2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey

First results
The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare is Australia’s national health and welfare statistics and information agency. The Institute’s mission is to improve the health and wellbeing of Australians by informing community discussion and decision making through national leadership in developing and providing health and welfare statistics and information.
2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey
First results

May 2002

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Canberra
AiHW cat. no. PHE 35
Foreword

This report presents the summary results from the 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey and is the ninth report in the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare’s Drug Statistics Series. The main survey report—subtitled Detailed Findings—will be published later in the year.

The AIHW managed the survey on behalf of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing. The survey project was approved by both the AIHW Health Ethics Committee and the [then] Department of Health and Aged Care’s Ethics Committee. For the first time, the survey was fully conducted under AIHW legislation, providing a very high level of protection to the personal information collected in the survey.

Custody of the survey data set rests with the AIHW and is protected by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. Public use of the data set is available through the Social Science Data Archives at the Australian National University.

The release of First Results represents a timely and substantial contribution to research and debate on the drug-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviours of Australians.

I am pleased that the AIHW has been able to contribute to this important survey on a topic of high policy concern to all levels of government and the community.

I would like to pay particular tribute to Pramod Adhikari for his role in managing the survey, to Jacki Grau and Cid Mateo for authoring this report, and the Department’s officers who worked closely with the AIHW team in all phases of the survey.

The participation of almost 27,000 Australians in a survey which invited admissions of possibly illegal activities is very much appreciated.

Richard Madden
Director
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
May 2002
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Summary

The 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey

The National Drug Strategy Household Survey was conducted between July and October 2001. This was the seventh and largest survey in a series which commenced in 1985, and it was the second to be managed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Almost 27,000 Australians aged 14 years and older participated in the survey, in which they were asked about their knowledge and attitudes towards drugs, their drug consumption histories, and related behaviours.

Tobacco

Tobacco was primarily associated with a drug ‘problem’ by 2.7% of Australians aged 14 years and over and 39.7% accepted the regular use of tobacco by adults. Tobacco was the second most accessible drug: one in every two Australians aged 14 years and over were offered or had the opportunity to use tobacco in the last 12 months.

One-half of Australians aged 14 years and over had smoked 100 cigarettes or the equivalent amount of tobacco at some time in their lives, but fewer than one in four had smoked in the last 12 months. The proportion of the population who smoked daily declined by two percentage points between 1998 and 2001, to 19.5%. However, the average age at which smokers took up tobacco remained stable at 15 years.

Alcohol

Alcohol was associated with a drug ‘problem’ by 7.8% of Australians aged 14 years and over, whereas 74.4% accepted the regular use of alcohol by adults. Alcohol was the most accessible drug: four in five Australians aged 14 years and over were offered or had the opportunity to use alcohol in the last 12 months.

Nine out of every 10 Australians had tried alcohol at some time in their lives and four in five had consumed alcohol in the 12 months preceding the 2001 survey. The proportion of the population drinking daily remained stable (8.3%) between 1998 and 2001 as did the average age at which people had their first full serve of alcohol (17 years of age). The proportion of teenagers drinking at least weekly (around 30%) also remained stable.

One in eight people admitted to driving a motor vehicle and one in 16 verbally abused someone while under the influence of alcohol. More than one-quarter of Australians aged 14 years and over had been verbally abused and 4.9% had been physically abused by someone under the influence of alcohol.
Illicit drugs

More than nine in every 10 Australians aged 14 years and over primarily associated an illicit drug with a drug ‘problem’. Although the proportion of Australians approving the regular use of illicit drugs was low, one in four accepted the regular use of marijuana by adults. Almost two in every five Australians had used an illicit drug at some time in their lives and almost one in six had used illicit drugs in the previous 12 months.

The average age at which new users first tried illicit drugs remained stable at 19 years of age. The most accessible illicit drugs were painkillers/analgesics and marijuana/cannabis—38.4% and 21.0% of the population respectively were offered or had the opportunity to use these drugs.

Driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of illicit drugs was reported by 3.9% of Australians aged 14 years or over. More than one in 10 persons were verbally abused and one in 50 were physically abused by someone affected by illicit drugs.
Acknowledgments

The 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey was a complex project which required the time and input of many individuals and organisations. The assistance of the following is particularly appreciated.

The Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing Policy Reference Group and the Survey Technical Advisory Committee (refer to Appendix 1) were the main steering committees.

From the Department of Health and Ageing:
Peter Smith
Amber Summerill

From The Roy Morgan Research Centre:
Bruce Packard
David Erickson
Noel Gibney
Peter Grant
Sergey Dorofeev
Suvinder Sawhney

From the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare:
Pramod Adhikari
Mark Cooper-Stanbury
Jacki Grau
Cid Mateo
Megge Miller
David Batts
Glenn Draper

Funding
The principal funding for the National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2001 was provided by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing.
The National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund contributed funds to support retention and enhancement of the law enforcement aspects of the survey.
Additional funds were provided by the Western Australian Drug and Alcohol Office to increase the sample size in Western Australia.
Abbreviations and symbols

**Abbreviations**

AIHW    Australian Institute of Health and Welfare  
CATI    Computer Assisted Telephone Interview  
CURF    Confidentialised unit record file  
DoHA    Department of Health and Ageing  
MCDS    Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy  
NCADA   National Campaign Against Drug Abuse  
NHMRC   National Health and Medical Research Council  
NDS     National Drug Strategy  
SE      Standard error  
RSE     Relative standard error

**Symbols**

- Nil, or rounded to zero  
.. not applicable  
# 2001 result significantly different from 1998 result (2-tailed \( \alpha = 0.05 \))  
n.a. not available  
m million
1 Introduction

The National Drug Strategy

The National Drug Strategy (NDS), formerly the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NCADA), was created in 1985 with strong bi-partisan political support to address the impact licit and illicit drugs have on Australian society. The aims of the NDS are to prevent and reduce the uptake of harmful drug use and minimise the harmful effects of licit and illicit drugs in Australia.

The NDS is managed under the direction of the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS), which is comprised of ministers for health and law enforcement from the Commonwealth and State and Territory governments. The ministers are responsible for collectively determining national policies and programs designed to reduce the harm caused by drugs to individuals, families and communities in Australia (MCDS 1998).

Drug-related harm

The AIHW recently estimated that in 1998, 17,671 deaths and 185,558 hospital episodes were related to drug use (Ridolfo & Stevenson 2001). Tobacco and alcohol were responsible for over 93% of drug-related mortality and morbidity. The estimated direct health care cost of drug dependence and harmful use in Australia in 1992 was over $1.0 billion—$833 million for tobacco, $145 million for alcohol, and $43 million for illicit drugs (Collins & Lapsley 1996). More recently, the AIHW estimated that in 1993–94 the direct health system cost of the management of substance abuse disorders was $274 million (this does not include the cost of managing other conditions attributable to the use of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs) (AIHW 1999).

About the 2001 survey

The 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey was built on the design of the 1998 survey, making it the most comprehensive survey concerning licit and illicit drug use ever undertaken in Australia. Almost 27,000 people aged 14 years and over provided information on their drug use patterns, attitudes and behaviours. The sample was based on households, therefore homeless and institutionalised persons were not included in the survey (consistent with the approach in previous years).

The survey was the seventh conducted under the auspices of the NDS. Previous surveys were conducted in 1985, 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995 and 1998. The data collected from these surveys have contributed to the development of policies for Australia’s response to drug-related issues.
Comparison with previous surveys

The methodology of the 2001 survey differed slightly from that of previous surveys: a discussion of the main differences is presented in chapter 6.

The 2001 survey introduced the computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) method to supplement the drop and collect method and the face-to-face method. The CATI results were scrutinised by the Technical Advisory Committee and it was agreed that these results were sufficiently comparable with the drop and collect and face-to-face methods to support inclusion in the survey dataset.

The 2001 sample (26,744) was two-and-a-half times larger than the 1998 sample (10,030) and around seven times larger than the 1995 and 1993 samples (3,850 and 3,500 respectively). Due to the greater sample size, the 2001 estimates should be the most reliable.

There was a minor change in the wording of questions used to determine ‘ever use’ of illicit drugs. In 1993, 1995 and 1998, the questions were in the form ‘ever tried’ whereas in 2001 the questions were in the form ‘ever used’. For this reason, extensive comparison of drugs ever used have not been reported. In addition, the 1998 and 2001 surveys used comprehensive logic and edit checks to increase the reliability of estimates of ever use of drugs. This may have produced marginally higher prevalence estimates when compared with the 1995 and 1993 estimates.

This report applies the National Health Data Dictionary (AIHW 2001) definition of tobacco smoking status, notably relating to ex-smokers and never-smokers where a threshold of 100 cigarettes is used. Data are presented for 1998 (revised) and 2001; however, the definition is not applicable to previous survey data.

About this report

The report presents estimates derived from survey responses weighted to the Australian population aged 14 years and over.

The chapters examine status of drug use in 2001, patterns of consumption, community support for drug-related policy and drug-related activities. A chapter detailing the survey methodology, response rates, reliability and definitions (Chapter 6) is provided. Estimates of sampling errors are presented in Appendix 2 and a copy of the survey instrument is provided in Appendix 5.

Prevalence figures and population estimates are provided for information, regardless of their levels of statistical reliability. For a number of the measures with low prevalence, resultant estimates are more likely to be statistically less reliable than the same measures with high prevalence. Readers are reminded, therefore, that when interpreting results, reference should always be made to the table of standard errors and relative standard errors (Table A2.1). Results subject to relative standard errors of between 25% and 50% should be considered with caution and those with relative standard errors greater than 50% should be considered as unreliable for most practical purposes.

For selected ‘recent use’ tables, the significance of change from 1998 to 2001 is presented. The difference is shown to be statistically significant if the z-statistic of the pooled estimate of the two rates being compared is > 1.96 or < -1.96.
2 Overview—the status of drug use in 2001

The drugs most accepted by, available and used by Australians aged 14 years and over were the licit drugs: tobacco and alcohol. Overwhelmingly, the use of illicit drugs by adults was not accepted and increased penalties for the sale and supply of these drugs were supported. Most Australians did not want illicit drugs legalised and illicit drugs were more likely than licit drugs to be associated with the concept of a drug ‘problem’.

Drugs recently used (in the last 12 months)

Between 1993 and 2001, the proportions of persons recently using alcohol increased but the proportions using illicit drugs fluctuated. Comparison for recent use of tobacco is only possible for 1998 and 2001 due to a change in definition.

Table 2.1: Summary of drugs recently(a) used: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, Australia, 1993–2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>82.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illicits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/cannabis</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>12.9 #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain-killers/analgesics(b)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.1  #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquillisers/sleeping pills(b)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.1  #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids(b)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates(b)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.4  #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.2  #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone(c)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other opiates(b)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines(b)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.1  #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy/designer drugs</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injected drugs</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any illicit</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>16.9 #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of the above</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Used in the last 12 months. For tobacco ‘recent use’ means daily, weekly and less than weekly smokers.
(b) For non-medical purposes.
(c) Non-maintenance.
# 2001 result significantly different from 1998 result (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).
• Between 1998 (24.9%) and 2001 (23.2%) there was a slight decline in the proportion of persons who had recently smoked tobacco.
• The proportion of the population recently using alcohol increased over the period, from 73.0% in 1993 to 82.4% in 2001.
• Recent use of marijuana/cannabis fluctuated over the period, with the proportion of recent users in 2001 (12.9%) similar to that in 1993 (12.7%).

Drugs ever used

In 2001, alcohol and tobacco were the most commonly used drugs by the Australian community (Table 2.1). With the exception of marijuana/cannabis, the proportion of the population who had used illicit drugs at some time in their life was relatively low.

Table 2.2: Summary of drugs ever used/ tried: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, Australia, 1993–2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug/behaviour</th>
<th>Ever tried(a)</th>
<th>Ever used(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illicits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/cannabis</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain-killers/analgesics(c)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquillisers/sleeping pills(c)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids(c)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates(c)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone(d)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other opiates(c)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines(c)</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy/designer drugs</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injected drugs</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any illicit</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>39.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of the above</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Tried at least once in lifetime.
(b) Used at least once in lifetime.
(c) For non-medical purposes.
(d) Non-maintenance.

Notes
1. For tobacco, 1998 and 2001 figures represent proportions of the population that have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.
2. For alcohol, figures represent proportions of the population that have consumed a full glass of alcohol.
• One in two (49.4%) Australians aged 14 years and older in 2001 had smoked at least 100 cigarettes or the equivalent amount of tobacco in their lifetime, which is similar to the proportion in 1998 (50.8%).

• In 2001, nine out of every 10 (90.4%) people had consumed a full glass of alcohol in their lifetime. Over the period from 1993 to 2001, the proportion of the population having consumed a full glass of alcohol has not changed substantially.

• Marijuana/cannabis had been used by one-third of Australians aged 14 years or older in 2001 (33.1%).

• Over one-third of the population of Australians aged 14 years or older had ever used any illicit drug (37.7%).

Age of initiation—ever use

The mean ages at which Australians first used licit and any illicit drug remained relatively stable between 1993 and 2001 (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Age of initiation of lifetime drug use, Australia, 1995–2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug/behaviour</th>
<th>1995 (years)</th>
<th>1998 (years)</th>
<th>2001 (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illicit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/cannabis</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain-killers/analgesics(a)</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquillisers/sleeping pills(a)</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids(a)</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates(a)</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone(b)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines(a)</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy/designer drugs</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injected drugs</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any illicit</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) For non-medical purposes.
(b) Non-maintenance.

• For tobacco and alcohol, the mean ages of initiation remained relatively stable between 1993 and 2001.

• The mean age of initiation for first use of marijuana/cannabis declined slightly from 19.1 years old in 1993 to 18.5 years old in 2001.

• The variations in the age of initiation of first use of all other illicit drugs may well be explained by sampling error owing to the small proportions of the population reporting use of these drugs.
Availability of drugs

Survey respondents were asked if they had been offered or had the opportunity to use selected drugs (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Proportion of the population aged 14 years and over who were offered or had the opportunity to use selected drugs, by sex, Australia, 1998, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>57.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>93.2</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>90.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/cannabis</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain-killers/analgesics (a)</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquillisers/sleeping pills (a)</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids (a)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates (a)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines (a)</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural hallucinogens</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy/designer drugs</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kava</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) For non-medical purposes.

- Six in 10 Australians (57.2%) aged 14 years and over had tobacco available for use, whereas nine in 10 (90.4%) had alcohol available for use. Availability of the licit drugs increased between 1998 and 2001.
- Almost one-quarter (24.2%) of the population were offered or had the opportunity to use marijuana/cannabis. The proportion with access to marijuana/cannabis was similar to that in 1998 (23.4%).
- The availability of amphetamines, cocaine, ecstasy and kava increased over the period, whereas for all other illicit drugs the proportions of the population who had been offered or had the opportunity to use these drugs declined.
Drugs thought to be associated with a drug ‘problem’

Respondents were asked to name the drug they thought of when people talked about a drug ‘problem’. Although the public perceived the same three drugs to be primarily associated with a drug problem in 1998 and 2001, there were differences in degree (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Proportion of the population aged 14 years and over who associate specific drugs with a drug ‘problem’, by sex, Australia, 1998, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/cannabis</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain-killers/analgesics</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquillisers/sleeping pills</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturally occurring hallucinogens</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/synthetic hallucinogens</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy/designer drugs</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea/coffee/caffeine</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs other than listed</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None/can’t think of any</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the drugs ‘first thought of’ as associated with a drug ‘problem’:

- The proportion of persons nominating heroin increased from 37.4% of persons aged 14 years and over in 1998 to 50.1% of persons in 2001. The increase was similar for both males and females.

- Marijuana/cannabis was nominated by 23.7% of respondents in 2001, a slight increase over the proportion in 1998 (21.0%). The increase was similar for both males and females.

- The proportion of respondents nominating alcohol almost halved, decreasing from 14.1% in 1998 to 7.8% in 2001. The decrease was similar for both males and females.

- The proportion of persons nominating tobacco decreased between 1998 (4.2%) and 2001 (2.7%). The decrease was similar for both males and females.
Acceptability of drug use

In 2001 the licit drugs—tobacco and alcohol—were considered the most acceptable for regular use by adults by two out of five and three out of four Australians, respectively (Table 2.6). For most of the illicit drugs, less than 4% of Australians aged 14 years or older in 1998 thought that regular use by adults was acceptable.

Table 2.6: Proportion of the population aged 14 years and over who find regular drug use by adults acceptable, by drug, Australia, 1998, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>74.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/cannabis</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain-killers/analgesics(a)</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquillisers/sleeping pills(a)</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids(a)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates(a)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone(b)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturally occurring hallucinogens</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/synthetic hallucinogens</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy/designer drugs</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) For non-medical purposes.
(b) Non-maintenance.

- Regular use of alcohol by adults was considered acceptable by three-quarters (74.7%) of Australians aged 14 years or older in 2001, compared with less than two-thirds of Australians in 1998 (61.3%). Females were less likely than males in both 1998 and 2001 to consider the regular use of alcohol acceptable.

- Regular use of tobacco by adults was considered acceptable by similar proportions of persons in 2001 (39.7%) as in 1998 (40.2%). Males (42.5%) considered such use more acceptable than females (36.8%).

- Almost one-quarter (23.8%) of Australians aged 14 years or older considered the regular use of marijuana/cannabis acceptable in 2001, representing a slight decrease over 1998 (25.6%). Males were more likely than females, in both 1998 and 2001, to consider the regular use of marijuana/cannabis by adults acceptable.
Support for the legalisation of illicit drugs

Support for the legalisation of illicit drugs was similar for 1998 and 2001 (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Proportion of the population aged 14 years and over who support the personal use of selected drugs being made legal, by sex, Australia, 1998, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>1998 (per cent)</th>
<th>2001 (per cent)</th>
<th>1998 Persons</th>
<th>2001 Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/cannabis</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines/speed</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Support for the legalisation of personal use of marijuana/cannabis in 2001 (29.1%) was similar to that in 1998 (29.6%). Males (31.3%) were more likely than females (27.0%) to support legalisation of marijuana/cannabis.
- Support for the legalisation of heroin, cocaine and amphetamines was similar in 1998 and 2001. The proportions supporting the legalisation for personal use remained at fewer than one in 10 Australians aged 14 years and over. Males were slightly more likely to support legislation than females.

Nominal distribution of a drugs budget

Respondents were asked how they would distribute $100 to be spent on education, law enforcement and treatment for each of a selected list of drugs (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Preferred distribution of a hypothetical $100 for reducing the use of selected drugs, Australia, 1998, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>43.70</td>
<td>40.30</td>
<td>50.20</td>
<td>46.10</td>
<td>45.50</td>
<td>41.80</td>
<td>38.50</td>
<td>33.80</td>
<td>35.50</td>
<td>30.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>30.70</td>
<td>29.90</td>
<td>30.40</td>
<td>30.20</td>
<td>25.10</td>
<td>25.20</td>
<td>24.40</td>
<td>23.40</td>
<td>24.90</td>
<td>23.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement</td>
<td>25.60</td>
<td>29.80</td>
<td>19.40</td>
<td>24.70</td>
<td>29.30</td>
<td>33.00</td>
<td>37.10</td>
<td>42.80</td>
<td>39.60</td>
<td>45.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2001:
- For tobacco ($46.10), marijuana/cannabis ($41.80) and alcohol ($40.30), the amount nominated to be spent on education exceeded amounts for both treatment and law enforcement.
- For heroin/cocaine ($45.90) and amphetamines ($42.80), law enforcement attracted the largest component of the $100 budget.
Between 1998 and 2001:

- The proportion of $100 preferred to be spent on education decreased for all of the selected drugs. The greatest decrease was for heroin/cocaine education, falling from $35.50 in 1998 to $30.40 in 2001.
- The proportion of $100 preferred to be spent on treatment remained steady for alcohol, tobacco and marijuana/cannabis and dropped by only $1 for amphetamines and heroin/cocaine.
- The proportion of $100 preferred to be spent on law enforcement increased for all of the selected drugs. The greatest increase was for tobacco, rising from $19.40 in 1998 to $24.70 in 2001.

Support for increased penalties for the sale or supply of illicit drugs

Respondents were asked to consider to what extent they would support or oppose increased penalties for the sale or supply of a selected group of illicit drugs.

Between 1998 and 2001, there was a rise in the level of support for increased penalties for the sale or supply of selected illicit drugs (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9: Support(a) for increased penalties for the sale or supply of selected illicit drugs, proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Australia, 1998, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/cannabis</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>88.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>85.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>86.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Support or strongly support.

- In 2001, there was greater support for increased penalties for the sale or supply of illicit drugs compared with 1998.
- Support strengthened by between two and three percentage points for both males and females across all selected drugs.
3 Consumption patterns

Tobacco

The tobacco smoking status of Australians aged 14 years and over was broadly similar in both 1998 and 2001 (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Tobacco smoking status: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Australia, 1998, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than weekly</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-smokers(a)</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never smoked(b)</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Ex-smoker: smoked at least 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll your own) or the equivalent tobacco in their life, but reported no longer smoking.

(b) Never smoked more than 100 cigarettes or the equivalent amount of tobacco. The smoking status for 1998 has been recalculated using this threshold.

• One in five Australians aged 14 years or older smoked daily in 2001. The proportion that smoked daily decreased slightly between 1998 (21.8%) and 2001 (19.5%).

• Compared with 1998, rates of daily smoking declined significantly among males and females aged 20–29 years, with no significant changes for any other age groups.

• The proportions of weekly or less than weekly smokers were low. Combined, the proportion of weekly or less than weekly smokers was similar in 1998 (3.1%) and 2001 (3.6%).

• Males were more likely than females to smoke daily (21.1% compared with 18.0%), weekly (2.0% compared with 1.3%) and less than weekly (2.6% compared with 1.5%).

• Female smokers are more than six times more likely to smoke daily than weekly or less than weekly. Males are five times more likely to smoke daily than weekly or less than weekly.

• More than one-quarter of Australians aged 14 years or older had ceased smoking. The proportion of ex-smokers was similar in 1998 (25.9%) and 2001 (26.2%).

• The proportions of males and females who had never smoked increased over the period.
Ages of smokers

In 2001, age-specific smoking prevalence peaked for daily smokers, weekly and less than weekly smokers in the 20–29 years age group. The age group with the lowest proportion of smokers was 60 years or older (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Tobacco smoking status: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smoking status</th>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>14–19</th>
<th>20–29</th>
<th>30–39</th>
<th>40–49</th>
<th>50–59</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than weekly</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-smokers(a)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never smoked(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>44.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than weekly</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-smokers(a)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never smoked(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td>74.7</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than weekly</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-smokers(a)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never smoked(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>50.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Never smoked more than 100 cigarettes or the equivalent amount of tobacco. The smoking status for 1998 has been recalculated using this threshold.
(b) Ex-smoker: smoked at least 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll your own) or the equivalent tobacco in their life, but reported no longer smoking.

- One in five teenagers smoked tobacco in 2001, with 15.1% smoking daily. A further 2.3% smoked weekly and 2.9% smoked less than weekly. Three-quarters (75.3%) of all teenagers had never smoked.
- Female teenagers (16.2%) were more likely than male teenagers (14.1%) to be daily smokers. For all other ages, males had higher smoking rates than females.
- Smoking rates peaked in the 20–29 age group: 26.1% smoked daily, 2.8% smoked weekly and 4.1% smoked less than weekly.
Population estimates of the number of smokers

It is estimated that in 2001 approximately 3.6 million Australians aged 14 years or older were smokers (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Tobacco: number of tobacco smokers, by status, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smoking status</th>
<th>14–19</th>
<th>20–29</th>
<th>30–39</th>
<th>40–49</th>
<th>50–59</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>117,000</td>
<td>410,600</td>
<td>401,000</td>
<td>334,400</td>
<td>229,200</td>
<td>178,000</td>
<td>1,677,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>22,200</td>
<td>47,100</td>
<td>40,900</td>
<td>19,100</td>
<td>13,900</td>
<td>11,900</td>
<td>155,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than weekly</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>73,400</td>
<td>40,600</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td>205,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-smokers(a)</td>
<td>33,500</td>
<td>178,300</td>
<td>320,400</td>
<td>480,300</td>
<td>498,400</td>
<td>923,800</td>
<td>2,355,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never smoked(b)</td>
<td>631,800</td>
<td>729,900</td>
<td>668,300</td>
<td>552,100</td>
<td>366,600</td>
<td>617,800</td>
<td>3,554,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>128,800</td>
<td>330,900</td>
<td>357,500</td>
<td>295,600</td>
<td>181,100</td>
<td>135,300</td>
<td>1,431,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>15,800</td>
<td>32,400</td>
<td>24,900</td>
<td>15,800</td>
<td>7,700</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>100,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than weekly</td>
<td>18,700</td>
<td>44,200</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>119,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-smokers(a)</td>
<td>37,200</td>
<td>238,800</td>
<td>376,000</td>
<td>411,700</td>
<td>293,500</td>
<td>463,000</td>
<td>1,816,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never smoked(b)</td>
<td>592,500</td>
<td>750,100</td>
<td>686,900</td>
<td>678,200</td>
<td>636,000</td>
<td>1,135,000</td>
<td>4,480,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persons</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>245,900</td>
<td>741,400</td>
<td>756,700</td>
<td>630,100</td>
<td>416,600</td>
<td>285,000</td>
<td>3,072,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>79,400</td>
<td>65,300</td>
<td>34,900</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>13,900</td>
<td>252,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than weekly</td>
<td>46,700</td>
<td>117,600</td>
<td>66,200</td>
<td>50,700</td>
<td>28,200</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td>320,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-smokers(a)</td>
<td>70,800</td>
<td>417,200</td>
<td>697,000</td>
<td>892,400</td>
<td>805,900</td>
<td>1,240,000</td>
<td>4,120,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never smoked(b)</td>
<td>1,224,300</td>
<td>1,480,100</td>
<td>1,354,200</td>
<td>1,226,900</td>
<td>1,012,000</td>
<td>1,654,100</td>
<td>7,959,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Never smoked more than 100 cigarettes or the equivalent amount of tobacco. The smoking status for 1998 has been recalculated using this threshold.

(b) Ex-smoker: smoked at least 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll your own) or the equivalent tobacco in their life, but reported no longer smoking.

**Note:** ‘All ages’ and ‘Persons’ may not add up to sum of components due to rounding.

- Over three million Australians smoked daily, with a further 570,000 weekly or less than weekly smokers. There were more male daily smokers (1.7m) than female daily smokers (1.4m).
- Approximately 250,000 teenagers smoked daily. There were fewer male teenage daily smokers (117,000) than female teenage daily smokers (128,800).
- The number of ex-smokers (4.1m) and persons who had never smoked (8.0m) exceeded the number of smokers in 2001.
Number of cigarettes smoked

The mean number of cigarettes smoked per week was highest in the 50–59 age group, and lowest among teenagers (Table 3.4). The number of cigarettes smoked includes both manufactured and ‘roll your own’ cigarettes.

Table 3.4: Recent(a) tobacco smokers: mean number of cigarettes smoked per week, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Males (number)</th>
<th>Females (number)</th>
<th>Persons (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>71.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>85.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>118.4</td>
<td>105.4</td>
<td>112.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>129.9</td>
<td>128.4</td>
<td>129.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>142.4</td>
<td>137.4</td>
<td>140.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>115.4</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>117.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>111.8</td>
<td>106.5</td>
<td>109.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Used in the last 12 months.

- The mean number of cigarettes smoked per week increased with age until the 50–59 age group (140 cigarettes). This trend applied to both males and females.
- Male and female teenage smokers on average smoked 72 cigarettes per week.
- The mean number of cigarettes smoked per week by males (112) was higher than that for females (107). However, female teenagers and females aged 60 years and over smoked a higher average number of cigarettes per week than their male counterparts.
Alcohol

The alcohol drinking status of Australians aged 14 years and over was similar in 1998 and 2001 (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Alcohol drinking status: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Australia, 1998, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than weekly</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>34.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-drinker(a)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never a full glass of alcohol</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Ex-drinker: a person who had consumed a full serve of alcohol, but not in the past 12 months.

- The proportion of Australians aged 14 years or older who consumed alcohol daily remained steady between 1998 (8.5%) and 2001 (8.3%). Males (11.1%) were more likely than females (5.6%) to drink daily.
- The proportion of the population who consumed alcohol on a weekly basis remained about the same in 1998 (40.1%) and 2001 (39.5). Males (46.0%) were more likely than females (33.2%) to drink weekly.
- In 2001 (34.6%), the proportion consuming alcohol less than weekly increased slightly over 1998 (31.9%). Females (40.3%) were more likely than males (28.8%) to consume alcohol less than weekly.
- The proportions of ex-drinkers decreased slightly between 1998 (10.0%) and 2001 (8.0%).
- The proportion of the population who had never consumed a full glass of alcohol remained stable over the period.
Ages of alcohol drinkers

The proportion of daily drinkers increased with age; the peak for weekly drinkers was in the 20–29 age group, and the peak for less than weekly drinkers was among teenagers (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Proportion of the population who are recent\(^{(a)}\) alcohol drinkers aged 14 years and over, by drinking status, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drinking status</th>
<th>14–19</th>
<th>20–29</th>
<th>30–39</th>
<th>40–49</th>
<th>50–59</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than weekly</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-drinker(^{(b)})</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never a full glass of alcohol</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drinking status</th>
<th>14–19</th>
<th>20–29</th>
<th>30–39</th>
<th>40–49</th>
<th>50–59</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than weekly</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>34.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-drinker(^{(b)})</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never a full glass of alcohol</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14–19, 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60+

(a) Used in the last 12 months.

(b) Ex-drinker: a person who had consumed a full serve of alcohol, but not in the past 12 months.

- Almost half (44.9\%) of teenagers consumed alcohol less than weekly. A further three in 10 (28.3\%) consumed alcohol weekly and fewer than one in 100 (0.4%) drank alcohol daily. Almost one in three (31.2\%) male teenagers consumed alcohol weekly, compared with one in four (25.4\%) females. Almost half of female teenagers (48.7\%) consumed alcohol on a less than weekly basis, compared with 41.2\% of males.

- Across all age groups, most drinkers in 2001 were weekly drinkers. For males, the proportion of weekly drinkers outweighed daily and less than weekly drinkers at all ages. Conversely, females were more likely to consume alcohol on a less than weekly basis.
Population estimates of the number of alcohol drinkers

It is estimated that in 2001 almost 13 million Australians aged 14 years or over consumed alcohol in the last 12 months (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Alcohol consumption: numbers of recent(a) alcohol drinkers, by drinking status, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drinking status</th>
<th>14–19</th>
<th>20–29</th>
<th>30–39</th>
<th>40–49</th>
<th>50–59</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>97,300</td>
<td>162,900</td>
<td>203,600</td>
<td>332,300</td>
<td>860,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>259,900</td>
<td>789,500</td>
<td>778,000</td>
<td>683,000</td>
<td>544,200</td>
<td>531,900</td>
<td>3,576,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than weekly</td>
<td>343,000</td>
<td>467,800</td>
<td>448,200</td>
<td>408,000</td>
<td>265,200</td>
<td>304,400</td>
<td>2,238,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-drinker(b)</td>
<td>46,600</td>
<td>46,700</td>
<td>67,100</td>
<td>101,800</td>
<td>89,300</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>527,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never a full glass of alcohol</td>
<td>180,600</td>
<td>74,400</td>
<td>77,600</td>
<td>60,400</td>
<td>55,300</td>
<td>120,800</td>
<td>574,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drinking status</th>
<th>14–19</th>
<th>20–29</th>
<th>30–39</th>
<th>40–49</th>
<th>50–59</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>24,700</td>
<td>42,800</td>
<td>89,200</td>
<td>102,200</td>
<td>184,000</td>
<td>445,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>201,100</td>
<td>549,700</td>
<td>517,800</td>
<td>554,000</td>
<td>378,000</td>
<td>439,600</td>
<td>2,636,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than weekly</td>
<td>386,500</td>
<td>663,100</td>
<td>675,100</td>
<td>542,700</td>
<td>397,900</td>
<td>535,000</td>
<td>3,204,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-drinker(b)</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>80,400</td>
<td>140,500</td>
<td>113,600</td>
<td>129,600</td>
<td>235,100</td>
<td>730,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never a full glass of alcohol</td>
<td>170,500</td>
<td>78,600</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>119,200</td>
<td>118,400</td>
<td>348,200</td>
<td>932,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drinking status</th>
<th>14–19</th>
<th>20–29</th>
<th>30–39</th>
<th>40–49</th>
<th>50–59</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>85,700</td>
<td>138,900</td>
<td>253,500</td>
<td>306,000</td>
<td>516,300</td>
<td>1,305,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>460,700</td>
<td>1,338,600</td>
<td>1,289,800</td>
<td>1,239,500</td>
<td>923,500</td>
<td>971,500</td>
<td>6,212,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than weekly</td>
<td>729,800</td>
<td>1,131,500</td>
<td>1,128,500</td>
<td>948,100</td>
<td>662,900</td>
<td>839,400</td>
<td>5,444,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-drinker(b)</td>
<td>77,500</td>
<td>127,100</td>
<td>209,200</td>
<td>215,400</td>
<td>218,800</td>
<td>410,100</td>
<td>1,258,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never a full glass of alcohol</td>
<td>351,100</td>
<td>153,000</td>
<td>173,000</td>
<td>178,500</td>
<td>173,600</td>
<td>469,100</td>
<td>1,507,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Used in the last 12 months.

(b) Ex-drinker: a person who had consumed a full serve of alcohol, but not in the past 12 months.

- In 2001, 1.3 million Australians consumed alcohol daily, 6.2 million on a weekly basis and a further 5.4 million on a less than weekly basis.
- It is estimated that 1.2 million teenagers consumed alcohol in 2001. Approximately 6,500 teenagers were daily drinkers, 460,700 were weekly drinkers and a further 730,000 drank less than weekly.
- Slightly more male (606,000) than female (592,000) teenagers consumed alcohol in 2001; however, there were more female teenagers (3,900) than male teenagers (2,600) who consumed alcohol on a daily basis.
Consumption patterns

In the 12 months prior to the survey, 72.7% of Australians aged 14 years and over consumed alcohol in quantities that were considered a low risk to health in the long term by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC 2001). A further 17.5% of the population aged 14 years and over did not consume alcohol in the previous 12 months. The remaining 9.9% of the population consumed alcohol in a way considered risky or a high risk to health in the long term (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Proportion of the population aged 14 years and over at risk of harm in the long term, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Abstainers(^{(a)})</th>
<th>Low risk</th>
<th>Risky</th>
<th>High risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Abstainers(^{(a)})</th>
<th>Low risk</th>
<th>Risky</th>
<th>High risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Abstainers(^{(a)})</th>
<th>Low risk</th>
<th>Risky</th>
<th>High risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Not consumed alcohol in the last 12 months.

(b) For males, the consumption of up to 28 standard drinks per week is considered ‘Low risk’, 29 to 42 per week ‘Risky’, and 43 or more per week ‘High risk’. For females, the consumption of up to 14 standard drinks per week is considered ‘Low risk’, 15 to 28 per week ‘Risky’, and 29 or more per week ‘High risk’.

- People in the 20–29 years age group are most likely to consume alcohol in a way that puts them at risk for long-term (chronic) alcohol-related harm. This age group is also the least likely to abstain from consuming alcohol.

- Female teenagers (14.6%) are more likely than male teenagers (8.8%) to consume at risky or high risk levels for long-term harm.
Table 3.9: Proportion of the population aged 14 years and over at risk of harm in the short term, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Abstainers (a)</th>
<th>Low risk</th>
<th>At least yearly</th>
<th>At least monthly</th>
<th>At least weekly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Not consumed alcohol in the last 12 months.  
(b) For males, the consumption of 7 or more standard drinks on any one drinking occasion. For females, the consumption of 5 or more standard drinks on any one drinking occasion.

• At all ages, greater proportions of the population drink at levels that are risky or high risk for short-term harm compared with risk for long-term harm.

• Overall, about one-third (34.4%) of persons aged 14 years and over put themselves at risk of alcohol-related harm in the short term on at least one drinking occasion during the last 12 months.

• Over one in 10 females aged 14–19 years (11.8%) and one in six males aged 20–29 years (14.6%) put themselves at risk of alcohol-related harm in the short term on at least a weekly basis during the last 12 months.
Illicit drugs

Over one-third of the population aged 14 years and over had ever used an illicit drug (37.7%, Table 3.10). Illicit drugs can include illegal drugs (such as marijuana/cannabis), prescription drugs when used for illicit purposes (such as tranquillisers/sleeping pills) and other substances used inappropriately (such as naturally occurring hallucinogens and inhalants).

Table 3.10: Use of any illicit drug: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over and numbers, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Males (%)</th>
<th>Females (%)</th>
<th>Persons (%)</th>
<th>Males (number)</th>
<th>Females (number)</th>
<th>Persons (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>35.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Ever use(a)</th>
<th>Recent use(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>311,600</td>
<td>240,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>938,200</td>
<td>581,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>853,700</td>
<td>369,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>657,800</td>
<td>204,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>313,300</td>
<td>94,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>134,400</td>
<td>58,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>3,211,700</td>
<td>1,536,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Used at least once in lifetime.
(b) Used in the last 12 months.

Ever use of illicit drugs

- More than three in five (62.6%) people aged 20–29 years had used an illicit drug in their lifetime. Compared with other age groups, this age group had the greatest proportion of people who had ever used an illicit drug.
- More than one-third (37.7%) of teenagers had ever used an illicit drug.
- Female teenagers were slightly more likely than male teenagers to have ever used an illicit drug. However, for all other age groups, males were more likely than females to have ever used an illicit drug.
Recent use of illicit drugs

- Across all age groups, males were more likely than females to have recently used an illicit drug. There were 1.5 million male recent illicit drug users compared with 1.1 million female users.
- The age group with the highest proportion of recent illicit drug users was 20–29 years (35.5%, 1 million users).
- More than one-quarter (27.7%) of teenagers had used illicit drugs in the past 12 months. That is, almost half a million teenagers (450,900) were recent illicit drug users, with approximately 29,000 more males than females.

When comparing ever and recent usage, approximately 50% of males and 60% of females who had used illicit drugs at some time in their life no longer consumed illicit drugs.

Recent use of any illicit drug 1995–2001

The proportion of the population who had used any illicit drug in the last 12 months fluctuated over the period 1995–2001 (Table 3.11).

Table 3.11: Recent use of any illicit drug: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over by age and sex, Australia, 1995–2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Females</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>28.8 #</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>26.6 #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>40.4 #</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>15.6 #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>14.4 #</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>5.2 #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>19.8 #</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>14.2 #</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a)  Used in the last 12 months.

# 2001 result significantly different from 1998 result (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- Between 1998 and 2001, the decreases in the proportions of total males and females who had used illicit drugs in the last 12 months were significant. The decreases for some other age groups were also significant.
Marijuana/cannabis use

One in every three Australians aged 14 years or older had used marijuana/cannabis at some time in their lives (Table 3.11).

Table 3.12: Use of marijuana/cannabis: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over and numbers, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Males (per cent)</th>
<th>Females (per cent)</th>
<th>Persons (per cent)</th>
<th>Males (number)</th>
<th>Females (number)</th>
<th>Persons (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>221,100</td>
<td>179,500</td>
<td>400,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>505,600</td>
<td>324,300</td>
<td>829,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>305,300</td>
<td>172,800</td>
<td>474,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>151,000</td>
<td>93,500</td>
<td>245,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>52,700</td>
<td>22,400</td>
<td>75,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>10,100</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>14,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>1,232,800</td>
<td>1,025,700</td>
<td>2,029,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Used at least once in lifetime.  
(b) Used in the last 12 months.

Ever use of marijuana/cannabis

- More than one-third (34.3%) of teenagers had used marijuana/cannabis in their lifetime.
- Australians aged 20–29 years were more likely than those in the other age groups to have used marijuana/cannabis at some time in their lives. Almost three in five (58.9%) people aged 20–29 years had used marijuana/cannabis in their lifetime.
- Across all age groups, males were more likely than females to have ever used marijuana/cannabis.
Recent use of marijuana/cannabis

- There were over two million Australians aged 14 years or older who had recently used marijuana/cannabis.
- Almost one-quarter of teenagers had used marijuana/cannabis in the last 12 months. More male teenagers (221,100) than female teenagers (179,500) were recent marijuana/cannabis users.
- People aged 20–29 years were most likely to be recent marijuana/cannabis users.
- Across all age groups, males were more likely than females to have recently used marijuana/cannabis.

When comparing lifetime and recent rates of usage, approximately 60% of males and 70% of females who had used marijuana/cannabis at some time in their life were no longer using in 2001.

Recent use of marijuana/cannabis 1995–2001

The proportion of the population who had used marijuana/cannabis in the last 12 months fluctuated over the period 1995–2001 (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13: Recent(a) use of marijuana/cannabis: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by age and sex, Australia, 1995–2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Fema les</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>26.6 #</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>22.6 #</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>35.1 #</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>23.2 #</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>11.7 #</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>10.7 #</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>2.0 #</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3 #</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>15.8 #</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>10.0 #</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Used in the last 12 months.
# 2001 result significantly different from 1998 result (2-tailed $\alpha = 0.05$).

- Between 1998 and 2001, decreases in proportions of the population who had used marijuana/cannabis in the last 12 months were statistically significant for most age groups.
Heroin

The proportions of Australians aged 14 years or older who had recently used or used in their lifetime were low (Table 3.14).

Table 3.14: Use of heroin: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over and numbers, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Males (per cent)</th>
<th>Females (per cent)</th>
<th>Persons (per cent)</th>
<th>Males (number)</th>
<th>Females (number)</th>
<th>Persons (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>6,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>14,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>7,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>8,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>16,700</td>
<td>37,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Used at least once in lifetime.
(b) Used in the last 12 months.

Ever use of heroin

- The 20–29 age group had the highest proportion and number of people who have ever used heroin. Within this age group, males were more than twice as likely as females to have ever used heroin.
- With the exception of teenagers, males were more likely than females to have ever used heroin.
- Heroin had been used by 1.6% of the population aged 14 years and over.
Recent use of heroin

- The 20–29 age group had the highest proportion and number of recent heroin users (0.5%, 14,700).
- There were similar proportions of males and females who had recently used heroin; however, in terms of numbers, there were slightly more male (21,000) than female (16,700) recent heroin users.

When comparing ever and recent use of heroin, 80% of persons who had used heroin at some time in their life were no longer using in 2001.

Recent use of heroin 1995–2001

The proportion of the population who had used heroin in the last 12 months fluctuated over the period 1995–2001 (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15: Recent(a) use of heroin: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by age and sex, Australia, 1995–2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Females</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.6 #</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3 #</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.2 #</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Used in the last 12 months.
# 2001 result significantly different from 1998 result (2-tailed \( \alpha = 0.05 \)).

