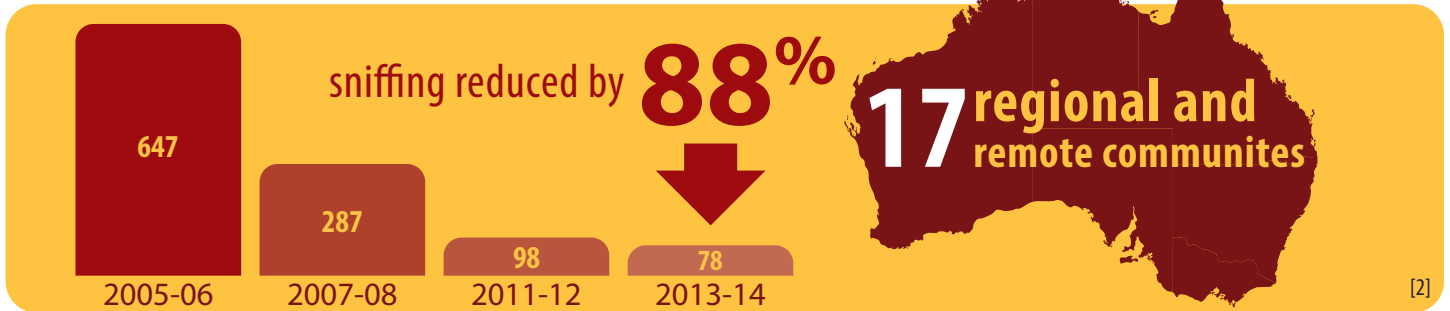


1 in 20 had used inhalants at least once in their lives

2012-13 [1]

Volatile substance use has reduced



[2]

Hospitalisation

due to poisoning from VSU was up to **5x higher**

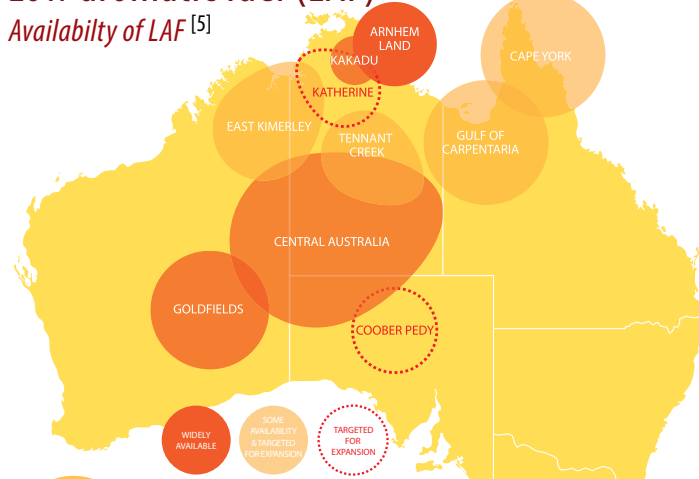


than for non-Indigenous people in 2014-15.

[3]

Low aromatic fuel (LAF)

Availability of LAF [5]



The most significant factor contributing to the **reduction in petrol sniffing** [4]

Effective solutions

to reduce demand in the long term [6]

improving the lives
of young people



supporting the **health and wellbeing**



of families and communities

Sources:

1. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2015) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health performance framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. (AIHW Cat. No. IHW 167) Canberra: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
2. The number of people sniffing has fallen, from 647 in 2005-06 to 78 in 2013-14 for 17 communities for which there is comparable data, see D'Abbs P and Shaw G (2016) *Monitoring trends in the prevalence of petrol sniffing in selected Australian Aboriginal communities 2011-2014: final report*. Darwin: Menzies School of Health Research
3. Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (2016) *Overcoming Indigenous disadvantage: key indicators 2016 report*. Canberra: Productivity Commission
4. D'Abbs P and Shaw G (2016) *Monitoring trends in the prevalence of petrol sniffing in selected Australian Aboriginal communities 2011-2014: final report*. Darwin: Menzies School of Health Research
5. Australian Government (2015) *Building and expanding the low aromatic unleaded fuel rollout*. Retrieved 2015 from www.lowaromaticunleaded.gov.au/building-and-expanding-low-aromatic-unleaded-fuel-rollout
6. Marel C, MacLean S and Midford R (2016) *Review of volatile substance use among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people*. (Australian Indigenous HealthReviews no. 15) Perth: Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet