
New South Wales

There were 16,169 hospitalisations with a drug-related principal diagnosis in [New South Wales](#) in 2021-22, equivalent to 0.52% of all hospitalisations in New South Wales.

This is equivalent to 208 hospitalisations per 100,000 people, which was 16% lower than the rate in 2020-21 (246 hospitalisations per 100,000 people) (Table A18, [Appendix](#)), but similar to the rate observed at the beginning of monitoring ([Figure 1](#)).

In 2021-22, the rate of hospitalisations was higher among [males](#) than females (232 versus 184 hospitalisations per 100,000 people, respectively).

In 2021-22, the rate of hospitalisations was [highest](#) among the 20-29 age group, followed by the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups (396, 342, and 289 hospitalisations per 100,000 people, respectively). Among males, the rate of drug-related hospitalisations was highest in the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups, and among females in the 20-29 age group.

The highest rate of hospitalisations in 2021-

Figure 1. Age-standardised rate per 100,000 people of drug-related hospitalisations, by sex, New South Wales, 2002-03 to 2021-22.

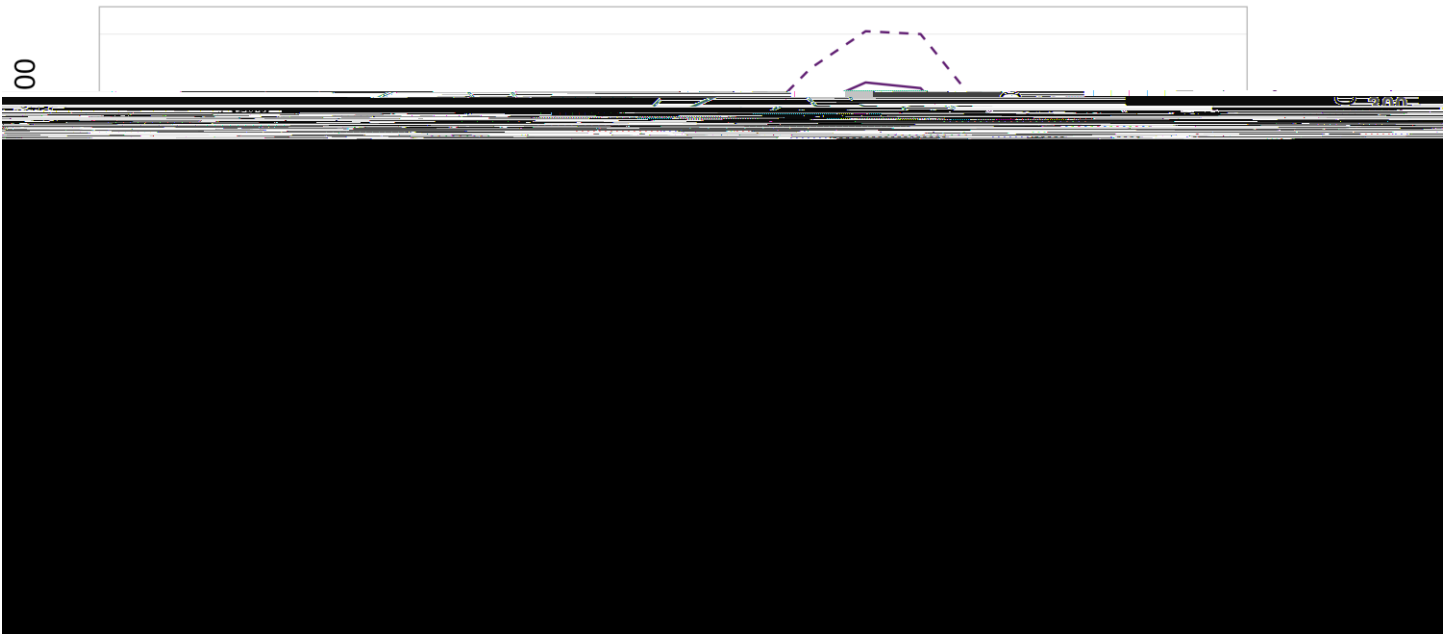
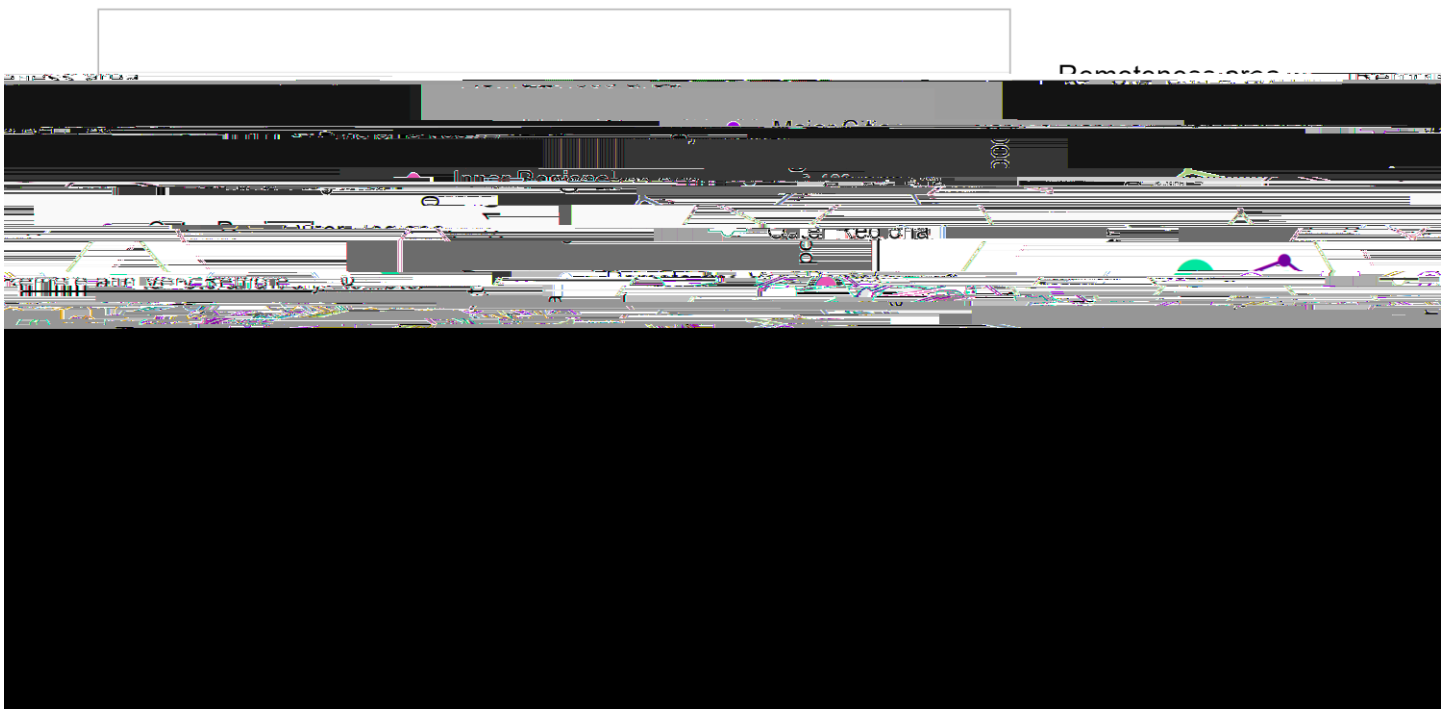


Figure 2. Age-standardised rate per 100,000 people of drug-related hospitalisations, by remoteness, New South Wales, 2012-13 to 2021-22.



Note: The size (area) of the bubble is proportional to the number of hospitalisations. Data on remoteness are only available from 2012-13.

