

Alcohol and Other Drugs: Hospital Admissions and Other Data

According to Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, any prospects for lessening the harms associated with alcohol and other drugs depend on a sound understanding of the problem. Without information at the local level, it is difficult to analyse the problem and develop appropriate strategies in response.

One way of exploring the harms associated with alcohol and other drugs is through service utilisation data, such as hospital admissions and ambulance attendances where substance use is involved, or the courses of treatment provided through specialist treatment services. Another way of exploring harms is through crime information, such as alcohol-related serious road injuries or alcohol-related assaults and family violence incidents.

As noted above (see 'Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions: Hospital Admissions'), service utilisation data are limited in their application to understanding a population's health (illness) status. They can illuminate aspects of the service system but they cannot be a true measure of a population's experience of illness and disability. Any service utilisation data should therefore be interpreted with caution in the context of understanding the health problems of a given area.

Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre has collated alcohol and other drug-related service utilisation information for the WMSR LGAs, using reliable data sources such as:

- *Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (VAED)* for hospital separations.
- *Surveillance of Drug Related Events Attended by Ambulances in Melbourne Database* (managed by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre) for ambulance attendances.
- DHS Alcohol and Drug Information System (AIDS) for courses of specialist treatment.
- *VicRoads Road Crash Database* for serious injury.
- Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) for assaults and family violence incidents.

The following sections present selected information from a report produced by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre for Maribyrnong City Council as part of Council's development of its Drug Strategy 2009–2011.¹

¹ Figures are used in this report with permission from Maribyrnong City Council.

Hospital Admissions

Tobacco-related Hospitalisations

The number and rate of tobacco-related hospitalisations and length of stay (bed days) among residents in the WMSR LGAs are included in the table below. According to the information the rate of tobacco-related hospitalisations over the reference period (2004–2005 to 2006–2007 financial years) has remained relatively steady or declined for most LGAs with the exception of Wyndham (in particular) and Brimbank, both of which show increases. Sex disaggregated data for 2006–2007 show that females are less likely than males to be hospitalised for tobacco-related conditions.

	TOBACCO-RELATED HOSPITALISATIONS PER 10000 PERSONS					
	2004–2005		2005–2006		2006–2007	
	Admissions (No.)	Bed Days (No.)	Admissions (No.)	Bed Days (No.)	Admissions (No.)	Bed Days (No.)
Brimbank	85.2 (1486)	426.7 (7443)	89.7 (1578)	445.8 (7845)	94.0 (1642)	422.8 (7389)
Hobsons Bay	94.5 (787)	511.9 (4259)	95.5 (794)	552.9 (4600)	97.0 (823)	490.0 (4156)
Maribyrnong	93.7 (582)	599.1 (3718)	88.1 (546)	502.4 (3114)	86.3 (571)	480.6 (3179)
Melbourne	49.7 (306)	284.6 (1755)	47.7 (310)	288.4 (1874)	47.5 (364)	279.7 (2145)
Melton	77.5 (553)	373.1 (2662)	80.0 (609)	387.4 (2949)	79.8 (646)	369.3 (2988)
Moonee Valley	79.3 (866)	444.9 (4857)	79.7 (868)	434.8 (4734)	75.6 (843)	427.3 (4767)
Wyndham	66.8 (720)	353.2 (3810)	74.6 (862)	392.3 (4533)	78.6 (912)	432.1 (5013)
WMSR	79.1 (5300)	425.6 (28504)	81.1 (5568)	431.8 (29649)	81.6 (5801)	416.9 (29636)

Tobacco-related Hospitalisations (per 10,000 Persons)
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2004–2005 to 2006–2007
Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

	TOBACCO-RELATED HOSPITALISATIONS 2006–2007			
	Admissions		Bed Days	
	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %
Brimbank	36.0%	64.0%	35.0%	65.0%
Hobsons Bay	37.0%	63.0%	39.0%	61.0%
Maribyrnong	37.0%	63.0%	38.0%	62.0%
Melbourne	32.0%	68.0%	30.0%	70.0%
Melton	41.0%	59.0%	43.0%	57.0%
Moonee Valley	34.0%	66.0%	37.0%	63.0%
Wyndham	41.0%	59.0%	43.0%	57.0%
WMSR	37.0%	63.0%	38.0%	62.0%

Tobacco-related Hospitalisations by Sex,
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2006–2007
Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

Alcohol-related Hospitalisations

The number and rate of alcohol-related hospitalisations and length of stay (bed days) among residents in the WMSR LGAs are included in the table below. According to the information the rate of alcohol-related hospitalisations over the reference period (2004–2005 to 2006–2007 financial years) has increased in Brimbank, Hobsons Bay, Melton and Wyndham and decreased or stayed the same in the remaining LGAs. Sex disaggregated data for 2006–2007 show that females are less likely than males to be hospitalised for alcohol-related conditions.

