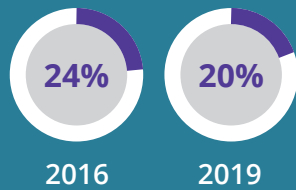


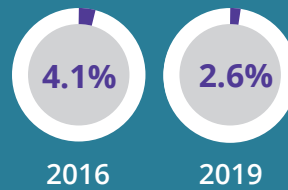


Of people diagnosed with or treated for a mental health condition, 18+ ^[1]

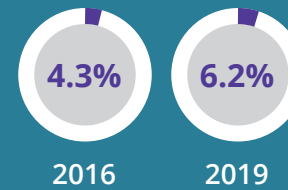
Daily smokers



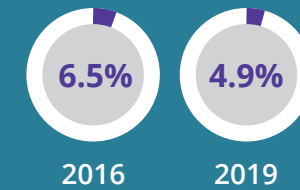
Recent meth/amphetamine users



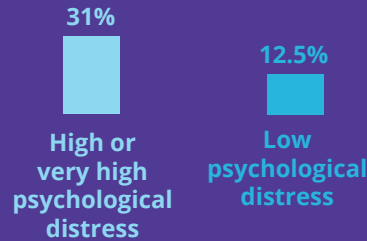
Recent cocaine users



Recent non-medical use of pain-killers/pain relievers and opioids



People who reported **high or very high levels of psychological distress** were at least **twice as likely** to report recent illicit drug use as those with **low psychological distress** in 2019.^[1]



People who had **higher levels of psychological distress** were more likely to report **drinking more than four standard drinks in one occasion** (36%) than those with low levels of psychological distress (22%) in 2019.^[1]



People with a mental health condition were **twice as likely to smoke daily** as people who had not been diagnosed or treated for a mental health condition (20% compared with 9.9%).^[1]



People with a mental health condition were about **1.2 x as likely to report drinking at risky levels** in 2019 as people without these conditions.^[1]



In 2019, people who reported high or very high levels of **psychological distress** were **twice as likely** to report **daily smoking** than those who reported low psychological distress (21% compared with 9.5%).^[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.^[1]

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 16 July 2020.