Figure 3. Age-standardised rate per 100,000 people of drug-related hospitalisations, by principal diagnosis of mental and behavioural disorder due to substance use (A) and external cause of poisoning (B), New South Wales, 2002-03 to 2021-22.

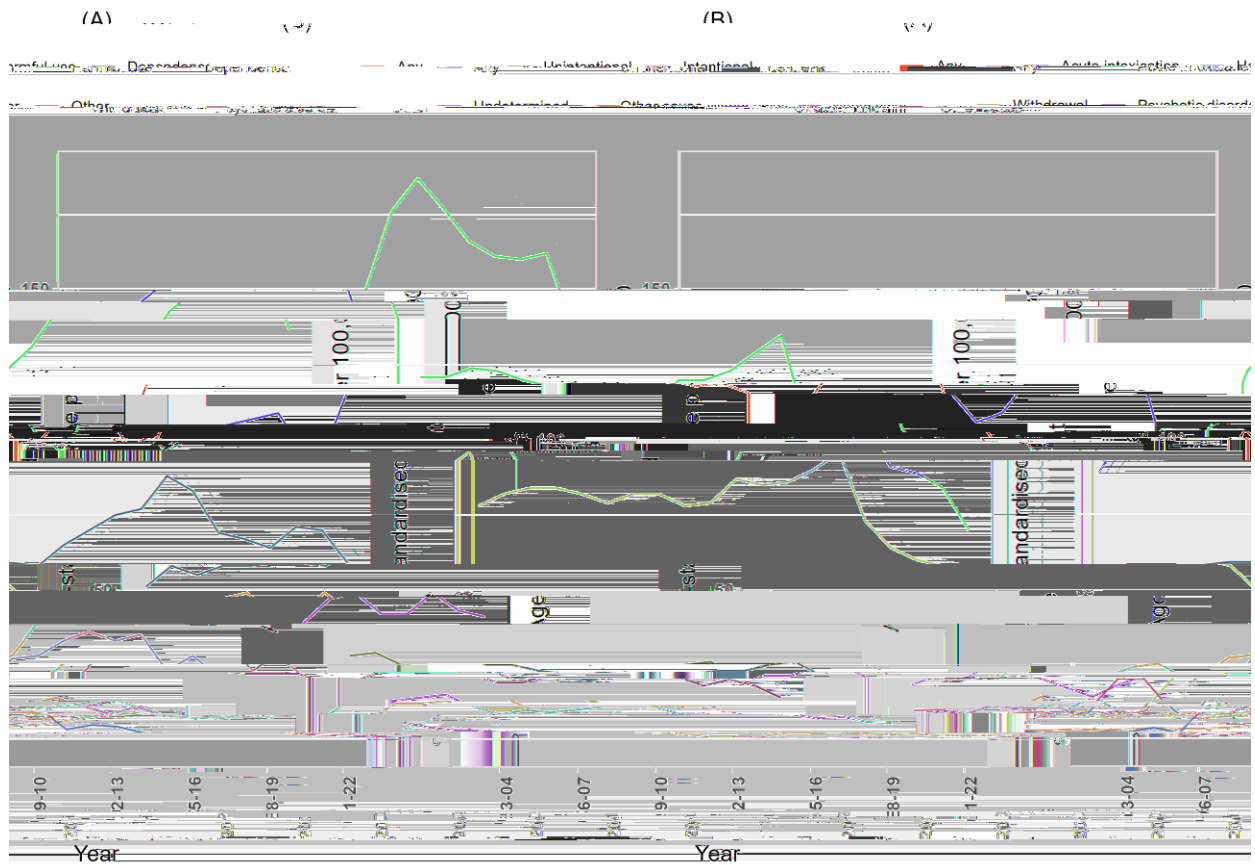


Figure 4. Age-standardised rate per 100,000 people of drug-related hospitalisations, by drug identified in the principal diagnosis, New South Wales, 2002-03 to 2021-22.

