

## Accessing Supports due to Other's Harmful Drinking

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**Introduction / Issues:** Alcohol consumption is associated with negative consequences to the drinker, but also with harm to those around them such as nuisance created by intoxicated strangers, interpersonal violence, and traffic accidents. Whether someone does or does not access support as a result of harm may vary according to certain demographic characteristics. The current paper seeks to identify these characteristics to help inform policy and service intervention.

**Method:** Data used for analysis were from 1,226 respondents to the 2021 Alcohol's Harm to Others (AHTO) survey, who reported experiencing any harm due to the drinking of a stranger and/or known other. Logistic regression analyses were used to examine demographic characteristics of individuals who accessed support as a result of AHTO. These supports/services include the police, medical services, counselling and support from friends and family.

**Results:** Accessing any service or support was associated with experiencing a higher level of harm from other's drinking. Regarding specific services, culturally and linguistically diverse individuals (CALD) and men were less likely to access counselling or support from friends/family after experiencing harm. Additionally, those who completed up to secondary education were less likely to access counselling. As for medical services, individuals aged 65+ were less likely access medical services or attend hospital due to AHTO.

**Discussions and Conclusions:** These results indicate the likelihood of accessing specific supports and services varies by gender, age, education and CALD status. Such findings prompt considerations on why certain groups are less likely to access services after experiencing AHTO.

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