- Between 1998 and 2001, recent use of heroin by total males and females decreased significantly. Changes for all age groups, with the exception of males aged 20–29 years, were not statistically significant.
Amphetamines

Approximately 3% of the population aged 14 years or older have ever used or recently used amphetamines (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16: Use of amphetamines: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over and numbers, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Ever use(a)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Recent use(b)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(number)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Ever use(a)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Recent use(b)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(number)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(number)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>67,900</td>
<td>69,100</td>
<td>137,000</td>
<td>47,600</td>
<td>53,700</td>
<td>101,400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>359,500</td>
<td>265,300</td>
<td>624,600</td>
<td>202,900</td>
<td>115,200</td>
<td>317,800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>244,100</td>
<td>154,700</td>
<td>396,600</td>
<td>58,500</td>
<td>32,800</td>
<td>90,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>173,700</td>
<td>93,800</td>
<td>268,300</td>
<td>24,300</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>828,200</td>
<td>577,800</td>
<td>1,405,800</td>
<td>323,100</td>
<td>211,200</td>
<td>534,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Used at least once in lifetime.
(b) Used in the last 12 months.

Ever use of amphetamines

- The age group with the highest proportion of people who have ever used amphetamines is the 20–29 year age group (22.0%).
- Similar proportions of male and female teenagers had ever used amphetamines. For the other age groups, males were more likely than females to have ever used amphetamines.
Recent use of amphetamines

- Overall, males (4.2%) were more likely than females (2.7%) to have used amphetamines in the last 12 months; however, female (6.8%) teenagers were more likely to be recent users than male (5.7%) teenagers.
- One in nine people (11.2%) aged 20–29 years had used amphetamines in the last 12 months, the highest proportion of all age groups.

Recent use of amphetamines 1995–2001

The proportion of the population who had used amphetamines in the last 12 months fluctuated over the period 1995–2001 (Table 3.17).

Table 3.17: Recent(a) use of amphetamines: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by age and sex, Australia, 1995–2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Females</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Used in the last 12 months.

- Between 1998 and 2001, there were no statistically significant differences in the proportions of the population who had used amphetamines in the last 12 months.
**Ecstasy**

Similar proportions of the population aged 14 years or older had ever used or recently used ecstasy (Table 3.18) as had used amphetamines.

**Table 3.18: Use of ecstasy: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over and numbers, by age and sex, Australia, 2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Ever use(a)</th>
<th>Recent use(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|           | (number)    |               |         |       |         |         |
| 14–19     | 59,900      | 54,300        | 114,200 | 47,500| 34,500  | 81,900  |
| 20–29     | 323,100     | 236,500       | 559,500 | 179,500| 115,800 | 295,200 |
| 30–39     | 130,800     | 87,200        | 217,000 | 45,100| 25,100  | 69,800  |
| 40+       | 52,300      | 30,300        | 82,800  | 13,100| 7,500   | 20,600  |
| All ages  | 550,400     | 401,800       | 952,100 | 277,000| 179,400 | 456,400 |

(a) Used at least once in lifetime.
(b) Used in the last 12 months.

**Ever use of ecstasy**

- The 20–29 age group had the highest proportion and number of people ever using ecstasy compared with all other age groups.
- Similar proportions of teenagers (7.0%) and people aged 30–39 years (7.4%) had ever used ecstasy.
- For all age groups, males were more likely than females to have ever used ecstasy.
Recent use of ecstasy

- One in 10 (10.4%) people aged 20–29 years and one in 20 (5.0%) teenagers had used ecstasy in the last 12 months.
- At all ages, males were more likely than females to have used ecstasy in the last 12 months.

Recent use of ecstasy 1995–2001

The proportion of the population who had used ecstasy in the last 12 months fluctuated over the period 1995–2001 (Table 3.19).

Table 3.19: Recent(a) use of ecstasy: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by age and sex, Australia, 1995–2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Used in the last 12 months.

- Between 1998 and 2001, there were no statistically significant differences in the proportions of the population who had used ecstasy in the last 12 months.
Injecting drug use

It is estimated that a low proportion of the population aged 14 years or older had ever injected or recently injected drugs (Table 3.20).

Table 3.20: Use of injecting drugs(a): proportion of the population aged 14 years and over and numbers, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>males (per cent)</th>
<th>females (per cent)</th>
<th>persons (per cent)</th>
<th>males (number)</th>
<th>females (number)</th>
<th>persons (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Any illicit drug injected.
(b) Used at least once in lifetime.
(c) Used in the last 12 months.

Ever use of injecting drugs

- People aged 20–29 years were the most likely compared with those in the other age groups to have ever injected drugs.
- Males (2.4%) were more likely than females (1.3%) to have ever injected drugs.
Recent use of injecting drugs

- Males (0.8%) were more likely than females (0.4%) to have injected drugs in the last 12 months.
- Almost 10,000 teenagers were injecting drug users.
- The age group with the highest proportion and number of injecting drug users was the 20–29 age group, with 2.1% or almost 60,000 injecting drug users.

When comparing ever injecting drug use with recent injecting drug use, approximately 70% of persons who had injected at some time in their life were no longer injecting in 2001.

Recent use of injecting drugs 1995–2001

The proportion of the population who had injected drugs in the last 12 months fluctuated over the period 1995–2001 (Table 3.21).

Table 3.21: Recent(a) use of injecting drugs: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by age and sex, Australia, 1995–2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>&lt; 0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Used in the last 12 months.

- Between 1998 and 2001, there were no statistically significant differences in the proportions of the population who had injected drugs in the last 12 months.
Illicit drugs injected

Overwhelmingly, the first drug injected was amphetamines, followed by heroin (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22: Injecting drug use: first and recent(a) illicit drugs injected, proportion of ever/recent injecting drug users aged 14 years and over, by sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>First injected(b)</th>
<th>Recently injected(c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other opiates</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>61.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzodiazepines</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other drugs</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Used in the last 12 months.
(b) Answered by respondents who have ever injected.
(c) Answered by respondents who have injected in the last 12 months.

First drug injected

- Amphetamines was the most common (60.3%) first drug injected by injecting drug users. Similar proportions of males (59.8%) and females (61.2%) injected amphetamines as their first injected drug.
- Heroin (30.5%) was the next most frequent first illicit drug injected by injecting drug users. Similar proportions of females (31.3%) and males (30.0%) who had injected drugs first injected heroin.

Drugs injected recently

- The most common drug among recent injecting drug users was amphetamines (77.1%). Similar proportions of male (76.4%) and female (78.3%) injecting drug users recently injected amphetamines.
- The second most common drug among injecting drug users was heroin, with 22.9% of injecting drug users reporting recently injecting this drug.
Source of supply

Illicit drugs were almost always sourced from friends or acquaintances, with the exception of heroin which was mostly sourced from dealers (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23: Source of supply of illicit drugs, by drug, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Friend or acquaintance</th>
<th>Relative</th>
<th>Dealer</th>
<th>Doctor shopping / forged script</th>
<th>Buy at shop</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/cannabis</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analgesics&lt;sup&gt;(a)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquillisers&lt;sup&gt;(a)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids&lt;sup&gt;(b)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates&lt;sup&gt;(a)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone&lt;sup&gt;(b)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines&lt;sup&gt;(a)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy, designer drugs</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Non-medical use.
(b) Non-maintenance.

Note: Base for each substance equals respondents using in the last 12 months.

- Seven out of every 10 marijuana/cannabis (70.6%) users obtained this drug from friends and acquaintances. The proportion was similar for amphetamines (68.7%), cocaine (72.7%), methadone (73.0%) and ecstasy (72.2%) users.
- The majority of heroin users (69.3%) obtained the drug from dealers.
- Purchasing at shops was the most common source of supply for analgesic (70.6%) and inhalant (50.8%) users.
- One-third of steroid users obtained this drug from gyms/sporting clubs/fitness centres.
4 Community support for drug-related policy

Introduction

Survey respondents were asked to indicate how strongly they would support or oppose specific policies, using a five-point scale (strongly support, support, neither support nor oppose, oppose, and strongly oppose). For the purposes of this chapter, responses of ‘support’ or ‘strongly support’ are taken as support for specific policies. The survey questions were in the context of reducing problems associated with the use of alcohol, tobacco and heroin.

Tobacco

Between 1998 and 2001, public support for measures to reduce the problems associated with tobacco increased (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Support(a) for tobacco measures: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Australia, 1998, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th></th>
<th>Females</th>
<th></th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stricter enforcement of law against supplying minors</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>91.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate ban of tobacco advertising at sporting events</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>66.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banning smoking in the workplace</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>81.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banning smoking in shopping centres</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>85.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banning smoking in restaurants</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>83.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banning smoking in pubs/clubs</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>60.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing tax on tobacco products to pay for health education</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>64.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing tax on tobacco products to contribute to treatment costs</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>67.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing tax on tobacco products to discourage smoking</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making it harder to buy tobacco in shops</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Support or strongly support.
(b) In 1998 the wording was ‘Banning tobacco advertising at sporting events’.
(c) Not asked in 1998.

- The greatest support for tobacco interventions was for ‘stricter enforcement of laws against supplying tobacco products to minors’, with over 90% of the population supporting this measure. The level of support in 2001 (91.2%) was similar to that in 1998 (90.0%).

- The greatest relative percentage increase in support was 22%, for ‘Banning smoking in pubs/clubs’, which increased from 50.0% in 1998 to 60.8% in 2001.
• The lowest level of support was for ‘Making it harder to buy tobacco in shops’ (60.0%).

• Support for measures to reduce the problems associated with tobacco was higher among females than males.

Alcohol

Support for possible measures to reduce the problems associated with alcohol generally declined between 1998 and 2001 (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Support\(^{(a)}\) for alcohol measures: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Australia, 1998, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increasing the price of alcohol</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing the number of outlets</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing trading hours for pubs and clubs</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raising the legal drinking age</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing the number of alcohol-free events</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>66.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing the number of alcohol-free dry zones</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serving only low-alcohol beverages at sporting events</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limiting TV advertising until after 9.30 p.m.</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>69.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banning alcohol sponsorship of sporting events</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>43.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More severe penalties for drink driving</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stricter laws against serving drunk customers(^{(b)})</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>85.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricting late night trading of alcohol(^{(b)})</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stricter monitoring of late night licensed premises</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>72.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing the size of standard drink labels on alcohol containers(^{(b)})</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>67.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adding national drinking guidelines to alcohol containers(^{(b)})</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>71.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(a)}\) Support or strongly support.

\(^{(b)}\) Not asked in 1998.

• Between 1998 and 2001 the level of support for ‘Increasing the price of alcohol’ decreased from 26.6% to 20.5%, and attracted the lowest support of all interventions.

• The intervention with the highest level of support in 2001 was ‘More severe penalties for drink driving’, at 87.2%.

• New alcohol measures were introduced into the 2001 survey. ‘Stricter laws against serving drunk customers’ attracted the second highest support at 85.0%. Approximately half (50.9%) of respondents supported ‘Restricting late night trading of alcohol’.

• Females were more likely than males to support measure for reducing alcohol-related harm.
Illicit drugs

The survey included questions on support for measures to reduce the problems associated with heroin use, and support for legalisation of personal use of selected substances (see chapter 2). Note that these measures were not explained in detail to survey respondents.

Table 4.3: Support for heroin measures: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over, by sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Needle and syringe programs</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>59.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone maintenance programs</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment with drugs other than methadone</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>65.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulated injecting rooms</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>45.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial of prescribed heroin(b)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid detoxification therapy</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>79.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Naltrexone(b)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>75.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Support or strongly support.
(b) Not asked in 1998.

- Support for measures to reduce the problems associated with heroin use increased between 1998 and 2001.
- In 2001, support was higher among females than males, with the exception of ‘Trial of prescribed heroin’.
- ‘Rapid detoxification therapy’ attracted the greatest level of support (79.9%).
- Over one-third (34.5%) of Australians supported a trial of prescribed heroin, and almost half (45.1%) supported ‘Regulated injecting rooms’.
5 Drug-related harm

Perpetrators of drug-related harm

Survey respondents were asked how many times in the past 12 months they undertook specific potentially harmful activities while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. Between 1998 and 2001, the proportions of the population undertaking these activities generally decreased (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Activities undertaken while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs in the past 12 months, by sex, Australia, 1998, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alcohol</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drove a motor vehicle</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operated a boat(^{(a)})</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operated hazardous machinery</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbally abused someone</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically abused someone</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caused damage to property</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stole money, goods or property(^{(b)})</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Created a public disturbance or nuisance</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went swimming</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went to work</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other drugs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drove a motor vehicle</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operated a boat(^{(a)})</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operated hazardous machinery</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbally abused someone</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically abused someone</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caused damage to property</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stole money, goods or property(^{(b)})</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Created a public disturbance or nuisance</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went swimming</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went to work</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(a)}\) Not asked in 1998.

\(^{(b)}\) In 1998 wording was ‘Stole property’.
Perpetrators of drug-related harm—alcohol

- Males were more likely than females to undertake the specified potentially harmful activities while under the influence of alcohol.

- Between 1998 and 2001, the proportion of the population aged 14 years or older who drove a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol decreased from 17.5% to 12.8%. Males (18.0%) were more than twice as likely as females (7.7%) to drive while under the influence.

- The proportion of persons who verbally abused someone while under the influence of alcohol decreased between 1998 (9.4%) and 2001 (6.3%). Males (8.4%) were almost twice as likely as females (4.3%) to verbally abuse someone while under the influence of alcohol.

- The proportions of the population who physically abused someone, or stole money, goods or property while under the influence of alcohol declined by 40%, between 1998 and 2001.

- Several new activities were added into the 2001 survey, including going swimming (5.2%) and going to work (4.3%) while under the influence of alcohol.

Perpetrators of drug-related harm—drugs other than alcohol

The prevalence of activities undertaken while under the influence of drugs other than alcohol was much lower than for alcohol.

- Similar to the findings above, males were more likely than females to undertake the specified activities while under the influence of drugs other than alcohol.

- The activity most likely to be undertaken while under the influence of drugs other than alcohol in 2001 was driving a motor vehicle (3.9%). Males (5.7%) were twice as likely as females (2.2%) to drive while under the influence.

- Two newly added activities of going swimming (2.4%) and going to work (2.3%) were the next most likely to be undertaken while under the influence of drugs other than alcohol.

- Less than 1% of persons undertook the remaining activity categories while under the influence of drugs other than alcohol.
Victims of drug-related harm

Australians aged 14 years and over were more than twice as likely to be victims of alcohol-related incidents of incidents related to other drugs (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Proportion of the population aged 14 years and over who have been victims of alcohol or other drug-related incidents, by sex, Australia, 1998, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal abuse</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical abuse</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put in fear</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other drugs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal abuse</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical abuse</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put in fear</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Victims of drug-related harm—alcohol

- The proportion of persons aged 14 years or older who were victims of alcohol-related verbal abuse decreased between 1998 (29.0%) and 2001 (26.5%). Males (29.2%) were more likely than females (23.8%) to be victims of alcohol-related verbal abuse in 2001.
- The proportion subjected to alcohol-related physical abuse dropped between 1998 and 2001, from 6.2% to 4.9%. Males were more likely than females to be victims of alcohol-related physical abuse.
- The likelihood of being ‘put in fear’ by a person under the influence of alcohol decreased from 15.8% in 1998 to 13.7% in 2001. Females (15.6%) were more likely than males (11.8%) to be ‘put in fear’ by a person under the influence of alcohol.

Victims of drug-related harm—drugs other than alcohol

- In 2001, more than one in 10 (11.3%) Australians aged 14 years or over was a victim of verbal abuse from a person under the influence of drugs other than alcohol. This was similar to the proportion verbally abused in 1998 (10.2%).
- The proportion of persons ‘put in fear’ by a person under the influence of drugs other than alcohol in 2001 (8.7%) was similar to the proportion in 1998 (7.4%).
- The proportion of the population physically abused by persons under the influence of drugs other than alcohol was also similar in 1998 (2.4%) and 2001 (2.2%).
Estimates of the number of victims of alcohol-related incidents

It is estimated that in the 12 months preceding the survey there were over four million victims of alcohol-related verbal abuse and a further two million Australians aged 14 years and over who were ‘put in fear’ by persons under the influence of alcohol (Table 5.3). More than half a million Australians were physically abused by persons under the influence of alcohol.

Table 5.3: Number of victims of alcohol-related incidents, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident</th>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>14–19</th>
<th>20–29</th>
<th>30–39</th>
<th>40–49</th>
<th>50–59</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal abuse</td>
<td></td>
<td>279,600</td>
<td>649,000</td>
<td>546,600</td>
<td>376,100</td>
<td>276,200</td>
<td>138,400</td>
<td>2,272,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical abuse</td>
<td></td>
<td>102,000</td>
<td>161,100</td>
<td>92,900</td>
<td>52,800</td>
<td>26,600</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>452,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put in fear</td>
<td></td>
<td>129,000</td>
<td>260,600</td>
<td>224,000</td>
<td>154,700</td>
<td>101,500</td>
<td>43,000</td>
<td>918,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal abuse</td>
<td></td>
<td>246,100</td>
<td>539,800</td>
<td>390,500</td>
<td>355,100</td>
<td>207,000</td>
<td>145,800</td>
<td>1,894,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical abuse</td>
<td></td>
<td>67,700</td>
<td>108,700</td>
<td>63,800</td>
<td>44,700</td>
<td>14,800</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>313,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put in fear</td>
<td></td>
<td>183,900</td>
<td>363,600</td>
<td>257,000</td>
<td>225,400</td>
<td>119,200</td>
<td>79,700</td>
<td>1,242,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal abuse</td>
<td></td>
<td>525,800</td>
<td>1,189,100</td>
<td>932,600</td>
<td>732,000</td>
<td>484,900</td>
<td>284,100</td>
<td>4,169,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical abuse</td>
<td></td>
<td>169,700</td>
<td>270,100</td>
<td>155,700</td>
<td>97,900</td>
<td>41,700</td>
<td>19,200</td>
<td>766,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put in fear</td>
<td></td>
<td>313,600</td>
<td>624,700</td>
<td>482,400</td>
<td>377,700</td>
<td>220,300</td>
<td>122,900</td>
<td>2,160,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: ‘All ages’ and ‘Persons’ may not add up to sum of components due to rounding.

- For all ages, there were more male than female victims of alcohol-related verbal or physical abuse, with the exception of verbal abuse for the age group 60 years and over.
- Conversely, for all ages, more females were ‘put in fear’ by persons under the influence of alcohol.
- The group with the most victims was the 20–29 age group.
Injuries resulting from drug-related physical abuse

Approximately 6% of all Australians suffered an injury (non-self-inflicted) as a result of an alcohol or other drug-related incident in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Most serious injury sustained as a result of alcohol or other drug-related incidents, by sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injury</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total physically abused</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most serious injury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruising, abrasions</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns, not involving hospital admission</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor lacerations</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacerations requiring suturing, but not hospital admission</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractures not requiring hospital admission</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficiently serious to require hospital admission</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No physical injury sustained</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Base of ‘Total physically injured’ equals all respondents. Base of ‘Injury type’ equals total physically abused.

- The most frequent serious injury sustained as a result of alcohol or other drug-related physical abuse was bruising or minor abrasions (40.7%). Males (36.1%) were less likely than females (47.0%) to sustain bruising or abrasions.
- Interestingly, two in five (38.1%) respondents who reported being physically abused in the past 12 months sustained no physical injury.
- Minor lacerations accounted for 9.6% of injuries among persons reporting physical abuse as a result of alcohol or other drug-related incidents.
Risk of serious injury varied by age group and type of injury (Table 5.5). Those aged 60 years and over reporting physical abuse were most likely to report no physical injury sustained.

Table 5.5: Most serious injury sustained as a result of alcohol or other drug-related physical abuse, by age, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injury</th>
<th>14–19</th>
<th>20–29</th>
<th>30–39</th>
<th>40–49</th>
<th>50–59</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bruising, abrasions</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns, not involving hospital admission</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor lacerations</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacerations requiring suturing, but not hospital admission</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractures not requiring hospital admission</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficiently serious to require hospital admission</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No physical injury sustained</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Base equals total physically abused.

- Bruising or abrasions were the most serious type of injury resulting from alcohol or other drug-related incidents for the youngest age groups, namely 14–19, 20–29 and 30–39 years. The likelihood of sustaining bruising or abrasions as the most serious injury resulting from alcohol or other drug-related incidents was greatest for persons aged 20–29 years (44.6%).
- For the older age groups, namely 40–49, 50–59 and 60 years and over, no physical injury sustained as a result of alcohol or other drug-related incidents was most commonly reported.
- Conversely, those aged 60 years and over were the most likely to sustain an injury, as a result of alcohol or other drug-related incidents, sufficiently serious to require hospital admission (6.1%). For all ages, the proportion requiring hospital admission was 2.8%. 
6 Explanatory notes

Introduction

The 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey is the seventh in a series which commenced in 1985. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) was commissioned by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing to manage the 2001 survey. The AIHW was supported in this task by a Departmental Policy Reference Group and a Technical Advisory Committee. The Roy Morgan Research Centre was selected by competitive tender in March 2001 to conduct the survey. The CATI component of the survey was conducted between July and August 2001, and the other methodologies were conducted between August and November 2001.

Scope

The estimates for 2001 contained in this publication are based on information obtained from persons aged 14 years and over from the populations of all States and Territories.

Methodology

Households were selected by a multi-stage, stratified area sample design. Minimum sample sizes sufficient to return reliable strata estimates were allocated to States and Territories, and the remainder distributed in proportion to population size. The Health Department of Western Australia funded additional interviews for Western Australia.

Survey design

The survey employed three collection modes: drop and collect, face-to-face and the computer assisted telephone interview (CATI). The sample was designed so that each method was implemented in separate census collection districts. For the drop and collect sample in country areas, the Statistical Local Area was selected for the first stage, rather than collection districts, as this had considerable efficiency benefits. More details of the sampling methods are available in the technical report accompanying the CURF. Census collection districts could be selected only for one of the three survey components outlined below.
Drop and collect  Data were collected from a national random selection of households which returned self-completion booklets. One attempt was made by the interviewer to personally collect the completed questionnaire; if collection was not possible at this time, a reply-paid pre-addressed envelope was provided. The respondent was the household member aged 14 years or over next to have a birthday. The number of respondents who completed the survey from this sample was 22,649.

