

References

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Appendix 1: Glossary

Abstainer (alcohol)	Never consumed a full serve of alcohol.
Chop-chop	Unbranded loose tobacco.
Concurrent use	Use of two or more substances at the same time.
Ever use	Used at least once in lifetime.
Ex-drinker	A person who had consumed a full serve of alcohol in their lifetime, but not in the last 12 months.
Ex-smoker	A person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes or the equivalent tobacco in their lifetime, but does not smoke at all now (AIHW 2001).
Ex-user	A person who has used a substance in their lifetime, but not in the last 12 months.
High risk (alcohol)	Defines a level of drinking at which there is substantial risk of serious harm, and above which risk continues to increase rapidly (NHMRC 2001).
Illicit drugs	<p>Illegal drugs, drugs and volatile substances used illicitly, and pharmaceuticals used for non-medical purposes. The survey included questions on the following illicit drugs:</p> <p>Pain-killers/analgesics* tranquillisers/sleeping pills* steroids* barbiturates* amphetamines* marijuana/cannabis heroin methadone** other opiates* cocaine LSD/synthetic hallucinogens natural hallucinogens ecstasy and other designer drugs inhalants (any) injected drug</p> <p><i>Note:</i> * used for non-medical purposes ** non-maintenance program</p>
Long-term risk (alcohol)	The level of risk associated with regular daily patterns of drinking, defined by the total amount of alcohol typically consumed per week (NHMRC 2001).

Low risk (alcohol)	Defines a level of drinking at which there is only a minimal risk of harm. At this level, there may be health benefits for some of the population (NHMRC 2001).
Never smoker	A person who does not smoke now and has smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes or the equivalent tobacco in their lifetime (AIHW 2001).
Non-maintenance	Use of substance other than that which was supplied as part of a medically supervised maintenance program.
Non-medical use	Use of drugs either alone or with other drugs in order to induce or enhance a drug experience, for performance enhancement, for cosmetic purposes.
Non-smoker	Never or ex-smoker.
Recent	In the last 12 months.
Risky (alcohol)	Defines a level of drinking at which risk of harm is significantly increased beyond any possible benefits (NHMRC 2001).
Short-term risk (alcohol)	The risk of harm (particularly injury or death) in the short term, that is associated with given levels of drinking on a single day. These levels assume that overall drinking patterns remain within the levels set for long-term risk, and that these heavier drinking days occur a maximum of three times per week. Outside these limits, risk is further increased (NHMRC 2001).
Smoker	A person who reported currently smoking daily, weekly or less often than weekly.
Standard drink	(full serve) Containing 10 grams of alcohol (equivalent to 12.5 millilitres of alcohol) (NHMRC 2001).

Appendix 2: Population estimates

Table A2.1: Population estimates, by age and sex, Australia, 2001

Age group	Males	Females	Persons
14–19	832,643	792,984	1,625,627
20–29	1,439,327	1,396,468	2,835,795
30–39	1,468,258	1,471,215	2,939,473
40–49	1,416,075	1,418,870	2,834,945
50–59	1,157,625	1,127,111	2,284,736
60+	1,464,465	1,741,925	3,206,390
All ages	7,778,393	7,948,573	15,726,966

Source: AIHW National Population Database.

Appendix 3: Standard errors

Table A3.1: Prevalence, population estimates, standard errors (SE) and relative standard errors (RSE), Australia, 2001

