

Tackling Methamphetamine: Indicators and Progress Report

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DEPARTMENT
of the PRIME MINISTER
and CABINET



Policy Advisory Group





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Part 1: Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to record baseline data on the indicators outlined in the *Tackling Methamphetamine: an Action Plan* document, and measure changes against the baseline data and progress on the actions being introduced.

1.2 Latest data and reports on progress is to be provided six monthly

Reports on progress against the Action Plan will be provided to the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Health, Police, Customs, Justice, Corrections and Maori Affairs by Chief Executives every six months from October 2009 to October 2012. DPMC will coordinate the reporting process and the Methamphetamine Steering Group, made up of senior officials from the relevant agencies, will meet to approve the reports. This is the second report back due by October 31st 2010.

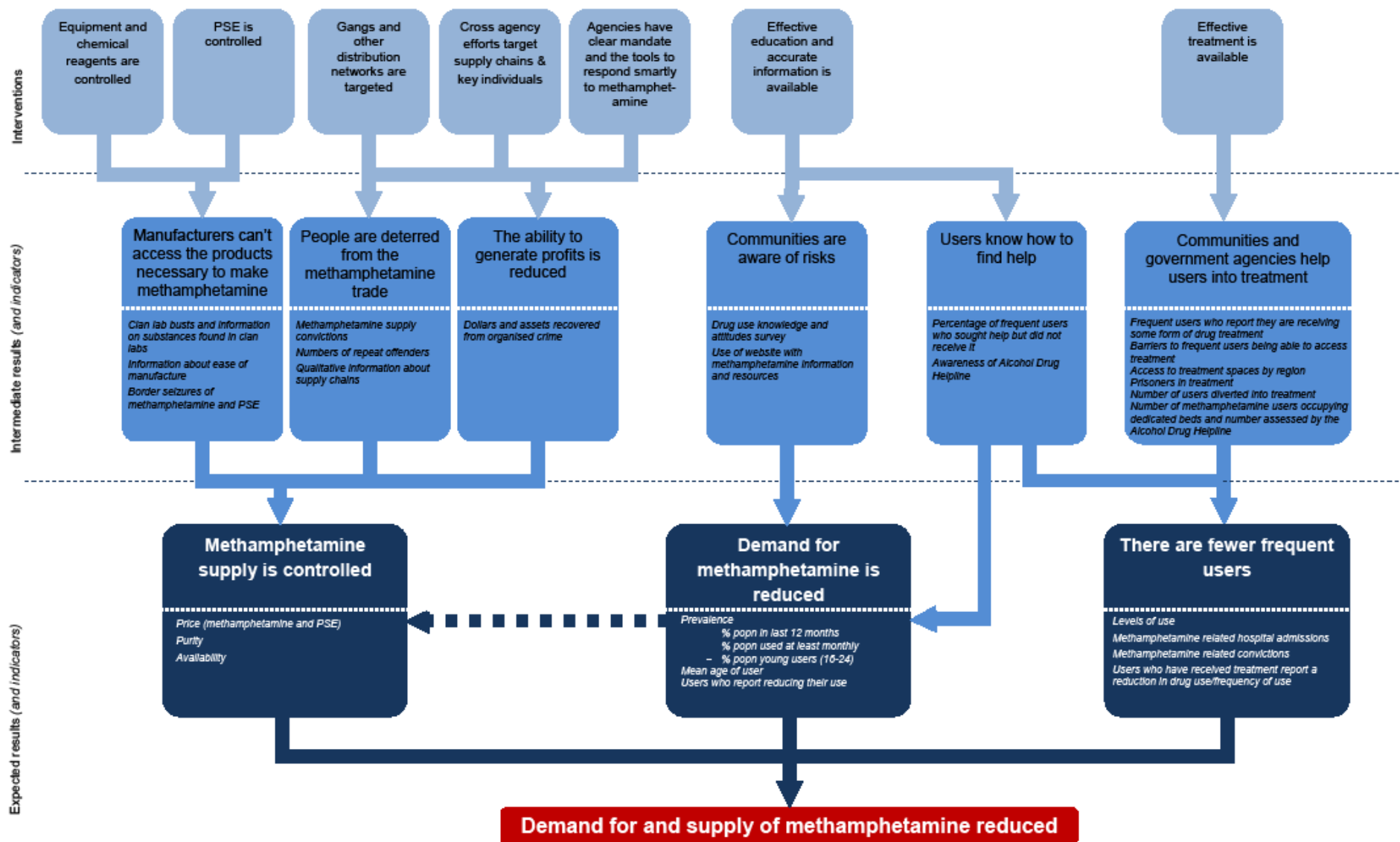
1.3 Data should be used with caution

Descriptions of information sources and further details are provided in appendices. It should be noted that some data is provisional (e.g. 2009 conviction statistics provided by the Ministry of Justice) and other data may have been collected but not yet analysed. Therefore some changes may be evident when it is confirmed and will be corrected in subsequent reporting if necessary. Where the tables refer to 'latest data' – this is the most recent data available as at early October 2010, which has a comparable time period to that included in the baseline report to enable comparisons to be made.

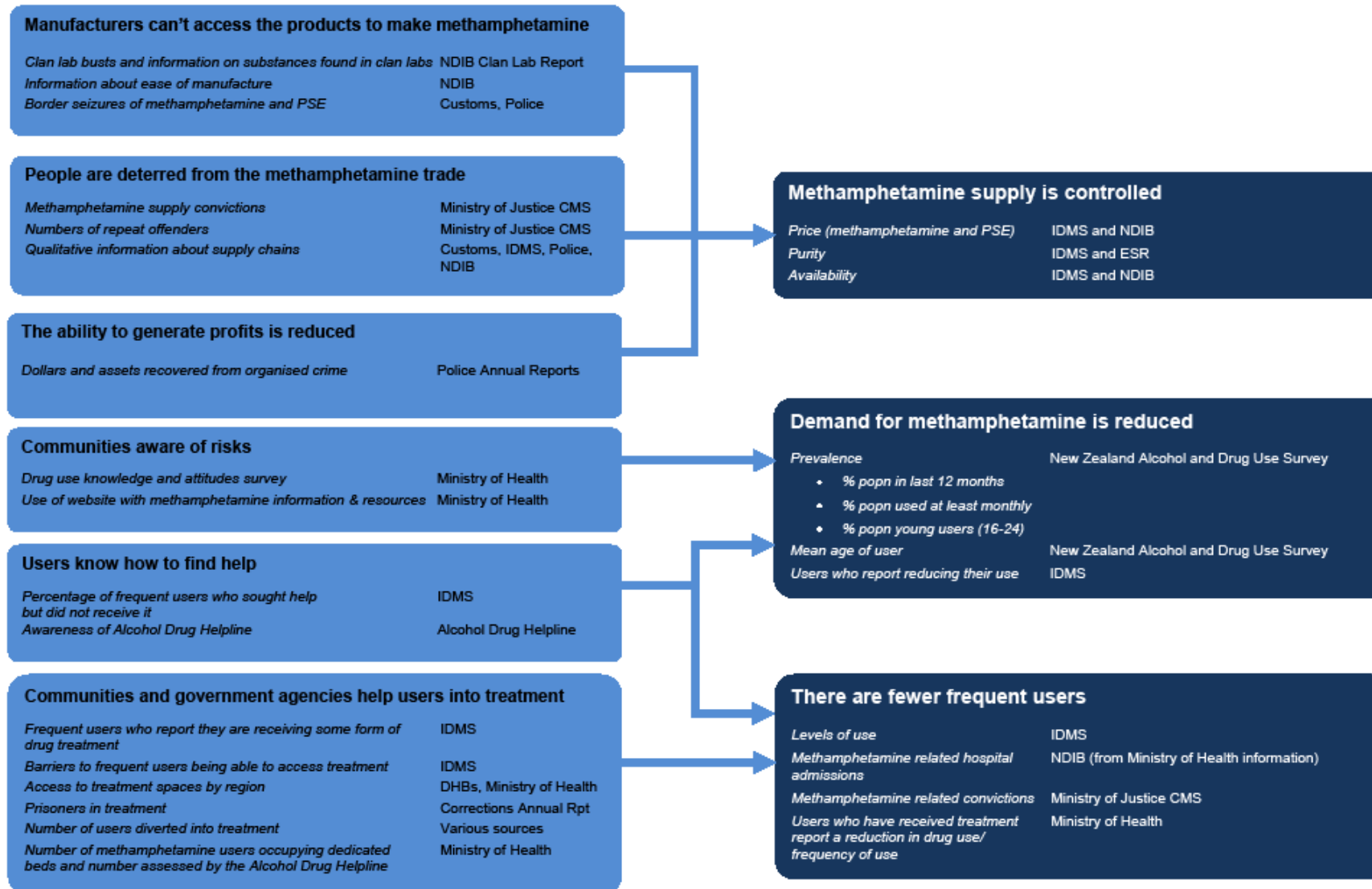
1.4 Overview of expected results and indicators

The summary of expected results, indicators and sources of indicators are shown on the next two pages.

Tackling Methamphetamine: an Action Plan - Expected Results



Sources for indicators





Part 2: Progress on actions

All actions agreed under the Plan are on track.

Intervention group	Action	Progress to date	Status	Plan to remedy (if required)
2.1 Crack down on precursors	End the availability of over the counter pseudoephedrine from pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Bill to reclassify pseudoephedrine was introduced into the House on 22nd April 2010, has passed its first reading and is being considered by the Health Select Committee.Once passed, commencement is scheduled to be from 1 March 2011.Many pharmacists report voluntarily withdrawing PSE products from shelves ahead of legislation.	On track	-
	Establish a Precursor Working Group to investigate stronger controls on other precursor chemicals and other products used in the manufacture of methamphetamine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The PWG provided an initial report to the Minister of Police and Associate Minister of Health on 31 May 2010. A further report back analysing options for legislative amendments and for enhancing the voluntary Code of Practice to strengthen controls on precursor chemicals is due with joint Ministers by 30 November 2010.	On track	-
	Investigate a comprehensive programme of detailed chemical and purity analysis of drug seizures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Drug Signature monitoring pilot programme is up and running. Its timeframe has been extended by two months so that it can collect its target of 100, 1gm samples.Initial purity testing of the first 20 samples indicates purity range 33% to 80%.	On track	-



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESR - considers 80% to be (100%) pure due to 20% being HCl Salt. Most samples were in the 75 to 80% range. Average purity for the 20 samples = 70.8%. 		
2.2 Break supply chains	Develop and action a Police Methamphetamine Control Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police's focus on methamphetamine has seen a significant increase in offences detected and offenders apprehended. For the 2010 calendar year to 30 September 2010 Police have dismantled 10% more clan labs (105) than the corresponding period in 2009 (94). 	On track	-
	Introduce measures to increase interception rates of methamphetamine and precursors at the border through better risk profiling and targeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A first "blitz" operation involving 140 staff from across Customs was carried out in October/November 2009. During this operation Customs seized 230kgs of pseudoephedrine (150 intercepts) compared with 67kgs (61 intercepts) over the same period in 2008. 15 arrests were made. Additional phases of the Customs "blitz" targeting operations have been held during 2010 and further operations are being planned for late 2010. As well as increasing inspection activity and interceptions these exercises are being used to refine border targeting practices in the cargo, mail and passenger streams. Border seizure of pseudoephedrine for 2010 is on track to equal the record amount seized during 2009 (821kgs to the end of September 2010). Between January 2010 and Mid October 2010, Customs has also seized more than 20 kgs of methamphetamine at the border. This is already double the Customs border seizures of methamphetamine for all of 2009. 	On track	-
	Expand Customs investigations team and technical surveillance capacity to enable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional staff are being assigned to Customs Investigation Units during the enquiry phase of the 	On track	-



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	more effective follow up to precursor interceptions at the border	<p>targeting exercises to follow-up on the increased numbers of interceptions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget 2010 provided \$5.9 million of capital funding to Customs over the next two years to fight the illicit drug trade through enhanced tracking and surveillance. This funding will allow Customs to deploy advanced digital tools to detect the activities of syndicates involved in methamphetamine and precursor trafficking. 		
	Ensure agencies are ready to use new legislative tools such as anti-money laundering, organised crime, and search and surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act came into force in December 2009 Police has identified \$48 million worth of assets believed to have been obtained through criminal activity. Of the estimated \$48 million, \$29.7 million has been made subject to restraining orders and is under the control of the Official Assignee. Of the estimated \$48 million, \$46 million has been gained through drug offending, of which \$30.6 million relates specifically to methamphetamine offending. An interim report on the Search and Surveillance Bill was released by the Justice and Electoral Select Committee in August 2010. The report proposed amendments to the Bill in response to concerns raised in public submissions. Submissions on the amended Bill closed in September and the Committee is due to make its final report back in early November 2010. Regulations to largely complete the AML/CFT regime are under development, Consultation on the regulations closed in September 2010. 	On track	-
	Allocate, via the normal Budget process monies forfeited under the Criminal Proceeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is unlikely that any monies will be available in time for allocation in the 2011-2012 financial year as a 	On track	-



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	(Recovery) Act 2009 to fund expansion of alcohol and other drug treatment, including methamphetamine and continuing care services and Police/ Customs initiatives to fight organised criminal groups dealing in methamphetamine and other drugs	result of forfeiture proceedings brought under the Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act 2009. Although a significant amount of assets have been restrained under the Act, the assets are still being held subject to further investigation or legal proceedings, or to satisfy technical requirements under the Act.		
	Improve coordination to ensure that Immigration is alerted when individuals in breach of permit conditions appear to be involved in drug operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigration staff have continued to work with Customs as part of the intensive targeting operations. 	On track	-
2.3 Provide better routes into treatment	Increase the capacity of alcohol and drug treatment services to provide more spaces for methamphetamine users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since November 2009, 60 residential treatment beds for meth users in addition to those funded through DHBs have been contracted by MOH; Since November 2009, 20 additional social detox beds for meth users in addition to those funded through DHBs have been contracted by MOH. 	On track	-
	Increase alcohol and drug workforce capacity and capability to respond effectively to methamphetamine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive workforce initiatives began on 1 July 2010. Guidelines on working with methamphetamine users have been developed and will be released in November 2010. 	On track	-
	Improve routes into treatment through increased referral of methamphetamine users at an early stage of contact with the justice system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current services with Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Nurses in Police Watch Houses, and AOD clinicians providing brief assessments in Courts have ongoing funding. Agencies and providers are improving efficiencies in referrals. Work is underway to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clarify future demands from the justice sector clarify the supply of addiction treatment services for alcohol and other drug users, including workforce issues examine the effectiveness of treatment services 	Completed	-



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		<p>for offenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Specific attention will be given to methamphetamine as part of this work.		
	Improve routes into treatment through contact with frontline government funded services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Matua Raki, contracted by Health, provided training on an assessment tool (Substances and Choices Scale – SACS) to frontline CYF staff – Fresh Start initiatives including increased AOD treatment using the SACS tools commenced 1 October 2010.• Agencies (Corrections, Police, MSD, and ACC) are considering opportunities for frontline staff to be trained in AOD screening tools.	On track	-
	Bring forward the review of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Act 1966 to develop a more effective mechanism to mandate treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy work and consultation has been ongoing with the Law Commission and MOH.• Law Commission report on ADA sent to Minister of Health and Minister of Justice in September 2010.• Health with the Law Commission completed targeted consultation with clinicians in September 2010.• Health is consulting agencies on the Cabinet policy paper due to CAB by 30 Nov 2010.	On track	-



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2.4 Support communities	Strengthen best practice community programmes, such as CAYADs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of CAYADs shows most are meeting their main objectives of increasing informed community debate about drugs, encouraging effective local policies to reduce harm and increasing support for young people in education, employment and recreation. • Young people's engagement in CAYAD initiatives is a chance to reach parents and wider whānau. Some CAYAD sites have reported that wider whānau engagement in CAYAD initiatives is influencing adults' attitudes and behaviour regarding drugs and alcohol. In addition, some sites (at least 4 communities) have reported a significant reduction in youth crime. 	On track	-
	Educate families/whānau and users about effects of methamphetamine and how to access treatment through a centralised web resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MethHelp and DrugHelp websites went live on 10 May and were formally launched on 18 August, along with the MethHelp booklet and DVD which is a practical guide for people who want to address their methamphetamine use. • Since the launch, there have been approximately 7,500 visits to the sites with people spending on average over 4 minutes per visit and visiting at least three separate pages. 95% of visitors are from New Zealand and 500 self-assessment tests have been completed. 2,000 copies of the MethHelp booklet and DVD have been distributed and there are back-orders for the next print run. • Feedback from the alcohol and drug sector and from users has been very positive. A survey will be carried out to ensure target audience is being reached effectively. 	On track	-
	Promote the new Drug Education Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Guide to Drug Education in Schools has been published on the Ministry of Education website with 	On track	-



