

Diversity and representation in AOD NGO services: What does NADAbase data tell us?

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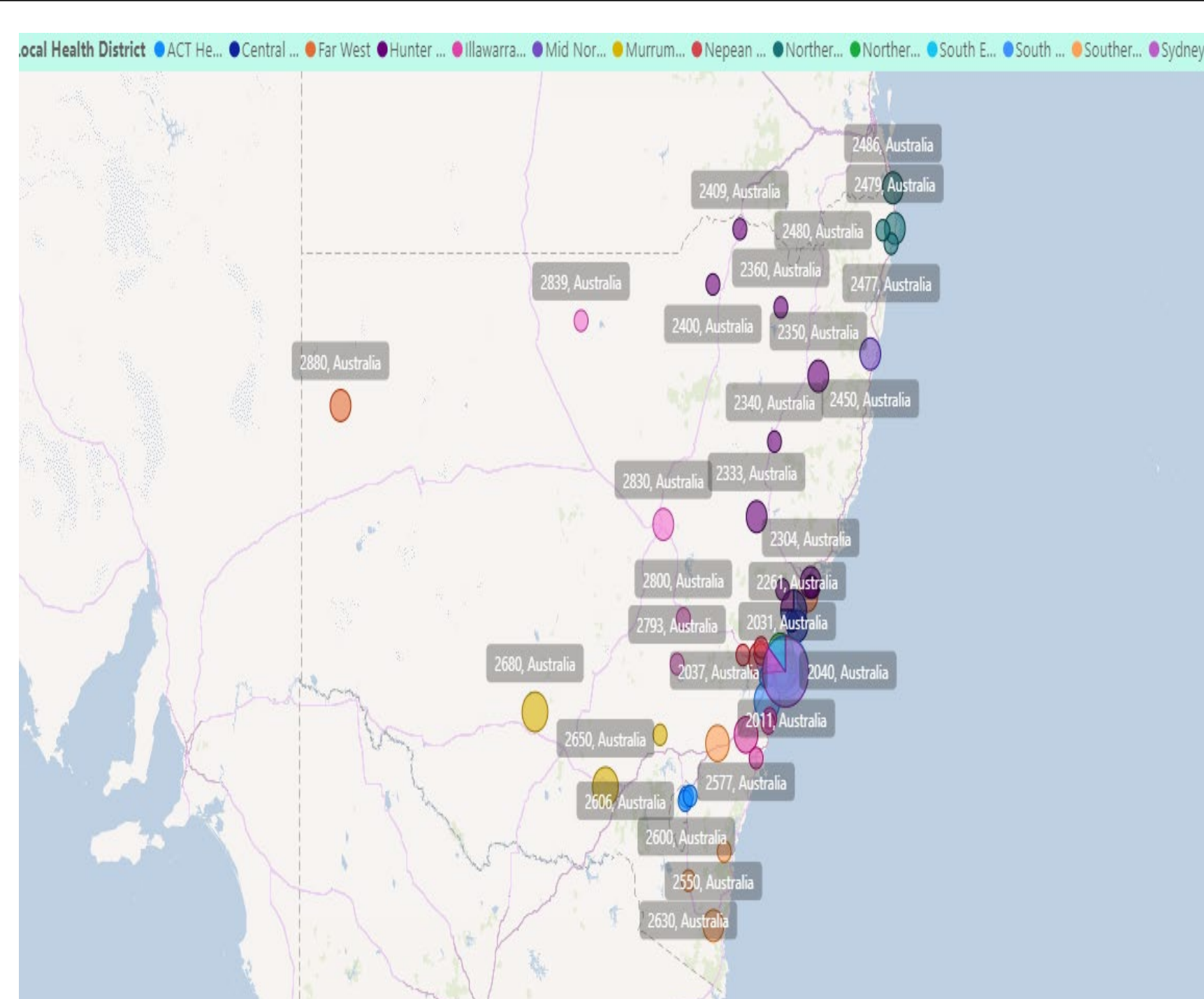
INTRODUCTION AND AIM

- NSW non-government alcohol and other drug (AOD) services are supported to collect data via the NSW AOD peak body.
- NADA supports the sector by reporting information on people accessing services as part of data requirements to government and using the data as a quality improvement tool.
- The annual report on episodes of care and outcomes data that was submitted through NADA, focussing on the 1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022 period.

METHODS

- The data is sourced from NADAbase, an online client repository system.
- The data describes the people who accessed the NGO AOD services and completed a validated client outcome measure contained within NADAbase (K10+, SDS, EUROHIS-QOL, ATOP).
- It also describes the average trends of outcome measures across each estimated 30-day time points after an intake assessment for different groups of people and different treatment settings.

KEY FINDINGS



18,420
People

219
Services

38 %
women

27 %
First Nations people

47 %
Accessing temporary
benefits as primary income

36 %
Alcohol as primary
substance of concern

36 %
Metamphetamine
(including amphetamine)
as primary substance of
concern for
First Nations people

Overall, there is an observed reduction in the average K10+ and SDS scores and an increased EUROHIS-QOL scores across each time-point after first baseline assessment.

Figure 17 Distribution of mean K10 scores across different time-points, NGO AOD, 2012-2022

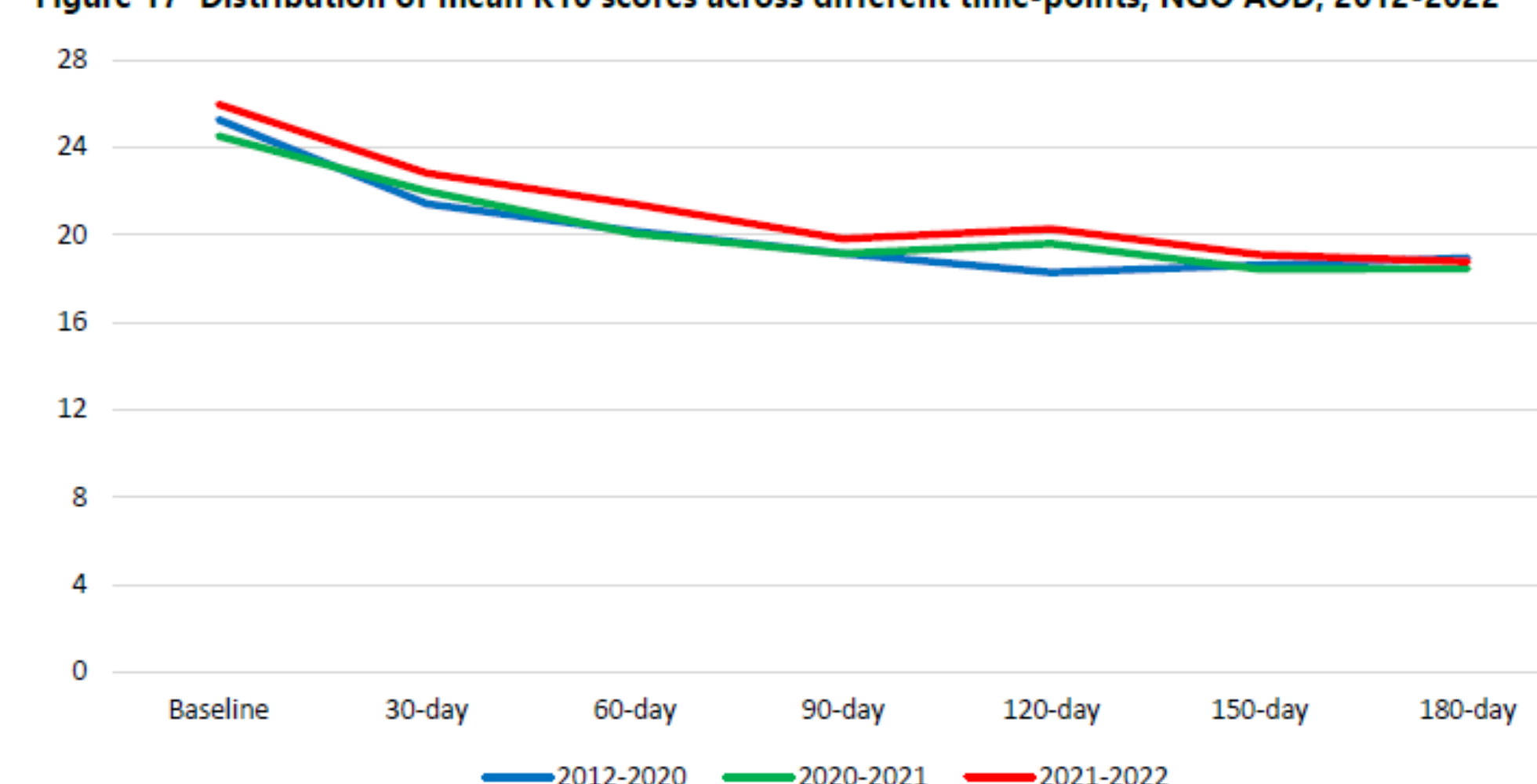


Figure 18 Distribution of mean SDS scores across different time-points, NGO AOD, 2012-2022

