

# 8A Substance use and misuse

## — attachment

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Table 8A.1.1

Table 8A.1.1      **Current daily smoker for persons aged 18 and over, 2001**  
**(per cent)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
	<i>males</i>	<i>males</i>	<i>females</i>	<i>females</i>
18-24	52	30	54	25
25-34	51	33	46	25
35-44	57	30	61	23
45-54	51	23	41	19
55 and over	46	15	38	10

*Source* : Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) National Health Survey (NHS): Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results, Australia, 2001, Cat No. 4715.0 (unpublished).

Table 8A.1.2

Table 8A.1.2 **Current risky to high risk alcohol consumers for persons aged 18 and over, 2001**

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	
	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)
<b>18-24</b>												
<i>Alcohol risk level (a)</i>												
Did not consume alcohol												
Never consumed alcohol	2(b)	48	19	19	10	18	7	16	7	16	7	11
Not consumed in last week	37	22	40	16	39	15	25	8	35	6	30	6
Consumed alcohol in last week												
Low risk level	55	16	27	21	41	14	54	5	50	5	52	3
Risky level	3(b)	41	6(b)	29	5	24	8	14	7	16	7	11
High risk level	3(c)	58	7(b)	34	5(b)	30	7	14	1	32	4	13
Total(d)	100	–	100	–	100	–	100	0	100	–	100	–
<b>25-34</b>												
<i>Alcohol risk level (a)</i>												
Did not consume alcohol												
Never consumed alcohol	8(b)	34	17	20	13	16	6	12	9	9	8	8
Not consumed in last week	40	12	43	8	42	7	21	8	37	4	29	4
Consumed alcohol in last week												
Low risk level	33	17	31	14	32	12	59	3	47	3	53	2
Risky level	8(b)	31	6	23	7	18	6	12	6	10	6	7
High risk level	11(b)	37	3(b)	40	7(b)	30	8	9	1	24	5	9
Total(d)	100	–	100	–	100	–	100	0	100	–	100	–

Table 8A.1.2

Table 8A.1.2 **Current risky to high risk alcohol consumers for persons aged 18 and over, 2001**

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	
	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)
<b>35-44</b>												
<i>Alcohol risk level (a)</i>												
Did not consume alcohol												
Never consumed alcohol	2(c)	50	9(b)	30	6(b)	25	6	11	12	7	9	6
Not consumed in last week	35	14	44	11	40	9	18	5	33	4	26	3
Consumed alcohol in last week												
Low risk level	40	16	31	16	36	12	62	2	46	3	54	2
Risky level	10(b)	44	5(b)	35	7(b)	29	8	9	7	9	8	7
High risk level	13(b)	25	11(b)	33	12	21	6	10	2	18	4	9
Total(d)	100	–	100	–	100	–	100	0	100	–	100	–
<b>45-54</b>												
<i>Alcohol risk level (a)</i>												
Did not consume alcohol												
Never consumed alcohol	13(b)	44	22	24	18	24	6	12	12	8	9	7
Not consumed in last week	33	17	40	15	36	11	18	7	31	4	25	3
Consumed alcohol in last week												
Low risk level	36	18	31	24	33	14	61	3	46	3	54	2
Risky level	4(b)	43	3(b)	47	3(b)	27	7	13	8	8	7	8
High risk level	14(b)	25	4(b)	39	9	23	7	11	3	18	5	9
Total(d)	100	–	100	–	100	–	100	0	100	–	100	–

Table 8A.1.2

Table 8A.1.2 **Current risky to high risk alcohol consumers for persons aged 18 and over, 2001**

	<i>Indigenous Males</i>		<i>Indigenous Females</i>		<i>Indigenous Total</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous Males</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous Females</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous Total</i>	
	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)	%	RSE (%)
<b>55 years and over</b>												
<i>Alcohol risk level (a)</i>												
Did not consume alcohol												
Never consumed alcohol	12(b)	35	42	16	28	14	9	10	25	5	17	5
Not consumed in last week	59	14	38	16	47	10	25	5	30	3	28	3
Consumed alcohol in last week												
Low risk level	19(b)	36	15(b)	36	17(b)	25	55	2	38	2	46	1
Risky level	3(c)	74	2(c)	76	2(c)	53	6	8	6	10	6	7
High risk level	8(b)	39	3(c)	66	5(b)	31	5	11	1	18	3	10
Total(d)	100	–	100	–	100	–	100	0	100	–	100	–

- (a) Alcohol risk levels are defined as: low risk (males) - 50ml or less; low risk (females) - 25ml or less; risky (males) - more than 50ml, up to 75ml; risky (females) - more than 25ml, up to 50ml; high risk (males) - more than 75ml; and high risk (females) - more than 50ml.

