday Island, York Island)
4876	Bamaga	Bamaga Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4878	Smithfield		Service provider
4879	Trinity Beach		
4880	Mareeba	Mareeba Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4883	Atherton	Atherton Court (IDCDPI)	Service provider
4885	Malanda		
4886	Millaa Millaa		
4890	Normanton	Normanton Court (IDCDP)	Service provider
4891	Karumba		

Sources: Queensland Police Service 2007; *Quarterly Reports*; Queensland Courts 2007.

Table A4.4: Western Australia: location of courts, police stations and service providers (ADD, CES, YPOP, POP, IDP and STIR) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court	Service provider
6044	Lancelin		
6161	Rottnest Island		
6244	Boyup Brook		
6255	Bridgetown		Service provider
6258	Manjimup		Service provider
6260	Pemberton		
6275	Nannup		
6285	Margaret River		Service provider
6290	Augusta		
6304	Beverley		
6306	Brookton		
6308	Pingelly		
6312	Narrogin		Service provider
6315	Wagin		
6317	Katanning		Service provider
6320	Tambellup		
6321	Cranbrook		
6324	Mount Barker	Mount Barker Court (STIR, POP)	Service provider
6330	Albany	Albany Court (STIR, POP)	Service provider
6333	Denmark	Denmark Court (STIR,POP)	Service provider
6335	Gnowangerup	Gnowangerup Court (STIR,POP)	Service provider
6336	Ongerup		
6346	Ravensthorpe		Service provider
6350	Dumbleyung		
6353	Lake Grace		
6365	Kulin		
6367	Kondinin		
6369	Narembeen		
6370	Wickepin		
6375	Corrigin		

(continued)

Table A4.4 (continued): Western Australia: location of courts, police stations and service providers (ADD, CES, YPOP, POP, IDP and STIR) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court	Service provider
6383	Quairading		
6390	Boddington		
6391	Williams		
6395	Kojonup		
6407	Cunderdin		
6410	Kellerberrin		Service provider (Kellerberrin, Northam)
6415	Merredin	Merredin Court (POP)	Service provider
6418	Bruce Rock		
6426	Southern Cross		
6429	Coolgardie	Coolgardie Court (POP, STIR)	
6430	Kalgoorlie	Kalgoorlie Court (POP,STIR)	Service provider
6431			Service provider
6432	Boulder		Service provider
6436	Menzies		
6437	Leinster		
6438	Leonora		Service provider
6440	Laverton		Service provider
6442	Kambalda		
6443	Eucla		
6443	Norseman	Norseman Court (POP, STIR)	Service provider
6450	Esperance	Esperance Court (POP, STIR)	Service provider
6460	Goomalling		
6461	Dowerin		
6475	Koorda		
6477	Bencubbin		
6479	Mukinbudin		
6485	Wyalkatchem		
6488	Trayning		
6502			Service provider (Bindoon)
6503	Gingin		Service provider
6509	New Norcia		
6510	Moora		Service provider
6514	Leeman		Service provider
6516	Jurien Bay		Service provider
6517	Carnamah		

(continued)

Table A4.4 (continued): Western Australia: location of courts, police stations and service providers (ADD, CES, YPOP, POP, IDP and STIR) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court	Service provider
6519	Three Springs		Service provider
6522	Mingenew		
6525	Dongara		
6530	Geraldton	Geraldton Court (STIR)	Service providers (2)
6532			Service provider (Greenough)
6535	Northampton		
6536	Kalbarri		Service provider
6537	Shark Bay		Service provider
6603	Wongan Hills		
6609	Dalwallinu		
6620	Perenjori		
6623	Morawa		Service provider
6630	Mullewa, Murchison	Mullewa Court (STIR) Murchison Court (IDP)	Service provider
6635	Yalgoo		Service provider
6638	Mount Magnet		Service provider
6640	Cue		Service provider
6642	Meekatharra		
6646	Wiluna		Service provider
6701	Carnarvon	Carnarvon Court (IDP)	Service provider (Burringurrah)
6705	Gascoyne Junction	Gascoyne Court (IDP)	Service provider
6707	Exmouth		Service provider
6710	Onslow		Service provider
6713	Dampier		
6714	Karratha		Service provider
6716	Pannawonica		
6718	Roebourne		Service provider
6721	Port Hedland		Service provider
6722	South Hedland		Service provider
6725	Broome	Broome Court/ Beagle Bay/ Bidyadanga /One Arm Point (IDP)	Service providers area covered (Beagle Bay, Lombadina, Djaridgin, Bidyadanga)
6728	Derby	Derby Court (IDP)	Service providers (Looma, Jalmadanga, Pandanus Park, Balginirr and Gibb River area)

