

# Appendix 1: Membership of survey committees

## Department of Health and Aged Care Policy Reference Group

Member	Policy Section	Substitute
Paul Williams (Chair)	AIHW (outposted)	Mark Cooper-Stanbury
Leilani Pearce	Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Services (OATSIHS)	John Riley (OATSIHS)
Malcolm Wares	Illicit Drug Strategy Unit	Louise Thom
Megan McNeil	Public Health Education Unit	Joelie Hilhorst
Joy Eshpeter	Evaluation and Research Unit	Deborah Tunnicliff
Elizabeth Clout	Tobacco and Alcohol Section	Audrey Graviou
Michael O'Hara	Mental Health	
Fiona Brooke	HIV/AIDS Section	
Karl Higgins (secretary)	AIHW (outposted)	

## Survey Technical Advisory Committee

Member	Organisation	Substitute
Paul Williams (Chair)	AIHW	Mark Cooper-Stanbury
Professor Ian McAllister	Research School of Social Sciences (ANU)	Dr Toni Makkai (Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC))
Maggie Brady	Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS)	John Riley (Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Services (DHFS))
Paddy Mahony	Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (ABCI)	
Dr Michael Lynsky	National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre	Michael Lodge (DHFS)
Jennifer Taylor	Research and Marketing (DHFS)	Paul Cramer (DHFS)
Karl Higgins (secretary)	AIHW	

Note: Roger Jones (Qualitative Evaluation and Design) attended a number of committee meetings.

# Appendix 2: Standard errors and relative standard errors

Table A2.1: Standard errors (SE) and relative standard errors (RSE) relating to Australian totals, and males and females

Population estimate ('000)	Estimates relating to Australia		Estimates relating to sex			
			Male		Female	
	SE ('000)	RSE (%)	SE ('000)	RSE (%)	SE ('000)	RSE (%)
14,000	24	0.2				
12,000	81	0.7				
10,000	102	1.0				
9,000	108	1.2				
8,000	111	1.4				
7,000	112	1.6			23	0.3
6,000	111	1.9	54	0.9	50	0.8
5,000	107	2.2	71	1.4	62	1.3
4,000	101	2.5	78	2.0	67	1.7
3,000	92	3.1	78	2.6	66	2.2
2,000	78	3.9	71	3.6	60	3.0
1,500	69	4.6	65	4.4	55	3.7
1,250	63	5.1	60	4.9	51	4.1
1,000	57	5.8	55	5.6	46	4.7
750	50	6.7	49	6.6	41	5.5
500	41	8.3	41	8.2	34	6.9
400	37	9.3	36	9.2	31	7.8
300	32	10.8	32	10.8	27	9.0
200	26	13.3	26	13.3	22	11.2
100	18	18.9	18	18.9	15	15.9
70	15	22.6	15	22.6	13	19.0
50	13	26.8	13	26.8	11	22.5
30	10	34.6	10	34.7	8	29.1
20	8	42.4	8	42.5	7	35.7
10	5	59.9	6	60.2	5	50.5

Note: Light shading indicates caution in using estimates; darker shading indicates unreliable for most practical purposes.

**Table A2.2: Standard errors (SE) and relative standard errors (RSE) relating to age groups**

Population estimate ('000)	Estimates relating to Australia							
	14–19		20–39		40–59		60+	
	SE ('000)	RSE (%)	SE ('000)	RSE (%)	SE ('000)	RSE (%)	SE ('000)	RSE (%)
5,000			33	0.7				
4,000			52	1.3	40	1.0		
3,000			58	2.0	69	2.3		
2,000			56	2.8	74	3.7	50	2.5
1,500	2	0.2	52	3.5	71	4.8	54	3.7
1,250	19	1.6	49	4.0	67	5.4	54	4.4
1,000	24	2.5	45	4.6	63	6.3	52	5.2
750	26	3.5	40	5.4	56	7.6	48	6.5
500	24	4.9	33	6.8	47	9.6	41	8.4
400	23	5.8	30	7.7	43	10.8	38	9.6
300	20	7.0	26	8.9	38	12.7	33	11.3
200	17	5.9	22	11.1	31	15.7	28	14.1
100	13	13.0	15	15.8	22	22.5	20	20.3
70	11	15.7	13	18.9	18	27.0	17	24.3
50	9	18.7	11	22.4	15	32.0	14	28.9
30	7	24.3	8	29.0	12	41.4	11	37.4
20	5	29.9	7	35.6	10	50.7	9	45.9
10	4	42.4	5	50.4	7	71.8	6	65.1

Note: Light shading indicates caution in using estimates; darker shading indicates unreliable for most practical purposes.

# Appendix 3: Population estimates

Table A3.1: Population estimates, by age and sex, Australia, 1998

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(number)									
<b>Males</b>									
14–19	268,552	196,245	156,548	82,810	61,384	21,208	15,140	9,048	811,068
20–29	472,689	360,228	267,814	145,946	107,120	31,516	27,455	19,384	1,432,422
30–39	492,292	360,118	263,967	145,385	112,592	33,856	24,237	18,117	1,450,878
40–49	455,097	330,530	250,916	138,078	107,471	34,128	23,282	14,324	1,354,137
50–59	352,493	254,352	194,069	100,681	82,938	26,711	17,028	9,490	1,037,921
60+	479,648	347,803	241,285	119,153	122,582	36,686	15,283	5,453	1,367,964
<b>All ages</b>	<b>2,520,771</b>	<b>1,849,276</b>	<b>1,374,599</b>	<b>732,053</b>	<b>594,087</b>	<b>184,105</b>	<b>122,425</b>	<b>75,816</b>	<b>7,454,390</b>
<b>Females</b>									
14–19	254,881	187,391	148,013	78,332	58,546	20,403	13,921	8,347	769,942
20–29	467,322	354,762	262,920	138,787	102,974	31,532	26,589	17,496	1,402,585
30–39	491,746	366,250	266,024	143,697	112,693	35,541	25,091	16,373	1,457,726
40–49	452,659	336,287	247,974	135,537	108,665	34,370	24,540	12,798	1,353,070
50–59	340,203	251,196	183,930	93,716	83,185	26,007	16,511	7,086	1,001,938
60+	585,311	429,053	279,442	140,118	151,990	45,076	18,331	4,769	1,654,136
<b>All ages</b>	<b>2,592,122</b>	<b>1,924,939</b>	<b>1,388,303</b>	<b>730,187</b>	<b>618,053</b>	<b>192,929</b>	<b>124,983</b>	<b>66,869</b>	<b>7,639,397</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
14–19	523,433	383,636	304,561	161,142	119,930	41,611	29,061	17,395	1,581,010
20–29	940,011	714,990	530,734	284,733	210,094	63,048	54,044	36,880	2,835,007
30–39	984,038	726,368	529,991	289,082	225,285	69,397	49,328	34,490	2,908,604
40–49	907,756	666,817	498,890	273,615	216,136	68,498	47,822	27,122	2,707,207
50–59	692,696	505,548	377,999	194,397	166,123	52,718	33,539	16,576	2,039,859
60+	1,064,959	776,856	520,727	259,271	274,572	81,762	33,614	10,222	3,022,100
<b>All ages</b>	<b>5,112,893</b>	<b>3,774,215</b>	<b>2,762,902</b>	<b>1,462,240</b>	<b>1,212,140</b>	<b>377,034</b>	<b>247,408</b>	<b>142,685</b>	<b>15,093,787</b>

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, ABS Catalogue No. 3101.0, September quarter 1998.

# Appendix 4: Survey-related materials

## Related publications

Collins D & Lapsley H 1996. The social costs of drug abuse in Australia in 1998 and 1992. National Drug Strategy Monograph series No. 30.

Higgins K, Cooper-Stanbury M & Williams P (forthcoming). Statistics on drug use in Australia 1998. AIHW Drug Statistics Series. Canberra: AIHW.

Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS) 1998. National drug strategic framework 1998–99 to 2002–03, Canberra.

Stevenson C (forthcoming). Mortality and morbidity attributable to alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs in Australia, 1996. AIHW Drug Statistics Series. Canberra: AIHW.

## Planned publications

AIHW Drug Statistics Series [release late 1999]. 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: correlates of drug use. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW Drug Statistics Series [release late 1999]. 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: drug-related physical and mental health. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW Drug Statistics Series [release early 2000]. 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: State and Territory results. Canberra: AIHW.

## Unpublished statistics

A standard set of cross-tabulations at general, demographic and geographic levels will be available from September 1999 as PDF files on the Institute's web page <http://aihw.gov.au/publications>. All questionnaire items will be represented in this set and will be cross-tabulated by age and sex, by State and Territory, and by capital city, urban and rural geographic identifiers.

Other analyses may be available on request. Provision of data may be subject to an AIHW Health Ethics Committee application and charges may apply. For further information contact the author on (02) 6244 1000; or by e-mail at [mark.cooper-stanbury@aihw.gov.au](mailto:mark.cooper-stanbury@aihw.gov.au).

## **Access to the Confidentialised Unit Record Files**

A public-use CURF will be available for researchers through the Social Sciences Data Archives at the Australian National University, from September 1999; [ssda@anu.edu.com.au](mailto:ssda@anu.edu.com.au).

Data items removed from the master datafile in producing the public-use datafile comprise census collectors district (CCD), statistical local area (SLA), postcode, and dates of data collection. Geographic areas have been aggregated to a minimum of 50,000 persons and the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) code was reduced to two digits.

Application for research access to the master datafile, which contains all of the data items, may be approved subject to the agreement of the Institute's Health Ethics Committee.

Contact the author on (02) 6244 1000; or by e-mail at [mark.cooper-stanbury@aihw.gov.au](mailto:mark.cooper-stanbury@aihw.gov.au).

# Appendix 5: The questionnaire

The questionnaire was not a single document. Three samples were selected, each with equivalent numbers of questions in the same sequence (refer to 'Survey design' above).

Sample 1 comprised face-to-face interviews with a self completion booklet for the more sensitive issues. Consequently, there were two booklets constituting this questionnaire.

Sample 2 respondents (selected from the same household as Sample 1) self-completed the entire questionnaire. An additional data item (relationship to Sample 1 respondent) was collected in this questionnaire and interviewer instructions were replaced with directions appropriate to self-completion.

Sample 3 respondents self-completed the entire questionnaire which was identical to the Sample 2 questionnaire, except the 'relationship to Sample 1' data item was not collected.

Additionally, to obviate the possibility that the order of possible responses within questions might affect the likelihood of selection, response lists were rotated so that blocks of possible answers were presented in equal numbers across all samples. Three rotations were used.

Accordingly, there were nine different questionnaires, all with the same question sequence, but different orders of possible responses within particular questions.