

2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey

First results

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Number 9

2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey

First results

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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.

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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

Drug/behaviour	1993	1995	1998	2001
		(per cent)		
Tobacco	n.a.	n.a.	24.9	23.2
Alcohol	73.0	78.3	80.7	82.4
Illicits				
Marijuana/cannabis	12.7	13.1	17.9	12.9 #
Pain-killers/analgesics ^(b)	1.7	3.5	5.2	3.1 #
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills ^(b)	0.9	0.6	3.0	1.1 #
Steroids ^(b)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Barbiturates ^(b)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Inhalants	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4 #
Heroin	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2 #
Methadone ^(c)	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.1
Other opiates ^(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.3
Amphetamines ^(b)	2.0	2.1	3.7	3.4
Cocaine	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.3
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.8	3.0	1.1 #
Ecstasy/designer drugs	1.2	0.9	2.4	2.9
Injected drugs	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
<i>Any illicit</i>	14.0	17.0	22.0	16.9 #
None of the above	21.0	17.8	14.2	14.7

(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

Drug/behaviour	Ever tried ^(a)			Ever used ^(b)
	1993	1995	1998	2001
	(per cent)			
Tobacco	n.a.	n.a.	50.8	49.4
Alcohol	88.0	87.8	89.6	90.4
Illicits				
Marijuana/cannabis	34.7	31.1	39.1	33.1
Pain-killers/analgesics ^(c)	n.a.	12.3	11.5	6.0
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills ^(c)	n.a.	3.2	6.2	3.2
Steroids ^(c)	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3
Barbiturates ^(c)	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.9
Inhalants	3.7	2.4	3.9	2.6
Heroin	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.6
Methadone ^(d)	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	0.3
Other opiates ^(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2
Amphetamines ^(c)	5.4	5.7	8.8	8.9
Cocaine	2.5	3.4	4.3	4.4
Hallucinogens	7.3	7	9.9	7.6
Ecstasy/designer drugs	3.1	2.4	4.8	6.1
Injected drugs	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.8
<i>Any illicit</i>	38.9	39.3	46.0	37.7
None of the above	8.0	8.1	6.7	7.5

(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

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

(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

Drug	Males		Females		Persons	
	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
Tobacco	61.4	62.7	50.2	51.9	55.8	57.2
Alcohol	86.8	93.2	77.9	87.7	82.3	90.4
Marijuana/cannabis	27.8	28.0	19.0	20.4	23.4	24.2
Pain-killers/analgesics ^(a)	46.5	44.4	48.5	44.8	47.5	44.6
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills ^(a)	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.8
Steroids ^(a)	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.8
Barbiturates ^(a)	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.9
Inhalants	4.4	4.3	2.6	2.2	3.5	3.2
Heroin	3.4	2.0	1.4	1.0	2.4	1.5
Amphetamines ^(a)	7.2	9.3	4.8	5.8	6.0	7.6
Cocaine	3.2	4.3	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.4
Natural hallucinogens	3.5	3.0	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.2
LSD	7.4	4.5	3.8	2.4	5.6	3.4
Ecstasy/designer drugs	6.3	9.7	3.2	6.0	4.8	7.8
Kava	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.9

(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

Drug first nominated	Males		Females		Persons	
	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
Tobacco	4.3	2.8	4.0	2.6	4.2	2.7
Alcohol	14.9	7.9	13.3	7.7	14.1	7.8
Marijuana/cannabis	20.7	23.8	21.3	23.5	21.0	23.7
Pain-killers/analgesics	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4
Steroids	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
Barbiturates	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Inhalants	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Heroin	37.5	50.6	37.2	49.6	37.4	50.1
Amphetamines	13.2	4.3	12.6	5.0	12.9	4.6
Cocaine	3.9	5.5	4.0	5.7	3.9	5.6
Naturally occurring hallucinogens	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
LSD/synthetic hallucinogens	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.1	0.4
Ecstasy/designer drugs	1.1	2.2	1.3	2.5	1.2	2.3
Tea/coffee/caffeine	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Drugs other than listed	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.3
None/can't think of any	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7

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

Drug	Males		Females		Persons	
	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
Tobacco	41.8	42.5	38.6	36.8	40.2	39.7
Alcohol	67.7	81.4	55.1	68.0	61.3	74.7
Marijuana/cannabis	30.4	27.4	20.9	20.1	25.6	23.8
Pain-killers/analgesics ^(a)	10.3	6.7	8.8	5.8	9.5	6.3
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills ^(a)	7.2	4.5	3.8	3.2	5.5	3.8
Steroids ^(a)	3.9	2.8	0.9	0.9	2.4	1.8
Barbiturates ^(a)	2.7	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.1
Inhalants	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.8
Heroin	2.8	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.8	1.1
Methadone ^(b)	2.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.3
Amphetamines	4.7	4.1	1.7	2.3	3.1	3.2
Cocaine	3.8	2.9	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.2
Naturally occurring hallucinogens	6.4	5.3	2.2	2.4	4.3	3.8
LSD/synthetic hallucinogens	4.4	3.4	1.5	1.6	2.9	2.5
Ecstasy/designer drugs	5.1	5.3	1.5	2.6	3.3	4.0

(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

Drug	Males		Females		Persons	
	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
Marijuana/cannabis	33.7	31.3	25.6	27.0	29.6	29.1
Heroin	8.4	7.9	6.3	7.2	7.3	7.6
Amphetamines/ speed	6.8	7.3	4.8	6.3	5.7	6.8
Cocaine	6.9	7.3	5.1	6.3	6.0	6.6

- 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

Reduction measure	Alcohol		Tobacco		Marijuana/ cannabis		Amphetamines		Heroin/ cocaine	
	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001
	(\$)									
Education	43.70	40.30	50.20	46.10	45.50	41.80	38.50	33.80	35.50	30.40
Treatment	30.70	29.90	30.40	30.20	25.10	25.20	24.40	23.40	24.90	23.70
Law enforcement	25.60	29.80	19.40	24.70	29.30	33.00	37.10	42.80	39.60	45.90