(continued)

Table A4.4 (continued): Western Australia: location of courts, police stations and service providers (ADD, CES, YPOP, POP, IDP and STIR) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court	Service provider
6740	Wyndham	Wyndham Court/Kalumburu/Oombulgurri (IDP)	Service providers (Wyndham, Oombulgurri, Kalumburu and Turkey Creek)
6743	Kununurra, Warmun	Kununurra Court/Warmun Court (IDP)	Service provider
6751	Tom Price		Service provider
6753	Newman		Service provider (Newman, Kunawarritji, Cotton Creek, Jigalong and Punmu)
6754	Paraburdoo		Service provider
6758	Nullagine		Service provider
6760	Marble Bar		Service provider
6765	Fitzroy Crossing	Fitzroy Crossing Court (IDP)	
6770	Halls Creek	Halls Creek Court, Balgo (IDP)	Service providers (Halls Creek, Mulan, Balgo)

Sources: Western Australia Police 2007; *Quarterly Reports*; Magistrates Court of Western Australia 2007.

Table A4.5: South Australia: location of police stations and service providers (PDDI) in rural and remote areas^(a), 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Service provider
5223	Kangaroo Island	Service provider
5264	Meningie	
5265	Coonalpyn	
5267	Keith	
5268	Bordertown	Service provider
5271	Naracoorte, Narrung	Service provider
5272	Lucindale	
5275	Kingston S.E.	Service provider
5276	Robe	
5277	Penola	
5278	Kalangadoo	
5280	Beachport, Millicent	Service provider
5291	Port MacDonnell	Service providers (3)
5302	Lameroo	
5304	Pinnaroo	
5307	Karoonda	
5320	Morgan	
5330	Waikerie	Service provider
5333	Loxton	
5341	Renmark	
5343	Berri	Service provider
5345	Barmera	Service provider
5354	Swan Reach	Service provider
5357	Blanchetown	
5417	Burra	
5419	Hallett	
5422	Peterborough	Service provider
5431	Orroroo	
5433	Quorn	Service provider
5434	Hawker	
5440	Cockburn, Mannahill, Yunta	
5453	Clare	Service provider
5454	Spalding	

(continued)

Table A4.5 (continued): South Australia: location of police stations and service providers (PDDI) in rural and remote areas^(a), 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Service provider
5464	Brinkworth	
5473	Gladstone	
5481	Wirrabara	
5482	Booleroo Centre	Service provider
5491	Jamestown	
5495	Port Germein	
5520	Snowtown	Service provider
5522	Port Broughton	Service provider
5523	Crystal Brook	
5540	Port Pirie	Service provider
5550	Port Wakefield	Service provider
5554	Kadina	Service provider
5558	Moonta	
5571	Ardrossan	
5573	Maitland, Port Victoria	Service provider
5575	Minlaton	
5576	Yorke town	
5582	Stansbury	
5583	Edithburgh	
5600	Whyalla	Service providers (3)
5601	Iron Knob	
5605	Tumby Bay	
5606	Port Lincoln	Service provider
5631	Cummins	
5633	Lock	
5641	Kimba	
5652	Wudinna	
5654	Minnipa	
5655	Poochera	
5661	Wirrulla	
5670	Elliston	
5680	Streaky Bay	
5690	Ceduna, Penong, Yalata	Service providers (2)

(continued)

Table A4.5 (continued): South Australia: location of police stations and service providers (PDDI) in rural and remote areas^(a), 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Service provider
5700	Port Augusta	Service providers (2)
5720	Woomera	
5722	Andamooka	
5723	Coober Pedy, Marla	
5725	Roxby Downs	Service provider
5731	Leigh Creek	Service provider
5733	Marree	
5734	Oodnadatta	
5750	Pipalyatjara	
5751	Ernabella, Fregon, Indulkana, Mirnili	

(a) Courts not represented as SA court-based diversion was out of scope of the project.

Sources: South Australia Police 2007; *Quarterly Reports*.

