

Western Australian Drug Abuse Strategy Office

Mission

To manage the state's strategy to reduce the extent and impact of abuse of legal and illicit drugs in the community.

Responsibilities

The WA Drug Abuse Strategy Office (WADASO) coordinates the development and implementation of Western Australia's strategy against drug abuse 'Together against drugs'.

Its core functions are to:

- ▶ develop and coordinate a whole of government and whole of community

response to drug problems

- ▶ provide advice to the government and its agencies
- ▶ develop and purchase services to assist individuals, families and communities prevent and reduce the abuse of alcohol and other drugs, and its associated harms.

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ISSUES AND TRENDS

- ▶ Drug abuse is a national and international as well as a state and local community problem. The government provides leadership, essential services and support but the issue must be tackled at each of these levels and by the community itself.
- ▶ Drug abuse is a complex issue for which there are no simple solutions nor single strategies. Tackling abuse of legal and illegal drugs requires a multifaceted and comprehensive approach involving strategies to reduce supply of drugs, demand for drugs and the harms caused to individuals and the community by continuing drug abuse.
- ▶ Implementation of the WA strategy against drug abuse action plan 1997–99 has established an integrated whole of government and whole of community strategy involving a comprehensive range of programs to prevent and reduce drug abuse, and its associated harms.
- ▶ There is continuing national and international escalation of illicit drug abuse, particularly as a function of increased world wide production of heroin and synthetic drugs.

- ▶ Alcohol consumption has declined over recent years, however there is a significant level of harmful drinking among young adults which creates substantial health and social harm in the community.
- ▶ After reducing over recent years, tobacco use has plateaued and continues to create substantial health costs for the community.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

- ▶ WADASO coordinated implementation of the full WA strategy against drug abuse action plan 1997–99 'Together against drugs' for which the office and other government agencies were responsible.
- ▶ In implementing 'Together against drugs', a wide range of government, non government and community organisations initiated and sustained comprehensive, focused and coordinated statewide activities to address drug abuse.
- ▶ In 1998/99 the budget allocation for WADASO was \$13.75 million in recurrent funds and \$1.8 million in capital funds.
- ▶ 43 services (18 country and 25 metropolitan) were funded to the value of \$10.7 million.



REPORT ON KEY OUTPUT

Key output 9: Drug abuse services

Aim: To coordinate drug abuse treatment and prevention services across the state.

Strategies: Aim is achieved through development and promotion of policy, coordination of activity by multiple agencies, monitoring and analysis of drug abuse trends, and publication of information; purchase of treatment and support services for people and their families with drug problems; development of mainstream human services to address clients' drug abuse problems; provision of education programs; and support for local drug action groups and other community based prevention activities.

Coordination role

WADASO coordinated implementation of the full WA strategy against drug abuse action plan 1997–1999 for which the office and other government agencies were responsible.

At a regional level, coordination was promoted through 22 Safer WA committees and 11 community drug service teams. Relevant links were established with and between local drug action groups, regional school drug education networks and youth advisory councils.

The WA strategy against drug abuse action plan for 1999–2001 was developed. An extensive consultation process was undertaken with a wide range of government and non government

organisations, professional organisations and community groups.

Community drug service teams

Community drug service teams had a significant impact on improving the community's access to alcohol and drug assessment and treatment throughout the state.

In the first 12 months of operation to December 1998, 2,600 people accessed team services representing 8,800 occasions of service. Of these people, 61 percent were male and 39 percent female with most in the 20 to 30 year age group.

Sobering up centres

Sobering up centres were opened in Broome and Derby, bringing the total number to 11 across the state.

Sobering up centres provided significant gains for the communities in which they operated (figure 33) and resulted in a reduction in:

- ▶ police time and resources previously involved in the detention and monitoring of intoxicated persons in lock ups
- ▶ court time and resources
- ▶ levels of domestic violence and other social problems associated with alcohol abuse
- ▶ the burden imposed on the health system as a consequence of people being hospitalised for alcohol related illnesses and accidents.