Prevalence ^(a) (%)	All age groups			14–19			20–29			30–39		
	Pop. ^(b) (No.)	SE ^(c) (%)	RSE ^(d) (%)	Pop. (No.)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Pop. (No.)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Pop. (No.)	SE (%)	RSE (%)
Males												
3.00	233,400	0.21	7.1	25,000	0.55	18.3	43,200	0.52	17.2	44,000	0.45	15.0
2.00	155,600	0.18	8.8	16,700	0.45	22.6	28,800	0.42	21.1	29,400	0.37	18.4
0.60	46,700	0.10	16.1	5,000	0.25	41.5	8,600	0.23	38.9	8,800	0.20	33.9
0.50	38,900	0.09	17.7	4,200	0.23	45.5	7,200	0.21	42.6	7,300	0.19	37.1
0.40	31,100	0.08	19.8	3,300	0.20	50.9	5,800	0.19	47.6	5,900	0.17	41.5
0.30	23,300	0.07	22.8	2,500	0.18	58.8	4,300	0.17	55.0	4,400	0.14	48.0
0.25	19,400	0.06	25.0	2,100	0.16	64.5	3,600	0.15	60.3	3,700	0.13	52.6
0.20	15,600	0.06	28.0	1,700	0.14	72.1	2,900	0.13	67.4	2,900	0.12	58.8
0.15	11,700	0.05	32.3	1,200	0.12	83.3	2,200	0.12	77.9	2,200	0.10	67.9
0.10	7,800	0.04	39.6	800	0.10	102.0	1,400	0.10	95.4	1,500	0.08	83.2
0.06	4,400	0.03	52.9	500	0.08	136.3	800	0.07	127.5	800	0.06	111.2
Females												
3.0	238,500	0.17	5.8	23,800	0.55	18.5	41,900	0.42	14.0	44,100	0.33	11.0
2.0	159,000	0.14	7.1	15,900	0.46	22.8	27,900	0.34	17.2	29,400	0.27	13.5
0.6	47,700	0.08	13.1	4,800	0.25	41.9	8,400	0.19	31.6	8,800	0.15	24.8
0.5	39,700	0.07	14.4	4,000	0.23	45.9	7,000	0.17	34.6	7,400	0.14	27.2
0.4	31,800	0.06	16.1	3,200	0.21	51.3	5,600	0.15	38.7	5,900	0.12	30.4
0.3	23,800	0.06	18.6	2,400	0.18	59.3	4,200	0.13	44.8	4,400	0.11	35.2
0.25	19,900	0.05	20.4	2,000	0.16	64.9	3,500	0.12	49.0	3,700	0.10	38.5
0.2	15,900	0.05	22.8	1,600	0.15	72.6	2,800	0.11	54.8	2,900	0.09	43.1
0.15	11,900	0.04	26.3	1,200	0.13	83.9	2,100	0.10	63.3	2,200	0.07	49.8
0.10	7,900	0.03	32.3	800	0.10	102.8	1,400	0.08	77.6	1,500	0.06	61.0
0.06	4,800	0.02	41.7	500	0.08	132.7	800	0.06	100.2	900	0.05	78.7
Persons												
3.0	471,800	0.15	5.0	48,800	0.40	13.2	85,100	0.35	11.6	88,200	0.30	9.9
2.0	314,500	0.12	6.1	32,500	0.32	16.2	56,700	0.29	14.3	58,800	0.24	12.2
0.6	94,400	0.07	11.3	9,800	0.18	29.9	17,000	0.16	26.2	17,600	0.13	22.4
0.50	78,600	0.06	12.4	8,100	0.16	32.7	14,200	0.14	28.7	14,700	0.12	24.6
0.40	62,900	0.06	13.8	6,500	0.15	36.6	11,300	0.13	32.1	11,800	0.11	27.5
0.30	47,200	0.05	16.0	4,900	0.13	42.3	8,500	0.11	37.1	8,800	0.10	31.7
0.25	39,300	0.04	17.5	4,100	0.12	46.3	7,100	0.10	40.7	7,300	0.09	34.8
0.20	31,500	0.04	19.6	3,300	0.10	51.8	5,700	0.09	45.5	5,900	0.08	38.9
0.15	23,600	0.03	22.6	2,400	0.09	59.9	4,300	0.08	52.5	4,400	0.07	44.9
0.10	15,700	0.03	27.7	1,600	0.07	73.3	2,800	0.06	64.4	2,900	0.06	55.0
0.06	9,400	0.02	35.8	1,000	0.06	94.7	1,700	0.05	83.1	1,800	0.04	71.1

(continued)

Table A3.1: Prevalence, population estimates, standard errors (SE) and relative standard errors (RSE), Australia, 2001

Prevalence (%)	40-49			50-59			60+		
	Pop. (No.)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Pop. (No.)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Pop. (No.)	SE (%)	RSE (%)
Males									
3.0	42,500	0.43	14.3	34,700	0.45	15.0	43,900	0.35	11.6
2.0	28,300	0.35	17.6	23,200	0.37	18.5	29,300	0.29	14.3
0.6	8,500	0.19	32.4	6,900	0.20	34.0	8,800	0.16	26.3
0.50	7,100	0.18	35.5	5,800	0.19	37.2	7,300	0.14	28.8
0.40	5,700	0.16	39.7	4,600	0.17	41.6	5,900	0.13	32.2
0.30	4,200	0.14	45.9	3,500	0.14	48.1	4,400	0.11	37.2
0.25	3,500	0.13	50.3	2,900	0.13	52.7	3,700	0.10	40.8
0.20	2,800	0.11	56.2	2,300	0.12	59.0	2,900	0.09	45.6
0.15	2,100	0.10	64.9	1,700	0.10	68.1	2,200	0.08	52.7
0.10	1,400	0.08	79.5	1,200	0.08	83.4	1,500	0.06	64.6
0.06	800	0.06	106.3	600	0.06	111.5	800	0.05	86.3
Females									
3.0	42,600	0.35	11.8	33,800	0.38	12.8	52,300	0.31	10.3
2.0	28,400	0.29	14.5	22,500	0.31	15.7	34,800	0.25	12.7
0.6	8,500	0.16	26.6	6,800	0.17	28.9	10,500	0.14	23.3
0.50	7,100	0.15	29.2	5,600	0.16	31.7	8,700	0.13	25.5
0.40	5,700	0.13	32.7	4,500	0.14	35.5	7,000	0.11	28.6
0.30	4,300	0.11	37.7	3,400	0.12	41.0	5,200	0.10	33.0
0.25	3,500	0.10	41.3	2,800	0.11	44.9	4,400	0.09	36.2
0.20	2,800	0.09	46.2	2,300	0.10	50.2	3,500	0.08	40.4
0.15	2,100	0.08	53.4	1,700	0.09	58.0	2,600	0.07	46.7
0.10	1,400	0.07	65.4	1,100	0.07	71.1	1,700	0.06	57.2
0.06	900	0.05	84.5	700	0.06	91.8	1,000	0.04	73.9
Persons									
3.0	85,000	0.30	9.9	68,500	0.31	10.5	96,200	0.25	8.3
2.0	56,700	0.24	12.2	45,700	0.26	12.9	64,100	0.20	10.2
0.6	17,000	0.14	22.5	13,700	0.14	23.7	19,200	0.11	18.8
0.50	14,200	0.12	24.7	11,400	0.13	26.0	16,000	0.10	20.6
0.40	11,300	0.11	27.6	9,100	0.12	29.1	12,800	0.09	23.1
0.30	8,500	0.10	31.9	6,900	0.10	33.6	9,600	0.08	26.7
0.25	7,100	0.09	34.9	5,700	0.09	36.8	8,000	0.07	29.2
0.20	5,700	0.08	39.1	4,600	0.08	41.2	6,400	0.07	32.7
0.15	4,300	0.07	45.1	3,400	0.07	47.6	4,800	0.06	37.7
0.10	2,800	0.06	55.3	2,300	0.06	58.3	3,200	0.05	46.2
0.06	1,700	0.04	71.4	1,400	0.05	75.3	1,900	0.04	59.7