Table A4.6: Tasmania: location of police stations and service providers (police drug diversion) in rural and remote areas^(a), 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Service provider
7025	Richmond	
7109	Huonville	
7112	Cygnet	
7116	Geeveston	
7117	Dover	
7120	Oatlands	
7162	Woodbridge	
7172	Sorell	
7177	Dunalley	
7184	Nubeena	
7190	Orford, Swansea	
7210	Campbell Town	
7212	Evandale	
7213	Avoca	
7214	Fingal	
7215	St Mary's, Bicheno	
7216	St Helens	
7253	George Town	
7255	Lady Barren, Whitemark	
7256	Currie	
7260	Scottsdale	
7262	Bridport	
7263	Ringarooma	
7264	Derby	
7268	Lilydale	
7270	Beaconsfield	
7275	Exeter	
7302	Cressy	
7303	Westbury	
7304	Deloraine	
7305	Railton	

(continued)

Table A4.6 (continued): Tasmania: location of police stations and service providers (police drug diversion) in rural and remote areas^(a), 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Service provider
7306	Sheffield	
7307	Latrobe, Port Sorell	
7315	Ulverstone	Service provider
7316	Penguin	
7320	Burnie	Service Provider
7321	Waratah	
7322	Somerset	
7325	Wynyard	
7330	Smithton	Service provider
7331	Stanley	
7467	Queenstown	
7468	Strahan	
7469	Zeehan	
7470	Rosebery	

(a) Courts not represented as Tasmania's court-based diversion was out of scope of the project.

Sources: Tasmania Police 2007 *Quarterly Reports*.

Table A4.7: Northern Territory: location of courts, police stations and service providers (NT CREDIT and ICPCDP), 30 June 2006

Post code of police station	Place name	Court	Service provider
800	Darwin	Darwin Court (NT CREDIT)	Service providers (13, includes 3 NT CREDIT court clinicians)
820	Coonawarra and surrounding regions		Service providers (2, Winnellie)
822	Daly River, Maningrida, Nguiu, Wadeye		
828	Berrimah, Knuckey Lagoon		Service provider (Berrimah)
830	Palmerston		Service provider
836	Humpty Doo		
845	Batchelor		
846	Adelaide River		
847	Pine Creek		
850	Katherine		Service provider
852	Lajamanu, Ngukurr, Maranboy, Mataranka, Timber Creek, Kalkarindji		
854	Borroloola		
860	Tennant Creek		Service provider
862	Elliot		
870	Alice Springs	Alice Springs Court (NT CREDIT)	Service providers (7, includes 2 NT CREDIT court clinicians)
872	Papunya, Ti Tree, Ntaria, Yuendumu, Yulara, Kulgera		
880	Nhulunbuy		
885	Groote Eylandt		
886	Jabiru		
862	Avon Downs		
8223	Gubalanya, Pirlangimpi		
8723	Harts Range		

Sources: Northern Territory Police 2007 and *Quarterly Reports* 2007.

References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2002. Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2002. ABS cat. no. 1216.0. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS 2003. Australian social trends. Cat. no. 4102.0. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS 2004a. Yearbook Australia, 2004. Cat. no. 1301.0. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS 2004b. National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey. Cat. no. 4714.0. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS 2004c. Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Cat. no. 3238.0. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS 2005a. Crime and safety, Australia. Cat. no. 4509.0. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS 2005b. Recorded crime – victims, Australia 2005. Cat. no. 4510.0. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS 2006a. National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05. Cat. no. 4715.0. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS 2006b. Regional population growth, Australia, 2004–05. Cat. no. 3218.0. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS 2006c. Australian demographic statistics, Dec 2005. Cat. no. 3101.0. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS 2007a. Regional population growth, Australia, 2005–06. Canberra: ABS.
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3218.0Main%20Features102005-06?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=3218.0&issue=2005-06&num=&view=>>.
- ABS 2007b. General Social Survey: summary results, Australia, 2006. Cat. no. 4159.0. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS: Ciurej M, Tanton R & Sutcliffe A 2006. Analysis of the regional distribution of relatively disadvantaged areas using 2001 SEIFA. Cat. no. 1351.0.55.013. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS & AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2005. The health and welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples 2005. ABS cat. no. 4704.0. AIHW cat. no. AIHW 14. Canberra: ABS & AIHW.
- AIC (Australian Institute of Criminology): Makkai T & Payne J 2003. Key findings from the Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUCO) Study. Australian Institute of Criminology trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 267. November 2003. Canberra: AIC.
- AIC (forthcoming). Police drug diversion: a study of criminal offending outcomes. Canberra: AIC.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2004a. Rural, regional and remote health: a guide to remoteness classifications. Canberra: AIHW.
- AIHW 2004b. Australia's health 2004. Canberra: AIHW.
- AIHW 2005a. Rural, regional and remote health – indicators of health. Rural health series no. 5. Cat. no. PHE 59. Canberra: AIHW.
- AIHW 2005b. 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: detailed findings. Drug statistics series no. 1. Cat. no. PHE 66. Canberra: AIHW.
- AIHW 2006a. Drug use among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples: an assessment of data sources. Drug statistics series no. 17. Cat. no. PHE 76. Canberra: AIHW.

