

Alcohol and other drug impacts across the lifespan.



Age	0-5 years	6-11 years	12-17 years	18-30 years	30+ years	50-60 years	60-70 years	70+ years	
Influencers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents Teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coaches Peers Teachers Parents / Relatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peers Coaches Teachers Parents / Relatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peers Employers GPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peers GPs Family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peers GPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPs Carers 	
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FASD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of alcohol and other drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risky drinking Steroid use Drug use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experimental drug use Drink driving Risky drinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol and pregnancy Risky drinking Drink driving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risky drinking Drink driving Drug use Pharmaceutical use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drink driving Risky drinking Pharmaceutical use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pharmaceutical use 	
Risk factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family disruption Parental alcohol or drug use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Childhood conduct disorders Parental alcohol or drug use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of engagement opportunities Negative Peer influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of engagement opportunities Negative Peer influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Isolation (geographic and social) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to employment status Social isolation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social isolation Declining health Bereavement 	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Parenting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education: FASD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education: Primary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education: Secondary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education: Secondary: TAFE / Higher Education / General / Older People 				
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good Sports 					
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating safe community spaces 					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Other Talk 						
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentoring 						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer Support 							
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of evidence informed apps 						
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pharmaceutical information and education 				
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to support a loved one 				
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquor Licencing 				
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteering 				

Alcohol and other drug impacts across the lifespan.

Age	0-5 years	6-11 years	12-17 years	18-30 years	30+ years	50-60 years	60+ years
Statistics	<p>Alcohol consumption during pregnancy is associated with an increased risk of miscarriage, lower birth weight, stillbirth and premature birth, and Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD)⁴</p> <p>2-6 year olds cannot distinguish between advertising and information²</p> <p>68.1% of three- to six-year-olds were found in one study to be able to correctly identify alcoholic beverages¹⁶</p> <p>Pre-school children have the ability to identify the odour of alcoholic beverages and know the norms for use³</p>	<p>Alcohol is involved in 30-70% of child mistreatment cases⁵</p> <p>More than one million children are affected in some way by others drinking, 140,000 are substantially affected and more than 10,000 are in the child protection system because of a carers drinking¹⁵</p> <p>Even as they age, children have a reduced capability to distinguish between information and advertising²</p>	<p>Australian teenagers (13-17 years) are exposed to the same amount of alcohol advertising as young adults (18-24 years)⁷</p> <p>In 2016, fewer 12-17 year olds were drinking alcohol and the proportion abstaining from alcohol significantly increased from 2013 to 2016 (from 72% to 82%)¹</p> <p>94.2% of Australian teenagers have seen alcohol advertising on television, and the majority of them report having seen alcohol advertising in some print, online or physical form⁸</p> <p>Drinking contributes to the three leading causes of death amongst adolescents – unintentional injuries, homicide and suicide⁹</p>	<p>In 2016, 20-29 year olds, were the age group most likely to have recently used an illicit drug¹</p> <p>42 % of young adults (18-24) consumed five or more standard drinks on a monthly basis.¹</p> <p>People in their late teens and 20s are more likely to consume 11 or more standard drinks than people in other age groups¹</p> <p>Almost one third (31%) of Victorian drivers caught drink driving are in their 20s¹⁰</p> <p>One in five young drivers in Victoria report driving at near or over 0.05 BAC¹¹</p>	<p>Males in their 40s were the most likely age group to drink at risky levels (29%)¹</p> <p>52% of Victorians caught drink driving are between 30 and 50 years old¹⁰</p> <p>18.1% of 30-39 year olds and 16.2% of 40-49 year olds used an illicit drug in the past 12 months¹</p> <p>Unemployment is a major risk factor for substance use and the subsequent development of substance misuse¹²</p> <p>In 2011 there were 29,684 police-reported incidents of alcohol-related domestic violence in Australia⁶</p>	<p>Among females, those aged in their 50s (13.0%) are now the most likely to drink at risky levels.¹</p> <p>In 2016, people in their 50s and 60s reported a significant increase in the proportion consuming 11 or more standard drinks on a single drinking occasion in the last year¹</p> <p>People over 50 are the only age group to show a statistically significant increase in drug use (mostly cannabis), e.g. from 8.8% for 50-59 year olds in 2010 to 11.7% in 2016¹</p> <p>In 2016, 7.2% in this age group reported having used cannabis in the past 12 months¹</p>	<p>One in twenty (4.5%) report misusing a pharmaceutical drug in the past 12 months¹</p> <p>Alcohol can interact badly with many medications, and older adults often develop health conditions that require regular use of one or more prescription medications</p> <p>Between 2013 and 2016, people in their 50s and 60s both reported a significant increase in the proportion consuming 11 or more standard drinks on a single drinking occasion in the last year (from 9.1% to 11.9% and from 4.7% to 6.1% respectively)¹</p> <p>Increases in alcohol-related ambulance attendances and hospital admissions have been noted in recent Australian research¹³</p> <p>Over one in five Australians over the age of 65 report experiencing some sort of persistent pain¹⁴</p>

References

- AIHW. National Drug Strategy Household Survey: detailed report 2016. Canberra : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2017.
- ACMA. Television advertising to children: A review of contemporary research on the influence of television advertising directed to children. Canberra: Australian Communications and Media Authority, 2007.
- Velleman, R. Influences on how children and young people learn about and behave toward alcohol: A review of the literature for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (part one). York UK : Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2009.
- FARE. 2016. Alcohol and pregnancy: Preventive health campaign a success but lessons learnt [online] <http://fare.org.au/archives/70916>.
- AIHW. An overview of alcohol misuse and parenting, CFA Resource Sheet. Canberra: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2015.
- Laslett, AM, et al., et al. The hidden harm: Alcohol's impact on children and families. Canberra : Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education, 2015.
- Exposure of children and adolescents to alcohol advertising on television in Australia. Winter, VM, Donovan, RJ and Fielder, LJ. 5, 2008, Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, Vol. 69, pp. 676-683.
- Exposure to alcohol advertising and alcohol consumption among Australian adolescents. Jones, SC and Magee, CA. 5, 2011, Alcohol and Alcoholism, Vol. 46, pp. 630-637.
- NHMRC. Australian guidelines to reduce health risks from drinking alcohol. Canberra: National Health and Medical Research Council, 2009.
- Road Safety Victoria. Drink driving. [Online] 2013. <http://www.roadsafety.vic.gov.au/key-issues/drink-driving.html>.
- Vassallo, S, et al., et al. In the driver's seat II: Beyond the early driving years. s.l. : Australian Institute of Family Studies, 2010.
- Unemployment and substance use: a review of the literature (1990-2010). Henkel, D. 1, 2011, Current Drug Abuse Reviews, Vol. 4, pp. 4-27.
- Alcohol and drug misuse in the elderly. Hunter, B, Lubman, DI and Barratt, M. 4, 2011, Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. 45, p. 343.
- National Pain Summit Initiative. National pain strategy: Pain management for all Australians. [s.l.] : Pain Australia, 2011.
- Laslett et al. 2015. The hidden harm: Alcohol's impact on children and families
- Kuntsche, E, Le Mével, L, & Zucker, RA 2016, 'What do preschoolers know about alcohol? Evidence from the electronic Appropriate Beverage Task (eABT)', Addictive Behaviors, vol. 61, pp. 47-52.