

Regional Variations and Trends in Substance Use & Related Harm in BC

Hospitalizations caused by substance use in BC

- 5 (2003-2007), 89,065, 22,381, 134,441
- 2002-2007, 36.6%, 3.4%, 7.8%

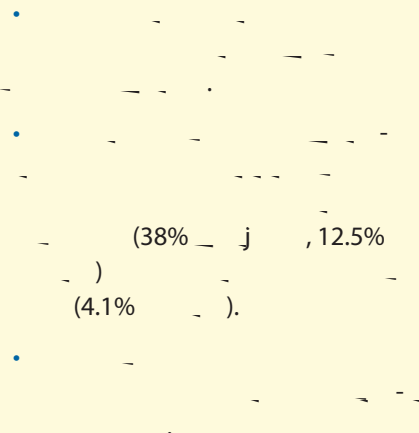


Figure 1a. Estimated number of substance caused hospitalizations in the past five years (2003-2007) in BC.

Deaths caused by substance use in BC

- (2002-2006), 4,431, 1,814, 22,972
- 2001-2006, 9.2%

Drug seizure data

- (1716%), (1664%), (767%), (242%)
- 1997, 2007, 49%, 68%

Figure 1b. Estimated number of substance caused deaths in the past five years (2002-2006) in BC.

Surveys of high-risk groups in Vancouver and Victoria

- (91%), (55%), (80%), (42%), (62%), (49%), (78%), (65%), (70%), (60%), (43%), (82%), (43%), (78%), (93%)

Alcohol consumption

- 8%, 5, (11.10), (7.03)

Conclusions

- (93%), (82%), (43%), (78%), (93%)

Introduction

Introduction text describing the context of the study, including the scope and objectives of the research.

Hospitalizations Caused by Alcohol and Other Drugs

Hospitalizations caused by alcohol and other drugs in BC, 2002-2007. The total number of hospitalizations was 134,441. The rate of hospitalizations per 100,000 population was 657/100,000 in 2007, compared to 608/100,000 in 2002 (p = .022). The rate of hospitalizations per 100,000 population was 460/100,000 in 2003, 404/100,000 in 2004, and 7.8% in 2007 (p = .011).

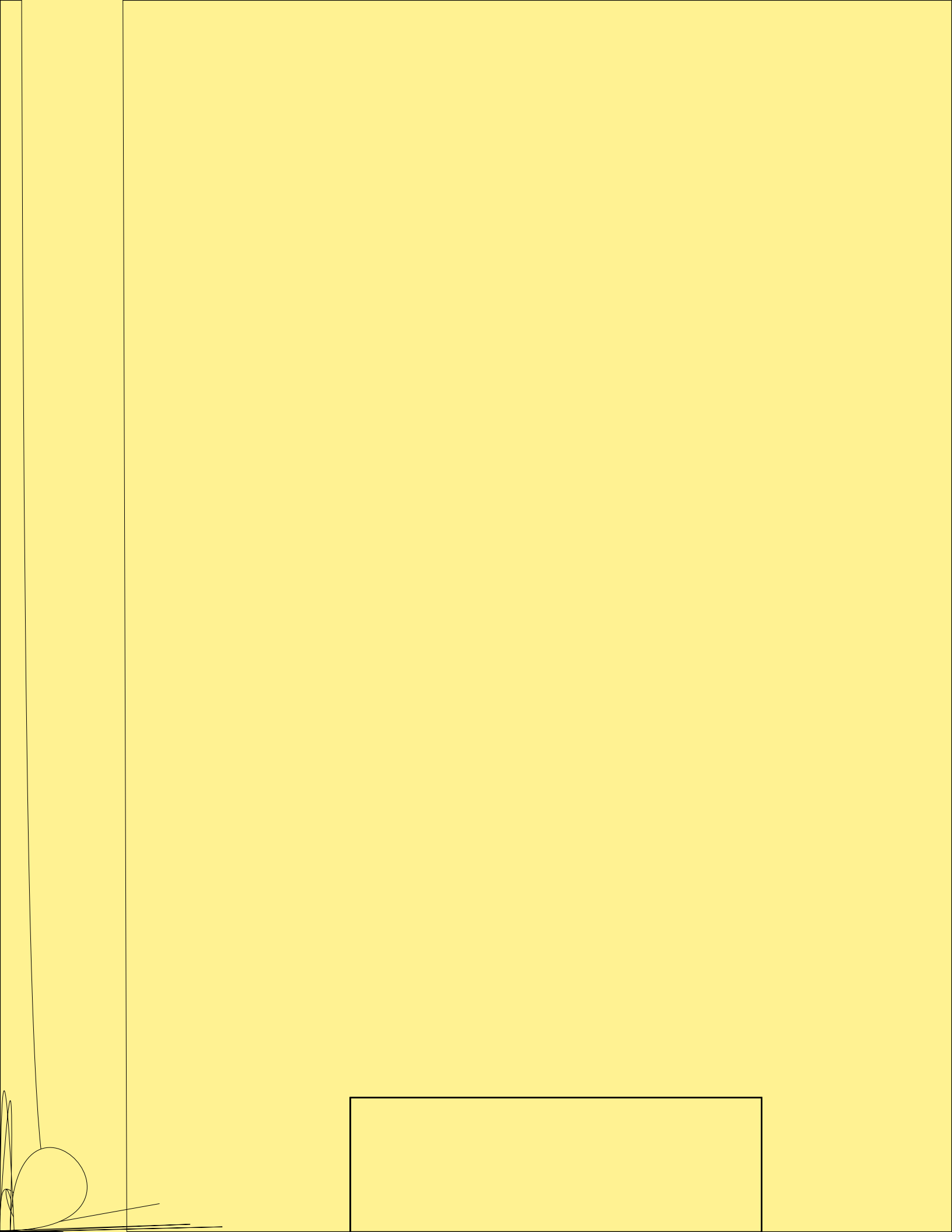
36.6% in 2002 and 2007 (p = .82, 112, 100,000). The rate of hospitalizations per 100,000 population was 24% in 2007 (3.3%, p = .009).

Number of Deaths Caused by Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs

The number of deaths caused by alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in BC, 2002-2007. The total number of deaths was 4,431. The rate of deaths per 100,000 population was 22,972 in 2006, compared to 1,814 in 2002 (p = .1). The rate of deaths per 100,000 population was 26.5 in 2006 and 14.4 in 2000.

Figure 2. Rate of alcohol attributable hospitalizations by health authority in BC, 2002-2007.

($\beta_1 = 0.041$; $\beta_2 = 0.041$; $\beta_3 = 0.041$; $\beta_4 = 0.041$; $\beta_5 = 0.041$)
 (4.0% .4.1%; $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$, 2005).
 (2001-2006)
 (= .002),
 (= .006).
 (= .011).
 2002 2006.



Comparison of Illicit Drug Purity between BC and Canada



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BACKGROUNDER BIOS – CARBC BULLETIN #4



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Dr. Tim Stockwell is co-leader of the BC Mental Health and Addictions Research Network. He is a qualified clinical psychologist who accomplished both clinical and research work in the UK before spending 16 years with Australia's National Drug Research Institute as Director. Stockwell was president of the international Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol between 2005 and 2007.



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Ms. Lorissa Martens is involved in the Alcohol and Other Drug Monitoring Project as research coordinator. She is a liaison with alcohol and drug researchers across BC, assists with writing of reports and papers for publication, and maintains the project website to provide the public with access to key data on alcohol and other drugs.

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