Face-to-face  Data from interviews were collected from a random selection of households in capital cities. As in sample 1, the respondent was the household member aged 14 years or over next to have a birthday. The respondent was asked questions on perceptions of and attitudes to drug use, support for drug-related policy, personal health and demographics. The respondents were given a self-complete booklet on drug use to return to the interviewer at the time of the interview. The number of respondents who completed the survey from this sample was 2,055.

CATI  Data from computer assisted telephone interviews were collected from a national random selection of households. As in sample 1, the respondent was the household member aged 14 years or over next to have a birthday. The number of respondents who completed the survey from this sample was 2,040. Due to the practical limitations of the CATI method, some questions were omitted in this mode.

Persons aged 14 and 15 years completed the survey with the consent of a parent or guardian.

Sample distribution

The over-sampling of lesser populated States and Territories, to return reliable estimates, produced a sample which was not proportional to the State/Territory distribution of the Australian population aged 14 years and over (Table 6.1). Western Australia was also over-sampled, as requested and funded by the Western Australian Drug and Alcohol Office. The drop and collect methodology was used for this additional targeted sample of 14–34 year olds in metropolitan Perth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>NSW</th>
<th>Vic</th>
<th>Qld</th>
<th>WA</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>Tas</th>
<th>ACT</th>
<th>NT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample size</td>
<td>7,273</td>
<td>5,632</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>3,366</td>
<td>2,246</td>
<td>1,519</td>
<td>1,349</td>
<td>1,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of total sample</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of 2001 population aged 14 years and over</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: AIHW National Population Database.
The sample distribution for total males and females and the estimated distribution of males and females aged 14 years and over in Australia are presented below (Table 6.2). Females were slightly over-represented in the sample. The 2001 sample distribution was similar to that for the 1998 survey.

Table 6.2: Comparison of the sample and estimated population distributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sample distribution</th>
<th>2001 population estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( % of total aged 14 years and over)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>55.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: AIHW National Population Database.

Response rates

When compared with 1998, the 2001 survey achieved a slightly lower but comparable response rate (50%).

Table 6.3: Response characteristics, 2001 (by sample) and 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>2001 survey samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drop and collect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviewed/self-completed</td>
<td>22,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused, did not return q'naire</td>
<td>15,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unavailable, sent back q'naire unusable</td>
<td>4,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No English, incapable</td>
<td>1,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total attempts</td>
<td>44,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response rate</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several strategies were used in order to minimise cases of non-contact and non-response by the originally selected respondent, including those below:

- fieldworkers conducted call backs at different times on different days;
- strict protocols to ensure that selected dwellings were fully attempted;
- respondents were given a letter of introduction and support from the Minister for Health and Aged Care;
- calling cards were left where appropriate; and
- a ‘1800’ number was set up to answer queries.
Nevertheless, response rates in 2001 were lower than those in 1998. Possible factors for the decrease in response rates include:

- the sensitive nature of questions on drug use;
- the length of the questionnaire; and
- a general decline in response rates for market research.

**Estimation procedures**

Multi-stage editing and weighting procedures were applied to derive the estimates.

**Editing**

All open-ended questions were coded manually prior to scanning. The only fully open-ended questions related to occupation and industry. The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations and the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification were used for coding. Various scan and logic edits were applied to maximise data quality.

**Weighting**

The sample was designed to provide a random sample of households within each geographic stratum. Respondents within each stratum were assigned weights designed to overcome imbalances arising in the design and execution of the sampling. Estimates in this publication are based on the weighted combined samples. For questions that were not included in the CATI component, weights based on the other two samples combined were used to calculate estimates. Further details on the derivation of weights and the nature and extent of non-responses can be found in the Technical Appendix to the Survey CURF.

**Table 6.4: Comparison of weighted sample to population estimates distributions, and mean sample weights, by age and sex, Australia, 2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group (per cent)</th>
<th>Weighted sample</th>
<th>2001 population estimates</th>
<th>Mean weights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–19</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–29</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** AIHW National Population Database.
Reliability of estimates

Sampling error
As the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability (that is, the extent to which the sample varies from all persons, had a complete census been conducted). Estimates in this publication are assumed to be reliable if the relative standard error (the ratio of the sampling error to the population estimate) is less than 25%. Estimates between 25% and 50% should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with relative standard errors over 50% should be considered unreliable for most practical purposes. A table of standard errors and relative standard errors can be found in Appendix 2, and further details on their calculation will be available in a Technical Appendix to the Survey CURF.

Non-sampling error
In addition to sampling errors, the estimates are subject to non-sampling errors. These can arise from errors in transcription of responses, errors in reporting of responses (e.g. failure of respondents’ memories), and the unwillingness of respondents to reveal their ‘true’ responses.

Counter-balancing
The order in which multiple possible answers are presented can sometimes affect the likelihood of responses (the earlier a possible response in a list, the higher the likelihood that it will be selected). To overcome this tendency, possible responses were rotated within questions. There were three rotations each for the face-to-face and drop and collect components; the CATI questionnaire was comprehensively auto-rotated during execution. Thus, there were more than seven different questionnaires with identical sequencing of questions, but different orders of possible responses within. The copy at Appendix 5 is a rotation 1 version of the drop and collect questionnaire.

Limitations of the data
Excluded from sampling were non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, boarding houses, etc.) and institutional settings (hospitals, nursing homes, other clinical settings such as drug and alcohol rehabilitation centres, prisons, military establishments and university halls of residence). Accordingly, homeless persons were also excluded. The Territories of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos Island were excluded as well.

Illicit drug users, by definition, are committing illegal acts. They are, in part, marginalised and difficult to reach. Accordingly, estimates of illicit drug use and related behaviours are likely to be underestimates of actual prevalences.
Definitions

Definitions used in previous NDSHS surveys were retained for 2001. However, in the 1998 and 2001 surveys, greater assistance was provided to respondents on what was meant by ‘non-medical use’.

Recent smoker
A recent smoker was a person who had smoked 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll your own) or the equivalent tobacco, and had not since permanently ceased smoking.

Ex-smoker
An ex-smoker was a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll your own) or the equivalent tobacco in their life, but reported no longer smoking.

Never smoked
A person who had not smoked 100 cigarettes (manufactured and/or roll your own) or the equivalent tobacco in their life, was deemed to have never smoked.

Recent drinker
A recent drinker was a person who consumed a full serve of alcohol in the last 12 months.

Ex-drinker
An ex-drinker was a person who had consumed a full serve of alcohol, but not in the past 12 months.

Never drinker
A never drinker was a person who had never had a full serve of alcohol.

Non-medical drug use
The definition used in the survey questionnaire and for this publication is:
1. either alone or with other drugs in order to induce or enhance a drug experience;
2. for performance (e.g. athletic) enhancement; or
3. for cosmetic (e.g. body shaping) purposes.
This definition was also used in 1998; however, in 1995, ‘non-medical use’ was undefined in the questionnaire.
Illicit drugs
Illegal drugs, drugs and volatile substances used illicitly, and pharmaceuticals used for non-medical purposes.
The survey asked questions on the following illicit drugs:

- painkillers/analgesics*
- tranquillisers/sleeping pills*
- steroids*
- barbiturates*
- amphetamines*
- marijuana/cannabis
- heroin
- methadone**
- other opiates*
- cocaine
- LSD/synthetic hallucinogens
- ecstasy and other designer drugs
- (any) injected*
- * for non-medical purposes
  ** non-maintenance program

Recent illicit drug use
Use within the previous 12 months.

Ever use of illicit drugs
Used at least once during a person’s lifetime.

Comparability with previous surveys

- For the 1993 and 1995 surveys, a combination of personal interview with self-completion for the more sensitive issues, was collected nationally. Sample 1 of the 1998 survey was also collected nationally, via this method. However, the similar component of the 2001 survey was collected only in capital cities.

- In 1998, sample 2 targeted young people from capital cities in order to obtain more reliable estimates, in particular for illicit drugs. In 2001, the overall sample size was more than double that of 1998, eliminating the need for a targeted sample. However, as requested and funded by the Western Australian
Department of Health, additional respondents aged 14–34 years were selected from metropolitan Perth.

- Although sample 3 of the 1998 survey was similar to the drop and collect component of the 2001 survey, the former was collected only in capital cities, while the latter was a national sample.

- In 1998, samples 1 and 2 were drawn from the same household, whereas for the 1993, 1995 and 2001 surveys only one respondent per household was selected.

- The 2001 survey was the first of the series to include a CATI component. The CATI questionnaire was a version of the face-to-face and drop and collect questionnaires, shortened to suit telephone methodology. CATI was conducted nationally, proportional to the population.

- The 2001 survey included an expanded section on tobacco. Type of cigarette smoked was asked: manufactured or ‘roll your own’. Importantly, there was no upper limit on the reporting of the number of cigarettes smoked. There were also questions on unbranded loose tobacco, otherwise known as ‘chop-chop’.

- A new section on opiates other than heroin and methadone (e.g. morphine and pethidine) was included in 2001. Methadone was introduced as a separate category in 1998; thus, data on methadone use are not available for the 1993 and 1995 surveys.

- Questions relating to heroin overdoses were included only in the 1998 survey.

- The 1995 survey included three questions on personal health, whereas the 1998 survey used the SF-36 instrument to assess personal health. Based on an analysis of the 1998 data, the SF-36 was not included in the 2001 survey. This latter survey included five questions on personal health. A question on self-assessed health was consistent for the three most recent surveys.

- The 2001 survey included a new section with questions on amount spent per week on each drug used in the past 12 months, the means by which drugs are usually obtained and reasons why respondents have or have never tried illicit drugs.

- Other new questions related to drugs consumed during pregnancy and breastfeeding in the past 12 months.

- The alcohol section was restructured and expanded in the 2001 survey. In previous surveys there were gender-specific questions on alcohol consumption. In 2001, however, both genders answered the same questions and gave a detailed report of the previous day’s alcohol consumption.

- The 2001 survey included new alcohol consumption questions which enabled estimations of the population at risk of harm in the long and short term (Tables 3.8 and 3.9 respectively) using the NHMRC (2001) Australian alcohol guidelines. These data were not collected in previous surveys.

- In 2001 and 1998, the term ‘non-medical purposes’ was explained to respondents.

- In 1998, questions on drug use were in grid layout formats; however, in 2001 they were returned to the 1995 and 1993 format of questions (separated into sections for each drug type). In 2001, questions relating to where drugs were first obtained and age last used were omitted.

- The section relating to alcohol- and drug-related incidents varied in size between surveys.
• The 1998 and 1995 surveys included sections on regulations relating to cannabis use. This section in the 2001 survey was expanded to include heroin, ecstasy and amphetamines; however, the number of questions was reduced.

• The mix of open-ended and forced-choice questions varied between surveys.

• In 2001, the survey was conducted between July and November, compared with between June and September in 1998 and 1995, and March and April in 1993.

**Interpretation of results**

The exclusion of persons from dwellings and institutional settings described in ‘Limitations of the data’ on page 47, and the difficulty in reaching marginalised persons are likely to have affected estimates.

It is known from past studies of alcohol and tobacco consumption that respondents tend to underestimate actual consumption levels. There are no equivalent data on the tendencies for under- or over-reporting of actual illicit drug use. Anecdotal data, however, suggest that younger persons may overestimate actual consumption of these drugs.
Appendix 1: Membership of survey committees

Department of Health and Ageing Policy Reference Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Policy Section</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Policy Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alison Sewell (chair)</td>
<td>National Drug Strategy Unit</td>
<td>Toni Sergi</td>
<td>Tobacco Control and Drug Prevention Strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pramod Adhikari</td>
<td>AIHW (until December 2001)</td>
<td>Leanne Wells</td>
<td>Tobacco Control and Drug Prevention Strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Cooper-Stanbury</td>
<td>AIHW</td>
<td>Rae Scott</td>
<td>Illicit Drugs Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marianne Munro</td>
<td>Alcohol, Substance Misuse and Injury Prevention</td>
<td>Tess Hill</td>
<td>National Drug Strategy Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacqui Worsley</td>
<td>Research and Marketing Group</td>
<td>Chrys Athanasos</td>
<td>Alcohol, Substance Misuse and Injury Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klaus Klaucke</td>
<td>Tobacco Control and Drug Prevention Strategies</td>
<td>Joy Eshpeter</td>
<td>Data Development and Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Vaughan</td>
<td>National Drug Strategy Unit</td>
<td>Wilawan Kanjanapan</td>
<td>Data Development and Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Smith</td>
<td>National Drug Strategy Unit</td>
<td>Amber Summerill</td>
<td>National Drug Strategy Unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survey Technical Advisory Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pramod Adhikari</td>
<td>AIHW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Cooper-Stanbury</td>
<td>AIHW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Ian McAllister</td>
<td>Research School of Social Sciences (ANU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Geddes</td>
<td>Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amber Summerill</td>
<td>National Drug Strategy Unit, DoHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Taylor</td>
<td>Research and Marketing Group, DoHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacqui Worsley</td>
<td>Research and Marketing Group, DoHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoff Barnden</td>
<td>New South Wales Cabinet Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cid Mateo</td>
<td>AIHW (secretariat)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2: Standard errors

Table A2.1: Prevalence, population estimates, standard errors (SE) and relative standard errors (RSE), Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence(a)</th>
<th>All age groups</th>
<th>14–19</th>
<th>20–29</th>
<th>30–39</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pop.(b) SE(c) RSE(d)</td>
<td>Pop. SE RSE</td>
<td>Pop. SE RSE</td>
<td>Pop. SE RSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(%) (No.) (%) (%)</td>
<td>(%) (%)</td>
<td>(%) (%)</td>
<td>(%) (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>90.0 7,000,600 0.38 0.4</td>
<td>749,400 0.97 1.1</td>
<td>1,295,400 0.91 1.0</td>
<td>1,321,400 0.79 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50.0 3,889,200 0.63 1.3</td>
<td>416,300 1.61 3.2</td>
<td>719,700 1.51 3.0</td>
<td>734,100 1.32 2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.0 1,555,700 0.50 2.5</td>
<td>166,500 1.29 6.5</td>
<td>287,900 1.21 6.0</td>
<td>293,700 1.05 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.0 777,800 0.38 3.8</td>
<td>83,300 0.97 9.7</td>
<td>143,900 0.91 9.1</td>
<td>146,800 0.79 7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.0 388,900 0.27 5.5</td>
<td>41,600 0.70 14.1</td>
<td>72,000 0.66 13.2</td>
<td>73,400 0.57 11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0 311,100 0.25 6.1</td>
<td>33,300 0.63 15.8</td>
<td>57,600 0.59 14.8</td>
<td>58,700 0.52 12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 233,400 0.21 7.1</td>
<td>25,000 0.55 18.3</td>
<td>43,200 0.52 17.2</td>
<td>44,000 0.45 15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 155,600 0.18 8.8</td>
<td>16,700 0.45 22.6</td>
<td>28,800 0.42 21.1</td>
<td>29,400 0.37 18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0 77,800 0.12 12.5</td>
<td>8,300 0.32 32.1</td>
<td>14,400 0.30 30.0</td>
<td>14,700 0.26 26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 38,900 0.09 17.7</td>
<td>4,200 0.23 45.5</td>
<td>7,200 0.21 42.6</td>
<td>7,300 0.19 37.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Females

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence(a)</th>
<th>All age groups</th>
<th>14–19</th>
<th>20–29</th>
<th>30–39</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pop.(b) SE(c) RSE(d)</td>
<td>Pop. SE RSE</td>
<td>Pop. SE RSE</td>
<td>Pop. SE RSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(%) (No.) (%) (%)</td>
<td>(%) (%)</td>
<td>(%) (%)</td>
<td>(%) (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>90.0 7,153,700 0.31 0.3</td>
<td>713,700 0.98 1.1</td>
<td>1,256,800 0.74 0.8</td>
<td>1,324,100 0.58 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50.0 3,974,300 0.51 1.0</td>
<td>396,500 1.63 3.3</td>
<td>698,200 1.23 2.5</td>
<td>735,600 0.96 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.0 1,589,700 0.41 2.0</td>
<td>158,600 0.98 9.8</td>
<td>279,300 0.98 4.9</td>
<td>294,200 0.77 3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.0 794,900 0.31 3.1</td>
<td>79,300 0.98 9.8</td>
<td>139,600 0.74 7.4</td>
<td>147,100 0.58 5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.0 397,400 0.22 4.4</td>
<td>39,600 0.71 14.2</td>
<td>69,800 0.54 10.7</td>
<td>73,600 0.42 8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0 317,900 0.20 5.0</td>
<td>31,700 0.98 15.9</td>
<td>55,900 0.48 12.0</td>
<td>58,800 0.38 9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 238,500 0.17 5.8</td>
<td>23,800 0.55 18.5</td>
<td>41,900 0.42 14.0</td>
<td>44,000 0.33 11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 159,000 0.14 7.1</td>
<td>15,900 0.46 22.8</td>
<td>27,900 0.34 17.2</td>
<td>29,400 0.27 13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0 79,500 0.10 10.2</td>
<td>7,900 0.32 32.4</td>
<td>14,000 0.24 24.4</td>
<td>14,700 0.19 19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 39,700 0.07 14.4</td>
<td>4,000 0.23 45.9</td>
<td>7,000 0.17 34.6</td>
<td>7,400 0.14 27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.2 15,900 0.05 22.8</td>
<td>1,600 0.15 72.6</td>
<td>2,800 0.11 54.8</td>
<td>2,900 0.09 43.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence(a)</th>
<th>All age groups</th>
<th>14–19</th>
<th>20–29</th>
<th>30–39</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pop.(b) SE(c) RSE(d)</td>
<td>Pop. SE RSE</td>
<td>Pop. SE RSE</td>
<td>Pop. SE RSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(%) (No.) (%) (%)</td>
<td>(%) (%)</td>
<td>(%) (%)</td>
<td>(%) (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>90.0 14,154,300 0.26 0.3</td>
<td>1,463,100 0.70 0.8</td>
<td>2,552,200 0.61 0.7</td>
<td>2,645,500 0.52 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50.0 7,863,500 0.44 0.9</td>
<td>812,800 1.16 2.3</td>
<td>1,417,900 1.02 2.0</td>
<td>1,469,700 0.87 1.7</td>
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(continued)
Table A2.1 (continued): Prevalence, population estimates, standard errors (SE) and relative standard errors (RSE), Australia, 2001

<table>
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<th>Prevalence</th>
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<td>RSE</td>
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<tr>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>(No.)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>(No.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(a) Prevalence estimate (values taken from tables in the report can be interpolated from those provided in this table).
(b) Population estimate for given prevalence.
(c) Standard error expressed in same units as prevalence.
(d) Relative standard error.

Notes
1. The standard error estimates are modelled on the average design effects across 35 key variables.
2. Light shading indicates caution in using estimates; dark shading indicates unreliable for most practical purposes.
Appendix 3: Population estimates

Table A3.1: Population estimates, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Age group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>14–19</td>
<td>832,643</td>
<td>792,984</td>
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<td>1,439,327</td>
<td>1,396,468</td>
<td>2,835,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>1,468,258</td>
<td>1,471,215</td>
<td>2,939,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>1,416,075</td>
<td>1,418,870</td>
<td>2,834,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
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<td>1,127,111</td>
<td>2,284,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
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<td>1,741,925</td>
<td>3,206,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>7,778,393</td>
<td>7,948,573</td>
<td>15,726,966</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: AIHW National Population Database.
Appendix 4: Survey-related materials

References


Other statistics

In September 2002, the AIHW will release more statistics from the 2001 survey in a publication titled 2001 National Household Survey: Detailed Findings.

Special analyses are available on request. Provision of data may be subject to an AIHW Health Ethics Committee application, and charges may apply. For further information contact Mark Cooper-Stanbury on (02) 6289 7027; or by e-mail at 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 May 2002; ssda@anu.edu.com.au.

The public-use CURF has geographic areas aggregated to capital city/rest of State and the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) code 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 AIHW’s Health Ethics Committee. Contact Mark Cooper-Stanbury on (02) 6289 7027; or by e-mail at mark.cooper-stanbury@aihw.gov.au.
Appendix 5:
The questionnaire

There were several questionnaires used to collect data for the 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Three samples were selected for the 2001 survey. The drop and collect questionnaire and the face-to-face questionnaire had equivalent numbers of questions. The CATI sample had fewer questions. However, questions in all three questionnaires were in the same sequence (refer to ‘Survey design’ on page 43 in chapter 6). Questions in common were identically worded for each questionnaire.

In order 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. The face-to-face questionnaire and the drop and collect questionnaire each had three rotations. In addition, the lists for the CATI questionnaire were randomly rotated at appropriate questions.

For the drop and collect component, respondents self-completed the entire questionnaire. An example of the drop and collect, rotation 1, questionnaire follows.

For the face-to-face component, interviewers asked respondents a series of questions and a self-completion booklet was given for the more sensitive issues (Questions E1 to X10).

For the CATI component, the computer was programmed to randomly rotate responses at appropriate questions.
What is the purpose of this form?

The National Drug Strategy Household Survey has been conducted since 1985. This is the seventh occasion that information from households on drug awareness, attitudes and behaviour has been collected. We would like you to complete this questionnaire by yourself.

The questionnaire is for your use only. Your answers will help the Department of Health and Aged Care to effectively examine important health and social issues and certain behaviour relating to tobacco, alcohol and drug use.

How confidential is the information you give?