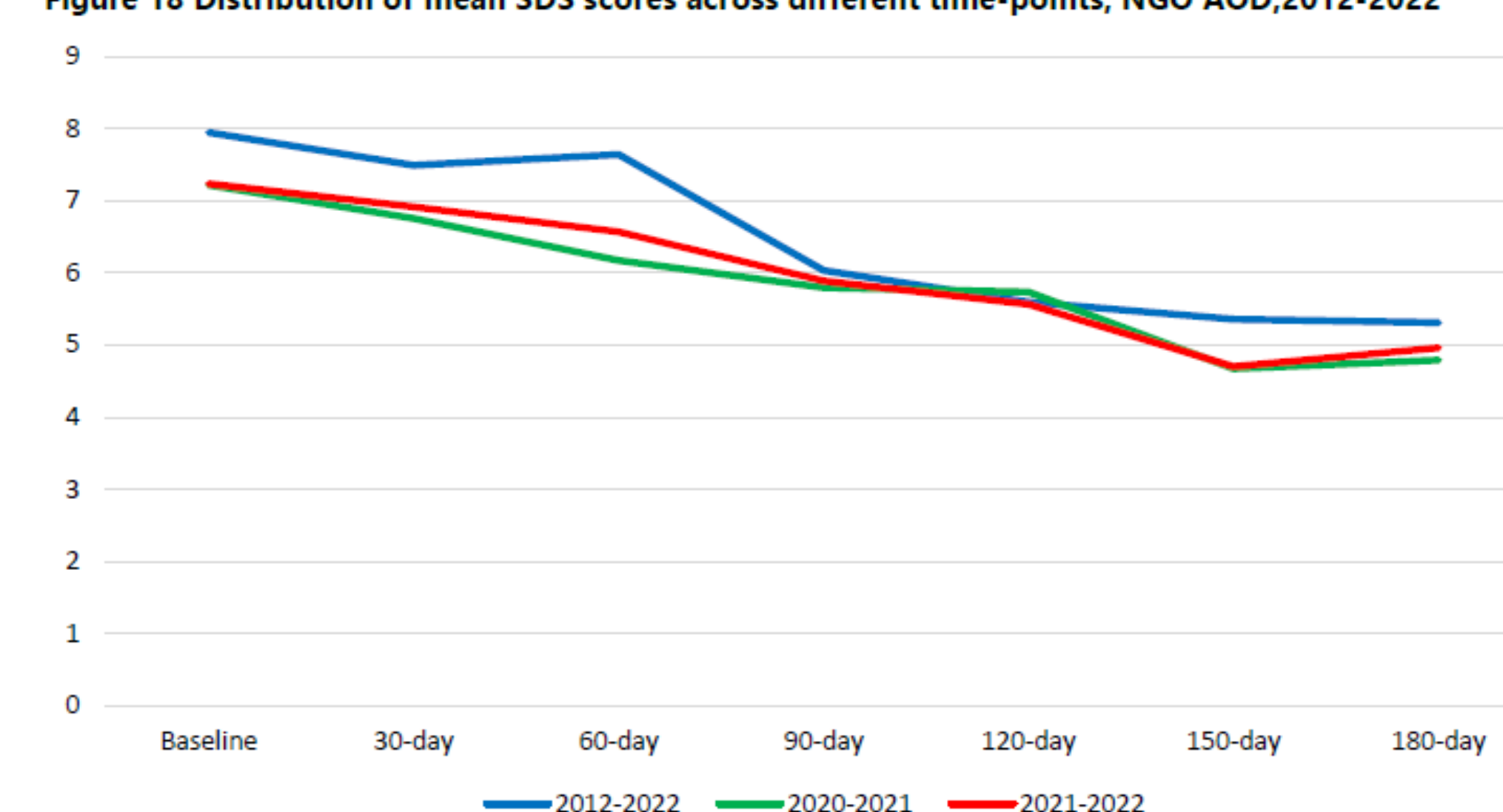


Figure 19 Distribution of mean Quality of life (QOL) scores across different time-points, NGO AOD, 2012-2022