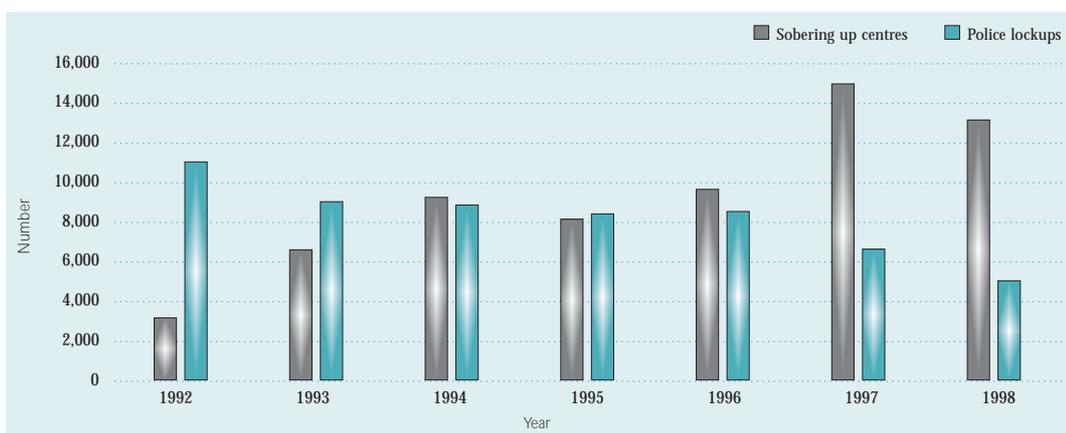


Figure 33: Admissions to sobering up centres and detentions for drunkenness in police lock ups 1992 to 1998



Support for parents

Support for parents increased through education courses, inclusion of materials for parents in school drug education, and a focus on parents in public education campaigns.

The 'Working in partnership with parents' initiative was developed in collaboration with community groups and professional services to expand support through:

- development of the Parent Drug Information Service to help parents access information and services for themselves and their children
- increased promotion encouraging families to seek support and publicising available services
- development of 'parent friendly' information resources
- development of local parent support networks supported by professional services
- enhancing the parent focus of government agencies and professional alcohol and drug services.

Tackling heroin overdoses

A coordinated strategy to tackle heroin overdose involved ambulance and hospital emergency medical services, Health Department, alcohol and drug agencies, WA Substance Users Association, WA Police Service, Pharmacy Guild and National Centre for Research into the Prevention of Drug Abuse.

Measures included education targeted to users through outreach workers and specifically designed materials; procedures to encourage ambulance use and best clinical practice; and expansion of key services such as methadone maintenance, supported by commissioned research and monitoring of trends through the coronial database.

The strategy had some success in the face of increasing world production of heroin. The number of deaths due to heroin overdose suspected by police reduced from 83 in 1997 to 77 in 1998, and deaths confirmed by the coroner indicated a stable rate, while the toll continued to increase in other states.

Practice development projects

Innovative practice development projects continued to be developed and implemented with Family and Children's Services and the Ministry of Justice.

These projects applied current best practice in vocational education and training to address alcohol and drug problems of customers in these agencies. Projects were assisted by an intranet site which pooled resources, identified key outcomes and learning, and helped workplaces make explicit project plans.

Community drug service teams expanded the extent to which they supported Family and Children's Services and the Ministry of Justice offices through education, shared care and referral arrangements.

Public education

The 'drug aware' illicit drug public education campaigns developed in collaboration with the Health Department expanded to include the first national program on marijuana in addition to continuing campaigns supporting parents and targeting heroin.

Evaluation of the marijuana campaign showed up to 82 percent of young people aged 16 to 24 years were aware of the campaign and most regarded the messages as credible and relevant with ratings up to 91 percent.

The host responsibility program (a collaboration between WADASO, WA Police Service, Office of Racing, Gaming and Liquor and the Liquor Industry Council, together with and funded by the Office of Road Safety and Healthway) involved a mass media campaign to encourage hosts in licensed and social settings to serve alcohol responsibly to guests. This was supported by coordinated community action, law enforcement and licensing control.



