

hospitalisations, 202 hospitalisations per 100,000 people) ( ).

In 2021-22, 45% of drug-related hospitalisations in Victoria were due to drug poisoning. Furthermore, 70% of drug poisoning-related hospitalisations were intentional

15 ( ).

The rate of hospitalisations was higher among males than females in 2021-22 (209 versus 201 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 (428, 351, and 224 hospitalisations per 100,000 people, respectively). Among males, the rate of drug-related hospitalisations was highest in the 30-39 and 20-29 age groups, and among females in the 20-29 age group.

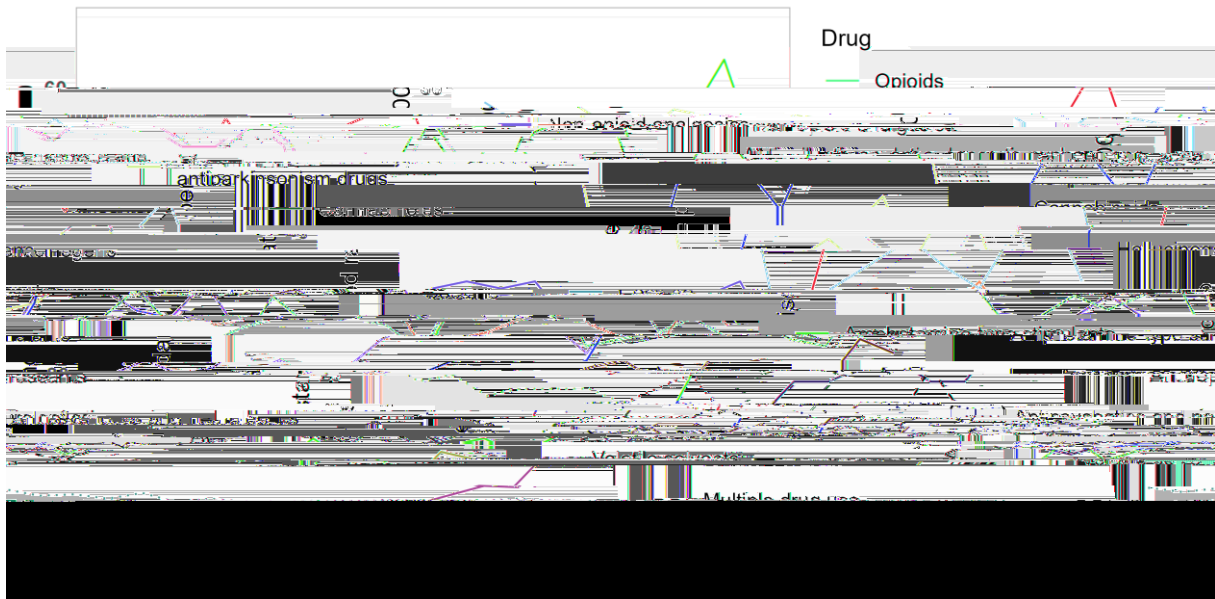
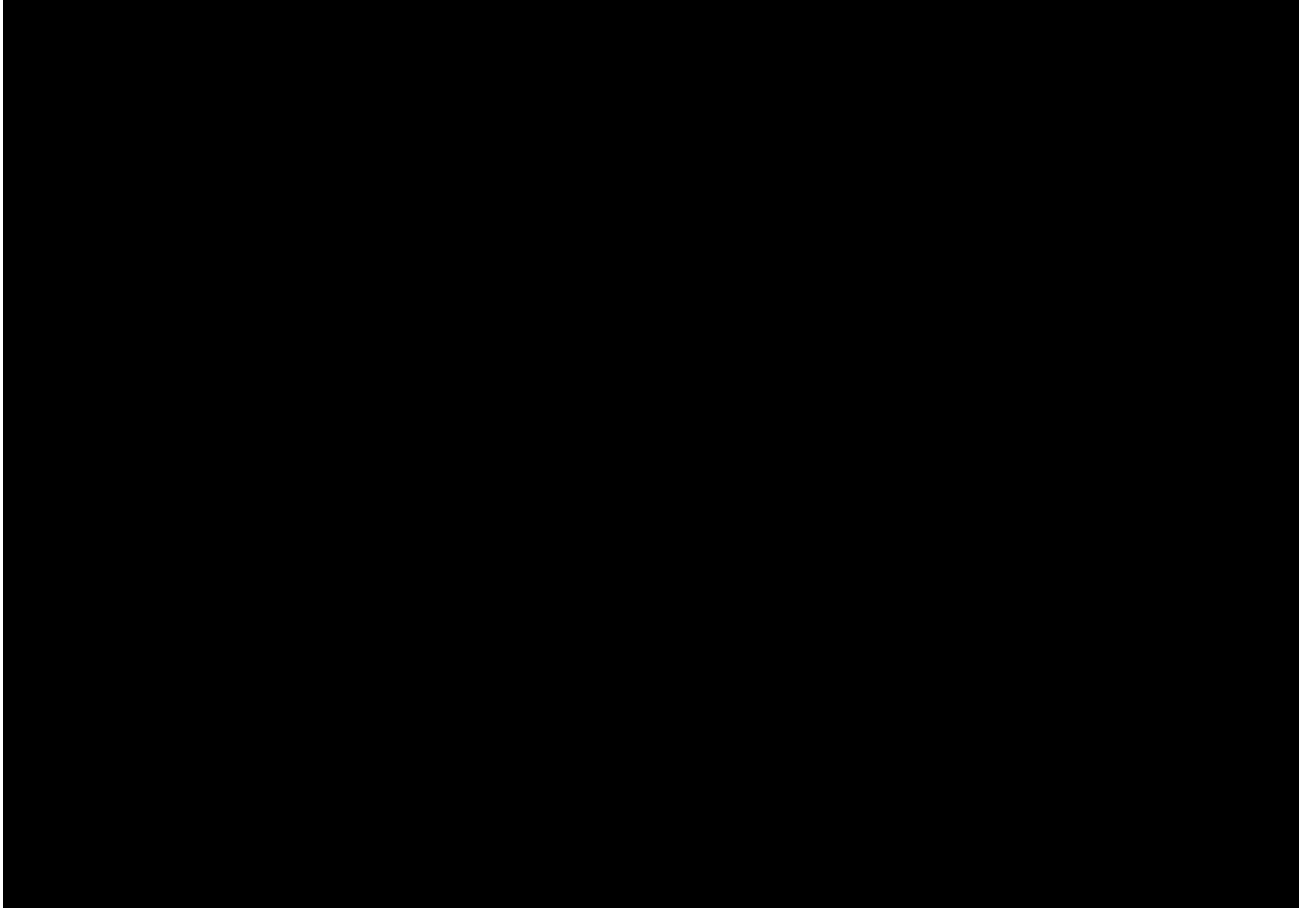
The highest number and rate of hospitalisations in 2021-22 was observed in major city areas (10,475

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Compared to 2020-21, there were significant increases in 2021-22 in the rates of hospitalisations related to:

- amphetamine-type stimulants (including methamphetamine),
- antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs (including GHB),
- non-opioid analgesics,
- opioids,
- cannabinoids,
- antidepressants, and
- cocaine (Table A23, Appendix).





Note: Age-standardised rates were not calculated if the number of hospitalisations was less than or equal to 10 (please refer to our [methods](#) document for details). Suppressed data are visible as gaps in the data series.

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