

## Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in Australia **Alcohol**



In 2015, **alcohol** was the sixth highest risk factor contributing to the **burden** of disease in Australia (4.5% of total burden).[1]



There were **1,317** alcohol-induced deaths recorded in 2019.[2]



In 2017–18, nearly 4 in 5 Australians aged 18+ drank **alcohol** in the past 12 months.[3]



On average, Australian households spent \$32 on alcoholic beverages per **week** in 2015–16.[6]

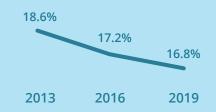


In 2017–18 over **2 in 5** adults 18+ consumed more than 4 standard drinks in one occasion, **exceeding** single occasion risk guidelines.[3]



14+ lifetime risky drinking (drinking on average more than 2 standard drinks per day) has declined.[4]





aged 14+ drinking daily continued to decline.[4] 6.7% 6.0% 5.4%

2016

2019

2013

The proportion of adults

In 2017–18, there was an average of 2.72 standard drinks per day, available for consumption per alcohol consumer aged 15 and over.[5]



Between **1967-68** and 2017-18, apparent consumption of beer decreased while apparent consumption of wine increased.[5]

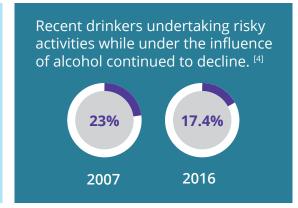


Wastewater data analysis indicates that alcohol was one of the most commonly detected substances, with higher consumption in regional areas than capital cities in 2020.[7]

People living in Remote and very remote areas were about 1.5x **as likely** than those in Major cities to exceed lifetime and single occasion risk guidelines (at least monthly) in 2019.[9]







In 2019-20, alcohol was the most common principal drug of concern for which clients sought alcohol and other drug treatment services (34% of closed treatment episodes).[8]

Alcohol was the only drug where approval of regular use by an adult was higher than disapproval (45% approved and 21% disapproved).[9]



**Driving a motor** vehicle was the most likely risky activity undertaken while under the influence of alcohol in 2016.[4]





14.3%

2016 9.9% In 2019, of single occasion and lifetime risky drinkers:



1 in 4 reported recent cannabis use



1 in 5 reported daily smoking.[9]

National Drug Strategy Household Survey findings relate to people aged 14 or older unless specified. An adult is a person aged 18 or older. New Australian guidelines to reduce health risks from drinking alcohol were released in December 2020. Data for alcohol risk in this fact sheet are measured against the 2009 guidelines, reflecting the time period in which the data were collected.[4]

- 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. BOD 22. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 13 June 2019.
- 2. AIHW analysis of the National Mortality Database 2019.
- 3. ABS 2018. National Health survey, first results, 2017-18. ABS cat. no. 4364.0.55.001. Canberra: ABS. Viewed 21 December 2018.
- 4. AIHW analysis of the National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2016.

- 5. ABS 2019. Apparent consumption of alcohol, Australia, 2017–18. ABS cat. no. 4307.0.55.001. Canberra: ABS. Viewed 10 September 2019.
- 6. ABS 2017. Household Expenditure survey, Australia: summary of results, 2015–16. ABS cat. no. 6530.0. Canberra: ABS. Viewed 4 January 2018.
- 7. ACIC (Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission) 2021. National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program Report 12. Canberra: ACIC. Viewed 1 March 2021.
- 8. AIHW 2021. Alcohol and other drug treatment services in Australia 2019-20. Cat. no. HSE 250. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 25 June 2021.
- 9. AIHW 2020. National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2019. Drug statistics series no. 32. Cat. no. PHE 270. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 4 August 2020.

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For more detail, see the full report, Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in Australia, which is available from the AIHW website.



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