

**Submission
No 2**

INQUIRY INTO ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ADVERTISING PROHIBITION BILL 2015

Organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Date received: 9 November 2017



The Director,
Portfolio Committee No. 1
Premier and Finance
Parliament House
Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Director

Submission to the inquiry into the Alcoholic Beverages Advertising Prohibition Bill 2015

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) welcomes the opportunity to provide a submission to the NSW Legislative Council's Portfolio Committee inquiry into the Alcoholic Beverages Advertising Prohibition Bill 2015. This submission highlights data available from AIHW that may be of relevance to this inquiry.

The AIHW provides accessible information and statistics on a wide range of topics about Australians' health and wellbeing. We aim to inform good decisions—and improve the health and welfare of all Australians—through strong evidence that is timely, reliable, relevant and trusted.

The AIHW publishes over 180 outputs each year, ranging from comprehensive national reports to technical documents and guides, to innovative web-based products. As required by the Australian Parliament, two flagship reports, *Australia's health* and *Australia's welfare*, are published in alternate years. Further information on the roles and responsibilities of the AIHW are available at www.aihw.gov.au/about-us.

The *National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2016: detailed findings* report contains the latest data relating to Australians' use of alcohol, as well as their attitudes about alcohol use and policy, the relevant data from this survey is provided at Attachment 1. A list of tables from the survey is also provided at Attachment 3.

Attachment 2 provides relevant data from the *Australian Burden of Disease Study: impact and causes of illness and death in Australia 2011* report.

We trust the Committee will find the attached material useful. Should the committee have any queries, or wish to seek additional information, we are available to discuss at your convenience. Please contact our Parliamentary Manager, Ms Joanne Gardner, on
or at

Yours sincerely

Barry Sandison
Director (CEO)
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
8 November 2017



Attachment 1: Relevant data and information from the National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS)

This large population survey, conducted every 3 years, asks people about their knowledge of and attitudes towards drugs and their history of alcohol and other drug consumption. It provides information on the use of alcohol and other drugs in the general population. The sample is based on households—institutionalised people and others not living in private dwellings are not included in the survey.

The most recent survey was conducted in 2016 and is the 12th conducted under the auspices of the National Drug Strategy. It collected information from almost 24,000 individuals across Australia.

The *National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2016: detailed findings* contains the latest data on alcohol consumption in Australia; including patterns of use, attitudes and policy support, and alcohol-related harms. A list of relevant tables from this report as well as a customised data analysis is provided in [Attachment 2](#).

Capturing alcohol use

The NDSHS has three sections that aim to capture respondents' alcohol use, harms from alcohol use and support for various alcohol measures:

- detailed information about the consumption of alcohol in the last 12 months – including age started drinking, source of alcohol and risky drinking behaviours
- alcohol-related harms – including incidents where the respondent was a victim of harm or had undertaken harmful behaviours as well as other effects such as missing work due to alcohol use
- policy support – whether respondents support or oppose policy measures to reduce the problems associated with alcohol use.

These questions are important to understanding the drinking patterns of the Australian population and the associated harms. While most Australians drink alcohol at levels that cause few harmful effects, a large number drink at levels that increase their risk of harm — affecting not only themselves but families, bystanders and the broader community (NHMRC 2009).