School drug education project

The school drug education project, a joint initiative of the Catholic Education Office, Association of Independent Schools and the Education Department of WA and funded by WADASO, produced and distributed a guide for schools to develop drug policies and protocols, a new drug education curriculum and corresponding materials for parents.

The project continued to promote strategies to involve parents and the wider community, and provided professional development for a further 180 schools. A school drug education website was developed; 10 regional networks were established for teachers to share information, link with community based services and access local professional development; and a school drug counselling training program was initiated to enable school staff to help students experiencing drug use problems.

Drug aware pharmacy project

Pharmacists continued to play a key role and participated in the drug aware pharmacy project to provide easy community access to information and advice to prevent drug abuse.

A major objective of the project was to raise the professional profile of pharmacists to the general public by encouraging people to go to their local pharmacy for help and advice. There was a strong response from pharmacies across the state with 75 percent of all pharmacies participating.

Participating pharmacies received a resource kit including shop window logos, staff handbook and video, and display unit to house a comprehensive range of publications on alcohol and drugs.

Community partnerships

Community partnerships against drug abuse were substantially expanded through local drug action groups and sports partnerships. Local drug action groups are a unique initiative to involve members



Fremantle Dockers James Walker and Greg Harding with football legend Percy Johnson and school children working together against drugs.

of the community, on a voluntary basis, to take action to prevent or reduce drug abuse in their communities.

Over the year, groups developed projects in partnership with a growing number of local organisations including schools, public health units, police, Rotary, Lions, parent and youth support groups, retailers and businesses, shopping centres and local government authorities.

Projects included school drug quiz nights, drug aware weeks at local schools, parent drug education evenings, setting up parent support groups, producing a music CD, innovative and culturally appropriate education materials, establishing a youth resource centre, youth and parent forums, art exhibitions, working with sporting clubs and developing alternative activities for young people. Fifty seven groups are now established around the state.

Sports partnerships were established with football, soccer, baseball, netball and swimming as well as the WA Coaching Foundation.

Partnerships involved the use of sports role models to promote the 'drug free' and 'drug aware' messages as well as supporting regional and junior sporting clubs and local drug action groups to initiate collaborative projects to prevent drug abuse for youth in their local areas.



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Response to the state plan for women

WADASO contracted all funded drug and alcohol services to work to best practice indicators for services for women.

The non government funded alcohol and drug treatment services best practice review, conducted between 1995 and 1997, made recommendations to ensure women were able to

access treatment services appropriate to their needs. As a result of the review there was a commitment from agencies to work towards continuing improvement of practice based on best practice indicators. This is reflected in current contracts of agencies with WADASO.

WADASO continued to fund the Perth Women's Centre to provide services to women affected by alcohol and drug problems as well as residential rehabilitation services with a capacity to cater for women and children.

Funded services

The list below includes the name of the organisation and the name of the service funded by WADASO as at 30 June 1999.

ACRAH	Treatment and Support Services
Bega Garnbirringu Aboriginal Corporation	Kalgoorlie Sobering Up Centre
Catholic Education Office	Education Services
Centacare	South West Community Drug Service Team
Centrecare	Goldfields Community Drug Service Team
Cyrenian House	Treatment and Support Services
Daughters of Charity Services (WA)	Treatment and Support Services
Drug-Arm WA	Treatment and Support Services
Eastern Goldfields Halfway House	Treatment and Support Services
East Pilbara Health Service	Pilbara Community Drug Service Team
Edith Cowan University, School of Nursing	Education Services
Garl Garl Walbu Aboriginal Corporation	Derby Sobering Up Centre
Geraldton Health Services	Mid West Community Drug Service Team
Halls Creek People's Church	Halls Creek Sobering Up Centre
Holyoake Institute	Treatment and Support Services
	North East Metropolitan Community Drug Service Team
	Wheatbelt Community Drug Service Team
	Kimberley Community Drug Service Team
	Education Services
	Treatment and Support Services
	Broome Sobering Up Centre
	Wiluna Sobering Up Centre
	Fitzroy Crossing Sobering Up Centre
	Treatment and Support Services
	Treatment and Support Services
	South Metropolitan Community Drug Service Team
	Great Southern Community Drug Service Team
Kimberley Northwest Mental Health Services	
Life Education WA (Inc)	
Midwest Alcohol Rehabilitation Service (Rosella House)	
Milliya Rumurra Aboriginal Corporation	
NACCHAMSAC	
Nindilingarri Cultural Health Services Inc	
North East Regional Youth Council	
Palmerston Association Inc	



