Policy makers aim to ﻿﻿﻿﻿decide on legislation and determine the validity of policy to be used as framework for other agencies.

Public Health Care provide harm reduction through treatment. They can also provide education to either reduce demand or harm associated with substance abuse.

Police﻿ typically enforce the laws that have been decided on, although they are likely to use discretion when applying charges to substance abuse, as they do with all criminal acts.

Courts apply punishment to the crimes that may occur through substance abuse or, in the case of illicit drugs, the use itself. This serves as a deterrent to substance users and future users.

Other organisations also aim to prevent or delay the use of alcohol and other drugs through education and information dissemination.

Psychosocial treatmentt treats the individual and seeks to identify their specific needs and situation. The treatment of an individual with a unique set of issues creates a more holistic treatment methodology than treating a single or few symptoms with pharmacological treatment.

Assessments from psychosocial treatment also attempts to specifically identify the factors involved with an individual's substance use. This can further inform decisions on modelling treatment to better aid the individual's road to recovery. This can include the determination of whether they are more or less likely to relapse and how the substance use developed.

Further, the use of psychosocial treatment is backed by evidence and, whilst the treatment method may not work in every case, overall it has been shown to be beneficial.

Demand Reduction - aims to reduce the desire or ability of people to access drugs.﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿ It also aims to prevent or delay the initial use or consumption of drugs.

An example of demand reduce in through education programs regarding the harms of alcohol and other drugs. These can be particularly effective if delivered by a professional or an individual that has undertaken specific training and education regarding the topic.

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Harm Reduction - aims to reduce the damage or harm to individuals that use drugs as well as others that may be affected by their actions.

An example of harm reduction is sober up houses, where individuals that are inebriated are taken to a location where they can sober up and they are unable or less likely to hurt themselves or others.

Supply reduction﻿﻿﻿ - prevents, ceases or reduces the supply (through trade) or production (through manufacturing, legal and illegal) of drugs

By policing the import of illicit drugs and their manufacture within Australia, the availability of the purchase of drugs is reduced, thus reducing the supply.

Universal prevention is delivered to a broad audience that has not been specifically identified for drug use or other adverse reasons.

Selective intervention is similar to universal prevention, although is targeted at a specific group within the population that may have greater risk of substance abuse development.

As young people are not fully developed, the use of psychoactive substances can have far more detrimental effects on the individual.﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿﻿ The misuse of any substance, licit or illicit, can have significant effects on any person. Addiction to that substance can be developed early and can also lea