



**EARLY INTERVENTION FOR SIMPLE ILLICIT DRUG RELATED OFFENCES:
DIVERSION TO TREATMENT**

ATDC – 12–13 MAY 2016

Western Australia Police



EVIDENCE BASED

- Research suggests drug diversion programs can reduce drug use and / or harmful use, improve physical and mental health outcomes and relationships with others, as well as reduce incidences of reoffending (2007, Hughes & 2013, Hyde)
- From only 7 drug-related diversion programs pre 1999, in 2008 across Australia the number grew to 51 (2008, Hughes & Ritter)



POLICE DIVERSION

- Drug Diversion is part of an overall complex strategy to intervene and deal with drug offenders in a manner that will tackle their use of drugs and associated addiction problems



ODIR SCHEME - OVERVIEW

- The ODIR was introduced in 2004 initially known as the All Drug Diversion scheme. It was not widely utilised throughout the agency primarily until 2015
- The ODIR is only available to adults who meet the criteria (police policy), unlike the Cannabis Intervention Requirement (CIR) scheme which was legislated in August 2011
- There are a lot of similarities in the ODIR to mirror the CIR, especially changes that took place in May 2015
- Applies primarily to first time offenders;



ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- Must be an adult
- No previous drug offences (excluding CIR)
- No convictions for violent offences or other specific serious offences
- No prior ODIR



ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- Illicit drug does not exceed 25% of deeming weight for possession with intent. eg; Heroin/ Cocaine/ Methamphetamine, 0.5gram
- Offence is a simple possession or use offence (includes paraphernalia), also includes Synthetic Cannabis, resins and oils, Steroids, Mushrooms
- The person is required to complete three (3) counselling sessions within 42 days of receiving the ODIR to expiate the offence



EXPIATING AN ODIR

- ODIR recipient has 42 days to complete a ODIS;
- If not, will be prosecuted through Court
- A Record of Attendance from an approved treatment provider, to the Drug Diversion Coordinator (DDC), not only expiates the offence, but ensures no-one is inadvertently prosecuted;
- The investigating officer is notified that evidence (drugs/drug use paraphernalia) can be destroyed.



INELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- Previous Drug offences;
 - *Previous cannabis related convictions/CIRs do not preclude an individual receiving a ODIR*
- Convictions for serious violent and sexual offences may preclude an offender being issued a ODIR;
- Convictions for serious drug offences may also preclude an offender being issued a ODIR.



EXTENSION TO AN ODIR

- Extensions can be approved on application depending on circumstances e.g. ;
 - Nil or late receipt of ODIR (e.g. issued via post rather than personally issued)
 - Employment commitments – FIFO workers
 - Family tragedy
 - Health reasons
 - Other personal circumstances – planned holiday