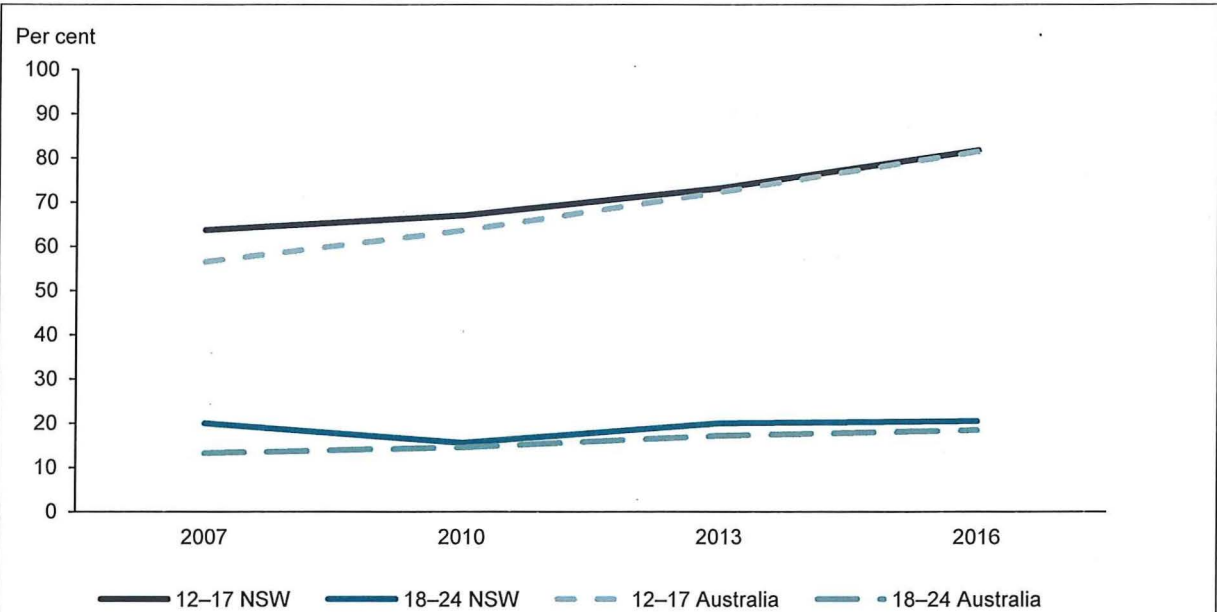
Alcohol consumption patterns

In New South Wales (NSW), there were fewer young people aged 12–17 that consumed alcohol with the proportion that abstained from alcohol significantly increasing from 2013 to 2016 (73% to 82%); continuing an upward trend since 2007 (64%). A similar pattern emerged nationally, with a significant increase in abstainers from 2013 to 2016 (72% to 82%); up from 57% in 2007 (Table 1).

In 2016, the proportion of young adults aged 18–24 that abstained from drinking in NSW remained stable between 2013 and 2016 at about 20%. Since 2007, the proportion of young adult abstainers has fluctuated between 15.6% and 20%. Nationally, there was a non-significant increase in the proportion of young adults abstaining from alcohol from 2013 to 2016 (from 17.2% to 18.5%); up from 13.3% in 2007 (Table 1).

Young people aged 14–24 in NSW delayed their start to drinking slightly— the average age they first tried alcohol increased between 2013 and 2016 (from 15.8 to 16.1 years), but the increase was not significant. Over the longer term, the average age they first started drinking was almost 1 year older than in 2007 (15.4 years). In contrast, the national result showed

that there was a significant increase in the average age they started to drink compared to 2013 (15.7 to 16.1 years in 2016); up from 15.0 years in 2007 (Table 2).



Source: Table 1

Figure 1: Proportion of young people aged 12–17 and 18–24 years abstaining from alcohol use, NSW and Australia, 2004 to 2016

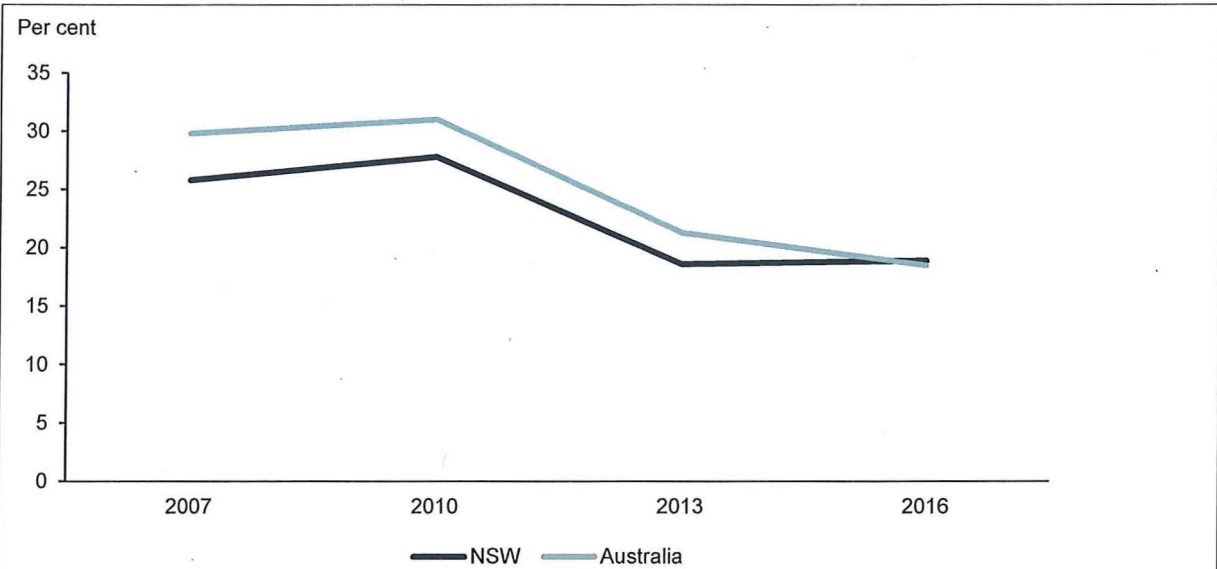
Young people drinking at risky levels

In Australia, fewer young people are drinking at levels that exceed lifetime and single occasion risk guidelines, according to those released in March 2009 by the [National Health and Medical Research Council](#).

Lifetime risk

The proportion of young people aged 12–17 in NSW that consumed alcohol at levels exceeding lifetime risk guidelines (on average, consumed more than 2 standard drinks per day) declined in 2007 from 4.2% to 1.4% in 2016; although these estimates should be considered with caution due to concerns over reliability of the data. Nationally, the proportion that drank at levels in excess of the lifetime risk guidelines also declined—from 5.4% in 2007 to 1.3% in 2016 (Table 3).

