Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 1.2.3–Levels of risky alcohol consumption, 2020

Exported from METEOR

(AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website’s material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

# Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 1.2.3–Levels of risky alcohol consumption, 2020

|  |
| --- |
| Identifying and definitional attributes |
| Metadata item type: | Indicator |
| Indicator type: | Indicator |
| Short name: | AHPF PI 1.2.3–Levels of risky alcohol consumption, 2020 |
| Synonymous names: | Proportion of adults at risk of long-term harm from alcohol |
| METEOR identifier: | 728296 |
| Registration status: | [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 13/10/2021 |
| Description: | Proportion of adults at risk of long-term harm from alcohol. |
| Rationale: | Regular consumption of alcohol at high levels increases the risk of alcohol-related harm. High intakes can contribute to the development of chronic diseases such as liver disease, some cancers, oral health problems and cardiovascular disease. Alcohol consumption can also play a part in excess energy intake, contributing to excess body weight. Reducing alcohol consumption reduces the risk of developing these conditions and other health problems (NHMRC 2009). |
| Indicator set: | [Australian Health Performance Framework, 2020](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/728283)[Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Superseded 11/07/2023 |

|  |
| --- |
| Collection and usage attributes |
| Population group age from: | 18 years |
| Computation description: | Data on persons 'at risk of long-term alcohol-related harm' is based on the 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guideline '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' and has been operationalised as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week.Analysis by remoteness and Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) is based on usual residence of person.Presented as a percentage. Age-standardised percentages are directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian population.95% confidence intervals are calculated for percentages. |
| Computation: | 100 × (Numerator ÷ Denominator) |
| Numerator: | Number of persons aged 18 and over assessed as having an alcohol consumption pattern that puts them at risk of long-term alcohol-related harm. |
| Numerator data elements: | **Data Element / Data Set**Person—age**Data Source**[ABS 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/644707)**Guide for use**Data source type: Survey **Data Element / Data Set**Person—alcohol consumption amount**Data Source**[ABS 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/644707)**Guide for use**Data source type: Survey **Data Element / Data Set**Person—alcohol consumption frequency**Data Source**[ABS 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/644707)**Guide for use**Data source type: Survey **Data Element / Data Set**Person—age**Data Source**[ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716316)**Guide for use**Data source type: Survey **Data Element / Data Set**Person—alcohol consumption amount**Data Source**[ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716316)**Guide for use**Data source type: Survey **Data Element / Data Set**Person—alcohol consumption frequency**Data Source**[ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716316)**Guide for use**Data source type: Survey |
| Denominator: | Population aged 18 and over. |
| Denominator data elements: | **Data Element / Data Set**Person—age**Data Source**[ABS 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/644707)**Guide for use**Data source type: Survey **Data Element / Data Set**Person—age**Data Source**[ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716316)**Guide for use**Data source type: Survey |
| Disaggregation: | 2001, 2004–05, 2007–08, 2011–12, 2014–15, 2017–18—Nationally.2017–18—Nationally, by sex and:* Age group
* Remoteness (Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2016 Remoteness Structure)
* SEIFA 2016 IRSD quintiles
* Disability status and whether exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (not reported).

2001, 2004–05, 2007–08, 2011–12, 2014–15, 2017–2018—State and territoryNationally by:* Indigenous Australians by sex and remoteness (not reported).

2014–15, 2017–2018—Primary Health Network.Some disaggregation may result in numbers too small for publication. |
| Disaggregation data elements: | **Data Element / Data Set**Person—area of usual residence**Data Source**[ABS 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/644707)**Guide for use**Data source type: SurveyUsed for disaggregation by remoteness **Data Element / Data Set**Person—sex**Data Source**[ABS 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/644707)**Guide for use**Data source type: Survey **Data Element / Data Set**Person—age**Data Source**[ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716316)**Guide for use**Data source type: Survey **Data Element / Data Set**Person—area of usual residence**Data Source**[ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716316)**Guide for use**Data source type: SurveyUsed for disaggregation by state/territory, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD **Data Element / Data Set**Person—disability status**Data Source**[ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716316)**Guide for use**Data source type: Survey **Data Element / Data Set**Person—Indigenous status**Data Source**[ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716316)**Guide for use**Data source type: Survey **Data Element / Data Set**Person—sex**Data Source**[ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716316)**Guide for use**Data source type: Survey |
| Comments: | Most recent data available for 2020 Australian Health Performance Framework reporting: 2017–18 (total population, non-Indigenous: NHS); 2014–15 (Indigenous only: NATSISS).Data for 2001, 2004–05, 2007–08, 2011–12 and 2014–15 were obtained from the National Health Surveys run in respect of these years. Similar data elements were used to those listed above for the 2017–18 NHS.National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) or National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) data may be used for analysis, dependent upon which survey is most recent.  |
| Representational attributes |
| Representation class: | Percentage |
| Data type: | Real |
| Unit of measure: | Person |
| Format: | N[NN].N |
| Indicator conceptual framework |
| Framework and dimensions: | [2. Health behaviours](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/721637)  |
| Data source attributes |
| Data sources: | **Data Source**[ABS 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/644707)**Frequency**Every 6 years**Data custodian**Australian Bureau of Statistics **Data Source**[ABS 2017–18 National Health Survey (NHS)](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716316)**Frequency**Every 3 years**Data custodian**Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| Accountability attributes |
| Reporting requirements: | Australian Health Performance Framework |
| Organisation responsible for providing data: | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| Source and reference attributes |
| Submitting organisation: | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare |
| Reference documents: | NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) 2009. Australian Guidelines to Reduce Health Risks from Drinking Alcohol. Canberra: NHMRC. Viewed 26 September 2019, <https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/about-us/publications/australian-guidelines-reduce-health-risks-drinking-alcohol>. |
| Relational attributes  |
| Related metadata references: | Supersedes [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 1.2.3–Levels of risky alcohol consumption, 2019](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/715275)[Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Superseded 13/10/2021See also [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 1.2.1–Rates of current daily smokers, 2020](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/728290)[Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 13/10/2021See also [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 1.3.1–Prevalence of overweight and obesity, 2020](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/728304)[Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 13/10/2021See also [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.6–Potentially avoidable deaths, 2020](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/728337)[Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Superseded 31/03/2023See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 03–Prevalence of overweight and obesity, 2020](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716275)[Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 13/03/2020See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 03–Prevalence of overweight and obesity, 2022](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/740890)[Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 24/09/2021See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 04–Rates of current daily smokers, 2020](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716279)[Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 13/03/2020See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 04–Rates of current daily smokers, 2022](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/740888)[Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 24/09/2021See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 05–Levels of risky alcohol consumption, 2020](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716290)[Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 13/03/2020See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 05–Levels of risky alcohol consumption, 2022](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/740886)[Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 24/09/2021See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 16–Potentially avoidable deaths, 2020](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/716490)[Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 13/03/2020See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 16–Potentially avoidable deaths, 2022](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/740864)[Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 24/09/2021 |