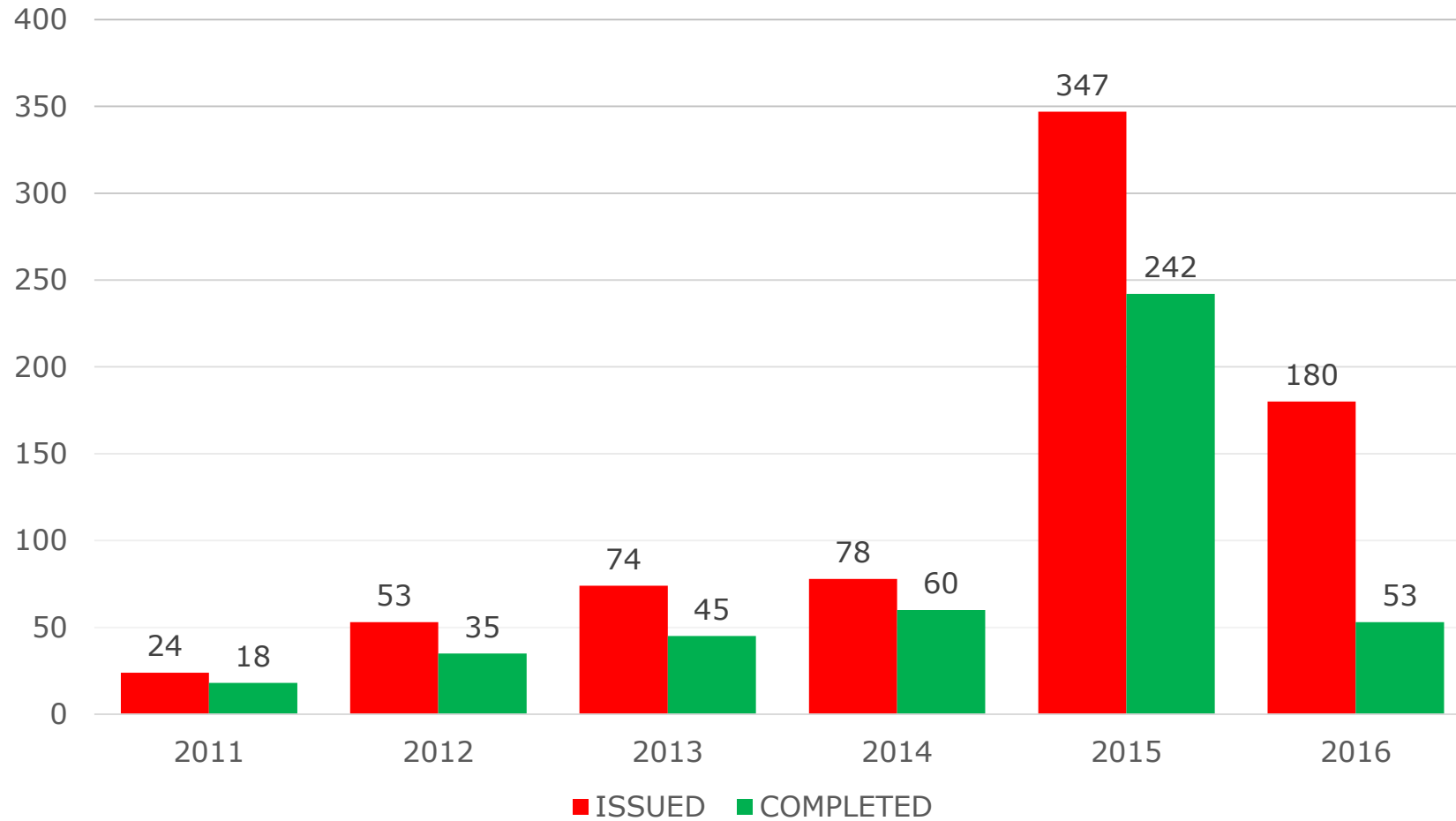
- Must be submitted on an approved form and can only be decided by the DDC;