The proportion of young adults (aged 18–24) that drank at levels exceeding lifetime risk guidelines was stable in 2016 compared to 2013 (18.6% compared with 18.9%) but has declined from 26% in 2007. Similar patterns were seen nationally (Table 3).



(a) On average, had more than 2 standard drinks per day.

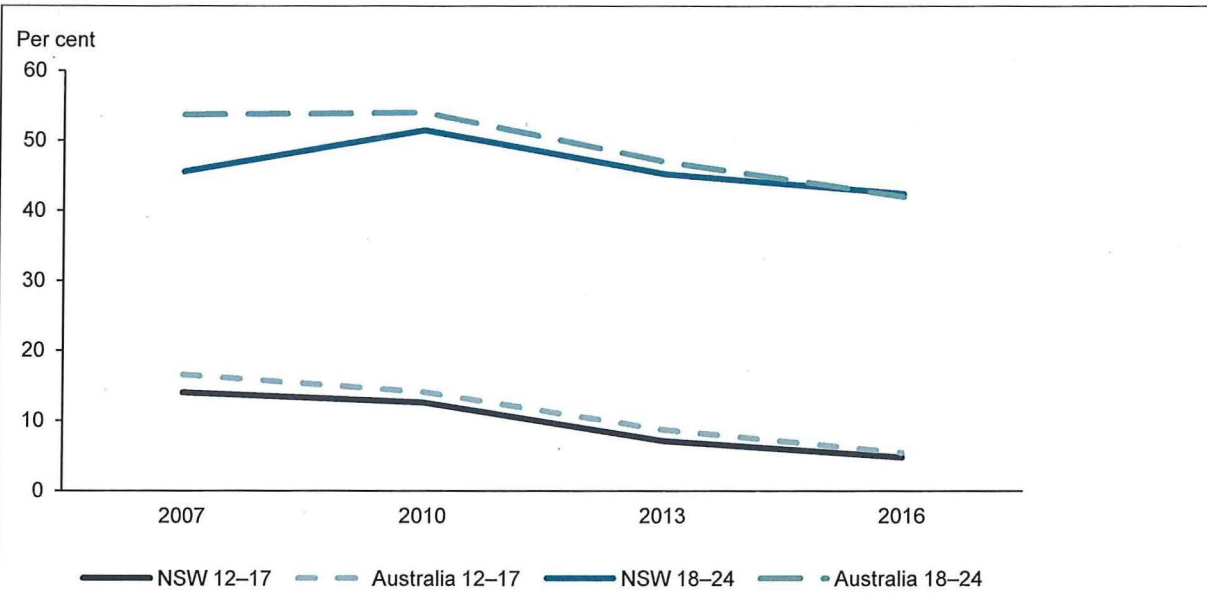
Source: Table 3

Figure 2: Alcohol consumption (2009 guidelines), people aged 18 to 24 years at risk of alcohol-related harm over a lifetime^(a), 2007 to 2016

Single occasion risk

In 2016, the proportion of young people aged 12–17 in NSW that consumed alcohol at levels exceeding single occasion risk guidelines (had more than 4 standard drinks on one occasion at least once a month) declined compared to 2013 (from 7.1% to 4.8% in 2016), but this decline was not significant. However, this continues a downward trend since 2007 (14.0%). Nationally, there was a significant decrease in the proportion that exceeded the single occasion risk guidelines (at least monthly) from 7.1% in 2013 to 4.8% in 2016; down from 16.6% in 2007 (Table 4).

In 2016, the proportion of young adults (aged 18–24) in NSW drinking in excess of single occasion risk guidelines remained relatively stable (from 45% in 2013 to 42%). This represents a slight decline since 2007 (46%). Nationally, there was a significant decline in the proportion of young adults that drank in excess of single occasion risk guidelines (at least monthly) from 47% in 2013 to 42% in 2016; down from 54% in 2007 (Table 4).



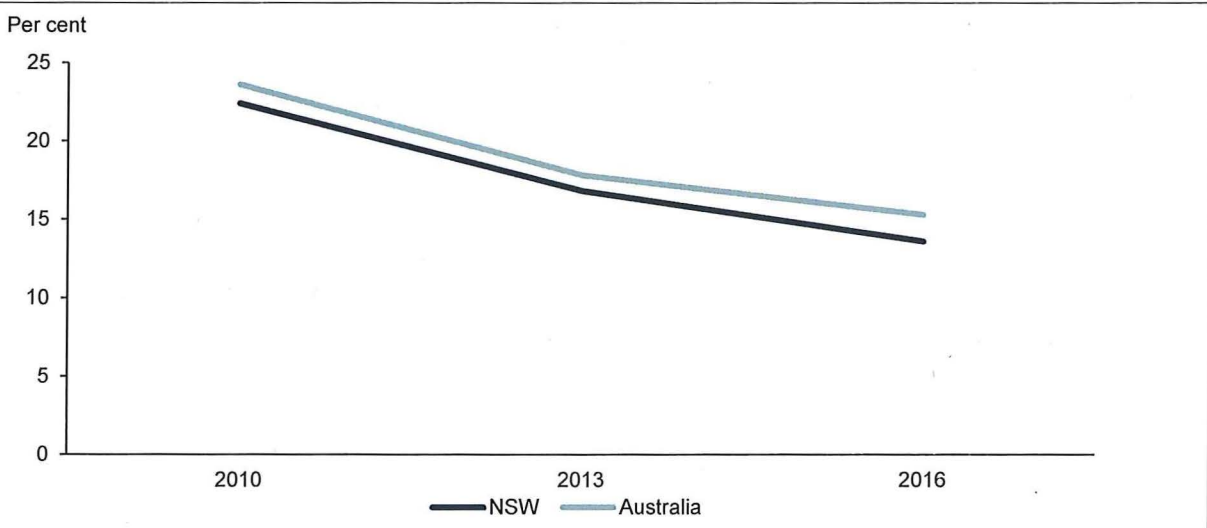
(a) Had more than 4 standard drinks on one occasion at least once a month.