Perth City Mission

Port Hedland Sobering Up Centre Inc
Roebourne Sobering Up Shelter Inc
Salvation Army

Serenity Lodge
St Bartholomew's House
St John of God Healthcare

St Patrick's Care Centre
Swan Emergency Accommodation
WANADA
Wanneroo Accommodation and Support Services
Waringarri Aboriginal Corporation
WA Substance Users Association Inc
Wesley Mission Perth
Women's Health Care Association
(Perth Women's Centre)

Treatment and Support Services
South East Metropolitan Community
Drug Service Team
Port Hedland Sobering Up Centre
Roebourne Sobering Up Centre
Perth Sobering Up Centre
Bridge House
Harry Hunter Centre
Treatment and Support Services
Treatment and Support Services
North Metropolitan Community
Drug Service Team
Treatment and Support Services
Treatment and Support Services
Treatment and Support Services
Treatment and Support Services
Kununurra Sobering Up Centre
Treatment and Support Services
Treatment and Support Services
Treatment and Support Services

Evaluations and research projects

Forgetting to breathe

Key results/findings: Undertaken by the National Centre for Research into the Prevention of Drug Abuse to examine factors affecting young people taking heroin and putting themselves at risk of death by overdose. Key findings included that most deaths occurred at home or in private houses when other people had been in attendance, that they occurred over an extended period of time and not immediately following injection, and that a number of young people were resistant to education messages and treatment services.

Action: Education materials designed by users to reach users through needle and syringe distribution and outreach education were produced. Recommendations relating to services and ambulance procedures are being implemented by the opiate overdose strategy group.

Circumstances of death

Key results/findings: Undertaken by the National Centre for Research into the Prevention of Drug Abuse and involved examination and analysis of coronial files to identify opportunities for intervention prior to death by overdose. Study confirmed that most deaths occurred over a period during which other people had been present and that if they had intervened at some stage the death could have been prevented.

Action: Education materials designed by users to reach users through needle and syringe distribution and outreach education were produced. Process for continuing collection of improved and consistent data on these issues by police coronial investigators was developed.



Steroids strategy

Key results/findings: Undertaken by the Centre for Health Promotion Research, Curtin University, to analyse steroids use and options for strategies. Research indicated that there are well established networks of users and dealers and that these individuals are well educated about the use and impact of steroids. Recommended strategies in the area of education using specifically designed materials and outreach, treatment and medical support, law enforcement and national policy development to curtail supply.

Action: Working party comprising WADASO, WA Police Service and Health Department is developing education materials and medical support opportunities which will be implemented in coordination with law enforcement efforts.

Publications

WADASO has a variety of documents and government publications available. These publications encompass issues concerned with alcohol, tobacco and other drug problems in Western Australia.

Most publications are available from:

Publishing and Public Health Information
Public Health Division
PO Box 8172

Perth Business Centre WA 6849

Tel (08) 9222 2045

or from WADASO.

Some publications are available on

www.wa.gov.au/drugwestaus.