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

Drug	Males		Females		Persons	
	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
Marijuana/cannabis	55.2	57.9	62.9	64.4	59.1	61.1
Heroin	84.6	87.8	85.4	88.8	85.1	88.3
Amphetamines	81.7	84.7	83.7	86.7	82.7	85.7
Cocaine	83.0	86.0	84.6	87.7	83.8	86.9

(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

Smoking status	Males		Females		Persons	
	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
Daily	24.2	21.1	19.6	18.0	21.8	19.5
Weekly	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6
Less than weekly	1.6	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.0
Ex-smokers ^(a)	28.3	29.6	23.4	22.9	25.9	26.2
Never smoked ^(b)	43.9	44.7	54.3	56.4	49.2	50.6

(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

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

(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

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

(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

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

(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

Drinking status	Males		Females		Persons	
	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
Daily	12.1	11.1	5.1	5.6	8.5	8.3
Weekly	47.3	46.0	33.0	33.2	40.1	39.5
Less than weekly	25.2	28.8	38.5	40.3	31.9	34.6
Ex-drinker ^(a)	8.6	6.8	11.4	9.2	10.0	8.0
Never a full glass of alcohol	6.8	7.4	11.9	11.7	9.4	9.6

(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

Drinking status	Age group						All ages
	14–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	
(per cent)							
Males							
Daily	0.3	4.2	6.6	11.5	17.6	22.7	11.1
Weekly	31.2	54.8	53.0	48.2	47.0	36.3	46.0
Less than weekly	41.2	32.5	30.5	28.8	22.9	20.8	28.8
Ex-drinker ^(b)	5.6	3.2	4.6	7.2	7.7	11.9	6.8
Never a full glass of alcohol	21.7	5.2	5.3	4.3	4.8	8.2	7.4
Females							
Daily	0.5	1.8	2.9	6.3	9.1	10.6	5.6
Weekly	25.4	39.4	35.2	39.0	33.6	25.2	33.2
Less than weekly	48.7	47.5	45.9	38.2	35.3	30.7	40.3
Ex-drinker ^(b)	3.9	5.8	9.5	8.0	11.5	13.5	9.2
Never a full glass of alcohol	21.5	5.6	6.5	8.4	10.5	20.0	11.7
Persons							
Daily	0.4	3.0	4.7	8.9	13.4	16.1	8.3
Weekly	28.3	47.2	43.9	43.7	40.4	30.3	39.5
Less than weekly	44.9	39.9	38.4	33.4	29.0	26.2	34.6
Ex-drinker ^(b)	4.8	4.5	7.1	7.6	9.6	12.8	8.0
Never a full glass of alcohol	21.6	5.4	5.9	6.3	7.6	14.6	9.6

(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

Drinking status	Age group						All ages
	14–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	
	(per cent)						
	Males						
Daily	2,600	61,000	97,300	162,900	203,600	332,300	860,600
Weekly	259,900	789,500	778,000	683,000	544,200	531,900	3,576,500
Less than weekly	343,000	467,800	448,200	408,000	265,200	304,400	2,238,700
Ex-drinker ^(b)	46,600	46,700	67,100	101,800	89,300	175,000	527,900
Never a full glass of alcohol	180,600	74,400	77,600	60,400	55,300	120,800	574,700
	Females						
Daily	3,900	24,700	42,800	89,200	102,200	184,000	445,000
Weekly	201,100	549,700	517,800	554,000	379,000	439,600	2,636,400
Less than weekly	386,500	663,100	675,100	542,700	397,900	535,000	3,204,600
Ex-drinker ^(b)	31,000	80,400	140,500	113,800	129,600	235,100	730,100
Never a full glass of alcohol	170,500	78,600	95,000	119,200	118,400	348,200	932,500
	Persons						
Daily	6,500	85,700	138,900	253,500	306,000	516,300	1,305,300
Weekly	460,700	1,338,600	1,289,800	1,239,500	923,500	971,500	6,212,000
Less than weekly	729,800	1,131,500	1,128,500	948,100	662,900	839,400	5,444,100
Ex-drinker ^(b)	77,500	127,100	209,200	215,400	218,800	410,100	1,258,100
Never a full glass of alcohol	351,100	153,000	173,000	178,500	173,600	469,100	1,507,500

(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

Age group	Abstainers ^(a)	Level of risk ^(b)		
		Low risk	Risky	High risk
(per cent)				
Males				
14–19	27.2	64.0	6.1	2.7
20–29	8.4	77.1	9.5	5.0
30–39	9.8	81.4	5.8	3.1
40–49	11.4	79.0	6.4	3.2
50–59	12.5	75.8	7.3	4.3
60+	20.1	71.9	5.4	2.6
All ages	14.1	75.6	6.7	3.5
Females				
14–19	25.3	60.1	9.9	4.7
20–29	11.3	73.7	10.9	4.0
30–39	16.0	75.4	6.8	1.9
40–49	16.4	73.9	7.8	1.9
50–59	21.9	70.7	5.9	1.5
60+	33.0	62.6	3.7	0.7
All ages	20.8	69.8	7.2	2.2
Persons				
14–19	26.2	62.1	8.0	3.7
20–29	9.9	75.4	10.2	4.5
30–39	13.0	78.3	6.3	2.5
40–49	13.9	76.5	7.1	2.6
50–59	17.1	73.3	6.6	2.9
60+	27.1	66.8	4.4	1.6
Total	17.5	72.7	7.0	2.9

(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

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

(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 tranquilisers/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