- (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

- The standard error estimates are modelled on the average design effects across 35 key variables.
- Light shading indicates caution in using estimates; dark shading indicates unreliable for most practical purposes.

Appendix 4: Selected comparison of the NDSHS and the NHS

Appendix 4 presents a selected comparison of the 2001 AIHW NDSHS and the 2001 ABS NHS results and methods for tobacco and alcohol consumption. For comparison purposes, the NDSHS results in this table are for persons aged 18 years and over, whereas all other results in this report are for persons aged 14 years and over (except where relevant).

Table A4.1: Comparison of NDSHS and NHS results and methods for tobacco and alcohol consumption, persons aged 18 years and over, Australia, 2001

Aspect	Unit	NDSHS	NHS
Results			
Tobacco			
Daily smokers	%	20.2	22.4
Occasional smokers	%	3.6	1.9
<i>Total smokers</i>	%	23.8	24.3
Alcohol risk ^(a)			
Abstainers	%	16.3	16.8
Low risk drinkers	%	73.7	68.6 ^(b)
Risky or high risk drinkers	%	10.0	14.6 ^(b)
<i>Total</i>	%	100.0	100.0
Methods			
Sample size ^(c)	No.	25,267	17,918
Interview mode		Self-complete ^(d)	Interviewer administered
Period in the field		July–November 2001	February–November 2001

(a) Respondents of the NHS were asked to indicate their alcohol consumption pattern in the last seven days. Respondents of the NDSHS were asked to indicate their alcohol consumption pattern over the last 12 months and daily. Based on the NHMRC risk levels for alcohol consumption, the NHS risk analysis is therefore comparable to the NDSHS analysis of risk of harm in the long term.

(b) AIHW analysis of NHS data.

(c) For respondents aged 18 years and over.

(d) For the 2,040 respondents to the CATI component the questionnaire was interviewer-administered.

Appendix 5: Definition of characteristics variables

Table A5.1: Definition of characteristics variables, Australia, 2001

Variable	Description	Measurement	Definition	%
Education	Level of education	Without post-school qualification	Persons who are still at school, did not complete highest level of secondary school, completed highest level of secondary school.	48.1
		With post-school qualification	Persons who have skilled or basic vocational qualification, undergraduate or associate diploma, bachelor degree or higher.	51.9
Labour force status		Currently employed	Working full-time or part-time for pay	53.2
		Student	Full-time or part-time student	11.8
		Unemployed	Unemployed looking for work	3.4
		Retired/pension/home duties	Retired/on a pension/doing home duties	31.6
Main language spoken at home		English	Main language spoken at home is English	93.0
		Other	Main language spoken at home is a language other than English	7.0
Socioeconomic status	Relative socioeconomic status of the statistical local area of the residence based on the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage	1st quintile	Index score below 949	17.2
		2nd quintile	Index score between 950 and 981	26.4
		3rd quintile	Index score between 982 and 1,012	19.2
		4th quintile	Index score between 1,013 and 1,060	14.1
		5th quintile	Index score between 1,061 and 1,196	23.2
Geography	Locality of residence	Urban	Capital cities and other urban areas	72.8
		Rural/remote	Non-urban areas	27.2
Marital status		Never married	Respondent has never married	26.3
		Divorced/separated/widowed	Respondent is either divorced, separated or widowed	30.5
		Married/de facto	Respondent is either married or in a de facto relationship	37.9
Indigenous status	Self-reported origin	Indigenous	Origin Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both	1.6
		Non-Indigenous	Origin not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	98.4