- AIHW 2006b. Australia's health 2006. Cat. no. AUS 73. Canberra: AIHW.
- AIHW 2006c. Australian hospital statistics 2004–05. Health services series no. 26. Cat. no. HSE 41. Canberra: AIHW.
- AIHW 2007. Rural health – demography. Viewed February 2007, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/ruralhealth/demography.cfmwebsite>>.
- Alberti S, King J, Hales J & Swan A: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre & Health Outcomes International 2004. Court Diversion Program evaluation. Overview report. Final report. Viewed December 2006, <http://www.justice.vic.gov.au/resources/file/eb60a10448187ad/Court_Diversion_Program_Evaluation_Overview_Report_Final_Report_366KB.pdf>.
- Alston M 2005. Forging a new paradigm for Australian rural social work practice. *Rural Society* 15:277–84.
- ANCD (Australian National Council on Drugs) 2001. Rural and regional alcohol and other drugs consultation forums. ANCD national report. Viewed January 2007, <http://www.ancd.org.au/publications/pdf/rural_regional_aod_report.pdf>.
- Arcuri A & Howard J 2006. PALM StatsPack 2001–2005. Sydney: Ted Noffs Foundation.
- Attorney-General's Department (NSW) 2004. Viewed December 2006, <[http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/cpd%5Cmerit.nsf/files/RAD_policy_2004.pdf/\\$FILE/RAD_policy_2004.pdf](http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/cpd%5Cmerit.nsf/files/RAD_policy_2004.pdf/$FILE/RAD_policy_2004.pdf)>.
- Attorney-General's Department of NSW 2007. Sydney: Attorney General's Department of NSW. Viewed 1 May 2007, <www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au>.
- Baker J & Goh D 2004. The Cannabis Cautioning Scheme three years on: an implementation and outcome evaluation. Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
- Barnes L & Poletti P 2004. MERIT. Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment program. A survey of magistrates. Sydney: Judicial Commission of New South Wales.
- Bartu A & Evans L 2005. Young People's Opportunity Program: evaluation report. Mount Lawley: Drug and Alcohol Office, Government of Western Australia.
- Battye K, White C, Cronin S, Bond N & Mitchell C 2005. Developing solutions to the provision of primary care services in rural and remote Queensland. 8th National Rural Health Conference, 10–13 March 2005, Alice Springs. Deakin, ACT: National Rural Health Alliance.
- Bourke L 2001. Australian rural consumers' perceptions of health issues. *Australian Journal of Rural Health* 9:1–6.
- Bull M 2003. Just treatment: a review of international programs for the diversion of drug related offenders from the criminal justice system. A report prepared for the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. Kelvin Grove: Queensland University of Technology.
- Bull M 2007. Alcohol and drug problems in rural and regional Australia. In: Barclay E, Donnermeyer JF, Scott J & Hogg R (eds). *Crime in rural Australia*. Sydney: The Federation Press.
- Caraniche: Hussain Q & Cowie M 2005. Alcohol and other drug treatment within the context of the criminal justice system. A review of the literature. Viewed November 2006, <http://www.health.vic.gov.au/drugservices/downloads/fwt_litreview.pdf>.