Age group	Ever use ^(a)			Recent use ^(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
14–19	37.4	37.9	37.7	28.8	26.6	27.7
20–29	65.2	59.9	62.6	40.4	30.5	35.5
30–39	58.1	48.9	53.4	25.2	15.6	20.3
40–49	46.5	36.4	41.5	14.4	9.5	12.0
50–59	27.1	16.8	22.0	8.2	5.2	6.7
60+	9.2	7.7	8.4	4.0	3.8	3.9
All ages	41.3	34.2	37.7	19.8	14.2	16.9
	(number)					
14–19	311,600	300,700	612,400	240,200	210,800	450,900
20–29	938,200	837,200	1,775,400	581,300	425,300	1,007,500
30–39	853,700	718,700	1,569,400	369,500	229,200	595,300
40–49	657,800	516,800	1,177,100	204,100	134,600	339,800
50–59	313,300	189,600	503,700	94,800	58,800	153,800
60+	134,400	134,000	268,600	58,200	66,700	124,900
All ages	3,211,700	2,717,600	5,930,400	1,536,800	1,125,800	2,663,600

(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^(a) of any illicit drug: proportion of the population aged 14 years and over by age and sex, Australia, 1995–2001

Age group	Males			Females		
	1995	1998	2001	1995	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
14–19	37.9	38.3	28.8 #	25.0	37.1	26.6 #
20–29	46.1	47.1	40.4 #	27.4	33.5	30.5
30–39	24.7	27.5	25.2	13.6	20.4	15.6 #
40–49	12.0	22.1	14.4 #	7.9	10.1	9.5
50–59	3.5	7.2	8.2	3.9	13.4	5.2 #
60+	1.8	5.2	4.0	3.7	6.3	3.8
All ages	21.1	25.0	19.8 #	12.9	19.1	14.2 #

(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

Age group	Ever use ^(a)			Recent use ^(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
14–19	35.2	33.4	34.3	26.6	22.6	24.6
20–29	61.6	56.2	58.9	35.1	23.2	29.3
30–39	54.8	45.0	49.8	20.8	11.7	16.1
40–49	42.0	32.4	37.3	10.7	6.6	8.7
50–59	21.6	12.1	16.9	4.5	2.0	3.3
60+	3.5	1.6	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.5
All ages	36.9	29.4	33.1	15.8	10.0	12.9
	(number)					
14–19	293,100	264,900	557,600	221,100	179,500	400,300
20–29	886,600	784,800	1,670,300	505,600	324,300	829,600
30–39	804,600	662,000	1,463,900	305,300	172,800	474,700
40–49	594,800	459,700	1,057,400	151,000	93,500	245,500
50–59	250,000	136,400	386,100	52,700	22,400	75,100
60+	51,300	27,900	80,200	10,100	4,800	14,900
All ages	2,870,900	2,338,800	5,205,600	1,232,800	1,025,700	2,029,500

(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

Age group	Males			Females		
	1995	1998	2001	1995	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
14–19	35.9	35.0	26.6 #	20.1	34.2	22.6 #
20–29	43.7	43.7	35.1 #	23.4	29.3	23.2 #
30–39	19.0	24.1	20.8	8.2	16.3	11.7 #
40–49	8.0	16.6	10.7 #	2.2	6.3	6.6
50–59	1.9	5.6	4.5	1.2	7.6	2.0 #
60+	–	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.3 #
All ages	18.0	21.3	15.8 #	8.6	14.7	10.0 #

(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

Age group	Ever use ^(a)			Recent use ^(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
14–19	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
20–29	5.2	2.0	3.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
30–39	2.6	1.7	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
40+	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
All ages	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
	(number)					
14–19	6,200	8,500	14,700	3,600	3,400	6,900
20–29	75,200	28,200	103,400	7,900	6,600	14,500
30–39	37,600	24,900	62,200	3,600	4,100	7,700
40+	55,700	20,400	76,400	6,200	2,600	8,800
All ages	170,800	81,800	252,600	21,000	16,700	37,700

(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

Age group	Males			Females		
	1995	1998	2001	1995	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
14–19	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.4
20–29	2.2	2.9	0.6 #	0.5	1.3	0.5
30–39	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
40+	–	0.4	0.2	–	0.1	0.1
All ages	0.5	1.0	0.3 #	0.2	0.5	0.2 #

(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

Age group	Ever use ^(a)			Recent use ^(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
14–19	8.2	8.7	8.4	5.7	6.8	6.2
20–29	25.0	19.0	22.0	14.1	8.2	11.2
30–39	16.6	10.5	13.5	4.0	2.2	3.1
40+	4.3	2.2	3.2	0.6	0.3	0.4
All ages	10.6	7.3	8.9	4.2	2.7	3.4
	(number)					
14–19	67,900	69,100	137,000	47,600	53,700	101,400
20–29	359,500	265,300	624,600	202,900	115,200	317,800
30–39	244,100	154,700	396,600	58,500	32,800	90,600
40+	173,700	93,800	268,300	24,300	11,600	36,000
All ages	828,200	577,800	1,405,800	323,100	211,200	534,200

(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

Age group	Males			Females		
	1995	1998	2001	1995	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
14–19	2.9	5.5	5.7	1.9	6.3	6.8
20–29	10.5	16.4	14.1	6.3	7.6	8.2
30–39	2.1	4.1	4.0	0.5	1.2	2.2
40+	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3
All ages	2.8	5.0	4.2	1.5	2.5	2.7

(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

Age group	Ever use ^(a)			Recent use ^(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
14–19	7.2	6.8	7.0	5.7	4.3	5.0
20–29	22.5	16.9	19.7	12.5	8.3	10.4
30–39	8.9	5.9	7.4	3.1	1.7	2.4
40+	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
All ages	7.1	5.1	6.1	3.6	2.3	2.9
	(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

