

Executive Summary

What are some key findings for Western Australia?

Alcohol: In 2013, 7.0% of Western Australians aged 14 years and over were daily drinkers, 42.9% drank weekly and 32.0% drank less than weekly.

More than one-fifth of Western Australians aged 14 years and over drank at a level placing them at risk of lifetime harm¹ (21.6%).

More than two-fifths of Western Australians aged 14 years and over drank (at least once in the previous 12 months) at a level placing them at risk of harm from a single occasion of drinking² (43.5%).

Tobacco: In 2013, 12.4% of Western Australians aged 14 years and over were daily smokers, 1.2% smoked weekly and 2.2% smoked less than weekly.

Illicit drugs: In 2013, approximately one-sixth (17.0%) of Western Australians aged 14 years and older had used an illicit drug (or licit drug for non-medical purposes) in the last year. The most commonly used illicit drug was cannabis.

Self-reported recent (previous 12 months) use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, compared to Western Australia 2010 and Australia 2013 results.

Self-reported use	%	WA 2010	Australia
Alcohol	81.8	○	↑3.6%
Tobacco	15.8	↓2.9%	○
Any illicit	17.0	○	○
Cannabis	11.3	○	○
Synthetic Cannabis/cannabinoids	2.5	○	↑1.3%
Ecstasy	2.6	○	○
Meth/amphetamine	3.8	○	↑2.6%
Cocaine	1.6	○	○
Inhalants	0.5	○	○
Hallucinogens	1.9	○	○
Novel psychoactive substances	0.5	○	○
Heroin	0.3	○	○
Painkillers/analgesics	4.4	○	↑1.1%
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills	1.8	○	○
Steroids	<0.1	○	○
Other opiates	0.5	○	○
Any illicit (excluding pharmaceuticals)	13.7	○	○
Any pharmaceutical	5.6	○	○
Any opiate	0.6	○	○
Any drug	84.3	○	↑2.8%

↑ Significant increase since 2010 at $p < 0.05$

↓ Significant decrease since 2010 at $p < 0.05$

○ No significant shift since 2010 at $p < 0.05$

↑ Significantly higher than Australia at $p < 0.05$

↓ Significantly lower than Australia at $p < 0.05$

○ Similar to Australia 2013 at $p < 0.05$

¹ For healthy men and women, drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury.

² For healthy men and women, drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion.