



**Australian Government**  
**Department of Health**



An Australian Government Initiative

# Primary Health Network

## Needs Assessment Reporting Template – Alcohol & Other Drugs

This template must be used to submit the Primary Health Network's (PHN's) Needs Assessment report to the Department of Health (the Department) by **November 2020** as required under Item E.5 of the Standard Funding Agreement with the Commonwealth.

**Name of Primary Health Network**

*South Eastern Melbourne*

**When submitting this Needs Assessment Report to the Department of Health, the PHN must ensure that all internal clearances have been obtained and the Report has been endorsed by the CEO.**

## Section 2 – Outcomes of the health needs analysis

This section summarises the findings of the health needs analysis in the table below. For more information refer to Table 1 in '5. Summarising the Findings' in the Needs Assessment Guide on [www.health.gov.au/PHN](http://www.health.gov.au/PHN). Additional rows may be added as required.

Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) health needs analysis		
Priority Area	Key Issue	Description of evidence
Justice system, offences and community impact	<p>COVID-19 Crime Trends</p> <p>Family incidents percentage increase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Glen Eira: 34.3%</li> <li>Greater Dandenong: 33.9%</li> <li>Frankston: 31.1%</li> </ul> <p>SEMPHN: 20.1%</p>	<p>Family Incidents Comparison April – June 2019 comparison April – June 2020</p> <p>Victorian Crime Statistics Agency (CSA)  <a href="https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/research-and-evaluation/publications/police-recorded-crime-trends-in-victoria-during-the-covid-19">https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/research-and-evaluation/publications/police-recorded-crime-trends-in-victoria-during-the-covid-19</a> (accessed 29<sup>th</sup> October 2019)</p>
	<p>COVID-19 Crime Trends</p> <p>Crime Offences percentage increase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mornington Peninsula 19.4%</li> <li>Casey 13.0%</li> <li>Glen Eira 11.0%</li> </ul> <p>SEMPHN 5.6%</p>	<p>Crime Offences Comparison April – June 2019 comparison April – June 2020</p> <p>Victorian Crime Statistics Agency (CSA)  <a href="https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/research-and-evaluation/publications/police-recorded-crime-trends-in-victoria-during-the-covid-19">https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/research-and-evaluation/publications/police-recorded-crime-trends-in-victoria-during-the-covid-19</a> (accessed 29<sup>th</sup> October 2019) Agency (CSA)  <a href="https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/research-and-evaluation/publications/police-recorded-crime-trends-in-victoria-during-the-covid-19">https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/research-and-evaluation/publications/police-recorded-crime-trends-in-victoria-during-the-covid-19</a> (accessed 29<sup>th</sup> October 2019)</p>
	<p>Definite or Possible Alcohol related family violence incidence per 10,000 in 2018-19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frankston: 36.7</li> </ul>	<p>Domestic violence and relationship issues is the highest reason attributed to causing homelessness in Victoria.</p>

**Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) health needs analysis**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Port Phillip: 28.5</li> <li>• Mornington Peninsula: 26.8</li> </ul> <p>SEMPHN: 11.7</p>	<p>Victoria Crime Statistics Agency (CSA). (online). At: <a href="https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/crime-statistics-historical-crime-data/recorded-criminal-incidents">https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/crime-statistics-historical-crime-data/recorded-criminal-incidents</a> (accessed 4th October 2019).</p>
	<p>Alcohol assault during High Alcohol Hours per 10,000 in 2016-17:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater Dandenong: 12.8</li> <li>• Stonnington: 12.4</li> <li>• Port Phillip: 12.2</li> <li>• Casey: 10.4</li> </ul> <p>SEMPHN: 8.7</p>	<p>High alcohol hour (HAH) assaults - Fridays or Saturdays between 8 pm and 6 am. Alcohol involvement was noted in 65 per cent of these assaults.</p> <p>Victoria Crime Statistics Agency (CSA). (online). At: <a href="https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/crime-statistics-historical-crime-data/recorded-criminal-incidents">https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/crime-statistics-historical-crime-data/recorded-criminal-incidents</a> (accessed 4th October 2019).</p>
	<p>Alcohol assault during Medium Alcohol Hours per 10,000 in 2016-17:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater Dandenong: 25.4</li> <li>• Port Phillip: 19.6</li> <li>• Frankston: 16.8</li> </ul> <p>SEMPHN: 10.6</p>	<p>Medium alcohol hour (MAH) assaults - Sunday through Thursday, between 8 pm and 6 am. In 54 per cent of such assaults, alcohol involvement was noted.</p> <p>Victoria Crime Statistics Agency (CSA). (online). At: <a href="https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/crime-statistics-historical-crime-data/recorded-criminal-incidents">https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/crime-statistics-historical-crime-data/recorded-criminal-incidents</a> (accessed 4th October 2019).</p>
	<p>Cannabis Offences 2016 per 100,000:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater Dandenong (232.2)</li> <li>• Frankston (197.0)</li> <li>• Port Phillip (186.0)</li> </ul> <p>Victoria – 132.7</p>	<p>Victoria Crime Statistics Agency (CSA) <a href="https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/research-and-evaluation/publications/drug-and-alcohol-use-and-crime">https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/research-and-evaluation/publications/drug-and-alcohol-use-and-crime</a> (accessed October 2018)</p>
	<p>Heroin Offences 2016 per 100,000 were highest in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Port Phillip (50.0)</li> </ul>	

### Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) health needs analysis

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater Dandenong (44.3)</li> </ul> Victoria – 15.6	
	Methamphetamines Offences 2016 per 100,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Phillip (159.2)</li> <li>Greater Dandenong (155.2)</li> <li>Frankston (141.8)</li> </ul> Victoria – 90.7	
	Amphetamine Offences 2016 per 100,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Phillip 40.7</li> <li>Frankston 36.3</li> <li>Cardinia 35.6</li> </ul> Victoria – 20.7	
	Drug usage offence rate per 100, 000 in 2017-18: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater Dandenong (12.6)</li> <li>Frankston (12.0)</li> <li>Cardinia (9.2)</li> </ul> Victoria – 7.8	
	Drug possession offence rate per 100,000 in 2017-18: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater Dandenong (361.5)</li> <li>Port Phillip (298.8)</li> <li>Frankston (265.6)</li> </ul> Victoria – 165.6	

**Key Outcomes: Justice system, offences and community impact and substance abuse**

- Police recorded crime trends during the COVID-19 pandemic have demonstrated an increase in overall crime with the highest increase in the Mornington Peninsula. Family incidence increases were highest in Glen Eira, Greater Dandenong and Frankston.
- Definite or possible alcohol related family violence rates are high in Mornington Peninsula, Frankston, Greater Dandenong and with 2,845 incidences reported across the SEMP HN catchment.

## Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) health needs analysis

- Alcohol related assault during high and medium alcohol hours were high in Greater Dandenong, Port Phillip, Frankston, Stonnington and Casey
- Drug possession offences high in Greater Dandenong, Port Phillip and Frankston.
- People living in high crime areas can be at higher risk of substance miss-use this is evident in areas of lower socio-economic status where there is an increased rate of unemployment, poor support systems and low rates of school retention. Local Government Areas including Greater Dandenong and Port Phillip have reported high numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations, refugees or high numbers of public housing where individuals and communities may be marginalised impacting their drug usage habits and ability to rehabilitate.

<b>Substance use within the SEMPHN catchment</b>	<p>Prescription for Analgesics (pain relief) 2015-16 per 100:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mornington Peninsula (139.0)</li> <li>• Frankston (130.5)</li> <li>• Greater Dandenong (116.5)</li> </ul> <p>SEMPHN – 97.9</p>	<p><a href="http://www.pbs.gov.au/pbs/home;jsessionid=1jt5vg2rzrygn1s997h908neqe">http://www.pbs.gov.au/pbs/home;jsessionid=1jt5vg2rzrygn1s997h908neqe</a> – PBS data access October 2017.</p>
	<p>Prescription for Psycholeptics (sedatives) 2015-16 per 100:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frankston (60.3)</li> <li>• Mornington Peninsula (1.5)</li> <li>• Greater Dandenong (58.9)</li> </ul> <p>SEMPHN – 49.0</p>	<p><a href="http://www.pbs.gov.au/pbs/home;jsessionid=1jt5vg2rzrygn1s997h908ne">http://www.pbs.gov.au/pbs/home;jsessionid=1jt5vg2rzrygn1s997h908ne</a> – PBS data accessed October 2017.</p>
	<p>Estimating the use of alcohol and drugs in the community using wastewater testing December 2018.</p> <p>Findings for Victoria report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcohol consumption increased</li> <li>• Methamphetamine: increased</li> <li>• Heroin: increased</li> <li>• Tobacco consumption decreased</li> <li>• Cocaine consumption: decreased</li> <li>• MDMA consumption: decreased</li> </ul>	<p>National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program testing water in December 2018. There were ten sites monitored in Victoria between August and December 2018 two capital city sites and eight regional sites. Released June 2019</p>

**Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) health needs analysis**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxycodone: decreased</li> <li>• Fentanyl: decreased</li> <li>• Cannabis: decreased</li> </ul>	
	<p>Substance availability in Victorian Average reported in the IDRS Survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heroin – Very easy/easy 98% (N-117)</li> <li>• Methamphetamine – Very easy/easy 99% (N-86)</li> <li>• Cannabis – Very easy/easy 92% (N-69)</li> </ul>	<p>IDRS findings: Stafford, J., Breen, C. &amp; Burns, L., (2016) Australian Drug Trends 2016: Findings from the Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS). 2016 NDARC. Annual Research Symposium, Sydney.</p> <p>National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Australia.</p>
<b>Tobacco</b>	<p>Substance availability in Victorian Average reported in the IDRS Survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heroin – Very easy/easy 98% (N-117)</li> <li>• Methamphetamine – Very easy/easy 99% (N-86)</li> <li>• Cannabis – Very easy/easy 92% (N-69)</li> </ul>	
	<p>Estimated smokers aged 18 years and over who were current smokers 2014-15 high in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frankston (20.2%)</li> <li>• Cardinia (18.3%)</li> <li>• Mornington Peninsula (17.3%)</li> </ul> <p>SEMPHN – (15.0%) Victoria – 15.6%</p>	<p>Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU, 2018). Social Health Atlas of Australia: Primary Health Networks (online). At: <a href="http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data">http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data</a> (accessed October 2018).</p>
	<p>Women who smoke during pregnancy (2014-2016) are greater in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frankston (19.6%)</li> <li>• Cardinia (18.7%)</li> <li>• Mornington Peninsula (16.0%)</li> </ul> <p>SEMPHN – 10.4% Australia – 10.0%</p>	<p>Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU, 2018). Social Health Atlas of Australia: Primary Health Networks (online). At: <a href="http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data">http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data</a> (accessed October 2018).</p>

Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) health needs analysis		
	<p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth and smoked during pregnancy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mornington Peninsula (50.8%)</li> <li>• South Eastern Melbourne (42.5%)</li> <li>• Melbourne Inner (33.6%)</li> </ul> <p>Australia – 45.2</p>	<p>Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU, 2018). Social Health Atlas of Australia: Primary Health Networks (online). At: <a href="http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data">http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data</a> (accessed October 2018). Data available at SA4 only.</p>
	<p>Adolescent smoking rates 12-14 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frankston (16.7%)</li> <li>• Casey (16.2%)</li> </ul> <p>Victoria – 13.4%</p>	<p>Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS2014).</p>
	<p>Adolescent smoking rates 15-17 years greater in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frankston (43.9%)</li> <li>• Kingston (40.4%)</li> </ul> <p>Victoria – 36.4%</p>	<p>Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS 2014).</p>
	<p>High levels of lung cancer reported for 2006-2010 per 100,000 ASR in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Port Phillip (74.4)</li> <li>• Greater Dandenong (65.4)</li> <li>• Frankston (63.0)</li> <li>• Casey (55.7)</li> </ul> <p>SEMPHN – 55.2 Victoria – 55.0</p>	<p>Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU, 2017). Social Health Atlas of Australia: Primary Health Networks (online). At: <a href="http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data">http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data</a> (accessed 14 November 2018).</p>
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>	<p>Alcohol consumption ASR rates per 100 for 15 years and over high in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bayside (20.5)</li> <li>• Port Phillip (19.6)</li> <li>• Mornington Peninsula (18.9)</li> <li>• Stonington (18.6)</li> </ul>	<p>Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU, 2017). Social Health Atlas of Australia: Primary Health Networks (online). At: <a href="http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data">http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data</a> (accessed 14 November 2018).</p>

**Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) health needs analysis**

	SEMPHN – 14.9 Victoria – 15.0	
<b>Alcohol Consumption Adolescents</b>	<p>High alcohol consumption in young people in the age group 15-24 years in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater Dandenong (72.8%)</li> <li>• Frankston (70.3%)</li> <li>• Kingston (61.9%)</li> </ul>	<p>It is recognised that alcohol use amongst adolescents creates a raft of additional issues including other risky behaviours such as tobacco use, risk of unsafe sex, violence, drinking and driving and suicide. The Australian Psychological Society sites research on the relationship between adolescent drinking patterns and parental attitudes to drinking, parental modelling of alcohol use and parental supply of alcohol to adolescents. As such, it has been recommended that interventions targeting teenage drinking adopt a family counselling approach.</p> <p>Dr Delyse Hutchinson MAPS, Dr Elizabeth Maloney, Dr Laura Vogl MAPS and Professor Richard Mattick MAPS National Alcohol and Drug Research Centre, University of New South Wales. Victorian Department of Education and Training, The Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS) at <a href="http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcams.aspx">http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcams.aspx</a> (accessed October 2016).</p>
	<p>Proportion of youth aged 15-24 who have ever drunk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bayside (87.1%)</li> <li>• Cardinia (81.2%)</li> <li>• Stonnington (78.4%)</li> </ul> <p>Victoria – 74.1%</p>	<p>Victorian Department of Education and Training, The Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS) at <a href="http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcams.aspx">http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcams.aspx</a> (accessed October 2016).</p>
	<p>Expenditure on packaged liquor in the past 7 days greater in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mornington Peninsula: \$62</li> <li>• Stonnington: \$61</li> <li>• Bayside: \$50</li> </ul>	<p>ASPEX Consulting DHHS LGA Profile 2015.</p>



**Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) health needs analysis**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Port Phillip: \$50</li> <li>• Glen Eira: \$50</li> </ul> <p>Victoria: \$45</p> <p>Expenditure in licensed premises in the past 7 days greater in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Casey: \$91</li> <li>• Stonnington: \$67</li> </ul> <p>Victoria: \$45</p> <p>Alcohol death rate per 10,000 2014 is high in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mornington Peninsula (1.7)</li> <li>• Greater Dandenong (1.6)</li> <li>• Frankston (1.6)</li> </ul> <p>Victorian – 1.7</p>	<p>Turning point AOD Stats 2014-15 at <a href="http://www.aodstats.org.au/">http://www.aodstats.org.au/</a> (accessed October 2017).</p>
<b>Cannabis</b>	<p>Proportion of adolescents who have ever used marijuana aged 12-14 greater in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Port Phillip (9.0%)</li> <li>• Mornington Peninsula (6.7%)</li> </ul> <p>Victoria – 3.7%</p>	<p>Studies have shown that if a young person uses cannabis early in life (before the age of 16 years) and for a prolonged period, it can lead to several significant problems. Evidence to date suggests that use of marijuana can affect memory, have an impact on attention and ability to think clearly which in turn can make it difficult to concentrate and learn. Consequently, there are impacts on school performance, increased absenteeism and there is increased likelihood of leaving school prematurely without maximal education/qualifications.</p> <p>Drug use of any form also has implications for early sexual activity, increased likelihood of offending behaviours such as motor vehicle theft and burglary and leaving home early. Drug use has also been linked to a range of mental health issues including psychosis, depression and anxiety.</p>

**Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) health needs analysis**

		ASPEX Consulting South Eastern Melbourne Primary Healthcare Network Mental Health and AOD Population Health Needs Analysis March 2016; DHHS LGA Profile 2015.
<b>Other Stimulants</b>	<p>Proportion of adolescents aged 15-24 years using other stimulants was greater in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frankston (17.2%)</li> <li>• Mornington Peninsula (8.4%)</li> <li>• Glen Eira (5.9%)</li> </ul> <p>Victorian average not available.</p>	ASPEX Consulting DHHS LGA Profile 2015.
	<p>The proportion of adolescents aged 12-14 years who have sniffed glue or chromed were greater in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kingston (13.0%)</li> <li>• Casey (10.5%)</li> <li>• Cardinia (10.2%)</li> <li>• Frankston (10.1%)</li> <li>• Greater Dandenong (8.9%)</li> </ul> <p>Victoria 7.9%.</p>	
	<p>Accidental deaths due to opioids in 2011, there were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 617 accidental deaths due to opioids aged 15-54 years in Australia,</li> <li>• 28% percent of deaths occurred in Victoria.</li> <li>• 80% were males and 20% female.</li> <li>• The National death rate per million persons was 49.5 per million.</li> <li>• Victoria had the second highest rate in Australia with 56.0 per million.</li> </ul>	Stafford, J. and Breen, C. (2016). Australian Drug Trends 2015. Findings from the Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS). Australian Drug Trend Series. No. 145. Sydney, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, UNSW Australia.

**Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) health needs analysis**

	<p>Hepatitis C rates per 100,000 are high in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Port Phillip (43.6)</li> <li>• Greater Dandenong (39.5)</li> <li>• Frankston (28.3)</li> </ul> <p>SEMPHN (23.1) Victoria (30.6)</p>	<p>Department of Health and Community Services DHHS Infectious Disease Reports LGA Surveillance report October 2018 <a href="https://www2.health.vic.gov.au">https://www2.health.vic.gov.au</a>.</p>
<p><b>Other factors affecting health</b></p>	<p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population Dandenong &amp; District Aborigines Co-operative Ltd currently provides mental health and alcohol and drug services within the Dandenong region for 23 indigenous clients, over 90% of whom have dual mental health and alcohol and drug diagnoses. They also have a tobacco program called the Yarning Group to address the high smoking rates amongst the community.</p>	<p>Data for the 2010/11 financial year show that for the Southern Metropolitan Region indigenous clients comprise 3.8% of the total clients which is a significant over representation of the indigenous community which, comprises 0.4% of the total community. The highest percentages of indigenous clients are from the LGAs of Port Phillip (7.7%), Stonnington (6.3%) and Greater Dandenong (5.6%).</p> <p>SEMPHN has also engaged with Turning Point to provide Alcohol and Drug Information Service data around treatment services, hospital admissions, emergency department presentations and deaths for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community related to alcohol and drug consumption within the SEMPHN region. However, these data have not yet been made available.</p>
	<p>Increasing amphetamine use within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population identified trends from Goutzamanis et al. (2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants: 117</li> <li>• Indigenous: 91%</li> <li>• Male: 71%</li> <li>• Unemployed: 93%</li> <li>• Forensic clients: 66%</li> </ul>	<p>Indigenous people seeking residential alcohol and other drug (AOD) rehabilitation in Victoria are most frequently referred to the Ngwala Willumbong Co-operative (Ngwala). This study aimed to describe socio-demographic changes in clients of Ngwala’s residential rehabilitation services between 2015 and 2016.</p> <p>Goutzamanis et al. (2018), “Increasing amphetamine use and forensic involvement among clients of three residential</p>

**Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) health needs analysis**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used alcohol and other drug services previously: 76%</li> <li>• Legal issues or recent arrest: 66%</li> <li>• Mental health, probable serious mental illness: 88%</li> <li>• Admissions:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2015: 158</li> <li>○ 2016: 221</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Indigenous alcohol and other drug services in Victoria, Australia”, <i>Drug and Alcohol Review</i>, DOI: 10.1111/dar.12692</p>
	<p>LGBTI community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug use comparisons between the heterosexual and bisexual and homosexual communities illustrated similar patterns of usage.</li> <li>• There is evidence of a rise in drug use sexual sensation-seeking among Australian gay and bisexual men, which can also be exacerbated by psychological distress and mental illness. This will continue to be monitored and further investigation undertaken if required.</li> </ul>	<p>AIHW drug use data by sexuality people aged 14 years or older 2013.</p> <p>Bui et al. (2018), “Prevalence and correlates of recent injecting drug use among gay and bisexual men in Australia: Results from the FLUX study”, <i>International Journal of Drug Policy</i>, DOI: 10.1016/j.drugpo.2018.01.018</p> <p>Stuart, D. (2016). “A chemsex crucible: The context and the controversy”, <i>Journal of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care</i>, 42, 295–296.</p>

**Key Outcomes – Substance Use within the SEMPHN Catchment**

- Alcohol, methamphetamine and Heroin consumption have increased across Victoria.
- Tobacco smoking amongst pregnant women is high in Frankston, Cardinia and Mornington Peninsula and very high with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community.
- Alcohol consumption for over 15+ is high in Bayside, Port Phillip, Mornington Peninsula, Stonnington.
- Lung cancer rates are high in Port Phillip, Greater Dandenong, Frankston and Casey.
- Hepatitis C rates are high in Port Phillip, Greater Dandenong.
- Report findings from Goutzamanis et al. (2018), suggest the proportion of Indigenous people in AOD treatment with amphetamine use problems or forensic involvement is increasing.

### Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) health needs analysis

- The National wastewater testing program<sup>1</sup> does not qualify if there is an increase in the number of people using illicit substances or if the increase in detection is a result of an increase in the amount used by few people. The increase in fentanyl use is of increasing concern as the risk of overdose is high.

---

<sup>1</sup> National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program 2019

## Section 3 – Outcomes of the service needs analysis

This section summarises the findings of the service needs analysis in the table below. For more information refer to Table 2 in '5. Summarising the Findings' in the Needs Assessment Guide on [www.health.gov.au/PHN](http://www.health.gov.au/PHN). Additional rows may be added as required.

Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) service needs analysis		
Priority Area	Key issue	Description of evidence
Ambulance attendance, alcohol and other drugs	Ambulance attendance rate per 100,000 alcohol only 2018-19 high in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Phillip 702.3</li> <li>Stonnington 569.7</li> <li>Frankston 538.6</li> </ul>	Turning point Ambulance attendance <a href="http://amboadstats.org.au/VicLGA/">http://amboadstats.org.au/VicLGA/</a> (accessed October 2020).
	Ambulance attendance crystal methamphetamine 2018-19 per 100,000 high in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Phillip 108.7</li> <li>Frankston 90.2</li> <li>Greater Dandenong 789.1</li> </ul>	
	Ambulance attendance illicit drugs 2018-19 per 100,000 high in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Phillip 519.4</li> <li>Frankston 320.0</li> <li>Greater Dandenong 323.3</li> </ul>	
	Ambulance attendance cannabis 2018-19 per 100,000 high in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Phillip 90.1</li> <li>Frankston 90.9</li> </ul>	

**Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) service needs analysis**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater Dandenong 65.6</li> </ul>	
	<p>Ambulance attendance pharmaceutical 2018-19 per 100,000 high in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frankston 335.6</li> <li>Port Phillip 256.2</li> <li>Mornington Peninsula 214.1</li> </ul>	
	<p>Ambulance attendance opioids 2018-19 per 100,000 high in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Phillip 30.0</li> <li>Frankston 28.2</li> <li>Mornington Peninsula 20.5</li> </ul> <p>Across the SEMP HN catchment there were 292 ambulance attendances related to opioid drugs.</p>	
	<p>Ambulance attendance heroin overdose 2018-19 per 100,000 high in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Phillip 163.4</li> <li>Greater Dandenong 106.0</li> <li>Frankston 85.3</li> </ul>	
<b>Acute admissions, alcohol and other drugs</b>	<p>Mental Health overnight hospitalisations for drug and alcohol use per 10,000, 2015-16 high in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Phillip (27.0)</li> <li>Frankston (23.0)</li> <li>Bayside (20.0)</li> </ul> <p>Victoria – 20.0</p>	<p>My Healthy Communities AIHW <a href="https://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn203#">https://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn203#</a>.(accessed October 2018).</p>
	<p>Illicit drug hospitalisation rates 2016-17per 10,000:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Phillip 70.2</li> <li>Frankston 62.7</li> </ul>	<p>Turning point AOD Stats <a href="http://www.aodstats.org.au/">http://www.aodstats.org.au/</a> (accessed October 2019).</p>

Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) service needs analysis		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Glen Eira 45.0</li> <li>Greater Dandenong 43.2</li> </ul> SEMPHN 36.2	
	Pharmaceutical hospitalisation rates 2016-17 per 10,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frankston 37.3</li> <li>Port Phillip 27.7</li> <li>Stonnington 26.6</li> </ul> SEMPHN 22.4	Turning point AOD Stats <a href="http://www.aodstats.org.au/">http://www.aodstats.org.au/</a> (accessed October 2017).
	Cannabis hospitalisation rates 2016-17 per 10,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frankston 21.0</li> <li>Greater Dandenong 17.3</li> <li>Port Phillip 14.7</li> </ul> SEMPHN 12.4	Turning point AOD Stats <a href="http://www.aodstats.org.au/">http://www.aodstats.org.au/</a> (accessed October 2019).
	Opioid hospitalisation rates 2016-17 per 10,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bayside 27.5</li> <li>Port Phillip 27.5</li> <li>Glen Eira 17.5</li> <li>Stonnington 18.6</li> </ul> SEMPHN 11.1	Turning point AOD Stats <a href="http://www.aodstats.org.au/">http://www.aodstats.org.au/</a> (accessed October 2019).
<b>Episodes of care, alcohol and other drugs</b>	Alcohol episodes of care 2016-17 per 10,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Phillip 43.6</li> <li>Frankston 43.3</li> <li>Mornington Peninsula 27.4</li> </ul> SEMPHN 24.6	An episode of care is a completed course of treatment undertaken by a client, where at least one significant agreed treatment goal is achieved under the care of an alcohol and drug worker.  Turning point AOD Stats <a href="http://www.aodstats.org.au/">http://www.aodstats.org.au/</a> (accessed November 2019).



Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) service needs analysis		
Amphetamines episodes of care 2016-17 per 10,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frankston 35.3</li> <li>Port Phillip 29.3</li> </ul> SEMPN 17.7	Turning point AOD Stats <a href="http://www.aodstats.org.au/">http://www.aodstats.org.au/</a> (accessed October 2019).	
Illicit episodes of care 2016-17 per 10,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frankston 70.1</li> <li>Port Phillip 64.0</li> <li>Greater Dandenong 40.1</li> </ul> SEMPHN 36.2	Turning point AOD Stats <a href="http://www.aodstats.org.au/">http://www.aodstats.org.au/</a> (accessed October 2019).	
Pharmaceutical episodes of care 2016-17 per 10,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Phillip 5.3</li> <li>Stonnington 5.3</li> <li>Bayside 4.3</li> </ul> SEMPHN 3.0	Turning point AOD Stats <a href="http://www.aodstats.org.au/">http://www.aodstats.org.au/</a> (accessed October 2017).	
Cannabis episodes of care 2016-17 per 10,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frankston 26.6</li> <li>Port Phillip 19.2</li> <li>Greater Dandenong 17.2</li> </ul> SEMPHN 12.4	Turning point AOD Stats <a href="http://www.aodstats.org.au/">http://www.aodstats.org.au/</a> (accessed October 2019).	
Opioids episodes of care 2016-17 per 10,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Phillip 4.1</li> <li>Stonnington 3.5</li> <li>Bayside 2.7</li> </ul> SEMPHN 1.7	Turning point AOD Stats <a href="http://www.aodstats.org.au/">http://www.aodstats.org.au/</a> (accessed October 2019).	
<b>Identified Needs – Ambulance attendance, acute admissions and episodes of care, alcohol and other drugs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ambulance attendance for alcohol, illicit drugs and heroin overdose is highest in Port Phillip.</li> <li>Frankston has high rates of ambulance attendance for illicit drugs and pharmaceuticals.</li> </ul>		

## Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) service needs analysis

- Alcohol Only related ambulance attendance rates are very high in Port Phillip, Stonnington, Frankston.
- Crystal methamphetamine ambulance attendance rates are high in Port Phillip, Frankston, Greater Dandenong and Stonnington.
- Heroin overdose ambulance attendance rates are high in Port Phillip, Greater Dandenong, Frankston.
- Illicit drug ambulance attendance rates in Port Phillip, Frankston, Greater Dandenong, Stonnington.
- Illicit hospitalisation rates are high in Port Phillip and Frankston.
- Episodes of care highest in Frankston, Port Phillip.

## Stakeholder Engagement 2019

Consultation with consumers and carers was held in October 2019 and the identified issues covering six major themes summarised below:

1. What issues impact your treatment?
  - Lack of follow-up
  - Safe affordable stable housing
  - Peer support
2. What are the challenges and barriers to treatment?
  - Waiting for treatment
  - Awareness of what is on offer
  - Bouncing between services
3. Access to doctors and chemists
  - Traveling long distances for treatment
  - Being turned down
  - Feeling Judged
4. What is missing from the treatment system?
  - Education
  - Outreach
  - Family involvement
5. What is helpful?
  - Treatment that is personalised and flexible

## Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) service needs analysis

- Residential treatment
  - No waiting lists
6. One thing I would change?
- Continuity of care
  - Universal Database
  - No more repeated stories

### Previous Stakeholder Engagement

A sector forum was held in early 2018 in collaboration with the Department of Health and Human Services and attended by participants from: FMP Primary Care Partnership, Catholic Care, Monash Health, Peninsula Health, Alfred Health, Taskforce, VAC, Stepping Up, Star Health, Windana, VAADA, EACH, YSAS, Odyssey, Central Bayside Community Health, Ngwala, Salvation Army, Berry Street.

