

Alcohol and drug outcome measure (ADOM) - NGO and Te Whatu Ora service outcomes

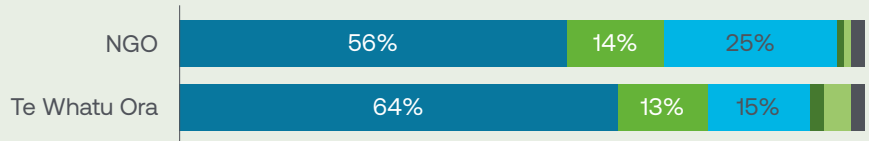


This infographic uses PRIMHD data for the period October 2021 to September 2024 and provides selected information from **ADOM report 18**. It compares data between non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora services.

ADOM is mandated to be offered to tāngata whai ora in community-based outpatient alcohol and other drug (AOD) services since July 2015. It comprises 20 questions divided into three sections covering: frequency of use of substance use, lifestyle and wellbeing, and satisfaction with treatment progress and recovery.

Alcohol is the most common main substance of concern at NGO and Te Whatu Ora services

Amphetamine-type stimulants are a more common main substance of concern for people accessing NGOs.

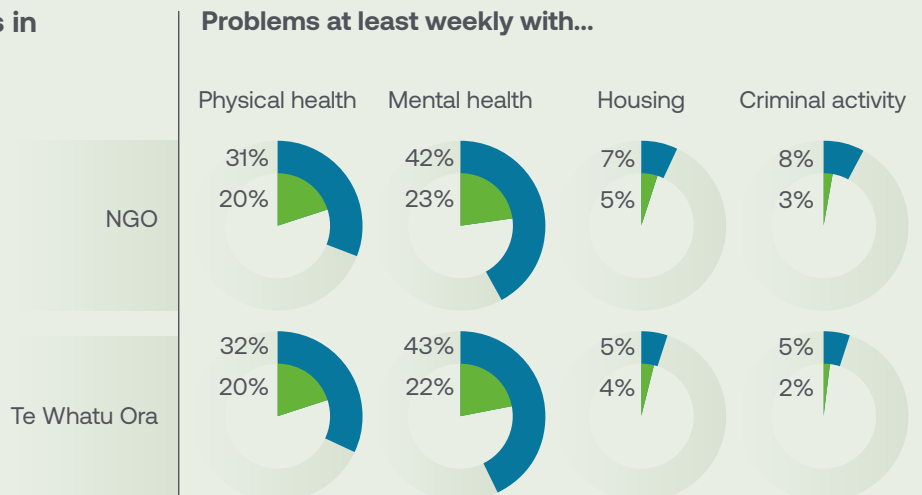


Alcohol Cannabis Amphetamine-type stimulants Cigarettes/Tobacco Opioids Other drugs

Services support improvements in many lifestyle and wellbeing domains during treatment

On average, NGOs show slightly larger reductions in frequency of problems with criminal activity at treatment end.

Start
End

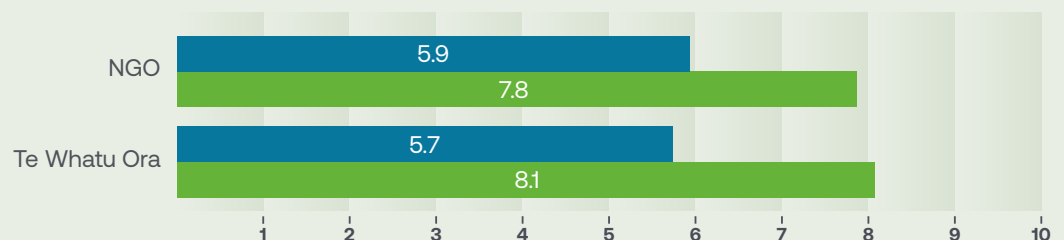


Services support people in their recovery journeys

On average, people accessing both NGOs and Te Whatu Ora services feel closer to where they want to be in their recovery at treatment end.

Average rating
(10 is best possible)

Start
End



There are opportunities to improve collection of outcomes data

Community AOD services collect ADOM data for around one-third of episodes. Enhanced ADOM collection rates at both NGOs and Te Whatu Ora services can better show the positive outcomes AOD services achieve with tāngata whai ora. Greater visibility of NGO data in PRIMHD can help to better understand their role in providing AOD support.