	ALCOHOL-RELATED HOSPITALISATIONS (PER 10000 PERSONS)					
	2004–2005		2005–2006		2006–2007	
	Admissions (No.)	Bed Days (No.)	Admissions (No.)	Bed Days (No.)	Admissions (No.)	Bed Days (No.)
Brimbank	33.8 (590)	124.6 (2174)	37.9 (667)	141.2 (2485)	40.4 (705)	156.8 (2740)
Hobsons Bay	39.8 (331)	157.5 (1310)	40.2 (334)	180.9 (1505)	51.9 (441)	203.5 (1726)
Maribyrnong	56.6 (351)	256.5 (1592)	57.6 (357)	227.3 (1409)	57.3 (379)	239.7 (1585)
Melbourne	76.7 (473)	240.0 (1480)	65.7 (427)	241.2 (1568)	51.7 (396)	216.3 (1658)
Melton	27.2 (194)	100.5 (717)	30.4 (231)	109.7 (835)	36.2 (293)	123.6 (1000)
Moonee Valley	37.6 (410)	148.7 (1624)	41.4 (451)	167.4 (1822)	39.5 (440)	154.2 (1720)
Wyndham	27.6 (298)	105.0 (1133)	30.9 (357)	148.5 (1716)	34.1 (395)	114.7 (1331)
WMSR	39.5 (2647)	149.8 (10030)	41.1 (2825)	165.1 (11340)	42.9 (3049)	165.5 (11761)

Alcohol-related Hospitalisations (per 10,000 Persons)
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2004–2005 to 2006–2007
Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

	ALCOHOL-RELATED HOSPITALISATIONS 2006–2007			
	Admissions %		Bed Days %	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Brimbank	28.0%	72.0%	27.0%	73.0%
Hobsons Bay	31.0%	69.0%	26.0%	74.0%
Maribyrnong	29.0%	71.0%	21.0%	79.0%
Melbourne	27.0%	73.0%	26.0%	74.0%
Melton	29.0%	71.0%	29.0%	71.0%
Moonee Valley	36.0%	64.0%	40.0%	60.0%
Wyndham	32.0%	68.0%	34.0%	66.0%
WMSR	30.0%	70.0%	29.0%	71.0%

Alcohol-related Hospitalisations by Sex
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2006–2007
Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

Illicit Drug-related Hospitalisations

The number and rate of illicit drug-related hospitalisations and length of stay (bed days) among residents in the WMSR LGAs are included in the table below. According to the information the rate of illicit drug-related hospitalisations over the reference period (2004–2005 to 2006–2007 financial years) has increased slightly in Hobsons Bay and Wyndham, and decreased slightly or stayed the same in the remaining LGAs. Sex disaggregated data for 2006–2007 show that females are more likely than males to be hospitalised for illicit drug-related conditions in most LGAs (the exception is Melbourne). In most LGAs, men are the majority of bed stays.

	ILLICIT DRUG-RELATED HOSPITALISATIONS (PER 10000 PERSONS)					
	2004–2005		2005–2006		2006–2007	
	Admissions (No.)	Bed Days (No.)	Admissions (No.)	Bed Days (No.)	Admissions (No.)	Bed Days (No.)
Brimbank	13.9 (242)	47.4 (827)	12.7 (223)	45.5 (800)	13.7 (240)	48.9 (854)
Hobsons Bay	11.3 (94)	31.9 (265)	16.4 (136)	46.0 (382)	17.8 (151)	58.7 (498)
Maribyrnong	22.7 (141)	89.1 (553)	20.2 (125)	62.3 (386)	19.8 (131)	81.3 (538)
Melbourne	22.9 (141)	61.2 (378)	24.3 (158)	85.2 (554)	19.8 (152)	61.2 (469)
Melton	12.2 (87)	40.9 (292)	14.7 (112)	63.9 (487)	11.7 (94)	36.2 (293)
Moonee Valley	14.9 (162)	35.2 (384)	13.1 (142)	41.5 (452)	12.3 (137)	44.9 (501)
Wyndham	13.4 (145)	48.9 (527)	13.1 (151)	34.3 (396)	15.8 (184)	36.8 (427)
WMSR	15.1 (1011)	48.2 (3226)	15.3 (1048)	50.3 (3457)	15.3 (1090)	50.4 (3579)