The following areas were identified as requiring either prioritised attention or additional services:

Workforce:

- Workforce related issues including identifying what skills are required for collaboration
- Workforce links and credentialing skills

Access:

- Lack of housing and no access to appropriate services
- Limited links with primary care
- Limited availability of family violence therapy
- Identify who does/doesn't walk into services (unmet demand)
- Provision of programs for perpetrators of family violence
- A lack of aftercare services

Quality and appropriateness of services:

- Rehabilitation with a focus on and detoxification rather than therapy
- Integrated AOD services separated from forensic services

## Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) service needs analysis

- Provision of outreach services
- Service model which links with services outside the AOD space
- Collaboration with services

### Health Literacy and Patient Activation:

- Negative perceptions of addictions and the stigma of AOD in the community
- Awareness on family violence

### Funding:

- Funding models that support integrated services

### Data:

- Documenting journeys of the clients to enable qualitative insights and support evaluation
- The following needs and gaps were identified by service providers in progress reports submitted to SEMPHN by commissioned services over the past 12 months:

- **Appropriateness of current services**

Reported information highlighted the need for commissioned activities to deliver services which focus on harm minimisation, linking clients to relevant services, advocating to relevant government agencies and other authorities on behalf of the client, as well as providing clients with access to and engagement with peer support workers was contributing to improved outcomes. Further, targeted service delivery aimed at marginalized client groups (e.g. people “sleeping rough”) and parents experiencing AOD use and/or pharmacotherapy (e.g. parenting support programs) were reportedly showed positive outcomes.

- **Perceived and experienced challenges**

Lack of appropriate services, specifically in the following areas, was noted by providers.

- Limited availability of dual diagnosis treatment services
- Limited/lack of services providing long term support and care. For example, a provider noted, “Many clients often seek help when in crisis, which require long term engagement (~12 months or more) and interventions to support them”.

**Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) service needs analysis**

- Limited/ lack of face to face intake and assessment services. A provider noted, “Lack of accessible face to face intake and assessment services has proved problematic for clients seeking entry point into treatment”.
- Limited availability of inpatient facilities. A provider stated, “Lack of inpatient detox and rehab beds pose a risk as team are required to provide support to clients during high risk time for an extended period”.
- Long wait times to access services due to previously identified limited availability of services.
  
- **A number of challenges faced by clients which impacts on their readiness to engage, as well as on self-management of their health and wellbeing were pointed out by providers.**
  - Lack of client readiness to participate in interventions when they are early in recovery.
  - It is reported that culturally and linguistically diverse clients are less likely to engage with general practice.
  - Lack of affordable housing. The repercussions were described by a provider who said this resulted in, “higher functioning clients falling into the homeless category”.
  - Increased incidents of family violence.

**AOD Service needs**

Major challenges accessing services identified by proportion of stakeholders:

- Lack of affordable transport (66.7%)
- Lack of awareness of existing services (62.8%)
- Lack of affordable medical services (45.1%)
- Lack of available after-hours appointments (45.1%)
- Distance to health care services (45.1%)
- Shortage of allied health services (41.2%)
- Gaps in Health literacy (41.2%)
- Poor past experiences (39.2%)
- Lack of available appointments (35.3%)
- Shortage of GPs (25.5%)

PHN Needs Assessment stakeholder survey November 2016.

**Outcomes of the ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) service needs analysis**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of culturally appropriate services and information (25.5%)</li> <li>• Lack of accommodation during treatment (25.5%)</li> <li>• Shortage of Aboriginal health workers (21.6%)</li> <li>• Inaccessibility for people with disabilities (19.6%)</li> <li>• Concerns related to privacy (17.6%)</li> </ul>	
	<p>Major challenges providing services identified by stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate training (56.8%)</li> <li>• Inadequate staffing (52.9%)</li> <li>• Lack of standard guidelines on treatment (23.5%)</li> <li>• Language barriers (7.8%)</li> </ul>	<p>PHN Needs Assessment stakeholder survey November 2016.</p>