Risk level as defined by the NHMRC is based on regular consumption levels of alcohol, whereas indicators derived from the ABS 2001 NHS do not take into account whether consumption in the reference week was more, less or the same as usual, or whether consumption was regular.

- (b) Estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be used with caution. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
- (c) Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is considered too unreliable for general use.
- (d) Includes 'Period since last consumed alcohol' not known.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS NHS: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results, Australia, 2001, Cat No. 4715.0 (unpublished).

Table 8A.2.1

Table 8A.2.1 **Alcohol involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicides (a)**

	<i>Indigenous homicides(b)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous homicides(c)</i>		<i>Inter-Racial homicides(d)</i>		<i>Total homicides(e)</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>(n=40)</b>		<b>(n=299)</b>		<b>(n=15)</b>		<b>(n=354)</b>	
Both victim and offender drink	29	72.5	62	20.7	8	53.3	99	28.0
Victim drinking but not offender	–	..	30	10.0	–	..	30	8.5
Offender drinking but not victim	–	12.5	19	6.4	4	26.7	28	7.9
Neither drinking	6	15.0	188	62.9	3	20.0	197	55.6
<b>2000-01</b>	<b>(n=49)</b>		<b>(n=270)</b>		<b>(n=22)</b>		<b>(n=341)</b>	
Both victim and offender drink	42	85.7	49	18.1	4	18.2	95	27.9
Victim drinking but not offender	–	..	22	8.1	2	9.1	24	7.0
Offender drinking but not victim	2	4.1	25	9.3	1	4.5	28	8.2
Neither drinking	5	10.2	174	64.4	15	68.2	194	56.9
<b>2001-02</b>	<b>(n=55)</b>		<b>(n=327)</b>		<b>(n=20)</b>		<b>(n=402)</b>	
Both victim and offender drink	34	61.8	52	15.9	6	30.0	92	22.9
Victim drinking but not offender	2	3.6	20	6.1	3	15.0	25	6.2
Offender drinking but not victim	11	20.0	24	7.3	5	25.0	40	10.0
Neither drinking	8	14.5	231	70.6	6	30.0	245	60.9
<b>1999-2000 to 2001-02</b>	<b>(n=144)</b>		<b>(n=896)</b>		<b>(n=57)</b>		<b>(n=1097)</b>	
Both victim and offender drink	105	72.9	163	18.2	18	31.6	286	26.1
Victim drinking but not offender	2	1.4	72	8.0	5	8.8	79	7.2
Offender drinking but not victim	18	12.5	68	7.6	10	17.5	96	8.8
Neither drinking	19	13.2	593	66.2	24	42.1	636	58.0

(a) Homicide includes murder and manslaughter, but excludes driving causing death.

(b) Indigenous homicides are where both victims and offenders of homicide are either Indigenous and/or Torres Strait Islanders.

(c) Non-Indigenous homicides are where both victims and offenders are not Indigenous. Includes victims and offenders who are Caucasian, Asian and Maori/Pacific Islanders.

(d) Inter-racial homicides are where either the victim or the offender is Indigenous. Includes homicides involving: an Indigenous offender and non-Indigenous victim, and non-Indigenous offender and an Indigenous victim.

(e) Where an offender has been identified.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology National Homicide Monitoring Program, 1999-2000 to 2001-02 (unpublished).