Age group	Males			Females		
	1995	1998	2001	1995	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
14–19	0.9	3.3	5.7	0.1	4.3	6.8
20–29	5.1	11.9	12.5	2.9	8.3	8.2
30–39	0.6	1.9	3.1	0.4	1.7	2.2
40+	–	0.4	0.3	–	0.2	0.3
All ages	1.1	3.3	3.6	0.6	2.3	2.7

(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

Age group	Ever use ^(b)			Recent use ^(c)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
14–19	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
20–29	5.8	2.9	4.4	2.8	1.3	2.1
30–39	3.5	2.3	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
40+	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
All ages	2.4	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.6
	(number)					
14–19	8,300	13,900	22,200	5,000	4,600	9,700
20–29	83,900	40,100	123,900	40,500	17,700	58,200
30–39	51,300	33,300	84,200	8,700	7,500	16,100
40+	44,100	19,800	64,200	6,600	2,900	9,500
All ages	183,300	107,200	290,600	58,600	32,400	91,000

(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

Age group	Males			Females		
	1995	1998	2001	1995	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
14–19	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6
20–29	2.8	3.0	2.8	0.7	1.1	1.3
30–39	0.6	0.9	0.6	–	0.3	0.5
40+	–	0.4	0.2	0.3	< 0.1	0.1
All ages	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4

(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

Drug	First injected ^(b)			Recently injected ^(c)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	(per cent)					
Heroin	30.0	31.3	30.5	18.8	30.2	22.9
Methadone	0.0	0.3	0.1	9.1	5.0	7.6
Other opiates	3.0	3.2	3.1	15.8	22.7	18.3
Amphetamines	59.8	61.2	60.3	76.4	78.3	77.1
Cocaine	2.4	1.9	2.3	11.3	18.0	13.6
Hallucinogens	0.7	0.2	0.5	3.4	0.8	2.5
Ecstasy	0.0	1.6	0.6	14.8	11.4	13.6
Steroids	4.1	0.2	2.7	5.6	4.9	5.4
Benzodiazepines	–	–	–	2.2	4.4	3.0
Other drugs	–	–	–	3.9	6.9	4.9

(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

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

(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

Measure	Males		Females		Persons	
	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
Stricter enforcement of law against supplying minors	88.2	89.6	91.8	92.7	90.0	91.2
Immediate ban of tobacco advertising at sporting events ^(b)	57.1	61.9	65.6	70.6	61.5	66.3
Banning smoking in the workplace	76.2	77.1	83.6	85.1	80.0	81.1
Banning smoking in shopping centres	80.5	82.7	84.8	87.9	82.7	85.3
Banning smoking in restaurants	77.4	82.1	77.1	85.7	77.2	83.9
Banning smoking in pubs/clubs	47.9	57.7	52.0	64.0	50.0	60.8
Increasing tax on tobacco products to pay for health education	58.2	61.4	65.0	67.1	61.7	64.3
Increasing tax on tobacco products to contribute to treatment costs	64.1	64.7	68.1	69.2	66.1	67.0
Increasing tax on tobacco products to discourage smoking	56.8	58.5	63.7	63.7	60.4	61.1
Making it harder to buy tobacco in shops ^(c)	n.a.	57.5	n.a.	62.4	n.a.	60.0

(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

Measure	Males		Females		Persons	
	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
Increasing the price of alcohol	19.4	16.4	33.4	24.6	26.6	20.5
Reducing the number of outlets	27.4	23.9	40.9	33.4	34.3	28.7
Reducing trading hours for pubs and clubs	29.9	27.7	39.8	37.1	35.0	32.4
Raising the legal drinking age	35.6	37.8	46.6	46.0	41.2	42.0
Increasing the number of alcohol-free events	59.9	60.2	73.0	71.7	66.6	66.0
Increasing the number of alcohol-free dry zones	63.9	61.7	73.1	69.7	68.6	65.7
Serving only low-alcohol beverages at sporting events	64.3	58.9	77.7	69.2	71.1	64.0
Limiting TV advertising until after 9.30 p.m.	66.0	64.4	79.1	74.5	72.7	69.5
Banning alcohol sponsorship of sporting events	36.6	36.1	52.7	51.5	44.8	43.9
More severe penalties for drink driving	84.5	81.7	93.1	92.6	88.9	87.2
Stricter laws against serving drunk customers ^(b)	n.a.	81.2	n.a.	88.7	n.a.	85.0
Restricting late night trading of alcohol ^(b)	n.a.	45.3	n.a.	56.4	n.a.	50.9
Stricter monitoring of late night licensed premises	n.a.	68.8	n.a.	76.7	n.a.	72.8
Increasing the size of standard drink labels on alcohol containers ^(b)	n.a.	61.9	n.a.	73.8	n.a.	67.9
Adding national drinking guidelines to alcohol containers ^(b)	n.a.	65.4	n.a.	76.5	n.a.	71.0

(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

Measure	Males		Females		Persons	
	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001
	(per cent)					
Needle and syringe programs	46.3	57.8	53.6	60.2	50.0	59.0
Methadone maintenance programs	56.9	62.5	58.6	64.9	57.8	63.7
Treatment with drugs other than methadone	54.2	65.0	54.4	66.7	54.3	65.8
Regulated injecting rooms	32.3	44.6	33.9	45.6	33.1	45.1
Trial of prescribed heroin ^(b)	n.a.	35.9	n.a.	33.1	n.a.	34.5
Rapid detoxification therapy	61.3	79.1	59.2	80.7	60.3	79.9
Use of Naltrexone ^(b)	n.a.	75.4	n.a.	75.0	n.a.	75.2

