



In 2015, **tobacco was the leading cause of cancer** in Australia (22% of attributable burden).^[1]



Tobacco is the **leading cause of preventable burden in Australia**, 9.3% of the total burden of disease and injury in 2015.^[1]



The **estimated social cost** for tobacco use in 2015-16 was **\$136.7 billion**.^[9]



83% of **secondary school students** had **never tried smoking** in 2017 compared to 76% in 2011.^[6]



The most common reason given for adults aged 14+ **trying e-cigarettes** in 2016 was **curiosity** (55%).^[2]



Nicotine was the **principal drug of concern** in **1.3%** of closed alcohol and other drug treatment episodes in 2018-19.^[8]

More than 1 in 3 adult daily smokers smoked **20+ cigarettes per day** (37%) in 2016.^[2]



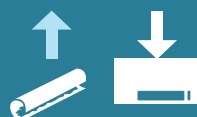
In 2016, 57% of **daily smokers** were aged **over 40**.^[2]



In 2016, Australians living in the most **disadvantaged socioeconomic** areas were **2.7 times more likely** than those in the most advantaged socioeconomic areas to **smoke daily**.^[2]



In 2017, **volume of sales** of roll-your-own tobacco **increased** while cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco have all **declined**.^[5]



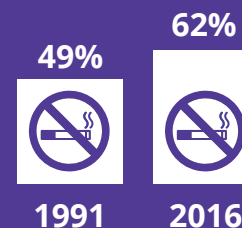
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily smokers aged 18+ in 2017-18.^[3]



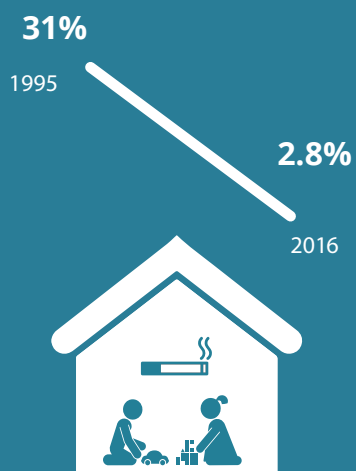
1 in 3 current smokers aged 14 and over have **ever used e-cigarettes** in 2016.^[2]



There has been an increase in the proportion of adults who **never take up smoking**.^[2]



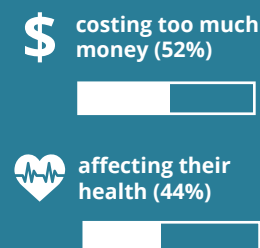
Fewer dependent children are exposed to tobacco smoke inside the home.^[2]



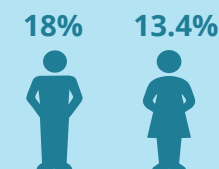
In 2017, **volume** of tobacco products sold **decreased** while **value** of retail sales **increased**.^[5]



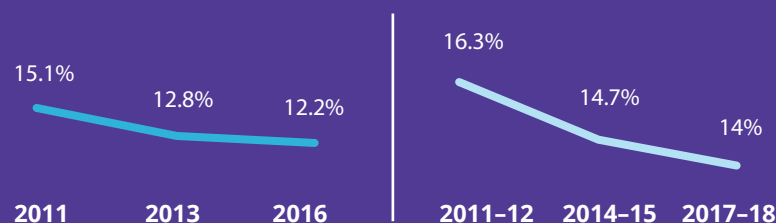
The **main reasons** smokers gave in 2016 for trying to quit or change their smoking behaviour was because it was costing too much money (52%) or it was affecting their health (44%).^[2]



Current smokers aged 18+ in 2016.^[2]



Percentage of daily smokers has continued to decline according to both the **National Drug Strategy Household Survey**^[2] and the **National Health Survey**.^[3]



Proportion of household costs spent on tobacco has decreased over time from 1.6% in 1984 to 0.9% in 2015-16.^[4]



Around 1 in 10 mothers smoked at any time during pregnancy in 2018.^[7]



National Drug Strategy Household Survey findings relate to people aged 14 or older unless specified. An adult is a person aged 18 or older.^[2]

1. AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2019. *Australian Burden of Disease Study: impact and causes of illness and death in Australia 2015*. Australian Burden of Disease Study series no.19. Cat. no. BOD 22. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 13 June 2019.
2. AIHW 2017. *National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2016: detailed findings*. Drug statistics series no. 31. Cat. no. PHE 214. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 14 December 2017.
3. ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2018. *National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18*. ABS cat. no. 4364.0.55.001. Canberra: ABS. Viewed 21 December 2018.
4. ABS 2017. *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2015-16*. ABS cat. no. 6530.0. Canberra: ABS. Viewed 4 January 2018.

5. Scollo M & Bayly M 2019. *Retail value and volume of the Australian tobacco market*. In Scollo MM & Winstanley MH (eds). *Tobacco in Australia: Facts and issues*. Melbourne: Cancer Council Victoria. Viewed 30 May 2019.
6. Guerin N & White V 2018. *Australian Secondary Students' Use of Tobacco, Alcohol, Over-the-counter Drugs, and Illicit Substances in 2017*. Victoria: Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer. Viewed 11 March 2019.
7. AIHW 2020. *Australia's mothers and babies 2018—in brief*. Perinatal statistics series no. 36. Cat. no. PER 108. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 29 May 2020.
8. AIHW 2020. *Alcohol and other drug treatment services in Australia 2018-19: key findings*. Web Report. Viewed 26 June 2020.
9. Whetton S, Tait R, Scollo M, Banks E, Chapman J, Dey T, Abdul Halim S, Makate M, McEntee A, Muhktar A, Norman R, Pidd K 2019. *Identifying the Social Costs of Tobacco Use to Australia in 2015/16*. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, Perth, Western Australia.

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For more detail, see the full report, *Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in Australia*, which can be downloaded for free from the AIHW website.



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