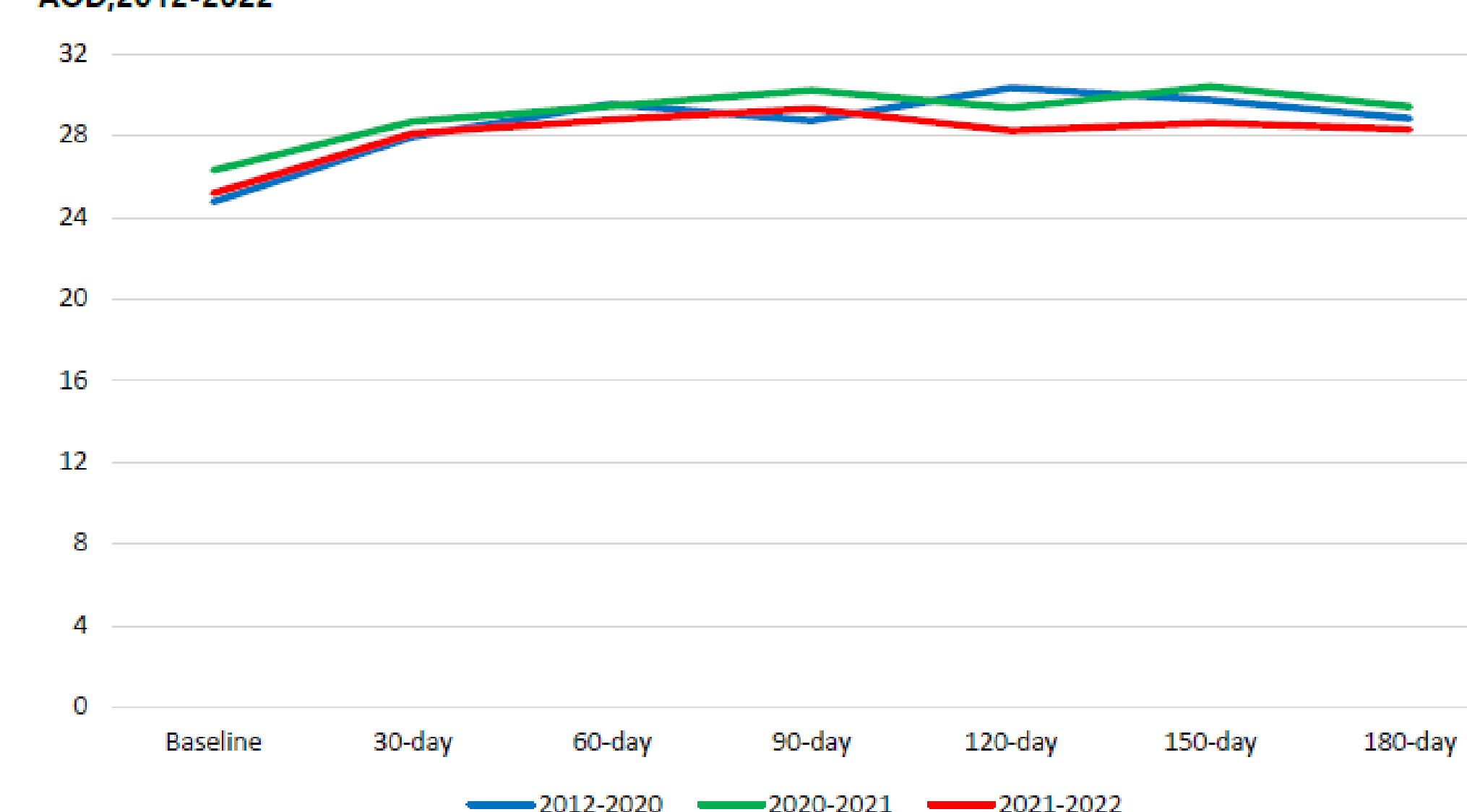


Figure 10 Distribution of NADA COMS progress assessments completed for people who stayed in treatment for 60-days or more NGO AOD services, 2021-2022