Completely confidential!! When you have completed this form, please seal it in the envelope provided and give it back to the Roy Morgan Research fieldworker who will return it sealed to the survey team for processing. The survey is managed by the Australian Institute of Health & Welfare (AIHW), on behalf of the Department. Only the survey team will have access to your form and once the survey data is compiled your form will be destroyed. Your name and address will never be linked with any of the information you provide.

Section 29 of the AIHW Act prohibits the release of information about individuals collected in the survey.

Please be as honest and as accurate as possible. If you do not wish to answer any question for any reason, you do not have to do so. Participation in this survey is entirely voluntary.

How to complete this form:

• Please complete this form carefully using black ballpoint pen (not felt). Alternatively use blue pen.

Most questions only require you to answer by marking the appropriate box or boxes with a cross like this:

Please do not mark any areas outside the box.

• Other questions will require a numeric answer and can be filled in like this:

Please do not cross the number 7. Please make sure to write only one number in each box.

• Other questions will ask you to write your answer in the box provided. Please ensure that you print your answers like this:

• If you make a mistake, completely shade out the box and cross the appropriate one.

• If you see an instruction like this (skip to), you should follow the direction exactly. For example (skip to Y1) means that you should miss all the questions after the one you have just answered, until you come to the question marked Y1. If you do not see the skip to, just answer the next question.
A note for all, but particularly, for our younger respondents.

The answers you give in this survey will be used by researchers to help in understanding what people think about tobacco, alcohol and other drugs and how widely drugs are used. You might feel embarrassed about giving honest answers. You might even be afraid that the researchers will be able to identify you, or that the answers will be shown to your parents. This will not, and cannot, happen.

All survey forms have codes entered onto them and the researchers will not know who you are. Your answers will be added to everyone else’s (perhaps up to 20,000 people) before the researchers get to see them. When all the answers are collected, researchers will then be able to report, for example, that “most young people do not smoke” or that “less than half of all young women drink alcohol”. Your answers will simply become part of a much bigger pool of answers.

The only researchers who will get to see the pool of answers are those who are looking at health or social issues relating to drug use. They must meet strict guidelines before the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare or the Department of Health and Aged Care will let them look at the answers you provide. Your answers will help in planning health and other services for the community.

Remember, your name and address will never be linked with any of the information you provide.

---

**Section A - Perceptions**

A1. When people talk about “a drug problem”, which are the first two drugs you think of?
(Cross only one drug category in each column)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>1st drug?</th>
<th>2nd drug?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea/coffee/caffeine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates (e.g. Barbies, Bars, Downers, Reds, Purple hearts)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquillisers, Sleeping Pills (e.g. Benzos, Temazzies, Tranks, Sleepers, Valium, Serapax, Serries, Mandrax, Mandies, Rohypnol, Rowies)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain killers, Analgesics (e.g. Aspirin, Paracetamol, Mersyndol)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids (e.g. Roids, Juice)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants/Solvents/Aerosols/Glue/Petrol (e.g. Laughing Gas, Whippits, Nitrous, Snappers, Poppers, Pearlers, Rushamines, Locker Room, Bolt, Bullet, Rush, Climax, Red Gold)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/Hashish/Cannabis Resin (e.g. Pot, Grass, Weed, Reefer, Joint, MaryJane, Acapulco Gold, Rope, Mull, Cone, Spliff, Dope, Skunk, Bhang, Ganja, Hash, Chronic)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens (e.g. Blue Meanies, Gold Tops, Mushies, Magic Mushrooms, Datura, Angel’s Trumpet)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens/Psilocybin/PCP (e.g. Acid, Trips, Wedges, Windowpane, Blotter, Microdot, Angel Dust, Hog, Loveboat)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines/Speed (e.g. Crystal, Whizz, Goey, Gogo, Zip, Uppers, Ice, Amphet, Meth, Ox Blood, Leopards Blood, MDA, Bromo MDA, MDEA, Methylamphetamine, Eve, Shabu)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin (e.g. Hammer, Smack, Horse, H, Boy, Junk)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine (e.g. Coke, Crack, Flake, Snow, White Lady/Girl, Happy Dust, Gold Dust, Toot, Scotty, Charlie, Cecil, C, Freebase)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy/Designer Drugs (e.g. XTC, E, Ex, Ecci, E and C, Adam, MDMA, PMA, GHB)</td>
<td>Kava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs other than listed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>None/Can’t think of any/any more</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A2. Which ONE of these drugs do you think directly or indirectly causes the most deaths in Australia?
(Mark one response only)

- Opiates (e.g. Heroin)
- Alcohol
- Prescribed Drugs (e.g. Pain killers, Valium, Serapax, Sleeping Pills)
- Amphetamines (e.g. Speed)
- Tobacco
- Cocaine/Crack
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Hallucinogens (e.g. LSD, Magic Mushrooms)

A3. Which ONE of these forms of drug use do you think is the most serious concern for the general community?
(Mark one response only)

- Marijuana/Hash use
- Tobacco smoking
- Heroin use
- Non-medical use of Barbiturates
- Excessive drinking of Alcohol
- Non-medical use of Tranquilliser
- Sniffing Glue/Petrol/Solvents/Rush
- Ecstasy/Designer Drug use
- Amphetamine/Speed use
- Cocaine/Crack use
- Hallucinogen use
- Non-medical use of Pain killers/Analgesics
- Non-medical use of Steroids
- None of these

A4. In the past 12 months, have you read, seen or heard any information about the health effects of alcohol, tobacco or other drugs?

Yes (Continue) No (Skip to A6)

A5. What were the sources of information?
(Mark all that apply)

- Drug and/or alcohol information service or advisory centre
- Drug and/or alcohol counselling service or Rehabilitation centre (e.g. Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous/Lifeline/Helpline etc)
- Cancer Council/National Heart Foundation
- Drop-in centre/community centre/youth access centre
- Health centre/community health centre/hospital
- Health centre/community health centre/health clinics
- Doctor/medical centre
- Chemist
- Other health worker
- A government health department
- Other government department or service/local Council services/Police
- Welfare worker/Red Cross/Salvation Army
- Priest/church
- Teacher/school/university
- The government’s “Tough on Drugs” booklet
- The government’s television advertisements
- Library
- Books/journals/magazines
- Internet
- Quit/Quit Line
- Parent
- Friend/relative about the same age (e.g. brother/sister)
- Other relative
- Other (Please write in)

1

OFFICE USE ONLY: 1
A6. Before today, had you ever heard of a “standard drink” of alcohol?

Yes ☐ (Continue)  No ☐ (Skip to A8)

A7. As far as you know, is the number of “standard drinks” shown on cans and bottles of alcoholic beverages?

Yes ☐  No ☐  Don’t know ☐

A8. How many “standard drinks” do you think an adult male could drink every day for many years without adversely affecting his health?

(Write in whole number e.g. 0, 3, 10, etc)

Number of drinks ☐

A9. How many “standard drinks” do you think an adult female could drink every day for many years without adversely affecting her health?

(Write in whole number e.g. 0, 3, 10, etc)

Number of drinks ☐

A10a. Again thinking in terms of “standard drinks”, how many drinks do you think an adult male could drink in a six hour period before he puts his health at risk?

(Mark one response only)

13 or more ☐  11-12 ☐  7-10 ☐  5-6 ☐  3-4 ☐  1-2 ☐  None ☐  Don’t know ☐

A10b. And how many “standard drinks” do you think an adult male could drink in a six hour period before he puts others’ health at risk?

(Mark one response only)

13 or more ☐  11-12 ☐  7-10 ☐  5-6 ☐  3-4 ☐  1-2 ☐  None ☐  Don’t know ☐
A11a. Again thinking in terms of “standard drinks”, how many drinks do you think an adult female could drink in a six hour period before she puts her health at risk? (Mark one response only)

- 13 or more □
- 11-12 □
- 7-10 □
- 5-6 □
- 3-4 □
- 1-2 □
- None □
- Don’t know □

A11b. And how many “standard drinks” do you think an adult female could drink in a six hour period before she puts others’ health at risk? (Mark one response only)

- 13 or more □
- 11-12 □
- 7-10 □
- 5-6 □
- 3-4 □
- 1-2 □
- None □
- Don’t know □

A12. To what extent do you think your current alcohol consumption is beneficial for your health, including not drinking any alcohol? (Mark one response only)

- To a great extent □
- Somewhat □
- Not much □
- Not at all □
- Don’t know □

A13. Thinking now about tobacco, do you think that non-smokers who live with smokers might one day develop health problems because of other people’s cigarette smoke?

- Yes □
- No □
- Don’t know □

A14. Do you think non-smokers who work or socialise with smokers might one day develop health problems because of other people’s cigarette smoke?

- Yes □
- No □
- Don’t know □

A15. Do you avoid places where you may be exposed to other people’s cigarette smoke?

- Yes, always □
- Yes, sometimes □
- No, never □
Section B - Regulations relating to drug use

B1. Do you think the possession of small quantities of marijuana/cannabis for personal use should be a criminal offence, that is, should offenders acquire a criminal record?

Yes □
No □
Unsure, Don't know □

B2. What SINGLE action best describes what you think should happen to anyone found in possession of small quantities of the following drugs for personal use? (Mark one response only for each drug type)

No action □
A caution or warning only □
Referral to drug education program □
Referral to treatment □
Something similar to a parking fine, up to $200 □
A substantial fine, around $1,000 □
A community service order □
Weekend detention □
A prison sentence □
Some other arrangement □
Don't Know □

B3. If marijuana/cannabis were legal to use, would you...
(Mark one response only)

Not use it, even if it were legal and available □
Try it □
Use it about as often as I do now □
Use it more often than I do now □
Use it less often than I do now □
Don't know □
Section C

C1. In general, would you say your health is:
   (Mark one response only)
   Excellent □
   Very good □
   Good □
   Fair □
   Poor □

C2. When was the last time you consulted a doctor about any illness or injury?
   (Mark one response only)
   Within the last 3 months □
   More than 3, but within the last 6 months □
   More than 6, but within the last 12 months □
   More than 12 months ago □
   Have never consulted a doctor □

C3. Not counting any times you just went to the outpatients or casualty, how many times have you been admitted, at least overnight, to a hospital in the last 12 months?
   (Write in the number of times in whole numbers (e.g. 1,3,10) or mark the box “Not admitted” … as appropriate)
   Number of times admitted to hospital in the last 12 months □
   Not admitted to hospital in the last 12 months □

C4. Have you ever used someone else’s medication when you were feeling unwell? (e.g. You used medications originally prescribed or recommended by a health professional for someone else, when you had similar symptoms)
   Yes □ (Continue)  No □ (Skip to D1)

C5. Which medications originally prescribed or recommended for someone else have you used in the past 12 months when you were feeling unwell?
   (Mark all that apply)
   Pain killers/Analgesics □
   Antibiotics □
   Anti-depressants □
   Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills □
   Asthma medications □
   Herbal and alternative medicines, vitamin and mineral supplements, etc. □
   Others □

Reminder:

Are you filling in the boxes correctly?

Are you shading the boxes fully for any mistakes?
THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS CONTAIN QUESTIONS WHICH DEAL WITH ACTIVITIES WHICH MAY BE AGAINST THE LAW.

We remind you that only our survey team have access to your form, and once the survey data is compiled, your form will be destroyed.

Your name and address will never be linked with any of the information you provide.

Answers are completely confidential.

You may telephone 1800 656 856 (a free call) to speak to an officer from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, who will confirm the data process for you.

If you do not wish to answer any question for whatever reason, you do not have to. Participation in this survey is entirely voluntary.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENCE AND YOUR HELP WITH THIS SURVEY

Just as a reminder, this survey is conducted under the AIHW Act, which prohibits the release of information about individuals collected from this survey. The information you provide in the following sections may appear to be self-incriminating, however, your individual information cannot be revealed and you will not be identified from the responses you provide.
Section D

FOR THIS SURVEY, THE TERM "NON-MEDICAL PURPOSES" MEANS DRUGS USED:
1. either alone or with other drugs in order to induce or enhance a drug experience;
2. for performance (e.g. athletic) enhancement; or
3. for cosmetic (e.g. body shaping) purposes

D1. In the past 12 months, have you been offered or had the opportunity to use any of the following? (Answer yes or no for each drug type)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Type</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain killers, Analgesics for non-medical purposes (e.g. Aspirin, Paracetamol, Mersyndol)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquilisers, Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes (e.g. Benzos, Temazzies, Tranks, Sleepers, Valium, Serapax, Serries, Mandrax, Mandies, Rohypnol, Rowies)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids for non-medical purposes (e.g. Roids, Juice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates for non-medical purposes (e.g. Barbies, Barbs, Downers, Reds, Purple Hearts)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/Hashish/Cannabis Resin (e.g. Pot, Grass, Weed, Reefer, Joint, MaryJane, Acapulco Gold, Rope, Mull, Cone, Spliff, Dope, Skunk, Bhang, Ganja, Hash, Chronic)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin (e.g. Hammer, Smack, Horse, H, Boy, Junk)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines/Speed (e.g. Crystal, Whizz, Goey, Gogo, Zip, Uppers, Ice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine (e.g. Coke, Crack, Flake, Snow, White Lady/Girl, Happy Dust, Gold Dust, Toot, Scotty, Charlie, Cecil, C, Freebase)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens (e.g. Blue Meanies, Gold Tops, Mushies, Magic Mushrooms, Datura, Angel’s Trumpet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens/Psilocybin/PCP (e.g. Acid, Trips, Wedges, Windowpane, Blotter, Microdot, Angel Dust, Hog, Loveboat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy/Designer Drugs (e.g. XTC, E, Ex, Ecc, E and C, Adam, MDMA, PMA, GHB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants/Solvents/Aerosols/Glue/Petrol (e.g. Laughing Gas, Whippits, Nitrous, Snappers, Poppers, Pearlers, Rushamines, Locker Room, Bolt, Bullet, Rush, Climax, Red Gold)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kava</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D2. How difficult or easy would it be for you to get some of the following drugs, if you wanted some? (Mark one box for each drug type)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Type</th>
<th>Probably impossible</th>
<th>Very difficult</th>
<th>Fairly difficult</th>
<th>Fairly easy</th>
<th>Very easy</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/Cannabis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecstasy/Designer Drugs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines/Speed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section E

E1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances smoke tobacco?
(Mark one response only)
- All □
- Most □
- About half □
- A few □
- None □

E2. In the last 12 months, have you or any other member of your household smoked at least one cigarette, cigar or pipe of tobacco per day in the home?
(Mark one response only)
- Yes, inside the home □
- No, only smoke outside the home □
- No-one at home regularly smokes □

E3. Have you personally ever tried smoking cigarettes or other forms of tobacco?
Yes □ (Continue) No □ (Skip to E22)

E4. Have you ever smoked a full cigarette?
Yes □ (Continue) No □ (Skip to E22)

E5. About what age were you when you smoked your first full cigarette?
Age in years: □

E6. Would you have smoked at least 100 cigarettes (manufactured or roll your own), or the equivalent amount of tobacco in your life?
Yes □ (Continue) No □ (Skip to E22)

E7. Have you ever smoked on a daily basis?
(Mark one response only)
- Yes, I smoke daily now □ (Skip to E9)
- Yes, I used to smoke daily, but not now □ (Continue)
- No, never smoked daily □ (Skip to E10)

E8. About what age were you when you stopped smoking daily?
Age in years: □

E9. At what age did you first start smoking daily?
Age in years: □ (If now smoke daily skip to E12)

E10. How often do you now smoke cigarettes, pipes or other tobacco products?
- Daily □
- At least weekly (not daily) □
- Less often than weekly □
- Not at all, but I have smoked in the last 12 months □ (Skip to E11)
- Not at all and I have not smoked in the last 12 months □ (Continue)

E11. About what age were you when you last smoked?
Age in years: □

E12. How often, if at all, do you now smoke manufactured cigarettes?
Daily □ → How many per day?

or
At least weekly □ → How many per week?

or
Less often than weekly □ → How many per month?

or
Not at all □

E13. How often, if at all, do you now smoke roll-your-own cigarettes?
Daily □ → How many per day?

or
At least weekly □ → How many per week?

or
Less often than weekly □ → How many per month?

or
Not at all □
E14. How often, if at all, do you now smoke cigars or pipes?

- Daily
- At least weekly (not daily)
- Less often than weekly
- Not at all

E15. During the past 12 months, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of tobacco, but found that you couldn’t?

- Yes
- No

E16. In the last 12 months, have you:

(Mark all that apply)

- Successfully given up smoking
  (for more than a month)
- Tried to give up unsuccessfully
- Changed to a brand with lower tar or nicotine content
- Tried to change to a brand with lower tar or nicotine content, but was unsuccessful
- Reduced the amount of tobacco you smoke in a day
- Tried to reduce the amount of tobacco smoked in a day, but was unsuccessful
- None of these

E17. Which of the following motivated you to try giving up, cutting down or changing to a lower tar or nicotine brand?

(Mark all that apply)

- Health warnings on cigarette packets
- Government advertisements on TV, press or radio advertising by pharmaceutical companies for products such as nicotine gum, patches or Zyban
- Tobacco Information Line (ie phone number on cigarette packet)
- QUIT line
- I wanted to get fit
- I was pregnant or planning to start a family
- I think it was affecting my health or fitness
- My doctor advised me to give up
- Family and/or friends asked me to quit
- I was worried it was affecting the health of those around me
- It was costing too much
- Smoking restrictions in public areas (e.g. restaurants, sporting venues, public transport etc.)
- Smoking restrictions in the workplace
- Other

E18. In the last 12 months, on average how much do you think you have cut down on your cigarette smoking?

(Mark one response only)

- Have not cut down
- By about 1 to 5 cigarettes per day
- By about 6 to 10 cigarettes per day
- By about 11 to 15 cigarettes per day
- By about 16 to 20 cigarettes per day
- By more than 20 cigarettes per day
- Don’t smoke cigarettes

E19. Are you planning on giving up smoking?

(Mark one response only)

- No, I have already given up
- Yes, within 30 days
- Yes, after 30 days, but within the next 3 months
- Yes, but not within the next 3 months
- No, I am not planning to give up
E20. During the past 12 months, have you done any of the following?  
(Mark all that apply)

- Discussed smoking and health at home
- Rung the “QUIT” line
- Asked your doctor for help to quit
- Used nicotine gum, nicotine patch or nicotine inhaler
- Used a smoking cessation pill (Zyban)
- Bought a product other than nicotine patch, gum or pill to help you quit
- Read “How to Quit” literature
- Done something else to help you quit
- None of the above
- Don’t know

E21. During the past 12 months, has anybody at your house been trying to get you to quit smoking?  
(Mark all that apply)

- Yes – Parent
- Yes – Child
- Yes – Sibling (brother or sister)
- Yes – Partner/spouse
- Yes – Friend/flatmate
- Yes – Other person
- No one trying to get me to quit
- Not applicable (live alone)

E22. At the present time, do you consider yourself:  
(Mark one response only)

- A non-smoker
- An ex-smoker
- An occasional smoker
- A light smoker
- A heavy smoker
- A chain smoker

E23. Have you come across unbranded loose tobacco (also called chop chop) sold in plastic bags or rolled into unbranded cigarettes?

- Yes  (Continue)
- No  (Skip to F1)

E24. Have you ever smoked it?

- Yes  (Continue)
- No  (Skip to F1)

E25. How often do you smoke this type of tobacco?  
(Mark one response only)

- Every day
- Some days
- Only occasionally
- No longer use it  (Skip to F1)

E26. Would you say that when you smoke, you:  
(Mark one response only)

- Only smoke this type of tobacco
- Mainly smoke this type of tobacco
- Smoke this type of tobacco about half of the time
- Smoke this type of tobacco less than half of the time
- Occasionally smoke this type of tobacco
Section F

F1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances consume alcohol? (Mark one response only)
- All
- Most
- About half
- A few
- None

F2. Have you ever tried alcohol?
- Yes
- No (Skip to F20)

F3. Have you ever had a full serve of alcohol? (e.g. a glass of wine, a whole nip of spirits, a glass of beer, etc.)
- Yes
- No (Skip to F20)

F4. At what age were you when you had your first full serve of alcohol?

Age in years: [ ]

F5a. Have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind in the last 12 months?
- Yes (Skip to F6)
- No (Continue)

F5b. About what age were you when you last had an alcoholic drink?