Source: Table 4

Figure 3: Alcohol consumption (2009 guidelines), people aged 12–17 and 18–24 years at risk of alcohol-related harm on a single occasion^(a), 2007 to 2016

High risk consumption of alcohol

In 2016, there were fewer young adults drinking well in excess of the alcohol-related risk guidelines (Table 5). The proportion of 18–24 year olds drinking 11 or more standard drinks on one drinking occasion at least yearly has declined since 2010, in NSW (from 35% to 27%) and in Australia (from 38% to 29%). There was also a decline in the proportion drinking 11 or more standard drinks on one drinking occasion at least monthly from 2010 to 2016, in NSW (from 22% to 14%) and in Australia (from 24% to 15%).



(a) Had more than 10 standard drinks at least once a month

Source: Table 5

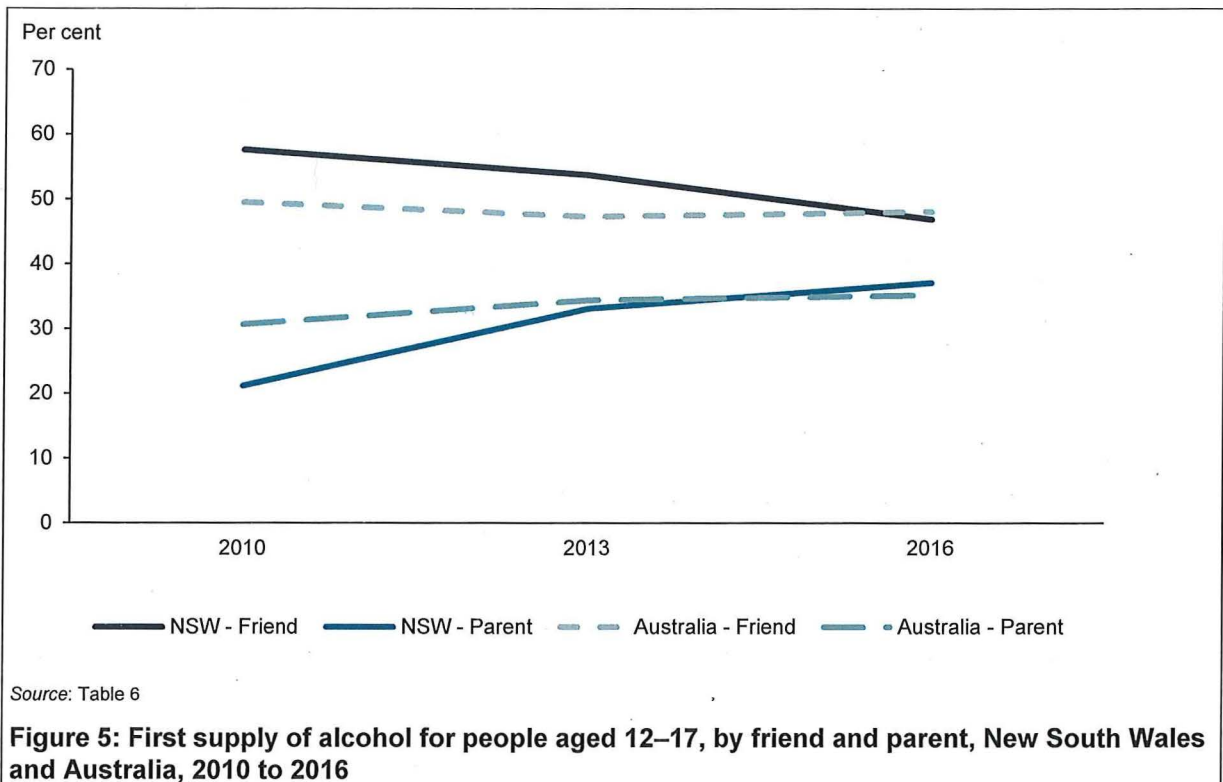
Figure 4: Consumption of 11 or more standard drinks at least monthly, people aged 18 to 24 years, 2010 to 2016

First supply of alcohol

The NDSHS reports on the supply of alcohol, including who supplied the first glass of alcohol consumed.