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> links from Ministry curriculum and leadership sites. This will be promoted to schools through the Education Gazette, in Principal news pages and in a feature later this year. 		
	Increase the reach of school programmes targeted to at-risk youth and families to reduce demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Odyssey House Stand-up programmes in metro-Auckland are continuing to be delivered. CAYADs are planning to work with Boards of Trustees on how to respond to drug-using children. 	On track	-
	Evaluate and, if promising, encourage innovative local approaches that have demonstrated promise for reducing demand for methamphetamine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first Hauora Programme, the Salvation Army's whanau-based treatment programme for gang members has been evaluated. The second Hauora Programme was completed with the graduation ceremony held on 3 September 2010. Three more programmes are to be held before 30 June 2012. 	On track	
2.5 Strengthen governance	Improve official coordination of drug policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-Agency Committee on Drugs (IACD) reformed with tighter membership and a more focused work programme. Next meeting to be held December 2010. IACD agreed that alcohol, methamphetamine, precursors and the Law Commission's reviews of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975 and the regulatory framework for the sale and supply of liquor are the current high priority drug-related areas for all IACD agencies. 	On track	-
	Agencies investigate issues and opportunities for Law Commission review of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law Commission released a discussion document, submissions closed on 30 April 2010. Final report from the Law Commission is due in early 2011. 	On track	-



Part 3: Expected results indicators

Many of the indicators below are unchanged since the baseline data was published in October, because the surveys they are drawn from have not been repeated in the last six months. In addition, as the Action Plan was agreed late in 2009, 2010 data is likely to be more valuable than 2009 data in assessing the impact of change. Agencies also note that some indicators such as prevalence can be expected to change slowly in response to the actions in the Plan.

3.1 Overview of trends and status

Result	Indicator	Baseline data	April 2010	October 2010	Change
Supply is controlled	Price	- Median (mean) price per point: \$100 (\$96) (2008) - Median (mean) price per gram: \$700 (\$698) (IDMS – 2008 calendar year)	- Median (mean) price per point: \$100 (\$100) - Median (mean) price per gram: \$700 (\$738) (IDMS – 2009 calendar year)	- Median (mean) price per point: \$100 (\$107) - Median (mean) price per gram: \$700 (\$723) (NZ-ADUM – 2010 Mar-July) ¹	The mean price paid for a point of methamphetamine is slightly higher than 2008 (\$107 vs \$96) as is the mean price per gram (\$723 vs \$698).
	Purity	- ESR reported that meth samples were 68.9% pure (2006-2009) - 39% of frequent drug users reported purity was "fluctuating" , 36% reported purity as "high" (2008)	<i>Purity data from the first four months of the pilot drug signature monitoring programme will be available by October 2010</i> 39% reported purity was "fluctuating" , 32% reported purity was "high" (2009)	Twenty samples have tested so far with purity ranging from 20%-80%. The majority had purity levels between 70-80%.	Initial results from the pilot suggest that purity levels are high, confirming earlier data from ESR.

¹ October data is based on New Zealand Arrestee Drug Use Monitoring (NZADUM) which covers a different sub- population of drug users than the Illicit Drug Monitoring System (IDMS), i.e drug users detained by police vs. frequent drugs users in the community. Care should therefore be used in making strong conclusions about trends, however it is reasonable to compare drug prices from the two reporting systems as drugs are purchased from the same general illegal drugs market.



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	Availability (4 = very easy – 1 = very difficult) Change in availability (3=easier – 1=more difficult)	- Average availability score 3.3 - Change in availability: Average score: 1.9 - Police report a shortage of PSE for production (2009)	- Average availability score 3.3 (2009) - Change in availability: Average score: 1.9	Average availability score 3.0 Change in availability. Average score: 2.0 (NZ-ADUM – 2010 Mar-July)	
Demand is reduced	Prevalence (used in last 12 months)	- 2.1% (2007/2008)	-	<i>Next prevalence survey 2011/12</i>	
	Prevalence (used at least monthly)	- 0.4% (2007/2008)	-	<i>Next prevalence survey 2011/12</i>	
	Prevalence: young users (used at least monthly)	- 16-17 year olds – numbers too low for reliable estimation (2007/2008) - 18-24 year olds – 0.8% (2007/2008)	-	<i>Next prevalence survey 2011/12</i>	
	Mean age of user	<i>Data not available</i>	-	<i>Data available next prevalence survey 2011/12</i>	
	Users who report reducing their use	- Used 38 days in past 6 months (2008)	-	<i>Next prevalence survey 2011/12</i>	
Fewer frequent users	Levels of use	- <i>Data available for 2005-8 but not yet analysed</i>	39% of frequent methamphetamine users were using less and 13% had stopped (2009 IDMS)	<i>This data is only available annually, and the next IDMS survey is due early 2011.</i>	
	Methamphetamine related hospital admissions	- 610 hospital admissions for stimulants including methamphetamine - Principal diagnosis: 199 ; Secondary diagnosis: 411 (2008)	- 690 hospital admissions for stimulants including methamphetamine - Principal diagnosis: 221 stimulants incl 100 methamphetamine; Secondary diagnosis: 469 incl 207 methamphetamine (2009)	-	Hospital admissions for stimulants increased from 2008 to 2009. Approximately 45% of stimulant admissions in 2009 were for methamphetamine. <i>Note: 'Stimulants' category includes all stimulant substances (incl. amphetamine-type substances and MDMA/ecstasy). Methamphetamine-</i>



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					<i>related data now available due to change in coding practice</i>
	Methamphetamine related convictions ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convictions for possession/use: 1,176 - Convictions for supply/deal (incl import/export): 398 - Convictions for manufacture: 484 - Total convictions: 2,058 (2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convictions for possession/use: 1,455 - Convictions for supply/deal (incl import/export): 463 - Convictions for manufacture: 517 - Total convictions: 2,435 (2009) 	Next updated in April 2011, when provisional data for 2010 will be available	As anticipated, the increased focus by Police and Customs in this area may have led to an increase in convictions. However, it is difficult to attribute direct cause and effect in this area.
	Users who have received treatment report a reduction in drug use/frequency of use	- Data will be gathered for new residential beds	Information will be available when users have completed three to four months of residential treatment	-	It is too soon yet for useful outcome data to be available 3-4 months post the 3 month treatment period for users. This information will begin to become available in time for the April 2011 Report.

3.2 Methamphetamine supply is controlled

3.2.1 Summary

Indicator	Definition	Baseline data	Period	Latest data (at October 2010)	Period	Source	Desired direction	Change in indicator and notes
Price	Price per point (10th of gram) and price per gram of Methamphetamine – Police sources. Determined through	\$100 per point \$800-1,000 per gram	Sept 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$100 - \$200 per point • 1/4 bag (approx 0.25g) \$200 - 300 • \$400 - \$1500 per gram 	April - Sept 2010	Police and Customs intelligence reports received by the NDIB	Successful supply control leads to an increase in price	Police sources report that point prices are unchanged in greater Auckland, Eastern and Canterbury Districts. Gram prices are unchanged in

² A change in reporting criteria means conviction data vary slightly from those provided in the previous update report. Please see Appendix 1 for an explanation of the change.



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	interviews with Police drug squads, who have discussed with users			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$9,500 - \$20,000 per ounce 		Police drug squads gather price details from a variety of sources	Price changes are usually temporary	<p>Northland, Auckland, Central, Tasman, Canterbury and Southern Districts</p> <p>Unchanged in Northland, Waikato, Eastern and Canterbury Districts. Decrease in greater Auckland during reporting period.</p>
	Price per point (10th of gram) and price per gram of methamphetamine – survey data	<p>Median price per point: \$100</p> <p>Mean price per point: \$96</p> <p>Median price per gram: \$700</p> <p>Mean price per gram: \$698</p>	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median price per point: \$100 Mean price per point: \$107(n=156) Median price per gram: \$700 Mean price per gram: \$723 (n=71) 	2009	NZ-ADUM 2010		<p>Although NZ-ADUM and IDMS³ respondents are from different sub-populations (i.e. frequent drugs users in the community vs. police detainees) it is reasonable to compare drug prices as drugs are purchased from the same general illegal drugs market.</p> <p>Recent findings from 2010 NZ-ADUM confirm the median price per gram of methamphetamine is now \$700 (up from median of \$600 in 2006 IDMS) and the mean price is around \$720-30 (compared to a mean price of \$610 in 2006 IDMS). The NZ-ADUM findings corroborate that the price of a gram of methamphetamine is rising.</p>
	Price per capsule or equivalent of	A set of ContacNT (equiv to 1,000	Sept 2009	A set of ContacNT (equiv to 1000	April - Sept 2010	NDIB		The amount of PSE seized so far in 2010 would have been

³ Note this column uses NZ-ADUM data.