Age in years: [ ] (If non-drinker in past 12 months skip to F20)

F6. In the last 12 months, how often did you have an alcoholic drink of any kind? (Mark one response only)
- Every day
- 5 to 6 days a week
- 3 to 4 days a week
- 1 to 2 days a week
- 2 to 3 days a month
- About 1 day a month
- Less often
- No longer drink (Skip to F9)

F7. What type of alcohol do you usually drink? (Mark all that apply)

- Cask wine
- Bottled wine
- Regular Strength Beer (greater than 4% Alc/Vol)
- Mid Strength Beer (3% to 3.9% Alc/Vol)
- Low Alcohol Beer (1% to 2.9% Alc/Vol)
- Premixed spirits in a can (e.g. UDL, Jim Beam and Cola)
- Bottled spirits and liqueurs (e.g. scotch, brandy, vodka, rum, Kahlua, Midori, Baileys etc.)
- Premixed bottles (e.g. Bacardi Breezer, Sub-Zero, Lemon Ruski/Stolis)
- Cider
- Home brewed beer
- Fortified wine, port, vermouth, sherry, etc.
- Other

F8. Where do you usually drink alcohol? (Mark all that apply)

- In my home
- At a friend’s house
- At private parties
- At raves/dance parties
- At restaurants/cafés
- At licensed premises (e.g. pub/club)
- At School, TAFE, University, etc.
- At my workplace
- In public places (e.g. parks)
- In a car or other vehicle
- Somewhere else

F9. In the last 12 months have you...
(Mark all that apply)

- Reduced the amount of alcohol you drink at any one time?
- Reduced the number of times you drink?
- Switched to drinking more low-alcoholic drinks than you used to?
- Stopped drinking alcohol
- None of the above (Skip to F11)
F10. What was the main reason for doing that?  
(Mark one response only)

Health reasons (eg. weight, diabetes, avoid hangover) □

Life style reasons  
(eg. work/study commitments, less opportunity, young family) □

Social reasons (eg. believe in moderation, concerned about violence, avoid getting drunk) □

Pregnant and/or breastfeeding □

Taste/enjoyment (eg. prefer low alcohol beer, don’t get drunk) □

Drink driving regulations □

Financial reasons □

Peer pressure □

Other □

If you no longer drink alcohol (at F6) – Skip to F13

EXAMPLE OF STANDARD DRINKS
The number of standard drinks in each container is shown by the number in bold under each one.
F11. On a day that you have an alcoholic drink, how many standard drinks do you usually have?
(Mark one response only)

13 or more drinks  ☐
11 – 12 drinks  ☐
7 – 10 drinks  ☐
5 – 6 drinks  ☐
3 – 4 drinks  ☐
1 – 2 drinks  ☐

F12. When you have an alcoholic drink, how often do you do any of the following?
(Mark one response for each row below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Most of the time</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count the number of drinks you have</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliberately alternate between alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make a point of eating while consuming alcohol</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quench your thirst by having a non-alcoholic drink before having alcohol</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only drink low alcohol drinks</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit the number of drinks you have in an evening (e.g. when driving)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse an alcoholic drink you are offered because you really don’t want it</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F13. Please record how often in the last 12 months you have had each of the following number of standard drinks in a day?
(Mark one response for each row below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20 or more standard drinks a day</th>
<th>Every day</th>
<th>5 – 6 days a week</th>
<th>3 – 4 days a week</th>
<th>1 – 2 days a week</th>
<th>2 – 3 days a month</th>
<th>About 1 day a month</th>
<th>Less often</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 – 19 standard drinks a day</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 – 10 standard drinks a day</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – 6 standard drinks a day</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 – 4 standard drinks a day</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – 2 standard drinks a day</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F14. Please mark the day of the week that is today.
(Mark one response only)

Monday  □
Tuesday □
Wednesday □
Thursday □
Friday □
Saturday □
Sunday □

F15. How many alcoholic drinks did you have yesterday?

Number of drinks: □

None  □ (Skip to F17)

F16. How many nips, cans, bottles or glasses did you have yesterday? For each of the following drinks, please summarise your own usage.

HERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW TO ANSWER:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drink Type</th>
<th>Cans</th>
<th>Small Bottles (300 – 375 ml)</th>
<th>Large Bottles (750 ml)</th>
<th>Large Glass (425 ml)</th>
<th>Medium Glass (285 ml)</th>
<th>Small Glass (100 – 200 ml)</th>
<th>Nips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cask wine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled wine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Strength Beer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yesterday, this person had 2 glasses of bottled wine, 1 small bottle of Regular Strength Beer and 2 English pints of Regular Strength Beer.

Notes -
Small Bottles (300 – 375 ml) – e.g. Stubbies, echos, half-bottles of wine, premixed spirit bottles, cider bottles, etc.
Large Glass (425 ml) – e.g. 15 oz. schooners in NSW, pints in SA, etc.
Medium Glass (285 ml) – e.g. 10 oz. middles in NSW, pots in VIC and QLD, schooners in SA, handles in NT, etc.
Small Glass (100 – 200 ml) – e.g. Wine, champagne glass, small beer glass (7 oz. butchers, ponies) etc.
Nips – e.g. Full measures of spirits, shot and shooter glasses, port and sherry glasses, etc.

The example above shows you how to complete the table for F16 on the next page.
F16. How many nips, cans, bottles or glasses did you have yesterday? For each of the following drinks, please summarise your own usage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drink Type</th>
<th>Cans</th>
<th>Small Bottles (300 – 375 ml)</th>
<th>Large Bottles (750 ml)</th>
<th>Large Glass (425 ml)</th>
<th>Medium Glass (285 ml)</th>
<th>Small Glass (100 – 200 ml)</th>
<th>Nips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cask wine</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottled wine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regular Strength Beer (greater than 4% Alc/Vol)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid Strength Beer (3% to 3.9% Alc/Vol)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Alcohol Beer (1% to 2.9% Alc/Vol)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Home brewed beer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premixed spirits in cans (e.g. UDL, Jim Beam and Cola)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottled spirits and liqueurs (e.g. Vodka, Rum, Gin, Kahlua)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Premixed bottles (e.g. Lemon Ruski/Stolis, Bacardi Breezer)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cider</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fortified wine, port, vermouth, sherry, etc</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other (please write in)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An example of how to complete this question is shown on the previous page.
Section G

FOR THIS SURVEY, THE TERM "NON-MEDICAL PURPOSES" MEANS DRUGS USED:

1. either alone or with other drugs in order to induce or enhance a drug experience;
2. for performance (e.g. athletic) enhancement; or
3. for cosmetic (e.g. body shaping) purposes

The term illicit drug and illegal drug are used interchangeably to describe each of the following:

- Any drug which is illegal to possess or use;
- Any legal drug used in an illegal manner, for example:
  - A drug obtained on prescription but given to another person to use;
  - Glue or petrol which is sold legally, but is used in a manner that is not intended, such as inhaling fumes; or
  - Stolen pharmaceuticals sold on the black market (e.g. Pethidine).

G1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances use Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes? (e.g. Aspirin, Paracetamol, Mersyndol) (Mark one response only)

- All □
- Most □
- About half □
- A few □
- None □

G2. Have you ever used Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes?

Yes □ (Continue)  No □ (Skip to G8)

G3. About what age were you when you first used Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes?

Age in years: [ ]

G4. Have you used Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months?

Yes □ (Continue)  No □ (Skip to G8)

G5. During the past 12 months, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes, but found that you couldn’t?

Yes □  No □

G6. Have you used Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes in the last month?

Yes □ (Continue)  No □ (Skip to G8)
G7. Have you used Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes in the last week?

Yes ☐ No ☐

G8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes?
(Mark one response only)

Every day ☐ Once a week or more ☐ About once a month ☐ Every few months ☐ Once or twice a year ☐

G9. Where do/did you usually obtain Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes?
(Mark one response only)

Friend or acquaintance ☐ Brother or sister ☐ Parent ☐ Spouse or partner ☐ Other relative ☐ Dealer on the street ☐ Dealer delivers to my home ☐ Visit to the dealer’s house ☐ Dealer at another location ☐ Doctor shopping/forged script ☐ Steal it ☐ Buy at a shop/retail outlet (e.g. chemist, supermarket, etc.) ☐ Other ☐

G10. Where do/did you usually use Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes?
(Mark all that apply)

In my own home ☐ At a friend’s house ☐ At private parties ☐ At raves/dance parties ☐ At restaurants/cafes ☐ At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐ At School, TAFE, University etc ☐ At my workplace ☐ In public places (e.g. parks) ☐ In a car or other vehicle ☐ Somewhere else ☐

G11. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes?
(Mark all that apply)

Alcohol ☐ Marijuana/Cannabis ☐ Heroin ☐ Cocaine/Crack ☐ Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐ Anti-depressants ☐ Barbiturates ☐ Amphetamines/Speed ☐ Ecstasy/Designer Drugs ☐ Other ☐

G12. What drug would you mostly use when Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes are not available?
(Mark one response only)

Alcohol ☐ Marijuana/Cannabis ☐ Heroin ☐ Cocaine/Crack ☐ Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐ Anti-depressants ☐ Barbiturates ☐ Amphetamines/Speed ☐ Ecstasy/Designer Drugs ☐ Other ☐ No other drug ☐
Section H

H1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances use Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes? (e.g. Benzos, Temazzies, Tranks, Sleepers, Valium, Serapax, Mandrax, Mandies, Rohypnol, Rowies)
- All □
- Most □
- About half □
- A few □
- None □

H2. Have you ever used Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes?
- Yes □ (Continue)
- No □ (Skip to H8)

H3. About what age were you when you first used Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes?
Age in years: □

H4. Have you used Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months?
- Yes □ (Continue)
- No □ (Skip to H8)

H5. During the past 12 months, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes, but found that you couldn’t?
- Yes □
- No □

H6. Have you used Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes in the last month?
- Yes □ (Continue)
- No □ (Skip to H8)

H7. Have you used Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes in the last week?
- Yes □
- No □

H8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes? (Mark one response only)
- Every day □
- Once a week or more □
- About once a month □
- Every few months □
- Once or twice a year □

H9. Where do/did you usually obtain Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes? (Mark one response only)
- Friend or acquaintance □
- Brother or sister □
- Parent □
- Spouse or partner □
- Other relative □
- Dealer on the street □
- Dealer delivers to my home □
- Visit to the dealer’s house □
- Dealer at another location □
- Doctor shopping/forged script □
- Steal it □
- Other □

H10. Where do/did you usually use Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes? (Mark all that apply)
- In my own home □
- At a friend’s house □
- At private parties □
- At raves/dance parties □
- At restaurants/cafes □
- At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) □
- At School, TAFE, University etc □
- At my workplace □
- In public places (e.g. parks) □
- In a car or other vehicle □
- Somewhere else □

H11. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes? (Mark all that apply)
- Alcohol □
- Marijuana/Cannabis □
- Heroin □
- Cocaine/Crack □
- Anti-depressants □
- Pain killers/Analgesics □
- Barbiturates □
- Amphetamines/Speed □
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs □
- Other □

Not used any of the above at the same time as Tranquillisers/sleeping pills for non-medical purposes □
H12. What drug would you mostly use when Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes are not available?  
(Mark one response only)

- Alcohol  
- Marijuana/Cannabis  
- Heroin  
- Cocaine/Crack  
- Anti-depressants  
- Pain killers/Analgesics  
- Barbiturates  
- Amphetamines/Speed  
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs  
- Other  
- No other drug  

There is no Section I

Section J

J1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances use Steroids for non-medical purposes?  
(e.g. Roids, Juice)

- All  
- Most  
- About half  
- A few  
- None

J2. Have you ever used Steroids for non-medical purposes?  
Yes  □ (Continue)  No  □ (Skip to K1)

J3. About what age were you when you first used Steroids for non-medical purposes?  
Age in years:  

J4. Have you used Steroids for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months?  
Yes  □ (Continue)  No  □ (Skip to K1)

J5. During the past 12 months, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of Steroids for non-medical purposes but found that you couldn’t?  
Yes  □  No  □

J6. Have you used Steroids for non-medical purposes in the last month?  
Yes  □ (Continue)  No  □ (Skip to J8)

J7. Have you used Steroids for non-medical purposes in the last week?  
Yes  □  No  □

J8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Steroids for non-medical purposes?  
(Mark one response only)

- Every day  
- Once a week or more  
- About once a month  
- Every few months  
- Once or twice a year

Reminder:  
Please cross inside the box, like this:  

If you see a (skip to) after the box you have just marked, go straight to the question indicated.
J9. Where do/did you usually \textbf{obtain} Steroids for non-medical purposes?  
(Mark \textbf{one} response only)  
\begin{itemize}
  \item Friend or acquaintance  
  \item Brother or sister  
  \item Parent  
  \item Spouse or partner  
  \item Other relative  
  \item Dealer on the street  
  \item Dealer delivers to my home  
  \item Visit to the dealer’s house  
  \item Dealer at another location  
  \item At gyms/sporting clubs/fitness centres  
  \item Doctor shopping/forged script  
  \item Steal it  
  \item Other  
\end{itemize}

J10. Where do/did you usually \textbf{use} Steroids for non-medical purposes?  
(Mark \textbf{all} that apply)  
\begin{itemize}
  \item In my own home  
  \item At a friend’s house  
  \item At private parties  
  \item At raves/dance parties  
  \item At restaurants/cafes  
  \item At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs)  
  \item At School, TAFE, University etc  
  \item At my workplace  
  \item In public places (e.g. parks)  
  \item In a car or other vehicle  
  \item At gyms/sporting clubs/fitness centres  
  \item Somewhere else  
\end{itemize}

J11. How have you used Steroids for non-medical purposes?  
(Mark \textbf{all} that apply)  
\begin{itemize}
  \item Swallowed  
  \item Injected  
\end{itemize}

J12. Which of the following did you \textbf{use at the same time}, on at least one occasion that you used Steroids for non-medical purposes?  
(Mark \textbf{all} that apply)  
\begin{itemize}
  \item Alcohol  
  \item Marijuana/Cannabis  
  \item Heroin  
  \item Cocaine/Crack  
  \item Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills  
  \item Anti-depressants  
  \item Pain killers/Analgesics  
  \item Barbiturates  
  \item Amphetamines/Speed  
  \item Ecstasy/Designer Drugs  
  \item Other  
  \item Not used any of the above at the same time as Steroids for non-medical purposes  
\end{itemize}

J13. What drug would you mostly use when Steroids for non-medical purposes are not available?  
(Mark \textbf{one} response only)  
\begin{itemize}
  \item Alcohol  
  \item Marijuana/Cannabis  
  \item Heroin  
  \item Cocaine/Crack  
  \item Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills  
  \item Anti-depressants  
  \item Pain killers/Analgesics  
  \item Barbiturates  
  \item Amphetamines/Speed  
  \item Ecstasy/Designer Drugs  
  \item Other  
  \item No other drug  
\end{itemize}
**Section K**

**K1.** About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances use Barbiturates for non-medical purposes? (e.g. Barbies, Barbs, Downers, Red, Purple Hearts)

- All □
- Most □
- About half □
- A few □
- None □

**K2.** Have you ever used Barbiturates for non-medical purposes?

- Yes □ (Continue) No □ (Skip to L1)

**K3.** About what age were you when you first used Barbiturates for non-medical purposes?

- Age in years: [ ]

**K4.** Have you used Barbiturates for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months?

- Yes □ (Continue) No □ (Skip to L1)

**K5.** During the past 12 months, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of Barbiturates for non-medical purposes, but found that you couldn’t?

- Yes □ No □

**K6.** Have you used Barbiturates for non-medical purposes in the last month?

- Yes □ (Continue) No □ (Skip to K8)

**K7.** Have you used Barbiturates for non-medical purposes in the last week?

- Yes □ No □

**K8.** In the last 12 months, how often did you use Barbiturates for non-medical purposes? (Mark one response only)

- Every day □
- Once a week or more □
- About once a month □
- Every few months □
- Once or twice a year □

**K9.** Where do/did you usually obtain Barbiturates for non-medical purposes? (Mark one response only)

- Friend or acquaintance □
- Brother or sister □
- Parent □
- Spouse or partner □
- Other relative □
- Dealer on the street □
- Dealer delivers to my home □
- Visit to the dealer’s house □
- Dealer at another location □
- Doctor shopping/forged script □
- Steal it □
- Other □

**K10.** Where do/did you usually use Barbiturates for non-medical purposes? (Mark all that apply)

- In my own home □
- At a friend’s house □
- At private parties □
- At raves/dance parties □
- At restaurants/cafes □
- At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) □
- At School, TAFE, University etc □
- At my workplace □
- In public places (e.g. parks) □
- In a car or other vehicle □
- Somewhere else □
K11. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Barbiturates for non-medical purposes? (Mark all that apply)

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Cocaine/Crack
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills
- Anti-depressants
- Pain killers/Analgesics
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs
- Other
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Barbiturates for non-medical purposes

K12. What drug would you mostly use when Barbiturates for non-medical purposes are not available? (Mark one response only)

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Cocaine/Crack
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills
- Anti-depressants
- Pain killers/Analgesics
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs
- Other
- No other drug

Section L

L1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances use Amphetamines/Speed for non-medical purposes? (e.g. Crystal, Whizz, Goey, Gogo, Zip, Uppers, Ice)

- All
- Most
- About half
- A few
- None

L2. Have you ever used Amphetamines/Speed for non-medical purposes?

- Yes (Continue)
- No (Skip to M1)

L3. About what age were you when you first used Amphetamines/Speed for non-medical purposes?

- Age in years:

L4. Have you used Amphetamines/Speed for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months?

- Yes (Continue)
- No (Skip to M1)

L5. During the past 12 months, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of Amphetamines/Speed for non-medical purposes, but found that you couldn’t?

- Yes
- No

L6. Have you used Amphetamines/Speed for non-medical purposes in the last month?

- Yes (Continue)
- No (Skip to L8)

L7. Have you used Amphetamines/Speed for non-medical purposes in the last week?

- Yes
- No
L8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Amphetamines/Speed for non-medical purposes?  
(Mark one response only)

- Every day [ ]
- Once a week or more [ ]
- About once a month [ ]
- Every few months [ ]
- Once or twice a year [ ]

L9. Where do/did you usually obtain Amphetamines/Speed for non-medical purposes?  
(Mark one response only)

- Friend or acquaintance [ ]
- Brother or sister [ ]
- Parent [ ]
- Spouse or partner [ ]
- Other relative [ ]
- Dealer on the street [ ]
- Dealer delivers to my home [ ]
- Visit to the dealer’s house [ ]
- Dealer at another location [ ]
- Doctor shopping/forged script [ ]
- Steal it [ ]
- Other [ ]

L10. Where do/did you usually use Amphetamines/Speed for non-medical purposes?  
(Mark all that apply)

- In my own home [ ]
- At a friend’s house [ ]
- At private parties [ ]
- At raves/dance parties [ ]
- At restaurants/cafes [ ]
- At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) [ ]
- At School, TAFE, University etc [ ]
- At my workplace [ ]
- In public places (e.g. parks) [ ]
- In a car or other vehicle [ ]
- Somewhere else [ ]

L11. On a day you use Amphetamines/Speed, on average how many points or grams do you normally have?

Number of points [ ] OR Number of grams [ ]

If less than 1 (e.g. half) write in 1

L12. What form of Amphetamines/Speed do you use?  
(Mark all that apply)

- Powder [ ]
- Liquid [ ]
- Crystal [ ]
- Tablet [ ]
- Prescription amphetamines [ ]

L13. How have you used Amphetamines/Speed?  
(Mark all that apply)

- Smoked [ ]
- Snorted [ ]
- Swallowed [ ]
- Injected [ ]
- Other [ ]

L14. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Amphetamines/Speed for non-medical purposes?  
(Mark all that apply)

- Alcohol [ ]
- Marijuana/Cannabis [ ]
- Heroin [ ]
- Cocaine/Crack [ ]
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills [ ]
- Anti-depressants [ ]
- Pain killers/Analgesics [ ]
- Barbiturates [ ]
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs [ ]
- Other [ ]

L15. What drug would you mostly use when Amphetamines/Speed for non medical purposes is not available?  
(Mark one response only)

- Alcohol [ ]
- Marijuana/Cannabis [ ]
- Heroin [ ]
- Cocaine/Crack [ ]
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills [ ]
- Anti-depressants [ ]
- Pain killers/Analgesics [ ]
- Barbiturates [ ]
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs [ ]
- Other [ ]
- No other drug [ ]
Section M

M1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances use Marijuana or Cannabis? (e.g. Pot, Grass, Weed, Reefer, Joint, MaryJane, Acapulco Gold, Rope, Mull, Cone, Spliff, Dope, Skunk, Bhang, Ganja, Hash, Chronic)

All ☐  Most ☐  About half ☐  A few ☐  None ☐

M2. Have you ever used Marijuana (or Cannabis)?

Yes ☐ (Continue)  No ☐ (Skip to N1)

M3. About what age were you when you first used Marijuana (or Cannabis)?

Age in years: ...

M4. Have you used Marijuana (or Cannabis) in the last 12 months?

Yes ☐ (Continue)  No ☐ (Skip to N1)

M5. During the past 12 months, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of Marijuana (or Cannabis), but found that you couldn’t?

Yes ☐  No ☐

M6. Have you used Marijuana (or Cannabis) in the last month?

Yes ☐ (Continue)  No ☐ (Skip to M8)

M7. Have you used Marijuana (or Cannabis) in the last week?

Yes ☐  No ☐

M8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Marijuana (or Cannabis)? (Mark one response only)

Every day ☐  Once a week or more ☐  About once a month ☐  Every few months ☐  Once or twice a year ☐

M9. Where do/did you usually obtain Marijuana (or Cannabis)? (Mark one response only)

Friend or acquaintance ☐  Brother or sister ☐  Parent ☐  Spouse or partner ☐  Other relative ☐  Dealer on the street ☐  Dealer delivers to my home ☐  Visit to the dealer’s house ☐  Dealer at another location ☐  Grew my own/Made it myself ☐  Steal it ☐  Other ☐

M10. Where do/did you usually use Marijuana (or Cannabis)? (Mark all that apply)

In my own home ☐  At a friend’s house ☐  At a private party ☐  At raves/dance parties ☐  At restaurants/cafes ☐  At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐  At School, TAFE, University etc ☐  At my work place ☐  In public places (e.g. parks) ☐  In a car or other vehicle ☐  Somewhere else ☐

M11. On a day you use Marijuana (or Cannabis), on average how many cones, bongs or joints do you normally have?

Number of cones, bongs or joints: ...

If less than 1 (e.g. half) write in 1
M12. What form of Marijuana (or Cannabis) do you use?  
(Mark all that apply)

- Leaf
- Heads
- Resin (including Hash)
- Oil (including Hash Oil)
- Skunk
- Other

M13. How have you used Marijuana (or Cannabis)?  
(Mark all that apply)

- Smoked as joints (e.g. reefers, spliffs)
- Smoked from a bong or pipe
- By eating it (e.g. Hash Cookies)
- Cannabis and tobacco mixed

M14. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Marijuana (or Cannabis)?  
(Mark all that apply)

- Alcohol
- Heroin
- Cocaine/Crack
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills
- Anti-depressants
- Pain killers/Analgesics
- Barbiturates
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs
- Other
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Marijuana (or Cannabis)

M15. What drug would you mostly use when Marijuana (or Cannabis) is not available?  
(Mark one response only)

- Alcohol
- Heroin
- Cocaine/Crack
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills
- Anti-depressants
- Pain killers/Analgesics
- Barbiturates
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs
- Other
- No other drug

Reminder:

Are you filing in the boxes correctly?