Table 8A.3.1

**Table 8A.3.1      Summary of drugs ever tried and currently used by  
Indigenous persons aged 14 and over, residing in  
urban areas, 1994 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Drugs ever tried (for non- medical purposes)</i>	<i>Drugs currently used (for non-medical purposes) (d)</i>
Tobacco	77	54
Alcohol	83	62
Marijuana	48	21
Sleeping tablets	4	0.9
Pain killers	4	2
Petrol sniffing	4	0.3
Glue, other sniffing	5	0.7
Inhalants generally	7	0.8
Speed	6	1.6
Cocaine	2	0.5
Heroin	3	0.4
Hallucinogens	7	2
Designer drugs	1.4	0.6
Injected illegal drugs	3	2
None of the above	9	22
None of the illicit drugs	46	71
Marijuana the only illicit	32	18
At least one other illicit	19	6
At least one other 'hard'	12	4
Don't know	3	6

- (a) The Indigenous data were based on the 1994 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS), Urban Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Supplement, which had a sample size of 2943 Indigenous people.
- (b) The areas that were regarded as 'urban' in the 1994 NDSHS were defined as such by the ABS. These areas contained population clusters of 1000 or more people. While this encompassed established towns and cities, it also included areas with few of the amenities of most towns (such as sealed roads, shops, and services) but which still contained the required density of population.
- (c) Drugs were defined to include alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs, and other psychoactive substances used for non-medical purposes, such as analgesics and tranquilizers, petrol and glue.
- (d) Current users are defined as those who said they use the specified substance at least once a year.

Source : Department of Health and Ageing (DHA) 1994, NDSHS Urban  
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Supplement 1994.

Table 8A.3.2

Table 8A.3.2 **Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, 2001-02 (a)**

	<i>Hospital separations</i>				<i>Age standardised rate (b)</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	per 1000	per 1000
<b>Poisoning</b>						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	217	6 362	2 096	8 787	0.5	0.3
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	58	2 006	1 096	3 195	0.1	0.1
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	333	9 085	3 813	13 369	0.8	0.5
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	230	7 243	2 869	10 430	0.5	0.4
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	31	313	211	534	0.1	–
<b>Accidental poisoning</b>						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	189	4 453	2 138	6 839	0.4	0.2
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	53	1 629	932	2 647	0.1	0.1
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	28	284	207	511	0.1	–
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	71	2 384	1 372	3 843	0.2	0.1
<b>Mental/behavioural disorders</b>						
F11: from use of opioids	125	3 529	2 366	6 130	0.3	0.2
F12 from use of cannabinoids	215	2 552	1 862	4 595	0.4	0.1
F13 from use of sedatives	27	1 017	671	1 784	0.1	0.1
F14: from use of cocaine	8	209	156	375	–	–
F15: from use of other stimulants	156	2 541	1 793	4 503	0.3	0.1
F18: from use of volatile solvents	58	88	77	222	0.1	–
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	259	2 769	2 064	5 092	0.5	0.1
<b>Other</b>						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	9	174	114	294	–	–
O35.5: Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	5	52	–	62	–	–
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	43	533	305	891	0.1	–

(a) Based on ICD-10-AM codes.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised to the 30 June 2001 Estimated Residential Population.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW National hospital morbidity database (unpublished).



Table 8A.3.3

Table 8A.3.3 **NSW: Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use (a), (b), (c)**

	Male			Female		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous to non-Indigenous ratio(d)	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous to non-Indigenous ratio(d)
<b>Poisoning</b>						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.8
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	2.2
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.3
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.9
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	0.1	–	3.3	–	–	..
<b>Accidental poisoning</b>						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.2	2.0
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	2.6
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	–	–	2.0	–	–	..
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.9
<b>Mental/behavioural disorders</b>						
F11: from use of opioids	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.6	0.3	2.3
F12 from use of cannabinoids	0.6	0.3	2.4	0.4	0.1	3.7
F13 from use of sedatives	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.9
F14: from use of cocaine	–	–	0.7	–	–	3.1
F15: from use of other stimulants	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.1	3.1
F18: from use of volatile solvents	–	–	5.2	–	–	..
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	0.8	0.2	4.2	0.5	0.1	4.8
<b>Other</b>						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	–	–	3.6	–	–	3.3
035.5 Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	–	–	..	–	–	1.1
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addi	0.1	–	3.1	0.1	–	3.2

(a) Hospital data are based on state of usual residence.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised to the 30 June 2001 Estimated Residential Population.