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	pseudoephedrine in the illegal market (not over the counter purchase price)	capsules) \$12,000 - \$16,000; 1 packet Contac NT (10 capsules) - \$90-100; 1 packet domestically sourced PSE (24 tablets) - \$100.		capsules) \$10,000-\$16,000; 1 x packet of ContacNT (10 capsules) \$80 - \$120; 1 packet of domestically sourced PSE (24 tablets) \$80 - \$100.				able to make between 157kg and 220kg of methamphetamine. Seizures of PSE have increased by 55% since the introduction of the Methamphetamine Control Strategy -Nov 2009. Prices have remained relatively stable over the past six months.
Purity	Perception of overall level of purity as reported by frequent drug users	39% reported purity was "fluctuating" 36% reported purity as "high"	2008	39% reported purity was "fluctuating" 32% reported purity was "high"	2009	IDMS (annual)	Successful supply control leads to a decrease in purity	No significant change over the past year according to frequent users ⁴ Note: purity can fluctuate. There are health risks associated with a decrease in purity, depending on what methamphetamine is adulterated with.
	Methamphetamine percentage in seized samples, tested by ESR	68.9% (2006-2009)	2009	The first 20 samples analysed in Operation Main reveal a purity range of between 44% to 80% purity. Most of the samples had a purity of greater than 75%	April-September 2010	ESR (ESR Drugs Group Report June 2010)		The initial forensic analysis identifies high purity methamphetamine in street level seizures.

⁴ Note there is no NZ-ADUM data available to update this section. Questions on perceptions of purity will be included in NZ-ADUM 2011.



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<p>Availability</p>	<p>Overall availability of methamphetamine as reported by frequent drug users (4 = very easy – 1 = very difficult)</p> <p>Change in availability of methamphetamine over the last six months as reported by frequent drug users (3=easier – 1= more difficult)</p>	<p>42% of frequent drug users reported the availability of methamphetamine was "very easy" 0% reported it was "very difficult" Average availability score 3.3</p> <p>Change: 23% of users reported methamphetamine becoming more difficult to get, 57% reported no change in availability, 14% reported easier. Average change score: 1.9</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>40% of police detainees reported availability of meth is "very easy" 8% reported it was "very difficult". Average availability score 3.0 (NZ-ADUM - 2010) (n=204)</p> <p>Change: 24% of detainees reported methamphetamine becoming more difficult to get, 34% reported no change, 24% reported easier. Average change score: 2.0 (NZ-ADUM - 2010) (n=184)</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>NZ-ADUM 2010</p>	<p>Successful supply control leads to more difficulty obtaining methamphetamine</p> <p>Changes in availability are usually temporary</p>	<p>Although NZ-ADUM and ⁵IDMS respondents are from different sub-populations (i.e. frequent drugs users in the community versus police detainees) it is reasonable to compare drug availability as drugs are obtained from the same illegal market environment. However detainees are likely to be more connected to the criminal underground and hence illegal drug markets than some drug users.</p> <p>Overall, the police detainees in NZ-ADUM reported a similar high level of availability of methamphetamine as the frequent users in the IDMS. Both groups report availability has been largely stable in recent years.</p>
		<p>There is a shortage in illicitly imported PSE-based medications intended for the production of methamphetamine within NZ, according to Police reports</p>	<p>Mid-late 2009</p>	<p>Fewer pharmacies are choosing to stock PSE.</p> <p>Johnson and Johnson and Glaxo Smith Kline will no longer be re-supplying PSE</p>	<p>September 2010</p>	<p>NDIB</p>		<p>It has been assessed this change has occurred in anticipation of a likely reclassification of PSE to a prescription only medicine in early 2011.</p> <p>A short term reduction in PSE</p>

⁵ Note this column is sourced from NZ-ADUM data.



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				product to New Zealand pharmacies as of end October 2010. ⁶				may possibly lead to increases in improper use of prescriptions, pharmacy burglaries and imports of products such as Actifed, Sudafed and Sudomyl.
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Price trends

Prices for methamphetamine (IDMS)

Methamphetamine price Median (mean)	2006	2007	2008	2009
1 Point	\$100 (\$96)	\$100 (\$97)	\$100 (\$96)	\$100 (\$100)
1 Gram	\$600 (\$610)	\$600 (\$676)	\$700 (\$698)	\$700 (\$738)

Source: IDMS

⁶ Beaumont K. Price, Availability and Purity of Methamphetamine and Pseudoephedrine (Restricted). National Drug Intelligence Bureau. Wellington.



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3.3 Demand for methamphetamine is reduced

Indicator	Description	Baseline data	Period	Latest data (at October 2010)	Period	Source	Desired direction	Notes
Prevalence (last 12 months)	Users of amphetamines, including methamphetamine as a percentage of the 16-64 population in the past 12 months	2.1%	2007/08	<i>Next updated 2011/12</i>		New Zealand Alcohol and Drug Use Survey	Successful demand reduction and problem limitation measures lead to a decrease in percentage of population using Meth	Health has developed a targeted survey approach to determine awareness of effects of methamphetamine use in specific areas – metro-Auckland, Hawkes Bay, and metro-Christchurch.
Prevalence (used at least monthly)	Users of amphetamines, including methamphetamine as a percentage of the 16-64 population who used at least monthly in the past year	0.4%	2007/08	<i>Next updated 2011/12</i>		New Zealand Alcohol and Drug Use Survey	Successful demand reduction and problem limitation measures lead to a decrease in percentage of population using Meth	People who use methamphetamine at least monthly can be considered frequent or semi-frequent users.
Prevalence: young users (used at least monthly)	16-17 year old users as a percentage of the 16-64 population who used at least monthly	<i>Numbers too low for reliable estimation</i>	2007/08	<i>Next updated 2011/12</i>		New Zealand Alcohol and Drug Use Survey	A reduction in younger users is likely to result in fewer new users overall and an aging user population	The next national prevalence survey is likely to be conducted in 2011/2012.
	18-24 year old users as a percentage of the 16-64 population who used at least monthly	0.8%	2007/08	<i>Next updated 2011/12</i>		New Zealand Alcohol and Drug Use Survey	A reduction in younger users is likely to result in fewer new users overall and an aging user population	The next national prevalence survey is likely to be conducted in 2011/2012.
Mean age of user	Mean age of monthly using population	<i>not available</i>	2007/08	<i>Next updated 2011/12</i>		New Zealand Alcohol and Drug Use Survey	Successful demand reduction measures lead to an upward shift in the age of the using population, as this	



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						Survey	suggests there are fewer new people using Meth	
Users who report reducing their use	Frequent users reporting number of days methamphetamine used in the past six months	Mean use of 38 days in past 6 months (68 days in 2007)	2008	38% of meth using police detainees using less and 17% had stopped (NZ-ADUM - 2010) (n=206) ⁷	2010	NZ-ADUM	Lower mean number of days in past 6 months	⁸

⁷ In the NZ-ADUM study the question on change in use is asked of those detainees who had used methamphetamine at least once in the past year. The IDMS asks the same question but of those who had used methamphetamine at least monthly over six months.

⁸ Note this information is sourced from NZ-ADUM



Age distribution of users

Percentage of the New Zealand population aged 16–64 years, by age group and gender who used amphetamines in the past year

Age group	Prevalence (%) (95% CI)		
	Total	Men	Women
16–17 years	1.4	–	2.8
18–24 years	5.8	8.4	3.4
25–34 years	3.2	4.1	2.5
35–44 years	1.8	2.8	0.8
45–54 years	0.6	0.9	0.3
55–64 years	–	–	–
Total aged 16–64 years	2.1	2.9	1.4

Source: Provisional Results from the 2007 Alcohol and Drug Use Survey – Amphetamine Use. 2009. Ministry of Health

Notes: A dash (–) indicates that numbers were too low for reliable estimation.



