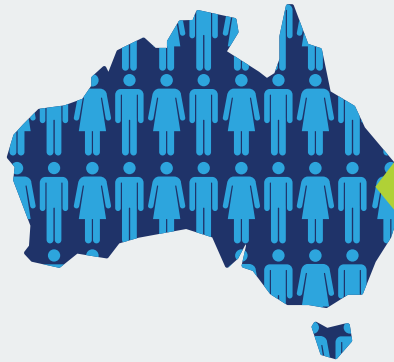


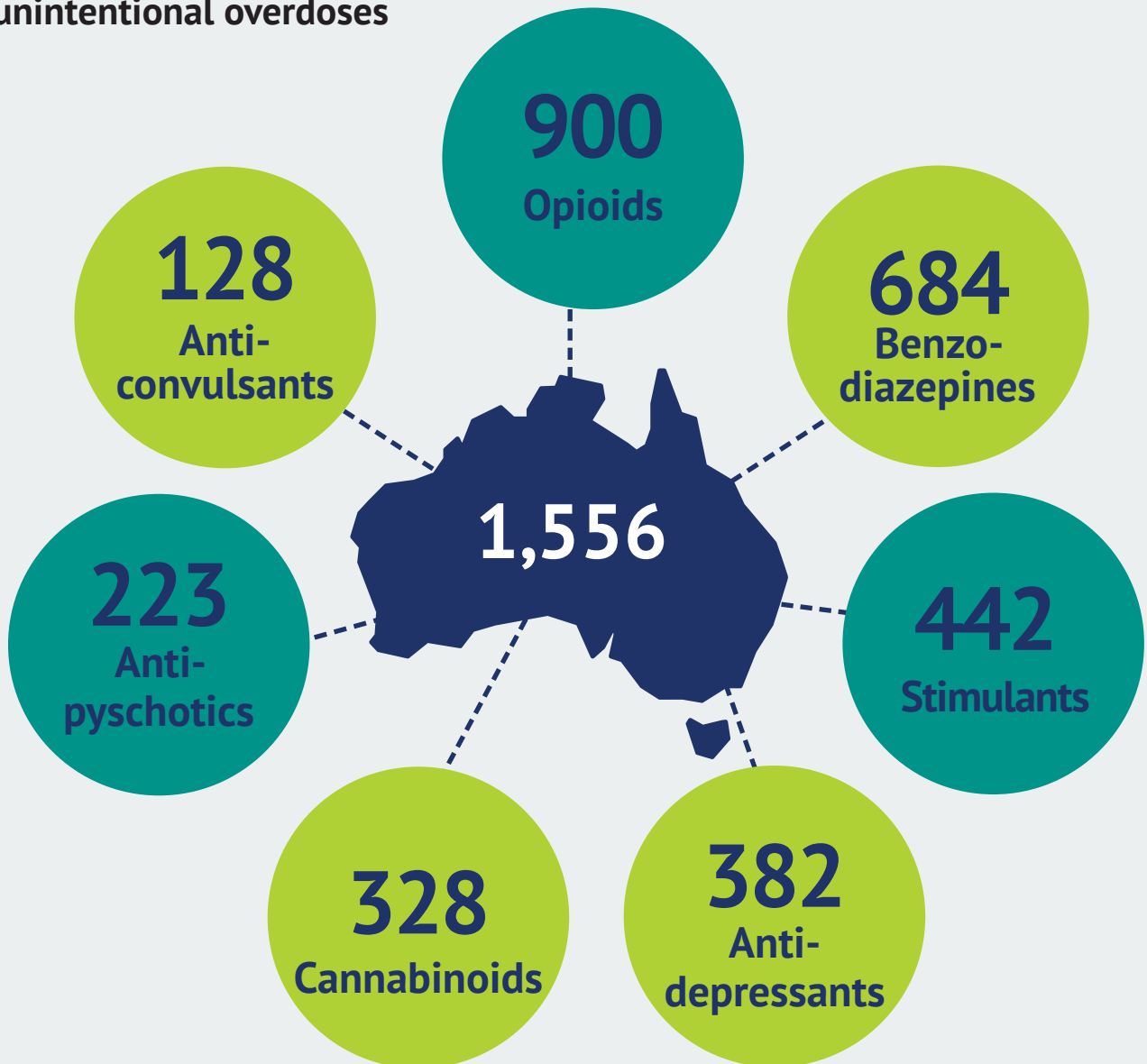
Most recent one-year period 2018



2,070

Drug-induced deaths in Australia in 2018 of which 1,556 were unintentional.

Drug types contributing to unintentional overdoses



Most recent one-year period 2018

Aboriginality



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were almost three times as likely to die from an unintentional drug-induced death in **2018**, with a rate of deaths of **17.3** per 100,000 population, compared with **6.0** deaths per 100,000 population for **non-Aboriginal people**.

Regional vs city



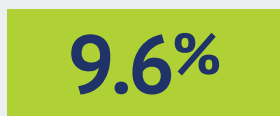
7.3

5.8

Unintentional drug-induced deaths per 100,000 people

In every state and territory across Australia, the rate of unintentional drug-induced deaths was higher outside the capital city in **2018**.

