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Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in Australia



In 2022–2023, people with mental health conditions were 2.0 times as likely as people without mental health conditions to report recent use of cannabis.[1]

In 2022–2023, lesbian, gay or bisexual people were **2.6 times as likely** to report use of cannabis in the past 12 months, compared with people identifying as heterosexual. [1]

In 2020–21, **52% of national illicit drug** seizures and **47% of arrests** were for cannabis.[4]

In 2022, **53% of prison entrants** reported using cannabis in the previous 12 months.[2]





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Cannabis

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Among the Australian general population, **approval of regular cannabis use increased** from 19.6% in 2019 to 23.4% in 2022–2023.[1]

Cannabis is perceived as **'easy'** or **'very easy'** to obtain by most participants in the 2023 EDRS and IDRS reports.[5][6]

In 2022–23, **cannabis** was the **third most common principal drug of concern** (17% of treatment episodes) for client's own alcohol and other drug use.[7]

3 in 5 ambulance attendances for cannabis use in 2022 were **for males**. [8]

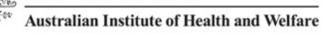


Males aged 14 and over were more likely to have recently used cannabis (13.1%) than females (9.8%). [1]

Wastewater data analysis indicates average cannabis consumption in regional areas was higher than in capital cities in August 2023.[3]



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

Findings for gay, lesbian and bisexual people compared with heterosexual people are age-standardised.[1] Ambulance attendance data are for those aged over 15 years, data includes NSW, VIC, QLD, TAS and ACT. [7]

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Source: Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in Australia

(https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/alcohol/alcohol-tobacco-other-drugs-australia).

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