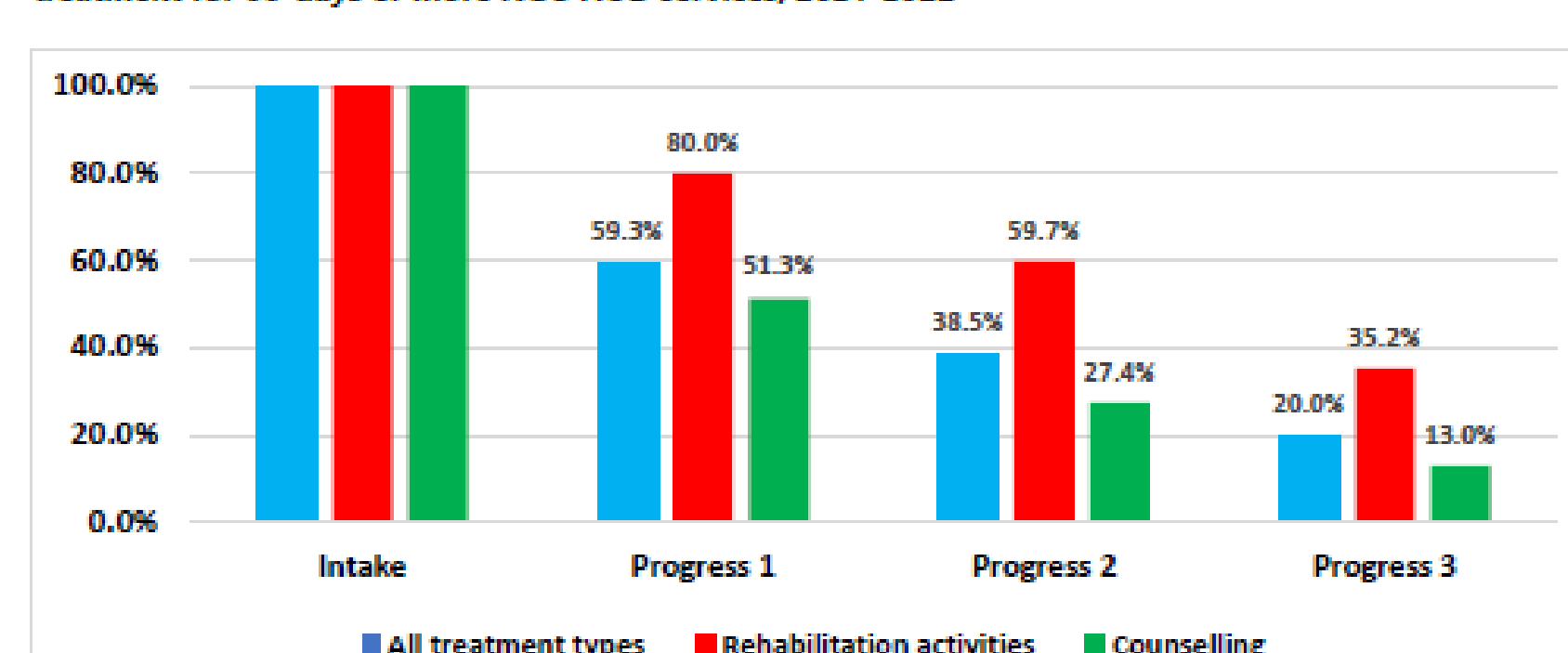
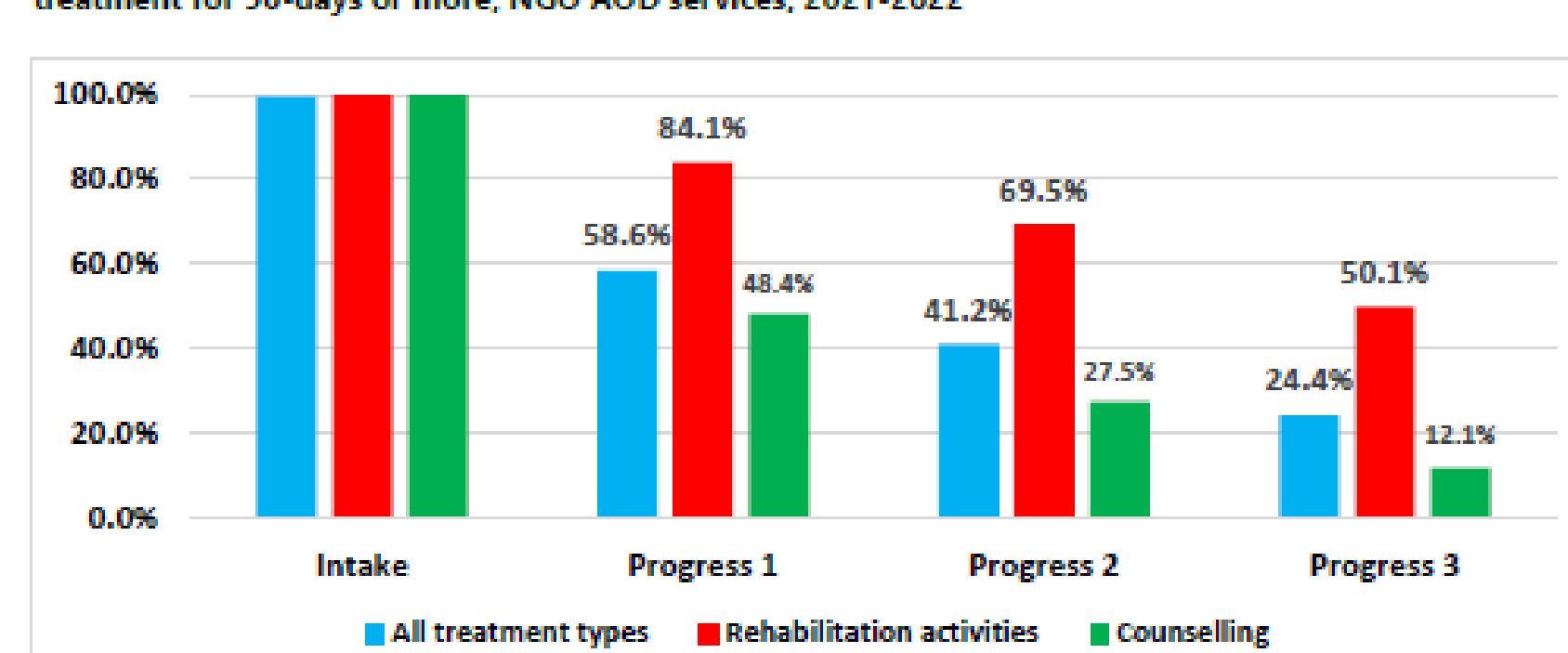


Figure 11 Distribution of NADA COMS progress assessments completed for people who stayed in treatment for 90-days or more, NGO AOD services, 2021-2022



Higher completion rates for people who:

- Accessing rehabilitation services than counselling services
- Engaging with services longer, i.e. 60-day and 90-day than 30-day

DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE

- While it is promising that the people accessing treatment in the AOD NGO sector are showing improvement across a range of outcome domains, the distributions of outcomes may differ across subgroups due to the limitations of the dataset.
- Supporting services to improve the routine collection and use of outcome data remains a challenge.
- The data suggests additional research be undertaken to explore outcomes and experiences of care for specific populations accessing NGO AOD services