WA strategy against drug abuse action plan
1997–99

WA strategy against drug abuse newsletters,
volumes 3, 4, 5

Local drug action group pamphlet and
newsletters, volumes 3, 4, 5

Marijuana public education campaign in
collaboration with Health Department (factsheets,
radio and press advertisements)

Heroin public education campaign in collaboration
with Health Department (factsheets, radio and
press advertisements)

Opiate overdose prevention postcards

Conference presentations

Australian Professional Society of Alcohol and
other Drugs Conference, Sydney, November 1998
*Community partnerships in the WA strategy against
drug abuse.* (I Cameron and J Bacich)

Australian Professional Society of Alcohol and
other Drugs Conference, Sydney, November 1998
*The development of an intranet website on alcohol
and other drugs to support staff in mainstream
agencies.* (J Rose)

11th National Health Promotion Conference,
Perth, May 1999

*The drug aware illicit public drug education
campaign.* (T Murphy and L Gibbons)

The Australasian Symposium on Professional
Education and Training on Alcohol and Other
Drugs, Adelaide, May 1999

*Involving mainstream professionals in the delivery of
alcohol and other drugs interventions through the
use of action learning methodologies: a statewide
approach.* (J Rose and K Gallagher)

WA Youth Services Conference, Perth, June 1999
*Support for youth in the WA strategy against drug
abuse.* (I Cameron)

Australasian Drug Strategy Conference, Adelaide,
April 1999

*The broad role of police in the WA strategy against
drug abuse.* (T Murphy, T Atherton and
M Manook)



Output 7: Child protection services

	Target	Actual
Quantity		
Number of child maltreatment allegations	2,280	2,535
Number of care and protection applications	255	272

Timeliness

Percentage of allegations of child maltreatment where investigation began within five working days	100%	88% ^a
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Note

a This percentage is based on data for the whole year. Recording practices have improved during the year and data available for January to June 1999 indicate a rate of 92.4%.

Output 8: Care for children

Quantity		
Number of child placement weeks	47,145	68,131 ^a
Number of children placed with adoptive parents	30	30

Quality

Percentage of all children departmentally placed who had a total of three or fewer placements	80%	90%
Percentage of Aboriginal children placed with Aboriginal carers or services which employ Aboriginal carers	80%	80%

Note

a There has been a significant increase in the number of children in care. Between June 1997 and March 1999 it increased from 1,091 to 1,323. The estimate published in the 1998/99 budget statements was based on 1997/98 figures and was therefore influenced by the numbers at the lower end of this range.

Output 9: Drug abuse strategy coordination^a

Quantity		
Number of activities implemented involving coordination of two or more organisations (government)	30	42

Quality

Number of organisations participating in activities involving two or more organisations	15	25
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Timeliness

Average frequency of activity coordination forums	Weekly	Weekly
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Note

a Full time equivalents (FTE) employed was 8.334; estimated to be 8.334 for 1999/2000.

Output 10: Drug abuse treatment and prevention services^a

Quantity		
Number of treatment and prevention programs	80	111

Quality

Results of program surveys at a level better than satisfactory	80%	83%
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Timeliness

Number of persons on waiting lists for treatment services (average monthly)	0	0
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Note

a Full time equivalents (FTE) employed was 9.668; estimated to be 11.668 for 1999/2000.



c Cultural, social and physical appropriateness of care

Cultural appropriateness of care: Rate of placement of Aboriginal children with family members or Aboriginal carers

Placing children in an environment which values their cultural background is important for the development of a child's sense of self and family origins. The department has developed Aboriginal child placement principles to achieve this for Aboriginal children and their families.

If an Aboriginal child is unable to be placed with a family member or an appropriate Aboriginal carer, approval for the placement must be granted by the Director General of the department.

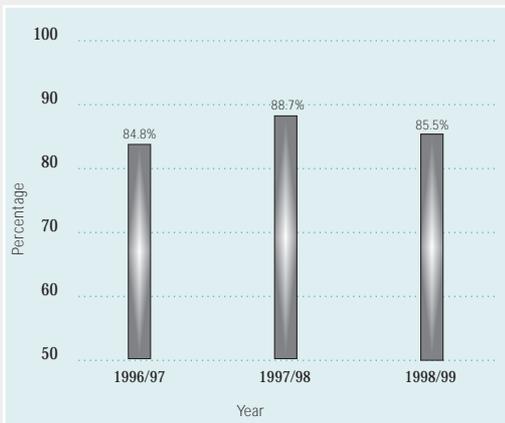


Figure 6.1.3: Percentage of Aboriginal children in care on 30 June who were placed with family members or Aboriginal carers

Notes

- The Aboriginal child placement principles recommend placement with extended family and, where this is not possible, with Aboriginal carers.
- The 1996/97 and 1997/98 data differs from that previously published due to changes in the methodology for calculating this indicator.
- A large number of those placements approved by the Director General are emergency/short term placements.