(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

Influence and activity	Males		Females		Persons	
	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001
Alcohol	(per cent)					
Drove a motor vehicle	23.8	18.0	11.4	7.7	17.5	12.8
Operated a boat ^(a)	n.a.	1.9	n.a.	0.2	n.a.	1.0
Operated hazardous machinery	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6
Verbally abused someone	12.8	8.4	6.2	4.3	9.4	6.3
Physically abused someone	3.1	1.8	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.2
Caused damage to property	4.5	2.7	0.9	0.9	2.7	1.8
Stole money, goods or property ^(b)	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.6
Created a public disturbance or nuisance	6.6	4.1	2.6	1.8	4.5	2.9
Went swimming	n.a.	7.3	n.a.	3.1	n.a.	5.2
Went to work	n.a.	6.5	n.a.	2.2	n.a.	4.3
Other drugs						
Drove a motor vehicle	8.3	5.7	4.0	2.2	6.1	3.9
Operated a boat ^(a)	n.a.	0.7	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	0.4
Operated hazardous machinery	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5
Verbally abused someone	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.0
Physically abused someone	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
Caused damage to property	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3
Stole money, goods or property ^(b)	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Created a public disturbance or nuisance	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5
Went swimming	n.a.	3.6	n.a.	1.3	n.a.	2.4
Went to work	n.a.	3.4	n.a.	1.3	n.a.	2.3

(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

Influence and activity	Males		Females		Persons	
	1998	2001	1998	2001	1998	2001
Alcohol	(per cent)					
Verbal abuse	32.1	29.2	26.0	23.8	29.0	26.5
Physical abuse	7.5	5.8	4.9	3.9	6.2	4.9
Put in fear	14.0	11.8	17.6	15.6	15.8	13.7
Other drugs						
Verbal abuse	11.9	12.8	8.6	9.9	10.2	11.3
Physical abuse	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.2
Put in fear	6.3	7.8	8.4	9.6	7.4	8.7

Victims of drug-related harm—alcohol

- The proportion of victims of alcohol-related incidents decreased slightly between 1998 and 2001.
- 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

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

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

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

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

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

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 6.1 Comparison of sample and State/Territory population distributions

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

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

Age	Sample distribution			2001 population estimates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(% of total aged 14 years and over)						
14–19	3.9	4.5	8.4	5.3	5.0	10.3
20–29	6.4	9.3	15.7	9.2	8.9	18.0
30–39	8.4	12.6	20.9	9.3	9.4	18.7
40–49	8.1	9.7	17.8	9.0	9.0	18.0
50–59	7.1	8.4	15.4	7.4	7.2	14.5
60+	10.6	11.1	21.7	9.3	11.1	20.4
Total	44.4	55.6	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0

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

Response	2001 survey samples					1998
	Drop and collect	Face to face	CATI	Total sample	Total	
Interviewed/self-completed	22,649	2,055	2,040	26,744	50%	56%
Refused, did not return q'naire	15,993	2,465	2,094	20,552	38%	33%
Unavailable, sent back q'naire unusable	4,503	351	-	4,854	9%	6%
No English, incapable	1,288	372	38	1,698	3%	1%
Other	71	25	1	97	0%	4%
Total attempts	44,504	5,268	4,173	53,945	100%	100%
Response rate	51%	39%	49%	50%	56%	56%

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

Age group	Weighted sample			2001 population estimates			Mean weights		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	(per cent)								
14–19	5.6	5.4	11.0	5.3	5.0	10.3	831	709	766
20–29	8.5	8.3	16.8	9.2	8.9	18.0	784	523	629
30–39	9.3	9.8	19.1	9.3	9.4	18.7	654	455	534
40–49	9.2	8.9	18.1	9.0	9.0	18.0	672	537	598
50–59	7.7	7.5	15.2	7.4	7.2	14.5	642	525	578
60+	9.0	10.8	19.9	9.3	11.1	20.4	500	572	537
Total	49.3	50.7	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	653	535	587

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

The 2001 survey differs somewhat from the 1993, 1995 and 1998 NDS Household Surveys in several respects.

- 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

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

Survey Technical Advisory Committee

Member	Organisation
Pramod Adhikari	AIHW
Mark Cooper-Stanbury	AIHW
Professor Ian McAllister	Research School of Social Sciences (ANU)
Mark Geddes	Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence
Amber Summerill	National Drug Strategy Unit, DoHA
Jenny Taylor	Research and Marketing Group, DoHA
Jacqui Worsley	Research and Marketing Group, DoHA
Geoff Barnden	New South Wales Cabinet Office
Cid Mateo	AIHW (secretariat)