(c) The hospital separations related to drug use are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM).

(d) The rate ratio is equal to the separation rate for Indigenous persons divided by the separation rate for non-Indigenous people (which includes Indigenous status not reported).

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW hospital morbidity database (unpublished).

Table 8A.3.4

Table 8A.3.4 VIC: Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use (a), (b), (c)

	Male			Female		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous to non-Indigenous ratio(d)	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous to non-Indigenous ratio(d)
<b>Poisoning</b>						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	—	0.2	..	—	0.5	..
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	—	0.1	..	0.2	0.1	2.4
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	1.1	0.4	2.6	—	0.7	..
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	—	0.3	..	1.1	0.5	2.2
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	—	—	..	—	—	..
<b>Accidental poisoning</b>						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.9
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	—	0.1	..	—	0.1	..
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	—	—	..	—	—	..
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	—	0.1	..	—	0.1	..
<b>Mental/behavioural disorders</b>						
F11: from use of opioids	—	0.1	..	0.4	0.1	4.0
F12 from use of cannabinoids	0.4	0.1	2.9	0.7	0.1	8.5
F13 from use of sedatives	—	—	..	—	—	..
F14: from use of cocaine	—	—	..	—	—	..
F15: from use of other stimulants	—	0.1	..	—	—	..
F18: from use of volatile solvents	—	—	..	—	—	..
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	0.4	0.2	2.7	0.7	0.1	11.6
<b>Other</b>						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	—	—	..	—	—	..
035.5 Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	—	—	..	—	—	..
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	—	—	..	—	—	..

(a) Hospital data are based on state of usual residence.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised to the 30 June 2001 Estimated Residential Population.

(c) The hospital separations related to drug use are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM).

(d) The ratio is equal to the separation rate for Indigenous persons divided by the separation rate for non-Indigenous people (which includes Indigenous status not reported).

— Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW hospital morbidity database (unpublished).

Table 8A.3.5

Table 8A.3.5 QLD: Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use by sex and Indigenous status(a), (b), (c)

	Male			Female		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous to non-Indigenous ratio(d)	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous to non-Indigenous ratio(d)
<b>Poisoning</b>						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.7
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	–	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.9
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.3
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.7
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	0.1	–	4.6	–	–	0.4
<b>Accidental poisoning</b>						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.8
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.9
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	0.1	–	3.1	–	–	0.4
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.2	2.0
<b>Mental/behavioural disorders</b>						
F11: from use of opioids	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.1
F12: from use of cannabinoids	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.1	2.9
F13: from use of sedatives	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.7
F14: from use of cocaine	–	–	4.7	–	–	..
F15: from use of other stimulants	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.0
F18: from use of volatile solvents	0.1	–	30.6	0.1	–	26.1
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.8
<b>Other</b>						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	–	–	3.3	–	–	..
035.5 Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	–	–	..	0.1	–	15.1
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.8

(a) Hospital data are based on state of usual residence.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised to the 30 June 2001 Estimated Residential Population.

(c) The hospital separations related to drug use are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM).

(d) The ratio is equal to the separation rate for Indigenous persons divided by the separation rate for non-Indigenous people (which includes Indigenous status not reported).

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW hospital morbidity database (unpublished).

Table 8A.3.6

Table 8A.3.6 **WA: Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use(a), (b), (c)**

	Male			Female		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous to non-Indigenous ratio(d)	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous to non-Indigenous ratio(d)
<b>Poisoning</b>						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	0.5	0.2	2.3	1.0	0.4	2.8
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	–	0.1	..	–	0.1	0.2
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	0.6	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.5	2.1
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	0.5	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.5	1.2
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	0.2	–	8.0	0.1	–	14.4
<b>Accidental poisoning</b>						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.9	0.2	3.9
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.8
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	0.1	–	3.7	0.1	–	25.9
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	0.2	0.1	1.2	–	0.1	0.4
<b>Mental/behavioural disorders</b>						
F11: from use of opioids	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.9
F12 from use of cannabinoids	0.8	0.1	6.4	0.4	–	9.8
F13 from use of sedatives	0.1	0.1	1.6	–	0.1	0.4
F14: from use of cocaine	–	–	..	–	–	..
F15: from use of other stimulants	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	3.6
F18: from use of volatile solvents	0.1	–	44.9	0.3	–	..
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	1.1	0.3	3.6	0.6	0.1	4.8
<b>Other</b>						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	–	–	2.4	–	–	..
035.5 Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	–	–	..	–	–	..
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	–	–	1.3	–	–	..

