There were 266 registered overdose and other druginduced deaths (excluding alcohol and tobacco) in <u>Western Australia</u> in 2022, which is equivalent to 1.5% of all registered deaths in this jurisdiction.

The rate of drug-induced deaths increased from 3.6 in 2003 to 11 deaths per 100,000 people in 2019. Subsequently, the rate slightly decreased. The preliminary age-standardised rate of drug-induced deaths in 2022 was 9.5 deaths per 100,000 people (9.3 deaths per 100,000 people in 2021) (). The estimates for 2021 and 2022 are subject to revision and may increase (Table A47).

In 2022, <u>males</u> accounted for 65% (174 deaths) of drug-induced deaths. The rate of drug-induced deaths was also higher among males than females (13 versus 6.4 deaths per 100,000 people, respectively).

Analyses did not indicate a statistically significant difference between 2021 and 2022 in the estimated rates for males or females (Table A47).

In 2022, drug-induced deaths were most common among the <u>45-54 age</u> group (31%, 82 deaths).

The rate in 2022 was also highest in the 45-54 age group (23 deaths per

100,000 people).

Analyses indicated a significantly lower rate in 2022 compared to 2021 in the 55-64 age group (10 versus 17 deaths per 100,000 people) (Table A48).

The greatest proportion of drug-induced deaths in 2022 occurred among people residing in major city areas (79%, 209 deaths), however, the highest rate was observed among people in outer regional areas (10 deaths per 100,000 people), followed closely by major city areas (9.5 deaths per 100,000 people).

In Western Australia, the rate of drug-induced deaths has been higher in major city versus regional and remote areas in most years of monitoring.

W

Intentional	1.7 (1.3, 2.3)	1.7 (1.2, 2.2)	-3.1 (-34.9, 44.1)

Note: Deaths where conditions related to alcohol or tobacco comprised the underlying cause of death are not captured here. Causes of death data for 2021 and 2022 are preliminary and thus are subject to further revision. 95% confidence intervals for the age-standardised rate and average percent change are shown in brackets. Please refer to our <u>methods</u> also refer to our <u>methods</u>

Opioids 5.6 (4.7, 6.5) 6.4 (5.4, 7.4) 14 (-8, 41)				
	Opioids	5.6 (4.7, 6.5)	6.4 (5.4, 7.4)	14 (-8, 41)

Antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic & antiparkinsonism

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This report was prepared by researchers from the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre for the Drug Trends program. The Drug Trends program is coordinated by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, UNSW Sydney and undertaken in partnership with Burnet, National Drug Research Institute, University of Queensland, and University of Tasmania.

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Chrzanowska A, Man N, Sutherland R, Degenhardt L, Peacock A. <u>Trends in overdose and other drug-induced</u> deaths in Australia, 2003-2022. Sydney: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, UNSW Sydney; 2024.

Please note that as with all statistical reports, there is the potential for minor revisions to data in this report. Please refer to the online version at <u>Drug Trends</u>.

Please contact the Drug Trends team with any queries regarding this pubs ,is 30()-5(3)4()]TETQ EMC / Span &MCID 11/Lang (en-AU)>BDC q0.0000

Program.

We acknowledge all state and territory Registries of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Coroners and the National Coronial Informis 30n System (NCIS) for enabl g Cause of Death Unit Record File (COD URF) data to be used for this publication.

We wish to ackowledge Lauren Moran and the team at the Austral Bureu of Statistics for their assistance with the data an d ICD-10 cod g practices to ensure rigorous, comprehensive, and consistent reporting on drug -induced deaths in Australia.

We acknowledge the trad ional custod s of the land on which the work for this report was undertaken. We pay respect to Ed ers past, present, and emerging.

For the full report on trends in overdose and