Illicit Drug-related Hospitalisations (per 10,000 Persons)
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2004–2005 to 2006–2007
Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

	ILLICIT DRUG-RELATED HOSPITALISATIONS 2006–2007			
	Admissions %		Bed Days %	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Brimbank	58.0%	42.0%	43.0%	57.0%
Hobsons Bay	55.0%	45.0%	38.0%	62.0%
Maribyrnong	59.0%	41.0%	59.0%	41.0%
Melbourne	39.0%	61.0%	41.0%	59.0%
Melton	70.0%	30.0%	70.0%	30.0%
Moonee Valley	52.0%	48.0%	59.0%	41.0%
Wyndham	60.0%	40.0%	44.0%	56.0%
WMSR	56.0%	44.0%	49.0%	51.0%

Illicit Drug-related Hospitalisations by Sex
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2006–2007
Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

Over-the-counter Drug-related Hospitalisations

The number and rate of over-the-counter drug-related hospitalisations and length of stay (bed days) among residents in the WMSR LGAs are included in the table below. According to the information the rate of over-the-counter drug-related hospitalisations over the reference period (2004–2005 to 2006–2007 financial years) has more or less stayed the same in most LGAs. The exception is in Maribyrnong where it has somewhat decreased. Sex disaggregated data for 2006–2007 show that females are more likely than males to be hospitalised for over-the-counter drug-related conditions.

	OVER-THE-COUNTER DRUG HOSPITALISATIONS (PER 10000 PERSONS)					
	2004–2005		2005–2006		2006–2007	
	Admissions (No.)	Bed Days (No.)	Admissions (No.)	Bed Days (No.)	Admissions (No.)	Bed Days (No.)
Brimbank	2.75 (48)	3.27 (57)	3.07 (54)	5.28 (93)	2.40 (42)	3.03 (53)
Hobsons Bay	2.40 (20)	4.33 (36)	3.73 (21)	6.49 (54)	3.18 (27)	4.36 (37)
Maribyrnong	6.12 (38)	12.73 (79)	5.81 (36)	8.55 (53)	3.93 (26)	4.08 (27)
Melbourne	3.24 (20)	6.16 (38)	6.15 (40)	7.54 (49)	4.30 (33)	6.00 (46)
Melton	3.50 (25)	5.61 (40)	3.81 (29)	4.20 (32)	2.72 (22)	3.21 (26)
Moonee Valley	2.47 (27)	5.68 (62)	2.39 (26)	3.31 (36)	2.42 (27)	4.03 (45)
Wyndham	3.24 (35)	5.10 (55)	3.38 (39)	6.58 (76)	3.10 (36)	4.14 (48)
WMSR	3.18 (215)	5.48 (367)	3.71 (255)	5.72 (393)	3.00 (213)	3.97 (282)

Over-the-counter Drug-related Hospitalisations (per 10,000 Persons)
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2004–2005 to 2006–2007
Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

	OVER-THE-COUNTER DRUG HOSPITALISATIONS 2006–2007			
	Admissions %		Bed Days %	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Brimbank	85.0%	15.0%	89.0%	11.0%
Hobsons Bay	77.0%	23.0%	89.0%	11.0%
Maribyrnong	60.0%	40.0%	59.0%	41.0%
Melbourne	59.0%	41.0%	65.0%	35.0%
Melton	81.0%	19.0%	81.0%	19.0%
Moonee Valley	73.0%	27.0%	64.0%	36.0%
Wyndham	74.0%	26.0%	75.0%	25.0%
WMSR	73.0%	27.0%	76.0%	24.0%

Over-the-counter Drug-related Hospitalisations by Sex
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2006–2007
Source: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

Ambulance Attendances

Trends in Attendance Rates

Information on the drugs mentioned at ambulance attendances in the WMSR LGAs (2004–2005 to 2006–2007 financial years) is summarised below. Note that percentages might not add up to 100 because multiple drugs can be mentioned in one ambulance attendance.

The information shows that the rate of alcohol-mentioned attendances in the WMSR LGAs has increased over the reporting period, whereas the rates of heroin, inhalant and benzodiazepine-mentioned attendances have reduced proportionately. These trends are consistent with metropolitan Melbourne.