- Clancey G & Howard J 2006. Diversion and criminal justice drug treatment: mechanism of emancipation or social control? *Drug and Alcohol Review* 25:377–85.
- CRC (Crime Research Centre) 2007. WA diversion program – evaluation framework (POP/STIR/IDP). Final report for the Drug and Alcohol Office. Perth: University of Western Australia.
- Crime Research Centre (Fernandez JA, Loh NSN) 2003. Crime and justice statistics for Western Australia 2002. Perth: University of Western Australia.
- Crime Research Centre (Ferrante AM, Loh NSN, Maller M & Valuri GM) 2004. Crime and justice statistics for Western Australia 2003. Perth: University of Western Australia.
- Crime Research Centre (Ferrante AM, Loh NSN, Maller MG, Valuri GM, Fernandez JA) 2005. Crime and justice statistics for Western Australia 2004. Perth: University of Western Australia.
- Crime Research Centre (Loh NSN, Maller MG, Fernandez JA, Ferrante AM, Walsh MRJ) 2007. Crime and justice statistics for Western Australia 2005. Perth: University of Western Australia.
- Day C, Conroy E, Lowe J, Page J & Dolan K 2006. Patterns of drug use and associated harms among rural injecting drug users: comparisons with metropolitan injecting drug users. *Australian Journal of Rural Health* 14:120–5.
- Darke S, Ross J and Teesson M 2007. The Australian treatment outcome study (ATOS): what have we learnt about treatment for heroin dependence? *Drug and Alcohol Review* 26: 49-54.
- Delahunty B & Putt J 2006. Good practice framework: policing illicit drugs in rural and remote local communities. Monograph series no. 15a. Hobart: National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund.
- Department of Human Services 2002. Illicit drugs in rural and regional South Australia. Paper prepared for the South Australian Drugs Summit. Viewed May 2007, <http://www.drugsummit2002.sa.gov.au/public/summit_themes/drugs_in_rural_regional_sa.pdf>.
- DoHA (Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing) 2005. Drug and alcohol service report: 2003–04 key results. Canberra: DoHA.
- DoHA 2007. Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on the Australian Crime Commission: inquiry into the manufacture, importation and use of amphetamines and other synthetic drugs in Australia. March 2007. Viewed April 2007, <http://www.aph.gov.au/Senate/committee/acc_ctte/aosd/submissions/sub16.pdf>.
- Donnermeyer JF, Barclay E & Jobs PC 2002. Drug related offences and the structure of communities in rural Australia. *Substance Use and Misuse* 37(5–7):631–61.
- Faulkner K & McClelland L 2005. Engaging rural communities using a videoconference health education programs: lessons learned and the way forward. Brisbane: Women’s Health Queensland Wide. Viewed January 2007, <<http://www.engagingcommunities2005.org/abstracts/Faulkner-Kathryn-final.pdf>>.
- Feeney G, Connor J, Young R, Tucker J & McPherson A 2005. Cannabis dependence and mental health perception amongst people diverted by police after arrest for cannabis-related offending behaviour in Australia. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health* 15:249–60.

- Gray D, Shaw G, d'Abbs P, Brooks D, Stearne A, Mosey A et al. 2006. Policing, volatile substance misuse, and Indigenous Australians. Hobart: National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund.
- Graycar A, McGregor K & Makkai T 2001. Drugs and law enforcement. Winter School in the Sun Conference, Brisbane, 3 July 2001. Australian Institute of Criminology.
- Green R & Gregory R 2004. Rural and remote social welfare practice: differences and similarities in the Australian context. *Rural Society* 14:245–55.
- Gregory R 2005. Whispers on the wind: the small quiet voice of rural health and welfare practice. *Rural Society* 15:268–75.
- Hall W 1997. The role of legal coercion in the treatment of offenders with alcohol and heroin problems. NDARC technical report no. 44. Sydney: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales.
- Harvey E, Shakeshaft A, Hetherington K, Sannibale C & Mattick R 2006. Methodological review: outcome studies of diversion and aftercare programs for adult drug-involved offenders. Sydney: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre.
- HOI (Health Outcomes International) and Turning Point. Evaluation of Queensland Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative (QIDDI) police diversion program: final report. Viewed May 2007, <<http://www.health.qld.gov.au/atods/Documents/22145.pdf>>.
- HOI 2004. Evaluation of Queensland Illicit Drugs Court Diversion Program (CDP). Final report. Brisbane: Queensland Health. Available at <<http://www.health.qld.gov.au/atods/documents/26354.pdf>>.
- HOI in association with Catherine Spooner Consulting, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre & Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre 2002. Evaluation of Council of Australian Governments' initiatives on illicit drugs. Final report to Department of Finance and Administration. October 2002. St Peters.
- King MS 2003. Applying therapeutic jurisprudence in regional areas: the Western Australian experience. *Murdoch University Electronic Journal of Law* 10(2). Viewed May 2007, <<http://www.murdoch.edu.au/elaw/issues/v10n2/king102nf.html>>.
- Loxley W. Interventions for illicit drug users within the criminal justice system: a review of some programmes in Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States. In: Stockwell T, Gruenewald P, Toumourou J & Loxley W (eds) 2005. Preventing harmful substance use: the evidence base for policy and practice. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- Lubman DI, Hides L & Yucel M 2006. Inhalant misuse in youth: time for a coordinated response. *Medical Journal of Australia* 185(6):327–30.
- Macintosh A 2006. Drug law reform. Beyond prohibition. Discussion paper no.83. Canberra: The Australia Institute.
- MacLean SJ and d'Abbs PHN 2002. Petrol sniffing in Aboriginal communities: a review of interventions. *Drug and Alcohol Review* 21:65–72.
- Madden A 2000. 'Inside Out'. Diversionary schemes: some ethical issues. *HIV/AIDS Legal Link* 11:6–9.
- Magistrates Courts of South Australia 2007. Table 2.23 Major penalty for major charge convicted or found guilty. Drug offences. Viewed May 2007, <http://www.ocsar.sa.gov.au/docs/crime_justice/ACC>.