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3.4 There are fewer frequent users

Indicator	Description	Baseline data	Period	Latest data (at October 2010)	Period	Source	Desired direction	Notes
Levels of use	Changes in methamphetamine use of frequent drug users who reported using methamphetamine in the past six months		2005-2008	38% of meth using police detainees reported using 'less', 35% were using 'more' and 17% had 'stopped' (NZ-ADUM – 2010) (n=206)	20010	NZ-ADUM 2010	Successful demand reduction and problem limitation measures lead to a decrease in levels of use	
Methamphetamine related convictions	Total convictions for: a) possession/use; b) supply/deal (including import/export); c) manufacture/possession of equipment to manufacture. d) all categories combined The two key indicators are a) and d)	a) 1,176 b) 398 c) 484 d) 2,058	2008	a) 1,455 b) 463 c) 517 d) 2,435	2009	Ministry of Justice, CMS	Successful demand reduction and problem limitation measures lead to a decrease in convictions for possession and use; an initial increase in convictions for supply, dealing and manufacture	



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Users who have received treatment report a reduction in drug use/frequency of use	Users who have received treatment report a reduction in drug use/frequency of use	-	-	-	<i>Data on outcomes will not be available until the next report once users have completed the 3-4 months of treatment.</i>	Ministry of Health using Alcohol and Drug Outcomes Measure, a validated screening tool.	Successful problem limitation measures lead to a reduction in drug use/frequency of use	It is too soon yet for useful outcome data to be available 3-4 months post the 3 month treatment period for users. This information will begin to become available in time for the April 2011 Report.
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Methamphetamine related hospital admissions

Numbers of admissions for stimulants (including methamphetamine) peaked in 2006/07 at 700-800, with a decline in 2008, particularly in the number of secondary admissions, to a total of 610. The 2009 data indicate a rise in total numbers to 690.

Hospital admissions for stimulants

Hospital admissions for stimulants	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ⁹ All stimulants incl meth	2009 ¹⁰ Meth only
Principal diagnosis	211	269	268	208	199	211	100
Secondary diagnosis	255	315	515	531	411	469	207
Total diagnosis	466	584	783	739	610	690	307

⁹ All stimulants: includes admissions associated with the use of all amphetamine-type substances, MDMA/ecstasy, BZP and related piperazines, and products containing caffeine.

¹⁰ Methamphetamine specific data.

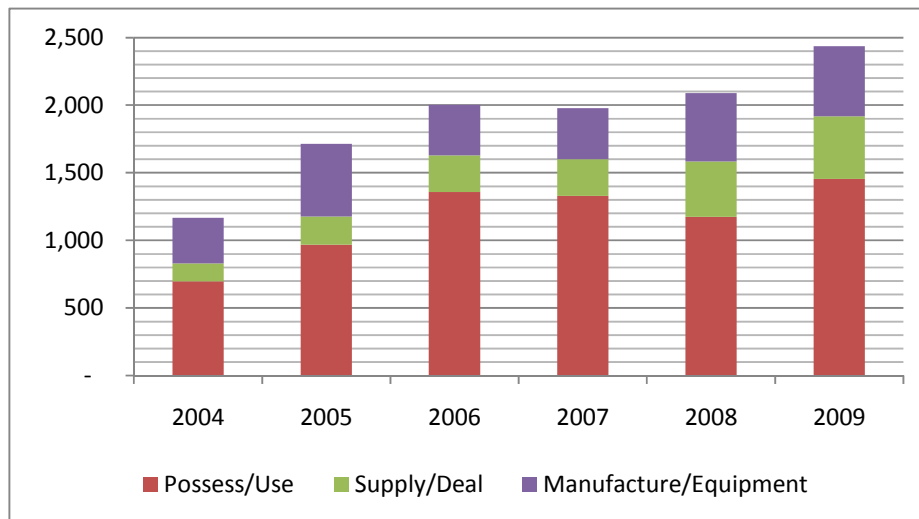


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Number of methamphetamine related convictions

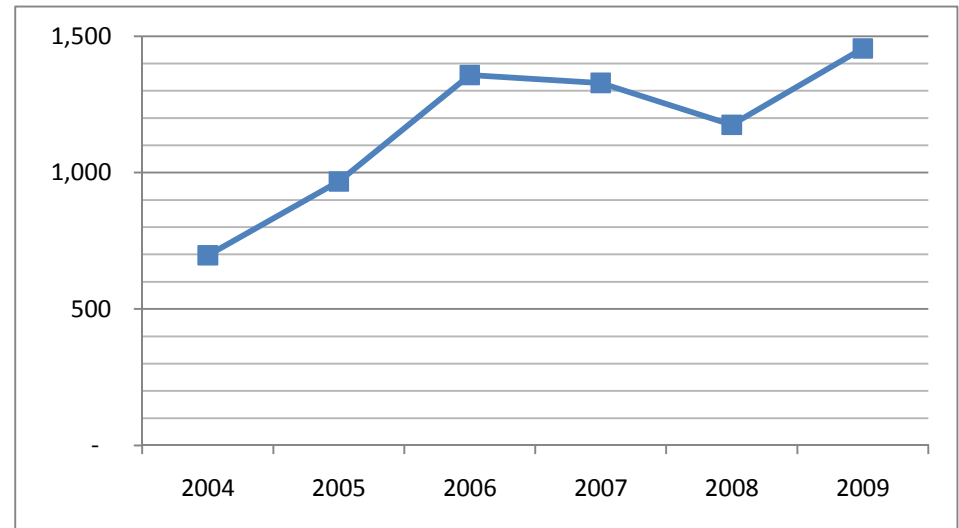
The charts below show methamphetamine convictions or recorded offences by category for the last six years. Note that the supply/deal category includes import/export of methamphetamine.

Methamphetamine convictions, 2004-2009



Source: Ministry of Justice Case Management System

Possession/use of methamphetamine convictions, 2004-2009



Source: Ministry of Justice Case Management System



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Methamphetamine convictions and recorded offences by category

Methamphetamine convictions	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Recorded offence	Conviction	Recorded offence	Conviction	Recorded offence	Conviction	Recorded offence	Conviction	Recorded offence	Conviction	Recorded offence	Conviction
Possession and/or use	1276	697	1694	968	2133	1357	1988	1310	1653	1176	2007	1455
Supplying and/or dealing	220	132	351	209	344	270	321	271	437	398	569	463
Manufacturing and/or in possession of equipment for manufacture	382	338	409	537	443	373	480	378	448	484	524	517
Total	1,878	1,167	2,454	1,714	2,920	2,000	2,789	1,959	2,538	2,058	3,100	2,435

Source: Ministry of Justice Case Management System



Part 4: Intermediate results indicators

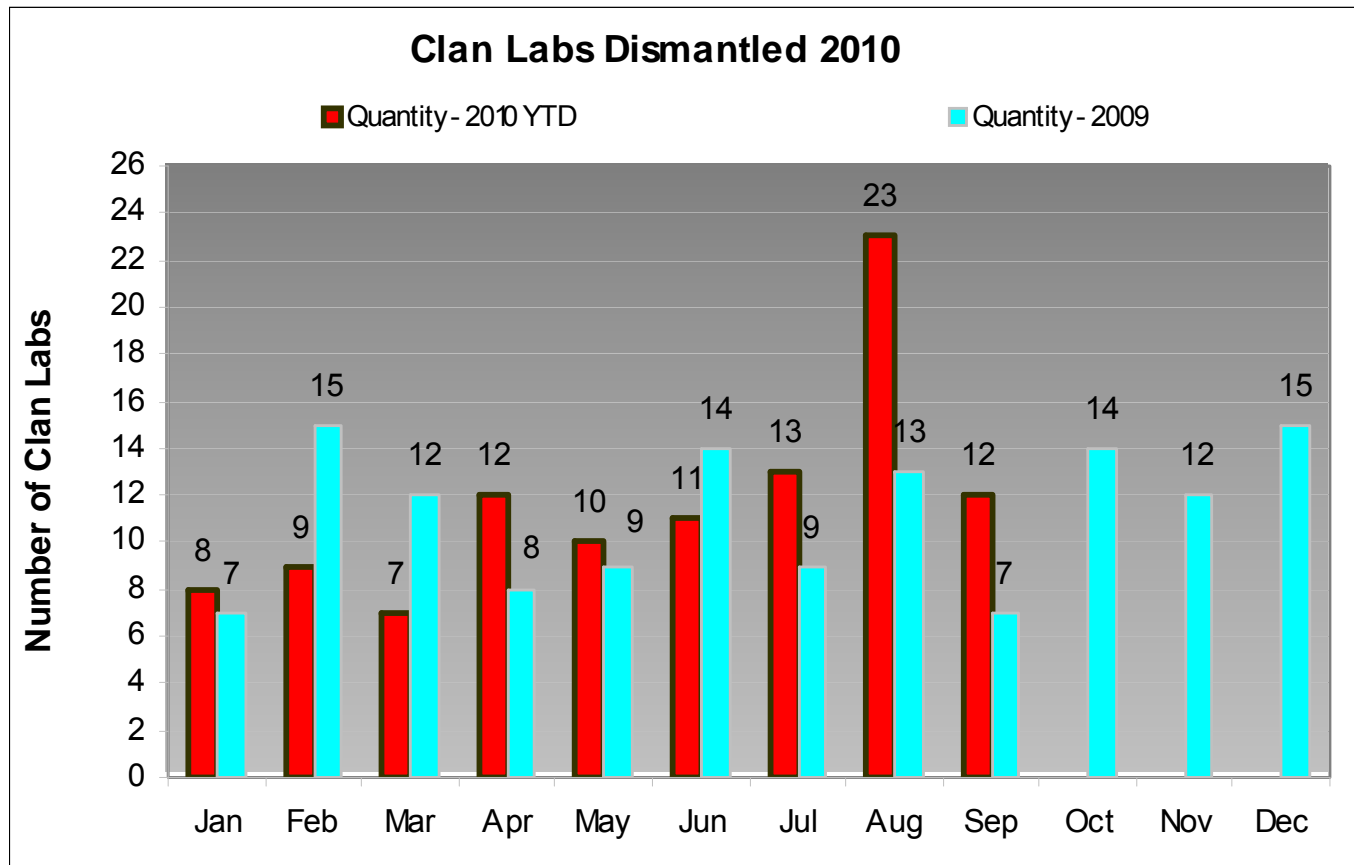
4.1 Manufacturers can't access the products necessary to make methamphetamine

Indicator	Definition	Baseline data	Period	Latest data (at October 2010)	Period	Source	Desired direction	Notes
Clan lab busts and information on substances found in clan labs	The number of clandestine laboratories detected and dismantled by Police	133	2008	105 clan labs dismantled in the period 1 Jan to 7 Oct, 2010	1 Jan to 7 Oct, 2010	NDIB September 2010 Illicit Drug Assessment. National Clandestine Laboratory Response Team reporting	Successful supply control would result in a decrease in clan labs discovered that coincided with a decrease in methamphetamine availability. However, in the interim, rising clan lab busts are also a measure of enforcement success	The number of clan labs dismantled are tracking slightly above this time last year.
Information about ease of manufacture	Qualitative information about methamphetamine manufacture sourced from Police	There appears to be a current shortage in illicitly imported PSE-based medications intended for the production of methamphetamine within New Zealand	Sept 2009	The location of a person attempting to manufacture meth using P2P methods may indicate difficulties in being able to obtain PSE on a regular basis.	August 2010	NDIB August 2010 Illicit Drug Assessment	Successful supply control would result in more difficulty in manufacturing and/or obtaining the precursors required to manufacture	There are indications methamphetamine manufacturers may be attempting to diversify their manufacturing methods.
Seizures of methamphetamine and PSE	Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine seizures at the border over the	1,071kg	Sept 2008 – Aug 2009	1,236 kg	October 2009 – September 2010	Customs	Successful supply control would result in an increase in seizures, in the	Note that, as domestically sourced PSE is made more difficult to obtain, it is



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	past 12 months						interim, and eventually a long term decrease in seizures	expected that foreign-sourced PSE would increase.
	Number of precursor seizures over the last 12 months	878 seizures	Sept 2008 – Aug 2009	974 seizures	October 2009 – September 2010	Customs		
	Methamphetamine seizures by Police and Customs	23,971g	2008	In 2010 to 31 August, over 25 kg of methamphetamine has been seized, compared with 20.8 kg in the whole of 2009.	1 January to 31 August 2010	NDIB September 2010 Illicit Drug Assessment		
	Number of methamphetamine seizures by Police and Customs	668 seizures	2008	In 2010 to 31 August 508 methamphetamine seizures have been made compared to 475 seizures in the same period in 2009.	1 January to 31 August 2010	NDIB September 2010 Illicit Drug Assessment		Police and Customs continue to target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methamphetamine manufacture, importation and supply. • Importation and domestic diversion of precursor and essential chemicals.





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Border seizures of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (1 Jan to 30 September)
Amount seized (tablets) - converted to equivalent of 90mg tablets	1,313,179	1,664,228	2,667,068	1,766,200	3,336,978	5,392,886	3,681,261
Equivalent in kilos of precursors	292	371	594	393	744	1203	821
Number of seizures	576	678	284	454	831	923	622
Potential methamphetamine yield (kilos)	59-82	74-104	120-168	79-111	150-210	242.5-340	166-232

Source: Customs

2010 Statistics' are year to date 01 January-30 September 2010

Meth yield is calculated on 50%-70% purity.

Seizures of methamphetamine

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010ytd ^[1]
Methamphetamine (g)	121,839g	39,304g	22,106g	17,924g	25,086g
Number of seizures	673	468	546	602	508

Source: NDIB

^[1] Note that the figures for 2010 are provisional and need to be confirmed by agencies.



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4.2 People are deterred from the methamphetamine trade

Indicator	Definition	Baseline data	Period	Latest data (at October 2010)	Period	Source	Desired direction
Methamphetamine supply convictions	Convictions for supplying/dealing in methamphetamine (including importing and exporting); and convictions for manufacturing or possessing the equipment to manufacture methamphetamine.	Supplying/dealing convictions: 409 Manufacturing convictions: 505	2008	Supplying/dealing convictions: 463 Manufacturing convictions: 517	2009	Ministry of Justice CMS	Expect to see an initial increase in supply convictions as methamphetamine enforcement is given high priority, then decrease as deterrent effect occurs.
Numbers of repeat offenders	Offenders convicted of methamphetamine offences since 1997, who reoffend in subsequent years. Two offences in the same year are not classified as reoffences.	In 2008, 1,202 convictions for methamphetamine offences were handed down. Of these, 268 (or 22%) were handed down to individuals previously convicted of a methamphetamine offence and 182 (or 15%) previously charged but not convicted.	2008	In 2009, 1,382 convictions for methamphetamine offences were handed down. Of these, 371 (or 26.8%) were handed down to individuals previously convicted of a methamphetamine offence and 176 (or 12.7%) previously charged but not convicted.	2009	Ministry of Justice CMS	Expect to see an initial increase in supply convictions as methamphetamine enforcement is given high priority, then decrease as deterrent effect occurs. <i>Note: figures were recalculated in 2010 removing stimulant/depressant offences, as these are no longer used for methamphetamine cases and may distort results</i>
Qualitative information about supply chains	Description of methamphetamine supply chains, including	While ContacNT from China remains the dominant precursor	2009	It is possible the full impact of increased law enforcement and	1 January to 30 September	Customs NDIB	N/A



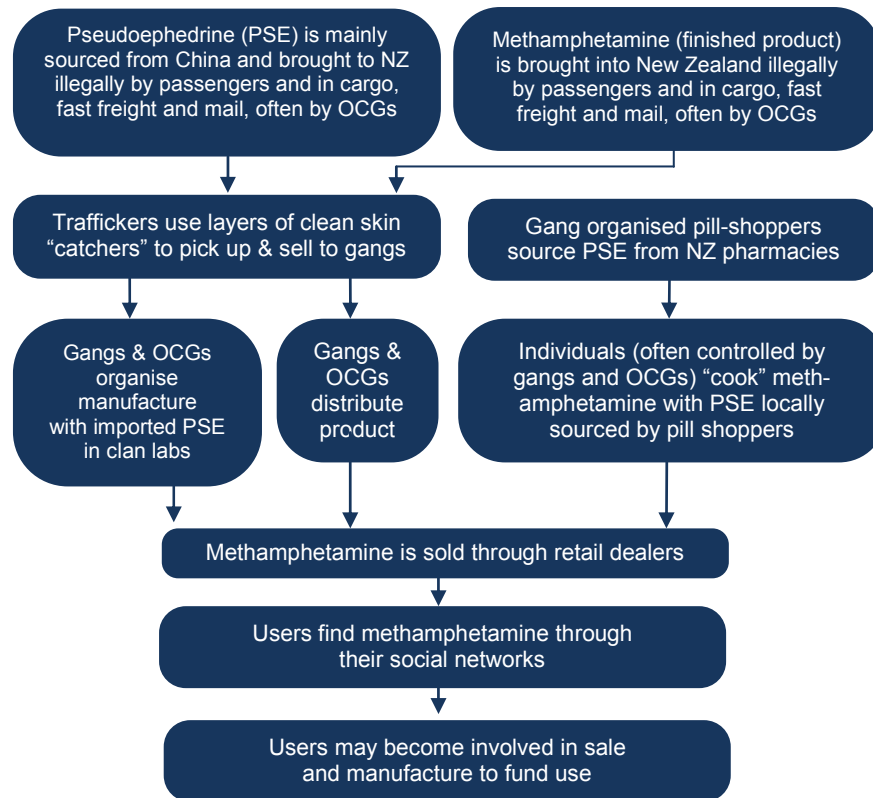
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	<p>importation, manufacture, distribution and retail. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Changes in manufacturing methods- Size of labs detected- Trend of lab detections for the last 6 months- Pattern of seizures (e.g. multi-kilo or small seizures)	<p>encountered by Customs there are signs of an increasing divergence of sources and trafficking routes for methamphetamine precursors.</p> <p>There are reports of New Zealand drug manufacturers having difficulty in obtaining PSE products. Intelligence suggests there have been fluctuations in the availability of methamphetamine over the past six months.</p>		<p>other government agency actions will not be fully realised until 2011.</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>Methamphetamine Supply Report</p>	
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Methamphetamine supply chains

The diagram below describes current supply chains.