Are you shading the boxes fully for any mistakes?
Section N

N1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances use Heroin? (e.g. Hammer, Smack, Gear, Horse, H, Boy, Junk)
   - All □
   - Most □
   - About half □
   - A few □
   - None □

N2. Have you ever used Heroin?
   - Yes □ (Continue)
   - No □ (Skip to O1)

N3. About what age were you when you first used Heroin?
   Age in years: □

N4. Have you used Heroin in the last 12 months?
   - Yes □ (Continue)
   - No □ (Skip to O1)

N5. During the past 12 months, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of Heroin, but found that you couldn’t?
   - Yes □
   - No □

N6. Have you used Heroin in the last month?
   - Yes □ (Continue)
   - No □ (Skip to N8)

N7. Have you used Heroin in the last week?
   - Yes □
   - No □

N8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Heroin? (Mark one response only)
   - Every day □
   - Once a week or more □
   - About once a month □
   - Every few months □
   - Once or twice a year □

N9. Where do/did you usually obtain Heroin? (Mark one response only)
   - Friend or acquaintance □
   - Brother or sister □
   - Parent □
   - Spouse or partner □
   - Other relative □
   - Dealer on the street □
   - Dealer delivers to my home □
   - Visit to the dealer’s house □
   - Dealer at another location □
   - Doctor shopping/forged script □
   - Steal it □
   - Other □

N10. Where do/did you usually use Heroin? (Mark all that apply)
   - In my own home □
   - At a friend’s house □
   - At a private party □
   - At raves/dance parties □
   - At restaurants/cafes □
   - At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) □
   - At School, TAFE, University etc □
   - At my work place □
   - In public places (e.g. parks) □
   - In a car or other vehicle □
   - Somewhere else □

N11. On a day you use Heroin, on average how many hits do you normally have?
   Number of hits: □

[MARKING Frames and Instructions]
N12. What form of Heroin do you use?  
(Mark all that apply)
- Heroin powder
- Heroin rock

N13. How have you used Heroin?  
(Mark all that apply)
- Smoked
- Snorted
- Swallowed
- Injected
- Other

N14. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Heroin?  
(Mark all that apply)
- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Cocaine/Crack
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills
- Anti-depressants
- Pain killers/Analgesics
- Barbiturates
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs
- Other
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Heroin

N15. What drug would you mostly use when Heroin is not available?  
(Mark one response only)
- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Cocaine/Crack
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills
- Anti-depressants
- Pain killers/Analgesics
- Barbiturates
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs
- Other
- No other drug

Section O

O1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances use Methadone other than that which was supplied as part of a medically supervised maintenance program?  
(e.g. Done, Junk, Jungle Juice)
- All
- Most
- About half
- A few
- None

O2. Have you ever used Methadone which has not been supplied to you medically?  
Yes ☐ (Continue)  No ☐ (Skip to P1)

O3. About what age were you when you first used Methadone which had not been supplied to you medically?
Age in years:  

O4. Have you used Methadone which had not been supplied to you medically in the last 12 months?  
Yes ☐ (Continue)  No ☐ (Skip to P1)

O5. During the past 12 months, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of Methadone which had not been supplied to you medically, but found that you couldn’t?  
Yes ☐  No ☐

O6. Have you used Methadone which had not been supplied to you medically in the last month?  
Yes ☐ (Continue)  No ☐ (Skip to O8)
O7. Have you used Methadone which had not been supplied to you medically in the last week?

Yes ☐ No ☐

O8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Methadone which has not been supplied to you medically?
(Mark one response only)

- Every day ☐
- Once a week or more ☐
- About once a month ☐
- Every few months ☐
- Once or twice a year ☐

O9. Where do/did you usually obtain Methadone which has not been supplied to you medically?
(Mark one response only)

- Friend or acquaintance ☐
- Brother or sister ☐
- Parent ☐
- Spouse or partner ☐
- Other relative ☐
- Dealer on the street ☐
- Dealer delivers to my home ☐
- Visit to the dealer’s house ☐
- Dealer at another location ☐
- Doctor shopping/forged script ☐
- Steal it ☐
- Other ☐

O10. Where do/did you usually use Methadone which has not been supplied to you medically?
(Mark all that apply)

- In my own home ☐
- At a friend’s house ☐
- At private parties ☐
- At raves/dance parties ☐
- At restaurants/cafes ☐
- At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) ☐
- At School, TAFE, University etc ☐
- At my work place ☐
- In public places (e.g. parks) ☐
- In a car or other vehicle ☐
- Somewhere else ☐

O11. On a day you use Methadone which has not been supplied to you medically, on average how many hits do you normally have?

Number of hits: ☐

O12. What form of Methadone which has not been supplied to you medically do you use?
(Mark all that apply)

- Methadone syrup ☐
- Physeptone tablets ☐

O13. How have you used Methadone which has not been supplied to you medically?
(Mark all that apply)

- Swallowed ☐
- Injected ☐

O14. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Methadone which had not been supplied to you medically?
(Mark all that apply)

- Alcohol ☐
- Marijuana/Cannabis ☐
- Heroin ☐
- Cocaine/Crack ☐
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills ☐
- Anti-depressants ☐
- Pain killers/Analgesics ☐
- Barbiturates ☐
- Amphetamines/Speed ☐
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs ☐
- Other ☐

- Not used any of the above at the same time as Methadone which has not been supplied to you medically ☐
O15. What drug would you mostly use when Methadone which has not been supplied to you medically is not available? (Mark one response only)

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Cocaine/Crack
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills
- Anti-depressants
- Pain killers/Analgesics
- Barbiturates
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs
- Other
- No other drug

Section P

P1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances use Cocaine? (e.g. Coke, Crack, Flake, Snow, White Lady/Girl, Happy Dust, Gold Dust, Toot, Scotty, Charlie, Cecil, C, Freebase)

- All
- Most
- About half
- A few
- None

P2. Have you ever used Cocaine?

Yes □ (Continue)  No □ (Skip to Q1)

P3. About what age were you when you first used Cocaine?

Age in years: _______

P4. Have you used Cocaine in the last 12 months?

Yes □ (Continue)  No □ (Skip to Q1)

P5. During the past 12 months, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of Cocaine, but found that you couldn’t?

Yes □  No □

P6. Have you used Cocaine in the last month?

Yes □ (Continue)  No □ (Skip to P8)

P7. Have you used Cocaine in the last week?

Yes □  No □

P8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Cocaine? (Mark one response only)

- Every day
- Once a week or more
- About once a month
- Every few months
- Once or twice a year
P9. Where do/did you usually obtain Cocaine?  
(Mark one response only)
- Friend or acquaintance
- Brother or sister
- Parent
- Spouse or partner
- Other relative
- Dealer on the street
- Dealer delivers to my home
- Visit to the dealer’s house
- Dealer at another location
- Doctor shopping/forged script
- Steal it
- Other

P10. Where do/did you usually use Cocaine? 
(Mark all that apply)
- In my own home
- At a friend’s house
- At private parties
- At raves/dance parties
- At restaurants/cafes
- At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs)
- At School, TAFE, University etc
- At my work place
- In public places (e.g. parks)
- In a car or other vehicle
- Somewhere else

P11. On a day you use Cocaine, on average how many 'hits' or 'lines' do you normally have?  
Number of hits or lines:  
If less than 1 (e.g. half) write in 1

P12. What form of Cocaine do you use?  
(Mark all that apply)
- Cocaine Powder
- Crack Cocaine (Smokable Crystal)

P13. How have you used Cocaine?  
(Mark all that apply)
- Smoked
- Snorted
- Swallowed
- Injected
- Other

P14. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Cocaine?  
(Mark all that apply)
- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills
- Anti-depressants
- Pain killers/Analgesics
- Barbiturates
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs
- Other
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Cocaine

P15. What drug would you mostly use when Cocaine is not available?  
(Mark one response only)
- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills
- Anti-depressants
- Pain killers/Analgesics
- Barbiturates
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs
- Other
- No other drug

Reminder:
Please cross inside the box, like this:  
If you see a (skip to) after the box you have just marked, go straight to the question indicated.
Section Q

Q1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances use LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens or Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens?

Synthetic Hallucinogens include LSD, Psilocybin, MDA, PCP, Acid, Trips, Wedges, Windowpane, Blotter, Microdot, Angel Dust, Hog, Loveboat.

Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens include Magic Mushrooms, Blue Meanies, Gold Tops, Mushies, Datura, Angel's Trumpet.

Q2. Have you ever used any Hallucinogens (e.g. LSD/Synthetic or Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens)?

Yes  □  (Continue)  No  □  (Skip to R1)

Q3. Have you ever used LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens?

Yes  □  (Continue)  No  □  (Skip to Q6)

Q4. About what age were you when you first used LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens?

Age in years:  □

Q5. Have you used LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens in the last 12 months?

Yes  □  No  □

Q6. Have you ever used Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens?

Yes  □  (Continue)  No  □  (Skip to Instruction before Q9)

Q7. About what age were you when you first used Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens?

Age in years:  □

Q8. Have you used Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens in the last 12 months?

Yes  □  No  □

Q9. During the past 12 months, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of LSD/Synthetic or Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens but found that you couldn’t?

Yes  □  No  □

Q10. Have you used LSD/Synthetic or Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens in the last month?

Yes  □  (Continue)  No  □  (Skip to Q12)

Q11. Have you used LSD/Synthetic or Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens in the last week?

Yes  □  No  □

Q12. In the last 12 months, how often did you use LSD/Synthetic or Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens?

(Mark one response only)

Every day  □
Once a week or more  □
About once a month  □
Every few months  □
Once or twice a year  □
Q13. Where do/did you usually obtain LSD/Synthetic or Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens? (Mark one response only)

- Friend or acquaintance
- Brother or sister
- Parent
- Spouse or partner
- Other relative
- Dealer on the street
- Dealer delivers to my home
- Visit to the dealer’s house
- Dealer at another location
- Doctor shopping/forged script
- Steal it
- Other

Q14. Where do/did you usually use LSD/Synthetic or Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens? (Mark all that apply)

- In my own home
- At a friend’s house
- At private parties
- At raves/dance parties
- At restaurants/cafes
- At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs)
- At School, TAFE, University etc
- At my work place
- In public places (e.g. parks)
- In a car or other vehicle
- Somewhere else

Q15. On a day you use LSD/Synthetic or Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens, on average how many ‘trips’ do you normally have?

Number of trips: [ ]

Q16. What form of LSD/Synthetic or Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens do you use? (Mark all that apply)

- Tabs
- Liquid
- Magic Mushrooms
- Datura/Angel’s Trumpet

Q17. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used LSD/Synthetic or Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens? (Mark all that apply)

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Cocaine/Crack
- Tranquilisers/Sleeping Pills
- Anti-depressants
- Pain killers/Analgesics
- Barbiturates
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs
- Other

Q18. What drug would you mostly use when LSD/Synthetic or Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens are not available? (Mark one response only)

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Cocaine/Crack
- Tranquilisers/Sleeping Pills
- Anti-depressants
- Pain killers/Analgesics
- Barbiturates
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs
- Other
- No other drug
Section R

R1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances use Ecstasy/Designer Drugs? (e.g. XTC, E, Ex, Ecci, E and C, Adam, MDMA, PMA, GHB)

- All □
- Most □
- About half □
- A few □
- None □

R2. Have you ever used Ecstasy/Designer Drugs?
- Yes □ (Continue)  No □ (Skip to S1)

R3. About what age were you when you first used Ecstasy/Designer Drugs?

Age in years: 

R4. Have you used Ecstasy/Designer Drugs in the last 12 months?
- Yes □ (Continue)  No □ (Skip to S1)

R5. During the past 12 months, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of Ecstasy/Designer Drugs, but found that you couldn’t?

- Yes □  No □

R6. Have you used Ecstasy/Designer Drugs in the last month?
- Yes □ (Continue)  No □ (Skip to R8)

R7. Have you used Ecstasy/Designer Drugs in the last week?

- Yes □  No □

R8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Ecstasy/Designer Drugs? (Mark one response only)

- Every day □
- Once a week or more □
- About once a month □
- Every few months □
- Once or twice a year □

R9. Where do/did you usually obtain Ecstasy/Designer Drugs? (Mark one response only)

- Friend or acquaintance □
- Brother or sister □
- Parent □
- Spouse or partner □
- Other relative □
- Dealer on the street □
- Dealer delivers to my home □
- Visit to the dealer’s house □
- Dealer at another location □
- Doctor shopping/forged script □
- Steal it □
- Other □

R10. Where do/did you usually use Ecstasy/Designer Drugs? (Mark all that apply)

- In my own home □
- At a friend’s house □
- At private parties □
- At raves/dance parties □
- At restaurants/cafes □
- At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs) □
- At School, TAFE, University etc □
- At my work place □
- In public places (e.g. parks) □
- In a car or other vehicle □
- Somewhere else □

R11. On a day you use Ecstasy/Designer Drugs, on average how many tablets/pills do you normally have?

Number of tablets/pills: 

If less than 1 (e.g. Half) write in 1
R12. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Ecstasy/Designer Drugs? (Mark all that apply)

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Cocaine/Crack
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills
- Anti-depressants
- Pain killers/Analgesics
- Barbiturates
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Other
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Ecstasy/Designer Drugs

R13. What drug would you mostly use when Ecstasy/Designer Drugs are not available? (Mark one response only)

- Alcohol
- Marijuana/Cannabis
- Heroin
- Cocaine/Crack
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills
- Anti-depressants
- Pain killers/Analgesics
- Barbiturates
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Other
- No other drug

Section S

S1. About what proportion of your friends and acquaintances use Inhalants? (e.g. Solvents, Aerosols, Glue, Petrol, Laughing Gas, Whippits, Nitrous, Snappers, Poppers, Pearlers, Rushamines, Locker Room, Bolt, Bullet, Rush, Climax, Red Gold)

- All
- Most
- About half
- A few
- None

S2. Have you ever used Inhalants?

- Yes (Continue)
- No (Skip to T1)

S3. About what age were you when you first used Inhalants?

Age in years:

S4. Have you used Inhalants in the last 12 months?

- Yes (Continue)
- No (Skip to T1)

S5. During the past 12 months, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of Inhalants, but found that you couldn’t?

- Yes
- No

S6. Have you used Inhalants in the last month?

- Yes (Continue)
- No (Skip to S8)

S7. Have you used Inhalants in the last week?

- Yes
- No
S8. In the last 12 months, how often did you use Inhalants?  
(Mark one response only)  
- Every day  
- Once or twice a week  
- About once a month  
- Every few months  
- Once or twice a year  

S9. Where do/did you usually obtain Inhalants?  
(Mark one response only)  
- Friend or acquaintance  
- Brother or sister  
- Parent  
- Spouse or partner  
- Other relative  
- Dealer on the street  
- Dealer delivers to my home  
- Visit to the dealer’s house  
- Dealer at another location  
- Buy at a shop/retail outlet  
- (e.g. petrol station, hardware store, Supermarket etc.)  
- Doctor shopping/forged script  
- Steal it  
- Other  

S10. Where do/did you usually use Inhalants?  
(Mark all that apply)  
- In my own home  
- At a friend’s house  
- At private parties  
- At raves/dance parties  
- At restaurants/cafes  
- At licensed premises (e.g. pubs, clubs)  
- At School, TAFE, University etc  
- At my work place  
- In public places (e.g. parks)  
- In a car or other vehicle  
- Somewhere else  

S11. On a day you use Inhalants, on average how many hits do you normally have?  

Number of hits:  

S12. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Inhalants?  
(Mark all that apply)  
- Alcohol  
- Marijuana/Cannabis  
- Heroin  
- Cocaine/Crack  
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills  
- Anti-depressants  
- Pain killers/Analgesics  
- Barbiturates  
- Amphetamines/Speed  
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs  
- Other  
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Inhalants  

S13. What drug would you mostly use when Inhalants are not available?  
(Mark one response only)  
- Alcohol  
- Marijuana/Cannabis  
- Heroin  
- Cocaine/Crack  
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills  
- Anti-depressants  
- Pain killers/Analgesics  
- Barbiturates  
- Amphetamines/Speed  
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs  
- Other  
- No other drug  

Reminder:  
Are you filling in the boxes correctly?  
Are you shading the boxes fully for any mistakes?
**Section T**

T1. Not including Heroin, have you ever tried other opiates such as morphine or pethidine which were not supplied to you medically?

- Yes □  
- No □ (Skip to U1)

T2. Have you ever tried other opiates such as morphine or pethidine which were not supplied to you medically, in the past 12 months?

- Yes □  
- No □ (Skip to U1)

T3. What type of other opiates which were not supplied to you medically, have you tried in the past 12 months?

(Mark all that apply)

- Morphine □
- Pethidine □
- Other □

T4. How have you used other opiates which were not supplied to you medically in the past 12 months?

(Mark all that apply)

- Swallowed □
- Injected □
- Other □

T5. In the past 12 months, which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used these other opiates that had not been supplied to you medically?

(Mark all that apply)

- Alcohol □  
- Marijuana/Cannabis □  
- Heroin □  
- Cocaine/ Crack □  
- Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills □  
- Anti-depressants □  
- Pain killers/ Analgesics □  
- Barbiturates □  
- Amphetamines/ Speed □  
- Ecstasy/ Designer Drugs □  
- Other □

Never used any of the above at the same time as these other Opiates □

**Section U**

This section deals with the use of injectable drugs that are not medically prescribed to inject. Some examples of injectable drugs are Steroids, Speed, Heroin, Pethidine, Cocaine and Ecstasy.

U1. Have you ever injected any drugs, apart from any that were prescribed for you to inject?  
(This includes being injected by someone else)

- Yes □ (Continue)  
- No □ (Skip to U14)

U2. About what age were you when you first injected yourself with illegal drugs?  
(This includes being injected by someone else)

Age in years: □

U3. What illegal drug did you first inject?  
(This includes being injected by someone else)  
(Mark one response only)

- Heroin □  
- Methadone □  
- Other opiates (Morphine, Pethidine) □  
- Amphetamines/ Speed □  
- Cocaine or Crack Cocaine □  
- LSD or other Hallucinogens (Trips etc.) □  
- Ecstasy □  
- Benzodiazepines □  
- Steroids □  
- Other drugs □

U4. In the last 12 months, have you injected any of these drugs?  
(This includes being injected by someone else)  
(Mark all that apply)

- Heroin □  
- Methadone □  
- Other opiates (Morphine, Pethidine) □  
- Amphetamines/ Speed □  
- Cocaine or Crack Cocaine □  
- LSD or other Hallucinogens (Trips etc.) □  
- Ecstasy □  
- Benzodiazepines □  
- Steroids □  
- Other drugs □

Have not injected any of these drugs in the last 12 months □ (Skip to U14)
U5. On average, how often have you injected yourself with illegal drugs in the past 12 months? (This includes being injected by someone else) (Mark one response only)

- More than 3 times a day  
- 2-3 times a day  
- Once a day  
- More than once a week (but less than once a day)  
- Once a week or less

U6. Where do you usually get needles and syringes from? (Mark all that apply)

- Chemist  
- Needle and syringe program (e.g. needle exchange program)  
- Friends  
- Hospital or doctor  
- Diabetes Australia  
- Other

U7. Have you used a needle and syringe program in the past 12 months? (e.g. Needle exchange program)

- Yes  
- No

U8. After you have used a needle/syringe, about how often do you throw it on the ground or leave it in a place that might cause injury to someone else? (Mark one response only)

- Never  
- Rarely  
- About half the time  
- Almost all the time  
- All the time

U9. Have you ever used a needle or other injecting equipment after someone else had already used it? (Mark one response only)

- Yes, and I bleached and/or rinsed it first  
- Yes, but did not bleach or rinse it first  
- No (Skip to U12)

U10. How long ago did you last use a needle or other injecting equipment which had been already used by someone else?

- Less than a month ago  
- Between 1 and 12 months ago  
- Between 1 and 5 years ago  
- More than 5 years ago  
- Never

U11. How many times in the last 12 months have you used a needle or other injecting equipment after someone else had already used it?

- Once or twice  
- 3-5 times  
- 6-10 times  
- More than 10 times

U12. How long ago did someone else use a needle or other injecting equipment after you had used it?

- Less than a month ago  
- Between 1 and 12 months ago  
- Between 1 and 5 years ago  
- More than 5 years ago  
- Never

U13. Have you heard or seen any health promotion message relating to safer injecting practices?

- Yes  
- No

U14. Which of the following procedures have you undergone and when? (Mark one response for each procedure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes, in the last 12 months</th>
<th>Yes, more than 12 months ago</th>
<th>Not had the procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tattoo(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear piercing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body piercing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If no procedure has been done, then Go to V1.

U15. Had you been drinking alcohol or using other drugs when any of these procedures were undertaken?

- Yes  
- No
Section V

V1. In the past 12 months, on average, how much money were you spending each week for personal use on each of the following:
(Record whole dollar value)

NB. If you don’t spend on a weekly basis, think of your total amount spent on each drug over the year and divide by 50.