	BRIMBANK			HOBSONS BAY		
	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
Alcohol	48.0%	48.0%	58.0%	68.0%	67.0%	68.0%
Alcohol Only	18.0%	18.0%	23.0%	30.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Heroin	20.0%	20.0%	8.0%	6.0%	2.0%	6.0%
Cannabis	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Psycho-stimulants	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%
Inhalants	8.0%	8.0%	3.0%	2.0%	< 2.0%	< 2.0%
Benzodiazepines	20.0%	20.0%	17.0%	16.0%	13.0%	14.0%
Anti-depressants	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	8.0%	7.0%	5.0%
Anti-psychotics	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	7.0%	8.0%	7.0%
Analgesics	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	8.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Total Attendances (No.)	606	606	550	305	314	429

	MARIBYRNONG			MELBOURNE		
	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
Alcohol	61.0%	69.0%	65.0%	68.0%	74.0%	78.0%
Alcohol Only	27.0%	25.0%	25.0%	33.0%	32.0%	38.0%
Heroin	20.0%	7.0%	13.0%	18.0%	6.0%	7.0%
Cannabis	5.0%	4.0%	6.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Psycho-stimulants	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	8.0%	8.0%	7.0%
Inhalants	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Benzodiazepines	13.0%	12.0%	11.0%	8.0%	8.0%	6.0%
Anti-depressants	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Anti-psychotics	6.0%	7.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Analgesics	8.0%	7.0%	5.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Total Attendances (No.)	599	531	610	2132	2203	2484

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	MELTON			MOONEE VALLEY		
	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
Alcohol	58.0%	56.0%	60.0%	61.0%	69.0%	73.0%
Alcohol Only	25.0%	20.0%	21.0%	24.0%	28.0%	32.0%
Heroin	8.0%	3.0%	4.0%	14.0%	4.0%	5.0%
Cannabis	< 2.0%	3.0%	< 2.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%
Psycho-stimulants	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	5.0%	7.0%	4.0%
Inhalants	< 2.0%	< 2.0%	< 2.0%	2.0%	< 2.0%	< 2.0%
Benzodiazepines	18.0%	21.0%	22.0%	19.0%	16.0%	14.0%
Anti-depressants	8.0%	12.0%	10.0%	6.0%	7.0%	5.0%
Anti-psychotics	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	2.0%	5.0%	4.0%
Analgesics	15.0%	21.0%	14.0%	9.0%	8.0%	6.0%
Total Attendances (No.)	211	211	263	503	496.0%	659

	WYNDHAM			METRO. MELB.		
	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
Alcohol	54.0%	59.0%	65.0%	62.0%	67.0%	68.0%
Alcohol Only	21.0%	17.0%	24.0%	26.0%	26.0%	28.0%
Heroin	4.0%	<2.0%	3.0%	11.0%	5.0%	7.0%
Cannabis	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%
Psycho-stimulants	4.0%	6.0%	3.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Inhalants	< 2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	< 2.0%
Benzodiazepines	27.0%	20.0%	16.0%	17.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Anti-depressants	10.0%	9.0%	8.0%	7.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Anti-psychotics	6.0%	6.0%	2.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%
Analgesics	13.0%	13.0%	12.0%	9.0%	9.0%	8.0%
Total Attendances (No.)	293	368	430	16314	17120	20514

Ambulance Attendances by Drugs Mentioned

Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas and Metropolitan Melbourne, 2004–2005 to 2006–2007

Source: Surveillance of Drug Related Events Attended by Ambulances in Melbourne Database

(As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

Gender Differences in Main Drug Cause for Attendance

Information on the sex of those attended by ambulance according to the main drug cause at the time of attendance (for 2006–2007) is summarised below. The information shows that:

- Females are the majority of those attended by ambulance in all LGAs when the main drug causes are benzodiazepines (except in Melbourne), anti-depressants, and analgesics (except in Maribyrnong and Melbourne).
- Males are the majority of those attended by ambulance in all LGAs when the main drug causes are alcohol, heroin, cannabis and psycho-stimulants; and males are the majority attended by ambulance in Melbourne when the main drug cause is benzodiazepines, and in Maribyrnong and Melbourne when the main drug cause is analgesics.