Magistrates Court of Western Australia 2007. Perth: Magistrates Court of Western Australia. Viewed 20 May 2007, <<http://www.magistratescourt.wa.gov.au>>.

Mateyoke-Scrivener A, Webster J, Staton M & Leukefeld C 2004. Treatment retention predictors of drug court participants in a rural state. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 30:605-25.

MCDS (Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy) 1999. COAG Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative: Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy report to heads of government. Unpublished report provided by Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing.

McLeod Nelson & Assoc: McLeod J & Stewart G 1999. Evaluation of the Drug Diversion Pilot Program: a report prepared for the Drugs Health and Protection Services Branch, Public Health Division, Department of Human Services. Melbourne: Drugs and Health Protection Services Branch.

Metsch L & McCoy C 1999. Drug treatment experiences: rural and urban comparisons. *Substance Use and Misuse* 34:763-84.

Mitchell P, Spooner C, Copeland J, Vimpani G, Toumbourou J, Howard J et al. 2001. The role of families in the development, identification, prevention and treatment of illicit drug problems. Canberra: National Health & Medical Research Council.

Nagel T 2006. The need for relapse prevention strategies in Top End remote Indigenous mental health. *Australian e-Journal for the Advancement of Mental Health* 5(1):1-5.

Northern Territory Police 2007. Darwin: Northern Territory Police. Viewed 15 April 2007, <<http://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/index.cfm?police>>.

NSW Health 2007. The Magistrates Early Referral Into Treatment (MERIT) program: health outcomes. Sydney: NSW Department of Health.

NSW Local Court: penalty for principal offence 2002. Viewed May 2007, <http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/lawlink/bocsar/ll_bocsar.nsf/pages/bocsar_lc_penalty02>.

NSW Local Court: penalty for principal offence 2003. Available at <http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/lawlink/bocsar/ll_bocsar.nsf/pages/bocsar_lc_penalty03>

NSW Local Court: penalty for principal offence 2004. Available at <http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/lawlink/bocsar/ll_bocsar.nsf/pages/bocsar_lc_04>.

NSW Local Court: penalty for principal offence 2005. Available at <http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/lawlink/bocsar/ll_bocsar.nsf/pages/bocsar_lc_05>.

NSW Police 2007. Sydney: NSW Police Force. Viewed 1 May 2007, <www.police.nsw.gov.au>.

NT Quarterly Crime & Justice Statistics, Issue 4: June Quarter 2003. Viewed May 2007, <http://www.nt.gov.au/justice/ocp/docs/statistics/0306issue4ntcp_stats.pdf>.

NT Quarterly Crime & Justice Statistics, Issue 8: June Quarter 2004. Available at <http://www.nt.gov.au/justice/ocp/docs/statistics/0406issue8ntcp_stats.pdf>.

NT Quarterly Crime & Justice Statistics, Issue 12: June Quarter 2005. <http://www.nt.gov.au/justice/ocp/docs/statistics/20051007QR_Issue12_EBook.pdf>.

O'Callaghan F, Sonderegger N & Klag S 2004. Drug and crime cycle: evaluating traditional methods versus diversion strategies for drug-related offences. *Australian Psychologist* 39:188-200.

