

Characteristics of clients who receive treatment for another person's alcohol or other drug use.

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Introduction: A National Drug Strategy (NDS) 2017–2026 priority is providing information and support resources for individuals, families, and communities in contact with people at increased risk of harm from substance use [1]. This paper aims to highlight the characteristics of persons receiving alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment for another person's substance use.

Method: This analysis uses the Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set (AODTS NMDS) to examine clients receiving treatment for another person's substance use in 2021–22, such as, demographics and main treatment type.

Key Findings: This analysis will examine the characteristics of people who received treatment for another person's substance use in 2021–22. Previous AIHW[2] analysis found 7.4% of people received treatment for another person's substance use in 2020–21. Of these people, most were female, 7 in 10 were aged over 30, and counselling was the most common treatment provided. A small proportion of treatment episodes (4.2% or 5,874 episodes) were provided to persons who received treatment for another person's as well as their own substance use.

Discussion and Conclusion: This analysis highlighted the characteristics of persons receiving treatment for another person's substance use in 2021–22. Supporting community engagement in identifying and responding to substance issues can assist with reducing stigma and promote help seeking behaviours[1].

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References

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