In NSW, there appears to be a shift in the supply of the first glass of alcohol among 12–17 year olds (Table 6). In comparison to 2010, fewer 12–17 year olds received their first glass from a friend (from 58% to 47% in 2016) and more received it from their parents (from 21% to 37%). The 2016 proportions are now similar to the national average (Figure 4).

In 2016, the main source of the first glass of alcohol for young adults aged 18–24 in NSW was a friend (50%). About one-quarter (26%) received their first glass of alcohol from a parent. Nationally, more than half (54%) of young adults aged 18–24 received their first drink from a friend and almost a quarter did so from their parents (23%; Table 6).



Harmful behaviours

The NDSHS explores and reports on experiences of alcohol-related incidents and harm for Australians.

Harmful behaviours undertaken

In NSW, from 2013 to 2016 the proportion of recent drinkers aged 14 or older that took part in at least one potentially harmful activity while under the influence of alcohol significantly declined (from 18.3% to 16.1%). Further, there were significant decreases in the proportion of people aged 14 or older that undertook the following activities in 2016: drove a vehicle (10.1% to 8.4%); created a disturbance, damaged or stole goods (2.8% to 1.7%); and verbally abused someone (3.6% to 2.4%) (Table 7). Similar patterns were evident nationally across these categories; a significant decline was also reported in the proportion that physically abused someone from 0.7% in 2013 to 0.4% in 2016.

This continues a general trend of decline in NSW and nationally since 2007 in the proportion of the population aged 14 or older undertaking potentially risky activities while under the influence of alcohol (Table 7).

Victims of harm

In 2016, there was a significant decline in the proportion of people aged 14 years or older that were victims of alcohol-related incidents in the previous 12 months in NSW (from 26% in 2013 to 22% in 2016). A similar trend was evident nationally (Table 8).

However, in NSW there was only a significant decline in the proportion of people aged 14 years or older that experienced verbal abuse (from 22% in 2013 to 18.3% in 2016). Nationally, there were significant declines between 2013 and 2016 in the proportion that experienced verbal abuse (from 22% to 18.7%), being put in fear (from 12.6% to 11.4%) and physical abuse (from 8.7% to 7.3%) (Table 8).

Policy support

Participants of the NDSHS were asked about their support for 18 different measures aimed at reducing the problems associated with excessive alcohol use. The policy measures that are likely to be of most relevance to the Committee are 'Limiting advertising for alcohol on TV until after 9:30pm' and 'Banning alcohol sponsorship of sporting events'. Limiting TV advertising until after 9:30pm received fairly high support with 72% of people in NSW supporting this measure (ranked 5th out of 18) in 2016. Banning alcohol sponsorship received a lower level of support in NSW with 54% supporting this measure in 2016 (ranked 12th out of 18 measures). This was consistent with the national levels of support for these measures (Table 9).

Attachment 2: Relevant data from the Australian Burden of Disease Study

The Australian Burden of Disease Study (ABDS) 2011 provides information on the burden of disease for the Australian population and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. The study builds on the AIHW's previous burden of disease studies and disease monitoring work and provides Australian-specific estimates for around 200 diseases and injuries, grouped into 17 disease groups, for 2003 and 2011. It also provides estimates of how much of the burden can be attributed to selected risk factors.

The main results from the ABDS 2011 were released in May 2016 (AIHW 2016). This provided summary estimates of total, fatal and non-fatal burden due to alcohol and drug use disorders, by age and sex in persons aged 15 years and over. Alcohol use and drug use were included as risk factors for a number of linked diseases and injury such as heart disease, stroke, cancer and liver disease.

In Australia, alcohol use was responsible for 5.1% of the total burden of disease and injury in 2011 making it the third most burdensome risk factor behind tobacco and overweight and obesity. Overall, alcohol was the leading contributor to disease burden for young people (aged 15–24) and adults aged 25–44 for both males and females (AIHW 2016). Males aged 25–44 experienced nearly 4 times the burden due to alcohol use compared with females (13.5% and 3.5%, respectively).

In Australia, alcohol use was responsible for the entire burden due to alcohol use disorders, 28% of the burden due to road traffic injuries of motor vehicle occupants, 24% of the burden due to chronic liver disease, and 23% of the burden due to suicide and self-inflicted injuries in 2011.

The AIHW will be publishing a report on the burden due to alcohol and other drug use in Australia in early 2018 that will revise and extend estimates previously reported from the ABDS 2011 to draw on the latest evidence of diseases linked to alcohol, and to report estimates by sub-population groups (state/territory, remoteness and socioeconomic group). Results of scenario modelling will also be presented to estimate the potential burden due to alcohol and other drug use in 2020 and 2025 based on current trends.

The AIHW is also currently updating Australia's burden of disease estimates to the 2015 reference year, with results expected to be released in early 2019.