	Alcohol		Heroin		Cannabis	
	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %
Brimbank	26.0%	74.0%	26.0%	74.0%	43.0%	57.0%
Hobsons Bay	32.0%	68.0%	30.0%	70.0%	48.0%	52.0%
Maribyrnong	22.0%	78.0%	30.0%	70.0%	35.0%	65.0%
Melbourne	38.0%	62.0%	29.0%	71.0%	31.0%	69.0%
Melton	44.0%	56.0%	< 46.0%	> 54.0%	-	-
Moonee Valley	49.0%	51.0%	41.0%	59.0%	20.0%	80.0%
Wyndham	28.0%	72.0%	< 45.0%	> 55.0%	< 29.0%	> 71.0%
WMSR	36.0%	64.0%	29.0%	71.0%	32.0%	68.0%

	Psycho-stimulants		Benzodiazepines		Anti-depressants		Analgesics	
	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %
Brimbank	37.0%	63.0%	63.0%	37.0%	69.0%	31.0%	78.0%	22.0%
Hobsons Bay	45.0%	55.0%	64.0%	36.0%	78.0%	22.0%	72.0%	28.0%
Maribyrnong	32.0%	68.0%	57.0%	43.0%	69.0%	31.0%	37.0%	63.0%
Melbourne	36.0%	64.0%	39.0%	61.0%	52.0%	48.0%	49.0%	51.0%
Melton	33.0%	67.0%	67.0%	33.0%	74.0%	26.0%	85.0%	15.0%
Moonee Valley	28.0%	72.0%	61.0%	39.0%	66.0%	34.0%	69.0%	31.0%
Wyndham	45.0%	55.0%	55.0%	45.0%	59.0%	41.0%	63.0%	37.0%
WMSR	35.0%	65.0%	56.0%	44.0%	66.0%	34.0%	65.0%	35.0%

Ambulance Attendances by Sex by Main Drug Causes
 Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2006–2007
 Source: Surveillance of Drug Related Events Attended by Ambulances in Melbourne Database
 (As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

Alcohol and Other Drugs Treatment Services

Trends in Courses of Treatment

Information on courses of treatment received by residents in the WMSR LGAs (2004–2005 to 2006–2007 financial years) is summarised below.

The information shows that the main course of treatment received by residents in the WMSR has been for alcohol; and that the proportion of courses of treatment for alcohol across the LGAs has increased over the reference period or stayed roughly the same. Meanwhile, heroin courses of treatment have declined proportionately over the reference period. These trends are consistent with Victoria as a whole.

	MARIBYRNONG			MELBOURNE		
	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
Alcohol	30.0%	30.0%	39.0%	28.0%	29.0%	38.0%
Heroin	38.0%	33.0%	25.0%	43.0%	35.0%	25.0%
Cannabis	19.0%	20.0%	17.0%	14.0%	17.0%	17.0%
Psycho-stimulants	5.0%	5.0%	9.0%	7.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Other Opioids	4.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	6.0%
Tranquillisers	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Other Drugs	3.0%	4.0%	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Total Known Drugs (No.)	1013	1159	1061	1386	1505	1064
Total Courses (No.)	1016	1169	1065	1393	1514	1071

	MELTON			MOONEE VALLEY		
	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
Alcohol	31.0%	34.0%	33.0%	30.0%	30.0%	38.0%
Heroin	27.0%	21.0%	16.0%	34.0%	28.0%	20.0%
Cannabis	26.0%	28.0%	30.0%	21.0%	23.0%	22.0%
Psycho-stimulants	9.0%	8.0%	12.0%	6.0%	8.0%	9.0%
Other Opioids	3.0%	4.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%	6.0%
Tranquillisers	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Other Drugs	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	2.0%
Total Known Drugs (No.)	538	591	572	1,037	1098	1005
Total Courses (No.)	547	596	575	1,041	1109	1016

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	WYNDHAM			VICTORIA		
	2004–2005	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2005–2006	2006–2007
Alcohol	32.0%	34.0%	38.0%	38.0%	39.0%	44.0%
Heroin	23.0%	17.0%	13.0%	23.0%	18.0%	14.0%
Cannabis	32.0%	31.0%	30.0%	23.0%	25.0%	23.0%
Psycho-stimulants	7.0%	8.0%	11.0%	7.0%	7.0%	8.0%
Other Opioids	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Tranquillisers	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Other Drugs	1.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Total Known Drugs (No.)	722	854	860	47622	50677	50247
Total Courses (No.)	726	861	866	48311	51251	50826

Courses of Treatment by Primary Drug of Concern
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas and Victoria, 2004–2005 to 2006–2007
Source: Alcohol and Drug Information System
(As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

Gender Differences in Courses of Treatment

Information on the sex of residents in the WMSR LGAs receiving courses of treatment for problems associated with alcohol and other drugs (for the 2006–2007 financial year) is summarised below. The information shows that males are the majority of service users for problems associated with alcohol, heroin, cannabis and psycho-stimulants.