- Passey M (ed) 2003. Evaluation of the Lismore MERIT pilot program: final report. Sydney: Attorney General's Department of NSW.
- Pflaum M 2001. The Australian medical workforce. Department of Health and Aged Care occasional papers: new series no. 12. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care.
- Porter Orchard & Associates: Orchard P, Porter J & Francis S 2005. Rural outreach diversion worker program evaluation. A report prepared for Drugs Policy and Services Branch, Rural and Regional Health and Aged Care Services Division, Department of Human Services. Viewed February 2007, <http://www.health.vic.gov.au/drugservices/downloads/rodw_evaluation.pdf>.
- Queensland Courts 2007. Brisbane: Queensland Courts. Viewed 26 April 2007, <<http://www.courts.qld.gov.au>>.
- Queensland Police Service 2007. Brisbane: Queensland Police Service. Viewed 26 April 2007, <<http://www.police.qld.gov.au>>.
- RPR Consultancy Ltd: Cain M 2006. Participation of Aboriginal people in the MERIT program. Sydney: Crime Prevention Division, Attorney General's Department of NSW.
- Rysavy P 2006. The Northern Territory's alcohol court: a brief overview. ADCA News: Newsletter of the Alcohol and Other Drugs Council of Australia 33:8-11.
- Salter A 2006. WA comprehensive diversion program. Paper presented at Court Drug Diversion Initiatives Conference 25-26 May 2006. Brisbane. Viewed November 2006, <<http://www.justice.qld.gov.au/conference/papers/4AndrewSalter.pdf>>.
- Sanderson M & O'Brien B 2006. Have we got it right? A critical reflection on the SA Illicit Drug Strategy Initiatives. Paper presented at Court Drug Diversion Initiatives Conference 25-26 May 2006. Brisbane. Viewed November 2006, <<http://www.justice.qld.gov.au/conference/papers/7sandersonOBrien.pdf>>.
- SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2005. Overcoming Indigenous disadvantage: key indicators 2005. Canberra: Productivity Commission.
- SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2007. Report on government services 2007. Canberra: Productivity Commission.
- Skene L 1987. An evaluation of a Victorian scheme for diversion and drug-dependent offenders. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology 20:247-68.
- South Australia Police 2007. Adelaide: South Australia Police. Viewed 26 April 2007, <<http://www.sapolice.sa.gov.au/sapol/home.jsp>>.
- Spooner C, Hall W & Mattick RP 2001. An overview of diversion strategies for Australian drug-related offenders. Drug and Alcohol Review 20:281-94.
- Spooner C, McPherson M & Hall W 2004. The role of police in preventing and minimising illicit drug use and its harms. Monograph series no. 2. Sydney: National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund.
- Stockwell T, Gruenewald P, Toumourou J & Loxley W (eds) 2005. Preventing harmful substance use: the evidence base for policy and practice. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- SuccessWorks 2006. Victorian Koori Drug Diversion Initiative. Action research project. Melbourne: Department of Human Services.

Sutton A & Hawks D 2005. Review of policy makers, police and judicial attitudes regarding proposed changes to cannabis law in WA: final report. In: Lenton S, Chanteloup F, Fetherston J, Sutton A, Hawks D, Barratt M et al. An evaluation of the impact of changes to cannabis law in WA: summary of year 1 findings. National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund monograph series no. 12. Sydney: NDLERF.

Tasmania Police 2007. Hobart: Tasmania Police. Viewed 18 May 2007, <<http://www.police.tas.gov.au>>.

The Magistrates Court of Victoria 2007. Melbourne: The Magistrates Court of Victoria. Viewed 30 April 2007, <<http://www.magistratescourt.vic.gov.au/CA256CD30010D864/HomePage?ReadForm&1=Home~&2=~&3=~>>.

Urbis Keys Young 2003. Indigenous sentinel study for the COAG Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative. Final report. Canberra: DoHA.

Victoria Police 2007. Melbourne: Victoria Police. Viewed 30 April 2007, <www.police.vic.gov.au/content.asp?Document_ID=2>.

WA Police Service 2007. Viewed 30 April 2007, <www.police.wa.gov.au/AboutUs/AboutUs.asp?FactsandFigures>.

Weatherburn D, Topp L, Midford R & Allsopp S 2000. Drug crime prevention and mitigation: a literature review and research agenda. Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

White V & Hayman J 2004. Australian secondary students' use of over-the-counter and illicit substances in 2002. Canberra: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing.

Wild T, Roberts A & Cooper E 2002. Compulsory substance abuse treatment: an overview of recent findings and issues. *European Addiction Research* 8:84-93.

Wood C 1993. Falling through the net: treatment in country NSW. *Connexions*. December 1993/January 1994:17-21.

List of tables

Table 2.1:	Rural/remote IDDI field work locations	9
Table 3.1:	Australian population, by state/territory and remoteness area, 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2005 (per cent)	31
Table 3.2:	Australian population, by age group and remoteness area, 30 June 2001	32
Table 3.3:	Australian population, by Indigenous status and remoteness area, 30 June 2001	33
Table 3.4:	Perceptions and attitudes towards drugs, by geography, 2004 (per cent)	36
Table 3.5:	Rates of drug-related crime, by geographical location and state/territory, 2005-06 (per 1,000 population)	38
Table 3.6:	Closed treatment episodes, by jurisdiction and geographical location, 2004-05	40
Table 4.1:	IDDI-funded police and court drug diversion programs, Australia (June 2006)	44
Table 4.2:	Police diversion (cannabis): summary of IDDI-funded programs, Australia, as at February 2007	53
Table 4.3:	Police diversion (illicit drugs other than cannabis): summary of IDDI-funded programs, Australia, as at February 2007	54
Table 4.4:	Court diversion: summary of IDDI-funded programs, Australia, as at February 2007	55
Table 5.1:	Number of rural and remote locations in which IDDI police diversion programs implemented, by state/territory, as at June 2006	58
Table 5.2:	Number of rural and remote locations in which IDDI court diversion programs implemented, by program and state/territory, 30 June 2006	58
Table 5.3:	Number of rural and remote locations where service providers are funded under the IDDI, by state/territory, 30 June 2006	59
Table 6.1:	Number of diversions through police diversion programs, by state/territory, IDDI program and geographical location, 2002-03 to 2005-06	64
Table 6.2:	Percentage of people diverted through police diversion programs living in rural and remote locations, by state/territory and IDDI program, 2002-03 to 2005-06	66
Table 6.3:	Sex of police diversion program participants, by state/territory, IDDI program and geographical location, 2005-06 (per cent)	68
Table 6.4:	Age of police diversion program participants, by state/territory, IDDI program and rural/remote location, 2005-06 (per cent)	69
Table 6.5:	Percentage of police diversion program participants reported to be Indigenous, by state/territory, IDDI program and geographical location, 2005-06	71
Table 6.6:	Percentage of police diversion participants successfully completing requirements, by state/territory, IDDI program and geographical location, 2005-06	72
Table 6.7:	Number of people accepted to court diversion programs, by state/territory, IDDI program and geographical location, 2002-03 to 2005-06	75
Table 6.8:	Likelihood of being accepted to selected IDDI court diversion programs, by geographical location, 2005-06	77
Table 6.9:	Sex of court diversion program participants, by state/territory, IDDI program and geographical location, 2005-06 (per cent)	79