Attachment 3: Detailed data tables from the NDSHS

Table 1: Abstainers, people aged 12 years or older, by age, 2004 to 2016 (per cent)

Drinking Status	New South Wales					Australia				
	2004	2007	2010	2013	2016	2004	2007	2010	2013	2016
Abstainers^(a)										
12–17	58.3	63.7	67.0	73.2	81.7#	54.3	56.5	63.6	72.3	81.5#
18–24	16.7	20.0	15.6	20.0	20.5	10.6	13.3	14.6	17.2	18.5
25–29	15.4	13.3	17.0	21.9	18.9	11.9	11.8	15.3	17.1	19.4
30–39	12.4	12.9	18.9	20.5	18.0	11.1	12.4	15.9	18.0	17.2
40–49	13.1	17.2	16.8	19.3	19.0	11.3	12.5	14.4	15.8	16.3
50–59	18.1	16.5	19.8	19.0	18.6	15.1	14.2	16.7	17.0	17.7
60–69	22.2	22.4	20.7	23.3	20.9	21.9	21.5	20.1	21.2	21.6
70+	30.1	30.1	33.8	31.7	32.1	29.9	30.3	31.6	32.7	30.6
14+	19.1	20.5	22.2	24.3	24.0	16.6	17.4	19.9	22.0	22.9

Statistically significant change between 2013 and 2016.

n.p. not published because of small numbers, confidentiality or other concerns about the quality of the data.

(a) Not consumed alcohol in the previous 12 months.

Note: The calculation of alcohol risk was updated in 2013. 'Abstainers' no longer equate to 'never' and 'ex-drinkers' combined because the calculation now excludes drinkers who did not indicate the quantity of alcohol they consumed. Trend data will not match data presented in previous reports. Refer to technical notes for further details.

Source: NDSHS 2016

Table 2: Age of initiation, recent drinkers^(a) and ex-drinkers^(b) aged 14–24 years, 2007 to 2016 (years)

Sex	New South Wales				Australia			
	2007	2010	2013	2016	2007	2010	2013	2016
Males	15.3	15.5	16.0	16.2	14.9	15.2	15.7	16.2#
Females	15.5	15.6	15.7	16.1	15.1	15.3	15.6	16.0#
Persons	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.1	15.0	15.2	15.7	16.1#

Statistically significant change between 2013 and 2016.

(a) Consumed at least a full serve of alcohol in the previous 12 months.

(b) Consumed at least a full serve of alcohol, but not in the previous 12 months.

Source: NDSHS 2016

Table 3: Lifetime risk, people aged 12 years or older, by age, 2007 to 2016 (per cent)

Drinking Status	New South Wales				Australia			
	2007	2010	2013	2016	2007	2010	2013	2016
Lifetime risk ^(b)								
12-17	*4.2	*2.2	*1.6	**1.4	5.4	4.2	2.6	*1.3
18-24	25.8	27.8	18.6	18.9	29.8	31.0	21.3	18.5
25-29	21.8	23.3	17.2	16.2	26.2	24.2	20.8	18.3
30-39	21.5	18.2	15.3	15.0	21.1	21.5	18.8	17.7
40-49	22.9	20.5	22.9	19.6	22.6	22.0	22.5	20.6
50-59	22.4	20.5	18.4	22.0	21.2	21.6	20.1	20.4
60-69	17.7	18.3	19.1	18.8	17.4	18.0	18.6	18.2
70+	13.4	12.7	10.6	11.8	12.4	11.3	10.1	11.0
14+	20.1	19.0	16.7	16.7	20.7	20.5	18.2	17.1#

Statistically significant change between 2013 and 2016.

n.p. not published because of small numbers, confidentiality or other concerns about the quality of the data.

(a) On average, no had more than 2 standard drinks per day.

(b) On average, had more than 2 standard drinks per day.

Note: The calculation of alcohol risk was updated in 2013. 'Abstainers' no longer equate to 'never' and 'ex-drinkers' combined because the calculation now excludes drinkers who did not indicate the quantity of alcohol they consumed. Trend data will not match data presented in previous reports. Refer to technical notes for further details.

Source: NDSHS 2016

Table 4: Single occasion risk, people aged 12 years or older, by age, 2007 to 2016 (per cent)

Drinking Status	New South Wales				Australia			
	2007	2010	2013	2016	2007	2010	2013	2016
Single occasion risk^(a)								
12-17	14.0	12.6	7.1	*4.8	16.6	14.1	8.7	5.4#
18-24	45.6	51.5	45.2	42.4	53.7	54.0	47.0	42.0#
25-29	43.4	39.9	30.9	30.1	45.7	42.0	37.1	35.9
30-39	33.4	29.9	25.6	25.6	33.9	34.2	30.5	31.1
40-49	27.5	27.1	29.2	28.9	29.5	29.6	30.5	29.7
50-59	23.7	20.5	20.9	25.0	23.1	23.8	23.7	24.6
60-69	14.5	16.1	16.4	17.6	14.8	16.0	16.3	17.3
70+	7.6	6.6	6.2	6.8	7.4	6.6	6.3	7.2
14+	27.2	26.5	23.7	23.9	29.2	29.0	26.4	25.5

Statistically significant change between 2013 and 2016.

(a) Had more than 4 standard drinks on one occasion at least once a month.