	Alcohol		Heroin		Cannabis		Psycho-stimulants	
	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %
Brimbank	33.0%	67.0%	29.0%	71.0%	32.0%	68.0%	34.0%	66.0%
Hobsons Bay	31.0%	69.0%	21.0%	79.0%	43.0%	57.0%	19.0%	81.0%
Maribyrnong	29.0%	71.0%	33.0%	67.0%	34.0%	66.0%	34.0%	66.0%
Melbourne	24.0%	76.0%	29.0%	71.0%	34.0%	66.0%	28.0%	72.0%
Melton	35.0%	65.0%	40.0%	60.0%	36.0%	64.0%	36.0%	64.0%
Moonee Valley	33.0%	67.0%	30.0%	70.0%	44.0%	56.0%	38.0%	62.0%
Wyndham	29.0%	71.0%	23.0%	77.0%	47.0%	53.0%	26.0%	74.0%
WMSR	30.0%	70.0%	29.0%	71.0%	38.0%	62.0%	31.0%	69.0%

Courses of Treatment for Primary Drug of Concern by Sex
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2006–2007
Source: Alcohol and Drug Information System
(As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

Alcohol-related Injury and Crime

Rate of Alcohol-related Serious Road Injury

Information on the number and rate of alcohol-related serious road injury in the WMSR LGAs (2004–2005 to 2006–2007 financial years) is summarised below. Figures refer to the LGA of residence of victims of serious road injury. The information shows increases in the rate of alcohol-related serious road injuries among residents in Hobsons Bay, Melton and Wyndham.

Sex disaggregated data on serious alcohol-related injuries show that the majority of victims are male.

	VICTIMS OF SERIOUS ROAD INJURY (PER 10000 RESIDENTS)		
	2004–2005 (No.)	2005–2006 (No.)	2006–2007 (No.)
Brimbank	3.6 (63)	3.8 (67)	3.5 (60)
Hobsons Bay	1.4 (12)	2.8 (23)	2.7 (23)
Maribyrnong	3.0 (18)	3.9 (24)	2.9 (19)
Melbourne	1.8 (11)	3.2 (21)	1.9 (15)
Melton	3.0 (22)	3.9 (30)	4.2 (34)
Moonee Valley	2.4 (26)	2.6 (29)	2.3 (25)
Wyndham	2.3 (25)	2.9 (33)	3.9 (45)
WMSR	2.7 (178)	3.3 (228)	3.1 (221)

Victims (Per 10,000 Residents) of Alcohol-related Serious Road Injuries
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2004–2005 to 2006–2007
Source: Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program
(As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

	VICTIMS OF SERIOUS ROAD INJURY 2006–2007	
	Female %	Male %
Brimbank	36.0%	64.0%
Hobsons Bay	< 22.0%	> 78.0%
Maribyrnong	28.0%	72.0%
Melbourne	< 33.0%	> 67.0%
Melton	30.0%	70.0%
Moonee Valley	20.0%	80.0%
Wyndham	35.0%	65.0%
WMSR	29.0%	71.0%

Victims of Alcohol-related Serious Road Injury by Sex
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2006–2007
Source: Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program
(As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

Rate of Alcohol-related Assault

Information about alcohol-related assaults in the WMSR LGAs (2004–2005 to 2006–2007 financial years) is summarised below. Figures refer to the LGA of residence of offenders of assault. The information shows increases in the rate of offenders of assault among residents in all LGAs except Melbourne and Moonee Valley.

Sex disaggregated data on alcohol-related assault show that the majority of offenders are male. Additional data on the LGA of residence of victims of alcohol-related assault show that females are more likely to be involved in alcohol-related assault as victims rather than offenders.