General appropriateness of care: Rate of substantiated maltreatment of children in care by carers

The department endeavours to ensure quality care for all children in supported placements. One measure of the quality of that care is the rate of substantiated abuse by carers of children while they are in placements.

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Children abused in care	0.89%	0.48%	0.34%	0.34%

Table 6.1.1: Percentage of children abused by carers 1995/96 to 1998/99

Note

- During 1998/99 eight children had a substantiated allegation of abuse where the person believed responsible was a carer and the child was in a supported placement.

Outcome 7

Reduce the extent and impact of drug abuse

Indicators of effectiveness

- 7.1 Extent to which *drug abuse is reduced*
- 7.2 Extent to which the *impact of drug abuse is reduced*

The Western Australian Drug Abuse Strategy Office (WADASO) manages the overall WA strategy against drug abuse 'Together against drugs' which involves coordination of the activities of a number of agencies and a whole of government approach to reducing the incidence of and problems caused by drug abuse.

7.1 Extent to which drug abuse is reduced

WADASO seeks to have an impact on the incidence of drug use in Western Australia, however the results presented are not claimed to be necessarily a direct result of the activities of the organisation.



Type of drug used in the last year	Western Australia 1998/99 ¹	Australia 1998/99
Alcohol	86%	81%
Tobacco	27%	26%
Cannabis	22%	18%
Volatile substances	1%	1%
Amphetamines	6%	4%
Ecstasy	5%	3%
LSD	4%	3%
Opiates	1%	1%
Cocaine	1%	1%

Table 7.1.1: Extent of drug use in Western Australia

Note

- 1 This data is from the 1998 National Drug Strategy (NDS) Household Survey. This survey estimates annual prevalence for the whole population based on persons aged 14 years and older. The survey included a national sample of 8,357 private dwellings, with a mixture of random and targeted respondent details.

7.2 Extent of the impact of drug abuse

WADASO seeks to reduce the impact of drug abuse on the community by funding treatment programs to assist individuals and families affected by drug abuse. Successful treatment programs were those which reported better than satisfactory performance.

	1997/98	1998/99
Programs reporting 'better than satisfactory' performance	n/a	58%

Note

- A 'better than satisfactory' performance is measured by a composite score for all agencies. It is based on activity reports from each agency for each distinct program and summarises data across seven standard outcome measures including reduction in drug use, improvement in health, improvement in social functioning and reduction in criminal behaviour.

Another indicator of the impact of drug abuse is the incidence of drug related mortality. Reliable and valid data on drug related deaths is unavailable due to the time it takes for coronial inquest to confirm that the death is drug related. Therefore this data has not been included in these audited performance indicators. Information on the number of deaths the police suspect are drug related is reported on page 73.

Efficiency indicators

Key output 1: Community development and education

This key output includes the outputs:

- 1 Community education
- 2 Community development
- 3 Industry development.

Indicators of efficiency

- 1.1 Average total cost per community education and development project
- 1.2 Average total cost per industry support funded service

This key output includes a range of services which aim to educate and develop communities in order to enhance their wellbeing.

1.1 Average total cost per community education and development project

Family and Children's Services officers are involved in a range of community education, community development and industry support projects at a local level. In addition the department conducts statewide media campaigns and sponsors some large events.

	1998/99
Local projects	374
Statewide projects	5
Total projects	379
Total cost	\$6,286,817
Average total cost per project	\$16,588

Table 1.1.1: Average total cost per community education and development project

Note

- This information is not available for 1997/98 as the data collection process for projects was implemented in 1998/99.