Appendix 2: Standard errors

Table A2.1: 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												
90.0	7,000,600	0.38	0.4	749,400	0.97	1.1	1,295,400	0.91	1.0	1,321,400	0.79	0.9
50.0	3,889,200	0.63	1.3	416,300	1.61	3.2	719,700	1.51	3.0	734,100	1.32	2.6
20.0	1,555,700	0.50	2.5	166,500	1.29	6.5	287,900	1.21	6.0	293,700	1.05	5.3
10.0	777,800	0.38	3.8	83,300	0.97	9.7	143,900	0.91	9.1	146,800	0.79	7.9
5.0	388,900	0.27	5.5	41,600	0.70	14.1	72,000	0.66	13.2	73,400	0.57	11.5
4.0	311,100	0.25	6.1	33,300	0.63	15.8	57,600	0.59	14.8	58,700	0.52	12.9
3.0	233,400	0.21	7.1	25,000	0.55	18.3	43,200	0.52	17.2	44,000	0.45	15.0
2.0	155,600	0.18	8.8	16,700	0.45	22.6	28,800	0.42	21.1	29,400	0.37	18.4
1.0	77,800	0.12	12.5	8,300	0.32	32.1	14,400	0.30	30.0	14,700	0.26	26.2
0.5	38,900	0.09	17.7	4,200	0.23	45.5	7,200	0.21	42.6	7,300	0.19	37.1
0.2	15,600	0.06	28.0	1,700	0.14	72.1	2,900	0.13	67.4	2,900	0.12	58.8
Females												
90.0	7,153,700	0.31	0.3	713,700	0.98	1.1	1,256,800	0.74	0.8	1,324,100	0.58	0.6
50.0	3,974,300	0.51	1.0	396,500	1.63	3.3	698,200	1.23	2.5	735,600	0.96	1.9
20.0	1,589,700	0.41	2.0	158,600	1.30	6.5	279,300	0.98	4.9	294,200	0.77	3.9
10.0	794,900	0.31	3.1	79,300	0.98	9.8	139,600	0.74	7.4	147,100	0.58	5.8
5.0	397,400	0.22	4.4	39,600	0.71	14.2	69,800	0.54	10.7	73,600	0.42	8.4
4.0	317,900	0.20	5.0	31,700	0.64	15.9	55,900	0.48	12.0	58,800	0.38	9.5
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
1.0	79,500	0.10	10.2	7,900	0.32	32.4	14,000	0.24	24.4	14,700	0.19	19.2
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
0.2	15,900	0.05	22.8	1,600	0.15	72.6	2,800	0.11	54.8	2,900	0.09	43.1
Persons												
90.0	14,154,300	0.26	0.3	1,463,100	0.70	0.8	2,552,200	0.61	0.7	2,645,500	0.52	0.6
50.0	7,863,500	0.44	0.9	812,800	1.16	2.3	1,417,900	1.02	2.0	1,469,700	0.87	1.7
20.0	3,145,400	0.35	1.8	325,100	0.93	4.6	567,200	0.81	4.1	587,900	0.70	3.5
10.0	1,572,700	0.26	2.6	162,600	0.70	7.0	283,600	0.61	6.1	293,900	0.52	5.2
5.0	786,300	0.19	3.8	81,300	0.51	10.1	141,800	0.44	8.9	147,000	0.38	7.6
4.0	629,100	0.17	4.3	65,000	0.45	11.4	113,400	0.40	10.0	117,600	0.34	8.5
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
1.0	157,300	0.09	8.7	16,300	0.23	23.1	28,400	0.20	20.3	29,400	0.17	17.3
0.5	78,600	0.06	12.4	8,100	0.16	32.7	14,200	0.14	28.7	14,700	0.12	24.6
0.2	31,500	0.04	19.6	3,300	0.10	51.8	5,700	0.09	45.5	5,900	0.08	38.9

(continued)

Table A2.1(continued): 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									
90.0	1,274,500	0.75	0.8	1,041,900	0.79	0.9	1,318,000	0.61	0.7
50.0	708,000	1.26	2.5	578,800	1.32	2.6	732,200	1.02	2.0
20.0	283,200	1.01	5.0	231,500	1.06	5.3	292,900	0.82	4.1
10.0	141,600	0.75	7.5	115,800	0.79	7.9	146,400	0.61	6.1
5.0	70,800	0.55	11.0	57,900	0.58	11.5	73,200	0.45	8.9
4.0	56,600	0.49	12.3	46,300	0.52	12.9	58,600	0.40	10.0
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
1.0	14,200	0.25	25.0	11,600	0.26	26.3	14,600	0.20	20.3
0.5	7,100	0.18	35.5	5,800	0.19	37.2	7,300	0.14	28.8
0.2	2,800	0.11	56.2	2,300	0.12	59.0	2,900	0.09	45.6
Females									
90.0	1,277,000	0.62	0.7	1,014,400	0.67	0.7	1,567,700	0.54	0.6
50.0	709,400	1.03	2.1	563,600	1.12	2.2	871,000	0.91	1.8
20.0	283,800	0.83	4.1	225,400	0.90	4.5	348,400	0.72	3.6
10.0	141,900	0.62	6.2	112,700	0.67	6.7	174,200	0.54	5.4
5.0	70,900	0.45	9.0	56,400	0.49	9.8	87,100	0.39	7.9
4.0	56,800	0.41	10.1	45,100	0.44	11.0	69,700	0.35	8.9
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
1.0	14,200	0.21	20.6	11,300	0.22	22.4	17,400	0.18	18.0
0.5	7,100	0.15	29.2	5,600	0.16	31.7	8,700	0.13	25.5
0.2	2,800	0.09	46.2	2,300	0.10	50.2	3,500	0.08	40.4
Persons									
90.0	2,551,500	0.52	0.6	2,056,300	0.55	0.6	2,885,800	0.44	0.5
50.0	1,417,500	0.87	1.7	1,142,400	0.92	1.8	1,603,200	0.73	1.5
20.0	567,000	0.70	3.5	456,900	0.74	3.7	641,300	0.59	2.9
10.0	283,500	0.52	5.2	228,500	0.55	5.5	320,600	0.44	4.4
5.0	141,700	0.38	7.6	114,200	0.40	8.0	160,300	0.32	6.4
4.0	113,400	0.34	8.6	91,400	0.36	9.0	128,300	0.29	7.2
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
1.0	28,300	0.17	17.4	22,800	0.18	18.3	32,100	0.15	14.6
0.5	14,200	0.12	24.7	11,400	0.13	26.0	16,000	0.10	20.6
0.2	5,700	0.08	39.1	4,600	0.08	41.2	6,400	0.07	32.7

- (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 3: Population estimates

Table A3.1: 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 4: Survey-related materials

References

- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2001. National health data dictionary. Version 10. AIHW Cat no. HWI 30. Canberra: AIHW
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 1999. 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: First results. AIHW cat. no. PHE 15. Canberra: AIHW (Drug Statistics Series no.1).
- Collins D & Lapsley H 1996. The social costs of drug abuse in Australia in 1998 and 1992. National Drug Strategy Monograph Series no. 30.
- Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS) 1998. National drug strategic framework 1998-99 to 2002-03. Canberra.
- National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) 2001. Australian alcohol guidelines: Health risks and benefits. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia.
- Ridolfo B & Stevenson C 2001. The quantification of drug-caused mortality and morbidity in Australia, 1998. AIHW cat. no. PHE 29. Canberra: AIHW (Drug Statistics Series no. 7).