Note: The calculation of alcohol risk was updated in 2013. 'Abstainers' no longer equate to 'never' and 'ex-drinkers' combined because the calculation now excludes drinkers who did not indicate the quantity of alcohol they consumed. Trend data will not match data presented in previous reports. Refer to technical notes for further details.

Source: NDSHS 2016

Table 5: People aged 12 years or older at very high risk of alcohol-related harm (consumption of 11 or more standard drinks), by age, 2010 to 2016 (per cent)

Age group (years)	At least yearly ^(a)			At least monthly ^(b)		
	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016
New South Wales						
12–17	5.2	*5.0	*2.0	*3.2	*2.6	**1.2
18–24	34.8	32.0	26.9	22.4	16.8	13.6
25–29	25.8	26.0	23.3	13.3	10.5	10.3
30–39	21.2	19.2	17.8	7.9	7.8	7.0
40–49	12.8	14.1	14.3	5.7	5.1	4.7
50–59	8.2	7.1	11.9#	4.6	2.6	5.9#
60–69	3.9	4.0	5.5	1.6	*2.1	1.9
70+	2.2	2.1	1.9	*1.2	*1.2	*0.7
14+	14.8	13.9	13.4	7.5	6.1	5.7
Australia						
12–17	7.8	5.5	2.8	4.1	3.7	1.5
18–24	37.6	32.8	28.9	23.6	17.8	15.3
25–29	30.7	29.1	26.8	15.1	12.9	12.7
30–39	23.7	23.3	21.8	9.7	10	8.9
40–49	16.3	16.8	17.6	6.9	6.8	7.1
50–59	9.7	9.1	11.9#	5.1	4.1	5.8#
60–69	4.8	4.7	6.1#	2.3	2.4	2.6
70+	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
14+	17.3	16.1	15.4	8.7	7.5	7.1

Statistically significant change between 2013 and 2016.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a high level of sampling error (relative standard error of 51% to 90%), meaning that it is unsuitable for most uses.

(a) Had more than 10 standard drinks at least once a year.

(b) Had more than 10 standard drinks at least once a month

Note: At least yearly and at least monthly are not mutually inclusive.

Source: NDSHS 2016

Table 6: Supply of first glass of alcohol, recent drinkers^(a) and ex-drinkers^(b) aged 12 years or older, by age, 2010 to 2016 (per cent)

Age groups (years)	Friend or acquaintance			Relative			Parent			Bought it			Other		
	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016
New South Wales															
12-17	57.6	53.7	46.9	*12.4	*5.4	*14.1	21.2	33.1	37.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	*4.7	**3.5	n.p.
18-24	51.8	50.1	54.0	8.0	10.3	11.4	27.9	24.1	22.7	7.3	12.4	6.9#	*2.2	*1.5	**1.9
25-29	55.3	51.8	52.1	8.0	6.6	13.2#	23.2	25.8	24.4	8.2	10.9	*5.6#	*1.9	*2.5	**0.8
30-39	52.8	56.2	51.7	9.2	7.4	8.9	18.2	17.1	20.8	12.3	13.1	12.1	*2.0	3.0	3.2
40-49	48.7	47.7	48.1	9.5	8.4	9.9	21.8	18.6	20.2	14.3	17.7	14.1	2.8	4.4	3.5
50-59	42.1	42.5	43.0	6.0	8.5	7.3	27.8	25.8	25.1	19.5	18.7	19.5	2.4	2.1	3.2
60-69	42.3	39.5	42.7	9.0	8.1	10.4	22.8	22.2	21.3	23.1	25.3	22.0	2.2	3.5	2.9
70+	40.2	39.8	37.3	18.2	15.5	15.9	20.3	21.7	21.2	17.3	18.6	19.7	2.8	3.9	5.7
14+	48.5	47.4	46.9	9.3	9.0	10.6#	23.0	22.0	22.5	13.9	16.3	14.4#	2.4	3.1	3.1
Australia															
12-17	49.5	47.3	48.1	14.1	11.5	10.8	30.7	34.4	35.2	**0.4	**0.9	**1.1	*2.4	*2.4	*2.4
18-24	46.8	46.7	49.7	9.1	8.3	10.8	32.3	31.1	26.3#	7.2	10.0	9.3	1.9	*1.3	*2.0
25-29	52.3	49.5	46.3	9.0	8.4	10.9	25.6	27.0	30.9	7.6	10.2	7.3#	2.3	2.2	1.9
30-39	50.0	53.7	51.1	9.0	7.9	9.3	21.8	20.5	23.6#	11.6	11.9	10.2	2.5	2.6	2.4
40-49	46.8	48.0	51.2#	8.3	8.3	9.0	24.2	20.8	19.8	14.3	16.2	13.8#	2.5	3.5	2.8
50-59	44.1	44.8	43.3	7.8	8.6	9.4	25.2	24.4	23.6	17.8	17.1	18.1	2.9	2.7	3.6
60-69	42.1	40.9	42.3	10.4	10.9	10.8	24.3	24.0	22.3	19.1	19.6	20.3	3.1	3.7	3.1
70+	40.1	38.6	39.7	17.1	17.1	15.4	21.0	21.4	21.8	17.7	18.0	17.5	3.5	4.4	4.9
14+	46.6	46.7	46.8	9.7	9.6	10.5#	25.2	24.1	23.8	12.9	14.3	13.6	2.6	2.9	3.0

Statistically significant change between 2013 and 2016.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a high level of sampling error (relative standard error of 51% to 90%), meaning that it is unsuitable for most uses.

n.p. not published because of small numbers, confidentiality or other concerns about the quality of the data.