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4.3 The ability to generate profits is reduced

Indicator	Definition	Baseline data	Period	Latest data (at October 2010)	Period	Source	Desired direction	Notes
Dollars and assets recovered from organised crime	Dollars and assets recovered from organised crime	<p>Approximately \$1.8m was recovered in 2007/8 under the legislation</p> <p>At the end of the last financial year approximately \$41m was under Police Proceeds of Crime action</p> <p>In future it will be reported through the Police Methamphetamine Control Strategy</p>	Annual	<p>Since the CPR Act came into force in December 2009, Police has identified an estimated \$48 million worth of assets believed to have been obtained through criminal activity.</p> <p>Of this estimated \$48 million \$29.7 million has been made subject to restraining orders under the new legislation and is under the control of the Official Assignee pending further investigation and/or court processes. The remaining \$19 million is still subject to further investigation.</p> <p>Of the estimated \$48 million, \$46 million has been gained through drug offending, with \$30.6 million relating specifically to methamphetamine offending.</p>	1 December - 30 September 2010	Police Financial Crime Group	Successful supply control measures would lead to an increase in dollars and assets recovered from organised crime, in order to deter involvement in the drug trade.	

4.4 Communities are aware of risks

Indicator	Definition	Baseline data	Period	Latest data (at October 2010)	Period	Source	Desired direction	Notes



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Drug use knowledge and attitudes survey	New Zealanders' attitudes to illegal drugs and drug use	94% of respondents said that methamphetamine is a drug causing serious harm (compared with 58% for cannabis and 39% for alcohol)	2008	-	<i>Data is not available for 2009</i>	Ministry of Health	Increased awareness of effects of methamphetamine use and how to access help/support	Health has developed targeted survey approach to determine awareness of effects of methamphetamine use in specific areas – metro-Auckland, Hawkes Bay, and metro-Christchurch.
Use of website with methamphetamine information and resources	Methamphetamine-specific resources (e.g. print, DVD) to be developed as part of development of Drug Information and Help website	<i>Data will be provided in future when website active</i>	-	Websites to go live from 3 May 2010	-	Ministry of Health	Drug Information and Help website will provide information on site visits relating to methamphetamine component and a potential survey of those accessing methamphetamine information.	MethHelp and DrugHelp websites went live in May 2010. Website addresses: www.drughelp.org.nz and www.methhelp.org.nz .



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4.5 Users know how to find help

Indicator	Definition	Baseline data	Period	Latest data (at October 2010)	Period	Source	Desired direction
Percentage of frequent users who sought help but did not receive it	Percentage of frequent users who reported they sought help but did not receive it.	22% of frequent users surveyed by Massey University (32% in 2007)	2008	66% of police detainees who ¹¹ had sought help for alcohol and drug use in past 12 months reported they had not got it	2010	NZ-ADUM	
Awareness of Alcohol Drug Helpline	Awareness of Alcohol Drug helpline by methamphetamine users.	1,256 methamphetamine related calls, including 424 self calls and 832 concerned other calls	2008/2009	526 methamphetamine related calls, including 177 self call and 349 concerned other calls 270 methamphetamine related calls, including 98 self calls and 172 concerned other calls	Apr to Sept 2010 Jan to Mar 2010	Alcohol Drug Helpline	Higher number of calls suggests greater awareness of Helpline

¹¹ Note this information is sourced from NZ-ADUM.



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4.6 Communities and government agencies help users into treatment

Indicator	Definition	Baseline data	Period	Latest data (at October 2010)	Period	Source	Desired direction	Notes
Frequent users who report they are receiving some form of drug treatment	Frequent methamphetamine users who report they are receiving some form of drug treatment	21% of frequent methamphetamine users were in treatment	2008	21% of frequent methamphetamine users were in treatment	2009	IDMS (annual) ¹²	Increase as a measure of availability of treatment services; decrease as a measure of need for treatment, as prevalence decreases.	2008 Survey included 137 frequent methamphetamine users.
Barriers to frequent users being able to access treatment	Frequent methamphetamine users report barriers to being unable to find help for their drug use.	22% of frequent users reported barriers to finding help, including: - fear of what might happen once contact made with service (32%) - social pressure to keep using (26%) - fear of losing friends (26%) - fear of police (23%) - long waiting lists (22%) - didn't know where to go (20%)	2008	21% of frequent users reported barriers to finding help including: - fear of what might happen once contact made with service (15%) - social pressure to keep using (19%) - fear of losing friends (14%) - fear of police (10%) - long waiting lists (18%) - didn't know where to go (22%)	2009	IDMS (annual) ¹¹	Decrease in percentage of those reporting barriers, particularly those reporting 'long waiting lists' and 'didn't know where to go'.	2008 Survey included 137 frequent methamphetamine users.

¹² No new data from NZ-ADUM.



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Access to treatment spaces by region	AOD (not methamphetamine specific) treatment waiting times by region as reported by community alcohol and drug services	Waiting times between referrals to a DHB Community Alcohol and other Drug Service and first appointment Northern DHBs 4.25 wks Midland DHBs 2.6 wks Central DHBs 1.3 wks Southern DHBs 8.75 wks	ADANZ – May 2009	Waiting times between referrals to a DHB Community Alcohol and other Drug Service and first appointment Northern DHBs 0.5 wks Midland DHBs 0.4 wks Central DHBs 1.3 wks Southern DHBs 1.1 wks	Ministry of Health – April 2010	DHBs, Ministry of Health data collection, ADANZ	Lower waiting times	Demand may rise due to more unmet need being revealed through better connection to treatment. Indications are that overall waiting times in October are similar to April's levels.
	Data on waiting times for residential treatment as reported by providers	Waiting times range from 2.5 weeks to 36 weeks	As at October 2009	Waiting times range from 4 weeks to 12 weeks	As at December 2009	Information direct from providers	Lower waiting times	As at 30 October 2010 the waiting time for residential treatment is from 2.5 weeks to 12 weeks.
Prisoners in treatment	Total prisoners who start a substance abuse programme in a Drug Treatment unit	499	2008/2009 Fiscal year	362	2009/10 Year to date (to end March 2010)	Source is 2008/09 Annual Report of the Department of Corrections	To ensure that the highest number of prisoners who need treatment are accessing it, the desired direction is an increase in the number of prisoners in DTUs, number of hours completed in a	Note this is measuring DTUs. It does not cover prisoners who do not get access to a DTU or support provided after completing DTU and reverting to mainstream prison section. Eight specialist DTUs are now operating in NZ prisons. The
	Total hours in treatment	106,097		81,092				



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	Completion rates (% of those in treatment who complete it)	58%		59%			DTU and percentage of prisoners who complete a substance abuse programme.	most recent DTU to come into operation is at Auckland Prison, and it started receiving prisoners for treatment in Sep 2010. A ninth DTU is due to open at Whanganui Prison in mid-late 2011.
Numbers of users diverted into treatment	Number of Adult Police Diversion Scheme diversions with alcohol and other drug assessment, treatment or counselling as a condition of diversion. This is broader than just methamphetamine.	At least 1,056 diversions with AOD treatment as a condition	2008	There were 312 referrals for AOD counseling or assessment made as a condition of diversion for those who have completed diversions between 1 April and 30 September 2010.	1 April - 30 September 2010	Police	Higher number of diversions with AOD treatment as a condition of diversion.	AOD as a condition is currently collected in a text field in the National Intelligence Application, meaning that it is not mandatory to complete. It is therefore likely to underestimate the number of diversions with treatment as a condition.



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	Number and percentage of methamphetamine convictions with Alcohol and Drug Assessment as a condition of sentence ¹³	220 (or 17.6%) methamphetamine convictions with AOD assessments as a condition of sentence	2008	297 (or 20.4%) methamphetamine convictions with AOD assessments as a condition of sentence	2009	Ministry of Justice	Higher percentage of convictions with AOD assessments	Note: variation in figures from 2008 from Baseline Report due to change from charges to cases (hence no double counting). E.g. 3 charges for possession, and 3 treatment orders for same person, now counted as 1.
Number of methamphetamine users occupying dedicated beds and number assessed by the Alcohol Drug Helpline	Measures whether beds being utilised appropriately for methamphetamine users	-	-	36 users accessed residential treatment 17 users accessed social detox At least 70 users accessed residential treatment At least 50 users accessed social detox	Jan to Mar 2010 April to September 2010	Ministry of Health via dedicated contracts – from reports by providers	April to September 2010	As the new beds have come on stream, client numbers are rising.

¹³ Data on alcohol and drug assessment as a condition as sentencing is based on a greater number of codes than data presented in the previous update report. Please see Appendix 1 for further information.



Appendix I: Descriptions of information sources

Key sources of information

Publicly available sources of information are described below.

New Zealand Arrestee Drug Use Monitoring (NZ-ADUM, formerly NZ-ADAM)

Description: NZ-ADUM measures drug and alcohol use among people who have been recently apprehended and detained in watch houses by Police
Owner: Police
Researcher: Health Outcomes International
Frequency: Reported annually
Release dates: February 2010 (for 2009 data)
Population: Approximately 800 interviewees
Key reports: New Zealand Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Annual Report
Location: www.police.govt.nz

Illicit Drug Monitoring System (IDMS)

Description: IDMS is conducted annually to provide a "snapshot" of trends in illegal drug use and drug related harm by interviewing frequent drug users
Owner: Police
Researcher: Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation (SHORE), Massey University
Frequency: Annually
Release dates: July 2010 (for 2009 data)
Population: Approximately 400 interviewees
Key reports: Recent Trends in Illegal Drug Use in New Zealand 2006-09
Findings from the 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 Illicit Drug Monitoring System (IDMS)
Location: www.shore.ac.nz/
www.massey.ac.nz/

Alcohol and Drug Use Survey/National Health Survey

Description: 2007/08 New Zealand Alcohol and Drug Use Survey
Owner: Ministry of Health
Researcher: Health and Disability Intelligence Unit, HDSS, Ministry of Health
Frequency: One-off survey. A continuous New Zealand Health Survey (starting in 2011) will include a module on alcohol and drug use. This module will be included at some point in the first five years of data collection (2011–2016), but not in the first year. Planning of the modules is at an early stage and no other decisions around timing of modules have been made
Release dates: Drug Use report (reporting results of the 2007/08 NZADUS) published January 2010



Population: New Zealand adult population aged 16–64 years (who were usually resident and living in permanent private dwellings)

Key reports: Drug Use in New Zealand: Key results of the 2007/08 New Zealand Alcohol and Drug Use Survey

Location: There will be a specific webpage when the publication is released
<http://www.ndp.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexmh/drug-use-in-nz-key-results-of-the-0708-nzadus>

Other sources of information

Ministry of Justice conviction statistics

Description: Sourced from the Ministry of Justice's Case Management System (CMS). Includes all recorded offences, convictions and sentences imposed.

Owner: Ministry of Justice

Researcher: Ministry of Justice

Frequency: Data collection is ongoing

Release dates: Data is publicly released in June each year, for example 2010 data will be released in June 2011. While the Ministry of Justice has access to this data, it is not allowed to be used publicly until released.

Population: Accused and offenders in criminal justice courts

Key reports: An Overview of Conviction and Sentencing Statistics in New Zealand 1999 – 2008

Location: www.justice.govt.nz/publications/crime/conviction-and-sentencing

Changes in numbers of Methamphetamine convictions and charges from previous report

(1) The Ministry of Justice has recently changed the basis on which court data is reported. Conviction data was previously reported against the year in which the case was resolved (whether or not a conviction is entered). The year of a case is now based on the last court hearing date for the case, which may be the sentencing date. For example, the case for a person convicted in entered 15 December 2008 and sentenced in 15 January 2009, would previously have been attributed to 2008. Such a case would now be attributed to 2009. The numbers of convictions by year in this update report reflect the new reporting protocol; There are therefore minor differences between the data in this update, compared with those shown in the April 2010 update.

(2) Some additional codes for AOD treatment introduced in 2007 have been applied to the data for this update. Numbers in this update are therefore higher than data previously reported for 2007-2009.

Border seizures of drugs

Description: Interceptions of drugs and precursors made at the border, almost exclusively involving shipments arriving in New Zealand from overseas (as opposed to being exported) carried by passengers, concealed in mail or concealed in freight

Owner: Customs

Researcher: Customs and NDIB

Frequency: Monthly



Release dates: As required
Population: N/A
Key reports: Monthly Reports from Customs, Monthly NDIB Reports
Location: From NDIB and also via Customs Intelligence Planning and Coordination Group

Drug use attitudes survey

Description: Research into knowledge and attitudes to illegal drugs
Owner: Ministry of Health
Researcher: Acqumen Limited/UMR Research Limited
Frequency: One-off survey (for Demand Reduction Programme). Quantitative component can be repeated relatively simply; may be useful to repeat full survey in 3-5 years
Release dates: July 2009
Population: New Zealand adult population; recruitment split between general public and people with experience of illegal drug use
Key reports: Research into knowledge and attitudes to illegal drugs: a study among the general public and people with experience of illegal drug use
Location: National Drug Policy website: www.ndp.govt.nz/

Alcohol Drug Helpline

Description: Telephone based assistance for people enquiring about drug and alcohol information, advice and support, which includes treatment service information
Owner: Ministry of Health/Alcohol Advisory Council (ALAC)
Researcher: Alcohol Drug Helpline - Addiction Treatment Services Team, Ministry of Health
Frequency: Quarterly reporting
Release dates: According to when contract implementation starts
Population: Those who self identify with methamphetamine use concerns
Key reports: Contract reporting
Location: Not publicly available – reported to Ministry of Health

Police Annual Reports

Description: Outlines strategic context, service performance, financial statements, warrants, organisational information and statistical information. In the 2007/2008 Annual Report the relevant part was “Focusing on illicit drugs and alcohol”, under the section “Reducing Inequalities and Managing Risk”.
Owner: Police
Researcher: Police
Frequency: Annually
Release dates: October/November
Population: N/A
Key reports: Annual Report
Location: www.police.govt.nz/resources/index.html#annualreport

*Population prevalence surveys*

Description: New Zealand National Household Drug Survey
Owner: Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation (SHORE)
Researcher: Massey University
Frequency: Every 2-3 years
Release dates: 2009 survey due by end of 2009
Population: New Zealand population aged 15-45 years
Key reports: 2009 National Household Survey of Drug Use in New Zealand
Location: Available from SHORE, including website: www.shore.ac.nz/

DHB/MOH – Access to treatment spaces by region

Description: General waiting list by time (days) and volume (to be confirmed) as captured by the Ministry of Health
Owner: Ministry of Health and District Health Boards
Researcher: Ministry of Health, Infrastructure and Improvement Team
Frequency: Quarterly
Release dates: Information available up to 8 weeks after figures received – quarterly is identified as end June, end September, end December, end March
Population: Those who have been admitted into formal AOD treatment. This excludes most NGO's
Key reports: Supplied by services on a quarterly reporting template
Location: Not publicly available – reported to Ministry of Health

Department of Corrections Prisoners in Treatment

Description: Number of prisoners receiving treatment including:
- Total prisoners who start a substance abuse programme in a drug treatment unit
- Total hours prisoners spend attending substance abuse programmes in a drug treatment unit
- Percentage of prisoners who complete a substance abuse programme
Owner: Department of Corrections
Researcher: Department of Corrections
Frequency: Annual report released annually
Progress reports will be released to agencies quarterly
Release dates: Annual report released in October. Information in this first report is from the 2008/09 Annual Report of the Department of Corrections (to be published October 2009).
Progress reports will be released quarterly from late February 2010
Population: New Zealand prison population
Key reports: Department of Corrections Annual Report
Department of Corrections progress reports will be reported quarterly from late February 2010
Location: Annual report available from Corrections website:
www.corrections.govt.nz/news-and-publications/statutory-reports/annual-reports.html



Progress reports will be made available to central agencies (including DPMC) and to the Corrections Minister (from the Corrections Policy Strategy and Research team)

New social detox and residential beds

- Description:** Methamphetamine dedicated beds for “standalone social detox” and residential (which includes a social detox component)
- Owner:** Ministry of Health
- Researcher:** Addictions Treatment Services Team, Ministry of Health
- Frequency:** Quarterly
- Release dates:** As of implementation of contract
- Population:** Those admitted to a “standalone social detox” and admitted to a residential bed (which includes a social detox)
- Key reports:** Contract reporting
- Location:** Not publicly available – reported to Ministry of Health