	OFFENDERS OF ALCOHOL-RELATED ASSAULT (PER 10000 RESIDENTS)		
	2004–2005 (No.)	2005–2006 (No.)	2006–2007 (No.)
Brimbank	9.5 (165)	11.8 (208)	13.9 (243)
Hobsons Bay	6.2 (52)	10.9 (91)	12.7 (108)
Maribyrnong	8.9 (55)	14.7 (91)	10.4 (69)
Melbourne	18.5 (114)	16.9 (110)	14.4 (110)
Melton	10.1 (72)	16.3 (124)	19.0 (154)
Moonee Valley	9.4 (103)	9.8 (107)	8.4 (94)
Wyndham	12.3 (132)	8.5 (98)	16.5 (192)
WMSR	10.4 (693)	12.1 (829)	13.6 (969)

Offenders (Per 10,000 Residents) of Alcohol-related Assault, Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2004–2005 to 2006–2007
Source: Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program
(As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

	ALCOHOL-RELATED ASSAULT 2006–2007			
	Offenders		Victims	
	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %
Brimbank	5.0%	93.0%	36.0%	64.0%
Hobsons Bay	14.0%	84.0%	38.0%	62.0%
Maribyrnong	11.0%	88.0%	22.0%	78.0%
Melbourne	5.0%	95.0%	29.0%	71.0%
Melton	11.0%	86.0%	44.0%	56.0%
Moonee Valley	10.0%	87.0%	34.0%	66.0%
Wyndham	10.0%	87.0%	33.0%	67.0%
WMSR	9.0%	91.0%	34.0%	66.0%

Offenders and Victims of Alcohol-related Assault by Sex, Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2006–2007
Source: Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program
(As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

Rate of Alcohol-related Family Violence Incidents

Information on the rate of reported family violence incidents that are related to alcohol in the WMSR LGAs (2004–2005 to 2006–2007 financial years) is summarised below.² The information shows that for 2006–2007, alcohol was definitely or probably involved in 32.0% (in Brimbank) to 42.0% (in Melbourne and Moonee Valley) of reported family violence incidents.

Sex disaggregated data on reported alcohol-related family violence incidents show that females are much more likely than males to be victims.

	REPORTED ALCOHOL-RELATED FAMILY VIOLENCE INCIDENTS							
	2004–2005				2005–2006			
	Definite Alcohol %	Probable Alcohol %	No Alcohol %	Total No.	Definite Alcohol %	Probable Alcohol %	No Alcohol %	Total No.
Brimbank	21.0%	13.0%	67.0%	1095	18.0%	12.0%	70.0%	1282
Hobsons Bay	31.0%	15.0%	53.0%	479	25.0%	16.0%	59.0%	483
Maribyrnong	28.0%	15.0%	57.0%	459	20.0%	15.0%	65.0%	420
Melbourne	25.0%	15.0%	59.0%	536	22.0%	15.0%	64.0%	515
Melton	20.0%	16.0%	64.0%	482	21.0%	15.0%	64.0%	482
Moonee Valley	26.0%	12.0%	62.0%	598	22.0%	14.0%	63.0%	537
Wyndham	24.0%	14.0%	62.0%	700	19.0%	14.0%	67.0%	648
WMSR	24.0%	14.0%	62.0%	4349	20.0%	14.0%	66.0%	4367

	2006–2007			
	Definite Alcohol %	Probable Alcohol %	No Alcohol %	Total No.
	Brimbank	19.0%	13.0%	69.0%
Hobsons Bay	27.0%	15.0%	59.0%	535
Maribyrnong	24.0%	16.0%	60.0%	403
Melbourne	23.0%	19.0%	58.0%	474
Melton	19.0%	16.0%	65.0%	538
Moonee Valley	26.0%	16.0%	58.0%	518
Wyndham	24.0%	12.0%	63.0%	712
WMSR	22.0%	15.0%	63.0%	4589

Alcohol Involvement in Family Violence Incidents, Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2004–2005 to 2006–2007
Source: Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program
(As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)

² Whether or not alcohol is involved is determined by the reporting officer and is therefore a subjective measure.

	VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL-RELATED FAMILY VIOLENCE 2006–2007	
	Female %	Male %
Brimbank	83.0%	17.0%
Hobsons Bay	80.0%	20.0%
Maribyrnong	81.0%	19.0%
Melbourne	78.0%	22.0%
Melton	75.0%	25.0%
Moonee Valley	74.0%	26.0%
Wyndham	82.0%	18.0%
WMSR	80.0%	20.0%

*Victims of Alcohol-related Family Violence Incidents by Sex,
Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 2006–2007
Source: Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program
(As Compiled by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre)*