(a) Hospital data are based on state of usual residence.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised to the 30 June 2001 Estimated Residential Population.

(c) The hospital separations related to drug use are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM).

(d) The ratio is equal to the separation rate for Indigenous persons divided by the separation rate for non-Indigenous people (which includes Indigenous status not reported).

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW hospital morbidity database (unpublished).

Table 8A.3.7

Table 8A.3.7 **SA: Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use(a), (b), (c)**

	Male			Female		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous to non-Indigenous ratio(d)	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous to non-Indigenous ratio(d)
<b>Poisoning</b>						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.7
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.1	3.2
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	0.8	0.4	1.9	2.9	0.6	4.6
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.5
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	0.2	–	..	–	–	..
<b>Accidental poisoning</b>						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	0.5	0.3	2.1	1.0	0.3	3.7
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	0.3	0.1	2.9	0.9	0.1	14.7
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	–	–	4.2	0.1	–	..
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	–	–	..	0.2	0.1	1.6
<b>Mental/behavioural disorders</b>	–	–	..	–	–	..
F11: from use of opioids	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2
F12 from use of cannabinoids	0.7	0.1	6.7	0.6	–	16.1
F13 from use of sedatives	–	–	..	0.1	–	1.7
F14: from use of cocaine	–	–	..	–	–	..
F15: from use of other stimulants	0.6	0.2	3.0	1.1	0.1	9.5
F18: from use of volatile solvents	–	–	43.8	–	–	..
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	1.0	0.2	5.6	0.4	0.1	3.8
<b>Other</b>						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	–	–	..	–	–	..
035.5 Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	–	–	..	–	–	..
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	–	–	..	–	–	..

(a) Hospital data are based on state of usual residence.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised to the 30 June 2001 Estimated Residential Population.

(c) The hospital separations related to drug use are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM).

(d) The ratio is equal to the separation rate for Indigenous persons divided by the separation rate for non-Indigenous people (which includes Indigenous status not reported).

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW hospital morbidity database (unpublished).

Table 8A.3.8

Table 8A.3.8 **NT: Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use(a), (b), (c)**

	Male			Female		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous to non-Indigenous ratio(d)	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous to non-Indigenous ratio(d)
<b>Poisoning</b>						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.6	0.5	1.1
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	–	–	..	–	–	..
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	0.5	0.1	4.0	0.3	0.2	1.7
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.1
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	–	–	..	–	–	..
<b>Accidental poisoning</b>						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	0.2	–	9.4	0.2	0.1	2.4
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	–	–	..	–	0.1	0.4
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	0.1	–	2.4	0.1	–	..
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.7
<b>Mental/behavioural disorders</b>						
F11: from use of opioids	–	–	..	–	–	..
F12 from use of cannabinoids	0.7	0.1	5.8	0.1	–	3.2
F13 from use of sedatives	–	–	..	–	–	..
F14: from use of cocaine	–	–	..	–	–	..
F15: from use of other stimulants	–	0.1	..	–	–	..
F18: from use of volatile solvents	0.1	–	..	–	–	..
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	0.9	0.2	4.5	0.1	–	2.0
<b>Other</b>						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	–	–	..	–	–	..
035.5 Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	–	–	..	–	–	..
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	–	–	..	–	–	..

(a) Hospital data are based on state of usual residence.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised to the 30 June 2001 Estimated Residential Population.

(c) The hospital separations related to drug use are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM).

(d) The ratio is equal to the separation rate for Indigenous persons divided by the separation rate for non-Indigenous people (which includes Indigenous status not reported).

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW hospital morbidity database (unpublished).