



Risk of alcohol-related injury from a single occasion of drinking: percentage of the population aged 14 years and over, by age, South Australia and Australia, 2019

Age group	Abstainer ^(a)	Low risk ^(b)	Single occasion risk (%) (c)	
			At least monthly	At least yearly
SOUTH AUSTRALIA				
14-19 ^{**}	49.3	21.6	23.1	29.2
20-29	16.2	25.5	38.4	58.3
30-39	21.3	31.1	30.6	47.7
40-49	14.2	39.4	33.3#	46.4
50-59	13.2	57.9	28.9	41.1
60+	23.8	62.1	14.1	20.3
14+	21.1	52.9	26.0	37.8
AUSTRALIA				
14-19	55.5	18.1	20.0	26.3
20-29	22.2#	23.3	38.1	54.5
30-39	21.8#	32.9	27.5#	45.3
40-49	17.8	37.7	29.5	44.5
50-59	16.5	44.9	27.4#	38.3
60+	23.6	57.2	13.0	19.2
14+	23.8	39.5	24.8	36.7

- (a) Have not consumed alcohol in the last 12 months.
- (b) Those who have not consumed 5 or more standard drinks at various frequencies (yearly, monthly, weekly and most days/everyday).
- (c) For males and females, the consumption of 5 or more standard drinks at least once in the last 12 months, or at least once in the last month. **NOTE**: the small sample sizes and relatively low prevalence of risky behaviour within some age groups means that the 'by age and sex' statistics provided here may have large relative standard errors (RSE). This indicates a lack of reliability of the statistic, and caution must be exercised when interpreting such results. No comparisons or attribution of differences should be made based on these data.
- *Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.
- **NH&MRC Guidelines state that for persons under 18 years, not drinking alcohol is the safest option. However, for comparability with other age groups, the NDSHS includes a low-risk category or those aged 14-17 years.

#Statistically significant change between 2016 and 2019. Significance testing for South Australia was only carried out among those who were at risk of alcohol-related injury from a single occasion of drinking at least monthly.

Data for South Australia (all age groups), and for Australia (60+ years) in the abstainer, low risk at least yearly categories are not published elsewhere. Note that 115 respondents in the 2019 NDSHS dataset were potentially identifiable and were removed from the Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURF). Respondents from remote Indigenous communities were also removed from the 2019 CURF. Data presented here may therefore not match AlHW published data (resulting in a discrepancy of between 0.1 to 0.3 percentage points).

Data sourced from: https://www.aihw.gov.au/about-our-data/our-data-collections/ndshs/2019-ndshs