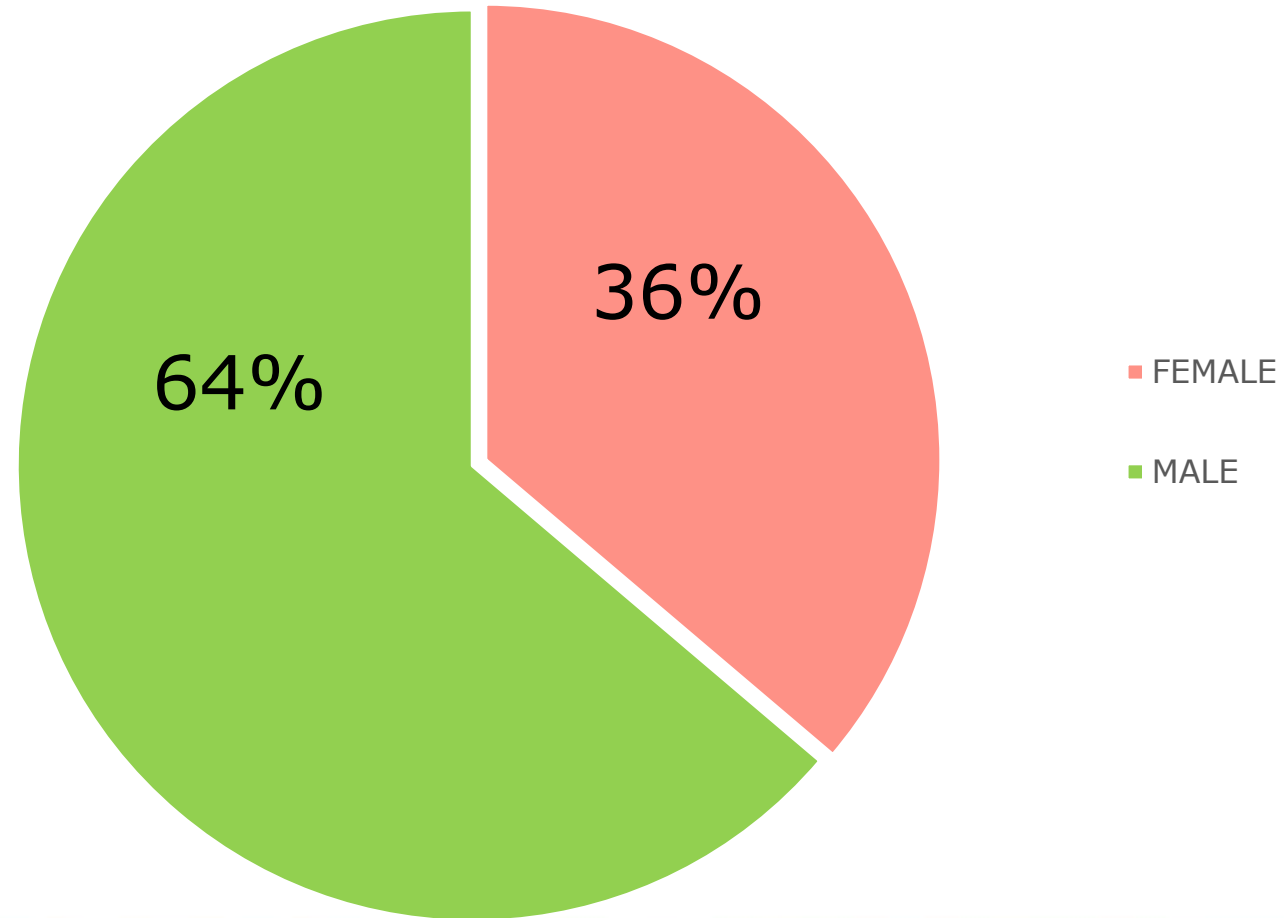
YEAR	ISSUED	COMPLETED	PROSECUTED	WITHDRAWN	METH/AMPHET
2004	84	67	13	4	63
2005	73	51	15	7	51
2006	36	24	8	4	28
2007	68	47	18	3	52
2008	41	32	9	0	28
2009	50	30	4	16	13
2010	33	25	6	2	20
2011	24	18	6	0	14
2012	53	36	10	7	39
2013	74	45	21	8	30
2014	79	61	18	0	49
2015	347	242	86	19	194



