



There is **currently limited data available on the use of alcohol and other drugs by people identifying as LGBTIQ.**

The National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS) is the only national data source that provides comprehensive estimates by sexual identity, however, it does not include estimates for people identifying as transgender, intersex or queer.



Respondents from the 2019 Australian Needle Syringe Program:

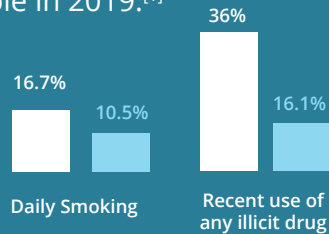
- **5%** were homosexual
- **10%** were bisexual
- **1%** were transgender.^[2]



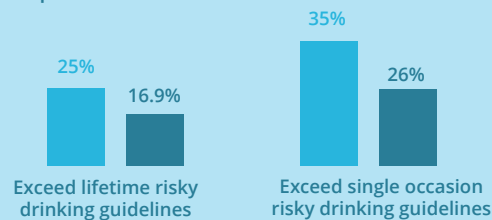
Homosexual/bisexual drug use in 2010 vs 2019



People who identify as **homosexual** or **bisexual** were more likely to report daily smoking and recent use of any illicit drug than **heterosexual** people in 2019.^[1]



People who identify as **homosexual** or **bisexual** were more likely to exceed lifetime and single occasion risky drinking guidelines than **heterosexual** people in 2019.^[1]



Compared with heterosexual people, in the previous 12 months in 2019 **homosexual/bisexual** people were:

- **9 x** as likely to use inhalants
- **3.9 x** as likely to use meth/amphetamines
- **3.5 x** as likely to use hallucinogens
- **2.6 x** as likely to use ecstasy.^[1]

National Drug Strategy Household Survey findings relate to people aged 14 or older unless specified. An adult is a person aged 18 or older. Findings for homosexual/bisexual people compared with those for heterosexual people are age-standardised ^[1]

2. Heard S, Iversen J, Geddes L & Maher L 2020. Australian NSP Survey 25 Year National Data Report 1995–2019: Prevalence of HIV, HCV and injecting and sexual behaviour among NSP attendees. Sydney: Kirby Institute, UNSW.

1. AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2020. National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2019. Drug statistics series no. 32. Cat. no. PHE 270. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 3 August 2020.