	1997/98	1998/99
Total cost	\$6,290,272 ¹	\$7,708,170
Number of child maltreatment allegations	2,452	2,535
Average cost per child maltreatment allegation	\$2,565 ¹	\$3,041

Table 7.1.1: Cost per child maltreatment allegation

Note

- 1 These figures differ from those printed last year as the costs of apprehension and wardship were not included last year.

Priority	Timeframe	1995/96 ¹	1996/97 ¹	1997/98	1998/99
1	Within 1 working day	66%	69%	67%	89%
2	2–5 working days	71%	69%	74%	87%
Overall		68%	69%	71%	88%

Table 7.2.1: Percentage of investigations which meet required timeframes

Note

- 1 The 1995/96 and 1996/97 indicators differ from those reported in previous years due to a change in methodology used in 1997/98 to calculate response times.

Key output 8: Care for children

This key output includes the outputs:

- 20 Child placements
- 21 Family contact
- 22 Leaving care.

Indicator of efficiency

- 8.1 Cost of providing quality placements and support per placement week

8.1 Cost of providing quality placements and support per placement week

To ensure quality placements and support to children in supported placements the department assesses, registers and reviews carers and organisations funded to provide care for children. The indicator of the efficiency of ensuring quality placements and support is the cost of one week of supported care.

7.2 Meeting investigation timeframes

Timeliness of response to referrals about possible maltreatment of children is an important component of efficient service delivery. Referrals are assessed and, where an investigation is warranted, priorities and timeframes of up to five working days are allocated.

	1997/98	1998/99
Average total cost of one week of supported care	\$502	\$539

Table 8.1.1: Total cost of one week of supported care

Key output 9: Drug abuse strategy coordination

This key output includes the outputs:

- 30 Policy and coordination
- 31 Information.

Indicators of efficiency

- 9.1 Average cost of providing coordination activities
- 9.2 Average cost of distinct publications produced

The following outputs are provided by the Western Australian Drug Abuse Strategy Office (WADASO).



9.1 Cost of providing coordination activities

WADASO coordinates services through the development and promotion of policy, coordination of activity to multiple agencies, monitoring and analysis of drug abuse trends and publication of information. The cost of providing coordination activities is estimated by the total cost of coordination activities divided by the number of activities, policies and programs implemented.

	1997/98	1998/99
Total cost	\$446,297	\$696,597
Coordination activities	37	35
Average cost per coordination activity	\$12,062	\$19,903

Table 9.1.1: Cost per coordination activity

9.2 Cost of distinct publications produced

The cost of producing distinct publications is the total cost of publication related activities divided by the number of publications produced.

	1997/98	1998/99
Total cost	\$28,550	\$53,734
Publications	450	966
Average cost per publication	\$63	\$56

Table 9.2.1: Cost per publication

Key output 10: Drug abuse treatment and prevention services

This key output includes the outputs:

- 32 Treatment and support
- 33 Sobering up
- 34 Education services
- 35 Community action.

Indicators of efficiency

- 10.1 Average cost per treatment program
- 10.2 Average cost per prevention activity

10.1 Cost per treatment program

WADASO provides treatment and support services for people and their families with drug problems, development of mainstream human services to address client drug abuse problems, and provision of education programs and support for local drug action groups and other community based prevention activities. The average cost of treatment programs is the total cost of all treatment programs funded by WADASO divided by the total number of treatment programs.

	1997/98	1998/99
Total cost	\$4,903,222 ¹	\$9,810,621
Treatment programs	38	41
Average cost of treatment programs	\$129,032 ¹	\$239,283

Table 10.1.1: Cost per treatment program and prevention activity

Note

- 1 The total cost for 1997/98 includes only part year funding due to transfer from Health Department to WADASO.

10.2 Cost per prevention activity

The average cost of prevention programs is the cost of all prevention activities supported by WADASO divided by the total number of prevention activities.

	1997/98	1998/99
Total cost	\$2,615,173	\$3,365,334
Prevention activities	68	70
Average cost of prevention activities	\$38,458	\$48,076

Table 10.2.1: Average cost per prevention activity