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.

OFFICE USE ONLY:

DROP & COLLECT

CCD No.

ROTATION:

Date:

Day

Month

Year

Household ID Number:



2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey

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:

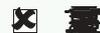
 or

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:

Last year I travelled to Bali on a Holiday

- 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)

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

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 Tranquillisers
- 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/ health clinics
- Hospital
- 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

The picture below shows, in bold, the number of “standard drinks” in some typical alcohol containers.



ALL PLEASE ANSWER

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

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

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

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

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

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

- Yes, always
- Yes, sometimes
- No, never

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

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)

	Marijuana/ Cannabis	Ecstasy/ Designer Drugs	Heroin	Amphetamines/ Speed
No action	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A caution or warning only	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Referral to drug education program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Referral to treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Something similar to a parking fine, up to \$200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A substantial fine, around \$1,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A community service order	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weekend detention	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A prison sentence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Some other arrangement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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)

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

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)

	Probably impossible	Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know
Marijuana/Cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>					
LSD/Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Ecstasy/Designer Drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Amphetamines/Speed	<input type="checkbox"/>					

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) (Skip to E12)
- Less often than weekly
- Not at all, but I have smoked in the last 12 months (Skip to E16)
- 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: (If not smoked in last 12 months skip to E22)

E12. How often, if at all, do you now smoke manufactured cigarettes?

Daily → How many per **day**?

or

At least weekly (but not daily) → 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 (but not daily) → 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 (Skip to E19)

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 work place
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

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.

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)

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

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? (eg. 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)

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

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)

	Every day	5 – 6 days a week	3 – 4 days a week	1 – 2 days a week	2 – 3 days a month	About 1 day a month	Less often	Never
20 or more standard drinks a day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
11 – 19 standard drinks a day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
7 – 10 standard drinks a day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
5 – 6 standard drinks a day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
3 – 4 standard drinks a day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
1 – 2 standard drinks a day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

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)

EXAMPLE ONLY

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:

	Cans	Small Bottles (300 – 375 ml)	Large Bottles (750ml)	Large Glass (425 ml)	Medium Glass (285 ml)	Small Glass (100 – 200ml)	Nips	English Pint Glass	Other (write in)	
Cask wine	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Bottled wine	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="2"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>					
Regular Strength Beer (greater than 4% Alc/Vol)	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="1"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center; border: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="2"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>				

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, middies 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.

	Cans	Small Bottles (300 – 375 ml)	Large Bottles (750ml)	Large Glass (425 ml)	Medium Glass (285 ml)	Small Glass (100 – 200ml)	Nips	Other (write in)		
								1	2	3
Cask wine				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Bottled wine		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Regular Strength Beer (greater than 4% Alc/Vol)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mid Strength Beer (3% to 3.9% Alc/Vol)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Low Alcohol Beer (1% to 2.9% Alc/Vol)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Home brewed beer		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Premixed spirits in cans (e.g. UDL, Jim Beam and Cola)	<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Bottled spirits and liqueurs (e.g. Vodka, Rum, Gin, Kahlua)		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Premixed bottles (e.g. Lemon Ruski/Stolis, Bacardi Breezer)		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cider	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Fortified wine, port, vermouth, sherry, etc		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other (please write in) 4 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4

Office Use Only

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

OFFICE USE ONLY:



F17. In the **past 12 months**, about how often have you been **unable to remember** afterwards what happened while you were drinking?

(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 but at least once
- Never

F18. During the **past 12 months**, did you want to or try to stop or cut down on your use of alcohol but found that you couldn't?

- Yes
- No

F19. Have you ever found that you drank alcohol much more often in larger amounts than you intended?

- Yes
- No

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

F20. At the present time do you consider yourself:
(Mark one response only)

- A non-drinker
- An ex-drinker
- An occasional drinker
- A light drinker
- A social drinker
- A heavy drinker
- A binge drinker

Just as a reminder, this survey is conducted under the AIHW Act, which prohibits the release of individuals' information 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 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 H1)

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 H1)

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

Not used any of the above at the same time as Pain Killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes

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 J1)

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 J1)

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

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 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

J9. Where do/did you usually obtain Steroids 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
- At gyms/sporting clubs/fitness centres
- Doctor shopping/forged script
- Steal it
- Other

J10. Where do/did you usually use Steroids 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
- At gyms/sporting clubs/fitness centres
- Somewhere else

J11. How have you used Steroids for non-medical purposes?

(Mark all that apply)

- Swallowed
- Injected

J12. Which of the following did you use at the same time, on at least one occasion that you used Steroids for non-medical purposes?

(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 Steroids for non-medical purposes

J13. What drug would you mostly use when Steroids 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
- Barbiturates
- Amphetamines/Speed
- Ecstasy/Designer Drugs
- Other
- No other drug

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 Number of grams
OR

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
- Not used any of the above at the same time as Amphetamines/speed for non-medical purposes

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?

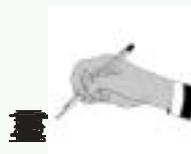
(Mark one response only)

- 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 filling 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:

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)

07. Have you used Methadone which had not been supplied to you medically in the last week?

Yes No

08. 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

09. 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

010. 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

011. 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:

012. What form of Methadone which has not been supplied to you medically do you use?

(Mark all that apply)

- Methadone syrup
- Physeptone tablets

013. How have you used Methadone which has not been supplied to you medically?

(Mark all that apply)

- Swallowed
- Injected

014. 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.

- All
Most
About half
A few
None

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

IF HAVE USED LSD/SYNTHETIC HALLUCINOGENS OR NATURALLY OCCURRING HALLUCINOGENS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS ie. Yes at Q5 OR Q8 CONTINUE

IF HAVE NOT USED LSD/SYNTHETIC HALLUCINOGENS NOR NATURALLY OCCURRING HALLUCINOGENS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS ie. No at Q5 AND Q8 SKIP TO R1

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
- 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 LSD/Synthetic or Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens

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
- Tranquillisers/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, Eccy, E and C, Adam, MDMA, PMA, GHB)

- All
Most
About half
A few
None

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

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

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 (Skip to U12)
More than 5 years ago (Skip to U12)
Never (Skip to U12)

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

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

U14. Which of the following procedures have you undergone and when?