(a) Consumed at least a full serve of alcohol in the previous 12 months.

(b) Consumed at least a full serve of alcohol, but not in the previous 12 months.

Notes:

1. Base is recent drinkers.

2. Those who responded 'Can not recall' were excluded.

Source: NDSHS 2016

Table 7: Activities done in the past 12 months while under the influence of alcohol, recent drinkers^(a) aged 14 years or older, by sex, 2007 to 2016 (per cent)

Activity	New South Wales				Australia			
	2007	2010	2013	2016	2007	2010	2013	2016
Went to work	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.2	3.8
Went swimming	6.0	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.1	7.4	7.5	6.5#
Operated a boat or hazardous machinery	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.3
Drove a vehicle	11.7	11.4	10.1	8.4#	14.3	13.1	12.2	9.9#
Created a disturbance, damaged or stole goods	4.2	4.2	2.8	1.7#	4.3	4.2	3.1	1.8#
Verbally abused someone	6.1	5.2	3.6	2.4#	6.8	5.7	4.0	2.7#
Physically abused someone	1.3	1.0	0.5	*0.3	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.4#
Took part in at least one potentially harmful activity	21.1	20.9	18.3	16.1#	23.0	22.4	20.5	17.4#

* Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Statistically significant change between 2013 and 2016.

(a) Consumed at least a full serve of alcohol in the previous 12 months.

Note: Base is recent drinkers.

Source: NDSHS 2016

Table 8: Victims of alcohol-related incidents in the previous 12 months, people aged 14 years or older, by sex, 2007 to 2016 (per cent)

Incident	New South Wales				Australia			
	2007	2010	2013	2016	2007	2010	2013	2016
Verbal abuse	25.4	24.4	21.7	18.3#	25.4	24.5	22.3	18.7#
Physical abuse	4.5	7.5	8.2	7.0	4.5	8.1	8.7	7.3#
Put in fear	13.1	13.5	12.4	11.1	13.1	14.3	12.6	11.4#
Any Incident	29.6	28.6	25.8	21.6#	29.6	28.5	26.0	22.2#

Statistically significant change between 2013 and 2016.

Source: NDSHS 2016

Table 9: Support^(a) for measures to reduce the problems associated with alcohol, people aged 14 or older, by state/territory, 2010 to 2016 (per cent)

Measure	New South Wales			Australia		
	2010	2013	2016	2010	2013	2016
More severe legal penalties for drink driving	85.7	85.6	84.2	85.7	85.3	84.0#
Stricter enforcement of law against supplying minors	n.a.	84.6	81.9#	n.a.	83.8	80.9#
Stricter enforcement of the law against serving customers who are drunk	82.4	82.3	80.9	83.2	82.3	80.5#
Strict monitoring of late night licensed premises	80.7	81.7	72.4#	79.2	79.1	72.7#
Limiting TV advertising until after 9:30 pm	73.5	74.1	71.7#	71.2	72.8	70.8#
Requiring information on national drinking guidelines on all alcohol containers	68.0	66.7	66.6	65.6	64.7	64.9
Support for regulation of alcohol supply to minors on private premises	n.a.	67.7	64.0#	n.a.	66.6	63.3#
Increasing the number of alcohol-free zones or dry areas	67.8	66.0	61.0#	64.3	62.6	59.2#
Increasing the size of standard drink labels on alcohol containers	63.5	62.2	60.6	61.9	60.7	59.7
Increasing the number of alcohol-free public events	63.9	62.7	59.1#	61.6	60.5	58.5#
Restricting late night trading of alcohol	68.8	69.7	56.8#	63.9	64.2	57.1#
Banning alcohol sponsorship of sporting events	51.3	56.4	54.2	48.3	53.6	52.6
Serving only low-alcohol drinks, such as low alcohol beers at sporting events or venues	62.2	57.9	53.3#	59.9	56.0	53.6#
Increasing tax on alcohol to pay for health, education, and the cost of treating alcohol related problems	46.0	47.6	46.1	42.7	43.8	44.5
Raising the legal drinking age	50.6	48.8	42.1#	50.2	47.6	42.4#
Reducing the trading hours for pubs and clubs	54.6	54.2	39.7#	48.2	47.3	39.2#
Reducing the number of outlets that sell alcohol	36.9	38.4	31.3#	34.4	34.9	32.2#
Increasing the price of alcohol	30.7	30.8	28.4#	28.5	28.1	28.3

Statistically significant change between 2013 and 2016.

(a) Support or strongly support (calculations based on those respondents who were informed enough to indicate their level of support).

Source: NDSHS 2016

References

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