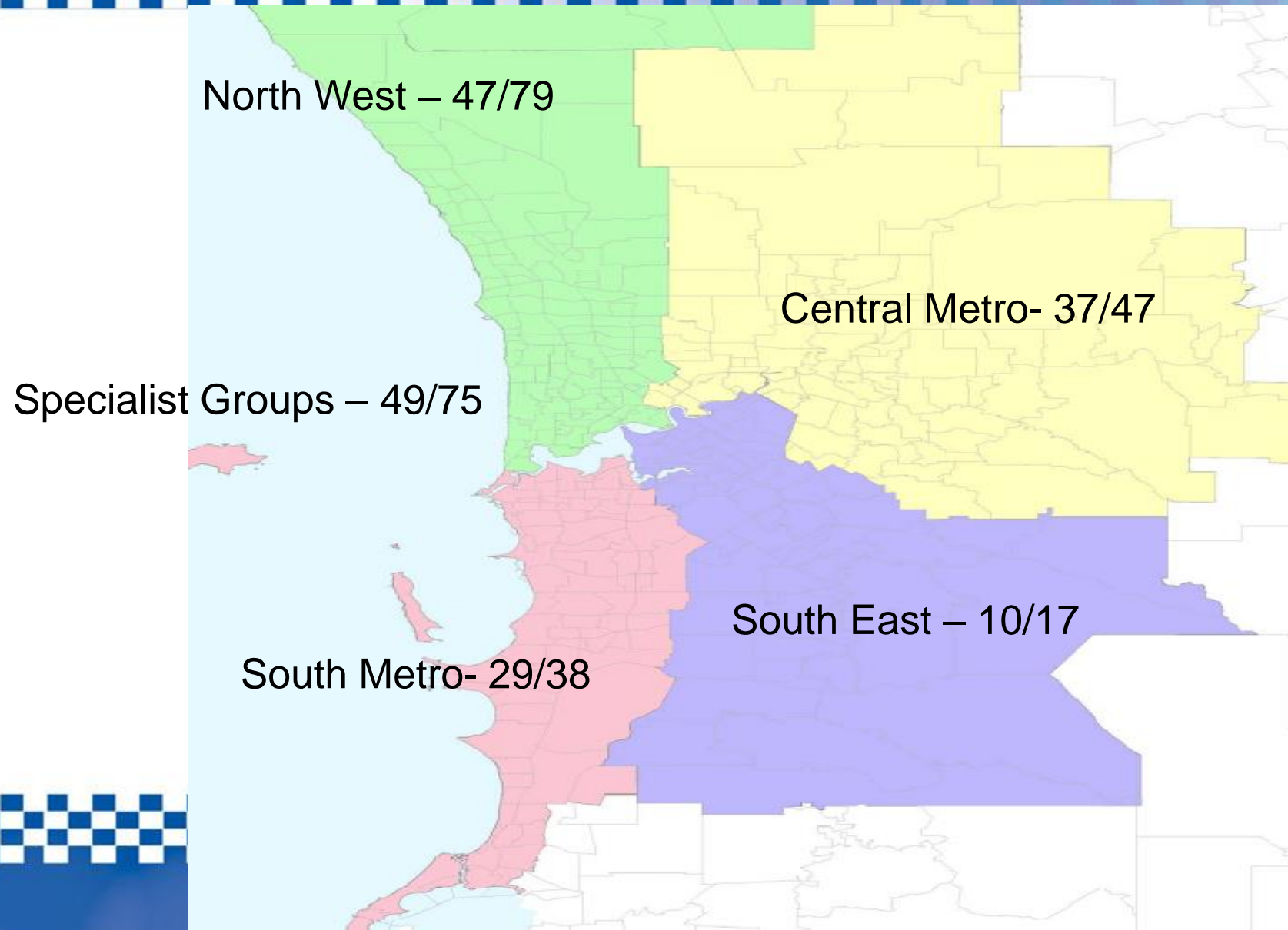
OTHER DRUG INTERVENTION REQUIREMENT



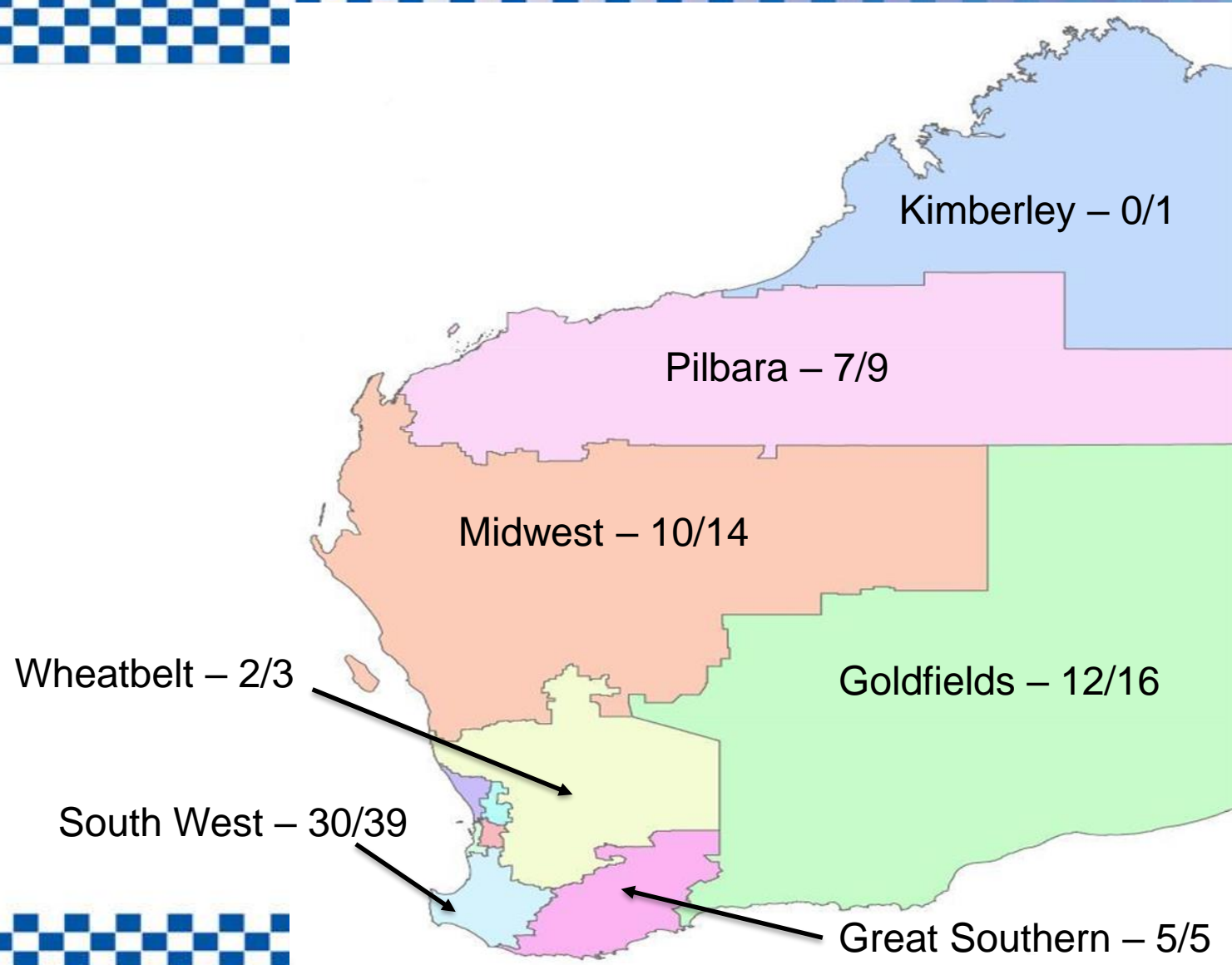
ISSUING BY GENDER 2015



2015 - METROPOLITAN ISSUING



2015 - REGIONAL ISSUING



WHERE TO FROM HERE

- Possible policy change due to the Ice Taskforce review;
 - Include juveniles
 - Allow individuals to receive 2 ODIR's
 - Negate the previous drug possession conviction – if they have never received an ODIR



QUESTIONS PLEASE

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