Example: If $15 each week, then write in: $15

Alcohol $__________
Tobacco $__________
Heroin $__________
Marijuana/Cannabis $__________
LSD/Hallucinogens $__________
Tranquillisers/Sleeping pills for non-medical purposes $__________
Pain killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes $__________
Ecstasy $__________
amphetamines/Speed $__________
Prescription Speed/Ritalin/Dexamphetamine for non-medical purposes $__________
Cocaine/Crack $__________
Street Methadone/Done $__________
Glue/Petrol/Inhalants $__________
Steroids for non-medical purposes $__________
Morphine or Pethidine for non-medical purposes $__________

V2. During the past 12 months, in general, how did you obtain your tobacco, alcohol or other drugs?
(Mark all that apply for each drug type)

Tobacco Alcohol Other Drugs

Bought at a shop/retail outlet ☐ ☐ ☐
Paid cash (but not at a shop/retail outlet) ☐ ☐ ☐
Stole it ☐ ☐ ☐
Traded stolen goods ☐ ☐ ☐
Traded other goods ☐ ☐ ☐
Swapped drugs ☐ ☐ ☐
Traded sex ☐ ☐ ☐
Re-cut a previously obtained deal ☐ ☐ ☐
Received some in payment for a job ☐ ☐ ☐
Forged scripts ☐ ☐ ☐
Grew my own/Made it myself ☐ ☐ ☐
Friends or relatives offered to me ☐ ☐ ☐
Other ☐ ☐ ☐
Did not obtain in past 12 months ☐ ☐ ☐

V3. During the past 12 months, did you have a period of a month or more when you spent a great deal of time getting, using, or getting over the effects of illegal drugs?

Yes ☐ No ☐
V4. For each of the drugs listed below, do you personally approve or disapprove their regular use by an adult?  
(Mark one response for each drug type below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approve</th>
<th>Disapprove</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco/cigarettes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids for non-medical purposes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates for non-medical purposes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/Cannabis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines/Speed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine/Crack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy/Designer Drugs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glue/Petrol/Solvents/Rush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone for non-medical purposes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V5. What is your main drug of choice (that is, your favourite or preferred drug), and what is your next drug of choice?  
(Mark only one response in each column)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Choice</th>
<th>Next Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/Cannabis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine/Crack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquillisers/Analgesics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain-killers/Sleeping Pills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines/Speed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy/Designer Drugs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No first drug of choice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No next drug of choice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V6. What factors influenced your decision to first use an illicit drug (including marijuana/cannabis)?  
(Mark all that apply, then skip to W1)

- Friends used/was offered by a friend (peer pressure)
- Wanted to see what it was like (curiosity)
- To feel better/to stop feeling unhappy
- To take a risk
- To do something exciting
- Family problems (eg. parents separated, didn't get on with parents)
- Work/school/relationship problems
- Traumatic experience (eg. sexual or physical assault, death of someone close)
- To lose weight
- Don't know

Other (Please write in):

V7. What factors influenced your decision never to try illicit drugs (including marijuana/cannabis)?  
(Mark all that apply)

- Worry about health problems (eg. Can cause cancer, affect mental health)
- Didn't want to become addicted
- Fear of being caught by police
- Fear of being convicted by a court
- Fear of going to prison
- Pressure from family or friends
- Didn't want family/friends to find out
- Didn't want employer or teachers to find out
- Didn't like to feel out of control
- Friends didn't use or stopped using
- Didn't think it would be enjoyable
- Financial reasons (eg. too expensive to buy)
- Lack of availability (drug was too hard to get)
- Religious/moral reasons
- Just not interested
- Never had the opportunity to try illicit drugs
- Don't know

Other (Please write in):

OFFICE USE ONLY:

1 2
Section W

W1. In the past 12 months, did any person affected by 
alcohol... 
(Mark one response for each row)

Yes  No

Verbally abuse you  □  □  
Physically abuse you  □  □  
Put you in fear  □  □  

W2. In the past 12 months, did any person affected by 
illicit drugs... 
(Mark one response for each row)

Yes  No

Verbally abuse you  □  □  
Physically abuse you  □  □  
Put you in fear  □  □  

If No to all in W1 and W2, Skip to W10

W3. Which of the following list of persons affected by 
alcohol or illicit drugs was responsible for the 
incident(s) referred to above? 
(Select each of the incidents that occurred to you from 
the top row, and moving down the list of persons, mark 
all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbal abuse</th>
<th>Physical abuse</th>
<th>Put you in fear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spouse or partner</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibling (brother/sister)</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other relative</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other house/flat resident</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current boy/girl friend</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Former spouse/partner/ 
  boy/girl friend | □  □  □  |                |
| Work/school/university mate | □  □  □  |                |
| Friend         | □  □  □  |                |
| Other person known to me | □  □  □  |                |
| Not known to me | □  □  □  |                |

W4. Where did the incident(s) referred to occur? 
(Select each of the incidents that occurred to you from 
the top row, and moving down the list of locations, mark 
all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbal abuse</th>
<th>Physical abuse</th>
<th>Put you in fear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In my home</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a pub or club</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At my workplace</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At school/university</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transport (e.g. train)</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the street</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhere else</td>
<td>□  □  □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W5. What was the most serious physical injury you 
sustained as a result of the incident(s)? 
(Mark one response only)

- Bruising/abrasions □
- Burns, not requiring admission to hospital □
- Minor lacerations (e.g. cuts/scratches) □
- Lacerations requiring suturing (stitches), 
  not requiring admission to hospital □
- Fractures (broken bones) not 
  requiring admission to hospital □
- Sufficiently serious to require admission 
  to hospital at least overnight □
- Not relevant – no physical injury sustained □

W6. Were the incidents reported to the police? 

- No – none □
- Yes – some □
- Yes – all □ (Skip to W8)

Reminder:

Please cross inside the box, like this: ✗

If you see a (skip to) after the box 
you have just marked, go straight to 
the question indicated.
W7. Are there any reasons why you didn’t report all of the incidents to the police?
(Mark all that apply)

- Too trivial/unimportant
- Private matter
- Police could not do anything
- Police would not do anything
- Did not want offender punished
- Too confused/upset
- Afraid of reprisal/revenge

Incident is not uncommon for me
(e.g. It is to be expected at parties, working in pubs)

W8. In general, at the time(s) the alcohol or other drug-related incident(s) took place, had you also been drinking alcohol or consuming drugs other than alcohol?
(Mark one response only)

- Yes, alcohol only
- Yes, other drugs only
- Yes, both alcohol and other drugs
- No, neither alcohol nor other drugs

W9. Did any of the incidents of physical abuse involve sexual abuse?

- Yes
- No
- Not relevant (not physically abused)

W10. In the past 12 months, did you undertake the following activities while under the influence of alcohol?
(Mark yes or no for each activity)

- Went to work
- Went swimming
- Operated a boat
- Drove a motor vehicle
- Operated hazardous machinery
- Created a public disturbance or nuisance
- Caused damage to property
- Stole money, goods or property
- Verbally abused someone
- Physically abused someone

W11. In the past 12 months, did you undertake the following activities while under the influence of illegal drugs?
(Mark yes or no for each activity)

- Went to work
- Went swimming
- Operated a boat
- Drove a motor vehicle
- Operated hazardous machinery
- Created a public disturbance or nuisance
- Caused damage to property
- Stole money, goods or property
- Verbally abused someone
- Physically abused someone
Section X

X1. In the past 3 months, how many days of work, school, TAFE or university did you miss because of your personal use of alcohol? (Please write your best estimate in whole days (e.g. 0, 1, 2, 10, etc.) in the boxes provided)

Number of days: 

Not applicable (don’t work or study) □ (Skip to X4)

X2. In the past 3 months, how many days of work, school, TAFE or university did you miss because of your personal use of drugs other than alcohol? (Please write your best estimate in whole days (e.g. 0, 1, 2, 10, etc.) in the boxes provided)

Number of days: 

X3. In the past 3 months, how many days of work, school, TAFE or university did you miss because of any illness or injury? (Please write your best estimate in whole days (e.g. 0, 1, 2, 10, etc.) in the boxes provided)

Number of days: 

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

X4. Have you ever participated in an alcohol or other drug treatment program to help you reduce or to quit your consumption? (Mark one response for each type of program)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes, in the last 12 months</th>
<th>Yes, but not in the last 12 months</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoking (eg. Quit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol (e.g. Alcoholics Anonymous)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detoxification Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone Maintenance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Drugs (e.g. GP supervised)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therapeutic community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naltrexone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X5. At any stage in the past 12 months were you: (Mark all that apply)

Pregnant and breastfeeding at the same time □
Pregnant only □
Breastfeeding only □
Neither pregnant nor breastfeeding □ (Skip to Y1)

X6. At any time in the past 12 months when you were pregnant or breastfeeding, did you use any of the following? (Select each that applies to you during the past 12 months from the top row, and moving down the list of substances, mark all that apply)

When pregnant | When breastfeeding | When pregnant and breastfeeding |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/Cannabis</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids for non-medical purposes</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates for non-medical purposes</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines/Speed</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy/Designer Drugs</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injected illegal drugs</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
X7. In the last 12 months when you were pregnant, in general, did you drink more, less or the same amount of alcohol compared to when you were neither pregnant nor breastfeeding? (Mark one response only)

- More □
- Less □
- Same amount □
- Don’t drink alcohol □

Not applicable, was not pregnant in the last 12 months □

X8. In the last 12 months when you were breastfeeding, in general, did you drink more, less or the same amount of alcohol compared to when you were neither pregnant nor breastfeeding? (Mark one response only)

- More □
- Less □
- Same amount □
- Don’t drink alcohol □

Not applicable, was not breastfeeding in the last 12 months □

X9. In the past 12 months when you were pregnant or breastfeeding did anyone advise you not to smoke?

- Yes □
- No □

Not applicable, don’t smoke □ (Skip to Y1)

X10. Who advised you not to smoke? (Mark all that apply)

- Partner □
- Parents □
- Sibling (brother/sister) □
- Doctor/specialist □
- Nurse/midwife □
- Pharmacist □
- Other □
### Section Y – Policy Support

The next few questions are about how strongly you would support or oppose some policies. Please use the scale below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly support</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Neither support nor oppose</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
<th>Strongly oppose</th>
<th>Don’t know enough to say</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Y1. Starting with the first set, to reduce the problems associated with excessive alcohol use, to what extent would you support or oppose...

- Increasing the price of alcohol
- Reducing the number of outlets that sell alcohol
- Reducing trading hours for all pubs and clubs
- Serving only low alcohol drinks, such as low alcohol beer at sporting events or venues
- Increasing the number of alcohol-free public events
- Increasing the number of alcohol-free zones or dry areas
- Raising the legal drinking age
- Stricter enforcement of the law against serving customers who are drunk
- More severe legal penalties for drink driving
- Restricting late night trading of alcohol
- Strict monitoring of late night licensed premises
- Limiting advertising for alcohol on TV until after 9:30pm
- Banning alcohol sponsorship of sporting events
- Requiring information on national drinking guidelines on all alcohol containers
- Increasing the size of standard drink labels on alcohol containers

#### Y2. Thinking now about the problems associated with tobacco use, to what extent would you support or oppose measures such as...

- Stricter enforcement of the law against supplying cigarettes to customers who are under age
- Immediate ban on tobacco advertising at sporting events
- Banning smoking in the workplace
- Banning smoking in shopping centres
- Banning smoking in restaurants
- Banning smoking in pubs/clubs
- Increasing the tax on tobacco products to pay for health education programs
- Increasing the tax on tobacco products to contribute to the cost of treating smoking related diseases
- Increasing the tax on tobacco products to discourage people from smoking
- Making it harder to buy tobacco in shops
Y3. Thinking now about the **problems** associated with **heroin** use, to what extent would you support or oppose measures such as…

(Mark one response in each row)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly support</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Neither support nor oppose</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
<th>Strongly oppose</th>
<th>Don’t know enough to say</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Needle and Syringe programs (e.g. Needle exchange program)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone maintenance programs</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment with drugs other than methadone</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulated injecting rooms</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial of prescribed heroin</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid detoxification therapy</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Naltrexone, a drug that blocks the effects of heroin and other opioids</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Y4. Still using the same scale, and considering the following drugs, to what extent would you support or oppose the **personal use** of the following drugs being made **legal**?

(Mark one response in each row)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly support</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Neither support nor oppose</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
<th>Strongly oppose</th>
<th>Don’t know enough to say</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/Cannabis</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines/Speed</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Y5. To what extent would you support or oppose **increased** penalties for the **sale** or **supply** of the following drugs?

(Mark one response in each row)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly support</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Neither support nor oppose</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
<th>Strongly oppose</th>
<th>Don’t know enough to say</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana/Cannabis</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines/Speed</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Y6. For each of the following 5 drug categories, how would you allocate $100 over the three areas of education, treatment and law enforcement.

Starting with alcohol, if you were given $100 to spend on reducing misuse of alcohol, how much would you allocate to each of these areas? (Enter whole dollars only)

- Education (e.g. information services) $ 
- Treatment (e.g. counselling, therapy) $ 
- Law enforcement (e.g. stop illegal sale or use) $ 

Check that total is: $ 

Y7. And if you were given $100 to spend on reducing the harm associated with tobacco use, how much would you allocate to each of these areas? (Enter whole dollars only)

- Education (e.g. information services) $ 
- Treatment (e.g. counselling, therapy) $ 
- Law enforcement (e.g. stop illegal sale or use) $ 

Check that total is: $ 

Y8. And if you were given $100 to spend on reducing marijuana/cannabis use, how much would you allocate to each of these areas? (Enter whole dollars only)

- Education (e.g. information services) $ 
- Treatment (e.g. counselling, therapy) $ 
- Law enforcement (e.g. stop illegal sale or use) $ 

Check that total is: $ 

Y9. And if you were given $100 to spend on reducing amphetamine or speed use, how much would you allocate to each of these areas? (Enter whole dollars only)

- Education (e.g. information services) $ 
- Treatment (e.g. counselling, therapy) $ 
- Law enforcement (e.g. stop illegal sale or use) $ 

Check that total is: $ 

Y10. And if you were given $100 to spend on reducing heroin or cocaine use, how much would you allocate to each of these areas? (Enter whole dollars only)

- Education (e.g. information services) $ 
- Treatment (e.g. counselling, therapy) $ 
- Law enforcement (e.g. stop illegal sale or use) $ 

Check that total is: $ 


Section Z

Z1. Are you male or female?

Male ☐ Female ☐

Z2. What is your current age?

Age in years: ☐

Z3. What is your present marital status?

(Mark one response only)

- Never Married ☐
- Widowed ☐
- Divorced ☐
- Separated but not divorced ☐
- Married (including de facto, or living with life partner) ☐

Z4. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

(Mark one response only)

- No ☐
- Yes, Aboriginal ☐
- Yes, Torres Strait Islander ☐
- Yes, both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ☐

Z5a. In which country were you born?

(Mark one response only)

Australia ☐ (Go to Z6)
China ☐
Germany ☐
Greece ☐
Hong Kong ☐
India ☐
Ireland (Republic of) ☐
Italy ☐
Lebanon ☐
Malaysia ☐
Malta ☐
Netherlands ☐
New Zealand ☐
Philippines ☐
Poland ☐
South Africa ☐
Turkey ☐
United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland) ☐
USA ☐
Vietnam ☐
Yugoslavia (The former) ☐
Other (Please write in) ☐

Z5b. In what year did you first arrive in Australia to live here for one year or more?

Year: ☐

Will be in Australia for less than one year ☐

OFFICE USE ONLY: ☐
Z6. What is the main language spoken at home?
(Mark one response only)

- English □
- Arabic (including Lebanese) □
- Cantonese □
- German □
- Greek □
- Italian □
- Mandarin □
- Serbian/Croatian □
- Spanish □
- Vietnamese □
- Other Asian Language □
- Other European Language □

Other (Please write in) □

1

Z7. What other languages are spoken at home?
(Mark all that apply)

- English □
- Arabic (including Lebanese) □
- Cantonese □
- German □
- Greek □
- Italian □
- Mandarin □
- Serbian/Croatian □
- Spanish □
- Vietnamese □
- Other Asian Language □
- Other European Language □

Other (Please write in) □

2

None □

Z8. We would also like to know about your current employment status. Are you mainly...
(Mark one response only)

- Working full-time for pay? □
- Working part-time for pay? □
- A full-time student? □
- A part-time student? □
- Unemployed looking for work? □
- Doing home duties? □
- Retired or on a pension? □

/go to Z10

Z9. Have you ever been in paid work?

- Yes □
- No □

/go to Z12

Office use only: 1 2
Z10. What kind of industry, business or service is/was carried out by your main or last employer? (Describe as fully as possible. (eg. plumbing, footwear manufacturing, real estate agency, road freight transport, book retailing, dairy farming))


OFFICE USE ONLY (FOR ANZSIC CODING)

Z11. What kind of work do you do (or did you do when you last worked)? (Describe job in which you work(ed) most hours only.)

Title (including award/Government classification if possible)

Main Duties/tasks


OFFICE USE ONLY (FOR ASCO CODING)

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

Z12. What is the highest year of primary or secondary school you have completed? (Mark one response only)

Still at school □
Did not go to school □
Year 8 or below □
Year 9 or equivalent □
Year 10 or equivalent □
Year 11 or equivalent □
Year 12 or equivalent □

Z13. Have you completed a trade certificate or other educational qualification?

Yes □
No □ (Go to Z15)

Z14. What is the highest qualification that you have obtained? (Mark one response only)

Trade certificate □
Non-trade certificate □
Associate Diploma □
Undergraduate Diploma □
Bachelor Degree □
Master’s Degree, Postgraduate Degree or Postgraduate Diploma □
Doctorate □

Z15. Which of the following groups would represent your personal annual income, before tax, from all sources? (Mark one response only)

$78,000 or more ($1,500 / week) □
$52,000 – $77,999 ($1,000 – $1499 / week) □
$41,600 – $51,999 ($800 – $999 / week) □
$36,400 – $41,599 ($700 – $799 / week) □
$31,200 – $36,399 ($600 – $699 / week) □
$26,000 – $31,199 ($500 – $599 / week) □
$20,800 – $25,999 ($400 – $499 / week) □
$15,600 – $20,799 ($300 – $399 / week) □
$10,400 – $15,599 ($200 – $299 / week) □
$8,320 – $10,399 ($160 – $199 / week) □
$6,240 – $8,319 ($120 – $159 / week) □
$4,160 – $6,239 ($80 – $119 / week) □
$2,080 – $4,159 ($40 – $79 / week) □
$1 – $2,079 ($1 – $39 / week) □
Nil Income □
Negative Income □
Prefer not to say □
Don’t know □
Z16. Which of the following groups would represent the combined household annual income, before tax, from all sources?
(Mark one response only)

$130,000 or more ($2,500 or more / week)  
$104,000 – $129,999 ($2,000 – $2,499 / week)  
$78,000 – $103,999 ($1,500 – $1,999 / week)  
$52,000 – $77,999 ($1,000 – $1,499 / week)  
$41,600 – $51,999 ($800 – $999 / week)  
$36,400 – $41,599 ($700 – $799 / week)  
$31,200 – $36,399 ($600 – $699 / week)  
$26,000 – $31,199 ($500 – $599 / week)  
$20,800 – $25,999 ($400 – $499 / week)  
$15,600 – $20,799 ($300 – $399 / week)  
$10,400 – $15,599 ($200 – $299 / week)  
$8,320 – $10,399 ($160 – $199 / week)  
$6,240 – $8,319 ($120 – $159 / week)  
$4,160 – $6,239 ($80 – $119 / week)  
$2,080 – $4,159 ($40 – $79 / week)  
$1 – $2,079 ($1 – $39 / week)  
Nil Income  
Negative Income  
Prefer not to say  
Don’t know

Z17a. How many people, aged 14 and over, live in this household, including yourself?

Z17b. Are there any dependent children in this household?
(Dependent children are defined as children aged 0-14, or older children who are still financially dependent, such as full-time students.)

Yes  
No  (Go to Z19)

Z18. Of all the dependent children, how many are in each of these age categories?

- 0-2 years old  
- 3-5 years old  
- 6-8 years old  
- 9-11 years old  
- 12-14 years old  
- 15 years and over

Z19. Which category best describes this household?
(Mark one response only)

Person living alone  
Couple:  
- Couple living alone  
- Couple with non-dependent child(ren)  
- Couple with dependent child(ren)  
- Couple with dependant and non-dependent child(ren)
Single Parent:  
- Single parent with non-dependent child(ren)  
- Single parent with dependent child(ren)  
Non-related adults sharing house/apartment/flat  
Other household type

Z20. Was anyone else present when you were completing the questionnaire?
(Mark all responses that apply)

- No  (Go to Z22)  
- Spouse/partner  
- Parent(s)  
- Older relative (eg. Aunt, grandparent)  
- Child(ren) aged 0-5  
- Child(ren) aged 6-17  
- Child(ren) aged 18 or more  
- Friend/peer/close-age sibling (brother or sister)  
- Neighbour  
- Other
Z21. Did this affect the honesty with which you completed the questionnaire?  
(Mark one response only)

- Yes – a great deal
- Yes – somewhat
- Yes – a little
- Not at all
- Don’t know

Z22. Did anyone else help you complete this questionnaire?  
(Mark one response only)

- Yes – a great deal
- Yes – somewhat
- Yes – a little
- No

Z23a. What is the postcode for this dwelling?  
(If you are unsure of your postcode, please write in the name of the suburb or town where you live)
Z23b. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare has asked us to verify that only persons who were selected to complete this questionnaire did so. We will be telephoning about 10% of respondents in the next few weeks.

That is, you have about a one in ten chance, of receiving a telephone call to confirm that you completed this questionnaire.

Please indicate below if you give permission for a telephone call to be made. We only require your first name and telephone number.

This page will be removed from the rest of the questionnaire and will be destroyed after the telephone call. Your name and phone number will never be linked to your answers.

☐ I give permission for a telephone call.

First Name: 

Phone number:  

Or

☐ I do not give permission

Z24. Please write the date that you completed this questionnaire below:

☐/☐/2001

Day Month Year

Thank you for completing this questionnaire.
Your help is very much appreciated.