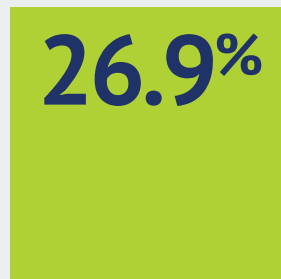
Age



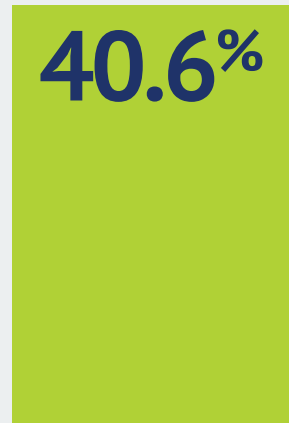
Aged under 30



Aged 30-39

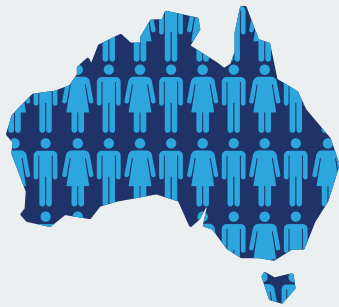


Aged 40-49



Aged over 50

Most recent five-year period 2014–2018



10,834

Australians lost their lives due to overdose in the five years between 2014 and 2018.

123%

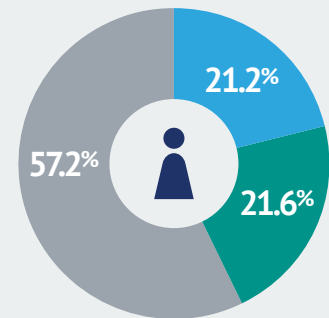
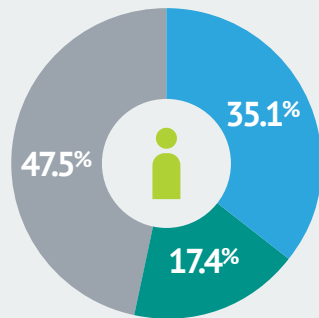
Poly-drug use

Deaths where four or more substances were detected increased **123%** from 261 in 2014 to 582 in 2018.



Opioid deaths, by sex

Between 2014 and 2018, of the unintentional deaths involving opioids, heroin was involved in a higher share of deaths for men (**35.1%**) than women (**21.2%**). Women had a higher share of deaths involving pharmaceutical opioids (**57.2%**) than men (**47.5%**).



■ Heroin ■ Methadone ■ Pharmaceutical Opioids

Most recent five-year period
2014–2018

Sex

Of unintentional deaths involving BENZODIAZEPINES



Of unintentional deaths involving STIMULANTS



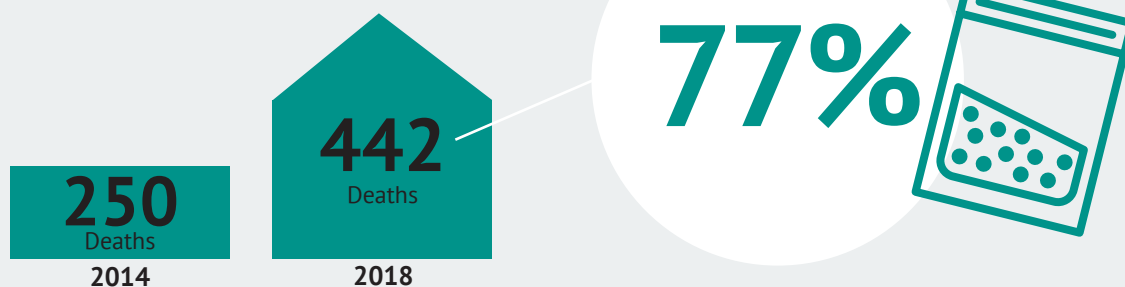
Of unintentional deaths involving ANTI-DEPRESSANTS



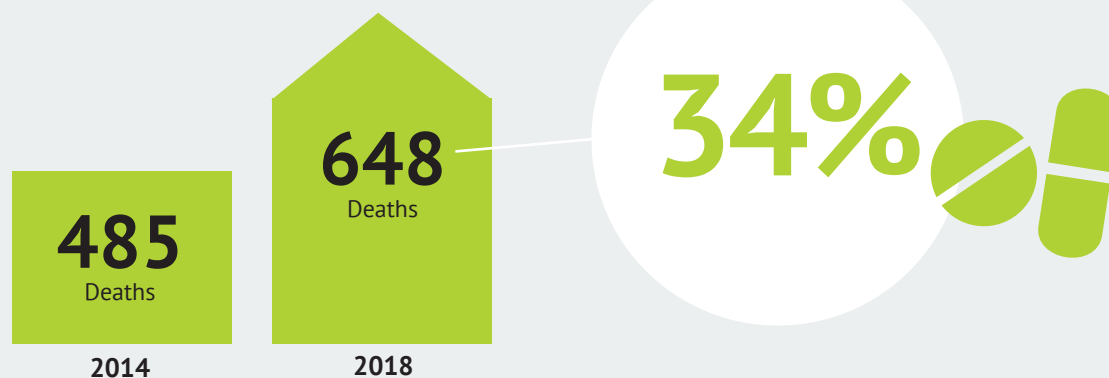
The top three drug types

Increase in drug-induced deaths over the five-year period 2014 to 2018

Stimulants



Benzodiazepines



Opioids