(Mark one response for each procedure)

	Yes, in the <u>last 12 months</u>	Yes, <u>more than 12 months ago</u>	<u>Not had the procedure</u>
Tattoo(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ear piercing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Body piercing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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: \$

	1		5
--	---	--	---

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

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)

	Approve	Disapprove
Tobacco/cigarettes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pain killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steroids for non-medical purposes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Barbiturates for non-medical purposes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marijuana/Cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amphetamines/Speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine/Crack	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LSD/Synthetic Hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy/Designer Drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glue/Petrol/Solvents/Rush	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Methadone for non-medical purposes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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)

	First Choice	Next Choice
Tobacco	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marijuana/Cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine/Crack	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tranquillisers/Analgesics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pain-killers/Sleeping Pills	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amphetamines/Speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy/Designer Drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No first drug of choice	<input type="checkbox"/>	
No next drug of choice		<input type="checkbox"/>

If you have ever used an illicit drug, please answer V6.
If you have never used an illicit drug, please answer V7.

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):

1

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):

2

OFFICE USE ONLY: 1 2

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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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physically abuse you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Put you in fear	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

W2. In the past 12 months, did any person affected by illicit drugs...

(Mark one response for each row)

	Yes	No
Verbally abuse you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physically abuse you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Put you in fear	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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)

	Verbal abuse	Physical abuse	Put you in fear
Spouse or partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Child	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sibling (brother/sister)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other relative	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other house/flat resident	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Current boy/girl friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Former spouse/partner/ boy/girl friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Work/school/university mate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other person known to me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not known to me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**PLEASE CHECK AGAIN THAT ALL THE INCIDENTS
HAVE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWERS**

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)

	Verbal abuse	Physical abuse	Put you in fear
In my home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In a pub or club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
At my workplace	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
At school/university	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public transport (e.g. train)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the street	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Somewhere else	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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)
- Other

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)

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

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)

	Yes	No
Went to work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Went swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Operated a boat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drove a motor vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Operated hazardous machinery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Created a public disturbance or nuisance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Caused damage to property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stole money, goods or property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verbally abused someone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physically abused someone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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)

	Yes	No
Went to work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Went swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Operated a boat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drove a motor vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Operated hazardous machinery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Created a public disturbance or nuisance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Caused damage to property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stole money, goods or property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verbally abused someone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physically abused someone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 (eg. 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 (eg. 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 (eg. 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)

	Yes, in the last 12 months	Yes, but not in the last 12 months	No
Smoking (eg. Quit)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol (e.g. Alcoholics Anonymous)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Detoxification Centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Methadone Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prescription Drugs (e.g. GP supervised)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Counselling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Therapeutic community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Naltrexone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

FEMALES ONLY

(MALES SKIP TO Y1)

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
Tobacco	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marijuana/Cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pain killers/Analgesics for non-medical purposes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tranquillisers/Sleeping Pills for non-medical purposes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steroids for non-medical purposes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Barbiturates for non-medical purposes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inhalants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Methadone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amphetamines/Speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy/Designer Drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Injected illegal drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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.

Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
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Y1. Starting with the first set, to reduce the problems associated with excessive alcohol use, to what extent would you support or oppose...

(Mark one response in each row)

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
Increasing the price of alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reducing the number of outlets that sell alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reducing trading hours for all pubs and clubs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Serving only low alcohol drinks, such as low alcohol beer at sporting events or venues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increasing the number of alcohol-free public events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increasing the number of alcohol-free zones or dry areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Raising the legal drinking age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stricter enforcement of the law against serving customers who are drunk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More severe legal penalties for drink driving	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Restricting late night trading of alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strict monitoring of late night licensed premises	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Limiting advertising for alcohol on TV until after 9:30pm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banning alcohol sponsorship of sporting events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Requiring information on national drinking guidelines on all alcohol containers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increasing the size of standard drink labels on alcohol containers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Y2. Thinking now about the problems associated with tobacco use, to what extent would you support or oppose measures such as...

(Mark one response in each row)

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
Stricter enforcement of the law against supplying cigarettes to customers who are under age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Immediate ban on tobacco advertising at sporting events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banning smoking in the workplace	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banning smoking in shopping centres	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banning smoking in restaurants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banning smoking in pubs/clubs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increasing the tax on tobacco products to pay for <u>health education</u> programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increasing the tax on tobacco products to <u>contribute to the cost</u> of treating smoking related diseases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increasing the tax on tobacco products to <u>discourage</u> people from smoking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Making it harder to buy tobacco in shops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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)

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
Needle and Syringe programs (e.g. Needle exchange program)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Methadone maintenance programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Treatment with drugs other than methadone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Regulated</u> injecting rooms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trial of prescribed heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rapid detoxification therapy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use of Naltrexone, a drug that blocks the effects of heroin and other opioids	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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)

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
Marijuana/Cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amphetamines/Speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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)

	Strongly support	Support	Neither support nor oppose	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know enough to say
Marijuana/Cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amphetamines/Speed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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)

1

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:

1

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

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 (Go to Z15)
- Did not go to school (Go to Z15)
- 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

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

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 – \$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

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 | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | 9-11 years old | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> |
| 3-5 years old | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | 12-14 years old | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> |
| 6-8 years old | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | 15 years and over | <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> |

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

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)
 - Single parent with dependent and non-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

ALL PLEASE ANSWER

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?

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(If you are unsure of your postcode, please write in the name of the suburb or town where you live)

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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.**