Table 6.10:	Indigenous status of people accepted into court diversion programs, by state/territory, IDDI program and geographical location, 2005-06 (per cent)	80
Table 6.11:	Age group of people accepted into court diversion programs, by state/territory, IDDI program and geographical location, 2005-06 (per cent).....	82
Table 6.12:	Number and percentage of people who completed court diversion programs, by geographical location, IDDI program, 2005-06.....	85
Table 9.1:	Court outcomes for possess/use drug offences, 2002-2005.....	129
Table A3.1:	Recent use of cannabis, proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by Remoteness Area, Australia, 2004 (per cent).....	185
Table A3.2:	Recent use of any illicit drug other than cannabis, proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by Remoteness Area, Australia, 2004 (per cent)	186
Table A3.3:	Closed treatment episodes, by client, drug and treatment data items and geographical location, Australia, 2004-05	187
Table A3.4:	Closed treatment episodes, by client data items and geographical location, Australia, 2001-02 to 2004-05.....	189
Table A3.5:	Closed treatment episodes, by drug-related data items and geographical location, Australia, 2001-02 to 2004-05.....	191
Table A3.6:	Closed treatment episodes, by client data items and geographical location, Australia, 2001-02 to 2004-05.....	193
Table A3.7:	Number of people assessed for court diversion programs, by state/territory, IDDI program and geographical location, 2002-03 to 2005-06.....	194
Table A4.2:	Victoria: location of courts, police stations and service providers (RODW, KADW, Deferred Sentencing and Children's Court Clinic Drug Program) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006	201
Table A4.3:	Queensland: location of courts, police stations and service providers (QIDDI and IDCDP) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006	204
Table A4.4:	Western Australia: location of courts, police stations and service providers (ADD, CES, YPOP, POP, IDP and STIR) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006	209
Table A4.5:	South Australia: location of police stations and service providers (PDDI) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006	213
Table A4.6:	Tasmania: location of police stations and service providers (police drug diversion) in rural and remote areas, 30 June 2006	216
Table A4.7:	Northern Territory: location of courts, police stations and service providers (NT CREDIT and ICPCDP), 30 June 2006	218

List of figures

Figure 2.1:	ASGC remoteness areas of Australia	13
Figure 3.1:	Model of diversion programs	17

List of boxes

- Box S1: Which IDDI processes or characteristics are most effective in rural and remote Australia?..... xi
- Box 1.1: Summary of the Diversion Framework.....2
- Box 2.1: Defining key performance concepts10
- Box 3.1: Population-based data on criminal activity in non-metropolitan areas.....39
- Box 6.1 Summary of police diversion activity62
- Box 7.1: Examples of client outcomes information collected from IDDI-funded programs – WA Diversion Program87
- Box 7.2: Examples of client outcomes information collected from IDDI-funded programs – Program for Adolescent Life Management (PALM)88
- Box 7.3: Examples of client outcomes information collected from IDDI-funded programs – NSW MERIT Health Outcomes Study.....89
- Box 7.4: Example of client outcomes information from drug treatment – The Australian Treatment Outcome Study.....90
- Box 7.5: Examples of ‘successful’ diversions.....91
- Box 7.6: Examples of ‘unsuccessful’ case stories for IDDI clients.....92
- Box 7.7: Case stories of IDDI clients where the outcome is unknown.....93